

Learn Tamil Through English / Hindi

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MODEL FORMAT FOR THE FIRST QUARTERLY TEST (1 of 4)

QUESTION 1 : Read and Write the Following Tamil words five times.

1. பாரத -----
2. நணக்கம் -----
3. கடல் -----
4. மரம் -----
5. பழம் -----

QUESTION 2 : Say it in Tamil.

1. I am a student. -----
2. My name is xxxxxx. -----
3. We drink milk . -----
4. They are going. -----
5. You are speaking Tamil. -----
6. He is writing. -----

QUESTION 3 : Say and write it in Tamil.

1. She was here. -----
2. I was there. -----
3. Anita is eating a mango. -----
4. They run 10 km. -----
5. You are a teacher. -----

QUESTION 4 : Write the names of the verbs (action words) in Tamil :

1. cry -----
2. go -----
3. eat -----
4. come -----
5. say -----
6. sing -----
7. do -----
8. become -----
9. give -----
10. take -----
11. walk -----
12. see -----
13. learn -----
14. drink -----
15. read -----
16. stand -----
17. run -----
18. begin -----

QUESTION 5 : Say and write it in Tamil.

1. She is fighting. -----
2. He falls. -----
3. She is writing. -----
4. I am writing. -----
5. I am going to India. -----
6. He speaks Punjabi. -----
7. She takes flowers. -----
8. These are books. -----
9. I drink milk. -----
10. Is that a parrot? -----
11. Is that a goat? -----
12. Hello! -----
13. Is your mothertongue Tamil -----

14. Say the following numbers in Tamil : 5, 3, 100, 10, 4, 2, 7, 20, 9

LESSON 1

THE TAMIL ALPHABET

Tamil Vowels :

அ	ஆ	இ	ஈ	உ	ஊ	எ	ஏ	ஐ	ஓ	ஔ	ஔள	::
அ	ஆ	இ	ஈ	உ	ஊ	எ	ஏ	ஐ	ஓ	ஔ	ஔ	அக்
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	ē	ai	o	ō	au	akh

In this row of 12 vowels, vowel number 2, 4, 6, 8 and 11 are extended sounds of the short vowel number 1, 3, 5, 7 and 10.

Tamil Full Consonants :

க	ங	ச	ஞ	ட	ண
க, ग	ङ	च, स	ज	ट, ड	ण
ka, ga	ṅga	cha, sa	ñya	ṭa, ḍa	ṇa

த	ந	ப	ம	ய	ர
त, द	न	प, ब	म	य	र
ta, da	na	pa, ba	ma	ya	ra

ல	வ	ழ	ள	ற	ன
ल	व	ळ	ळ	र्	न
la	va. wa	la'	ḷa	ra	na

ஷ	ஸ	ஹ	க்ஷ	ஜ	ஸ்ரீ
श, ष	स	ह	क्ष	ज	श्री
śa, ṣa	sa	ha	kṣha	ja	shrī

Tamil Half Consonants

Tamil Consonants without their inherent vowel 'a'

க்

क्, ग्

k, g

ங்

ङ्

ṅ

ச்

च्, स्

ch, s

ஞ்

ञ्

ñy

ட்

ट्, ड्

ṭ, ḍ

ண்

த்

त्, द्

t, d

ந்

न्

n

ப்

प्, ब्

p, b

ம்

म्

m

ய்

ல்

ल्

l

வ்

व्

v. w

ழ்

ळ्

l'

ஷ்

श्, ष्

ś, ṣ

ஸ்

स्

s

Tamil and Devanagari Sanskrit Alphabet Charts

Side by Side Comparison

TABLE 1 : Tamil - Sanskrit inherent interrelationship

Tamil Vs Devanagari Sanskrit						
VOWELS						
Tamil	अ अ a	आ आ ā	इ इ i	ई ई ī	उ उ u	ऊ
<i>Devnagari</i>	अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ
Tamil	ए ए e	ऐ ऐ ē	ऐ ऐ ai	ओ ओ o	ओऽ ओ ṃ	औ औ
<i>Devnagari</i>	ए	ऐ	ऐ	ओ	ओऽ	औ
Tamil Vs Devanagari Sanskrit						
CONSONANTS						
Tamil	क क k	ङ ङ ṅ	च च ch	ञ ञ ñ		
<i>Devnagari</i>	क ख ग घ	ङ	च छ ज झ	ञ		
Tamil	त த t	ந ந n	ப ப p	ம ம		
<i>Devnagari</i>	त थ द ध	न	प फ ब भ	म		
Tamil	ல ல l	வ வ v	ळ ள ḷ			
<i>Devnagari</i>	ल	व	ळ *			
Tamil	श, ष ஷ sh	ச ச s	ஹ ஹ			These five are adopted Granthaksharam characters ←---
<i>Devnagari</i>	श, ष	स	ह			

NOTES : (i) Quite contrary to the common belief that Tamil language is totally independent and unrelated to Sanskrit, the above vowel consonant tables (as well as the following lessons and rules on Sandhi, Samasa etc. in Tamil grammar) clearly exhibit that the relationship between these two ancient languages is beyond just a coincidence. These two languages may have been developed separately, but their millenniums of common inheritance on the Indian subcontinent clearly reveals their common imprint. One language may or may not have come from or influenced the other, but there is a common thread for sure.

* (ii) Some Hindi speaking people may think that letter ळ is not a Devanagari or Sanskrit character. Even though it did not reach Hindi, the Sanskrit has it. Letter ळ appears in the very first verse of the Rigveda (अग्निमिळे पुरोहित). You can also hear their sounds in Tamil, Telugu, Kannad, Malyalam, Marathi and Gujrati languages. Same is true for the letters ऐ and औ. In Hindi, vowels ऐ and औ are used in their place. See the language charts in the Appendix.

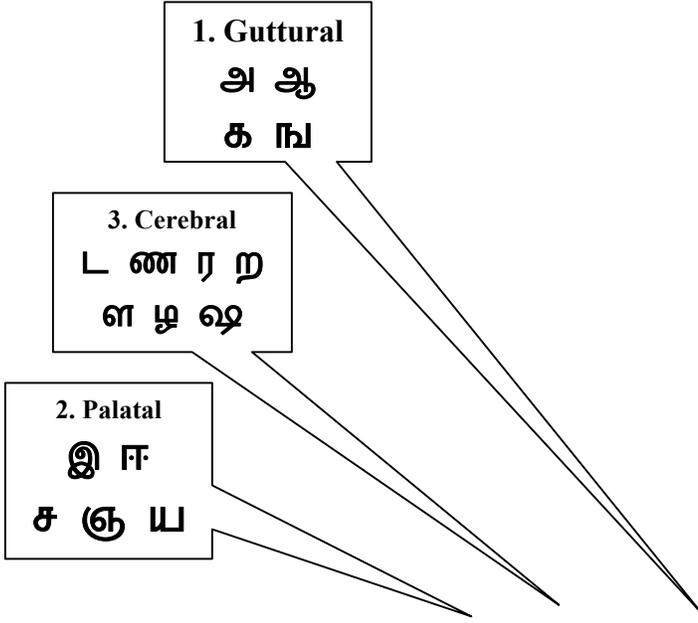
LESSON 2

SPEAKING THE TAMIL CHARACTERS

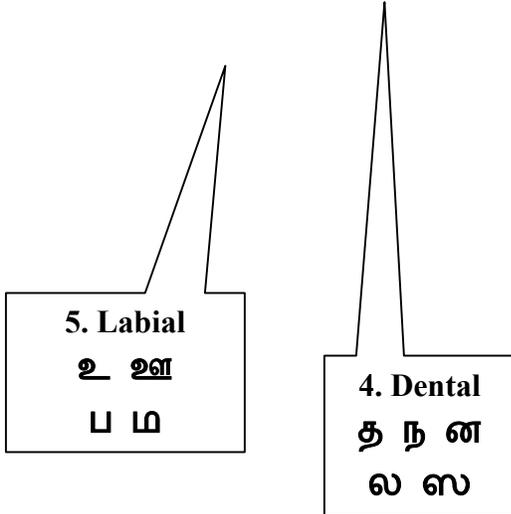
<u>Alphabet</u>	<u>Hindī</u>	<u>Sounds like, as in</u>	<u>Alphabet</u>	<u>Hindī</u>	<u>Sounds like, as in</u>
1. The Vowels :					
அ	(a)	(अ) a in particular	ந	(na)	(न) m
ஆ	(ā)	(आ) a in pāpā	ப	(pa, ba)	(प, ब) p,
இ	(i)	(इ) I in pin	ம	(ma)	(म)
ஈ	(ī)	(ई) ee in peel	ய	(ya)	(य)
உ	(u)	(उ) u in pull, put	ர	(ra)	
ஊ	(ū)	(ऊ) oo in pool	ல	(la)	
எ	(e)	(ए) e in pen	வ		
ஏ	(ē)	(ऐ) ay in pay	ழ		
ஐ	(ai)	(ऐ) i, ai in Spine, Saigaon			
ஒ	(o)	(ओ) o in pole			
ஔ	(ō)	(औऽ) o, au in pore, pause			
ஔள	(au)	(औ) ow in powder			
2. The Consonants :					
க	(ka)	(क) k in			
ங	(nga)	(ङ) ṅg i			
ச	(cha)	(च) ch			
ஞ	(ñya)	(ज) n			
ட	(ṭa, ḍa)	(ट, ङ)			
ண	(ṇa)	(ण)			
த	(ta, da)				

Like Sanskrit, the Tamil characters
க, ச, ட, த, ப க, च, ट, त, प
are considered Hard Consonants

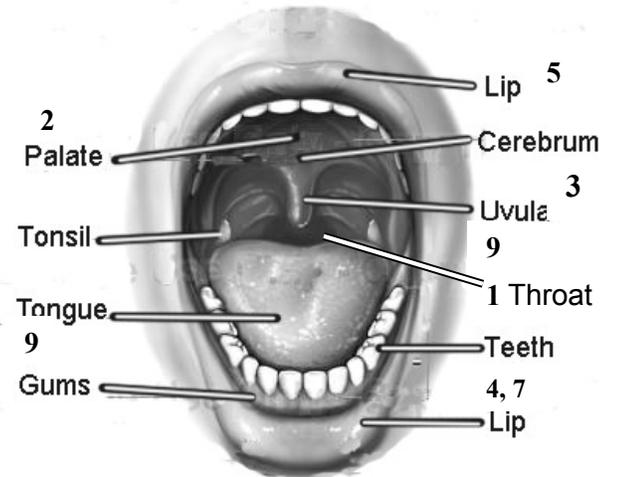
LEARN TO PRONOUNCE TAMIL CHARACTERS



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-
- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Guttural | कण्ठ्य <i>kaṇṭhya</i> | = with throat |
| (2) Palatal | तालव्य <i>tālavya</i> | = with palate |
| (3) Cerebral | मूर्धन्य <i>mūrdhanya</i> | = with cerebrum |
| (4) Dental | दन्त्य <i>dantya</i> | = with teeth |
| (5) Labial | ओष्ठ्य <i>oṣṭhya</i> | = with lips |
| (6) Nasal | अनुनासिक <i>anunāsik</i> | = with nose |
- # 7 = Teeth, # 8 = Tongue, # 9 = Uvula



