Chapter 6

Semantic Study of Compound Verbs
6.1. Introduction

It has been stressed that the growth of CVs is parallel to the development of the Tamil prose. Such a parallel development has made an impact on Tamil linguistics. As a result of the immense development of Tamil, contemporary Tamil has at its disposal numerous new words. These new introductions have caused Tamil to revise its existing set of grammatical rules to ensure better use and effective use of Tamil. CVs that have a significant role in contemporary Tamil prose, also need to be analysed and given a clear grammatical explanation.

Pon. Kothandaraman (1978: 68) a prominent scholar of contemporary Tamil linguistics stresses that a clear knowledge about CVs would enable us to use CVs and other compound forms more systematically and correctly. This section, although not aimed at studying the formative rules for CVs, proposes to study the semantic qualities of some verbalizers that are commonly used in the formation of CVs.

Though superficially CVs seem to occur freely, in the strict sense they are restricted by some rules and regulations. It must be a combination of a base + verbalizer. The quality of both constituents restricts the free combination of any verbalizer with any base.
6.2. Objective of the study

One may have no difficulty in determining the actual meaning of CVs in general. A lack of knowledge about this formation may result in concluding that the verbalizers and the bases play equal roles in determining their new semantic nature (c.f. 3.8.1.). Generally, it is understood that verbalizers would combine with nouns, verbs, and particles to bring forth new semantic notions. This chapter is thus aimed at studying how the components of CVs combine to bring about new meanings. The study is carried out from the view-point of verbalizers; only a limited set of verbalizers, i.e., about forty, are taken into consideration here.

6.3. The study of the semantic nature of CVs

Palmer says:

Semantics is a technical term, which refers to the study of meaning that covers many aspects of language. However, there is no general agreement about either what meaning is or the way in which it should be described.

(Palmer, 1976 :1)

Palmer quotes that the prevalence of the new meaning depends on the nature of the constituents. He admits that there is no fixed rule to study the semantic nature either as a selected criterion. Therefore, the semantic study has to be set on some possible
convenient criterion. In line with that, the semantic study in this present paper is based on the role of verbalizers rather than the bases in CV formations.

6.4. Words and their semantic nature

Words in Tamil have their own unique meanings. Yet, it is not easy to study their actual meaning in an isolated form. Peter, remarks that:

... semantics describes how a string of words in a language make up the meaning of the individual words in the string. (W. Peter, 1976: 5)

He stresses that the combination of two different elements to form a single lexical unit is a common practice in a language. They form cohesive relationship between their constituents to bring forth new meanings. The study of how combined forms bring forth new meanings is named semantics.

Basically, the semantic study of CVs is not so complicating. They have a straightforward and clear meaning. To study the meaning of CVs more effectively the semantics of CVs is studied in a syntactic context, wherever necessary.
6.5. Function of CVs

It is to be noted that introduction of any new term does not occur abruptly. The introduction always has some underlying reasons (c.f. 5.6.5.). Such terms foretell the achievement of human intellectualism, the CV is a good proof. Those CVs collected in this study are diversified. They are studied for their effective role in prose.

Although, hundreds of verbalizers have been identified in Tamil, only 41 verbalizers are acknowledged for the active role played by them in CV formation. This restriction is made to overcome the repetition because most of the other verbalizers seem to be related in one way or the other to the semantic nature of these selected verbalizers.

The following is the list of verbalizers chosen for the present study:

1. aTI ‘hit’
2. aTai ‘shut/reach’
3. aRI ‘know’
4. aLI ‘give’
5. aaTu ‘dance’
6. aaRRu ‘cool down’
7. aaku ‘become’
8. aakkTu ‘make’
9. iTu ‘put/place it’
10. iru ‘be’
11. uRu ‘obtain’
12. uNTu ‘exist’
13. uuTTu ‘feed’
14. uRuttTu ‘cause irritation’
15. eTu ‘take’
16. eeRu ‘climb’
17. eeRRu ‘cause s.o./s.t to climb or lift up’
18. eel ‘accept’
19. kaTTu ‘tie’
20. poo ‘go’
21. kaatTTu ‘show’
22. koTu ‘give’
23. koL ‘possess’
24. cey ‘do’
25. col ‘say’
26. taTTu ‘knock’
27. paTu ‘experience’
28. paTTu ‘cause to suffer’
29. paRRu ‘hold’
30. paNNu ‘do’
31. paar ‘see’
32. pITi ‘catch’
33. puri ‘do’
34. peyar ‘shift’
35. pooTu ‘drop/put up’
36. muTI ‘finish’
37. muuTu ‘close’
38. vaangku ‘buy’
39. vITu ‘leave’
40. vai ‘place’
41. vaa ‘come’
Based on their function in the construction of CVs, they have been classified into three groups as follows:

6.5.1. **Class 1 verbalizers**
Verbalizers belonging to this category mainly have two grammatical functions - auxiliation and verbalization.

6.5.2. **Class 2 verbalizers (selected terms only)**
Verbalizers belonging to this category mostly function as verbalizers rather than auxiliaries (see Table 6.1 for more information on these types of verbalizers).

6.5.3. **Class 3 verbalizers**
These types of verbalizers form CVs with idio-centric meaning. These type of verbalizers are not discussed in this study (see Table 6.2 for the list of verbalizers belonging to this category).

6.5.1. **Class 1 verbalizers**
**Characteristic features and their semantic functions**

6.5.1.1. **aaku 'become' - aakku 'make'**

The *tanvinai* form of *aaku* means to evolve to a new state. Its *piRavinai* form *aakku* has a different meaning - to create.

6.5.1.1.1. In a simple form *aaku* and *aakku* may elucidate *tanvinai* and *piRavinai* meanings as given. Consider the following:

\[ \text{e.g. kaNNan avanaip ndallavan aakkinaan. (piRavinai)} \]

'Kannan caused him to become a good person'.

\[ \text{kaNNan ndallavan aakinaan. (tanvinai)} \]

'Kannan became a good person'.

.164
5.1.1.II. In an auxiliary structure, *aaku* may function as a complementizer in the predicate of a sentence:

**e.g.**  \(kaNNanaal\) \(periyavan\) \(aaka\) \(muTiyum\).

'Kannan can become a well known person'.

In selective case, it may function as a compliment of a sentence.

Examine the following:

\[Itu\ \text{kaNNanatu} \text{ uTamaiy aakum.}\]

'This is Kannan's belongin'.

i.5.1.1.III. In CV formation, it would conjoin with nouns, particles and *ceytu* type of verbal participle forms to bring forth new meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>aajaraaku</em></td>
<td>'be present'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aalaaaku</em></td>
<td>'become matured'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aayttamaaku</em></td>
<td>'get prepared'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aRimukamaaku</em></td>
<td>'be introduced'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>azakaaku</em></td>
<td>'become beautiful'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>eLitaaku</em></td>
<td>'become easier'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kaalamaaku</em></td>
<td>'die'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kaitaaku</em></td>
<td>'be detained'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kaivacamaaku</em></td>
<td>'become possessed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ndaacamaaku</em></td>
<td>'be destroyed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pakaiyaaku</em></td>
<td>'become enemy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>paliyaaku</em></td>
<td>'become victimised'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>payaNamaaku</em></td>
<td>'start a journey'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pazutaaku</em></td>
<td>'be spoiled'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pulanaaku</em></td>
<td>'become clear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>puNNaaku</em></td>
<td>'become injured'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tayaraaku</em></td>
<td>'get ready'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>teLivaaku</em></td>
<td>'become clear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uruvaaku</em></td>
<td>'be formed'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

165
valuvaaku  'become stronger'
vayataaku  'become elderly'

5.5.1.1.III.b.  Particle + Verbalizer

cariyaaku   'be reformed'
ciraaku     'become improved'
eERRataaku  'become suitable'
mikaiyaaku  'increase'
puurtiiyaaku 'be completed'
ulataaku    'come in to existence'
ULLaaku     'be subjected to'
ULLataaku   'come in to existence'
veliyaaku   'walk out'

6.5.1.1.IV.  Semantic equivalents

Verbalizer aaku can be replaced by its alternates like aTai 'reach' and paTu 'suffer'. In selected cases, they would reveal the same meaning produced by aaku (c.f. verbalizers, paTu and aTai ). The following may illustrate this:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ndaacamaaku} & \quad > \quad \text{ndaacamaTai} & > & \quad \text{ndaacappaTu} \\
\text{valuvaaku} & \quad > \quad \text{valuvaTai} & > & \quad \text{valuppaTu}
\end{align*}
\]

6.5.1.2.  aaku has the following CV formations

6.5.1.2.I.  In compound verb construction, it has the following variants:
5.1.2.I.a. | Noun + Verbalizer
---|---
aajarakkku | 'make s.o. be present'
aaLaakkku | 'make s.o. become a significant person'
aaytaamaakkku | 'get s.o. to become prepared'
amalaakkku | 'execute/implement'
amaalakkku | 'enforce/implement'
eeRRuRumatiyaakkku | 'export'
elitaakkku | 'make s.t. become easy'
iraiyaakkku | 'victimise'
ikvacaamaakkku | 'take control of s.t.'
kuvRaakkku | 'sharpen'
ndaacaamaakkku | 'destroy'
onRaakkku | 'merge together'
paliyaakkku | 'sacrifice'
pazutaakkku | 'spoil'
pulanaakkku | 'make s.t to become visible'
puUNNaakkku | 'injure (tr.)'
tamizaakkku | 'translate into Tamil'
telivaakkku | 'clarify'
tunNTaakkku | 'make into pieces'
tuuLaakkku | 'make into powder'
tunTaakkku | 'make s.t. to come into existence'
tupattiyaakkku | 'produce'
uruvakkku | 'mould'
valuvaakkku | 'strengthen'

6.5.1.2.I.b. | Particle + Verbalizer
---|---
cariyaakkku | 'repair'
ciiraakkku | 'rearrange'
mikiayaakkku | 'increase (quantity)'
takkatattaakkku | 'make appropriate'
uLaataakkku | 'make s.t. to come existence'
uLLaataakkku | 'make s.t. to come existence'
veLiyaakkku | 'expel'
6.5.1.2.II. Semantic equivalents

Verbalizers *cey* and *paTuttu* can be replaced here with the verbalizer *aakku*. Both are in causative forms like *aakku*. Thus, this alteration is easily duplicated. Similarly, the verbalizers like *paTu*, *uRu* and *aTai* can be replaced for *aaku*. This can be noticed from the sentences below:

\[\text{ndarakaacuran makkalin vaazvaip paazakkinaan.}\]
\[\text{ndarakaacuran makkalin vaazvaip paazpaTuttinaan.}\]

‘Naragasuran ruined people's life’.

\[\text{kaNNan vinyaaparrattai perumaLavirku viriivaakkinaan.}\]
\[\text{kaNNan vinyaaparrattai perumaLavirku virivu ceytaan.}\]

‘Kannan expanded his business’.

