TAMIL
Through English / Hindi
Volume I

with my <u>novel</u> scientific way of **making 'your own'** *Tamil sentences.*
This book walks you holding your finger

Complete in Tamil, *Transliteration* and Devanagari Scaripts.
If you know Tamil, you may learn Hindi with it.

Tamil Level I

Ratnakar Narale
ரத்னாகர் நராலே

Learn Tamil Through English / Hindi

INDEX

LIST OF TABLES

MODEL FORMAT FOR THE <u>FIRST</u> QUARTERLY TEST

QUESTION 1 : <u>Read and Write</u> 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

MODEL FORMAT FOR THE <u>SECOND</u> QUARTERLY TEST

QUESTION 1 **:** Write all vowels of Tamil Alphabet in proper order.

QUESTION 2 **:** Write the Tamil names of following things **:**

1. boy --------- 2. girl --------- 3. dog -------- 4. cat -------- 5. letter --------- 6. tea ---------

7. ear --------- 8. nose -------- 9. hand --------- 10. leg --------- 11. egg --------- 12. tail ---------

13. mango --------- 14. apple -------- 15. banana ------ 16. plate --------- 17. car --------- 18. knife ---------

19. fan ----------- 20. book -------- 21. ball --------- 22. chair --------- 23. key --------- 24. window -----

QUESTION 3 **:** Say and write in Tamil **:**

1. I drank milk. ---

2. He walked 2 km. --

3. She was reading a Hindi book. --

4. She will take flowers. ---

5. She will go. --

QUESTION 4 **:** Answer and write in Tamil **:**

1. What is your name? ---

2. Where do you live. --

3. How are you? ---

QUESTION 5 **:** Say and write in Tamil **:**

1. I sleep at 10.00 O' Clock. --

2. You (all) will give money. ---

3. I will eat fruits. ---

QUESTION 6 **:** Say and write in Tamil **:**

1. Rādhā goes to school. --

2. Sītā will come to New York. --

3. Rājan reads a Tamil book. ---

QUESTION 7 **:** Write Tamil consonants Alphabetical order.

MODEL FORMAT FOR THE <u>THIRD</u> QUARTERLY TEST

QUESTION 1 : Write the Tamil suffixes used for saying following expressions :

1. to --------   2. by ---------------   3. from ----------   4. for ----------------   5. in -------------------

6. on -------   7. near -------------   8. together with ----------------------   9. of --------------------

QUESTION 2 : Say and write in Tamil :

1. The dog will eat the bone --

2. The bricks will fall --

3. I am ok! --

4. What is the news? --

5. Don't worry! --

6. Who is she? ---

7. Where is the dog? --

QUESTION 3 : Find the Intransitive and Transitive actions and say them in Tamil :

1. to sing ---------------   2. to fall ------------------   3. to walk ------------------   4. to buy ------------

5. to see -----------------   6. to hear -------------------7. to write -----------------   8. to stand -----------

QUESTION 4 : Say and write in Tamil :

1. Yesterday monring. --

2. You are welcome. --

3. Where are you going? --

4. I am going to Chennai. --

QUESTION 5 : Say and Answer in Tamil :

1. What's your native language? ---

2. How are you? --

3. Do you want coffee? --

4. Do you know Tamil? --

5. What is your name? ---

6. Who is she? ---

7. Who is he? --

MODEL FORMAT FOR THE <u>FOURTH</u> QUARTERLY TEST

QUESTION 1 : Say and write in Tamil :

1. Please come in. --

2. Please excuse me. --

3. Open the door! ---

4. Please be quite. --

5. Hurry up! ---

QUESTION 2 : Say and write in Tamil :

1. to her ---------------   2. to them ------------------ 3. for her ------------------   4. to us -----------

5. near him --------------   6. from you ---------------- 7. by train -----------------   8. from you --------

9. for us --------------   10. by them ---------------- 11. in him -----------------   12. of our ----------

QUESTION 3 : Say, answer and write in Tamil :

1. What is her name? --

2. Who is he? ---

3. What is his mother tongue? ---

4. Is your mothertongue English? --

5.

QUESTION 4 : Say and and write in Tamil :

1. Please have a seat. --

2. Please listen. --

3. Please wait. ---

4. Please come again. --

5. Say yes! ---

6. Is your mothertongue Sanskrit? --

7. Please close the window. --

8. A letter to <u>my</u> brother --

9. The bird on the tree. ---

10. My house. --

LESSON 1
THE TAMIL ALPHABET

Tamil Vowels :

அ	ஆ	இ	ஈ	உ	ஊ	எ	ஏ	ஐ	ஒ	ஓ	ஔ	ஃ
अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ऍ	ऐ	ओ	ओऽ	औ	अख़्
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
क, ग	ङ	च, स	ञ	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	ऴ	ळ	ऱ्	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 inherant vowel 'a'

க்	ங	ச்	ஞ்	ட்	ண
क्, ग्	ङ्	च्, स्	ञ्	ट्, ड्	ण्
k, g	ṅg	ch, s	ñy	ṭ, ḍ	ṇ

த்	ந்	ப்	ம்	ய்	ர்
त्, द्	न्	प्, ब्	म्	य्	र्
t, d	n	p, b	m	y	r

ல்	வ்	ழ்	ள்	ற்	ன்
ल्	व्	ऴ्	ळ्	ऱ्	न्
l	v. w	ḻ	ḷ	ṟ	n

ஷ்	ஸ்	ஹ்
श्, ष्	स्	ह्
ś, ṣ	s	h

Tamil and Devanagari Sanskrit Alphabet Charts
Side by Side Comparison

TABLE 1 : Tamil - Sanskrit inherent interrelationship

Tamil Vs *Devanagari* Sanskrit VOWELS					
Tamil	अ அ *a*	आ ஆ *ā*	इ இ *i*	ई ஈ *ī*	उ உ *u*	ऊ ஊ *ū*
Devnagari	अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ

Tamil	ए எ *e*	ऍ ஏ *ē*	ऐ ஐ *ai*	ओ ஒ *o*	ओऽ ஓ *ō*	औ ஔ *au*	अख् ∴ *akh*
Devnagari	ए	ऍ	ऐ	ओ	ओऽ	औ	अह् :

Tamil Vs Devanagari Sanskrit CONSONANTS					
Tamil	क க *k*	ङ ங *ṅg*	च ச *ch*	ञ ஞ *ñy*	ट ட *ṭ*	ण ண *ṇ*
Devnagari	क ख ग घ	ङ	च छ ज झ	ञ	ट ठ ड ढ	ण

Tamil	त த *t*	न ந *n*	प ப *p*	म ம *m*	य ய *y*	र ர *r*
Devnagari	त थ द ध	न	प फ ब भ	म	य	र

Tamil	ल ல *l*	व வ *v*	ळ ள *ḷ*	ऴ ழ *ĺ*	ऱ ற *r*	न् ன *n*
Devnagari	ल	व	ळ *			

Tamil	श, ष ஷ *sh*	स ஸ *s*	ह ஹ *h*	क्ष க்ஷ *kṣh*	ज ஜ *j*	These five are adopted *Granthaksharam* characters ←---
Devnagari	श, ष	स	ह	क्ष	ज	

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 Devanagri 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 ऍ and ऑ. In Hindi, vowels ऐ and ओ are used in their place. See the language charts in the Appendix.

The Tamil Compound Letters

i. Remember that the **dots** placed above the Tamil Characters <u>are NOT the Anusvara Nasal Dots</u>. A dot above any Tamil letter means the letter below that dot is MUTE, half or without the inherent vowel a (अ). 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. **ம், த், க்** = म्, त्, क् etc. Thus, **ம் + அ** = **ம** (म् + अ = म) etc.

ii. A consonant can not be pronounced without any vowel to it. Thus like Sanskrit or Hindi, vowel **அ** *a* अ is considered inherent in each full consonant. Without it, the consonant is considered mute or half.

iii. 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 :

क्त, क्र, त्त, ट्ट, त्र, त्र, द्ब, द्य, द्, द्द,   ज्ञ, श्र,   क्ष, ज्ञ ॐ

க்த, க்ர, த்த, ட்ட, த்ர, த்ர, த்ப, த்ய, த்த, த்த, த்ம, ஶ்ர, க்ஷ, 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 colomn.	Equivalent Tamil Character that may come after the Kindered Nasal Characters shown in the last colomn.	**Kindered Nasal Characters** Sanskrit & Tamil
1	*k* Class क वर्ग:	क (ख ग घ) *k (kh g gh)*	**க** k Class	ङ *ng* **ங**
2	*ch* Class च वर्ग:	च (छ ज झ) *c (ch j jh)*	**ச** ch Class	ञ *ñy* **ஞ**
3	*ṭ* Class ट वर्ग:	ट (ठ ड ढ) *ṭ (ṭh ḍ ḍh)*	**ட** t Class (retroflex)	ण *ṇ* **ண**
4	*t* Class त वर्ग:	त (थ द ध) *t (th d dh)*	**த** th Class	न *n* **ந**
5	*p* Class प वर्ग:	प (फ ब भ) *p (ph b bh)*	**ப** p Class	प *m* **ம**
6	Non-class Characters	य र ल व श ष स ह ळ *y r l v śh ṣh s h*	**ய ர ல வ** **ஷ ஸ ஹ**	अं *m̃* **ங**
	This Table is developed by Sanskrit Hindi Research Institute for *"Learn Tamil Through English/Hindi"* by Ratnakar Narale.			