(1) THE VOWELS :

அ	(a)	(அ)	Guttural	ய	(y)	(ய)	Palatal
ஆ	(ā)	(ஆ)	Guttural	ர	ṛ(r)	(ர)	Cerebral
இ	(i)	(இ)	Palatal	ல	(l)	(ல)	Dental
ஈ	(ī)	(ஈ)	Palatal	வ	(v)	(வ)	Dental + Labial
உ	(u)	(உ)	Labial	ழ	(l̥)	(ழ)	Cerebral
ஊ	(ū)	(ஊ)	Labial	ள	(ḷ)	(ள)	Cerebral
எ	(e)	(எ)	Guttural+Palatal	ற	(r)	(ற)	Cerebral
ஏ	(ē)	(ஏ)	Guttural+Palatal	ன	(n)	(ன)	Dental
ஐ	(ai)	(ஐ)	Guttural+Palatal	ஷ	(śh, ṣh)	(ஷ, ஷ)	Cerebral
ஓ	(o)	(ஓ)	Guttural+Labial	ஸ	(s)	(ஸ)	Dental
ஔ	(ō)	(ஔ)	Guttural+Labial	ஹ	(h)	(ஹ)	Guttural
ஔள	(au)	(ஔ)	Guttural+Labial	க்ஷ	(kṣh)	(க்ஷ)	Guttural+Cerebral

(3) THE CONSONANTS :

க	(k)	(க)	Guttural
ங	(ṅ)	(ங)	Guttural
ச	(ch)	(ச)	Palatal
ஞ	(ñy)	(ஞ)	Palatal
ட	(ṭ, ḍ)	(ட, ங)	Cerebral
ண	(ṇ)	(ண)	Cerebral
த	(t, d)	(த, த)	Dental
ந	(n)	(ந)	Dental
ப	(p, b)	(ப, ப)	Labial
ம	(m)	(ம)	Labial

PRONUNCIATIONS

- (1) **GUTTURALS** : The characters pronounced by touching the hind part of the tongue to the THROAT (Gutter).
- (2) **PALATALS** : The characters pronounced by touching the middle part of the tongue to the middle roof of the mouth i.e. the PALATE.
- (3) **CEREBRALS (Retroflex)** : The characters pronounced by momentarily touching tip of the tongue against roof of the mouth (the CEREBRUM) and then dropping the tongue down suddenly..
- (4) **DENTALS** : The characters pronounced by touching tip of the tongue against the base of the TEETH.
- (5) **LABIALS** : The characters pronounced by touching the LIPS together.

The Tamil Compound Letters

- Remember that the **dots** placed above the Tamil Characters are NOT the Anusvara Nasal Dots. A dot above any Tamil letter means the letter below that dot is MUTE, half or without the inherent vowel a (அ). A Tamil letter with a dot over it is equivalent of the Sanskrit or Hindi half letter or a letter with the *Halant* slash under it e.g. **ழ், த், க்** = म्, त्, क् etc. Thus, **ழ் + அ = ழ** (म् + अ = म) etc.
- A consonant can not be pronounced without any vowel to it. Thus like Sanskrit or Hindi, vowel **அ** *a* is considered inherent in each full consonant. Without it, the consonant is considered mute or half.
- Unlike Sanskrit or Hindi, the Tamil letters of a compound characters are written one after another. They are not written with half letter attached to full letter. e.g. **க்க, ப்ப, ப்ல** = क्क, प्प, प्ल, etc.

Thus, the Sanskrit (and Hindi) compound letters will be written in Tamil as shown below :

क्, क्र, त, ट, त्र, ऋ, ऌ, ऒ, ए, द, ङ, च, श्र, क्ष, ज्ञ, ॐ
 க்த, க்ர, த்த, ட்ட, த்ர, த்ர, த்ப, த்ய, த்த, த்த, த்ம, ஶ்ர, ஶ்ர, ச்ஞ ஓம்

The Devanagari Anusvara and Visarga in Tamil

1. The Anusvara Nasal Dot :

In Tamil writing there are no *Anusvāra* Nasal dot like the Hindi writing has. But, like Sanskrit, for writing nasal pronunciations in the words, the ‘Kindred’ or Class Nasal Consonants are used. The following chart of Devanagari Class Consonants helps understanding how the Nasals work in Tamil as well as in Sanskrit, because both are exactly same (for detailed discussion on this aspect, please refer to my “*Learn Sanskrit through English Medium*” Lesson 3.2).

TABLE 2 : The Devanagari Class Consonants and Nasals in relation to the Tamil Nasals :

	Devanagari Class	Sanskrit Class Characters that may come after the Kindered Nasal Characters shown in the last column.	Equivalent Tamil Character that may come after the Kindered Nasal Characters shown in the last column.	Kindered Nasal Characters Sanskrit & Tamil
1	<i>k</i> Class क वर्गः	क (ख ग घ) <i>k (kh g gh)</i>	க k Class	ङ ng ழ
2	<i>ch</i> Class च वर्गः	च (छ ज झ) <i>c (ch j jh)</i>	ச ch Class	ञ ñy ஞ
3	<i>ṭ</i> Class ट वर्गः	ट (ठ ड ढ) <i>ṭ (ṭ ḍ ḍh)</i>	஌ t Class (retroflex)	ण ṇ ண
4	<i>t</i> Class त वर्गः	त (थ द ध) <i>t (th d dh)</i>	த th Class	न n ந
5	<i>p</i> Class प वर्गः	प (फ ब भ) <i>p (ph b bh)</i>	ப p Class	प m ழ
6	Non-class Characters	य र ल व श ष स ह ङ <i>y r l v śh ṣh s h</i>	ய ர ல வ ஷ ஶ ஹ	अं ṁ ழ

This Table is developed by Sanskrit Hindi Research Institute for “*Learn Tamil Through English/Hindi*” by Ratnakar Narale.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN, PLEASE KNOW THIS (1 of 8)

1. The Tamil alphabet is derived from the ancient Indian inscriptional *Brahmi* script and was known as *Brahmi-Tamil* script.
2. Like Sanskrit (unlike Hindi and English), the Tamil vowel letter shapes (அ, ஆ, இ, ஈ...ஔ) can come only at the beginning of a word. They never come in the middle or at the end of a word. In the middle or end they are used only in their sign (மரூ) forms attached to the right, left, up or below a consonant.
3. In Tamil there are 12 vowels and 18 Consonants. Like Sanskrit or Hindi (unlike English), in Tamil there are no Capital letters.
4. Tamil short vowels are pronounced more abruptly than the corresponding Hindi or English sounds.
5. When there are short and long vowels within a word, the long ones are pronounced more distinctly.
6. While learning the 18 consonants by heart, the first 10 consonants are repeated in five pairs of two consonants each, then the rest eight consonants are said singly or in pairs of two.
7. The long Tamil vowels like (ஃ, ஔ) have a drawing pronunciation (like Punjabi ए, ई in ओए! भाई!). They can not be exactly rendered in Hindi or English.
8. Please remember that English equivalent pronunciations of Tamil characters are rarely exact. If you can read Sanskrit/Hindi, you can write, read and express them quite exactly.
9. Each letter of the alphabet can be named by adding (suffixing) **கரம்** कर्म् *karam* to short letters, **காரம்** कारम् *kaaram* to long letters and prefixing **இ** इ *i* to the mute Tamil letters. e.g. **அ** अ *a* = अकर *a-kar*; **ஆ** आ *aa* = आकार, **க** क् *k* = इक् *ik* etc.
10. Tamil is spoken by over 80 million people in the world. Tamil is spoken by people in almost every country in the world.

NOW YOU ARE READY TO LEARN : READING AND WRITING THE TAMIL SCRIPT.

LESSON 3

READING AND WRITING TAMIL CONSONANTS

3.1 The First Two Tamil Consonants :



ka

க (... ஊ, க, ச)



nga

ங

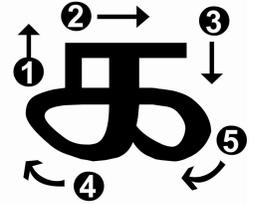
1. The First Tamil Consonant : க (*ka* க) :

i. Tamil க *ka* க is written in the strokes of 1, 2 and 3, 4, 5 as shown with the numbered arrows below.

ii. The Tamil consonant க stands for Devanagari consonant क, ख, ग, or घ, depending on the how the word is pronounced.

iii. **The sound of க is like English letter k** (as in *Kit*) or Hindi क (as in कमल), when :

- a Tamil word starts with letter க,
- when the க is in the (middle of the) word is mute (i.e. half க் க் *k*)
- when it is doubled (க் க் *kk*),
- க is at the end of a syllable,
- or when க comes after letter ட் த் ட் ;
- or when க comes after ன (n ன்);
- when க comes after letter ற் ற் ற் ;
- when க is between two vowels.



e.g. கடல் *kadal* कडल = Ocean; சக்கரம் *chakkaram* चक्करम् = Wheel (Sanskrit चक्रम् *chakram*; Hindi चक्र *chakra*); வைகாசி *vaikasi* वैकासि = April-May (Sanskrit वैशाख, Hindi बैसाख); கட்கம் *kadkam* कट्कम् = Sword (Sanskrit खड्गम् *khadgam*; Hindi खड्ग *khadga*); பற்கள் *parkal* पर्कळ्, पर्कळ् *parkal* (teeth); வணக்கம் *vanakkam* वणक्कम् *vanakkam* = Hi (Sanskrit/Hindi नमस्ते).