Though both sentences take verbalizers like *paTuttu*, *aakku*, and *cey*, they mean the same. However, there are some bases, with these verbalizers cannot be alternated. Consider the following:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{uruvaakku} & \times & \text{*urucey} \\
\text{ndipuNaraakku} & \times & \text{*ndipuNar cey} \\
\end{array}
\]
5.5.1.3. *ITU* ‘place it/ put’

5.5.1.3.I. As main verb *ITU* means ‘place’.

E.g. *kan* *na* *na* *nap* *paang* *kil* *IT* *aan*. ‘Kannan deposited his money in the bank’.

5.5.1.3.II. The auxiliary verb *ITU* may render the following meanings upon conjoining with verbal participles - conformity, humility, and modest behaviourism.

E.g. *ra* *ma* *nal* *a* *aru* *ma* *Nik* *ka* *la* *am* *ezun* *IT* *aan*. ‘Raman has already woke up at 6.00 am’.

5.5.1.3.III. In CV formations, this verbalizer has the following features:

6.5.1.3.III.a. Noun + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>accITU</em></td>
<td>‘print’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>capatamiITU</em></td>
<td>‘make a vow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ciRaiITU</em></td>
<td>‘imprison’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kaNakkiITU</em></td>
<td>‘enumerate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kuRippiITU</em></td>
<td>‘indicate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kuRukkiITU</em></td>
<td>‘interfere’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>matippiITU</em></td>
<td>‘evaluate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ndadanamiITU</em></td>
<td>‘dance’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>oppiITU</em></td>
<td>‘compare’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>paarvalyiITU</em></td>
<td>‘examine’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>palliITU</em></td>
<td>‘sacrifice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pangkiITU</em></td>
<td>‘distribute’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pooriITU</em></td>
<td>‘fight with s.o./ combat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pooTTyiITU</em></td>
<td>‘contest’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>riingkaaramITU</em></td>
<td>‘make humming sound’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>taaziITU</em></td>
<td>‘lock’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tiraiiyITU</em></td>
<td>‘screen (v)’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

169
tiTTamTU  'plan (v)'
tuLaiyTU  'make a hole'
uttaraviTU 'order'
vaatiTU    'argue'
vilangkiTU 'put hand cuffs'

5.5.1.3.III.b.  Particle  +  Verbalizer

aRutiyTU    'finalise'
iTaiyTU      'interfere'
kiicciTU     'screech'
meeliTU      'be overwhelmed'
paLiccTU     'shine'
piiriTU      'over whelm (especially sad feeling)'
tiTukkiTU    'be shocked'
veLiyTU      'release'
viiriTU      'scream'

6.5.1.3.IV.  Semantic equivalents

The verbalizers, pooTU and vai can occur as alternates for iTU. One of them will be chosen according to the base and semantic context:

E.g.  kaNNan ndaavalai acciTTaan.
KaNNan ndaavalai accupooTTaan.
'Kannan printed a novel'.

In contrast, this alteration process is not possible when they are replaced with pooTU in some cases. For instance:
E.g.  
celav\textit{Tu} X *celavuvoo\textit{Tu}
muRaip\textit{Tu} X *muRaipoo\textit{Tu}
paLicci\textit{Tu} X *paLiccupoo\textit{Tu}
veLiyi\textit{Tu} X *veLipo\textit{Tu}

Those marked with asterisk * are ungrammatical. Moreover, they are not termed as CVs at all.

\textbf{6.5.1.4.} \textit{iru`be'}

6.5.1.4.I. As a main verb, \textit{iru} means `be' or `exist'.

E.g. \textit{kaNNan amaitiyaaka irundtaan.}
`Kannan remained silent'.

6.5.1.4.II. As an auxiliary, \textit{iru} has various significant roles according to the main verb in a sentence, viz., as stativity, perfectness, etc.. It may indicate the result or outcome of an event that is still in force, when it occurs as an auxiliary.

E.g. \textit{kaNNan baamaavai maNandturundtaan.}
`Kannan has been married to Bama'.

6.5.1.4.III. In compound verb formations, \textit{iru} seems to conjoin freely with \textit{ceytyu} type of verbal participle bases to form verbal root with imperative modes.
.5.1.4.III.a. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ezundtiru</td>
<td>'wake up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaattiru</td>
<td>'wait'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalandtiru</td>
<td>'be merged'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuTiyiru</td>
<td>'live in'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ottiru</td>
<td>'resemble (s.o./s.t.)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vizittiru</td>
<td>'stay awake'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paarttiru</td>
<td>'wait and see'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is significant to note that this verbalizer does not associate with other parts of speech to form compound verbs. It does not have any semantic equivalent to be compared with.

6.5.1.5. *kaaTTu* 'show'

6.5.1.5.I. The main verb *kaaTTu* means 'show'.

E.g. *kaNNan andtak kuzandaikkut tan paTattaik kaaTTinaan.*  
'Kannan showed his photograph to the child'.

6.5.1.5.II. As an auxiliary, it has a few meanings like: trial or instigating someone to do an action.

E.g. *kaNNan raamanukkuk katavait tIRandtu kaaTTinaan.*  
'Kannan showed Raman how to open the door'.

172
In CV formations, this verbalizer combines with nouns and verbs.

Noun + Verbalizer

- apayamkaaTTu 'show mercy'
- caayalkaaTTu 'show up a trace/ reflect'
- parivukaaTTu 'show mercy'
- vazikaaTTu 'guide'

Verb + Verbalizer

- cuTTikkaTTu 'point out'
- eTuttukkaTTu 'quote'

5.5.1.6. **koTu** 'give'

As a main verb **koTu** means 'give'.

E.g. *kaNNan kulaceekaranukku aval koTuttaan.*

'Kannan gave “aval” (a type of food) to Kulasekaran'.

On combining as an auxiliary with a preceding verbal participle **koTu** would function as an alter-benefactive agent. Consider the following:

E.g. *kaNNan cupattiraikku viidu kaTTik koTuttaan.*

'Kannan built a house for Subathirai'.
5.5.1.6.III. As verbalizer, *koTu* combines more frequently with nouns and verbs, compared to particles to form new meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aataravukoTu</td>
<td>'give support'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anumatikoTu</td>
<td>'give permission'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azaippukoTu</td>
<td>'give an invitation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cevikoTu</td>
<td>'listen carefully'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iTangkoTu</td>
<td>'allow / give agreement'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uRutikoTu</td>
<td>'give assurance'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vazikoTu</td>
<td>'give way'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viTaikoTu</td>
<td>'bid farewell'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>colikkokoTu</td>
<td>'teach (s.o.)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iiTukoTu</td>
<td>'be equal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paRikoTu</td>
<td>'lose (tragically)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taLarndtukoTu</td>
<td>'be flexible'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taTTikkoTu</td>
<td>'encourage (s.o.)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimikkikoTu</td>
<td>'play truant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiruppikkoTu</td>
<td>'return'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vakuttukkoTu</td>
<td>'plan s.t. for s.o.' s sake'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viTTukkoTu</td>
<td>'give in'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.1.6.IV. Semantic equivalent

Verbalizer *taa*, which has a similar meaning as that of *koTu*, may become an alternate for this verbalizer. Consider the following:

E.g. *kaNNan cupattiralku viiTu kaTTikkoTuttaan.*
     *kaNNan cupattiralku viiTu kaTTit tandtaan.*
     'Kannan built a house for Supatturai.'
The following CVs may also be considered:

*aataravukoTu > aataravuta*  
\[ \text{'give support'} \]
*vakuttukkoTu > vakuttuta*  
\[ \text{‘plan s.t. for s.o.’s sake’} \]

### 6.5.1.7. *koL* ‘possess’

#### 6.5.1.7.I. As a main verb *koL* means ‘possess’.

E.g.  
*indtak kuTam ettanai liTTar koLLum.*  
‘How much water can this pot hold’.

#### 6.5.1.7.II. As an auxiliary *koL* has two functions, i.e. ego benefaction and reflective.

E.g.  
*kanNan caTTai pooTTuk koNTaan.*  
‘Kannan wore the shirt himself’.

#### 6.5.1.7.III. In compound verb formations, this term may combine with nouns, particles and *ceyu* type of verbal participles. Consider the following:

#### 6.5.1.7.III.a. Noun + Verbalizer

- *aATkoL*  
  ‘take under one’s custody/control’
- *aiyangkoL*  
  ‘be doubtful’
- *cinangkoL*  
  ‘get angry (toward s.o.)’
kaikkoL 'master s.t./acquire s.t.'
koopangkoL 'get angry'
oppukkol 'admit'
toTarpukoL 'communicate'
urukkol 'change in to'
vazikoL 'adopt someone's foot step'
KuTikoL 'shift in'

5.5.1.7.III.b. Particle + Verbalizer

etirkol 'face'
meeRkoL 'undertake'
ottukkol 'agree'
UtkoL 'consume'

6.5.1.7.III.c. Verb + verbalizer

appikkoL 'apply (s.t) excessively (to face)'
ndaTandtukoL 'behave yourself'

6.5.1.7.IV. Semantic equivalents

The verbalizer koL has peRu and eTu as its alternates. They may function as perfect alternates for koL, since both the alternates may function as ego benefactors in some cases. Examine the following examples:

maaNavarkaL uRcaakamaakap pooTTI viLaiyaTTII
pangkukoNdanar. uRcaakamaakap pooTTI viLaiyaTTII

maaNavarkaL uRcaakamaakap pooTTI viLaiyaTTII
pangkeTuttanar. uRcaakamaakap pooTTI viLaiyaTTII

maaNavarkaL uRcaakamaakap pooTTI viLaiyaTTII
pangkupeRRanar. uRcaakamaakap pooTTI viLaiyaTTII
'Students participated enthusiastically in the sports'.

