COMMON SPOKEN TAMIL

MADE EASY

Third Edition

by

T. V. ADIKESAVALU

Digital Version

CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE VELLORE
COMMON SPOKEN TAMIL
MADE EASY

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T. V. ADIKESAValu

Digital Version
2007

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VII. TAMIL – ENGLISH VOCABULARY. Separate File.
FOREWORD TO SECOND EDITION

For more than fifteen years, the writer has been teaching Tamil to the western students and non-Tamil Indians at the Christian Medical College Hospital. The available Tamil grammars and texts were used for teaching the Tamil script. But at the same time, the writer's own Romanized Tamil notes were used to enable the students to speak the day-to-day language of the people (Common Spoken Tamil) in a short period of time. This is the proper spoken Tamil used even by educated Tamilians with one another. It was found from the writer's experience that these notes were well-suited to his students who could spare only a limited time for learning the language. The students wanted very much to have these notes put in the form of a book. This was done in a limited edition and was well received by the students and others.

As the first edition was prepared in a hurry, many mistakes crept in, which have been corrected in this second edition. It will be appreciated if any further mistakes and other suitable suggestions to improve this book are brought to the notice of the author.

In this edition the following have also been added:
1. Expansion drills
2. Practical conversation.
3. Everyday dialogues
4. Short stories
5. Sentences
6 Grammar at a glance

This book is almost a self-instructor. However, it must be supplemented with recorded tapes by a Tamilian or preferably, by having the pronunciation, intonations, etc., checked by a Tamilian directly.

Tamil is spoken somewhat differently in different parts of Tamil Nadu. But all the different dialects cannot be taught at one and the same time. When one dialect has been learned, it will not be hard to learn and understand other dialects as well. The spoken Tamil form, which is commonly heard from the Tamilians at home, at the market, bus stand, etc., in the northern districts of Tamil Nadu, is used in this book.
This book is made for those who want to start speaking Tamil without the help of the Tamil script. As this is just a short course of lessons, only common vocabulary is used. Here and there a few words are inserted at an earlier stage to add interest to sentences and phrases in lessons. Vocabulary must be steadily increased. To achieve this, short stories may be used as a medium. For more advanced study, this book can never be a substitute for the other well-written books.

In preparation of this book, the author is indebted to his students, who have been a constant source of encouragement and stimulation and support, and to his wife for her patience and understanding.

The works that were consulted in the preparation are:
"Direct Method" by Thiru P. Jothimuththu, Arden's Tamil Grammar and Tamil Course for European Schools by Kerslake and Narayanaswamy.
Vellore
September 1968
T.V. Adikesavalu

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THIRD EDITION: UPDATE

My great respect for “Adi” is shared by many who have benefitted from his teaching. There is no doubt that this book has been instrumental in making everyday spoken Tamil available to a large number of foreign and Indian people. Most of these have been staff or students in various courses at CMC, Vellore, who would not have been able to give adequate time to learning the language starting with Tamil script. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of short term visitors and it is hoped that this computerised version will make it possible for more of them also to pick up a little Tamil, and thus be able to increase the usefulness of their experience here.

The only very noticeable changes now made are the radical revision of Grammar at a Glance to form of an Alphabetical List Of Grammar Principles, and the addition of a Romanised Tamil-English Vocabulary, and extension of the English-Tamil one. These are presented as Separate files, which can be viewed in separate windows for ease of reference on screen.

CMC Vellore. February 2007
Brian Witchalls

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To make the best use of this book, students are requested to pay attention to the following:

'Expansion drills' given at the end of each lesson may be studied again and again for a thorough understanding of the grammar principle of the respective lesson and alignment of words in Tamil sentences. 'Practical Conversation' — short and useful conversational sentences which may be memorised if the student has enough time. Otherwise, it will help if one just reads the sentences often, as fast as two Tamilians would speak. Everyday dialogues and short stories are meant for practical use of the language (for communication of ideas in Tamil) whenever and wherever necessary. No conversation in Tamil will either be attractive or effective without the quotation of a few of the Tamil proverbs and hence common proverbs are given for occasional use. To enable the students to have an easy reference to the grammar principles dealt with in the book, 'Grammar at a glance' with examples are given.

One can learn to speak Tamil, the writer has no doubt, by continuous study of this book at least for six months – 2 hours daily; an hour with the Tamil teacher and at least another hour's practice at home, even if one is pessimistic about learning any language in a short period of time. Frequent drilling and repetition of the exercises done already, speaking with the Tamilians as often as possible, listening to the Tamilians talking and comprehending it to the best of one's ability are the only ways of achieving proficiency in the language. The secret of success in speaking Tamil is just to speak it out – right or wrong, good or bad!!

Vellore
September 1968 T.V. Adikesavalu
Adi’s Book.

1. NOTES FOR PRONUNCIATION & KEY FOR ABBREVIATIONS

Notes for Pronunciation. Ask Tamil speakers to help. (note ensuing arguments!)
(English vowels, “Vellore English Accent pronunciation” not Oxford or London, etc).

Long vowels are expressed by a hyphen above the letters.

a as in but, shut  ā as in arm, palm
ai as in gait, pain  ‘ā’ as in cat is not ever used.
e as in pen, bed  ē as in say, made
i as in pit, kid  ī as in sheep, meet
o as in dot, pot  ō as in code, roll
ow as in cow, town
u as in should, good  ū as in moon, cool

Palate sounds are expressed by a comma below the letters.

l as in uḷle inside  ṇ as in paṇam money
r as in paṟam fruit

Key for abbreviations used in the book:

accus. accusative n. noun
adv. adverb adj. adjective
pron. pronoun v. verb
nom. takes nominative case dat takes dative case
d.b. takes declensional base intr. intransitive
tr. transitive neut. neuter
imp. impersonal pers. personal
incl. inclusive excl. exclusive
m. masculine fem. feminine
w. weak verb s. strong verb
sing. singular pl. plural

Medials for past tense verbs.

dh., in., n., nd., ndh., tt., thth
II. GRAMMAR LESSONS:

LESSON 1

GREETINGS AND FORMS OF ADDRESS.

appā … Father, or polite masculine form of addressing, regardless of age.
ammā … Mother, or madam, or polite form of addressing, regardless of age
vaṇakkam … Greeting, with a reverent bow for any time.
namaskāram… Greeting, interchangeable with ‘vaṇakkam’.
sthōthram … Greeting, (Tamil Christian).
namastē … Greeting, (all India).
vānga … Come (polite form)
ukkārunga … Sit (polite form).
nīnga … You (polite form).
yār … Who or whose.
nān … I
nandri … Thanks.-

Read the sentences following each lesson, as well as the lesson itself, repeating loudly again and again. Long vowel sounds should be pronounced long – the longer the better. The short vowel sounds should be short and sharp. Endings of sentences should not be complete but muted. Speed in speaking will gradually be gained by running words into one another. Phrasing plays an important part in making others understand the speaker. Hence the drilling sentences are phrased throughout to enable the students to follow the proper form from the beginning. The tonal effects should be learned from the teacher or any Tamilian. ‘English’ Accents should be scrupulously avoided. The verb ‘to be’ is implied in very many instances. The definite and indefinite articles are often omitted. There are no capital letters in Tamil, so none are used in the Tamil words throughout. Doubled letters or double pairs of letters reflect the spellings in Tamil script.

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Adi’s Book.

Short Sentences.

1. aiyā vaṇṇakkam, (vaṇṇakkam aiyā)  
   Good morning sir.

2. ammā vaṇṇakkam, (vaṇṇakkam ammā)  
   Good morning madam.

3. ammā vāŋga,  
   Madam, come.
   aiyā vāṅga.  
   Sir, come.

4. ammā ukkārunga,  
   Madam, sit.
   aiyā ukkārunga.  
   Sir, sit.

5. vāṅga ammā (or vāṅgammā)  
   Come, madam.

6. vāṅga aiyā (or vāṅgaiyā)  
   Come, sir.

7. ukkārunga ammā (or ukkārungammā)  
   Sit, madam.

8. ukkārunga aiyā (or ukkārungaiyā)  
   Sit, sir – (formal)

9. ammā, nīṅga yār?  
   Madam, who (are) you?

10. aiyā nīṅga yār?  
    Sir, who (are) you? – (formal)

11. nīṅga yār ammā? (nīṅga yārmā?)  
    Who (are) you, madam? – (formal)

12. nīṅga yār aiyā? (nīṅga yāraiyā?)  
    Who (are) you, sir?

13. nīṅga yār?  
    Who (are) you?

14. nīṅga yār appā? (nīṅga yārpā?)  
    Who (are) you?

15. vāṅga appā (vāṅgappā)  
    (Please) Come, sir.

16. nīṅga ukkārungappā.  
    You (please) sit, sir.

Practical Conversation

A, one person, meeting B, another person.

A. vaṇṇakkam ammā.  
   Greetings, madam.

B. vaṇṇakkam aiyā.  
   Greetings sir.

A. vāṅga, vāṅga ukkārunga.  
   Come in, come in, please sit.

B. nandri, aiyā.  
   Thank you sir.

A. ammā, nīṅga yār?  
   Madam, who are you?

B. nān ammā.  
   I (am) (the) mother.
LESSON 2
PRONOUNS, INTERROGATIVE AND DEMONSTRATIVE

Questions in Tamil

Questions are formed in Tamil by adding ‘ā’ to the last word in a sentence., but if interrogatives such as what, who, etc., occur in a sentence, ‘ā’ will not be used finally. Also, ‘ā’ can be affixed to any word which needs to be emphasised as a question.

Note here also the plural forms of some words, formed by adding ‘nga’

Pronounce the final ‘e’ in the words inge, ange, enge, ille, kude, etc., as the “e” in bent

A slight ‘y’ is sometimes added to the beginning of the word enge, to make it yenge, and also to other similar words starting with the ‘e’ sound. The ‘y’ is written occasionally in this and subsequent lessons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enna</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edhu</td>
<td>which one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edhunga</td>
<td>which ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enge</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inge</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idhu</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhu</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhān</td>
<td>only, indeed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘dhān’ is used liberally, even gratuitously, as will be seen in many examples in subsequent lessons, where a translation of this word/attachment is often not included.

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kāidham</td>
<td>paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kūde</td>
<td>basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kude</td>
<td>umbrella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nākkāli</td>
<td>chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadhapu</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ille</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illeyā</td>
<td>no? (is it not?) (isn’t that so?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vādhyaar</td>
<td>teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jannal</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pusthaham</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēnā</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āmā, ām</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adi's Book.

Short Sentences.

1. aiyā, idhu enna (or idhenna)? Sir, what (is) this?
2. idhu nākkali This (is) a chair.
3. ammā, adhu enna (adhenna)? Madam, what (is) that?
4. adhu mēse That (is) a table.
5. edhu pustaham? Which (is) the book?
6. idhu pustaham This (is) the book.
7. jannal enge? Where (is) the window?
8. jannal ange There (is) the window.
9. inge enna (or ingenna?) What (is) here?
10. inge kadhavu Here (is) the door.
11. idhu areya? (Is) this the room?
12. āmā, idhuaredhān Yes, this (is) the room indeed.
13. idhu pēṇāvā? (Is) this a pen?
14. ille, idhu pēṇā ille No, this (is) not a pen.
15. idhuvā pēṇā? (Is) this a pen?
16. adhuvā pencil? (Is) that a pencil?
17. āmā, adhu pencildhān Yes, that (is) indeed a pencil.
18. ingedhān, ange ille Here only, not there.
19. ingeyā, angeyā Here or there?
20. āmā, āmā, (or āmāmā) adhudhān Yes, yes, that (is) it.

------------------------

Practical Conversation.

L: Language teacher, S: student

L. namaskāram, ukkārunga Greetings, please sit
S namasthē aiyā, nandri Greetings sir, thank (you)
L. ammā, idhu enna? Madam, what (is) this?
S. aiyā, adhu näkkāli Sir, that (is a) chair
L. pustaham enge, angeyā? Where is (the) book, there?
S. ingedhān, ange ille Right here, not there
Adi’s Book.

L. idhu pēnāvā? (Is) this (a) pen?
S. ille, adhu pēnā ille, No, that is not a pen,
adhu pencildhān. That (is) (a) pencil indeed.
L. āmāmā, adhudiśān. Yes, yes, that (is it) indeed.

Expansion Drills For Lessons 1 & 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ingeyā</td>
<td>) avar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idhuvā</td>
<td>) ivar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angeyā</td>
<td>) avanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhuvā</td>
<td>) pēnā? ivanga ) vādhyār,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enge</td>
<td>) or nān ) or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edhu</td>
<td>) pencil? nīnga ) doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enna</td>
<td>) or andhaiyā )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idhu yār</td>
<td>) pusthaham? andhamma )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angeyā</td>
<td>) evar ) vādhyār?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingeyā</td>
<td>) evanga ) vādhyār?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idhuvā</td>
<td>) yār ) doctor?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>idhu</td>
<td>) nīnga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhu</td>
<td>) avar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idhunga</td>
<td>) yār? nān ) yār?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhunga</td>
<td>) avanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inge</td>
<td>) adhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ange</td>
<td>) avan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>idhu kude ille, kūde.</td>
<td>idhu kadhavu ille, jannal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idhu nākkāli ille, mēse.</td>
<td>idhu pusthaham ille, kāidham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idhu pēnā ille, pencil.</td>
<td>avar doctor ille, vādhyār.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avar appā ille, ammā.</td>
<td>avar vādhyār ille, doctor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nān</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nām</td>
<td>we, (inclusive of addressed person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nānga</td>
<td>we (exclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nī</td>
<td>you (not polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nīṅga</td>
<td>you (polite) (sing. or pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan</td>
<td>he (not polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanga</td>
<td>they, (personal, pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ava</td>
<td>she (not polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avar</td>
<td>he or she (polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhu</td>
<td>it (neuter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhunga</td>
<td>they (neuter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iva</td>
<td>this person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ivanga</td>
<td>these persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eva</td>
<td>which person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evanga</td>
<td>which persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yevar</td>
<td>which person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yevanga</td>
<td>which persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>my (gen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unga</td>
<td>your (gen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yen</td>
<td>my (gen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indha</td>
<td>this, or these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andha</td>
<td>that, or those</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endha</td>
<td>which (sing. or pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yendha</td>
<td>which (sing. or pl.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paiyan</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peṅ</td>
<td>girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sthrī</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thambi</td>
<td>younger brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thangachchi</td>
<td>younger sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thambi</td>
<td>younger (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thangachchi</td>
<td>younger (female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anğan</td>
<td>elder brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akkā</td>
<td>elder sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Short Sentences.

1. andha aiyā yār? Who (is) that gentleman?
2. avar, yār? Who (is) he?
3. avar, doctor He (is) a doctor
4. indha ammā yār? Who (is) this lady?
5. indha sthṛī, yār? Who (is) this woman?
6. ivar vāthyār She (or he) (is) a teacher
7. ivar doctor? Which person (is) a doctor?
8. ivar doctorā? (Is) this person a doctor?
9. ille, ivar vāthyār. No, he (or she) (is) a teacher.
10. adhu yār? Who (is) that?
11. ammā, indha paiyan yār? Mother, who (is) this boy?
12. aiyā, andha peṇ yār? Sir, who (is) that girl?
13. thambi, inge vā. Little brother, come here.
14. thangachchi, ange ukkār. Little sister, sit there.
15. intha peṇ doctor. This girl is a doctor.
17. akkā, ange vānga. Elder sister, come there.

Practical Conversation.

General conversation between A and B.

A. vāngammā, indha paiyan yār? Greetings madam, who is this boy?
B. avan yen thambi. He (is) my younger brother.
A. indha peṇ unga thangachchiyā? (is) this girl your younger sister?
B. ille, ava en akkā. No, she (is) my elder sister.
A. evar doctor, ivar doctorā? Which person is a doctor,
   is this (one) a doctor?
B. ille, ivar doctor ille, ivar vāthyār. No, she is not a doctor, she is a teacher.
A. ninga doctorā, vāthyārā? Are you a doctor or a teacher?
B. nan doctordhan. I am a doctor indeed.
## LESSON 4

### THE VERB “TO BE”,- IMPLIED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periya</th>
<th>Big</th>
<th>Chinna</th>
<th>Small, little(size).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suham</td>
<td>In good health</td>
<td>Suham ille</td>
<td>Unwell, sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pōitu varēn</td>
<td>(Guest) good–bye</td>
<td>Pōitu vānga</td>
<td>(Host) good–bye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalla</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Ketta</td>
<td>Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettī</td>
<td>Box</td>
<td>Sari</td>
<td>Yes, right, well, (OK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāsthī</td>
<td>Much, too much.</td>
<td>Romba</td>
<td>Very, much, too much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konjam</td>
<td>A little, just</td>
<td>Kammi</td>
<td>Little, short(measure).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Short Sentences.

1. `amma, ninga suhamā?` Madam, (are) you well?
2. `nanna suhamdhān, nandri.` I (am) well, thank you.
3. `aiyā suhamā?` (Is the) gentleman well?
4. `aiyā konjam suham ille.` The gentleman (is a) little unwell.
5. `avar romba suhamilleyā?` (Is) he very ill?
6. `amma nalla suhamā?` (Is the) lady quite well?
7. `idhu chinna näkkāli.` This (is a) small chair.
8. `adhur periya mēse.` That (is) a big table.
9. `indha petti chinna petti.` This box (is a) small box.
10. `andha paiyan nalla paiyan.` That boy (is a) good boy.
11. `indha peṇ ketta peṇ.` This girl (is a) bad girl.
12. `idhu romba jāsthī, illeyā?` This (is) too much, no? (is it not?)
13. `adhur romba konjam, (kammi),` That (is) too little. (That (is) very little).
14. `nān poītuvarēn, vaṭakkam.` Good–bye (by the guest)
15. `pōitu strongly, vaṭakkam.` Good–bye (by the host)

---
Adi’s Book.
Practical Conversation.
A: Doctor, B: Woman with patient, C: Man.

A. ninga suhamā?
   (Are) you well?
B. āmā, nān suhamdhan, nandri.
   Yes, I (am) indeed well, thank you.
A. yār suham ille?
   Who (is) not well?
B. aiyā konjam suham ille.
   He (is a) little unwell.
A. inge periya nākkāli, ukkārunga appā
   Here (is a) big chair,
   (please) sit down, sir.
C. nandri, indha nākkāli nalla nākkāli.
   Thank you, this chair (is a ) good chair.
A. ām, adhu nalla periya nākkāli.
   Yes, that (is a) good big chair.

Expansion Drill For Lessons 3 & 4.

idhu yenna?
   idhu petti.
adhu pusthamā pettiyā
   adhu pusthaham.
periya petti yenge?
   adhu ingedhān.
ethu nalla petti?
   periya petti nallathu.
intha chinna petti sariyā?
   ille, athu sariyille.
indha pusthamah nallathu.
   āmā, athu romba nalla pusthaham.
idhu romba jāsthī.
   athu romba kammi.
idhu jāsthīyā, kammiyā?
idhu romba romba jāsthī.
idhu sariyā, illeyā?
idhu sariyā, illeyā?
sari, pōituvarēn.

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Cardinal Numbers

ōṇu  one  āru  six
reṇđu  two  ēru  seven
mūnu  three  ettu  eight
nālu  four  ombathu  nine
anju, (anji)  five  paththu  ten

Verbs, Introduction.
(Note: w. weak and s. strong, given, with the medials applicable: see lessons 6 & 7).

irukkuthu  it is, there are.
iru (s.ndh)  wait, be,
nil (s. n)  stand
endhiri, ēṛundhiri, (s. ndh)  stand up, wake up, getup,

Vocabulary.

oru  one, a, an, (The Indefinite Article)
ulṭle  inside  veḷiye  outside
ivlavu  this much  avlavu  that much
(y)ewlavu?  how much?  (y)eththane?  how many?
iththane  this many  aththane  that many
rūbā  rupee  Paisa  paise
kaththi  knife  thaṇṇi  water
sāvi  key  liter  litre (measure)
pāl  milk  pal  tooth
pū  flower  paṟam  fruit

Short Sentences

1. inge eththane nākkāli irukkuthu?  How many chairs are here?
2. inge nālu nākkāli irikkuthu.  There are four chairs here.
3. anjum anjum yeththane?  Five and five are how many?
4. anjum anjum pathu.  Five and five are ten.
5. konjam irunga. Inge irunga.  
Wait a bit. Wait here.
6. are uļļe irunga. uļļe pōnga.  
Wait inside the room. Go in.
7. eṛundhiru. veļiye nil.  
Get up. Stand outside.
8. inge mēse irukkudhā?  
Is there a table here?
9. mūnum nālum, evlavu?  
Three and four make, how many?
10. mūnum nālum ēru, illeyā?  
Three and four are seven, no?
11. uļļe enna irukkudhu?  
What is inside?
12. uļļe mējeyum nākkāliyum irukkuthu.  
There are tables and chairs inside.
13. ivlavu pāl kondupōnga.  
Take away this much milk.
14. avlavu pāl inge ille.  
There is not that much milk here.
15. ange yevlavu pāl irukkuthu?  
How much milk is there?
16. ange konjam pāldhān irukkudhu  
Only a little milk is there.
17. inge oru nākkāli konduvā.  
Bring one chair here.
18. reṇdu paṟamum oru kaththiyum konduvā.  
Bring two fruits and a knife
19. thanni romba kudinga.  
Drink a lot of water.
20. oṉṆu, reṇdu, mūnu, sollunga.  
Say one, two, three.
21. athu pāl, idhudhān oru pal.  
That is milk, this is a tooth!

Practical Conversation.

T: Tamil Teacher,  S: Student.

T. ningalā? uļļe vānga.  
Is that you? Come in.
S. nandri, vaṇṇakkam.  
Thank you, Greetings.
T. oṉṆu, reṇdu, mūnu, sollunga.  
Say 1, 2, 3, etc.
S. oṉṆu, reṇdu, mūnu, nālu, anju, ēru,  
ēru, ettu, ombathu, paththu.  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
T. inge yeththe nākkāli irukkuthu?  
How many chairs are there here?
S. ange nālu nākkāli irukkuthu.  
There are four chairs there.
T. reṇdu mūnum evlavu?  
How much is two and three?
S. reṇdu mūnum anju, illeyā?  
Two and three are five, no?
LESSON 6.

VERBS; POSITIVE IMPERATIVES.

The root of the verb itself is the ‘not polite’ form.

The root plus ‘nga’ is the ‘polite’ form. (pl.)

(Lesson 7 will develop the use of Medials, given in brackets here).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not Polite.</th>
<th>Polite.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ukkär (ndh)</td>
<td>sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vā (ndh)</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pō (n)</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice the application similarly to other verbs, such as the following:-

padi (thth)      read, learn, study.      vāsi (thth)      read
erūdu (.in)      write                   sei (dh)       make, do.
pēsu (in)        speak                   sol, sollu (in) say, tell
nil, nillu (n)   stand, stop            kudi (thth)    drink
konduvā (ndh)    bring                   kondupō (n)    take away
thayār sei (dh)  make ready, prepare.

Use the following with nouns and pronouns, as in some of the sentences below:-

-um……..-um     and
-umille…..-umille neither…..nor

Short Sentences

1. thambi, inge vā. ukkar.             Little brother, come here. Sit.
2. aiyā, konjam ange pōnga            Sir, just go there.
3. intha pusthaham padinga.           Read this book.
4. thangachchi, konjam thaṇṭi kudi.   Little sister, drink a little water.
5. ninga indha pāl kudinga.           You drink this milk.
6. pālum thaṇṭiyum kondupōnga.        Take away the *water and milk.*
7. idhu thaṇṭiyumille pālumille.      This is *neither water or milk.*
8. konjam pēsunga.                    Speak a little.
10. rūbāvum paisavum konduvānga. Bring the rupee and the paise.
11. inge kathiyumille, sāviyumille. There is neither knife or key here.
12. ingeyum angeyum erudhu. Write here and there.
13. idhuvum athuvum thayar sei. Prepare this and that.
14. reṇdu rūbā pathu paisa kodu. Give two rupees and ten paise.
15. nalla thamir pēsunga. Speak good tamil.
16. periya petti kondupō. Take the big box.
19. idhu ketta pū ille. This is not a bad flower.
20. andha nalla pū konduvā. Bring that good flower.

---------------------

Practical Conversation.

B: Boy selling milk. C: Customer.

C. thambi, inge vā. pāl konduvā   Little brother, come here. Bring the milk.
B. enna ammā? yevalvu vēnum?   What (is it) maam. How much do you want?
B. ombathu rūbā pathu paisa, liter. Rs9.10 per litre.
C. athu romba jāsthi illeyā? That is too much, no? (isn’t it?)
    konjam kammi sei. Make it a bit less.
B. ille ammā, ithu romba konjam. No maam, this is very low (price).
C. idhu pālumille thanṇiyumille. This is neither milk or water!
B. idhu nalla pāl. konjam kudinga. This is good milk. (Please) drink some.

-----------------------------------------------
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVES.

WEAK AND STRONG VERBS, AND MEDIALS.

Negative Imperative.

With ‘ādhē’ and ‘ādhwāṅga’, ‘do not’.

(Weak and Strong Verbs – see below).

‘Not polite’ form.

Root plus ‘ādhē’, for weak verbs pō, - pōhāde do not go
Root plus ‘kādhē’, for strong verbs, kudi, - kudikādhe do not drink

‘Polite form’.

Root plus ‘ādhwāṅga’, for weak verbs pō, - pōhādinga do not go
Root plus ‘kādhwāṅga’, for strong verbs, kudi, - kudikkādhwāṅga do not drink

There are some exceptions to the above,
vā, varādhē, varādhinga do not come.
konduvā, konduvarādhē konduvarādhinga do not bring.

--------- - ------ - ----- -

VERBS, Weak And Strong

Classification:

Verbs Are classified into two groups, strong and weak. ‘Strong’ verbs form their present tense with ‘kr’ as medial. ‘Weak’ verbs use ‘r’ as the medial to form the present tense. Lesson 16 illustrates this further.

Note. Strong verbs are indicated by ‘s’ and weak verbs by ‘w’ in the following lessons.

Medials are ‘joining sounds’

Other Medials are also needed for other tenses. (See below, past tense).
Past Tense Medials.

Weak Verbs.

vā (ndh) come ōdu (in) run
pō (n) go pēsu (in) speak
konduvā (ndh) bring müdu (in) close, cover
kondupō (n) take away thūngu (in) sleep
sei (dh) do vēlesei (dh) work
eṟuthu (in) write kāṭtu (in) show

Strong Verbs.
padi (thth) study nada (ndh) walk
kudi (thth) drink kāmi (thth) show
vāsi (thth) read thira (ndh) open
edu, yedu (thth) take vai (thth) place, put, keep
pār (thth) see, look at, look after, take care of
nil (ndh)* stand *(Irregular, nil +nthēn = ninthēn. – ‘l’ is dropped.)

Vocabulary

sīkramā quickly sīkram soon
vēhamā fast medhuvā slowly, gently
marapadiyum again vēle work (n)
ippo now appo then, at that time
padam picture apram afterwards
sariyā exactly, well ipdi this way, thus
sadhdhamā loudly, loud apdi that way
epdi how, which way nalla, nallā well (adv.)
palikkūdam school thirumba again
kadidham letter thirumba-thirumba repeatedly
1. idhu kāttunga, adhu kāttādhinga.  Show this, don’t show that.
2. pāḷ kudinga, thaṇṇi kudikkādhinga.  Drink milk, do not drink water.
3. inge vā, ange pōhadhe.  Come here, don’t go there.
4. veḷiye pō, uḷḷe varādhe.  Go out, don’t come in.
5. thambi, paḷḷikūdam pō.  sikram pō.  Little brother, go to school. Go soon.
6. medhuvā vainga.  ange vainga.  Place it gently. Put it there.
7. indha padam pārkkādhinga.  Don’t look at this picture.
8. andha pādam padikkādhinga.  Don’t study that lesson.
9. adhu thirumba padinga.  Read that again.
10. sadhdhamā padinga.  Read loudly.
11. nallā padinga.  Read well.
12. vehamā padikkādhinga.  Don’t read fast.
13. ippo vēle seiyādhinga, apram seinga.  Don’t work now, work afterwards.
14. indha vēle nallā seinga.  Do this work well.
15. ipdi seinga, apdi seiyādhinga.  Do (it) this way, don’t do (it)that way.
16. jannal mūdādhinga.  Don’t close (the) window.
17. kadhavu thirakkādhinga.  Don’t open (the) door.
18. adhu edunga.  idhu edukkādhinga.  Take that. Don’t take this.
19. padam parkkādhinga.  pādam padinga.  Don’t look at (the) picture. Read (the) lesson.
20. ippo ange pōhādhe.  Don’t go there now.
21. vehamā nadakkādhinga.  Do not walk fast.
22. romba medhuvā nadandga.  Walk very slowly.
23. ippo inge nikkādhė.*  Don’t stand here now.*

(*nil + kādhe = nikkādhe. – ‘l’ is dropped.)

-------------------------
T: Teacher.  S: Younger student

T. thambi, inge thūngādhe.

Don’t (go to) sleep here, young fellow.

S. ennanga? (-nga = plural ending, denotes respect.)

What? (Pardon, madam)?

T. ippo padi, apram pēsu.

Study now, talk later.

S. endha pādam? periya pustaham ingē ille.

Which lesson? (There is) no big book here.

T. ange pustaham irukkudhu. pādam ēru, medhuvā, sadhdhamā vāsi.

There is a book.. Read lesson 7 slowly (and) loudly.

S. thirumba thirumba sollādhangi. nan nalla paiyan.

Don’t say (that) again and again. I’m (a) good boy.

T. apdiyā? sari, ippo padi.

Is that so? All right, now read.

S. saringa.

All right madam.

-------------------

Expansion Drill For Lessons 5, 6, 7.

thamiṟ padinga thamiṟ pādam padinga
thamiṟ pādam nalla padinga thamiṟ pādam vāsinga
thamiṟ pādam vēhamā vāsinga ingeyum angyeyum vāsikkādhangi
ellam vāsinga pādam yellām vāsinga
romba medhuvā vāsikkādhangi

Note: Insert ‘eruthu’ or ‘pēsu’ or ‘sollu’ instead of ‘padi’ and ‘vāsi’ in the above.

-------------------

avḷavu ērudhādhangi apdi ērudhādhangi.
ange ērudhādhinga. ellām ērudhādhinga.
ippo vēle seinga. ippo unga vēle seinga.
Adi’s Book.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ippo} / \text{unga vēle ellām} / \text{seinga} & : \quad \text{ippo} / \text{ange vēle nalla seinga} \\
\text{ippo} / \text{unga vēle} / \text{vēhamā seinga} & : \quad \text{ippo} / \text{ange vēle} / \text{sariyā seinga} \\
\text{apram} / \text{periya vēle} / \text{seinga} & : \quad \text{apram} / \text{andha vēle} / \text{seiyādhinga} \\
\text{marupadiyam} / \text{andha vēle} / \text{seiyādhinga} & \\
\text{idhu} / \text{mēseyumille} / \text{nākkāliyumille} & : \quad \text{idhu} / \text{sāviyumille} / \text{kaththiyumille} \\
\text{idhu} / \text{pālumille} / \text{thanţiyumille} & : \quad \text{namumille} / \text{nīngaḷumille} \\
\text{penāvumille} / \text{pencilumille} & : \quad \text{ipdiyumille} / \text{apdiyumille} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Note: Verbs (positive and negative) are to be drilled the same way as shown above. Nouns, adjectives and adverbs are also to be drilled in the same pattern.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{pāl inge konduvānga} & : \quad \text{pālum paṟamum inge konduvānga} \\
\text{kaththi konduvānga} & : \quad \text{ippo thanţi konduvānga} \\
\text{ippo nallā thanţi konduvānga} & : \quad \text{ippo avḷavu thanţi koduvārdhinga} \\
\text{ketta thanţi konduvarādhinga} & \\
\text{ketta thanţi marupadiyam konduvarādhinga} & \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{medhuvā nadakkādhinga, ōdunga} & : \quad \text{vēhamā ōdunga, romba vēhamā ōdunga} \\
\text{marupadium ōdunga} & : \quad \text{thirumba thirumba ōdunga} \\
\text{ipadiyum apadiyum ōdādhinga} & : \quad \text{sariyā ōdunga} \\
\text{avḷavu medhuvā ōdādhinga} & : \quad \text{ivḷavu vēhamā ōdunga} \\
\text{oru kadidham ēruthunga} & : \quad \text{intha kadidham ēruthunga} \\
\text{unga pādam ēruthunga} & : \quad \text{ingeyum angeyum ēruthunga} \\
\text{romba nalla ēruthunga} & : \quad \text{pādam ellām ēruthunga} \\
\end{align*}
\]
Adi’s Book.
LESSON 8.
NOUNS.— FORMING THE PLURAL.

Nouns.             Singular          plus ‘nga’ =              Plural
mēse,             table              mēsenga,           tables
nākkāli,          chair              nākkālinga,  Chairs

Note:        Singular nouns ending in ‘m’ drop the final ‘m’ before adding ‘nga’.

maram,           tree              maranga,          trees
pushthaham,      book              pushthahanga,   books

------------------------

Vocabulary

vārthththe          word              pāttu           song
pudhu, pudhiya      new               paṟaya          old (things)
anēha              many              vayasu          age (persons).
sila              some, a few.    pala             several
sāppidu           eat               viḷayādu        play
pādu              sing              padu           lie down
anuppu            send              küppidu        call
idhō              here it is      adhō           there it is

Short Sentences

1. indha pudhiya paiyan yār?              Who is this new boy?
2. paṟaya paiyan yenge?                 Where is the old (former) boy?
3. thambi, inge vā. ange ōdu.            Little brother, come here. Run there.
4. vēhamā ōdu.                           Run fast.
5. ippo pudhu thanţi, konduvā.         Now bring new water
6. appo, paṟaya thanţi, konduvāradhē.  Then, do not bring old water.
7. indha pāttu pādu.                    Sing this song.
8. indha nalla pāttu pādu               Sing this good song.
9. ketta pāttu pādādhinga.             Don’t sing (the) bad song.
10. ipdi pādādhinga.                    Don’t sing like this.
11. ange viḷayādunga  Play there
12. inge viḷayādādhinga  Don’t play here.
13. idhu nulla paraṁ, romba nalla paraṁ. sāppidunga.

This is good fruit, very good fruit. Eat (please).
14. apdi nadakkādhinga. sikram nadanga.  Don’t walk like that. Walk fast.
15. sila pudhu pustahanga konduvāṅga. Bring some new books.
16. paṟaya pustaham inge vaikkādhe, kondupō  Don’t leave (the) old book here, take it away.
17. inge sila näkkālinga anuppunga. Send a few chairs here.
18. pala nulla pustahanga ange ille. Several good books are not there.
19. inge küppidādhe, ange küppidu. Don’t call here, call there.
20. ange padukkādhe, inge padu. Don’t lie down there, lie here.
21. ipdi sei. inge sei. apdi ille! Do (it) like this. Do (it) here. Not like that!
22. andha chinna paiyan ippo inge küppidu. Call that small boy here now.

Practical Conversation.

A. nī inge puthu paiyan, illeyā? You (are a) new boy here, aren’t you?
E. āmā, ippō nān puthu paiyandhān. Yes, I (am) a new boy only.
A. paṟaya paiyan yenge? Where (is the) old (former) boy?
E. avan ippō inge ille. He (is) not here now.
A. sila tamiṟ vārththenga solluppā. inglish pēsādhe.  Speak some Tamil words. Don’t speak English.
E. inge romba sadhdham. antha chinna paiyanga kuppidunga.  Here (it’s) very noisy. Call those small boys (please)
A. nīṅga uḷle vilayādādhinga, veliyē vilayādunga.  Don’t play inside, play outside, (please).
E. romba nandri. Many thanks.
NOUNS AND PERSONAL PRONOUNS,

ACCUSATIVE (OBJECTIVE) CASE.

To form the accusatives of nouns, the ending ‘e’ is suffixed to the nominatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Acc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avan paiyandhān.</td>
<td>Avane kuppidunga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He is only a boy.

Call him.

or, where the noun has a final vowel, ‘ye’ is suffixed,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Acc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indha mēse nalla ille.</td>
<td>Andha mēseye konuvānga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table (is) not good.

Bring that table.

When the object is unspecified neuter, the accusative case ending is generally omitted.

Nouns ending in ‘m’, ‘ru’, or ‘du’ are exceptions.

‘m’ and ‘ru’ change to ‘thu’. ‘du’ changes to ‘ttu’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Declensional Base*</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pusthaham</td>
<td>pusthahathu</td>
<td>pusthahathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mādu</td>
<td>māttu</td>
<td>māttete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āru</td>
<td>āthu</td>
<td>āththe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Declensional Bases also serve as possessive adjectives or as bases of compound nouns.

kai-vēle the work of the hand (handicraft)
maraththu-paṇam the fruit of the tree.

---------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Declensional Base*</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nān I</td>
<td>en</td>
<td>enne me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nām we (incl)</td>
<td>nām</td>
<td>namme us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nānga we (excl)</td>
<td>engał</td>
<td>engałe us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nī you</td>
<td>un</td>
<td>unne you (sing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nīṅga you</td>
<td>ungał</td>
<td>ungałe you (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan he</td>
<td>avan</td>
<td>avane him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avar he or she (polite)</td>
<td>avar</td>
<td>avar him or her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ava she (impolite)</td>
<td>ava</td>
<td>avałe her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhu it</td>
<td>adhu</td>
<td>adhe it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhunga they (things)</td>
<td>adhungał</td>
<td>adhungałe them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanga they (persons)</td>
<td>avangał</td>
<td>avangałe them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ādu sheep</td>
<td>mādu bullock, (ox)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasu cow</td>
<td>maram tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vīdu house</td>
<td>āspathri hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thōttam garden</td>
<td>vādahe rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āru river</td>
<td>kiŋaru well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sadhdham noise</td>
<td>kayiru string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sādhham cooked rice</td>
<td>arisi uncooked rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nel paddy (rice from or in the field)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēr name, person</td>
<td>kūda also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mundhi early</td>
<td>pindhi late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inŋakkī today</td>
<td>nāḷakkī tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nāḷaṅṇakkī the day after tomorrow</td>
<td>nēththu yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vettu (w. in) cut (with an axe)</td>
<td>kadi (s. thth) bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adī (s.thth) strike, hit</td>
<td>kuli (s.thth) bathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mara (s.ndh) forget</td>
<td>maranthu pō (w.n) forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēl (s.tt) ask</td>
<td>aŋṇaki that day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some parts of the body.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thale</th>
<th>head</th>
<th>muham</th>
<th>face</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mükkku</td>
<td>nose</td>
<td>kañ</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāthu</td>
<td>ear</td>
<td>vāi</td>
<td>mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nākku</td>
<td>tongue</td>
<td>pal</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kai</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>kāl</td>
<td>leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mār</td>
<td>chest</td>
<td>vayiru</td>
<td>stomach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short Sentences

1. enne küppidadhinga.  Don’t call me.
2. avare küppidunga.  Call him.
3. indha vītte pārunga.  Look at this house.
4. epdi irukkuthu? athu yepdi?  How is it? How is it?
5. ātteyum mātteyum adikkādhaminga.  Don’t beat the goat and the bullock.
6. andha kāyiththe yedunga.  Take that string.
7. thaṇṇie kudinga.  Drink (the) Water.
8. sāddaththe sīkram sāppidunga.  Eat (the) rice quickly.
9. idhu nalla maramā?  Is this a good tree?
10. appo indha maram vettādhaminga.  Then don’t cut this tree.
11. periya āspathriye pārunga.  Look at (the) big hospital
12. nāḷakki konjam mundhi vänga.  Come a little early tomorrow.
13. romba pindhi varādhaminga.  Don’t come very late.
14. iṅṇaki indha vēleye seyādhaminga.  Don’t do this work today.
15. ippo ille, apram kuḷinga.  Not now, bathe afterwards.
17. ange nāḷakki pōnga.  Go there tomorrow.
18. nāḷaṅṇakki pōhadhinga.  Don’t go the day after tomorrow.
19. idhe marandhu pōhadhinga.  Don’t forget this.
20. indha pādaththe marakkādhaminga.  Don’t forget this lesson.
21. pencille apdi kadikkādhinga. Don’t bite the pencile like that.
22. āththu thaṇṇi nallā thaṇṇi. (The) river water is good water.
23. unga kaiyum kālum kāṭtunga. Show your hands and feet.
24. idhu yār pēr? idhu nalla pēr. Whose name is this? This is a good name.
25. nīnga appā kudeye kondupōnga. You take father(’s) umbrella.
27. doctor, idhu ketta palā? Doctor, is this a bad tooth?

Practical Conversation.
T: Tenant      L: Landlord.

T. idhu yār vīdu? unga vīdā? Whose house is this? Your house?
L. āmānga. yenna vēnum? Yes. What do you want?
T. indha vīdu vēnum. vadahe evḷavu? (I) want this house. How much (is the) rent?
L. vadahe apram. Rent (can be discussed) later.
T. inge thōttam illeyā? Is there no garden here?
      kiṇaru yenge? Where is the well?
L. vanga, kiṇarum thōttam pārkka vānga.
      Come (along), come and see the garden and the well
T. eththane arenga irukkathu? How many rooms are there.
L. mūnu chinna arenga, reṇdu periya arenga irukkuthu.
      There are three small rooms and two big rooms.

------------------------------------------------------------------
There are two genitive forms.

For Pronouns:-

In the first, some pronouns have their own possessive case form. Others do not change, as seen below.

In the second, the addition of ‘udeya’ reinforces the possessive.

For Nouns:-

Animate Nouns also use ‘idam’ or ‘idathle’ to express ‘in posession of’.

See Lesson 28, page 102.
Adi’s Book.

Short Sentences

1. adhu un kai. idhu yen kai. idhu yār kai?
   That is your hand. This is my hand. Whose hand is this?

2. unga padam enge? idhu avanga pusthaham, illeyā?
   Where is your picture? This is their book is it not?

3. avarudeya padam kāttādhinga. namudeya pusthaham enge?
   Don’t show his picture. Where is our book

4. indha kūde yār kūde? indha kūde avanudeya kūde ille.
   Whose basket is this? This basket is not his basket.

5. edhu ungaludeya mēse? idhu unga mēse.
   Which is your table? This is your table.

6. vāye thira. un vāye nallā thira. nākke kātta.
   Open (Your) mouth. Open your mouth well.(wide). Show (your) tongue.

7. nam paiyan paḷḷikūdam edhu?
   Which is our boy’s school?

8. idhu yār āspathri? idhu yenga āspathri.
   Whose hospital is this? This is our hospital.

9. adhu yēvar vīdu, avarudeya vīdā, ivarudeya vīdā?
   Whose house is that, that person’s house, or this person’s house.

10. enne pārkkādhinga. padaththe vāsinga. sariyā vāsinga.
    Don’t look at me. Read the lesson. Read it well.

11. enudeya thale chinna thale. avanudeya mūkku periyathu.
    My head is a small head. His nose is a big one.

12. ungaludeya pēr yenna? adhan pēr yenna?
    What is your name. What is its name.(what is it called).

13. en pēr john. adhan pēr tom. My name is John. Its name is Tom.

14. mēje mēle en pēnā irukkuthā? Is my pen on the table?

15. adhan sāvi inge ille. Its key is not here.
G: Gardener        E: Employer.

G. vāngaiح, thōttaththe pārunga.  
E. idhu romba nalla thōttam.  
   inge yeththane maranga irukkuthu?  
G. inge pathu marangadēnē irukkuthu.  
E. adhu enna sedi?  
G. adhu oru pū sedi.  
E. andha pūchēdi inge vaikkādhīnga.  
G. saringa.  

Come sir, look at the garden.  
This is a very good garden.  
How many trees are here?  
There are only ten trees here.  
What (kind of) plant is that?  
That is a flower(ing) plant.  
Don’t put that flowering plant here.  
All right.

**Expansion Drill For Lessons 8,9,10.**

**Genitive (Possessive)**

idhu en vīdu.  
idhu yār vīdu?  
idhu nam vīdu ille.  
thambi, idhu un vīdā?  
idhu avarudeya vīdudhān.  
adhanudeya ammā inge ille.  
idhu ungaludeya vīdu.  
idhu avanga vīdu.  
idhu yengaludeya vīdu ille.  
idhu avar vīdu, illeyā?  
chinnā ādu ammā enge?  
adhan ammā veliyē irukkuthu.