CONSONANT PRONUNCIATION

TABLE 6 : SUMMARY OF CONSONANT PRONUNCIATION

				AFTER THIS									
This ↓	Initial letter	Mute	Double	ங்	ஞ்	ட்	ண்	ர்	ற்	Between two vowels	Between two Consonants.	Last letter	Other places
க	க <i>k</i>	க <i>k</i>	க <i>k</i>	க <i>g</i>		க <i>k</i>	க <i>g</i>	க <i>g</i>	க <i>k</i>	க <i>k</i>			
ச			ச <i>ch</i>		ச <i>j</i>	ச <i>ch</i>			ச <i>ch</i>				
ட		ட <i>t</i>	ட <i>t</i>										
த	த <i>t</i> थ <i>th</i>	த <i>t</i> थ <i>th</i>	த <i>t</i> थ <i>th</i>										
ப	ப <i>p</i>	ப <i>p</i>	ப <i>p</i>										
த	த <i>t</i>	த <i>t</i>	த <i>t</i>										

This Table is developed by Sanskrit Hindi Research Institute for "Learn Tamil Through English/Hindi" by Ratnakar Narale.

READING AND WRITING TAMIL GRANTHAKSHARs

ஜ ஸ ஷ ஹ க்ஷ

ja

ஜ

sa

ச

sha

சா, ஷ

ha

ஹ

ksha

க்ஷ

1. The First Tamil Granthakshar : ஜ (*ja* ஜ)

i. Tamil ஜ *j* ஜ is written in a single stroke of 1, 2, 3, 4 as shown :

ii. The Tamil letter used in place of ஜ is ங and pronounced as ஜ *j* or ச *s*.

e.g. சனம் ஜனம் *janama* (People) Sanskrit जन *jana* (People);

பசு பசு *pasu* (Cow), Sanskrit पशु *pashu* (Animal, Cow).



2. The Second Tamil Granthakshar : ஸ (*sa* ச)

i. Tamil ஸ *sa* ச is written in a single stroke of 1, 2, 3 as shown :

ii. Tamil ஸ *sa* ச is always used as a mute character and joins

another consonant or a vowel. e.g. புத்தகம் (புஸ்தகம்) புத்தம் *puttaham* (Book),
Sanskrit पुस्तकम् *pustakam*, Hindi पुस्तक *pustak* (Book).

NOTE : The த *t* that joins with ச *s* has a sound of थ *th*. e.g. ஸ்திரீ ஸ்திரீ *stree* (Woman).



3. The Third Tamil Granthakshar : ஷ (*sha* சா, ஷ)

i. The Tamil ஷ *sha* சா, ஷ is written in the strokes of 1, 2, 3 and 4

ii. Tamil letter used in place of ஷ is ஸ and pronounced as ஷ *t*.

e.g. கஷ்டம் கஷ்டம் *kashtam* = கட்டம் கட்டம் *kattam* (Trouble)

4. The Fourth Tamil Granthakshar : ஹ (*ha* ஹ)

i. Tamil ஹ *ha* ஹ is written in the a single stroke of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 as shown :

ii. Tamil ஹ *ha* ஹ is used only for the words that came from Sanskrit.



LESSON 4

READING AND WRITING TAMIL VOWELS

4.1 The First Two Tamil Vowels :

a

அ

ā, aa

ஆ

THE VOWEL SIGN :

ā, aa

आ

or

ā, aa

आ

1. The First Tamil Vowel : அ (*a* அ) :

i. Tamil அ *a* அ is written in the strokes of 1, 2, 3 and 4 as shown with the numbered arrows below.

ii. Notice the striking similarity between Tamil அ and Sanskrit अ



iii. The Tamil pronouns that begin with letter அ *a* அ denote the quality

of furtherness. e.g. அவன் *avan* = m. That (man); இவன் *ivan* = m. This (man).

iv. When vowel அ *a* அ is prefixed to a Tamil noun, the initial letter of that noun gets doubled, and

then it imparts furtherness to that noun. e.g. நகரம் *nagaram* (City), அந்நகரம் *annagaram* (That city); Sanskrit नगरम् *nagaram* (City), Hindi Sanskrit नगर *nagar* (City)

SUMMARY OF VOWELS & THEIR SIGNS

TABLE 7 : Vowels and their Signs

VOWEL	VOWEL SIGN(s)	EXAMPLE(s)
அ		மரம் (Plant, tree)
ஆ	ஈ ூ	மாதா (Mother माता), அண்ணா (Father, Elder brother)
இ	ி	மிக்க (Great)
ஈ, இ	ே	மீதி (<i>nux vomica</i> मेथी)
உ	ஓ ஈ ூ ு	முகம் (Face मुखम्), புவம் (Sky), துக்கம் (Pain दुःखम्), சூடு (Heat)
ஊ	ஓ ூ ு ு	மூச்சு (Breath) பூகம் (Palm) தூக்கம் (Sleep) கூரை (Roof)
எ	ெ	மெய் (Truth)
ஏ	ே	மேகம் (Cloud, Sanskrit मेघ)
ஐ	ை ை	மை (Become), பூனை (Cat)
ஓ	ெ-ஈ	மொக்கு (Flower bud)
ஔ	ே-ஈ	மோகம் (Delusion, Sanskrit मोघम्)
ஔ	ெ-எ	மௌனம் (Silence, Sanskrit मौनम्)

This Table is developed by Sanskrit Hindi Research Institute for "Learn Tamil Through English/Hindi" by Ratnakar Narale.

CHART OF ALPHABET WITH VOWEL SIGNS

<i>a</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>au</i>
அ	ஆ	இ	ஈ	உ	ஊ	ஏ	ஈ	ஐ	ஓ	ஔ	ஔ
க	கா	கி	கீ	கு	கூ	கெ	கே	கை	கொ	கோ	கௌ
ங	ஙா	ஙி	ஙீ	ஙு	ஙூ	ஙெ	ஙே	ஙை	ஙொ	ஙோ	ஙௌ
ச	சா	சி	சீ	சு	சூ	செ	சே	சை	சொ	சோ	சௌ
ஞ	ஞா	ஞி	ஞீ	ஞு	ஞூ	ஞெ	ஞே	ஞை	ஞொ	ஞோ	ஞௌ
ட	டா	டி	டீ	டு	டூ	டெ	டே	டை	டொ	டோ	டௌ
ண	ணா	ணி	ணீ	ணு	ணூ	ணெ	ணே	ணை	ணொ	ணோ	ணௌ
த	தா	தி	தீ	து	தூ	தெ	தே	தை	தொ	தோ	தௌ
ப	பா	பி	பீ	பு	பூ	பெ	பே	பை	பொ	போ	பௌ
ம	மா	மி	மீ	மு	மூ	மெ	மே	மை	மொ	மோ	மௌ
ய	யா	யி	யீ	யு	யூ	யெ	யே	யை	யொ	யோ	யௌ
ர	ரா	ரி	ரீ	ரு	ரூ	ரெ	ரே	ரை	ரொ	ரோ	ரௌ
ல	லா	லி	லீ	லு	லூ	லெ	லே	லை	லொ	லோ	லௌ
வ	வா	வி	வீ	வு	வூ	வெ	வே	வை	வொ	வோ	வௌ
ள	ளா	ளி	ளீ	ளு	ளூ	ளெ	ளே	ளை	ளொ	ளோ	ளௌ
ற	றா	றி	றீ	று	றூ	றெ	றே	றை	றொ	றோ	றௌ
ன	னா	னி	னீ	னு	னூ	னெ	னே	னை	னொ	னோ	னௌ

LESSON 5

THE BASIC TAMIL NUMERALS

0	சூன்யம்	सुन्यम्	<i>sunyam</i>				
1	ஒன்று	ओन्ऱु	<i>onru</i>				One book. ஒன்று
2	இரண்டு	इरण्दु	<i>irandu</i>				Two books. இர
3	மூன்று	मून्ऱु	<i>mūnru</i>				Three books. மூ
4	நான்கு	नान्गु	<i>nāngu</i>				
5	ஐந்து	ऐन्दु	<i>aindu</i>				
6	ஆறு	आरु	<i>āru</i>				
7	ஏழு	एळु	<i>ēlu</i>				
8	எட்டு	एट्टु	<i>eṭṭu</i>				
9	ஒன்பது	ओन्बदु	<i>onbadu</i>				
10	பத்து	पत्तु	<i>pattu</i>				

EXERCISE : Numerals

(1) Read the numbers in Tamil :

1 7 9 4 0 3 2 8 5 6

(2) Read the following Tamil numerals :

மூன்று எட்டு ஏழு பத்து ஒன்று ஆறு ஒன்பது நான்கு சூன்யம்
இரண்டு ஐந்து

(3) Read and Write the following Tamil numerals :

நான்கு ஒன்பது சூன்யம் இரண்டு ஐந்து எட்டு ஒன்று பத்து ஏழு
மூன்று ஆறு

LESSON 6

HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN TAMIL SENTENCES

This is the Most Important Chapter in Learning Tamil Properly

PLEASE BE REMINDED OF THE FOLLOWING BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- i. When we speak or write, we use words. We use them in meaningful groups to form sentences. Sometimes we form a compound sentence made up of two or more clauses. The order in which we arrange the words in the clauses and sentences is the Syntax.
- ii. The sentences are of four kinds :
 - (a) An Assertive sentence, that makes an Assertion, Declaration or a Statement.
 - (b) An Interrogative sentence, that asks a Question.
 - (c) An Imperative statement, that expresses a Request, an Order (request is a polite order).
 - (d) An Exclamatory sentence, that expresses a strong feeling.
- iii. When we make a sentence, we :
 - (a) Mention a Person or a Thing and say something about him/her/it.
 - (b) The person or thing about which we say something, is the subject.
 - (c) What we say about him/her/it is the predicate.
- iv. In Tamil, English, Hindi and Sanskrit sentences the Subject comes before the predicate. However, in the imperative sentences we leave the subject out and understood.
- v. Each sentence has some action. The action word is Verb. In Tamil, Hindi and Sanskrit sentences we place the verb at the end of the sentence. Whereas, in English the verb comes right after the subject.

The doer of the action is the Subject, which is normally the first word of the sentence. Therefore, Tamil, Hindi and Sanskrit are SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) languages and English is SVO language.
- vi. The thing(s) or person(s) on which the verb (action) is performed is(are) the Object(s) in the sentence.
- vii. It is often said that *“Tamil is totally independent original language and has no connection with Sanskrit language in its origin and development.”* The above study and the following research on the common fibers in these two languages, however, suggests that one language must have come from other, or, if not, influenced the other greatly, for sure. These large scale similarities and interrelationships can not just be a coincidence, or could it?
- viii. Again, please DO NOT begin this lesson without finishing previous lessons properly. Review this lesson at least twice. Here we go ...