The following are the other possibilities:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{pangkukoL} & > & \text{pangkeTu} & \text{take part'} \\
\text{pangkukoL} & > & \text{pangupeRu} & \text{participate'}
\end{array}
\]

Both terms do not differ much in their meaning. Nevertheless, there are some exceptional CVs in which, such alteration cannot take place:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ndaTandtukoL} & X & \text{*ndaTandtupeRu} \\
\text{ndaTandtukoL} & X & \text{*ndaTandteTu}
\end{array}
\]

6.5.1.8. **cey 'do'**

6.5.1.8.I. As a main verb cey means 'do'.

E.g.  raaman oru paanai ceytaan.
     'Raman made a pot'.

6.5.1.8.II. In auxiliaries also, they would render the same meaning.

E.g.  raaman taan andta maanai ooTac ceytaan.
     'Raman is the one who made the deer ran away'.

177
5.5.1.8.III. In CV construction, this verbalizer more frequently combines with nouns to produce new meanings compared to the other two categories. Only a few verbs and particles combine with verbalizers. They form causative verbs upon combination with ceyya type of verbal participles. Consider the following examples:

5.5.1.8.III.a. Noun + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aracu cey</td>
<td>‘rule’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aruL cey</td>
<td>‘grace’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cattiym cey</td>
<td>‘promise’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eeLanam cey</td>
<td>‘ridicule’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eeRRumati cey</td>
<td>‘export’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iRakkumati cey</td>
<td>‘import’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaali cey</td>
<td>‘vacate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keTuti cey</td>
<td>‘ruin (s.o.) one’s life’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kolai cey</td>
<td>‘kill’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaitu cey</td>
<td>‘arrest’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maNam cey</td>
<td>‘get married’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manuc cey</td>
<td>‘apply’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muTivu cey</td>
<td>‘finalise’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muyaRcci cey</td>
<td>‘try’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paRimutal cey</td>
<td>‘confiscate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rattu cey</td>
<td>‘cancel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taakkal cey</td>
<td>‘present s.t. before s.o.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taTai cey</td>
<td>‘ban’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tavaRu cey</td>
<td>‘commit offence’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tayaar cey</td>
<td>‘prepare’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiruttam cey</td>
<td>‘correct’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiyaanam cey</td>
<td>‘meditate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urRuti cey</td>
<td>‘confirm’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veelai cey</td>
<td>‘work’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vicaaraNai cey</td>
<td>‘investigate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viniyookam cey</td>
<td>‘distribute’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5.1.8.III.b. Particle + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particle</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cari cey</td>
<td>‘repair’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cilr cey</td>
<td>‘reform’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5.1.8.III.c. Verb + Verbalizer (form causative verbs)

- **curungkac cey** 'cause s.t. to shrink (causative)
- **iRangkac cey** 'lower s.t. (causative)
- **ndiingkac cey** 'rid off s.t. (causative)
- **paTyac cey** 'cause s.o. to obey'
- **patiyac cey** 'take a copy (of the original doc.) (causative)

6.5.1.8.IV. Semantic equivalent

Verbalizers cey and *paNNu* literally have the same meaning. Thus both may be used as alternatives mutually. However, *paNNu* seems to occur popularly in colloquial Tamil. But cey is used both in colloquial and literary Tamil. As *paNNu* is the variant for cey in common speech, cey becomes common variant for *paNNu* in literary forms. Examine the following:

*poolicaar kolaikkkaaranai kaituceytaanar.*
poolicaar kolaikkkaarnaik kaitupaNNinar.

'Police arrested the murderer'.

"*indta kaNakkukaLai miINtum caricey " enRaar aaciriyar.*
"*indta kaNakkukaLai miINtum caripaNNu" enRaar aaciriyar.*

"Correct these sums again", said the teacher.
Nevertheless, not every CV formed by adding the verbalizer *paNNu could be replaced with *cey as verbalizer without affecting the meaning. For example:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
maNam\ cey & X \\
veelai\ cey & X \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
*maNam\ paNNu \\
*veelai\ paNNu \\
\end{array}
\]

5.5.1.9. \textit{muTi} 'complete'

5.5.1.9.1. The main verb \textit{muTi} means 'finish or complete'.

E.g. \textit{ndaan\ oru\ maNikkuc\ camaiyalai\ muTitten}. 'I finished cooking at one o'clock'.

6.5.1.9.2. Though the auxiliary, \textit{muTi}, has the same meaning as that of the main verb, it reveals fine meanings when studied in a syntactic context. It may also exhibit 'possibility/definiteness' in selected circumstances.

E.g. \textit{avan\ pattu\ maNikkul\ indta\ veelaiyaic\ ceytu\ muTippaan}. 'He will complete this job by ten o'clock'.
This verbalizer combines nouns to form some idio-centric CVs. There are also a limited number of CVs which belong to non-idio-centric CV.

5.5.1.9.III.a. Noun + Verbalizer

\[ maNam \text{ } muTi \] ‘get married’

6.5.1.10. \textit{paTu} ‘experience’

6.5.1.10.I. The Tamil Lexicon of Madras University (Vol. III., 1986) lists more than twenty eight meanings for the main verb \textit{paTu}. Commonly \textit{paTu} is used to indicate ‘feel’ and ‘lie down’.

E.g. \textit{kaNNan taraiyil paTuttaan}. ‘Kannan lay on the floor’.

6.5.1.10.II. As an auxiliary \textit{paTu} would combine with the \textit{ceytu} type of verbal participles to form passive voices.

E.g. \textit{acuvattaaman kaNNanaal kolai ceyyappaTTaan}. ‘Asuvataman was killed by Kannan’.

6.5.1.10.III. In compound verb formations \textit{paTu} has the following type of CVs:
### 5.5.1.10.III.a. Noun + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aacaipppatu</td>
<td>'desire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aapatu</td>
<td>'become a slave or a devotee'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acappatu</td>
<td>'be frightened'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acingkappatu</td>
<td>'be ashamed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akappatu</td>
<td>'be caught'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akkaraippatu</td>
<td>'show interest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allalpatu</td>
<td>'be distressed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aTimaippatu</td>
<td>'be enslaved'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aTipatu</td>
<td>'get hurt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avatippatu</td>
<td>'be suffer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceyalpatu</td>
<td>'function/act'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciriippatu</td>
<td>'be imprisoned'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cukappatu</td>
<td>'heal/recover'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idarppatu</td>
<td>'undergo suffer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irakkappatu</td>
<td>'sympathise'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itupatu</td>
<td>'get involved'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keelivippatu</td>
<td>'hear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neRippatu</td>
<td>'get organised'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onRupatu</td>
<td>'merge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palatarappatu</td>
<td>'be variegated'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paNpaTu</td>
<td>'be cultured'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pazutupatu</td>
<td>'be spoilt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peRumaippatu</td>
<td>'be esteemed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilavupatu</td>
<td>'be split'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porulpaTu</td>
<td>'make a sense'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puNpaTu</td>
<td>'get hurt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teevaiippatu</td>
<td>'be necessary'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenpatu</td>
<td>'appear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiivirappatu</td>
<td>'become serious'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiruptipppatu</td>
<td>'be satisfied'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urupppatu</td>
<td>'become significant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valupppatu</td>
<td>'be strengthened'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veTkappatu</td>
<td>'be ashamed'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.5.1.10.III. b. Particle + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particle</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appaarpaTu</td>
<td>'be beyond'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caripoTu</td>
<td>'be reformed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cirpaTu</td>
<td>'improve'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etirppatu</td>
<td>'appear in front'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilizppatu</td>
<td>'be subjugated'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.5.1.10.III.c. Verb + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aRupaTu</td>
<td>'be cut (into pieces)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aTaiPaTu</td>
<td>'be imprisoned'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuuza蜱paTu</td>
<td>'be surrounded'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eeRpaTu</td>
<td>'happen/occur'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iRakkappaTu</td>
<td>'be lowered'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaTTuppaTu</td>
<td>'come under the control of s.t/s.o.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuRaippaTu</td>
<td>'complain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maaRupaTu</td>
<td>'be differ'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maaTTuppaTu</td>
<td>'be within a limit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndiikkappaTu</td>
<td>'be sacked'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paaTuPaTu</td>
<td>'work hard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piTipaTu</td>
<td>'be captured'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puRappaTu</td>
<td>'depart'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taakkappaTu</td>
<td>'be attacked'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taazttappaTu</td>
<td>'be degraded'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taLLappaTu</td>
<td>'be pushed into'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veTTuppaTu</td>
<td>'be cut (into pieces)'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.1.10.IV. Semantic equivalents

Verbalizers *uRu* and *aTai* may function as semantic substitutes for *paTu* (Refer to *uRu* and *aTai* for more information). They would give the same meaning rendered by the verbalizer *paTu*.
E.g. aattirappatu > aattiramaTai ‘get angry’
canjalappatu > canjalamaTai ‘be distressed’
ciramappatu > ciramamuRu ‘suffer’
varuttappatu > varuttamuRu ‘feel sorry’

The similarity between the meanings would be clear in a sentential context:

kaNNan turooNarukkaakak paritaappappattaan.
kaNNan turooNarukkaakap paritaapamuRaan.
‘Kannan felt sorry for Trona’.

kaNNan arccunan miltu koopappattaan.
kaNNan arccunan ceyalinaal koopamaTaindttaan.
‘Kannan got angry with Arjuna’s behaviour’.