**Accusative (Object)**

enne pārunga.  
enudeya pusthathe pārunga.  
en peṇṇe pārunga.  
enga maraththe vettāthinga.  
enga ār* āththe pārunga.(*village).  
yenga mātte kāttunga.  
thangachchi, un muhaththe kāttu.  
mātte adi; ātte adikkādhe.  
un kaṇṇe mudu.  
indha paiyan yen thambi.  
indha peṇ en thangachchi.  
en vītte pārunga.  
en pustahangale pārunga.  
en paiyane pārunga.  
enga praththe sāpidunga.  
enga ātte kūpidunga.  
thambi, un pādaththe vāsi.  
sādhatthe sīkram sāpidu.  
un kaiye kāttu.  
idhu en petti  
ivan enudeya thambi.  
iva yenudeya thangachchi.
Verbs, Positive and Negative.

nînga āspathri pōnga.  
nâļanṇakki varādhinga.  
nînga mundhi kuļinga.  
sîkram kîśe pōnga.  
avar pēr yenna?  
unga pēre sollunga.  
unga kâle kâttādhinga.  
unga nākke sariyā kâttunga.  
ange indha doctore pârunga.  
ange yellârum pâttu pâdunga.  
indha kadidhathe nâļakki anuppunga.  
mēse mēle padunga.  
indha ammā unga ammā. (ungamā)

nāļakki inge vânga.  
idhe marandhu pōhâdhinga.  
nînga apram kuļinga.  
ippo mēle pōhâdhinga.  
avar pēre kēļunga.  
avar pēr josephā?  
ungaḷudeya vâye nalla thirungā.  
marupadiyum mēle pōnga.  
inge vilâyâdhinga, veļiyē ōdunga.  
‘tome’ inge anuppunga.  
marathhu kîśe padukkâdhinga.  
idhu yârudeya petti?  
ivarungaḷudeya ammā.
LESSON 11.

REVIEW (REVISION) No 1.

The translation is not given, -read the sentences and understand them.

This is a test of your progress.

1. aiyā vānga, vaṇakam. uḷḷe vānga. ukkārunga. ange ukkārunga. inge ukkārunga.
2. ammā pōnga. ange pōnga. sikram pōnga. apdi pōnga. ippo pōnga. apram pōnga.
4. ivan en thambi. ava en thangachchi. indha paiyan en thambi. indhammā en ammā.

   indha peṇ enudeya thangachchi. iva en appā. avar engammā. iva engappā.

   aiyā suhamilleyā? āmā, aiyā suhamille. aiyāyum ammāvum suhamā?

   nīnga ellārum (nīngellārum) suhamā? nānag ellām (nāngellām) suhamdhān.

   pustaham, unga pustahamā? adhu en pustaham. indha pustaham yār pustaham?

   indha pustaham avar pustaham. mēje mēle nalla pustaham irukkudhu. konduvāṅga.

   padinga. nalla padinga. sadhdhamā padinga. oru pādam padinga. ellām padikkādhinga.
7. idhu unga areyā? idhu chinna are. idhu romba chinna are, illeyā? unga are yenge?

   enge unga are? adhuvā, idhuvā? ingeyā, angeyā? jannale mūdunga. kadhavē

   thiranga. konjamā thirakkādhinga. jāsthī mūdādhinga. konjam mūdunga. nalla

   thiranga. en pettiye inge vainga. veliyē vaikkādhinga. idhan sāvi konduvāṅga.
8. idhu āspathri, pēsādhinga. sadhdhamā pēsādhinga. jasthi sadhdham seiyādhinga.

   ange pōnga. apdi pōnga. romba medhuvā pēsunga. avḷavu sadhdhamā pēsādhe.
9. nandri. pōituvarēn. apram vānga. pōivānga. thirumba vānga. pōituvānga.

   marupadiyum vānga. nāḷakki ange vānga. thirumba thirumba vānga. nīngalum

   ammāvum vānga. nāḷanṇakki varādhinga.
10. inge eththane nākkālinga irukkuthu? mūṇu nākkāli irukkuthu. nālu nākkāli,

    illeyā. oṇṇu ince vainga, rendu ange kondupōnga. mēseyum nākkāliyum

    kondupōnga. ince mēseyumille, nākkāliyumille. ince pēnā irukkudā? ille, ince

    pēnāvumille, pencilumille. idhu pāraya meše. ince sīla nākkāliyum ange anēha

    nākkāliyum irukkudhunga. avangaḷudeya nākkāli yenge.
Adi’s Book.

Practical Conversation.

A: akkā (elder sister)   T: thangachchi (Younger sister).

A. vimalā, sāppādu vēnum. sīkram kondūva.

Vimala, I want food. Bring (it) quickly.

T. akkā, sāppādu ippo vēnumā?

Sister, do you want food now?

A. āmā, kudikka thaṇṇi kūda vēnum.

Yes, (I) want drinking water also.

T. idhō, sāppādum thaṇṇiyum. medhuvā sāppidakkā.

Here are food and water. Eat slowly sister.

A. thangachchi, apram sila paṛanga kondūva. nī kūda, konjam pāl kudi.

Sister, bring some fruit later on. You also, drink some milk.

T. jāsthi pāl kodukkādhinga.                     Don’t give (me) too much milk.

A. ivḷavu pāl kudi, sariyā?                     Drink this much milk, alright?

T. sariakkā. avḷavudhān.                         Alright sister. That much only.

------------------------------------------------------------------
Infinitives
These are formed by adding ‘a’ and ‘ka’ to the roots of weak and strong verbs respectively.

solla (w)                to say or tell.        nadakka (s)       to walk

vā and konduvā are exceptions,
vara        to come               konduvara     to bring

Vocabulary.
pūne        cat                   nāi        dog
pasu        cow                   idam       place, space
tī          tea                   kāpi       coffee
chakkare  sugar                veṇṇe       butter
uppu        salt                 vellam     jaggary
sāppādu   meal                  rotti       bread
vāṟapaṟam  plantain (banana)
mittāi      sweets               kade       shop
sedi       (a) plant
suda thaṇṇi  hot water
pachche thaṇṇi cold water, raw water, (uncooked, unboiled)

thayār sei (dh) prepare        thayār    readiness
thayārāiru   be ready

ēn, yēn   why                 nalladhu (it is) good

-----------------------------
1. sappādu thayār, sāppida vānga.  The meal (is) ready, come to eat.
2. avare konjam irukka sollunga.  Tell him to wait a little.
3. avane veliye nikka sollunga.  Ask him to stand outside.
4. avale pāl kudikka küppidu.  Call her to drink milk.
5. kadeye pārkka pōnga.  Go to see (the) shop.
6. rottiyum veṇṇeyum konduvānga.  Bring (the) bread and butter.
7. chakkare konduvara pōnga.  Go to bring sugar.
8. indha vēle seiya thayārā irunga.  Be ready to do this work.
9. veliye pōha nīnga thayārā?  Are you ready to go out.
10. mittāi irukkudhā?  Are there sweets?
11. konjam mittāi konduvanga.  Bring some sweets.
12. konjam kāpiyum konjam tiyum thayār seinga. sīkram.  Prepare some tea and coffee. Quick.
13. idhu padikka periya padam, illeyā?  This is a big lesson to study, is it not?
14. oru chinna kadidham ेrutha vānga.  Come to write a small letter.
15. edhu sūda thanṭi, edhu pachche thanṭi?  Which is hot water, which is cold water?
16. adhu pachche thanṭiyā?  Is that cold water?
17. adhu pasu, nallā pasu, pasuve adikkādhingga.  That is a cow, (a) good cow, do not beat the cow.
18. idhu ketta nāi.  This is a bad dog.
19. ketta nāye nallā adinga.  Beat the bad dog severely.
20. en pūne ange irukkudhu.  My cat is there.
21. adhe inge küppidunga.  Call that here.
22. mittāi jāsthī sāppidādhingga.  Don’t eat much sweets.
23. idhu nalla sāppādu.  This is a good meal.
Adi’s Book.
Practical Conversation.

E: Elder Brother   Y: Younger Brother.

E. thambi, padikka pō.  Little brother, go to study.
Y. sari annā, nīnga kuda vænga.  Alright big brother, you come too.
E. idhu padikka nalla pustahamā?  Is this a good book to study?
Y.āmā annā, idhu vāsikka nalladhu.  Yes brother, this is good to read.
E. enne pārkkä apram vā.  Come to see me afterwards.
Y. ēn ippo ille?  Why not now?
E. thambi, thirumba thirumba pēsādhe. Brother, don’t keep on talking.
   un pādam thayār seiya pō.  Go to prepare your lesson.
Y. sari annā, poituvarēn.  Alright brother, goodbye.

Expansion Drill For Lessons  11 & 12.

idhu thūnga nalla idam.  veliye nadakka pōnga.
idhu ukkāra nalla idam.  pustaham padikka pōnga.
idhu sāppida nalla idam.  pādam kēkka pōnga.
idhu padukka nalla idam.  padam pārkka pōnga.
idhu vēle seiya nalla idam.  kadhuva thirakka pōnga.
idhu kulīkka nalla idam.  appāve kuppida pōnga.
idhu padikka nalla idam.  naiye konduvara pōnga.
thambi, vēle seiya vænga.  avare medhuvā pēsa sollunga.
ammā, thamiṟ padikka vænga.  avare thānṇi konduvara sollunga.
aiyā, thamiṟ pēsa vænga.  avangale kadidham erutha sollunga.
are uḷle thūnga vænga.  avangale idhu ellām kondupōha sollunga.
sāppādu sāppida vænga.  avangale idhunga yellām yedukka sollunga.
unga thottathe kāmikka vænga.  andhammāve ukkāra sollunga.
avan vītte kātta vænga.  andhaiyāve irukka sollunga.
kudikka thānṇi kondupōnga.  sāppida pālum pāramum konduvē nga.
ippo nallā thūnga pōnga.  apram Thamiṟ padikka vænga.
idhu vasikka nalla pādam.  avanga thōttamum kiṇarum pārkka vænga.

--------------------------------------------------------------------

42
LESSON 13.

NOUNS AND PERSONAL PRONOUNS, DATIVE CASE &
VERBS, DEFECTIVE.

Nouns, followed by endings to form Dative Case meaning ‘to’ or ‘for’.

- ‘ukku’ to ‘ukkāha’ for
- mēse mēsekku to the table mēsekkāha for the table

Nouns ending in ‘m’, ‘du’ and ‘ru’ are exceptions.

- ‘m’ and ‘r’ change to ‘thu’.
- ‘du’ changes to ‘ttu’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Declensional base</th>
<th>Declined form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maram</td>
<td>marathu</td>
<td>marathukku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vīdu</td>
<td>vīttu</td>
<td>vīttukku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āru</td>
<td>āththu</td>
<td>āththukku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pronouns, Dative Case:- declensional base plus ‘ukku’ or ‘ukkāha’

Note: ‘ukku’ is commonly used for both ‘to’ and ‘for’ in North Tamil Nadu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Declensional base</th>
<th>Declined form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nān</td>
<td>enakku</td>
<td>to me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nām</td>
<td>namakku</td>
<td>to us(incl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nānga</td>
<td>engaḻukku</td>
<td>to us(excl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nī</td>
<td>unakku</td>
<td>to you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nīnga</td>
<td>ungaḻukku</td>
<td>to you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan</td>
<td>avanukku</td>
<td>to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ava</td>
<td>avalukku</td>
<td>to her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avar</td>
<td>avarukku</td>
<td>to him/her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanga</td>
<td>avangaḻukku</td>
<td>to them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhu</td>
<td>adhukku</td>
<td>to it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhunga</td>
<td>adhungaḻukku</td>
<td>to them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defective Verbs:-

The following are impersonal verbs.

- vēṇum’ is wanted
- pōdhum is enough
- puri to be clear
- viḻangu to be clear.
- theri know, see, understand, feel, appear
- pidi to be liked

They cannot be conjugated like regular verbs, excepting neuter present tense and past tense and future tense.

The subject (noun or pronoun) takes dative case, (as in ‘enakku vēṇum, I want).
Adi’s Book.

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Veṇum</th>
<th>Is wanted</th>
<th>Veṇām</th>
<th>Is not wanted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pōdhum</td>
<td>Is enough</td>
<td>Pōdhādhu</td>
<td>Is not enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theriyum</td>
<td>Is known</td>
<td>Theriyādhu</td>
<td>Is not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasi</td>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>Dhayavuseidhu</td>
<td>Please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innun</td>
<td>More, yet</td>
<td>Innun enna</td>
<td>What else?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellā</td>
<td>All (adj)</td>
<td>Ellām</td>
<td>All things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellārum</td>
<td></td>
<td>All persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short Sentences

   Is everyone ready to eat? Come, sit.)
2. Ungalukku enna veṇum? Avarukku kāppi pōdhumā?
   What do you want? Is the coffee enough for him?
3. Avalukku pāl veṇāmā? Ungalukku tī veṇumā kāppi veṇumā?
   Does she not want milk? Do you want tea or coffee?
4. Ungalukku innun enna veṇum?
   What else do you want?
5. Ennukku / tī innun veṇum.
   I want more tea.
   This tea is not enough, (I) want a little more. Bring (it).
7. Avaṅalukku indha tī pōdhādhā? Innun veṇumā?
   Is this tea not enough for them? Do they want more?
8. Engalukku romba jāsthī veṇām, konjam pōdhum.
   We do not want too much, a little is enough.
   What is this, do you know? Please tell me.
10. Ennakku sollunga, avarukku sollādhainga.
    Tell me, do not tell him.
11. Indha pādanga ellām (pādangellām) ungalukku theriyumā?
    Do you know (or) do you understand all these lessons?)
12. enakku ēlā pādangalum* theriyādhu.
   I do not know all the lessons.(* all without exception).
13. sīla pādamdhān theriyum. pala pādam theriyādhu.
   I know only a few lessons. Several lessons I do not know.
14. ellārukkum idhu theriyādhā?
   Does not everyone know this?
15. avarukku romba sadhdhamā sollunga.
   Speak to him very loudly.

   Practical Conversation.

M:  Mother      C:  Child.

M. sāppādu thayārā irukkuthu, ellārum vānga.
   Food is ready, come (along) everybody.

C. ammā, enakku ippo sāppādu vēnām.
   Mother, I don’t want food now.

M. yēn vēnām, unnakku pasi illeyā?
   Why not, are you not hungry?

C. āmā ammā, enakku konjam kuda pasi ille.
   Yes mother, I am not a bit hungry.

M. unakku vērum enna (vērenna) vēnūm?
   What else do you want?

C. enakku konjamdhān sāthamum thaṃiyum vēnūm.
   I want only a little rice and water

M. ivḷavu pōdhumā, innum vēnūmā?
   Is this enough or do you want (some) more.

C. enakku idhu pōdhum.
   This is enough for me.

----------------------------------
Adi’s Book.
Expansion Drill, For Lesson 13.

idhu yārukku vēṇum?
adhu engalukku vēṇum
idhuvum adhuvum namakku vēṇum

-----------------------------

indha pusthaham unakku vēṇumā?
indha nākkāli avalukku vēṇum.
indha pū unga peṇṇukku vēṇāmā?
andha mēse paiyanukku vēṇāmā?
indha thaṇṇi avangalukku vēṇāmā?

-----------------------------

ungalukku indha pādam theriyumā?
yennakku indha pādam nallā theriyum.
ungalukku ivar theriyumā?
enakkku ivar sariyā theriyādhu.
ungalukku andha aiyā nallā theriyumā?
enakkku anthaiyā romba nalla theriyum.
ungalukku pādanga ellām theriyumā?
enakkku pādanga ellām konjam theriyum.

-----------------------------

aiyā, dhayavuseidhu thamirī pēsunga.
ammā, dhayavuseidhu inge pādunga.
dhayavuseidhu nākkāli konduvāngā.
ippo dhayavuseidhu sāппādu konduvāngā.
dhayavuseidhu ellāreyum sāппida kūppidu.
dhayavuseidhu avare idhu kēlunga.
thambi, ‘dhayavuseidhu’ sollu.
thambi, ‘nandri’ kuda sollu.
dhayavuseidhuvum nandriyum sollu.

-----------------------------

aṭtākkal pūṭṭhukku enne aliyādhu.
engalukku idhu innnum theriyumā?
engalukku enne theriyādhu?
avarukku pēsa theriyādhu?
avarukku doctor theriyādhu?
māṇavarukku vādhyāre theriyādhu?
avangalukku nām ellārum theriyādhu.

-----------------------------

ellārrukkuva nākakkam sollunga.
ellārrukku unga pādam kāttunga.
ellāreyum inge vara sollunga.
ellāreyum inge kūppidunga.

-----------------------------

idhunga ellāththukku evlavu?

pettinga ellāththukkum pūṭtinga.
sāmān ellāththeyum kārku kondupō.

paṟangā ellāththeyum mēse mēle vainga.
paiyangalukku pustahanga kodunga.
Defective Verbs. (follow dative)

puriyuthu is clear, understood.
viḷangudu is clear, understood.

Adverbs. (follow dative). (Adverbs are more fully covered in Lesson 17).
munnāle before, in front of, ago.
pinnāle after, behind.

Vocabulary

sangadhi matter, news
kashtam difficulty, problem
vaṟa (adj) plantain
kūda also, even.
vāngu (w.in) buy
kodu (s.thth) give
kaththukkoḷ (w.nd) learn
kaththukkodu (s.thth) teach
kashtappadu (w.tt) worry, suffer.

Short Sentences.

1. rāman, enna samachchāram, nalla samachchāramā?
   Raman, what news, is it good news.

2. illenga. ille aiyā, nallā samachchāram ille.
   No, no sir, not good news.

3. rāmanukku indha kāidham kodunga.
   Give sir this letter to Raman.

4. indha kadidhathe sīkram kondupōnga.
   Take this letter quickly.

5. yar unga thamiṟ vādhyār? ivarā ungalūdeya vādhyār?
   Who is your Tamil teacher? Is he your teacher

6. aiyā, thayavuseithu enakku thamiṟ sollikodunga.
   Sir, please teach me Tamil.

7. ungalukku en thamiṟ nallā vilanguthā?
   Is my Tamil very clear to you?
8. ennakku jāsthi viḷangale, konjamdhān viḷangathu.
   Not very clear to me, (I) only understand a little.

9. avarukku thamiṟ nallā puriyadhu, ungaḻukku puriyaleyā?
   He understands Tamil well, do you not understand?

10. indha pūttukku sāvi irukkuthā? idhukku sāvi enge?
    Is there a key for this lock? Where is the key for this.

11. en vīṭtukku pinnāle periya vāṟamaram irukkuthu.
    There is a big plantain tree behind my house.

12. enakku pinnāle varādhinga, ennakku munnāle pōnga.
    Don’t come behind me, go in front of me.

13. mējekku munnāle nākkāli irukkuthu. The chair is in front of the table.

14. āspathrikku pinnāle oru thōttam irukkuthu. There is a garden behind the hospital.


16. avarukku petti vēnum. avarukkāha oru petti vāṅunga.
    He wants a box. Buy a box for him.

17. idhu ennakkāha ille, avarukkāha. This is not for me, (it’s) for him.

18. idhu yārukkāha, unga thambikkā? For whom is this, your little brother?

19. unga pettiye pathu rūbākku vikkādhiṅga. Do not sell your box for ten rupees.

20. ungaḻukku* pustaham irukkuthā?
    Do you have a book.*(Dative ending = has, have).

21. yārukku pustaham ille? ellārukkum irukkuthā?
    Who has no book? (does) everybody have one?

22. ungaḻukku are enge irukkudhu? Where is the room for you?

23. ungaḻukku enna kashtam?(unga kashtam enna?) What is your difficulty?

24. kashtappadādhiṅga. idhu periya kashtam ille.
    Do not worry, this is not a big problem.


------------------------
Adi’s Book.  
Practical Conversation.  
Between friends, A and B.  

A. enna sanghadi ‘pā?  
B. yellām nallā sanghadhidhān.  
A. ennakku konjam kashtam. nān sühamille. I have some trouble. I am not well.  
B. apdiyā? enna kashtam?  
A. ennakku romba kaṇ kashtam.  
B. sari, sīkram kaṇ doctore pārunga.  
A. puriyudhu, doctor pēr enna?  
B. avar pēr doctor rāman.  

Is that so? What trouble?  
I have a lot of eye trouble.  
Alright, see an eye doctor quickly.  
I Understand, what is the doctor’s name?

His name is Doctor Raman.

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 14.

ennakku paṟamum pālumkūda vēṇum.  
innum uppu konduvarādhinga.  
munnāle rotti konduvāṅga.  
nīnga avarukku munnāle ukkārunga.  
en vīttukku munnāleyum pinnāleyum maranga ille.  
avar vīttukku pinnāle periya thōttam irukkudhu.  

enganukku munnāle nikkādhainga.

------------------------------------------

kadhāvē nallā pūttunga.  
unga pettiṅku indha pūttu pōdunga.  
idhukkāha kashtam vēṇām.  

andha pūttukku indha sāvi sariyā irukkudhā?
pūttukkāha kadekku pōhādhainga.  
ellārukkum nalladhu seinga.

------------------------------------------

idhu inge yārūkkāha irukkudhu?  
adhu ellārukkum, illeyā?  
idhukku yenna vile?

idhu yennakku, adhu unnakku.  
adhe ungaluikkāadhān, sāppidunga.  
idhukku yevḷavu vēṇum?

------------------------------------------
LESSON 15.

CARDINAL NUMBERS 10 — 1000, AND TIME.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Card Number</th>
<th>English equivalent</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>padhinoṇṇu</td>
<td>padhināru</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>padhinēru</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padhimūnu</td>
<td>padhinettu</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padhinālu</td>
<td>paththombadhu</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padhinanju</td>
<td>irubadhu</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paththu</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irubadhu</td>
<td>irunūru</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muppadhu</td>
<td>munnūru</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nāppadhu</td>
<td>nānūru</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambadhu</td>
<td>ainūru</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ārubadhu</td>
<td>ārunūru</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēṛubadhu</td>
<td>ēṛunūru</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eṇbadhu</td>
<td>eṇṇūru</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoṅṅūru</td>
<td>thollāyiram</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nūru</td>
<td>āyiram</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Adjective form of ‘paththu’ is ‘baththu’, so we have:-

21    irubaththu oṇṇu
22    irubaththu reṇdu
78    yerubaththu ettu etc.

The Adjective form of ‘nūru’, (100), is ‘nūththu’, so we have:-

101   nūththu oṇṇu
102   nūththu reṇdu
506   ainnūththu āru etc.

The Adjective form of ‘āyiram’, (1000), is ‘āyiraththu’, so we have:-

925   thollāyiraththu irubaththanju
1567  āyiraththu ainūththu ārubaththu (y)ēṛu
5439  anjāyiraththu nānūththu muppathth(‘u) ombathu

------------------------
Adi’s Book.

Vocabulary

kālame*, kālaile*, kālambare, kāthāle  morning,
sāingālam*, sāindharam  evening, after 4pm.
pahal  day time  rāthri*, rāvu  night
nadu  mid, middle
naduppahal  noon, midday  madhyānam  afternoon
maṇikku  at…o’clock  maṇi  bell, gong, hour, o’clock
sandhōsham  happiness
kuṟandhe  child  māṇavar  student (incl schoolboys)

(m)  (f)
thōttakkāran  thōttakāri  gardener
vēlekkāran  vēlekāri  worker, house servant
pālkāran  pālkāri  milk seller

--------------------

Short Sentences.

1. ippo maṇi enna?  What is the time now.
2. ippo enna maṇi?  What is the time now.
3. ippo maṇi evḷavu?  What is the time now.
4. ippo maṇi eththane?  What is the time now.
5. ippo ettu maṇi.  Now it is 8 o’clock
6. nīṅga inge ettu maṇikku vāṅga.  You come here at 8 o’clock.
7. panneṇdu maṇikku sāppida pōṅga.  Go to eat at 12 o’clock.
8. adhukku munnāle pōhādinga.  Don’t go before that.
9. unga thōttakkārane inge küppidunga.  Call your gardener here.
10. apram thōttaththukka ponga. Ippo vēṇām.  Go to the garden afterwards. No need now.
11. avangāḷkku vēlekāran illeyā?  Do they not have a servant?
12. avangāḷkku ippo vēlekāran ille.  They don’t have a servant now.
13. andha vēlekāranukku ippo vēle ille.  That servant has no work now.
15. innaki sāingālam anju maṇikku vāṅga. Come at 5 o’clock this evening.
16. avar vīttukku vēle seiya pōṅga. Go to his house to work.
17. rāthri ettu maṇikku enne pārka vāṅga. Come to see me at 8 o’clock tonight.
18. ravum pahalum vēle seiyādhinga. Do not work day and night.
19. pahal konjam rāthri konjam vēle seinga. Do some work by day, and some by night.
20. idhu rāthrikku vēṇum. ithu rāthri sāppādu.
   This is wanted for the night. This is night food.
21. iṇṭakki pahal sāppādu romba nalla sāppādu.
   Today’s meal is a very good meal.

---------------------

Practical Conversation.

  V: Visitor  S: Village Schoolmaster.

V. vaṇakkam aiyā, nīngadhān inge vādhyaṟā?
   Greetings sir, are you the teacher here?

S. āmā aiyā, nāndhan inge vādhyaṟ. Yes sir, I am the teacher here.

V. inge eththane kuṟandhenga padikrānga?
   How many children are studying here?

S. inge ambathu kuṟandhenga padikrānga.
   Fifty children are studying here.

V. ellārum nallā padikrangalā
   Do they all study well?

S. āmāṅa, ellārum nallā padikrāṅga.
   Yes sir, they are all studying well.

V. nalladhu. idhe kēkka enakku romba sandhōsham.
   That’s good. I am very happy to hear this.

---------------------
Adi’s Book.
Expansion Drill, For Lesson 15.

oru rūbākku nūru paise.

ippo maṇi yenna? nālū, illeyā? saingālam anju maṇikka mun enne pārunga
ille, sāingālam varādhinga. madhyānam sariyā mūnu maṇikku vāṅga.
rāthrikku enna sāppādu vēṇum? iṇṇakki kālame sāppādu nalla sāppādu.
ippo rāthri ille, pahal. thūṅgādhe. nālū maṇikku vēle sei, apram vīttukku pō.

------------------------

pathum pathum irubadhū.
nāppadhūm irubadhūm ārubadhū.
ambadhūm muppadhūm enbadhū.
eṛubadhūm ārubadhūm nūthu muppadhū.
inge irubathu-anju pēr sāppidunga. andha arekku padhinettu pēr pōṅga.
nīṅga pathu pērum inge ukkārunga.

------------------------

āspathrikku nāppathu-mūnu nākkāli kondupōṅga.
kīre muppadhūm-ombadhū pusthaham konduvāṅga.
mēle padhinēru pusthaham konduvāṅga. inge ettu nākkāli vaṅga.
adhungalūkku munnāle ettu mēsengā vaṅga.
iṇṇakki eththane pērkkku sāppādu vēṇum?
iṇṇakki irubathu pērkkku pōdhum. nāḷakki nāppadhūm-onnu pērkkku venum.

------------------------

oru ‘tumbler’ pāl sīkram konduvāṅga. biskōththu evḷavu irukkudhū?
padhinālu biskōththudhān irukkudhā.
namakku yellām paṇṇendu vaṟaṇarpaṁ pōdhum.
avangalūkku paththombadhū kappu kāppi anuppunga.

---------------------------------
**LESSON 16.**

**VERBS, PRESENT TENSE, POSITIVE.**

Firstly, Memorise the following pronouns with the related verb endings,

For ‘weak’ verbs the singular is formed using a medial ‘r’ plus the verb ending, as developed here with the verb ‘pō’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nān</td>
<td>pōrēn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nām</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nānga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nī</td>
<td>pōrē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nīnga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan</td>
<td>pōrān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avang</td>
<td>pōrā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avang</td>
<td>pōrā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avar</td>
<td>pōrār</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhu</td>
<td>pōdhu*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adhunga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*the medial ‘r’ is dropped for neuter singular and plural.

For ‘strong’ verbs the singular is formed using a medial ‘kr’ plus the verb ending, as developed here with the verb ‘padi’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nān</td>
<td>padikrēn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nām</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nānga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nī</td>
<td>padikre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nīnga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan</td>
<td>padikrān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avang</td>
<td>padikrā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avang</td>
<td>padikrā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avar</td>
<td>padikrāt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhu</td>
<td>padikkdhu*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adhunga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*again, the medial ‘r’ is dropped for neuter singular and plural.

For the verb ‘vā’, the ‘ā’ shortens to ‘a’ in conjugation, thus forming ‘nān varēn’, and similarly for konduvā, becoming ‘nān konduvarēn’.

----------------------------------------
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>வாது (vāthu)</th>
<th>திலக்கம் (thūkkam)</th>
<th>இது (idu)</th>
<th>திலங்கு (thūngu) (w.in)</th>
<th>குஜி (s.n) (kuḷi)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>duck</td>
<td>sleep(n)</td>
<td>bathe (intr)</td>
<td>sleep(v), lie down</td>
<td>bathe (w.in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>குரண்டிரு (kuṟandhe)</td>
<td>பை (pāi)</td>
<td>முட்டை (mütte)</td>
<td>பூடு (w.tt) (pōdu)</td>
<td>தீர்தியன் (pōdunga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>bag</td>
<td>bundle</td>
<td>throw, drop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letter, paper.</td>
<td>mat</td>
<td>egg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idam</td>
<td>gate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>காடிகம், காடுதாசி (kāidham, kadudhāsi)</td>
<td>கொரி (kōri)</td>
<td>முட்டை (mütte)</td>
<td>வாயால் (vāsal)</td>
<td>கல்லை (kκα) (kuḷippatu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place, space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>mutte</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>காட்டாடம் (kattadam)</td>
<td>பே (pāi)</td>
<td>முட்டை (mütte)</td>
<td>ஆர்பே முட்டையா (vāthu mutteyā)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building</td>
<td>mat</td>
<td>egg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only last night he had no sleep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Short Sentences.

1. vangamma , vānga, enge pōringa? Hello, madam, where are you going?
2. nan en vīttukku pōṛēn. sari, pōivānga. I am going to my house. OK, goodbye.
3. avar enna konduvarār? muttenga konduvarārā?

   What is he bringing? Is he bringing eggs?
4. ungalukku yenna mutte vēṇum, kōri mutteyā,vāthu mutteyā?

   What eggs do you want, chicken eggs or duck eggs?
5. idhu nalla pāi. Indha pāye ange pōdunga.

   This is a good mat. **Spread** this mat there. (idiom).
6. enakku sīkram sāppādu pōdunga.

   **Serve** me food, quick! (idiom).
7. pāi mēle enna irukkuthu, oru paiyā? paikkulle paṟam irukkuthā?

   What is on the mat, a.bag?. Are there fruits inside the bag.
8. panthe thōttaththukku kondupōnga, ange vilayādu.

   Take the ball to the garden, play there.
9. avan ippo nalla thūngrān. rāthridhān avanukku thūkkam ille.

   He is sleeping well now. Only last night he had no sleep.
10. velekāran en kadidham kondupōran. The servant is taking my letter.

11. indha sedikku jāsthi ile, pūdhān jāsthi irukkuthu. Why are you throwing paper here? Don’t throw paper here.

12. dhayavuseidhu enakku oru kadidham pōdunga. Please drop me a line. (idiom)

13. indha sedikku jāsthi ile, pūdhān jāsthi irukkuthu. This plant has not many leaves, it has many flowers.

14. andha sedikku romba thani vēnum. That plant needs a lot of water.

15. adhu nalla idham ille. andha idaththukku pōhādthinga. That is not a good place. do not go to that place.

16. pūnenga ange enna seidhunga? What are the cats doing here?

17. nan ippo unga vittukku varēn. ninga en vittukku yeppo varinga? I am coming to your house now. When are you coming to my house?

18. periya nāi munnāle őduthu. chinna nāi adhukku pinnāle őduthu. A big dog is running ahead. A small dog is running behind it.

19. idhu periya kattadam. idhukku periya vāsal irukkuthu. This is a big building. It has a big entrance.

20. yārukku kāidham yeṟudhringa, ungammāvukkā? To whom are you writing a letter, to your mother?

21. (i) kadidham yār kondupōrānga?* (ii) kadidham yār kondupōradhu?* Who is taking the letter?

*Note: when the number and gender of the subject are not known, either the 3rd person plural or the neuter singular is used.

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Adi’s Book.

Practical Conversation.

C: Customer  F: Fruit Seller.

C. idhu unga paṟa-kadēyā? enna paṟanga irukkuthu?

Is this your fruit shop? What fruits do you have.

F. āmāṅga, yen kadedhān. vāṟapaṟam irukkuthu. evḷavu vēṇum?

Yes madam, it is my shop. I have plantains. How much do you want?

C. enakku oru dazan vāṟapaṟam vēṇum. dazan enna vile?

I want one dozen plantains. How much is a dozen?

F. oru dazan irubathu rūbāmmā. Twenty Rupees a dozen madam.

C. adhu romba vileppā. dazan pathinanjukku koduppā.

That’s a high price. Give a dozen for fifteen’pā.

F. saringammā, oru dazan pōthumā? Alright madam, is a dozen enough?

C. pōthum. ippo yennakku jāsthī vēṇām. Enough. I don’t want more now.

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 16.

nān enna seirēn? nān inge irukrēnā?

nām enna seirōm? nānga inge irukrōmā?

nī yenna seire? nī inge irukrēyā?

nīnga yenna seiringa? nīnga inge irukringaḷā?

avan enna seirān? avan inge irukrānā

ava yenna seirā? ava inge irukrāḷā

avanga yenna seirāṅga? avanga inge irukrāṅgaḷā

----------------------

avarukku nallā thūkkam. kuṟandhenga vēhamā enge pōṟāṇa?

avar nalla thūṅgrār. kuṟandhenga thōttaththukku pōṟāṇa.

avare kuppida ippo pōhādinga. kuṟandhenga ange enna seiya pōṟāṇa?

avar mēle thūṅgrār. avanga ange pandhe viḷayāda pōṟāŋgalā?

avar pai mēle thūṅgrār. avanga ippo thōttaththukku veḷiye ōdṛāṇa.

avarukku pinnāle pūne thūṅgathu. avanga yēn ange veḷiye ōda vēṇum?

---------------------------
Adjectives.
Words like nallā: good, ketta: bad, are adjectives by nature.
Adjectives can also be formed from abstract nouns,
by suffixing ‘āna’ or ‘uḷa’ as follows:-
suham health suhamāna healthy.
suhamuḷa healthy.
sandhōsham happiness, joy sandhōshamāna happy, joyful.
sandhōshamuḷa happy, joyful.

Adverbs.
Words like mundhi: before, mēle: above, are adverbs by nature.
Adverbs can also be formed from abstract nouns, by suffixing ‘ā’ as follows:-
suham health suhamā healthy.
sandhōsham happiness, joy sandhōshamā happy, joyful.

Vocabulary

dhēsam country naharam city
māhāṇam state, province pattaṇam town
jillā district grāmam village
vēlūr Vellore madhurai Madurai, Madura.
ūr place, large area. konjam konjamā gradually
sandhōsham happiness mōsam badness, evil.
sandhōshamāna happy (adj) mōsamāna bad, evil (adj).
sandhōshamā happy (adv) mōsamā bad, evil (adv)
sulabam ease, easiness varuththam sorrow, sadness.
sulabamāna easy (adj) varuththamāna sorrowful (adj)
sulabamā easy (adv) varuththamā sorrowful (adv)
pathi (follows acc) about, regarding varaththappadu(w.tt) feel sorry, regret
kashtappadu (w.tt) be troubled, worry varaththappadu(w.tt) feel sorry, worry
Adi’s Book.

Short Sentences.

1. unga thambi enge irukkar, ullēvā veliyevā?
   Where is your brother, inside or outside?

2. dhayavuseidhu avane inge konjam küppidunga.
   Please just call him here.

3. andha kāhidhaththe enge kondupōringa? Where are you taking that paper?

4. idhe yārukku konduvaringa, enakkā? To whom are you bringing this, to me?

5. ippo nīnga thamīr nallā pēsringle? Are you speaking tamil well now?

6. ille, jāsthi ille. konjam pēsrēn, konjamdhān.
   No, not much. I speak a little, only a little.

7. edhu unga dhēsam? adhu periya dhēsamā?
   Which is your country? I as that a big country?

8. unga dhēsam enakku nallā theriyum. Your country is well known to me.

9. enga dhēsaththe pathi ungalukku nalla theriyumā? adhe kēkka ennakku sandhōsham!
   You know about our country well? I am happy to hear it!

10. nān en pādaththe sandhōshamā padikrēn.
    I am studying my lesson happily.

11. thamīr padikka sulabamā irukkudhu, illeyā?
    It’s easy to study Tamil, is it not?

12. ille, ille, thamīr padikka romba kashtamā irukkudhu.
    No, no, it is very difficult to study Tamil.

13. idhe solla enakku varuthamā irukkudhu. I am sorry to say this.

14. idhe kēkka enakku sandhōsham ille. I am not happy to hear this.

15. varuththappadādhinga, konjam konjamā padinga. adhu sulabamille kashtamumille.
    Don’t worry, study little by little. It is neither hard nor easy

16. chennai periya naharam, vēlūr chinna pattanum irukkudhu. nān ūrukku pōrēn
    Chennai is a big city, Vellore is a small town. I am going (to my family) home.

17. thamīr nādu māhānathle anēha grāmanga irukkuthu. indhiyā enga dhēsam.
    In Tamil Nadu State there are many villages. India is our country.

------------------------
Adi’s Book.
Practical Conversation.

E: Employer  C: Cook.

E. antony, sāppādu thayārā?
Antony, is the food ready?

C. āmā aiyā, thayāra irukkuthu.
Yes sir, it is ready.

E. yenakku romba vēle irukkuthu, sappadu sīkramā konduvanga.
I have a lot of work, bring the food quickly.

C. saringa, idhō, konduvarēn.
Alright sir, here it is look, I am bringing it.

E. rotti, veṇṇe, mutte, kāpi pōthum.
Bread, butter, egg, coffee are enough.

C. ippo ungalūkku sātham vēṇāmā?
Don’t you want rice now?

E. ippo vēṇām, adhe rathrikku sāpīdrēn.
I don’t want it now. I will eat that tonight.
(Lit: I am eating that for the night).

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 15.

indha paiyan sandhōshamā irukkirān.
enakku idhe pathi sandhōsham.

andhaiyā varuththamā irukrār.
enakku idhe pathi varuththam ille.

nām ellām suhamā irukrōm.
avar vēle romba mōsam.

vārā ile pārkkā nallā irukkuthu.
indha pādam padikka kashtam.

periya paiyan mōsamā irukrān.
avanga ippo suhamdhān.

pādanga ellām sulabamā irukkuthunga.
thamiṟ pēsa romba sulabam, illeyā?

silā pādangadhān kashtamā irukkuthu.
ange jasthi sadhdham, sadhdhamā pēsadhe

-----------------------------

enga grāmam ungalūkku theriyumā?
enga grāmaththe pathi theriyumā?

ippo nān en grāmaththe pathi solrēn.
unga üre pathi apram sollunga.

grāmaththukkuḷe oru kiṇaru irukkudhu.
adhu romba periya pariya kiṇaru.

kinaththu thaṇṇi kudikka nallathu.
ellārum indha thaṇṇiye kondupōranga.

ange pala chinna vīdunga irukkudhu.
silā periya vīdu kuda irukkudhu.

en grāmaththukku pēr ‘kuppam’.
en grāmaththu pēr ungalūkku theriyāthā?

-----------------------------

en vittukku eththane maṇikku varinga?
unga vittukku sariyā nālu maṇikku varēn.

dhayavuseithu vara maranthu pōhādhinga.
sari, nān inṇakkī nālu maṇikku varēn.

-----------------------------------------------

60
There are no prepositions in Tamil, but base endings and Post-Positions are used instead. These postpositions follow nouns and pronouns and the preceding nouns and pronouns have various case endings, as given below. Some postpositions are used as adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postposition</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Preceding Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>varekkum</td>
<td>upto, as far as</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varelum</td>
<td>upto, as far as</td>
<td>) Nominative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mattrum</td>
<td>upto, as far as</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suththi</td>
<td>around</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paththi</td>
<td>about, concerning</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thavira</td>
<td>except, besides</td>
<td>) Accusative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōla</td>
<td>like, such as</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kondu</td>
<td>by means of</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munnāle</td>
<td>before, in front of</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mundhi</td>
<td>before, in front of</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinnāle</td>
<td>after, behind</td>
<td>) Dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pindhi</td>
<td>after, behind</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apram</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kīre</td>
<td>down, under, beneath, below</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēle</td>
<td>up, over, above, on</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kita</td>
<td>near</td>
<td>) (Declensional Base)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variyā</td>
<td>by way of, via, (through)</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulamā</td>
<td>through, (between)</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vārththe</th>
<th>word</th>
<th>vākyam</th>
<th>sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arththam</td>
<td>meaning</td>
<td>kari</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idadhu</td>
<td>left (side)</td>
<td>valadhu</td>
<td>right (side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nēra</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>pakkam</td>
<td>side, direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vai</td>
<td>way</td>
<td>suththi</td>
<td>around</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sowkyam  good health  sowkyamā  healthy(adv)
suham  good health  suhamāna  healthy(adj)
sudhdham  cleanliness  sudhdhamā  clean
sudhdham sei  clean (w.dh)  ippo ellām, ippollām  nowadays
kāththu  wind, breeze, air,  veyyil  sun, heat (weather)
maře  rain (noun)  maře pei  rain (verb)

**Short Sentences.**

1. iññakki epdi irukringa?  suhamā irukringalā?
   How are you today?  are you well?

2. āmā, nān sowkyamā irukrēn.  nīṅgalum sowkyamā?
   Yes, I am well.  are you also well?

3. idhe paththi ungaḷakku theriyumā?  ennakku solunga.
   Do you know about this?  Tell me.

4. enakku adhe paththi jasthi theriyādhu.
   I do not know much about that.

5. enakku ellām theriyum.  nān apram solrēn.
   I know everything. I will tell (you) afterwards.

6. endha pakkam pōringa?  andha pakkamā?
   Which way are you going?  That way?

7. ēn andha pakkam pōringa?  adhu nalla vaḷi ille.
   Why are you going that way?  That is not a good way.

8. idadhu pakkam pōnga.  valadhū pakkam pōhādinga.
   Go to the left.  Do not go to the right.

9. idhe thavira, innum theriyumā?
   Do you know more besides this.

10. enne thavira ellārum vilayādhṛānga.
   All except me are playing.

11. eppo kuljikka pōringa, ippovā, apramā?
   When are you going to bathe, now or later?

12. maraththe suththi jasthi sediyum kodiyum irukkudhu.
   There are many plants and vines around the tree.

13. thōttakkāran thōttaththukku nēra pōrān.
   The gardener is going straight to the garden.
   Why are you getting up? Why are you getting up? Sleep well.
15. unga padangale marakkādhiṅga.  Don’t forget your lessons.
16. nīṅga ippo nallā nadakkringa.  You are walking well now.
17. yāre kupidringa, enneyā averyā?  Who are you calling, him or me?
18. nāyum pūneyum vēhamā enge ődudhunga?
   Where are the dog and cat running?
19. nām adhe ippo pārka pōrām.  We are going to see that now.
20. avan ippollām medhuva vēle seirān.  He works slowly nowadays.
21. ennakkū idhe pōla oru nāi vēnum.  I want a dog like this one.
22. adhu kayithe kondu kattunga.  Tie that with string.

   Practical Conversation.

   C: Customer     M: Meat Man.

   C. inge vā’ppā. enna kari irukkuthu?  Come here ‘pa. What meat do you have?
   M. āttu-kari irukkuthu.  I have mutton.
   C. māttu-kari illeyā?  No beef?
   M. illenga, māttu-kari nāḷakki koṇduvarēn.  No, I am bringing (will bring) beef tomorrow.

   Alright madam, I am bringing (will bring it) tomorrow morning at 7 o’clock.

