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COOLY TAMIL

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ON
TEA and RUBBER ESTATES.

SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR PLANTERS AND
PLANTING STUDENTS.

By
W. G. B. WELLS.

Colombo.
"OCEAN OBSERVER" Press.
1918.

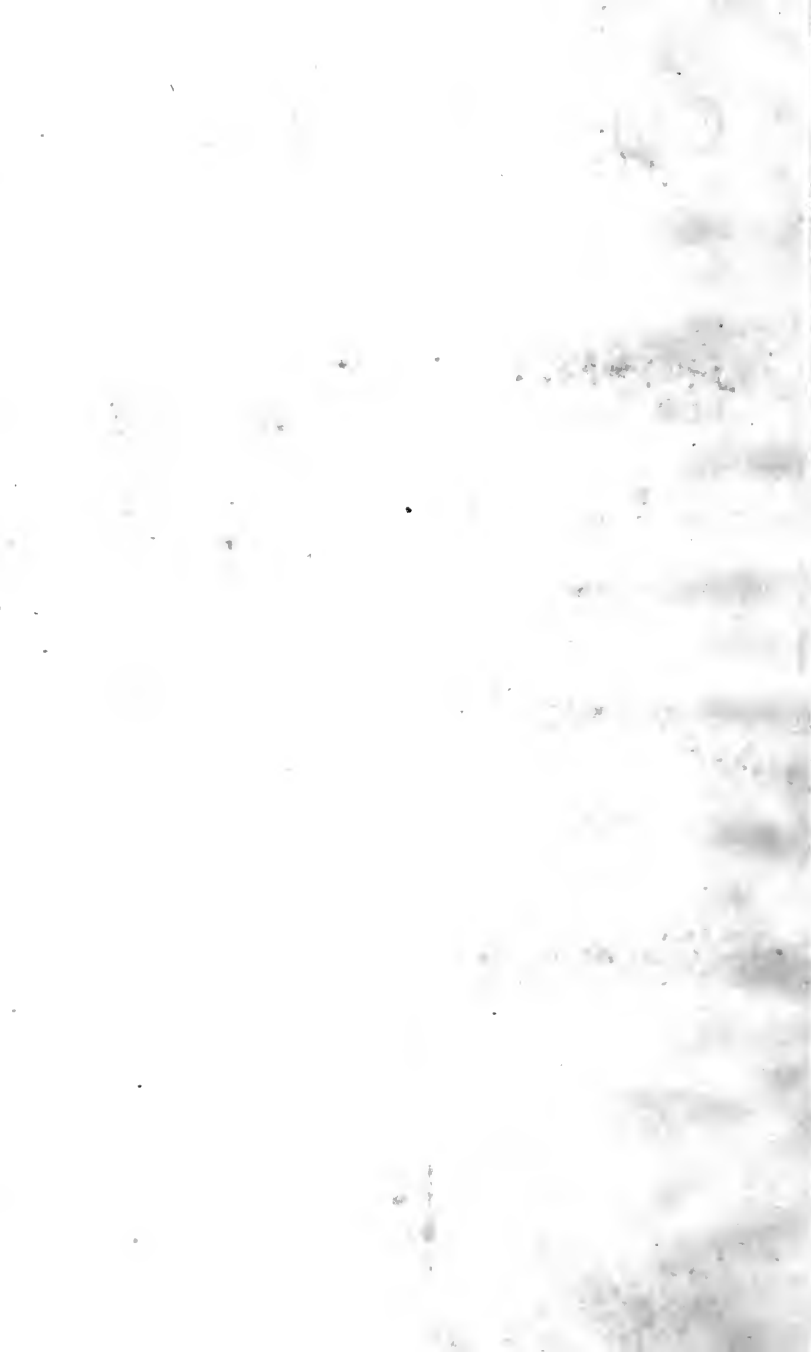


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INTRODUCTION.

