Chapter 5

The Structural Analysis of Compound Verbs
5.1. Introduction

Verbs are commonly found in all languages of the world. They are important to produce complete expression. Jesperson defines the function of verbs thus:

Verb is a life giving element, which makes it particularly valuable in building up sentences: a sentence nearly always contains a verb and only exceptionally do we find combinations without a verb which might be called complete sentence. (1924:86)

Verbs, considered as life giving elements, contribute to the efficiency of a language. They help to preserve the significant existence of a language. Therefore, it might not be possible to find any complete sentence without a verb. In Tamil since CVs are a part of the verbal system, they play an equal role as verbs.

The dynamism of the verb seems to have attracted many scholars. In Tamil vinai ‘action’ which means ceya/‘action/doing’, has had a distinctly remarkable attention of the researchers. Tamil verbs are obviously conjugated with P.N.G. (Person-Neuter-Gender) markers and restricted to temporal span. Besides, these verbs have three semantic nuances as observed by them.

1. As main verb (their meaning as it is)
2. As auxiliary verbs; as auxiliaries they convey aspectual, modal and temporal meaning
3. As verbalizer
It is the third function of a verb that is significant for our present study. (see Table 5.1.).

As said in previous chapters, the construction of CVs is based on a definite structure: - a base and a verbalizer. The verbalizers are the verbal roots. The base may be a noun, a particle or a verb itself. Upon combination, these bases may retain or obtain some of their qualities. Thus, this chapter is aimed at finding a series of qualities, denied or accepted by them. On the other hand, this study is aimed at justifying the reason for considering the CV as a verbal unit, in principle. The findings may assist us to handle them with clear understanding in future.

5.2. The structural form of CVs

The Review of Related Literature has rendered some valuable information. A CV construction may consist of:

5.2.1. Noun + Verbalizer > CV (NV type)
5.2.2. Particle + verbalizer > CV (PV type)
5.2.3. Verb + verbalizer > CV (V type)

V type of CVs are divided into three:

4.2.3.1. Verbal root + verbalizer (V1)
4.2.3.1. ceytu type of verbal particle + verbalizer(VV2)
4.2.3.2. ceyya type of verbal particle + verbalizer(VV3)
CVs that have been selected for the present study fall under these categories. This chapter aims at showing how a verbalizer in a CV construction exhibits all the grammatical qualities of a simple verbal root in a CV construction.

5.2.1. NV type of CV

In Tamil, a noun may indicate a thing, a place, time, nature (disposition), limp (parts of a body) etc. It is noted that majority of CVs in Tamil are constructed with nouns as bases. They are NV types of CVs in Tamil. There is an underlying reason for this phenomenon. It is due to the desire to use loan words as verbs in Tamil. The following sutra by Tolkappiyar may be cited:

\begin{verbatim}
iyaRcol tiricol ticaiocol vaTa collenR(u) anaittee ceyyul. iITTac collee.
\end{verbatim}

There are four type of words which are mainly used for composing verses, namely native : altered : loan words, and Sanskrit word.
( sutra 397, Tolkappiyam Collatikaaram Cenavaraiyam,1996 : 524 )

From the above, it can be seen that loanwords also have been used for composing verses along with other type of words as nouns. Only later, based on needs they may be transformed into other parts of speeches, he adds.

In most cases, the verbalizing process of such nouns happens to be a secondary process only. To fulfil this need, Tamil applies various verbalizing processes. Among them the CV construction has been practised as an effective method to formulate
new verbal. At the same time, we can say that nouns, which are unable to function as verbs in the usual ways are usually involved in the CV constructions (c.f. 4.4). In this way, they are capable of demonstrating the verbal notions effectively. The presence of CVs has begun since the era of Sangkam Literature, has been continuous until this era of Science and Technology. Through the passage of time, the usage of CVs has attained a matured stage.

5.2.1.1. Nouns

What is a noun? A word used for naming anything is a noun, such as *kappai* 'ship', *taal* 'paper', *kaaRRu* 'wind', etc. Tamil grammarians have distinguished clearly the nouns from others. The following sutra of Tolkappiyam might be an evidence for that:

```
peyarenap padupavai teriyunkaalai
uyartiNaik kurimaiyum akhRiNaik kurimaiyumaaayilru
tilNaikkumoo ranna vurimaiyum
ammuu vurupina toonRa laaRee.
(sutra 160, Tolkappiyam Collatikaaram Cenavaralyam, 1996 : 321)
```

In this sutra, Tolkappiyar divides nouns into three major categories:

i. *uyartiNaik*
   nouns which include human beings, celestials, and inhabitants of the nether worlds.
ii. *akhR/Nai*
nouns which include living beings other than human beings, and non-living things.

iii. Nouns which are common to both the categories above.

The distinctions made by Tolkappiyam are not rigid. They might be distinguished based on their functions. The divisions may increase or decrease according to its usage in prose. The following division, done for the present study, too, may be accepted:

5.2.1.1.1. Attributive nouns
5.2.1.1.2. Concrete nouns
5.2.1.1.3. Temporal nouns
5.2.1.1.4. Spatial nouns
5.2.1.1.5. Verbal nouns
5.2.1.1.6. Nouns of limbs

Besides there are some borrowed words, especially nouns, which also function as bases in CV constructions (c.f. 5.2.2).

5.2.1.1.1. **Attributive Nouns in NV type of CVs**

The word that exhibits intrinsic quality or property of a thing, animal or human beings is named as an attributive noun. There are a number of verbalizers, which conjoin with attributive nouns to form CVs. These new inventions exhibit the quality of nouns extensively. The following examples may be examined:
a. *Cingkam karjittatu.
   ‘Lion roared’.

b. *Oondaay uulaittatu.
   ‘(Wolf howls)’.

Of the two sentences, the second one is ungrammatical. Moreover, the underlined word is not able to demonstrate properly the intrinsic quality of that animal. In fact, Tamil itself does not have such a verbal structure. But the first sentence easily demonstrates the intrinsic quality of the lion. In a situation, when there is the need to unveil such qualities in prose, they seek the aid of verbalizers. Dramatically, these types of attributive nouns seem to have the tendency to combine with a number of selected verbalizers only. This enables them to reveal their actual verbal notions. For instance, the sentence,

c. *Oondaai uulaivyITTatu (uulai + iTu).
   ‘Wolf howled’.

may be noted here as a substitution for the ungrammatical sentence (b).