The above tables shows that the Tamil characters of Alphabet are in exactly same order as the Sanskrit Alphabet. The words with nasal sounds will be written in Tamil and Sanskrit as shown in the following Table :

TABLE 3 : **The Devanagari - Tamil Nasals Nasals :**

		Devanagari Class	Tamil words	Sanskrit	Hindi	English
1	க	*k* Class क वर्ग:	சங்கு (चङ्कु, सङ्कु)	शङ्ख, शङ्घ	शंख	Conch
2	ச	*ch* Class च वर्ग	பஞ்சமம் (पञ्चमम्)	पञ्चमम्	पंचम	Fifth
3	ட	*ṭ* Class ट वर्ग:	காண்டாமிருகம் (काण्डामिरुगम्)	गण्डकमृगम्, गण्ड:	गेंडा	Rhino
4	த	*t* Class त वर्ग:	கூன்தல் (कून्तल्)	कुन्तल	कुंतल	Hair
5	ப	*p* Class प वर्ग:	கம்பளாம் (कम्बलम्)	कम्बलम्	कंबल	Blanket
6		Non-class	சிங்கம் (सिंगम्) ஸம்ஸாரம் (संसारम्)	सिंह संसार	सिंह, सिंघ संसार	Lion World
		This Table is developed by Sanskrit Hindi Research Institute for *"Learn Tamil Through English/Hindi"* by Ratnakar Narale.				

2. The Visarga Dots ஆய்தம் (आयतम्)**:**

i. In Tamil, in order to write some Tamil words with visarga sound or for the Sanskrit words with Visarga **(:)** , the (∴ *akh*) sign is used. This ∴ sign is called **ஆய்தம் āytham** or **முப்புள்ளி mubbuḷḷi.**

ii. Although in Sanskrit words the visarga could come after any vowel, in Tamil words it usually comes after a short vowel and before a hard consonant. e.g. **எஃகு** *eḥku* (Steel); **அஃகம** = **தானியம்** (धान्यम्) grains; **அஃது** अःदु (That). **நம∴** *namaḥ* नम: (Salute).

TABLE 4 : CHARACTER PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

	Hard Character.	Nasal	Semi	Short Vowels	Long Vowels	Dipthongs
Gutturals	க ∴	ங		அ	ஆ	எ ஏ
Palatals	ச ற	ஞ ன	ய	இ	ஈ	ஜ
Cerebrals	ட	ண	ழ ள			
Dentals	த	ந	ர ல			
Labials	ப	ம	வ	உ	ஊ	ஒ ஓ ஔ
	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. 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...ஒள) 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 (मात्रा) 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 (ऍ, ऑ) 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 करम् *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 : <u>READING AND WRITING</u> THE TAMIL SCRIPT.

LESSON 3

VOWEL- CONSONANT RULE : When a word <u>ending in a vowel</u> is followed by a word <u>beginning</u> <u>with consonant</u> क, च, त, or प, *k, ck, t,* or *p* <u>that consonant is doubled.</u>
.

TABLE 5 : SUMMARY OF CONSONANT MODIFICATIONS (संधि)

	க்	ச்	த்	ந்	ம்	ப்
ண்	ட்க்	ட்ச்	ண்ட்	ண்ண்		ப்ப்
ம்	ங்க்	ஞ்ச்	ந்த	ந்	ம்	
ல்	ற்க்	ற்ச்	ற்ற், ன்ற்	ன்ன	ன்ம்	ற்ப்
ள்	ட்க்	ட்ச்	ட்ட் , ண்ட்	ண்ண	ண்ம், ண்ண்	ட்ப்
ன்	ற்க்	ற்ச்	ன்ற், ற்ற்	ன்ன		ற்ப்
Vowel	க்க	ச்ச	த்த			ப்ப
This Table is developed by Sanskrit Hindi Research Institute for *"Learn Tamil Through English/Hindi"* by Ratnakar Narale.						

CHART OF ALPHABET WITH VOWEL SIGNS

a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	ĕ	ai	o	ŏ	au
अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ऍ	ऐ	ओ	ऑ	औ
அ	ஆ	இ	ஈ	உ	ஊ	எ	ஏ	ஐ	ஒ	ஓ	ஔ
ா	ி	ீ	ு	ூ	ெ	ே	ை	ொ	ோ	ௌ	
क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	के	कॅ	कै	को	कॉ	कौ
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	கை	சொ	சோ	செள
ஞ	ஞா	ஞி	ஞீ	ஞு	ஞூ	ஞெ	ஞே	ஞை	ஞொ	ஞோ	ஞௌ
ட	டா	டி	டீ	டு	டூ	டெ	டே	டை	டொ	னோ	னெள
ண	ணா	ணி	ணீ	ணு	ணூ	ணெ	ணே	ணை	ணொ	ணோ	ணௌ
த	தா	னி	னீ	னு	னூ	னெ	னே	னை	னொ	னோ	னெள
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	ல	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

BEFORE YOU PROCEED FURTHER, PLEASE KNOW THIS

1. Like Sanskrit and Hindi, the அ, இ, உ அ, इ, उ are Basic or Simple Vowels. The rest nine vowels ஆ, ஈ, ஊ, எ, ஏ, ஐ, ஒ, ஓ, ஒள आ, ई, ऊ, ए, ऍ, ऐ, ओ, ऑ, औ are Compound Vowels, composed of the Basic three vowels. e.g. ஆ = அ + அ; ஈ = இ + இ; ஊ = உ + உ; எ = அ + இ; ஏ = அ + ஈ; ஐ = அ + அ + இ; ஒ = அ + உ; ஓ = அ + ஊ; ஒள = அ + அ + உ. आ = अ + अ; ई = इ + इ; ऊ = उ + उ; ए = अ + इ; ऍ = अ + ई; ऐ = अ + अ + इ; ओ = अ + उ; ऑ = अ + ऊ; औ = अ + अ + उ.

2. Like Sanskrit, and unlike Hindi and English, the last consonant (with vowel अ a), is pronounced with full stress (long). e.g. Tamil : பக (पक, बक depart); Sanskrit : बक (*baka* Stork); Hindi : बक (*bak* pronounced as बक् Stork); English : Buck (बक् *buk* Dollar).

3. 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.

4. When there are short and long vowels within a word, the long ones are pronounced more distinctly.

5. Within the above mentioned five pairs, each initial consonant is followed by its corresponding (devanagri) nasal consonant e.g. கங, சஞ, டண, தந, பம கङ, चञ, टण, तन, पम;

6. The next four consonants form two pairs like the Devanagari Alphabet. ய ர, ல வ य र, ल व; *y r, l v*

7. No Tamil word begins with the last four consonants ழ, ள, ற, ன.

8. A Tamil mute or half consonant (with the dot over it) is named by prefixing இ *i* इ sound to that consonant. e.g. க ங ச ... ம ர = कङच ... म र *ka, nga, cha ... ma, ra* etc.; க் ங் ச் ... ம் ர் etc. = इक् इङ् इच् ... इम् इर् *ik, ing, ich ... im, ir* etc.;

9. Like Sanskrit and Hindi, when Tamil consonants are doubled they are pronounced more distinctly and strongly than they are done in English. e.g. Tamil : பட்டணம் (पट्टणम् *paṭṭanam* City). Sanskrit : पट्टनम् (*paṭṭanam* City); Hindi : पट्टन (*paṭṭan* City); English : butter (बटर).

10. When a word begins with vowel எ (*e* ए) or ஏ (*ē* ऍ), these vowels are sounded like யே (ये *ye*), as in Hindi, vowel ए (*e*) is sounded like ये (*ye*). e.g. Tamil : என்ன (*yenna,* येन्न What?) ஏண் (*yen* येन् Why?); Hindi गए, गये (*gae, gaye* Gone); Sanskrit : येन (*yena* By whom).

   NOW YOU ARE READY TO LEARN READING, WRITING and SPEAKING TAMIL.

A PRELIMINARY VOCABULARY OF KEY TAMIL WORDS

EXERCISE : Read, write, understand and remember as many <u>Tamil words</u> possible.

