LESSON 1: Verb Root

Opposites

up X down  inside X outside  here X there

Verb Roots are used to make commands.

go

come

sit

look, see

Examples:

Go there!

Come inside!

Note -- In this and following lessons, statements or declarative sentences will always end in a period (.), and commands will always end in an exclamation mark (!).

Ex. You come! Command

You come. Statement/Declaration

Exercises

1. Translate to English.  2. Translate to Thamil.

a. Go!  a. Sit outside!

b. § come!  b. Come up!

c. Sit!  c. Look here!

d. Go!  d. Go inside!

3. Memorize the following:

I

you

he

she

it
LESSON 2: Pronouns and Present Tense Conjugation

I look.
You look.
He looks.
She looks.
It looks.

Exercises
1. Translate the following sentences to Thamil. The first sentence is translated for you.
   a. It looks down. அது கிளி பார்க்கிறது.
   b. He looks here. அவர் கிளி பார்க்கிறார்.
   c. She looks up. அவள் கிளி எல்லாதை இயற்றுகிறார்.
   d. It looks inside. அது கிளி கீழையே பார்க்கிறது.
   e. I look there. இருக்கிறேன்.
   f. You look outside. அவர் கிளி வீழ்ச்சியே பார்க்கிறார்.

2. Translate the following sentences to English.
   a. கிளியாக்கிறார்.
   b. கீழையே பார்க்கிறது.
   c. எல்லாதை இயற்றுகிறாய்.
   d. வீழ்ச்சியே பார்க்கிறார்.
   e. வீழ்ச்சியே பார்க்கிறார்.

3. Memorize the following:
   மே me
   யூ you
   ஹம him
   ஹர her
   இத் it
LESION 3: Present Tense (cont.) and Direct Object

When conjugating the verb ָּּּ, we added ָּּּ, ָּּּ, ָּּּ, etc. to the verb root. For the following two verbs, we add ָּּּ, ָּּּ, ָּּּ, etc. to the verb root.

ָּּּ (to) touch ָּּּ (to) throw

I touch. ָּּּ ָּּּ ָּּּ I throw.
You touch. ָּּּ ָּּּ ָּּּ You throw.
He touches. ָּּּ ָּּּ ָּּּ He throws.
She touches. ָּּּ ָּּּ ָּּּ She throws.
It touches. ָּּּ ָּּּ ָּּּ It throws.

Look at the two example sentences below:

Ex. He throws the ball.

subject: he
verb: throws
direct object: ball

Ex. I see him.

subject: I
verb: see
direct object: him

In a sentence, the action of the verb is performed by the subject on the direct object.

In general, the direct object answers the questions "What?" or "Whom?"

Referring to the examples above, we can ask: What does he throw? the ball
Whom do I see? him
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun/Noun</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
<th>Pronoun/Noun</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>இனி</td>
<td>இனி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>இனி</td>
<td>இனி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>இனி</td>
<td>இனி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>இனி</td>
<td>இனி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>இனி</td>
<td>இனி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball</td>
<td>ball</td>
<td>இனி</td>
<td>இனி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>food</td>
<td>இனி</td>
<td>இனி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Thamil, the general rule for forming the direct object is: noun + -‰
Examples:

Look at me!
She throws the ball up.
Touch it!
He looks at the food.

Exercises
1. Translate to English.
   a. இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி.
   b. இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி.
   c. இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி.
   d. இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி.
   e. இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி இனி.

2. Translate to Thamil.
   a. She sees the food inside.
   b. Come outside! Throw the ball outside!
   c. He throws the food down.
   d. It looks at her. / It sees her.
   e. It touches him.
   f. She throws it there.

3. Memorize the following words:
   - குறு - door
   - கீட - (to) open
   - சீராடு - to) buy
   - பிடு - this
   - ஆங்கில - that
   - சிலம் - ox
   - குறு - shirt
   - பத்து - flower
LESSON 4: Plural and Respective Pronouns

In Thamil, there are two pronouns for the English pronoun "we". They are "தாமு" and "தாமக்கள்".

When using "தாமு", the person being spoken to is included in "we."
When using "தாமக்கள்", the person being spoken to is NOT included in "we."

Examples:

1. When telling a neighbor about your family vacation, you might say, "We spent 6 weeks in Thamil Naadu." Here, the word "தாமக்கள்" would be used for "we" because the person being spoken to (here: neighbor) is excluded from the we (here: your family).
2. When speaking to your family members about an idea for a family vacation, you might say, "We should all travel to Thamil Naadu this summer." In this case, the word "தாமு" would be used for "we" because the people being spoken to (here: your family) are included in the we (here: your family).

The pronoun "தாமக்கள்" has two meanings. It can mean "you all." Or it can be used for "you" to give respect. "தா" is used for "you" only if respectful addressing is not necessary.

The pronoun "ஆம்" is used for "he" or "she" when giving respect. "ஆம்ம்" and "ஆம்ம" are used for "he" and "she" only if respectful addressing is not necessary.