Note that this sentence with the CV clearly shows the intrinsic quality of a wolf. Meanwhile, sentence (a) is clearer compared to sentence (b). There are a number of CVs in prose occurring with such functions. The following are some examples:

kavalaiyuru
koopamaTai
ringkaaramiTu
veLiccamaakku
‘become sad’
‘become angry’
‘make humming sound’
‘make (s.t.) bright’
The present study also witnesses a number of favourite verbalizers, like aTai 'reach/obtain', aaku 'become', iTu 'put', uRu 'incur', and aakku 'make' which combine more often with attributive nouns to produce loose CVs.

5.2.1.1.2. Concrete nouns in NV type of CVs

The things in this world could be classified under three groups:

a. uyartiNai 'human'
b. akhRiNai 'non-human'
c. iruNai potu 'both human and non human'

Everything in this world might be grouped under one of these categories. However, it is amazing to note that in CV constructions nothing but akhRiNai nouns are employed widely. Neither iruNai potu nor uyartiNai nouns combine with any verbalizers. The following examples may illustrate this more clearly:

acciTu 'print (v)'
taaziTu 'lock up (v)'
tiralyiTu 'screen (v)'
turuppiTi 'become rusty'
5.2.1.1.3. Temporal nouns in NV type of CVs

In Tamil, the word that indicates time is termed as temporal noun. This type of noun has a restricted occurrence in CV constructions. As seen in the present research, only a few terms like *kaalam* 'time’, *ndeeram* ‘time’, *vayatu* ‘age’, and *varuTam* ‘year’ are used repetitively. Thus, the temporal nouns seem to produce a limited number of CVs only. The following might be the complete set of them:

- *kaalamaanaaar* ‘passed away (he)’
- *kaalanjcenRa* ‘the one who passed away’
- *vayataakiRatu* ‘ageing’

5.2.1.1.4. Spatial nouns in NV type of CVs

The spatial noun always forms cohesive CVs and a clear new meaning in CV construction. In some cases, these nouns have a tendency to be detached from their primary meaning to provide new semantic implication. Generally, spatial nouns do not seem to give rise to idio-centric CVs. The following can be noted as examples:

- *aranggeRu* ‘to make a debut’
- *ciRaiyiTu* ‘imprison’
- *paLLiyezu* ‘wake up’
- *vazikaattu* ‘guide (v)’
5.2.1.1.5. **Verbal nouns in NV type of CVs**

Although all verbal roots are generally accepted as action indicating elements in Tamil, verbal nouns are derived through some word formation processes to name actions explicitly. As bases in CV construction, they associate with a number of selected verbalizers only. Among them, verbalizers like \(\text{paNNu} \ 'do', \text{cey} \ 'do', \text{aatu} \ 'play', \text{itu} \ 'place', \) etc. seem to be more favourable selection to form loose CVs. The following examples could be cited:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{aatcci puri} & \quad \text{‘rule (a country)’} \\
\text{ndiicalaTi} & \quad \text{‘swim’} \\
\text{ndoottamiTu} & \quad \text{‘observe’} \\
\text{veeTTaiyaatTu} & \quad \text{‘hunt’} \\
\text{vicaaraNai cey} & \quad \text{‘investigate’}
\end{align*}
\]

Even though in these constructions the bases are verbal nouns themselves, they still seek the aid of verbalizers to exhibit verbal meaning more precisely and clearly. We can firmly claim that verbal nouns play a vital role in constructing loose CVs compared to other five types of nouns.

5.2.1.1.6. **Nouns of limbs in NV type of CVs**

Next to the verbal nouns, the nouns of limbs are observed as having the second important role in giving rise to form strong CVs. Contrary to the earlier forms, these
bases have a tendency to form idio-centric CVs rather than non-idio centric CVs. The following examples would clarify this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaindiTTu</td>
<td>‘steal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaNNayar</td>
<td>‘sleep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meiiri</td>
<td>‘be enthralled’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muukkaRu</td>
<td>‘shaming s.o.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talaayTTu</td>
<td>‘involve’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaalaaTTu</td>
<td>‘be naughty’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaayaaTu</td>
<td>‘be talkative/babble’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These examples are made up of nouns of limbs as bases. It is possible to divide them into idio-centric and non idio-centric. Nouns of limbs like, kaN ‘eye’, vaay ‘mouth’, kai ‘hand’, muukku ‘nose’, kaatu ‘ear’, and kaal ‘leg’, occur widely to form CVs. Their usage is clearly noticeable in spoken as well as written forms of language. Though they seem to have more idio-centric essence, there are a number of non-idio-centric types of CVs widely produced by the same bases. The following may be considered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base (1st) + Base (2nd)</th>
<th>Derived Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaN + ayar</td>
<td>kaNNayar</td>
<td>‘sleep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kai + aal</td>
<td>kaiyaal</td>
<td>‘handle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talai + iTu</td>
<td>talaayTTi</td>
<td>‘involve’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaay + aTai</td>
<td>vaayaaTai</td>
<td>‘become speechless’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As stated earlier, the present study is more concerned about these types of CVs (non-idio centric type of CVs) only. Besides these given examples, a full list of CVs selected for this present study has been attached in the glossary.

Let us summarise what we have seen so far. The NV types of CVs are classified into six groups. This is done to simplify the present study. It is true that this is not an
exhaustive study but it is hoped to give inspiration for further studies on this subject. In addition to this, one may refer to the exhaustive study on NV type of CVs done by A. Karthigeyan for better understanding. His psycho-analytical views in addressing the semantic and grammatical notions of CVs have unearthed some important criteria. (A. Karthigeyan, 1984).

