Post-Nasal
Voiceless Plosives
in Dravidian

*NPP*NPP*NPP*NPP*NPP*NPP*NPP*NPP*NPP*NPP*NPP*NPP*NPP*NP

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TAMILNADU, INDIA

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WITH
an Introduction by
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Ko. *ka·ŋky* payment of vow to god, To. *ko·ŋky*, Ka. *kāṇke* : *kāṇike*, Tu. *kāṇikè*, Te. *kānuka*, Ta. *kāṇikkai* காணிக்கை voluntary offering, gift to a temple, church, present to a guru or other great person, Ma. *kāṇikka* : *kāṇikkay* (*DED* 1209)

Foreword

The monograph 'Post-Nasal Voiceless Plosives in Dravidian' is a revised and expanded version of the author's paper, "Post-nasal voiceless plosives in Telugu," read at the Seminar on Comparative Dravidian, held under the auspices of the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University. The paper, when read, received appreciation from various participants in the Seminar and was also favorably commented by scholars like Professor Emeneau. Encouraged by such comments, the Centre has accepted it for publication and I am very glad that it is now possible for us to make it available to all those who are interested in Dravidian linguistics.

Annamalai University
Annamalainagar
August 6, 1969

S. Agesthialingom
Director
Centre of Advanced
Study in Linguistics

Introduction

The main outlines of Dravidian comparative phonology are by now fairly well established. It is time to attempt solutions for those problems that so far have seemed to present the student only with worrisome exceptions. One of these has been the clusters consisting of nasal plus voiceless stop, which appear in contrast with clusters of nasal plus voiced stop, most conspicuously in Kannaḍa and Telugu, but also in most of the other languages of the family except for Tamil and Malayalam, where there occur only nasal plus voiced stop. Tiru N. Kumaraswami Raja has undertaken this problem and in this monograph provides an elegant solution, which is as surprising as it is suggestige of solutions for several morphological problems. It involves a reconstruction of nasal plus double voiceless stop, and a development that (sketchily stated) involves loss of nasal in Tamil-Malayalam and loss of one stop in most of the other languages. The reader will find the details of development in the monograph. He will also find statement of possible application of the reconstruction in the analysis of paired intransitive and transitive verb stems, of nouns with a *-tt- formative in the oblique stem, and of several types of noun derivation.

   This important and far-reaching discovery will be read with intellectual excitement by all Dravidianists.

University of California ⎫   *M. B. Emeneau*
      Berkeley   ⎬   Professor of
   February 7,   1969 ⎭ Sanskrit and General Linguistics

Preface

Post-Nasal Voiceless Plosives in Dravidian is an expanded
version of my earlier paper, "Post-nasal voiceless plosives in
Telugu" (Kumaraswami Raja 1969). When the paper
was presented in the Seminar on Comparative Dravidian held
at Annamalainagar in January, 1968, Professor Bh. Krishna-
murti agreed that it represented a new discovery in the field
and suggested later in a private communication that I expand
this to cover the different areas of "inflectional and deriva-
tional morphology of South and Central Dravidian languages."
He also encouraged me to publish the expanded version. I
should also refer here to the encouraging remarks on my
article by Professor M. B. Emeneau who said that "it is a
neat solution and explains many forms that have previously
been obscure" and hoped to see it published soon. Encouraged
by the remarks of the two eminent Dravidologists and the
ready consent of Professor S. Agesthialingom, the Director
of the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai
University, for publishing it in a monograph form, I expanded
the paper in its present form.

The expanded version contains a large amount of data
pertinent for the discussion collected from the *DED*. It
provides correspondences for the new reconstructed sequence
(*NPP*) in all the individual Dravidian languages (§3.10). The
application of the new law in the morphological analysis of
some of the Dravidian languages is found in Section 6.
'Transitive' formation, Noun formation, Compound formation,

Items meaning single, double, triple, etc., Noun inflection, Dative case, Adjectives from nasal-ending nouns, Noun + *paṭu* compounds, Telugu verbs ending in *-incu, -cu* and Telugu nouns ending in *-impu, -inta* are the several areas where this new law is applied. Section 7 discusses the relative merit of positing a Quantitative difference to a Qualitative one in Stops in Dravidian phonology. The advantages of the new law [PDr. *NPP* : (Te., etc.) *NP* : (Ta.Ma.) *PP*] are enumerated in Section 8. An anthropological note on the 'ladle' is appended to this book.

Due to non-availability of certain symbols in the press, the velar nasal is printed as [ṅ] throughout the work. Toda voiceless alveolar lateral is represented as [l̃] and the voiceless retroflex lateral as [ḷ].

N. Kumaraswami Raja

Contents

Ka. *impu* sweetness, etc., Tu. *impu*, Te. *impu*, *impitamu* : Ta. *inippu*, Ma. *inippam* : *inVpp−* (*DED* 451a)

Post-Nasal Voiceless

Ka. *kante* bundle (as of grass, straw, etc.) : Ta. *karrai*, Ma. *karra* : *kanttay* (*DED* 1178)

Te. *poṇṭe* for the sake of : Ta. Ma. *poruṭṭu* :
*porunṭṭ- (*DED* 3711)

Plosives in Dravidian

Ka. *tiṇpu* thickness, stoutness, greatness, weight,
gravity, excess, Ta. *tiṭpam* (< *tiṇppam*) : *tiṇippu* :
*tiṇVpp- (*DED* 2634)

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Introduction

0.1. Caldwell's famous theory of the sonantization of medial stops, otherwise called the "law of the convertibility of surds and sonants" (1956:138), assumes that there was no contrast between unvoiced and voiced stops in Dravidian. This means that only sonant sounds could occur in the intervocalic and post-nasal positions and surds always in the initial position and in plosive clusters. Even though this has been generally accepted, opinions contrary to this were also expressed by some scholars.[1]

0.2. One among them is P. S. Subrahmanya Sastri who states (1934:57) that "there need be no hard and fast rule that the consonants that follow nasals and that are between

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[1] For details, see Burrow 1937–39:711 and Krishnamurti 1961:30–1.

vowels should become voiced in the Dravidian languages."
In order to substantiate his statement, Sastri, in his *History
of grammatical theories in Tamil*, provides a chart (pp. 55-6),
which according to him, shows that there are examples in
Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Tulu, where voiceless con-
sonants are found after nasals and between vowels.

0.3. The forms cited in the chart are as follows:-

(A) (1) Te. *iṅku*, Ta. *iñcu* 'to dry up'
  (2) Te. *koṅki*, Ta. *kokki* 'hook'
  (3) Te. *vaṅki*, Ka. *vaṅki*, Ta. *vaṅki* 'armlet'
  (4) Te. *kāṅke*, Ka. *kāke*, Ta. *kāṅkai* 'heat'
  (5) Te. *añce*, Ka. *añce*, Ma. *añcal*, Tu. *añcal*,
     Ta. *añcal*
  (6) Tu. *añci* 'thither', Ta. *aṅkē* 'there'
  (7) Te. *kaṇṭa* 'seeing', Ta. *kaṇṭa* 'having seen'
  (8) Ka. *uṇṭu* 'there is', Ta. *uṇṭū*
  (9) Ka. *eṇṭu* 'eight', Ta. *eṭṭū*
  (10) Te. *enta* 'how much', Ka. *enta* 'of what sort',
     Ta. *enta* 'what'
  (11) Ka. *kantu* 'to go down', Ta. *kantū* 'to be spoiled'
  (12) Te. *impu*, Ta. *iṇpū* 'sweetness'
  (13) Ma. *kāmpu*, Ta. *kāmpū* 'stalk'

(B) (1) Te. *āṭa*, Ka. *āṭike*, Ma. *āṭuka*, Ta. *āṭṭam* 'play'
  (2) Te. *kāpu*, Ka. *kāpu*, Tu. *kāpu*, Ta. *kāppū*
     'protection'
  (3) Te. *aṭuka* 'loft in a house', Ta. *aṭukkū*
  (4) Ka. *iṭukku* 'narrowness', Ta. *iṭukkū*
  (5) Tu. *ikara* 'here', Ta. *iṅkē*

0. 4. Of these, the forms *āṭa* in Telugu and *kāpu* in
Telugu, Kannada and Tulu are regular cognates for the

Tamil forms *āṭṭam* and *kāppu*, respectively. It is true that voiceless plosives do not occur in Telugu, Kannada, Tulu, etc. (i. e. languages other than Tamil and Malayalam in the Dravidian family) intervocalically, but if they are simplifications of geminates, they are allowed. Thus Te. *āṭa* and *kāpu* are to be traced from **āṭṭa(m)* and **kāpp-*.

0. 5. The Malayalam form *āṭuka* as cited by P. S. S. Sastri poses no problem since the *ṭ* therein is not voiceless. Kannada *āṭike* 'motion, play, talk' has a variant in *āḍike*. We can assume here that the *ḍ* in the latter form became voiceless due to the influence of the voiceless plosive in the next syllable.[2] Even though this is not a regular phenomenon in Kannada, Telugu bears testimony to such a process. As Krishnamurti (1961:32) says, "Ancient Telugu, aduku, kaduku, uduku, koduku, ciduku, piduku have developed doublets in the post–classical period with –t– for –d– under the influence of the following –ku, which proceeds from **-kku*; Modern Telugu uses forms with –t–." It is also worth–mentioning here that the Kannada form *iṭuku* 'narrowness', the Tamil cognate for which is *iṭukku*, has the variants *iḍaku, iṭaku, iḍaṅku, iḍiku, iḍuka* and *iḍuku*. The *ṭ* in the second syllable can be explained as a secondary development from *ḍ* through assimilative influence of the voiceless plosive following it.

0 6. The *k* in Tulu *ikara* is probably a simplification from geminate plosive. (The Telugu form *ikkaḍa* with the same gloss may be compared with this.) Telugu *aṭuka* 'loft in a house' is listed in the *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* along with *aṭṭam* (*DED* 83), but not with *aṭukku* as is done by

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[2] There is also another possibility: The *ṭ* in *āṭike* is perhaps due to analogical influence of the noun form *āṭa* 'play'.

P. S. S. Sastri. This grouping of Te. *aṭuka* with Ta. *aṭṭam* solves the problem.

0.7. The Tamil cognates which Sastri provides in his chart are not genuine in some instances. Ta. *kaṇṭa* 'having seen'(!) is a relative participle of the verb *kāṇ* 'to see', whereas Te. *kaṇṭa* 'seeing' (< *kanu-ṭa*) is a verbal noun and hence they cannot be equated. Ta. *iṉpu* 'sweetness' and *enta* 'what' are not equivalents for Te. *impu* and *enta* respectively. The actual Tamil cognates are probably *iṉippu* and *eṉaittu* which contain double plosives instead of single ones.

0. 8. Sastri assumes that the *p* after the nasal in the Malayalam word *kāmpu* is a voiceless plosive, which is not true. The other problems involved in Sastri's chart will become clear, as we proceed.

1

Proto-Dravidian *NP

1. 1. Native Tamil words do not have a contrast between voiced and voiceless plosives after a nasal. The sequence of a nasal plus plosive in Tamil may be symbolized as *NP*. Malayalam has often an *NN* sequence corresponding to this, though *NP* is also found in some instances. The regular correspondence for this *NP* in the other Dravidian languages is either $(N)B$ or B.[3] (B here stands for a voiced plosive as against P which is phonemically voiceless.) We shall now consider Tamil as representing both Tamil and Malayalam and Telugu all other languages in the Dravidian family.

[3] For the individual correspondences, see Burrow and Emeneau 1961:vii, viii and Emeneau 1963.

When the Tamil-group has *NP*, the Telugu-group has either *(N)B*[4] or *B* which can be reconstructed in Proto-Dravidian as **NP*. Examples:

Ta. *tũṅku* to hang, swing, sleep, etc., Ma. *tũññuka*, Ko. *tu·g-*, To. *tu·x-*, Ka. *tūgu,* Koḍ. *tuṅg-*, Tu. *tũṅguni*, Te. *tũgu,* Koṇḍa *dũṅ-*, Kui *drūnga*, Kuwi *tūngali*, Kur. *tungul*, Mlt. *tumgle*, Brah. *tungān (DED* 2777a*)*

In other words, the Telugu-group never has a voiceless plosive after a nasal.

‘ We may mention here that the Telugu *anusvāra* (a cover symbol for the nasals before the homorganic plosive) freely alternates with *ardhānusvāra* ('half nasal') after a long vowel in a disyllabic word and after any vowel in a polysyllabic word. Krishnamurti assumes that *ardhānusvāra* meant nasalization (of the preceding vowel) but he says that there is no indication in the traditional grammars for this asumption and we agree with him. See Krishnamurti 1961:126, fn. 8.

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Vowel Reduction

2. 1. P. S. S. Sastri has cited forms only from Telugu,
Kannada and Tulu which contain a voiceless plosive after
nasal. This problem exists in the other languages of the
Telugu-group also. Some of the inconsistencies in the
different languages of the Telugu-group may be explained as
contractions from historically earlier forms in the same
language. Examples:

1. Te. *ancu* : *anucu* to send : *anVcc-* (*DED* 278)

2. Ka. *āṅke* : *ānike* leaning on, a staff to lean upon :
ānVkk - (*DED* 350)

3. Te. *iṅku*, *īku* to dry up or evaporate (as water),
sink; *iṅkuḍu* : *inuku* : *inVkk-* (*DED* 364)

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4. Ka. *untu* this or in this, intermediate, manner : *unitu* : *unVtt-* (*DED* 475)

5. Te. *uncu* to place, put, etc.; *kāp-uncu* : *unucu* : *unVcc-* (*DED* 599)

6. Te. *ūncu* to make, cause to appear : *ūnucu* : *ūnVcc-* (*DED* 608)

7. Tu. *eṇke* calculation, estimation : *eṇike*; cf. Ka. *eṇike*, *eṇṇike*, Te. *ennika*, Ta. *eṇṇikkai*, Ma. *eṇṇikka* : *eṇṇikkay* (*DED* 678)

8. Te. *kiṅka* anger, displeasure, etc. : *kiṇuka* : *kinVkk-* (*DED* 1332)

9. Tu. *keṇkuni* to provoke, irritate, kindle : *keṇakuni*; cf. Ka. *keṇaku*, Te. *ceṇaku*, *ceṇuku*, *cenaku* : *keṇVkk-* (*DED* 1616)

10. Tu. *coṇkè* the scab of itch, etc. : *coṇiṅke* : *coṇV(ṅ)kk-* (*DED* 2188a)

11. Te. *conpu* to insert, introduce, thrust, put or send in : *conupu* : *conVpp-* (*DED* 2285)

12. Te. *tiṇṭa* eating : *tinuṭa* : *tinVṭṭ-* (*DED* 2670a)

13. Te. *t(r)ẽcu*, *t(r)ēncu* to belch, eructate : *trēnucu* : *trēnVcc-* (*DED* 2841b)

14. Te. *t(r)ẽpu*, *t(r)ēnpu* belching, a belch : *trēnupu* : *trēnVpp-* (*DED* 2841b)

15. Te. *nāncu* to soak, steep : *nānucu* : *nānVcc-* (*DED* 3006)

16. Te. *nānpu* soaking; to bleach : *nānupu*; cf. Ta. *naṇaippu*, Ma. *nanappu* : *nānVpp-* (*DED* 3006)

17. Ka. *nuṇcu* to slip, slide as out of the hand, slip away, escape : *nuṇucu, nuṇacu* : **nuṇVcc-* (*DED* 3076)

18. Te. *pancu* to send, command, commission : *panucu* : **panVcc-* (*DED* 3212)

19. Te. *pūncu* to undertake, yoke; *pũcu* to endeavour : *pūnucu* (To. *puˑc*) : **pūnVcc-* (*DED* 3577)

20. *pēncu* to nourish, nurture, foster, support, rear, fatten, increase, extend : *pēnucu* : **pēnVcc-* (*DED* 3633)

21. Te. *pempu* nourishing, fostering, rearing, increase, enlargement ; *pempakamu, pempuḍu* : *penupu* : **penVpp-* (*DED* 3633)

22. Te. *bõke* bone : *bomike, bomika* : **pomVkk-* (*DED* 3700)

23. Te. *manki* existence, living, etc. : *maniki* : **manVkk-* (*DED* 3914)

24. Te. *māncu* to cause to cease, stop, remove : *mānucu* : **mānVcc-* (*DED* 3943)

25. Tu. *muṇci* pepper, chilli : *muṇuci* : **muṇVcc-* (*DED* 3986)

26. Te. *muncu* to plunge, immerse, sink, ruin : *munucu* : **munVcc-* (*DED* 4096)

27. Te. *munku* to be aggrieved, displeased; n. displeasure, grief : *munuku* : **munVkk-* (*DED* 4120)

28. Te. *vincu* to be heard, tell : *vinucu* : **vinVcc-* (*DED* 4472)

29. Te. *vinki* hearing, listening, etc. : *viniki* : **vinVkk-* (*DED* 4472)

2. 2. The following are the items, where evidence for an earlier vowel between the nasal and the voiceless plosive is found in another (sister) language. Where the evidence is from the Tamil-group, the concerned plosive is always geminate.

1. Ko. *ant-* (obl.) like that, that fashion, that amount; *antk, anta·, antal,* Ka. *antu, anta, antā, antha, anthā,* Koḍ. *antë,* Tu. *antuga,* Te. *anta, antagā, antaṭa, antu, ante, antē; tan-antu, tan- antaṭa,* Kur. *anti* : Ka. *ani(t)tu,* Ta. *aṉaittu, aṉaittum,* Ma. *anaittum* : **anVtt-* (*DED* 1)

2. Ko. *amk-* to press hard, make to keep quiet; *amk* act of pressing, To. *omk-* : Te. *avukku,* Ka. *amuku, amiku, avuku,* Ta. *amukku,* Ma. *amukkuka* : **amVkk-* (*DED* 143)

3. Ko. *amc-* to press, throw (woman) on ground to rape, Te. *ancu* : Ka. *amucu, avacu, avucu* : **amVcc-* (*DED* 143)

4. Ka. *ampaka* sending, etc., Te. *ampakamu, ampu* : *anupu,* Ta. *ampakam,*[5] *aṉuppu,* Ma. *anuppuka* : **anVpp-* (*DED* 278)

5. Ko. *int-* (obl.) like this; *intk, inta·, intal,* Ka. *intuṭu, inta, intā, intha, inthā, intaha, intu,* Koḍ. *intë,* Te. *inta, intaṭa, inte, intē, intiya,* Kol. *inthe* : Ka. *initum,* Ta. *iṉaittu* : **inVtt-* (*DED* 351a)

6. To. *i·nk* to this place, Mlt. *inki* thus : cf. Ta. *iṉ* this place, *-ukku* dative case suffix : **in-Vkk-* (*DED* 351a)

7. Te. *īka, iṅka* hereafter, henceforth, still further, yet : cf. Ta. *iṉi* hereafter : **inVkk--* (*DED* 351c)

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[5] Ta. *ampakam* is a loan-word from Te. For detailed discussion, see § 8.5.

8. Ka. *impu* sweetness, etc., Tu. *impu*, Te. *impu, impitamu* : Ta. *iṉippu*, Ma. *inippam* : *inVpp-* (*DED* 451a)

9. Ko. *oṇk-* to dry (tr.) in heat or sun, To. *wīnk-* : Koḍ. *oṇak-*, Ta. *uṇakku*, Ma. *uṇakkuka* : *oṇakk-* (*DED* 517)

10. Kur. *uṅk* husk, chaff, Te. *ũka*, Mlt. *umku* : Te. *umuka, umaka*; cf. Ta. *umi* : *umVkk-* (*DED* 548)

11. Ko. *kaṇk* thin dry sticks used as kindling or in a bunch as a torch : Ka. *kaṇike, kaṇuku*, Tu. *kaṇakụ*, Te. *kaṇika* : *kaṇVkk-* (*DED* 978)

12. Ko. *kancu* dream, Go. *kanckānā, kansk*, Mlt. *qanqe* : Ka. *kanasu, kanasa* : *kanVcc-* (*DED* 1184)

13 To. *kenp ört* (buffalo) coughs : Ta. *kaṉaippu*, Ma. *kaneppu* : *kanVpp-/*kenVpp-* (*DED* 1185)

14. Ko. *kaṇky* payment of vow to god, To. *ko·ṇky*, Ka. *kāṇke* : *kāṇike*, Tu. *kāṇikè*, Te. *kānuka*, Ta. *kāṇikkai* : *kāṇikkay* (*DED* 1209)

15. Ka. *jaṅkane, jaṅke* scolding, chiding, Te. *jaṅku, jaṅke*, *jaṅkena* : *januku* : *canVkk-* (*DED* 1882)

16. Pa. *cinkip-* to drip : Te. *cinuku*, Ta. *ciṉukku* : *ciṉVkk-* (*DED* 2079)

17. Ko. *taṇc-* to make to become cool, To. *toṇc-* : Ka. *taṇisu*, Ta. *taṇi(tt)* : *taṇi-tt-* (*DED* 2473)

18. Ka. *taṇpu, tampu* coolness, etc., Tu. *tampu, sampu*, To. *toṇf*, Ta. *taṭpam* (< *taṇppam*)[6] : Te. *tanupu*, Koḍ. *taṇīpī*, Ta. Ma. *taṇuppu* : *taṇupp-* (*DED* 2473)[7]

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[6] See § 3.12.

[7] Ta. *taṇpu* is cognate for Ka. *tambu*, Tu. *cammi*.

19. Ka. *tiṇpu* thickness, stoutness, greatness, weight, gravity, excess, Ta. *tiṭpam* (< **tiṇppam*) : *tiṇippu* : **tiṇVpp-* (*DED* 2634)

20. Mlt. *tinqe* to strain (as at stool) : Te. *tinuku*, Ka. *tiṇuku, tiṇaku, tiṇiku* : Ta. *tiṇukkam* : **tiṇVkk-* (*DED* 2634)

21. Te. *dũku* to leap, jump, etc., Ka. *diṅku* : Tu. *dumukuni*, Ka. *dumuku, dumiku*, Te. *dumuku* : **tumVkk-* (*DED* 2728)

22. Kol. (Kin.) *tumki* Ceylon ebony, Nk. *tumki* : Ka. *tumaki* : **tumakki* (*DED* 2732)

23. Ka. *naṇpu, neṇpu* friendship, etc., Te. *nanpu*, Ta. *naṭpu* (< **naṇpp-*) : Te. *nanupu* : **naṇupp-* (*DED* 2962)

24. To. *nenp* a thought : Ka. *nenapu*, Tu. *nenepu*, Ta. *niṉaippu* : **nenaypp-* (*DED* 3050)

25. Ko. *nunk-* to cut a small piece from dried meat to make broth (implies poverty) : Ta. *nuṇukku* : **nuṇukk-* (*DED* 3066)

26. Ka. *nuṇpu, numpu* smoothness, delicateness, fineness, Ta. *nuṭpam* (< **nuṇppam*) : Ka. Te. *nunupu* : **nuṇupp-* (*DED* 3066)

27. Tu. *paṇpini* to say, tell, etc., Te. *pampu ɩ panupu*; cf. Ta. *paṇi* : **paṇVpp-* (*DED* 3212)

28. Pa. *punc* new : cf. Ta. *puṇirru* : **punVcc-* (*DED* 3511)

29. Ka. *pūṇke* admission, promise, vow, Ta. *pūṭkai* (< **pūṇkkai*), Te. *pūnki* : *pūniki, pūnika* : **pūṇikkay* (*DED* 3577)

30. Ko. *mantanm* affairs of the house hold, Ka. *mantana* : *manetana*, Tu. *manetana*; cf. Ta. *maṉai* : *manay–ttanam* (*DED* 3911)

31. Tu. *muṇkuni* to say hūṃ expressive of disapproval or unwillingness, cry of a ghost; *muṇkele*, Te. *munku* : *munuku*, *minuku*, Ka. *minuku* : *minVkk–* (*DED* 3978)

32. Tu. *miṇkuni, meṇkuni* to shine, sparkle, glitter, Te. *miṅku*, Go. *miṅkō*, Kur. *bīnkō* : Te. Ka. *minuku*, Tu. *miṇukuni, meṇukuni, minukuni*, Ta. *miṉukku*, Ma. *minukkuka* : *minukk–* (*DED* 3994)

33. Ka. *muñcu* to be or go before or first, excell, Te. *muncu* : *munucu* : *munucc–* (*DED* 4119a)

34. Ko. *entk* to what extent; *entgo·*, *enta·*, *ental*, Ka. *entuṭu, enta, entā, entha, enthā, entaha, entu, entum*, Koḍ. *entë*, Te. *enta, entamu, ent-enta* : Ta. *eṉaittu* : *yanVtt–* (*DED* 4228)

35. To. *e·nk* to what place : cf. Ta. *-ukku* dative case suffix : *yān-Vkk–* (cf. § 2. 2. 6.) (*DED* 4228)

36. Ko. *va·nt u·r* sky : ? Ta. *vāṉattu ūr* : *vānatt–* (*DED* 4410)

37. Te. *venka* the hinder part, back, later time, Ko. *veṅka*, Nk. Konḍa *venka* : Te. *venuka* : *venukk–* (*DED* 4518)

3

Proto-Dravidian *NPP

3.1. The problem of post-nasal voiceless plosives in more than sixty sets of items among the Telugu-group of languages have been solved by positing a vowel in between the nasal and the plosive either through internal or external evidences. There are still many more forms which contain a voiceless plosive after nasal, where there is no evidence whatsoever for the reduction of a vowel. The solution of this problem is our main concern.

3.2. Let us present below the etyma provided by Krishnamurti (1961:71) for the Telugu word *boṅku*.

"boṅku to lie; n. a lie (< *poy-ṅk-); Ka. Tu. boṅku id.; Ta. Ma. pokkam falsehood (-kk- by assimilation from *ṅk-)"

Telugu ṅg corresponds to Tamil ṅk, which may be reconstructed as *ṅk-. If we reconstruct *ṅk for the ṅk (Te.) : kk (Ta.) correspondence also, as Krishnamurti does above, it would be very difficult to state the reflexes for the reconstructed form in the concerned languages. The correspondences involved here are two, viz. ṅg : ṅk and ṅk : kk. They have to be reconstructed differently in order to distinguish them as two different correspondences.

