

## Infinitive

The infinitive is a simple word made out of the verb root. It corresponds well with the English infinitive in translations, which is the word "to" followed by the verb. (Ex: "to fall", "to wash"). It is used very often to help form other expressions and verb forms.

### Infinitive

The infinitive is formed by

- adding - ம to verbs in Classes 1-4  
(2-syllable short-vowel words ending in an - ற sound drop the final - ற before adding - ம)
- adding - ிஃ to verbs in Classes 6-7

Ex:

- fOt = "to wash"
- tɔ = "to fall"
- nrhyy = "to say"
- gZ :Z = "to do"
- CwW = "to pour"

### Irregulars

Verb	Infinitive
tɔy <sup>5</sup>	tɔw <sup>5</sup> ஃ
NfS <sup>5</sup>	NfI <sup>5</sup> ஃ
th <sup>2</sup>	tu
jh <sup>2</sup>	ju

Ngh<sup>3</sup>

Ngh<sup>f</sup>

## "Going To ...", Etc.

In English, we sometimes say "They are going to buy things" or "We went to play". To say "going to", follow the infinitive with Ngh<sup>3</sup>. In addition to Ngh<sup>3</sup>, this also applies to any other verbs that make sense in its place, such as t<sub>p</sub>L<sup>4</sup>, Kaw<sub>r</sub>p nra<sup>1a</sup>, t<sub>p</sub>Uk<sub>G</sub><sup>3</sup>, and ghu<sup>6</sup>.

Although ghu<sup>6</sup> means "see", when it is used here, it means "try". Kaw<sub>r</sub>p nra<sup>1a</sup> means "try" as it is, so both verbs mean the same thing here.

Ex:

- mtu<sub>f</sub>s; nghUs<sub>f</sub>i s thq<sub>f</sub> Ngh<sub>f</sub>pw<sub>h</sub>u<sub>f</sub>s; = "They are going to buy things"
- ehq<sub>f</sub>s; t<sub>p</sub>i sahl NghNd<sub>h</sub>k; = "We went to play"
- mtd; NgUej<sub>p</sub>y; Vw Kaw<sub>r</sub>p nraj<sub>h</sub>d; Md<sub>h</sub>y; mtd<sub>h</sub>y; Vw Kbat<sub>p</sub>y; i y = "He tried to get on the bus, but he was not able to get on."

## Should / Should Not

Should / Should Not

- To indicate "should", use infinitive + Ntz ;Lk;
- To indicate "shouldn't", use infinitive + \$I hJ

Ex:

- ehd; GwggI Ntz ;Lk; = "I should depart"
- e<sub>p</sub> ghyp<sub>p</sub>; j z ;z fl u fyff \$I hJ = "You shouldn't mix water in the milk"

## Prior Uses Of The Infinitive

The infinitive has been the basis for some of the rules about [negative commands](#) and verbs with [mJ](#) and [mi t](#). Using the infinitive, the previous rules become:

### Negative Commands

Commands without respect are formed by replacing the final - m of the infinitive with - MNj. Commands with respect are formed by replacing the final - m of the infinitive with - Mj u;fs;

### Future Tense Of mJ , mi t

The future tense of mJ and mi t is formed by replacing the final - m of the infinitive with - ck;

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## Negative Verbs

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Negative verbs are verbs which indicate that an action did not happen. Here, the word "negative" means "opposite", as in "to negate" something. We have seen this before in [Negatives / Questions](#) and [Negative Commands](#).

### Past/present Tense Negative Verbs

To form a negative verb, past or present, use infinitive + t;+ -, yi y

Since all infinitives end in an m sound, we automatically know that t; must be inserted between the verb and -, yi y.

### Future Tense Negative Verbs

- For nouns besides mJ and mi t, the negative is infinitive + khl ;l ;+ verb suffix
- For mJ and mi t, replace the final - m from the infinitive with

-MJ

Ex:

- ehd; Mi s n fLj yhf Ngr t pl khl NI d; = "I will not let the guy talk badly"
- mej r p w g g h d f i z w w p y; j z z B; j B h J = "In that special well, water will not run out"

## If Statements / Negative If Statements

If statements (a.k.a. conditionals) refer to sentences that go something like "If some action occurs ...". The negative form of this is something like "If some action doesn't occur ...".

For verbs, the past tense stem is the part of the past tense verb to which the verb ending is added. See [Verbs - Past Tense](#) for details.

### If Statements

To turn a phrase into an if statement, add -My; to the past tense stem of the verb

### Negative If Statements

To turn a phrase into a negative if statement, replace the final -M from the infinitive with -M t pl ; i h y;

Ex:

- ahUk; fi si a v L f f h t p l ; i h y > m J , d ; D k ; t s U k ; = "If no one pulls out the weed, it will still grow"