5.2.2. **Borrowed words(nouns) and CVs**

There are two types of borrowing processes that occur to bring in new words into a language.

i. **Translation**
   (by borrowing thoughts and ideas from other languages)

ii. **Borrowing foreign words**
    (to convey meaning by adopting words from other languages)

In a developing language, these activities could be called as internal creation and borrowing respectively (S.V. Shanmugam, 1979: 157). In the case of compound verb formations, both types seem to be widely used. The following illustrations may be useful:

```
meeRkoL    'undertake'
munmozi    'propose'
ndaTandtukoL 'behave yourself'
pangkukoL  'participate'
pukaipiTI  'smoke'
tuppaRi     'investigate'
vazimozi    'second (v)'
```
These terms may be referred to as products of internal creation; they have borrowed only the ideas. This effort is basically aimed at reducing the inadequacy of a language. The attempt to reflect ideas from another language in one's mother tongue has given rise to the effective formation of CVs. (T.M. Ganapatipillai, 1967: 36). Moreover, the characteristics of Tamil, which has flexibility to transform ideas easily has allowed such adoption (Caldwell, 1957: 117 – 118).

5.2.2.1. Translation and CVs

The art of translation is not new for Tamil. Its prevalence is clearly evident since the era of Sangkam Literature. The following sutra may thus be considered:

Tokuttal virittal tokaiviri mozippeyarttu
atarppaTa yaattalooTu anal mara pinavee

(Sutra Tolkappiyam, 1597)

Although the concept of translation has been in vogue in Tamil since the days of Tolkkappiyam. It is in this era of information technology that translation plays a more prominent role. Its influence is noticeable almost in every kind of prose. Translation has been used as an important tool to enrich the intellectual faculty of man (M. Valarmathi, 1987: 12). The following may thus be cited as examples for this:

camarppaNam cey  'submit'
5.2.2.2. Foreign words in CVs

Borrowing positive thoughts and foreign words are mutual activities in languages in contact. Tamil has borrowed selective words from other languages, since the period of Sangkam Literature to present days. This has enriched the vocabulary of Tamil language. As far as Tamil is concerned, borrowing of basic words occurs in two ways:

i. Loan translation

ii. Loan blend

It is to be noted that a number of foreign words have favoured the formation of CVs. There is a trend showing that Sanskrit words which were once important constituents in composition of CVs have diminished in their function. At present English loan words are used as bases in the formation of CVs though such CVs are not to be found in a considerable amount. Such CVs are used in modern literary works like short stories, novels, etc., specially when there is a dialogue between two or more people. CVs with English loan words as bases are rarely used in literary Tamil. The following CVs belong to that category:
E.g.  
adj paNNu  ‘adjust’  
cut aTi  ‘play truant’  
kaappi paNNu  ‘copy’  
kaappi pooTu  ‘make coffee’  
love paNNu  ‘love’  
phone pooTu  ‘make a call’  
sight aTi  ‘to tackle so’  
tea pooTu  ‘make tea’  
type aTi  ‘type’  
wish paNNu  ‘make a wish’

The borrowed words usually combine with selective verbalizers like aTi, ‘hit’, pooTu ‘put down’, paNNu ‘do’, viz., to give new meanings in Tamil. It is to be noted here that in these formations the verbalizers which are pure Tamil verbs render verbal meanings to the borrowed words. Thus the entire combination (verbalizers with foreign bases), may be named as Tamil CVs, says Prof. Agesthialingom (1980: 25).

5.2.3. Characteristic features of NV type of CVs

Basically, Tamil nouns are capable of taking a number of suffixes and case markers. They may occur after the adjectives to form adjectival phrases. Nouns which function as bases in CV construction would not take the features mentioned in the previous sentence. This enables the verbalizer to govern the absolute semantic notion of the new construction. However, some verbalizers combining with nouns are still incapable of altering the meaning of nouns. This inability causes them to form partially new meaning, which is usually shared by both constituents. As we have seen earlier these NV type of CVs belong to loose type of CVs. The examples may explain this:
"akkaRaippaTu" 'show concern'
"allaluRu" 'suffer'
"tunpamaTai" 'suffer'

On the contrary, insertion of the second case marker ‘ai’ or adding any new word to the noun bases would produce ungrammatical forms of CV. Examine the following:

**Type of insertion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>akkarayaippaTu</th>
<th>second case marker ai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allalaivyRu</td>
<td>second case marker ai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keTTa tunpamaTai</td>
<td>adjective keTTa 'bad'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndalla akkaraiippaTu</td>
<td>adjective ndalla 'good'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunpattiyaTai</td>
<td>second case marker ai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The given examples are ungrammatical. This proves that nouns conjoining with verbalizers have to lose some of their characteristic features in order to form grammatical CVs.

5.3. **PV type of CVs**

A Tolkappiyam couplet explains that Tamil words are divided into two:

\[\text{collenappajupa peyaree vinaiyenRu} \]
\[
\text{aayiraN'tenpa aRIndtic noo ree}
\]

[The learned ones say that words are divided into two categories namely, nouns and verbs.]  
(Sutra 158, Tolkappiyam Collatikaram Cenavaraiyam, 1996 : 321)
The sutra above is followed by the one which mentions about particles:

\[ i\text{Taiccol k}i\text{Laviyum u}r\text{iccol k}i\text{Laviyum a}v\text{aRRu vazi marungki}l \text{tonRum enpa} \]

[Particles (\textit{iTaiccol}) and roots (\textit{uriccol}) appear along with them (nouns and verbs).]

(Sutra 159, Tolkapiyam Collatikaram Cenavaraiyam , 1996 : 321)

The particles and roots are considered as secondary words and their semantic nature is believed to depend on the words with which they co-occur. Nannuulaar distinguishes seven categories of particles:

1. the sandhi or flexion increments (\textit{caariyai});
2. the verbal terminations which occur with tense markers:
3. the case markers:
4. the expletive particles:
5. the euphonic particles:
6. the suggestive particles and
7. the particles of comparison. (IATR, 1966 : 589)

Note that none of the information deals with particles in a CV construction. On the other hand, it stresses that these terms are incapable of having meaningful existence by themselves. Nevertheless, Tolkkapiyam sutra remarks that:

\[ ellaac collum porul kurittanavee \]

[All words are meaningful.]