3.3. Krishnamurti tries to explain this inconsistency by distinguishing between radical plosives and suffixal plosives. He says (1961:31) that the suffix consonants alone lack uniformity in Telugu and Kannada. He further states (p.33) that "voicing of the suffix-stops is attributable to a period after the separation of the various cognate languages and hence independent in each of them. Tamil and Malayalam have levelled this development by voicing all stops that occur in the non-initial position except in gemination." Reconstruction in Comparative Dravidian has so far been confined to the radical syllable and the syllables that follow this were supposed to be elusive in many cases.[8]

3.4. The Telugu dictionary Śabda-ratnākaramu derives the word cē̃-trāḍu 'rope used in drawing up water from a well with a small bucket or vessel' from cē̃du 'to draw water from a well with a small bucket or vessel' + trāḍu 'rope'.[9] The following is the process of change:—

[8] For the definition of a syllable in Dravidian, see Krishnamurti 1955:239.

[9] Sitaramacharyulu 1958.

$$c\tilde{e}du \;+\; tr\bar{a}\d{d}u \;\rightarrow\; {}^{*}c\tilde{e}d\text{-}tr\bar{a}\d{d}u \;\rightarrow\; c\tilde{e}\text{-}tr\bar{a}\d{d}u$$

The intermediary form ${}^{*}c\tilde{e}d\text{-}tr\bar{a}\d{d}u$ consists of a nasal plus double plosive. Double plosives are avoided in Telugu except when they occur immediately after a single short vowel, no matter whether this vowel is preceded by a consonant or not. The history of the word vaṅkāya 'brinjal' is another illustration for this change. vaṅkāya can be derived from *vaṅg-kāya, which is composed of vaṅga + kāya.

3.5. We can now assume that a three-consonant cluster like NPP is impossible in Telugu and it becomes NP. With this assumption, let us reconstruct the Telugu : Tamil correspondence NP : PP as *NPP.

*NPP

(Te.)   (Ta.)
NP   PP
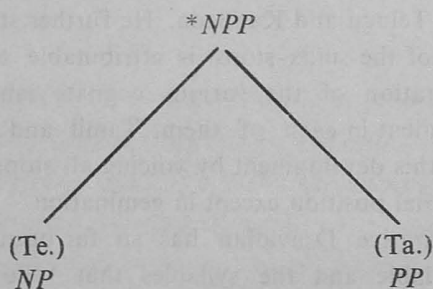
In Tamil, the nasal before the plosive is dropped in order to avoid this three-consonant cluster.[10]

3.6. Now the Telugu : Tamil cognates tōṭa : tōṭṭam meaning 'garden, orchard, plantation' can be reconstructed as *tōṇṭṭam. The verbal root is *tōṇṭ- 'to draw or fetch water from a well' (cf. Ta. tōṇṭi 'pot of earth or metal used

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[10] The point of articulation of the nasal, however, is preserved in the first of the two plosives. See § 3.12.

for drawing water'), for which there is a regular correspondence between Telugu and Tamil (*NB* : *NP*), as it is expected:– Te. *tõḍu* : Ta. *tōṇṭu*. The elements added to the verbal root are a (Homorganic) Plosive + *am*. (cf. *āṭ-* 'to play' : *āṭ-ṭ-am* 'play, game'.) Thus the problem of the post-nasal voiceless plosive has been solved here by assuming it to be a reflex of geminate plosive.

3.7. We can now safely reconstruct all *NP* clusters in Telugu as *NPP and Caldwell's theory of the convertibility of surds and sonants still holds good. Voiceless plosives do not occur in the Telugu-group of languages except as simplification of geminates. We have already seen that Te. *āṭa* is only a simplification of **āṭṭa(m)* (see § 0.4.).

3.8. So far, we have dealt with two sets of correspondences between Telugu and Tamil, viz. *NB* : *NP* and *NP* : *PP*. The former has been reconstructed as *NP and the latter as *NPP. We should also refer here to a third set of correspondence, viz. *P/PP* : *PP* which is reconstructed as *PP.

Examples:—

Te. *kāpu* 'protection' : Ta. *kāppu* id. : **kāpp-*

Te. *oppu* 'suitability' : Ta. *oppu* 'likeness' : **opp-*

It is worth-mentioning here that *PP is reconstructed for this correspondence only when further evidence does not show a nasal in any one of its related forms, either within the same language or in a related language.

3.9. Making use of the second law [i.e. *NP* (Te.) : *PP* (Ta.) < *NPP], we can reconstruct some of the problematic Telugu forms as follows:

ampa–kãḍu 'archer'   < **ampp-*   (Ta. *appu* 'adj.')

āṭu 'to be capable of'	< *āntṭ-	(Ta. *ārṛu*)
īta 'date-palm'	< *īntt-	(Ta. *iccam* 'adj.')
oṇṭi 'single'	< *ontṭ-	(Ta. *oṛṛai*)
kalāka 'turbidity'	< *kalaṅkk-	(Ta. *kalakkam*)
koṅki 'hook'	< *koṅkki	(Ta. *kokki*)
maḍāka 'fold'	< *maṭaṅkk-	(Ta. *maṭakkam*)
vēṭa 'hunting'	< *vēṇṭṭ-	(Ta. *vēṭṭai, vēṭṭam*)

3.10. Proto-Dravidian *NPP* represents the following correspondences.[11]

1. *ṅkk : Ta. Ma. *kk*, Ko. (*ṅ*)*k*, To. *k,* Ka. (*ṅ*)*k*, Koḍ. *k*, Tu. (*ṅ*)*k*, Te. *ṅk*, ~*k*, Kol. Nk. (*ṅ*)*k*, Pa. *k*, Ga. (Oll.) (~)*k*, Ga.(S) Go. Konḍa Kui *k*, Kuwi *k*, *kh*, Kur. *ṅkh*, *ṅk*, ~*kh*, ~*kk*, *kh*, Mlt. (*n*)*q*, (*n*)*k*, Brah. *nk*.

2. *ncc : Ta. Ma. *cc*, Ko. (*n*)*c*, To. *c*, Ka. (*ñ*)*c*, *s*, Koḍ. *c*, Tu. (*ñ*)*c*, Te. *nc*, ~*c*, Kol. *ns*, Nk. *s*, Ga. (S) *c*; Go. *nc*, Kui *s*, Kuwi *c*, Kur. (~)*c*, Mlt. *c,* Brah *nc*.

3 *nṭṭ : Ta. Ma. *ṭṭ*, Ko. (*ṇ*)*ṭ*, To. *ṭ*, Ka. Koḍ. Tu.(*ṇ*)*ṭ*; Te. Kol. (*ṇ*)*ṭ*, ~*ṭ*, Nk. (*n*)*ṭ*, Pa. (*ṇ*)*ṭ*, ~*ṭ*, Ga. (S) *nṭ*, Go. (*n*)*ṭ*, Kui *ṭ*, Kuwi *nṭ*, Kur. (*ṇ*)*ṭ*, Mlt. *ṭ*.

4. *ntt : Ta. Ma. *tt/cc*, Ko. *t/c*, To. *c*, Ka. *nt*, *t/c*, *s*, Koḍ. *t*, Tu. *nt/ñc*, *t*, Te. *nt/nc*, ~*t/* ~*c*, *t/c*, Kol. *nt*, *t/s*, Nk. *t*, Pa. *t/c*, Ga. (S) *nt*, Go. Kui *t*, Kur. (~)*t*, Mlt. *t*.

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[11] We would like to point out here that the developments in Toda and Kota relate to Tamil on the one side and Kannada on the other, in some instances. It is an established fact (see Emeneau 1967:367) that Kannada is not as closely related to Toda–Kota as Tamil is. The instances where the Toda, Kota forms have similarity to Kannada may probably be due to borrowing "from Badaga–(Kannaḍa)" as Prof. Emeneau suggests in a private communication.

The symbol ~ before a plosive indicates nasalization.

5. *mpp : Ta. Ma. pp, Ko. p, To. p/f, Ka. (m)p, Koḍ. p, Tu. (m)p, Te. (m)p, ~p, Kol. (m)p, Nk. Pa. Ga. Koṇḍa Kui Kuwi p, Kur. mp, ~p.

6. *nṯṯ : Ta. ṟṟ/tt, Ma. ṟṟ, Ko. nt, ṯ, To. ṯ, t, Ka. (n)t, Koḍ. t, Tu. (n)t, Te. ~t/~ṯ, ṯ, Kol. Nk. Pa. t, Ga. (Oll.) ṯ, Go. c, Kuwi th, Kur. ~t, Mlt. t.

3.11. It is interesting to note that Tamil and Malayalam constantly have PP as the reflex of PDr. *NPP, whereas the other languages generally have as their reflex (N)P or P. Sometimes, the other languages also have PP instead of (N)P or P.[12] The following are the problematic additional reflexes for *NPP:-

*ṅkk : Ka. Koḍ. Tu. Te. Kol. Nk. Pa Kuwi Brah. kk
*ncc : Ka. Koḍ. Tu. Te. Go. Kur. cc
*nṯṯ : Ka. Koḍ. Tu. Te. Kol. Nk. Pa. ṯṯ, Kuwi tt
*ntt : Ka. Te. Kol. Nk. Pa. Go. tt, Koḍ. cc
*mpp : To. Ka. Koḍ. Tu. Te. Nk. Pa. Kuwi pp
*nṯṯ : Koḍ. tt

Even when the above languages show PP instead of (N)P, the Proto-Dravidian sequence is reconstructed as *NPP, since some other languages show a nasal. And though the Tamil, Malayalam reflexes are always PP, sometimes these may be derived internally from an earlier NP (Phonetically NB) [13] or may have related forms in the sister languages

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[12] Instances where the Telugu-group of languages show PP as a reflex of *NPP are less numerous than those which show the regular reflex. No explanation is possible for this discrepancy. Only future research can throw some light on this.

[13] See § 6.

with phonetic *NB*,[14] and such *PP* sequences point to an *NPP* reconstruction.

3.12. It should be mentioned here that in the Ta. *PP* reflex for PDr. *NPP*, the first plosive has the same point of articulation as the PDr. nasal, whereas in Malayalam, the nasal is simply dropped and the plosives concerned remain intact. Examples:-

1. Ka. *nuṇpu, numpu* smoothness, delicateness, fineness : Ta. *nuṭpam*, Ma. *nuppam* : *nuṇpp- (*ṇpp >Ta. *ṭp*, Ma. *pp*)

2. Ka. *teṅku* south : Ta. *teṟku*, cf. *teṉ*, Ma. *tekku* : *tenkk- (*nkk >* Ta. *ṟk*, Ma. *kk*)

3. Ka. *pūṇke* admission, promise, vow : Ta. *pūṭkai*, cf. *pūṇ* : *pūṇkkay (*ṇkk >* Ta. *ṭk*)

4. Ka. *nōnpu* any religious act or obligation enjoined by the gods, any meritorious act of devotion or austerity, Tu. *nōmpu* : Ta. *nōṟpu* : *nōnpp- (*npp >* Ta. *ṟp*)

5. Ka. *cimpi* oyster shell : Ta. Ma. *cippi* : *cimpp- (*mpp >* Ta. Ma. *pp*)

3.13. The following are the items for which *NPP* is posited in Proto-Dravidian:-

1. Mlt. *ankó* thus, then, therefore : Tu. *akka* : *ankk- (DED 1)*

2. Go. *ancānā* to press : Ta. Ma. Ka. Te. *accu*, Koḍ. Tu. *acci* : *a(n)cc- (DED 44)*

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[14] See § 3.18.

3. Ka. *aṇuṅku* to depress, destroy : Ta. *aṇukku* : *aṇuṅkk-/*anuṅkk-* (*DED* 56b)

4. Ka. *aṇṭu* to stick, adhere to; n. adhesion; *aṇṭaru,* Tu. *aṇṭuni, aṇṭụ, aṇṭụ pattu, aṇṭāvuni,* Te. *aṇṭu; aḍug-aṇṭu,* Kol. (SR) *aṇṭ-* : Ta. Ka. *aṭṭu,* Nk. *aṭṭ-,* Kol. *aṭ-* : *aṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 86)

5. Tu. *alaṅkuni* to shake (tr.), be agitated, *alaṅkāvuni* : Ta. *alakku,* To. *alk-,* Ka. *alaku, aluku* : *alaṅkk-*[15] (*DED* 203)

6 Te. *āpu* stop; n. stoppage : Ta. Ma. *āppu,* Ko. *ap* : *āmpp-* (*DED* 286)

7. Te. *āṭadi* woman : Ta. *āṭṭi* : *āṇṭṭ-*[16] (*DED* 342)

8. Te. *āṭu, āṭu* to be adequate, sufficient, be capable of, endure : Ta. *ārru,* cf. *āṇṛal* abundance : *āṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 349)

9. Mlt. *inqe* to cough; *inqrése, inq-puce,* Kur. *iũkhnā* : Brah. *hikking* : *iṅkk-* (*DED* 358)

10. Ka. *iḍaṅku, iḍaku, iṭaku, iṭuku, iḍiku, iḍuka, iḍuku* narrowness, difficulty : Ta. Ma. *iṭukku* : *iṭVṅkk-*[17] (*DED* 378)

11. Ka. *iṛaṅku, iṛiṅku, iṛuṅku, iṛaku, iṛiku, iṛuku* to be compressed or squeezed, squeeze, compress; *iṛiṅkisu,* Te. *iṛuku* : Ta. *iṛukku,* Ma. *irukkuka* : *iṭVṅkk-* (*DED* 447)

12. Te. *īka, īke* feather : Ta. *irkkil, irkku* : *irṅkk-* (*DED* 454)

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[15] The cognates for Tu. *alaṅguni* 'to shake (tr.), be agitated' should be the following: Ta. *alaṅku,* Ma. *alaṅṅuka,* Ko. *alg-,* To. *alx-,* Ka. *alagu, alugu, aluṅgu* : *alaṅk-*.

[16] Te. *āḍadi,* Ka. *āḍangi,* Tu. *āḍe,* Ta. *āṭaval* : *ā(ṇ)ṭ-*.

[17] Ka. *iḍugu,* Ma. *iṭaṅṅu* : *iṭVṅk-*.

22

13. Tu. *iñcilụ, icilụ* the wild date, Te. *īta*, Ka. *ical*, *icala, icale, icil,* Kui *sīta* : Ta. *iccam-paṇai* : *cintt- (DED 459)

14. Te. *īta* yeaning, bringing forth, Ko. *i t may*, To. *i t e·p īr* : Ta. *iṟṟam*, cf. *iṇ* to yean : *ʼinṯṯ- (DED 473)

15. Ka. *uraṇṭu, uruṇṭu, uṇṭu, uraṭu, uruṭu* to roll; *uruṇṭu, uruṭu* n., Tu. *uruṇṭu,* Ko. *urṭ-,* To. *u·ṭ-* : Ta. *uruṭṭu* : *uruṇṭṭ--. (DED 571a)

16. Te. *ū̃ku* to endeavour; n. effort; *ū̃kuva* : Ta. *ūkku* : *ūṅkk- (DED 627)

17. Ka. *eṇṭu* eight, Ko. *eṭ,* To. *öṭ* : Ta. Ma. *eṭṭu,* cf. *eṇ,* Koḍ. *ëṭṭï,* Te. *enimidi* : *eṇ tt- (DED 670)

18. Ka. *ilimiñci* lemon, Ko. *elmic,* To. *ū̱smič, ū̱smišky* : Ta. *elumiccai,* Ma. *elumicca* : *elVmincc- (DED 712)

19. Te. *ē̃karu, ē̃kāru* to long; *ē̃kaṭa* : Ta. *ēkkaṟu,* cf. *ēṅku* : *ēṅkkaṭ- (DED 745)

20. Ka. *oṇṭi* a sort of large gold ear-ring, Tu. *oṇṭi,* Te. *oṇṭi* : Ta. *oṭṭu-kkaṭukkaṇ* : *oṇṭṭ- (DED 816)

21. Tu. *olampu, olapụ* affectation in walking : Ta. *ulaippu* : *ola(y)mpp- (DED 843)

22. Tu. *ōṅkadè* retching, heaving of the belly, Ka. *ōkāḷa, ōkari, ōkarike, ōkarisuha,* Te. *ōkara, ōkili* : Ta. *ōkkāḷi,* Ma. *ōkkānam* : *ōṅkk- (DED 866)

23. Tu. *ōnti* blood sucker, salamander, Ka. *oti,* Koḍ. *o·ti ke·ṭë,* Mlt. *ute,* To. *wï·č* : Ta. *ōtti*; cf. *ōnti,* Ma. *ōntu,* Koḍ. *o·ndi* : *ōntti (DED 887)

23

24. Ka. *gaṇṭe* a mass, lump; island, Ko. *kaṭy* : Ta. *kaṭṭi*, Ma. *kaṭṭa*, Tu. *gaṭṭè, geṭṭi, geṭṭè* : **kaṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 962)

25. Ka. *kadampu, kadapu* cheek : Ta. *katuppu* : **kat-Vmpp-* (*DED* 1007)

26. Ka. *gantu* to jump, bound, vault; *n.* a jump, etc., Te. *gentu, gantu*; *kuppi-gantu*, Kuwi (S) *gentinai* : *gettinai, getkīnai* : **kantt-* (*DED* 1018)

27. To. *komkwīṛ* armpit, Ka. *kavuṅkuḷ, kaṅkuḷ, kaṅkaḷ, kaṅkuḷa, koṅkuḷ, koṅkaḷ, koṅkaḷa,* Pa. *kavkor, kavkoḍ,* Go. *kākrī, kakrī; kākṛing*; Ta. *kampu-kkaṭṭu* : **kam(pu)kk-* (*DED* 1034)

28. Tu. *karñka* state of being burnt or singed; Ta. *karukkal,* Ma. *karikkal, karukkal* : **karVñkk-* (*DED* 1073a)

29. Ka. *kalaṅku, kalaku* to agitate, shake, perturb, make turbid, stir up, disturb, Tu. *kalaṅkuni, kalaṅkāvuni* : Ta. *kalakku,* Ma. *kalakkuka,* Ko. *kalk-,* To. *kalk-,* Koḍ. *kalak-,* Kui *giōpka* (< *glōk-pa*), Kur. *khalakhnā* : **kalaṅkk-* (*DED* 1096)

30. Ka. *kante* bundle (as of grass, straw, etc.) : Ta. *karrai,* Ma. *karra* : **kanṭṭay* (*DED* 1178)

31. Te. *kãcu* catechu, Ka. *kācu, kāci* . Ta. *kāyccu-kkaṭṭi,* Ma. *kāccu* : **kā(y)ncc-* (*DED* 1201)

32. Te. *kīcu* squeaking; shrill; *kīcum-anu,* Tu. *kīcuni* : Ta. *kīccu, kiccu kicc-eñal,* Ma. *kiccu kiccu* : **kiñcc-/*kīncc-* (*DED* 1273)

33. Tu. *cimpu* a comb or cluster of plantains, Koḍ. *ci·p(ï),* Te. *cipu,* Pa. *kipid* : Ta. *cippu* : **kimpp-* (*DED* 1341)

34. Te. *gīta* line : Ta. *kīrru* : *kīntt- (DED 1352)

35. Te. *kũkaṭi māga* fork-tailed shrike : Ka. *kukkaṭi* : *kuṅkkaṭṭi/*kũṅkkaṭṭi (DED 1355)

36 Ka. *kuñca* bunch, tassel, brush; *goñcal, goñci, goñce,* Tu. *kuñca, goñci, goñcilu* : Ka. *kuccu, koccu,* Tu. *kucci,* Te. *kuccu,* Ta. *kuccu, koccu,* Ma. *kuccu, kucci* : *kuncc- (DED 1368)

37. Te. *kuṇṭa, guṇṭa* pond, pit; *gunṭa,* Ka. *kuṇṭe,* Go. *kunṭa,* Kuwi *guntomi* : Ta. *kuṭṭam, kuṭṭai,* Pa. *guṭṭa* : *kuṇṭṭ-¹⁸ (DED 1389)

38. Ko. *kuṇṭ-* to be lame, limp; *kuṇṭv, kuṇṭn, kuṭ, kuṭn, kuṭv,* Ka. *kuṇṭu, kūṇṭu, kuṇṭisu, kuṇṭa, kuṇṭi, kuṇṭaṇike, kuṇṭitana,* Koḍ. *kuṇṭ(ī), kuṇṭë, kuṇṭi,* Tu. *kuṇṭuni, kuṇṭāvuni, kōṇṭuni, kōṇṭāvuni, kuṇṭa, kōṇṭaṅgelu,* Te. *kuṇṭu, kuṇṭi, kuṇṭi tanamu,* Kol. *kuṇṭ* : To. *kuṭ,* Pa. *kūṭal,* Go. *kūṭānā, kūṭā, kuṭahānā* : *kuṇṭṭ- (DED 1408)

39. Te. *gontu, gontuka* throat, voice, tone : *kuttika, kuttuka, kutika, kutuka,* Ka. *kuttige,* Nk. *kutka* : *kontt- (DED 1428)

40. Ka. *kompe* small village or hamlet, hut, Te. *kompa* : Ka. *koppa, koppal, koppaḷa,* Te. *kuppamu,* Ta. *kuppam,* To. *koppa* : *kompp- (DED 1441)

41. Ka. *kumpaṭe,* Te. *kumpaṭi* : Ka. *kuppaṭe, kuppaḍige* : *kumppaṭ-¹⁹ (DED 1459)

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¹⁸ Te. *kuṇḍu,* Ta. Ma. *kuṇṭam, kuṇṭu,* Ka. *kuṇḍa, koṇḍa, guṇḍa, guṇḍi, guṇḍige, guṇḍit(ı)u,* Koḍ. *kuṇḍī, kuṇḍitere,* Tu. *kuṇḍa, koṇḍa, guṇḍi* : *kuṇṭ-.

¹⁹ Ka. *kummaṭa, kummaṭe,* Ta. *kumpiṭu caṭṭi, kummaṭṭi* : *kumpaṭ-.

42. Te. *gurinci, gurici* concerning; *gurincu* to intend, have in view : Ta. *kurittu* about, *kuri (tt)* to intend : **kurintt-* (*DED* 1533)

43. Tu. *kūṇṭuni, kūṭuni* to mix, mingle (tr.) : Ta. *kūṭṭu*, Ma. *kūṭṭuka*, Ko. To. Koḍ. *ku·ṭ* : **kūṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 1562)

44. Ka. *keñcage, keñcane* redness, *keñca, keñci*, Tu. *keñca, keñci* : Ka. *keccane, keccu* : **kencc-* (*DED* 1605)

45. Ka. *keṅka* redness : *kekkarisu*, Ta. *cekkam, cekkar, cekkal, cēkkai*, Ma. *cekkal*, Ko. *keky* : **keṅkk-* (*DED* 1607)

46. Te. *cempa* cheek : Tu. *keppè, keppaḍè* : **kempp-* (*DED* 1655)

47. Ka. *koṅki* a hook, angle; *koṅku, koṅkisu*, Ko. *koṅk*, Tu. *koṅkè, kuṅkè*, Te. *koṅki, koṅkara*, Kol. *ko(ṅ)kḍi*, Nk. *koṅki*, Kur. *koṅkō, koṅkṛō*, Mlt. *qonqe* : Ka. *kokki, kokke, kokkari*, Ko. *kok(y)*, Tu. *kokkè*, Te. *kokki, kokkemu*, Mlt. *kokre, kokro*, Ta. *kokki, kokkarai*, Ma. *kokka, kokkara*, To. *kwĭky*, Pa. *kokor, kokoro, kokta* : **koṅkk-* (*DED* 1689)

48. Ka. *koñca, koñce* a little, littleness, inferiority, Te. *koñcemu* : Ta. *koccai, koccu, koccaṉ*, Ma. *koccu, koccan*, *kocci* : **koncc-*[20] (*DED* 1695)

49. Tu. *koraṇṭu* kernel or stone of fruit, cashew-nut : *koṭṭe, goṭṭu*, Ta. *koṭṭai*, Ma. *kuraṭṭa, kuraṭṭa, koṭṭa*, Ka. *goraṭe, goṭṭa, koṭṭe*, Kur. *goṭā*, Mlt. *goṭa* : **koṭanṭṭ-*[21] (*DED* 1722)

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[20] The Ta. forms *koñcam, koñcaṉ* and Ma. *koñcam* do not belong here. They are probably loan-words from Te.

[21] Te. *kuriḍi*, Koḍ. *koraṇḍi* : **koṭanṭ-*.

50. Te *caṅka, caṅkili arm-pit,* Kol *saṅka, saṅkā* : Te. *cakkili,* Kol. (P) *sakka,* Ta. *akkuḷ,* Ma. *akkuḷam,* Ka. *akkaḷike,* Koḍ. *kakkuḷi,* Nk. *sakka,* Mlt. *cėql-kûṇḍe* : *caṅkk-* (*DED* 1875)

51. Te. *gōku* to scratch with nails or the like, scrape, Kol. *kok,* (Kin.) *kōk* : Nk. *kokk-* : *koṅkk-/kōṅkk-* (*DED* 1879)

52. Ka. *sampage, sampige, campaka* campaka tree, Tu. *sampigè, sampayi,* Te. *sampēga, campakamu, canupakamu* : Koḍ. *cappayë-mara;* cf. Ta. *caṇpakam* : *caṇ(u)ppak-* (*DED* 1915)

53. Te. *ãkali* hunger, appetite, Ta. *cākol,* Kui *saki* : Kuwi *hakki* : *cāṅkk-* (*DED* 2005)

54. Kol. (SR) *cinte velā* evening : *sittena·ṭluṅ,* Nk. *sitte,* Pa. *citta* : *cintt-* (*DED* 2085)

55. Te. *cinta* tamarind, Koḍ. (SR) *sintā* : (P) *sitta māk,* Nk. *sitta,* Go. *sittā maṛā* : *cintt-*[22] (*DED* 2086)

56. Ka. *cimpi, cimpe, simpi, simpu, simpe* oyster shell, a portion of the shell of coco-nut : *cippu, sippu,* Ta. Ma. *ippi, cippi,* Tu. *cippi, tippi, sippi,* Te. *cippa* : *cimpp-* (*DED* 2089)

57. Te. *cīkili* broom : Ta. *cikku* rubbish : *ciṅkk-* (*DED* 2139)

58. Tu. *hintruni* to blow the nose : Ma. *cirruka,* Go. *icānā,* Kur. *cīcrnā* : *cintt-*[23] (*DED* 2153)

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[22] Ta. *cintam* is prob. a lw. < Te.