The pronoun "ஆமக்கள்" has two meanings. It can mean "they." Or it can be used in place of "ஆம்."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he/she</td>
<td>him/her</td>
<td>ஆம்</td>
<td>ஆம்ம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>தாமு</td>
<td>தாமக்கள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>தாமக்கள்</td>
<td>தாமக்கள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (all)</td>
<td>you (all)</td>
<td>தாமக்கள்</td>
<td>தாமக்கள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>ஆமக்கள்</td>
<td>ஆமக்கள்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following chart shows the Present Tense Verb Endings for each pronoun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Present Tense Verb Ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>சிற்றியத் ய + யது</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>சிற்றியத் ய + யது</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>சிற்றியத் ய + யது</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>சிற்றியத் ய + யது</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>சிற்றியத் ய + யது</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she</td>
<td>சிற்றியத் ய + யது</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>சிற்றியத் ய + யது</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>சிற்றியத் ய + யது</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (all)</td>
<td>சிற்றியத் ய + யது</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>சிற்றியத் ய + யது</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
forms the present tense by adding கிளியாரம், திலியாரம், கிலியாரம், etc.
forms the present tense by adding கிளியாரம், திலியாரம், கிலியாரம், etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>தமிழ்</th>
<th>(to) open</th>
<th>மராத்தி</th>
<th>(to) buy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>நாம்</td>
<td>திகிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>நாம் மாரங்கிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>நாம் வாய்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நாய்</td>
<td>திகிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>நாய் மாரங்கிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>நாய் வாய்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அவர்</td>
<td>திகிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவர் மாரங்கிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவர் வாய்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அவள்</td>
<td>திகிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவள் மாரங்கிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவள் வாய்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அவ்</td>
<td>திகிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவ் மாரங்கிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவ் வாய்</td>
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<td>அவர் வாய்</td>
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<td>அவள்</td>
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<td>அவள் மாரங்கிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவள் வாய்</td>
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<tr>
<td>அவ்</td>
<td>திகிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவ் மாரங்கிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவ் வாய்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அவர்</td>
<td>திகிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவர் மாரங்கிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவர் வாய்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அவள்</td>
<td>திகிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவள் மாரங்கிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவள் வாய்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அவ்</td>
<td>திகிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவ் மாரங்கிலியாரம்.</td>
<td>அவ் வாய்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

1. Translate to Thamil.

   a. We வாய் buy it here.
   b. Father sees that ball. He throws it outside.
   c. You all see them. / You all look at them.
   d. This dog (தமிழ்) opens the door.
   e. She touches us (தமிழ்).
   f. Father, you are buying food.
   g. They look up.
   h. He touches them.

2. Memorize all pronouns and their uses.

3. Memorize the following verbs and conjugate each in the present tense with நாம், நாய், அவர், அவள், அவ், அவர், and அவள். (20 sentences total)

   — எடு (to do) கிளியாரம், திலியாரம், கிலியாரம், etc.
   — எடு (to eat) கிளியாரம், திலியாரம், கிலியாரம், etc.
   — எடு (to sit) கிளியாரம், திலியாரம், கிலியாரம், etc.
   — எடு (to give) கிளியாரம், திலியாரம், கிலியாரம், etc.
LESSON 5: Direct Object (cont.)

As demonstrated earlier, the direct object of most nouns ending in -² is formed by adding ஆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>கண்</td>
<td>கண்டாம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பொருள்</td>
<td>பொருள்காணம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கதை</td>
<td>கதைக்காணம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For nouns ending in -ை, -ெ, and -ே, the direct object is formed by adding கம்.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பொருள்</td>
<td>பொருள்காணம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கை</td>
<td>கைவாம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கம்பியில்</td>
<td>கம்பியில்காணம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns ending in all other vowels add கம் to form the direct object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>கற்று</td>
<td>கற்றுக்காணம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பை</td>
<td>பைக்காணம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises
1. Write the direct object of the following nouns.
   a. மைய தொலைபூச்சி  comb  e. கால் ear
   b. பாடல் father  f. பொன்னை housefly
   c. கை hand  g. மீது moon
   d. முன்னிணி knife  h. சேர் work

2. Translate
   a. The fly sees you.  f. She buys that shirt.
   b. I see the fly.  g. You touch father.
   c. He opens the box.  h. I throw the flower outside.
   d. Open this door!  i. It touches the moon.
   e. We (பொதுகையார்) eat the food.  j. You do this work!

3. Thamil verbs are divided into 7 classes. Memorize the following verbs and the corresponding verb class.

   பிடம்¹  படை²  பார்க்க³  காட்டு⁴  கொள்ள⁵  படியார்⁶  செய்தapatkan ⁷
LESSON 6: Present Tense Conjugation

The verb classes are used to systematically describe the past, present, and future tense conjugation of verbs. Each new verb should be learned along with its class.

Present Tense Conjugation
Classes 1-5 Root +  אני +ăn, אים, אים etc.
Classes 6-7 Root + של +שכן, שים, שים etc.

Exercises
1. For each of the following verbs, conjugate it in the present tense with the given noun/pronoun.
   a. אני (to) cry
   b. אני (to) give
   c. אני (to) walk
   d. אני (to) eat
   e. אני (to) put
   f. אני (to) sleep
   g. אני (to) sit

2. Give the classes of the following verbs:
   a. אני
   b. אני
   c. אני
   d. אני
   e. אני
   f. אני
   g. אני

3. Memorize the following words:
   אני house
   אני river
   אני cow
   אני stomach
   אני wind
   אני well
   אני rope
   אני game
   אני year
   אני calf
   אני beetle
LESSON 7: எ and ஐ Endings-Direct Object (cont.)

Some nouns ending in எ and ஐ follow a special rule for forming the direct object. Look at the following list of nouns and their direct objects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>நுழைவு</td>
<td>நுழைவுஅல்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கோவை</td>
<td>கோவைஅடை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கடம்பு</td>
<td>கடம்புஅடை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கல்லு</td>
<td>கல்லுஅடை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மீது</td>
<td>மீதுஅடை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முழுமை</td>
<td>முழுமைஅடை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முழுமை</td>
<td>முழுமைஅடை</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a noun ends in எ/� that is not preceded by a dotted consonant, the எ/� becomes அெ/அௐ before adding ஐ to form the direct object.

Exercises
1. Write the direct object of the following nouns:
   a. நிலை  field; forest  h. பால்  song
   b. கையை  rope  i. பால்  beetle
   c. முழுமை  well  j. கழிவு  spoon
   d. பெரும்  cat  k. காணா  elder sister
   e. உருமா  king  l. கல்லு  towel; piece
   f. கையை  head  m. இல்லா  goat
   g. தேர்வு  கோவை

2. Translate
   a. He chases the cat.  (to) chase = கூறுவது³
   b. We (பற்று) build that house.  (to) build = கட்டு⁵
   c. She holds the spoon.  (to) hold = உந்து⁶
   d. They cross the river.  (to) cross = இடம்பெடுத்தது⁷
   e. I touch the cow.
   f. The dog chews the rope.  (to) chew = கூர்வது¹
   g. You (all) throw the box.
LESSON 8: Direct Object (cont.)