(Sutra 155, Tolkapiyam Collatikaram cenavaraiyam , 1996 : 317)
Basing on this sutra one may say that even the particles are meaningful. This capability allows the particles to be involved in CV constructions as other bases. Moreover, they could be studied independently. This ability permits the particles to stand along with other bases, nouns and verbs, to help in the formation of new meanings. This could be studied in a syntactic form. For more clarification, consider the following examples:

1. \textit{mun cenRaan}.
   ‘He went in front / earlier.’
2. \textit{pin cel}
   ‘Go behind’.

Particles in the given examples are followed by verbs. In this context, they would demonstrate the locative function indicating where/when the events took place. The following illustrations also can be cited for their significant role:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mun} + \text{vandtaan} & > \text{munvandtaan} \text{‘obliged’} \\
\text{pin} + \text{varum} & > \text{pinvarum} \text{‘which follows’} \\
\text{pin} + \text{paRRu} & > \text{pinpaRRu} \text{‘adopt’}
\end{align*}
\]

These are termed as PV type of CVs. The particles combine with verbalizers in this structure to render loose or cohesive CVs, which exhibit partial new verbal meaning. We are not able to see any mention of such formations, in Tolkappiyam.
5.3.1. Characteristic features of the PV type of CVs

The present study shows that particles have their specified characteristic features in the CV constructions. It is known that PV types of CVs are rarely preceded by any terms that take the 4th case marker \textit{\textquoteleft}ku\textquoteright. But, this uniqueness is not possessed by the common particles, which reveal their meaning with a noun or verb. The PV type of CVs cannot be preceded by any words that are marked with 4th case marker \textit{\textquoteleft}ku\textquoteright. They must be divided by a word. Examine the following syntactic patterns.

\begin{enumerate}
\item \begin{enumerate}
\item \textit{avan en mun vandtaan}.
\hspace*{1em} \textquoteleft He came before me\textquoteright. \\
\item \textit{avan enakku mun vandtaan}.
\hspace*{1em} \textquoteleft He came before me\textquoteright. 
\end{enumerate}

The underlined words in sentences a ii and b i-ii below have the 4th case maker and are followed by a particle. In these sentences, the particles are rendering their common meanings. Now let us replace the PV type of CVs with the common particles:

\begin{enumerate}
\item \begin{enumerate}
\item \textit{avan enakku utava munvandtaan}.
\hspace*{1em} \textquoteleft He came to help me\textquoteright. \\
\item \textit{avan enakku munvandtaan}.
\hspace*{1em} \textquoteleft He came before me\textquoteright. 
\end{enumerate}

Examine the underlined words. They occur with the fourth case marker and are placed in line with a PV type of CV (\textit{munvandtaan}). Structurally both CVs in those
sentences are identical. As stated earlier in sentence b(i), there is a word between the PV type of CV and, the word marked with the 4th case marker. This allows the CV to retain its new meaning ‘obliged’. But in sentence b(ii), where the CV immediately follows the word with the 4th case suffix, the CV-structure loses its function as a CV and just turns out to be a phrasal structure, ‘particle + verb’, with the meaning, ‘before me’.

5.4. VV type of CVs

Among the three CV structures, VV type of CVs occur more prominently in Tamil. It is because CVs are able to take verbal roots and different kinds of verbal participle forms as their bases. According to Tolkappiyam, Tamil verbal participles are divided into nine types. Thus,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ceytu} & \text{ ceyyuu} \text{ ceyya} \text{ ceytennac} \\
\text{ceyilyar} & \text{ ceyilya} \text{ ceyin} \text{ ceya - ceyaRkena} \\
\text{avvakai onpatum} & \text{ vinalyenjukklavi}
\end{align*}
\]

[The following are the nine types of verbal participles: ceytu, ceyyu, ceyya, ceytena, ceyilyar, ceyilya, ceyin, ceya, and ceyaRkena.]
(Sutra 228, Tolakappiyam Collatikaram, Cenavalarlyam, 1996 :409)

Only the ceytu, ceyya, ceyin, ceya, and ceytu type of verbal participles are used in current Tamil. Among them the ceytu and ceyya type of verbal participle forms occur commonly in CV constructions. The following illustrations may thus be cited:
i. CV with verbal roots as bases

\[
\begin{align*}
piTi &+ paTu > piTipaTu & \text{‘get arrested’} \\
paRi &+ poo > paRipoo & \text{‘be robbed’} \\
kuRai &+ paTu > kuRaipaTu & \text{‘complain’}
\end{align*}
\]

ii. CV with ceytu type of verbal particles as bases

\[
\begin{align*}
kaNTu &+ piTi > kaNTupiTi \text{‘discover’} \\
ottu &+ vai > ottivai \text{‘postpone’} \\
parindtu &+ urai > parindturai \text{‘recommend’}
\end{align*}
\]

iii. CV with ceyya type of verbal particles as bases

\[
\begin{align*}
aaRa &+ pooTu > aaRappooTu \text{‘keep in view’} \\
caaka &+ ati > caakaTi \text{‘kill’}
\end{align*}
\]

Generally, it is known that the nouns and particles, being unable to postulate verbal meaning by themselves, participate in CV constructions. Surprisingly, the verbal particles, known for their verbal notions seem to be actively involved in CV construction. It is clearly noted here that these CVs produce a new term with cohesive meaning. In this context, the ceytu type of verbal participles seem to have a more frequent occurrence in the formation of CVs to give rise to clear new meanings compared to the ceyya type of verbal participles and verbal roots. Moreover, the ceyya types of verbal participles seem to produce phrasal forms of CV structures which generally impart idiomatic meanings. It must be stressed here that the present study deals only with the compounded type of CVs and not the phrasal type of CVs.
5.4.1. Characteristics of VV type of CVs

A unique relationship between the components is observed among the VV type of compound structure. They may establish two types of semantic understanding in practice. While the first would produce a CV meaning, the second would generate a noun meaning. The given examples would explain this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV forms</th>
<th>verbal meaning</th>
<th>noun senses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eTuttukkaaTTu parindturai</td>
<td>'show'</td>
<td>'example'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'recommend'</td>
<td>'recomendation'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Syntactically, they might function either way. If they are taken as compound words, they might reveal both meanings and may create some difficulty in usage. Let us examine this view by applying one of those CVs in a sentential context as follows:

1. *avan pazaiya caTTattiTTattai ciiramaikka nalla parindturalkaLai vazangkinaan.*
   'He gave fruitful recommendations to upgrade the old law and order'.