English (हिंदी)	Devnagari	Tamil	Transliteration
I (मैं)	नान्	நான்	*nān*
We (all) (हम	नाम्	நாம்	*nām*
We (all - you)	नांगळ्	நாங்கள்	*nāngaḷ*
You (तू)	नी	நீ	*nī*
You (आप)	नीर्	நீர்	*nīr*
You (all)	नींगळ्	நீங்கள	*ningaḷ*
He (that boy)	अवन्	அவன்	*avan*
He/she (Respect.able that)	अवर्	அவர்	*avar*
He (this boy)	इवन्	இவன்	*ivan*
He/she (Respectable. this)	इवर्	இவர்	*ivar*
She (that girl)	अवळ्	அவள்	*avaḷ*
She (this girl)	इवळ्	இவள்	*ivaḷ*
Those people	अवर्गळ्	அவர்கள்	*avargaḷ*
These people	इवर्गळ्	இவர்கள்	*ivargaḷ*
It, this thing	इदु	இது	*idu*
That thing	अदु	அது	*adu*
These things	इवै	இவை	*ivai*
Those things	अवै	அவை	*avai*
All	एल्लाम्	எல்லாம்	*ellām*
Each	ओव्वोरुवरुम्	ஒவ்வருருவரும்	*ovvaruvarum*
What?	एन्न	என்ன	*enna*
Which?	एदु	எது	*edu*
Who?	यार्	யார்	*yār*
How many?	एत्तने	எத்தனெ	*ettane*
How, in what manner?	एप्पडि	எப்படி	*eppadi*
How much?	एव्वळवु	எவ்வளவு	*evvaḷavu*
When?	एप्पो	எப்போ	*eppo*
In this manner	इप्पडि	இப்படி	*ippaḍi*
What for?	एदर्काह	எதற்காக	*ippaḍi*
Where?	एंगे	எங்கே	*enge*
Now	इप्प	இப்ப	*ippa*
My	एन्	என்	*en*
Name	पेयर्	பெயர்	*peyar*

LESSON 5

THE BASIC TAMIL NUMERALS

0	சூன்யம்	सुन्यम्	*sunyam*		
1	ஒன்று	ओरु	*onru*	📖	One book. ஒரு புத்தகம்
2	இரண்டு	इरण्डु	*irandu*	📖 📖	Two books. இரண்டு புத்தகங்கள்
3	மூன்று	मूरु	*mūnru*	📖 📖 📖	Three books. மூன்று புத்தகங்கள்
4	நான்கு	नान्गु	*nāngu*	📖 📖 📖 📖	
5	ஐந்து	ऐन्दु	*aindu*	📖 📖 📖 📖 📖	
6	ஆறு	आरु	*āru*	📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖	
7	ஏழு	एलु	*eḷu*	📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖	
8	எட்டு	एट्टु	*eṭṭu*	📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖	
9	ஒன்பது	ओन्बदु	*onbadu*	📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖	
10	பத்து	पत्तु	*pattu*	📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖 📖	

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 <u>YOUR OWN</u> 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?

vii. Again, please DO NOT begin this lesson without finishing previous lessons properly. Review this lesson <u>at least</u> twice. Here we go ...

6.1 TAMIL NOUNS

i. MASCULINE, FEMININE and NEUTER TAMIL GENDER

Like Sanskrit, the Tamil nouns are Masculine, Feminine or Neuter Gender. But, the gender classification is much more systematic in Tamil, than in Sanskrit. In Hindi is it is most erratic.

The Tamil (i) Masculine Nouns include all rational beings (actual and imaginary) such as gods, men and personified males such as the actors in the Panchatantra fables and the Fables of Aesop. Similarly, the (iii) Feminine category includes all goddesses, women and personified females such as the actresses in the fables. The third class then consists of (iii) everything else, which includes inanimate objects and living things such as stones, trees, animals, insects, birds, etc. regardless of their actually being male of female. Again, like Sanskrit, the Tamil verb agrees with its subject.

The gender of a noun is generally indicated by the m◦ f◦ or n◦ termination suffixed to the noun, pronoun and verb. The (Nominative, Singular) Masculine terminations are **ன், அன், ஆன்** . The Feminine Terminations are **ள், இ, ஐ** . The Neuter Terminations are **து, அது** . e.g.

TABLE 8 : GENDER M. F. N. TAMIL TERMINATIONS

	Termination	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Noun	ன் ள் து ள், இ, ஐ து, அது	மகன் महन् *mahan* (Son) மாணவன் माणवन् *māṇavan* (Student)	மகள் महळ् *mahaḷ* (Daughter) மாணவி माणवि *māṇavi* (Student)	மற்றது मट्रदु *matradu* (Not this thing) பந்து पन्दु *pandu* (Ball)
Pronoun	ன், அன், ஆன்	அவன் अवन् *avan* (He)	அவள் अवळ् *avaḷ* (She)	அது अदु *adu* (That thing)
Verb செய் सेय् *sey* (to do)	ன் ள் து	செய்கிறான் सेय्किरान् *seykiran* (He does)	செய்கிறாள் सेय्किराळ् *seykiral* (She does)	செய்கிறது सेय्किरदु *seykirdu* (It/that does)

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

SOME MASCULINE - FEMININE TAMIL NOUNS

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	नटिकै
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 Sanslrit). The numbers (one. two, three etc.) do get translated.

1. A student   மாணவன்   माणवन्   *māṇavan*

2. One student   ஒரு மாணவன்   ओरु माणवन्   *oru māṇavan*

3. The tiger   புலி   पुलि   *puli*

4. One lion   ஒரு சிங்கம்   ओरु सिंगम्   *oru singam*

5. An actor   நடிகர்   नटिकर्   *naṭikar*

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 गळ् *gaḷ* to singular nominative noun/pronoun. e.g. Singular புஸ்தகம் पुस्तकम् *pustakam* (Book); Plural புஸ்தகங்கள் पुस्तकंगळ् *pustakangaḷ* (Books). (Note : final ம் म् *m* is dropped before following ங் ङ *ng*).

iv. In some NOUNS and in pronoun அது अदु *adu* (It) , the plural is formed by just changing the final letter ன் न् *n* of the nominative singular to ர் र् *r*..e.g. மனிதன் (Man) मनिदन् *manidan*

to மனிதர் (Men) मनिदर् *maindar*

v.. Like Hindi and sometimes Sanskrit too, the Honorific Expressions also mean pluralization and vice versa (see previous section). e.g.

(a) The Second Person short pronoun நீர் नीर् *nīr* (You, तुम, आप), though plural in nature, it is used commonly as an honorific singular, The non-honorific singular being नी *nī* (You तुम, तू). The second person long pronoun நீங்கள் नींगल् *ningaḷ* is (full form of நீர் नीर् *nīr*) is actually a plural form (आप लोग), but is often used as honorific singular pronoun (आप), more respectful than நீர் नीर् *nīr* (तुम)

(b) The Third Person plural short pronoun அவர் अवर् *avar* (They वे) is more often used as honorific singular, to imply more respect than the Third Person Singular Pronoun அவன் अवन् *avan* (He वह) or அவள் अवल् *avaḷ* (She वह). The Third Person plural long pronoun அவர்கள் अवर्गल् *avargaḷ* (They वे) is (full form of அவர் अवर् *avar*) is actually a plural form (वे लोग, वे श्रीमान्), but is often used as honorific singular pronoun (वे), more respectful than அவர் अवर् *avar*.

vi. Like Sanskrit, the Tamil Subject agrees with predicate in person, number, case and gender.

SOME PLURAL TAMIL NOUNS

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
1. Student	மாணவன்	माणवन्	Students	மாணவர்கள்	माणवर्गल् *
2. Son	மகன்	महन्	Sons	மகன்கள்	महंगल्
3. Man	மனிதன்	मनिदन्	Men	மனிதர்கள்	मनिदर्गल्
4. Dog	தாய்	नाय्	Dogs	தாய்கள்	नायगल्
5. Tree	மரம்	मरम्	Trees	மரங்கள்	मरंगल्, मरङ्गल् **
6. Flower	பூ	पू	Flowers	பூக்கள்	पूक्कल् ***
7. Bird	பறவை	परवै	Birds	பறவைகள்	परवैगल्
8. Cow	மாடு	माडु	Cows	மாடுகள்	माडुगल्
9. Cat	பூனை	पूनै	Cats	பூனைகள்	पूनैगल्
10. Basket	கூடை	कूडै	Baskets	கூடைகள்	कूडैगल्

* See note ii. below, ** See note iii below, *** see note iv below.

IMPORTANT NOTES :

i. The most common plural suffix is கள் *gaḷ* गल् that is added to a singular noun to make it plural.

ii. * When a Singular Masculine/Feminine Noun ending in ன் *n* न् is PLURALED, <u>the ன் *n* न् is changer to ர் *r* र</u>

before attaching the plural suffix கள் *gaḷ* गळ to it.

iii. ** When a word ending in ம் *m* म् is followed by a word beginning with க *k* क, the ம் *m* म् is changed to ங் *ng* ङ्

iv. *** When a word ending in a vowel is followed by a word beginning with க, ச, த, ப *k, ch, ta* or *pa*, क, च, त or प, the க, ச, த, ப is (many times) doubled.