Nouns ending in Ꞥ form the direct object by dropping the Ꞥ and adding Ꞧ.

அ, ச, ப, ப are short vowels.

One syllable nouns containing a short vowel form the direct object by doubling the final consonant and adding Ꞧ.

All other nouns form the direct object by simply adding Ꞧ to the final consonant.

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>மரம்</td>
<td>மர்களவு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பழம்</td>
<td>பழ் களவு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பெள்</td>
<td>பெள் களவு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பால்</td>
<td>பால் களவு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சைம்</td>
<td>சைம் களவு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கைம்</td>
<td>கைம் களவு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அம்மா</td>
<td>அம்மா களவு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மென்மை</td>
<td>மென்மை களவு</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

1. Write the direct object forms of the following nouns.
   a. உலகம்  column, pillar
   b. பெண்  girl, female
   c. பெண்  boy, male
   d. பொந்தொல்  letter
   e. பகுதிகள்  morning
   f. குறிப்பிட்டேம்  thorn
   g. மூன்ற்  anger
   h. ஓரம்  land
   i. காலம்  cold water
   j. காலம்  rain
   k. மாதம்  mouth
   l. பாறை  cart
   m. பாறை  snake

2. Translate
   a. She writes the letter.  (to) write = எழுதுதல்
   b. We (தொடுக்காரா) drink water.  (to) drink = வெள்ள
   c. They plow the land.  (to) plow = கூட்டியோறும்
   d. I open an eye.  (to) open = ஒட்டும்
   e. The cart goes.  (to) go = போகும்
   f. The king says it.  (to) say = நாடராம்
   g. Father throws this rock.
   h. He sees the girl. / He looks at the girl.  (to) see = காணும்
LESSON 9: Future Tense

The future tense is formed as follows:

[NOTE: என் is an exception to this rule. Its future tense conjugation will be introduced later.]

| Classes 1-4 | Root + உ + என், என்று, என்று, etc. |
| Classes 5   | Root + உ + என், என்று, என்று, etc. |
| Classes 6-7 | Root + உ + என், என்று, என்று, etc. |

Examples

மாண் வசித்தும். I will do.
மாண் சுட்டியும். I will throw.
மாண் மாதுகைக்கும். I will buy.
மாண் வராதும். I will touch.
மாண் நாள் எடும். I will eat.
மாண் பார் பிரிக்கும். I will see.
மாண் குறிப்பிடும். I will open.

Exercises

1. Form the future tense of the following verbs with the pronouns listed.
   a. வென்1 (to win, conquer)
   b. தவி6 (to bathe)
   c. பம்7 (to fly)
   d. காசா8 (to fall)
   e. மீக்க2 (to leave, depart)
   f. செத்து3 (to search)
   g. பயணும்4 (to) win, conquer

2. Translate the following sentences.
   a. We (மாண்) will build a big house. big = —ºÌ'Æ; (to) build = ஆnnen3
   b. I will eat cooked rice tomorrow. tomorrow = தான்; (to) eat = ஆnnen5
   c. You will eat murukku. முருக்கு; (to) eat [snacks] = ஆnnen5
   d. Father will catch this fish. (to) catch = பிணை6
   e. Tomorrow mother will forget it. (to) forget = பிணை7
   f. We (மாண்) will sit there. (to) graze = ஆnnen6
   g. Elder brother will kill the snake. elder brother = என்; (to) kill = விணை1
   h. Elder sister will step on the beetle. elder sister = என்; (to) step on = விணை6
   i. She will eat this sauce. She likes it. sauce = பசுமை; (to) eat = கூப்பராணை4
   j. She will eat this sauce. She likes it. (to) like = விணை3
LESSON 10: Irregular Verbs

The following verbs are irregular in the present and future tenses. To conjugate these verbs in the present and future tenses, the roots undergo a change when making the present stem and future stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Modified Root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(to) ask</td>
<td>þè5 → þè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) give</td>
<td>°'2 → °ï</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) come</td>
<td>ë2 → ë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) stand</td>
<td>ì5 → ì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) sell</td>
<td>ì5 → ì</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Future Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>þè5</td>
<td>þèè5</td>
<td>þèè7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°'2</td>
<td>°'°2</td>
<td>°'°ï</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ë2</td>
<td>ëë2</td>
<td>ëëë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ì5</td>
<td>ìëì5</td>
<td>ìëë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ì5</td>
<td>ìëì5</td>
<td>ìëë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Thamil, the word “a” = ŠÏ and the word “an” = ‹Ñ
The rules for using ŠÏ and ‹Ñ are the same as the rules for using “a” and “an” in English. ŠÏ is used for nouns that begin with a consonant. ‹Ñ is used for nouns that begin with a vowel. ŠÏ and ‹Ñ are also used for the word “one” when it is used as an adjective (e.g. one eye, one box).

Exercises

1. Conjugate the verbs in both the present and future tenses with the given pronoun and direct object. Then write the English translation of each sentence.
   a. þè5; அவள்; radio = அவள் இறைச்சி
   b. °'2; அவர்; பெறு
   c. ë2; வேட்டியர்; வேட்டியர்
   d. ì5; தப்பார்; தப்பார்
   e. ì5; என்னக்கள்; rope = என்னக்கள்

2. Translate the following phrases.
   a. one girl       girl = ஒருவர்
   b. a male         male = ஒருவர்
   c. a dog          dog = குற்ற
   d. one goat       goat = குற்ற
   e. one plant      plant = தோன
   f. a hand         hand = காத
Lesson 11: The Respective Command

The respective command is used when addressing someone with respect or when addressing a group of people.