2. *avan tan vaattattRku takkac caanRukaLai parindturalittaan.*
   'He recommends proper evidences for his argument'.

These examples clearly distinguish both semantic notions of *eTuttukkaaTTu*, which could not be studied in common compound form.
5.5. Characteristic features of the verbalizers

Before understanding the status of CVs, it is better to analyse some of the characteristic features of verbalizers. The verbalizer being a verbal root itself, easily joins with other verbs. Although verbalizers are known as action stating elements, they possess some other characteristic features, which may distinguish them from other parts of speech.

Generally, Tamil verbal roots are known for their significant meaning. Thus it is possible to read their meaning in a dictionary. But, this is not so in the case of verbalizers. They need to be studied in their CV structural forms. They may produce entire or partial new verbal meaning on combination with bases. Therefore, it is difficult to detect the function of verbalizers separately from their bases. If the verbalizer is isolated from its base it would just indicate its simple verbal meaning. Thus, it is important to study the function and the meaning of verbalizers in their actual compound structural forms.

Recently, Potko, in his study on verbalizers, has divided them into two divisions. He stresses that they are known as suffixes and common verbal roots. For example:

1. bound morpheme like – i(suffixes -i)

2. free morpheme like cey, paTu (simple verbs) (11)

(Pon. Kotkandaraman, 1986: 110)
Our concern is about the second category of verbalizers. Those named as free morpheme by the author seem to have a wider function as verbalizers in CV constructions.

In addition to this, A. Katrhigeyan, points out that verbal roots functioning as verbalizers might be transitive verbs but they are not bound to appear as transitive verbs all the way. In some cases they lose their transitivity or may adopt a reverse act. The following examples support this view:

i. those appearing as transitive CVs

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{accu} & + \ aT\i & > \ accaT\i & \quad \text{'print'} \\
\text{kolLai} & + \ aT\i & > \ kolLaiyaT\i & \quad \text{'to rob'} \\
\text{cuuRai} & + \ aaTu & > \ cuuRaiyaTaTu & \quad \text{'swindle'} \\
\text{veeTTai} & + \ aaTu & > \ veeTTaiyaTaTu & \quad \text{'hunts'}
\end{align*}
\]

ii. those which to lose their transitive qualities

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{vaay} & + \ aaTu & > \ vaayanatu & \quad \text{'be talkative'} \\
\text{perumai} & + \ aT\i & > \ perumaiyaT\i & \quad \text{'to blow one's own trumpet'}
\end{align*}
\]

On the other hand, he stresses that those nouns combined with verbalizers are mainly verbal nouns. The verbalizer always refers to a general action and the preceding nouns convey specific activities. It is surprising to note that his view does not suit for every base, even for NV type of CVs (A.Karthigeyan, 1984: 43–50). Observation shows that verbalizers do not only combine with verbal noun. They may combine with other types of nouns also (Refer to 4.2.1.1.).
One can provide two reasons to prove this possibility. In Tamil there are a number of
verbal roots, which function as auxiliaries as well as main verbs with two different
tasks. When the primary meanings of those verbs are revealed, the secondary
meaning is concealed. These verbalizers would accept reasonable changes to give
way for the new formations. Based on this the verbalizers are divided into two types:

5.5.1. Generally, a simple Tamil verb possesses a complex meaning. It would
function according to the need of the preceding bases. It may lose
some of its qualities to combine with the bases and form specific
meanings. Verbalizers like cey ‘do’, and paNNu ‘do’ might be
grouped under this category of verbalizers.

5.5.2. Though some verbs allow themselves to lose some of their meaning
or be altered when they join with the preceding base, there are some
others capable of retaining their meanings. Upon combination, these
verbalizers would exhibit one or some of their qualities according to
the circumstance to present new forms with new meanings. Tamil
verbalizers like paTU ‘suffer’, paTutta ‘cause’, aRI ‘know’, etc. can be
classified under this group.

With such a quality, they may combine freely with any base to form a new CV.
Analysis shows that there are more than a hundred simple verbs with such qualities
(see table 5.2). The ongoing study provides information about its structure and
remarkable qualities. Functionally, they might be divided into three categories:

a. First category is known for their verbal notions. This is
the common feature of a verb.

b. The second category is known for their additional function as
auxiliaries with their regular qualities, while

c. The third category shows the regular function and
verbalization.
Among them, verbs solely belonging to the third category seem to create more concrete CVs in terms of structure and meaning compared to the other two categories. The following illustration may be seen:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
niTTukkTTu & \text{‘balance up’} \\
pakuttaRi & \text{‘be discreet’} \\
veLiyyeeRu & \text{‘get out’}
\end{array}
\]

The new meanings produced by verbalizers in these combinations differ from those produced by the verbalizers belonging to second category. Thus:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
ceyalpaTTu & \text{‘act’} \\
kolaiyuRu & \text{‘be killed’} \\
cariTTu & \text{‘redo/repair’}
\end{array}
\]

In conclusion, we can claim that without verbalizers, the bases, which provide an elementary meaning for the CV structure, would not have any verbal notions. It signifies that the verbalizers are life-giving elements to bases.

5.6. Grammatical aspects of CVs

Verbal formation in Tamil is a process done by some additions to bases. Generally, morphemes like \( i, u, ku, ngu, ndu, tu, pu, mpu \), etc. are added to verbal bases to form a number of available verbs in Tamil. (G.Samuel, 1978:175). A verbalizer, which
is basically a simple verb, may preserve the quality of a verb after having undergone these addition process. Thus, it is easy to predict the quality of a CV. Potko, (1997: 44), explaining verbs in a simple manner says:

... the word which is capable of taking a tense marker is a verb. In addition, a verb may be qualified by an adverb or adverbial. It may conjugate for person-number-gender and it may be changed into adjectival or adverbial participles. The various forms of the verb may be broadly divided into finite and non-finite forms.