Now let's make more simple Tamil constructions with the basics we learned so far

1. The students	மாணவர்கள்	माणवर्हळ	*māṇavarhaḷ*
2. Two students	இரண்டு மாணவர்கள்	इरण्डु माणवर्हळ	*iraṇdu māṇavarhaḷ*
3. Three cats	மூன்று பூனைகள்	मून्रु पूनैगळ	*munru pūnaigaḷ*
4. Four baskets	நான்கு கூடைகள்	नान्गु कूडैगळ	*nāngu kūḍaigaḷ*
5. Five actors	ஐந்து நடிகர்கள்	ऐन्दु नटिकर्हळ	*aindu naṭikarhaḷ*
6. Six birds	ஆறு பறவைகள்	आरु परवैगळ	*āru paravaigaḷ*
7. Seven Trees	ஏழு மரங்கள்	एळु मरङळ	*eḻu maraṅgaḷ*
8. Eight cows	எட்டு பசுக்கள்	एट्टु पसुक्कळ	*eṭṭu pasukkaḷ*
9. Nine flowers	ஒன்பது பூக்கள்	ओन्बदु पूक्कळ	*Onbadu kpūkkaḷ*
10. Ten men	பத்து மனிதர்கள்	पत्तु मनिदर्हळ	*pattu manidarhaḷ*
11. Eleven boys	பதினொன்று பையன்கள்	पदिनोन्रु पैयंगळ	*padinonru paiyaṅgaḷ*
12. Twelve girls	பன்னிரண்டு பெண்கள்	पन्निरण्डु पेण्हळ	*panniraṇdu peṇgaḷ*
13. Thirteen horses	பதின்மூன்று குதிரைகள்	पदिन्मूनरु कुदिरैगळ	*padinmunru kudiraigaḷ*
14. Fourteen houses	பதினான்கு வீடுகள்	पदिनान्गु वीडुगळ	*padināngu vīḍugaḷ*
15. Fifteen fish	பதினைந்து மீன்கள்	पदिनैन्दु मीन्हळ	*padinaindu mīnhaḷ*
16. Sixteen foxes	பதினாறு நரிகள்	पदिनारु नरिगळ	*padināru narigaḷ*
17. Seventeen saints	பதினேழு சாதுக்கள்	पदिनेळु सादुक्कल	*padineḻu sādukkaḷ*
18. Eighteen days	பதினெட்டு நட்கள்	पदिनेट्टु नट्हळ	*padineṭṭu naṭhaḷ*
19. Nineteen daughters	பத்தொன்பது மகன்கள்	पत्तोन्बदु महन्हळ	*pattonbadu mahaṭhaḷ*
20. Twenty women	இருபது பெண்கள்	इरुबदु पेण्हळ	*irubadu peṇhaḷ*

Now let's make our own simple Tamil sentences using Pronouns

6.2 THE BASIC TAMIL PRONOUNS

i. MASCULINE, FEMININE and NEUTER GENDER

TABLE 9 : BASIC TAMIL PRONOUNS

	Pronoun	Tamil	Devnagari	*Transliteration*	Oblique Case/ Possessive case *
1	**I** मैं (M.F.)	நான்	नान्	*nān*	एन् என்
2	**We** (हम) (M.F.)	நாங்கள்	नांगळ्	*naṅgaḷ*	एंगळ् எங்கள்
3	**You** (तू) (M.F.)	நீ	नी	*nī*	उन् உன்
4	**You** (आप) (M.F.)	நீர்	नीर्	*nīr*	उम् உம்
5	**You (all** आप लोग) (M.F.)	நீங்கள்	नींगळ्	*nīngaḷ*	उंगळ् உங்கள்
6	**He (that boy)** (M)	அவன்	अवन्		अवन्
7	**He/she (Resp. That)** (M.F.)	அவர்	अवर्		अवर्
8	**He (this boy)** (M.)	இவன்	इवन्		इवन्
9	**He/she (Resp., This)** (M.F.)	இவர்	इवर्		इवर्
10	**She (that girl)** (F.)	அவள்	अवळ्		अवळ्
11	**She (this girl)** (F.)	இவள்	इवळ्		इवळ्
12	**Those people** (M.F.)	அவர்கள்	अवर्गळ्		अवर्गळ्
13	**These people** (M.F.)	இவர்கள்	इवर्गळ्		इवर्गळ्
14	**It, this thing** (N.)	இது	इदु		इदु
15	**That thing** (N.)	அது	अदु		अदु
16	**These things** (N.)	இவை	इवै, इवैगळ्		इवै, इवैगळ्
17	**Those things** (N.)	அவை	अवै, अवैगळ्		अवै, अवैगळ्
* Oblique case (inflectional base) is used as possesive pronoun such as my, our, your, his, her, their etc.					

Let's make simple Tamil constructions <u>using common Personal Ponouns</u>

1. That student	அவன் மாணவன்	अवन् माणवन्	*avan māṇavarhaḷ*
2. Those students	அவர்கள் மாணவர்கள்	अवर्हळ् माणवर्हळ्	*avarhaḷ māṇavargaḷ*
3. This is a cat	இது பூனை	इदु पूनै	*idu pūnaị*
3a. This cat	இந்த பூனை	इन्द पूनै	*inda pūnaị*
4. These baskets	இவை கூடைகள்	इवै कूडैगळ्	*ivai kūḍaigaḷ*
5. He is an actor	அவன் நடிகர்	अवन् नटिगर्	*aavan naṭigar*
6. Those are birds	அவை பறவைகள்	अवै परवैगळ्	*avai paravaigaḷ*
7. Those Trees	அவை மரங்கள்	अवै मरङ्ळ्	*avai maraṅgaḷ*
8. That cow	அது பசு	अदु पसु	*adu pasu*

	Pronoun	Tamil	Devnagari	Transliteration
9. My dog		என் நாய்	एन् नाय्	en nāy *
10. These men		இவர்கள் மனிதர்கள்	इवर्हल् मनिदर्हल्	ivarhaḷ manidarhaḷ

✱ NOTE Oblique cases (the inflectional base) shown in the right column of the above table is also used for Possesive Pronouns, such as : my, our, your, his, her, it's, their, etc.

TAMIL INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

TABLE 10 : COMMON TAMIL INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

	Pronoun	Tamil	Devnagari	Transliteration
1	What? (क्या?)	என்ன	एन्न?	enna
2	Who? which person (कौन?) (M.F; Sg. Pl.)	யார்	यार्?	yār
	Which persons? (कौनसे लोग) (M.F.)	எவர்கள்	एवर्हल्	
3	Who? which man (कौन?) (M.)	எவன்	एवन्?	evan
4	Who? which woman (कौन?) (F.)	எவள்	एवल्?	evaḷ
5	Who? with respect (कौन?) (M.F.)	எவர்	एवर्?	evar
6	Who all? (कौन लोग?) (M.F.)	எவர்கள்	एवर्हल्?	evarhaḷ
7	Which thing? (कौनसी चीज़?) (N)	எது	एदु?	edu
	Which things? (कौनसे?) (N)	எவை, எவைகள்	एवै, एवैगल्	
8	Which one? of many (कौनसा एक?)	எந்த	एन्द	end
9	Where? (कहाँ?)	எங்கே	एंगे?	enge
10	Why? (क्यों?)	ஏன்	एन्?	en
11	When? (कब?)	எப்போ	एप्पो?	eppo
12	What for? why (किस लिये? क्यों?)	எதனால்	एदनाल्?	ednāl
13	How much? (कितना?)	எவ்வளவு	इएव्वलवु?	evvaḷvu
14	How? (कैसे?)	எப்படி, எகை	एप्पडि	eppaḍi
1	Here (यहाँ)	இங்கு	इंकु	iṅku
2	There (वहाँ)	அங்கு	अंकु	aṅku
3	Somebody (कोई)	யாரோ	यारो	yaro
4	All (सब)	எல்லாரும்	एल्लारुम्	ellarum
5	Now (अब)	இப்பொழுது	इप्पोलुदु	ippoĺudu
6	When?	எப்பொழுது	एप्पोलुदु	eppoĺudu

Let's make simple Tamil constructions <u>using Interrogative Pronouns</u>

REMEMBER : <u>TAMIL SYNTAX IS SAME AS HINDI SYNTAX</u> (but not like English),

In Tamil *is, are* (है, हैं) need not get translated, like Sanskrit.
<u>A Tamil sentence can be translated word for word in Hindi and vice versa</u>.

<u>VOCAB</u> : Name = **பேர்** *per* पेर्, Place (गाँव/स्थान) = **ஊர்** *ūr* ऊर्, Mother tongue (मातृभाषा) = **தாய்மொழி** *tāymoḻi* தாय்மொழि,

Is not, Not, No = **இல்லை** *illai* इल्लै.

1. Which student? **எந்த மாணவன்** एन्द माणवन् *enda māṇvan*

1a. Who is the student? **யார் மாணவன்** यार् माणवन् *yār māṇvan*

2. Which students? **எந்த மாணவர்கள்** एन्द माणवर्हळ् *enda māṇavargaḷ*

3. Which book? **எது புத்தகம்** एदु पुत्तहम्? *edu puttaham*

4. Which one? This one. **எந்த**? **இது**. एन्द? इदु *end? idu.*

5. What is your name? **உங்க பேர் என்ன** उंग पेर् एन्न? (आपका नाम क्या है?) *uṅg per enna*

6. My name is Ratnakar **என் பேர் ரத்னாகரன்** एन् पेर् रत्नाकरन् *en per Ratnākaṛan*

7. What is your place name (Where do you live?)? **உங்க ஊர் பேர் என்ன** उंग ऊर् पेर् एन्न? (आपके गाँव का नाम क्या है?) *uṅg ūr per enna*

8. My place name is Toronto (I live in Toronto). **என் ஊர் பேர் டொராண்டொ** एन् ऊर् पेर् टोरांटो. (मेरे गाँव का नाम टोरांटो है = मैं टोरांटो में रहता हूँ) *en ūr per Toronto.*

9. Who is she? **அவள் யார்** अवळ् यार् (वह कौन है?) *avaḷ yār*

10. Who is he? **அவன் யார்** अवन् यार् (वह कौन है?) *avan yār*

11. Who is that (respectable) person? **அவர் யார்** अवर् यार् (वे कौन हैं?) *avar yār*

12. I am Indian. **நான் இந்தியன்** नान् इन्दियन् *nān Indian*

13. She is not Telgu. **அவள் தெலுங்கு இல்லை** अवळ् तेलुंगु इल्लै *avaḷ Telungu illai*

14. We are Indians. **நாங்கள் இந்தியர்கள்** नांगळ इन्दियर्गळ् *nāngaḷ Indiyargaḷ*

15. My mother tongue is Hindi. **என் தாய்மொழி இந்தி** एन् ताय्मोழि इन्दि *en tāymoḻi Indi*

16. What is your mother tongue? **உங்க தாய்மொழி என்ன** उंग ताय्मोழि एन्न? *uṅg tāymoḻi enna*

17. My mother tongue is Tamil. **என் தாய்மொலி தமிழ்** एन् ताय्मोழि तमिழ् *en tāymoḻi Tamiĺ*

18. Is he* a student? **அவன் மணவனா**? अवन् मणवना? *avan māṇvanā?*

* NOTE : Suffix **அ** *ā* आ is attached to a noun to ask a question (the question that does not begin with any Interrogative adjective such as, what?, which? when? etc). The Suffix **அ** *ā* आ can be attached to any word in a sentence to make a question pointing to that word.