   Expansion Drill, For Lesson 18.

   thambi inge vā                     mēse kitta pō. mēse varekkum pōnāgā.
   indha pustahahṭhe mēse mēle vai.   mesekku mēle oru padam irukkuthu.
   mēseye suthhi nākkālinga irukkuthu. mēseyekku munnāle kūda nākkāli irukkuthu.
   mēsekku pinnāle nālu nākkālinga irukkuthu. mēseye paththi apram pēsrēn.
   mēse pakkam pōhādhlinga.  mēseye thavira inge oṇṇum ille.

-----------------------------------------------------------------
LESSON 19.

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS — LOCATIVE CASE.

Locative Case.

‘le’ suffixed to nouns expresses locations, ‘at’ or ‘in’.

äspathri hospital äspathrile at the hospital, in the hospital.

Exceptions.

Nouns ending in ‘m’ ‘du’ ‘ru’,
change to ‘th’ ‘tt’ ‘th’, respectively,
before ‘le’ is added.

Thus we have:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Locative Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maram</td>
<td>marathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vīdu</td>
<td>vīttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiṇaru</td>
<td>kiṇathle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

änā but        kadetheru bazaar.
mail mile      kāl stone, milestone.
dhūram distance kilometer kilometre
kōvil temple, church vali pain
paḷlikūdam school vali edu (s.thth) feel pain.

Short Sentences.

1. vīttle unga appā irukrārā? enna seīrār. Is your father at home? What is he doing?
2. avar ippo inge ille. äspathrile vēle seīrār.

He is not here now. he is working at the hospital.

3. ippolām avar romba vēle seīrar. He is working a lot these days.
4. mēsele en pushahanga irukkudhā? Are my books in the table (drawer)?
5. ille, unga pushahanga mēsele ille, pettile irukkudhu.

No, your books are not in the drawer. They are in the box.

6. enga ūr āthle romba konjam thaṇṇidhān irukkudhu.

There is only very little water in the river of our place.
7. thōttathle thōttakkāran vēle seirān. The gardener is working in the garden.
8. paḷḷikūdathle paiyanga pādanga padikkrānga. The boys are studying lessons in the school.
9. indha pustahathle eththane pādanga irukkudhu? How many lessons are there in this book?
10. antha pustahathle irubathu pādanga irukkudhu. There are 20 lessons in that book.
11. en kaile ippo jasthi paṇam ille. I do not have much money now. (idiom).
12. yendha kadele vāṟapāṟam vikkudhu? At which shop are plantains sold?
13. arele vār vār irukṛāṅga? Who are in the room. (‘who-all’, idiom).
14. idhule enna enna irukkudhu? What is in this. (‘what-all’, idiom).
15. vali enge yedukkudhu? vali yenge? Where does it hurt? Where is the pain.
16. ennakku vayithle jasthi vali edukkudhu. I have much pain in the stomach.
17. mārle romba vali edukkudhā? Isthere much pain in the chest?
18. indha pāḍathle kashtamāṇa vārthenga ille. There are no difficult words in this lesson.
19. andha kiṅathle thaṇṇi irukkudhā? Is there water in that well?
20. rāthrile ēṇ vēle seiringa? Why are you working in the night?
21. ungalukku kāple chakkare vēnumā? Do you want sugar in your coffee?

Practical Conversation.

C: Customer A: Autorickshaw Man.

C. nān kadetherukku pōhavēnum. I want to go to the bazaar.
A. vāṅga, ātōle ukkāruna. Come on sir, sit in the auto.
C. kadetherukku pōha, evḷavu paṇam vēnum? How much money (do you) want, to go to the bazaar?
A. pathu rūbā kodunga, pōthum. Give ten Rupees, (it’s) enough.
C. kadetheru enge? athu romba dhūramā? Where is the bazaar? Is it a long way?
A. theriyum aiyā. adhu oru kēyem, oru mail ille. adhu romba dhūramille, ānā kitavumille. I know, sir. It is one km, Not one mile. It’s not very far, but it’s not near either!

-------------------------
Expansion Drill, For Lesson 19.

idhu yār kadidham?

idhu enna kattadam?

indha kadidththe avarukku kondupōnga

indha kattadaththukku vāsal enge?

kadidham _errno_ oru kāidham konduva.

kadele ḍṇṇakki jasthi sāmān ille.

kadele ippo kadekārar ille.

enga thōttathle oru kiṇaru irukkudhu.

kiṇathle thanṇi romba kīre irukkudhu.

illenga, enga kiṇathle kuda thanṇi ille.

engā ürle appā-ammā, ḍṇṇan-thamblinga, akkā-thangachchinga, ellārum irukrānga.

Adi’s Book.

---

en paiye pāi mēle vainga

pāikku uḷḷe pūne irukkudhu.

pāikku uḷḷe oru paiyan irukrān.

paṟam vānga paiye kondupōnga.

pāi vānga kadekku vanga.

nāḷakki kōville enne pārunga.

ennakku aspathrile madhyānam vēle ille.

pāḷikūdathle paiyanga ille.

unga ūr ēthle thanṇi irukkudhā?

namakkellām indha ūrle thanṇi ille.

engā ūrle appā-ammā, ḍṇṇan-thamblinga, akkā-thangachchinga, ellārum irukrānga.

indha pustahathle sulabamāna pādamum kashtamāna pādamum irukkudhu.

---
‘idam’ or ‘idathhukku’, suffixed to the declensional bases of pronouns, are used to express ‘to’ (in motion).

This form is used for verbs such as ‘go’, ‘come’, ‘bring’, and ‘take’, e.g.:-

ennidam adhe konduvarādinga. Do not bring that to me.
avaridathhukku ippo pōhādinga. Do not go to him now.

This is interchangable with the Dative Case in some places, where the verbs are not in motion, as in:-

ennidam andha pēnave kodunga. Give that pen to me.

-----------------------------

Vocabulary

thapāl post thapāl āpīs post office
thapālkāran postman
epovum always sila samayam sometimes
oruvele perhaps adikkadi often
sādhāranamā usually, normally. vaṟakkamā usually, normally.

-----------------------------

1. unga pusthahathe enkitta konduvānga. unga pusthahathe ennidam konduvānga.

   Bring your book to me. or Bring your book near me.

2. avanidam adhe kondupōhādhinga. Don’t take that to him.

3. enudeya thambikūḍa ennepōla irukrān. My little brother is also like me.

4. nām ellām pēnāvekondu ērudhrōm. All of us write with a pen.

5. avanga intha vaṟiyā enge pōrānga. Where are they going through this way?

6. nīnga indha vaṟiyā kōvillukku pōringa. You are going to the church by this way.

7. kōvil enga vīṭtukku kitta irukkudhu. The temple (church) is near our house.
8. āspathri avarudeya vīttukku romba dhūramā irukkudhu.  
   The hospital is far away from his house.

9. unga grāmam evjavu dhūram? adhe kittavā dhūramā?  
   How far is your village? Near or far?

10. jannal mūlamā yāre pārkringa?  
    Who are you seeing through the window?

11. indha kadidhathe mānikkam mūlamā anuppunga.  
    Send this letter through Manikkam.

12. thapālkaran enna konduvarān?  
    What does the postman bring?

13. thapālkaran namakku thapāl konduvarān.  
    The postman is bringing us the post.

14. nīnga adikkadi thapāl āpīsukku pōringalā?  
    Do you often go to the post office?

15. ille, nān sila samayamdhan pōrēn.  
    No, I go there only sometimes.

16. eppovum nallā vēle seinga. apram nallā sāppidunga.  
    Always work well. Then eat well.

17. nān adikkadi kōvillukku pōrēn, nīnga epdi.  
    I often go to church, how about you?

18. nīnga eppovum thamir pēsunga. english pēsādhinga.  
    Always speak Tamil. Do not speak English.

19. sila samayam konjam english pēsunga. Sometimes speak a little English.

20. ennakku idhepōla oru pushthaham vēṇum.  
    I want a book like this.

21. avaridathhukku ippo pōhādhinga. nālakki ennidal vānga.  
    Don’t go to him now. Come to me tomorrow.

22. ennidal andha nalla pushthaham ille.  
    I don’t have that good book with me.

23. nān suhamille, doctoridam pōrēn.  
    I am not well, I am going to the doctor.

24. ennidal andha pēnāve kodunga.  
    Give that pen to me.

25. ippo māre peidhu. kude kondupōnga.  
    It is raining now. Take an umbrella.

-----------------------------------------------
Adi’s Book.
Practical Conversation.

D: Driver, V: Villager.

D. aiyā, inge vānga. chennaikku endha pakkam pōhavēnum?

Sir, come here. Which way should I go to Chennai?

V. munnāle nera pōnga, apram idathu pakkam thirumbunga.

Go straight first, then turn left.

D. chennai evalavu dhūram?

How far is Chennai?

V. chennai nuthu-pathu kilometar dhūram. Chennai is 110 kilometers distance.

D. endha ūr varīyā chennaikku pōrōm?

Through which town do we go to Chennai?

V. kānjipūram varīyā pōrōm.

We go via Kanjipuram.

D. varīle innum enna ūrunga varudhu?

What other places are on the way?

V. ārkādum sriperumpudurum varīle varudhu.

Arcot and Sriperumbudur are on the way.

---------------------------

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 20.

indha pēnāve pōla oru nalla pēnā vāngu. unga nāi en nāye pōla irukudhu.

ungaḻukku idhe pōla vēnumā? ennakkōippo adhepōla pōdhum.

avarukku muham yār pōla irukudhu? enudeya kuṟandhenga enne pōla irukudhu.

indha āththu varīyā cārle pōhādhinga. unga thōttaththukku varīyā vēttukku pōrēn.

enga vēttu varīyā kōvillukku pōnga.

nēngal thapāl āpīs varīyā pōrinalā? nān eppovum thapāl āpīs varīyā pōrēn.

āmā, sila samayam andha pakkam pōrēn. adikkadi andha varīyā āspathrikkku pōrēn.

ungaḻudeya ūr evālavu dhūram? un ūr dhūramā kittavā?

en ūr kitta ille, adhu romba dhūram. unga ūr edhu, adhu vēlūrā ārnīyā?

iṅṇakki ennakkō thapāl illeyā? iṅṇakki ungaḻukku oṉṇum ille.

thapāl enge kondupōrāṅga?

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VERBS, FUTURE POSITIVE, AND
ORDINAL NUMBERS.

Verbs, Future Positive.

For Weak Verbs.

Root plus ‘v’ plus verbal endings, except neuter singular and plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nān pōvēn</td>
<td>I will go</td>
<td>nānga pōvōm</td>
<td>we will go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nī pōve</td>
<td>you will go</td>
<td>nīnga pōvinga</td>
<td>you will go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan pōvān</td>
<td>he will go</td>
<td>avanga pōvānga</td>
<td>they will go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ava pōvā</td>
<td>she will go</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avar pōvār</td>
<td>he/she will go</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But for neuter, Root plus ‘vum’ plus verbal endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>athu pōvum</td>
<td>it will go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhunga pōvum</td>
<td>they will go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Strong Verbs.

Root plus ‘pp’ plus verbal endings, except neuter singular and plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nān adippēn</td>
<td>I will strike</td>
<td>nānga adippōm</td>
<td>we will strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nī adippe</td>
<td>you will strike</td>
<td>nīnga adippinga</td>
<td>you will strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan adippān</td>
<td>he will strike</td>
<td>avanga adippānga</td>
<td>they will strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ava adippā</td>
<td>she will strike</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avar adippār</td>
<td>he/she will strike</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But for neuter, Root plus ‘kkum’ plus verbal endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>athu adikkum</td>
<td>it will strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhunga adikkum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ordinal Numbers.

these are formed by suffixing ‘ām’ or ‘āvadhu’ to the Cardinal Numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oṃṇu</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>oṃṇām, oṃṇāvadhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reṇdu</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>reṇdām, reṇdāvadhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paththu</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td>paththām paththāvathu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pannẹṇdu</td>
<td>twelve</td>
<td>pannẹṇdām, pannẹṇdāvadhu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--------------------------
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kirame</th>
<th>day of the week</th>
<th>nāl, dhinam</th>
<th>dayof the month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nāiththukirame</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>nāldhōrum</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thingakirame</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>dhinandhōrum</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevvākirame</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>vāram</td>
<td>week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>budhankirame</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>vāramdhōrum</td>
<td>weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vyārakirame</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>māsam</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vellikirame</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>māsamdhōrum</td>
<td>monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanikirame</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>varusham</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thēdi</td>
<td>date</td>
<td>varushamdhōrum</td>
<td>yearly, annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mudhal, onnām</td>
<td>first</td>
<td>kadasi</td>
<td>last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nēththu</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>mundhānāl</td>
<td>the day before yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nāḷakki</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>nāḷannakki</td>
<td>the day after tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōna</td>
<td>last, previous (time)</td>
<td>aduththa</td>
<td>next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snēhidhar</td>
<td>friend</td>
<td>theru</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badhil</td>
<td>reply, answer(n)</td>
<td>badhil sol</td>
<td>reply, answer(w.n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāththiru</td>
<td>wait</td>
<td>thirumbu</td>
<td>return(w.in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sentences

1. iṇṇakki enna kirame, idhu sanikirameyā?

   What day is it today, is it Saturday?

2. āmā, nethu velḷikirame, mundhānāḷ vyārakirame, nāḷakki ennā?

   Yes, yesterday was Friday, the day before yesterday Thursday, what’s tomorrow.

3. nāḷakki thingakirame. illenga nāḷakki nāiththukirame, illeyā?

   Tomorrow(‘s) Monday. No, no, tomorrow (‘s) Sunday, isn’t it?

4. athu saridhān. oru vārathle eththane nālanga irukkudhu, theriyumā?

   That’s right. how many days are in one week, do you know?

5. oru vārathle ēru nāl, oru varushaththukku mūnūththukku mēle irukkum.

   Seven days in one week, in one year there will be more than three hundred.
6. adhu sari, mūnūthu-ārupathu anju nāl oru varashathle irukkuthu.

That’s right, there are 365 days in one year.

7. nīnga vārathle eththane nāl vele seiringa? How many days are you working in a week?

8. iṇṇaki thēdi enna, idhu pathṭām thēdi illeyā?

What is today’s date, it’s the 10th, isn’t it?

9. thēdi ennakḳu theriyadhu, nīnga nāldhōrum ‘enna thēdi’ kēkringa.

I don’t know the date, you ask ‘what’s the date’ every day.

10. innakki en ammāvum appāvum ōsūrilirundhu varanga.

Today my mother and father are coming from Hosur.

11. irubathām thēdi yār varanga? Who is coming on the 20th?

12. annakki pannēndu pēr varavanga. That day 12 people are coming.

13. nān nāḷakki chennaikku pōvēn. nīngalōm varavingalā?

I will go to Chennai tomorrow. Will you come too?

14. nām nāiththukīrāme kōvilukku pōvom.

We will go to church on Sunday.

15. andha nāi unne kadikkum, adhan kītta pōhāde.

That dog will bite you, don’t go near it.

16. indha pūne en kāle suththi Ṽduthu.

This cat is running round my feet.

17. sila samayam en nāi kūda apdi seiyum. Sometimes my dog does that.

18. enga vēlekāran vele seiya dhinandhōrum varuvān. avan nāldhōram inge irukrān.

Our servant will come daily to work. He is here every day.

19. nānga avanukku māsamdhōrum paṇam koduppōm.

We give him money every month.

20. nān pōna vāram vēlūrle ille. I was not in Vellore last week.


22. aduththa varusham, māṛch māsam, mūnām thēdi thirumbunga.

Return next year on the third of March.

23. seri, apdidhān seivēn. pōituvarēn Alright, I’ll do that. Goodbye.

-------------------------
Practical Conversation.

Sending a message to a friend.

M: Master, S: Servant.

M. unnakku oru kadidham koduppēn. adhu en śnēhīdhar vīttukku kondūpō.

I will give you a letter. Take it to my friend’s house.

S. apdiyē seivēn. avar badhil vēṇumā? I will do so. Do you want his answer?

M. āmā, avar badhil vēṇum. āpīsukku ettu manikku pōvar. adhukku munnāle pō.

Yes, I want his reply. He will go to the office at eight o’clock. You go before that.

S. avar vīdu enge irukkuthu? dhavyavuseidhu unnakku kāttuvingalā?

Where is his house? Will you please show me?

M. adhuththa therule kōvilukku pinnāle irukkuthu.

It is in the next street behind the temple.

S. saringa, ippo unnakku theriyum. Alright sir, now I know.

M. nān unnakkāha kāththiruppēn. sīkram vā. I will wait for you. Come quick!

S. ippovē ōduvēn. romba sīkram thirumbavēn.

I will wait right now. I will return very soon.

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 21.

nān inge sāppiduvēn nān adhe padippēn
nām inge sāppiduvōm nām adhe padippōm
nī inge sāppiduve nī adhe padippē
nīnga inge sāppiduvina nīnga adhe padippinga
avan inge sāppiduvān avan adhe padippān
ava inge sāppiduvā ava adhe padippā
avar inge sāppiduvār avar adhe padippār
avanga inge sāppiduvānga avanga adhe padippānga
adhu inge sāppidum adhu adhe padikkum
adhunga inge sāppidum adhunga adhe padikkum

Note:- Substitute ‘thungu’ and ‘eruthu’ for ‘sāppidu’,
and ‘kudi’ and ‘adi’ for ‘padi’.

--------- - ------ - ----- - --

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 21.
Adi’s Book.
dinandhōrum kālele endhirippēn.
vāramdhōrum avar kōvillukku pōvar.
māsamdhōrum nān chennaikku pōvēn.
varushamdhōrum avanga ennakkku pusthahathe anuppuvāṅga.

indha vāram vīttle iruppēn.
aduththa vāram vēlekku pōvēn.
pōna vāram nān inge ille.
aduththa māsam muthal vāram bangalūrle iruppēn.
indha māsam kadasi vāram inge thirumbuvēn
nāiththukkiṟame vārathle muthal nāl.
sanikīṟame vārathle kadasi nāl
varushathle janavary māsam onnām māsam.
varushathle desembar māsam kadasi māsam.

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
LESSON 22.

VERBS, PRESENT AND PAST NEGATIVES,
AND POTENTIAL FORM.

Present & Past Negatives.
infinite plue ‘le’ irrespective of number, gender and person.

pōhale, or nān pōhale  
I do not go, or I did not go.

kudikkale, nān kudikkale  
I do not drink, or I did not drink.

Potential Form-‘may’. (Permission).
infinite plue ‘lām’ irrespective of number, gender and person.

nānga pōhalām  
you may go.

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adhanāle</th>
<th>therefore</th>
<th>Ēninnā</th>
<th>because</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apdiyē</td>
<td>just like that</td>
<td>Apdiyā?</td>
<td>really? is that so?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avḷavudhān</td>
<td>that is all</td>
<td>Apdidhān</td>
<td>that’s it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattum, dhān</td>
<td>only.</td>
<td>Angedhān</td>
<td>only there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māthrūm</td>
<td>only.</td>
<td>Sudu</td>
<td>hot (to touch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purukkam</td>
<td>sultry, humid</td>
<td>Kujirchchi</td>
<td>cool, coolness, cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nādu(s.tt)</td>
<td>plant.</td>
<td>Ishtam, piriyam</td>
<td>liking (follows Dative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pidi(s.thth)</td>
<td>catch, but idiomatically also used for these other meanings:-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pidikkum</td>
<td>is liked</td>
<td>Pidikkādhu</td>
<td>is not liked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

these follow the dative case, such as in

idhe ennakku pidikkum  
I like this.

adhe ennakku pidikkādhu  
I don’t like that.

Short Sentences.

1. Īṇṇakki avarukku sūhamille, adhanāle avar inge varale.
   He is not well today, therefore he did not come here.

2. Avar Īṇṇakki inge varale Ēninnā avarukku sowkyamille.
   He has not come here today because he is not well.
Adi’s Book.

3. nīnga māthrum kōvilukku poringalā. Are you alone going to the temple?
4. innum yār ange pōvanga? Who else will go there?
5. nān ippo sāppidale, apram sāppiduvēn. I am not eating now, I will eat afterwards.
6. avanga nāḷakki enga vīttle sāppidalām. They may eat in our house tomorrow.
7. nānga ippo vīttukku pōhalāmā? May we go home now?
8. nān innakki kadekku varale, nīnga māthrum pōhalām. I am not coming to the shop today, you may go by yourself.
9. nān ēn ipdi urukrēn? ēninnā nān rāthri nalla thēṅgale. Why am I like this? Because I did not sleep well last night.
10. indha kadidham en thambi ērudhale. My little brother did not write this letter.
11. nīnga mattum kadidathe padikkalām. Only you may read the letter.
12. apdiyā? appo adhe nān māthrum padippēn. Really? Then I shall read it by myself.
13. apdidhān, apdidhān, adhe marupadiyum sollunga. That’s it, that’s it, say that again.
14. ungaḷukku edhu ishtam, kāppiyā tīyā? Which do you like, coffee or tea?
15. ungaḷukku edhu romba pidikkum, koriyā, āttu kariyā? Which do you like most, chicken or mutton?
16. avarukku sātham piriyādhu, rottidhān piriyam. He does not like rice, he likes only bread.
17. unga ellārukkum inge sāppida ishtamā? Do all of you like to eat here?
18. namellārum apram sāppidalām. All of us may eat afterwards.
19. unga vēle avlavudhān, ippo pōhalām. That’s all of your work, you may go now.
20. nān madhuraikku pōrēn, adhanāle nāḷakki pādam ille. I am going to Madurai, so there is no lesson tomorrow.
21. ānā nāḷanṇaki nān inge iruppēn. But I shall be here the day after tomorrow.
22. Ḣṇaki pāḷikūdam irukkudhu, ānā nāḷakki ille. Today there is school, but not tomorrow.
23. apdiyā? sari, innakki pāḷikūdatthukku pōrēn. Is that so? Okay, I shall go to school today.
Adi's Book.

24. nǐṅga indha thaṇṇiye kudikkalām, idhu nalla thaṇṇi.
   You can drink this water, this is good water.

25. nǐṅga māthrum sīkramā nadakkale. You only are not walking briskly.

26. unga tī epdi ungalūkku ishtam, pal vēṇumā, vēṇāmā. suda pāl vēnumā?
   How do you like your tea, do you want milk or not? Do you want hot milk?

   Practical Conversation.

   P: ponnamma  S: Shanti.

   P. nām vēliye vilayāda pōhalāmā?      May we go out to play.
   S. ille ponnammā, ennakkumēram ille. nān innaki varale.
       No ponnamma, I have no time. I am not coming today.

   P. nēthu māre peiyale, adhanāle vilayāda romba nalla irundadhu.
   Yesterday it did not rain, so it was very good to play.

   S. adhu seridhān, ānā iṇṭakki romba veyyil, illeyā?
       That’s right, but today it is very hot, isn’t it?

   P. āmā, romba veyyildhān. yenna seiyalām?
       Yes, very hot. What can be done?!

   S. idhu veyyil kālam. apdidhān irukkum. This is summer. It will be like that.

   P. sāingālathle konjam kulirchhiyā irukkudhu, ēninnā appo kāthu adikkudhu.
       It’s a bit cool in the evening, because it’s breezy then.

   S. rāthri romba purukkamā irukkudhu, ēninnā kāthu appo konjam kūda ille.
       It is sultry at night, because then there is no breeze at all.

   Expansion Drill, For Lesson 15.

   avar inge sila samayam vēle seiyā varār. ānā avar nēthu varale; ēn enakku theriyādhu.
   avarukku romba thale vali, adhanāle avar vēlekku varale.
   avanga maraththukku kīre irukrānga, ēninnā romba veyyilā irukkudhu.
   nān idhepaththi kēkkale. nǐṅga idhe apram sollalām.
   nān ungalūkku oru nalla sangadhi sollalāmā?
   enudeya appā angedhān irukrār, nǐṅga avare pārkkaleyā?
   nānga eppōvum sādham sāppidrōm. sila samayam chappāththi kūda sāpidrōm.
   engalūkku indha vīdudhān romba pidikkum.
andha vittle irukka ungalkkku pidikkadhā?
indha vēle avḷavudhān. ippo nīnga adhe seiyālām.
apdidhān, apdidhān, marupadiyum apdiyē seinga.
edhu ungalkkku jāsthi piriyum, sāthamā chappāththiyā?
indha pustham ungalkkkāha. nīnga idhe sandhōshamā padikkalām.
iṇṇakki pādam sulabamā irukkalāmā pārppōm.
nīnga pādaththe medhuvā padingalāmā? pākkalām.
nān pāl kudikkale ēninnā ennakku pāl pidikkum ille.
pōna vāram ellām nān kadidham ēruthale.
nāḷakki kadidhanga ellām ēruthuven.
nān en arele padippēn, nīnga indha idathle padikkalām.
θōttakkārar sedingāle naduvār, ānā inge vēṇām, ange nada sollunga.
nām nēththu sangadhiye paththi konjam pēsalāmā?
idhellām romba nalla vākyanga. idhungaḷe thirumba thirumba sollalam.
avar pustham en kaikku aduththa vārum varum.
nān adhe ungalkkku padikka koduppēn.
LESSON 23.

THE VEGETABLE SHOP, AND

REVIEW (REVISION) No.II.

The Vegetable Shop. kāi kade

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kāi</th>
<th>vegetable</th>
<th>kāi-kari</th>
<th>vegetables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thakkālikkāi</td>
<td>tomato(es)</td>
<td>kaththarikkāi</td>
<td>brinjal(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendekkāi</td>
<td>lady’s fingers</td>
<td>pachche pattāṇi</td>
<td>green peas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>göse-pū</td>
<td>cauliflower</td>
<td>göse-mutte, göse-kiṟe</td>
<td>cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellā vidhamāna</td>
<td>all kinds of</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practical Conversation.

C: Customer   V: Vegetable Seller.

C. ungalēdam enna kāi irukkuḍhu? What are the vegetables that you have?

V. ennidam ellām vidhamāna kāi- karinga irukkuḍhu. ungalukku enna kāi vēṇum? I have all kinds of vegetables. What vegetables do you want.

C. ennakku nallā kaththarikkāi oru kīlo vēṇum. I want one kilo of fresh brinjals.


C. inṉaki nān adhelliṃ vāṅgale; unnidam thakkāli pāṟanga irukkuḍhā? I am not buying them today. Do you have tomatoes?

V. illēngā, ennidam romba nalla thakkāli ille. ungalukku pachche pattāṇi vēṇumā? No sir, I don’t have very good tomatoes. Do you want green peas.

C. pachche pattāṇi vile jāstiyyā irukkuḍhu. vendaiṅkāi irukkuḍhā? The price of peas is too much. Do you have ladies fingers?

V. irukkuḍhu. yeḻavu vēṇum? I have. How much do you want?

C. are kīlo vendeiṅkāi kodunga. ippo adhu pōdhum. Give me half a kilo of ladies fingers. That’s enough now.

-----------------------------

Adi’s Book.
Review No II.
5. adhu yār petti theriyumā? andha pettiyē thiranga. adhe apdi mūḍāṭhinga. are ulle kondupōṅga. inge vainga, idhu nallā idam. oru petti vaikka romba nalla idam. nīṅga ippo pettiyē vaikkalām. indha chinnam petti ungalūkku pōdhumā? periya petti vēṇumā?
7. ņinga doctoridam pōringalā? ēn avaridam pōringa? ēninnā nān suhamille. innum yār
doctoridam pōvanga? ņinga munnāle pōnga, nān pinnāle varēn. doctor ippo yenge
irukrār? nān kūda avare pārppēn. nām doctor vītukku pōhalāmā? sila samayam avar
ippo āsparhile iruppār.
8. ippo maře peidhu, adhanāle veḷiye pōhādhīnga. kude kondupōnga, ēninnā romba maře
peidhu. īṇkakī ellām veyyil ille. ippo jasthi maře peiyale, ānā kāṭhthu konjam adikkudhu.
apram maře peiyalām, adhanāle sīkram vītukku ippo ēḍūnga.
9. īṇkakī nulla nāl, ēninnā īṇkakī nān nallā thamīt pēsrēn. pōna thingakirame enna thēdī?
nāḷakki enna, muthal thēdiyā? āmā muthal thēdīdhān. sari, romba sandhōsham, ēninnā
nāḷakki yen kaikk puṇam varum. veḷiikkirame madhyānam marupadiyum vāṅga.
dhayavuseidhu vāramdhōram vāṅga. nāḷaṇṇaki varadhinga.
10. ņinga kulikkakleyā? ippo yenge kulikka pōringa? ungalukku kulikka yenna thaṇṇī
evēnum? suđa thaṇṇī irukkudhā? irukkudhu, ānā romba romba suda irukkudhu. sari, ippo
nān pachche thaṇṇile kulikrēn. idhu ungalukku romba kashtam. unga kashtaththukku
ellām romba nandri. rāman, en nāye apram kuļipattuvēyā. en nāi konjamkūda sudh-
dhamā ille.
11. enakku ērutha oru kāidham vēnum. ungalidam kāidham irukkudhā? indha chinna
kāidham pōthumā? adhudhān pōthum thambi. idhepōla innoru kāidham irukkudhā?
indha pakkm varekkum ēruthalām. adutha pakkathle ēruthādhīnga. dhayavuseidhu indha
kāidham thapālle pōdunga. namakk tuhapāl yār konduvarāṅga? thapālkāran dhinan-
dhōrum kāleile ettu maņikku namakkellām thapāl konduvarān.

------------------------------------------------------------------
**LESSON 24.**

**VERBS, FUTURE TENSE, NEGATIVE.**

**Future Negative.**

Infinitive plus ‘mätt’ plus verbal endings, excepting the neuter forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pōhamättēn</td>
<td>I will not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adikkamättēn</td>
<td>I will not strike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pōhamāttānga</td>
<td>They will not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adikkamāttēngā</td>
<td>You will not strike.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exceptions, - Neuter Forms.**

**Weak Verbs, Singular.**

Infinitive plus ‘ādhu’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pōhādhu</td>
<td>It will not go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thūngādhu</td>
<td>It will not sleep.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strong Verbs, Singular.**

Infinitive plus ‘kādhu’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adikkādhu</td>
<td>It will not strike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kudikkādhu</td>
<td>It will not drink.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plural.**

as for neuter singular, but with the plural verbal endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pōhādhunga</td>
<td>They will not go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thūngādhunga</td>
<td>They will not sleep.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adikkādhunga</td>
<td>They will not strike.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kudikkādhunga</td>
<td>They will not drink.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indhiyā</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiṟakkku</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mērkku</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vadakkku</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therku</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kālam</td>
<td>time (long)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghavanam</td>
<td>care, attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vithyāsam</td>
<td>difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paṉam</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuṟandhe, pillai</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ān</td>
<td>male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēlvi</td>
<td>question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anēhamā</td>
<td>almost, mostly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jananga</td>
<td>people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiṟakkē</td>
<td>in the East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mērkē</td>
<td>in the west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vadakkē</td>
<td>in the North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therkē</td>
<td>in the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nēram</td>
<td>time (short)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghavanamā</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vithyāsamāna</td>
<td>different (adj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paṉakkāran</td>
<td>rich man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paṉakkāri</td>
<td>rich woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peṉ</td>
<td>female, girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orē</td>
<td>the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mādhiri</td>
<td>sort, kind, type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Short Sentences.
1. nām nāiththukirame vēle seiya pōhamāṭṭom, ēninnā nāiththukirame namakku vēle ille.

   We will not go to work on Sunday, because on Sunday we have no work.
2. paṇakkāranidam jāsthi paṇam irukkum. The rich man will have lots of money.
3. idhu ungāludeya kuṟandheyā? kuṟandhe pēr yenna? Is this your child? What is the child’s name.
4. ungāluṭku eththane kuṟandhe irukkudhu?

   How many chidren do you have.
5. ennaku mūnu kuṟandhe; reṇḍu paiyan oru peṇ irukkudhu.

   I have three children; there are two boys, one girl.
6. avangāluṭku pēranga narāyanan, ānand, kamalā irukkudhu.

   Their names are Narayanan, Anand and Kamala.
7. indha kuṟandhekku vayasu enna? How old is this child?
8. idhukku vayasu nālu. (idhukku nālu vayasu.).

   It is 4 years old.
9. ippo ungālukkāḥa oru kēlvī irukkudhu. Now here is a question for you.
10. oru kīlole eththane vaṟapaṟam irukkum? How many plantains are in one kilo?
11. adhu nallā kēlvī, illeyā? That is a good question, is it not?
12. romba nalla kēlvidhān, ānā kashtamāṇa kēlvī.

   A very good question indeed, but a difficult question.
13. sulabamāna kēlvī apram kēppēn. I will ask an easy question later.
14. dhayavuseidhu indha kēlvikkku ippo badhil sollunga.

   Please reply now to this question.
15. endha pādam ungāluṭku sulabamā irukkudhu?

   Which lesson is easy for you?
16. enakku sila kēḷvi sulabam, sila kēḷvi kashtam
   Some lessons are easy and some are hard for me.

17. ungalukku ellām pādamum sulabam.   All the lessons are easy for you.
   (all the lessons, without exception).

18. nīnga indhiyāḷe evḷavu kālamā (evḷavu nāḷā) irukringa?
   How long have you been in India?

19. nān indhiyāḷe reṇdu varushamā irukṛēn.  I have been here since two years
   (I have been here for two years).

20. āspathrile nīnga evḷavu nēram iruppinga?
   How long will you be at the hospital?

21. nān āspathrile innum mūnu maṇi nēram iruppēn.
   I will be in the hospital for three hours more.

22. tāmbaram chennaikku endha pakkam irukkudhu?
   On which side of Chennai is Tambaram.

23. chennaikku tāmbaram therku pakkam irukkudhu. adhe chennaikku therkē irukkudhu.
   Tambaram is on the South side of Chennai. It is South of Chennai.

24. nām madhurekku vadakē irukrōm.
   We are North of Madurai.

25. mudhale kirakke pōnga, apram therkē thirumbunga.
   First go to the East, then turn to the South.

26. ippo en pakkam thirumbunga. apdi thirumbhādinga.
   Now turn towards me. Don’t turn that way.

27. nēra pōnga. indha pakkam andha pakkam thirumbhādinga.
   Go straight. Don’t turn this side or that.

28. avar nāḷakki inge varamāttār.
   He will not come here tomorrow.

29. idhu romba nalla nāi, adhu kadikkādhū. This is a very good dog, it will not bite.

30. indha pūneyum pāl kudikkumā?*   *Will this cat also drink milk?
   *This is also a proverb, similar in meaning to ‘butter wouldn’t melt in his mouth’.

-------------------------------
Adi’s Book.

Practical Conversation.

F: Foreigner,  I: Indian.

F. unga dhēsathle āṅunga enna thūṅinga pōttukoḷṟāngā?

What clothes do men wear in your country?

I. enga dhēsathle āṅunga romba pēr dhōti kattukoḷṟāngā, sila pēr pant uduththukoḷṟāngā.

In our country many wear a dhoti, some wear pants. (trousers)

F. peṇṇunga enna vidhamāna thūṅinga pōttukkoḷvāngā?

What kind of clothes do women wear?

I. anēhamā peṇṇunga ellām sēle (pudave) kattikkoḷṟāngā, āṉā ippo selva kamise irukkuthu.

Almost all the women wear sarees, but now the selva kamise is here.

F. indhiyā ellām janangaḷukku orē mādhiri thūṉidhānā?

Do people dress the same way throughout India?

I. ille, orē mādhiriyā ille, sila idangalle vithyāsamā thūṅinga pōttukkoḷṟāngā.

No, not all the same way, they dress differently in some places.

F. avanga iduppukku mēle enna pōttukkoḷṟāngā?

What do they wear above the waist?

I. āṅunga iduppukku mēle chokkayum, peṇṇunga chōliyum uduththukkoḷṟāngā.

The men wear shirts and the women wear cholies above the waist.

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 24.

nīṅga marapadiyum kēḷvinga kēppingalā? ille, nān ellā kēḷvingalum kēkkamāṭṭēn.

Indha peṇ kuṟandhekku vayasu enna? yenudeya peṇ vayasu reṇḍu.

Andha sanghadi enakku sollamāṭtingalā? nān ippo pēsamāṭṭēn, enakku vēle irukkudhu.

Sari, unga vēleye ghavanamā seinga. nān apram varaṇ.

Avar inṇaki ungaḷukku paṇam kodukkaṁāṭṭār. nān ungaḷukku paṇam adikkadi tharamāṭṭēn.

Avanga romba nēram inge irukkamāṭṭānga. avar indha īrle romba kalamā (nāḷā) irukrār.

Indha nāi adikkadi inge varādhu, sila samayamdhān varum.

Andha kuṟandhe ippo pādādhu, nāḷakki saṅgālum pādum.

Ava akkā kūḍa inṇakki pādamāṭṭā. enga pūne sādham sāppidādhu, pāldhān kudikkum.

Paṇakkāranukku jāsthi paṇam irukkudhu, āṉā sandhōsham ille.
Adi’s Book.
aduththa vāram nān chennaikku pōhamāṭṭēn. nān avare thirumba küppidamāṭṭēn.
nānga avijavu dhūram nadakkamāṭṭōm. nīnga indha arele thūŋgamāṭtingalā?
unga pustaham mēse mēle irukkādhā? avar pachche thanṇile kulikkamāṭtār.
nānga yeppovum pahalle thūŋgamāṭṭōm. kuṟandhenga madhyānathle vilayādamāṭtanga
nīnga kadhave sariyā mūdamāṭtinga. unga padaththe enakku kāttamāṭtingalā?
ungaḷukkāha avar thirumba pādamāṭṭār. en pustahaththe nāḷakki anuppamāṭtingalā?
indha vāram enakku kadidhanga varāḍhu. andha pēnā nalla (sariya) eṛudhadhu
ketta nāi kadikkum, nalla nāi kadikkādhu. en pettiye thirakkamāṭṭēn, apram thirappēn.
kāppi konjam sīkram thayār seiyamāṭtingalā? sari, ippodhān seiya pōrēn.

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LESSON 25.

NOUNS & PRONOUNS — INSTRUMENTAL CASE.

‘BY MEANS OF’, ‘WITH’.

& VERBS.


‘By Means Of’, ‘With’.

Nouns and pronouns use declensional base plus ‘āle’.

Nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Instrumental Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pēnāvāle</td>
<td>with the pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaththiyāle</td>
<td>with the knife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns ending in ‘m’ and ‘ru’ change to ‘thth’.
Nouns ending in ‘du’ change to ‘tt’.

pustaham     pusthahaththāle with the book
kayiru       kayiththāle with the string
mādu         māttāle with the ox

The translation ‘with’ in the appropriate places can be replaced by
‘by means of’, and also sometimes by ‘because of’ or ‘on account of’,
as seen in sentences 8, 10, and 11.

Pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Instrumental Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nān</td>
<td>ennāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nām</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>namāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nī</td>
<td>unnāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nīṅga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ungāḷāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan</td>
<td>avanāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avangaḷāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ava</td>
<td>avalāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avar</td>
<td>avarāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhu</td>
<td>adhāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adhunga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adhungaḷāle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Should’

‘Should’ is expressed by Infinitive plus ‘num’ for any verb, regardless of number, gender or person.

pōhaṇum should go vāsikkaṇum should read

(Infinitive plus ‘num’ also expresses ‘need’, ref. lesson 26).

‘Should Not’

‘Should not’ is expressed by Infinitive plus ‘kūḍādhu’ for any verb, regardless of number, gender or person.

pōhakūḍādhu should not go vāsikkakūḍādhu should not read

‘Must’, ‘Must Not’

These are expressed as above, but in both positive and negative forms the word ‘kattāyam’ precedes the infinitive.

nān avare kattāyam pārkaṇum. I must see him.

nīṅga indha pāle kattāyam kudikkakūḍādhu. You must not drink this milk.

Vocabulary

udhe kick (n) sāmān thing(s), article(s)
udhe (s.th) kick manni (s.th) forgive
aru (s.th) cut (with a knife) vettu (w.in) cut (with an axe)

Short Sentences.

1. paiyanga pandhe kālāle udhekrāngā.

The boys are kicking the ball with the legs. (feet).

2. avar rottiye kaththiyāle arukrār. He is cutting the bread with the knife.

3. nīṅga indha kaththiyāle marathe arukkakūḍādhu.

You should not cut wood with this knife.

4. avar ellā pādangaḷum kattāyum padikkaṇum.

He must study all the lessons.

5. nām thamiṛ romba medhuvā pēsakkudādhu.

We should not speak Tamil very slowly.
6. andhammā innum nalla thamir pēsaṇum. That lady should speak better Tamil.
7. nān english adikkadi kattāyum pēsakkudādu. I must not speak English often.
8. avarāle nān sila samayam inge vārēn. I am coming here sometimes because of him.
9. nīnga enne kattāyam mannikkaṇum. You must forgive me.
10. ennēle ungalūkku indha kashtam, illeyā?
    You have this trouble because of me, haven’t you?
11. ungalāle oru kashtamum ille, varuththappadādhinga.
    There is no trouble at all on account of you, don’t worry.
12. nīnga indha vēleye ghavanamā seiyaṇum. You should do this work carefully.
13. nān āspathrikku pōha endha pakkam thirumbaṇum?
    Which way should I turn to go to the hospital?
14. mudhalle nēra pōhaṇum, apram valadhu pakkam thirumbaṇum.
    You should first go straight, then turn to the right (side).
15. idathu pakkam thirumbakūḍādu. You should not turn to the left (side).
16. enga nalla pūneye nī adikkakūḍādu. You should not hit our nice cat.
17. ungalūkku yār paṇam kodukkaṇum? Who should give you money?
18. avarukku nīnga ivḷavu paṇam kodukkakūḍādu.
    You should not give him this much money.
19. nān ippo yenna kudikkaṇum, kāppiyā pālā?
    What should I drink now, coffee or milk?
20. nī ippo jāsthi pāl kudikkakūḍādu. You should not drink much milk now.
21. nān tī kuda kudikkakūḍādhā?
    Should I not drink even tea?
22. thambi, nī yēn sadhdhamā pēsre? inge apdi pēsakūḍādu.
    Little brother, why are you talking loudly. You should not speak like that here.
23. nām kālame inge ettu maṇikku kattāyum irukkaṇum.
    We must be here at 8 o’clock in the morning.
24. indha are yeppōvum sudhdhamā irukkaṇum. This room should always be clean.
25. nīngalḷām vīttukku veliye vilayādaṇum. vīttukkuḷe vilayādakkuḍādu.
    All of you should play outside the house. You should not play inside.

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Practical Conversation.
Leaving the Railway Station.

T: Traveller,  A: Autorickshaw Driver.

T. idhu un vandiya?  Is this your vehicle?

A. ämanga, nīnga yenge pōhavēnum?  Yes sir, where do you want to go?

T. nān saidāpettaikkku pōhavēnum. evḷavu paṇam kēkre.

I want to go to Saidhapet. How much money do you want?

A. saidhāpettai romba dhūram. nūru rūbā kodunga.

Saidapet is a long way. Give me 100 rupees.

T. nān avḷavu paṇam kodukkamāṭtēn. ambathu rūbā koduppēn.

I will not give that much money. I will give 50 rupees.

A. illenga, nān ambathu rūbākku avḷavu dhūram varamāṭtēn.

No sir, I will not come (go) that far for 50 Rupees.

T. unnōdu pēsa enakku nēram ille. nī pōhalām.

I don’t have time to talk to you. You may go.

A. aiyā, ārubathanju kodunga. sīkram pōhalām.

Sir, give sixty five. We may go quickly. (Quick, let’s go).