[23] Ta. *cintu,* Ma. *cīntuka,* Te. *cīdu* Pa. *tīd-,* Ga. (S) *cind-,* Kui *srinda,* Kuwi *sindali* : *cīnt-.*

59. Tu. *cīmpi, cīmpu, cimpu* a bolt, bar, latch : Ta. *cīppu*, Ma. *ci(r)ppu* : **cimpp-* (*DED* 2155)

60. Ka. *suṇṭage, suṇṭige* roast meat, act of burning or roasting; that which is chiefly taken from roasting on a spit, the heart, Tu. *cūṭè, tūṭè* : Ta. *cūṭṭu*; cf. Te. *cūḍu* to burn : **cuṇṭṭ-/*cūṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 2183)

61. Ka. *suru(ṇ)ṭu* to coil, roll up (intr.), Ko. *curṭ-*(tr.), To *tu̇ṭ-* (tr.), Koḍ. *turīṭ-* (tr.), Tu. *turṭu*, n. : Ta. *curuṭṭu*, Ma. *curuṭṭuka* (tr.) : **curuṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 2211)

62. Ka. *soṅku, suṅku* to touch, come in contact with, catch, infect, attack; *soṅkuvike*, Tu. *sōṅkuni, sōṅkuḍruni, sōṅku, sōkuni*, Te. *sõku, cõku, sōku* : Ka. *sokku, sōku*, Pa. *cokk-* : **coṅkk-* (*DED* 2346)

63. Ka. *jompisu, jōmpisu* to get intoxicated, bewildered, stupified; *jompu, jōmpu* inebriation, stupor, suspension of sensibility, paralyzation : *soppisu, soppu*, Ta. *cōppu* to cause to droop, cf. *cōmpu* droop : **compp-/*cōmpp-* (*DED* 2352)

64. Ka. *nānta, nāta, nātu* smell in general, a bad smell, Ko. *na·ṭm*, Koḍ. *na·ta*, Tu. *nāta* : Ta. *nārram*, Ma. *nārruka*, cf. Ta. *nāṉam*, Ma. *nannam, nannikka* : **nāṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 2379)

65. Tu. *nauṇṭuni* to pinch, *nauntu* : Ta. *namuṭṭu, nimiṭṭu* : **ñemuṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 2386)

66. Kol. (SR) *ḍompā*, (Kin.) *ḍompa* : Ka. *ḍoppe, doppe*, Te. *ḍoppa, doppa*, Nk. Pa. *ḍoppa*, Go. *ḍoppō* : **ṭompp-* (*DED* 2420)

67. Te. *dõku, ḍõku* to dig slightly so as to loosen the soil for weeding, pare the ground cutting up the turf, Ka. *dōkari*, Ga. (Oll.) *ṭõk* : Ma. *tōkkuka* : **tōṅkk-* (*DED* 2423)

68. Tu. *taṭṭaṅku* an obstacle, hindrance : Ta. *taṭukku* : *taṭVṅkk–* (*DED* 2460)

69. Te. *tắku* to touch, hit, attack, encounter, oppose in battle; n. combat, attack; *tắkuḍu, tắkudala,* Ko. *taˑk,* To. *toˑk,* Ka. *tāku,* Tu. *tākuni* : Ta. *tākku, tākkam, tākkal,* Ma. *tākkuka,* cf. Ta. *tāṅku,* Ka. *tā(ṅ)gu* : *tāṅkk–* (*DED* 2570)

70. Ka. *tāṇṭu* to jump, dance, leap, skip over, cross; *dā(ṇ)ṭu,* Tu. *dāṇṭuni,* Te. *dắṭu,* Kol. *daˑṭ–* : Ma. *tāṭṭuka,* Ko. *daˑṭ–,* To. *toˑṭ–* : *tāṇṭṭ–*[24] (*DED* 2578)

71. Ka. *diṇṭu* rising ground, hillock : *tiṭṭa, tiṭṭu, tiṭṭe,* Ta. *tiṭṭu,* Ma. *tiṭṭa,* Ko. *tiṭ,* To. *tīṭ,* Te. *tiṭṭa* : *tiṇṭṭ–* (*DED* 2633)

72. Ka. *tirumpu, tirupu, tiripu* to cause to go around or move about, turn : Ta. *tiruppu,* Ma. *tirippuka,* To. *tĩrp–,* Te. *trippu,* Kol. *tip–,* Nk. *tipp–,* Kui *terp–,* Kuwi *tipali* : *tirumpp–* (*DED* 2655)

73. Tu. *ciñcuni* to be scorched, burnt, Ko. To. *tiˑc–* : Ta. *tīy(tt)* : *cīyntt–* (*DED* 2672)

74. Te. *tẽṭi* a large black humble-bee : cf. Ta. *tētt–iṟāl* honey comb, *tēn* honey : *tēnṭṭ–* (*DED* 2674b)

75. Tu. *tiṇṭuni, ciṇṭuni, siṇṭuni* to scrape, rub, wipe; *siṇṭu, siṇṭelu,* Ko. *tiˑṭ,* Te. *diṭu,* Kol. *diṭ–,* Nk. *dhiṭ–* : Ta. *tiṭṭu* : *tiṇṭṭ–* (*DED* 2678)

76. Ka. *tūṅku* to weigh, *tūku* weight, Ko. To. Koḍ. *tuˑk–,* Tu. *tūṅkuni, tūka, sūṅkuni, sūka,* Te. *tũcu,* Konḍa *dūk–,* Kui *drūpka,* Kuwi *tūkhali* : Ta. *tūkku,* Ma. *tūkkuka* : *tūṅkk–* (*DED* 2777a)

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[24] Ta. *tāṇṭu,* Ma. *tāṇṭuka* do not belong here.

77. Ka. *teṅka, teṅkal, teṅku, ṭeṅkalu, ṭeṅku* south, Tu. *tenẉkāyi, tenkāyi, teṅkāyi* : Ta. *terku, tekku, ten̠,* Koḍ. *tekkī, tĕkkī,* Ma. *tekku* : **ten(u)kk-* (*DED* 2839)

78. Te. *tēku, ṭēku* teak tree, Kol. *ṭek,* Pa. *ṭek meri,* Go. *tēkā mar̠ā,* (W) *ṭeká* : Ta. Ma. *tēkku* : **tēṅkk-*[25] (*DED* 2842)

79. Ka. *toḍaṅku, toḍaku* to engage (as in work), begin, commence, undertake : Ta. *toṭakku,* Ma. *tuṭakkam* : **toṭaṅkk-*[26] (*DED* 2866)

80. Tu. *dōṇṭi* long pole with hook to pluck fruit, Te. *dŏṭi,* Ka. *dōṭi,* Pa. *ṭōṭal* : Ta. Ma. *tōṭṭi* : **tōṇṭṭi* (*DED* 2925)

81. Te. *tŏpu* garden, grove, tope : Ta. Ma. *tōppu,* Ka. Tu. *tōpu* : *tō(m)pp-* (*DED* 2929)

82. Ka. *nā(ṇ)ṭu* to get within, enter, be pierced or stuck into (as a thorn), fix in the ground, plant, pierce into, Te. *nãṭu, nāṭu,* Tu. *nāṭuni,* Ta. *nāṭṭu,* Ma. *nāṭṭuka* : **nā(ṇ)ṭṭ-* (*DED* 2958)

83. Te. *naḍūku* to tremble; n. trembling, fear : Ta. *naṭukku,* Ma. *naṭukkuka* : **naṭuṅkk-*[27] (*DED* 2960)

84. Ka. *naṇṭu, neṇṭu* relationship, friendship, Tu. Te. *naṇṭu* : Ta. *naṭṭār,* To. *noṭ* : **naṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 2962)

85. Tu. *navuṇṭu* itching, irritation in the throat : Ta. *namuṭṭu* : **namuṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 2972)

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[25] Ka. *tēgu, tēga, tēṅga* with the same gloss do not belong here.

[26] Ka. *toḍagu,* Ta. *toṭaṅku,* Ma. *tuṭaṅṅuka,* Tu. *toḍaguni,* Te. *toḍāgu,* Mlt. *torge* : **toṭaṅk-*.

[27] Ta. *naṭuṅku,* Ma. *naṭuṅṅuka,* Ko. *nar̠g-,* To. *noḏx-,* Ka. *naḍugu,* Tu. *naḍuguni* : **naṭuṅk-*.

86. Te. *nǖka* a king of tree : Ta. *nūkkam* : *nūṅkkam* (*DED* 3082)

87. Ka. *nū(ṅ)ku* to shove, push, thrust aside, impel, urge on, Koḍ. *nuˑk-*, Tu. *nūkuni*, Te. *nūku*, Kol. *nuˑk-* : Ta. *nūkku* : *nūṅkk-* (*DED* 3083)

88. Kur. *nīkhcārnā* to experience a convulsive and somewhat prolonged heaving of the breast, sigh, sob, draw in a long breath : Ta. *ēkkam*, Go. *nēskānā*, cf. Ta. *ēṅkal*, Pa. *nēñ(j)*, Kui *nēnja*, Kuwi *nenjali*, Mlt. *négye* : *nēṅkk-* (*DED* 3120)

89. Ka. *nōmpi*, *nōmpu* any religious act or obligation enjoined by the gods, any meritorious act of devotion or austerity, Tu. *nōmpu*, Ta. *nōrpu* : *nōnpp-*[28] (*DED* 3147)

90. Ka. *baṅke*, *boṅka*, *boṅke* gum, glue, resin, Te. *baṅka* Kol. *baṅka* : Nk. *bakka*, Pa. *bāk*, *bākar* : *vaṅkk-* (*DED* 3159)

91. Ka. *pampa* equal share or division, Te. *pampu*, *pampakamu* : Koḍ. *pappī* *īḍ-*, Pa. *payp-*, Kui *pahpa*, cf. Ta. *pakuppu* : *pa(ku)mpp-* (*DED* 3247)

92. Te. *prāku* to creep, crawl : Ta. *parakku* : *paraṅkk-* (*DED* 3255)

93. Ka. *paḷañce*, *paḷacane* with a glitter, with pure brightness, with a flash; brightness, pureness, etc. : *paḷaccane*, Ta. *paḷicc-eṇal* : *paḷVncc-* (*DED* 3303)

94. Te. *põka* the areca tree; an areca nut; *goṇṭu-põka* : Ta. Ma. *pākku*, Tu *pākuṭṭi* : *pā(ṅ)kk-* (*DED* 3333)

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[28] Tu. *nōˑnbu*, Te. *nōˑnu*, Ta. *nōnpu*, *nōmpu* : *nōnp-*.

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95. *pintu* that which is back, behind, previous; that which is afterwards or hereafter; *pinte* (adv.) : Ta. *pirrai*, Ma. *pirra*, Koḍ. *pittïë* : *pintt-*[29] (*DED* 3452)

96. Tu. *puñca* white ant hill, snake's hole : Ta. *purru*, *purram*, Ma. *purru*, To. *wĩt-xuḍy*, Ka. *puttu, putta*, Koḍ. *puttï*, Te. *puṭṭa*, Kol. (Kin.) Nk. *puṭṭa*, Pa. *puṭkal*, (NE) *puṭkal, putta*, (NE) *puṭṭa*, Ga. (Oll.) *puṭkal*, Go. *puttï*, (A) *putti*, Konḍa *puṛhi*, Kui *pusi*, Kuwi (F) *pūcï*, Kur. *puttā*, Mlt. *pute*; cf. Kuwi *pūnja* : *puntt-/*puncc-* (*DED* 3556)

97. Ka. *peṇṭe, heṇṭe* clod, lump, Tu. *heṇṭè, eṇṭe* : Ka. *peṭṭe, peṭṭa* : *peṇṭṭ-*[30] (*DED* 3606)

98. Te. *peṇṭi* the female of any animal or plant; *enu-peṇṭi* : *peṭṭa*, Ta. *peṭṭai*, Ma. *peṭṭa* : *peṇṭṭay-*[31] (*DED* 3608)

99. Ka. *pempu* largeness, abundance, eminence, sublimity : Ta. *peruppam* : *perumpp-* (*DED* 3613)

100. Tu. *boṅku* hollow, void, empty : Ta *pokku, pokkai*, Ko. *pok va·y*, Ka. *bokke*, Te. *bokka*, Kol. Nk. *pokka* : *poṅkk-* (*DED* 3645)

101. Te. *poṅkanamu* purse, pouch, *bonkaṇamu* : *bokkaṇamu*, Ta. Ma. *pokkaṇam*, Ka. Tu. *bokkaṇa* : *poṅkkaṇam* (*DED* 3650)

102. Te. *boṅku* to lie; n. a lie; false, untrue, Ka. *boṅku*, Tu. *boṅkuni* : Ta. *pokkam*, Ma. *pokkar* : *poṅkk-* (*DED* 3651)

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[29] Ka. *pindu, pinde*, Ta. *pinrai* : *pint-*.
[30] Ka. *heṇde*, Te. *peḍḍa* : *peṇṭ-*.
[31] Ta *peṇṭu*, Ma. *peṇṭi*, Ko. *peḍ*, Ka. *peṇḍa* : *peṇṭ-*.

103. Tu. *boṅkeluni* to swell; *boṅka* big, large, Te. *poṅka* : Ta. *pokkam*; cf. *poṅku* : *poṅkk-* (*DED* 3658)

104. Ka. *potuṅku* to hide, Brah. *putunk* : Ta. *potukku* : *potuṅkk-* (*DED* 3686)

105. Te. *poṇṭe* for the sake of : Ta. Ma. *poruṭṭu* : *poruṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 3711)

106. Ka. *hōntu, hōtu, hōta, pōta* he-goat, Koḍ. Te. *pōtu*, Kol. *po·t*, Nk. *phōt*, Pa. *pōt*, Kuwi *pōtū* : Ta. Ma. *pōttu* : *pō(n)tt-* (*DED* 3747)

107. Ka. *maṅk(a\ri, makri* basket plaited of stout slits of bamboo or of the date tree : To. *mokery*, Tu. *makkeri* : *maṅkkVri* (*DED* 3772)

108. Tu. *maṇigaṇṭu* ankle : Ta. *maṇi-kkaṭṭu*, Ma. *maṇi-kkeṭṭu*, Ka. *maṇikaṭṭu*, Te. *maṇikaṭṭu, manikaṭṭu*, Kol. *manekṭi*; cf. Ma. *maṇi-kkaṇṭam* : *maṇi-kkaṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 3824)

109. Te. *malāka* a twist, curved line, crookedness, spiral, Ka. *malaku* : Ta. *malukku* : *malVṅkk-* (*DED* 3874)

110. Ka. *maṅku* dimness, want of lustre, obscurity of intellectual perception, confusion of mind, silliness, stupidity, stubbornness, Tu. *maṅku, maṅka* : Ta. *makku* : *maṅkk-* (*DED* 3890)

111. Tu. *maraṅkaṇè, marakaṇè* on the back, topsy-turvy : Ta. *maṟukkam* : *maṭVṅkk-* (*DED* 3898)

112. Te. *māṭu* to be caught or entangled; state of being caught or entangled; *māṭu* : Ta. *māṭṭu*, Ma. *māṭṭuka* : *mā(ṇ)ṭṭ-* (*DED* 3936)

113. Ko. *ma·nt* word, language, To. *mo·t*, Ka. *mātu*, *māta*, Te. *māṭa* : Ta. Ma. *mārram* : *mā(n)ṭṭ- (DED* 3960)

114. Te. *mīṭu, mīṭu* to toss or fling with the tip of a finger, toss up, fillip or strike with the nail of a finger against the thumb, strike the strings of the lute with the fingers, touch, play upon : Ta. *mīṭṭu*, Ma. *mīṭṭuka*, Pa. *miṭṭ-* : *mī(n)ṭṭ- (DED* 3972)

115. Ka. *mīṇṭu* to jump, bounce, *mīṭu* jumping, flying : Te. *mīṭṭu*, Kol. *miṭ-*, Nk. *miṭṭ-* : *mi(n)ṭṭ-/*mī(n)ṭṭ- (DED* 3974a)

116. Tu. *moṇṭè* grass hopper : Kol. *miṭṭe*, Ta. *viṭṭil*, Ma. *viṭṭil, veṭṭil* : *meṇṭṭ- (DED* 3974b)

117. Te. *mũkuḍu* an earthern pan, a plate, covering dish : Ka. *mukku* : *muṅkk-/*mūṅkk- (DED* 4013)

118. Te. *muncu* to cover, envelope, Kol. *muns-* : Nk. *mus-*, Go. *muccānā*, Kui *musa*, Kuwi *mūcali*, Kur. *muccnā*, Mlt. *muce* : *muncc- (DED* 4025)

119. Tu. *muḍaṅku, moḍaṅku* crookedness, obliquity; a hump back, perversity, obstinacy; crooked, perverse : Ta. Ma. *muṭakku* : *moṭaṅkk- (DED* 4028)

120. Ta. *morampè* swelling or protuberance on any part of the body, Te. *morapa* : Ta. *murappu*, Ma. *muruppu*; cf. Ta. *murampu* : *morampp- (DED* 4074)

121. Te. *mũka* crowd, multitude, host, swarm, army : Ka. *mukkuṟu, mukaṟu* : *muṅkk-/mūṅkk-[32] (DED* 4128)

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[32] Ta. *mūkai*, Ga.(S) *mūg(i) ēr-* : *mūk-*.

122. Kol. *mũti* mouth, Ka. Te. Nk. *mūti* : Ma. *mũccu*, *motti* : **mūntt-*[33] (*DED* 4129)

123. Te. *menti* pertaining to fenugreek, *mentulu*, Ka. *mente*, *menteya*, Tu. *menti*, *mentè* : To. *möty*, Tu. *mette* : **mentt-*[34] (*DED* 4161)

124. Kur. *mēt, mēt* adult man, husband : Ta. *maittunan*, Ma. *maccunan*, Ko. *macin*, To. *mociny*, Koḍ. *maccinë*, Tu. *maitine* : **may(n)tt-* (*DED* 4189)

125. Te. *mũpu* upper part of the back shoulder, Kui *mōpo* : Ma. *muḷippu* : **moḷimpp-*[35] (*DED* 4207)

126. Tu. *rampè* eyelid : *reppè*, Ta. *irappai*, Ka. *ṟeppa*, *ṟappe*, Te. *ṟeppa*, *reppa*, Kuwi *reppa*, Kol. *kaṇḍ-repa* : **era(m)ppay* (*DED* 4242)

127. Te. *vaḍākū-goṇḍa* Himalaya, the northern mountain : Ta. Ma. *vaṭakku*, Koḍ. *baḍakī*, Tu. *baḍakāyi*; cf. Ta. *vaṭantai* : **vaṭam-kk-* (*DED* 4267)

128. Tu. *badeṅkuni* to dangle, as a weak limb : Ta. *vatakku*, cf. Ma. *vataṅṅikka*, Ta. *vataṅku* : **vataṅkk-* (*DED* 4286)

129. Te. *vanta* grief, sorrow; pain, weeping : Ta. Ma. *varuttam* : *varunttam (*DED* 4313)

130. Ka. *bampu*, *bompu* a slimy and sticky vegetable substance used as a soap : Ta. *vaḷuppu* : **vaḷumpp-*[36] (*DED* 4337a)

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[33] Ta. *mūñci*, Ma *mũññi*, *mōnta*, Ko. *mo nd* : **mūnt-*.

[34] Ta. *me;tiyam*, *ventayam*, Ma. *ventayam* do not belong here.

[35] Ta. *moympu*, Ka. *muyibu* : **moymp-*.

[36] Ka. *bombalu*, Ta. *vaḷumpu* : **vaḷump-*.

131. Tu. *baraṇṭuni* to grow dry, become lean or thin, a sore to heal; *baraṇṭu* scurf, leanness; scurfy, scabby, lean, thin : Ta. *vaṟaṭṭu*, Ma. *vaṟaṭṭuka* : **vaṟaṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 4355a)

132. Tu. *bejaṇṭu* dried cow dung cake, Ka. *baṟaṭi, beṟaṭi,* Te. *varaṭa* : Ta. *vaṟaṭṭi* : **vaṭaṇṭṭ-/*veṭaṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 4356)

133. Ka. *baṅku* to be crooked, bend; *boṅkane* in a bending or bent way, Kur. *beṅknā,* Kuwi *vwākhali* : Ta. *vākku* : **vaṅkk-/*vāṅkk-*[37] (*DED* 4371)

134. Te. *vắpu, vāpu* swelling, protuberance : Ta. *vāyppu,* Ko. *va·p,* To. *po·f,* Tu. *bāpu,* Pa. *vāp* : **vāy(m)pp-* (*DED* 4383)

135. Ka. *biṅka* pride, pompousness, Te. *biṅkamu* : Ta. *vikkam* (4477a); cf. *viṅku,* Ma. *viṅṅuka* : **viṅkkam /*vīṅkkam* (*DED* 4411)

136. Te. *vīka* flight, retreat : Ta. *vikku* to kill, destroy, etc. : **viṅkk-* (*DED* 4474)

137. Te. *veṇṭa(n)* behind, after, along with : Kol. *veṭṭa* with, Nk. *veṭṭa* : **veṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 4518)

138. Ka. *beṅki, beṅke* heat, fire, Tu. *beṅkè,* Te. *věki,* Kol. *vek,* To. *pöky* : Ta. *vekkai,* Ma. *vekka,* Koḍ. *bekke,* Te. *vekka* : **veṅkk-* (*DED* 4540)

139. Ka. *bē(ṇ)ṭe* hunting, the chase, animals pursued by sportsmen; *bēṇṭiga,* Tu. *bēṇṭè, bōṇṭè, bēṭi,* Te. *věṭa; veṇṭa,* Kol. *ve·ṭ a·ḍ,* Nk. *vēṭa,* Go. *veṭā* : Ta. *vēṭṭai,* Kuwi *betta kīali, bēta kīnai* : **vēṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 4547)

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[37] Ka. *bāgu, baggu, boggu,* Ta. *vāṅku,* Ma. *vāṅṅuka,* Ko. *va·g-,* To. *pa·g,* Koḍ. *ba·ṅg-,* Tu. *bā(ṅ)guni,* Te. *vaṅgu,* Kol. Nk. Pa. *vaṅg-,* Kuwi *vwāṅgali* : **vaṅk-/*vāṅk-.*

3.14. The following are the items, where more than one language shows an *NP* sequence, whereas the corresponding *PP* sequence is not to be traced in any related language. We reconstruct these *NP* sequences as **NPP* with the support of the previous sets of etyma (see § 3.13): —

1. Ka. *añce* on that side, beyond, Tu. *añci* thither; *añca* thus; *añcade, añcane, añcene* just so, *añcitti* such as that : **ancc-* (*DED* 1)

2. Kol. *anṭon, anṭor, anṭod, anṭov* man, men, woman or thing, women or things like that, Go. *anṭi* on that day : **anṭṭ-* (*DED* 1)

3. Ka. *aṅkaṇa* space either between any two posts or pillars in a wall that supports the roof, or between any two beams, Tu. *aṅkaṇa*, Te. *aṅkaṇamu* : **aṅkkaṇam-*[38] (*DED* 30)

4. Ka. *aṅka* fight, war, Tu. *aṅka*, Te. *aṅka-kāḍu* : **aṅkka*[39] (*DED* 31)

5. Ka. *aṅkōṇi* stirrup, Tu. *aṅkōle*, Te. *aṅkavanne, aṅkavanniya, aṅkemu* : **aṅkk-*[40] (*DED* 34)

6. Ka. *añce* a postal rod, stage, relay, the post, Tu. *añcal*, Te. *ance, anciya* : **ancc-*[41] (*DED* 50)

7. Ka. *añcu* salvage, border, shirt, Te. *ancu* : **ancc-*; Skt. *añcala* (*DED* 52)

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[38] ? Skt.; Strictly speaking Ta. *aṅkaṇam* does not belong to this group.

[39] Ta. Ma. *aṅkam* do not belong here; cf Skt. *aṅka*.

[40] Ka.*aṅgavaḍi*, Ta. *aṅkavaṭi. aṅkapaṭi* : **aṅka-paṭi*.

[41] Ta. *añcal, añci,* Ma. *añcal* do not belong here.

8. Ka. *āṭaṅka, ātaṅka* obstruction, Tu. *āṭaṅkụ, āṭaṅka* Te. *āṭaṅkamu* : **āṭṭaṅkk-* (*DED* 73)

9. Ka. *lampaṭe, alapaṭe* exhaustion, weariness, harrass, ment, Te. *lampaṭa, lampaṭīḍu* : **alamppaṭṭ-* (*DED* 200)

10. Ka. *aṅke* an order, command, control, restraint, Tu. *āṅkè*, Te. *ā̃ka, ā̃kaṭṭu* : **āṅkk-* < **āṇ-kk-* (*DED* 286)

11. Te *renca* two in gambling, Go. *rancē* two or so : cf. Ta. *iraṇṭu, iraṭṭai* : **iraṇ-cc-* (*DED* 401)

12. Ka. *eṇṭu* arrogance, Tu. *eṇṭu* pride : **eṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 679)

13. Pa. *enk-* to play; *enkip-*, Ga. *endk-, endikp-* : **entkk-* (*DED* 687)

14. Ka. *empali* name of a tree, Te. *vempali* : **vemppali* (*DED* 690)

15. Mlt. *onqe* to be under the effect of drink or poison, be intoxicated; *onq-male, onqtre*, Kur. *oṅgkhnā/uṅgkhnā* (*uṅgkhyas*), *oṅgkhta'ānā* : **oṅkk-* (*DED* 792)

16. Ka. *oṇṭu* to agree (with one's health), be salubrious, Te. *oṇṭu, oṇṭami*; cf. Ta. (*vayirṟil*) *oṭṭu* to get absorbed in the stomach : **oṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 818)

17. Ko. *oṇṭgyn* boar, Te. *oṇṭikāḍu, oṇṭigāḍu* : **oṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 819)

18. Ka. *ontu, vantu, vanti* a turn, time; *ontu* a share, portion, Tu. *onti, ontu*, Te. *vantu* : **ontt-/*vantt-* (*DED* 826)

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19. Te. *kaṅki* an ear or head of corn, Ka. *kaṅki, kaṅku* : *kaṅkk- (DED 912)

20. Ka. *kañci* a kind of lime or bitter sour orange, Tu. *kañci-kāyi, kañci-puḷi* : *kañcci (DED 928)

21. Ka. *kaṇṭale, kaṇṭāḷa, kaṇṭāḷe, kaṇṭḷe* double bag carried across a beast, Te. *kaṇṭ(a)lamu* : *kaṇṭṭ- (DED 987)[42]

22. Ka. *kantu* to set (as the sun), Tu. *kantuni, kanteḷu, kantu, kanta, kantanè* : *kantt- (DED 1017)[43]

23. Ka. *kampu* bad smell; *kampisu, gampu*, Te. *kampu,* Kol. *kamp* : *kampp- (DED 1045a)

24. Ka. *gaṇṭ(a)lu, gaṇṭala* throat, Tu. *kaṇṭeḷu* : *kaṇṭṭ-[44] (DED 1151)

25. Ka, *gāmpa, gāṇpa* a rustic, a simpleton, vulgar or vile man; *gāmpu, gāṇpu,* Te. *kãpu, kãpata, kãpudi, kãpudanamu* : *kāṇpp-/*kāmpp- (DED 1218)

26. Ka. *giṇṭa* gingham, stout cloth, double threaded stuff, Te. *giṇṭemu* : *kiṇṭṭ-[45] (DED 1288)

27. Ka, *keraṇṭu* to dig with the nails, scratch as with the finger nails, Tu. *keraṇṭuni* : *kiraṇṭṭ-[46] (DED 1305)

28. Ka. *kuṅke* nape of neck, shoulder; *goṅke* throat, Te. *koṅkulu* : *koṅkk-[47] (DED 1370)

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[42] Ta. *kaṇṭālam* does not belong here and is prob. a lw.