EXERCISE : Translate, Say and Write it in Tamil   Answers are given in small font for your help, if you need.

<u>VOCAB</u> : Boy = **பையன்** *paiyan* पैयन्, Girl/Woman = **பெண்** *peṇ* पेण, Man = **மனிதன்**

manidan मनिदन्, Friend (m) = **சிநேகிதன்** सिनेहिदन् *sinehidan*

1. Which boy?   **எந்தர் பையன்?** एन्द पैयन्? *enda paiyan*
2. Which girl?   **எந்தர் பெண்** एन्द पेण् ? *enda peṇ*
3. Which man?   **எந்தர் மனிதன்?** एन्द मनिदन्? *enda manidan*
4. Which woman?   **எந்தர் பெண்** एन्द पेण् ? *enda peṇ*
5. What is her name? (इसका नाम क्या है?)   **இவள் பேர் என்ன** इवल् पेर् एन्न? *ivaḷ per enna*
6. Her name is Radha.   **இவள் பேர் ராதா** इवल् पेर् रादा *ivaḷ per Rādā*
7. Where does she live? (her place name)?   **இவள் ஊர் பேர் என்ன** इवल् ऊर् पेर् एन्न? *ivaḷ ūr per enna*
8. She lives in Madurai.   **இவள் ஊர் பேர் மதுரை** इवल् ऊर् पेर् मदुरै *ivaḷ ūr per Madurai*
9. Who is he?   **அவன் யார்** अवन् यार् *avan yār*
10. He is my friend, Mr. Singh.   **அவன் என் சிநேகிதன் மிஸ்டர ஸிங்க** अवन् एन् सिनेहिदन् मिस्टर सिंग. *avan en sinehidan Mr. Singh*
11. Is he* Telgu?   **அவன் தெலுங்கா?** अवन् तेलुंगा? *avan Telunga?*
12. No. He is not Telgu.   **இல்லை அவன் தெலுங்கு இல்லை** इल्लै. अवन् तेलुंगु इल्लै *illai. avan Telungu illai*
13. What is his mother tongue?   **அவர் தாய்மொழி என்ன** अवर् तायमोलि एन्न? *avar tāymoḷi enna*
14. His mother tongue is Punjabi.   **அவர் தாய்மொளி பஞ்சாபீ** अवन् तायमोलि पंजाबी. *avan tāymoḷi Panjābī*

EXERCISE : Translate in English or Hindi   Answers are given in small font for your help, if you need.

1. **உங்க பேர் என்ன** उंग पेर् एन्न? *uṅg per enna*   What is your name?

2. **என் பேர் ரங்கன்** एन् पेर् रंगन् *en per Raṅgaṇ*   My name is Rangan.

3. **உங்க ஊர் பேர் என்ன** उंग ऊर् पेर् एन्न? *uṅg ūr per enna*   Where do you live?

4. **அவள் பேர் என்ன** अवल् पेर् एन्न? *ivaḷ per enna*   What is her (that girl's) name?

5. **அவள் யார்** अवल् यार् *avaḷ yār*   Who is she (that girl)?

6. **இவன் ஊர் பேர் என்ன** इवन् ऊर् पेर् एन्न? *ivan ūr per enna*   Where does he live?

7. **இவன் ஊர் பேர் மதுரை** इवन् ऊर् पेर् मदुरै *ivan ūr per Madurai*   He lives in Madurai

8. **அவன் மாணவனா ?** अवन् माणवना? *avan māṇvanā?*   Is he* a student?

8a. **அவள் மாணவளா ?** अवल् माणवला? *avaḷ māṇvḷā?*   Is she* a student?

THE 'YES/NO' TYPE OF QUESTIONS

i. 'Yes / No' type of questions in Tamil are expressed with the use of the 'question marker' **ஆ** *ā* आ.

ii. This question marker may be attached to any word of the a sentence, other than to the adjective of the noun. However, the interrogative suffix is attached usually to the last word.

EXAMPLES :

1. Is it a goat? **இது ஆடுவா** *idu āḍuvā* इदु आडुवा? **இதுவா ஆடு** *iduvā āḍu* इदुवा आडु?

2. Is that a parrot? **அது கிளியா** *adu liḷiyā* अदु किलिया? **அதுவா கிளி** *aduvā kiḷi* अदुवा किलि?

3. Is that a boy? **அவன் பையனா** *avan paiyanā* अदु पैयना? **அதுவா பையன்** *avanā piyan* अवना पैयन्?

4. Is it a book? **இது புத்தகமா** *idu puttahamā* इदु पुत्तहमा? **இதுவா புத்தகம்** *iduvā puttaham*

இदुवा புத்தஹम்?

5. Is that a Dollar? **அது டாலரா** *adu ḍālarā* अदु डालरा? **அதுவா டாலர்** *aduvā ḍālar* अदुवा डालर्?

6. Is she Indian? **அவள் இந்தியனா** *avaḷ indianā* अवळ् इन्दियना? **அவளா இந்தியன்** *avaḷā indian* अवळा इन्दियन्?

7. Is your mothertongue Tamil? **உன் தாய்மொழி தமிழா** *un tāymoḷi tamiḷā* उन् தाय்मொळि तमिळा?

8. How many pairs of gloves are these? (**எத்தனெ** *ettane* एत्तने = How many? **ஜோடி** *joḍī* जोडी = Pair; **அத்தகோசம்** *atthakosham* अत्थकोशम् = Glove) **இது எத்தனெ ஜோடி அத்தகோசம்** *idu ettane joḍi athakosham* इदु एत्तने जोडी अथकोशम்?

9. Is she your wife? (**உம்முடைய** *ummuḍaiya* उम्मुडैय = Wife) **அவள் உம்முடைய மனைவியா** *avaḷ ummuḍaiya maneviyā* अवळ् उम्मुडैय मनेविया?

10. Howmanieth Prime Mininster is Mr. Manmohan Singh? (**திரு** *thiru* तिरु = Mister; **எத்தனாவது** *ettanāvadu* एत्तनावदु = Howmanieth; **பிரதம மந்திரி** *piradan mandiri* पिरदम मन्दिरि = Prime Minister) **திரு மநமொஹன் ஸிங்க எத்தனாவது பிரதம மந்திரி** *thiru Manmohan Singh ettanāvadu piradan mandiri* तिरु मनमोहन सिंग एत्तनावदु पिरदम मन्दिरि?

NOTE : This was not a Yes/No type of question, therefore **அ** suffix is not used.

iii. THE POLITE / FORMAL SPEECH

i. The Honorific Suffix **ங்க** ಙ *ng* is added to the last word of the sentence to show politeness or respect by the speaker to the listner.

NOTE : If the word ends in **ன்** ন् *n* or **ம்** ম् *m,* the last **ன்** ন் n or **ம்** ম் m is dropped before attaching **ங்க** ಙ *ng*

e.g. (i) **நீ** (You = तू) + **ங்க** = **நீங்க** (You Sir/Madam - आप) नी + ಙ = नीङ *nī + ṅg = nīṅg*

(ii) **வணக்கம்** (Hi नमस्ते) वणक्कम् *vaṇakkam* = (Respect) **வணக்கங்க** (Hello नमस्ते जी) वणक्कङ *vaṇakkaṅg*

ii. In Tamil, somewhat like Hindi (आप = you = with respect as well as plural), the expression of respect by adding the Honorific Suffix suffix **ங்க** ಙ *ṅg* to a noun also means expression of plurality of that noun.

e.g. (i) **ஆசிரியன்** (Teacher) + **ங்க** = **ஆசிரியங்க** (Teacher Sir or Teachers गुरुजी) आसिरियन् + ಙ = आसिरियङ *āsiriyan + ṅg = āsiriyaṅg*

(ii) **மாணவன்** (Student) माणवऩ् *māṇvanạ* + ङ *ṅg* = **மாணவங்க** (+ respect or Students छात्र) माणवङ *māṇvaṅg*

iii. Suffix आर् *āṛ* may be attached a Singular Noun and suffix मार् *mār* to plural Nouns, to denote respect.