Respective Command = Root + -¨…›

[Roots ending in - or - add ›]  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Respective Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>entidad</td>
<td>entidadb汉字</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נכתיב</td>
<td>נכתבב汉字</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מתיישב</td>
<td>מתיישבב汉字</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יتحرير</td>
<td>יتحريرב汉字</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2maids</td>
<td>2maidsb汉字</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מנהיג</td>
<td>מנהיגב汉字</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מנהל</td>
<td>מנהלב汉字</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נער</td>
<td>נערב汉字</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תזמון</td>
<td>תזמוןב汉字</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the respective command is formed according to similar rules as the Noun + ‰ for the direct object. Verbs like נכתיב and מנהל add › because they end in -כ and -ל. entidad and 2maids form the respective command by doubling the final consonant before adding ›.

The respective commands of the irregular verbs נער and תזמון have also been included in the chart. The formation of the respective command for these two verbs is also irregular, but it is regular for verbs like מנהיג and נער.

Exercises

1. Use the respective command to translate the following English sentences.
   a. Buy this dress! dress = בַּתָּאָר
   b. Eat the cooked rice! (to) eat = אֵטָא 5
   c. Put the bag down! (to) put = פוּט 4
   d. Help the girl! (to) help = פוּטמשג 3; girl = בַּתָּא, בַּתָּא 3
   e. Call him! (to) call = פוּטמשג 4
   f. Do the work!
   g. Look there! [use הַמַּקְדִּיש 5]

2. Translate the following sentences to English.
   a. יצרתי שיאו את האשה!
   b. חזרתי לשיאו את האשה!
   c. כתבתי את היד טוב אשה!
   d. כתבתי את היד טוב אשה!
   e. כתבתי את היד טוב אשה!
   f. כתבתי את היד טוב אשה!
The general rule for converting a singular noun to the plural form follows:

\[
\text{Plural} = \text{Noun} + \text{ஃ}
\]

Formation of the plural involves advanced topics that will be discussed in detail. For now, it is important to make note of the following two exceptions to the general rule:

- Nouns ending in a long vowel (அ, ப, ன, ன், னி) add கள
- Nouns ending in ஐ change the ஐ to கா upon addition of கள

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>மேற்குமளை</td>
<td>மேற்குமளைகள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முதல்</td>
<td>முதல்கள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>எழுது</td>
<td>எழுத்துகள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நெடுஞ்சால்</td>
<td>நெடுஞ்சால்கள்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

1. Write the plural form of the following singular nouns.
   a. முனை festival, party
   b. மையு house
   c. மென்பொறிய முறை fish
   d. கல்லு eye
   e. கல்லு foot
   f. பட்டிய picture
   g. பழம் fruit
   h. முட்டை pigeon
   i. ஏற் fly

2. Translate the following sentences to Thamil.
   a. They will buy pens.  pen = வாசைமட்ட
   b. Mother will pluck flowers.  (to) pluck = பறிய
   c. A goat chases the students.  goat = காள்; (to) chase = பிடிக்க
   student = பட்டு முறை
   d. The students will chase the dog.
LESSON 13: The Infinitive

Like the verb root, the infinitive verb form is used extensively in Thamil. The infinitive is formed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes 1-5</th>
<th>Root + இ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classes 6-7</td>
<td>Root + க</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regular Verbs | Irregular Verbs
---|---
Root | Infinitive | Root | Infinitive

The Root + இ infinitive is formed according to the same rules as the Noun + அ direct object. For example, இக்குரகுரு and இவர் form the infinitive by adding இ. இமாமாம் and இமியூ form the infinitive by doubling the final consonant and adding இ.

The infinitive forms of irregular verbs have to be memorized individually.

Exercises
1. Write the infinitive of the following verbs.
   a. இமாமாம் (to) sit
   b. இமாமாம் (to) rain
   c. இவர் (to) help
   d. இமியூ (to) put
   e. இக்குரகுரு (to) find
   f. இமாமாம் (to) put

2. Based on your knowledge of verb classes and present tense conjugation, write the root and the infinitive form of the verb in each of the following sentences. Identify whether the root is in Classes 1-4, Class 5, or Classes 6-7.
   a. இமாமாம் இக்குரகுரு. verb = (to) toil
   b. இமாமாம் இக்குரகுரு. verb = (to) worry
   c. இமாமாம் இக்குரகுரு. verb = (to) run; cat = இமாமாம்
   d. இமாமாம் இக்குரகுரு. verb = (to) laugh, smile
LESSON 14: Future Tense of அது

Future tense verb form for the pronoun அது = Infinitive + டம்

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Future Tense for அது</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>வழிய</td>
<td>வழிபடுத</td>
<td>அது வழிபடுதது.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சுந்தர</td>
<td>சுந்தரமும்</td>
<td>அது சுந்தரமும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மாநூறு</td>
<td>மாநூற்று</td>
<td>அது மாநூற்று.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நான்</td>
<td>நான்</td>
<td>அது நான்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நான்</td>
<td>நான்</td>
<td>அது நான்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பெண்</td>
<td>பெண்கள்</td>
<td>அது பெண்கள்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மனிதன்</td>
<td>மனிதன்</td>
<td>அது மனிதன்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>விளையாடும்</td>
<td>விளையாடும்</td>
<td>அது விளையாடும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பெருந்தையிடுதல்</td>
<td>பெருந்தையிடுதல்</td>
<td>அது பெருந்தையிடுதல்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>குடிபெறுதல்</td>
<td>குடிபெறுதல்</td>
<td>அது குடிபெறுதல்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பெருந்தையிடுதல்</td>
<td>பெருந்தையிடுதல்</td>
<td>அது பெருந்தையிடுதல்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>குடிபெறுதல்</td>
<td>குடிபெறுதல்</td>
<td>அது குடிபெறுதல்.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises
1. For each verb root, give the infinitive and conjugate in the future tense with அது.
   a. வழிய
   b. சுந்தர
   c. நான்
   d. பெருந்தையிடுதல்
   e. மனிதன்
   f. விளையாடும்