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 25.

ennidathle unga pusthaham ille, ungālidamdhān irukkum. nīnga apdi pēsakūdādhu.
avaram apdi sollakūdādhu. nān ēn adhēpōla sollaṇum? idhu oru kēlviyā?
nām namudeya kuṟandhekku idhepōla sāppāduḍhān kodukkanum.
avanga jāsthī mittāi adikkadi sāpidakūdādhu.
chennaikku pōha nīnga valadhu pakkam thirumbunga.
nīnga nēra pōhakūdādhu, idadhu pakkam thirumbakūdādhu.
indha chinna vēleye seiya ivḷavu nēram irukkakūdādhu.
idhe romba vēhamā seiyāṇum, medhuvā seiyādhinga.
aiyā, nīnga thamiṟ vēhamā vasikkaṇum eṟuthaṇum pēsaṇum.
thamiṟ ipdi romba medhuvā pēsakūdādhu.
nīnga ippo andha vēleye seiyavēṇām, tī thayār seiyavēṇum.
nān sīkram veḷiye pōhanum. (pōhavēnum).
Adi’s Book.
thambi, andha sāmāne yēn kāḷāle udhekre? adhe apdi kāḷāle udhekkakūḍāḍhu.
nīṅgadhān vāramdhōrum pāttna pāḍaṇum. pātte eppovum romba sadhdhamā pāḍakūḍāḍhu.
nān iṇṇakki anēha kadidhangā ērudhāṇum. nīṅga ellām kashtamāna kēḷvi kēkkakūḍāḍhu.
avar thapāl āpīsukku pōhaṇum, sīkram vāṅga. nīṅga sīkram badhil sollaṇum.
palḷikūḍaththukku indha variledhān pōhaṇum. paṇam kēkka ennidam varakūḍāḍhu.
nān romba kettavan, nīṅga enne mannikkakūḍāḍhu.
rottiye edhāle arukka pōringa? indha kaththiyāledhān rottiye arukkaṇum.
kāidaththe kaththiyāle arukkakūḍāḍhu.
LESSON 26.

NOUNS & PRONOUNS — ‘WITH’, &

VERBS.—‘NEED’, ‘NEED NOT’.

‘With’, (Accompanied, Associated).

Nouns and pronouns use declensional base plus ‘ōdu’.

Nouns

pēnāvōdu  with the pen  kaththiyōdu  with the knife

Nouns ending in ‘m’ and ‘ru’ change to ‘thth’.
Nouns ending in ‘du’ change to ‘tt’.

pusthaham  pusthahaththōdu with the book
kayiru  kayiththōdu with the string
mādu  māttōdu with the ox

Pronouns

nān  ennōdu  nām  namōdu
nānga  engalōdu
nī  unnōdu  nīnga  ungalōdu
avān  avanōdu  avanga  avangaḷōdu
ava  avalōdu
avar  avarōdu
adhu  adhanōdu  adhunga  adhungalōdu

‘Need, Need Not’, also ‘should, should not’

These are expressed by adding ‘vēṇum’ and ‘vēṇām’ respectively to the Infinitive, regardless of number, gender and person.

seiyaṇum  need to do, should do  pōhavēṇām  need not go, should not go

--------------------------------
Adi’s Book.
Vocabulary

ëppovum always ‘ëppovum’ plus any negative never
udanē at once, immediately chîttu chit, note.
nimisham minute vinâdi, nodi second (n)
innoru, vēroru another (adj) innoṇu, vēroṇu another (one, thing)(n)
sākku excuse, pretext sākku sol (w.n) make excuse, (false?)
māle mountain then indhiyā South India
ēri lake padahu boat
aṟahu beauty aṟahāna beautiful

Short Sentences.
1. ivarōdu pōnga. ivar ungaḻukku kadeye kâttuvār.
   Go with this person. he will show you the shop.
2. avar ungalōdu pēsamāttār. ennōdu pēsunga.
   He will not speak with you. Speak with me.
3. nān doctore pārkkānum. avare pārkkalāmā?
   I should see the doctor. may I see him?
4. nīnga ippo avare kattāyam pārkkānumā Must you see him now?
5. āmā, nān avare kattāyam pārkkānum. udanē pārkkānum.
   Yes, I must see him. I should see him immediately.
7. avar vēroru doctorōdu pēsrā. konjam irunga.
   He is talking with another doctor. Just (please) wait.
8. thambi indha paiyanōdu yeppovum vilayādādhe.
   Little brother, never play with this boy.
9. nalla paiyanganga ketta paiyangalōdu vilayādamāttāṅga.
   Good boys will not play with the bad boys.
10. indha pusthahaththe ungalōdu kondupōhavēṇām.
    You need not take this book with you.
Adi’s Book.

11. idhe padikka ungalukku ishtam irukkādu.
   You will not like to read this.

12. nān innoru pustaham kodupēn. nīnga adhe padikkalām.
   I will give another book. You may read that.

13. nalla pustahaththe jasthi sīkramā padikkakūdādhu. ghavanamādhān padikkaṇum.
   You should not study a good book too quickly. You should study carefully.

14. sari, nān idhe ghavanamādhān padippēn. idhe romba vēhamā padikkamāṭṭēn.
   Okay, I will study it carefully. I will not study it very quickly.

15. adutha vāram indha pustahaththōdu ennidam vānga.
   Next week come to me with this book.

16. appo idhepathi nām reṇdu pērum pēsuvōm.
   Then both of us will speak about this.

17. nammōdu sāppida innum yār varānga? Who else is coming to eat with us?

18. idhu yār chīttu? indha chīttōdu yenge pōringa?
   Whose chit is this? Where are you going with this chit?

19. indha chītte nān ēruthale. I did not write this chit.

20. dhayavuseithu idhe avaridam udanē kondupōnga.
   Please take this to him at once.

21. yenne ippo kūppidavēṇām. yennakku jāsthi vēle irukkudhu.
   You need not call me now. I have a lot of work.

22. adutha māsam nīnga enakku kattāyam andha paṇam kodukkaṇum.
   You must give me that money next month

23. nīnga sākku sollakūdādhu You should not make (false?) excuses.

24. nīnga nalla samachchāraththōdu varinga, illeyā.
   You are coming with good news, is it not?

25. yen kadidaththōdu thapāl āpīsukku pōnga.
   Go to the post office with my letter.

-------------------------------
Yes, there are. Kodaikanal lake is indeed a very beautiful lake. There are boats on it.

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 26.

F. indhiyâle kôdai kâlahthukku enge pôhalâm?

Where can one go for the summer in India?

F. nân then indhiyâvukku pôhañum. then indhiyâle romba ârahâna idam edhu?

I should go to South India. Which is the most beautiful place in South India?

I. kâshmîrdhân vâda indhiyâle romba ârahâna idam. nînga kâshmirë kattâyam parkkañum.

Kashmir is the most beautiful place in North India. You must see Kashmir.

F. nîlagiriyilum kôdaikânalilum ēringa irukkadhu?

Are there lakes in the Nilgiris and Kodaikanal?

I. āmâ irukkadhu. kôdaikânal ēridhân romba ârahâna ēri. adhule padahunga irukkadhu.

Yes, there are. Kodaikanal lake is indeed a very beautiful lake. There are boats on it.

---------------------------
nān kūda englishe adikkadi pēsakūdādu.  
yār ungalōdu vēle seirānga?
indha kuṟandheyōdu kadekku pōnga.  
pāḻōdu pāṟamum sāppidunga.
doctorōdu oru peṇ romba vēhamā pōra.  
indha kadidhatthōdu avaridam pōnga.
avar badhilōdu thirumba varaṇum, theriyumā?
sila samayam nān sāthatthōdu chappāththiyum sappidrēn.
mēse mēle pusthahaththōdu kāidhamum vainga.  
pēnāvōdu pencilum konduvānga.
iṇṇakki māreyōdu kāththum romba adikkudhu.  
dhayavuseidhu pūvōdu ileyum konduva.
ungalōdu thamiṟ pēsa enakku romba sandhōsham.
kurandhengalōdu vilayāda enakku eppovum romba sandhōsham.
nāyōdu pūneyum romba nēram vilayādadhu.  
indha pāḍaththōdu innoru pādam padinga.
suda thaṇṇiyōdu konjam pachche thaṇṇiyum konduvānga.
inge reṇdu nākkāliyōdu oru mēseyum pōdunga.  
avar iṇṇakki avangalōdu pōhamāttār.
ungalōdu unga ammāvum chennaikku varāngalā?
aṉṇanōdu thambiyum akkāvōdu thangachchiyum reṇdu āṭṭōle pōrangalā?

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LESSON 27.

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

ABLATIVE CASE, ‘FROM’,

&


‘From.

Inanimate Nouns use noun plus ‘ilirundhu’.

pēnāvilirundhu from the pen kaththiyilirundhu from the knife

As we have seen before:-

Nouns ending in ‘m’ and ‘ru’ change to ‘thth’.

Nouns ending in ‘du’ change to ‘tt’.

pusthaham pusthahaththilirundhu from the book

kayiru kayiththilirundhu from the string

vīdu vīttilirundhu from the house

Animate Nouns, and Pronouns.

Animate Nouns, use noun plus ‘idamirundhu’.

rāman rāmanidamirundhu from Raman.

pasu pasuvidamirundhu from the cow.

Pronouns.

use declensional base plus ‘idamirundhu’ similarly, to give ‘from’ – (me, you, them, etc.).

nān ennidamirundhu nām namidamirundhu

nānga engalāidamirundhu

nī unnidamirundhu nīṅga ungalāidamirundhu

avan avanidamirundhu avanga avangalāidamirundhu

ava avalāidamirundhu

avar avaridamirundhu

adhu adhanidamirundhu adhunga adhungalāidamirundhu

Adverbs:- plus ‘irundhu’

ingerundhu from here apdirundhu from that way

**Positives.** regardless of number, gender, person:-

‘Can’  ‘am able to’  infinitive plus ‘mudiyum’  for present and future.
pōhamudiyum  am able to go, can go

‘Could’  ‘was able to’  infinitive plus ‘mudindhadhu’  for past.
pōhamudindhadhu  was able to go, could go.

**Negatives.** regardless of number, gender, person:-

‘Cannot’.  ‘will not be able to’  infinitive plus ‘mudiyādu’  for future.
kudikkamudiyādu  will not be able to drink, cannot drink.

‘Cannot’.  ‘am not able to’  infinitive plus ‘mudiyale’  for present
kudikkamudiyale  am not able to drink, cannot drink.

‘Could not’.  ‘was not able to’  infinitive plus ‘mudiyale’  for past.
kudikkamudiyale  was not able to drink, could not drink.

**Vocabulary**

čru  climb up, get in  irangu  climb down, alight.
vañdi  vehicle  parava ille  never mind, no matter.
purappadu (w.tt)  set out, start  viṛu (w.ndh)  fall, drop.
nichchayamā  certainly

**Short Sentences.**

1. unga dhēsaththilirundhu ungaḻukku kadidham adikkadi varuthā?
   Do you often get letters from your country?

2. en ammāvidamirundhu enakku adikkadi kadidham varudhu.
   I often get letters from my mother.

3. indha chītte yāridamirundhu konduvaringa?
   From whom are you bringing this chit?
4. nān thomasidamirundhu chītte kondupōrēn.
   I am taking a chit from Thomas.
5. nēngā ippo engirundhu varinga?
   Where are you coming from now?
6. nān ippo nēra en vēttirirundhu varēn.
   I am coming straight from my house.
7. evaridamirundhu pustahanga kondupōringa?
   From whom are you taking the books?
8. mēseyilirundhu en pustahangale edunga.
   Take my books from the table.
9. vītte mēlerundhu kīre parkkādhinga.
   Do not look down from the house.
10. nam vēyilirundhu eppovum nalla vārthenga varaṇum.
    Always good words should come from our mouth.
11. ingerundhu ange adikkadi pōhakūdādu.
    You should not often go from here to there.
12. nēngā ippo nallā thamīr pēsamudiyum.
    Now you can talk Tamil well.
13. āmā, nān thamīr pēsamudiyum, ānā nethu nalla pēsamudiyale.
    Yes, I can speak Tamil, but yesterday I could not speak well.
14. parvā ille, mudhale medhuvā pēsunga.
    Never mind, speak slowly at first.
15. idhu sulabamaṇa pādam, adhanāle idhe kattāyam nēngā vasikka mudiyum.
    This is an easy lesson, so you can certainly read this.
16. nēngā nēthu antha puthu vīdu pārkkamudindhadā?
    Could you see that new house yesterday?
17. ām, adhe pārthēn. dhayavuseithu enne manninga, nān ukkāra mudiyale, nān pōhaṇum.
    Yes, I saw it. Please forgive me, I cannot sit down, I should go.
18. nēngā nāḷakki inge thirumba varamudiyumā?
    Can you come here again tomorrow.
19. avanga inge veḷḷikīrāme varavēṇām, yēninā aṇṇakki nān inge varamāṭṭēn.
    They need not come here on Friday, because I will not come here that day.
20. paththu nimishathle tī thayār seiyamudiyumā?
    Can you make tea in ten minutes?
21. nān avḷavu sīkramā tī thayār seiyamudiyadhu.
   I cannot make tea that quickly.

22. tī thayār seiya enakku padhinanju nimisham vēṇum.
   I need 15 minutes to make tea.

23. aduththa varusham delliyilirundhu en appā varuvār.
   My father will come from Delhi next year.

24. ungālukku epporundhu mārle valikkudhu?
   Since when do you have pain in the chest.

Practical Conversation. - The Traveller’s Bungalow.

T: Traveller,  L: Local Man,  S: Servant.

T. nān udane travellers bangalōkku pōhaṇum. adhu ingerundhu evḷavu dhūram?
   I must go to the travellers Bungalow at once. How far is it from here.

   L. adhu ingerundhu oru kilometer dhūrathle irukkudhu. cārle anju nimisham pidikkum.
   It is one kilometer from here. In the car it will take five minutes.

T. nān endha pakkam pōhaṇum? ipdi pōhalāmā?
   Which way should I go? May I go this way?

   L. andha pakkam pōhavēṇām. indha vaṇiyā nēra pōnga.
   You need not go that way. Go straight this way.

T. nīṅga ennōdu varingaḷā.  Are you coming with me?

L. ille, nān yenge pōhamudiyādhu, eninnā nān inge vēle seiya irukkaṇum.
   No, I cannot go anywhere, because I should be here to work.

S. indha are; are pathinanju.  This room; room fifteen.

T. indha are engālukku pōthāthu. vēroru are irukkudhā.
   This room is not enough for us. Is there another room?

S. āmā, ennidam adhukku sāvi ille, oru vinādile konduvarēn. adhukkuḷē ukkārunga.
   Yes, that key is not with me, I will bring it in a second. Meanwhile please be seated.

-----------------------
Adi’s Book.
Expansion Drill, For Lesson 27.

idhu ellām (idhellām) ingerundhu udanē kondupōnga.
avanga angerundhu eththane maṇikku purappaduvānga?
ennidamirundhu unga pustaham epvo kondupōringa?
ippo parvā ille, ānā thirumba indha māthiri seiyakūdādhu.

indha pādaththe nīnga sulabamā padikkamudiyum.  
yāridamirundhu indha sāmān konduvāringa?  
āpīsilirundhu epvo thirumba varavinga?
veliyilirundhu romba sadhdham varudhu.
andha paiyan maraththilirundhu viṟuvān.
nīnga inge anju nimisham irukka mudiyumā?
nān ungalōdu vēhamā nadakkamudiyādhu.
vandiyilirundhu sāmāngaḷe sīkram edunga.
idhepathi nīnga nichchayamā sollamudiyumā?
enakkāha nīnga indha vēle seiyamudiyumā?
indha kuṟandhe nallā nadakku mudiyumā?
indha vākyaththe nān thamiṟe sollamudiyādhu.
kūdelyilirundu kudeye edunga.
ungalukku kadeyilirundhu pāṟanga konduvaruvēn.
thangachhi, mēseye mēle ukkārādhe, kīre irangu.
marupadiyum mēše mēle ērakudādhu.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
‘In’, ‘At’.

**Inanimate Nouns** use noun plus ‘le’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arele</td>
<td></td>
<td>in the room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēsele</td>
<td></td>
<td>in the table (drawer).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As seen before:-

Nouns ending in ‘m’ and ‘ru’ change to ‘th’.

Nouns ending in ‘du’ change to ‘tt’.

- sādham  sādhathle  in the rice
- āru  āthle  in the river
- vīdu  vīttle  in the house

**Animate Nouns**, use noun plus ‘idam’ or ‘idathle’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rāman</td>
<td></td>
<td>in Raman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rāmanidam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: this is also used for the possessive form:- ‘in Raman’s possession’.

**Pronouns**, use declensional base plus ‘idam’ or ‘idathle’ similarly for ‘in’ – (me, you, them, etc.),

as seen here:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nān</td>
<td></td>
<td>ennidathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nām</td>
<td></td>
<td>namidathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nānga</td>
<td></td>
<td>engaḻidathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nī</td>
<td></td>
<td>unnidathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nīnga</td>
<td></td>
<td>ungaḻidathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan</td>
<td></td>
<td>avanidathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanga</td>
<td></td>
<td>avangaḻidathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ava</td>
<td></td>
<td>avalidathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avar</td>
<td></td>
<td>avaridathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhu</td>
<td></td>
<td>adhanidathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhunga</td>
<td></td>
<td>adhungaḻidathle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and similarly in the above, using ‘idam’ to give ennidam, namidam, etc.

-----------------------------
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kūttam</th>
<th>meeting, assembly</th>
<th>pala-sarakku</th>
<th>provisions (grain.etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vaṟakkam</td>
<td>habit, custom</td>
<td>manushar</td>
<td>man, woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>railvandi</td>
<td>train</td>
<td>kudhire</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaṇṇādi</td>
<td>glass, mirror</td>
<td>mūkku-kaṇṇādi</td>
<td>eye-glasses, spectacles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nalladhu</td>
<td>is good, that’s good</td>
<td>kettadhu</td>
<td>is bad, that’s bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alladhu</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>illena</td>
<td>if not, otherwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumār, chumār</td>
<td>approximately</td>
<td>sumāra iru</td>
<td>to feel better (in health)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marunthu</td>
<td>medicine</td>
<td>uyaram</td>
<td>height</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short Sentences.**

1. indha ūrle periya āspathri enge irukkudhu? Where is the big hospital in this place?
2. adhu ingerundhu romba dhūrathle irukkudhu. That is far away from here.
3. adhu ṭhithane kilometer dhūrathle irukkudhu? How many kilometers away is it?
4. indha idathhilirundhu sumār anju kilometer dhūram.
   It is about five kilometers away from this place.
5. endha vandile pōringa, māttu vandilā kudhire vandilā? By which cart are you going, by bullock cart or horse cart?
6. nān ātöl pōren, ēninnā nān avlavu dhūram nadakkamudiyyādhu I am going in an auto, because I can’t walk that distance.
7. ennidam romba paṇam irukkudhu; adhanāle nān cārle pōvēn. I have a lot of money, so I will go in a car.
8. vēlūrilirundhu ange pōha evḷavu paṇam vēṇum? How much money is needed to go there from Vellore?
9. thambi, unidathle sila ketta vaṟakkanga irukkudhu. Little brother, you have some bad habits.
10. nalladhuva? ille, romba kettadhudhān. Is that good? No, indeed it is very bad.
11. nī eppovum nallā vaṟakkamdhan kaththukoḷaṇum. You should always learn only good habits.
12. nān idhepathi marupadiyum unnōdu pēsamāṭṭēn.
   I will not speak again about this with you.

13. ungallukku kāppile chakkare vēnumā?
   Do you want sugar in your coffee?

14. ennaku kāppile pālum chakkareyum kattāyam vēnum.
   I must have milk and sugar in my coffee.

15. andha pettiyē apdi pōdaikudādhū.
   You should not throw that box that way.

16. adhule anēha kaṇṇadi sāmān irukkudhū.
   There are many glass things in it.

17. adhe romba medhuvā kirē vaikkānum.
   You should put that down very gently.

18. pōna reṇdu vāram ninga ēn vēlekku varale?
   Why did you not come to work for the last two weeks?

19. nān varale ēnnān ēnakkku jōram.
   I did not come because I had fever.

20. ungalukku thale vali edukkudhā?
   Do you have headache?

21. nān doctor, adhanāle ennidathle ellā sanghadiyum sollaṇum.
   I am a doctor, you shuld tell me everything.

22. nallavanga kettadhu seiyamāṭtānga.
   Good people wil not do bad things.

23. chinnavanga periyavanga vārtheye kēkkaṇum.
   Youngsters should listen to the word of the elders.

24. en kaile appo paṇam ille, adhanāle nān kaṇṇadi vāngale.
   I had no money then, so I did not buy the mirror.

25. yāridathle en pustahanga irukkuthunga?
   Who has my books?

-----------------------------

Adi’s Book.

---

12. nān idhepathi marupadiyum unnōdu pēsamāṭṭēn.
   I will not speak again about this with you.

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   Do you want sugar in your coffee?

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25. yāridathle en pustahanga irukkuthunga?
   Who has my books?

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Adi’s Book.
Practical Conversation. - At The Bazaar.

S: Stranger, M: Merchant.

S. kadetheru entha pakkam irukkudhu?

Which way is the bazaar?

M. kadetheru konja dhūrathle irukkudhu. adhu kita ille.

The bazaar is some distance. It’s not near.

S. cār ange pōhamudiyumā, alladhu nadakka vēnumā?

Can the car go there, or need I walk?

M. kadetherukku ullē cār pōhamudiyādu, ēṇinnā romba jannanga iruppānga.

The car can’t go inside the bazaar because there will be many people.

S. idhellām enna kadenga? What are all these shops?

M. idhellām pala-sarakku kadenga.

These are all provision stores.

S. pū-kade, paṇa-kade, kāi-kari-kade enge irukudhunga?

Where are the flower fruit and vegetable shops?

M. adhellām idhukku pinnāle irukudhunga. vāṅga, ungalukku kāṭrēn.

All those are behind this. Come along, I will show you.

S. nān konjam thuṇi vāngāṇum. vāṅga, thuṇi-kadekku pōhalām.

I want to buy some material. Come, let us go to the cloth shop.

-----------------------------

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 28.

ungalidathle andha nalla varakkam irukkudhu.
nān avarōdu nāḷakki mūnī kilometer nadappēn.
enakkku konjam kāppi allathu tī vēnum.
nīṅga varakkampōla unga vēle seinga.
avar kudhīre mēle varuvār, nān saikkalle varuvēn.
vaṇḍiyilirundhū sāmān ellām vēttukku kondupōnga.
en mūkkū-kaṇṇadi konduvānga, appodhān nān idhe vāsikkamudiyum.
indha kaṇṇadi vīṭtle yār irukkrānga?
 Predicate motion: in the past
1. A vēlēn avēñi
2. Avēñi avēñi

Predicate motion: in the future
1. A vēlēn avēñi
2. Avēñi avēñi
### Nouns and Pronouns – Complete Declensions

#### Nouns

**Regular**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Animate</th>
<th>Inanimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>(x=Subj)</td>
<td>rāman</td>
<td>petti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>(x=Obj)</td>
<td>rāmane</td>
<td>pettiye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>(by x)</td>
<td>rāman</td>
<td>pettiyāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>(with x)</td>
<td>rāmanōdu</td>
<td>pettiyōdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>(to x)</td>
<td>rāmanukku</td>
<td>pettikku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>(for x)</td>
<td>rāmanukkāha</td>
<td>pettikkāha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>(from x)</td>
<td>rāmanidamirundhu</td>
<td>pettiyilirundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>(x’s)</td>
<td>rāman</td>
<td>petti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>(in x)</td>
<td>rāmanidathle</td>
<td>pettile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>(oh x!)</td>
<td>rāmanē</td>
<td>pettiyē (o box!)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(where x = any noun or pronoun)

**Irregular**, ending in ‘m’ ‘ru’ ‘du’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Animate</th>
<th>Inanimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom (x=Subj)</td>
<td>maram</td>
<td>āru</td>
<td>mādu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc (x=Obj)</td>
<td>maraththe</td>
<td>āththe</td>
<td>mātte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst (by x)</td>
<td>maraththāle</td>
<td>āththāle</td>
<td>māttāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst (with x)</td>
<td>maraththōdu</td>
<td>āththōdu</td>
<td>māttōdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat (to x)</td>
<td>maraththukku</td>
<td>āththukku</td>
<td>māttukku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat (for x)</td>
<td>maraththukkāha</td>
<td>āththukkāha</td>
<td>māttukkāha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl (from x)</td>
<td>maraththilirundu</td>
<td>āththilirundu</td>
<td>māttidamirundu (animate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen (x’s)</td>
<td>maraththu</td>
<td>āththu</td>
<td>māttu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc (in x)</td>
<td>maraththule</td>
<td>āththule</td>
<td>māttule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc (oh x!)</td>
<td>maramē</td>
<td>ārē</td>
<td>mādē</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--------------------------

Cases in lists below read vertically in the same order as the first nine in lists above.
**Personal Pronouns.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nān</th>
<th>nām</th>
<th>nānga</th>
<th>nī</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enne</td>
<td>namme</td>
<td>engaṛē</td>
<td>unne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ennāle</td>
<td>nammāle</td>
<td>engaṛēle</td>
<td>unnāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ennōdu</td>
<td>nammōdu</td>
<td>engaṛōdu</td>
<td>unnōdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enakku</td>
<td>namakku</td>
<td>engaṛukku</td>
<td>unnakku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enakkāha</td>
<td>namakkāha</td>
<td>engaṛukkāha</td>
<td>unnakkāha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ennidamirundhu</td>
<td>nammidamirundhu</td>
<td>engaṛidamirundhu</td>
<td>unnidamirundhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>nam</td>
<td>enga</td>
<td>un</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ennidathle</td>
<td>nammidathle</td>
<td>engaṛidathle</td>
<td>unnidathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nīnga</td>
<td>avan</td>
<td>ava</td>
<td>avar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ungaṛē</td>
<td>avane</td>
<td>avaṛē</td>
<td>avare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ungaṛēle</td>
<td>avanāle</td>
<td>avaṛēle</td>
<td>avarāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>avanōdu</td>
<td>avaṛōdu</td>
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<td>avaṛukku</td>
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<tr>
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<td>avanukkāha</td>
<td>avaṛukkāha</td>
<td>avarukkāha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ungaṛidamirundhu</td>
<td>avanidamirundhu</td>
<td>avaṛidamirundhu</td>
<td>avaridamirundhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unga</td>
<td>avan</td>
<td>ava</td>
<td>avar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ungaṛidathle</td>
<td>avanidathle</td>
<td>avaṛidathle</td>
<td>avaridathle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanga</td>
<td>adhu</td>
<td>adhunga</td>
<td>ellārum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avangaṛē</td>
<td>adhe</td>
<td>adhungaṛē</td>
<td>ellāṛēyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avangaṛēle</td>
<td>adhēle</td>
<td>adhungaṛēle</td>
<td>ellārēlum</td>
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<tr>
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<td>adhōdu</td>
<td>adhungaṛōdu</td>
<td>ellārōdum</td>
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<td>avangaṛukku</td>
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<td>ellārukkum</td>
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<td>avangaṛukkāha</td>
<td>adhukkāha</td>
<td>adhungaṛukkāha</td>
<td>ellārukkāhavum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avangaṛidamirundhu</td>
<td>adhanidamirundhu</td>
<td>adhungaṛidamirundhu**</td>
<td>ellārīdamirundhum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanga</td>
<td>adhan</td>
<td>adhunga, ellāṛudayavum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avangaṛidathle</td>
<td>adhanidathle</td>
<td>adhungaṛidathle</td>
<td>ellārīdaththilum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avangaṛidathle</td>
<td>adhanidathle</td>
<td>adhungaṛidathhilum</td>
<td>adhungaṛilirundhu**(alternative)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reflexive Pronouns.

To avoid repetition of the pronouns, reflexive pronouns are used in Tamil. ‘thām’ and ‘thāṅga’ are the two plural forms for ‘thān’. These are only used for 3rd Person.

thān (sing.) (oneself) thām (pl.) thangaḷ (pl.)
than thamme thangaḷē
thannāle thammāle thangaḷāle
thannōdu thammōdu thangaḷōdu
thanakk{k}u thamakk{k}u thangaḷukku
thanakkāha thamakkāha thangaḷukkāha
thannidamirundhu thammidamirundhu thangaḷidamirundhu
than tham thanga
thannidathle thammidathle thangaḷidathle

Vocabulary
salave wash (n) salave sei (s.thth) wash, do washing
kanji starch (n) kanji podu (w.tt) starch, put starch
thavarāme without fail.

Practical Conversation. – With a Dhobi.

C: Customer  D: Dhobi.

C. dhōbiyē, nīnga yār vīttle thuṇi veḻukringa? Dhobi, for whom do you wash clothes?
D. unga pakkaththu vīttle nāndhān veḻukrēn. I am washing in the adjacent house.
C. nūru thuṇikkku evānu paṇam vāṅgringa? How much do you charge for 100 pieces
D. nūru thuṇikkku pathinanju rūbā vāṅgrēn. I charge Rs 15.00 for 100 pieces.
C. oru māsathle etthhane salave kodukkamudiyum?

How many washes can you give each month?
D. oru masathle reṇdu salave thavarāme kodukkamudiyum. thuṇikkku kanji pōdaṇumā?

I can give two washes a month without fail. Do you want starch for your clothes?
C. en thuṇingallukku kanji vēnām, ānā romba sudhdhamā salave seiyāṇum.

I don’t want starch for my clothes, but you should wash them very clean.
LESSON 30.

VERBS, STRONG, PAST TENSE

WITH ‘THTH’ AS MEDIAL...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>padi</th>
<th>study</th>
<th>vāsi</th>
<th>read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kudi</td>
<td>drink</td>
<td>vai</td>
<td>put, place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pār</td>
<td>see, look at, look after</td>
<td>edu</td>
<td>take, lift, pick up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padu</td>
<td>lie down</td>
<td>adi</td>
<td>hit, strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadi</td>
<td>bite</td>
<td>kuḷi</td>
<td>bathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kodu</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>kaththukodu</td>
<td>teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vil</td>
<td>sell</td>
<td>manni</td>
<td>forgive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udhe</td>
<td>kick</td>
<td>aru</td>
<td>cut (with knife)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>īru</td>
<td>pull</td>
<td>ubayōgi, ubayōhi</td>
<td>use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thude</td>
<td>wipe</td>
<td>aviṟ</td>
<td>untie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kide</td>
<td>obtain</td>
<td>thai</td>
<td>sew, stitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandhi</td>
<td>meet</td>
<td>sambādhi</td>
<td>earn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhandi</td>
<td>punish</td>
<td>thuve</td>
<td>wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>pari</td>
<td>pluck, snatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poru</td>
<td>bear (suffering)</td>
<td>vali</td>
<td>feel painful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vāsanepār</td>
<td>smell</td>
<td>mōndhu pār</td>
<td>smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ārambi</td>
<td>begin</td>
<td>uchhari</td>
<td>pronounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēi</td>
<td>graze</td>
<td>gudhi</td>
<td>jump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aṟi</td>
<td>destroy</td>
<td>ghavani</td>
<td>listen, pay attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiṟi</td>
<td>tear</td>
<td>kure</td>
<td>reduce, decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same</td>
<td>cook</td>
<td>siri</td>
<td>laugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nane</td>
<td>wet</td>
<td>thēi</td>
<td>rub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ude</td>
<td>break</td>
<td>madi</td>
<td>fold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marai</td>
<td>hide</td>
<td>*pidi (pidi)</td>
<td>is liked (catch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valar</td>
<td>grow, rear</td>
<td>*pasi</td>
<td>feel hungry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mudi</td>
<td>finish, close</td>
<td>*vēr</td>
<td>perspire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*only neuter present, past and future
Adi’s Book.
The predicate in the past tense agrees with the number, gender and person of the subject.
(as seen before in the present tense and future tense)
pártēn   I saw,   pártōm We saw,   párthānga They saw, etc.

Vocabulary
niram   colour   vali   pain, ache
veḷḷe   white   vali, vali edu   feel pain
karuppu black   pasi   hunger
siḷḷappu red   pasi, pasi edu   feel hunger
pachche green   dhāham   thirst
manjal yellow   dhāham edu   feel thirst
paruppu brown   mukyam   importance
ūdhā violet   vahappu   class, standard
nīlam blue   sameyalkāran   cook (n)
ārānju orange   padukke   bed

Short Sentences.
1. nēthu mārle jāsthī vali eduthhadhu.   Yesterday I had a lot of pain in my chest.
2. apdiyā. sari, ippo enge valikkudhu?   Is that so? Right, where does it hurt now?
3. enakkū ippo romba pasi edukkudhu.   I am very hungry now.
4. nēthu ungaḷukku nalla pasi eduthhadhā?   Yesterday were you very hungry?
5. ungaḷukku adikkadi dhāham edukkudhā?   Do you often feel thirsty?
6. iṇṇaki madhyaṇam enakkū romba dhāham eduthhadhu.

   This afternoon I was very thirsty.

7. idhu konjam kashtamāṇa pādām; idhe nalla ghavaniththingāḷā?

   This is a slightly difficult lesson; did you pay good attention?
8. nēthu nān oru nalla manushare sandhittēn.   Yesterday I met a good man.
9. nīṅga marupadiyum avare sandhippingleḷā?   Will you meet him again?
10. enakkāha oru sameyalkārane pārtthingalā?   Did you look for a cook for me?
11. ivardhān indha sāppātte sameththār. (sameyal seidhār).

   This person himself cooked this food.
Adi’s Book.
12. aiyā, ungalukku ellā vidhamāna sāppādum samekka theriyumā?
    Sir, do you know how to cook all kinds of foods?
13. idhu ellām mukyamāna pādanga. These are all important lessons.
14. idhe thirumba thirumba padikkaṇum. You should study them again and again.
15. ungalidam konjam veḷḷe kāidham irukkudhā?
    Do you have some white (unlined) paper?
16. indha karuppu ādu yārudeya ādu? Whose goat is this black goat?
17. ile pachche niramā irukkudhu, pū sivappā irukkudhu.
    The leaf is green, the flower is red.
18. thakkāli paṟamum sila appil paṟamum sivappā irukkanu.
    Tomatoes and some apples are red.
19. āru pachche vaṟapaṟamum āru manjaḷ vaṟapaṟumum vāṅunga.
    Buy six green and six yellow plantains.
20. nānga andha ketta paiyane pidithōm, ānā avane adikkale.
    We caught that bad boy, but did not beat him.
21. yendha nāi ungale kadithadhuthu?
    Which dog bit you?
22. nān en arele paduthēn ānā thūṅgale. I laid down in my room but did not sleep.
23. thōttakāran mātte ēn adiththān?
    Why did the gardener beat the ox.
24. ēninnā andha mādu kiṇaththu thaṇṇiyē kudiththadhuthu.
    Because the ox drank the well-water.
25. en mūkku-kaṇṇādiyē enge vaiththinga?
    Where did you put my spectacles?
26. kaṇṇādhile yār muhaththe pārthinga?
    Whose face did you see in the mirror?
27. nēthu ninga enge kuliththinga.
    Where did you bathe yesterday?
28. rāman enakku oru nallā pustaham koduththān.
    Raman gave me a good book.
29. rottiye endha kathiyāle aruththinga?
    With which knife did you cut the bread?
30. ungalukku yār thamīr kaththukoduththānga? Who taught you Tamil?
Adi’s Book.
Practical Conversation. – With Your Servant.

M: Master, S: Servant.

M. andha sāman ellām en cārukku kondupō. Take all this luggage to my car.

S. andha petti kūda kondupōhanumā? Should I take that box as well?

M. āmā, petti, padukke, ellām kondupōhavēnum. ippo enakāha oru ticket vāngu.

Yes, trunk, bedding, everything should be taken. Buy a ticket for me now.

S. endha ūrukkku ticket vāngaṇum? To which place should I buy a ticket?

M. kolkaththāvukku mūnu mudhal vahppu ticket vāngu.

Buy three First Class tickets to Calcutta.

S. rayil vandi eththane maṇikku stēshanukku vārum?

What time will the train come to the station?

M. rayil vandi stēshanukku sariyā pathu maṇikku vārum.

The train will come to the station at 10 o’clock exactly.

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 29.

nāye enna kadithadhū? nāye yār adiththānga?

nīnga nāyum adikkale pūneyum adikkale. nāi avare kadithadhū.

adhanāle avar athe adiththār. nīnga nāye ēn avirśthiṅgā?

indha pādam nīnga padiththingalā? indha pādam kaththukoduththāṅgalā?

indha pādam ghavaniththingalā iṅṇaṅi vādhyāre sandhiththōm

idhukkāha en kūrandhe dhandithθhēṅ. kūrandhe andha pusthahaththe kiriththadhū.

indha sangadhiye ēṅ maraiththinga? indha sangadiye nīnga enakku ēṅ sollale?

andha samāchchāram ennakku nēthudhāṅ kidaiththadhū.

andha kadidaththe padithθhēṅ. nān romba romba sirithθhēṅ

ungałukku endha niram pidiθthadhū? enakku nīla niram romba pidiθthadhū.

enga nāidhāṅ parppu niram. avangałukku andha karuppu pūne pidikkale.

andha veḷḷe nira nāi enakku vēṅum. pachche ilekku pinnāle sivappu pū irukkuḍūṇu.

iṅṇakki enakku romba pasi eduthadhū. iṅṇakki kālame enakku romba pasithadhū

enakku dhāham kūda eduthadhū. ippo enakku pasiyum dhāhamum edukkadhu.

en kāl jasthi valithadhū. indha marundhe kālle nallā thēithθēṅ.
LESSON 31.
VERBS, PAST TENSE
WITH ‘THTH’ AS MEDIAL, CONTINUED.

Vocabulary

thāmadi (s.thth) delay pidi (s.thth) catch
thaiyal stitch (n) ēṟe (adj) poor (no money)
 thuṇi cloth kuruhal narrowness
nīlam length ahalam, agalam breadth, width
uyaram height kutte short
āram depth nadu, madhdhi centre
sadhuram square vattam circle
kuḷikra-are bathroom kakkūsu latrine
innu that (Conjunction) vishayam news, matter

Short Sentences.

1. thuniyē thanṭile yēn naneththinga? Why did you wet this cloth with water?
2. idhu romba nalla vishayam innu nān ninethṭēn
   I thought it was a very good thing.
3. nīnga apdi ninekkale, illeyā? You did not think so, did you?
4. enga kiṇaru āramāna kiṇaru. Our well is a deep well.
5. unga āspathri kattadam uyaramāna kattadam.
   Your hospital building is a high building.
6. avar pappā uyaramā irukrār. His father is tall.
7. en are jāsthī nīlam ille. My room is not very long.
8. unga vattamāna thōttam enge? Where is your round garden.
9. oru periya sadhuramāna petti vēnum. I want a big square box.
10. nīnga indha ahalamāna arele thūngalām. You may sleep in this wide room.
11. avanga vittukku varī kuruhalā irukkudhu. The way to their house is narrow.
12. unga kūṟandhe eppovum sirikkudhu. Your child is always laughing.
13. āmā, nān kūḍa apidhān ninethṭēn. Yes, I thought so too.
Adi’s Book.

14. nînga ñûda, yën apdi sîriththinga? Why did you also laugh like that?
15. indha nâyunga yâr vařarkânga? Who is rearing these dogs.
16. ën këkrima, ungaîle kadiththangalâ? Why d’you ask, did they bite you?
17. andhammâ ñëdhân, ânâ kuṟandhengaîle nalâ vaḷarththâr.

That woman is only poor, but she brought up her children well.

18. nân oru nalla pusthahaththe padikka ñûrmbiththên. I began to study a good book.
19. unga vêleye eppo mudthinga? When did you finish your work?
20. dhayavuseidhu oru thayalkârane küöpidunga. Please call a tailor.

21. aiyâ, unga thaiyal nalla ille, athu ën ipdi thaitthinga.

Sir, your stitching is not good, why did you sew it like this.

22. thaiyalkârâr mudhalle thunîye kirîththâr, apram thaikka ñûrmbiththâr.

The tailor tore the cloth first, then began to sew.

23. adhu oru mukyamâna kadidham, adhe kirîkkâdhînga.

That is an important letter, don’t tear it.

24. enudeya múttîye yâr avîrththînqâ, sollunga. Tell me, who untied my bundle?
25. nûndhân adhe avîrththên, enne nînga kattâyam mannikânun.

I untied it, you must excuse me.

Practical Conversation. – At The Hotel.

T: Traveller, H: Hotel Manager.

T. enakku oru periya sudhdhamâna are vënum. I want a big clean room.

H. nalladhu, vânga, ungalûkku oru periya are kodukkrên.

Alright, come along, I will give you a big room.

T. indha arekku oru nâluku evlavu pañam? How much per day for this room?

H. idhukku oru nâluku aînûru ñûbâ vângarên. ungalûkku eththane nälukku vënum?

We charge Rs 500.00 per day for this. For how many days do you want the room?

T. are oru vâraththukku vënum. I want the room for a week.

H. onsuût kulikra are ingedhân irukkudhu. eppovum sudu ñodudhu thanïi kidekkuthu.

Ensuite bathroom is here. Hot running water is always available.

T. nalladhu. tî eththane ṃaṇikku kidekkum? Good. At what time can we get tea?

---------------------------
ivar enge thaiyalkārār?  enga thuṇinga ellām ivardhān thaikrār.
avar thuṇingale mudhalle thaṇṇile nanekrār.
ipdiyum apdiyum thuṇiye kirikrār  ivar thaiyal engaḻukku romba pidikkum.
indha vaṟi romba kuruhalā irukkudhu.  romba nīlamāna kadidham eṟudhādhinga.
engā thōttathle idhudhān romba uyaramāna maram.
andha agalamāna vaṟile pōnga.
vattamāna kiṇathle thaṇṇi jāsthi ille.  adhu āramāna kiṇaru ille.
nīnga sīkram thamīr pēsuvinga innu nān ninekrēn.
nīnga ellārum thamīr nallā pēsringa innu avar solrār.
andha thaiyalkārār aṟahā thaikrār innu en snēhidhar solrār.
eḷḷa muttengalum orē kūdele vaikkādhinga.  thuṇinga ellām oru mūtteeā kattunga.
mutteyē mūttele vaikkakūdādhu.  kudeye kūdele vaikkalam
kadekku pōha kudeyum kūdeyum konduvāṅga.
vāṅga, indha vēle seiyā vāṅga.  ninga indha vēle seiyāle.
indha vēle seiyādhinga.  yār indha vēle seirāṅga?
thurumba indha vēle seivingalā?  ille, nān adhe seiyamāṭṭēn.
avar indha vēle kattāyam seiyān∪m.

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Lesson 32.

Verbs, Weak, Past Tense

With ‘DH’ as medial...

sei  make, do
maṟe pei*  rain
*maɾe pei conjugates only for Neuter present past and future.
uru, ēr uru,  plough
thoru  worship

Vocabulary

kadavuḷ  God
ovoṇṇu  one of each
ovoru  each (adj)
oṇṇā  together
ēr  plough
ūravan  farmer
nesavāli  weaver
sāyam  colour
uduppu  clothes
pattu  silk
pēr pōnadhu  be famous (thing)
buddi  bottle
mai-buddi  ink-bottle
ūthhu (w.in)  pour
pañappai  purse
mōsam  evil, badness
ovoruvaṟā  one by one (person)
ovoṇṇā  one by one
ovoruvarum  each person
vayal, nilam  field
kudiyāṇavan  farmer
nesavuvēle  weaving
getti sāyam  fast colour
nūl  thread
melisu  thin, fine
pēr pōnavar  be famous (person)
marundhu  medicine
mai  ink
vār (s.thth)  pour

Short Sentences.

1. indha vēleye ellārum oṇṇā seidhangā. They all did this work together.
2. idhu mōsamāna vēle. idhe yār seidhadhu? This is a bad job. Who did this.
3. unga ūrle nallā maɾe peidhadhā? Did it rain hard at your place?
4. ārami pattu puduvekku pēr pōnadhu. Arni is famous for silk sarees.
5. kānjipurathle kūda pattusēle neiṅā. At Kanjipuram also they weave silk sarees.
6. Indha aṟahāna sēleye kaiyāle neidhānga. They wove this beautiful saree by hand.
7. andha paiyanukku romba pasi eduthhadhu, adhanaledhān avan apdi ārudhān.

    That boy was very hungry, that is why he cried like that.

8. kudiyānavan vayalle ēr ūrarān. The farmer is ploughing in the field.

9. kudiyānavanukku ‘ūravan’ innu innoru pēr. The farmer has another name, ‘ūravan’.

10. pōna nāiththukirame köville thoṛudhōm We worshipped at church last Sunday

11. ovvoru manusharum dhinandhōrum kadavule thōrānum.

    Each and every person should worship God daily.

12. Indha sāmān ovvoṇṭum enna vile? What is the price of each of these?

13. nīṅga ovvoruvarum oru pāttru pādaṇum. Everyone of you should sing a song.

14. unga pēnāle mai irukkudhā. Is there ink in your pen.

15. ille ,en pēnāle konjam mai ēththunga. No, pour a little ink in my pen.