TERMINATIONS OF RESPECT / PLURAL FOR PRONOUNS

TABLE 11 : TERMINATIONS of RESPECT / PLURAL, for PRONOUNS

PERSON	HONORIFIC / PLURAL Pronoun		SINGULAR **Termination**		PLURAL **Termination**
	Singular	Plural	Honorific		Honorific
2nd (You) M.F.	நீர் नीर् *nīr* (आप)	நீங்கள் नींगळ् *ningaḷ* (आप लोग)	ஈர் ईर् *īr*		ஈர்கள் ईर्गळ् *īrgaḷ*
3rd (He/She) M..F.	அவர் अवर् *avar* (वे)	அவர்கள் अवर्गळ् *avargaḷ* (वे लोग)	ஆர் आर् *ār*		ஆர்கள் आर्गळ् *ārgaḷ*
3rd (It) N.		அவைகள் अवैगळ् *avaigaḷ* (वे)			அன अन *an*
First Person Pronoun I or We is not used in Honorific Manner in polite talk (for, one does not give respect to himself).					
This Table is developed for Sanskrit Hindi Research Institute for *"Learn Tamil Through English/Hindi"* by Ratnakar Narale.					

IV. MAKING OUR OWN TAMIL SENTENCES WITH ACTION WORDS
1. Speaking **PRESENT** events

1. I am learning Tamil / I learn Tamil. **நான் தமிழ் கல்கிறேன்** *nān tamiḻ kalkiren* (*kal + kiru + ĕn = kal + kir + ĕn = kalkiren*) नान् तमिऴ् कल्किरेन् (कल् + किरु + ऍन् = कल् + किर् + ऍन् = कल्किरेन्

நான் தமிழ் கற்கிறேன் *nān tamiḻ karkiren* (*kar + kiru + ĕn = kar + kir + ĕn = karkiren*) नान् तमिऴ् कर्किरेन् (कर् + किरु + ऍन् = कर् + किर् + ऍन् = कर्किरेन्

NOTES : (i) Again like Sanskrit, the verb "is" (**இரு** इरु *iru*, Sanskrit अस्ति, Hindi है) is actually not written. (ii) Having understood the breakdown in the above example clearly, other Pronouns in other two Tenses of any Verb can easily be figured out <u>in same style</u>, by attaching the Past or Future Tense Suffix to any chosen verb. (iii) Notice the rhyming between the pronoun and its verb.

2. I drink milk. **நான் பால் குடிக்கிறேன்** नान् पाल् कुडिक्किरेन् *nān pāl kuḍikkiren* (குடி *kuḍi* = drink)

3. She is reading a book. **அவள் புத்தகம் படிகிறாள்** अवळ् पुत्तहम् पडिकिराळ् *avaḷ putthaham paḍikirāḷ.* (படி *paḍi* = Read)

4. He walks 10 km. **அவன் 10 k.m. நடக்கிறான்** अवन् 10 k.m. नडक्किरान् *avan 10 km. naḍakkirān* (நட *naḍa* = Walk)

5. You are sleeping. **நீ தூங்குகிறாய்** नी तूंगुकिराय् *nī tūṅgukirāy.* (தூங்கு *tūṅgu* = Sleep)

6. They are. **அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்** अवर्गळ् इरुक्किरार्गळ् *avargaḷ irukkirārgaḷ.* (இரு *iru* = Be)

7. He/she goes. **அவர் போகிறார்** अवर् पोकिरार् *avar pokirār.* (போ *po* = Go)

8. You (all) are giving money. **நீங்கள் பணம் இடுகிறீர்கள்** नींगळ् पणम् इडुकिरीर्गळ् *ningaḷ paṇam idukirīrgaḷ* (ई, इडु *ī, idu* = Give)

9. She takes flowers. **அவர் பூக்கள் எடுத்தக் கொள்ளுகிறாள்** अवळ् पूक्कळ् एडुतक् कोळ्ळुकिराळ् *avaḷ pūkkaḷ koḷḷukirāḷ* (கொள் *kol* = Take)

10. I worship. **நான் தொழுகிறேன்** नान् दोऴुकिरेन् *nān doḻukiren.* (தொழ் *doḻ* = Worship)

EXERCISE : Translate in Tamil (answers are given for your help, if you need)

2. I eat. **நான் உண்கிறேன்** नान् उण्किरेन् *nān uṇkiren* (उण *uṇ* = Eat)

3. She is fighting. **அவள் பொருகிறாள்** अवळ् पोरुकिराळ् *avaḷ porulirāḷ.* (பொரு *poru* = Fight)

4. He falls. **அவன் விழுகிறான்** अवन् विऴुकिरान् *avan viḻukirān* (விழு *viḻu* = Fall)

5. You do / you are doing. **நீ செய்கிறாய்** नी सेय्किराय् *nī seykirāy.* (செய் *sey* = Do)

6. They die. **அவர்கள் மரிகிரார்கள்** अवर्गळ् मरिकिरार्गळ् *avargaḷ marikirārgaḷ.* (मरि *mari* = Die)

7. He speaks. **அவர் பேசுகிறார்** अवर् पेसुकिरार् *avar pesukirār.* (पेसु *pesu* = Speak)

8. You are running. **நீங்கள் ஓடுகிறீர்கள்** नींगळ् ओडुकिरीर्गळ् *nīngaḷ oḍukirīrgaḷ* (ओडु *oḍu* = Run)

9. She is writing. **அவள் எழுதுகிறாள்** अवळ् एऴुदुकिराळ् *avaḷ eḻudukirāḷ* (எழுது *eḻudu* = Write)

10. I trust. **நான் நம்புகிறேன்** नान् नंबुकिरेन् *nān nambukiren.* (नंबु *nambu* = Trust)

COMMON TAMIL VERBS, Part I

TABLE 13 : VERB LIST 1

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

2. Speaking PAST events

NOTE : Like Sanskrit (लङ् Past tense), Tamil language also generally treats Past habitual and Past continuous tenses as a Simple Past Tense. The specific construction is explained later.

1. I was learning Tamil / I learned Tamil. **நான் தமிழ் கற்றேன்** *nān tamiſ karren* नान् तमिळ् कर्रेन्
(कल् + द् + ऎन् = कर् + र + ऎन् = कर्रेन् *kal + d + ĕn = kar + r + ĕn = karren*)

NOTE : As said before, when a word ending in **ல்** ल् *l* is followed by a word beginning with **த்** त् *t*, the final **ல்** ल् *l* becomes **ற்** र् *r*. and the **த்** त् *t* also becomes **ற்** र् *r*. (See the useful Tables 5 and 16)

2. I drank milk. **நான் பால் குடித்தேன்** नान् पाल् कुडित्तेन् *nān pāl kuḍitten* (குடி *kuḍi* = drink)

3. She was reading a book. **அவள் புத்தகம் படித்தாள்** अवळ् पुत्तहम् पडित्ताळ् *avaḷ putthaham paḍittāḷ.* (पडि *paḍi* = Read)

4. He walked 10 km. **அவன் பத்து** k.m. **நடந்தான்** अवन् पत्तु k.m. नडन्दान् *avan pattu km. naḍandān* (नड *naḍa* = Walk)

5. You were sleeping. **நீ துங்கிநாய்** नी तुंगिनाय् *nī tuṅgināy.* (तुंगु *tungu* = Sleep) (तुंगु + इनु + आय् = तुंग् + इन् + आय् = तुंगिनाय् *tuṅgu + inu + āy = tuṅg + in + āy = tuṅgināy;* see Table 15 below)

TABLE 15 : PRESENT, PAST and FUTURE Tense SUFFIXES

TENSES ↓	VERBS ENDING IN						
	आ **ஆ** *ā*	इ, ऐ, य् **இ, ஐ, ய்** *i, ai, y*	उ **உ** *u*	ண्, न् **ண், ந்** *ṇ, n*	र्, ळ् **ழ்** *r, ſ*	ल्, ळ् **ள்** *l, ḷ*	Other
Present	**க்கிறு** क्किरु *kkiru*	**க்கிறு** क्किरु *kkiru*	i. Verbs ending in two short syllables **க்கிறு** क्किरु *kkiru* ii. Other verbs **கிறு** किरु *kiru*	**கிறு** किरु *kiru*	**கிறு** किरु *kiru*	**கிறு** किरु *kiru*	**க்கிறு, கிறு** क्किरु, किरु *kkiru,kiru*
Past	**ந்த** न्द् *nd*	**ந்த** न्द् *nd*	i. Verbs ending in two short syllables. **ந்த** न्द् *nd* ii. Other. **இன்** इन् *nd*	**த், ட், ற்** **த், ட், ற்** द्, ड्, र् *d, ṭ, r* *	**ந்த** न्द् *nd*	**த், ன்ற், ண்ட்** द्, न्र, ण्ट् *nd, nr, ṇṭ* **	**ந்த** न्द् *nd*
Future	**ப்** प् *p* ***	i. Intransitive **ப்** प् *p* ii. Transitive **வ்** व् *v*	i. Intransitive **ப்** प् *p* ii. Transitive **வ்** व् *v*	**ப்** प् *p*	**உ + வ்** उ + व् *u + v*	**வ்** व् *v*	**வ், று + வ்** व्, रु + व् *v, ru + v*
* A word ending in **ண்** ṇ ण् if followed by **த்** *d* द्, the **த்** *d* द् changes to **ட்** *ṭ* ट् See Tables 5, 16							
** **ல் + த்** = **ன்ற்** ल् + द् = न्र *l + d = nr* ; **ள் + த்** = **ண்ட்** ळ् + द् = णट् *l + d = ṇṭ* See Tables 5, 16							
*** When a word ending in any vowl is followed by consonant क्, च्, त्, or प्, *k, ck, t,* or *p* that consonant is <u>doubled</u>.							