6.5.1.11. paTuttu ‘cause’

6.5.1.11.I. As a main verb paTuttu means cause to suffer. It is a piRavinai form of paTu.

E.g. kaNNan ennaip paaTaaypattaTTinaan.
‘Kannan made me suffer a lot’.

6.5.1.11.II. It is learnt that this form does not have any auxiliary function as paTu.
5.1.11.3. In CV constructions, like *paTu, *paTutu may combine with particles and nouns to form new meanings. However there are some CVs which do not take the piRavinai form of *paTu, - *paTutu;

E.g. aTipaTu X *aTipaTutu

puRappaTu X *puRappaTutu
eTupaTu X *eTupaTutu
piTipaTu X *piTipaTutu

5.1.11.3.a. Noun + Verbalizer

amalpaTutu 'execute'
ampalappaTutu 'expose'
ariMukappapTutu 'introduce'
atiMappaTutu 'enslave'
avamaanappaTutu 'disgrace'
cangkaTappapTutu 'put s.o. in discomfort'
ceetappapTutu 'spoil/destroy'
cemmalippapTutu 'upgrade/repair'
ceyalpaTutu 'execute'
kaayappaTutu 'hurt s.o.'
kaTTaayappapTutu 'compel'
kuNapappTutu 'cure'
njaapakappapTutu 'remind'
oczungkapappTutu 'set in order'
paakappapTutu 'classify'
peRumaipappapTutu 'felicitate s.o.'
poruLpaTutu 'pay heed'
punpappapTutu 'hurt s.o.'
taamatappapTutu 'delay some activity'
telivupaTutu 'clarify'
uruvaKappapTutu 'put in a form of a metaphor'
vittiyaacappapTutu 'differentiate'
kuRaiapTutu 'accuse'
paaTupaTutu 'cause to suffer'
iITupaTutu 'get involved'
pulapappTutu 'expose'
ndeRippaTutu 'put in order/guide'
6.5.1.11.III.b. Particle + Verbalizer

appaaRpaTuttu 'put away/remove'
appuRappaTuttu 'remove'
arumpaaTupaTuttu 'cause to suffer'
caripaTuttu 'put in order'
cirpaTuttu 'reform'
etirpaTuttu 'cause two persons to meet'
kiizpaTuttu 'subjugate s.o.'
meempaTuttu 'upgrade'
meeRpaTuttu 'upgrade'
mikaippaTuttu 'exaggerate'
umRpaTuttu 'encourage s.o. to go ahead'
palatarappaTuttu 'classify'
pilpaTuttu 'cause s.o. to lag'
uTampaTuttu 'cause s.o. to come to agreement'
uTanpaTuttu 'cause s.o. to come to an agreement'
uTPaTuttu 'subjugate s.o. under ones' control'
vakaippaTuttu 'classify'
valluppaTuttu 'strengthen'
velipaTuttu 'expose'

6.5.1.11.III.c. Verb + Verbalizer

maaRupaTuttu 'change into'
arruppaTuttu 'guide'
aruppaTuttu 'cut'
eeRpaTuttu 'cause s.t. to occur'
iitupaTuttu 'get s.o. involved in a matter'
kaTTuppaTuttu 'control'
kaTTuppaTuttu 'control'

6.5.1.11.IV. Semantic equivalents

uRuttu may be referred as the piRavina1 form of uRu and cey may function as possible alternates for paTuttu.

186
A sentential context may reveal their similarity between the meanings more clearly:

aracaangkam putiya caTTangkaLai amalpaTuttiatatu.
aracaangkam putiya caTTangkaLai amal ceytatu.
‘Government implemented the new rules’.

6.5.1.12. **paar** ‘see’

**6.5.1.12.I.** **Paar** as main verb has the following meanings: ‘look’, ‘watch’ or ‘see’.

E.g. *kaNNan padam paarttaan.*
‘Kannan watched a movie’.

**6.5.1.12.II.** The auxiliary **paar** combines with the verbal participles to always indicate a trial mood. It combines with both types of verbal participles, i.e., **ceytu** and **ceyya** type. Consider the following:
E.g. *kaNNan uNmaiyaic collip paarttaan; eTupaTavillai.*
'Kannan tried to tell the truth but no one believed him'.

5.5.1.12.III. The verbalizer, *paar*, would associate with nouns and particles to form CVs:

5.5.1.12.III.a. Noun + Verbalizer

- *aazampaar* 'measure the depth/gauge'
- *ottuppaar* 'compare'
- *pazutuppaar* 'repair'
- *tiRampaar* 'check the ability'
- *ullavuppaar* 'spy (v)'
- *veelLaippaar* 'look for an auspicious time'
- *veelaippaar* 'work( white collar job)'
- *veevuppaar* 'spy (for a nation)'

5.5.1.12.III.b. Particle + Verbalizer

- *carippaar* 'examine/ repair/ check'
- *etirpaar* 'expect s.o.'
- *meeRpaar* 'observe'

5.5.1.12.III.c. Verb + Verbalizer

- *aaraayndtupaar* 'consider'
- *ndinaittupaar* 'think about(s.t.)/ recollect'
- *oppITTupaar* 'compare'
- *taTTippaar* 'call for fight/ try kindling s.o.'s emotion'

This verbalizer has a characteristic feature, whereas the sentences having CVs with verbalizer *paar* would be in active form and the
CVs always precede with terms that take second case marker-\ ai.

This feature can be studied more clearly in a sentential context:

\textit{kaNNan tanatu teeraip pazutuppaarttaan.}
\textit{Kannan repaired his chariot.}

\textit{kaNNan ashtinaapuriyai ulavuppaarttaan.}
\textit{Kannan spied Asthinapuri’.

\textit{kaNNan karnanin utaviyai etirpaarttaan.}
\textit{Kannan expected Karnan’s favour.}

\textbf{6.5.1.13.} \textit{poo ‘go’}

\textbf{6.5.1.13.I.} The main verb \textit{poo} means ‘go’.

\textit{E.g.} \textit{ennai viTTu tuuram poo.}
\textit{Go away from me’.

\textbf{6.5.1.13.II.} As an auxiliary, \textit{poo} may indicate the contemptible mood of speaker as well as completion of an action.

\textit{E.g.} \textit{turiyotanan cettutup poonaan.}
\textit{‘Thuriyotana (a cruel person) has died’.

\textbf{6.5.1.13.3.} This verbalizer combines with nouns and verbs to produce CVs:
5.5.1.13.III.a. Noun + Verbalizer

coorampoo  'be disgraced'
kaLavupoo  'be robbed'
kuTipoo    'move in'

5.5.1.13.III.b. Verb + Verbalizer

eeTABLEtupoo  'be cheated'
koNTupoo      'take away'
mayangkippoo  'be enchanted'
ooTippoo      'run away/elope'
paRipoo       'robbed'
viTTupoo      'abandon'

5.5.1.13.IV. Semantic equivalent

Poo may indicate stress, and a bad mood. This verbalizer may be replaced by cel, to indicate politeness.

Ennait taniyyee viTTupoo.
Ennait taniyyee viTTucel.
'Leave me alone'.
5.5.1.14. *vaa* ‘come’

5.5.1.14.I. The main verb *vaa* means ‘come’.

E.g. *ndii ingkee vaa.*
‘You come here’.

5.5.1.14.II. The auxiliary, *vaa*, may combine with *ceytu* and *ceyya* type of verbal participles to indicate the progressive state of an action.

E.g. *kuTivaanavan kuTicaiyil vaazndtu vandtaan.*
‘The farmer lived in (the) hut’.

5.5.1.14.III. In CV formations, *vaa* produces compound verbs with paticiple and verbs as bases:

5.5.1.14.III.a. Particle + Verbalizer

*veLivaa* ‘come out’

5.5.1.14.III.b. Verb + Verbalizer

*azaittuva* ‘bring (s.o.) along’
*cenRuva* ‘take leave’
*kotNTuva* ‘bring (here)’
*kuTiva* ‘move into’
*ottuva* ‘agree’
*paRittuva* ‘pluck’
*poovaa* ‘take leave’
6.5.1.15. *viTu* 'leave'

6.5.1.15.I. The main verb *viTu*, means 'let go' or 'leave'.

E.g. *kuruviyai un piYiYirundtu viTu.*
'Let the bird go away from your grip'.

6.5.1.15.II. *viTu* as an auxiliary would indicate a completed state of an action.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{muTukki} & \quad + \quad \text{viTu} & \quad > & \quad \text{muTukkiviT}u & \quad \text{'speed up'} \\
\text{tolattu} & \quad + \quad \text{viTu} & \quad > & \quad \text{tolatttuviTu} & \quad \text{'destroy/lose'}
\end{align*}
\]

Note their various occurrences in sentences:

E.g. *mazai ndinRu viTTatu.*
'Rain has stopped'. (completed state of an action)

*taay kuZandtaikkuc coorRu ooTTi viTTaal.*
'The mother fed her child'. (alter benefactive action)

6.5.1.15.III. In CV formations, this verbalizer would produce CVs by combining with nouns, particles and verbs. It very often produces idio-centric CVs.

6.5.1.15.III.a. **Noun** + **Verbalizer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>azaippuviTu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'send an invitation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eccarikkaiviTu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'give a warning'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaiviTu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'abandon'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kataiviTu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'tell lies'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oLiviTu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'shine'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

192
6.5.1.16. \textit{vai} `put'

6.5.1.16.I. As main verb \textit{vai} means `put' or `place s.t. down'.

E.g. \textit{tolaikkaaTcip peTTiyai inkee vai.}
`Place the television here'.

6.5.1.16.II. As an auxiliary, \textit{vai} may indicate a state which keeps the performed event within a selective situation.

E.g. \textit{ndaan kumaariTam rakaciyyattaic colli vaitteen.}
`I told the secret to Kumar(for emergency reference)'.