Masculine			Feminine		
English	Tamil	Hindi script	English	Tamil	Hindi script
1. Student	மாணவன்	माणवन्	Student (f)	மாணவி	माणवि
2. Son	மகன்	महन्	Daughter	மகள்	महळ्
3. Friend (m)	சிநேகிதன்	सिनेहिदन्	Friend (f)	கிநேகிதி	सिनेहिदि
4. Uncle	மாமா	मामा	Aunty	மாமி	मामी
5. Milkman	பால்காரன்	पालकारन्	Milkmaid	பால்காரி	पालकरि
6. Actor	நடிகர்	नटिकर	Actress	நடிகை	नटकै
7. Writer	லேககர்	लेककर्	Writer (f)	லேகிகை	लेकिकै
8. God	தேவன்	देवन्	Goddess	தேவி	देवि
9. Lion	சிங்கம்	सिंगम्	Lioness	பெண்சிங்கம்	पेण्सिंगम्
10. Tiger	பூலி	पूलि	Tigress	பெண்பூலி	पेण्पूलि

Let's make simplest Tamil sentences

NOTE : The English articles *a*, *an* and *the* do not get translated in Tamil (like Hindi and Sanskrit). The numbers (one, two, three etc.) do get translated.

1. A student	மாணவன்	माणवन्	<i>māṇavan</i>
2. One student	ஒரு மாணவன்	ओरु माणवन्	<i>oru māṇavan</i>
3. The tiger	பூலி	पुलि	<i>puli</i>
4. One lion	ஒரு சிங்கம்	ओरु सिंगम्	<i>oru singam</i>
5. An actor	நடிகர்	नटिकर्	<i>naṭikar</i>

ii. SINGULAR and PLURAL TAMIL NUMBER

i. Like Hindi, Tamil has two Numbers, Singular and Plural (Sanskrit has three : Singular, Dual and Plural).

ii. Plural Nominative of a Noun is always formed from a Singular Nominative Noun/pronoun.

iii. It is MOSTLY formed by adding suffix **கள்** *gaḷ* to singular nominative noun/pronoun.
e.g. Singular புஸ்தகம் *pustakam* (Book); Plural புஸ்தகங்கள் *pustakangaḷ* (Books). (Note : final **ம்** *m* is dropped before following **ங்** *ng*).

iv. In some NOUNS and in pronoun **அது** *adu* (It) , the plural is formed by just changing the

IV. MAKING OUR OWN TAMIL SENTENCES WITH ACTION WORDS

1. Speaking PRESENT events

TABLE 12 : Speaking Present Events

	Subject		Verb (Learn கல்)	+ <u>Present Tense</u> Suffix	+ Personal Suffix
1	I	நான் நான் <i>nān</i>	கல் கல் <i>kal</i>	கிறு, க்கிறு * கிறு, க்கிறு <i>kiru, kkiru</i>	ஏன் ஏன் <i>ēn</i>
2	We	நாங்கள் நாங்கள் <i>nāṅgaḷ</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஓம் ஓம் <i>om</i>
3	You தும	நீ நீ <i>nī</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஆய் ஆய் <i>āy</i>
4	You (hon) ஆப	நீர் நீர் <i>nīr</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஈர் ஈர் <i>īr</i>
5	You all (plural) ஆப லோக	நீங்கள் நீங்கள் <i>nīṅgaḷ</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஈர்கள் ஈர்கள் <i>īrhaḷ</i>
6	He (m)	அவன் அவன் <i>avan</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஆன் ஆன் <i>ān</i>
7	She (f)	அவள் அவள் <i>aval</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஆள் ஆள் <i>āl</i>
8	He, She (hon)	அவர் அவர் <i>avar</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஆர் ஆர் <i>ār</i>
9	They (m.f.)	அவர்கள் ** அவர்கள் <i>avarhaḷ</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஆர்கள் ஆர்கள் <i>ārhaḷ</i>
10	It (n.)	அது அது <i>adu</i>	Same as above	Same as above	அது அது <i>adu</i>
11	They (n.)	அவைகள் அவைகள் <i>avaigal</i>	Same as above	Same as above	அன அன <i>ana</i>

NOTES : * (i) The உ (u) of கிறு, க்கிறு drops when personal suffix starting with any vowel is added.
(ii) Sometimes Present Tense suffix கின்து (கிந்து *kinthu*) is used in place of கிறு (கிறு *kiru*) and க்கிறு (க்கிறு *kkiru*)
(iii) ** க between two consonants is pronounced as h (ह).

THUS : The FORMULA for making a sentence in any tense is : Verb + Tense suffix + Personal suffix.

EXAMPLES :

NOTE : Like Sanskrit, Tamil language also generally treats Present Habitual and Present continuous

COMMON TAMIL VERBS, Part I

TABLE 13 : VERB LIST 1

1) Bathe	குளி	कुळि	<i>kuli</i>	29) Keep	கா	का	<i>kā</i>
2) Be	இரு	इरु	<i>iru</i>	30) Know	அறி	अरि	<i>ari</i>
3) Become	ஆ	आ	<i>ā</i>	31) Laugh	சிரி	सिरि	<i>siri</i>
4) Begin	ஆரம்பி	आरंभि	<i>ārambi</i>	32) Learn	படி	पडि	<i>paḍi</i>
5) Break	உடை	उडै	<i>uḍai</i>	33) Leave	விடு	विडु	<i>viḍu</i>
6) Buy	உரை	उरै	<i>urai</i>	34) Like	விரும்பு	विरंबु	<i>virumbu</i>
7) Come	வா, வரு	वा, वरु	<i>vā, varu</i>	35) Perish	அழி	अळि	<i>aḷi</i>
8) Cry	அழு	अळु	<i>aḷu</i>	36) Put	போடு	पोडु	<i>poḍu</i>
9) Desire	இச்சை	इच्चै	<i>ichchai</i>	37) Rain	மழை	मळै	<i>maḷai</i>
10) Die	சாவு	सावु	<i>sāvu</i>	38) Read	படி	पडि	<i>paḍi</i>
11) Dislike	வெறு	वेरु	<i>veru</i>	39) Run	ஓடு	ओडु	<i>oḍu</i>
12) Do	செய்	सेय्	<i>sey</i>	40) Say	கொல்	सोल्	<i>sol</i>
13) Drink	குடி	कुडि	<i>kudi</i>	41) See	காண்	काण्	<i>kāṇ</i>
14) Eat	உண்	उण्	<i>uṇ</i>	42) Sell	வில்	विल्	<i>vil</i>
15) Eat	சாப்பிடு	साप्पिडु	<i>sāppiḍu</i>	43) Sing	பாடு	पाडु	<i>pāḍu</i>
16) Enter	புகு	पुकु	<i>puku</i>	44) Sit	உட்காரு	उड्कारु	<i>uḍkāru</i>
17) Exist, be	ஆகு	आगु	<i>āgu</i>	45) Sleep	உறங்கு	उरंगु	<i>uraṅgu</i>
18) Exist	உறு	उरु	<i>uru</i>	46) Sleep	தூங்கு	तूरंगु	<i>thurāṅgu</i>
19) Fall	விழு	विळु	<i>viḷu</i>	47) Speak	பேசு	पेसु	<i>pesu</i>
20) Fight	பொரு	पोरु	<i>poru</i>	48) Stand	நில்	निल्	<i>nil</i>
21) Get	வாங்கு	वांगु	<i>vāṅgu</i>	49) Steal	திருடு	थिरुडु	<i>thiruḍu</i>
22) Give	இடு	इडु	<i>iḍu</i>	50) Stop	நிறுத்து	निरुडु	<i>niruddu</i>
23) Give	கொடு	कोडु	<i>koḍu</i>	51) Suffer	படு	पडु	<i>paḍu</i>
24) Give	தா	दा	<i>dā</i>	52) Take	கொல்	सोल्	<i>sol</i>
25) Give	அளி	अळि	<i>aḷi</i>	53) Talk	எடு	एडु	<i>eḍu</i>
26) Go	போ	पो	<i>po</i>	54) Walk	நட	नड	<i>nad</i>
27) Grow	வளரு	वळरु	<i>vaḷru</i>	55) Wash	கழுவு	कळुवु	<i>kaḷuvu</i>
28) Hear	கேள்	केळ्	<i>keḷ</i>	56) Wear	உடுத்து	उडुत्तु	<i>uḍuddu</i>

2. Speaking PAST events

3. Speaking FUTURE events

TABLE 17 : Speaking Future Events

	Subject		Verb (Learn கல்)	+ Future Tense Suffixes (see Table 15)	+ Personal Suffix
1	I	நான் நான் <i>nān</i>	கல் கல் <i>kal</i>	புப்பு <i>ppu</i> (Strong, Intr.)* பு பு <i>pu</i> (for verbs with nasal ending) வு வு <i>vu</i> (Weak, Trans.)	ஏன் ஏன் <i>ēn</i>
2	We	நாங்கள் நாங்கல் <i>nāngal</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஓம் ஓம் <i>om</i>
3	You தும	நீ நீ <i>nī</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஆய் ஆய் <i>āy</i>
4	You (hon) ஆப	நீர் நீர் <i>nīr</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஈர் ஈர் <i>īr</i>
5	You all ஆப லோக	நீங்கள் நீங்கல் <i>nīngal</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஈர்கள் ஈர்கல் <i>īrgal</i>
6	He (m)	அவன் அவன் <i>avan</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஆன் ஆன் <i>ān</i>
7	She (f)	அவள் அவள் <i>aval</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஆள் ஆள் <i>āl</i>
8	He, She (hon)	அவர் அவர் <i>avar</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஆர் ஆர் <i>ār</i>
9	They (m.f.)	அவர்கள் அவர்கல் <i>avargal</i>	Same as above	Same as above	ஆர்கள் ஆர்கல் <i>ārgal</i>
10	It (n.)	அது அது <i>adu</i>	Same as above	Same as above	உம், க்கும் உம், ஁஁ம் <i>um, kkum</i> *
11	They (n.)	அவைகள் அவைகல் <i>avaigal</i>	Same as above	Same as above	உம், க்கும் உம், ஁஁ம் <i>um, kkum</i> *

* NOTES : (i) The end உ (஁ u) of the suffix drops when personal suffix starting with any vowel is added.

(ii) Weak verbs form Present tense with suffix கிறு கிறு *kiru* and Future with வு வு *vu*.