Judging by my own experience, it seems to me a little knowledge of how Tamil words are inflected and how tenses and sentences are formed will enable the planter to overcome many of the difficulties he meets with when learning cooly Tamil orally. I have ventured, therefore, to adopt a system rather different to that given in previous Tamil Handbooks published for the planter's use, my sole aim being to place in the hands of the "creeper" a book that will assist him to learn the "ungrammatical" language of the cooly, and help him to understand, and make himself understood, after comparatively short study.

In doing this I have adopted a simple method of spelling, in which *every letter must be pronounced*, so that words are kept as short as possible and the use of long words, difficult to remember, is obviated.

Then again, by repeating the values of the vowels on each page, committing them to memory becomes almost mechanical, and accurate pronunciation should soon be acquired.

In some words the difference in sound between 'd,' 't' and 'tt' is often difficult to distinguish, so in order to obviate having various words spelt exactly alike and causing confusion I have sometimes interchanged the use of these letters; (and kept 'th' always hard as in English 'the'). Also, there are instances where words would be precisely similar if the exact sound were reproduced, such as in *yen*—my, and *ye*—why; the latter really being also *yen* (it often has a slight nasal sound of *yeng*).

Further, I have tried to keep the ending vowel, or syllable, the same in words of the same 'Part of Speech' in order to assist recognition in reading, even at the expense of slight variation from the real pronunciation, which would be hardly noticeable.

I should have employed a 'long' e (ē) and a 'long' i (ī) in addition to the vowel sounds given, but I have omitted these in order to limit the number of vowels to be learnt. The former is represented by ordinary e and i together, sounded slightly apart, while the latter is only indicated, as 'ee' in *been*, shewn against important words in the Vocabulary, as the lengthening of i, in the few words where it occurs, will quickly be acquired by practice.

I may point out that the discrepancies in pronunciation among coolies themselves is often considerable, according to what part of India they come from. There may be some exceptions to the

rules for formation of Tenses traceable, but not sufficiently important for special mention.

The grammar section is short and simple, and if once read through, however roughly, a general idea of the language will be obtained, and, what is probably more important, the fear that the idea of grammar usually produces will be dispelled!

The Vocabularies (English-Tamil and Tamil-English) contain a large collection of every-day words for estate use, all of which I have actually heard in use.

In the Sentences I have given reference numbers to paragraphs, so that words can be referred to where they are dealt with in detail. In the same way in the Vocabularies numbers refer to the Sentences where the word has been used. This should be useful to the beginner.

The Postscript and Appendix contain some useful common forms of speech, omitted for the sake of simplicity from the body of the book, but they should be understood as they can be used with advantage.

I should be glad to consider suggestion for improvements and corrections in a new edition, through the Publishers.

W. G. B. WELLS.

RATNAPURA.

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COOLY TAMIL.

PRONUNCIATION.

A. Consonants are pronounced as in English with the following restrictions:—

ch	is pronounced as in 'chin'.
g	is always as in 'go'.
r, rr	should be <i>rolled</i> with the tip of the tongue.
s	as in 'this'.
th	as in 'the', NOT as in 'both'.
y	as in 'yes'.
ei	as in 'weight', with e-i slightly separated.
ai	as in 'aisle', with a-i slightly separated.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS have been avoided. Where they occur it is necessary to pronounce *each with its own vowel* (with the exception of 'kk'; and 'tt' of the Past Participle and its derivatives). Thus:—mul-lu (mullu—fork), mu-lu (mulu—whole). Compare English words 'coolly' and 'cooly'.

'n' before 'g' and 'k' is of course sounded as in 'long'.

Vowels,	a	is pronounced as	'u' in	Kun.
	ā	„ „ „	'a' „	Father.
	e	„ „ „	'e' „	Pen.
	i	„ „ „	'i' „	Pin.
	o	„ „ „	'o' „	More
	ū	„ „ „	'u' „	Rule.
	u	„ „ „	'u' „	Put (as 'e' in hundred * when final).

* 'Hundred' as used colloqually; NOT as hun-dread.