6.5.1.16.III. As a verbalizer, \textit{vai} would form compound verbs with nouns and verbal participle:

6.5.1.16.III.a. Noun + Verbalizer
\textit{ciRaivai} `imprison'
\textit{kaNNivai} `set a trap'
\textit{kaNvai} `cast an evil eye'
\textit{manatuvaivai} `show mercy'
6.5.1.16.III.b. Verb + Verbalizer

- anuppivai  
  'send along s.t.'
- ceemittuvai  
  'save (money)'
- ceertuvaivai  
  'collect'
- ottivai  
  'postpone'
- patukkivai  
  'hide'
- tirandtuvaivai  
  'officially open (a building)'
- vattival  
  'instigate a quarrel'

6.5.1.16.IV. Semantic equivalent

Verbalizer vai can be replaced with the verbalizer pooTu in some cases.

- ottivai > ottippooTu  
  'postpone'
- taliLivaivai > taliLippooTu  
  'postpone'

In sentences they would function in the following ways:

atikaarikal peecuvaartaivaiyik kaalavarmpinri ottivaattaarkal.
ataikaarikal peecuvaartaivaiyik kaalavarmpinri ottippooTTanar.
'The officers postponed the talk indefinitely.'
6.5.2. Class II verbalizers and their semantic studies

6.5.2.17. aTTi 'beat'

6.5.2.17.1. The main verb, aTTi means 'beat'.

E.g. kaNNan raamanai aTTitaan.
'Kannan beat Raman'.

6.5.2.17. II. In CV constructions verbalizer aTTi combines more with nouns compared to verbs and particles.

6.5.2.17. II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accaTTi</td>
<td>'print'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>araTTaiyaTTi</td>
<td>'chat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caiT aTTi</td>
<td>'tackle some one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaappiyaTTi</td>
<td>'copy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaNNaTTi</td>
<td>'wink'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaTT aTTi</td>
<td>'play truant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koLLaiyaTTi</td>
<td>'rob'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muRiyaTTi</td>
<td>'overcome an obstacle/plot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndilicaTTi</td>
<td>'swim'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pooraTTi</td>
<td>'bored'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TaalaTTi</td>
<td>'shine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooRkaTTi</td>
<td>'defeat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaayaTTi</td>
<td>'talk too much'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.2.17. II.b. Verb + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caakaTTi</td>
<td>'kill'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poockaTTi</td>
<td>'rid away'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.5.2.17.III  Semantic equivalents

The verbalizer, \textit{aTi}, has two equivalents- \textit{pooTu} and \textit{iTu}.

According to the linguistic and semantic contexts they might be altered as following:

\begin{align*}
\text{E.g.} & \quad \text{accaTi} & > & \quad \text{acclTu} & \quad \text{‘print’} \\
& \quad \text{kaappiyaTi} & > & \quad \text{kaappipooTu} & \quad \text{‘take a copy’}
\end{align*}

The synonymous meanings become clear in sentences:

\textit{kaNNa}n \textit{tan} \textit{puttakattai} \textit{accaTitta}n.
\textit{KaNNa}n \textit{tan} \textit{puttakattai} \textit{accuppooTTa}n.
\textit{KaNNa}n \textit{tan} \textit{puttakattai} \textit{acclTTa}n.
‘Kannan printed his book’.

6.5.2.18. \textit{aRi} ‘know’

6.5.2.18.I. As simple verb \textit{aRi} means ‘perceive’ or ‘know’.

\begin{align*}
\text{E.g.} & \quad \text{kaNNan} \textit{akilattin unmaikal} \textit{yaavaRRaiyum} \textit{aRiva}n.
& \quad \text{‘Kannan perceives all the truths of the universe’}.
\end{align*}

6.5.2.18.II. In CV formation this term would combine with nouns, particles and verb:
6.5.2.18.II.a. Noun $+$ Verbalizer
tuppari 'investigate'

6.5.2.18.II.b. Particle $+$ Verbalizer
munnaari 'forecast'
pullari 'horriplate'

6.5.2.18.II.c. Verb $+$ Verbalizer
araayndtari 'analyse'
pakuttari 'analyse'

6.5.2.18.III. Semantic equivalent

The Verbalizer tulakku has almost similar meaning as that of ari.

Thus this verbalizer may alternate with ari:

E.g. tuppari $>$ tuppulakku 'investigate'

Their occurrence in sentences would show their inter-changeability clearly:

kaNNaN turiyoottanaapi parRit tupparindtaan.
KaNNaN turiyoottanaapi parRit tuppulakkinaan.
'Kannan investigated about Turiyotana'.
6.5.2.19.  *aTai* 'reach'

6.5.2.19.I.  As a main verb *aTai* has several meanings: - 'close', 'achieve' or 'reach'.

E.g.  *kANNan iravl cennaiyai aTaIndtaan.*  
'Kannan reached Chennai at night'.

6.5.2.19.II.  In CV construction the verbalizer, *aTai* may join with nouns and particles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>aaRutalaTai</em></td>
<td>'calm down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ceetamaTai</em></td>
<td>'be damaged'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>coorvaTai</em></td>
<td>'be discouraged'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cukamaTai</em></td>
<td>'be comfortable'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>koopamaTai</em></td>
<td>'get angry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kuNamaTai</em></td>
<td>'get well'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kuzappamaTai</em></td>
<td>'be confused'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>manattaLarcciyaTai</em></td>
<td>'be demotivated'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>maraNamaTai</em></td>
<td>'die'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mutrcciyaTai</em></td>
<td>'become matured'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>muTivaTai</em></td>
<td>'end'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>oppaTai</em></td>
<td>'entrust'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>paruvamaTai</em></td>
<td>'become matured'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pazutaTai</em></td>
<td>'be spoiled'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>puurttiyaTai</em></td>
<td>'be completed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>taLarcciyaTai</em></td>
<td>'be weak'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tanjamaTai</em></td>
<td>'surrender'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tikaippaTai</em></td>
<td>'be astonished'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tirupptiyaTai</em></td>
<td>'be satisfied'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>toolviyaTai</em></td>
<td>'be defeated'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uyarvaTai</em></td>
<td>'progress'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>vaLarcciyaTai</em></td>
<td>'progress'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>valuvaTai</em></td>
<td>'become stronger'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>veRRiyaTai</em></td>
<td>'win'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>virivaTai</em></td>
<td>'expand'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

198
6.5.2.19.II.b. \[ \text{Particle} \quad + \quad \text{Verbalizer} \]

- ciiraTai \quad 'recover/improve'
- pinnaTai \quad 'lag'

6.5.2.19.III. Semantic equivalents

Verbalizer aTai has several alternatives like uRu, paTu, and peRu:

E.g. \[ \begin{align*}
\text{ciiraTai} & \quad > \quad \text{ciiruRu} \quad \text{‘be improved’} \\
& \quad \quad \text{ciirpaTu} \quad \text{‘be improved’} \\
& \quad \quad \text{ciirpeRu} \quad \text{‘be improved’} \\
\text{vaRuttamaTai} & \quad > \quad \text{vaRuttamuRu} \quad \text{‘become sad’} \\
& \quad \quad \text{vaRutppaTu} \quad \text{‘regret’}
\end{align*} \]

Their occurrences in sentences are:

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{kaNNan} & \quad \text{tandtayin} \quad \text{maraNattaal} \quad \text{varuttamaTai} \text{ndtaan.} \\
\text{kaNNan} & \quad \text{tandtayin} \quad \text{maraNattaal} \quad \text{varuttam} \text{uRRaan.} \\
\text{‘Kannan was sad due to his father’s death’.}
\end{align*} \]

However, this possibility is not applicable to all CVs, especially for those having nouns as bases. Refer also to uRu and paTu for more information.
6.5.2.20.  *aLi* 'give'

6.5.2.20.I. In simple form the verb, *aLi*, means 'give'.

E.g. *kaNNan raataikkut tangkaccangkili aUuttaan.*
    'Kannan presented a goldchain to Rathai'.

6.5.2.20.II. In compound verb its occurrence can be seen as:

   6.5.2.20.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer
                   
                   *aataravaLi* 'patronize'
                   *camuuksamaLi* 'pay a visit'
                   *paricaLi* 'present'
                   *patilaLi* 'answer'
                   *vaakkaLi* 'promise'
                   *vaakkaLi* 'vote'
                   *virundtaLi* 'give a party'
                   *viTaiyaLi* 'let him go/answer'

   6.5.2.20.II.b. Verb + Verbalizer
                   
                   *pakirdtaLi* 'distribute'

6.5.2.20.III. Semantic equivalent

This verbalizer may be replaced by verbalizer *koTu*, which has a
similar meaning:
aataravaLi  >  aataravukoTu  ‘patronize’
patilaLi   >  patilkoTu   ‘reply’
vaakkkaLi  >  vaakkukoTu  ‘promise’

Consider these sentences:

ndaan kaNNanin putiya tiTTattirku muzu aataravaLitteen.
ndaan kaNNanin putiya tiTTattirku muzu aataravukoTutteen.
‘I gave my full support for Kannan’s latest plan.’

Both verbalizers reveal the same meaning.

6.5.2. 21.  aaTu ‘dance’

6.5.2.21.1. The main verb, aaTu, means ‘dance’.

E.g.  raatai veekamaaka ndaTanam aaTinaaL.
‘Rathai danced very swiftly’.

6.5.2. 21.II. In CV formation, it has the following functions:

6.5.2. 21.II.a.  Noun + Verbalizer

caamiyaaTu  ‘be entrance’
cuuRaiyaatTu  ‘ransack/rob’
cuuttaaTu    ‘gamble’
kaLavaaTu     ‘steal’
kuuuttaaTu    ‘dance’
manRaaTu 'beg'
ndakaiyaTu 'make a joke/mockey(of s.o.)'
ndaTamaaTu 'roam'
ndiiiraTu 'take a bath'
ooTiyaTu 'move about actively'
pandtaaTu 'toss around'
pooraTu 'struggle'
taatavamaaTu 'be rampant'
taLLaaTu 'stagger/sway'
tikkumukkaaTu 'struggle/be choked'
tinTaTu 'suffer'
tuNTaaTu 'divide s.t.'
uRavaaTu 'move closely'
uuraiyaTu 'converse'
vaataaTu 'argue'
vaayaaTu 'talk a lot'
vazakkaaTu 'argue'
veeTTaiyaTu 'hunt'

6.5.2.21.II.b. Verb + Verbalizer

eLLindakaiyaTu 'make a joke about'
kalantraiyaTu 'discuss'
kOTaaTu 'celebrate'
ooTiyaTu 'play around/move around'

6.5.2.22. aaRRu 'do'

6.5.2.22.I. As a main verb, aaRRu, means 'to do' or 'make s.t. cool/to mitigate'.