(ii) Strong verbs form Present tense with suffix க்கிறு க்கிறு *kkiru*, Past with த்த் த்த் *tt* and Future with ப்ப் ப்ப் *pp*

(iii) For Third Person Neuter Subjects (Singular as well as Plural), the suffix is உம் or க்கும் உம், ஁஁ம் *um, kkum* *

LESSON 7

USING PRE-MADE TAMIL SENTENCES, Part I

PLEASE BE AWARE OF THIS, BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- i. When you are able make your own sentences, your power is infinite. And, you know sentence is made this way. Only pre-made sentences is not the right way to learn
- ii. If you learn Tamil (or any language) through the common practice of learning pre-made sentences, you are learning blindly, without knowing why the sentence is made this way. It's a lame job. HOWEVER, if you first learn how to make your own sentences, then look at pre-made phrases and sentences, you will polish your learning
- iii. Therefore, please finish Lesson 6 properly, with confidence, before starting this lesson
- iv. So far we have learned how to make our own sentences in Tamil using the tenses of the VERBS. Thus in this lesson we will limit our use of pre-made sentences
- v. In the next lesson we will learn how to use such English prepositions (to, with, by, for, from, in, on, at ...etc. in Tamil sentences). In the following lesson we will first use these affixes again and then study more pre-made sentences.
- vi. In this lesson we will increase our VOCABULARY using Nouns. We will use this knowledge in the next lesson
- vii. Those who know Hindi, please remember that there is no Perfect tense of any verb in Hindi. But THERE IS NOUN in Tamil simply मैं खाया (नान् उण्डेन्).
- viii. Make sure you have mastered TAMIL SENTENCES in three tenses.
- ix. With this book, even though you can learn Tamil without learning the Tamil script, **I highly recommend that you learn Tamil through Tamil Script only. Please use the English and Hindi script for help and verification purpose only.**

PRE-MADE ENGLISH-TAMIL SENTENCES

Part I of III

NOTE : At this stage you may not understand every part of all sentences given below, but as we make more of our own sentences in the following chapters, you will see them clearly if you revise this again.

1. Hi! Hello! नमस्ते = **வணக்கம்** वणक्कम् *vaṇakkam*.
2. How are you? आप कैसे हैं? = **எப்படி இருக்கிறீர்கள்** एप्पडि इरुक्किरीர்గळ् *eppadi irukkirīrgal*.
3. How are you? क्या हाल है? = **நலமா** नलमा? *nalmā*.
4. Good morning! Goodnight! नमस्ते = **வணக்கம்** वणक्कम् *vaṇakkam*.
5. I am ok! मैं ठीक हूँ! = **நல்லா யிருக்கேன்** नल्ला यिरुक्केन् *nallā yirukken*
6. Thanks! धन्यवाद, शुक्रिया = **நன்றி** ननरि *nanri*.
7. Would you like to have tea? चाय पीएँगे? = **தேநீர் குடிக்கிறீங்களா** तेनीर कुडिक्किरींगळा? *thenir kuḍikkirīngalā* (தேநீர் தெனீர் *thenīr* = Tea)
8. Certainly! For sure! अवश्य, बेशक = **நிக்கயமாய்** निच्चयमाय् *nichchamāy* (सं. निश्चयमाय्, निश्चयम्)
9. That's all बस ठीक है = **போதும்** पोदुम् *podum*.
10. No नहीं = **இல்லை** इल्लै *illai*.
11. Yes हाँ = **அம், ஆமாம், ஒம்** आम्, आमाम्, ओम् *ām, āmām, om*. (सं. आम्)
12. Truly सच = **உண்மையாய், உள்ளபடி** उण्मैयाय्, उळ्ळपडि *uṇṁaiyāy, ullapaḍi*.
13. What is the news क्या खबर है? = **என்ன சமாசாரம்** एन्न समाचारम् *enna samāchāram*
14. Don't worry कोई बात नहीं = **பரவா-யில்லை** परवा इल्लै *parvā illai*
15. Please! कृपया = **பிரீதியா** पिरिथिया *pirīthiyā*. (सं. प्रीत्या), **தயவுசெய்து** दयवुसेयदु *dayavuseedu*
16. Please listen जरा सुनिये = **அதைக் கேளுங்கள்** इदैक् केळुंगळ् *idaik keḷuṅgal*. (கேள் = Listen)
17. Excuse me! क्षमा कीजिये = **மன்னியுங்கள்** मन्नि-युंगळ् *manni-yuṅgal*.
18. What is this यह क्या है = **இது என்ன** इदु एन्न *idu enna*.
19. What happened? क्या हुआ = **என்ன ஆயிற்று** एन्न आयिट्टு *enna āyiṭṭu*. NOTE : When two ற்ற *rr* ள் *ll* come in a row, they are pronounced as ட்ற *tr* ட்ர (see Table 16).
20. Nothing! कुछ नहीं = **ஒன்றுமில்லை** ओन्नुमिल्लै *onrumillai*.
21. Definitely जरूर, अवश्य = **சரி** सरि *sari*.
22. A little bit थोड़ा थोड़ा = **கொஞ்சம்** कोंजम् *konjam*.
23. When did it happen? यह कब हुआ = **இது எப்போது நடந்தது** इदु एप्पोदु नडन्दु *idu eppodu naḍandadu*.
24. Yesterday monring. कल सवेरे = **நேற்று காலை** नेट्टु कालै *netru kālai*.
25. Since when? कब से? = **எப்போதிலிருந்து** एप्पोदिलिरुन्दु *eppodilirundu*.

LESSON 9

Tamil Imperative and Negative Sentences

1. Requests and Orders

- i. The Requests (formal) and orders (informal) imperatives are made to the Second Person 'you' only. The pronoun you, as the subject, may actually be mentioned or only understood.
- (ii) In Tamil, as said earlier, subject 'you' could be (i) singular (நீ *nī* தூ), non-honorific; (ii) singular honorific (நீர் *nī nīr* आप, तुम), technically a plural form but used as singular; or (iii) the plural (நீங்கள் *nīngal* आप, तुम लोग, आप लोग), courteously used as singular honorific (आप) or used as plural non-honorific (तुम लोग, आप लोग).
- (iii) In Tamil, similar to Hindi and Sanskrit, pronoun நீ *nī* நீ (नी = तू) is used for addressing inferiors, children or very intimate people, In this case, the pure form of the root verb (without any suffix) is used as imperative (order) form as well. e.g. (Thou, you) study! (तू पढ़!) (நீ) படி! (*nī padi* नी पडि).
- (iv) Pronoun நீர் *nīr* निर् (नीर् = तुम) is used for addressing similar people or friends. Technically this pronoun is plural of singular non-honorific pronoun (तू → तुम), but is used as semi-honorific singular. In this case, the imperative (request) suffix உம் *um* उम् is added to the pure form of the root verb. e.g. (you please) study! (तम पढ़ो, आप पढ़ो!) (நீர்) படியும்! (*nīr padiyum* नीर् पडियुम्).
- (iii) Pronoun நீங்கள் *nīngal* निंगळ् (नींगळ् = आप, आप लोग) is used for addressing someone formally with respect. Technically this pronoun is also plural of singular pronoun (आप → आप लोग), but is also used as formal honorific singular. In this case, plural suffix கள் *gal* गळ् is added to the singular imperative suffix உம் *um* उम्. This compound oblique suffix உங்கள் *ungal* उँगळ् is then added to the pure form of the root verb. e.g. (you Sir please) study! (आप पढ़िये!) (நீங்கள்) படியுங்கள்! (*nīngal padiyungal* नींगळ् पडियुंगळ्).

TABLE 20 : IMPERATIVE Request or ORDER (verb example படி *padi* पडि Read)

You	Verb Read	Imperative suffix	= Request / Order : You (please) read.
நீ நீ <i>nī</i>	படி <i>padi</i> पडि	No suffix	(நீ) படி! (<i>nī padi</i> नी पडि) You read.
நீர் நீர் <i>nīr</i>	படி <i>padi</i> पडि	உம் <i>um</i> उम्	(நீர்) படியும்! (<i>nīr padiyum</i> नीर् पडियुम्)
நீங்கள் நீங்கள் <i>nīngal</i>	படி <i>padi</i> पडि	உங்கள் <i>ungal</i> उँगळ्	(நீங்கள்) படியுங்கள்! (<i>nīngal padiyungal</i> नींगळ् पडियुंगळ्) You (all) please read.

EXERCISE : IMPERATIVE ஏவல் (ORDER or REQUEST)

MORE TAMIL VERBS, Part II

TABLE 21 : VERB LIST 2

1) Agree	ஏற்படு	एर्पडु	<i>erpaḍu</i>	29) Love	நேசி	नेसि	<i>nesi</i>
2) Agree	உடன்படு	उटन्पु	<i>uṭanpu</i>	30) Make	பண்ணு	पण्णु	<i>panṇu</i>
3) Ask	கேல்	केल्	<i>kel</i>	31) Open	திற	तिर	<i>tir</i>
4) Bathe	மூழுக்கு	मूळुगु	<i>mūlūgu</i>	32) Pick up	தூக்கு	तूक्कु	<i>tūkku</i>
5) Become	ஆகு	आकु	<i>āku</i>	33) Place	இடு	इडु	<i>iḍu</i>
6) Bite	கடி	कडि	<i>kaḍi</i>	34) Plant	நடு	नडु	<i>naḍu</i>
7) Bloom	பூ	पू	<i>pū</i>	35) Play	விளையாடு	विळैयाडु	<i>vilaiyāḍu</i>
8) Burn	தீ	दी	<i>dī</i>	36) Punish	தண்டி	दंडि	<i>daṇḍi</i>
9) Catch	பிடி	पिडि	<i>piḍi</i>	37) Remove	நீக்கு	नीक्कु	<i>nīkku</i>
10) Control	அடக்கு	अडक्कु	<i>aḍakku</i>	38) Rub	தேய்	तेय्	<i>tey</i>
11) Count	எண்ணு	एण्णु	<i>eṇṇu</i>	39) Save	மீள்	मीळ्	<i>mīl</i>
12) Cover	மூடு	मूडु	<i>mūḍu</i>	40) Say	சொல்லு	सोल्लु	<i>sollu</i>
13) Create	படை	पडै	<i>padai</i>	41) Shake	ஆட்டு	आड्डु	<i>āḍḍu</i>
14) Cut	வெட்டு	वेड्डु	<i>veḍḍu</i>	42) Show	காட்டு	काड्डु	<i>kāḍḍu</i>
15) Dance	ஆடு	आडु	<i>āḍu</i>	43) Shut	மூடு	मूडु	<i>mūḍu</i>
16) Desire	ஆகை	आसै	<i>āsai</i>	44) Sing	சபாடு	पाडु	<i>pāḍu</i>
17) Die	மாளு	माळु	<i>mālu</i>	45) Sit	உட்காரு	उटकारु	<i>uṭakāru</i>
18) Drive	ஓட்டு	ओड्डु	<i>oḍḍu</i>	46) Stop	நிறுத்து	निरुदु	<i>niruddu</i>
19) Feed	மேய்	मेय्	<i>mey</i>	47) Strike	அடி	अडि	<i>aḍi</i>
20) Get	வாங்கு	वांकु	<i>vāṅku</i>	48) Study	படி	पडि	<i>paḍi</i>
21) Happen	நேரிடு	नेरिडु	<i>neriḍu</i>	49) Swallow	விழுங்கு	विळुंकु	<i>vilūṅku</i>
22) Have	கொள்ளு	कोळु	<i>koḷlu</i>	50) Swim	நீந்து	नींदु	<i>nīndu</i>
23) Heal	ஆறு	आरु	<i>āru</i>	51) Think	எண்ணு	एण्णु	<i>eṇṇu</i>
24) Hold	பிடி	पिडि	<i>piḍi</i>	52) Tie	கட்டு	कड्डु	<i>kaḍḍu</i>
25) Hope	நம்பு	नंबु	<i>nambu</i>	53) Touch	தொடு	तोडु	<i>toḍu</i>
26) kill	கொல்லு	कोल्लु	<i>kollu</i>	54) Trust	நம்பு	नंबु	<i>nambu</i>
27) Learn	கல்வி	कल्वि	<i>kalvi</i>	55) Wait	நில்	निल्	<i>nil</i>
28) Leave	விடு	विडु	<i>viḍu</i>	56) Worship	தொழு	तोळु	<i>toḷu</i>