[43] Ta. *kantu* which P. S. S. Sastri suggests as a cognate for this does not fit in here.

[44] Ga. (Oll.) Konḍa *gaḍli* do not belong here.

[45] Ta. *kiṇṭan,* Ma. *kiṇṭan* do not belong here.

[46] Ta. *curaṇṭu,* Ma. *cirantuka, curaṇṭuka* do not belong here.

[47] Go. *gurṅgā,* (M)*guraṅgā* do not belong here-

29. Ka. *kuṇṭe* a harrow, the web-beam in a loom, Tu. *kuṇṭè*, Te. *guṇṭaka* : *kuṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 1409)

30. Kol. *gunti* bow, Go.(A) *gunti* : *kuntt-* (*DED* 1437)

31. Ka. *goravaṅka, goravaṅke* the common maina, Te. *goruvaṅka, gōraṅka, gōriṅka, gōruvaṅka* : *korVvaṅkk-*[42] (*DED* 1471)

32. Ka. *kuñcu* to sink, become low, be bent down, be depressed, crouch, decrease, cease or stop (as a voice or speech), Te. *kuncu* : *kuncc-*[49] (*DED* 1472)

33. Ka. *gōraṇṭa, gōraṇṭi, gōraṇṭe, goraṭe, gōraṭe, kuruṇṭa(ka), kuraṇṭaka* Barleria prionitis, Tu. *gōra(ṇ)ṭè*, Te. *gōraṇṭa, gōrāṭa* : *kōraṇṭṭ-*[50] (*DED* 1535b)

34. Ko. *kempn* n.pr. man, *kempy* n.pr. woman, Ka. Tu. Te. *kempu* : *kempp-*[51] (*DED* 1607)

35. Ka. *geṇṭu* remoteness, distance, removal, Te. *geṇṭu* : *keṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 1618)

36. Ka. *geṇṭu* knot of cord, joint of reed, bamboo, cane, joint or articulation of body, Tu. *gaṇṭu, gaṇṭu* : *keṇṭṭ-*[58] (*DED* 1619)

37. Tu. *koṇṭa* viciousness, stupidity; vicious, stupid, Te. *koṇṭe* : *koṇṭṭ-*[53] (*DED* 1731)

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[48] Ta. *kurakam* is not a straight equivalent for this.

[49] Ma. *kuñcuka* does not belong here.

[50] Ta. *kuraṇṭam, kuraṇṭakam, kōraṇṭam* do not belong here.

[51] Ta. Ma. *kempu* are prh. lws. < Ka.

[52] Ka. *giṇṇu, geṇṇu*, Ta. *keṇṭai*, Koḍ. *giṇṇī, ka·lī-giṇṇī* : *keṇṭ-*

[53] Ta. Ma. *koṇṭi* do not belong here.

38. Ka. *cañca, cañcu* a man of wild tribe that resides in forests, a śabara; *cañciti* (fem.), Te. *cencu, cancuḍu,* f. *cenceta :* *cancc- (DED* 1889)

39. Ka. *cañcali* a small tree commonly cultivated, Te. *ceñcali* : *cancc- (DED* 1890)

40. Ka. *sañcu* to be full of artifices or act cunningly; n. expedient, means, artifice, strategm, trick, intrigue; a trace, Tu. *sañcu,* Te. *sancu, cancu* : *cancc- (DED* 1891)

41. Tu. *sāṅkuni* to foster, nourish, nurse, bring up, take care of, protect, shelter; *sāṅkanè,* Te. *sāku, sākuḍu* : *cāṅkk- (DED* 2003)

42. Ka. *jiṅke* antelope, Tu. *jiṅke,* Te. *jiṅka* : *ciṅkkay (DED* 2066)

43. Ka. *cuñcu* a projecting ledge on a house, Te. *cuncu-midde* : *cuncc- (DED* 2179)

44. Ka. *cuñcu* the hair curling round the forehead, Te. *cuncu* : *cuncc- (DED* 2180)

45. Ka. *cuñc-ili* musk-rat, Te. *cuncu, cunc-eluka* : *cuncc- (DED* 2190)

46. Ko. *kunt-* to lift; *kut-* to place burden on head, Pa. Ga. (Oll.) *kumt-* : *kum-tt- (DED* 2204)

47. Nk. *śenkuḷ* (pl.) head of jowar, Go.(A) *seṅk* corn (pl.) : *cen-kk- (DED* 2300)

48. Ka. *soṇṭa* hip, loins, waist, Tu. *soṇṭa, oṇṭa* : *coṇṭṭ- (DED* 2329)

49. Ka. *sompu, sampu* beauty, grace, elegance, charm, Te. *sompu, sompāru, sompillu* : *can-pp-[54] (DED 2332)

50. Ka. *doṅku* to bend, be crooked; *doṅku, doṅka* state of being bent, curved, crooked; crookedness, a bend, a curve, Tu. *doṅkụ, doṅku, doṅkelụ,* Te. *doṅku* : *ṭoṅkk-[55] (DED 2418)

51. Ka. *daṇṭu* stalk, Tu. *daṇṭụ,* Te. *daṇṭu* : *taṇṭṭ-[56] (DED 2484)

52. Tu. *tāñcuni* to come into collision; *tācuni,* Te. *t̃ācu* to kick : *tāncc- (DED 2570)

53. Ka. *tuṇṭu* wickedness; *tuṇṭa, tuṇṭi, tuṇṭatana,* Tu. *tuṇṭa, tuṇṭa tana, tuṇṭi, tuṇṭedi,* Te. *tuṇṭa, tuṇṭari, tuṇṭa tanamu* : *tuṇṭṭ-[57] (DED 2714)

54. Ka. *tuḷa(ṅ)ku, tuḷiku, tuḷuku, tuṇuku* to be agitated, shake, Te. *toñaku* : *tuḷaṅkk-/*tuṇaṅkk-[58] (DED 2762)

55. Ka. *dū(ṇ)ṭu* to walk on one leg, hop, rack; *duṇṭụ,* Te. *d̃ūṭu* : *tūṇṭṭ- (DED 2783)

56. Ka. *toṅku* to stoop, Mlt. *tonqe, tonqro* : *toṅkk-[59] (DED 2863)

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[54] Ta. *compu* does not belong here.

[55] Ta. *ṭoṅku* is prob. a l.w. < Te. or Ka.

[56] Ka. *daṇḍa,* Ta. Ma. *taṇṭu,* Ko. *taḍ, taṇḍ,* To. *toḍ,* Koḍ. *taḍi,* Kui *ḍaṇḍu* : *taṇṭ-. It is also possible to explain the inconsistency of voiceless plosive after nasal in the above forms by assuming this to be the result of dissimilation. When the initial consonant gets voiced, there is a tendency for the voiced plosive to become voiceless. Cf. *padmini* (a pr. name) > *badmini* > *batmini* (in colloq. Ta. & in Rajapalayam dial. of Te.).

[57] Ka. *tuṇḍutana, tuṇḍu,* Ta. *tuṇṭaṇ,* Ma. *tuṇṭan* : *tuṇṭ-.

[58] Ta. *tuḷaṅku,* Ma. *tuḷaññuka,* Kui *tlāṅga* : *tuḷaṅk-.

[59] Ka. *toṅgu,* Ta. *toṅku,* Ma, *toṅkuka,* Ko. *toṅ-,* Tu. *toṅgè,* Te. *toṅgu,* Kui *ḍoṅgu* : *toṅk-.

57. Ka. *panta* bet, wager, Tu. *panta*, Te. *pantamu* ;
**pantt-*[60] (*DED* 3239)

58. Ka. *pañcu, pasu* to divide, separate, part, distribute,
share; be divided, etc., Te. *pancu* : **pancc-* (*DED* 3247)

59. Ka. *paḷaṅku, paḷuṅku* to touch with force, strike or
dash against, push : Tu. *paḷeṅkuni* : **paḷVṅkk-* (*DED* 3302)

60. Ka. *heñcu, hañcu, añcu* tile, Koḍ. *añci*, Te. *pencu,
pencika*; *cilla-pencu* potsherd : **pencc-* (*DED* 3597)

61. Ka. *poñcu* to be in wait, lurk; *hoñcu, añcu*, Tu.
añcuni, Te. *poncu* : **poncc-* (*DED* 3757)

62. Te. *mancu* dew, mist, fog, Kol. *manc*, Kuwi *moncū* :
**mancc-*[61] (*DED* 3792)

63. Ka. *miñcu* to become great, excell (as in any work),
go beyond, exceed, expire (as a period), pass beyond reach,
behave overbearingly or proudly, Te. *mincu, mincudala* :
**mincc-*[62] (*DED* 3962)

64. Kur. *mīṅkhnā* to close the eyes, weigh down eyelids
(as one feeling drowsy); (eyes) to be closed, Mlt. *minqe* :
**miṅkk-* (*DED* 3963)

65. Ka. *miñcu* silver ring worn by married women on the
second toe, Te. *mincu* : **mincc-*[63] (*DED* 3968)

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[60] Ka. *pandya*, Ta. Ma. *pantayam*, Ko. *pandi·gm*, To. *padym*,
Te. *pandemu* : **pant-*.

[61] Ta. *mañcu*, Ma. *maññu*, Ko. *manj*, To. *moz*, Ka. *mañju*, Koḍ.
mañii, Tu. *maindu̧*, Pa. *mañ(j)*, *mēndir*, *mḗdir*, Ga. (Oll.) *nēndir*,
Kuwi *manẓ* : **manc-* < ***maynt-*.

[62] Ta. *miñcu*, Ma. *miñcuka* do not belong here.

[63] Ta. Ma. *miñci* do not belong here.

43

66. Kol. *enton, entor, entod, entov* man, men, woman or thing, women or things like what, Nk. *enta* how, Go. *banṭī* : *yanṭṭ- (DED 4228)

67. Ka. *rampige* shoe maker's knife or awl, Tu. *rampi,* Te. *rampamu,* Pa. *rampa* : *tampp-⁶⁴ (DED 4236)

68. Ka. *rampa* clamour, vociferation, Koḍ. *rampa,* Te. *rampu, rampu,* Kol. *rampam* : *tampp-⁶⁵ (DED 4237)

69. Ka. *vaṅki, oṅki* hook, gold armlet of a curved shape, Te. *vaṅkī, oṅkiya* : *vaṅkk-⁶⁶ (DED 4260)

70. Ka. *vaṅki* a sort of knife or sword; *vaṅkuḍi, baṅkuḍi,* Te. *vaṅki, vaṅkiṇi* : *vaṅkk-⁶⁷ (DED 4261)

71. Te. *vanta, vranti* river, Kol. *vrantā, vanta,* Nk. *vanta* : *v(r)antt- (DED 4291)

72. Ka. *bāṇa(n)ti* a woman recently delivered, woman just brought to bed, lying in woman, Tu. *bāṇanti,* Te. *bālinta, bālinta bōḷamu, bālenta* : *pāṇantt-/*pāḷantt- (DED 4381)

73. Ko. *vent-* to ask, To. *pint* : *vintt- (DED 4472)

74. Ka. *beñce* small pond, Te. *venca* lake : *vencc- (DED 4500)

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⁶⁴ Ta. *irampam* does not belong here.
⁶⁵ Ka. *rambu,* Tu. *ramb(h)ārūṭi* : *tamp-.
⁶⁶ Ta. *vaṅki,* Tu. *oggi, uggi* do not delong here.
⁶⁷ Ma. *vaṅki* does not belong here.

3.15. The following are the items with *NP*, for which some other related language(s) show(s) only a *P* instead of double plosive:

1. Tu. *eḍaṅkuni* to hit, kick, Ka. *iḍaku* : **eṭaṅkk-* (*DED* 376)

2. Te. *lẽta* young, tender, light, delicate, soft, Nk. *lēta*, Kui *lēti*, cf. Ta. *iḷam* : **eḷam-tt-* (*DED* 436)

3. Tu. *oraṇṭu̧, oraṇṭu* hatred, ill-will, retaliation; *oraṇṭuni* Ka. *uruṭu, oraṭu, orṭu* : **oraṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 559)

4. Ka. *iṟumpu, iṟumpe, iṟupe* ant, Koḍ. *urupī* : **i ṭumpp-*[68] (*DED* 734)

5. Tu. *olampu* cleanliness, purity; *olapu̧*, Koḍ. *olap* : **olampp-*[69] (*DED* 839)

6. Te. *rõta* disgust, abhorrence; dirt, filth; *rōta*, Ko. *rōte*; cf. Ta. *uṟai* to rebuke, *oṟu* dislike : **oṟantt-* (*DED* 857)

7. Tu. *õṇṭe* a kind of large thin reed, a pipe made of reed, Koḍ. *o·ṭe* : **õṇṭṭ-*[70] (*DED* 879)

8. Tu. *õṇṭe-puḷi* the sour fruit of G. cambogia; *ōṭe-puḷi*, Ka. *ōṭe, ōṭe-puḷi* : **õṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 880)

9. Te. *kaḍāti, kaṇāti* musk deer; *kaḍiti, kaṇiti*, Ka. *kaḍiti* : **kaṭVntt-* (*DED* 935)

10. Tu. *kauṇṭu̧, kauṇṭu* rancidity, rancid: *kauṇṭuni*, Ka. *kamaṭu, kamuṭu, kavuṭu* : **kamuṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 1120)

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[68] Ta. *eṟumpu. eṟumpi, iṟumpu, uravi,* Ma. *eṟumpu, iṟumpu, uṟumpu,* Ko. *irb,* To. *īrb,* Ka. *iṟive, iṟave, iṟuvu, iṟuve, irvu irve* : **iṭump-.*

[69] Tu. *lumbuni,* Ma. *olumpuka,* Koḍ. *olamb-* : **olVmp-.*

[70] Ta. *ōṭai,* Ma. *ōṭa,* To. *wa·ṟ* : **ōṭ-.*

11. Te. *kā̃ka* warmth, heat, anger; warm, hot, Ka. *kā̃ke,* Pa. *kā̃ka,* Kuwi *kāka,* Brah. *khākhar* : **kā̃kk-*[71] (*DED* 1219)

12. Ka. *gumpu* heap, herd, multitude, Te. Tu. *gumpu,* To. *kupy* : **kumpp-*[72] (*DED* 1449)

13. Te. *k(r)õti* monkey, Ga. (S) *kõnti,* Ka. Tu. *kōti,* Kol. *ko·ti;* cf. Ta. *kurã̃ku* : **korantti*[73] (*DED* 1473)

14. Kur. *kẽ̄t͡er* winnowing basket, Kol. Nk. *kēt,* Pa. *kēti, kēṭi,* Ga. (Oll.) *kēṭi, kēṭin, kēṭen,* Mlt. *ketnu,* Te. *cēṭa;* cf. Ma. *cēṟuka* to winnow : **kēnṭṭ-* (*DED* 1679)

15. Ka. *kuṟũku* a bite, gnaw, nibble; *kuṟuku, koṟuku, koṟaku,* Te. *koṟuku,* Kol. Nk. Pa. *kork,* Go. *kōrkānā,* Kui *kospa* : **koṭVñkk-* (*DED* 1798)

16. Ko. *ko·ṇṭ* pocket in outside edge of cloak, Te. *gõṭu,* To. *kwī̃ṭy,* Ka. Tu. *gōṭu* : **kōṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 1825)

17. Te. *goṇṭu-põka* an inferior kind of areca-nut; *gōṭu-põka,* Ka *gōṭu, gōṭ-aḍike,* Koḍ. *go·ṭ-aḍake* : **koṇṭṭ-/ *kōṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 1826)

18. Te. *cã̃cu* to extend (tr.), stretch, lengthen, Ka. *cācu,* Koḍ. *ca·c,* Tu. *cācuni* : **cāncc-* (*DED* 2007)

19. Te. *cã̃pu* to extend (tr.), stretch, lengthen; n. extending, stretch, extent, length, a full piece of cloth; *jampu* long; delay, procrastination, Ka. *cāpu, jāpu, dāpu* : **cāmpp-*[74] (*DED* 2007)

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[71] Ta. *kā̃kai* does not belong here.
[72] Ka. *gummu, gummi,* Ta. *kumpu, kumpal, kumpam, kumpi,* Ma. *kūmpal,* Ko. *gub, gubl,* To. *kubīl* : **kump-.*
[73] Ta. *kōnti* is prob. a l.w. < Te.
[74] Ma. *cāmpu.* Ka. *jambu* : **cāmp-.*

20. Te. *ciṅki* ragged, tattered; a rent, tear, Pa. *cīk-*, Kui *sīki, sīke* : **cinkk-/*cīnkk-* (*DED* 2056)

21. Ka. *cituṅku* a sound in imitation of the cracking or snapping of the fingers; *cituṅkisu, cituku, citaku,* Tu. *cituku, citiki, citka,* Te. *citika, cituku* : **cituṅkk-* (*DED* 2072)

22. Te. *cīpuru,* To. *kiˑp,* Ka. *cīpari,* Koḍ. *ci pe,* Pa. *cēpid,* Ga. (Oll.) *sēpeṭ,* (S) *cēpēḏ, cēpe,* Konḍa. *sipa-, siper,* Kui *sēpa, sēperi,* Kuwi *hepali, hēpinai* : **cīmpp-* (*DED* 2139)

23. Kur. *cīcnā* to rub with something soft for cleaning or drying, wipe away, dry; *cīcrnā,* Mlt. *cice* : **cincc-/*cīncc-* (*DED* 2139)

24. Te. *cīkaṭi* darkness, obscurity, gloom, dark, *cī-jīkaṭi,* Kol. *cīkaṭi,* (SR) *cīkaṭ,* Pa. *cīkoḏ,* Ga. (Oll.) *sīkaṭ,* Go. *sikāṭī, sikāṭī, ikāṛ, sikāṭi,* Konḍa *sikaṭi*; cf. Pa. *ciruṅ, sirṅgaṭi* : **ciṅkkaṭ- < **ciruṅkkaṭ-* (*DED* 2144)

25. Mlt. *cumqe* to kiss, *cumqrése,* Pa. *cūk-,* Ga.(S) *cupk-* : **cumkk-* (*DED* 2154b)

26. Ka. *suru(n)ṭu* to become shrivelled or contracted, Tu. *suruṇṭuni, sirṇṭuni, kuruṇṭuni, kuraṇṭuni, suruṇṭu, kuruṇṭu; suruṭuni, suruṭu* : **curuṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 2253)

27. Te. *cẽpu* the breasts to become full with milk, the milk to be secreted, flow, rush or spring forth; let the milk flow; n. the becoming full with milk (of breasts), the secretion or flowing forth of milk; *cēpu,* Ka. *cēpu,* Koḍ. *ceˑpu* : **cēmpp-* (*DED* 2303)

28. Kol. *ṭumṭer, ṭūmṭor, ṭunṭor* scorpion; *ṭiṭor,* Nk. *ṭiṭor* : **ṭVmṭṭor* (*DED* 2409)

29. Tu. *taṅka* lungs, liver; *saṅka* liver, Go. *tanākī, tanēkī, taṛākī, taṛaki,* Konḍa *taṛki* : **taṇkk-* (*DED* 2546)

30. Tu. *tāṅkuni* to take care of, nourish, foster, Ka·
ṭāku, Koḍ. *ta·k-* : **tāṅkk-*[75] (*DED* 2573)

31. Te. *tāṭa* bark, Ka. *tāṭi* : **tāṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 2575)

32. Te. *tuṇṭa* piece, fragment, Mlt. *tuṭgro* : **tuṇṭṭ-*[76]
(*DED* 2712)

33. Te. *toḍāku, tonāku, tolāku* to be slightly shaken or
agitated as a liquid, be spilled; n. slight agitation or motion
in a liquid, Ka. *tuḷaku* : **toḷaṅkk-* (*DED* 2764)

34. Ka. *tū(n)ṭu* hole; *tūntu* to make to enter, Te. *tūṭu*,
tūṭāḍu, Kuwi *tūthali*, Mlt. *tútro* : **tūnṭṭ-* (*DED* 2795b)

35. Kur. *toṅkhnā* to break any part of a plant with the
fingers, cull or pluck a leaf or flower, prune a tree, Mlt. *toqe* :
*toṅkk- (*DED* 2864)

36. Te. *tõka* tail, Ka. *tōke*, Tu. *tōkè*, Kol. *to·ke*, Nk. Pa.
tōka, Go. *tōkār*, Konḍa *tōka* : **tō(ṅ)kk-*[77] (*DED* 2916)

37. Te. *dõcu* to plunder, pillage, sack, rob, loot, Ka.
dōcu : **tōncc-* (*DED* 2919)

38. Te. *tõpu* red; a red colored cloth, Tu. *tōpu* : **tōmpp-*[78]
(*DED* 2931)

39. Te. *dõpu* to put or thrust in, insert, introduce, Ku
dōpa : *tōmpp-* (*DED* 2932)

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[75] Tu. *tāṅgu*, Ta. *tāṅku*, Ma. *tāṅṅuka*, Ko. *ta·ṅg-*, To. *to·g-*,
Ka. *tāṅgu*, Koḍ. *ta·ṅg-* : **tāṅk-*.

[76] Te. *tuṇḍamu, tuṇḍu, tuṇḍe, tuṇḍemu*, Ta. Ma. *tuṇṭam*, Ko,
tuṇḍ, To. *tuḍ*, Ka· *tuṇḍu*, Koḍ. *tuṇḍī*, Pa. *tuṇḍa*, Mlt. *tuṛge*,
tuṛgre : **tuṇṭ-*.

[77] Ta. *tōkai*, Ma. *tōka* do not belong here.

[78] Ta. *tōmpu* does not belong here.

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40. Ka. *nāṇcu, nāñcu* to become abashed, ashamed or embarrassed; *nācu*, Tu. *nācu* : **nāṇ-cc-* (*DED* 3014)

41. Te. *pā̃ci moss; pāci*, Ko. *paʿty*, Ka. *pāci* : **pāncc-*[79] (*DED* 3161)

42. Te. *paḍā̃ti, paḍātuka* woman, *paḍucu, paḍucūḍu*, Ka. *paḍati*, Kol. *paḍas*, Pa. *paḍic* : **paṭantt-* (*DED* 3177)

43. Te. *pã̃tu* to bury, inhume, fix in the ground, plant; n. burial, that which is buried or concealed underground, Kol. *paʿtar* : **pāntt-* (*DED* 3359)

44. Tu. *pur(e)ñcuni, purecuni* to squeeze (as a lemon), Ga. (S) *pīc-*, Kuwi *pīcali*, Brah. *princing*; cf. Ta. *piḷi* : **piḷi-ncc-* (*DED* 3440a)

45. Te. *pĩku* to pull out, root out, pluck out, Ka. *pīku* Nk. *pik-* : **piṅkk-* (*DED* 3457)

46. Te. *bũcu* mould, mildew, Tu. *būcu, būci*; cf. Ta. *pū(tt)* : **pūyntt-*[80] (*DED* 3574)

47. Te. *bõki, boṅki* pot, Ka. *bōki* : **poṅkk-/*põṅkk-* (*DED* 3739)

48. Te. *maḍāka* plough with bullocks complete, Ka. *maḍike* : **maṭVṅkk-* (*DED* 3806)

49. Tu. *māṅka* darkness, Kur. *mākhā*, Mlt. *máqu* : **māṅkk-* (*DED* 3918)

50. Ka. *miṇṭu* to pull up by the roots, tear out or up pull out, raise with the lever; n. an instrument for pulling up or raising, lever, Tu. *miṇṭuni*, Te. *mīṭu*, Ka. *mīṭu*, Tu. *mīṭuni*, Te. *mīṭa, mīṭu* : **miṇṭṭ-*[81] (*DED* 3979)

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[79] Ta. *pāci, pācam*, Ma. *pāśi*, To. *poʿθy*, Tu. *pāśi:* **pāc-*.
[80] Te. *bũdu*, Ta. *pūñcu*, Ka. *būju, būʿie*, Tu. *būju :* **pūynt-*.
[81] Ta. *miṇṭu*, Ma. *miṇṭuka* do not belong here.

51. Ko. *minc-* to flash, glitter, be dazzling, lighten, Ka. *miñcu,* Tu. *miñcuni, meñcuni,* Te. *mincu,* To. *mic-* : **min-cc-* (*DED* 3994)

52. Te. *munta* small pitcher, Kuwi *mūnta,* Kui *mūta* : **muntt-*[82] (*DED* 4068)

53. Tu. *muruṇṭu, nuruṇṭu* shrunk, shrivelled, Ka. *muraṇṭu muraṭu, muruṭu* : **murVṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 4075)

54. Te. *bruncu* to kill, Kur. *murcnā* : **murncc-* (*DED* 4078)

55. Ka. *muḷiṅku, muḷuṅku, muḷ(u)ku* to go or sink under water, become plunged in a liquid, immerse oneself, dive, dip, set as the sun, be ruined, Tu. *murkuni,* Kur. *mulukhnā* : **muḷVṅkk-*[83] (*DED* 4096)

56. Te. *mēka, mēka* goat, Ka. Nk. *mēke,* Go. *mekā* : **mē(ṅ)kk-* (*DED* 4174)

57. Te. *vaḍāku, vaṇāku* to tremble, shudder, quiver, shake, n. trembling, quivering, shaking, tremble, shudder, quiver, tremor, Ka. *baḷaku,* Tu. *baḷakuni,* Kol. *vaḍk-,* Nk. *vaḍak-* : **vaḷaṅkk-/*vaṇaṅkk-/*vaṭaṅkk-* (*DED* 4342)

58. Ka. *baraṇṭu, beṇṭu, beraṭu* to dig or scratch with nails or claws, scratch, Te. *baraṭu* : **vaṭaṇṭṭ-*[84] (*DED* 4357)

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[84] Ta. *muntai, montai,* Ma. *monta,* Ka. *munde* : **munt-.*

[83] Ka. *muḷugu, muḷagu, muḷigu, muḷuṅgu, muṇugu, muṇagu, muṇigu,* Ko *muḷg-,* To. *muḷx-,* Koḍ. *munñ-,* Ta. *muḷuku, muṅku,* Ma. *muḷukuka, muṅkuka,* Tu. *muḷuguni, muṇuguni,* Te. *munūgu, mungu,* Kol. Nk. *muṅg-,* Pa. *mulg-,* Go. *muṛungānā,* Kui *munja,* Kuwi *mūnjali,* Mlt. *mulǧe* : **muḷVṅk-.*

[94] Ta. *vaṛaṇṭu* does not belong here.