E.g. kaNNan cuTundirai aaRRinaan.
'Kannan cooled the hot water'.
6.5.2.22.II. As compound verb it may occur as:

6.5.2.22.II.a. \[ \text{Noun} + \text{Verbalizer} \]

- ceyalaARRu ‘operate/perform/carry out’
- pangaARRu ‘contribute/ play one’s role’
- paNiyaaARRu ‘work’
- uraiyaARRu ‘give a speech’

6.5.2.22.III. Semantic equivalent

Verbalizers like \text{ndikazttu} and \text{aARRu} have similar meanings. Thus in selected cases \text{ndikazttu} may be replaced with \text{aARRu}:

\[ \text{uraiyaARRu} \Rightarrow \text{uraiindikazttu} \quad \text{‘give a speech’} \]

In sentences, it may occur as,

\begin{align*}
\text{andtak kuuTTattil kaNNan dRappaaka uraiyaARRinaan.} \\
\text{andtak kuuTTattil kaNNan dRappaaka uraini-kazttinaan.} \\
\text{‘Kannan delivered a very good speech at that gathering’}.
\end{align*}
6.5.2.23. *uNTu* 'exist'

6.5.2.23.I. As a simple verb, *uNTu*, is a finite verb showing existence.

E.g. *avanidäm ndiRaiya paNam uNTu.*
 'He has a lot of money'.

6.5.2.23.II. In CV formations, verbalizer *uNTu* may combine with nouns only. It seems that imperative *uN* combines with the passive particle *paTu* to form this verbalizer.

6.5.2.23.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

- *citaRuNTatu* ‘(it)shattered’
- *kolaiyUNTaan* ‘(he) has been murdered’
- *pirivuNTatu* ‘got separated’

6.5.2.23.II.b. Verb + Verbalizer

- *kaTiyuNTaan* ‘(he) has been bitten’
- *kaTTuNTaan* ‘(he) cebided’
6.5.2.24. *uRu* 'be'

6.5.2.24.1. As a main verb *uRu* means 'obtain, and 'experience'.

E.g. *tanatu tavaRu avanai uRuttiyatu.*
'His guilt bothered him.'

6.5.2.24.II. In CV formations, this verbalizer would combine with nouns more frequently to form new terms:

6.5.2.24.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>azivuRu</em></td>
<td>'be ruined/destroyed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ceetamuRu</em></td>
<td>'be spoiled'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ciRappuRu</em></td>
<td>'be great/esteemed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ctaivuRu</em></td>
<td>'be spoiled/ruined'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>coorvuRu</em></td>
<td>'be weakened/languished'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cuuLuRu</em></td>
<td>'conceive'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kaayamuRu</em></td>
<td>'be injured'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kaLaippuRu</em></td>
<td>'be exhausted'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kaNNuRu</em></td>
<td>'see'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>karuvuRu</em></td>
<td>'become pregnant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>keeTuRu</em></td>
<td>'be damaged'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>meenmaiyuRu</em></td>
<td>'be excellent'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>melivuRu</em></td>
<td>'become thinner'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>muTivuRu</em></td>
<td>'come to an end'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ndalamuRu</em></td>
<td>'get cured/ recover'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ndalivuRu</em></td>
<td>'be weakened'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ndooyuRu</em></td>
<td>'get sick'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>taLarcciyuRu</em></td>
<td>'be demotivated'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>teerccliyuRu</em></td>
<td>'be successful'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>telLivuRu</em></td>
<td>'become clear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>toolivyRu</em></td>
<td>'be defeated'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tuyaruRu</em></td>
<td>'feel sad'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>valilmaiyuRu</em></td>
<td>'be strong'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>viLakkamuRu</em></td>
<td>'become clear'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

205
6.5.2.24.III. Semantic equivalents

Verbalizer \textit{uRu} has a few semantic equivalents, like \textit{paTu} and \textit{aTai}. They may give the same meaning produced by \textit{uRu} when replaced in the CV structure.

\textit{aTai},

\begin{quote}
\textit{kaNNan andtat tuyarac ceytiyai keeTTut tunpamuRRaaan.}  
\textit{KaNNan andtat tuyarac ceytiyakkeeTTut tunpamaTaindtaan.}  
'Kannan felt sorry on hearing that sad news'.
\end{quote}

\textit{paTu},

\begin{quote}
\textit{kaNNan kutiraIyirundtu vizundtu kaayamuRRaaan.}  
\textit{kaNNan kutiraIyirundtu vizundtu kaayappaTTaan.}  
'Kannan sustained injuries after falling down from his horse'.
\end{quote}

6.5.2.25. \textit{uRuttu} 'cause'

6.5.2.25.1. The \textit{piRavinai} form of \textit{uRu} is \textit{uRuttu}. In simple verb form it means 'cause someone to feel'.

E.g. \textit{tuucu kaNNil vizundtataal uRuttukiRatu}.  
'The dust caused itchness in his eyes'.
Verbalizer uRuttu combines with nouns and particles to form CVs.

6.5.2.25.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

- accuRuttu 'frighten s.o.'
- aRivuRuttu 'make known/inform'
- inpuiRuttu 'make (s.o.) happy'
- kaayamuRuttu 'hurt s.o.'
- ndinaivuRuttu 'remind'
- payamuRuttu 'threaten'
- tunpuRuttu 'cause to suffer'

6.5.2.25.II.b. Particle + Verbalizer

- teLivuRuttu 'clarify'
- valiyuRuttu 'emphasize'
- vaRpuRuttu 'force'

6.5.2.25.III. Semantic equivalent

The verbalizer uRuttu may be replaced by the verbalizer paTuttu.

Since both terms are piravaini forms, this alteration becomes easily possible. The following sentences may reveal this:

ndarakaacuran makkaLaip payamuRutti vandtaan.
ndarakaacuran makkaLaip payappaTutti vandtaan.
'Naragasuran kept on threatening his subjects'.

atikaari ndaTappup piraccinaliyin cikkalkaLait teLivu paTuttinaar.
atikaari ndaTappup piraccinaliyin cikkalkaLait teLivuRuttinaar.
'The officer clarified the existing problems'.
6.5.2.26. *uuTTu* ‘feed’

6.5.2.26.I. As a main verb *uuTTu* means feed.

E.g. *taay makaLukkuc caatam uuTTinaal.*
‘The mother fed her child’.

6.5.2.26.II. Though the verbalizer *uuTTu* is a plRavaini form of *uN*, it is not so productive as *uN* in CV constructions. It is interesting to note that this verbalizer only combines with nouns in CV constructions:

6.5.2.26.II.a. Noun $+$ Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>azakuuTTu</td>
<td>‘beautify’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciRappuuTTu</td>
<td>‘add greatness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merukuuTTu</td>
<td>‘enhance’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndambikkakalyuuTTu</td>
<td>‘encourage’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndinaivyuuTTu</td>
<td>‘remind’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oLiyyuTTu</td>
<td>‘add brightness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oliyyuTTu</td>
<td>‘produce sound’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tannambikkakalyuuTTu</td>
<td>‘motivate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uRcaakamuuTTu</td>
<td>‘encourage’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valuuvuTTu</td>
<td>‘strengthen’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.2.26.III. Semantic equivalents

Verbalizer *uuTTu* may be substituted by verbalizers like *koTu* and, *aLi*. Examine the following sentences:

arccunankukkuk kaNNan pooril tannampikkaalyuuTTinaan.
arccunankukkuk kaNNan pooril tannampikkaik koTuttaan.
arccunankukkuk kaNNan pooril tannampikkaalyaLittaan.
‘Kannan motivated Arjuna in war’.

Refer to verbalizers *koTu*, *aLi*, and *uRuttu* for more information.
6.5.2.27. *eTu* 'take'

6.5.2.27.I. As a main verb *eTu* means 'take' or 'carry'.

E.g. *kaNNan tan kaiyai veLiyye eTuttaan.*
'Kannan took out his hand.'

6.5.2.27.II. This verbalizer may combine with verbs and nouns to form CVs:

6.5.2.27.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>acceTu</em></td>
<td>'make a copy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aLaveTu</em></td>
<td>'measure'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>capatameTu</em></td>
<td>'take a vow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ciRaiyeTu</em></td>
<td>'capture s.o.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kaNakkeTu</em></td>
<td>'take stock'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>KuRippeTu</em></td>
<td>'take note'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>muTiveTu</em></td>
<td>'decide'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ndooveTu</em></td>
<td>'get pain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ooTTameTu</em></td>
<td>'run (as run for one's life)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ooTTTeTu</em></td>
<td>'poll'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>oooyveTu</em></td>
<td>'take rest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>paTaiyeTu</em></td>
<td>'wage a war (against a country)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>perukkeTu</em></td>
<td>'overwhelm'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>taiyeTu</em></td>
<td>'progress'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tiNaveTu</em></td>
<td>'feel itchy (especially restless)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uRuTiyTeTu</em></td>
<td>'take an oath'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uuRRReTu</em></td>
<td>'spring up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>vizaaveTu</em></td>
<td>'celebrate'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.2.27.II.b. Verb + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>iiinReTu</em></td>
<td>'give birth (a calf/lamb/kid)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kaNTeTu</em></td>
<td>'find'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>peRRReTu</em></td>
<td>'give birth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>teermdTeTu</em></td>
<td>'select'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

209
6.5.2.28. *eeRu* 'climb'

6.5.2.28.I. As a main verb *eeRu* means 'go up' or 'climb'. Its *piRavina* form is *eeRRu*.