6. They were. **அவர்கள் இருந்தார்கள்** अवर्गळ् इरुन्दार्गळ् *avargaḷ irundārgaḷ.* (இரு *iru* = Be)

7. He/she went. **அவர் போனார்** अवर् पोनार् *avar ponār.*   (போ *po* = Go)

8. You (all) are giving money. **நீங்கள் பணம் கொடுந்தீர்கள்** नींगळ् पणम् कोदुतीर्गळ् *ningaḷ paṇam koḍutīrgaḷ* (ஈ, இடு *ī, idu* = Give)

9. She took flowers. **அவள் பூக்கள் எடுத்துக்** अवळ् पूक्कळ् एदुत्तुक् *avaḷ pūkkaḷ eḍuttuk* (எடு *eḍu* = Take) See Table 16

10. I worshipped. **நான் தொழுதேன்** नान् दोळ्देन् *nān doḷden.*   (தொழு *doḷu* = Worship)

EXERCISE : Translate in Tamil (answers are given for your help, if you need)

2. I ate.   **நான் உண்டேன்** नान् उण्डेन् *nān uṇḍen* (உண் *uṇ* = Eat)

3. She was fighting.   **அவள் பொர்விநாள்** अवळ् पोरविनाळ् *avaḷ porvināḷ.* (போரு *poru* = Fight)

4. He fell.   **அவன் விழுந்தான்** अवन् विळुन्दान् *avan viḷundān* (விழு *viḷu* = Fall)

5. You did / you were doing.   **நீ செய்தாய்** नी सेय्दाय् *nī seydāy.* (செய் *sey* = Do)

6. They died.   **அவர்கள் மரிந்தார்கள்** अवर्गळ् मरिन्दार्गळ् *avargaḷ marindārgaḷ.* (மரி *mari* = Die)

7. He spoke.   **அவர் பேசிநார்** अवर् पेसिनार् *avar pesinār.* (பேசு *pesu* = Speak)

8. You were running.   **நீங்கள் ஒடுகிறிர்கள்** नींगळ् ओडुगिरिर्गळ् *nīngaḷ odugirirgaḷ* (ஓடு *oḍu* = Run)

9. She was writing.   **அவள் எழுதிநாள்** अवळ् एळुदिनाळ् *avaḷ eḷudināḷ* (எழுது *eḷudu* = Write)

10. I trusted.   **நான் ந்ம்பினேன்** नान् नंबिनेन् *nān nambinen.* (நம்பு *nambu* = Trust)

EXAMPLES :
NOTE : Like Sanskrit (लृट् Future tense), Tamil language also generally treats most of the future actions as Simple Future Tense, unless specifically required. Such specific actions will be explained later.

1. I will learn Tamil. **நான் தமிழ் கற்பேன்** नान् तमिळ् कर्पेन् (கல் + ப + எ்ன் = கர் + ப + எ்ன் = கர்பேன் *kal + pa + ĕn = kar + p + ĕn = karpen*)

NOTE : As said before, when a word ending in **ல்** ल् *l* is followed by a word beginning with **ப்** प *p*, the final **ல்** ल् *l* becomes **ற்** र् *r*. (See the useful Tables 5 and 16)

2. I will drink milk. **நான் பால் குடிப்பேன்** नान् पाल् कुडिप्पेन् *nān pāl kuḍippen* (குடி *kuḍi* = drink)

3. She will read a book. **அவள் புத்தகம் படிப்பாள்** अवळ् पुत्तहम् पडिप्पाळ् *avaḷ putthaham paḍippāḷ.* (படி *paḍi* = Read)

4. He will walk 10 km. **அவன் பத்து** k.m. **நடப்பான்** अवन् पत्तु k.m. नडप्पान् *avan pattu km. naḍappān* (நட *naḍa* = Walk)

5. You were sleeping. **நீ தூங்குவாய்** नी तूंगुवाय् *nī tūṅguvāy.*

TABLE 18 : FUTURE Tense SUFFIXES

TENSES ↓	VERBS ENDING IN						
	आ	इ, ऐ, य्	उ	ण्, न्	र्, ऴ् ऴ	ल्, ळ् ள்	Other
Future Tense	ப் प् *p* *	i. Intransitive ப் प् *p* ii. Transitive வ் व् *v*	i. Intransitive ப் प् *p* ii. Transitive வ் व् *v*	ப் प् *p*	உ + வ் उ + व् *u + v*	வ் व् *v*	வ், று + வ் व्, रु + व् *v, ru + v*
* When a word ending in any vowl is followed by consonant क्, च्, त्, or प्, *k, ck, t,* or *p* that consonant is <u>Doubled</u>.							

6. They will. **அவர்கள் இருப்பார்கள்** अवर्गळ् इरुप्पार्गळ् *avargaḷ iruppārgaḷ.* (இரு *iru* = Be)

7. He/she will go. **அவர் போவார்** अवर् पोवार् *avar povār.* (போ *po* = Go)

8. You (all) will give money. **நீங்கள் பணம் இடுவார்கள்** नींगळ् पणम् इडुवार्गळ् *ningaḷ paṇam iduvārgaḷ* (ஈ, இடு *ī, idu* = Give)

9. She will take flowers. **அவர் பூக்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்வாள்** अवळ् पूक्कोळवाळ् एडुत्तुक *avaḷ pūkkaḷ eḍuttukoḷvāḷ* (எடு *eḍu* = Take) See Table 16

10. I will worship. **நான் தொழுவேன்** नान् दोऴवेन् *nān dóḷven.* (தொழு *doḷu* = Worship)

EXERCISE : Translate in Tamil   (answers are given for your help, if you need)

2. I will eat.   நான் உண்பேன் नान् उण्पेन् *nān uṇpen* (உண் *uṇ* = Eat)

3. She will fight.   அவள் பொருவாள் अवळ् पोरुवाळ् *avaḷ poruvāḷ.* (பொரு *poru* = Fight)

4. He will fall.   அவன் விழுவான் अवन् विऴुवान् *avan viḷuvān* (விழு *viḷu* = Fall)

5. You will do.   நீ செய்வாய் नी सेय्वाय् *nī seyvāy.* (செய் *sey* = Do)

6. They will die.   அவர்கள் மரிப்பார்கள் अवर्गळ् मरिप्पार्गळ् *avargaḷ marppārgaḷ.* (மரி *mari* = Die)

7. He will speak.   அவர் பேசுவார் अवर् पेसुवार् *avar pesuvār.* (பேசு *pesu* = Speak)

8. You (all) will run.   நீங்கள் ஓடுவீர்கள் नींगळ् ओडुवीर्गळ् *nīngaḷ oduvīrgaḷ* (ஈ, ஓடு *oḍu* = Run)

9. She will write.   அவள் எழுதுவாள் अवळ् एऴुदुवाळ् *avaḷ eḷuduvāḷ* (எழுது *eḷudu* = Write)

10. I will trust.   நான் நம்புவேன் नान् नंबुवेन् *nān nambuven.* (நம்பு *nambu* = Trust)

EXAMPLES : Third Person Neuter Gender Future Tense

REMEMBER :

(i) For Third Person Singular <u>as well as</u> Plural, Neuter Subjects, the Future Tense suffixe is **உம்** or **க்கும்** उम्, क्कुम् *um, kkum* (see Table 14). Same suffix for singular and pluraal both.

(ii) The verbs that take **கிறு** किरु *kiru* in Present tense, take **உம்** उम् *um* in Furure tense

(iii) The verbs that take **க்கிறு** क्किरु *kkiru* in Present tense, take **க்கும்** क्कुम् *kkum* in Furure tense

1. I will eat. **நான் உண்பேன்** नान् उण्पेन् *nān uṇpen* (உண் *uṇ* = Eat)

2. The dog will eat bone. **நாய் எலும்பு உணும்** नाय् एलुम्बु उणुम् *nāy elumbu uṇum*

(எலும்பு, अस्थि *elumbu, asthi* = Bone)

3. He will fall. **அவன் விழுவான்** अवन् विऴुवान् *avan viḷuvān* (விழு *viḷu* = Fall)

4. The bricks will fall. **பாக்கள் விழும்** पाक्कऴ् विऴुम् *pākkaḷ viḷum*

(पाक्कऴ् *pakkal* = Brick)

5. I walk. **நான் நடக்கிறேன்** नान् नडक्किरेन् *nān naḍkkiren* (நட *naḍ* = Walk)

6. The elephant will walk. **யானை நடக்கும்** यानै नडक्कुम् *yānai naḍakkum*

(यानै *yānai* = Elephant)

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 why each sentence is made this way. Only pre-made sentences is not the right way to learn Tamil.

ii. If you learn Tamil (or any language) through the common practice of learning through 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 and then look at pre-made phrases and sentences, you polish your learning.

iii. Therefore, please finish Lesson 6 properly, with confidence, before taking up this lesson.

iv. So far we have learned how to make our own sentences in Simple Present, Past and Future tenses of the VERBS. Thus in this lesson we will limit our scope to what we have learned so far.