59. Te. *vampu* to bend, etc.; bend, curve, crookedness; bent, curved, erooked, Kol. vap– : **vampp–* (*DED* 4371)

60. Ka. *baḷduṅku bardu(ṅ)ku, badu(ṅ)ku* to live, be alive, subsist, make a livelihood, remain alive, revive, return to life, Koḍ. *badīk–*, Tu. *badukuni*, Te. *b(r)aduku*, Kol. *batkip–, badk–*, Nk. *badkip–*, Pa. *badk–*, Go. *badakīōr*, Kuwi *batkali,* cf. Ta. *vāḷ* : **vaḷ-tuṅkk–* (*DED* 4402)

61. Te. *vinta* strangeness, newness; wonderful, strange, foreign, Go. *wartōl, warttāl, vertāl* guest; cf. Ta. *viruntu* : **viruntt-* [85] (*DED* 4442)

62. Tu. *bīmpu* tail, Te. *vīpu* the back, Kol. *vi·p* backbone : **vīmpp–* (*DED* 4484)

63. Te. *bīṭa* crack, cleft, split, chink; *bīṭagillu, bīṭaluvāru: bīṭaluvōvu,* Ka. *bīṭe* : **vīṇṭṭ-* (*DED* 4502)

64. Tu. *boḷḷenti* white, bright, Ka. *beḷantige, beḷatige* : **veḷ–Vntt–* (*DED* 4524)

65. Te. *vẽpu* to fry, grill; *vẽpuḍu,* Nk. *vip–,* Pa. *vēp–* : **vēmpp–* (*DED* 4540)

3.16. The following are the items with sequences of nasal plus voiceless plosive, for which no direct cognates are available and we will still reconstruct the *NP* as **NPP:–*

Ko. *uṇkc* (516), *kanc* (1183a), *ninc* (3043), *mi·ṇṭ* (3997), *maṇṭi* (4074)

To. *oṇc* (69b), *tīṇp* (2639)

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[85] Ta. *vintai* is prh. a l.w. < Te.

Ka. *aṇke, aṇpu* (86), *aḷiyantara* (235), *aṇpu, aṇpita* (279)[86], *īñcu* (364), *kāvañci, kāñciya-hullu, kāmañca, kāmañci* (1244), *kusuṅku* (1364), *guṇpu, gumpu* (1389), *koḍanti*(1717), *samantu* (1934a), *tavuṅku, tavuṅkal* (2495), *taḷḷaṅka* (2531), *tūntiṟi* (2725), *tuntuṟ(i)* (2794), *teṅku* (2852), *paḷañcu* (3302), *piñcu* (3452), *peṇtana* (3608a)[87], *pēṅkuṇi, pēṅkuḷi* (3635), *baḷaṅku, baḷuṅku* (4349), *biṇpu* (4423)

Koḍ. *teˑm-puḷu* (2674b)[88]

Tu. *aḷaṇtuni* (251), *iñci, iñca, iñcane, iñcene, iñcogu* (351a), *eḍankụ* (381), *iriṇṭi* (466), *uṇkelụ, uṇpu* (516), *untuni, untāvuni* (608), *ebuḷante* (689), *anpini, inpini* (737), *obbaṇṭige, obbaṇṭe* (834a), *kaḍeñcuni* (957), *karñcuni* (1073a), *kaḷḷaṇṭi(gè)* (1156), *kereñcuni* (1305), *kiṇkuni, kiṅkuni* (1322), *koṇpini,* (1789), *hīmpuni* (2153), *suyimpuni* (2207), *teḍilụ-meñci* (2271), *daḍavante* (2449), *tinpini, tinpele* (2670a), *cīntuni* (2672), *telụṇtuni, telụṇtuni, teḷuṇtuni* (2826), *nauntuni, naumpuni* (2970), *neyipanti* (2976), *nurumpè* (3076), *paḍikentī* (3200), *par(a)ṅkuni* (3313), *porṅkuni* (3516), *pūṅkè* (3574), *morampu* (4093), *molaṅkụ, molaṅkana* (4093), *musuṇṭu* (4129), *ēvañca, eñca, eñci, eñcitti, oñci* (4228), *bāḍaṅkelụ, bāḍantelụ* (4377), *benpini* (4473), *beriṅkallụ, beraṅkallụ* (4518)

Te. *aḍḍaṅki* (73), *ḍiṅku* (426), *dĕku, ḍĕku* (431), *lēka* (436), *rōkali* (572), *lõkuva* (600), *rompi* (857), *kaḍāka, kaḍaṅka, kaṇāka* (932), *kaṇṭi* 'of the eye' (973a), *krāl(u)gaṇṭi* a sparkling eyed woman (1136), *geṇtena* (977), *gaṇṭu, gaṇṭi* (989), *cẽpa* (1050), *varava-cẽpa* (4316), *kelāku, kelaṅku* (!321),

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[86] Ka. *aṇpu* can perhaps be connected with Ta. *aṟpu-*, adjective of *aṇpu* 'love', and hence can be reconstructed as *aṇpp-/*anpp-*.

[87] *peṇtana* can be reconstruced as *peṇ(ṇu)–ttanam*.

[88] The Ta. cognate for *te m-puḷu* can be *tēṟ-puḷu* and hence it can be reconstructed as *tēn–ppuḷu*.

k(r)incu(1348), *gīku* (1352), *kuppeṇṭa* (1445), *kolāku(vu)* (1518), *kũka* (1551), *kũturu* (1554), *kelaṅku, kelāku* (1638), *ceṅka, cerāpa* (1655), *koṅku* (1806), *campu, campuḍu* (2002), *cikkaṇṭu, cikkaṇṭe* (2059), *ciṅka* (2117), *cīku* (2154a), *cumpāta* (2204), *centa* (2312), *t(r)ampi* (2542), *talāku* (2552), *tãpu* (2570), *diṇṭena* (2635), *tĩṭa, tĩṇṭramu* (2670a), *tumpara, tumpiḷḷu* (2794), *dõpari, dõpiḍi, dõpu* (2919), *tõpika, tõpu* (2942), *navāta* (2973), *paḍāku* (3193), *p(r)āta* (3296), *palāku* (3299), *pãcu, p(r)ãci* (3341), *punta* (3542), *pũta* (3565), *peṅku* (3597), *cilla-peṅku* (1313), *peṇṭa* (3636), *porāṭu* (3705), *polāti, polātuka* (3717), *magāṭimi* (3768), *maḍāta* (3796), *m(r)ãku* (3856), *malāpu* (3874), *mūta* (4025), *mumpu, bruncu* (4096), *melāta, melātuka* (4167), *valāti* (4317), *vancu* (4370), *viyyaṅkurālu* (4476)

Kol. *inṭon, inṭor, inṭod, inṭov* (351a), *kink* (1336), *pank-* (3212)

Nk. *kank er* (1209)

Pa. *unṭip-* (516), *untip-* (623), *cumṭal* (2204), *cunṭip-* (2263), *mũ ñk* (4000)

Ga. (Oll.) *tirenṭe* (2663)

Go. *uncā* (834d)

Kuwi *munka, mūnkinai* (553), *onpinai* (625), *grāncali* (929), *mānpinai* (3938), *mūnta* (4134)

Kur. *amte* (158), *umpnā* (550), *kiyyantā* (1348), *maīyantā, maṅyantā, maitantā* (3966), *bãcnā* (4565)

Mlt. *manc-nāqe* (3818)

3.17. The following forms with a single or double plosive are reconstructed with *NPP, with the evidence from related language forms with phonetic NB:—

1. Te. *kuṭṭe* anus : cf. Ta. Ma. *kuṇṭi,* Ka. *kuṇḍe* : *kuṇṭṭ-* (DED 1413)

2. Ma. *kuṭṭuka* to squat : cf. Ta. *kuntu* : *kuntt-* (DED 1438)

3. Go. *kurki, karkī* thigh : cf. Ta. *kuraṅku,* Ma. *kuṟaku kuṟavu,* Ko. *korg,* Te. *kuṟuvu,* Kol. *kudug,* Konḍa *kuṟgu,* Kui' *kuju, kuj(u)gu,* Kuwi *kūdgū,* Kur. *khosgā,* Mlt. *qosge* : *kuṯVṅkk-* (DED 1527)

4. Ta. *ceruttal* udder : cf. Ma. *cerunnal* : *cerunttal* (DED 1632)

5. Ta. *cuṭṭu* point out, show, designate, indicate, have in view, aim at, desire, think, consider, honour; indication, reference, which is intended or designated, honour, Ma. *cuṭṭu,* Ka. *suṭṭu, suṭṭumbe, cūṭi,* Tu. *cūṭi,* Te. *sūṭi,* Kui *sūṭa, sūṭa vanju,* Kuwi *hūtali,* Pa. *ṭuṭip* : cf. Ma. *cūṇṭuka, cūṇṭal,* Tu. *tūṇḍuni, tūṇḍelu* : *cuṇṭṭ-/*cūṇṭṭ-* (DED 2187)

6. Ta. *cūṭṭu* to adorn as with garlands, Ma. *cūṭṭikka, cūṭṭuka, cūṭṭu,* To. *tuṭ,* Pa. *cūṭa* : cf. *cūnḍ-* : *cūṇṭṭ-* (DED 2247)

7. Konḍa *tup-* to sneeze : cf. Ta. *tumpu,* Ko. *tub-,* To. *tūb-,* Tu. *tumbilu* : *tumpp-* (DED 2740)

8. Te. *beḷaku, beḷuku* to shine, gleam, glitter; n. brightness, polish, gleam, Ta. *viḷakku,* Ma. *viḷakkuka,* Ko. *veḷk-,* To. *pöḷk-,* Ka. *beḷaku* : cf. Ta. *viḷaṅku,* Ma. *viḷaṅṅuka,* Ko. *velg-,* To. *pöḷx-,* Ka. *beṭagu* : *veḷVṅkk-* (DED 4524)

4

Irregularities

4.1. There are some forms which are irregular in their correspondence. We present below all those problematic forms with double reconstructions:—

1. Tu. *aḷaṅku* ant-eater; *alaṅku* armadillo : Ta. *aḷuṅku*, *aḷuṅku*, *naḷuṅku*, Te. *āḷuga*, *āḷuva*, (B) *āluga*, *āluva* : *aḷ-uṅkk-/*aḷ-uṅk-* (DED 243)

2. Te. *uṇṭa* round; *cimmir-uṇṭalu*, *cimmul-uṇṭalu* : *uṇḍramu*, Ta. *uṇṭai*, Ma. *uṇṭa*, Ko. *uṇḍ*, To. *uḍy*, Ka. *uṇḍe*, Tu. *uṇḍè* : *u-ṇṭṭ-/*u-ṇṭ-* (DED 571b)

3. Ka. *uṇṭu* that is or exists, existence, existing : Ta. Ma. *uṇṭu*, Koḍ. *uṇḍī*, Tu. Te. *uṇḍu*, Kol. Nk. *aṇḍ-* : *uṇ-tt-/ *uṇ-t-* (DED 599)

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4. Te. *ĕcu* to harrass, torment, annoy : Ta. *ēcaṟu* : *ēn-cc-/*ē-c- (*DED* 747)

5. Te. *doṅku* to dry up, sink, be absorbed, disappear, diminish, shrink, hesitate : Ta. *oṭuṅku*, Ma. *oṭuññuka*, Ko. *oḍg-*, To. *wīṟg-*, Ka. *uḍigisu* : *oṭ-uṅkk-/*oṭ-uṅk- (*DED* 804)

6. Te. *gaṇṭamu* iron style for writing on palmyra leaves : Ta. *kaṇṭam* : *kaṇ-ṭṭ-am/*kaṇ-ṭ-am (*DED* 983)

7. Ko. *kaṇṭ-poˑt* flesh of hind thigh of animal; *kaṇṭ-kaˑl* calf of leg : Ka. Koḍ. Te *kaṇḍa*; cf. Ta. *karaṇṭai-kkāl* : *kaṇ-ṭṭ-/*kaṇ-ṭ- (*DED* 988)

8. Ka. *kaṇṭike* ball of thread : *kaṇḍike*, *kaṇḍu*, Ta. *kaṇṭu*, Te. *kaṇḍe*, *kaṇḍiya* : *kaṇ-ṭṭ-/*kaṇ-ṭ- (*DED* 990)

9. Ka. *kampaṇa* a district : Ta. *kampalai*, *kampaḷar* : *kam-pp-/*kam-p- (*DED* 1036)

10. Te. *garīṭe* spoon, ladle : Ta. *karaṇṭi* : *ker-Vṇṭṭ-/ *ker-Vṇṭ- (*DED* 1063) (See § 9 Appendix)

11. Te. *kā(n)cu* to bear, produce (as fruit), bring forth, be produced (as fruit), be fruitful : Kur. *khaṅjnā*, *khaṅikā*, *khaṅjpā*, Mlt. *qanje*, *qanjpe* : *kān-cc-/*kan-c- (*DED* 1219)

12. Te. *gīṭu* to tear, rind : *gīṟu*, Ta. *kīṟu*, Ma. *kīṟuka*, Ko. To. *kiˑr*, Tu. *kīruni* : *kīn-ṭṭ-/*kī-ṭ- (*DED* 1353)

13. Te. *gīṭu* to wink, as in making a sign or conveying a hint : *girupu*, *girpu*, *giṟuvu*, *girvu*, *gilupu*, Ta. *kīṟu* : *kīn-ṭṭ-/ *kī-ṭ- (*DED* 1354)

14. Te. *kuṅkuḍu* soap-nut tree : Ka. *kuggaṭe, kūgaṭe :* *kuṅ-kk-/*kuṅ-k-* (*DED* 1359)

15. Tu. *kumpi* penis : Ma. *kumpi* : *kum-pp-/*kum-p-* (*DED* 1457)

16. Te. *kruṅku, guṅku, gūku* to sink, go down, plunge set (as the sun), die; n. a plunge : Ta. *kuṅku, kuraṅku,* Ma. *kuṅkuka,* Ka. *kuṅgu, kuggu, kurgu,* Tu. *kugguni* : *kur-Vṅkk-/*kur-Vṅk-* (*DED* 1472)

17. Te. *kũturu-buḍamu* Bryonia scabrella *:* Ta. *kūturu* : *kūn-tt-/*kū-t-* (*DED* 1579)

18. Kuwi *kūrṅkali* to nod with sleep : Tu. *kūraṅgelu* : *kūr-Vṅkk-/*kūr-Vṅk-* (*DED* 1582)

19. Ka. *kūntu* bending, bent state *:* Ma. *kūntal* : *kūn-tt-/*kūn-t-* (*DED* 1605)

20. Tu. *keduṅkè, kedaṅkè* tip of a bird's wing : Ko. *kerṅgl, kergl* : *ket-uṅkk-/*ket-uṅk-* (*DED* 1651)

21. Ko. *jaṅk* slackness of rope : *jaṅg-* (rope or waist cloth) becomes slack or loose, (handle of tool) is loose, Ka. *jaṅgaḷa* : *cuṅ-kk-/*caṅ-k-* (*DED* 1883)

22. Kur. *caṅkhnā* to turn stale (of cooked things, meat or vegetables) : Mlt. *caṅge, caṅgro* : *can-kk-/*can-k-* (*DED* 2000)

23. Kur. *cicrnā* to blow the nose : *īihrnā,* Mlt. *inje* : *cīn-ce-/*cīn-c-* (*DED* 2153)

24. Kol. *surunt potte* bee : *surund* honey comb, (Kin.) *curund* bee, *curund taṭṭa* honey comb, Pa. *curud, curdi :* *cur-untt-/*cur unt-* (*DED* 2215)

25. Go. *yantī, ēṭē* crab : Ta. *ñaṇṭu, ñeṇṭu, naṇṭu,* Ma. *ñaṇṭu, naṇṭu,* Ka. *eṇḍra kāyi, ēḍi,* Koḍ. *ñaṇḍī, ñaṇḍrīkë,* Tu. *deñʲi,* Te. *eṇḍri, eṇḍrika, eṇḍrakāya,* Pa. *iṛdi,* Ga. (Oll.), *irid :* *ñaṇ-ṭṭ-/-ñaṇ-ṭ-*[89] (*DED* 2362)

26. Ka. *ṭaṅke, ḍaṅke* staff, cudgel, etc. : *ḍaṅgi, ḍaṅge,* Ma. *ṭaṅkam :* *ṭaṅ-kk-/*ṭaṅ-k-* (*DED* 2400)

27. Te. *taṟāku* to become less, diminish, decrease; n. deficiency, wastage, loss, wear and tear : *targu, taṟugu, taṟūgu. taragu, taragari,* Ta. *taraku, taravu, tarakaṉ,* Ma. *taraku, tarakan,* Ko. *targ,* Ka. *taragu* : *taṯ-aṅkk-/*taṯ-aṅk-* (*DED* 2519)

28. Te. *tolāku* to shine, be splendid : Ta. *tuḷaṅku,* Ma. *tuḷaṅṅuka,* Ka. *toḷagu :* *toḷ-aṅkk-/*toḷ-aṅk-* (*DED* 2763)

29. Te. *dũṭu* to butt, push, thrust : Ta. *tũṇṭu,* Ma. *cũṇṭuka,* Ko. *tuʼṇḍ-,* Ka. *dūḍu,* Koḍ. *duʼḍ-,* Tu. *dūḍuni :* *tũṇ-ṭṭ-/*tũṇ-ṭ-* (*DED* 2782)

30. Te. *teṅkāya, ṭeṅkāya* coco-nut, Ko. *ten kaʼy :* Ta. *teṅku, teṅkam, teṉ, teṉṉai, tēṅkāy,* Ma. *teṅṅu, teṅṅaṅkāyi, tēṅṅa, tēṅṅā,* Ko. *tegy,* To. *tö(g) goʼy,* Ka. *teṅgu, ṭeṅgu, teṅgāy,* Koḍ. *teṅgī mara, teṅge,* Tu. *teṅgu :* *teṅ-kk-/* *teṅ-k-*[90] (*DED* 2806)

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[89] cf. Ta. *naṭṭuvāykkāli* a kind of scorpion, whose front legs resemble the 'mouth' of the crab, *naṭṭu-*(prob. an adj. of *naṇṭu*) can be equated with Go. *yantī, ēṭē* and should be ueconstructed as *ñaṇṭṭ-*, while Te. *maṇḍra gabba* 'a variety of scorpion' should be reconstructed as *ñaṇṭ-*.

[90] It is possible that Te. *teṅkāya* is derived from *teṅk(u)+kāy.*

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31. Te. *tempu* boldness, daring, enterprise; *tempi* daring, boldness; *tempari* a brave, etc. man : Ta. *tenpu, tempu* : *ten-pp-/*ten-p- (*DED* 2813)

32. Kur. *nūkhnā, nūkhnā* to bow (the head), keep down (the eyes), silence, defeat, put down : Mlt. *nuge* : *nun-kk-/ *nūn-kk-/*nu-k- (*DED* 3084)

33. Tu. *pantyè* small lamp : Ta. Ma. *pantam* : *pan-tt-/ *pan-t- (*DED* 3238)

34. Te. *banti* a ball to play with, a ball in general : Ta. Ma. *pantu* : *pan-tt-/*pan-t-[91] (*DED* 3421)

35. Te. *panta* produce, crop, fruit, ripening : Ta. *pantam* : *pan-tt-/*pan-t- (*DED* 3299)

36. Te. *pīcu* the fibrous parts of plants, etc. : Ta. *picir* : *pin-cc-/*pi-c- (*DED* 3402)

37. Tu. *pīntuni* to twist, turn, wring, *puntuni* : *pundiyuni*, Ko. *ind-*, Ka. Te. *pindu*, Kol. *pi·nd-*, Nk. *pīnd-* : *pīn-tt-/ *pin-t-/*pīn-t- (*DED* 3440a)

38. Tu. *puñca-kanda* a very good rice field : Ta. *pun-cey*, *puñcai*, Ma. *puñca-kkantam*, Ka. *punaji*, Te. *punja* : *pun-cc-/*pun-c- (*DED* 3558)

39. Te. *peṅke* an impediment, mischievous person, impudent : Ka. *peṅge, pegga*, Tu. *peṅge, peṅṅe* : *peṅ-kk-/ *peṅ-k- (*DED* 3893)

40. Te. *maḍāti, maḍātuka* woman : Ta. *maṭantai*, Ma. *maṭanta* : *maṭam-tt-/*maṭam-t- (*DED* 3798)

[91] It is also possible that Te. voiceless *t* is due to dissimilative influence of the preceding voiced plosive.

41. Ka. *mī(ṇ)ṭu* eminence, greatness, superiority, excellency, excess, beauty, niceness : Ta. *miṇṭu*, Ko. *miṇḍ-*, Te. *miṇḍa*, Nk. *miṇḍgi* : *mīṇ-ṭṭ-/*miṇ-ṭ- (*DED* 3970)

42. Te. *miṇṭhūḍu* paramour : *miṇḍāḍu*, Ko. *miṇḍṇ*, *muṇḍṇ*, Ka. *miṇḍa*, Koḍ. *muṇḍë*, Tu. *miṇḍe* : *miṇ-ṭṭ-/ *miṇ-ṭ- (*DED* 3980)

43. Te. *munta māmiḍi* cashew : Ta. Ma. *muntiri* : *mun-tt-/*mun-t- (*DED* 4066)

44. Tu. *oṅka* hole of rats, snakes, etc. : Ta. Ma. *vaṅku* : *vaṅ-kk-/*vaṅ-k- (*DED* 4262)

4.2. There are also some compounds where two reconstructions are warranted.[92]

1. Te. *m(r)ō̃-ceyyi* elbow, Ka. *moḷa-kay* : Ta. Ma. *muḷaṅ-kai*, Ko. *mogay*, *mogi·*, To. *magoy* : *moḷam-kkay/ *moḷam-kay* (*DED* 4093)

2. Te. *m(r)ō̃-kālu* knee, Ka. *moḷakāl* ; Kur. *mū̃kā*, *mūkā*, Mlt. *múke* : Ta. Ma. *muḷaṅkāl*, Ko. *moga·l* : *muḷam-kkāl/ *muḷam-kāl* (*DED* 4093)

3. Ka. *eṇpattu* eighty, Tu. *eṇpa* : Ta. *eṇpatu*, Ko. *embat*, Koḍ. *ëmbadī*, Te. *enubadi* : *eṇ-ppat-/*eṇ-pat- (*DED* 3236)

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[92] Examples for variant forms in one and the same language, viz. Tamil are as follows:-

aka-kkāḷ : *akaṅ-kāḷ* heart of a tree (*akaṅ-kk-/*akaṅ-k-); *kuti-kkāl* : *kutiṅ-kāl* : *kuti-kāl* heel of the foot (*kutiṅ-kk-/ *kutiṅ-k-/*kuti-k-).

4.3. Another area where two reconstructions are warranted is in the case of plural suffix. The plural suffix $-*ka(!)$ is expected to have the shape of $-ga(!)$ after a nasal in the Telugu-group of languages. Contrary to this, we find in some languages the voiceless plosive after nasal. In such a case, we have to reconstruct the plural suffix as $-*kka(!)$.[93] Eaxmples :—

1. Ga. (Oll.) *kaṇkul, kankul* eyes, Go. *kank*, Kuwi *kanka* : Ta. Ma. *kaṇkaḷ* : **kaṇ-kka(!)/*kaṇ-ka(!)* (*DED* 973a)

2. Konḍa *komku* horns, Kuwi *komka* : Ta. Ma. *kompukaḷ* : **kompu-kka(!)/*kompu-ka(!)* (*DED* 1759)

3. Konḍa *mēsamku* moustache (pl.) : Ta. *mīcaikaḷ* : **mīcam-kka(!)/ *mīcay-ka(!)* (*DED* 3996)

4. Kuwi *mīnka* fish (pl.) : Ta. *mīnkaḷ*, Kui *minga* : **min-kka(!)/*mīn-ka(!)* (*DED* 3999)

5. Tu. *eṅkuḷu* we (excl.) : Ta. *yāṅkaḷ*, Ma. *ñaññaḷ*, Koḍ. *eṅga* : **ñam-kka(!)/*ñam-ka(!)/*ñām-ka(!)* (*DED* 4231)

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[93] In Tamil, *-kkaḷ* is an allomorph of *-kaḷ*. Ex: *puli-kaḷ* 'tigers', *puḷu-kkaḷ* 'worms'.

5

A Discussion on the Discrepancy

5.1. Let us present below etyma 3010 as provided in *DED* :

Ta. *nāku* youthfulness, tenderness, juvenility, femininity, female of erumai, marai and pe<u>rr</u>am, female snail, sea-snail, conch, sapling, female calf, heifer, female fish. Ma. *nāku* n. pr. of women. Ko. *naˑg* female buffalo calf between two and three years old. To. *noˑx* id. Tu. *nāku* female calf. Pa. *nēva* female pig.

5.2. Of these, Tu. *nāku* does not correspond with the other items. The expected Tulu reflex for intervocalic -*k*- is -*g*-, and hence the expected form in Tulu indicating 'female calf' is *nāgu*. Tu. *nāku* has to be reconstructed as

*nākk-, whereas Ta. nāku is traced to *nāk-. This inconsistency is explained as follows :— Tu. nāku is not a direct cognate for Ta. nāku. Sometimes, different derivative or inflexional suffixes are involved in these pairs to create this confusion. Ga. kaṇkuḷ : Ta. kaṇkaḷ is an example for this discrepancy caused due to the addition of different inflexional suffixs, viz. -*kkVḷ and -*kVḷ.