2. Making Verbal Nouns or Infinitives from Verbs

- i. Many Hindi teachers, grammarians, authors and thus the students, have a general misunderstanding that *pīnā* (पीना to drink), *khāna* (खाना to eat), *ānā* (आना to come), *jānā* (जाना to go)... are verbs. They are not verbs. They are Infinitives or verbal nouns. In these infinitives or verbal nouns, only the *pī, khā, ā, jā ...etc.* पी, खा, आ, जा are verbs (or verb-stems), and *nā* (ना) is infinitive (or noun) forming suffix. Tamil grammarians are clear about verbs and the infinitive mood, as Sanskrit.
- ii. In Tamil, an infinitive (or verbal noun) is formed by adding **அ** *a* அ or **க்க** *kk* க்க to the verb roots.
- (a) **அ** *a* அ is added to the Type 1 verbs that form Present tense with suffix **கிறு** *kiru* கிரு, and (b) **க்க** *kk* க்க is added to the Type 2 verbs that form Present tense with suffix **க்கிறு** *kkiru* க்கிரு (See Tables 12, 14 and 17 Tense Suffixes). e.g.
- (a) Type 1 verb Eat : Verb Eat (Hindi खा) Tamil **உண்** *uṇ* उण् ; Tense suffix **கிறு** *kiru* கிரு, (First Person Singular Present tense will be **உண்கிறேன்** *uṇikiren* उण्किरेन्). Therefore, Verb **உண்** *uṇ* उण् + Infinitive type 1 suffix **அ** *a* அ = **உண்ண*** *uṇṇ* उण्ण = To Eat (खाना) or Eating (खाना). Similarly verb Say **என்** *en* एन् will be **என்ன*** *enna* एन्न To Say or Saying.

* REMEMBER THE IMPORTANT RULE : If a word ending in mute (half) consonant is joined (संधि) with a word starting with a vowel, the mute consonant doubles. e.g. Verb ending in short consonant **உண்** *uṇ* उण् + vowel **அ** *a* அ = **உண்ண**, the short consonant **ண்** *ṇ* ण s doubled **ண்ண** *ṇṇ* ण्ण.

- (b) Type 2 verb Read/Learn : Verb Read (Hindi पढ़) Tamil **படி** *padi* पडि ; Tense suffix **க்கிறு** *kkiru* க்கிரு, (Present tense **படிக்கிறேன்** *padikkiren* पडिकिरेन्). Thus, Verb **படி** *padi* पडि + Infinitive type 2 suffix **க்க** *kk* க்க = **படிக்க** *padikka* पडिक्क = To Read (पढ़ना) or Reading (पढ़ना).

TABLE 22 : INFINITIVES or VERBAL NOUNS

Type	Verb Type1/Type2	Present Tense	Infinitive / V. Noun
1	Become ஆ आ <i>ā</i> (हो)	ஆகிறேன் आकिरेन् <i>ākiren</i> (मैं होता हूँ)	ஆ आ <i>ā</i> (<i>honā</i> होना)
2	Create படை <i>padai</i> पडै	படைக்கிறேன் पडैकिरेन् <i>paḍaikkiren</i>	படைக்க पडैक्क <i>paḍaikka</i>
1	Get அடை अडै <i>aḍai</i>	அடைகிறேன் अडैकिरेन् <i>aḍaikiren</i>	அடைய अडैय <i>aḍaiya</i>
2	Walk நட नड <i>naḍ</i> (आ)	நடக்கிறேன் नडकिरेन् <i>naḍkkiren</i>	நடக்க नडक्क <i>naḍakka</i>
1	Come வா वा <i>vā</i>	வாருகிறேன் वारुकिरेन् <i>vārukiren</i>	வா वा <i>vā</i> (<i>ānā</i> आना)
2	Love நேசி नेसि <i>nesi</i>	நேசிக்கிறேன் नेसिकिरेन् <i>nesikkiren</i>	நேசிக்க नेसिक्क <i>nesikka</i>
1	Do செய் सेय् <i>sey</i> (कर)	செய்கிறேன் सेय्किरेन् <i>seykiren</i>	செய सेय <i>seya</i> (<i>karnā</i> करना)
2	Drink குடி कुडि <i>kuḍi</i>	குடிக்கிறேன் कुडिकिरेन् <i>kuḍikkiren</i>	குடிக்க कुडिक्क <i>kuḍikka</i>

3. Negative Expressions

i. As we have seen earlier, ‘No’ and ‘Not’ is இல்லை *illai* इल्लै In Tamil. ‘No’ is an adverb and ‘not’ is an indeclinable negative finite verb. The other words for ‘no’ are அல்ல *alla* अल्ल, அன்று *anru* अन्ऱु, இன்று *inru* इन्ऱு and some people use இல்லை *illai* इल्लै .

ii. The negative of a ‘yes-no’ type of question is replied in three ways using இல்லை *illai* इल्लै.

(a) Question : Is it true? (True, truth = நிசம் *nijam* निजम्, உண்மை *uṇmai* उण्मै).

Answer : No இல்லை *illai* इल्लै. Negative answer.

(b) Q : Is it true? (क्या यह सच है?) A: No, it is not true. இல்லை, அது உண்மை இல்லை *illai, adu uṇmai illai*. इल्लै, अदु उण्मै इल्लै. A: Negating what is asked by the speaker.

(c) Q : Is it true? A: No, it is false. இல்லை, அது பொய் *illai, adu poy* इल्लै அது பாய். (False = பொய் *poy* पोय्). Telling what is correct.

Another set of examples : Where the question itself is negative.

(d) Q : Isn’t Vishvanathan a Punjabi? A: No இல்லை *illai* इल्लै. Negative answer.

(e) Isn’t Vishvanathan a Punjabi? A: No, he is not a Punjabi. இல்லை, அவன் பஞ்சாபி இல்லை. *illai, avan pañjābi illai*. इल्लै, अवन् पंजाबि इल्लै. A: Negating what is asked.

(f) Q : Isn’t Vishvanathan a Punjabi? A: No, Vishvanāthan is Tamilian. இல்லை,

விஷ்வநாதன் தமிழ்காரா *illai, vishvanāthan tamilkāra*. इल्लै, विश्वनाथन् तमिळकारा.

iii. In Tamil negative is often expressed in ‘negative forms’ of the verbs. The Universal/Present Habitual negative verb is formed by simply attaching the required personal suffix (see Table 12) to the verb.

The pronoun suffix shows the person, gender and number of the -ve verb. e.g. +ve I drink → -ve I do not drink. The three tenses (present, past and future) are formed similarly. (seen chapter 9).

TABLE 23 : Negative Verb : e.g. Drink குடி *kudi* कुडि

PRONOUN	Personal Suffix	verb + personal suffix = negative verb	meaning
I தான் நான் <i>nān</i>	ஏன் என் <i>ēn</i>	குடியேன் குடியென் <i>kudiyen</i>	I don’t drink
We தாங்கள் <i>nāṅgaḷ</i>	ஓம் <i>om</i>	குடியோம் குடியொம் <i>kudiyom</i>	We don’t drink
You நீ <i>nī</i>	ஆய் <i>āy</i>	குடியாய் குடியாய் <i>kudiyāy</i>	You don’t drink
You நீர் <i>nīr</i>	ஈர் <i>īr</i>	குடியீர் குடியீர் <i>kudiyīr</i>	You don’t drink
You நீங்கள் <i>nīṅgaḷ</i>	ஈர்கள் <i>īrgaḷ</i>	குடியீங்கள் குடியீṅgaḷ <i>kudiyīṅgaḷ</i>	You don’t drink
He அவன் <i>avan</i>	ஆன் <i>ān</i>	குடியான் குடியான் <i>kudiyān</i>	He doesn’t drink
She அவள் <i>avaḷ</i>	ஆள் <i>āḷ</i>	குடியாள் குடியாள் <i>kudiyāḷ</i>	She doesn’t drink
They அவர்கள் <i>avargaḷ</i>	ஆர்கள் <i>ārgaḷ</i>	குடியார்கள் குடியார்க் <i>kudiyārgaḷ</i>	They don’t drink
It அது <i>adu</i>	அது <i>adu</i>	குடியாது குடியாது <i>kudiyādu</i>	It doesn’t drink

3. Prohibitive (-ve) and Polite

Imperatives

- i. The Tamil Prohibitive or the Negative Imperative sentences are made by adding the -ve Singular suffix **ஆதே *āde*** आदे or **அதேயும் *ādeyum*** आदेयुम् or -ve plural suffix **ஆதேயுங்கள் *ādeyuṅgal*** आदेयुंगळ् to the verb. e.g.