16. mai buddile enna mai irukkudhu? What ink is in the ink-bottle?

17. mai-buddile karuppu mai irukkudhu. There is black ink in the ink-bottle.

18. nīṅga ovvoru thamīr pādamum nallā padikkaṇum.

    You should study each Tamil lesson well.

19. idhu marundhu buddi dhānē? This is a medicine bottle, is it not?

20. en ārāhāna uduppe nīṅga pārththingalā? Did you see my beautiful garment?

    Practical Conversation. – At a Cloth Shop.

    W: Woman Customer, S: Shopkeeper.

W. aiyā, ungalidam nūl sēlenga irukkudhā? Sir, do you have cotton sarees?

S. āmāngammā, engalidam madhurai, cōimbattūr, nūl padavenga irukkudhu.

    Yes madam, we have Madhurai, Coimbatore, cotton sarees.

W. melisu thiṅile sila madurai puduvenga pārkkaṇum, ānā sāyam gettiyā irukkuṇum.

    I want to see some Madurai sarees in fine material, but they should be fast colours.

S. saringa, indha nīla nīra sēle vāṅgikollunga. getti sayam. sāyam eppovum pōḥādhu.

    Alright madam, take this blue saree. Fast colour. The colour will never fade.

W. andha pattu sēlenga ellām endha ūrle neirānga?

    Where do they weave all those silk sarees?
S. pattu sēlenga āraniyilum kānjipūraththilum neirānga.

They weave silk sarees in Arni and Kanchipuram.

W. ippo enakkku pattu sēle vēṇām, nūl sele pōdhum.

I don’t want silk sarees now, cotton will do.

S. saringammā, unga ishtam. Alright madam, as you please.

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 32.

indha vēle yār seihadhu? nān indha vēleye seiyale.

nīṅgadhān ipdi seidhingalā? romba nālā inge māre peiyale,
pōna varusham kūda jāsthi māre ille pōna māsam romba māre peidhadhu.
naḷakki kūda māre peiyalām. unga kuṟandhe rāthrī arūdhānā?
kūṟandhekku romba pasi eduthhadhu. adhanāle adhu romba arūdhadhu.
chinna kuṟandhe nallā arūṟum. appodhan kuṟandhekku nallā pasi edukkum.

vēlūrukku kitta oru chinna grāmathle nūl sēlenga neirānga.

indha grāmathle ellārukkum nesavu vēle nalla theriyum.

nesavāḷingalukku ippo ellām kashtam ille.

avanga oru nāḷḷe eththane sēle neivānga?

ūravanidam ēr irukkudhu. ērāle avan nilaththe (vayale) ērarān.

ūravanōdu mādunga nāḷ ellām vēle seidhunga.

ovvoru paiyanukkum pustham irukudhu. ovvoruvarum pādatthe nallā padikkaṇum.

ovvoruvară andha arekku pōnga. indha pāṟam ovvoṇṇum enna vile?

paṟangaḷe ovvoṇṇā mēse mēle vainga.

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LESSON 33.
VERBS, - PAST TENSE
WITH ‘NDH’ AS MEDIAL.

**Strong Verbs** with ‘ndh’ as medial in the past tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>to be born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iru</td>
<td>pira</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endhiri</td>
<td>get up</td>
<td>mara</td>
<td>forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kida</td>
<td>lie down</td>
<td>thira</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kala</td>
<td>mix</td>
<td>nada</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>para</td>
<td>fly</td>
<td>aḷa</td>
<td>measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kara</td>
<td>yield milk</td>
<td>mēi</td>
<td>graze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Weak Verbs** with ‘ndh’ as medial in the past tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>sit</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>enter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ukkār</td>
<td>puhu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thā</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>kuni</td>
<td>bend forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vā</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>sāi</td>
<td>lean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konduvā</td>
<td>bring</td>
<td>ale, thiri</td>
<td>wander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poīsēr</td>
<td>reach</td>
<td>vandhusēr</td>
<td>arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ōi</td>
<td>cease</td>
<td>nahar</td>
<td>move (intr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viṟu</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td>eṟu</td>
<td>rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaḷar</td>
<td>grow (intr)</td>
<td>vāṟ</td>
<td>live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nēram poruththu vā</td>
<td>be late, come late</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following verbs conjugate only for Neuter; Present, Past and Future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>break</th>
<th>eri</th>
<th>burn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theri</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>mudi</td>
<td>finish (intr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nō</td>
<td>ache, pain</td>
<td>puri</td>
<td>be clear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short Sentences.**

1. nēthu kälele nān sariyā nālu maṇikku eṟundhēn.
   Yesterday I got up at exactly 4 o’clock in the morning.

2. indha näkkāli epdi udendhadhu? idhanmēle yār ukkārṇdhānga?
   How did this chair break? Who sat on it?
Adi’s Book.

3. eththane pādangale marandhinga? ninga pādangale marakkakūdādu
   How many lessons did you forget? You should not forget lessons.

4. nīngalā en pettiye thirandhinga? Did you open my box?
5. andhammāvukku enna kuṟandhe pirandhadhu? What was the child born to that lady?
6. indha vēle eppo mudiṇḍhadhu? When was this work finished? (intr)
7. nīnga idhe eththane maṇikkku mudiṭṭhinga? At what time did you finish this work?
8. iṇṇaki madhyānam nīnga thirumba thirumba nadandhinga.
   You walked again and again this afternoon.
9. adhanaledhān ungalukku kāl valikkudhu. That is why your legs are aching.
10. nīnga vēlekāranukku evḷavu paṇam thandhinga?
    How much money did you give to the servant?
11. unga kuṟandhheyē konduvandhingalā. nān adhe parkkaṇum.
    Did you bring your child? I must see it.
12. iṇṇaki nīnga ēn romba nēram poruththu vandhinga?
    Why did you come very late today?
13. ennōdu nīnga eppovum thamiriṇe pēsuvingalā?
    Will you always speak with me in Tamil?
14. nān nākkālimēle sāindhēn, adhanāle adhu kire virundhadhu.
    I leaned on the chair, therefore it fell down.
15. pālkāran pāle sariyā aḷandhānā? Did the milkman measure the milk properly?
16. nēthu indha kāl nōndhadhu. iṇṇaki indha kai nōhudhu.
    Yesterday this leg ached. Today this leg is aching.
17. nīnga jāsthī pālum paṟamum sāppidaṇum, purindhadhā.
    You should take a lot of fruit and milk, you understand.?
18. indha manushar enge piṟandhār epdi valarndhār yārukkum theriyādu.
    Nobody knows where this man was born and how he was brought up.
19. nīnga kunindhinga, appo unga paṇappai kire virundhadhu.
    You bent down, then your purse fell down.
20. adhu ungalukku epdi therindhadhu? nīnga adhe pārththingalā?
    How did you know that? Did you see it?
23. indha sandhōshamāna sanghadi enakku nēthudhān therindhadhu.

Only yesterday I came to know of this happy news.

24. unga pūne epdi kiṇathle viṟundhadhu?

How did your cat fall into the well?

25. en nalla kaṇṇādi rendā udendhadhu.

My nice mirror broke into two.

Practical Conversation. – School Caretaker.

S: Schoolmaster, C: Caretaker.

S. iṇṇakki etthane maṇikkku paḷḷikūdam thirandheppā?

At what time did you open the school today ‘pa.

C. nān ettu maṇikkku paḷḷikūdam thirandhēn.

I opened the school at 8 o’clock.

S. kuṟandhenga ellārum sariyāna nērathle vahappukku vandhānala?

Did all of the children come to the class in time?

C. āmānga, ellā piḷḷengaḷum sariyāna nērathle vahappukku vandhānala?

Yes Sir, all the children came to the class on time.

S. endha paiyan maraththilirundhu viṟundhān.

Which boy fell from the tree?

C. rāman ennum uyaramāna paiyan maraththilirundhu viṟundhān.

The tall boy called Raman fell from the tree.

S. avan kai, kāl udendhadhā enna?

Did he break an arm or leg?

C. theriyādhunga, ānā oru doctor avane pārththār.

I don’t know Sir, but a doctor saw him.
LEsson 34.

VeRBS, - PAST TENSe
WITH ‘NDH’ AS MEDIAL, CONTINUED.

Vocabulary

pasu  cow  pul  grass
vithyāsam  difference  inimēle  henceforth
thaniyā  alone  oŋnā  together
thaŋniyā  watery  moththam  in all, total, on the whole.
kodi  flag, vine  abyāsam  exercise (n).
vilakkku  lamp  puthu  new
dhadave  time, (No. of times)  thōi  wash (clothes)
kāi  dry  Ira  wet

Short Sentences.

1. nēththellām nīnga veyille thirindhinga.  All of yesterday you wandered in the sun.
2. adhanāldhān ㏌ŋaki nīnga suhamille.  That is why you are unwell today.
3. ungaļe sandhikka 珺rellām alendhēn.  I wandered all over the place to meet you.
4. nān romba nēram en arele irundhēn  I was in my room for a very long time.
5. köville moththam eththane vilakkunga erindhadhā?
   How many lamps in all were burning in the temple?
6. rāthri romba maṟe peidhadhu; kāththāledhān ōindhadhu.
   It rained heavily at night; only in the morning did it cease.
7. nīnga unga vēle sariyā seiyale. inimēle apdi seiyakūdadhū.
   You are not doing your work properly. Henceforth you should not do that.
8. nān inge anju varushathhukku munnāle vēlekku sērndhēn.
   I joined here for work five years ago.
9. nīnga oru nalla pustaham enakku anuppininga.
   You sent me a good book.
10. ange nīnga eththane manikku pōisērndhingga?
   At what time did you reach there?
11. avanga sāṅgālam anju maṇikkku inge vandhusēndhāṅga.
   They arrived at here at five o’clock in the evening.

12. indha mēsekkum andha mēsekkum yenna vithyāsam?
   What is the difference between this table and that table?

13. indha mēse pudhiyadhu (puthusu), andha mēse paṟayadhu (parasu).
   This table is new, that table is old.

14. idhu reṇdukkum avḷavudhān vithyāsam.
   That’s all the difference between these two.

15. thamiṟ pustahangale thaniyā vaṅga.         Put the Tamil books separately.
16. ellā pustahangaḷum onṇā vaikkāḍhinga.      Don’t put all the books together.
17. nīṅga andha idaththukku thaniyā pōhakūdhāḍhu.
   You should not go to that place alone.

18. iṇṇaki pāl thaṇṇiyā ille, adhudhān nalladhu.
   Today the milk is not watery, that is indeed good.

19. avar nalla pālkārar. avar pālle thaṇṇi kalakkale.
   He is a good milkman. He did not mix water with the milk.

20. kattadaththukku mēle enga dhēsaththu kodi parakkudhu.
   Our national flag is flying over the building.

21. pōna vārathle oru ēroplēn (āhāya vimāṇam) romba ūyarahthle parandhadhu.
   Last week an aeroplane flew at a great height.

22. enga pasu romba nalla pāl karakkudhu.         Our cow yields a lot of good milk.
23. unga pasu eththane lītar pāl karandhadhu?
   How many litres of milk did your cow give?

24. pālkārar pasuve pāl karandhār.         The milkman milked the cow.
25. nāṅga pala varusham sandhōshamā varndhōm. We lived happily for many years.
26. indha abyāsam ōvvoru nāḷḷe reṇdu dhadave seiyanum.
   You should do this exercise twice every day.

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Adi’s Book.

Practical Conversation. – Housework.

H: Housewife, C: Cleaner.

H. indha areye sudhdham seidhingalā? Have you cleaned this room?

C. innum illenga, konjam nērathle sudhdham seiya pōrēn.

Not yet Madam, I am going to clean it in a little while.

H. mēse, nākkāli ellām dhūsiyā irukkudhu. dhūsi nalla thudenga.

The tables and chairs are all dusty. Dust them properly.

C. saringa’ma, adhunga ellām thuṇiyāle nallā thudippēn

Alright Madam, I will wipe all of them well with a cloth.

H. thuṇinga romba ārụkka irukkudhu. iṃṇakki kattāyam thōikkaṇum.

The clothes are very dirty. You must wash them today.

C. iṃṇakki madhyānam thuṇinga ellām thavarāma thōippēn.

I shall wash all the clothes this afternoon without fail.

H. īra thuṇingalē vēttukku munnāle kāyapōdādhhinga. thōttathle kāya pōdunga.

Don’t put the wet clothes to dry in front of the house. Put them in the garden to dry.

C. saringa’ma, apdiyē seiṛēn. Alright Madam, I will do so.

Expansion Drill, For Lessons 33&34.

Among the following Weak Verbs:

- those ending in ‘u’ drop the ‘u’ and take ‘in’ as medial.
- those not ending in ‘u’ take ‘n’ as medial.

अ, ाहु become, happen कारुवु wash (dishes not clothes)

विङ्गु, मेल chew, masticate पान्नु do, make

मादक्कु fold, bend nadaththu conduct

नित्तु stretch niruththu stop (trans)

थोदांगु begin, start thallu push

थठ्ठु pat, knock thittu scold

कणामाल धो be lost kattu tie, build

थेदु search for māththu change

सेत्तहुप्पो die thadavu stroke, smear

ोंत पू drive undākku create

निन्द्धु swim virumbu desire

थिरुदु steal māru (intr) change

ेमान्द्धु पो be deceived marandhu pō forget

ेमान्त्तु deceive, cheat thōnu appear, seem

मात्तु (tr) hang thongu hang

थुक्कु lift pidungu wrench

कारत्तु take off, dismantle, strip

Vocabulary

male mountain siharam hill-top
maidhānam open field, space
kulam tank kutte pond, puddle
samudhrānam ocean, sea kare shore, bank
öttal hotel kachēri performance
arume excellence avasaram urgency
Adi’s Book.

thuvarppu  tartness  pulippu  sourness
uppu  saltness  thithippu, inippu  sweetness
kasappu  bitterness  kāram  pungence
rasi  taste (n)  rusipār (s.thth)  taste (v)
rasam  pepper water  milahu  pepper

Sentences.

1. indhiyāvakku vadakkē romba uyaramāna male irukkudhu.
   There is a very high mountain in the North of India.
2. tensinghum hilaryum everest siharaththukku mudhal mudhalle poisērndhānga.
   Tensingh and Hilary reached the top of Everest first of all.
3. paraththe thiruda andha paiyan marathhumēle ērinān.
   That boy climbed up the tree to steal the fruit.
4. vaṇdiyilirundhu epdi irangininga?
   How did you get down from the cart?
5. kadal thanį rompa uppa irukkudhu.
   Sea water is very salty.
6. nanga madhuraile oru nalla öttalle thanginōm
   We stayed in a good hotel in Madhurai.
7. nīnga rāthri nalla thūniginjalā?
   Did you sleep well last night?
8. ingedhān nam kuṟandhenga nēthu vilayādinānga.
   Our children played only here yesterday.
9. idhu vilayāttu maidhānam.
   This is the playing field.
10. avar pāttru-kachchēri anumeyā irundhadhu.
    His music performance was excellent.
11. avar ellā pāttum nalla pādinār.
    He sang all the songs well.
12. nēthu enna ānathu (ennāchu), nīnga ellārum en ödininga?
    What happened yesterday, why did all of you run?
13. avar enakku doctor vītte kāttinār.
    He showed me the doctor’s house.
14. nān en kuṟandhengaḻukku oru nalla kadhe sonnēn.
    I told my children a good story.
15. andha kūttathle yār arumeyā pēsinanga?
    Who spoke excellently at that meeting.
16. idhu kudi-thaṇṇi kulam. idhule yārum nindhakudhādhu.
   This is a drinking water tank. No one should swim in it.
17. kōdaikānal ēri romba arañhā ēri. The kodaikanal lake is a beautiful one.
18. nān ungalukkāha kōvilukku munnāle romba nēram ninēn.
   I waited for you near the temple for a very long time.
19. avan thirudinān, adhanāle avane pōlīskāranga pidiththānga.
   He stole, therefore the police caught him.
20. yenna sonninga? dhayavuseithu marupadiyum sollunga.
   What did you say? Please say it again.
21. ninga ungalēpatthi eradhinīnga, ānā kuṟandheyepaththi oṃnum ēruthale.
   You wrote about yourself, but you did not write anything about the child.
22. indha mittāye sāppidunga, idhu romba inippā irukkum.
   Eat these sweets, this will be very sweet.
23. idhu romba kasappu. enakkku kasappāna marundhu vēṇām.
   This is very bitter. I don’t want bitter medicine.
24. ōttal sāppādu romba kāram, ānā romba rusiyā irukkudhu. sila samayam adhu sudu ille.
   Hotel food is very hot (taste), but it is very tasty. Sometimes it is not hot (temp).
25. puḻippāna rasam enakkku pidikkādhu. I do not like sour pepper water.
26. ēn indha paṟam thuvarppā irukkudhu? Why is this fruit tart.
27. unga arañhāna kudeye enge vāṅgininga? Where did you buy your beautiful umbrella?
28. un pasu enga thōttaththukku vandhadhu.
   Your cow came into our garden.
29. adhu pul māṭrum ille, sedingalūm mēindhadhu.
   It ate not only grass, but plants as well.
30. inimēle ādu-māḍunga thōttaththukku varakūḍādhu.
   From now on, goats and cows should not come into the garden.
31. inṇaki nān moththam anju pādam padiththēn.
   Today I studied five lessons in total
Practical Conversation. – At the Tailor’s.

T: Tailor     C: Customer.

C. aiyā, enakku sila uduppunga avasaramā vēṇum. sīkram kodukka mudiyumā?
   Sir, I want some garments urgently. Can you give them quickly?

T. reṇdu nāḷle koduppēn, sariyā? I will give them in two days, alright?

C. nēṭhthu indha thuṇi vāṅginēn. idhule reṇdu pēntsum reṇdu chokkāyum thaikkāṇum.
   I bought this material yesterday. Out of this two pants and two shirts should come.

T. enna sonninga, indha thuni reṇdu pēntsum reṇdu chokkāyum pōdhādhū.
   (I beg your pardon), This is not enough cloth for two pants and two shirts.

C. nān pōdhumāna thuṇi vāṅga marandha pōnēn. inṭṇaki saṅgālam vāṅguvēn.
   I forgot to buy enough cloth. I will buy it this evening.

T. innoru thuni enakku kāttininga, illeyā? adhe yenna seiyaṇum?
   You showed me some other cloth, didn’t you? What’s to be done with that?

C. āmā adhu blous thuṇi. indha aḷavule mūnu blous thaikkāṇum.
   Yes, that is blouse cloth. Three blouses are to be made of this size.

T. saringa, ellām veḷḷikīrāme kattāyam koduppēn.
   Alright Sir, I will give them on Friday without fail.
VERBS, WEAK, PAST TENSE

WITH ‘IN’ OR ‘N’ AS MEDIAL, CONTINUED.

Vocabulary

malhiappū  jasmine  rōjāppū  rose

dazan  dozen  kadhambam  mixed flowers, garland
āipō (w.n)  be finished  adi  foot (length)
mādhdhire  pill  kāichchal  fever
eṇe  oil  udambu  body

Sentences.

1. nān indha thapālle pōda marandhupōnēn.  I forgot to post this letter.
2. nīṅga yenna seiya virumbininga?  What did you wish to do?
3. indha ādudhān vāre ileye mennadhu.  Only this goat chewed the plantain leaf.
4. indha mādhdhireye mellakūdādhu. nīṅga idhe viṟungaṇum
    You should not chew this pill. You should swallow this.
5. unga kaiyum kālum nalla nīṭta mudiyumā?
    Can you stretch your arms and legs well?
6. nēththu kai-kāl konjam konjamā nīṭtinēn, appo nallā nīṭta mudindhadhu.
    Yesterday I stretched hands and legs little by little, then I was able to stretch well.
7. pōna māsamdhanā nānga thamīr kaththukkolṭha thodanginōm.
    Only last month we started to learn Tamil.
8. avar kadhave romba medhuvā thattinār.  He knocked at the door very gently.
9. en pēna kāṇāmal pōnadhu (kāṇāmal pōchu). vīḍellām thēdinēn; kidekkale.
    My pen was lost. I searched for it all over the house; didn’t get it.
10. mūnu varushaththukku munnāle avar appā seththupōnār.
    His father died three years ago.
11. avar epdi seththupōnār.  What did he die of?
12. avarukku romba nālā kāichchalā irundhadhu.
    He had fever for a long time.
Practical Conversation. – At a Flower Stall.

W: Woman,  F: Flower Girl.

W. inga va’ma. unnidam yenna pū irukkudhu?  Come here. What flowers do you have?
F. ippo ennidad mallihaipū māthrum irukkudhu.  I have only jasmine flowers.
W. un kita rōja pū illeyā.  Don’t you have roses?
F. enkitta irundhadhu, ānā ellām āi pōnadhu (āi pōchchu).
I had, but they are all gone.

W. kadhambam oru adi enna vile?  How much is a foot of mixed flowers?
F. indha kadhambam oru adi anju rūbā, adhu ēru rūbā adi.

This garland is five Rupees a foot, that one is seven Rupees a foot.

W. rōjā pū dazan enna vile vikre’mā?  For how much do you sell a dozen roses ‘ma?
F. nellā rōja pū, pannendu rūbā dazan.  Good roses, twelve rupees a dozen.

-----------------------------

The cart driver drove the cart very fast.

Did you wash your hands well.
Who did this work?

Where was the meeting held? Who conducted the meeting?

Why did you stop him here?
Who knocked this pen down?
I scolded him but did not hit him.
He built his house himself.

Did you bathe our dog today?
Why did you turn my table this way?
When did you return from Chennai.
Did you change your old clothes?

Did you smear well the whole body with this oil?

131
enakku male mēle ēra romba ishtam. maleyilirundhu nān sulambamā iranginēn.
avar iññakki kālame ettu maṇikkku chennaile vaṇḍi ērinār. kātpādile madhyānam iranginār.
ōttal sāppādu enakku pidikkādhu. engaḷukku kudikka thaṇṭi ēriyilirundhu varudhu.
chennai kadal-kare (kadarkare) romba aṟahānadhu.
maṟe kālathle, kuḷathle, kuttele, kiṇathle, ellā idaththilum thaṇṭi pārkkalām.
enga ēr ēthle eppovum konja thaṇṇidhān ṥudhu.
idhu arameyāna sāppādu, āṇā konjam kāramā irukkudhu.
unga kiṇāththu thaṇṭi romba uppā irukkudhu. indha paṟam ēn romba puḷippā irukkudhu?
avanga indha rottiē rusi pārththāṅga.
adhu romba rusiyā irukkudhu innu sonṇāṅga. iññakki sāppādu rusi ille.
ammā, indha kasappu marundhe kudikkamāṭtēn.
adhu kudikka romba romba kasappā irukkudhu.
rasam ēn thithippā irukkudhu? adule chakkare kalandhingalā?
nān ungalukku oru vishayam sonṇēn. nīṅga adhe marandhappōṇigalā?
avar enna ungalē kēkka virumbinār?
nān ippodhān adhe paththī pēsa thodanginēn.
enakku unga vīdu theriyādhu, avardhān adhe enakku kāṭtinār.
nīṅga unga vītte eppo māththinga?
en cār sāvi kāṇāmal pōchchu. adhe romba nēram thēdinēn.

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Adi’s Book.
Expansion Drill, For Lesson 30.
In the following verbs, ‘du’ is dropped when adding the medial ‘tt’ and endings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sāppidu</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>thodu</td>
<td>touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōdu</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>vidu</td>
<td>leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padu</td>
<td>suffer</td>
<td>kashtappadu</td>
<td>suffer, worry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prayāsappadu</td>
<td>try, endeavour</td>
<td>sandhōshappadu</td>
<td>rejoice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahappadu</td>
<td>be found</td>
<td>purappadu</td>
<td>set out, start (on journey).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kumbidu</td>
<td>worship</td>
<td>kūppidu</td>
<td>call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nadu</td>
<td>plant</td>
<td>sudu</td>
<td>burn, shoot (with gun).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēḻvippadu</td>
<td>hear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kēl (s.tt)</td>
<td>hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kūchchal pōdu</td>
<td>make a noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahāyam, vānam</td>
<td>sky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadavul, dhēvan</td>
<td>God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulaham</td>
<td>world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhūmi</td>
<td>the Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chandran, nilā</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakshathram</td>
<td>star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amāvase</td>
<td>new moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pounrṇami</td>
<td>full moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sūryan</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veyyil</td>
<td>sunshine, sun heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maṇ</td>
<td>mud, earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maṇal</td>
<td>sand, gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neruppu</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neruppu petti</td>
<td>match box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thuppākki</td>
<td>gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaithuppāki</td>
<td>handgun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padippu</td>
<td>education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miruham</td>
<td>animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kādu</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iruttu</td>
<td>dark (n).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singam</td>
<td>lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puli</td>
<td>tiger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pul</td>
<td>grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pudhar</td>
<td>bush, thicket</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sentences.**

1. thōttakkaran oru periya maraththe vettinān. The gardener cut a big tree.
2. avan andha maraththe thōttaththukku veḻiye pōttān. He threw the wood out of the garden.
3. nængellām ippodhān sāppittōm; nīnga sāppidaleyā?
   All of us ate just now; are you not eating?

4. nænga nalla sangadhiyē kēḷvipattōm, romba sandhōshappattōm.
   We heard the good news, we were very happy.

5. nænga enne pala dhadave kūppittinga, ānā nān varamudiyaile.
   You invited me several times, but I could not come.

6. avanukku padippu ille, adhanāle kashtappattān.
   He was not educated, so he suffered.

7. en thōttathle anēha pū sedinga nattēn.
   I planted many flowering plants in my garden.

8. thāmarī kaththukkolḷa nān romba prayasappattēn.
   I tried hard to learn Tamil.

9. āhāyathle ennenna irukkudhu?
   What (things) are in the sky?

10. vānathle, sūryanum chandhranum nakshathramum irukkudhu.
   The sun moon and stars are in the sky.

11. iṇṇaki powrṇami adhanāldhān nilāve ārāhā irukkudhu.
   Today is the full moon, so the moon is very beautiful to look at.

12. amāvāse nāḷ chandhran theriyādhu.
   At the new moon time the moon is unseen.

13. aṇṇaki romba iruttā irukkum.
   It will be very dark then.

14. nām sandhōshamā irukka dhinandhōrum kadavuḷe kumbidaṇum.
   We should worship God daily to be happy.

15. kadavuḷ romba romba nallavar, avar namukku ellēm seivār.
   God is very kind, he will do everything for us.

16. kāṭtu miruhangaḷe suda thuppākki vēṇum, kaithuppākki pōdhādhu.
   A gun is needed for shooting wild animals, a handgun is not enough.

17. pōlīskāranga thupākkiyēle puliyē suttāṅga.
   The police shot a tiger with a gun.

18. singamum puliyum kāṭtu miruhanga, ādum mādum vēṭtu miruhanga.
   The lion and tiger are wild animals, the goat and the ox are domestic animals.
19. nēṭhthu pādam ungaḷukku nallā vīḷanginadhā
   Was yesterday’s lesson very clear to you.

20. Unga pettiye sariyā pūttiningalā?
    Did you lock your box properly?

21. indha marundhe aththane dhadave thadavininga?
    How many times did you apply this medicine?

22. nān avarida pala dhadave ēmāṇdhupōnēn.
    I was deceived by him several times.

23. enne avar anēha dhadave ēmāṭthinār.
    He cheated me many times.

24. indha iruttu (iruttāṇa) arele epdi vēle seirlinga.
    How do you work in this dark room.

25. Avar andha vēleye vittuvittār* ēṇinnā adhu avarukku pidikkale.
    (*intesified ‘vittār’)
    He left (got out of) that job because he disliked it.

Practical Conversation. – At a Rural Hospital.

D: Doctor,    P: Patient.

D. un pēr enna’mā? un vayasu enna? un ūr edhu?
   What is your name? How old are you? Which is your village?

P. en pēr chinnammā. ēṇ vayasu irubaththanju. en ūr mēlūr.
   My name is Chinnamma. I am twenty five years old. My village is Melur

D. unakku enna kashtam?
   What is your trouble?

P. yenakku joram, irumbal, thale vali.
   I have fever, cough , headache.

D. ungalukku indha kashtam eththane nāḷā irukkudhu?
   How long have you had this trouble?

P. enakku reṇdu vāramā indha kashtam.
   I have had this trouble for two weeks.

D. ungalukku innum enna (vērenna) kashtam?
   What other trouble do you have?

P. aiyā, enakku udambu ellām romba vali.  Sir, there is pain all over my body.

D. sari ‘ma, ange ukkār, nān marundhu kodukrēn.
   Alright ‘ma, sit there, I will give you some medicine.

-----------------------------
iṇṇakki kālame enna sāppittinga? enne enna kēttīnga? nān adhe paththi marandhu pōnēn.
parvā ille, enne yēn kūppittinga? nān avangālē apdiyā kūppitten.
ēn apdi sadhdham pōttinga? yār inge kūchchal pōttadhu? (making a noise).
avar ukkāra nān nākkāliye pōttēn. mudhalle kuṟandhengalūkkku sāppādu pōttānga.
adhuṅku apram nānga sappittōm. ungale paththi nān nēththudhān kēlvipattēn.
indha puthaham enakku vārile ahappattadhu. en kuṟandhe adhe ange pōttadhu.
pū sedingālē kiṇaththukku valadhu pakkam nattingālā?
yār ādu-mādungālē thōttaththukku uḷḷe vittadhu?
indha vēleye mudikka romba prayasapattēn. adhuṅkāha romba kashtappattēn.
kadasile andha vēle mudindhadhu. adhanālē nān romba sandhōshapattēṇ.

-----------------------------------------------------------------
Vocabulary

aiyō  oh dear!  aiyō pāvam  poor soul
ēdhō  something  palahe, palake  plank, board
jebam  prayer  jebam sei  pray
visanappadu (w.tt)  be sad

Practical Conversation. – Mother and Father.

M: Mother,  F: Father.

F. kaṇṇan enge pōnān? eppo thirumba varuvān?
   Where did Kannan go? When will he come back?
M. kaṇṇan paḷḷikūdatthukku pōnān. anju maṇikku apram thirumbuvān
   He went to school. He will come back after 5 o’clock.
F. avan nēththu vīttukku ēn romba pindhi vandhān?
   Why did he come back very late yesterday?
M. avan romba pindhi vandhān ēninnā paḷḷikūdatthe romba nēram vilayādinān.
   He came very late because he played in the school for a very long time.
F. iṇṇakki madhyānam enge sāppittān?  Where did he eat this afternoon?
M. avan iṇṇakki than snēhidharōdu paḷḷikūdathe sāppittān. vīttele sāppidale.
   Today he ate with his friends in the school. He didn’t eat at home.
F. andha sāppādu avanukku pidithhadhā?  Did he like that food?
M. avan snēhidhar avanukku nalla sāppādu koduththānga.
   adhu avanukku romba pidithhadhu innu sonnān.
   His friends gave him good food. He said that he liked it very much.

------------------------
Review No. III


āmāmā romba nallā ērdhān.


kūttam anju māṇikku ārambiththadhu, ettu māṇikku mudindhadhu. ange pala sthringakūda vandhanga. nān ‘john’e kūttaththukku kūppittēn ēnā avar varale.

4. indha āramāṇa kiṇaththu thaṇṇi nallā thaṇṇi. enga analamāṇa thōttathle uyaramāṇa maranga irukkudhunga. nān en thōttaththilirundhu oru aṟahāna pu konduvandhēn. unga vattamāṇa kiṇaththe nān kūda parthēn. kutteyāna manushar sadhuramāṇa palakeye enge kondupōrār. enga ēr ēri aṟahāna eri. nāṅga andha ērile nindha adikkadi pōvōm. kudi-thaṇṇi kulathle nindhakūdādhu. kovilukku munnāle oru kulam irukkudhu. ellārum andha kulathilirundhu kudikka thaṇṇi kondupōrānā. ungalukku nindha theriyumā? nān ungalukku nindha kaththukodurēn. sari romba nandri.

5. avarukku ippo romba paṇa kashtam. avaridam pōdhumāṇa paṇam ille. adhanāle avar romba kashtappadrār. avarukku anju kurandhenga innu thōnadhu. idhe paththi yar sonnanga? avar ammā pona varusham sethupōnar. adhukkāha avar romba visanapattār. nān oru nāḷ avar vittukku pōṇēn. nāṅga reṇdu pērum romba nēram pala vishayam pēsinōm. ippo avarukku romba sandhōsham. nānum sandhōshapattēn.

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6. andha periya vēle ye mudikka oru varum ānadhu. nanga ellām indha vēle ye oṣṇā ārambiththōm. adhe mūnu maṇile mudikka virumbinōm. adhukkāhā romba prayasapattōm, ānā mudiyale. oru nāl vēle nadakkale ēnninā anṭakki jāsthi maṅe peidhadhu. adhanāle romba konjamdhān vēle seidhōm. idhu sulabamānā vēle ille.kashtamānā vēle nīnga thaniyyā seiyamudiyādhu. aiyō pāvam, enāle ungalūkku romba kashtam. unga kashtaththukkāhā romba nandri. inimēle nānga indha vidhamānā vēle seiyamātēm.


8. āgast māsam padhinanjām thēdi engalūkku vēle ille, ēnninā anṭakki sudhandhira dhinam (independence day). aduththā vāram thingakirāme nānga marupadiyum vēlekkku pōvōm. nān kirē nāḷavadhru arele vēle seirēn. nīnga enakkku romba nāḷā kadidham pōdale. nāndhān ungalūkku pala dhadave ērudhinēn. ungalādamerindhu enakkku oru kadidhamkūḍa varale. dhayavuseidhu udanē avarukku ērudhunga. idhe nīnga marandhu pōhakūdādu. vilangudhā illeyā.

9. avar periya paṇakkārar. avarukku anēha vēlekāranga irukranga. avar vītte eppovum padhinanju pēr vele seirāṅga. indha paṇakkārar ellārukkum nallavar. avar ellārukkum nalladhū seirār. āṇā ellā paṇakkārarum nallavanga ille. ivare nīnga sandhittinālā. nān avarē orē oru dhadave sandhittēn. (orē oru: only once)

10. nām ippo kadavule kumbida pōvōm, vānga. nām nāļdhorum jebam seiyānum. nām nāḷavangala irukka kadavuḷ jebam (vaṇakkam) romba mukyaw. kadavuḷ vaṇakkam (prayer to God) enakkku sandhōshaththe kodukkudhu. nīnga varuththappadādhiṅga, kadavuḷ ungalē kāppāththuvār. avar enne kāppāththinār. indha nalla vārththekkāhā ungalūkku en nandri. unga vārththeye nān kēppēn. vaṇakkam, pōituvarēn.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
LESSON 39.

PAST PARTICIPLES.

The meaning and use of the Past participles will be seen from the examples given below.

Forming Past Participles.

Verbs, past tense not taking ‘in’ as medial:-

drop the ending, and substitute ‘u’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vandhēn</td>
<td>vandhu</td>
<td>having come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adiththēn</td>
<td>adiththu</td>
<td>having struck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seidhēn</td>
<td>seidhu</td>
<td>having done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs, past tense taking ‘in’ as medial:-

drop the termination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vānginēn</td>
<td>vāngi</td>
<td>having bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāttinēn</td>
<td>kātti</td>
<td>having shown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pādinēn</td>
<td>pādi</td>
<td>having sung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irregular Past Participles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pōnēn</td>
<td>pōi</td>
<td>having gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ānēn</td>
<td>āi</td>
<td>having become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonnēn</td>
<td>solli</td>
<td>having said</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative Past Participles.

These are formed by adding ‘āme’ to the infinitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vara</td>
<td>varāme</td>
<td>without coming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adikka</td>
<td>adikkāme</td>
<td>without hitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sāppida</td>
<td>sāppidāme</td>
<td>without eating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

illāme, without, follows nouns and pronouns:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pustahām</td>
<td>illāme vānga</td>
<td>Come without the book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nān illāme</td>
<td>nīnga pōhalām</td>
<td>You may go without me.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adi’s Book.

Sentences.

1. kuṟandhenga paḻikkūdaththukku pōi padikṟanga.
   The children go to school and study.

2. ange ellārum oṉḍa sērndhu viḻayādrāṅga.
   There they all join together and play.

3. nāṅ oru chūṭtu ēṟuthi kodukrēṅ. adhe kondupōi doctoridam kodunga.
   I shall write a chit and give it to you. Take it and give it to the doctor.

4. avan sāppittu veliye pōnāṅ.
   He ate and went out.

5. indha pustahaththe thirandhu vāsinga.
   Open this book and read.

6. nāṅ nāldhōrum kadavuḷe kumbittu thūnga pōrēṅ.
   Daily I pray to God and go to sleep.

7. paṇaththe mēse mēle vaithu kuḻikka pōnēṅ.
   I went to bathe having kept the money on the table.

8. dhāyavuseidhu ivarōdu pōi, en vīṭte avarukku kāṭṭi vāṅga.
   Please go with him, show my house and come.

9. nāṅ ungalukku pala dhadave solli anuppinēṅ.
   I sent word for you several times. (idiom).

10. pettiye nallā múdi pūttu pōdunga.
    Close the box well and lock it.

11. kuṟandhe ammāvidam ōdi vandhadhu.
    The child came running to the mother.

12. nāṃ sāppätte eppovum nallā meṇṇu sāppidaṅum.
    We should always chew our food well and eat it.

13. sīkram sāppittu udane ange pōṅga.
    Eat quickly and go there immediately.

14. unga badhile pārthudhān nāṅ chennaiṅku pōven.
    Only after having seen your reply I shall go to Chennai.

15. nīṅga ange pohāme inge irukka mudiyāḍhu.
    You cannot remain here without going there.

16. avanga badhil illāme nāṅ kattāyam pōhamāṭṭēṅ.
    I will certainly not go without their reply.
17. indha vēleye seidhu avanga vītukku pōnānga.
    Having done this work they went home.

18. chinna paiyanga maïdhānathle ōdi ādi vilayādrānga.
    Small boys are playing happily in the open field.

19. kōvilukku pōha, nēra pōi idadhu pakkam thirumbaṇum.
    To go to the temple, go straight and turn right.

20. avanga en thamir pätte kēttu virundhu virundhu sīriththānga.
    Having heard my Tamil song they laughed hilariously. (idiom)(fell about, laughing!)

21. nānga mambāyilirundhu nēththu purappattu, iṇṭakki vēlūr vandhu sērnhōm.
    Setting out from Mumbai yesterday, we reached Vellore today.

22. indha pusthahathe sīkram padiththu mudiththu ennidam kodunga.
    Read and finish this book soon and give it to me.

23. iṇṭakki nān sandhōsham illāme vele seirēn ēninnā kulikkāme vandhēn.
    I am unhappily working because I came without bathing.

24. kadhavu thirandu irukkudhu, dhayavuseidhu mūdunga.
    The door is open, please close it.

25. iṇṭakki enga cār kettupōnadhu (kettupōchu), adhanāle nānga nadandhu vandhōm.
    Our car broke down today, so we came walking.

   **Practical Conversation. – At a Furniture Shop.**

   C: Customer   S: Shopkeeper.

C. aiyā, ungalidam mēse- nākkālinga thayārā irukkudhā?
    Do you have chairs and tables ready made?

S. āmā irukkudhu, ungalukku enna (enthal) marathle vēnum?
    Yes we have, what wood do you want?

C. nūkka marathle vaithu irukringalā?       Do you have them in rosewood?

S. munnāle vaithu irundhōm. ippo tēkkku marathledhān irukkudhu.
    We had before. Now we have them only in teakwood.

C. unga kadele vatta (vattamāna) sāppāttu-mēse irukkudhā?
    Do you have a round dining table in your store?
Adi’s Book.
S. ippo thayārā ille. engaḻukku ārdar kodunga. oru vārathle seithu kodukrôm.

Not ready now. Give us an order. We’ll make it and give it in a week.

C. īṇṇakki ārdar koduppōm. enga sāmān eppo (eththane nālle) engaḻukku kidaikkum.

We’ll give an order today. When can we get our things.

S. unga ārdarukkāha nandri. unga sāmām ungaḻukku oru vārathle kattāyam kidaikkum.

Thanks for your order. You will get your things without fail in a week.

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 39.


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Perfect Tenses

To form Perfect Tenses for any Verb, use the

- Past Participle + ‘iru’ + Personal Endings

according to Number, Gender, Person and Tense.

e.g. nān vandhu+irukrēn = nān vandhirukrēn  I have come.
similarly,
nān vandhirundhēn  I had come
nān vandhiruppēn  I will have come

Note: Future perfect also expresses ‘would have’
nān vandhiruppēn  I would have come.

Imperfect Tenses

To form Imperfect Tenses for any Verb, use the

- Past Participle + ‘kondiru’ + Personal Endings

according to Number, Gender, Person and Tense.

avar vandhu+kondirukrār = avar vandhukondirukrār  He is coming
similarly,
avar vandhukondirundhār  He was coming
avar vandhukondiruppār  He will be coming

Colloquial Corruption—modifying ‘kond’ to ‘knu’ or ‘kittu’,

kondirukrār  knu urukrār  kittu irukrār
kondirundhēn  knu irundhēn  kittu irundhēn
kondiruppēn  knu iruppēn  kittu iruppēn

nān ippo ērūdhiknu irukrēn (ērūdhi kondirukrēn).  I am writing now.
nān sāppittukittu irundhēn (sāppittu kondhirundhēn)  I was eating.

Sentences.

1. nām indha vidhamāna vēle munnāle seidhirukrōm.
   We have done this kind of work before.

2. ungaļe pārkkā nān pala dhadave vandhirundhēn.
   I had come to see you several times.
3. avar nālakki saingālam ārkāttukku pōi iruppār.
   By tomorrow evening he will have gone to Arcot.

4. nīnga avare, enge epdi sandhiththu irukringa?
   Where and how have you met him?

5. nān ungaḷe kadetherule pārththu irukrēn.  I have seen you in the bazaar.
6. kuṟandhe thungikittu irukkudhu.  The child is sleeping.
7. avar rāthri thūkkam ilātha irundhār, adhanāle ippō nallā thūngrār.
   He was without sleep last night, so he sleeps soundly now.

8. nīnga innum konjam nāḷḷe nallā thamīṟ pēsi kondiruppinga.
   In a few days you will be speaking Tamil fluently.

9. nēṭhthu vīttle enna seidhu kondirundhinga?
   What were you doing yesterday at home?

10. nān nēṭhthellām kadidhanga erudhi kondirundhēn.
    Yesterday I was writing letters the whole day.

11. pūne pāḷ kudiththu kondirukkudhu.  The cat is drinking milk.
12. nān indha marundhū kudiththirukrēn.  I have taken this medicine.
13. avanga inge romba sadhdhamā pēsi kondirukrānga.
    They are talking here very loudly.

14. nāḷakki innēram nām rendu pērum rayille pōikondiruppōm.
    Tomorrow by this time we will both be going in the train.
15. nān rāthri ungaḷe pārkka varale ēninnā appo maṟe peidhu kondirundhadhu.
    I did not come to see you last night because it was raining.
16. nīnga nēṭhthu kūttaththukku vandhirindhingalā?
    Did you come to the meeting yesterday
17. nāṅga ippō paththu pērukku sāppāddu sameththu irukrōm
    We have cooked food for ten people now.
18. avan ange ēn pōikondirukrān?    Why is he going there?
19. sanikkiṟame sāingālam nāṅga kāththu vāṅga pōikondirukrōm.
    On Saturday evening we were going for a stroll. (lit. getting air, ‘breath of fresh air’)
Adi’s Book.

20. apdiyā? romba sandhōsham, nāngakūda iṇṇakki pōhāporōm.
Is that so? very glad, we are also going today.

21. avar namakkāha reṇdu maṇi nēram kāṭhthukondhirundhār.
He was waiting for us for two hours.

22. appāvum ammāvum nammidamirundu kadidham edhirpārthhū kondiruppāṅga.
Mother and father will be expecting letters from us. (looking for).

23. kuṟandhe adikkadi ēn aṟudhu kondhirundhadhu?
Why was the child crying frequently?

24. adhukku thūkkam varale, adhanāle enakku kashtam koduththukondirundhadhu.
It did not get sleep, hence it was giving me trouble.

25. nāṅga āru pēr thamīr kaththukondirūkroṁ.
We six people are learning Tamil.

