Chapter 7

Conclusion
7.1. Introduction

New perceptions in linguistics, which have been contributed by Chomsky and his followers have triggered a new flow of changes towards the study of language. This promotion has enabled the contemporary linguists to overcome their mental barrier, which was once glued to literary works to explain the nature of language. Now, the language itself turns to be a data to reveal its mysteries. The findings of their researches have helped linguists to formulate a new set of views exhibiting concern towards languages as efficient means of communication rather than merely producing literary works. Thus, the forthcoming explanations are aimed at detecting and unearthing the abilities of Tamil CVs - one of the medium which imparts strength for such a growth of Tamil.

Language is an important instrument in people's life. It is used to share views, thoughts, messages, etc. with others. At a matured stage, these languages obtain a literary status, which reflects the achievement of a particular society. A number of languages may be grouped under this category, such as Tamil, English, German, Chinese, etc. These languages continuously develop to attain the best communicative ability. Some new grammatical features and structures may appear when the languages develop. CVs can be considered as a relatively, new feature in Tamil grammar.

Although the word formation process in a language seems to be an automatic progress, yet it is based on some selective rules and regulations of a language. Obviously, this evolution shows that man is keen to develop the effectiveness of his
language. It may require some time. This effort of man may take place in a selective circumstance based on some accepted rules and regulations of a language. Such an effort enriches the language and makes it an efficient information transmitting mechanism. CVs in Tamil can be cited as a good example for this point of view.

7.2. Findings of the research

It is to be noted here that generally the development and growth of a language is unavoidable. The rapid growth of Tamil prose, which began to sprout in the early 19th century has reached its peak in the second half of the 20th century. This has introduced new elements in Tamil grammar. Among them, word formation process, which led to the formation of CVs, is worth of mention. However, both formation and the usage of CVs are not new to Tamil prose. Its functions have become more essential and prominent in contemporary usage.

As defined earlier even though researches on CVs had begun around the second half of the 19th century, only the beginning of the 20th century witnessed overwhelming interest from many scholars. The new dimension brought by scholars like Chomsky and Fillmore, in the field of linguistics might have spurred the interest of local Indian scholars too. This has given various dimensions to the study on CVs. Some senior scholars began to explore the uniqueness of CVs. The analysis of CVs posed a number of questions to be answered. First of all the scholars were faced with the task to find a suitable term to name this category of words. G.U.Pope is considered to be the pioneer in this field; he did not carry out a systematic analysis. The
attempt by John Lazarous to name those compound forms as CV was vain. Due to some unforeseen reasons, his explanations on CVs did not include valid examples. Thus, it is impossible to determine the first scholar who identified the CVs correctly. Today CVs are accepted to have three different types of structures. They have compounded structures besides the phrasal. The compounded forms are formed by verbs combining with the nouns, particles and verbs:

i. N + V
ii. P + V
iii. V + V

In contemporary literature the usage of NV type of CVs has become more important compared to the other two. They are classified into idio-centric and non – idio-centric CVs by many scholars. The NV type of CV formations had attracted the interest of foreigners. The existence of such a formation in their mother tongue helped the foreigners to identify the uniqueness of Tamil CVs with ease. This provided a great deal of information about CVs.

Muthu Shanmugam has done a study on VV type of CVs. His study is based on morphology. Although his approach seems to bring in a new dimension to CVs, the validity of the study is questionable. This is due to the stand taken by him. Along with a number of forms with auxiliary verbs, some CV constructions, which have fused as single words such as *pookalaam* ‘may go’, *pookaTTum* ‘let go’ etc., are cited as CVs. He also refers to the forms with auxiliary verbs like *ceytukoNdiru*, and *pooykoNdirukkiRaan* as CVs.
Expect for him, there are no other local Indian scholars who have done remarkable studies on VV type of CVs to reveal their significant contribution to this field. The others have been keen to observe other aspects of CVs, especially as a part of word formation process. Pon. Kothandaraman, who has contributed much to this field, has narrowed his view to study this formation as a part of verbal system. On the contrary, Thomas Lehmann, a western scholar has done a comprehensive study on phrasal type of CVs.

Nevertheless, we should admit that between the ceyya and ceytu type of verbal participle forms and, verbal root which function as bases, the ceyya types of CVs create more confusion compared to the others. Thus, scholars have intentionally ignored this section. Although CVs with ceyya type of bases have a limited occurrence, they are broadly used as idioms. The same stand has been taken for PV type of CVs. Other than providing a few examples, none of the studies on PV type of CVs are aimed at revealing their characteristic features. Even the most favourite selection of CVs, NV type of CVs, have not been explained satisfactorily. The only scholar to be noted for his valuable contribution is A.Kartigeyan. All works on CVs, from G.U.Pope, (1834) to P.Balasubramanian (1995), mention about this type of CVs. Semantically most of them acknowledge two sub-categories, idio-centric and non-idio-centric CVs. Unfortunately, not all of them were able to provide valid grammatical justifications. Even A.Kartigeyan himself has concentrated on the non-idio-centric type of CVs only. The same trend has been adopted by other scholars, too. R.Ciivaanc claims that CVs are existent since the period of Sangkam literature.
It is significant to note that many scholars tend to acknowledge the introduction of CVs as part of word formation system. This notion has been triggered by Potko, and adopted by many scholars later in the mid of 1970s and, 1980s. After his essay entitled *Collaakkam* 'word formation', a number of scholars have begun to explore CVs as a product of word formation in Tamil. The exploration started by Potko has been moulded by Agesthialingom. Later, A. Karthigeyan is also to be noted as one of the significant scholars in this field.