TABLE 24 : Prohibitive : Don't (Don't come) (Don't go)

PRONOUN	Negative Imperative SUFFIX	verb 'come' வா <i>vā</i> वा	verb 'go' போ <i>po</i> पो
You நீ <i>nī</i>	ஆதே <i>āde</i> आदे	வராதே <i>varāde</i> वरादे	போகாதே <i>pogāde</i> पोगादे
You நீர் <i>nīr</i>	ஆதேயும் <i>ādeyum</i> आदेयुम्	வராதேயும் <i>varādeyum</i> वरादेयुम्	போகாதேயும் <i>pogādeyum</i> पोगादेयुम्
You நீங்கள் <i>nīṅgal</i>	ஆதேயுங்கள் <i>ādeyuṅgal</i> आदेयुंगळ्	வராதேயுங்கள் <i>varādeyuṅgal</i> वरादेयुंगळ्	போகாதேயுங்கள் <i>pogādeyuṅgal</i> पोगादेयुंगळ्

- ii. The polite imperative can also be formed by adding the **உம் *um*** उम् suffix to the Infinitive (see Table 22) of the verb. e.g.

TABLE 25 : Polite Imperative : 'Please do' (Please come) (Please go)

PRONOUN	Negative Imperative	verb 'come' வா <i>vā</i> वा	verb 'go' போ <i>po</i> पो
You நீர் <i>nīr</i>	உம் <i>um</i> उम्	வாரும் <i>vārum</i> वारुम्	போக்கும் <i>pokkum</i> पोक्कुम्
You நீங்கள் <i>nīṅgal</i>	உங்கள் <i>uṅgal</i> उंगळ्	வாருங்கள் <i>vāruṅgal</i> वारुंगळ्	போங்கள் <i>poṅgal</i> पोंगळ्

LESSON 10

Making Complex Tamil Sentences

We have seen how to Make our Own Basic Tamil sentences in all three tenses (lesson 6). We have seen interesting tables, basic Tamil verbs (Tables 13 & 21) and a Pictorial Tamil Dictionary (Table 19). We also briefly saw how to make imperatives, interrogatives and negative expressions, which we will use extensively in the following lessons.

Let's now see how to make a bit complex Tamil sentences with the use of several 'Postpositions' (case suffixes). Similar to the tenses (Lesson 6), this is another very important chapter. Please make sure you understand its every word properly. Again, do not start this lesson without finishing previous lessons well. Review this lesson at least twice. So we begin ...

BEFORE GOING AHEAD PLEASE UNDERSTAND THE FOLLOWING

- i. As we learned before (Lesson 6.1), the Tamil nouns are divided into three genders. (i) all human male noun words are Masculine Gender, (ii) the human female noun words are Female Gender, and (iii) all other words are Neuter Gender.
- ii. Masculine and Feminine noun words are together called the Rational Nouns. The Neuter noun words are called Irrational nouns.
- iii. In grammatical mumbo-jumbo, the 'form' taken by a noun (or pronoun) to show its 'relationship' in the sentence is called the 'case' of that word. Big deal.
- iv. The noun (or pronoun) itself (singular or plural), without any modification and without attaching any suffix to it, is called the 'Nominative' case of that noun. This case is reserved for the doer ('subject') of the action (verb) in sentence.
- v. In addition to this Nominative relationship, there are seven more relationships or 'cases' of the nouns and pronouns. As said in previous point, the Nominative nouns do not require any modification, it means the other cases do need some kind of modification before attaching the case suffix to them. This modified form of any noun (or pronoun) is called the 'Oblique' case or the 'Inflectional Base' of that noun.
- vi. The addition of any of the eight case suffixes to the oblique/inflectional base of a noun is called Declension of that noun.
- vi. The Plural Nominative is always formed by attaching the 'Plural' Tamil suffix to the Singular Nominative. Most common plural suffix is கள் *kaḷ* கळ्. The plural Inflectional base of a noun (but may not be of some pronoun) is always same as its Plural Nominative.
- vii. All Tamil noun end only in one of the six vowels (அ, இ, ஈ, உ, ஊ, ஐ) or in one of the eight consonants (ண், ட், ய், ற், ல், ழ், ள், ன்). Tamil nouns do not end in any other Tamil character.

THE CASES OF THE PRONOUNS
in English Transliteration
PLEASE FOLLOW THE TAMIL TABLE
Use this table only for reference and varification

TABLE 33-B : CASE SUFFIXES FOR PRONOUNS in English *Transliteration*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nom.	Accusative	Instrumental	Dative	Ablative	Possessive	Locative
I मैं	to me मुझे	w./by me मुझसे	to/for me मुझे	from me मुझसे	my मेरा	in/on/at me मुझमें
	to = <i>ai</i>	with/by = <i>āl</i>	to/for = <i>kku</i>	from = <i>il</i>	of = <i>in</i>	in/on/at = <i>il</i>
<i>nān</i>	<i>ennai</i>	<i>ennāl</i> <i>ennoḍu</i>	<i>enakku</i> <i>enakkāga</i>	<i>ennil</i> <i>ennininru</i> <i>ennilirundu</i>	<i>en</i> * <i>enadu</i> <i>ennin</i> <i>ennuḍaiya</i>	<i>ennil</i> <i>enniḍattil</i> <i>enniḍam</i> # (# see Table 27)
We हम	to us हमें	with/by us हमसे	to/for us हमें	from us हमसे	our हमारा	in/on/at us हममें
<i>nāṅgaḷ</i>	<i>ēṅgaḷai</i>	<i>ēṅgaḷāl</i> <i>ēṅgaḷoḍu</i>	<i>ēṅgaḷukku</i>	<i>ēṅgaḷil</i> <i>ēṅgaḷilirundu</i>	<i>ēṅgaḷ</i> * <i>ēṅgaḷadu</i> <i>ēṅgaḷin</i> <i>ēṅgaḷuḍaiya</i>	<i>ēṅgaḷil</i> <i>ēṅgaḷiḍattil</i>
You तू	to you तुझे	w./by you तुझसे	to/for you तुझे	from you तुझसे	your तेरा	in/on/at you तुझमें
<i>nī</i>	<i>unnai</i>	<i>unnāl</i> <i>unnoḍu</i>	<i>unakku</i> <i>unakkāga</i>	<i>unnil</i> <i>unnininru</i> <i>unnilirundu</i>	<i>un</i> * <i>unadu</i> <i>unnin</i> <i>unnuḍaiya</i>	<i>unnil</i> <i>unniḍattil</i>
You आप	to you आपको	w./by you आपसे	to you आपको	from you आपसे	your आपका	in/on you आपमें
<i>nīr</i>	<i>ummai</i>	<i>ummāl</i> <i>ummoḍu</i>	<i>umakku</i> <i>umakkāga</i>	<i>ummil</i> <i>ummilirundu</i>	<i>um</i> * <i>umadu</i> <i>ummuḍaiya</i>	<i>ummil</i> <i>ummiḍattil</i>
You all	to you आपको	w./by you आपसे	to you आपको	from you आपसे	your आपका	in/on you आपमें
<i>nīṅgaḷ</i>	<i>uṅgaḷai</i>	<i>uṅgaḷāl</i> <i>uṅgaḷoḍu</i> <i>uṅgaḷuḍan</i> # (See Table 27)	<i>uṅgaḷukku</i> <i>uṅgaḷukkāga</i>	<i>uṅgaḷil</i> <i>uṅgaḷilirundu</i>	<i>uṅgaḷ</i> * <i>uṅgaḷadu</i> <i>uṅgaḷuḍaiya</i>	<i>uṅgaḷil</i> <i>uṅgaḷiḍattil</i>
He वह	to him उसे	w./by him उससे	to/for him उसे	from him उससे	his उसका	in/on/at him उसमें
<i>avan</i>	<i>avanai</i>	<i>avanāl</i> <i>avanoḍu</i>	<i>avanukku</i> <i>avanukkāga</i>	<i>avanil</i> <i>avaniḍattilirundu</i>	<i>avan</i> * <i>avanadu</i> <i>avanuḍaya</i>	<i>avanil</i> <i>avaniḍattil</i>
She वह	to her उसे	w./by her उससे	to/for her उसे	from her उससे	her उसका	in/on/at her उसमें
<i>avaḷ</i>	<i>avaḷai</i>	<i>avaḷāl</i> <i>avaḷoḍu</i>	<i>avaḷukku</i> <i>avaḷukkāga</i>	<i>avaḷil</i> <i>avaḷiḍattilirundu</i>	<i>avaḷ</i> * <i>avaḷadu</i> <i>avaḷuḍaya</i>	<i>avaḷil</i> <i>avaḷiḍattil</i>

LESSON 11

USING PRE-MADE TAMIL SENTENCES, Part II

PLEASE THINK THIS, BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- i. When you learn to make your own sentences, you know what you are doing. You know how each word form is made and why the word is written that way. You will recognize this reality when you try to learn Tamil through the pre-made sentences. If you learn Tamil through only pre-made sentences, as usually done, you will be stabbing in the dark. You should use the pre-made sentences only to improve your learning by studying them in the light of what you have learned.
- ii. If you know Sanskrit grammar, you may have figured out from the previous lessons that Tamil grammar is based on similar style like Sanskrit, even though it is not as vast as Sanskrit. If you want to see or learn Sanskrit grammar to any depth, you may like to use my "*Learn Sanskrit through English Medium.*"
- iii. If you know Hindi, you must have discovered by now that Tamil grammar is much more deep, logical and systematic than the Hindi Grammar you learned in schools. In Hindi grammar, the gender is single most important aspect but it is very arbitrary with no fixed rules, the use of cases is mixed up and the tenses are violated too often. If you want to learn Hindi in a systematic manner, you may like to use my book "*Learn Hindi through English Medium,*" with properly laid out rules, noble truths, grammar dissection and unique tables.
- iii. If you studied in English schools, you may have guessed that the English Grammar is too brief, simple, cut and dry, as compared to the Tamil grammar. It is systematic like Tamil.
- iv. The present book (Volume I) deals only with the very basic primary level of the vast Tamil grammar. For the use of Tamil Grammar at next level, and for the use of a fully transliterated English-Tamil Dictionary, please see Volume II of this book.
- v. Again, make sure you have studied and understood previous chapters properly, before going ahead with this and the next lessons.
- vi. The answers to the questions are provided in this book for your 'help' only. Please first see if you can answer the questions by yourself, then look at the answers just to verify your answers.
- vii. In each exercise, the English transliteration and Hindi is given for your assistance only. Please learn through the Tamil script. Use English and Hindi only when you are in doubt.

PRE-MADE ENISH-TAMIL SENTENCES

Part II

NOTE : You may not understand every part of all these sentences, but as we make more of our own sentences in the following chapters, you will see these sentences more clearly if you revise this over.