5.3 Another example for this discrepancy is Ta. caḷippu : Te. jalubu 'catarrh' with two derivative suffixes, viz. -pp- and -p- (*caḷi-pp-/*caḷi-p-, DED 1991)

5.4. We present below more examples from the Tamil language, where forms with the same gloss occur, but with different derivative suffixes:

1. arukku scarceness : aruṅku rareness (*ar-uṅkk-/ *ar-uṅk-, DED 184)

2. ārral : āṉṟal strength (*ān-ṭṭ-/*ān-ṭ-, DED 349)

3. iruppai : irumpai mahua tree (*ir-umpp-/*ir-ump-, DED 410)

4. ūṭṭu : uṇṭi food (*uṇ-tt-/*uṇ-t-, DED 516)

5. uttu to throw away : untu to cast away (*un-tt- : *un-t-, DED 536)

6. ūṟṟu : ūṉṟu prop ; ūṟṟu-kkōl : ūṉṟu-kōl walking stick (*ūn-ṭṭ- : *ūn-ṭ-, DED 650)

7. oṭṭu : oṇṭu to lurk (*oṇ-ṭṭ-/*oṇ-ṭ-, DED817)

8. *oṟṟi* to be united with : *oṉṟi* to unite (*on-ṯṯ-/*on-ṯ-, *DED* 834d)

9. *ulappal* : *ulampal* combined noise of many sounds (*ul-ampp-/-*ul-amp-, *DED* 837)

10. *kappi* : *kampu* grain half-ground (*kam-pp-/*kam-p-, *DED* 1023)

11. *kittu* : *kintu* to hop (*kin-tt-/*kin-t-, *DED* 1297)

12. *kuppai* : *kumpai* heap (*kum-pp-/*kum-p-, *DED* 1440, 1449)

13. *kuruttu* : *kuruntu* sprout, tender leaves of a tree, shoots of grain (*kur-untt-/*kur-unt-, *DED* 1491)

14. *kuḷippu* a hollow : *kuḷumpu* pit (*kuḷ-impp-/*kuḷ-imp-, *DED* 1511)

15. *kuṟicci* village in a hilly tract : *kuṟiñci* hilly tract (*kuṯ-incc-/*kuṯ-inc-, *DED* 1530)

16. *kūppu* : *kūmpu* to close (as a flower) (*kū-mpp-/ *kū-mp-, *DED* 1574)

17. *koṭṭai-y-ilantai* woody-fruited jujube : *koṇṭai* jujube (*koṇ-ṭṭ-/*koṇ-ṭ-, *DED* 1723)

18. *kottu* : *kontu* to peck (*kon-tt-/*kon-t-, *DED* 1740)

19. *kottu* : *kontu* cluster of flowers (*kon-tt-/*kon-t-, *DED* 1741)

20. *cikku* to become entangled : *ciṅku* to be caught (*ciṅ-kk-/*ciṅ-k-, *DED* 2060)

21. *cikku* to become lean or emaciated : *ciṅku* to diminish, wane (*ciṅ-kk-/*ciṅ-k-, *DED* 2065)[94]

22. *uppaḷam* : *umpaḷam* salt-pan (*um-pp-/*um-p-, *DED* 2201a)

23. *ceḷippu* : *ceḷimpu* fertility, flourishing condition, etc. (*keḷ-impp-/*keḷ-imp-, *DED* 2293)

24. *tappaṭṭam* : *tampaṭṭam* a kind or drum (*tam-pp-/ *tam-p-, see Ma. *tappiṭṭa* : *tammiṭṭam*, Te. *tappeṭa* : *tammaṭamu*, Ka. *tappaṭe, tapaṭe* : *tambaṭe, tammaṭe, tamaṭe, tambaṭa, tammaṭa*, Ko. *tabaṭk*, Tu. *tambaṭa, tambaṭè, tammaṭè, tambaḍa, tamaṭè, tabiṭè*, Nk. *tappa, tappaṭe*, *DED* 2510)

25. *tākku* to attack : *tāṅku* to strike (*tāṅ-kk-/*tāṅ-k-, *DED* 2570)

26. *tiṇippu* strength : *tiṇimpu* denseness (*tiṇ-impp-/ *tiṇ-imp-, *DED* 2654)

27. *tirri* : *tiṉri* eatables (*tin-ṭṭ-/*tin-ṭ-, *DED* 2670a)

28. *tōṭṭi* : *tōṉri, toṇṭi* malabar glory lily (*tōn-ṭṭ-/ *tōn-ṭ-, *DED* 2941)

29. *naṭukkal* mental agitation : *naṭuṅkal* dread, fear (*naṭ-uṅkk-/*naṭ-uṅk-, *DED* 2960)

30. *nattam, nattai, nattu* : *nantu, nantaṉam* snail (*nan-tt-/ *nan-t-, *DED* 2965)

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[94] *DED* considers *cikku* as a l.w. < Te.

31. *pakku* fracture : *paṅku* share (*paṅ-kk-/*paṅ-k-, *DED* 3154)

32. *piraṭṭai* : *pirantai* square-stalked vine (*pir-aṇṭṭ-/ *pir-aṇṭ-, *DED* 3433)[95]

33. *piḻaippu* mistake : *piḻampu* wickedness (*piḻ-ay-mpp-/*piḻ-a-mp-, *DED* 3443)

34. *pottai* : *pontu* hole (*pon-tt-/*pon-t-, *DED* 3646)

35. *makku* : *maṅku* to die, perish (*maṅ-kk-/*maṅ-k-, *DED* 3890)

36. *murram* : *munril* courtyard of a house (*mun-ṭṭ-/ *mun-ṭ-, *DED* 4116)

37. *muttai* front : *muntai* in front of (*mun-tt-/*mun-t-, *DED* 4119a)

38. *erraikkum* : *enraikkum* for ever (*yan-ṭṭ-/*yan-ṭ,- *DED* 4228)

39. *varappu* : *varampu* limit (*var-ampp-/*var-amp-, *DED* 4301)

40. *varpu* : *vanpu* strength (*van-pp-/*van-p-, *DED* 4317)

41. *verri* : *venri* victory (*ven-ṭṭ-/*ven-ṭ-, *DED* 4522)

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[95] It is also possible that *piraṭṭai* was originally an adjective form of *pirantai* and was later treated as a noun due to false analogy. See § 6.4.1.

5.5. Krishnamurti has refuted P. S. S. Sastri who contests Caldwell's theory of sonantization of medial stops, by stating that Sastri's examples from Telugu and Kannada "do not show anything to prove the preservation of Proto-Dravidian voiceless plosives in medial position, since all such plosives are suffix-consonants" (1961:33). It is good that Krishnamurti approves of Caldwell's statement at least "in a modified form". He has undoubtedly realized the problem involved and answered it by differentiating the consonants as radical and suffixal. He assumes that the 'radical' plosive and 'suffix' plosive behave differently at least in Telugu and Kannada, if not in Tamil and Malayalam.

5.6. As Krishnamurti has pointed out, the radical plosives do not pose any problem to us. It is only the suffix plosives that "lack uniformity in the manner of voicing." We believe that the distinction of radical and suffixal phonological correspondences is unwarranted. We may, on the other hand, consider the difference between the voiced and the voiceless variety of plosives in the Telugu-group of languages as a suffix itself and hence the two forms containing the voiced and voiceless plosives cannot be considered as cognates.

5.7. Some of the Tamil intransitive verbs ending in -*NPu* have their corresponding transitive verbs ending in -*PPu*. (Ex: *kalaṅku*, v.i. 'to be confused' : *kalakku*, v. t. 'to confuse'.) The form *naṭuṅku*, v.i. 'to shake' has a corresponding transitive in *naṭukku*, v. t. 'to shake'. It is curious that the 'logical' transitive form *naṭukku* is also used in the intransitive sense.[96] This meaning change though rare in Tamil, indicates the possibility of confusion in the grammatical categories, like transitive : intransitive, etc.

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[96] *naṭukku*, v. i. 'to shiver, tremble' (See *Tamil Lexicon*, Vol. IV, 1963)

5.8. One more example form Tamil for a transitive verb being used in the intransitive sense is *tōrru*. The Tamil intransitive verb *tōnru* 'to be visible' has a corresponding transitive form *tōrru* 'to cause to appear'. But this verb *tōrru* is also used in the sense of 'to be visible', as its corresponding intransitive *tōnru* is used. Other examples are, *tiraṅku* : *tirakku* 'to be crumpled' (*DED* 2653) and *taṅku* 'to stay' : *takku* 'to come to stay' (*DED* 2443). Another interesting example is *toṭakku*, v.t 'to begin', which is supposed to be the transitive of *toṭaṅku*. But, in this case, the base form *toṭaṅku* itself happens to be a transitive verb.

5.9. The inflexional base of *-m* ending words in Tamil ends in *-tt* and this *-m* : *-tt* alternation is attested in some other languages also. In Kannada, we expect the inflexional base to end in *-t*, whereas it actually ends in *-d*. Example: *mara* 'tree' : *marad-inda* 'from the tree' (*maram* : *marat-*, instead of *maram* : *maratt-*).

5.10. The dative case suffix in Tamil after the pronominal base *nina-* 'you sg.' is *-kku*. Thus *ninakku* means 'to you'. The corresponding Kannada form is *ninage*, where the dative suffix has a single *k*, whereas in Tamil it has a double plosive.

5.11. In the case of plural, Tamil has the suffix *-kkaḷ* after the noun *pū* 'flower'. Kannada, however, has *-gaḷu* (*-kaḷ*) after *hū* ' flower'. We have already seen (§4.3.) a few more examples for this inconsistency in the plural forms. Ga. *kaṇkul*, Konḍa *komku*, *mēsamku*, Kuwi *mīnka* and Tu. *eṅkuḷu* are the examples for this. In Tamil, we do not find double plosive in these cases.[97]

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[97] For the anomoly of single versus double plosives, see the nteresting article by Schubert (1968).

5.12. One more illustration from the verb morphology of Tamil language: The verb *i* 'to give' generally takes *nt* as its past tense marker. But, there are cases where it takes *tt*, instead of *nt*.[98] Another example is the verb *ninai* 'to remember', which takes *tt*, as well as *nt* as its past tense marker.

5.13. Verbs like *kā* 'to guard' in Tamil take *tt* as their past tense marker. In Kannada, we expect such verbs to take *t* to indicate the past tense, whereas we find the voiced dental plosive *d*.

5.14. In Tamil, the infinitive marker is *-a*. When it occurs before a plosive, the latter is invariably doubled. Thus, we get the passive base *kaṭṭa-ppaṭu* 'to be constructed, from the verb *kaṭṭu* 'to construct'. The corresponding Telugu base is *kaṭṭa-baḍu* (and not **kaṭṭa-paḍu*, as we would expect it to be).

5.15. We may also cite here forms in Tamil like *āṟṟal* : *āṉṟal* 'strength', *ūṟṟu-kkōl* : *ūṉṟu-kōl* 'walking stick', *kottu* : *kontu* 'to peck', *tiṟṟi* : *tiṉṟi* 'eatables', *nattu* : *nantu* 'snail', *varappu* : *varampu* 'limit', *vaṟpu* : *vaṉpu* 'strength', *veṟṟi* : *veṉṟi* 'victory' and a host of others for this inconsistency. (See § 5.4.)

5.16. All these indicate that different suffixes with single or double plosives are involved here, sometimes due to morphological conditioning, and it has nothing to do with phonological correspondence (whether 'radical' or 'suffixal').

5.17. No wonder, then, "there is no uniformity between Telugu and Kannada in voicing : "e.g....................Te.

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[98] *"i-tt-uvakku   m-iṉpa   m-aṟiyar-ko   rām-uṭaimai vai-tt-iḷakkum vaṉka ṉ-avar"* (Tirukkuṟaḷ 228)

naḍūku to tremble, Ka. naḍugu" and "sometimes Ka. has both the varieties: Te. toḍāgu to commence, Ka. toḍaku, toḍaṅku, toḍagu." What we are stressing here is that this inconsistency between Telugu : Kannada or within Kannada itself (or between any two languages of the Dravidian group) is not phonological but rather grammatical (i.e. due to confusion of suffixes).

5.18. The following etyma is a good illustration for this confusion:-

Te. ḍuṅku to be lowered, diminish, be subdued (all intr.); Ta. oṭuṅku : oṭukku, Ma. oṭuṅṅuka : oṭukkuka, Ko. oṛg- : oṛk-, To. wïḍg- : wïṛk-, Ka. uḍugisu, uḍukisu (both tr. in Ka.) : *oṭuṅkk- (DED 804)

It is worth-mentioning here that Te. ḍuṅku is etymologically, i.e. formally 'transitive' and semantically, i.e. according to its content 'intransitive'.

6

Application in Morphological Analysis

Having established a new set of correspondences and reconstructed it as *NPP*, we can now extend it to the inflexional and derivational morphology of the Dravidian languages.

6.1. Intransitive vs. Transitive

6.1.1. The Tamil 'transitive'[99] verb *kalakku* 'make something turbid', on the basis of the above reconstruction will be

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[99] The native grammar uses the term *piṟa-viṉai* ('inducive act') for this 'transitive verb' and the former is more suitable than the latter.

morphophonemicized as *kalaṅkk-. (The final -u after the plosive is non-significant.) The corresponding 'intransitive' (tan̠-vin̠ai) form is *kalaṅk- (Ta. kalaṅku). The additional item -k is the 'transitive' marker. This is supported by āk- 'to be(come)' : ākk- 'to cause to be, to make'. On the evidence of the other plosive endings, we can designate the transitive as X.

6 1.2. Krishnamurti holds the same opinion in this regard even though he phrases it differently (1961:184).

"Thus in Ta., Ma., and Kui, etc., an alternation between NP and PP or between B and P is associated with an alternation between intransitive and transitive. In these cases, a covert allomorph of a transitive morpheme is involved which sometimes is represented by an overt alternant, viz. t or p, e.g., Kui puh- to get wet : puh-p- to make wet, but ni-ṅg- to rise : ni-k- to raise, where -ṅg-X- > -k- (X = covert allomorph of the transitive morpheme)"

6.1.3. With regard to the analysis of 'intransitive' and 'transitive' verbs, Krishnamurti (1961:157) says this :—

"Many times an alternation of -NP/-PP is associated with an alternation between intransitive and transitive forms, etc............ Since most of the languages have allomorphs for the formation of transitives but not for that of intransitives (i.e., a dental, palatal or labial stop), it may be assumed that historically NP sequences are earlier than their corresponding PP ones, when these sequences are related as intransitive and transitive"

6.1.4. Since Krishnamurti considers the NP sequences as earlier than their corresponding PP ones, we can assume that

the *PP* sequence is morphophonemically *NPP*. We have now an overt morpheme to indicate 'transitive' at least at the morphophonemic level, (viz. *P*), which is simply added to its corresponding intransitive base which ends in –*NP*.

The following are the examples from Tamil:—

1. *acaṅku* to stir; move, shake : *acakku* to shake (tr.) (*acaṅk– : *acaṅk-k–, *DED* 39)

2. *amil̤(ntu)* to sink : *amil̤ttu* to cause to sink, etc. (**amil̤(nt)*– : **amil̤nt-t*–, *DED* 141)

3. *araṅku* to suffer, be destroyed : *arakku* cause trouble to, etc. (*araṅk– :*araṅk-k– *DED* 191)

4. *al̤untu* to become pressed, etc. : *al̤uttu* to press down, etc. (**al̤unt*– : *al̤unt-t*–, *DED* 244)

5. *iṇaṅku* to consent, etc. : *iṇakku* to cause to agree, etc. (*iṇaṅk– : *iṇaṅk-k–, *DED* 387)

6. *iyaṅku* to move, stir, etc. : *iyakku* to cause to go, etc. (*iyank– : *iyaṅk-k–, *DED* 397)

7. *iṟaṅku* to descend, etc. : *iṟakku* to lower, etc. (*iṯaṅk– : *iṯaṅk-k–, *DED* 439)

8. *iṇṭu* to gather, come together, etc. : *iṭṭu* to collect, hoard, etc. (*īṇṭ– : *iṇṭ-ṭ–, *DED* 458)

9. *uṟaṅku* to sleep : *uṟakku* to put to sleep (*uṯaṅk– : *uṯaṅk-k–, *DED* 606)

10. *ūṅku* to swing (intr.) : *ūkku* to swing (tr.) (*ūṅk– : *ūṅk-k–, *DED* 629)

11. *eḻu(mpu)* to rise : *eḻuppu* to cause or help to rise (*eḻu(mp)-* : *eḻump-p-*, *DED* 723a)

12. *otuṅku* to get out of the way : *otukku* to cause to get out of the way (*otuṅk-* : *otuṅk-k-*, *DED* 821b)

13. *kacaṅku, kayaṅku* to be squeezed : *kacakku, kayakku* to squeeze, etc. (*kacaṅk-* : *kacaṅk-k-*, *DED* 915)

14. *kacaṅku* to be displeased, hurt in mind : *kacakku* to harrass, annoy (*kacaṅk-* : *kacaṅk-k-*, *DED* 1047)

15. *kaṟaṅku* to whirl : *kaṟakku* to spin (as yarn) (*kaṟaṅk-* : *kaṟaṅk-k-*, *DED* 1168)

16. *kuluṅku* to be shaken : *kulukku* to shake up and down (*kuluṅk-* : *kuluṅk-k-*, *DED* 1501)

17. *kuḻampu* to become confused : *kuḻappu* to confuse (*kuḻamp-* : *kuḻamp-p-*, *DED* 1510)

18. *koḷuntu* to be kindled : *koḷuttu* to kindle (*koḷunt-* ; *koḷunt-t-*, *DED* 1794)

19. *neruṅku* to be pressed : *nerukku* to press hard (*neruṅk-* : *neruṅk-k-*, *DED* 2387)

20. *tiruntu* to be improved : *tiruttu* to correct (*tirunt-* : *tirunt-t-*, *DED* 2659)

21. *tōnṟu* to be visible : *tōṟṟu* to cause to appear, (also) to be visible (*tōnṯ-* : *tōnṯ-t-*, *DED* 2942)

22. *nacuṅku* to be smashed : *nacukku* to press (*nacuṅk-* : *nacuṅk-k-*, *DED* 2949)

23. *nirampu* to become full : *nirappu* to fill (*niramp-* : *niramp-p-*, *DED* 3041)

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24. *nuṟuṅku, noṟuṅku* to be crushed : *nuṟukku, noṟukku* to crush (*nuṯuṅk-, *noṯuṅk- : *nuṯuṅk-k-, *noṯuṅk-k-, DED 3089)

25. *neruṅku* to be near : *nerukku* to set thick (*neruṅk- : *neruṅk-k-, DED 3124)

26. *patuṅku* to hide : *patukku* to hide (tr.) (*patuṅk- : *patuṅk-k-, DED 3233)

27. *para(mpu)* to spread (intr.) : *parappu* to spread (tr.) (*para(mp)- : *paramp-p-, DED 3255)

28. *paḻa(ṅ)ku* to be used, to practice : *paḻakku* to train (*paḻa(ṅ)k- : *paḻa(ṅ)k-k-, DED 3296)

29. *pituṅku* to protrude : *pitukku* to press out (*pituṅk- : *pituṅk-k-, DED 3426)

30. *puḻuṅku* to be steamed : *puḻukku* to boil (paddy) (*puḻuṅk- : *puḻuṅk-k-, DED 3540)

31. *poruntu* to agree : *poruttu* to fit (*porunt- : *porunt-t-, DED 3709)

32. *mayaṅku* to be confused : *mayakku* to confuse (*mayaṅk- : *mayaṅk-k-, DED 3852)

33. *malaṅku* to be agitated : *malakku* to bewilder (*malaṅk- : *malaṅk-k-, DED 3876)

34. *maḻu(ṅ)ku* to be(come) blunt : *maḻukku* to blunt (*maḻu(ṅ)k- : *maḻu(ṅ)k-k-, DED 3890)

35. *muruṅku* to perish : *murukku* to destroy (*muruṅk- : *muruṅk-k-, DED 4078)

36. *vaṇaṅku* to bend (intr.) : *vaṇakku* to bend (tr.) (*vaṇaṅk- : *vaṇaṅk-k-, DED 4281)

6.2. Noun formation

6.2.1. We have already seen that some 'transitive' verbs in Tamil are formed by adding a homorganic plosive to the intransitive base which ends in a plosive. In some instances, this (newly formed) 'transitive' base itself functions as a derivative noun.[100] Examples :—

1. *atuṅku* to be stuffed in, compressed : *atukku* to press with fingers (as a ripe fruit or boil), etc. : n. state of being pressed in (as of parts of a vessel) (**atuṅk-k-*, DED 114)

2. *kuḻampu* to become confused : *kuḻappu* to confuse : n. state of mixing (**kuḻamp-p-*, DED 1510)

3. *neruṅku* to be pressed : *nerukku* to press hard : n. narrowness (**neruṅk-k-*, DED 2387)

4. *tuyaṅku* to be exhausted : *tuyakku* to slacken : n. fatigue (**tuyaṅk-k-*, DED 2895)

5. *muṭaṅku* to be hindered : *muṭakku* to hinde : n. hindrance (**muṭaṅk-k-*, DED 4042)

6. *vaḻaṅku* to be in use, move : *vaḻakku* to cause to go : n. moving (**vaḻaṅk-k-*, DED 4330)

7. *vetumpu* to be partially withered : *vetuppu* to warm : n. warmth (**vetump-p-*, DED 4540)

8. *ūnṟu* to be fixed : *ūṟṟu* prop (**ūnṯ-ṯ-*, DED 650)

9. *tiṇṭu* to touch : *tiṭṭu* touching (**tiṇṯ-ṯ-*, DED 2680)

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[100] There are also cases where the 'intransitive' form itself functions as the derivative noun. Examples: *karaṅku* to whirl : n. whirling, gyration, kite (*karakku* to spin as yarn) (DED 1168); *ūnṟu* to be fixed : n. prop (*ūṟṟu* prop) (DED 650).

10. *viḻuṅku* to gulp : *viḻukku* a gulp (*viḻuṅk-k-*, DED 3985)

11. *vitumpu* to desire : *vituppu* desire (*vitump-p-*, DED 4424)

12. *vitumpu* to tremble : *vituppu* trembling (*vitump-p-*, DED 4425)

13. *virumpu* to wish : *viruppu* wish (*virump-p-*, DED 4443)

14. *viḻampu* to say : *viḻappu* saying (*viḻamp-p-*, DED 4460)

6.2.2. Derivative nouns are also formed by adding a homorganic plosive plus the suffix *-am* to the intransitive base which ends in a plosive :

1. *kiḻampu* to rise in air or water : *kiḻappu* to raise; n. raising, rising : *kiḻappam* rising, swelling (*kiḻamp-p-am*, DED 1317)

2. *muḻaṅku* to roar : *muḻakku* to sound; n. sound : *muḻakkam* roar (*muḻaṅk-k-am*, DED 4092)

3. *añcu* to fear, dread; n. fear, terror; *accu* : *accam* fear, dread, terror (*añc-c-am*, DED 51)

4. *aḻuṅku* to suffer, etc. ; *aḻukku* envy : *aḻukkam* concern (*aḻuṅk-k-am*, DED 234)

5. *eñcu* to remain, etc. ; *eccu* defect : *eccam* remainder, etc. (*enc-c-am, DED* 666)[101]

6. *ōñku* to grow, rise high, etc. ; *ōkku* to raise : *ōkkam* height (*ōñk-k-am, DED* 870)[102]

7. *tavañku* to be hindered ; *tavakku* sense of shame : *tavakkam* hindrance (*tavañk-k-am, DED* 2533)[103]

8. *arumpu* to bud ; n. a. bud : *aruppam* germ of a grain of paddy (*arump-p-am, DED* 187)

9. *ēñku* to pine etc, : *ēkkam* despondency (*ēñk-k-am, DED* 745)

10. *oḻu(ñ)ku* to be in regular order : *oḻukkam* acting according to established rules (*oḻu(ñ)k-k-am, DED* 850)

11. *tuvañku, tuvakku* to begin, enter upon : *tuvakkam* beginning (*tuvañk-k-am, DED* 2754)

12. *nantu* to increase : *nattam* growth (*nant-t-am, DED* 2968)

13. *pulampu* to wail; n. lament : *pulappam* lamentation (*pulamp-p-am, DED* 3530)

14. *piṟañku* to be great : *piṟakkam* loftiness (*piṟañk-k-am, DED* 3624)

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[101] *eccil* 'saliva, spittle, anything defiled, etc.' is to be reconstructed as *enc-c-il*.

[102] It is interesting to note that the 'transitive' verb *ōkku* has variants in *ōppu* 'to raise' and *ōccu* 'to raise in order to strike'. We are tempted to reconstruct *ōNPP- for this verb.

[103] In general, the *-am* suffix denoting a derivative noun is added only after the final plosive of the verbal base is doubled. There is, however, an exception to this rule in Tamil, thus yielding *tavañkam* 'sorrow, grief ', in addition to *tavakkam*.