However in the present study, the following ten grammatical aspects of verb are tested with CVs:

1. CVs capable of taking a tense markers
2. CVs may broadly be divided into finite and non-finite forms
3. CVs may conjugate for P-N-G marker
4. CVs may be qualified by an adverb or adverbial participle
5. CVs may be changed into adjectival or adverbial participle
6. CVs can be classified into active and passive voice
7. CVs may have tanvinai and piravinaik forms
8. CVs may take auxiliary
9. CVs may have an imperative form
10. CVs may take suffixes to form verbal nouns

5.6.1. CVs capable of taking tense markers

According to traditional grammarians, there are three types of tenses in Tamil. In addition, later grammarians treat the negative as a tense, too. According to Potko, the negative markers a and kka occur in the tense slot and function like tense
markers (1997 : 44 ). He claims that these suffixes are to be treated as tense markers. They indicate temporal span. Every action and reaction marked with verbs are subjugated to time concern. Significantly, there are three types of tenses in Tamil, viz. *irappu* 'past', *ndikazv* 'present', and *etirvu* 'future'. Verbs that take temporal suffixes exhibit three temporal spans very clearly. As part of verbal system, the CV also exhibits the same.

### 5.6.1.1. Past tense

The past tense marker, *(t)*, has a number of allomorphs, viz., *(t), (ndt), (in), *(T), *(n),* and *(y)*. On application, CV may function as described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV stem</th>
<th>CV with Temporal Particle</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Particle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>pinpaRRu</em> 'follow'</td>
<td><em>pinpaRRinaan</em> 'followed (he)'</td>
<td>past</td>
<td><em>in</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tunpuRu</em> 'be suffer'</td>
<td><em>tunpuRRaan</em> 'he was suffering'</td>
<td>past</td>
<td><em>R</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ciirtiruttu</em> 'reform'</td>
<td><em>ciirtiruttinaan</em> 'reformed (he)'</td>
<td>past</td>
<td><em>in</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>koopappaTu</em> 'be angry'</td>
<td><em>koopappattaan</em> 'was angry (he)'</td>
<td>past</td>
<td><em>(T)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>meerKol</em> 'adopt'</td>
<td><em>meerkoNTaan</em> 'adopted (he)'</td>
<td>past</td>
<td><em>(T)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kaiviTu</em> 'abandon'</td>
<td><em>kaiviTTuittaan</em> 'abandoned (he)'</td>
<td>past</td>
<td><em>(T)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uNTaakkku</em> 'invent'</td>
<td><em>uNTaakinaay</em> 'invented (you)'</td>
<td>past</td>
<td><em>(in)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ndaTaandeeru</em> 'happen'</td>
<td><em>ndaTaandteRiyatu</em> 'took place (it)'</td>
<td>past</td>
<td><em>(y)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.6.1.2. Present tense

The present tense morpheme (kiR) has the following allomorphs: -(kiR)/(kinR) and (kkiR)/(kkinR):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV</th>
<th>Present CV</th>
<th>Present tense marker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ciiraaTu</td>
<td>ciiraaTTukiRaan</td>
<td>kiR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aravaNai</td>
<td>aravaNaikkinRaan</td>
<td>kkinR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.6.1.3. Future tense

The future tense morpheme (ν) has the following allomorphs, such as (ν), (pp) and aam:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV</th>
<th>Future CV</th>
<th>Tense marker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taTuttaaL</td>
<td>taTuttaazvaar ‘will avert and grace’</td>
<td>ν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PeRRedu</td>
<td>peRRReTuppaar ‘(she) will give birth’</td>
<td>pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KaNTupiT</td>
<td>kaNtupiTippaaan ‘will discover ((he))’</td>
<td>pp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a future finite compound verbal takes a non-human subject, the finite verbs will take the suffix um. The kum and kkum are found to be the alternates of um.

Consider the following:
ciiraaku
meyyaaku
pazutaaku
poyyaaku
uruvaaku
ciiraakum meiyyaakum pazutaakum poyyaakum uruvaakum ‘will be rearranged(it)’ ‘will be proved’ ‘will be spoilt (it)’ ‘will become untrue’ ‘will take shape (it)’

5.6.2. CVs may broadly be divided into finite and non-finite forms

A verbal form which follows a noun to complete the meaning of a sentence is known as
finite verb. Contrary to this, a verbal form which depends on another finite verb to
complete its meaning is called non-finite verb. For a better understanding examine the
underlined words in given sentences.

1. ceeran paTaiyeTuttaan.
   paTaiyeTuttaan - finite verb
   ‘Ceran invaded’.

2. coozanaic ciRaipiTikka ceeran cenRaan.
   ciRaipiTikka - non-finite form
   ‘Ceran went to capture Cozan’.

The CV paTaiyeTuttaan indicates the performance of the preceding noun. With the
absence of these words, the sentence is meaningless. Thus, these underlined CV
functions as a finite verb. The non-finite verb ciRaipiTikka gets the meaning completed
be the finite verb, cenRaan.

A part from this, it is understood that a simple finite verb is conjugated for P.N.G.
markers and temporal indicators. This allows the term to exhibit the action of the
subject clearly. The traditional grammarian states that a finite form of verb would
indicate the corresponding six elements such as agent, means, place, action, time and
object. There is no doubt that CVs also possess this quality. Let us examine this fact by substituting simple verb with a CV in the following sentences:

a. kaNNan ndeeRRu en viiTTIRku vanantu paNattai koTuttaan. (simple verb)
b. kaNNan ndeeRRu en viiTTIRku vanantu paNattai oppaTaittaan. (CV)

‘Yesterday Kannan came to my house to return/give the money’.

Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th> </th>
<th></th>
<th>tool (limbs of body)</th>
<th></th>
<th>subject(agent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaNNan</td>
<td>‘Kannan’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaikal</td>
<td>‘hands’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koTuttaan / oppaTaittaan</td>
<td>‘return / give’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndeeRRu</td>
<td>‘yesterday’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viiTTIRku</td>
<td>‘house’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paNattai</td>
<td>‘the money’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The preceding illustration proves that even the CV (in sentence b) would indicate the six elements mentioned above, like the simple finite verb (in sentence a).

5.6.3. **Person – Number – Gender (PNG) and CV**

P.N.G. is a term that indicates person, number and gender. The verb takes the PNG markers according to the subject in the structure.

5.6.3.1. **Number**

The study of number system in Tamil is quite simple. The number is divided into two - singular and plural. The plurals are usually indicated by the suffix, ‘kal’ while the singulars do not have any indicators.
5.6.3.2. Gender

The gender indicating system in Tamil is complex and are divided into five groups:

1. masculine
2. feminine
3. human plural
4. neuter singular
5. neuter plural

5.6.3.3. Person

In Tamil, persons are stated by verbs conjugating with a number of suffixes. They are divided into three types, namely *tanmai* ‘self’ 1st person, *munnilai* ‘2nd person’, and *patarkkal* ‘3rd person’. The subject may be divided into singular and plural.

1. *ndaan accaTitteen.*
   *ndaan* ‘I’ - Sub- 1st. place, *accaTitteen* ‘printed(I)’- finite compound verb- singular.
   ‘I printed’.

2. *ndaangkal, accaTittooom.*
   *ndaangkal* ‘we’ subject 1st place, *accaTittooom* ‘printed(we)’ -finite compound verb masculine plural.
   ‘We printed’.
CVs can be classified into active and passive voices

An action performed by the subject itself is named as *ceyvinai* 'active voice'. For instance:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kaNNan kaaraip pazutuppaarttaan.}  \\
'\text{Kannan repaired the car}$.  \\
\text{kannan cicupaalanaic cirRaipiTittaan.}  \\
'\text{Kannan arrested Cisubalan}$.  \\
\end{align*}
\]

The two sentences are in active voice. The mode is clear in this structure. The subject in active voice performs the action. In the passive sentence, the subject becomes relative object. Note the following sentences:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kaar kaNNanaal pazutu paarkkappaTTatu.}  \\
'\text{The car was repaired by Kannan}$.  \\
\text{cicubalan kaNNanaal cirRaippiTikkappaTTaan.}  \\
'\text{Cisubalan was arrested by Kannan}$.  \\
\end{align*}
\]

Earlier the subject – Kannan did the actions, but in the latter sentences, KaNNan becomes a relative subject. Even though the messages delivered by both sentences are similar, the emphasis is on different nouns.

The subject now takes the third case marker – *aal* 'instrumental'. While the object, relinquishes its second case marker, and functions as subject. On the other hand, the finite form of CVs, may take *paTU* – passive marker as well as other suffixes to
change from the active one to passive. In Tamil, *pātu*, is a productive verbalizer too. This is evident from the following examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{aTipaTu} & \quad \text{‘get injured’} \\
\text{candooshappaTu} & \quad \text{‘be happy’} \\
\text{inpappaTu} & \quad \text{‘be happy’} \\
\text{iTarppaTu} & \quad \text{‘suffer’} \\
\text{tunpappaTu} & \quad \text{‘suffer’}
\end{align*}
\]

Note that these CVs are not passive.

5.6.5. **CVs may be changed into adjectival or adverbial participle**

As we know, a verb may change into adjectival or adverbial participle according to its usage in phrases. The non-finite form of a CV, which depends on a noun to get its meaning completed, is named as an adjectival participle. These terms conjugate with temporal suffixes but will relinquish PNG markers. This is illustrated by the underlined CVs in the following phrases:

a. *KuuTTattiRku talamaitaangkaata amaiccar* – negative tense  
Negative relative participle  
‘The minister who did not preside over the meeting’.

b. *kuuTTattiRku talamaitaangkiya amaiccar* - past tense  
‘Past relative participle’  
‘The minister who presided over the meeting’.

c. *kuuTTattiRku talamaitaangkum amaiccar* - future tense  
‘Future relative participle’  
‘The minister who will preside over the meeting’.
d. **kuuTTattiRku talamaitaangkukinRa amaiccar - present tense**
   ‘Present relative participle’
   ‘The minister who is presides over the meeting.’

Adverbial particles also take temporal markers, like the adjectival participles. The following examples clarify this:

a. **kaNNan tan kaTccikkaaranukkaaka vaataaTippaartaan.**
   ‘Kannan tried defending his client’.

b. **kaNNan tan kaTccikkaaranukkaaka vaataaTa vizaikiRaan.**
   ‘Kannan wishes to defend his client’.

c. **kaNNan tan kaTccikkaaranukkaaka vaataaTin teyppaan.**
   ‘If kannan argued for his client, he will win’.

### 5.6.6. CVs may have imperative forms

Generally, Tamil verbal roots function as imperatives; likewise, root of CVs also function as imperatives. This may be clearly expressed by the following examples:

- **ezundtiru**
  ‘wake up’

- **koNdvtu vaav**
  ‘bring (along)’

- **ndadandtukuLoL**
  ‘behave yourself’

- **peRRukkoLoL**
  ‘accept’

The CV imperatives given above convey singular meaning. To convey plural or honorific singular meanings the suffix, _**kaL**_ is suffixed to the CVs:
This is true in the case of simple verbs, too.