2. Translate the following sentences.
   a. The bird will build a nest. bird = பறவை; (to) build = பற்றி; nest = குழு
   b. This goat will bite you. goat = கொன்று; (to) bite = கை
   c. The flower will bloom. flower = பூ; (to) bloom = பூ
   d. It will be inside. (to) be = இரு
   e. The calf will be born. calf = கனவு; (to) be born = பிடித
   f. The wound will heal. wound = பொய்ந்து; (to) heal = இரு

3. Memorize the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>அக்கதை</th>
<th>next</th>
<th>சிறுவர்கள்</th>
<th>because</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>மாதம்</td>
<td>week</td>
<td>காட்சிகள்</td>
<td>as a result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வருடம்</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>ஆண்</td>
<td>therefore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>குற்றல்</td>
<td>but, however</td>
<td>பதிவுபடுத்</td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 15: The Negative Command

The negative commands are formed as follows:

Negative command = Infinitive + 'þ°
Negative respective command = Infinitive + '°"Ñ

As with the positive respective command, the negative respective command is used when addressing someone with respect or when addressing a group of people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Negative Command</th>
<th>Negative Respective Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—œË1</td>
<td>—œËÆ</td>
<td>—œËÆ'þ°</td>
<td>—œËÆ'°&quot;Ñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‡é'2</td>
<td>‡é'Æ</td>
<td>‡é'Æ'þ°</td>
<td>‡é'Æ'°&quot;Ñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ב›3</td>
<td>ב›</td>
<td>ב›'þ°</td>
<td>ב›'°&quot;Ñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—°'4</td>
<td>—°'¥</td>
<td>—°'¥'þ°</td>
<td>—°'¥'°&quot;Ñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…¯5</td>
<td>…¯«</td>
<td>…¯«'þ°</td>
<td>…¯«'°&quot;Ñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>º'Ñ6</td>
<td>º'Ñ™</td>
<td>º'Ñ™'þ°</td>
<td>º'Ñ™'°&quot;Ñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°'é7</td>
<td>°'é™</td>
<td>°'é™'þ°</td>
<td>°'é™'°&quot;Ñ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

1. Translate the following sentences using the negative command and negative respective command.
   a. Do not watch television! Read this book! television = —°'¥; book = áÖ
   b. Do not play here! Go outside!
   c. Do not bite the candy! Suck it! candy = À'ª¥'Ë; (to) bite = קב; (to) suck = קב
   d. Do not buy this shirt! Buy that doll! doll = Ѽԁ
   e. Do not throw the ball here!

2. Translate the following sentences.
   a. מ'ò ŠÏ á | newspaper = —œË°'´°'è.
   b. (to) cry = קב
   c. µ'Å …èþã þº'þבÅ. ˆ—îòé'Ö ›
   d. ƒòì À | rain = À; (to) rain = —ºË1; land = µ'ÒÅ; (to) plow = …à1

3. Memorize the following:
   —ã®® yesterday
   —ã®® today
   —ã®® tomorrow
   —ã®® immediately
   —ã®® suddenly
   —ã®® a lot
   —ã®® previous (e.g. previous week, last week = —ã®® µ'Ò1)
LESSON 16: Past Tense

Class 1 and 2 verbs form the past tense as follows:

### Past Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 1</th>
<th>Root + Ꞩ + கன், எம், அன், etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class 1 (Root ends in ஓ) ஓ→ ஓஇ + கன், எம், அன், etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 1 (Root ends in ஈ) ஈ→ ஈங் + கன், எம், அன், etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>Root + எி + கன், எம், அன், etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Past Stem</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ஏமை¹</td>
<td>ஏமை + பின்</td>
<td>பின் ஏமைத்தல்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>எனை¹</td>
<td>எனை + பின்</td>
<td>பின் எனைத்தல்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அை¹</td>
<td>அை + பின்</td>
<td>பின் அைத்தல்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கை²</td>
<td>கை + குழி</td>
<td>குழி கைத்தல்.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exercises

1. For each of the following verbs, conjugate it in the past tense with the given noun/pronoun.
   a. ஏமை² பின் (to) rain
   b. எனை² பின் (to) grow
   c. கை² குழி (to) fall
   d. அை¹ பிந் (to) go
   e. கை² குழி (to) learn

2. Translate the following sentences.
   a. It rained last week.  rain = பின்; (to) rain = ஏமை¹
   b. I killed the flies. fly = பி; (to) kill = எனை¹
   c. They won the competition. competition = பின்; (to) win = ஏமை¹
   d. We (அமைக்கல்) sat outside.
   e. He threw the ball up suddenly. (to) fall = கை²
   f. That girl fell down. (to) do = ஏமை¹; work = எமைக்கல்
   g. We did a lot of work (to) rule = அை¹; king = எனை; country = கை²
   h. The king ruled the country. (to) cry = ஏமை¹
The past tense forms of Class 5 verbs are irregular and will be covered in a later lesson. The past tense of verbs in Classes 3, 4, 6, and 7 is formed as follows:

### Past Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Root + ò + òò, òò, òò, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>Root + ò + òò, òò, òò, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 4 (Root ends in ì)</td>
<td>ì → íí + òò, òò, òò, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 4 (Root ends in ¨)</td>
<td>¨ → òò, òò, òò, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 6</td>
<td>Root + òò + òò, òò, òò, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 7</td>
<td>Root + òò + òò, òò, òò, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Root  Past Stem  Past Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ïøèò³</th>
<th>ïøèò³</th>
<th>ïøèò³</th>
<th>(to) get, receive = ïøèò³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ñøèò³</td>
<td>ñøèò³</td>
<td>ñøèò³</td>
<td>(to) be = ñøèò³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the form given above, the past tense verb of ñøèò³ can be formed in two other ways. All three forms are given below. The last one is most common.