The study of CV formations has wider perspective in modern Tamil by taking some suffixes. However, this study does not pay heed to this aspect. A number of findings that have been discovered in the present study are presented here:

1. CVs, which are the products of extended verbal dynamics have attained a significant position in Tamil verbal system.

2. CVs have a fixed structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>verbalizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>V &gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>V &gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The base may be a noun, particle or verb. They might be Tamil or borrowed words but the verbalizers must be Tamil verbal stems only.

3. These bases cannot be altered with any other words even if they produce the same meaning.
4. CVs are studied as a single unit of word, in both positive and negative forms.

5. Verbs that occur as bases in the compound structure of CVs belong to ceytu type of verbal participle rather than ceyya type of verbal participles and verbal roots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV with verbal root</th>
<th>Ceytu type of CVs</th>
<th>Ceyya type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaTaipITi 'follow'</td>
<td>KaNTupITi 'discover'</td>
<td>caakaTI 'kill'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aTaipaTu 'be imprisoned'</td>
<td>ezundtiru 'wake up'</td>
<td>aaRappooTU 'put in kiv.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. CVs may be formed as a compounded or phrasal structure. However, it is important for them to have at least two words in the structure.

7. CVs may be distinguished into endo-centric and exo-centric CVs based on their cohesiveness among the components of CVs:

   a. endo-centric CVs
      e.g. pangkiTu 'distribute'
            uruvaakku 'create'

   b. exo-centric CVs
      e.g. tunpappaTu 'suffer'
            vindiyookam cey 'distribute'

This is studied based on the established cohesiveness between the constituents. Those CVs having endo-centric relationship among the constituents are termed as concrete CVs and written as compound forms. Those having exo-centric relationship are termed as loose CVs. At both levels
they are known as CVs. Upon combination, both the constituents in both type of CVs may lose some of their characteristic features giving rise to new meaning.

8. CVs are known for their semantic features. They must produce either:
   a. new meaning, or
   b. partial new meaning (c.f. 3.5.3.)

   Semantically, CVs can be classified into:
   a. Idio-centric CVs
   b. Non-idio centric CVs (c.f. 3.5.3.2.)

9. This formative ability depends on the capacity of verbalizers. Some may form idio-centric CVs while the others tend to form non-idio-centric forms. Structurally the idio-centric CVs have cohesive relationship and may give a new meaning. Some verbs that have both the functions, as verbalizers as well as auxiliaries, produce partial new meanings.

10. This study reveals that CVs may take every kind of addition taken by a simple verb.

11. CVs are not a form of verbal compound or shrinked form of any verbal compounded forms.
12. CVs also have some 'pseudo' formations. They share the same structure of CV but do not have any of the characteristics of a CV (c.f. 4.9.).

13. The introduction of CVs is based on several reasons (c.f. 3.6.):

3.7.1. CVs as a medium to convey new idea
3.7.2. CVs as an attempt to verbalise the nouns

3.7.3. CVs to manifest finest semantic meaning
3.7.3.1. CVs to manifest the clear meaning
3.7.3.2. CVs to reveal honorific senses
3.7.3.3. CVs to indicate changes in the intensity of an action.
3.7.3.4. CVs for meliorative utterance
3.7.3.5. CVs as specific term for common words
3.7.3.6. CVs as synonyms
3.7.3.7. CVs as verbal substitute for simple verbs
3.7.3.8. CVs as comparisons

3.7.4. CVs filling the gap of obsolete words
3.7.5. Idiomatic usage and the CVs

14. As we have seen earlier, a simple verb has a number of characteristics. In CV construction, a simple verb function as verbalizer to produce the new meaning. On the other hand, some of them may function as auxiliaries, to produce some modal, aspectual etc., senses. This may arouse some confusion in identifying them, thus the criterions listed at section 4.6. could be used to distinguish them.

7.3 Conclusion

Today CVs are known for their distinctive role and function in Tamil prose. They produce new meanings and contribute towards an effective communication system.
In future, it may play a vital role to create expressive power of communication in Tamil.

It is expected that the result of this study may give a significant recognition to the CVs in the field of Tamil grammar, and will be useful reference for researches, especially students at higher institutions and colleges in this country. This study may be used as a good reference to venture about the uniqueness of CVs compared to other parts of speech. At the same time, it is expected that one would realise the confusion that arises in identifying CVs and auxiliary constructions.

Meanwhile, the need of the language to interact with other languages globally in the era of information technology may bring more CVs into Tamil. The CVs also may be subjected to these changes. In future, the number of bases and the form of verbalizers may increase in order to cope with the demand for more effective and powerful expression. There may be a trend allowing foreign or borrowed terms to function as verbalizers. The number of constituents may increase from two to more. At the same time, some of the distinctive features of CVs may be forgotten in the future. However, as long as CVs are treated as words giving new meaning, they will be useful terms in prose.

On the other hand, mention should be made of the sources selected for the present study. They are varied in terms of fields and periods. There are chosen to study the growth and evolution of CVs in Tamil prose. It is true that CVs have achieved a surplus amount of growth through these periods. But the usage of language in the literary fields is also have varied in this period i.e. prose, short stories, novels and
newspapers. The growth of CVs could be determined through them. Each of them could be used as selective ground for research. If the present research is based on the restricted period of time, it may reveal more accurate and reliable information about their function and the growth attained by CVs.

Last but not least, it is undeniable that the influence of science and technology in recent years has penetrated into various fields. Thus, we are in need to study or revalue the significance of some new elements belonging to a language. The updated data would help us to utilize the language in a correct manner, especially in this fast growing world. This study is done to meet this need and it is expected to form a base for the study of its growth and characteristic features in the future.