Practical Conversation. – Study or Play?

M: Mother, C: Child.

M. krishnā, padikkāme ippo enna seidhukondirukre?
Krishna, what are you doing now instead of studying.

C. vīḷayādi kondirukrēn. konja nēraththukku apram padikrēn’mā.
I am playing. I will study after a little while, mum.

M. nān unakkū pala dhadave solli irukrēn. nī sariyā āru maṇikku padikka ārambikkanum.
I have told you several times. You should start studying at exactly six.

C. nāḷayilirundhu apdiyē seirēn. iṇṇakki mattum konja nēram vīḷayādrēn’mā.
From tomorrow I will do just that. Today only I am playing just a little while.

M. summā pēsi kondirukkādhē. nāḷakki vīḍyālayām, ānā nī ippo kattāyam padikkanum.
Don’t keep talking. Tomorrow you may play, but now you must study.

C. sari’mā. appā vandhārā?
Alright mum. Has father come?

M. innum varale. nī sīkrām pōi padi, illēnā appā vandhū unne adippār.
Not come yet. You go and study quick, or father will come and hit you.

--------------------------
enganayalkārar inṇakki nalla sameyal seidhirukrār. nān avare pala dhadave sandhiththu irundhēn. unga vēttukku vara nineththu irundhēn. avan andha mukyamāna kadidhathe kīrthithu iruppān. ivḷavu nēram avanga pādam ārambiththu iruppānga. nān indha pustaham ivḷavudhān mudiththu irukrēn. andha paiyang a romba siriththu-kondirukrānga. nīnga eppvum adhepalththī ēn nineththukondhirundhinga?


--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Positive Conditional-‘if’.

Present and Future Conditional is expressed:-

(a) by adding ‘ā’ to the past medial,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past tense</th>
<th>Conditional</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vandhēn</td>
<td>vandhā</td>
<td>if I come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pārthēn</td>
<td>pārththā</td>
<td>if I see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonnēn</td>
<td>sonnā</td>
<td>if I say</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or (b) by adding ‘nā’ to present, past, and future tense,

nīnga varīganā if you come
nīnga vandhīganā if you come
nīnga varuvīganā if you come

To make the present and future conditional forms.

Past Conditional is expressed:-

(a) by adding ‘ā’ to the past perfect medial,

ninga vandhū irundhā if you came

Negative Conditional ‘if not’.

This is expressed by adding ‘āvittā’ or ‘illēna’ to an infinitive,

regardless of number, gender, person or tense.

nīnga varāvittā or nīnga varalenā, meaning:-

if you do not come, or if you did not come, or if you will not come.

Note:-‘āvittā’ or ‘illēna’ follows nouns or pronouns.

pencil illēnā pēnā konduvānga. or pencil āvittā pēnā konduvānga.

Bring a pen if not a pencil.

ninga ange illēnā, nān varamāttēn. or nīnga ange illāvittā, nān varamāttēn.

I will not come of you are not there.

--------------------------
Vocabulary for Lesson 41

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aththe</th>
<th>aunt</th>
<th>chithhappā</th>
<th>uncle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mīse</td>
<td>moustache</td>
<td>muḷe</td>
<td>grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āḷ, pēr</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>nēram āchu</td>
<td>it is time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innoru, vēroru</td>
<td>another</td>
<td>ghanam, ede</td>
<td>weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maththa</td>
<td>the other</td>
<td>lēsu</td>
<td>lightness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innoŋŋu, vēroŋŋu</td>
<td>another one</td>
<td>oruʋeːle</td>
<td>perhaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kure, kammi āhu</td>
<td>decrease</td>
<td>kurai</td>
<td>tap, pipe, tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udambu</td>
<td>body</td>
<td>vēre</td>
<td>different, any other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jananga</td>
<td>people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sentences.

1. nīnga nälḍhōrum thamiṟ padiththā, thamiṟ nalla pesamudiyum.
   If you study Tamil daily, you can speak Tamil well.

2. avar enne küppittadhān nān pōvēn. Only if he calls me I shall go.

3. avar enne küppidalēnā (küppidāvittā) nān pōhamāttēn.
   If he does not call me I shall not go.

4. kuṟandhenga pāl kudiththā suhāmā iruppānā.
   If the children drink milk they will be healthy.

5. ghanam kureya (kammi āha) koṇjamā sāppidaṇum.
   You should eat less to lose weight.

6. ghanam kurendhā udambu lēsa irukkum. If you lose weight the body will be light.

7. ennakku indha nākkāli vēṇām, vēroŋŋu konduvandhā nallā irukkum.
   I don’t want this chair, if you bring another one it will be nice.

8. paththu pēr indha vēle seithā adhe sīkram mudiyum.
   If ten people do this work it will be finished quickly.

9. kūttaththukku romba jananga vandhā nān pōhamāttēn.
   If a lot of people come to the meeting I will not go.

10. nīnga rāmanē pārththtā, inge vara sollunga.
    If you see Raman, tell him to come here.
Adi’s Book.

11. ungalukku pañam illāvittā enakku sollunga.

Tell me if you don’t have money.

12. romba nandri, enakku pañam vēṇumānā nān ungallukku solvēn.

Many thanks, if I want money I shall tell you.

13. maṟe peidhā nīnga veḷiyē pōhakūdādhu.

If it rains you should not go out.

14. avarukku suhamillēnā doctoridam udane kattayam pōhaṇum.

If he is not well he must go to the doctor’s at once.

15. nīnga mēdhuva pēsinā enakku sariyā vilangudhu.

If you speak slowly I understand properly.

16. nān oṅṇu soṇṇā, avar vēroṇṇu seirār. If I say one thing, he does another.

17. aththekkku mēse muḷeththā chittappā āvār. (proverb)

If an aunt grows a moustache, she will become an uncle. (Eng. Pigs might fly!)

18. romba dhūram nadandhā unga kāl valikkum.

If you walk a long distance your legs will ache.

19. nīnga pādinā avar āduvār, nīnga padāvittā avar ādamāṭṭār.

If you sing she will dance, if you do not sing she will not dance.

20. arūdhadhān kuṟandhekku pāl kidaikkum. A child will get milk only if it cries.

21. nīnga thayāṟā irundhā, nām ippo veḷiyē pōhalām

If you are ready, we may go out now.

22. ungalukku oru ān kuṟandhe pirandhā, ellārum sandhōshappaduvāṅga.

If a baby boy is born to you, everybody will rejoice.

23. nām vēlele ghavanamā irundhādhan vēleye nalla seiyamudiyum.

Only if we are careful in our work can we do the work well.

24. avar en vīttukku varāvittā enakku varuṭthhamā irukkum.

If he does not come to my house I shall be sorry.

25. oruveḷe nān varamāṭṭēn, yēninnā romba nēram ēchchu.

Perhaps I shall not come, because the time is over.

-------------------------
W. aiyā, ungalukku kudikka thaṇṇi epdi kidaikkudhu?

Sir, how do you get your drinking water?

L. engalukku kuṟai mūlamā thaṇṇi varudhu. We get water through pipes.

W. kuṟaiikkku yengirundhu thaṇṇi kidaikkudhu? From where is the water piped?

L. āṭṭhiliirundhu kuṟaiikkku thaṇṇi varudhu. Water comes to the pipe from the river.

W. āṭṭhile thaṇṇi illāvittā, yenna seivinga?

If there is no water in the river, what will you do?

I. āṭṭhiliirundhu thaṇṇi kidaikkāvittā, vittu kiṇaththiliirundhu thaṇṇi kidaikkum.

If we don’t get water from the river, we’ll get it from the well of our house.

W. ānā kiṇaththu thaṇṇi uppā irundhā, yenna seivinga?

But if the well water is salty, what will you do?

I. enna seiyalām? yengalukku vēre thaṇṇi ille. thaṇṇikkku paṇam koduthu vāṅaṇum.

What can we do? We have no other water. We should get water by paying for it.

 Expansion Drill, For Lesson 41.

andha petti ghanamā irundhā nān adhe thūkkamudiyādhu. paththu āl indha vēleye seidhā, sīkramā mudiyum. idhe jananga parththu irundhā, viṟundhū viṟundhū sīriththu iruppānga. nān chennaikkku pōnā, oruvēle avare sandhippēn. nīṅga nadandhu pōnā romba nēram āhum. thamiṟ pādanga lēsa (sulabamā) irundhā nallā irukkum. unga ghanam kurendhā ungalukku nalladhu. nan thamiṟle pesinā, nīṅgalum thamiṟ pesuvinga, illeī? avarukku ti piddikāvittā kēppi kudikkalām. nīṅga sameyal seiya mudiyāvittā, suham āhamāṭtinga. pū sedinga illāvittā thōttam arahā irukkādhu. rāṭhriḷe thūkkam illāvittā aduththu nāl vele seiya kashtamā irukkum. kāṭṭhū adikkāvittā innūm südā irukkum. nālḍhōram thamiṟ padikkāvittā pādunga marandhu pōhum. indha sanghadi ungalukku sollāvittā enakku thūkkam varādhu. avar kūṭtaththukku vandhu irundhā ellām therindhu irukkum. avanga panam koduththu irundhā, nānga andha sāmāne vāngi iruppōm.

maṟe peidhu irundhā ivḷavu südā irukkādhu. nīṅga avare kēttu irundhā avar adhe ungalukku koduththu iruppār. pāḷlikūdam illeṇa kuṟandhengalukku romba sandhōsham. ungalukku pasi illeṇa sāppidādhinga. dhāham eduththadhunā, jāsthi thaṇṇi kudikkaṇum.
thapāl āpīs pakkam pōvinganā adhe thapālle pōdunga. unga vēleye ippo ārambilthādhān sāingālaththukku ulle mudiyum. vādhyār pādangāle sariyā kaththukkedukkāvittā mānavarukku kashtam. vītte chakkare illenā vellam ubayōgikkalām. kaile paṇam illāvittā romba kashtamā irukkudhu. adhu ungalukku theriyalenā enne kēlunga. māle mēle irundhu párthā grāmam ellām nallā theriyudhu. mūkku-kaṇṇādi illāvittā nan padikka mudiyale. thirudane dhandikkalenā marupadiyum thiruduvān. nalladhu ninekkāvittā parva ille, ānā kettadhu ninekkakūdādhu. andha viḷakkku eriyāvittā indha viḷakkku pōdunga.

-----------------------------------------------------------
‘EVEN IF’ AND ‘EVEN IF NOT’.

‘even if’:-
use conditional form plus ‘lum’
irrespective of number, gender and person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditional</th>
<th>‘even if’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avan vandhā</td>
<td>if he comes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan adiththā</td>
<td>if he strikes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘even if not’ and ‘although’:-
use negative conditional form plus ‘lum’
irrespective of number, gender and person.

| avan varalenā  | if he does not come |
| avan varāvittā | if he does not come |

Vocabulary

| summā, chummā   | just, simply, purposeless, costless, free |
| sumār, sumārā   | approximately, not bad, about right |
| summā iru (s.ndh) | be quiet |
| sumara iru (s.ndh) | be better(health) |
| nadaththu (w.in) | conduct (meeting), treat(guest) |
| irundhālum     | nevertheless |
| mahan          | son |
| sahōdharar     | brother |
| snēhidhar, nanbar | friend (m.) |
| erume          | buffalo |
| kāl (ē before) | a quarter |

Sentences.

1. nīnga dhinandhōrum evlāvu pāl vāngringa? How much milk do you buy daily?
2. nānga dhinandhōrum are litar erume pal vāngrōm. We buy half a litre of buffalo milk every day.
3. sila samayam säingālathle kāl litar pasumpāl vāngrōm. Sometimes we buy a quarter litre of cow’s milk in the evening.
4. nīnga pōhālum nān pōhamāttēn. Even if you go I shall not go.
Adi’s Book.

5. avar varāvittālum nān kattāyam poḥanum.
   Even if he does not come I must go.

6. avanga ettu maṇikku vandhālum pōdhum.
   It is enough even if they come at eight o’clock

7. idhukku nīṅga paththu rūbā koduththālum pōdhādhu.
   Even if you give ten rupees for this it is not enough.

8. avar paṇam kodukkāvittālum, pushahahththe avarukku kodunga.
   Give him the book, even if he does not give the money.

9. nāṁ avangāļe kuppidāvittālum avanga inge varāṅga.
   They are coming here even if we do not call them.

10. nīṅga panam koduththālum avarukku sandhōsham ille.
    He is not happy even if you give him money.

11. ungalūkku pīdikkāvittālum nīṅga avarōdu pesaṇum.
    Even if you do not like it you should speak to him.

12. avar unga snēhidharā irundhālum nīṅga apdi seiyakudādhu.
    You should not do that, even if he is your friend.

13. maṛe peidhālum en mahan veliye viḷayāduvān.
    Although it is raining my son will play outside.

14. nīṅga sumārā irundhālum indha marundhe kudikkaṇum.
    You should take this medicine even if you are better.

15. nāṅga arumeyā padinālum enga pätte nīṅga kēkkale.
    Even if we sing excellently you are not listening to our song.

16. avar en mahale parkkāvittālum en mahane pārkkalām.
    He may see my son even if he did not see my daughter.

17. avanga indha areye kaṟuvinālum idhu sudhdhamā ille.
    Even if they wash this room this is not clean.

18. inimēle nān mundhi varāvittālum nīṅga mundhi varaṇum.
    Henceforth, even if I do not come early you should come early.
19. nēnga thamir ēruḍhāvittālum nallā pēsringa.
   Even if you are not writing Tamil you are speaking well.
20. idhukkum adhukkum vithyāsam irundhālum parvā ille.
   Never mind even if there is a difference between this and that.
21. indha pādam enakku viḷangāvittālum nān adhe nalla padikkamudiyum.
   Even if this lesson is not clear to me I can read it well.
22. andhammā unga sahōdhāridhān irundhālum nēnga avare apdi nadaththakūdādhu.
   Even if she is only your sister you should not treat her like that.
23. avar nalla vādhyārdhān, ānālum avar adikkadi inghli pēsrār.
   He is indeed a good teacher, nevertheless he often speaks English.
24. avar en vīttukku variṇvittā enakku varuththamā irukkum.
   I will be sorry if he does not come to my house.
25. oruvēlē nān varamāttēn, ēninna rombā nēram achchu.
   Perhaps I shall not come, because it is very late.

Practical Conversation. – At a Conference.

F: First Member,  S: Second member.

F. snehidharē, kūttam eththane maṇikku ārāmbikkudhu, theriyumā.
   Friend, what time does the meeting start, do you know?
S. kālame paththu maṇikku innu ninekṛēn.  10 o’clock in the morning, I think.
F. adhu yeppo mudiyum.  When will it finish.
S. adhu pannendu maṇikku mudiyaṇum, irundhālum adukku apram pēsikondiruppānga.
   It should finish at 12 o’clock, nevertheless they will keep on talking after that.
F. nēnga kūttaththukku kattāyam varuvingalā?
   Will you definitely come to the meeting?
S. āmā, nēnga pōhāvittālum nān pōvēn.  Yes, I will go even if you don’t.
F. nēnga kūttathle pesuvingalā? nēnga pēsinālum nān pēsamāttēn.
   Will you speak at the meeting? Even if you speak I will not.
S. unga ishtam, ānā nēnga pēsāvittālum nān pēsa pōren.
   As you like, but I am going to speak even if you don’t.

----------------------
aiyā, inge summā ukkārunga. jāsthī sadhdham seiyādhingga, chummā irunga. avar oru vāramā suhamille; ippo yepdi irukrār? avar ippo sumārā irukrār. sumārā irundhālum kashtamāna vēle seiyakūdhādhu. kālle oru chinna kashtamdhān, ānālum adhu romba valikkudhu. engalukku reṇdare kīlo chakkare pōdhum. yenakku ivlavu chakkare vēṇām, adhanāle pādhi nīnga kondupōhalām.
iṇṇakki engalukku mūnēkāl lītar pāl vēṇum. reṇḍēmukkāl lītar ippo pōdhādhu. nālakki sumār anjare lītar pāl vānguven. en mahānum mahaḷum pallikūdaththukku pōi irukrānga. thambi, un snēhidhi nalla arahāna peṇ innu theriyadhu. vasanthā, un snēhidhar romba nallavar innu thōṇudhu. engalukku eththane sahōdharar sahōdharinga irukrānga? jeba kūttam enge nadandhu kondirukkudhu? adhe yār nadathrānga?
avarukkāha nīnga romba nēram irundhālum avar varāle. avar varāvittālum parva ille, nān konjam neram iruppēn. enakku indha sangadhi therindhālum, nān adhe ungalukku sollalē. parva ille nīnga sollāvittālum, enakku adhu nallā theriyum. avanga vāramdhōram vandhālum en vīttukku varamāttanga. nīnga evlavu prayāsapatṭālum adhu iṇṇakki mudiyādhu. nāye kulipattinālum adhu sudhdhamā irukkādhu. romba vēhamā ōdinālum, ettu maṇikkuv āṇdiye pidikka mudiyale. nīnga virumbinālum ange ippo pōhamudiyādhu.

-----------------------------------------------
Relative pronouns in English are words such as in

He who opens.. The gate which shuts.. A dog that barks..

These follow the pronoun or noun.

There are no relative pronouns in Tamil.

There are relative participles attached to a verb.

These go before the pronoun or noun.

**RELATIVE PARTICIPLES — POSITIVE**

The present and past relative participles are formed by dropping the ending and substituting ‘a’, regardless of number, gender and person.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Pres. Rel. Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>varēn</td>
<td>I come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adikrēn</td>
<td>I strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past. Rel. Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vandhēn</td>
<td>I came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adiththēn</td>
<td>I struck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The future relative participle is the same as the neuter future tense form,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future Tense</th>
<th>Future Rel. Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>varum</td>
<td>it will come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adikkum</td>
<td>it will strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: Present and future Positive Relative Participles are interchangeable.

**RELATIVE PARTICIPLES — NEGATIVE**

Infinitive plus ‘ādha’, regardless of number, gender person and tense.

varādha  who does not come, who did not come, who will not come.

padikkādha who does not study, who did not study, who will not study.
PARTICIPIAL NOUNS — POSITIVE.

Present. Present positive relative participle plus 3rd person pronouns.

\[ \text{vara + avan = varavan} \]

The man who comes, he who comes.

(Also means ‘He who will come’; pres. and fut. forms are interchangeable, see below.)

Note the forms using other pronouns – varava, varavar, varavanga, varadhu, varadhunga.

Past. Past positive relative participle plus 3rd person pronouns.

\[ \text{vandhavan} \] He who came. Similarly:- vandhava, vandhavar, etc.

Future.

For Weak Verbs:-

For persons; Root + ‘b’ + 3rd person pronouns

For neuter; Root + ‘v’ + 3rd person pronouns

\[ \text{varubavan} \] He who will come. Similarly:- varubava, varubavar, etc.

For Strong Verbs:-

For persons or neuter Root + ‘pp’ + 3rd person pronouns

\[ \text{nadappavan} \] He who will walk. Similarly:- nadappava, nadappavar, etc.

and also neuter nadappadhu, nadappadhunga.

NB. Present and future Positive Relative Participial nouns are interchangeable.

PARTICIPIAL NOUNS — NEGATIVE.

Negative relative participle plus 3rd person pronouns,

regardless of number, gender person and tense.

\[ \text{varādhavan, varādhava varādhavar varādhavanga varāḍhadhu varāḍhadhunga.} \]

\[ \text{He who:- did not come does not come will not come.} \]

Vocabulary

\[ \text{mundhiyē} \] already sādhāranamā ordinarily

\[ \text{añai} \] dam veḻam flood

\[ \text{anbu} \] love, kindness mual rabbit

\[ \text{visē shamā} \] particularly kīṟpadi (w.ndh) obey

\[ \text{kada (s.ndh)} \] cross eṟuppu(w.in)(tr) wake

\[ \text{vasi (s.thth)} \] live, reside kudi iru (s.ndh) live, reside

--------------------------
The lesson which you are now studying is easy.

Is this the lesson which I said yesterday?

I don’t know the lesson which he will read tomorrow.

Why should you read the lesson which your teacher has not taught you?

I shall first learn the Tamil which everyone normally speaks.

We enjoyed very much hearing the song which you sang.

Doctor, the medicine which you gave was very bitter.

I know already the news which he said.

(No good crying over spilt milk!)

The ox that is not beaten will not obey.

(To swear black is white)

The rabbit which I caught has only three legs.

What is the name of the person coming to our house next week?

Is he your elder brother who spoke in the meeting yesterday?

The cat which made the noise is not here now.

Th food which I ate in your house was excellent.
16. adikkadi inglish pesādha thamir vādhīyāridam thamir kathithukkoḷunga.
   Learn Tamil from a Tamil teacher who does not speak English often.

17. thūngra kuṟandheyey dhayavuseidhu eruppādhinga.
    Please do not wake up the child who is sleeping.

18. aṟare kuṟandhekkudhān pāl kidekkum.  (the squeaky door gets the oil)
    Only the child that cries will get milk.

19. aṟādha kuṟandhekku yarum pāl kodukkamāttānga.
    Nobody will give milk to the child that does not cry.

20. nīnga vāṅgina pettikku evḷavu pāṇam kuduthinga?
    How much did you pay for the box that you bought.

21. nīnga kudikkum thaṇṇi āṭhthu thaṇṇi.  The water which you drink is river water.

22. indha pāṭtu pādinava en thangachchi.  It is my younger sister who sang this song.

23. october reṇḍām thēdī māḥathmā gāndhi pirandha nāl.
    October 2\textsuperscript{nd} was Mahatma Gandhi’s birthday.

Practical Conversation. – With a Neighbour.

H: Household, N: Neighbour.

H. ippi unga vīttle irukra manushar eththane pēr?
   How many are the persons who are in your house?

N. ippi enga vīttle irukravanga moththam ettu pēr.
   There are eight persons who are in our house now.

H. nēṭhthu unga vīṭtukku vandha āḷ yār?
   Who was the person who came to your house yesterday?

N. nēṭhthu enga vīṭtukku vandhavar en snēhīdhar.
   The person who came to our house yeaterday is my friend.

H. kaile andha pusthaham enna?  What is that book in your hand?

N. idhu nān padikkum pusthaham. nīnga idhe padiththu irukringalā?
   This is the book which I am reading. Have you read this?

H. ille, nān padikkādha pusthahangalē idhu oṇṇu.
   No, this is one of the books which I have not read.
COMPARISON.

There are no degrees of comparison in Tamil, but *Comparatives* are expressed by adding
‘evida’ or ‘ekkāttilum’ or dative case
to the declensional base of the nouns and pronouns compared to,
as en pustaham unga pustahathevida periyadhu.
or en pustaham unga pustahaththukku periyadhu.

My book is *bigger* than yours.

*Superlatives* are expressed by adding
‘ellāraiyumvida’ or ‘ellāraikattilum or ‘ellārukkum’,- for persons
and ‘ellāmvida’ or ‘ellāththukkum’,- for things,
to the item compared to.
as in indha paiyan ñttathle paiyangä ellāraiyumvida gettiikkäran.

This boy is *the best* of all the boys in running.
or in rōjā pū, pū ellāmvida arahänadhu.
or rōjā ellā pūveyumvida arahänadhu.

The rose is the *most beautiful* of all flowers.

REFLEXIVE VERBS.

Reflexive Verbs are formed by adding ‘kol’ to the verbal participles.

They take ‘nd’ as medial in the past tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>participle</th>
<th>past tense form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>edu</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>eduththukoḷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>podu</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>pōttukoḷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vāngu</td>
<td>buy</td>
<td>vāngikkoḷ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They take ‘nd’ as medial in the past tense.

N.B. The ‘I’ is dropped in the colloquial form, which is very widely used.

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>word</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thani</td>
<td>separately</td>
<td>adhisayam</td>
<td>wonder(n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rājā</td>
<td>king</td>
<td>adhihāram</td>
<td>power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nijam, unme</td>
<td>truth</td>
<td>sirechchāle</td>
<td>jail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thennai maram</td>
<td>coconut tree</td>
<td>māmpaṟam</td>
<td>mango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadal</td>
<td>sea, ocean</td>
<td>palāpaṟam</td>
<td>jack fruit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adi’s Book.

kallūri  college  vaidhya kallūri  medical college
buddhdi  wisdom, answer  buddhhisāli  wise person
sāntha  peace, forbearance  periyavar  old person, adult
pārkkavēndiya  worth seeing  vēndi iru (s.ndh)(dat.)  to have to

Sentences.
1. Idhevida oru nalla pusthaham enakku vēnum.
   I want a better book than this.
2. mūnāvadhu pādatthevīda nālāvadhpu pādam kashtamānadhhu.
   The fourth lesson is harder than the third.
3. andha peṇ than thāyevīda romba aṟahānava.
   That girl is more beautiful than her mother.
4. enakku sādhaththevīda chappāththidhān jāsthī pidikkum.
   I like chappathies much more than rice.
5. thaniyā pōvadhevīda ellārum serndhu pōvadhpu nalladhhu.
   Going together is better than going alone.
6. pasu namukku nāyevīda ubayōhamānadhhu
   The cow is more useful to us than a dog.
7. avar mūkku en mūkke kāṭṭilum nīlamā irukkudhu.
   His nose is longer than mine.
8. thennaimaram ellā maraththeyumvīda uyaramā irukkudhu.
   The coconut tree is the tallest of all the trees.
9. avarēkāṭṭilum buddhhisāli yārumille
   No one is wiser than he.
10. māmpāṛam vāṟapaṟaththe kāṭṭilum thithhippā irukkum
    A mango is sweeter than a plantain.
11. kudhireyevīda nāi vēhamā ādamudiyumā?
    Can a dog run faster than a horse?
12. ivanukku pōttukkoḷḷa pōdhumāna thuṇi ille.
    This man does not have enough clothes to wear.
13. nīṅgā unga pēnāve eduththukondingalā?
    Did you pick up your pen?
Adi’s Book.

14. thapālkārar thapāl eduththukondupōrār. The postman is carrying the post.
15. avanga thanga pettiye ēn mūdikondāngā? Why did they close up their box?
16. evlavu nēramā thūngi kondirukringa? How long have you been sleeping?
17. thamiṟ nallā padiththukondingalā? Did you learn Tamil well.
18. andhammā thānē sameyal seidhukoḷḷa mudiyale.

That woman cannot cook by herself.

19. indha kashtam illādhu vēleye nīngalē (ningadhān) seidhū koḷḷaṇum. You yourself should do this easy work.
20. mudhalle thamiṟ nalla pēsa kaththukoḷḷunga. First learn to speak Tamil well.
21. ellārkkum periyavar kadavul. God is the greatest of all.
22. sāntham kadalilum periyadhu.(proverb) Forbearance is mightier than an ocean.
23. nijam pēsradhile gândijiyeviḍa uyarndhavanga yār?

Who is greater than Gandhiji in speaking the truth?
24. nālakki varum palāparaththeviḍa iṇṇakki irukkum kāḷāpaṟame mēlānadhu.(proverb) A carissa fruit today is better than a jack fruit tomorrow. (A bird in the hand…)
25. iṇṇaki kūttathle nīnga pesavēṇḍi irukkum.

You will have to speak in today’s meeting.
26. nān inglisheviḍa thamiṟle nalla pēsavum* eṟudhavum* mudiyum.

I can speak and write Tamil better than English.

* Note the use of ‘-um…-um’ after the infinitives.

Practical Conversation. – Visiting Vellore.

V: Visitor,  L: Local Vellorian.

V. vēlūr chennayeviḍa periyā naharamā? Is Vellore a larger city than Chennai?
L. ille, chennaiye kāṭtilum chinna naharam. No, Vellore is smaller than Chennai.
V. vēlūrle pārkke vēṇḍiya idanga ennenna?

What are the places worth seeing in vellore?
L. oru periyā kōtte, vaidhya kallūri, CMC āspathri, āṅgalakkum peṇgalukkum thanithaniyā sīrechchālenga, idhēlāṁ vēlūrle pārkkavēṇḍiya idanga.

A big fort, Medical College, CMC Hospital, jails separately for men and women, these are all places worth seeing in Vellore.

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Adi’s Book.

V. nām adhellām pārkkā pōhalāmā?
L. sari, nām pōhalām. indha tavun basle ukkārndhukō(llu)unga.

May we go to see all of them?
Alright, let’s go. Sit in this town bus.

V. vēḷūre paththi nān ēṟu adhisayangā kēḷvipattēn. adhungallām ungaḷukku theriyumā?
I heard about seven wonders of Vellore. Do you know all of them?

L. theriyum,
1. rājā illādha kōtte,
2. sāmi illādhu kōvil,
3. thaṇṇi illādu āru,
4. maranga illādha male,
5. adhiḥāram illādha pōḷis
6. aṟahu illādha peṇṇunga,
7. budhdhi illādhu kallūri manavar,
ānā idhule kadasi mūnum nijamā irukkamudiyādhu.

V. Yes I know,
1. a fort without a king,
2. a temple without a deity,
3. a river without water,
4. a hill without trees,
5. police without power,
6. women without beauty
7. college students without sense,

but the last three cannot be true!

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 44.

nīṅga inge mundhiyē vandhu irundhingalā? indhiyāle pala ārungaḷukku aṟai kattikoṇdirukrāṅga. periyavangaḷukku kīṟpadira kuṟandhenga enakku pidikkum. āththu veḷḷathle sila marangaḷe kūda pārthēn. avar romba nēram thūngi kondirukrār, sikram eruppunga. enakku sādhāranamāṇa sāppādu pōdhum, visēshamāṇa sāppādu vēṇām.

thamiṟē vida hindi sulabamā irukkudhu innu sila per solrāṅga. tiye kāṭtilum kāppi nalladhu innu kēḷvipattēn. ellā peṇṇungalevida indha peṇ nallā pāḍrā. peṇṇunga ellēreyumvida ivadhān nalla pāḍrā. māmbaram ellā pāṟangaleyumvida rusiyānadhu.

INTENSIVE VERBS, AND CAUSAL VERBS.

INTENSIVE VERBS.
Verbs like ‘vidu’- leave, ‘pōdu’-throw, ‘vai’- place, ‘pō’- go, ‘vā’- come, are suffixed to the verbal participles of certain other verbs in order to intensify their meaning. These are called Intensive Verbs. The idea of continuity is given by ‘vā’, and ‘vidu’ gives the idea of completeness. Carefully examine the following:-

1. nēṭhthu nīṅga enge pōvi(ttinga)? Where did you go away yesyerday?
2. indha thūṇi ellāṁ kattipōdunga. Tie up all these clothes.
3. inge evḷavu kālamā vēle seidhuvaringa? How long have you been working here?
4. nān ungaluku idhepaththi mundhiyē sollivaiththēn. I told you about this already.
5. pāl kettapōnadhu, adhe kudikkādhe. The milk has gone bad, don’t drink it.

CAUSAL VERBS.
Causal verbs are formed by adding ‘vai’ or ‘sei’ to the infinitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Causal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pādu</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nada</td>
<td>walk, conduct</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transitive forms of verbs like the following also serve as Causal Verbs:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intransitive.</th>
<th>Causal. (transitive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ōdu</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirumbu</td>
<td>turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēru</td>
<td>climb up, lift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irangu</td>
<td>climb down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāi</td>
<td>flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāi</td>
<td>dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āru</td>
<td>cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēru</td>
<td>rise, get up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nada</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--------------------------
Adi’s Book.
Vocabulary

mayir, mudi  

hair  
sīppu(n.)  

comb

thale vāru (w.in)  

comb  

thale vārikoḷ(w.nd)comb (oneself)

vahidu edu (s.thth)  

part hair  

bayappadu (w.tt)  
fear

bayam  

fear  

bayangāli  
coward

dhairyam  

courage  

dhairiyasali  
courageous one

guṇam  

nature, quality  

gunasāli  
good natured one

īra  

wet  

ūme  
dumb man

vēndādha (adj)  

unwanted, unnecessary  
vēṇdiya (adj)  
wanted, necessary

maraththuppō (w.in)  

become numb  
āru (w.in)  
cool (become cool)
pārththukule (s.thth)  

bark at  
kule (s.thth)  
bark

Sentences.
1. nān nallā thungivittēn, nīnga ēn enne ēruppale?
   I fell fast asleep, why did you not wake me?

2. dhairyasāli kashtamāna vēlekuḍa seidhviduvān.
   The tough person will do even hard work.

3. nānga appovē sollivittōm, nīngadhān kēkkale.
   We have already told you but you did not pay heed.

4. kaṇṇādī tamblare kīre pōtuvittingaḷā?  Did you drop the glass tumbler?

5. īṇnakki eththane kadidhanga erudhipōtinga?
   How many letters did you write today?

6. vēṇdiya pustahangaḷē kattipōdunga, vēṇḍādhadhe pōttuvidunga.
   Tie up the books which are wanted, throw away the unwanted ones.

7. idhu kaṇṇādī sāmān petti, thūkki pōdādhinga.
   This is a box of glassware, don’t throw it!

8. ira thuṇinga ellām veyille kāya vainga.  Put all the wet clothes in the sun to dry.

9. Īṇnakki yār sameththuvaiththānga?  Who cooked today?

10. pasuve inge kattivaikkādhinga, ēninnā enga nāi adhe pārththu kulaikkum.
   Don’t tie up the cow here, because our dog will bark at it.

11. romba nēram apdiyē ukkārndhā kāl maraththupōhum.
Adi’s Book.
If one sits like that for a long time the leg will go numb.

12. avarukku vayasau āipōchhu, adhanāle avarāle nadakka mudiyale. (idiom)
   He has become very old, so he cannot walk.

13. nāmum sirikkaṇum matthavangaḷeyum sirikkavaikkaṇum.
   We must laugh and make others laugh too.

14. mudhalle avarukku pāda ishtamille, ānā nānga avare epdiyō pādavaithōm.
   She did not like to sing at first, but we made her sing somehow.

15. nam ammādhan namme mudhal mudhalle nadakkavaikrāṅga.
   Only our mother makes (helps) us walk the first time.

16. yen mēseye yār ipdi thiruppinnāṅga? Who turned my table round this way?

17. thōttaththilirundhu mātte ōttunga. Drive the ox from the garden.

18. kadavul oru ūmayekūda pēsavaikkamudiyum.
   God can make even a dumb person talk.

19. thirudan pōlīskārare pārththā ōdividuvān.
   A thief will run away if he sees a policeman.

20. kurandheye yar aṟuvaiththāṅga? Who made the child cry?

21. nān avane andha samāchāraththe sollavaiththēn.
   I made him tell that news.

22. indha paiyane yar padikkavaiththāṅga? Who educated this boy? (made him study)

23. Chinna sedikku jāsthī thanṭi pāichādhinga.
   Do not pour (flow) too much water on (to) the small plant.

24. eppovum thaṇṭiye kāichchi kudikkaṇum.
   ‘You should always boil water to drink’.

25. nān ungaḷe romba aleya vaiththēn. I made you wander (about) too much.

   Practical Conversation. – At Railway Station.

   S: Sister, B: Brother.

S. adhō varra vaṇḍi nam vaṇḍiyā? That train which is coming, is it ours?

B. ille, adhu sāmān kondupōhum ‘gūds’ vaṇḍi.
   No, that is a goods train carrying freight.

S. nām ērum vaṇḍi sikram varumā alladhu innum nēram ēhumā?
Will our train come soon or will it take some more time?
B. innam anju nimishathle vaṇṭi vandhuvidaṇum ānā sariyāna nērathle varumā pārkkalām.

It should come in five minutes but let us see (whether) it comes in time.
S. indha stēshanle evḷavu nēram nikkum? How long will it stop at this station?
B. inga vaṇḍi mūnu nimisham varaikkum nikkum.

The train will stop here for three minutes.
S. idhu vaṟile ellā stēshanleyum nikkumā? Will it stop at all stations?
B. ille, idhu mukyamāna stēshanle māṭhram nikkum, ēninnā idhu express vaṇḍi.

No, it will stop at important stations only, because it is an express train.

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 45.

en sāmāṇunga endha arele pōttuvaiththinga? avar ungalēpaththi enakku sollivaiththār.
nān ellām padiththu vaiththēn ānā niṅga enne oṇṇum kēkkale. andha nāye kattipōdunga ēninnā enakku romba bayamā irukkudhu.
iḷṇakki romba vēyyil veyyille enne nadakkavaikkadhinga. kuṟandhegangale padikkavaikka romba kashtamā irukkudhu. ēravanga nilaththukku dhinandhōrum thaṇṇi pāichchrāṅga.

----------------------------------------------
COMPOSITE, PARTICIPIAL AND VERBAL NOUNS.

COMPOSITE NOUNS.
Composite nouns are formed by suffixing 3rd person endings to adjectives. Thus ‘nalla’ gives:- nallavan, nallava, nallavanga, nalladhu, nalladhunga.

PARTICIPIAL NOUNS.
These are formed by suffixing 3rd person endings to relative participles for present and past. Present and future forms are interchangeable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>varavan</td>
<td>vandhavan</td>
<td>varubavan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varava</td>
<td>vandhava</td>
<td>varubava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varavanga</td>
<td>vandhavanga</td>
<td>varubavanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varadhu</td>
<td>vandhadhu</td>
<td>varuvadhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varadhunga</td>
<td>vandhadhunga</td>
<td>varuvadhunga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meanings, such as ‘the one who comes’ ‘…came’, ‘…will come’, and ‘they who…’, etc

Neuter participial nouns change for tenses, as in:-

- padikradhu
- padiththadhu
- padippadhu

meaning studies, or studying(n.).

VERBAL NOUNS.
These are formed from verbs (roots or infinitives).
These cannot be declined for number, gender, person or tense.

Neuter participial nouns are more often used than the verbal nouns, nevertheless verbal nouns are also given below, for practice and for recognition purposes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verbal Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Neut.Particip.Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>padi</td>
<td>padippu</td>
<td>studies</td>
<td>padikradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siri</td>
<td>sirippu</td>
<td>laughter</td>
<td>sirikradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pādu</td>
<td>pāttu</td>
<td>music</td>
<td>pādradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ödu</td>
<td>öttam</td>
<td>running</td>
<td>ödradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kūdu</td>
<td>kūttam</td>
<td>meeting</td>
<td>kūdradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Verbal Noun</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Neut. Particip. Noun</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>pär</td>
<td>pärve</td>
<td>sight</td>
<td>pärkradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēl</td>
<td>kēlvi</td>
<td>question</td>
<td>kēkkradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mudi</td>
<td>mudivu</td>
<td>end</td>
<td>mudiradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirudu</td>
<td>thiruttu</td>
<td>theft</td>
<td>thirudradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mara</td>
<td>maradhi</td>
<td>forgetfulness</td>
<td>marakradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virumbu</td>
<td>viruppatam</td>
<td>desire</td>
<td>virumbradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vilayādu</td>
<td>vilayattu</td>
<td>game, sport</td>
<td>vilayādhradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sei</td>
<td>seyal</td>
<td>deed, action</td>
<td>seiradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ārambi</td>
<td>ārambam</td>
<td>beginning</td>
<td>ārambikradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubayōgi</td>
<td>ubayōgam</td>
<td>use</td>
<td>ubayōgikradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghavani</td>
<td>ghavanam</td>
<td>attention</td>
<td>ghavanikradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sambādhi</td>
<td>sambādhane</td>
<td>earning/s</td>
<td>sambādhikradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same</td>
<td>sameyal</td>
<td>cooking</td>
<td>samekradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thāmadi</td>
<td>thāmadham</td>
<td>delay</td>
<td>thāmadhikradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thude</td>
<td>thudeppu</td>
<td>wiping</td>
<td>thudekradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thai</td>
<td>taiyal</td>
<td>sewing</td>
<td>thaiikradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vēr</td>
<td>vērve</td>
<td>perspiration</td>
<td>vērkradhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aṟai</td>
<td>aṟaippu</td>
<td>invitation</td>
<td>aṟaikradhu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary**

- thamāsh, vedikkai: fun
- kai eruthu pōdu (w.tt): sign
- vār: live (v.)
- munnēru, munukku vā: come forward
- getikārar: clever person
- pāmbu: snake
- pāmbātī: snake charmer
- thāi, thāyār: mother
- thirandavēli: open space

---
1. nalladhu seiravan nallavan illeya. One who does good is a good man is he not.
2. thirudravan thirudan. anēharukku avan thirudan innu theriyādhu.
   One who steals is a thief. Many do not know he is a thief.
3. pala nāḷ thirudan oru nāḷ ahappaduvān. (proverb)
   ‘Several days a thief, one day the caught one’
4. en maradhikkāha nīṅga enne kattayum manikkaṇum.
   You must forgive me for my forgetfulness.
5. maradhi irukravan vāṟkkele munnumku varamāṭṭān.(munnēra māṭṭān).
   A man with a short memory will not progress in life.
6. viruppam iladhavanga indha vēleye seiyavēṇām.
   Those who have no desire (don’t want to) need not do this work.
7. òduvadhu nalla vilayāṭṭu. òttathle nān getṭikāran ille.
   Running is a good sport. I am not good at running.
8. nēṭthu kūttathle avar pēchchu romba vedikkeyā irundhadhu.
   His speech(talk) in yesterdays meeting was very humerous(funny).
9. pasi vējale sāppidradhu nalla varakkam.
   Eating when one is hungry(hungry time) is a good habit.
10. nīṅga njiam pēsradhu enakku sandhōshaththe kodukkudhu.
    Your speaking the truth makes me happy.
11. Dhinandhōrum ērūdhavanga kai-erūdhhu āraha īrukum.
    The handwriting of those who write daily will be beautiful.
12. nīṅga jāsthi vēle seirathille adhanāle unga sambādhane jāsthi ille.
    You don’t work hard so your income is not much.
13. kashtappatu vēle seiravarukku kadavuḷ udhavi seivār.
    God will help those who work hard.
14. nēṭthu pāl konduvandhavar inṭakki yēn varale?
    The man who brought milk yesterday, why did he not come today?
15. ivan nalla nadaththe irukra paiyan. This is a well-behaved boy.
A d i’ s  B o o k .

16. unga aṟaippu enakkku kidaiththadhu. unga aṟaippukku nandri.
   I got your invitation. Thanks for your invitation.

17. indha kūttaththukku mūdivu eppo?
   When will this meeting end.

18. idhu ārambamum mūdivum illādha kuttam. (idiom)
   This is an endless meeting.

19. avar kaṇ-ṁṟave nalla ille ēninnā avarukku vayasu āipōchchu.
   He has bad eyesight because he has got old.

20. thirandha-veḻile vilayādhradhu kuṟandhekkku nalladhu.
   Playing in an open space is good for the child.

21. mara-sāmān thudaikra thuṇiyē yenge vaiththinga.
   Where did you put the cloth for wiping the furniture.

22. nīṅga* thudaiththadhu sariyā ille.(sariyālle). thudaippathṭhāle perukkunga.
   Your wiping was not good. Sweep with a broom.

   *Note, ‘you wiping’, and not ‘your wiping’ as in English.

23. indhammā thaiyale pārththingaḷā? īvar thaikradhu enakkku romba pidikkum.
   Did you see this lady’s stitching? I like her sewing very much.

24. pāmbāṭṭikku munnāle pāmbu ādradhu aṟahā irukkudhu.
   The dancing of the snake before the snake-charmer is beautiful.

25. ghavanamā pādam kēkkradhu mukyamāṇa vishayam.
   It is an important thing to listen to the lessons.

   Practical Conversation. — Coming For a Walk?

B: Boy, F: Friend.

B. nām reṇdu pērum nadakka pōhalāmā?   Shall we go for a walk?

F. sari, pōvōm. nadakradhu nalla abyāsam.   Yes, we’ll go. Walking is good exercise.

B. kadarkarele nadandhupōradhu enakkku romba pidikkum.
   I very much like walking on the seashore.

F. sari, kadarkare illādha ūrle enna seivinga?
   Alright, what do you do in a place with no beach?
Expasion Drill, For Lesson 46.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME.

‘When’, or ‘While’.

‘pōdhū’ is added to the relative participles present, past or future, as seen in:-
avar sāppidrapōdhū pesamāttār. He will not speak when(while) he eats. (pres.)
avar sāppittāpōthu ennōdu pesale. He did not speak to me when he ate. (past)
avar sāppidumpōdhu nām sāppiduvōm We shall eat when he eats. (fut.)
‘pō’ is also used instead of ‘pōdhū’. ‘Present and future forms are interchangeable.
The future form is also used for all tenses. The past form is used only for the past.