Vowels at the end of words are always short unless otherwise indicated by a long(-) mark. Final 'l' before 'a' is often dropped in conversation. It must be remembered that in rapid speech vowels often become slurred and shortened (except the long ones).

REFERENCES ARE TO PARAGRAPHS.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

The following is a simple rule for finding the way in which Tamil Words (as spelt in this book) should be divided into Syllables, for accurate pronunciation without a tonic accent such as exists in the English words "présent" and "présént" etc.

Copy down a number of words and mark them off as per rules and examples below. After very little practice it will be easy to read correctly at sight. There is, therefore, no need to be afraid of long words.

Rule 1. Start by looking at the *end* of the word.

Rule 2. If the word *ends* in a vowel; (a) mark the vowel off with the consonant before it. Continue to do this through the word until you (b) come to *two consonants*, then take the next *three letters*; after that continue marking off two letters and so on.

N. B.—Treat *two vowels together* as one vowel. When *three vowels* come together *isolate the last*¹ and treat the remaining two as one.

'ch' and 'th' = one consonant.

Rule 3. If the word *ends* in a consonant, mark off the first *three letters*, then continue as in Rule 2.

N. B.—Treat the *first pair of three consonants* together as one consonant.²

Treat words coupled by an *apostrophe* as *two words*, imagining the dropped vowel only in the absence of one.³

Examples to Rule 2.—Pak/ka/ti/le, mā/ra/tuk/ku, i/ruk/ru/thu, et/ta/ne, a/va/ne, a/thu, vett/nu/thu,² vett/nu',² va/thuk/ku, ton/ga/li/run/tu, then/dit/tu, ā/mā, am/ma, poi/chi, lāi/a/ti/li/run/tu,¹ kāi/i/le,¹ ku/du/ka/na/ta/the.

Examples to Rule 3.—El/lam, ne/ram, ve/num, ku/du/kat/tum, e/du/ka/mā/ten, a/pu/ram, vāit/t'e/du/ka/the³ (absence of vowel), e/duk/ru'ko/lun/tu³ (vowel not absent).

Therefore *do not* say: māratukku, irukruthu, totatīle, kudukamāten, etc., but gently merge the syllables together without accent.

EXERCISE.—

Taken from **A 3**.—Nān i/ruk/ren, ni i/ruk/ru/thu, nān/gal, nin/gal, a/van/gal, ye/nuk/ku, u/nuk/ku, a/van/ga/luk/ku (words not divided here are of course of one syllable).

Taken from **C 1**.—Nān ma/lik/ki vā/ren. Ni ko/lun/tu e/duk/ka po. Sur/ru/ka ner/re pu/di. Kan/gā/ni, anth'āl ro/ti/le nik/ru/thu, pār, sur/ru/ka voi/lik/ki a/uu/pu. Anth'ālūde kū/de a/va/luk/ku ku/duk/ru/thu. Nān/gal is/to/ruk/ku po/ren. Kan/gā/nik/ki a/van pes/ruth'il/le. Ni lāi/a-

tuk/ku po/ru/thā. Āi/ya, an/tha po/diau el/lam nal/la sāk pū/thu kā/duk/ku kon/du po/ru/thu. Se/ri a/thu u/nuk/ku en/na. In/tha ma/lik/ki sāk il/leā.

Taken from **H 1**.—Nān ip/po po'e/la/mā. Il/le ni po'e/la/the. Na/ma pei/chi mu/dint/tu ni po'e/lam. Ver vet/ta/athe kāi/i/lē pudink'o/num (*imagine dropped vowel 'a' = pu/din/k(a)o/num.*)

To/pal e/le vāit/t'e/du/ka/the (*imagine dropped vowel 'u' = vāit/tu'e/du/ka/the.*) In/tha mā/ram e/du/k'o/nu/mā (*imagine dropped vowel 'a' = e/du/k(a)o/numā.*) I/thi ven/diu/th'il/le (*imagine dropped vowel 'u' = ven/diu/th(u)il/le.*)

Accent. There is **no 'tonic' accent**, every syllable having the same value. Only the long (—) mark gives value to vowels but not to syllables. **EVERY LETTER MUST BE PRONOUNCED**, there being no mutes (*but see 'ch', 'th' and 'n' above*); 'ai' and 'ei' are not quite diphthongs.