#### Past Tense verb form for ñøèò³

1. Root + ò + òò ñøèò³
2. Root + òò ñøèò³
3. Root + òò ñøèò³

### Exercises

1. For each of the following verbs, conjugate it in the past tense with the given noun/pronoun.
   a. ñøèò³  ñøèò³ (to) sleep
   b. ñøèò³  ñøèò³ (to) leave, depart
   c. ñøèò³  ñøèò³ (to) die
   d. ñøèò³  ñøèò³ (to) bathe
   e. ñøèò³  ñøèò³ (to) fly
   f. ñøèò³  ñøèò³ (to) moo

2. Translate the following sentences.
   a. Mother folded the towels. (to fold = ñøèò³; towel = ñøèò³)
   b. I swept the floor again. (to sweep = ñøèò³; floor = ñøèò³)
   c. We received a present. (to receive = ñøèò³; present = ñøèò³)
   d. The baby walked outside. (to walk = ñøèò³; baby = ñøèò³)
   e. They pulled the rope. (to pull = ñøèò³; rope = ñøèò³)
   f. She shot a gun. (to shoot = ñøèò³; gun = ñøèò³)
   g. He ate this food. (to eat = ñøèò³; food = ñøèò³)
   h. The horse jumped over the fence. horse = ñøèò³; (to) jump over = ñøèò³; fence = ñøèò³
   i. I screamed. As a result, father became angry. (to scream = ñøèò³; (to) become angry = ñøèò³
LESSON 18: Memorizing Verb Classes and Conjugation Rules

So far, we have learned the rules for forming the past, present, and future verb tense. The easiest way to learn and master these rules is to memorize a representative set of verb conjugations. If you can memorize the past, present, and future verb conjugations for a given verb in a specific verb class, then you can easily regenerate the conjugation rules for that verb class.

For example, suppose you encounter a new verb, °èæ3, (to) push. If you want to conjugate in the past, present, and future tenses, you simply recall the conjugation of the Class 3 verb ב›3:

ב›3 'þéò, ב›þ×ò, ב›þîò.

By analogy, you can determine the conjugation of °èæ3: °èæ'þéò, °èæÜþ×ò, °èã'þîò.

Ideally, the representative set of verb conjugations will contain verbs used frequently in everyday conversation. The following chart lists the important conjugations of a representative set of verb roots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Future Tense</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—œË1</td>
<td>—œË'þéò</td>
<td>—œËþ×ò</td>
<td>—œËþ°ò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—œÖ1</td>
<td>'è1'þéò</td>
<td>'èþ¥ò</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…ª2</td>
<td>…ª'þéò</td>
<td>…ªþ×ò</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ב›3</td>
<td>ב›'þéò</td>
<td>ב›þ×ò</td>
<td>ב›þîò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>œ'¿º'¨4</td>
<td>œ'¿º'¨'þéò</td>
<td>œ'¿º'ªþ¥ò</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—ºì4</td>
<td>—ºí'þéò</td>
<td>—ºíþ°ò</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…¯5</td>
<td>…¯þºò</td>
<td>Irregular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>º'Ñ6</td>
<td>º'Ñ™'þéò</td>
<td>º'Ñ¿þºò</td>
<td>º'Ñ´þ°ò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ƒÏ7</td>
<td>ƒÏ™'þéò</td>
<td>ƒÏ¹þ°ò</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Except for ƒÏ7, all Class 7 verbs are made up of two, short syllables and end in -­ºé7 (to) be born; ƒé 7 (to) die; ã7 (to) measure; Àé7 (to) forget; µ¥7 (to) walk; °'é7 (to) be born.

All regular Class 3 and Class 4 verbs end in -­.

Exercises
1. Translate each sentence. Based on the verb conjugations observed in each pair of sentences, write the verb root and class.

a. µ'Å þ°›€Æ™¯¨º'¦¿þº'Å. µ'Å þ°›€Æ™¯¨º'¦´´þ°'Å.
   coconut = þ°›€; verb = (to) find
b. ׯ¦ µÑ'þé³. ׫¦ µѹ°³.  vehicle, cart = ׯ¦; verb = (to) move
c. µ'ò º'€Ò¢ œ'¹³'þéò. µ'ò º'€Ò¢ œ'¹°'þîò.  milk = º'Ö; verb = (to) spill
d. µ’° ƒ¹° µ’ã´°°  の ’ë. µ’° ƒ¹° µ’ã´°°  の ’ë.
   length = ₋; verb = (to) measure
e. À’ò×’œ’é’ ŸÝÖ ´é³. À’ò×’œ’é’ ŸÝòé³. electric fan = À’ò×’œ’é’; verb = (to) spin
f. ыш’א  רינק  רישק’א. ыш’א  רינק  רישק’א. verb = (to) be scared
LESSON 19: Past Tense of Irregular Verbs

The past tense verb conjugations of Class 5 verbs are all irregular. Their past stems have to be memorized individually along with those of the other irregular verbs.

Past Tense Conjugation = Past Stem + ˆò, 'Ë, 'ò, etc.

The past tense verb forms of some common irregular verbs are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Past Stem</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(to) come</td>
<td>ב</td>
<td>ע&quot;ù ×¹šò.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) give</td>
<td>°'</td>
<td>°¹®°¹°ë.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) be, become</td>
<td></td>
<td>×ò î°ò.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) go</td>
<td>þ</td>
<td>þ° é'ò.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) say</td>
<td>—œ'Ö</td>
<td>—œ'ëò.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) eat</td>
<td>…¯</td>
<td>…¯°ë.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) ask</td>
<td>þ</td>
<td>þ°°ë.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) stand</td>
<td>µ'Ö</td>
<td>µ°°ë.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) sell</td>
<td>×'Ö</td>
<td>×'íé.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The past tense verb forms of the Class 3 Irregular Verbs with א are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Past Tense for א</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(to) sell</td>
<td>×'íí ×Ñ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises
1. For each of the following verbs, conjugate it in the past tense with the given noun/pronoun.
   a. µ'Ö 5 µ'ò |
   b. ב 2 |
   c. þº'3 µ'› |

2. Translate the following sentences.
   a. We sold the balls.  (to) sell = ×'Ö 5; ball = º¹³ |
   b. They asked a question.  (to) ask = °¹°ë; question = ×°ë |
   c. She said the answer.  (to) say = —œ'ë; answer = îë |
   d. You ate that food.  (to) eat = 2°ë; food = 2°ë |
   e. The dog ate the murukku.  (to) eat = °ë; murukku |
   f. Father gave money.  (to) give = °; money = º°ë
LESSON 20: The Indirect Object

The indirect object of a sentence is the recipient of the verbal action. In general, the indirect object answers the questions, “To whom?” or “For whom?”