‘When…not’, or ‘While…not’.

‘pōdhū’ or ‘pō’ is added to the negative relative participles, as in:-
avanga unne kūppidādhapō(dhu) nīnga ēn pōhaṇum.
Why should you go when they did not call you?

‘After’.

‘pin’ or ‘apram’ is added to the past relative participle:-
nān pōnin nīnga vandhinga. You came after I went.
‘after’ can also be expressed by adding ‘pin’ or ‘apram’
to a neuter past participial noun, dative case: -
nān pōnadhukkpin (pōnadhukkapram) nīnga vandhinga. You came after I left.

‘Before’.

Similarly, ‘mun’ is added to the future relative participle:-
nān varamun nīnga pōhādhinga Don’t go before I come.
‘before’ can also be expressed by adding ‘mun’ to
a neuter participial noun, dative case, present, past or future, as seen in:-
nān varadhukkumun pōhadhinga. Don’t go before I come.
nān vandhadhukkumun nīnga pōhale. You didn’t go before I came.

‘As Soon As’.

‘udanē’ is added to the past relative participle,
or ‘um’ is added to a neuter past participial noun:-
nān vandhavudane (nān vandhadhum) nīnga pohalām. As soon as I come you may go.
‘Until’,

‘varailum’ or ‘varaikkum’ is added to the present or future relative participle,
being used for both future and present tenses:-

I will be here until you come.

‘varailum’ or ‘varaikkum’ is added to the past relative participle, for past tense only.

I was here until you came.

Vocabulary

nīchchal swimming eli rat
udhavi (n.) help, assistance udhavi sei (w.dh) help (v.)
kottu (w.in) sting, dump rubbish muyarchchi sei (w.dh) try

Sentences.

1. kuṟandhe thūṅinappōḍhū nān veliyē pōnēn. I went out when the child was sleeping.
2. en kuṟandhe thūṅumbōḍhū* nān veliyē pōrēn. *(‘p’ after ‘m’ softens to ‘b’).
   I will go out when my child is asleep.
3. nān pāmbe partthapō ṥōpōnēn. I ran away when I saw a snake.
4. paiyanga sadhdham seidhapōḍhū nān ghavanamā padikka mudiyale.
   When the boys made a noise I could not study attentively.
5. thāpāl āpisukku pōhumbōḍhū indha kadidhaththe kondupōvingaḷā?
   When you go to the post office will you take this letter?
6. vīttukku pōnapin (pōnadhuṇku apram) avangāḷukku indha sangadhi therindhadhu.
   They knew about this matter after they went home.
7. nīnga vandhapindhān (vandhadhuṇku apramdḥān) nāngallām sāppiduvōm.
   Only after you come all of us will eat.
8. ungappā varumun (varadhukkumun) pōi pādam padinga.
   Go and study your lessons before your father comes.
9. sappidumbōthu jāsthī thaṇṇī kudikkakūḍhāḍhu.
   You should not drink much water when eating.
10. thirudinäpōdhu thirudane thēl kottivittadhu.
   While stealing the thief was stung by a scorpion.
11. ammā kita irukkumbōthu kūrandhekku bayamille.
   When the mother is near the child is not frightened.
12. unga pātte kēkkumbōthu ellārukkum sandhōsham.
   Everybody was happy when they heard your music.
13. avarukku joram vandhavudanē doctoridam pōnār.
   As soon as he got fever he went to the doctor.
14. yeliye parthavadanē pune adhe pidiththu thinnuvittadhu.
   As soon as the cat saw the rat (mouse) it caught it and ate it up.
15. ûrukku pōnavadanē enakku kadidham pōdunga.
   ‘Drop us a line’ as soon as you reach your place.
16. kurandhe thūnginavudanē thāyum thūnga pōnā.
   As soon as the child slept the mother also went to bed.
17. nīnga ange irundhaaraiikkum avanga nallā vēle seidhānga.
   As long as you were there they worked well.
18. nām avar pēchchu muddyum varaikkum iruppōm.
   We shall wait until his speech is over.
19. nīnga varum varaikkum nānga kōville irundhōm.
   Until you came we were in the temple.
20. nān padiththa varaikkum pusthaham nalla irundhadhu.
   The book was nice as far as I read.
21. nām chennaiikkā pōnapodhu kadal-karekku (kadarkarekku) pōhale.
   We did not go to the sea shore (beach) when we went to Chennai.
22. nī inge varaamu enge seidhukondirundhe (seidhuvandhe).
   Where were you working before you came here.
23. indha pusthahaththe mudikkum varaikkum năn thūngamāttēn.
   I will not sleep until I finish this book.
Practical Conversation. — At The Swimming Pool.

E: Elder, Y: Youngster.

E. thambi, unnakku nichchal theriyumā? Youngster, do you know how to swim?

Y. enakku nindha theriyādhu. enakku thaṅṇiye pārththā romba bayamā īrukkudhu.

I don’t know how to swim. I am very frightened of water.

E. oh apdiyā? nī nindha kaththukoḷḷa vēṇumā?

Oh is that it? Do you want to learn to swim?

nī kaththukoḷḷumbōdhu nān unnōdu iruppēn. bayappadādhe.

While you learn I will be with you. Don’t be frightened.

Y. saringa, nān kaththukoḷḷa muyarchchi seivēn.

Alright sir, I shall try to learn.

thaṅṇile nān iranginavudanē enne dhayavuseidhu pidiththukoḷḷunga.

As soon as I get into the water please catch hold of me.

E. mudhalle andha kare varaikkum nindhu. ange pōnadhuḷḷu apram thirumba vā.

First swim upto that side. After you reach there come back.

Y. nān ange pōhumun epdi nindhaṅnum enakku kāttunga.

Before I go there, show me how to swim.

E. nān nindhumpōdhu nīyum adhepōla sei. kashtamā irundhā nān unakku udhavi seivēn.

When I swim, you do the same. If it is difficult I shall help you.

Y. ipdiyā’nga? ippō nān konjam nindha mudiyum.

Like this, sir? Now I can swim a little.
nī pāḷḷikūdam pōrappōḍhu nānum vārēn. nī pāḷḷikūdam pōhumbōḍhu enne kūppida marakkādhe. nān pāḷḷikūdam pōnappōḍhu un vāḍhyaēre sandhiṭhēn. nānga pāḷḷikūdam pōhāḍhapōḍhu enga nāyōḍhu vilayādavōm. vāḍhyaēr vandhapin māṇavanga padikka ārambiṭhāṅga. vāṭhyār ukkārudhadhukku apram māṇavanga ukkārṇdhāṅga. vēḷūrukkku varamun nīnga enge vēle seidhinga?

vēḷūrukkku varuvadhukkumun enge irundhinga? avar than snēhidhar vandhadhum avarōdu sāppittār. nāye parthavudanē pūne ēdipōivittadhu. nīṅga sappidravaarikkuṁ nān padiththukondu irukkalāmā? nān varumvaraikkum nīṅga angyum pōhakudhādhu. purushar vandhavaraikkum manavi kadidham ērudhinar. nān varumun avar enge pōivittār?

nīṅga varadhukkumun avanga vēleye mūdiththuvittāṅga. avar enne kūppida vandhapōḍhu nān veḷiye irundhēn. nān suhāmā irukrapō en vēleye nalla seidhamudiyum. pāl vāngumbothu pālkāranukku paṇṭam kōdukkas marandhupōnēn. nām vēle seiyāḍhapōḍhu kadavuḷe nineththukondirukkaṇuṁ. unga ūr pōisērndhavudanē kadidham pōdunga.

kayiththe aโทรिथthavudane mādu romba vēhamā ēdipōnadhu. nām indha ulahathle iruukkanvaraiṅkum nalladhu seiyānum. nīṅga pesādhavarikkum thamīr epdi vārum? sulabamā irundhavaraikkum thamīr padikka nalla irundhadhu. joram varadhukkumun īndha marundhe sāppidunga. thirudan ellām pōṇapīn nāi kuraikkā ārambiṭthhadhu.

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LESSON 48.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES, (CONTINUED).

‘In Order To’ or ‘So That’, (adverb of purpose)

‘In order to’ is expressed by Future Relative Participle plus ‘padi’ (‘badi’).

An infinitive is also used to express this.

nānga indha sangadhiye sollumbadhī vandhōm. We came here in order to tell this news.
nān inge indha sangadhiye solla vandhēn. I came here in order to tell this news.

‘In Order To...Not’ or ‘So That...Not’.

‘In order to...not’ is expressed by Negative Relative Participle plus ‘padi’ (‘badi’), regardless of number, gender, person and tense.

vali edukkādhapadi enakku āsi pōdunga.

Please give the injection so that (in such a way that) it will not hurt.

‘As’, (adverb of manner)

‘as’ is expressed by Present Relative Participle plus ‘padi’ (‘badi’), for present and future, and by Past Relative Participle plus ‘padi’ (‘badi’), for past tense only.

nīṅga solrapadi nān seirēn. I will do as you say
nān sonnapadi avan vele seidhān. He did the work as I said.

‘Because’ or ‘Since’, (adverb of reason)

‘because’ is expressed by

suffixing ‘padiyāle’ or ‘padiyināle’ or ‘adhāle’ or ‘adhanāle’ to Present Relative Participle, for present and future, and to Past Relative Participle for past tense only.

The negative form ‘Because...Not’ is expressed by adding ‘ādha’ to an infinitive, plus ‘padiyāle’ etc., regardless of number, gender, person and tense.

mare peiradhāle nān veliye pōhamāṭṭēn. Because it is raining I will not go out.
mare peidhapadiyāle nān veliye pōhale. Because it rained I did not go out.
nīṅga kūppidādhapadiyāle nān varale. Because you did not call I did not come.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaḷeppu</td>
<td>tiredness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaḷeppā iru (s.ndh)</td>
<td>be tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadan</td>
<td>debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadan kēḷ (s.tt)</td>
<td>borrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadan kodu (s.thth)</td>
<td>lend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kūttam</td>
<td>meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kūttam nadaththu(w.in)</td>
<td>conduct meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kūttam nada (s.thth)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sentences.**

1. nōi pōhumbadī nām marundhu sāppidaṇum.
   
   So that the disease is cured we should take medicine.

2. dhūsi pohumbadhi ellām nallā sudhdham seīnga.
   
   Clean everything properly so that the dust goes.

3. panam kadan kēkkumbadi yār unnidam vandhāṅga?
   
   Who came to you in order to borrow money?

4. ellārukkuṁ theriyumbadhi vīḷakkamā ērdhunga.
   
   Write clearly so that everybody can understand.

5. kuṭandhe pusthahaththe kiṟikkādhapadi pārththukoḷḷunga.
   
   Take care so that the child does not tear the book.

6. avar inge adikkadi varādhapadi nīṅga edhāvadhu seīyaṇum.
   
   You should do something so that he does not come here often.

7. nān solrapadi nīṅga seidhā thamīṟ sīkramā pēsamudiyum.
   
   If you do as I say you will be able to speak Tamil fluently.

8. nīṅga pāḍrapadi nān aṟahā eppovum pādamudiyādhu.
   
   I can never sing as nicely as you do.

9. avar kashtappatapadi vēre yārum kashtappadale.
   
   No one has suffered as much as he did.

10. nān suham illādhadhaḷe nēththu inge varale.
    
   I did not come yesterday because I was sick.
Adi’s Book.
11. viḻakku erirapadiyāle nīnga bayam illāme vēle seiyalām.
   As the light is on you may work without fear.
12. adikkadi thamiṟle pēsrapadiyāle avanga thamiṟ nallā pēsamudiyum.
   Since they are talking Tamil often they can talk Tamil well.
13. avar enne kūppidādhapadiyāle nān ange pôhale.
   I did not go there because he did not call me.
14. kade müdi irundhapadiyāle nān oṉum vāngale.
   I did not buy anything as the shop was closed.
15. paṉakkāran ērekku paṉam koduththadhāle ēre sandhōshamā irukrān.
   Because the rich man gave him money the poor man is happy.
16. nān romba dhuram nadandhapadiyāle enakku romba kaḷeppā irukkudhu.
   As I walked very far I am very tired.
17. kūttam en vīṭtukku kitta nadakka pōrapadiyāle nān kattāyam pōvēn.
   As the meeting is going to be held near my house, I must go.
18. nīnga kadidham ērūdhādhapadiyāle nānum ungaḷukku ēṛudhale.
   As you did not write a letter to me, I (also) did not write to you.
19. ungaḷe sandhikkumbadidhān (sandhikkadhān) nān indha ĕрукku vandhēn.
   I came to this place only in order to meet you.
20. mēn pidikkumbadi nān ērikku pōvēn.  I will go to the lake to catch fish.
21. thānga solrapadi nadakravanga (seiravanga) nallavanga.
   They who practice what they preach are good people.
22. vaṟakkappadi nānga paththu manikku thūṅga pōnōm.
   As usual we went to bed at ten o’clock.
23. unga ishtappadiyē ellām nadakkum.(idiom)
   Everything will be done according to your wish.
24. enakku romba pasi eduththhapadiyāle sīkram sāpittēn.
   I ate earlier because I was very hungry.
25. pōdhumāna paṉam illādhapadiyāle enakku sandhōsham ille.
   Because I do not have enough money I am not happy.

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Adi’s Book.
Practical Conversation. — A Tank (Reservoir).

V: Visitor,  L: Local Man.

V. kudi-thaṇṭi-kulam enge irukkudhu? Where is the drinking water tank?
L. adhu grāmathhukku madhile irukkudhu. It is in the middle of the village.
V. indha kūḷaththu thaṇṭi yēn romba aroukka irukkudhu.

Why is this tank water very dirty.
L. indha kūḷathle ādu-māṇḍungaḷe sudhdam seirapadiyēle aroukka irukkudhu.

Because cattle are washed in this tank it is dirty.
V. kūḷaththuthaṇṭi asudhdham (arukku) āhādagadi grāma jananga parththu koḷḷaṇuṁ. The villagers should see that the tank water does not become dirty.
L. adhu nijam. āna grāma jannangaḷedhān kūḷathle kulikrānga, thunṅinga thōiṅkṛāṅga, apram adhē thaṇṭi kudikrāṅga. That is true, but the villagers themselves bathe, wash clothes, then they drink the same water.

V. grāma jananga kudikka (kudikkumbadi) thaṇṭi vēre engirundhu konḍuvarāṅga?

From where else do the villagers bring water to drink?
L. nān sonnapadi indha aroukku thaṇṭiyēdhān kudikka kondupōrāṅga.

As I said, they are taking only this dirty water to drink.
V. aiyō, idhu mōsam, illeyā? Oh dear, it is a shame, is it not?

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 48.

nān unga vīṭtukku vara purapattēn. ninga enne inge varumbadi sonninga, illeyā. kūṛandhe veliye pōhādhpadi kadhave mūdivittēn. avar nām sonnapadi seidhār adhudhān nalladhu. thamīr pādam kashtamā irundhapadiyēle nān adhe padikkale. ninga engaḷukku sāppādu koduththhapadiyēle avangaḷukku sandhōsham. rāthri ellām viḷakkuro eriyādha-padiyēle iruttā irundhadhu.
avanga sirikkumbadi nān idhe avangaḷukku sollale. grāma jananga sambādhikkumbadi naharangajukku pōrāṅga. nām kēkkādhapadi avanga romba medhuvā pesikoṇḍānga. vāṛkkele nān ninekrapadi nandadhā evḷavu nalla irukkum? pusthahangajā mēse mele nān vaiththapadiyē vainga. pāḍangale ninga sariyā ghavanikkādhapadiyēle adhunga ungaḷukku vilangale. ninga ellām kadarkarekku nadakka pōnōm.

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LESSON 49.

SUFFIX ‘UM’ AND ITS USES.

Expresses ‘And’:- when it follows nouns and pronouns.
  rānum rahimum snēhidhar. Ram and rahim are friends.

Expresses ‘Even’ or ‘Also’:- when it follows a single noun or pronoun.
  inge oru mēseyum ille. There is not even a table here.
  nānum adikkadi thamirle pesuvōm. We also will speak in Tamil often.

Interrogation plus ‘um’ Expresses Universality:-
  yārum sulabamā thamir kaththukoḷalām. Anyone may learn Tamil easily.

Verbal Participle plus ‘um’ Expresses ‘Although’:-
  maṟe peidhum innum südu adangale. although it rained the heat has not subsided.

Conditional plus ‘um’ Expresses ‘even if’:-
  nēngā dhinandhōrum oru maṇi nēramdhān padiththālum pōdhum.
  It will be enough even if you study only one hour daily.

Neuter Past Participial Noun plus ‘um’ Expresses ‘as soon as’:-
  ĕrūkku pōnadhum enakkku kadidham pōdunga.

  Drop me a line as soon as you reach home.

A Numeral plus ‘um’ Expresses Completeness (without exception):-
  nēngā nālu pērum iṇṇakki pādaṟum. All four of you should sing today.

‘Innum... innum’ Connects Statements:-
  thambi, nān ungappāve pārkka vandhēn innum, marupadiyum nān avare sandhikka
  varuvēn innum, vārumbōdhu reṇdu nalla pustaham konduvaruvēn innum, un appāvukku
  sollu. Child, tell your father that I came to see him and I shall come again to
  meet him and will bring two nice books when I come.

Vocabulary

pirar other people sāle road
ōram edge kurukku vaṟi short cut
ubadhēsam preaching kāham, kākkā crow
ubadhēsam sei (w.dh) preach panampaṟum palmyra fruit
ubadhēsi (s.thth) preach niraya full, overflowing
A d i’ s B o o k.

1. avar enne părthhum ennōdu pēsāme pōivittār.
   Although he saw me he left without speaking to me.

2. kāththu adithhadhum (adiththavudane) maḷe peidhadhu.
   It rained as soon as the wind blew.

3. nīnga käppittālum avar varamāttār    He won’t come even if you call him.

4. ellā sāmānukkum nān evḷavu kodukkaṇum?
   How much should I pay for all the things

5. avanga indha vēleye epdiyum seiyamudiyum.
   They can do this work somehow or other.

6. inge ellām irukkudhu nīnga adheyum sāppidalām.
   Everything is here, you may eat anything.

7. eppovum uṇme (nijam) pesaṇum innum nām namme nēsikradhepōlave pirareyum
   nesikkaṇum innum esunādhhar ubadhēsam seidhār.    The Lord Jesus preached that we
   should always speak the truth and love others as we love ourselves.

8. nīnga paththu pērum inge sāppida vāṅga.    All ten of you come here to eat.

9. nām eppovum sāleyōramā nadakkaṇum
   We should always walk on the edge of the road.

10. pichchekaranga namakku ellām idaththilum tholle kodukrāṅga.
    The beggars are a nuisance to us everywhere.

11. nān ippo thūnga pōrēn, yārum enne thondaravu seiyakūdādhu.
    I am going to sleep now, no one should disturb me.

Sentences.

pichche  alms      nadu, madhdhi  centre, middle
pichchekāran  beggar   orūngu    neatness
pichche edu (s.thth)  beg  kattayamā    certainly
pichche kodu (s.thth)  give alms  nichchayamā   certainly
tholle  nuisance  thondaravu  nuisance
tholle kodu (s.thth)  be a nuisance  nēsam (n.)  love
thondaravu sei (w.dh)  be a nuisance  nēsi (s.thth)  love
12. idhu kövillukkapōha kurukku vaṟi. This is a short cut to the temple.
13. nadu rāthridhān thirudanukku romba nalla nēram.
   Midnight is a very good time for a thief.
14. indha pādam pala dhadave padiththālum enakku viḻangale.
   Although I studied this lesson several times, it is not clear to me.
15. jāsthi thaṉṭi kudiththum en dhāham pohale (adangale)
   Although I drank a lot of water my thirst is not quenched.
16. āṭhthule pōttālum aḷandhu podu.
   Even if you throw something in the river, measure and throw it.
   (Keep account of all you do, even that of little value).
17. yārum inimele idhepaththi pēsakūḍādhu. Nobody should talk about this hereafter
18. kāhum ukkārndhadhum panaṃpaṟum viṟundhadhu.
   As soon as the crow sat the palmyra fruit fell. (The last straw on the camel’s back)
19. idhu innum adhu innum ēn pēsikondirukre? Why keep saying this and that?
20. nām eppovum endha vēleyum orungā seiyānum.
   We should always do any work neatly.
21. avar uduppum pēchhum pārththā periya manushare pōla irukkudhu.
   He looks like a great man by his dress and speech.
22. ingeyum angyeyum summā nadandhu kondirukkādhaṅga.
   Don’t just keep walking here and there.
23. nīnga ennadhān sonnālum avar oru nalla manushardhān.
   Whatever you say, he is definitely a good man.
24. āṭhthule niraya veḷḷam vandhālum nāi nākkidhan kudikkaṇum.
   Even if the river floods the dog has to lick to drink. (There is a limit to one’s capacity).
25. unga vēle mudindhadhum enne vandhu pārunga.
   Come and see me as soon as your work is finished.

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‘ā’ Expresses A Question.
   nēṭthu avar vandhārē?
   Did he come yesterday?

‘ē’ Expresses Emphasis.
   indha pettileyē paṇam pottuvai.
   Keep the money in this box.
   avar nēṭthu ingē vandhārē
   He did come here yesterday.

‘ō’ Expresses A Question With An Emphasis.
   nēṭthu nīṅgalō vandhinga?
   Was it you who came yesterday?

‘ō’ Also Expresses ‘either…or’.
   nīṅga ipdiyō apdiyō pohalām.
   You may go this way or that way.

Interrogation + ‘ō’ = indefiniteness.
   avar engeyō pōnār.
   He went somewhere.

‘ō’ Also Expresses ‘but’.
   avan paṇakkārandhān. avanō nalla sāppidamudiyādhu.
   He is indeed a rich man, but he cannot eat well.

Cardinal Number + ‘āvadhu’ = Ordinal Number. (Interchangeable with ‘ām’).
   nāḷāvadhu (nāḷām) pādam vasinga.
   Read the fourth lesson.

Single Word + ‘āvadhu’ = ‘At Least’.
   nīṅga idhukku paththu rūbāvāvadhu kodukkanum.
   You should give at least ten rupees for this.

‘āvadhu…āvadhu’ Also Expresses ‘either…or’.
   inṅakki kūttathle nīṅgalāvadhu nāṅavadhu pēsaṇum.
   In today’s meeting either you or I should speak.

Vocabulary
   kōbam, kōvam anger kurukkē across (dat.)
   kōbam vā (w.nd) be angry nēr vaṭi straight way
   vahuppu class, standard, grade māmsam meat

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Adi’s Book.

Sentences.

1. nān ivare engeyō pārththu iurkrēn. I have seen him somewhere.
2. ivḷavu sāppāde enakku pōdhum. This much food is enough for me.
3. nān adhe en kanpaḷeyē pārththēn. I saw that with my own eyes.
4. nīṅga enne ep povum pārkkaleyō (pārththadhu illeyō)? You have never seen me have you?
5. nālakki unga vēlekāran kadetherukku pōvānā?
   Will your servant go to the market tomorrow?
6. enakku ippo pēnāvō pencīlō vēṇum. I want a pen or pencil now.
7. avar paṇakkārar nīṅgalō ēře. nīṅga epdi idhe seiyanūdyum?
   He is a rich man but you are poor. How can you do this?
8. nīṅga indha chinna vēleyāvadhu seiyaṇum. You should at least do this small job.
9. enakku udane konjam kāppiyāvadhu tīyāvadhu konduvānga.
   Bring me some coffee or tea at once.
10. unga mahan ippo eththaneyāvadhu vahuppule padikrān.
    In which class (standard) is your son studying now?
11. nīṅga ipdiyē seidhuvandhā enakku kōbam varum.
    If you keep doing this, I will get angry.
12. andha kashtamāna vēleye epdiyō seidhu mudiththēn.
    I have finished doing that difficult job somehow.
13. avar nallavarō kettavaro enakku parvālle.
    I don’t care if he is a good man or a bad man.
14. nānāvadhu en snēhidharāvadhu (nānō en snēhidharō) ungaḷe sandhippōm.
    Either I or my friend will meet you.
15. indha ōttalle eththaneyāvadhu arele thangi iurkringa.
    In this hotel in what room number are you staying.
16. ēře janangaḷukku nām indha udhaviyāvadhu seiyaṇum.
    We should give at least this help to the poor people.
17. nīṅga unga kadidhathle kai ēṛthu pōttingalā? Did you sign your letter?
18. avar janangalukku ipdi ubadhēsikkalāmā? Can he preach to the people like this?
19. en snēhidhar enakku kadidham pōttār, nānō innum badhil pōdhale.

My friend has written a letter to me, but I have not yet sent a reply.

20. enakku evlavō kashtam irukkudhu adhe yārkkum sollamāttēn.
I have such a lot of trouble, but I will not tell anyone.

21. ubadhēsam seiradhō sulabam, adhanpadi nadappadhō kashtam.
It is indeed easy to preach, but difficult to act accordingly.

22. tīyō kāppiyō edhō sīkram kodunga. Give me tea or coffee or something quickly.
23. indha vaṛi kurukku vaṛiyā nēr vaṛiyā? Is this a short cut or a straight route?
24. nīnga thingakiṟameyāvadhu sevvākiriṟameyāvadhu varamudiyumā?
Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?

25. avar kuṟandhekku konjam mittāyāvadhu vānagānum.
I must buy at least some sweets for his child.

Practical Conversation. — Tamilian Food.

F: Foreigner, T: Tamilian.

F. thamiṟnātle kālaile sādhāraṇamā enna sāppidavānga?
In Tamil Nadu what do they usually eat in the morning.

T. thamiṟarukku dhōsaiyō idliyō uppumāvōdhān kālame sāppādu.
Dhosai or idli or uppuma is the common breakfast for Tamilians.

F. Thamiṟar dhōsai idliyōdu, kāppiyāvadhu tīyāvadhu sāppidamāttāṅgālā?
Don’t the Tamilians take coffee or tea with idli or dhosai?

T. āmā, ānā avanga sādhāraṇamaṃ tīyevīda kappi jasthi sāppidavānga.
Yes, but they would usually take more coffee than tea.

sāppida edhu irundhālum sari, illāvitṭālum sari, avangalukku kāppi kattāyam irukkaṇum.
Whether there is something to eat or not, there must be coffee.

F. avanga madhyāna sāppāttukkum rāthri sāppāttukkum enna sāppiduvadhu vaṟakkum?
What are they used to eating for lunch and supper?

T. madhyānam sāppāttukku sādhhamum kāi-kariyum, sila samayam mutteyum māmsamum.
For lunch, rice and vegetables, sometimes eggs and meat.
(T). rāthri sāppāttukku sādhamumrasamum appaḷam sāppiduvadhu vaṟakkum.

For supper, rice rasam and appalum are usually eaten.
F. ellā thamiṟarum māmsam sāppidavāngalā?  Do all Tamilians eat meat?
T. ille, ellārum ille. anēha pēr sāppiduvadhu ille.  No, not all. Many people do not eat it.

Expansion Drill, For Lesson 48, 49, 50.

nām dhinandhōrum thamiṟ pēsrapiyāle adhu sulabamā varudhu.  īndha vēle īnṇakki mudiyādhadhāle nāḷakki kattāyam idhe mudikkaṇum.  mambāyilirundhu chennaikku sīkram vandhusērbambi ērōplēnle purapattōm.  anēha pēr kūṭṭaththukku varādhapadiyāle kūttam nadakkale.  maṟe oiyādhadhāle nāṅga kadetherukku pōha mudiyale.

nīṅga virumbinapadi ellām nallā mudindhadhu.

nām nam vāyukku vandhapadi pēsavūdadh.  (idiom).  avar nākkāliye thaḷḷinapadiyāle adhu kīṟe virundhu udendhadhu.  sāppādu romba rūsiyā irundhadhāle avanga jāsthi sāppittāṅga.  ādunga pul mēyumbadi mēlekkā pōnadhunga.  īndha sedingale nadumbadi thōttakāran konduvandhān.  nīṅga suhamāhumbadi nāṅga dhēvane thorarōm.

ivarukku thamiṟ erudhavum padikkavum romba nalla theriyum.  ippolām anēha peṇṇungalūm āpīsle vēle seidhuvarāṅga.  en peṇṇukkum pū romba ishtam innu nān ungalukku sonnēn.  yārum īndha pusthahaththe sulabamā padikkalām.  avar epdiyum ettu manikkuḷle vandhuviduvār.  nān adhepaththi edhuvum sollamudiyādhu innu ninekṛṇ.

nīṅga eppovum īndha pusthaham ennidamirundhu vangikollalām.  idhu unga vītte pōla, nīṅga īndha vīttle engeyum paduththuksiollalām.  avar kūppittum nān pōhale, ēṇinnā enakkku vēle jāsthi irundhadhu.  nām evḷavu paṇam koduththālum avanukku sandhōsham irukkādhu.  kuṟandhekku varaṟaparam koduthhadhum adhu ārāradhe niruththivittadhu.  sāle madhdile nadakradhu abāyam, ānā sāle oṟamā nadakkaṇum innu anēha pērrukku theriyale.

nām ĩṇṇakki āspathri pōhanum, namukku jāsthī vēle irukkudhu. nīṅga edhuvum seiyālām. nīṅga paṇakkārār nānō ēre. kāppi illāvittā parvāille, thaṇṇiyāvadhū kodunga. unga pēṇ eththaneyāvadhū vahuple padikrā? en pēṇ anjām vahuple padikrā, paiyan ombadhām vahuple padikrān. rottiyyāvadhū sādhamāvadhū kōnduvāṅga. ērudha pēnāvāvadhū pensilāvadhū kōnduvāṅga.

avarum apdi mōsāmā pēsakūḍādhu. idhuvum enga vīdudhān adhuvum enga vīdudhān. indha manushar yārukum pidikkale. endha dhēsaththilum nallavanga kettavanga irukraṅga. en mükku-kaṇṇādiye nāṅ kita pōttum adhu udeyale. enakkku adhu vēṇām innu nān sonnālum avar adhē anuppivaiṭhār. āpīsle vēle mudindhadhum nāṅ nēra vittukku pōnēn. dhinandhōrum pādangāle ērudhaṇum innum, thirumba thirumba adhunagāle padikkaṇum innum, enga vādhyyār engalukku adikkadi sōlrār.


avar nallavarō kettavaro pārva ille, avare vara sollunga. nīṅga engeyyāvadhū pōi edhāvadhū seidhu yāreyāvadhū pārththu, indha vēleye epdiyyāvadhū mudinga. nāṅ enge pōnālum yāreyum pārkkamudiyādhu. kāththu adiththadhum maṛe peidhadhā, alladhū maṛe peidhadhum kāththu adiththadhā? avar paṇakkārār irundhum enna ubayōham (prayōjanam). avar yārukkum udhavi seira varakkum ille. nāṅ sāppādu rusiyyā sameththum nīṅgalām en sariyā sāppidale. indha pannendu pēreyum küttikondupōi vēleye ārambinga. nāṅ varalenālum (vara vittālum) nīṅga vēle seidhukondirunga.

yār küppittālum andha nāi-kutti sandhōshāmā ṅōdivarum.
LESSON 51.

GREETING AND MEETING PEOPLE.

Vocabulary

ōṇumille nothing visēhamā particular, special
yarāvadhu anyone yārumille no one, nobody
avasaram urgency, hurry (n.) thavarāme without fail
eppovum always, any time eppo vēnumānālum anytime
kāththiru wait (v.)

Conversation, Doctor’s Reception Desk.

P: Patient, R: Receptionist.

P. nandri, romba nandri. Thank you, many thanks.
R. yepdi irukringa, suhamā? How are you, are you well?
   nān nallā irukrēn. I am well
   nīngalum suhamā? Are you well too?
P. ille, nān suhamille. (enakku udambu sariyille). No, I am not well.
R. nīnga sowkyamilleyā? Are you unwell?
P. āmā, nān konjam sowkyam ille. Yes, I am a bit unwell.
R. nīnga evālu nāḷa suhamille? How long are you (have you been) sick.
P. nān oru vāramā suhamille. I have been unwell for one week.
R. unga kudambam suhamā? Is your family well?
   (unga vītle ellārum suhamā?) (Is your household well?)
P. āmā, en vītle ellārum suhamdhān,nandri. Yes, everyone in my family is well, thanks.
R. nīnga enge irukringa? unga vīdu enge? Where do you live? Where is your house?
P. yen vīdu kōvilukku pinnāle irukkudhu. My house is behind the temple.
R. yedhu unga theru? Which is your street?
P. andha nilamāna therudhān enga theru. That long street is our street.
R. enna sangadhi? What news?
P. visēhamā oṇṭille. Nothing special. (nothing in particular)
Adi’s Book.
R. nīnga enne pārththu romba nāl, illeyā? It is a long time since you saw me, is it not?
P. āmā, nān ungalē sandhitthu romba kālam āchchu.

Yes, it is a long time since I met you.

R. nīnga ēn vandhinga?

Why did you come?
P. nān doctore pārkkaṇum. uḷḷe irukrārā? I want to see the doctor. Is he in?

R. ille avar veḷiyē pōi irukrār. (pōi’krār).

No, he has gone out.
P. avar eppo thirumba varuvār?

When will he return?

R. avar sīkram thirumba varuvār.

He will return soon.
P. nān avarukkāha konja nēram kāththirukkalāmā?

May I wait for him for a little while?

R. ā, dhārālāmā kāththirukkalām. Oh, by all means you my wait.

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Sentences.

1. enna sonninga? What did you say? (‘I beg your pardon’)

2. ungalē pārkkā enakku sandhōsham. I am glad to see you.

3. nān ungalūkku enna seiyaṇum? What can I do for you.

4. ennakku nīnga oru chinna udhari seiyaṇum. You can do a small favour for me.

5. nān avar snēhidhar. I am his friend.

6. nīnga enne dhayavuseidhu mannippingala? Will you please forgive me?

7. sari, indha dhadave mattum mannikrēn. Alright, I will forgive you only this time.

8. nēram irundhā, enga vittukku varamudiyumā?

Can you come to our house if you have time

9. sari, apdiyē seivēn. Alright, I shall do so.

10. nīnga evṭavu nēram irukkamudiyum? How long can you stay.

11. nān romba nēram irukkamudiyādhu. konja nēramdhan irukkamudiyum.

I cannot stay long. I can stay only a little while

12. nān eppo varalām? When may I come?

13. nīnga nāḷakki varalām. You may come tomorrow.

14. ungalūkku romba avasaramā? Are you in a great hurry?
15. amā, enakku romba avasaram. Yes, I am in a great hurry.
16. nīṅga varamudiyadhā? Can you not come?
17. illenga, enakku avasaramāna vēle irukkudhu. No, I have urgent work.
18. nīṅga indha sangadhī kēḻvippattingalā? Did you hear this news?
19. ille, nan indha sangadhī kēḻvippadale. No, I did not hear this news.
20. nān pōivarattumā? (nān pōi varalāmā?). May I take leave? (May I go?).
22. nān marupadiyum ungaḷe eppo sandhikkalām? When can I meet you again?
23. nīṅga enne eppovum sandhikkalām. You may meet me anytime.
24. unga dhēsam edhu? Which is your country?
25. en dhēsam indhiyā. My country is India.
26. adhu yār vīdu? Whose house is that?
27. adhu en snēhidhar vīdu. That is my friend’s house.
28. avar ungalukku theriyumā? Do you know him?
29. āmā avare enakku theriyum. Yes, I know him.
30. ange yārāvadhu irukrāngalā? Is there anyone there.
31. Ange yārumille. No one is there.
32. ivaṟ ungalukku theriyumā? Do you know this person?
33. ille, ivaṟ enakku theriyavē theriyādhu. No, I don’t know this person at all.
34. nān solradhu ungalukku theriyudhā? Do you understand what I say?
35. nīṅga solradhu enakku nallā theriyudhū. I understand well what you say.
36. nīṅga eppo vandhinga? When did you come.
37. nān ippodhān vandhēn. I came just now.
38. ungaḷe thirumba eppo pārkkalām? When can I see you again.
39. nīṅga enne eppovum (eppo vēṇumāṇalum) pārkkalām. You may see me any time you like.
40. nīṅga enne nāḷakki kattayam pārunga. Definitely see me tomorrow.
41. sari, nān ungaḷe nāḷakki thavarāma pārppēn. Alright, I will see you tomorrow without fail.
CONVERSATION ABOUT WORK.

Vocabulary

grāma-jananga  villagers  payir thořil  agriculture
grāmatthār  villagers  vivasāyam  agriculture
kudiyānavar  farmer  samusāri  farmer
nesavāli  weaver  kai-thořil  hand craft industry
vaṇṇān  dhobi  neira-thořil  weaving
gumasthā  clerk  thachchar  carpenter
thořil, udhyōham  profession  koththu vēle  masonry
vyābāri  merchant  vyābāram  trade, business
vēre  other, different  seruppu  sandal
adihamā  in large numbers  surusuruppu  activeness
uraippu  diligence  uraippāli  hard worker, diligent one
sömbal  laziness  sömbēri  lazy fellow
mudi vettukoḷ (w.nd)  have a haircut  kshavara-kade  barber’s shop
kshavaramseidhukoḷ (w.nd)  have a shave  kshavaram  shaving (n.)

Conversation.

1. ungalukku enna vēle?  What is your occupation.
2. nān gumasthā vēle seirēn.  I am a clerk.
3. grāmatthār edhu mukyamāna vēle?  What is the main occupation in the village?
4. vivasāyam (payir thořil) mukyamāna vēle.  Agriculture is the main occupation.
5. gramatthār vēre enna thoril seirānga?  What other industry do the villagers do?
7. ivar enna vēle seirār?  What is his work?
8. unga purusharukku enna vēle  What is your husband’s work?
9. en purushar thachcha-vēle seirār.  My husband is a carpenter.
10. nī yār vītle thoṭṭa vēle seire?  With whom are you working as a gardener?
11. nān oru doctor vītle thoṭṭa vēle seirēn.  I am a gardener at a doctor’s house.
Adi’s Book.

12. ungalukku vēlekāran irukka vēnumā? Do you want to be a (house) servant?
13. ille, enakkku andha vēle ishtam ille. No, I don’t like that work.
14. nīnga mādu-vāndikkārala? Are you a bullock cart driver?
15. āmā, nān vāndikkārardhān. Yes I am a cart driver.
16. evlavu nāḷā vaḍi oṭringa? How long have you been driving a cart.
17. paththu padhinanju varushamā oṭrēn. I have been driving for 10-15 years.
18. Unga vaṇṇan eppo varuvān? When will your dhobi come?
19. enga vaṇṇan aduthha vāram varuvān. Our dhobi will come next week.
20. idhu enna kade, kshavare kadeyā? What shop is this, a barber’s shop?
21. nān mudi vettikoḷlaṇum, appo nān kshavaram seidhkoloḷlaṇum. I want to have a shave then a haircut.
22. Nīnga nesavu vēle theriyumā? madhuraile nesavaḷinga adhīhamā irukrangaḷā? Do you know how to weave? In Madhurai are there many weavers?
23. enakku nesavu vēle theriyādu, ānā madhuraile anēha nesavaḷinga irukrānga. I don’t know how to weave, but in Madhurai there are many weavers.
24. andha kattadathle avar enna vēle seirār. What work is he doing in that building?
25. avar ange koththu vēle seirār. He is working as a mason there.
26. avar thoṛil enna theriyumā? avar seruppu thaikravar. Do you know what his work is? He is a cobbler.
27. engappā oru vyābāri, avar arisi vyābāram seirār. Our father is a merchant, he is doing rice business.
28. ungalukku vēle illeyā? ippo enge vandhinga? Don’t you have work? What brought you here now?
29. enakku vēle ille. ippo vēle thēdi vandhēn. I have no work. I came in search of a job.
30. ivan vēle oṇṇum seiyaleyā? Is he not doing any work?
31. avan oru pichchekkāran. pichche edukradhu avan thoṛil. He is a beggar. Begging is his profession.
32. indha āl periya sōmbēri. This man is a very lazy one.
LESSON 53.

CONVERSATION WITH A SERVANT.

Vocabulary

mei  truth  poi  lie
thuppu (w.in)  spit  seidhi thāl  newspaper
visiri pōdu  switch on (fan)  visiri niruththu  switch off (fan)
villaku pōdu  switch on (light)  villakku anē  switch off (light)
sarakku iru  be slippery  vaṟavaṟannu iru  be slippery
jagredheyā iru  be careful  badhramā iru  be careful
pārththu vānqa  watch out!  vēleyā iru  be busy

Conversation.

1. iṉṇakki seidhi thāl enge? en arekku sāvi enge?
   Where is today’s newspaper? Where’s my room key?

2. idhō irukkudhunga. sāvi kūda koṉduvarēn’ga
   Here it is sir. I am bringing the key as well sir.

3. kadhave mūdu’pā. mūdivitteyā?
   Close the door man. Have you closed it?

4. nān mundhiyē mūdivittēn’ga.
   I have already closed it sir.

5. kadhave thira’mā. ēn romba nēram seire?
   Open the door ‘ma. Why do you take such a long time?

6. idhō, thiranduvittēn’mā. vēleyā irundhēn, adhanāle nēram āchchu.
   Look, I am opening it ‘ma. I was busy, so it took time.

7. badhramā iru. (jāgradheyā iru).
   Be careful. (Take care of yourself)

8. nān sonnadhe marandhu pōḥādhe, therindhadhā?
   Don’t forget what I said, d’you understand?

9. therindhadhu, nān marakkamāttēn.
   Understood, I won’t forget.

10. vilakkum visiriyum pōdu.
    Put on the light and the fan.

11. visiri vēhamā vēnumā, medhuvā vēnumā?
    Do you want the fan fast or slow?

12. vilakke anēnga. Thattiye kīre vidunga.
    Turn off the light. Pull down the thatties

13. thattiye pādhi vittā pōdhumā?
    If I pull the thatties half way is it enough?
14. sadhdham (kūchhi) seiyādhe (pōdādhe). Do not make a noise.
15. nān sadhdham seiyale, nān medhuvā pēsrēn.
   I am not making a noise, I am speaking quietly.
16. apdiyē nillu. ange pōhādhe. nān unnođu (unkitta) pēsañum. en areye sudhdham sei.
   Stand still. Do not go there. I must speak with you. Clean my room.
17. idhe nyābathle vaiththukkoḷ (vaichhukkō). Bear this in mind.
18. nī un vēleye pār. avare uḷle vara sollu. avare enne pārkka sollu.
   Mind your own business. Tell him to come in. Tell him to see me.
19. saringa, epo ungañe pārkka sollañum?
   Alright sir, when should I tell him to see you?
20. poi sollādhe, nijam (mei) pēsu. Do not lie, tell the truth.
21. idhu poi ille, nijamdān (meidān). This is not a lie, it is indeed the truth.
22. ange thuppādhe. gadihāraththukku savi kodu. enakku kashtam kodukkādhe.
   Don’t spit there. Wind up the clock. Don’t give me trouble.’
23. enne thondaravu seiyādhe. vārakkam pōla vā. sariyāna nērathle vā.
   Do not worry me. Come as usual. Come on time.
24. nēram poruththu (kaṟiththu) varādhe. (pindhi varādhe). Do not come late.
25. enna sonne? nān oṣṣum sollale. nī endha pakkam pōre?
   What did you say? I did not say anything. Which way are you going?
26. enakku ellām oṣṇudān. enna kētte? It is all the same to me. What did you ask?
27. adhe edu. idhellām eduththuvidu. indha chitte avaridam kondupō.
   Take that. (Pick it up) (Pass it on). Take all these away. Take this chit to him.
28. saringa, idhukku badhil vēṇumā? Alright sir, do you want a reply for this?
29. nān nēra porēn. indha pakkam pō, andha pakkam pōhādhe. inge romba arukkō ‘kdhū.
   I am going straight. go this way, don’t go that way. It is very dirty here.
30. ange dhūsā (dhūsuyā) irukkudhu. dhūsiye nallā thudenga. andha kuppeye yedu.
   It is dusty there. Wipe the dust well. Take away that rubbish.
31. kāl sarukkum, pārththu vāṅga. ‘Your feet will slip, watch out!’
Conversational Time.