A. 1. There is **no Gender** to be learnt at all. The **Plural** forms of all parts of speech, except some personal pronouns, **can be ignored**, as it is seldom necessary to use them, anyway at first, except in polite forms of speech. (See Appendix A).

Inflexion. The only inflexions of the noun (apart from addition of suffixes) are:—

- Nouns ending in 'm'** change it into '**t**' before a suffix or a word beginning with a vowel.
- When a word **ending in a vowel** precedes one beginning with a vowel, the former usually drops its final vowel.
- To form the *objective case* (also of pronouns) 'e' is added to the end of the word, or substitutes a final vowel, (but this is *not important*).

A. 2. Pronouns. The plural forms can all be used for polite speech in the singular.

I	... nān	We	... nāngal, nām
Me	... (y)ene	Us	... (y)engale
You	... nī*	You	... ningal
You (obj)	... une	You (obj)	... uengale
He	... avan, avar (polite)	They	... avangal, avargal (polite)
She	... aval	They (f.)	... avalgal
It	... athu	Them	... avangale, avargale (polite)
Him	... avane, avare (polite)	Them (f.)	... avalgale
Her	... avale		
It (obj)	... athe		

* used to inferiors only.

Ivan, ival, ithu, etc: are used when the pronoun refers to a person or thing near by. (See Note to C.).

Note. 1.—The above can all be omitted before the verb if the meaning is clear.

A. 3. Auxiliary. There is only one verb for 'TO BE' and 'TO HAVE'—**Irukka**. The **Present Tense** (Appendix B.) is formed from the Imperative, Iru, be, by adding '**kren**' for the first person singular and '**kruthu**' for all the rest.

I am	...	Nān irukren
You are	...	Ni irukruthu
He, she, it is	...	Avan, aval, athu irukruthu
We, you, they are...		Nānga, ningal, avangal irukruthu

(See Appendix B. for grammatical form of plural.)

Yes, is translated by *Āmā*; **No, Not**, by *Ille* placed after the verb. See B 2 (Note 2).

The verb '**to have**' (possess) is always translated by employing '**Irukka**' with the dative form of the pronoun. Thus: *There is to me, it is to him, etc.* This form of the pronoun is made by adding -ukku.* (A 2; A 4.)

* Don't pronounce this as in the English 'Cuckoo,' but uk-ku.†

To me ... yenukku	I have ... yenukku irukruthu
To you ... unukku	You have ... unukku irukruthu
To him ... avanukku	He has ... avanukku irukruthu
To him (po- lite) ... avarukku	He has (po- lite) ... avarukku irukruthu
To us ... yengalukku (or namukku)	We have ... yengalukku irukru- thu or namukku
To you ... ungalukku	You have (po- lite) ... ungalukku irukruthu
To them... avangalukku	They have ... avangalukku irukru- [thu

Note. 1.—THE SUBJECT OF THE VERB IS PLACED BEFORE THE OBJECT AND THE PRINCIPLE VERB COMES AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE.

N.B.—(a) When 'Irukka' means 'to have', with a noun ending in a dative suffix -ukku, this noun precedes the object.

(b) When Irukka means 'to be' the above may be reversed without altering the sense.

(c) All other verbs follow the rule.

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.	ei as 'ei' in Weight.
† u ,, 'u' ,, Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).	āi ,, 'ai' ,, Aisle.

- Except (d) If stress is required on the subject of the verb then the object may precede the subject.*
- „ (e) *If the subject of the verb be a pronoun understood, the object will appear first.*
- „ (f) *When asking a question the subject may be put at the end of the sentence.*

These rules are not quite regularly adhered to, but the student should employ them to start with. They are easy to learn.