E.g. *raaman malai eeRinaan.*
'\(\text{Raman climbed the mountain.}\)'

6.5.2.28.II. In CV construction this verbalizer combines with nouns and particles more frequently compared to verbs:

6.5.2.28.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

- *ampalameeRu* 'submit before an assembly'
- *arangkeeRu* 'make a debut'
- *karaiyeeRu* 'overcome (a problem)'
- *kaTaitteeRu* 'overcome a problem'
- *kuTiyeeRu* 'move in'
- *merukkeeRu* 'be refined'
- *muRukkeeRu* 'be strengthened'
- *oliyeeRu* 'be broadcast'
- *oLiyyeeRu* 'be telecast'

6.5.2.28.II.b. Particle + Verbalizer

- *munneeRu* 'advance/progress'
- *veLiyyeeRu* 'walk out (as a gesture of non-cooperation)'

6.5.2.28.II.c. Verb + Verbalizer

- *iiTeeRu* 'be fulfilled'
- *ndaTandteeRu* 'take place'
- *ndiRaiveeru* 'be completed'
6.5.2.29.  

eeRRu 'load'  

6.5.2.29.I.  eeRRu as a main verb means 'load' or 'cause someone to climb'.

E.g. raaman kaNNanai malaiyil eeRRinaan.
    'Raman helped Kannan to climb the mountain'.  

6.5.2.29.II.  As verbalizer, it occurs in the following CVs:

6.5.2.29.II.a.  Noun + Verbalizer

    ampalameeRRu  'publicize'
    arangkeeRRu  'present before an assembly'
    karaiyeeRRu  'save s.o.'
    kuTyeeRRu  'get people to immigrate'
    merukeeRRu  'refine/add brightness'
    muRukkeeRRu  'strengthen'
    oliyeeRRu  'broadcast'
    oLiyeeRRu  'telecast'

6.5.2.29.II.b.  Particle + Verbalizer

    munneeRRu  'help s.o. to advance'
    veLiyeeRRu  'expel'

6.5.2.29.II.b.  Verb + Verbalizer

    iiTeeRRu  'fulfil desire'
    ndiRaiveeeRRu  'fulfil s.t./complete s.t.'

6.5.2.29.III.  Semantic equivalent

    Verbalizer eeRRu may be replaced with parappu. This replacement
    is possible only in the following instances:
E.g.  
oliyeeRRu  >  oliparappu
oLiyeeRRu  >  oLiparappu

The similarity between the meanings would be clear in a sentential context:

kaNNanin kalaIndikazcciayit tolaikkaaTciyil oLiyeeRRuvaarkaL.
KaNNanin kalaIndikazcciayit tolaikkaaTciyil oLiparappuvaarkaL.
‘Kannan’s concert will be telecast in the television’.

6.5..2.30.  eel ‘accept’

6.5..2.30.I.  As a main verb eel means ‘accept’.

E.g.  
raamanukkaakak kaNNan paziyal eeRRaan.
‘Kannan accepted himself to be guilty for the sake of Raman’.

6.5.2.30.II.  In CV constructions, it produces terms like,

6.5.2.30.II.a.  Noun + Verbalizer

  poRuppeel  ‘take responsibility’
  talamalyeel  ‘lead’
  varaveel  ‘welcome’

6.5.2.30.III.  Semantic equivalent

The verbalizer eel may be altered with the verbalizer, vakj, but this
occurrence happens in selective cases only:
talaimaiyeel  >  talamaivaki  led'
poRuppeel   >  poRuppuvaki  responsible'

However, in the following term like,

varaveel    X   *varavaki

cannot be replaced.

Their semantic nature can be studied more clearly in sentences:
Andta aracaangka etirppu aarpaaTTattiRkuk kaNNan
talaimaiyeerRaan.
Andta aracaangka etirppu aarpaaTTattiRkuk kaNNan
talaimaivikittaan.
'Kannan led the demonstration against the government'

6.5.2.31.  kaTTu 'tie'

6.5.2.31.I. As a main verb kaTTu means 'tie' or 'join'.

E.g. kaNNan tanatu kutirakalait teerooTu iNaittuk kaTTinaan.
'Kannan tied his horses to the chariot'.

6.5.2.31.II. In compound verb formations, the verbalizer kaTTu may give rise
to CVs like:

6.5.2.31.II.a. Noun       +       Verbalizer

accukkaTTu  'compose (the print)'
muTitvukaTTu  'put an end to s.t./finish up'
kataikaTTu  'tell a lie'
aNaikaTTu  'build a dam'

213
6.5.2.31.II.b. Particle + Verbalizer

*carikaTTu* ‘adjust’

6.5.2.31.II.c. Verb + Verbalizer

*iTTukkaTTu* ‘compose from imagination’
*kangkaNam kaTTu* ‘make a firm decision’
*vaTikaTTu* ‘filter’

6.5.2.31.III. Semantic equivalents

Verbalizers like *cey*, *paar,eTu*, and *paNNu* can be substituted for *kaTTu* without any change in meaning. Consider the following:

E.g. *carikaTTu* > *caricey* ‘repair’

*caripaar* ‘check’

In contrast, the following forms seem to have some minor differences in meaning:

*muTivukaTTu* ‘finish up’ > *muTivucey* ‘take decision’

*muTivu paNNu* ‘make a decision’

*muTiveTu* ‘take a decision’

This can be seen in the following sentences:

*vivacaayi aaRRin ndiirooTTattait taTukka atan kuRukkee oor aNai ezuppa muTiveTuttaan.*

Vivacaayi aaRRin niirooTTattait taTukka atan kuRukkee oor aNai ezuppa *muTivu ceytaan.*

‘The farmer decided to build a dam across the river.’

214
6.5.2.32. **co**l'say'

6.5.2.32.I. As a main verb **co**l means 'express' or 'say'.

E.g. *enakku anda ta rakaciyyattaic co**l*.  
'Tell me the secret.'

6.5.2.32.II. This verbalizer may form compound verbs in the following ways:

6.5.2.32.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koolco<strong>l</strong></td>
<td>'backbite'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa<strong>tilco</strong>l</td>
<td>'reply'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p<strong>oyco</strong>l</td>
<td>'tell lies'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puRan<strong>jco</strong>l</td>
<td>'backbite'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaz<strong>ico</strong>l</td>
<td>'tell a solution'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.2.32.II.b. Verb + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eTuttucc<strong>col</strong></td>
<td>'explain convincingly'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.2.32.III. Semantic equivalent

The verbalizer *kuuRu* has a similar meaning as the verbalizer **co**l.
Thus, *kuuRu* may function as an alternative for **co**l.

E.g. *puRan**jco**l* > *puRangkuuRu* 'backbite'

215
Both CVs in sentences:

raakavan puRanjollii palaratu vaazvaic ciirazittaan.  
raakavan puRangkuuRi palaratu vaazvaic ciirazittaan.  
‘Ragavan ruined many people’s life by backbiting.’

ey they would give the same meaning.

6.5.2.33.  muuTu ‘close’

6.5.2.33.I.  As a main a verb, muuTu, means close.
E.g.  kannan viiTtin munkata vai muuTinaan.  
‘Kannan closed his front door’.

6.5.2.33.II.  As compound verb:

6.5.2.33.II.a.  Noun  +  Verbalizer

kannmuuTu  ‘sleep’
vaZimuutu  ‘close the accessibility’

6.5.2.34.  taTTu ‘knock’

6.5.2.34.I.  As a main verb taTTu means hit.
E.g.  yaar en viITTuk kata vaait taTTiyatu?  
‘Who knocked the door of my house?’
6.5.2.34.II. It combines with nouns to form CVs:

6.5.2.34.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acaTutaTTu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'feel foolish'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karaitaTTu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'become grounded'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maartaTTu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'boast/ be confident'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taraitaTTu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'run aground'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.2.34. paRRu 'hold'

6.5.2.35.I. As a main verb paRRu means 'grip / catch'.

E.g. andta viiTu neeRRiravu tiip paRRik koNTatu, 'Last night that house caught fire'.

6.5.2.35.II. As a verbalize, it forms CVs, such as,

6.5.2.35.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aTipaRRu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'follow (s.o.'s footsteps)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaippaRRu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'embezzle'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.2.35.II. b. Particle + verbalizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particle</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pinpaRRu</td>
<td></td>
<td>'follow'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.2.35.III. Semantic equivalents

The verbalizer paRRu has semantic equivalents like pITI:
E.g. \( \text{aTipaRRu} \) > \( \text{aTipiT} \) \( \text{b surrender'\text{'} } \)
\( \text{kaipaRRu} \) > \( \text{kaipiT} \) \( \text{capture'\text{'} } \)

But the verbalizer \( \text{todar} \) has limited variations only:

\( \text{PinpaRRu } \text{'follow'} \) > \( \text{pintodar } \text{'follow'} \)

6.5.2.36. \( \text{paNNu \text{'}do'} \)

6.5.2.36.I. \( \text{paNNu as a simple verb means 'do'.} \)

E.g. \( \text{kaNNantaan andta } \text{iRuti kaariyattaip paNNinaan.} \)
\( \text{'Kannan was the one who performed the final rites'}. \)

6.5.2.36.II. In CV constructions, it may occur as follows:

6.5.2.36.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

\( \text{aarayacci paNNu} \) \( \text{research'} \)
\( \text{aTakkam paNNu} \) \( \text{bury'} \)
\( \text{atikaaram paNNu} \) \( \text{enforce authority'} \)
\( \text{caTTai paNNu} \) \( \text{give attention'} \)
\( \text{cattiyam paNNu} \) \( \text{promise'} \)
\( \text{celavu paNNu} \) \( \text{spend'} \)
\( \text{kaali paNNu} \) \( \text{vacate (a) place'} \)
\( \text{kaitu paNNu} \) \( \text{arrest'} \)
\( \text{kalyaaNam paNNu} \) \( \text{get married'} \)
\( \text{kolai paNNu} \) \( \text{kill'} \)
\( \text{moocam paNNu} \) \( \text{cheat'} \)
\( \text{muTTivu paNNu} \) \( \text{finalise'} \)
\( \text{tayaar paNNu} \) \( \text{get prepared'} \)
\( \text{vampu paNNu} \) \( \text{instigate a quarrel'} \)
\( \text{vayttiyaam paNNu} \) \( \text{medicate'} \)
The verbalizer *paNNu* has the same meaning as that of the verbalizer, *cey*. Therefore, *paNNu* can be replaced by *cey* in most of the CVs formed with *paNNu*. Only for those CVs having loan words as bases, this is not possible. At the same time, *puri* may also be used for selected CVs taking the verbalizer, *paNNu* (c.f. *cey* and *puri*).