He throws me the ball. (To whom does he throw the ball? me)
   Subject: He
   Verb: (to) throw
   Direct object: the ball
   Indirect object: me

I bought this present for you. (For whom did I buy the present? you)
   Subject: I
   Verb: (to) buy
   Direct object: present
   Indirect object: you

In Thamil, the suffix (…)™ is used for the indirect object.

The indirect object forms of pronouns are irregular and listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Indirect Object</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Indirect Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>to/for me</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>to/for you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>to/for him</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>to/for her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she</td>
<td>to/for him/her</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>to/for it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>to/for us</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>to/for us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (all)</td>
<td>to/for you (all)</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>to/for them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

1. Translate the following sentences:
   a. கூட்டா அறிக்குறி வரவேற்கும் கையிலிடில். dry = வைத்தம்
   b. திருச்செய்த சிக்கு கலங்குவது குடி குழியாது! shirt = பண்டை; (to) stitch = கிடை
   c. துணை செய்யும் பூச்சிய பார்வையாளி. present = பிள்ளை
   d. என் பிறந்து கூட்டா எம்மைக்கு. doll = பூம்பலம்
   e. பிறந்து கூட்டா எம்மைக்கு. (to) show = காட்சி; newspaper = பூம்பலம்
   f. என் பிறந்து கூட்டா எம்மைக்கு. (to) draw = இயக்கம்; picture = படம்
   g. என் பிறந்து கூட்டா எம்மைக்கு. (to) sell = விற்று; ball = பூம்பல
   h. என் பிறந்து கூட்டா எம்மைக்கு. (to) build = விளை; house = வீடு
   i. என் பிறந்து கூட்டா எம்மைக்கு. (to) throw = விளை; ball = பூம்பல
   j. என் பிறந்து கூட்டா எம்மைக்கு. (to) find = காண்பது; pen = கூழம்
   k. என் பிறந்து கூட்டா எம்மைக்கு. (to) cook = சூழல்; food = பொருட்கள்
   l. என் பிறந்து கூட்டா எம்மைக்கு. (to) do = வசூல்; work = வேலை
LESSON 21: Noun + (…)™

The rules for adding (…)™ to nouns are in many ways similar to the rules for adding ™. For nouns ending in /ì not preceded by a dotted consonant, the /ì becomes /í before adding ™.

All other nouns ending in vowels simply add ™.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Noun + (…)™</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>door</td>
<td>—ª¦™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general, the Noun + (…)™ construction whenever the words "to" or "for" are used in English. In addition to forming the indirect object, the Noun + (…)™ construction is used to show motion to a destination.

Examples: [store = காட்டு; (to) walk = தீர்வு; school = பட்டு]

அவர் காட்டுக்கு இருந்து பெருக்கிறார். He went to the store.

நான் பட்டில் தீர்வு பெருகிறேன். I walk to school.

Exercises

1. Add the (…)™ suffix to the following nouns:
   a. இடுட தோல்
   b. அண்மியர்
   c. எண்
   d. கிளை
   e. காதல்
   f. வீடு
   g. பெரிய தோல்
   h. சோழ
   i. காட்டு
   j. பாதுகாக்க
   k. கொடு
   l. பாதுகாக்க
   m. பாதுகாக்க
   n. பாதுகாக்க
   o. பாதுகாக்க
   p. பாதுகாக்க

2. Translate the following sentences:
   a. The bird will fly to Thamil Naadu. (to) fly = தீர்வு; bird = பறவை
   b. I give a banana to the goat. (to) give = தெரியும்; banana = பழம்பெரும
   c. She walked home. (to) walk = தீர்வு
   d. We will run to the store. (to) run = தீர்வு; store = காட்டு
   e. I give the money to little brother. (to) give = தெரியும்; money = பணம்
   f. Go to the river! (to) go = தீர்வு; river = தீர்
   g. They went to the well. (to) go = தீர்வு; well = தீர்
   h. The farmer gives straw to the cow. farmer = காட்டு; straw = தீர்வு
LESSON 22: Noun + ™ (cont.)

Nouns ending in мя change the мя to ³ before adding ™.
Nouns ending in ь and ьь add ™.
Nouns made up of one, short syllable double the final consonant before adding ™.
Words ending in мя are an exception to this rule. They add ™ according to the previous rule.
All other nouns ending in consonants add ™.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Noun + ™</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>магнит</td>
<td>магнит™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>магнитный</td>
<td>магнитный™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>магнитный™</td>
<td>teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дым</td>
<td>дым™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дым™</td>
<td>rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>молоко</td>
<td>молоко™</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

1. Add the ™ suffix to the following nouns:
   a. стол - column, pillar
   b. девочка - girl
   c. мальчик - boy
   d. письмо - letter
   e. утро - morning
   f. нож - knife
   g. стекло - glass
   h. злость - anger
   i. земля - land
   j. орел - eagle
   k. рот - mouth
   l. карета - cart, vehicle
   m. змея - snake

2. Translate the following sentences:
   a. We give the shirt to the teacher. (to) give = дать; shirt = рубашка
   b. The teacher will teach for money. (to) teach = преподавать; money = деньги
   c. I will go to Thamileelam. (to) go = поехать; Thamileelam = Тамилельам
   d. Do not show the rock to that girl! (to) show = показывать; girl = девочка; rock = камень
   e. Father threw a bone to the dog. (to) throw = бросать; bone = кость; dog = собака
   f. They went to this village. (to) go = поехать; village = деревня
   g. Open the door for that son! (to) open = открыть; son = сын; door = дверь
   h. The farmer brings the seeds to the field. (to) bring = привезти; field = поле; seed = семена; farmer = фермер
   i. Mother will wash the dress for this daughter. (to) wash = постигать; dress = платье; daughter = дочь
   j. The driver drove the bus to the bus station. (to) drive = водить; driver = водитель; bus = автобус; bus station = автовокзал
LESSON 23: Past and Present Tense Negative

For ALL pronouns, the past and present tense negative verb form = Infinitive + /modal
= Infinitive +  modal

Present Tense

I sit.  He sits.
I do not sit.  He does not sit.