v. In the next lesson we will learn how to use such English prepositions of the NOUNS such as : to, with, by, for, from, in, on, at ...etc. in Tamil sentences and make a better speech. In the following lesson we will first use these affixes again to make OWR OWN sentences, and then study more pre-made sentences.

vi. In this lesson we will increase our VOCABLARY with the use of a Picture Dictionary of Nouns. We will use this knowledge in the next lesson.

vii. Those who know Hindi, please remember that Hindi uses ने *ne* suffix for Transitive actions of any Perfect tense. But THERE IS NO ने *ne* suffix (or equivalent) IN TAMIL. e.g. Hindi मैंने खाया will be in Tamil simply मैं खाया (நான் உண்டேன்).

viii. Make sure you have mastered TABLES 13 and 15. Mastering these is the key to make your own 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

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** வणक्कम् *vaṇakkam.*

2. How are you? आप कैसे हैं? = **எப்படி இருக்கிறீர்கள்** एप्पडि इरुक्किरीर्गळ् *eppadi irukkirīrgaḷ.*

3. How are you? क्या हाल है? = **நலமா** नलमा? *nalmā.*

4. Good morning! Goodnight! नमस्ते = **வணக்கம்** வणक्कम् *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 कुडिक्किरींगला? *thenir kuḍikkirīṅgaḷā* (**தேநீர்** तेनीर *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.* (रां. आम्)

12. Truly सच = **உண்மையாய், உள்ளபடி** उण्मैयाय्, उळ्ळपडि *uṇmaiyāy, uḷḷapaḍi.*

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** पिरीतिया *pirīthiyā.* (सं. प्रीत्या), **தயவுகெய்து** दयवुसेयदु *dayavuseudu*

16. Please listen जरा सुनिये = **அதைக் கேளுங்கள்** इदैक् केळुंगळ् *idaik keḷuṅgaḷ.* (**கேள்** = Listen)

17. Excuse me! क्षमा कीजिये = **மன்னியுங்கள்** मन्नि-युंगळ् *manni-yuṅgaḷ.*

18. What is this यह क्या है = **இது என்ன** इदु एन्न *idu enna.*

What happened? क्या हुआ = **என்ன ஆயிற்று** एन्न आयिट्रु *enna āyiṭru.* NOTE : When two ற்று *rr*

LESSON 9
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 '<u>Oblique</u>' case or the '<u>Inflectional Base</u>' 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 '<u>Plural</u>' Tamil suffix to the Singular Nominative. Most common plural suffix is **கள்** *kaḷ* कळ 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 (ஆ, இ, ஈ, உ, ஊ, ஜ) or in one of the eight consonants (ண், ம், ய், ர், ல், ழ், ள், ன்). Tamil nouns do not end in any other Tamil

character.

viii. Depending on which letter the noun ends, all Tamil nouns are divided into FOUR GROUPS, for the purpose of attaching corresponding case suffixes (i.e. declension). The four groups are as follows :

(a) The First Group : masculine nouns ending in ன் *n* न्.

(b) The Second Group : (neuter) nouns ending in அம் *am* अम्.

(c) The Third Group : nouns ending in டு or று *du* or *ru* डु or रु

(d) The Fourth Group : the remaining nouns.

ix. For the benefit of those who need a review, or have forgotten or have not learned the English Case prepositions (Hindi कारक, Sanskrit विभक्ति), below is a Table designed to help you with the basics of this lesson.

TABLE 26 **:** Case Identification

Case No.	English Inflection	Hindi Name	English prepositions	Details
1	Nominative	कर्ता	-	the <u>Doer</u> of the action (the subject)
2	Accusative	कर्म	to	the direct <u>Object</u> of the action (indirect obj. : Dative case)
3	Instrumental	करण	with/by	the <u>Instrument</u> or <u>Means</u> with/by which the action is done
4	Dative	संप्रदान	to/for	the object <u>To</u> or <u>For</u> which the indirect action is done.
5	Ablative	अपादान	from	the place <u>From where</u> the action starts
6	Possessive	अधिकरण	of	the <u>Relationship of</u> the the object in the sentence
7	Locative	सम्बंध	in/on/at/with	the <u>Location</u> of the object.
8	Vocative	संबोधन	Oh!	the <u>Address</u> or a Call
NOTE **:** These suffixes are actually pre-positions in English, but they are post-positions in Tamil, like Sanskrit.				

x The case suffixes are Pre-positions in English, but they are Post-positions in Tamil (similar to Hindi and Sanskrit). In other words, in English these word particles come before the NOUN (e.g. <u>To</u> home), but in Tamil (Hindi and Sanskrit) they come after the Noun (e.g. Home <u>to</u> घर <u>को</u>)

xi. Any of these eight Case Suffixes are attached ONLY to nouns or pronouns. They are NEVER attached to the verbs. The verbs take only the Tense Suffixes. The tense suffixes are never attached to the nouns or pronouns. The ADVERBS take NO suffixes of any kind. Tamil Adjectives are also indeclinable and are placed (without any suffix) before the noun. Only the noun takes suffix.

LESSON 10
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 bsic 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, theu 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 wher you are in doubt.

PRE-MADE ENGLISH-TAMIL SENTENCES

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 பம்பாய போகும் வண்டி எப்பொழுது வரும் *mannikkavum! bambāy pohum vaṇḍī eppoĺudu varum* मन्निक्कवुम्! बम्बाय पोहुम् वण्ड एप्पोऴुदु वरम्?

2. Fifty Dollars ninety cents. ஐம்புது டாலார் தோண்ணூறு சேண்ட் *aimbudu dālar toṇṇūru sent* ऐम्बुदु डालर् तोण्णूरु सेंट्

3. How far is Washington from here? வாஷிங்கடண் இங்கிருந்து எவ்வளவு துரம் *Washingṭon iṅgirundu evvaḷavu dūram* वाशिंगटन इंगिरुन्दु एव्वलबु दूरम्?

4. About five hundred k.m. சுமார் ஐந்நூறு கிலோமீடர் *sumār ainnūru kilomīṭar* सुमार् एन्नूरु किलोमिटर्

5. Where is it? இது எங்கே இருக்கிறது *idu eṅge irukkirdu* इदु एंगे इरुक्किरदु?

6. Please give me ten tickets. எனக்கு பத்துட்டிக்கேடகள் கொடுங்க *enakku pattuṭṭikeṭhaḷ koḍuṅg* एनक्कु पत्तुट्टिक्केटहळ् कोडुंग

7. Who is there? (कौन है?) யார் இருக்கிறீர் *yār irukkirīr* यार् इरुक्किरीर्?

8. Who is he? அது யார் *adu yār* अदु यार्?

9. Does he know you? அவனுக்கு உன்னை தேரியுமா *avanukku unnai teriyumā* अवनुक्कु उऩ्ऩ तेरियुमा?

10. When did you (all) come? நீங்கள் எப்போது வந்தீர்கள் *niṅgaḷ eppodu vandīrgaḷ* नींगळ् एप्पोदु वंदीर्गळ्?

11. What does she do? அவள் என்ன செய்கிராள் *yār avaḷ enna seygirāḷ* अवळ् एऩ्ऩ सेय्गिराळ्?

12. What happened to you? உனக்கு என்ன ஆயிற்று *unakku enna āyiṭru* उनककु एऩ्ऩ आयिट्टु

13. Come later! பிறகு வா *piragu vā* पिरगु वा

14. Have a seat. அமருங்கள் *amaruṅgaḷ* अमरंगळ्

15. Please give me the newspaper. எனக்கு செயிதி ஏடு கொடு *enakku saydi eḍu koḍu* एनक्क सेय्दि ऍडु कोडु

16. Please call the doctor. டாக்டரைக்கூப்பிடு *dākṭaraikkūppiḍu* डॉक्टरैक्कूप्पिडु

17. What can I do for you (आपकी मैं क्या सेवा कर सकता हूँ)? உங்களுக்கு நான் என்ன சேவை செய்ய *uṅgaḷukku nān enna sevai seyya* उँगळुक्क नाऩ् एऩ्ऩ सेवै सेय्य?

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* கூட்டு) 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 तत्पुषसमास: 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 *āytham* आय्तम्) 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. (a) Like Sanskrit, the **அ, இ, உ** अ, इ, उ are Basic or Simple Vowels.

    (b) The rest nine vowels **ஆ, ஈ, ஊ, எ, ஏ, ஐ, ஒ, ஓ, ஔ** आ, ई, ऊ, ए, ऍ, ऐ, ओ, ऑ, औ are Compound Vowels, composed of the three Simple vowels. e.g.

    ஆ = அ + அ; ஈ = இ + இ; ஊ = உ + உ; எ = அ + இ; ஏ = அ + ஈ; ஐ = அ + அ + இ; ஒ = அ + உ; ஓ = அ + ஊ; ஔ = அ + அ + உ

    आ = अ + अ; ई = इ + इ; ऊ = उ + उ; ए = अ + इ; ऍ = अ + ई; ऐ = अ + अ + इ; ओ = अ + उ; ऑ = अ + ऊ; औ = अ + अ + उ

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 *tatpurusha* samasa, the first word qualifies the second word, but the last word stands for the compound word. e.g. Heartache **உள்ளம்நோவு**

உள்ளம்-நோவு *uḷḷam-novu* उळळम्-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.