1. Excuse me, What time is the train for Mumbai? மன்னிக்கவும் பம்பாய் போகும் வண்டி எப்பொழுது வரும் *mannikkavum! bambāy pohum vaṇḍi eppolūdu varum* मन्निक्कवुम्! बम्बाय पोहुम् वण्डि एप्पोळुदु वरुम्?
2. Fifty Dollars ninety cents. ஐம்பது டாலர் தோண்ணூறு சேண்ட் *aimbudu dālar tonṇūru sent* ऐम्बुदु डालर् तोण्णूरु सेंद्
3. How far is Washington from here? வாஷிங்கடண் இங்கிருந்து எவ்வளவு தூரம் *Washington ingirundu evvaḷavu dūram* वाशिङ्गटन इङ्गिरुन्दु एव्वळवु दूरम्?
4. About five hundred k.m. சுமார் ஐநூறு கிலோமீட்டர் *sumār ainnūru kilomīṭar* सुमार् एन्नूरु किलोमिटर
5. Where is it? இது எங்கே இருக்கிறது *idu eṅge irukkirtu* इदु एङ्गे इरुक्किरदु?
6. Please give me ten tickets. எனக்கு பத்துட்டிக்கேடகள் கொடுங்க *enakku pattuṭṭikēṭaḷ koḍuṅg* एनक्कु पतुट्टिकेटहळ् कोडुङ्ग
7. Who is there? (कौन है?) யார் இருக்கிறீர் *yār irukkiriṛ* यार् इरुक्किरीர்?
8. Who is he? அது யார் *adu yār* अदु यार्?
9. Does he know you? அவனுக்கு உன்னை தேரியுமா *avanukku unnai teriyumā* अवनुक्कु उन्नै तेरियुமா?
10. When did you (all) come? நீங்கள் எப்போது வந்தீர்கள் *niṅgaḷ eppodu vandīrṅaḷ* नीङ्गळ् एप्पोदु वंदीर्गळ्?
11. What does she do? அவள் என்ன செய்கிறாள் *yār avaḷ enna seygirāḷ* अवळ् एन्न सेय्गिराळ्?
12. What happened to you? உனக்கு என்ன ஆயிற்று *unakku enna āyitru* उनक्कु एन्न आयिट्टு
13. Come later! பிறகு வா *piragu vā* पिरगु वा
14. Have a seat. அமருங்கள் *amaruṅgaḷ* अमरुङ्गळ्
15. Please give me the newspaper. எனக்கு செய்தி ஏடு கொடு *enakku saydi eḍu koḍu* एनक्कु सेय्दि एडु कोडु
16. Please call the doctor. டாக்டரைக்கப்பிடு *dākṭaraikkūppiḍu* डॉक्टरैक्कूपिडु
17. What can I do for you (आपकी मैं क्या सेवा कर सकता हूँ)? உங்களுக்கு நான் என்ன சேவை செய்ய *uṅgaḷukku nān enna sevai seyya* उङ्गळुक्कु नान् एन्न सेवै सेय्य?
18. I am thankful to you. நான் கடமைப்பட்டிக்கிறேன் *nān kaḍamaippaṭṭikkiren* नान् कडमैप्पट्टिक्किरेन्
19. Please don't bother me! என்னைத்தொந்திரவு செய்யாதே *ennaittondiravu saeyyaade* एन्नैतोन्दिरवु सेय்யாदे
20. Let's go. வாரிங்கள் போவோம் *vāruṅgaḷ povom* वारुङ्गळ् पोवोम्
21. May I go now? நான் இவ்வேலை போகலாமா *nān ivvēlai pogalāmā* नान् इव्वेळै पोगलामா?
22. Now you can go. இனி நீங்கள் போகலாம் *ini niṅgaḷ pogalām* इनि नीङ्गळ् पोगलाम्
23. Don't worry! That's ok! Doesn't matter! பரவாயில்லை *parvā illai* परवा इलै
24. It's none of your fault. உங்கள் மேல குற்றமில்லை *uṅgaḷ mel kuṭramillai* उङ्गळ् मेल् कुट्ट्रमिल्लै
25. Don't worry. கவலைப்படாதே *kavalai paḍāde* कवलै पडादे
26. Don't be afraid. பயப்படாதே *bhayappadāde* भयप्पडादे
27. Wonderful. ஆச்சர்யகரமானது *āchcharyakaramānadu* आच्चर्यकरमानदु (आच्चर्यकर-मान्-अदु)
28. Please! தயவுசெய் *dayavusey* दयवुसेय्
29. Please say it again. தயவுசெய்து மறுவடியும் சொல்லுங்கள் *dayavuseydu marubaḍiyum solluṅgaḷ* दयवुसेयदु मरुबडियुम् सोल्लுङ्गळ्
30. I understand! எனக்கு புரிகிறது *enakku purigirtu* एनक्कु पुरिगिरदु
31. Where there is a will there is a way. மனமிருந்தால் மார்கமுண்டு *manamirundāl mārgamuṇḍu* मन-मिरुन्दाल्

LESSON 12

ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS AND PARTICLES

1. Adjectives and Adverbs

- i. An adjective is a word that qualifies or describes a noun.
- ii. An adverb is a word that qualifies or describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
- iii. Tamil adjectives and adverbs are indeclinable. They do not have Gender or Number. e.g.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Good boy | நல்ல பையன் | nalla paiyan | नल्ल पैयन् |
| 2. Good boys | நல்ல பையன்கள் | nalla paiyaṅgaḷ | नल्ल पैयंगळ् |
| 3. Good girl | நல்ல பெண் | nalla peṇ | नल्ल पेण् |
| 4. Good girls | நல்ல பெண்கள் | nalla peṅgaḷ | नल्ल पेण्गळ् |
- iv. Tamil adjectives are prefixed to the nouns. e.g. good boy நல்ல பையன் nalla paiyan நல்ல पैयन्
- v. Some words are by nature adjectives or adverbs. e.g. good நல்ல nalla நல்ல, Bad கெட்ட ketṭa கெட்ட,
- vi. Some adjectives and adverbs are formed from nouns by adding suffixes such as :
- ஆன், வான், லான், மான், தான், ளான், பான், உள்ள, இய, ஆத் ān, vān, lān, mān, tān, lān, pān, ull, iya, ād आन्, वान्, लान्, मान्, तान्, ळान्, पान्, उळ्ळ, इय, आद, etc. Note that some of these suffixes are same as Sanskrit आन्, मान्, वान्, ईय adjectival suffixes.

TABLE 34 : NOUNS - ADJECTIVES

NOUN				ADJECTIVE			
Truth	உண்மை	ummai	उण्मै	True	உண்மையான்	ummayān	उण्मैयान्
Heat	சூடு	sūdu	सूडु	Hot	சூடுள்ள	sūḍulla	सूडुळ्ळ
Falsehood	பொய்	poy	पोय्	False	பொய்யான்	poyyān	पोय्यान्
Length	நீளம்	nīlam	नीळम्	Long	நீளமான்	nīlamān	नीळमान्
Shortness	சுறுக்கம்	surukkam	सुरुक्कम्	Short	சுறுக்கமான்	surukkamān	सुरुक्कमान्
Use	உபயோக	upayoga	उपयोग	Useful	உபயோகமான்	upayogamān	उपयोगमान्
Industry	சுறுப்பு	suruppu	सुरुप्पु	Industrious	சுறுப்புள்ள	suruppulla	सुरुप्पुळ्ळ
Wisdom	ஞானம்	jñānam	ज्ञान	Wise	ஞானமுள்ள	jñānamulla	ज्ञानमुळ्ळ
Longing	வேண்டா	veṇḍā	वेण्डा	Long for	வேண்டிய	veṇḍiya	वेण्डिय

- vii. From the adjectives, masculine or feminine nouns can be formed by attaching **வன் van** वन् or **வள்**

LESSON 13

COMPOUNDING OF LETTERS AND WORDS

संधि और समास

1. Compounding of Characters

संधि

PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU BEGIN THE LESSON

- i. This lesson is a brief Tamil version of a the rules outlined in a couple chapters from my book “*learn Sanskrit through English medium,*” for the topics formulated in this lesson are parallel in these two languages.
- ii. Sanskrit *sandhi* is a mathematical addition of two characters, vowels or consonants. Sanskrit *samasa* is the linking of two words with a logical definition. The sandhi (கூட்டு *kūṭṭu* कूट्टु) and samasa (பற்று *paṭṭu* पट्टु) are both present in Tamil. Of course, from Sanskrit they have come into Hindi as well, directly and sometimes indirectly.

In Sanskrit, the *samasa* is a huge and one of the most beautiful linguistic aspects. However, in Tamil, only the तत्पुषसमासः aspect is used.
- iii. This lesson is presented here in the form of sandhi and samasa rules. You will remember that most of the sandhi rules are appropriately exemplified elsewhere in the earlier lessons of this book and are summarized in Tables 5, 6 and 16.
- iv. The sandhi rules can be further subdivided in to three categories of vowel-vowel sandhi, consonant-vowel sandhi and consonant-consonant sandhi.
- v. Although the visarga (ஆய்தம் *āyatham* आयत्तम्) is part of Tamil language, the interesting technique of the Sanskrit visarga sandhi has not come into in Tamil. It remains the most unique aspect of the Sanskrit language.
- vi. The following collection of rules also serves as a reference checklist of all the rules you need to know for the basic study of the Tamil language.

TAMIL SANDHI RULES

1.

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. .
. .

56. Tamil ஹ *ha* ह is used only for the words that came from Sanskrit. For Tamil words letter க is used for ह *h*. e.g. நகம் *naham* (Nail),

.
. .
. .
. .
. .

2. Compounding of Words

समास

- i. In Tamil (तत्पुरुष) Samasa, compound words are formed by (sandhi) linking two nouns with a third noun, observing the above given sandhi rules.
- ii. Like Sanskrit samasa, the words to be joined must be first put in their Nominative Singular forms before joining them. And like the Sanskrit *tatpuruṣa* samasa, the first word qualifies the second word, but the last word stands for the compound word. e.g. Heartache உள்ளம்நோவு

உள்ளம்-நோவு *ullam-novu* उल्लम्-नोवु Heartache = உள்ளம் heart + நோவு ache. உள்ளம் Heart is the qualifier of the ache. Heart is the secondary word. Heart is the adjective of the word ache. நோவு Ache is the primary word. Ache stands for the word heartache. i.e. Ache represents the compound word and takes the gender and number suffixes. Secondary word can easily be replaced with any other suitable noun or adjective, like தலை-நோவு headache, இரைக்குடல்-நோவு stomachache, etc.