5.6.7. **CVs functioning as tanvinai and piRavinai**

The concept of *tanvinai* (self-action) and *piRavinai* (causative) is based on morphological and semantic basis. Since a verb indicates an action, it also can demonstrate the status of the performer. A CV also possesses this possibility. On the basis of its function, a verb is termed as *tanvinai* or *piRavinai*. This function will be clearly seen in a syntactic context. The following are CVs of this kind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tanvinai</th>
<th>piRavinai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>allal paTu</em> ‘be distressed’</td>
<td><em>allalpaTutta</em> ‘cause s.o. to be distressed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>karaiyeeRu</em> ‘be emancipate’</td>
<td><em>karaiyeeRRu</em> ‘cause s.o. to be emancipated’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tunpuRu</em> ‘suffer’</td>
<td><em>tunpapuRuttu</em> ‘cause s.o. to suffer’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uNTaaku</em> ‘appear’</td>
<td><em>uNTaakkku</em> ‘cause to appear / create’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.6.8. **CVs may also take auxiliaries**

In Tamil, auxiliaries play a vital role. They clearly mark aspects, voices and modals. There may be one or more auxiliaries attached to a CV. Normally an aspectual
auxiliary does not follow another aspectual auxiliary. Similarly, the voices and modals
never follow with their counterparts. Although, it is true that some of the verbalizers
and auxiliaries originate from the same root, the auxiliaries never influence the
meaning of CV. In fact, the auxiliaries may help the CVs to be presented more
effectively by sharing their auxiliation meanings, such as:

a. the aspectual auxiliaries which are added to the verbal participle forms of CVs
b. the voice markers which are added to the verbal participle forms of CVs
c. the modal indicators which are added to the verbal participle form of CVs.

Consider their usage in the following examples:

1. aspects        auxiliary       CV
   'progressive'   koNTiru        uraiyaaTikkoNTirundtaan
   'perfective'    iru            'he' was conversing'
                          kaNTuppITittirikkiRaar.
                           '(he) has discovered'

2. modal          auxiliary       CV
   'probabivative'  kuuTu         uruvaakkuukkuTu
   'attemptive'     paar           'may appear/develop'
                                                uraiyaaTippaar
                                                  'try discussing (with s.o.)'

3. voice          auxiliary       CV
   'active'        koTu           uruvaakkikkoTu 'create st'
   'passive'       paTu           pazutuppaarkkappaTu
                             'will be repaired'
                       paTTu           veeTTaiyaaTappaTTatu
                                      '(has)been hunted'

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5.6.9. CVs may be qualified by adverbs

One of the characteristic nuances of a verb is the ability to take an adverb. Normally an adverb precedes a finite form of CV. The following examples express this idea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV phrase</th>
<th>adverb</th>
<th>literal meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ciRappaaka vaataaTu</td>
<td>cirappaaka</td>
<td>'advocate excellently'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initu uravaaTu</td>
<td>initu</td>
<td>'mix around pleasantly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kooramaaka uuLaiy iTu</td>
<td>kooramaaka</td>
<td>'howl awfully'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndanraaka tuppAri</td>
<td>ndanRaaka</td>
<td>'investigate thoroughly'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A scholar, K. Renugadevi, has recently done some useful study on adverbs in Tamil. The entire list of adverbs might be replaced by compound adverbial participles also (1987: 45 - 66).

5.6.8. CVs may take suffixes to form verbal nouns

In Tamil there are a number of nouns derived from simple verbs. Suffixes like ku, Tu, ndtu, pu, mpu, and al enable to convert simple verbs into verbal nouns. This can be noted from the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CVs</th>
<th>verbal nouns derived from CVs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaNTupiT 'discover'</td>
<td>kaNTupiTippu 'discovery'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakuttaRi 'analyse'</td>
<td>pakuttarivu 'discreteness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piratipaLi 'reflect'</td>
<td>piratipaLippu 'reflection'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaataaTu 'argue'</td>
<td>vaataaTal 'argument'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CVs may also be converted to conjugated nouns as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV</th>
<th>Conjugated nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iiTupaTu</td>
<td>iiTuppaTTavan  ‘one who was involved’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaNTupiTi</td>
<td>kaNTupiTittavan ‘discoverer’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pangkukoL</td>
<td>pangkuokoLpavan ‘participant’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunpappaTu</td>
<td>tunpappaTTavan ‘one who suffered’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.7. Negation and the CVs

Negation is a common phenomenon noticed in all the languages of the world. The ability to negate the positive meaning enables people to develop an expressive language. This also helps effective communication. In Tamil, positive action, which delivers an effective result, is known as *uTanpaaTTu vinaš* ‘declarative verb’ while the term which is used for negative verb is named *etirmaRai vinaš*. In Tamil there are specific words to indicate negation, such as *illai*, and *maaTTu*, which occur after the infinitive form of a verb.

E.g.  

`kaNNan vanďaan.`  
‘Kannan came.’

`kaNNan vara,nilai.`  
‘Kannan did not come.’

`kaNNan vara,maaTTaan.`  
‘Kannan will not come.’

Even in the negative form, the CV functions like a simple verb, as well as, preserves its structural forms. The following instance will illustrate this fact:
a. kaNNan tan taayin manataip puNNaakkinaan.
   'Kannan hurts his mother's feeling'.

b. kaNNan taataayin manataip puNNaakkavillai.
   'Kannan did not hurt his mother's feelings'.

Both vara and puNNaakka are infinitive forms of their respective finite verbs, vandraan (simple verb) and puNNaakkinaan' (compound verb). But conjoining the two corresponding sentences would produce ungrammatical sentences, if -um is not used appropriately. This confirms that even in the negative forms, CVs function as a single unit preserving their structural forms to exhibit actual meaning.

Let us see the following examples:

c. i. KaNNan kuuTTattil kalandtu koLLavillai.
   'Kannan did not attend the meeting'.
   ii. kaNNan kuuTTattaivTTu veLiyeeravvillai.
   'Kannan did not walk out of the meeting'.

On conjoining the two sentences above, the following compound sentence will be obtained:

kaNNan kuuTTattil kalandtu koLLavum illai; ataivTTu veLiyeeravum illai.
'Kannan neither attended the meeting nor walked out of it'.

The coordinating particle – um is used to combine both the sentences; - um is suffixed to the infinitive forms of the corresponding CVs; but – um cannot be inserted between the two components of the respective CVs, as can be seen below:
kaNNan kuuTTattil kalandtum kolla illai; ataivTTu veLiyum eeRa illai.

Hence it is clear the CVs retain the cohesiveness between their components when suffixes are added to them for some grammatical purposes.

5.8. Conclusion

In a language, various parts of speech which have different functions find ways to form a theoretical linkage, and form new formations to give effective communicative skills. Factually, CV, which is one such product, has a matured development in Tamil prose.