**6.5.2.37. *puri* 'do'

**6.5.2.37.I.** As a main verb *puri* means 'perform' or 'understand'.

E.g. *kaNNan tan tandaiikku iRuti kaTamaikalaip purindaan*. 'Kannan performed his last duties for his father'.

**6.5.2.37.II.** In CV constructions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>aaTccipuri</em></td>
<td>‘rule’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aruLpuri</em></td>
<td>‘grace’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>karuNaipuri</em></td>
<td>‘show mercy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kuRRappuri</em></td>
<td>‘commit an offence’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>maNam puri</em></td>
<td>‘get married’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ndaTampuri</em></td>
<td>‘dance’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ndaTanampuri</em></td>
<td>‘dance’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>paNpuri</em></td>
<td>‘work’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>poorpuri</em></td>
<td>‘fight’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tirumaNampuri</em></td>
<td>‘get married’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>utavipuri</em></td>
<td>‘help’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.5.2.37.III. Semantic equivalents

The verbalizers cey and paNNu have the same meaning as puri. They may be used as alternates for this verbalizer. Refer to the verbalizers cey and paNNu for more information.

6.5.2.38. *piTi* 'hold'

6.5.2.38.I. The main verb *piTi* means 'catch' or 'hold'.

E.g. *kaNNan oodiya maanaip piTitaan.*

'Kannan caught the deer which ran away'.

6.5.2.38.II. In CV formations, it has the following terms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aTampiTTi</td>
<td>'be stubborn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caNTaipiTTi</td>
<td>'fight'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciRaipiTTi</td>
<td>'imprison s.o.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaTaipiTTi</td>
<td>'adhere/follow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilipiTTi</td>
<td>'be frightened'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muuccupiTTi</td>
<td>'hold breath'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piramaipiTTi</td>
<td>'be confused'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pittuppiTTi</td>
<td>'be obsessed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pukaipiTTi</td>
<td>'smoke (v)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tampiTTi</td>
<td>'take a deep breath'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turuppiTTi</td>
<td>'get rusty'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

220
6.5.2.38.II.b. Verb + Verbalizer

cikkenappiTi 'hold tightly'
kaTTipiTi 'embrace'
kaNTupiTi 'discover'

6.5.2.39. peRu \(\text{`receive'}\)

6.5.2.39.I. peRu means ‘obtain’. The past participle form is peRRu ‘having obtained’.

E.g. tapaalkaararidamiruntu kaNNan oru kaTitattaip peRRaan. ‘Kannan received a letter from the postman.’

6.5.2.39.II. It forms CVs such as:

6.5.2.39.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

anumati peRu ‘get permission’
muRRuppeRu ‘reach the end/ be completed’
ndaTaileRu ‘take place’
OovyupeRu ‘take a rest/retire’
payanpeRu ‘be benefited’
payiRcci peRu ‘get trained’
pukazpeRu ‘become famous’
valampeRu ‘become prosperous’
valupeRu ‘get strengthened’
veRRipeRu ‘win’
vTaileRu ‘take leave’
6.5.2.39.III. Semantic equivalents

Verbalizers \textit{uRu} and \textit{aTai} may function as semantic equivalents for this verbalizer (c.f. \textit{aTai} and \textit{uRu}).

6.5.2.40. \textit{pooTu} 'drop'

6.5.2.40.I. As a main verb \textit{pooTu} means 'place it/ drop/throw'.

E.g. \textit{kallai kiizee pooTu}. 'Drop the stone down'.

6.5.40.II. As a verbalizer, it may form CVs like:

6.5.40.II.a. Noun + Verbalizer

\begin{tabular}{l}
\textit{acaipooTu} & 'chew' \\
\textit{aTippoTu} & 'put a foundation' \\
\textit{caNTaipooTu} & 'confront/fight' \\
\textit{eTaipooTu} & 'evaluate' \\
\textit{karNampoTu} & 'somersault' \\
\textit{mayakkampooTu} & 'faint' \\
\textit{muTiciupooTu} & 'get married' \\
\textit{muTippoTu} & 'create rumours' \\
\textit{pangkupooTu} & 'share' \\
\textit{pooTTipooTu} & 'compete' \\
\textit{pudamppooTu} & 'purify (a metal)' \\
\textit{taazppooTu} & 'lock up' \\
\textit{tiTTampooTu} & 'plan (v)' \\
\end{tabular}
6.5.40.III. Semantic equivalents

Verbalizer \( pooTu \) may be altered with \( idu \) and \( aTai \). The following examples show how \( iTu \) can replace \( pooTu \) in the same CVs:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
aTi\text{pooTu} & > & aTi\text{iTu} \\
edai\text{pooTu} & > & eTai\text{iTu} \\
pooTT\text{ipooTu} & > & pooTT\text{iTu} \\
tiT\text{TampooTu} & > & tTT\text{amiTu}
\end{array}
\]

lay a foundation’

‘evaluate’

‘compete’

‘plan’

The similarity between the meaning would be clear in a sentential context:

E.g. \( \text{raakavan andta vangkiyai kollaiyaTikkat tTTam pooTTaan.} \)

‘Ragavan planned to rob that bank’.

There are some terms that may take \( aTai \) as their alternates:

\[
\text{mayakkam pooTu} \quad > \quad \text{mayakkamaTai}
\]

Refer to \( aTai \) and \( aTi \) for more information.
6.5.2.41. *vaangku* 'buy'

6.5.2.41.1. *vaangku* as a main verb means 'buy' or 'receive'.

E.g. *kaNNan putiya caTTai vaangkinaan.*
'Kannan bought a new shirt'.

6.5.2.41.2. CVs with the verbalizer, *vaangku*, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>muuccuvaangku</em></td>
<td>'gasp'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pazivaangku</em></td>
<td>'take revenge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>peyarvaangku</em></td>
<td>'make a name'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5. **Scope for the Future Research**

There is more scope for the semantic study of CVs. This is because most of them have some tendency to indicate the mood or the attitude of the speaker. This allows them to form new meanings especially in written work. Tangamaniyan says that the emotion and the rasionality of human beings are a total reflection of the physical world. He says that:

... the language should not be analyzed in an entirely isolated state from the reflection of thought and feeling of human beings as a self-releaser or pure indicator. Because a word uttered by the human being has an intimate cohesiveness, which always ties with his psychology. (Tangamaniyan, 1986: 86).
It is evident that the semantic study of any words in isolation would not render a proper understanding of them. Thus, CVs can be studied for their function and semantic nuances on the following basis, too:

1. CVs arising from physical action denoted by parts of limbs
2. CVs arising from emotional actions, and
3. CVs arising from rational actions.

These main divisions are further divided into smaller classes to form specific platforms to reveal their characteristic functions accurately such as:

1. Physical action done by limbs of body
   a. hand - *accaTi`print*, *accaTu`print*,
   b. eye - *kaNNaTi`wink the eye*, *kaNpaTu`cast an evil eye`
   c. mouth - *vaataaTu`argue*, *pukai pitti`smoke`
   d. nose - *vaacampiTt`smell*, *mooppamiTu`smell*,
   e. ear - *cevimaTu`listen*, *keelvippaTu`hear*,
   f. legs - *ndaTamaaTu`walk around*, *ndaTanamaaTu`dance*.
   g. actions that denote change of status
   h. action that require more than one limb.
      E.g. *ndiiccaTaTi`swim*, *kuuttaaTu`dance*
2. Emotional actions

a. action denoted by the change of status

This action may require participation of more than one part of limbs or may occur in psychological stage. For instance, tunpappaTu ‘suffer’ is a feeling to be felt. It may involve the feeling of a person as well as the eye if he cries. In the same manner, cuutaaTu gamble is an action instigated by desire. It is a kind of emotional sense. In execution, it involves hands and eyes. Since the actions are usually executed by more than one part of body, they are not belong to the earlier sections.

E.g. kaLavaaTu ‘rob’, cuuttaaTu ‘gamble’, kolaicey murder

3. Rational actions

Actions denoted by a rational mind may require the involvement of more than one limb. For instance, kaNakkiTu ‘enumerate’ is an action done by a rational mind. Though the action originates from the mind of someone, its realization needs the eye and the mouth.

E.g. apayamkoTu ‘give security’, uLavupaar ‘spy, vazakkaaTu ‘argue (in a court house)’

6.6. Conclusion

Man is not only a speaking animal but also a moving mammal. His limbs help the actions to take place. They are the medium for men to execute actions though they originate from his mind. His precious mind and limbs equally play an important role to execute the thoughts. In this manner, all of them emerge as tools to ensure that the actions take place.

These differences in actions are based on the various bases and the verbalizers. This possibility enables them to engage in expressive mode of communication. On many occasions, man uses his limbs to execute actions with the involvement
of the direct influence of his emotion and mind. His limbs viz., hand; leg, body, mouth, eye, nose and ear play most important roles. These limbs usually accumulate their action with the help of emotional and rational mind.

It is interesting to note that emotion is the essential determinant of the human action. Thus, it is possible to confine every mode of action within two major fields—delight and sorrow. This may be divided into nine sub-groups—aaysham, pataRRam, cookam, coorvu, kalakkam, atircci, and accam. These emotions would create deep effect on human life. The languages also share this impact. Thus, in a wider perception, action of human beings should not be seen as an isolated practice from his emotion and rational mind. Those which do not have any of these emotional thoughts are assumed as vague and useless medium of communication. The attempt to cultivate message by using CVs would enable to reveal important messages and actions more clearly.