Past Tense

I sat.  He sat.
I did not sit.  He did not sit.

The suffix -' is added to change a statement or declarative sentence into a yes/no question.
To answer these questions, use: ' Å = yes;  modal = no

Exercises

1. Translate the following sentences to English.
   a. Did she come?  Yes, she came.
   b. No, she did not come.

2. Translate the following sentences to Thamil.
   a. Does he chase the birds? No, he watches the birds. for (to) watch, use  bird = 'bird
   b. She does not watch the game.    for "(to) watch", use  game = 'game
   c. Did you swallow a pill?  No, you did not swallow a pill.  You drank medicine.
   d. Is father angry?  No, father is not angry?   (to) be angry = 'be angry
   e. Did you all receive a present? I did not send it.
   f. We did not wear shoes outside.      shoe = 'shoe
   g. I did not kick the ball.  I did not throw the ball. I hit the ball, because I did not win.
   h. Did she kill a scorpion?    (to) kill = 'kill
   i. We study chemistry.  We do not study math.
   j. Did it rain?  No, it did not rain.  It thundered. [Use the nouns for “rain” and “thunder” in place of “it.”]

Future tense negative for அடுத்த = Infinitive + அடுத்த
For all other pronouns, future tense negative = Infinitive + மாடை + கி, மா, கி, etc.

அடுத்த விழா. I will sit. அடுத்த விழாய். He will sit.
அடுத்த விழாய். I will not sit. அடுத்த விழாய். He will not sit.

அடுத்த விழா. It will sit. அடுத்த விழாய். It will come.
அடுத்த விழாய். It will not sit. அடுத்த விழாய். It will not come.

When the Noun + (க) construction is used for the word “for” (such that it answers the question “For whom?” or “For what?”), the suffix -க is often added to Noun + (க).

Will she come for me?
Yes, she will come for you.
No, she will not come for you.

Exercises
1. Translate the following sentences.
a. Did he sell this farm for her? He did not sell it. Will he sell it next year? No, he will not sell the farm.
   (to) sell = விடை; farm = நாராய்ணம்; next year = நாட்காலம்
b. This camel drinks water now. It will not drink tomorrow.
   camel = சிழ்சு; (to) drink = பார்வு; now = இன்றையது; tomorrow = மறை

c. I will not spill the milk.
   (to) spill = புளை; milk = பால்க

d. They bought murukku for me. They will not buy it for you. murukku = பூந்தல்
e. Will you cut the vegetables for mother?
   (to) cut vegetables = எளித்து; vegetable(s) = காப்புற
f. We will not read a book.
   (to) read = பார்வு; book = புராணம்
g. You all will not sleep here again.
   (to) sleep = வாழ்க; here = இன்றையம்; again = மறை
h. She washes clothes for me.
   (to) wash = கமண்டை; clothes = பூந்தல்
i. She will not cook food for us.
   (to) cook = கவு; food = மண்டல
j. I did not send a letter to you.
   (to) send = அறிவு; letter = ரொழா
k. Will you all turn the light off for me?
   (to) turn off = கிளக்கு; light = வெள்ளை
l. We will not do this work.
   (to) do = செய்ய; work = வேலை
m. I will not touch a snake.
   (to) touch = பிளக்கு; snake = மண்டல
n. Father will not sit outside.
LESSON 25: Habitual Verbs - Present Tense vs. Future Tense

In English, when a verb expresses something that occurs habitually or on a regular basis, the verb is always conjugated in the present tense. In Thamil, these verbs are conjugated in the future tense.

Examples
We watch movies.   கண்கள் திரையில் நாட்டியும்.
I do not read this newspaper. நான் இது தமிழ் தொடரில் நாட்டிய வசுக்களை அடிக்கும்.
He walks to school.    ஆனார் பெண்கள் தமிழ் செல்வது.
She takes this bag to the office.    நான் இது இருப்பது மண்டலம் பெறும்.

Exercises
1. Translate the following sentences containing habitual verb forms to Thamil.
   a. Mother does not make vadai.  vadai = வாடை; (to) make vadai = செய்ய
   b. He often looks down.   often = அயர்க்கு; (to) look = பார்; down = கீழ்
   c. She wears a lot of jewellery.  (to) wear = பொருள்; a lot = பல்; jewellery = வாணா
   d. We go to work every day.    (to) go = செல்வது; work = வேலக; every day = மேற்பொழித்து
   e. Father does not wash the clothes. Mother washes the clothes.  (to) wash = வயச்; clothes = பொருள்
   f. They ask a lot of questions.   (to) ask = சென்று; question = விளக்கம்
   g. He does not cook.  Therefore, he buys food.    (to) cook = வயச்; (to) buy = வயச்
   h. This dog barks, but it does not bite.  (to) bark = முரித்து; (to) bite = கூறு
   i. It rains during the month of Aippasi.  Aippasi = ஐப்பசி; rain = மழை; (to) rain = வைத்து
   j. The wind blows during the month of Aadi.  Aadi = ஐங்கி; wind = மூச்சு; (to) blow = வைத்து
   k. It does not rain during the month of Maasi.  Maasi = மாசி