6.2.3. The addition of a (homorganic) plosive plus -*am* to a verbal base ending in a plosive to form a derivative noun is not restricted to Tamil alone. It is almost a Proto-Dravidian feature, for which we present the meagre data that is available :

1. Ka. *tō(ṇ)ṭa* garden, Te. *tōṭa*, Ga.(S) *tōnṭa*, Kuwi *tōnta*, Ta. Ma. *tōṭṭam*, Ko. *to·ṭm*, To. *twī·ṭm*, Koḍ. *to·ṭa*, Tu. *tōṭa*, Kui *ṭuṭa* : cf. Ka. *tōḍu* bail out water, Te. *tōḍu* to draw up, Ga. (S) *tōṇḍ-*, Ta. *tōṇṭu*, Ma. *tōṇṭuka*, Ko. *to·ḍ-*, To. *twī·ṛ-*, Koḍ. *to·ḍ-*, Tu. *tōḍuni*, Pa.(S) *ṭōḍ-* to draw water from well (*tōṇṭ-ṭ-am* < *tōṇṭ-*; DED 2927)

2. Te. *ūta, ūtamu* prop, support, Ta. Ma. *ūṟṟam*, Ka. *ūta* : cf. Te. *ūnu* to serve as a support, Ta. *ūnṟu*, Ma. *ūnnuka*, Ka. *ūṟu* (*ūnṭ-ṭ-am* < *ūnṭ-*, DED 650)

3. Te. *īta* swimming; *ītakāḍu*, Ta. *nittam*, *niccu*, Ma. *nīntam* : cf. Te. *īdu* to swim, Ta. *nīntu*, Ma. *nīntuka* (*nīnt-t-am* < *nīnt-*, DED 3054)

4. Te. *ponta* nearness; near; *pontamu* friendship, Ta. Ma. *poruttam*, Tu. *pontana* : cf. Te. *pondu*, Ta. *poruntu*, Ma. *porunnuka*, Tu. *porduni* (*porunt-t-am* < *porunt-*, DED 3709)

5. Te. *maḍāka* fold, plait, Ta. Ma. *maṭakkam*, To. *moṛk*, Ka. *maḍike*, Koḍ. *maḍakī* : cf. Te. *maḍāgu* be folded, Ta. *maṭaṅku*, Ma. *maṭaññuka*, To. *moṛx-*, Ka. *maṇagu* (*maṭaṅk-k-am* < *maṭaṅk-*, DED 3796)

6. Te. *vīka* valour, courage, enthusiasm, pride; Ta. Ma. *vikkam* : cf. Te. *vīgu* be swollen with pride; Ta. *viṅku*, Ma. *viññuka* (*viṅk-k-am* < *vink-*, DED 4477a)

7. Ka. *bĕ(n)ṭa* longings, sexual passion, amorous pastime, Ta. *vēṭṭam* : cf. Ka. *bēḍu* to desire, Ta. *vēṇṭu* (*vēṇṭ-ṭ-am* < *vēṇṭ-, DED* 4548)

6.2.4. In some cases, Telugu has *-uva* as a suffix corresponding to the Tamil suffix *-am.*

1. Te *kalākuva, kalāka* confusion, trouble, turbidness, Ta. Ma. *kalakkam* : cf. Te. *kalāgu* to be in confusion, trouble, be turbid, Ta. *kalaṅku,* Ma. *kalaṅṅuka* (*kalaṅk-k-am* < *kalaṅk-, DED* 1096)

2. Te. *aḍākuva* humility, modesty, submissiveness, Ta. Ma. *aṭakkam,* Ko. *aṛkm,* To. *oḍkm,* Ka. Koḍ. *aḍaka* : cf. Te. *aḍāgu* to be humbled, Ta. *aṭaṅku,* Ma. *aṭaṅṅuka,* Ko. *aṛg-,* To. *oḍg-,* Ka. *aḍaṅgu* (*aṭaṅk-k-am* < *aṭaṅk-, DED* 56a)

3. Ta. *aṇākuva* humility, modesty, submissiveness, Ta. *aṇukkam,* Ka. Tu. *aṇaka* : cf. Te. *aṇāgu* to submit, Ta. *aṇaṅku, aṇuṅku,* Ka. *aṇagu* (*aṇaṅk-k-am* < *aṇaṅk-, DED* 56b)

4. Te. *penākuva* a struggle, fight, wrangle, dispute, Ta. Ma. *piṇakkam, piṇakku* : cf. Te. *penāgu* to struggle, Ta. *piṇaṅku,* Ma. *piṇaṅṅuka* (*piṇaṅk-k-am* < *piṇaṅk-, DED* 3423a)

6.2.5. Sometimes suffixes other than *-am* occur after the homorganic plosive. Examples :—

1. Ka. *tēṅki* mass, multitude, Ta. *tēkkam,* Tu. *tēkè* : cf. Ta. *tēṅku* to be abundant (*tēṅk-k-ay/*tēṅk-k-am* < *tēṅk-, DED* 2843)

2. Tu. *oḍuṅkelụ, oḍkelụ, oḍuṅgelụ,* the end, Ta. *oṭukkam, oṭuṅkal,* Ma. *oṭukkam* : cf. Tu. *oḍuṅgeluni* to cease to bear fruit, Ta. *oṭuṅkụ,* Ma. *oṭuññuka* (*oṭuṅk-k-al* < *oṭuṅk-*, *DED* 804)

6.3. Compound formation

6.3.1. In Tamil, the final *-NP(u)* of a noun becomes *-PP(u),* when the noun happens to be the first member of a 'noun qualifier + noun' compound. The formation of this 'noun qualifier' can now be interpreted as 'Noun base + (Homorganic) Plosive'. Examples :—

1. *aṉpu* : *aṟpu* love (*anp-p-*, *DED* 279)

2. *irumpu* : *iruppu-* iron (*irump-p-*, *DED* 411)

3. *eṉpu* : *eṟpu-* bone (*enp-p-*, *DED* 714)

4. *kuraṅku* : *kurakku-* monkey (*kuraṅk-k-*, *DED* 1473)

5. *nañcu* : *naccu-* poison (*nanc-c-*, *DED* 2955)

6. *pāmpu* : *pāppu-* snake (*pāmp-p-*, *DED* 3361)

7. *maruntu* : *maruttu-* medicine (*marunt-t-*), *maruttu-vam* practice of medicine (*marunt-t-uvam*, *DED* 3863)

6.3.2. The first member of the Tamil compound *nākku-ppūcci* 'round worm' and of Malayalam (*nākku pāmpu* 'earth worm' (*DED* 2367) can be connected with Ta. *nāṅkūḻ* 'earth worm' and Ma. *ñāṅñūl* id. and can be reconstructed as *ñāṅk-k-*. Tu. *nakkuru* 'earth worm' also belongs here. In the same way, the first member of Ta. *turuppu-kkūṭu* 'unwinnowed heap of grain' (*DED* 2749) can be compared with Ma. *turumpu* 'heap of threshed grain' and be reconstructed as *turump-p-*.

6.3.3. Sometimes the noun qualifier is formed by adding to the noun base a homorganic plosive plus the suffix *-am*. Examples :—

1. *aṭampu* : *aṭappam*– hare leaf (**aṭamp-p-am*, *DED* 59)

2. *karumpu* : *karuppam*– sugarcane (**karump-p-am*, *DED* 1083)

3. *pirampu* : *pirappam* rattan (**piramp-p-am*, *DED* 3434)

4. *vēmpu* : *vēppam*– margosa (**vēmp-p-am*), cf. Ma. *vēmpu* : *vēppu*, Ko. *veˑp marm*, Te. *vēmu* : *vēpa*, Kuwi *wēpa* *DED* 4551)

6 3.4. Ta. *muruṅkai* 'Indian horse–radish tree' becomes *murukkam* when it occurs as the first member of a compound. It can be be reconstructed as **muruṅk-k-am* *DED* 4085).

6.3.5. Te. *ambu, ammu* 'arrow' in compounds becomes *ampa*– as in *ampa-kāḍu* 'archer' (*DED* 150). It can be reconstructed as **amp-p-a(m)*. (cf. Ta. *appu-kkaṭṭu* 'a sheath of arrows' < **amp-p-*.) There is a plural form in Telugu for this noun, viz. *ampaṟa*, which should also be reconstructed with **NPP*.

6 3.6. A similar change takes place in the case of the Telugu word with the gloss 'iron', where *inumu* 'iron' (**irump-*) becomes *inupa* (**irump-p-a(m)*), e.g. *inupa peṭṭe* 'iron box'.

6.3.7. The oblique form of *cēdu* 'bitterness' (**kaynt-*) in Telugu is *cēṭi* (**kaynt-t-*) (*DED* 1047). The following are further examples from Kannada and Kota :-

1. Ka. *kanti* a cow that has calved, Ta. *karr-ā*, Ma. *karru* obl. of kanru 'calf' : cf. Ka. *karu* calf, Ta. *kanru*, Ma. *kannu* (*kant̲-t̲-, DED* 1187)

2. Ko. *ko·n̲t̲ gi·r* rainbow : cf. *ko·n̲ḍ* a bend (*kōn̲t̲-t̲-, DED* 1709b)

6.4. Single, double, triple, etc.

6.4.1. Items denoting 'single, double, triple, etc.' are formed by adding a homorganic plosive + *ay* to the numeral 'one, two, three, etc.' respectively. Examples :—

1. Ka. *on̲t̲i* single, alone; *on̲t̲iga, on̲t̲igitti*, Ta. *ot̲t̲ai* (=*or̲r̲ai*), To. *wat̲y*, Tu. *on̲t̲i, on̲t̲ige*, Te. *on̲t̲i, on̲t̲ari, on̲t̲arikamu, on̲t̲ikāḍu, ōn̲t̲arīḍu, on̲t̲arikāḍu, on̲t̲arikatte*, Kur. *on̲t̲ā* : cf. Ka. *ondu* one, Ta. *on̲ru*, To. *wīḍ*, Tu. *oñji*, Te. *on̲ḍu* Kur. *ōnd* (*ont̲-t̲-ay, DED* 834c)

2. Te. *ren̲t̲a* two ways or courses; *ret̲t̲a* double, *ret̲t̲i* twice as much, Go. *ran̲t̲ē* both, Ta. *irat̲t̲ai, irat̲t̲i, irat̲t̲u*, Ma. *irat̲t̲a, irat̲t̲i*, To. *i·t̲y* : cf. Te. *ren̲ḍu* two, Go. *ran̲ḍ*, Ta. *iran̲t̲u*, Ma. *ran̲t̲u*, To. *e·ḍ* (*iran̲t̲-t̲-ay, DED* 401)

3. Ta. *mūr̲r̲ay* triple : cf. *mūn̲ru* three (*mūnt̲-t̲-ay, DED* 4147)

6.4 2. The same type of change takes place when Tamil words like *an̲ru* 'that day' *in̲ru* 'today' and *yān̲t̲u* 'year' become oblique bases. Examples :-

1. *an̲ru* that day : *ar̲r̲ai* of that day (*ant̲-t̲-ay, DED* 1)

2. *in̲ru* today : *ir̲r̲ai* (*int̲-t̲-ay, DED* 351b)

3. (*y)ān̲t̲u* year : (*y)āt̲t̲ai* (obl.) (*yān̲t̲-t̲-ay). The gloss 'every year' is expressed by *āt̲t̲-ān̲t̲u* < *yānt̲-t̲-* (*DED* 4230)

6.4.3. The oblique forms of Telugu *illu* 'house', *kannu* 'eye', etc. are *inṭi*, *kanṭi*, etc., respectively. The latter forms will be reconstructed as **inṭṭ-* and **kanṭṭ-*, etc. respectively. This will warrant the assumption of the occurrence of **inṭ-* and **kanṭ-*, etc. in pre-historic times as the nominative bases meaning 'house', 'eye', etc.

6 5. The inflexional increment *attu*

6.5.1. As Caldwell (1956:265) says, "All Tamil nouns which end in *am*...........reject *am* in the oblique cases in the singular, and take *att-u* instead; and it is to this increment that the various case-signs are suffixed............When the increment *attu* is not followed by any sign of case, but by another noun ....it has ordinarily the force either of the genitive or of an adjective, sometimes that of a locative." Even though traditionally this increment is called *attu*, it is really *tt* and it occurs after words ending in *-am*. When double plosives follow *m*, the nasal gets lost, in order to avoid a three consonant cluster like *NPP*. Thus,

maram + tt + il → *mara-tt-il* 'in the tree'
kuḷam + ttu mīṉ → *kuḷa-ttu mīṉ* 'fish in the tank'

This treatment considers the increment an additive morpheme, whereas generally *attu* was considered a replacive morpheme, which was supposed to replace *-am*.

6.5.2. It is worth-mentioning here that another way of forming the inflexion is by means of doubling the final plosive *-ṭ* or *-ṟ*. Thus, from *kāṭ(u)* 'jungle' is formed *kāṭṭ-il* 'in the jingle', and from *āṟ(u)* 'river' *āṟṟ-il* 'in the river'. (If the *-ṭ* or *-ṟ* is the final consonant of a single short syllable [(C) V̆C] , no change takes place.)

6.5.3. All other nouns, i.e. except those ending in *-m* and in *-ṭ/-ṟ* (as specified above) have no different inflexional base.

6.5.4. Because of the predictability that *tt* occurs after *-m* ending bases and *ṭ* and *ṟ* after *-ṭ* ending and *-ṟ* ending bases respectively (though with some restrictions), we can consider all these three variants as allomorphs of one and the same increment. Now *tt* will be the morpheme and the three variants its allomorphs. Thus,

$$k\bar{a}ṭ + tt \rightarrow k\bar{a}ṭ\text{-}ṭṭ \rightarrow k\bar{a}ṭ\text{-}ṭ\text{-}^{104}$$
$$\bar{a}ṟ + tt \rightarrow \bar{a}ṟ\text{-}ṟṟ \rightarrow \bar{a}ṟ\text{-}ṟ\text{-}$$
$$maram + tt \rightarrow mara\text{-}tt\text{-}$$

6.6. Dative case suffix

In Tamil classics, the increment *tt* is some times avoided and the case-sign is added directly to the crude base. Thus instead of *kaya-tt-ukku* 'to the depth', *kaya-kku* is used in *Cīvaka-cintāmaṇi*. *maṉa-kku* is another dative form (as used in *Kambarāmāyaṇam*), which is to be derived from *maṉam* 'mind'. Since the native grammars cite *ku* as the dative suffix, *kayakku* and *maṉakku* are generally derived from *kayam + ku* and *maṉam + ku* respectively. But *kayam + ku* and *maṉam + ku* will only yield **kayaṅku* and **maṉaṅku* respectively and not *kayakku* and *maṉakku*. We therefore derive these forms from **kayam + kku* and **maṉam + kku* respectively with *-kku* as the dative suffix. (The nasal

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[104] Three consonant clusters other than $\begin{Bmatrix} y \\ r \\ l \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} P \\ N \end{Bmatrix} \{P\}$ are avoided in Tamil.

disappears before double plosive.) We can, in the same way, derive *ataṟku* 'to it', *avaṟṟiṟku* 'to them', *eṟku* 'to me', *niṟku* 'to you', *avaṟku* 'to him', etc. from *at-aṉ-kku, *avaṟṟ-iṉ-kku, *eṉ-kku, *niṉ-kku, *avaṉ-kku,* etc.

6.7. Adjectives from nasal ending nouns

6.7.1. 'Fruit basket' is expressed in Tamil by the compound *paḻak-kūṭai*. Ta. *paḻam* means 'fruit'. The compound can now be derived from *paḻam + k + kūṭai*, where the additional plosive will be the adjective marker. (cf. *kōḻi-c-caṇṭai* 'cock fight', *tuṇai-p-pērāciriyar* 'associate professor', etc.) The compound *poṟ-kuvai* 'heap of gold' can now be derived from *poṉ-k-kuvai*. (Ta. *poṉ* indicates 'gold'.)

6.7.2. In Telugu, final *-am(u)* becomes *-ap(u)* in order to convert nouns into adjectives. Thus, form *andamu* 'beauty' is formed *andapu* 'beautiful'. We can reconstruct *andapu* as *antam-pp-*. It is curious to note that, in addition to *andapu* the form *andampu* (with a nasal) also occurs in Telugu with the gloss 'beautiful'.

6.8. Noun + paṭu compounds

The verb *paṭu* 'to experience' is annexed to nouns denoting quality or condition. When it is thus added as an auxiliary verb, the initial plosive *p* gets doubled (Ex: Ta. *ācai-p-paṭu* 'to desire' : *ācai* 'desire'). When the nouns end in *-m* as in *veṭkam* 'shyness, shame', *cantōṣam* 'pleasure', etc., the compounds are *veṭkap-paṭu* 'be shy, be ashamed', *cantōṣap-paṭu* 'be pleased', etc. Tamil *cantōṣap-paṭu,* the Telugu equivalent for which is *santōsa-paḍu* can now be derived from *cantōṣam-p-paṭu.*

6.9. Telugu verbs ending in *-iṅcu*

6.9.1. The Telugu causal form *maṟapiṅcu* 'to cause to forget'
is supposed to consist of the causative suffix *-piṅcu*. The
corresponding Tamil verb is *maṟappi(kka)*, with the infinitive
marker *-kka*. The Tamil causative suffix in this case is
-ppi. We assume that Ta. *-ppi* and Te. *piṅcu* are identical.
The real causative suffix in this case is only *-ppi* in Tamil
and *-pi* in Telugu, which we will reconstruct as **-ppi*. The
remaining element in Telugu, viz. *-ṅc* is to be associated with
the Tamil infinitive marker *-kk(a)* or the past tense marker
-tt. This part is now reconstructed as **-nPP-*.[105] Telugu
-piṅcu is thus to be derived from **-ppinPP-*.

6.9.2. It is only in the 'Strong' verbs[106] that Tamil has
-ppi as the causative suffix. Elsewhere it has *-vi*. Thus 'to
cause to write' is expressed in Tamil by the verb *varai-vi(kka)*.
In Telugu, the *v* is missing and the verb is *vrāy-iṅcu*,
with an *iṅcu* suffix, which we will reconstruct as **varay-
vinPP-* < **varay-pinPP-*.

6.9.3. The Kannada equivalent for the Telugu *-iṅcu*
suffix is *-isu*. Ex: Te. *kaṭṭ-iṅcu* : Ka. *kaṭṭ-isu* 'to cause
(somebody) to build'. Kannada causative suffix *-isu* (in the
classical dialect *-icu*)[107] is evidently identical with the Telugu
suffix *-iṅcu*. Telugu : Kannada *-iṅcu* : *-isu* (*-icu*) correspon-
dence will also be reconstructed as **inPP-*.

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[105] The symbol *P* here stands for a palatal, velar or dental
plosive. It is impossible at this stage to specify the point of
articulation. According to Caldwell (1956:458), the *c* or *ṅc* of the
Telugu is "as certainly a formative as the *kk* of the Tamil."

[106] 114. 'Strong' verbs are those which take *pp* in the future
tense, *-tt* in the past and *-kka* as the infinitive marker in Tamil.

[107] Caldwell 1956:459.

6 9.4. We should also make mention of another -*incu* suffix prevalent in the Telugu language, which is only a verbal derivative. In Telugu *jayincu* 'to conquer', a verb borrowed from Sanskrit with the addition of the derivative suffix -*incu*, the root is *jay-*. To this Kannada adds the -*isu* suffix and Tamil -*i* to make it a verbal base in the respective languages. Derivative verbs are formed from native noun roots also. Thus, we derive the verb *kātali(kka)* 'to love' in Tamil from the noun *kātal* 'love'. Whichever verb is derived thus by adding an -*i* suffix in Tamil invariably takes -*tt* suffix in the past tense and -*kka* to indicate the infinitive. We will now reconstruct this derivative suffix as **inPP-* [Ta. -*i(kka)*, Te. -*incu*, Ka. -*isu*]. The Telugu derivative verb *jayincu* 'to conquer' (Ka. *jayisu*, Ta. *jeyi(kka)*) can be reconstructed as **jay-inPP-*.

6.9.5. Tamil verbs can be classified into a few conjugations mostly on the basis of the past tense marker it takes. The suffix variants are *t*, *nt*, *iṉ*, *tt*, etc. Of these, most numerous verbs belong to the *tt* conjugation. (It is also interesting to note that a majority of these *tt* verbs end in -*i*.)[108] Therefore, whenever Tamil creates a verb by derivation or borrows from Sanskrit, the derived verb invariably belongs to the *tt* conjugation. In all these cases, the derivative suffix -*i* is added to the native noun root or the Sanskrit root, except when the root ends in -*i*.

6.9.6. The following are the Telugu derivative verbs ending in -*incu* :

1. *aggalincu* to increase, Ka. *aggaḷisu*, *aggalisu* : **akkaḷ-inPP-* (*DED* 28)

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[108] See Raghava Iyengar 1958, Appendix.

2. *ālakincu* to hear, listen to or attend to, give ear to, Ka. *ālay(i)su* : **ālak-inPP-* (*DED* 326)

3. *āvalincu* to yawn, gape, Ka. *ākaḷisu*, Koḍ. *a vaḷic-* : **āvaḷ-inPP-* (*DED* 333)

4. *āvulincu* to yawn, gape, Ka. *ākuḷisu*, *āguḷisu*, To. *o·pül̃y-* (*o·pül̃c-*) : **āvuḷ-inPP-* (*DED* 333)

5. *āvincu* to cook by steam or vapour, Ta. *āvi(kka)* : **āvi-nPP-* (*DED* 334)

6. *reṭṭincu* to double, Ta. *iraṭṭi(kka)* : **iraṭṭ-inPP-* (*DED* 401)

7. *edirincu, edurucu* to oppose, resist, act against, face, encounter, Ka. *idirisu, edarisu, edirisu, edurisu, idircu* : **etir-inPP-* (*DED* 680)

8. *e(c)carincu, eccarikincu* to remind, call attention to, caution, Ka. *eccarisu*, Ta. *eccari(kka)* : **eccar-inPP-* (*DED* 723b)

9. *ōkarincu, ōkilincu* to retch, Ta. *ōkkāḷ(kka)*, *ōṅkāri* (*kka*), *ōṅkāḷi(kka)* : **ōṅkkar-inPP-/*ōṅkār-inPP-* (*DED* 866)

10. *gaddincu* to rebuke, scold, check, brow beat, Ka. *gaddisu* : **katt-inPP-* (*DED* 1000)

11. *gumāyincu* to spread, as an agreeable odour, Ka. *gumāyisu* : **kumāy-inPP-* (*DED* 1045b)

12. *kaḷavaḷincu* to be perplexed, anxious, Ka. *kaḷavaḷisu* : **kaḷavaḷ-inPP-* (*DED* 1099)

13. *krikkirincu* to be crowded, dense, thick set or close set, occupy fully, leave no space, Ka. *kikkarisu* : **k(r)ikkat-inPP- (DED 1267)*

14. *kuppincu* to bring the feet together or take firm footing, holding in the breath, when about to jump, Ka. *kuppisu* : **kupp-inPP- (DED 1444)*

15. *kēkarincu* to hawk in spitting, Ka. *kēkarisu* : **kēkar-inPP- (DED 1657)*

16. *kokkarincu* to mock, ridicule; shout, cluck, Ka. *kokkarisu*, Ta. *kokkari(kka)* : **kokkar-inPP- (DED 1688)*

17. *saḍincu* to pound, beat, Ka. *jaḍisu* : **caṭ-inPP- (DED 1894)*

18. *capparincu* to smack, suck with a noise, Ka. *capparisu* : **cappar-inPP-(DED 1927)*

19. *cappaṭincu* to clap, slap; (K) *capparincu* to pat, stroke with the hand, Ka. *cappaḷisu* : **cappaṭ-inPP- (DED 1928a)*

20. *appaḷincu* to slap, touch, tap, strike gently with the open hand, smear, apply, Ka. *appaḷisu*, Ta. *appḷi(kka)* : **appaḷ-inPP- (DED 1928a)*

21. *jallincu* to sift, Ka. *jallisu*, Ta. *cali(kka)* : **cal-inPP- (DED 1959)*

22. *ciṭlincu* to break, snap, crack, burst, etc., Ka. *ciṭlisu* : **ciṭl-inPP- (DED 2071)*

23. *sēkarincu* to save, collect, amass, obtain, procure, Ta. *cēkari(kka)* : **cēkar-inPP- (DED 2301)*

24. *tālincu* to season, Ka. *tāḷisu*, Ta. *tāḷi(kka)* : *tāḷ-inPP- (DED* 2604)

25. *tuṇḍincu* to cut, sever, Ka. *tuṇḍisu*, Ta. *tuṇṭi(kka)* : *tuṇṭ-inPP- (DED* 2712)

26. *nulincu* to twist, Ka. *nūlisu* : *nul-inPP-/*nūl-inPP- (DED* 3087)

27. *murincu* to turn (tr.), Ka. *murucu* : *mur-inPP- (DED* 4080)

28. *mūdalincu* to remind, prove, ascertain, Ka. *mūdalisu*, Ta. *mūtali(kka)* : *mūtal-inPP- (DED* 4136)

29. *mōharincu* to array (tr.), prepare for battle, Ka. *mōharisu* : *mōkar-inPP- (DED* 4225)

30. *vēsarincu* to trouble, Ka. *bēsaṟisu* : *vēcaṯ-inPP- (DED* 4544)

6.9.7. The following are the causative verbs in Telugu, ending in *-incu* :

1. *aṇṭincu* to place in contact, Ka. *aṇṭisu (DED* 69b)

2. *ērparincu, ērpaṟacu* to arrange, settle, establish, Ta. *ērpaṭuttu*, Ma. *ēṟpeṭuttuka*, Ko. *e·rpaṟt-*, Ka. *ērpaḍisu (DED* 766)

3. *oppagincu* to cause to consent or agree, cause to admit, Ta. *oppuvi(kka)*, Ka. *oppayisu (DED* 781)

4. *oppincu* to cause to consent or agree, cause to admit, Ta. *oppi(kka)*, Ka. *oppisu*, Ko. *opc-*, To. *upc-, ufc-*, Pa. *opip- (opit-) (DED* 781)

5. *ōḍincu, ōrcu* to defeat, Ka. *ōḍisu (DED* 877)

6. *karāgincu, karācu* to melt (tr.) dissolve, liquefy, Ka. *karagisu, karigisu, kargisu (DED* 1086)

7. *jaṅkincu* to frighten, intimidate, Ka. *jaṅkisu (DED* 1882)

8. *amarincu, amar(u)cu* to prepare, make ready, adjust, arrange, provide, Ka. *amarisu, amarcu (DED* 1934b)

9. *sāgincu* to conduct, carry on, proceed with, continue, Ka. *sāgisu (DED* 2006)

10. *cāṭincu* to proclaim, declare, make known to the public, publish by beat of drum, tom-tom, Ka. *sāṟisu (DED* 2052)

11. *tappincu* to extricate, free, save, remove, Ka. *tappisu*, Ta. *tappi(kka) (DED* 2498)

12. *taggincu* to decrease (tr.), reduce, diminish, lower, bring down, Ka. *taggisu (DED* 2597)

13. *tolāgincu* to remove, free one from, Ka. *tolagisu (DED* 2900)

14. *nēyincu* to cause to be woven, get woven, Ka. *nēyisu (DED* 3103)

15. *pilipincu* to send for, invite, call, Ta. *viḷippi(kka) (DED* 3447)

16. *puṭṭincu* to create, generate, produce, Ka. *puṭṭisu, huṭṭisu* (*DED* 3501)

17. *poṅgincu* to boil (tr.), please, flatter, puff up, coax, Ka. *poṅgisu* (*DED* 3658)

18. *maṟapincu* to cause to forget, Ta. *maṟappi(kka)* (*DED* 3897)

19. *māyincu* to destroy, annihilate, do away with, Ka. *māyisu* (*DED* 3946)

20. *mugincu* to finish, complete, end, terminate, conclude, Ka. *mugisu* (*DED* 4005)

21. *muṭṭincu* to make or cause to touch, Ka. *muṭṭisu* (*DED* 4043)

22. *molapincu* to sprout, grow, Ta. *muḷaippi(kka)* (*DED* 4100)

23. *maṭṭincu* to cause to be trodden or trampled, Ka. *meṭṭisu* (*DED* 4150)

24. *meṟayincu* to make known, disclose, Ka. *meṟayisu* (*DED* 4163)

25. *mēpincu* to cause to tend cattle while grazing, Ta. *mēyppi(kka)* (*DED* 4179)

26. *vrāyincu* to cause to be written, Ta. *varaivi(kka)* Ka. *baresu* (*DED* 4304)

27. *viḍipincu* to get or see released, cause to be liberated, extricate, Ta. *viṭuvi(kka)* (*DED* 4419)

28. *velīgincu* to light, Ka. *beḷagisu* (*DED* 4524)