1. Ippo maṇi enna? ippō sariya ettu maṇi. ungaḻukku kai-gadihāram irukkudhā.
   
   What is the time now? Now it is exactly 8 o’clock. Do you have a watch?

2. āmā, enakku oru nallā kai-gadihāram irukkudhū. ippodhān paththu maṇi adiththadhu!
   
   Yes, I have a good watch. It has just struck ten!

3. unga gadihārathle enna maṇi. en gadihārathle reṇḍē mukkāl maṇi.
   
   What is the time by your watch? It is 2.45 by my watch.

4. adhu ēn paththu adiththadhu? enakku theriyādhu. nāḷakki kalame ettu maṇikku vānga.
   
   Why did it strike ten? I don’t know. Come tomorrow morning at 8 o’clock.

5. nīṅga inṇakki sāṅgālam anju manikku vara mudiyumā? nālu samōsā kōnduvāṅgā.
   
   Can you come at 5 o’clock this evening? Bring four samosas.

6. ille, varamudiyadhū, ānā nāḷakki varamudiyum. nālu idlinga kōnduvaraṇumā?
   
   No, I cannot come, but I can come tomorrow. Shall I bring four idlis?

7. mūnu adiththu paththu nimisham āchchu. ungaḻukku oru puthu gadihāram vēṇum.

   It is ten past three. You need a new watch.

8. unga gadihāram sariyā pōhudhā? Is your watch correct? (does it keep good time?)

9. en gadihāram anju nimisham mundhi (sīkram) pōhudhu. adhu nēṭhthu udendhadhu.

   My watch is five minutes fast. It broke yesterday.

10. avar gadihāram ettu nimisham pindhi (medhuvā) pōhudhu. adhuḷku kaṇṇādi ille.

   His watch is eight minutes slow. That has no glass.

11. ippo āru paththu āchchu. ille, ettu adikka irubadhū nimisham irukkudhū.

   It is six ten. (Ten past six). No, it is twenty to eight.

12. nīṅga eththane maṇikku varinga?  What time are you coming?
13. nan padhinoru maņikku varalāmā? Can I come at ten o’clock?
14. innum nēram āhaleyā? ille, innum nēram āhale. Is it time yet? No, it is not yet time.
15. aiyō, nēram āipōchchu, nān udane pōhaṇum. Oh dear, it is time, I must go at once.
16. nīnga ēn romba pindhi vandhinga? Why were you very late.
17. enne mannichchukōnga, enakku vaṟile konjam vēle irundhadhu. Forgive me, I had some work on the way.
18. inge yār mundhi vandhāṅga? (vandhadhu?) Who came here early?
19. nāndhān inge mundhi vandhēn. I was the one who came here early.
20. iṇṇakki enna kīrame, thingakīrāmeyā. What is today, is it Monday.
21. āmā, naḻakki sevvākīrame, nāḷaṇṇakki budhankīrame irukkum. Yes, tomorrow is Tuesday, the day after tomorrow will be Wednesday.
22. appo nēththu nāiththukkīrame irundhadhu, illeyā? So yesterday was Sunday, wasn’t it?
23. āmā, apdi dhan irukkukum vāramdhōrum. mundhānāḷ sanikkīrame irundhadhu. Yes, it’s like that every week. The day before yesterday was Saturday.
24. nīnga madhuraikku nāḷakki pōvingalā? Will you go to Madhurai tomorrow?
25. ille, nan ange aduththa vāram pōvēn. No, I will go there next week.
26. kāḷaile eththane maņikku veḷiye pōvinga? When will you go out in the morning?
27. nān adhikalaile veḷiye pōrēn. I am going out early in the morning.
28. nāḷaṇṇakki nān eppo varaṇum? When shall I come the day after tomorrow?
29. nīnga madhyaṇam paṇṭendu maņikku thavarāme vāṅga. Come at 12 o’clock without fail.
30. paṇṭendu maņikku enakku nēram ille. I have no time at noon.
31. nīnga vaṟakkama rāthrile eththane maņikku sāppidavinga? At what time do you usually eat at night?
32. nān dhinandhōrum sādhaṟaṇama ettu maņikku sāppidavēn. I usually eat at eight o’clock daily.
33. pahal nērathle (pahalle) thūnguvingalā. Do you sleep during the day time?
No, I am not in the habit of sleeping in the day-time.

How long have you been here?

I have been here for several years.

Please give me leave for two weeks.

There is a lot of work now, so only one week’s leave can be given.

Who is coming next week.

Nobody is coming next week.

Where had you been last week?

I had been to Mumbai last week.
LESSON 55.
CONVERSATION ABOUT WEATHER.

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vasantha kālam</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuḷir kalam</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idi</td>
<td>thunder (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idi-idikkudhu</td>
<td>thunder (v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minal</td>
<td>lightning (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minnudhu( w.in)</td>
<td>be lightning flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puṟukkamā iru</td>
<td>be sultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuḷirchchīyā iru</td>
<td>be cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paruva nile</td>
<td>weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuḷirā iru</td>
<td>be cold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conversation.

1. iṇṇakki paruva nile epdi irukkudhu? How is the weather today?
2. iṇṇakki paruva nile romba nalla irukkudhu. Today the weather is very good.
3. konja nērathle maṟe peiyumā? Will it rain in a short while?
4. āmā, maṟe peiyumpōla irukkudhu. Yes, it seems like it will rain.
5. iṇṇakki romba veyyil, illeyā? It is very hot today, is it not?
6. āmā, iṇṇakki romba südā irukkudhu. Yes, it is very hot today.
7. kālame epdi irundhadhu? How was it in the morning?
8. kālele romba kuḷirā irundhadhu. It was very cold in the morning.
9. nēththu rāthri kuḷirchchīyā irundhadhā? Was it cool last night?
10. ille, nēththu rāthri puṟukkamā irundhadhu. No, yesterday night was sultry.
11. unga urle nalla maṟe peidhadhā? Have you had heavy rain in your town?
12. jāsthī maṟe ille, lēśa peidhadhu. Not much rain, it rained lightly.
13. veyyil epdi irukkudhu? How is the heat? (sun)
14. veyyil jāsthī adikkadhu. The sun (It) is very hot.
15. nēththu kāththu adithadhu. Yesterday it was windy.
16. adhu enna velichcham? adhu enna sadhdham? What is that light? What’s that noise?
17. andha velichcham minnal irukkum. That light is lightning.
18. andha sadhdham idi. idi idikkudhu. That noise is thunder. It is thundering.
19. ungaḷukku kuḷir kālamā vasantha kālamā ishtam? Do you like winter or spring?
20. vasantha kālathle, thōttam aḷahā irukkum. In the spring the plants are beautiful.
Adi’s Book.

LESSON 56.

CONVERSATION WITH A TAILOR.

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Sinhala</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Sinhala</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chatte, chokka</td>
<td>shirt</td>
<td>mādhiri thuṇi</td>
<td>pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uduppu</td>
<td>dress (n.) (clothing)</td>
<td>thrupti</td>
<td>satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thaḷarththiyā iru</td>
<td>be loose</td>
<td>thaiyal</td>
<td>tailoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urukkumā iru</td>
<td>be tight</td>
<td>kūli</td>
<td>charge (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pidi</td>
<td>be tight</td>
<td>thiruppi kodu</td>
<td>return (v.)(tr.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conversation.

1. dhayavuseidhu oru thaiyalkārare kūttikondu varingalā? Will you please bring a tailor?
2. saringa, kūttikondu vārēn. Yes sir, I will bring one.
3. ivarukku oru chatte vēṇum, thaikkamudiyyumā? He needs a shirt, can you stitch it?
4. mudiyu’nga, thaiththu tharēn. I can, I will stitch it and give it.
5. chokkaikkē evl̪avu thuṇi vēṇūm? How much material is needed for a shirt?
6. oru chokkaikkē reṇdare mītar thuni. For a shirt 2½ metres of cloth.
7. en aḷavu edukringalā? Will you take my measurements?
8. āmā, konj’oru nimisham. Yes, just a minute.
9. pēnts kūda thaikkkanum. pēntsukku evlava thuni?

   Pants are also to be made. How much cloth for pants?
10. oru vinādi irunga, aḷavu eduṭ̪hthu pārkrēn. Just a second, I will measure and see.
11. indha thuniyilirundhu reṇdare mītar eduṭ̪hthukō’nga. bākki thiruppi kodunga.

   Take 2½ metres from this cloth. Give back the remainder.
12. saringa, seirēn. mādhiri thuṇi irukkudhā Okay, will do. Is there a pattern?
13. unga chätte mūnu nāḷḷe thayārā irukkum. Your shirt will be ready in three days.
14. oru chattekku thaiyal kūli evlavu? How much do you charge for a shirt?
15. oru chattekku thonnūru rūbā vangrēn. I charge Rs 90 per shirt.
16. Unga kūli jāsthī, konjam kammi paṇṇunga. Your charges are high, reduce it a bit.
17. en kuli romba ille, ānā ungalukkāha anju rūbā kammi paṇrēn.

   My charges are not too much, but I will reduce it Rs 5 for you.
18. aḷavellāṁ sariyā irukkaṇum, therindhadā. Everything should fit well, understand?
19. bayappadādhinga aiyā. ungalūkku thruptiyā thaiththu kodukrēn.

Never fear sir. I will make it to your satisfaction.

20. enga uduppu thayār āivittadhā? Is our clothing ready?
21. āmāṅga, unga uduppu thayār āivittadhu. ippo ninga pōttu pārkkalām.

Yes sir, your clothes are ready. Now you can try them on and see.

22. epdi irukkudhu? aḷavu ellāṁ sariyā irukkudhā? How is it? Does it fit well.
23. thōḷ kittavum akkuḷ kittavum konjam pidikkudhu.

It is a bit tight near the shoulder and the armpit.

24. oru chōli thaikkaṇum, ānā athe rēndu pakkaṁum konja thālarththiyā irukkaṇum.

A choli is to be stitched, but it should be a little loose on both sides.

25. idhē aḷavu irukkaṇum. ḫṇakki thuṇi kodiththā, ḫṇakki thaiththu kodukringa?

It should be this size. If I give the cloth today, when will you stitch and give it?

26. nāḷaṇṇakki kattāyam thaiththu koduppēn.

I will make it and give it the day after tomorrow.

27. nīṅga sonna nāḷ nichchayamā kodukkaṇum. You must give it on the promised day.
28. thavarāme koduppēn’ga. I shall give it without fail ma’am.
29. nīṅga nallā thaikringa. enakku romba thrupti.

You tailor well. I am very satisfied.

30. romba nandringa, unga thruptidhān en sandhōsham.

Thank you very much, your satisfaction is my happiness.
CONVERSATION WITH A CLOTH MERCHANT.

Vocabulary

puduve, sele  saree  pattu  silk
mattamāna  inferior.  nūl  cotton
kōdu pōtta  striped  kattam pōtta  chequered
kambaḷi thuni  woollen cloth  tharchchamayam  at present

Conversation.

1. ungalukku sēlenga (pudavenga) irukkudhā?  Do you have sarees?
2. irukkudhu, enna vidhamāna sēle vēnum?  Yes, what kind of sarees do you want?
3. pattu pudave vēnumā, nūl pudave vēnumā?  Do you want silk or cotton sarees?
4. sīla ārani pudavenga kāttunga. kānjiḻūram pattu sēlenga ungalidam illeyā?
   Show me some Arni sarees. Don’t you have Kanchipuram silk sarees?
5. irundhadhu, ānā āipōchchu. thirumba oru vārathle varum.
   We had, but they are all sold out. They will come in again in a week.
6. āru mītarle sīla nallā nūl selenga kāttunga.  Show me some good six metre sarees.
7. idhunga endha ēr nūl padavenga?  From which place do these cotton sarees come?
8. idhunga maduraiyum kōimbatūrum sēlenga.
   These are Madurai and Coimbatore sarees
9. indha pudavekku sāyam pōividumā?  Will the colour of this saree fade?
10. illenga, sāyam pōhāvē pōhādhu.  No, the colour will never ever fade.
11. indha pudavekku getti sāyam.  This saree has fast colour.
12. nīnga sāyaththe paththi nichchayamā sollamudiyumā?
   Can you say for certain about the colour?
13. nāṅga romba nichchayamā sollamudiyum.  We can certainly guarantee it.
14. indha sēlekku sāyam getti ille’ma. konja nāḷle sāyam poividum.
   The colour of this saree is not fast. It will fade after a few days.
15. vile uyarndha (jāsthi vilele) nalla chokkāthuṇi kāttunga.
   Show me the more expensive (superior quality) shirting cloth.
Here is the shirting cloth, have a look.

Don’t you have finer material than this?

No madam, we don’t have finer material than this.

This is coarse material. I don’t want inferior cloth.

Alright madam, as you wish, but this is not coarse material.

I only like light colours, I don’t want dark.

This is very excellent material. It will serve well for a long time.

No madam, not at present, it will come in a week or two.

Never mind, I shall come next week.

Alright madam, please do come, goodbye.
CONVERSATION WITH A FRUIT MERCHANT.

Vocabulary

māmbaṇam  mango  drākshe pāraṃ  grapes
pappāḷi pāraṃ  pappaya  appil pāraṃ  apple
anāsi pāraṃ  pineapple  vāṟapaṇam  banana, plantain
goyyā pāraṃ  guava  palā pāraṃ  jack fruit
kāyā  unripe  paṟuṭthā, paṟamā  ripe
vile malivā  cheap price  vile jāṣṭhi  expensive
arulipō  decay  vērenna  what other
elumachambaṇam  lime  pāraṃ  fruit
āranju  orange (tangerine)  sāṭhthukkodi  sweet lime, (orange)

Note:-
(a) locally, an ‘orange’ (āranju) is also known by some as a ‘loose jacket’.
(b) locally, a ‘sweet lime’ (sāṭhthukkodi)(lit. ‘shut coat’), which is coloured in various mixtures of green and orange, would be known in U.K. as an ‘orange’.
(c) a lime (elumachambaṇam) seems to be a lime everywhere, fortunately.

Conversation.

1. enna’pā, un kadele vaṟapaṇam irukkudhā?  Sir, do you have bananas (plantains)
2. irukkudhunga, enna vaṟapaṇam vēṇum?  I have, what bananas do you want?
3. pachche vaṟapaṇam vēṇum. dazan enna vile?
   I want green bananas. How much are they a dozen.
4. oru dazan paththu rūbā. ungalākku evluvū vēṇum?
   Ten Rupees a dozen. How many do you want?
5. paṟanga chinnadhā irukkudhu, ānā vile jāṣṭhiyā irukkudhu.
   The fruits are small, but the price is high.
6. adhu jāṣṭhi vile illenga, engeyum orē viledhān.
   The price is not high, everywhere’s the same price.
7. reṇdu dazan padhinettukku vāṅgalāmā?  Can I have two dozen for Rs 18?
20. indha paṟangaḷe sīkramā sāppidaṉum. We should eat this fruit quickly.
21. yēn apdi solringa? Why do you say that?
22. ēninnā adhunga nāḷaṇṇaki irundhā, aṟuhi pōidum.
   Because by the day after tomorrow they will go bad. (decay).
23. ungalīdam vērrena paṟam irukkudhu? What other fruit do you have?
24. āranju, sāṭhthukodi, dhrākshe, anāsi, mambaram, goyyā, appil, ellām irukkudhu.
   Oranges, sweet limes, grapes, pineapples, mangoes, guavas, apples, everything!
25. karuppu dhrākshe kīlo enna vile? How much a kilo of black grapes?
26. oru kīlo nāpaththu rūbā irukkum, ānā ungalukku dhān, muppaththanjukku kodukrēn.
   One kilo is Rs 40, but to you only, I will give them for Rs 35.
27. malgōvā māmbaṟam oru dazan vēnum, epdi kodukre?
   I want a dozen Malgova mangoes, how do you sell them?
28. nāmmukku indha nālanga malgōvā māmbaram varale, vile romba jasthi irukkum.
   We are not getting Malgovas these days, the price is too high.
29. adhu yēn apdi irukkudhu. enna āchchu? Why is that? What has happened.
30. ippo athu ellām gulpukku pohadhu. mambaṟiyil ārunūru rubā dazan irukkum!
   Now they are all going to the Gulf. In Mumbai the price is Rs 600 per dozen!
31. palā paṟam ungalukku pidikkādhā? Don’t you like jack fruit?
32. palā paṟam nāṅga sāppidavadhul ille. We don’t eat jack fruit.
33. av̄avudhān, ellā paṟamum indha kūdele pōttu katti tharamudiyumā?
   That’s all, can you put all the fruit in this basket and tie them up?
34. apdiyē seirēn. ennidam romba nallā pappāli paṟangā irukkudhunga, vēnumā?
   I will do that. I have very good papayas, do you want some?
35. indha pappāli romba paṟuththuvittadhu, idhu vēṇām.
   This papaya is overripe, I don’t want this one.
36. idhō, idhu jāsthi paṟukkādha paṟam. Idhu konjam kāyā urukkudhu.
   Here you are, this is not overripe, this a bit unripe (green).
37. sari. paṟuththuvittadhu paṟam oru nāḷuṅk’uḷḷe aṟuhi pōidum.
   Okay. Overripe fruit will go bad (rotten ) within one day.

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Adi’s Book.

LESSON 59.

CONVERSATION WITH A GARDENER.

Vocabulary

vēndhadha  unwanted  kuppe-kūḷanga  weeds, rubbish
mul  thorn  vēli  fence
pasumpul thare  lawn, grassy area  mul-vēli  thorn hedge
vidhe  seed  vidhe (s.thth)  sow, seed (v.)
vādippō (w.in)  wither  samappaduththu  level (v.)

Conversation.

1. vēlā, nēththu sedingalukku thaṇṭi ūththeneyā?
   Vela, did you water the plants yesterday?

2. illenga, ēninnā nēththu mare peidhadhu.  
   No sir, because it rained yesterday.

3. indha sedikku jāsthi thaṇṭi ūththādhē.  
   Don’t water this plant too much.

4. saringa, ithukku jāsthi ūththamāṭṭēn.  
   Alright sir, I won’t water it too much.

5. thōttathle vēṇḍāḍha kuppe-kūḷenga irukkudhu.  mudhalle adhe edukkalāmā?
   There are unwanted weeds in the garden. May I clear them first.

6. āmā, mudhalle adhellām eduththupodu, apram sudhdham sei.  
   Yes, clear them first, then clean up.

7. indha sedi ēn vādipōnadhu? (vādipōchchu?).  
   Why has this plant withered away?

8. ēninnā idhukku pōdhumāna eru ille.  
   Because not enough manure has been put on

9. nallā eru pōttā sedi nalla vaḷarum.  
   Properly manured the plant will grow well.

10. pappāḷi maraththukku kiṟe vidhe vidhekkādhe.  
    Do not sow under the papaya tree.

11. illenga, nān ange vidhekkamāṭṭēn.  
    No sir, I will not sow seeds there.

12. ādu-mādu varaṁe pārththhukkō.  
    See that the cattle do not come here.

13. vēli pōttā, ādu-mādunga varaṇdhunga.  
    If we put a fence cattle will not come.

14. thōttaththe suththi muḷ vēli pōdaṇumā?
    Should we hedge the garden with thorn?

15. āmā apdi dhān seiyānum, appodhān ādu-māṭṭunga uḷḷe varamudiyāḏhu.  
    Yes, that’s it, then the cattle can’t get inside.

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16. inge runda pakkum kal nattu nadakka varisei.
   Make a path from here by fixing stones on both sides.
17. inge romba sērā irukkudhu, sila maṇal inge koṇḍuvandhu pōdu.
   It is very muddy here, bring some gravel and throw it here.
18. vārā maram endha idathle nadaṇum? Where should we plant the banana tree?
19. pū-sedikku kitta vaṟamaram nadunga. Plant the banana tree near the flowers.
20. indha idathle maṇ pōttu nilaththe samappadaththu.
   Put earth (dry mud) here and level up the ground.
22. ange pasum-pul thare thayār seiyānum. Prepare the ground there for a lawn.
23. idhu yār ādu? nam thōttaththu sedingāle thinnadhu.
   Whose goat is this? It eats our garden plants.
24. andha ātte katti pōda sollu. Tell them to keep the goat tied.
25. yē thambi, inimele inge vandhu pu pārikkakūdādhu.
   You, younger, from now on don’t come here to pluck flowers.
26. saringa, enne mannichchukkōnga. adhe thirumba seiyamāṭṭēn.
   Alright sir, please forgive me, I won’t do it again.
27. indha thōttathle jāsti vēle ille. unaku evḷavu sambāḷam vēṇum?
   There is not much work in this garden. How much salary do you want?
28. aiyā, māsam ainūru rūbā koduththā vēle seivēn.
   Sir, if you pay me five hundred Rupees a month I will work.
CONVERSATION WITH A DHOBI.

Vocabulary

vilasam address mun pañam advance
adhukku thahundhā pōla accordingly oṛungā regularly
salave wash (n.) salave sei (w.dh) wash
oththukoṭ (w.ndh) agree tholai (s.thth) lose (v.)

Conversation.

1. nī yār vītle thunīnga veḷukre?(salave seire) Whose clothes do you wash?
2. unga snēhidhar vītle arukku edukrēn. I am taking washing for your friend.
3. māsathle eththane salave konduvarave? In a month how many washes do you do?
4. māsathle nālu salave konduvarvēn. In a month I will give four washes.
5. sari, nūru thunīkku evlavrū kēkrie? Okay, how much do you ask for 100 clothes?
6. nūththukku mūnūru rūbā vāngrēn. I charge Rs 300 per 100 pieces.
7. sari’pa, aduththa vāraththilirundhu varalām. Alright, you can come from next week.
8. saringa, aduththa vāram kattāyam vārēn. Yes, I will definitely come next week.
9. enga vittu vilāsam unakku theriyumā? Do you know our house address?
10. theriyum, adhe mundhiyē theriyum. I know, I knew it before.
11. nān unakku oru vishayam sollaṇum. I must tell you one thing.
12. nī engālīdam mun pañam kēkkakūdāḍhu. You should not ask advance from us.
13. innoṇu, engalūkku māsamdhōrum orungā nālu salave vēṇum.

Another thing, we want the wash regularly four times a month.
14. idhe romba vile uyarndha thuni. jāgredhēyā salave seiyaṇum. apdi seiveyā?
   This is very high cost material. you should wash it carefully. Will you do so?
15. saringa, adhe jāgredhēyā salave seivēn. Yes madam, I will wash it carefully.
16. andha thunīkku kanji pōdāḍhe. Don’t put starch in that cloth.
17. illenga, adhukku kanji pōdamāṭṭēn. No madam, I will not put starch in it.
18. thuningalē kal mēle balamā adikkakūdāḍhu.
   Don’t beat the clothes hard on the stone.
19. uduppellām romba badhramā salave seiyaṇum.
   You should wash the clothing very carefully.

20. thuninga kiṇiyāme pārthhthukollaṇum.        See that the clothes are not torn.
21. thuṇinga tholaikkakūdādhu.                  You should not lose the clothes.
22. Indha thuṇile aṟaku sariyā pōhale.  adhu sariyā sudhdham ille.

            The dirt has not gone from this clothing. That is not cleaned properly.

23. salave thruptiyā illāvittā, adhukku thahundhāpōla paṇam koduppēn.

            If the wash is not satisfactory, I will pay you accordingly.

24. apdiyē seingammā, ānā nān nallā salave seivēn.

            Please do, but I will do the wash properly.

25. idhellām otthukkondā, nī aduththa vāram varalām. enna solre?

            If you agree to all this you may come next week. What do you say?

26. saringammā, ellām unga ishtappadiyē seivēn.

            Alright madam, I will do everything just as you wish.

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Lesson 61.

Conversation about Food.

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kadalakkai</td>
<td>peanut, groundnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thakkali</td>
<td>tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurma</td>
<td>meat curry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurambu</td>
<td>vegetable curry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poriyal</td>
<td>fried veg or meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rasam</td>
<td>pepper water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masiyal</td>
<td>mashed veg, cereal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaima vadai</td>
<td>cutlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saiva sappadu</td>
<td>vegetarian food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karama</td>
<td>hot (pepper, spices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thayir</td>
<td>curds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paruppu</td>
<td>dhal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alavudu</td>
<td>measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namathu po</td>
<td>become soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arippoo</td>
<td>become cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mora moranju</td>
<td>crisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urulaikkirangu</td>
<td>potato</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brinjal, Pumpkin, Cucumber, Coconut, Boiled Water, Vegetarian Food, Fried Fish, Non-veg Food, Hot, (Temp), Buttermilk, Excellent, Proper, Hiccups, Be Shy, Bashful, Curry

Conversation.

1. viitle samayalukku vendiya ella samunum irukkudhā?
   Do you have in the house all the things needed for cooking?

2. amangammā, ellām samunum irukkudhu. Yes yes madam, we have everything.

3. inatakki enna samayal seidhinga? What did you cook today?

4. inatakki kaththarikkāi sāmbār, urulaikkirangu poriyal.
   Today, brinjal curry and fried potatoes.

5. kirakkai pachchadi en seiyale? Why didn’t you make cucumber pachadi?
6. iṇṇaki nēramillemā, nāḷakki kattāyam seirēn.
   There wasn’t time today maam, I will certainly make it tomorrow.
7. ānā ippo kadalakkai chatni seidhirukrēn.      But I have made peanut chutney.
8. miḻahu rasam kūda irukkudhā?     Do we have pepper water also?
9. illenga, iṇṇaki thakkāḷi rasamdhān irukkudhu.
   No maam, we have only tomato rasam today.
10. chappāththiyum paruppu masiyalum romba jōrā irukkudhu.
   The chappatties and dhal curry are excellent.
11. sandhōshamunga, innum chappāththi vēṇumā?
   I am glad maam, do you want more chappatties?
12. ille. enakku thayirdhān romba pidikkum, mōr vēṇām.
   I very much like curds, I don’t want buttermilk.
14. appaḷam ēn namaththu pōchchu, mora-moraṇṭu irukka vēṇāmā?
   Why have the appalams become soft, shouldn’t they be crisp?
15. engaḷukku eppovum kodhikkavaiththa thaṇṇidhān kodukkanum.
   You should only give us boiled water.
16. Innum konjam sādham vēṇum, sīkram konduvānga.
   I want some more rice, bring it quickly.
17. idhu āripōchchu, sūdā irukkaṇum.
   This is cold, it should be hot.
18. rasam romba kāramā irukkudhu.
   The pepper water is very hot.
19. saringamma, nāḷailirundhu kāram dhittamā pōdren.
   Alright ‘ma, from tomorrow I will put the proper ‘karam’.
20. kuṟambu epdī irukkudhu?
   How is the curry?
21. kuṟambu konjam pulippā irukkudhu.
   The curry is a bit sour.
22. vīṭle pōdhumāna rotti irukkudhā?
   Do you have enough bread here?
23. illenga, rotti āipōchchu, nāḷakki vāngānum.
   No, the bread is finished, we must buy some tomorrow.
Come in, sit down, have you eaten?

Give a cup of milk to the child.

Whatever you want to eat just ask.

Don’t feel shy in our house.

I don’t feel shy, I will eat whatever I want.

Do you want non-veg. or vegetarian food?

I like both. This fried fish is very tasty.

Are these mutton cutlets?

Today you will get chicken kurma also.

The meat soup is rather salty.

If the food is spicy hot, I will get hiccups.

That is dhal coconut chutney, this is pumpkin dhal curry.

Cut the papaya into pieces and bring them here.

In Tamil Nadu some people take betel nut and leaf after meals, want some?
CONVERSATION AT A RAILWAY STATION.

Vocabulary

nīṛāvi pahadu  steam boat  pahadu  boat, (rowing)
āhāya vimānam  aeroplane  kappal  ship
sāmān, petti paduke  luggage  thangu  stay, halt
ede pōdumidam  luggage office  thangumidam  waiting room
ede pārkkumidam  luggage office  ede pōdu, ede pār  weigh
sasīdu  receipt  sellum  validity
anumadhi  permission  thallikō  move up
anumadhi (s.thth)  permit (v.)  nahandhukkō  move up
vasadhi, sowharyam  comfort, convenience  nirandhu  full
rail vaṇḍi  train  nēr vandi  through train
prayāṇi  traveller  suthhu-prayāṇum  tour (n.)
prayāṇum sei (w.dh)  travel  prayāṇum  travel(n.)

Conversation.

1. nIngā endha ūrkkū pōringa?  To which place are you going?
2. nān dellikkū pōrēn.  I am going to Delhi.
3. ingernundhā dellikkū pōha evḷavu nēram pidikkudhu?  How long does it take to go to Delhi from here?
4. dellikkū pōha muppāththāru maṇi nēram pidikkudhu.  It takes 36 hours to go to Delhi.
5. dellile enge thanga pōringa?  Where are you going to stay in Delhi?
6. nān dellile oru snēhidhār vīṭle thanga porēn.  I am going to stay at a friend’s house in Delhi.
7. ‘on lain tiket’ vāngiāichchā?  Did you get an on-line ticket?
8. ille, tiket kodukkumidam enge’pā  No, where is the booking office please.
9. tiket āpīs adhō iurkkudhu.  The ticket office is there, look.
10. ungalukku enna tiket vēṇum?  What ticket do you want?
11. enakku reṇḍāvadhu vahuppu slippar vēnum. I want a second class sleeper.
12. adhu silla samayam niraindu irukku. That may possibly be full.
13. appo nān mudhal vahappule pōhanum. Then I’ll have to go first class.
14. indha tiket reṇdu nālukkudhān sellum. This ticket is only valid for two days
15. ippō nānga avļavu sāmān eduthupōhamāttōm, adhanāle idhu sulabamā irukkudhu.

Now we do not take all that much luggage, so it is is easy.

16. andha nērathle nānga ede pōta kodukkaṇum, innum pāṇam irukkum, kashtamānadhānu.

In those days we had to get it weighed, give more money; troublesome!

17. āmā, ‘oru thalekku muppaththu pavund dhān kondupōhalām’ innu sonnanga.

Yes, ‘you can take only thirty pounds per head’ they said.

18. vandi eppo purappadum? When will the train start?
19. nēram āchchu, sīkram ērunga. It is time, climb in quickly.
20. idhu enna bōgi, inge idam ille. What carriage is this, there is no room.
21. idhu sthṛinga ērum vandi, nānga aduththa vandi mulamā nadakkaṇum.

This is a ladies carriage, we have to walk through the next carriage.

22. idhu dellikku nēr (nēra pōhum) vandiyā? Is this a through train to Delhi?
23. āmā. indha vandikūda niraidhu pōnadhū. konjam thallikōṅga (nahandhukōṅga).

Yes. This carriage is full too. Please move up a bit. (please adjust!).

24. en vandi thavari pōchchu. nān engeyāvadhu vārile vandi māththaṇumā?

I missed my train. Do I need to change trains on the way?

25. āmā, nīnga nagpūrle māthhaṇum. Yes, you must change at Nagpur.


How long will the train stop here? Here it will stop for ten minutes.

27. kūliyō, idhellām kondupōha evļavu kēkre? Irubadhū rūbā kodunga.

Coolie, to take all these how much do you ask? Give me twenty rupees.

28. indha ūrle pārkka thahundha idanga ennenna irukkudhu?

What are the places worth seeing in this town?

29. nān ungaḻukku andha idamellām suththi kāttuvēn.

I will take you round and show you all these places.

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
pon gold përäse greed
nashtam loss peru big, great
yōsane idea thōninadhu occurred
mutte vai (s.thth) lay egg viparīdha perverse, strange
mutte idu (w.tt) lay egg orē oru only one
solla mudiyādhu sandhōsham unspeakable joy, (limitless)

oru urle oru kudiyānavan irundhān. avan romba ēre. avanidam konjamdhān paṇam irundhadhu. avan andha paṇaththekondu oru vāṭhthu vāṅginān. andha vāṭhthu dhinan-dhōrum oru pon mutte ittu vandhadhu. kudiyānavanukku sollamudiyādhu sandhōsham. avan pon muttengaḷe viththu paṇakkāran ānān.

oru nāḷ oru viparīdha yōsane thōninadhu. “indha vāṭhthu nāldhōrum oru pon mutte vaikkudhu. ānā adhan vayiththukku uḷłe anēha pon muttenga irukkum. adhe ellām orē nāḷḷe eduththukondā innum periya paṇakkāran āividālām” innu nineththān.

avan pērāseyāle oru kaththiye konduvandhu adhan vayiththe kīriththu pārththān. ānā vāṭthhu vayiththukkulḷe orē oru pon muttedhān irundhadhu. kudiyānavanukku appo sollamudiyādhu visanam. ēnninā pon mutte pōnadhum illāme pon mutte ittukondu irundha vāṭthhum poivittadhu. enna seiyalām? pērāse peru nashtam tharum.
Adi’s Book.

STORY No 2.

PAṆAKKĀRANUM NAMBIKKAI ULLU A NAYUM.

mun oru kālathle once upon a time pōha vēndhi irundhadhu had to go
ilaippāru (w.in) rest (v.) āla maram banyan tree
ōyāme without stopping nyābaham memory
suttu vittu having shot thuppākki gun
āṭhthiram hasty temper dhidīrnu sudden
kāraṇam cause, reason nyābaththukku vā remember
pāvam poor thing nambikkai uḷḷa faithful
pirahu then, afterwards kāriyum deed
mattu less, limited seththu kidandhadhu lay dead
enbadhe* the thing which *Neuter participial noun, used as conjunction

mun oru kālathle oru paṇakkāran irundhān. avanukku oru aṭrahāna nāyum nalla kudhire oṃṇuḥ irundhadhu. avan than nāye kūttikkondu kudhiremēle ērikkondu andha ūrukku purappattān.

āṇṇaki romba veyyil adiththu kondirundhadhu. veyille romba dhūram prayāṇum seidhapadiyāle avanukku romba kaleppā irundhadhu. vaṟile oru kulam irundhadhu. andha kūḷakkaremēle irundha oru āḷamaraththukku kīṟe ukkāruṇḍhu ilaippārinān. pirahu kudhiremēle ēri marupadiyum purappattupōdhu avan nāi avane pāṛththu kulaiththadhu. nāi ōyāme kilaiṅkāve (kulaiththadhāle) avanukku romba kōbam vandhadhu. avan āṭhthiraththāle nāye than thuppākkīyāle suttuvittu angirundhu pōivittān.

romba dhūram pōna pin avanukku than paṇappaiye maraththukku kīṟe vittuvittadhu dhidīrnu nyābaththukku vandhadhu. nāi kulaiththa kāraṇam ippodhān avanukku vilānginadhū. udanē romba vēhamā kūḷakkarekku thirumba vandhān. avan ange pāṛththadhu enna! pāvam, nambikkai uḷḷa nāi avan paṇappai mēleyē sethhu kidandhadhu. thān budhi illāme seidha kāriyaththukkāhā romba visanappattān.

āṇai kadandha veḷḷam āṛudhāḷum varumā? āṭhthirakkāranukku budhdhi mattu enbadhe appodhān therindhukondān.

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THOPPI VYĀBĀRIYUM KURANGAĻUM.

thoppi  cap, hat
niṟal  shade
ur urā  place to place
vīṟiththukkoḷ (w.nd)  wake up
kūchchal  shout, yell (n.)
kūchchal pōdu  shout, yell (v.)
yōsane sei  ponder, think about
sērthhu  having collected

anēha varushangalukku munnāle oru vyābāri irundhān. avan ur urā pōi thoppi vyābāram seidhu vandhān. oru nāl avan thoppingale vikkumbadi oru ārukku pōi kondirundhān. veyyil romba jāsthiyā irundhadhu. adhanāle avan săle ōramā irundha oru marathhu niṟalle ukkārṇdhān. avanukku romba kaleppā irundhadhāle thoppimūtte mēle thale vaiththukkondu sīkramā thūngivittān.

andha marathle anēha kurangunga irundhadhu. adhunga kīre thoppi mūtteye pārth-thavudane, oru kurangu sāppāttu-mūtte innu nineththu irangi vandhu, andha mūtteye avirātthu pārththadhu. ānā adhule sāppādu ille, thoppingadhān irundhadhu. adhu udane thungi-kondirundha vyābāri thale mēle oru thoppīye parthhadhu. adhu mūttesthirundhu oru thoppīye eduththu thānum than thale mēle adhe pōttukondhadhu. idhe pārththa maththa kurangunganām kīre vandhu apīyē seidhadhu. adhukku apram ellā kurangunganām maraththumēle ērikkondu sandhōshamā kūchchal pōda ārambiththadhunga. adhunga pōta sadhdhaththe kēttu vyābāri virātthukkondān.

appo avan mēle pārththappōdu ovvoru kurangukkum thale mēle oru thoppi irundhadhu. ippo avan mūttele reṇdu thoppinga māthrum irundhadhu. adhungalidam-irundhu epdiyāvadhu thoppingale vāṅga vēṇum innu konja nēram yōsane seidhān. sīla nimishangalukku apram avan than thaleyilirundha thoppīye eduththu kurangunga pārkumbadi kīre pottān. idhe parththa kurangalukku kōbam vandhadhu. adhungalam apdiyē thanga thale mēlirundha thoppīye eduththu kīre pōttadhunga.

vyābārikku romba sandhōsham udane avan romba sīkramā ellā thoppingalum sērthhu, mutteyā kattikkondu, angirundhu vēhamā ōdipōivittān.

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OTTHUMEDHĀN BALAM.

singam   lion    nōkki    towards
oththume unity    balam    strength
ēdhō   some    kāranam    reason, cause
ērpādu (w.tt) occur    oththumeyā iru    be united
pāi (w.ndh) leap    muyarchchi sei    try
snēhamā iru be friendly    koṟuththu iru    well developed, fat

oru kāttukku kita oru ūr irundhadhu. andha ěrle nālu mādunga irundhadhu. nālu madum romba snēhidamā irundhadhu. pul mēya pōnālum sari alladhu thanći kudikka pōnānum sari nālu oṃṟā pōhum oṃṟā varum. kāttukku pakathle pul vaḷarndhu irundhapadiyāle nālu mādum thrupṭiyā pul thinnu koṟuththu irundhadhunga. adhē kāttile oru singamum irundhadhu. singam indha kaṟuththa mādungaḷe pārththadhilirundhu adhungaḷe epdiyāvadhu adithu koṟṇu thinnaṃum innu nineththukkondhadhu.

oru nāḷ andha singam pul mēindhu kondirundha oru māṭtu mēle pāṇindhadhu. idhe pāṛththa maththa mūnu mādungaḷum singaththe nōkki pāṇindhadhu. singam nālu madungalukkum nikka mudiyāme ōdipōivittadhu. singam idhepōla pala dhadave mādungaḷe adiththu muyarchchi seidhadhu. ānā nālu mādungaḷum romba othumeyā irundhapadiyāle singaththāle oṃṇum seiyamudiyyale. ipdi konja kālam āṇadhu.

oru samayam edhō oru kāraṇaththāle nālu mādungaḷukkum virōḍham ēṛpattadhu. virōḍhaththāle oru nāḷ nālu mādum oṃṇa illāme than-thaniyā dhūra dhūramā pul mēya thodanginadhunga. idhe pāṛththavudane singam romba sandhōshappattadhu. adhu mādungaḷe ovoṇṇa adithu thrupṭiyā thinnadhu. oththume irundhu irundhā singam mādungaḷe koṇṇu irukkamudiyumā? oththumedhān balam.
थैयाल्कारनुम यान्युम।

याने एलिफाण्ट
vēdikke, थमांश सन
eṇṇम गृह, विचार
thengāi कोकॉनूट
ūsi जल
sākkade गूट
urinju (w.in) शीतल
kēdu बुरी, बुरी

ताइयाल्कारनुम यान्युम।

याने एलिफाण्ट
vēdikke, थमांश सन
eṇṇम गृह, विचार
thengāi कोकॉनूट
ūsi जल
sākkade गूट
urinju (w.in) शीतल
kēdu बुरी, बुरी

oru pattaṇaṭhe oru thayalkaran irundhan. andha thayal kade irundha theru vaṭiya oru yāne dhinandhōrum kulikka āṭhthukku pōvadhu vaṛakkam. vaṛakkampōla oru dhinam andha yāne adhē theru vaṭiyā vandhu kondirundhadhu. idhe pāṛthha thaiyalkāranukku oru vēdikkeyāna eṇṇam thōṇinadhu. yāne than kadekkū munnāle vandhadhum oru thēṅgāikku uḷḷe oru ūsiye vaiththu andha yāne thinn maṇi koduththān. yāne thēṅgāye thinnumbōdhu ūsi adhan vaikku uḷḷe kuththikkondhadhu. yānekkū porukka mudiyādhu vali eduththadhu. ānā adhu angirindhu summā pōivittadhu. idhe pārkka thaiyalkāranukku romba thamāshā irundhadhu.

yāne āṭhthile vaṛakkumpōla kuliththuvittu sumār reṇḍu maṇi nēraththukku apram adhē theru vaṭiyā vandhu adhē thayalkāran kadekkū munnāle ninnadhu. kadekkū kitta irundha arukku sākkade thāṇiye than thumbikkaiyāle urinji thaiyalkāran mūhaththu mēle adiththadhu. thaiyalkāran ange nikka mudiyāme kadeye vittuvittu ōdipōivittān.

oru ketta manushandhān innoru manusharukku kēdu nineppān. keduvaṇ kēdu nineppān enbadhu romba uṇme, illeya?
OWAIYÄR YENNUM PULAVAR.

yennum so named, called pulavar poet, poetess
nūl classic, thread arasar king, kings
marīyādhe respect kadume severity
nāval maram jamoon plum tree, nāval pāram jamoon plum
sudādha not hot sutta hot
arivāli wise person mara kīle tree branch
mēle sonna above mentioned āhaiyāle therefore
balamā with great strength theriyādhadhu the not knowing
pätti grandmother theriyāme pōnadhu the not knowing
kurumbu mischief, naughtiness vekkam shame
ottikoḷ (w.dh)(intr) stick, adhere vekkappadu (w.tt) feel ashamed
pariththu pluck ūdhu(w.in) blow
kēttukoḷ request thirththukoḷ(w.nd)(intr) quench ones thirst

anēha varushangālukku munnāle, thamiṟ nātle oru peṇ puḷavar irundhār.
andhammā pēr owaiyär. ivar pala nella thamīr nūlunagale ērudhi irukrār. andha kālathle
irundha arasarum janangaḻum, ellārum avare romba mariyādheyōdu nadaththinānga.

owaiyär oru nāḷ oru ūrukku pōikondirundhār. veyyil romba kadumeyā irundhadhu.
avarukku romba dhāhamāvum pasiyāvum irundhadhu. adhanāle avar kāḷeppā irundhār.
vaṟile oru nāval maram irundhadhu. andha marathle oru paiyān irundhān. owaiyär than
dhāhaththe thirththukkoḷḷa sila nāval pāṟangale pōدمbadi andha paiyane kēttukkondār. andha paiyān “pāṭṭi, ungalukku sutta pāṟam vēṇumā, sutṭādha pāṟam vēṇumā” innu kēttān.
owaiyär romba arivālīdhān, āṇāḷum andha paiyān sonnadhu avarukku oṇṇum vilangale.
āhaiyāle avar avane pāṛththu “thambi, nī sonnadhu enakku puriyale. āṇa enakku sila nāval
pāṟangadhān vēṇum” innu kēttār.
owaiyär maṇalōdu irundha sila paṟangaḷe eduthhu adungaḷe săppidamun than vāyāle ‘phū-phū’ inna ūdhinār. idhe pārththu “ē pāṭṭi, paṟam romba südā īrukkudhā? romba südā irundhā adhe pōttuvidunga. ungaḷḷukku südāḍha paṟam tharuvēn” innu, solli sila pudhu parangāḷe maraththilirundhu pariththu, kīṟe pōdāme andhammā kaile kōduththān. appodhān owaiyārūkku sutta pāraththukkum sudāḍha pāraththukkum vidhyāsām therindhadhu. avar andha paṟangāḷe sandhōshamā thinnuvittu paiyanukku romba nandri sonnār. paiyan marupadiyum siriththukkondē angirundhū pōivittān.

owaiyārūkku mēle sonna vārththengalḷukku artham theriyāme pōnadhu vekkamā irundhadhu. avar andha maraththukku kīṟe konja nēram thangivittu apram than vaṟiyē pōivittār.

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**GRAMMAR AT A GLANCE.**

Where To Find A Spoken Tamil Grammar Principle.

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