EXAMPLES OF ABOVE.

- (a) Avangalukku oru kūde irukruthu—They have a basket.
Pūth'alukku oru peria katti irukruthu—The new
cooly has a big knife.
- (b) Oru māmati avanude kāiile irukruthu, or, avanude
kāiile oru māmati irukruthu—There is a māmoti
in his hand.
Palia sākum pūthu kattium bangalaukku irukruthu
or, bangalaukku palia sākum pūthu kattium iruk-
ruthu—The old sacks and new knives are at the
bungalow.
- (c) Muttusāmi Rāmasāmi adittuthu—Muttusāmy hit
Rāmasāmy.
Nān avale aditten — I hit her.
- (d) Vāthu nān vettneu, or, vāthu nān tān vettneu—I cut
the branch myself.
Nān vāthu vettneu—I cut the branch (no stress)
- (e) Koluntu kondu vāra sollu (i.e. Nī koluntu kondu
vāra sollu)—Tell (them) to bring the leaf.
Ottu-pāl visi podathe—Don't throw away the scrap
rubber.
- (f) Enge nikruthu, āl? or, āl enge nikruthu?—Where
are the coolies?
Enna sonuthu, kangāni? or, kangāni enna sonuthu—
What did the kangāny say?

Don't be afraid of rules, they are quite easy—make up a few sentences by them and speak them out in the field, after which the construction will come naturally.

The objective case of nouns is rightly formed, by adding 'e' as pronouns (see A l. a & c), but this can usually be ignored.

Every letter must be pronounced.

a	as	'a'	in	Fun.	e	as	'e'	in	Pen.
ā	„	'ā'	„	Father.	i	„	'i'	„	Pin.
					o	as	'o'	in	More.

EXAMPLES TO A. 3.

I am here—Nān inge irukr. n.

She is there—Aval ange (there) irukruthu.

He is not there—Avan ange (there) irukruth'i ie.

Yes I am here—Amā nān inge irukren.

You are not—Ni irukruth'ille

(The final vowel of the verb is here dropped.)

They have a basket—Avangalukku oru kūde irukruthu.

She has no basket—Avalukku kūde ille.

(**'to be'**, and **'to have'**, when not auxiliary, may be **omitted**.)

He has not a knife—Avanukku katti ille.

It is not here—Athu inge ille.

Master is not here—Dore inge ille.

That is mine—Athu yēnukku.

Note.—'Inge' can be pronounced with hard or soft 'g'.

NOTE.—It is better to say 'nikruthu' instead of 'irukruthu' when referring to persons. This is the verb 'nikka', to stand, to be present. 'Irukruthu' is used here as an example of the verb.

Tea	... Tei ele	Leaf, a	... Ele
Sack	... Sāk	Work	... Veile
Weed	... Pillu	Row, line	... Nerre
Leaf (flush)	... Koluntu	Muster	... Peratu
Hand	... Kāi	Quickly	... Surukka
Field	... Male	Slowly	... Mulla
Road	... Rotu	Now	... Ippo
Drain	... Kān		

Note 2.—'The' is not translated. **A, an**, is 'oru,' 'or' and may be omitted. 'Antha' is sometimes used for 'the' euphonically.

A. 4. PREPOSITIONS. From, to, of, etc: These are suffixes to the noun. For others see Vocabulary.

From ... -iliruntu In, on ... -ile
 *To, for, at ... -ukku, -ikki Of ... -ude

By, with (in company with) .. -odu. (Ps. 10).

With ... Kūda (not suffix).

Ps. = 'Postscript', at end of the Book.

NOTE 1.—The final vowel 'e', of the word is often omitted before the above; -ikki is used only for words ending in 'e' or 'i'.

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.	ei as 'ei' in Weight.
u ,, 'u' ,, Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).	āi ,, 'ai' ,, Aisle.

*Exceptions. Ingutu, to here; Angutu, to there; Engutu, to where.

EXAMPLES.