29. *vēgincu* to fry, grill, Ka. *bēgisu* (*DED* 4540)

6.9.8. The following are the Telugu forms ending in
–*incu* (both derivative as well as causative), for which no
etyma is provided :

aṇṭincu (86), *alayincu* (200), *addincu* (244), *āgincu* (286),
āḍincu (290), *iṅkincu* (364), *enayincu* (387), *uḍikincu* (504),
ubbincu (573b), *ettincu* (681), *eriyincu* (694), *ōḍincu* (799),
uḍikincu (804), *kaṭṭincu* (961), *kaligincu* (1093), *kuṭṭincu*
(1392), *jarigincu* (1950), *navvincu* (2944), *neggincu* (3029),
egayincu, egirincu (3091), *palikincu* (3212), *paṇḍincu*
(3299), *paṭṭincu* (3320), *pondincu* (3709), *maṭṭagincu* (3812),
maṇḍincu (3829), *muṭṭincu* (4143), *bratikincu* (4402), *visikincu,
visigincu* (4414), *bedarincu* (4425)

anipincu (737), *karapincu* (1091), *kanipincu* (1209),
kūrpincu (1562), *gelipincu* (1641), *jaḍipincu* (1895), *tinipincu*
(2670a), *noppincu* (3143), *mānipincu* (3943), *muripincu*
(4111a), *merapincu* (4163), *balipincu* (4317), *vinipincu* (4472),
verapincu (4518)

kellagincu (1321), *truḷḷagincu* (2767), *bōrlagincu, bōragincu*
(3753), *muṭṭagincu* (4143)

aḍalincu (65), *aḍḍagincu* (73), *alamaṭincu* (200), *ālincu*
(326), *āraṭincu, ārāṭincu* (344), *igilincu* (357), *iṟiyincu* (447),
uṅkincu (477), *onarincu* (499), *uddincu* (534), *uravaḍincu* (559),

ubbarincu (573b), *ŭkincu, uṅkincu* (627), *ekkirincu* (654), *ekkuḍincu* (655), *eggincu* (663), *elīgincu*, *elūgincu*, *elūgiccu* (711), *ōragincu* (896), *kadiyincu* (1009), *kamalincu* (1120), *kīlincu* (1346), *kudincu* (1363), *kuṇṭugincu* (1408), *kodalincu* (1418), *guddalincu* (1432), *kruḷḷagincu* (1514), *genṭincu* (1618), *kēkarincu* (1658), *krēṇincu* (1672), *koncincu* (1806), *andagincu* (1921), *cappuḍincu* (1926), *savaraṇincu*, *savarincu, savarucu* (1934a), *samayincu* (1935), *ciṭikarincu* (2072), *cemmagincu* (2093), *sogiyincu* (2320), *tagilincu* (2434), *taniyincu* (2473), *tamakincu* (2505), *tallaḍincu* (2531), *travvaṭincu* (2547), *tāṭincu* (2576), *tulakincu* (2763), *tolakarincu* (2764), *nigārincu* (3027), *niggincu* (3029), *paṅgaṭincu* (3160), *palukarincu* (3212), *palavincu, palavarincu, paluvarincu* (3212), *pantagincu* (3239), *piḍikilincu* (3412), *pukkilincu* (3484), *puḍisilincu* (3492), *boṅkincu*(3651), *poḍamincu* (3668), *poḍigincu* (3670), *bobbarincu* (3699), *puruḍincu* (3708), *pōhaṇincu* (3745), *bōḍincu* (3761), *madincu* (3825), *meppincu* (3865), *mellaḍincu* (3871), *miḍikincu, miṇakarincu* (3969), *miṭṭincu* (3972) *mummarincu* (4069), *mōkarincu, mōkaṟincu* (4093), *muṟakaṭincu*, (4112), *mudarakincu, mudalakincu* (4136), *vālāyincu* (4396), *beggalincu* (4494), *vekkasincu* (4495), *vembaḍincu* (4518), *velayincu* (4524), *velupalincu* (4526), *vēgincu* (4570)

alavarincu, ala-vaṟucu (212), *ēmārincu, ēmaṟucu, ēmārcu*, (760), *ērincu, ēṟcu* (774), *ērparincu, ērpaṟacu* (774), *kudirincu, kudurcu* (1421), *igirincu, igur(u)cu, ivirincu, ivur(u)cu* (2054), *dor(a)lincu, dor(a)lucu* (2211), *nogilincu, nogulucu* (3143), *por(a)lincu, poral(u)cu* (3516), *maguḍincu, maguḍ(u)cu* (3769), *migilincu, migul(u)cu* (3962), *munīgincu, munucu* (4096), *medalincu, medal(u)cu* to move, stir, put in motion (4155), *vadalincu, vadal(u)cu* (4287), *bigincu, bigucu* (4411), *velavarincu, velavarucu* (4526), *velārincu, velār(u)cu* (4526)

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6.10. Telugu verbs ending in -*cu*

Some of the Telugu transitive verbs ending in -*cu* (which is preceded by nasalization) are to be reconstructed with *-*ntt*. Examples :–

1. *kãcu* to heat, warm, boil : Ta. *kāyccu*, Ma. *kāccuka*, Ko. *ka·c-*, To. *ko·c-* Ka. *kāsu*, *kāyisu* : **kāy-ntt-/*kāy-inPP-* (*DED* 1219)

2. *tolãcu* to remove : Ta. *tolaiccu* : **tolay-ntt-* (*DED* 2900)

3. *tõcu* to sink (tr.), battle, dip in : Ta. *tōy(tt)*, Ko. *to·c-*, To. *twī·c-* : **tōy-ntt-* (*DED* 2933)

4. *penãcu* to twist, twist together : Ta. *piṇaiccu* : **piṇay-ntt-* (*DED* 3423 a)

5. *maḍãcu*, *maḍūcu*, *maṇūcu*. *maṇãcu* to fold, plait, double, bend, turn in : Ka. *maḍisu*, *maḍacu*, *maḍasu*, Ta. *maṭi(tt)* : **maṭi-ntt-* (*DED* 3796)

6. *vẽcu* to fry, grill, oppress, persecute : Ka. *bēsu* : **vēy-ntt-* (*DED* 4540)

6.11. Telugu noun forms ending in -*impu*

6.11.1. Telugu *tālimpu* 'seasoning, a seasoned curry' is derivable from *tālincu*. In Tamil, the corresponding noun form is *tāḷippu* and it is derivable from *tāḷi(kka)*. Te. *tālimpu* : Ta. *tāḷippu* (*DED* 2604) can be reconstructed as **tāḷimpp-*. In the same way, Te. *reṭṭimpu* : Ta. *iraṭṭippu* can be reconstructed as **iraṭṭimpp-*. [The verbs involved are Te. *reṭṭincu* : Ta. *iraṭṭi(kka)*].

6.11.2. The following are further etymologies :

1. Kur. *pũp, pũmp* flower, film on the eye : Ta. *pũppu*, To. *pu'f*, Pa. *pũp-*, Ga. (Oll.) *pũp-*, Kui *pũpa* : **pũ-mpp-* (*DED* 3564)

2. Te. *pũpu* attempt, endeavour : Ta. *pũṇippu* decision, resolve : **pũ(ṇi)mpp-* (*DED* 3577)

6.11.3. The following are further examples for Telugu nouns ending in *-impu*, which are to be reconstructed as ending in **-impp-* :-

ubbarimpu (573b), *jakkaḷimpu* (1871), *saḍimpu, saḍimpulu* (1894), *andagimpu* (1921), *savarimpu* (1934a), *cāṭimpu* (2052), *taggimpu* (2597), *tulakimpu* (2763), *truḷḷagimpu* (2767), *nigārimpu* (3027), *palavarimpu* (3212), *paṭṭimpu* (3320), *bōḍimpu* (3761), *mugimpu* (4005), *mūdalimpu* (4136), *bigimpu* (4411), *bedarimpu* (4425), *vēgimpu* (4570)

6.12. Telugu noun forms ending in *-inta*

6.12.1 Another noun form in Telugu derived from a verb ending in *-incu* is that which has the suffix *-inta*. Example : *eccarinta* 'attention, care, caution, a hint, warning' (*DED* 723b). This can profitably be compared with Ta. *eccarittal*. Now, we can reconstruct Te. *eccarinta* : Ta. *eccarittal* as **eccarintta(l)*.

6.12.2. The following are further examples for Telugu nouns ending in *-inta* which are to be reconstructed as ending in *-*intta(l)* :—

e(k)kirinta (654), *ōkarinta, ōkilinta* (866), *kruḷḷaginta* (1514), *kēkarinta* (1657, 1658), *cakkiliginta* (1875), *appaḷ-*

inta (1928 b), *savarinta* (1934 a), *cãgilinta* (2007), *ciṭikarinta* (2072), *sōlinta* (2354), *truḷḷinta* (2767), *palavarinta* (3212), *piḍikilinta* (3412), *bobbarinta* (3699)

6.12.3. The following Telugu noun forms ending in *-ta* can be compared with their corresponding Tamil forms:

1. *alāta* fatigue, exhaustion, grief, pain : Ta. *alaiccal* : *alayntta(l)* (*DED* 200)

2. *korāta* deficiency, Ka. *kora(n)te* : Ta. *kuraiccal* : *korayntta(l)* (*DED* 1537)

3. *kũta* a cry, shout : Ta. *kūccal* : *kū(y)ntta(l)* (*DED* 1551)

4. *nõta* performing a meritorious act : Ta. *nōrral* : *nōntta(l)*[109] (*DED* 3147)

5. *mẽta* grazing, feeding, eating, fodder, feed, forage, pasture : Ta. *mēyttal*, *mēyccal,* Ma. *mēccal* : *mēyntta(l)* (*DED* 4179)

6.12 4. The following are Telugu forms (with derivative – ~cu, – ~pu, – ~ta) for which corresponding forms in the other languages are lacking. They will, however, be reconstructed with the suffixes –*nPP-*, –*mpp-*, *-ntta(l)* respectively:–

aḍācu, aḍacu, ḍãcu, ḍācu, dãcu (56a), *aṇācu* (56b), *dancu, ḍancu* (67), *alācu* (200), *lãcu* (256), *ãcu* (286), *ḍincu, dincu* (426), *lõcu* (600), *encu* (678), *rẽcu, rẽcu* (776), *krãcu* (1086),

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[109] Ta. *nōnral* does not belong here.

kalācu (1096*)*, *kãcu* (1209) *koncu* (1806), *cincu* (2056*)*, *tencu* (2526), *cot-tencu* (2285*)*, *mola-tencu* (4100), *vaga-dencu*(4257*)*, *vī-tencu* (4479), *t(r)uncu* (2707, 2743, 2829), *tolācu* (2908), *tõcu* (2942), *nalācu* (2987), *noncu* (3143), *nõcu* (3147*)*, *põcu* (3760), *maḍācu* (3803), *malācu* (3874, 3876, 3879, 3895*)*, *melācu* (3989), *muḍūcu, muṇūcu* (4028), *muḍūcu* (4030), *vãcu* (4297*)*, *vancu, vāncu* (4371*)*, *vãcu* (4383*)*

ḍimpu, dimpu (426), *rẽpu* (776), *cimpu* (*cimpi*) (2056), *t(r)empu* (2829*)*, *pempu* (3615), *malāpu* (3958), *vãpu* (*vãpiri*) (4297*)*

kalāta (1096), *kolāta* (1517), *nẽta* (*nẽta-kãḍu, nẽtari, nẽta-purugu*) (3103), *põta* (3648*)*, *mrõta* (4076, 4092), *mõta* (4211*)*, *vrãta* (*vrãta-kãḍu*) (4304), *vrẽta* (4571*)*

7

Qualitative versus Quantitative Differences in Dravidian Phonology

7.1. Dravidian reconstructions so far have taken into account a single versus germinate contrast /P:PP/ among plosives. It is also possible to interpret this difference as that of voiced versus voiceless, or properly 'lenis' versus 'fortis' ‖ P:B ‖. If this interpretation is accepted, the recognized PDr. phoneme (sequence)s /*P, *NP and *PP/ will be translated as ‖*B, *NB and *P‖ (and this would apply to Tamil, Malayalam phonology also). The advantage of this interpretation is that all the reflex languages, including Tamil, Malayalam will show NB as a reflex for PDr. *NP.

7.2. Our reconstruction /*NPP/ will now be interpreted as ||*NP|| [110]. Its reflex in most of the Telugu-group of languages will be NP (orthographically also NP) and in Tamil, Malayalam P (orthographically PP), involving loss of preceding nasal.

7.3. We would now consider the advantages of the earlier method of reconstruction over the latter. According to the earlier method, there will be a ' single ' versus ' geminate ' distinction among all the consonants, except y, r, ḻ (which are probably semi-vowels). The plosives should also come under this exception in the second method, which will leave a hole in the pattern.

7.4. When it is possible to have clusters like 'Nasal + Plosive', 'Resonant + Plosive' and 'Non-homorganic Plosive + Plosive', one wonders as to why it should be impossible to have a cluster of 'Homorganic Plosive + Plosive' type.

7.5. By preferring the 'lenis' : 'fortis' contrast ignoring the single vs. geminate difference, we are only multiplying the number of phonemes in the phonemic inventory, which is unwarranted. It is also interesting to note that there is no contrast between 'lenis' and 'fortis' in the initial position to treat them as significant items.

7.6. Corresponding to PDr. ||*B||, there will be only one reflex in Tamil, Malayalam (orthographically P), whereas the Telugu-group of languages possess two reflexes, initially P and elsewhere B (in the present system of writing which is for all practical purposes phonemic). The defect, thus, in the

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[110] Single slashes are used for the current method of analysis and decription, whereas double lines are used for the suggested new method.

second method is that it does not say anything about the innate nature of the Dravidian languages, i.e. the law of convertibility of surds and sonants.[111] If there was a clear contrast between 'lenis' and 'fortis' consonants, there was no need to convert the voiceless plosives of Indo-Aryan into voiced ones. Telugu, however, bears evidence for Sanskrit *catur*- 'four' becoming *cadaramu* 'square'[112] Also Skt. *ratha* 'chariot' becomes *aradamu* in Old Telugu. We may also cite here the tendency in some dialects of Telugu to pronounce the word *īka* 'hereafter' as *iha*.

7.7. Another disadvantage in the second method is explained below.

7.7.1. Transitives are formed in Telugu by the addition of the suffix -*cu*. The following are the examples :—

kūlu	'to fall down'	: *kūl(u)cu* 'to cause to fall'	(1587)
manu	'to live'	: *manucu* 'to protect, revive'	(3914)
ceḍu	'to be spoiled'	: *cerucu, ceracu* 'to spoil'	(1614)
paḍu	'to suffer'	: *parucu, paracu* 'to cause to suffer'	(3191)[113]

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[111] We may quote Andronov (1968:3) here: "Some features of similarity between Indo-Aryan and Dravidian have been repeatedly pointed out by various scholars. They have been noted both in the phonology and in the morphology and syntax of all the Indo–Aryan languages. Thus, in phonology such features include the development of retroflex consonants, characteristic of Dravidian, the simplification of consonant clusters in accordance with phonetic laws, similar to those found in Old Dravidian, *frequent voicing, spirantization and omission of single intervocalic stops, which is also characteristic of old Dravidian''* (Italics ours).

[112] See item 138 in Emeneau and Burrow 1962.

[113] The Tamil transitive for ‖paḍu‖ is ‖paḍutu‖.

Just like Telugu, Tamil also has an overt marker to indicate the transitive, viz. ‖-t‖. It is interesting to note that in Kui also an overt marker, viz. -t or -p is used for this purpose, Kui *puh-* 'to get wet' : *puh-p-* 'to make wet'. Since Telugu has -c, Tamil ‖-t‖ and Kui -t or -p, we can consider the overt marker as some kind of 'fortis' plosive and designate it as ‖P‖.

7.8. In Tamil, Malayalam, Kui, etc. the alternation between a voiced and the corresponding voiceless plosive is associated with an alternation between intransitive and transitive. In these cases, a covert allomorph of a transitive morpheme is involved, which is only a distinctive feature, viz. fortis. Examples from Tamil :—

‖ āṟu ‖	'to grow cold'	:	‖ āṭu ‖	'to cool'	(346)
‖ āḍu ‖	'to move'	:	‖ āṭu ‖	'to shake'	(290)
‖ ōḍu ‖	'to run'	:	‖ ōṭu ‖	'to drive'	(877)
‖ kūḍu ‖	'to come together'	:	‖ kūṭu ‖	'to unite'	(1562)

In all these cases, Telugu does not convert the lenis plosives into fortis ones but just adds the -cu (‖ *-P ‖) suffix. Examples :—

$$āṟ(u) \quad : \quad ār-cu$$
$$āḍ(u) \quad : \quad ār-cu^{114}$$
$$ōḍ(u) \quad : \quad ōr-cu$$
$$kūḍ(u) : \quad kūr-cu$$

Since there is already an overt allomorph to indicate the transitive, viz. ‖*-P‖ in many of the languages, we can

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[114] In Telugu, ḍc cluster becomes rc in these cases.

consider the covert allomorph, viz 'fortisness' as merely a manifestation of this $\|*-P\|$. We will interpret the transitive forms in Tamil as follows :—

$\|\bar{a}\,\underline{t}(u)\|$	$\|\bar{a}\,\underline{r}-P-\|$
$\|\bar{a}\,\underline{t}(u)\|$	$\|\bar{a}\,\underline{d}-P-\|$
$\|\bar{o}\underline{t}(u)\|$	$\|\bar{o}\underline{d}-P-\|$
$\|k\bar{u}\,\underline{t}(u)\|$	$\|k\bar{u}\,\underline{d}-P-\|$

7.9. The following Tamil forms having alternation between $\|NB\|$: $\|P\|$ are intransitives and transitives, respectively :—

$\|tirundu\|$	'to be correct'	:	$\|tirutu\|$ 'to correct' (2659)
$\|madaṅgu\|$	'to be folded'	:	$\|madaku\|$ 'to fold' (3796)
$\|tirumbu\|$	'to turn'	:	$\|tirupu\|$ 'to turn (tr.)' (2655)
$\|t\bar{o}\underline{n}\underline{r}u\|$	'to appear'	:	$\|t\bar{o}\underline{t}u\|$ 'to show' (2942)
$\|iṇḍu\|$	'to come together' :		$\|\bar{\imath}\underline{t}u\|$ 'to collect' (458)

The above transitives can now be interpreted as follows :—

$\|tirut(u)\|$	$\|tirund-P-\|$
$\|madak(u)\|$	$\|madaṅg-P-\|$
$\|tirup(u)\|$	$\|tirumb-P-\|$
$\|t\bar{o}\underline{t}(u)\|$	$\|t\bar{o}\underline{n}\underline{r}-P-\|$
$\|\bar{\imath}\underline{t}(u)\|$	$\|iṇḍ-P-\|$

It is interesting to note that the above reconstruction warrants a nasal followed by double plosive.

7.10. Moreover, according to the second method ‖*NP‖ becomes ‖P‖ in Tamil, Malayalam, dropping the preceding nasal. If this is true, all *NP* sequences borrowed from Indo-Aryan should become ‖P‖ in these languages. But Sanskrit *NP* invariably becomes ‖NB‖ in Tamil, Malayalam.

7.11. We therefore prefer the single : geminate contrast to lenis : fortis difference and because of this the reconstruction /*NPP/ is preferred to ‖*NP‖.

8

The Advantages of the New Law

8.1. The main advantage of the discovery of this new law, viz. (Te., etc.) *NP* : (Ta. Ma.) *PP* : *NPP* is that it explains many forms that have previously been obscure.

8.2. Krishnamurti (1961:345, Etym. Index 378) opines that the nasalization [~] in the Telugu word *gīṭu* is " unlikely because of derivation < * kīṭṭ-". Here is a strong case for the new correspondence between Telugu : Tamil and also the reconstruction *NPP*. Telugu *gīṭu* can now be reconstructed as *kīnṭṭ-*, which obviously accounts for the nasalization [~] (as found in this word occurring in the Telugu classic *Dvipadahariścandrōpākhyānamu*) whose very existence Krishnamurti seems to dispute with. Thus the existence of

nasalization in *gîṭu* can be justified only with the help of our new phonological correspondence.

8.3. *DED* item 3608 has two groupings, the latter of which, viz. 3608(b) gives the etyma for Ta. *peṭṭaí* 'female of animals and birds, woman, girl'. The Telugu form *peṇṭi* which is given in 3608(a) should really belong here. *peṇṭi* fits in with our correspondence and can be reconstructed as *peṇ-tt-*.

8.4. The new law *(NP : PP < *NPP)* also paves the way for the establishment of Caldwell's famous theory of the convertibility of surds and sonants in Dravidian, which some scholars seem to dispute with.

8.5. Another advantage with the new law is that it can sort out Ta. *oṇṭi* 'single' (834c), *koñcam* 'little' (1695), *vintai* 'strangeness' (4442), *ampakam* 'leave, permission' (278), *kaṇṭāḷam* 'pack-saddle' (987), *ṭoṅku* 'crookedness' (2418), *kōnti* 'monkey' (1473), etc. as loan-words. Of these, *oṇri* is borrowed from Te. *oṇṭi*, whose regular correspondence in Ta. should be *orr-*. It is worth mentioning here that *oṇṭi* occurs very late in Tamil and is uncommon in the Southern dialects, which are far away from the Telugu region. Ta. *koñcam* may also be a borrowing from Te. *koñcemu*, whose regular correspendence in Ta. is *kocc-*. Ta. *vintai* is yet another borrowing from Telugu where the form *vinta* occurs, which is to be reconstructed as *viruntt-*. (Cf. Ta. *viruntu* newness). For the remaining forms, viz. *ampakam, kaṇṭāḷam, kōnti*, and *ṭoṅku*, see §§ 2.2.4, 3.14.21, 3.14.50 and 3.15.13 respectively.

9
Appendix

An Anthropological Note on the 'Ladle'

9.1. We quote *DED* 1063 for the etymology of the Tamil word denoting 'ladle' :—

"1063 Ta. *karaṇṭi* spoon or ladle. Ma. *karaṇṭi* spoon. Te. *garīṭe* spoon, ladle."

We now add to this the other Telugu form *geṇṭe*. Te. *garīṭe, geṇṭe* will have to be reconstructed with *ṇṭṭ, whereas the Ta. Ma. forms contain *ṇṭ alone. The direct

equivalent for Te. *garīṭe, geṇṭe* should be that which contains a *ṭṭ* in Ta. Ma.[115] *DED* 2101 offers a good cognate for Te. *garīṭe, geṇṭe*. We quote :—

"2101 Ta. *ciraṭṭai* coco-nut shell, begging bowl. Ma. *ciraṭṭa* coco-nut shell, chiefly the lower half; *ciraṭṭi* the upper half of a coco-nut shell. Koḍ. *ceraṭe* coco-nut shell."

9.2. The reconstruction for Te. *garīṭe* : Ta. *ciraṭṭai* will be **kerVṇṭṭ-*. In early times 'ladle' was prepared in Tamil Nadu, or probably in the whole of South India, with a coco-nut shell to which a long handle was attached through the shell's 'eye's *(kaṇ)*. Te. *garīṭe* is thus etymologically and anthropologically connected with the coco-nut shell, even though this word is used in modern times only to denote a metal ladle.

9.3. The terms used to denote a ladle made of coco-nut shell or of wood (with a scoop in it like a coco-nut shell) are provided in *DED* 7 :-

"7 Ta. *akappai, āppai* ladle, large spoon with long handle, usually of coco-nut shell. Ma. *akappān, āppa* ladle. Ka. *agape, āpe, hāpe* scoop or ladle, made of coco-nut shell or of wood. Te. *agapa, abaka* ladle, spoon, scoop made of coco-nut shell."

This set of cognates should be connected with Ta. *akaḻ* 'to dig out', *āḻ* 'to dig', Ko. *av-* 'to dig hole', To. *aḍ-* 'to dig', Ka. *agaḻ* 'to dig', Kol. *agul-* 'to dig', etc

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[115] Ta. Ma. *karaṇṭi* does not fit in with our correspondence and hence can be considered as involving a different derivative suffix or as a loan-word.

9.4. The 'metallic ladle' (*karaṇṭi*) has replaced the 'wooden ladle or the one made of coco-nut shell' (*akappai*) among relatively sophisticated circles, whereas the latter is still used by the most unsophisticated or tribal people. It is interesting to note that even among the sophisticated circles, *akappai* is used on certain religious feasts. The following are the meaning developments of the two words *garīṭe* and *agapa* :—

	Etymological meaning		Actual meaning
garīṭe	' coco-nut shell	→	' metal ladle '
agapa	' a scoop in wood '	→	ladle made of coco-nut shell or wood '

9.5. The distinction in Malayalam between *ciraṭṭa* and *ciraṭṭi*, viz. the lower half and the upper half of a coco-nut shell throws some light on the etymology of the Te. word *garīṭe*. It is only one half of the coco-nut shell which can be used to make a ladle. It is worth mentioning that Malayalam has the compounds *ciraṭṭa-kayyil* and *ciraṭṭa-tavi* which mean 'ladle made of coconut shell', while the words *kayyil* and *tavi* by themselves mean the same thing.

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Errata

Page	Error	Correction
5, fn.3, *l*.2	vii, viii	xii, xiii
11, No.14, *l*.1	Ko. *kaṇky*	Ko. *ka·ṇky*
17, §3.7, *l*.3	Voiceless plosives	Non–initial voiceless plosives
22, No.23, *l*.1	Ka. *oti*	Ka. *ōti*
23, No.29, *l*.4	Kui *giōpka*	Kui *glōpka*
23, No.31, *l*.1	Ka. *kācu, kāci*	Ka. *kācu*, Tu. *kācu, kāci*
33, No.120, *l*.1	Ta.	Tu.
34, No.128, *l*.2	Ma. *vataṅṅkka*	Ma. *vataṅṅuka*
40, No.40, *l*.2	strategm	stratagem
44, No.6, *l*.1	Ǩo.	Ka.
58, No.39, *l*.3	3893	3593
60, No.4, *l*.1	*mīnka*	*mīnka*
67, §5.8, *l*.1	form	from
79, No.3, *l*.1	Ta.	Te.
81, §6.3.4, *l*.3	can be be	can be
82, No.1, *l*.2	obl. of kauru	obl. of kannu
84, fn.104, *l*.2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} y \\ r \\ l \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} y \\ r \\ \underline{l} \end{array} \right\}$
88, No.9, *l*.1	Ta. *ōkkāḷ(kka)*	Ta. *ōkkāḷi(kka)*
92, No.22, *l*.1	to sprout	to cause to sprout
95, No.3, *l*.1	battle	bathe