A boy	...	oru podian
A woman	...	oru pumbale
A cooly (person)	...	oru āl (or'āl)
A name	...	oru per
A girl	...	oru kutti
In the hand	...	kāi/ile
To the road	...	rot/ukku
To a woman	...	oru pumbale/ikki
In the basket	...	kude/ile
From the field	...	male/ilicuntu ('iruntu' is also
From there	...	ange/iruntu [correct
From here	...	inge/iruntu
For master	...	doreikki
To the bungalow	...	bangalaukku
Of him, (his)	...	avanude
Of me	...	yenude (yen, my)
To you	..	unukku (un, your)
To us	...	yengalukku, or, namukku ; (our,
By the road	..	rotodu [yengalude)
With the row	...	nerreodu
Go with him	...	avan kūda po
To me, mine	...	yenukku.

Note 2.—CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO PRONOUNCE **-ile** with a double 'l', like 'ille', not, no.

N. B. To follow the translation of example sentences, look words up in the Vocabulary at the end of book.

Note 3.—**-ude**, of, 'is used for the possessive (i.e. the 's in English) thus:—

(a) The cooly's basket==(the) basket of (the) cooly; (b) master's knife=knife of master; (c) To the Kangany's line=To (the) line of (the) Kangani.

But the order is inverted in Tamil:—

(a) **ālude kūde**=(of cooly basket); (b) **Doreude katti**=(of master knife); (c) **kangāniude lāiatukku**=of kangany to (the) line.

Don't learn this from the literal English as shown above, **but** consider **-'ude'** an exact rendering of English 's'; then the order of words will appear **the same** in Tamil as in English.

Note 4.—As an alternative to this method B 2. can be used as: **āl-kūda, dore-katti, etc.**

Every letter must be pronounced.

a	as	'u'	in	Fun.	e	as	'e'	in	Pen.
ā	"	'a'	"	Father.	i	"	'i'	"	Pin.
o					o	as	'o'	in	More.

B. ADJECTIVES—Big, Small, Old, etc. These generally end in 'a', sometimes in 'āna'. Most adjectives are formed from the Past Tense, or Past Participle of verbs: They precede the noun. (See B 2; D 1. Note 2.)

EXAMPLES.

Palakam	...	experience
Palakamāna	...	experienced
Poi	...	a lie
Poiāna	...	false
Peria kal	...	big stone
Sinna kūde	...	small basket
Palia sāk	...	old sack
Seriāna veile	...	proper work
Mutt'ele	...	hard leaf

The new cooly has a large knife—Pūth'ālukku peria katti irukruthu.

There is a man on the new road—Ange or'āl pūthu rotile nikruthu.

In the small basket there is no leaf (flush)—Sinna kūdeile koluntu irukruth'ille.

(In this type of sentence the auxiliary is usually omitted.)

They have not any good leaf in the sacks—Avangalukku peria sākile nalla koluntu ille.

There is only hard leaf—Mutt'ele mātiram irukruthu.

The pluckers are in the field—Kolunt'āl maleile nikruthu (kolunt'āl, leaf people).

The old knives and the new sacks are at the bungalow—Palia kattium pūthu sākum bangalaukku irukruthu.

(**'And'** is translated by suffix **'-um'** repeated after each word, *not sentence*, it joins in English, but is often omitted.) See D.

NOTE 1.—Remember the final 'u' is always short, as 'e' in 'hundred,' unless indicated by a long (—) mark to be otherwise.

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.

u; " 'u' Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).

ei as 'ei' in Weight.

ai " 'ai' " Aisle.

B. 1. Infinitive of Verbs.—These are formed by adding—**kka** to the Imperative, or —**a** to the *stem* of it. They precede the principle verb (See “Verbs.”)

It is best to learn the infinitive by heart and make up other tenses from it as per rule (See “Verbs”) and not trouble about the *formation* of it.

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
Iru	... be	Irukka	... to be
Edu	... takə	Edukkā	... to take
Kel (keil)*	... ask	Kelkka (keilkka)	... to ask
Niru	... weigh	Nirukka	... to weigh
Pesu	... speak	Pesa	... to speak
Sollu	... say, tell	Solla	... to say, tell
Sei	... do	Seia	... to do
Kudu	... give	Kudukka	... to give
Tā	... give	Tarā (exception)	... to give
(Kān)	... see	Kānkka	... to see
Vā	... come	Vāra (exception)	... to come
Po	... go	Poa	... to go

NOTE 1.—The principle verb comes last in the sentence.

EXAMPLES.

Pluck leaf—Kolunt'edu (literally, flush take).

Ask the kangani—Kangāne kel.

Cut the tree quickly—Māram surruka vettu.

Speak to him—Avanukku pesu

Tell him—Avanukku sollu,

Come here—Inge vā.

Go there—Ange po.

Tell him to come here—Avane inge vāra sollu. (lit: him to come tell.)

Tell the coolies to go and pluck—Āl koluntu edukka poa sollu. (lit: people leaf to take to go, tell),

Tell the boys to put the leaf into the sacks—Podian sākile koluntu poda sollu. (lit: boy in sack leaf to put, tell).

Pluck in your row only—Un nerreile mātiram edu. ('koluntu' is here understood).

Every letter must be pronounced.

a as 'a' in Fun. e as 'e' in Pen

ā „ 'ā' „ Father. i „ 'i' „ Pin.

o as 'o' in More.

* Pronunciation is sometimes ambiguous.

B. 2. Nouns can be used as Adjectives : by prefixing them to another noun :—

Mannre	... ūram.	Pluckers	.. kolunt' āl.
Manure basket...	ūram kūde.	Manur. rs	... ūrat'āl (See A 1 (a.))
Leafsacks	... koluntu sāk.	Pruners	... kavāt'āl
Cash	... kāsi.	Factory coolies...	istor'āl (Istoru, store, factory).
Ready cash	... kâi kâsi (i.e. hand cash.)		
Cart	... karrete.		
Cart road	... karrete rotu.		

NOTE.—The final vowel of the first word is usually dropped. Adjectives may be formed in this way to an unlimited extent.

Note 1. As the plural forms of nouns and pronouns are not always used as plurals the word **ellam**=all, may be added to show a plural, for instance :—

You (plur.)	... Ni ellam (all of you)
Those	... Athu ellam (all of it, it all)
These	... Ith'ellam (this all)
Everyone	... Āl ellam (person all)
The knives	... Katti ellam (knife all)

Note 2. In reply to a question, 'no' and 'yes' are more correctly implied by a repetition of the verb instead of plain 'ille' or 'amā,' thus :—

Are you going ?	--Ni poruthā ?
Yes—	Poren (I am going).
Did you give the letter ?	--Kāitham kudututhā ?
Yes—	Kuduthen (I gave).
Will he see to it ?	--Athukku pāpathā ? G.
No—	Pāpamatathe (he will not see).
Did he say that ?	--Avan athe sonuthā ?
No—	Avan son'ille (he said not). (See Conjugation of Verb, page 86, Negative Form of Past Tense.)

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū	as 'u' in Rule.	ei	as 'ei' in Weight.
u	„ 'u' „ Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).	ai	„ 'ai' „ Aisle.

C. This, That. ADJECTIVES :

This (sing. and plur.), *Intha*; That, *Antha*; Which, *Yentha*.

NOTE.—Initial 'i', 'a', 'e' and 'y', denote proximity, distance and Interrogation respectively.

This work	...	Intha veile.
That dog	...	Antha nāi.
This row	...	Intha nerre.
This line (cooly dwelling)	...	Intha lāiam.
In this line	...	Intha lāiatī'e—see A1(a).
Which cooly	...	Yenth' āl.?
That one there	...	Anth'āl ange.

Tell those coolies to come to muster quickly—Anth'āl surruka peratukku vāra sellu, (lit : those people quickly to muster to come tell)

Why is that girl not at muster?—Ye antha kutti peratukku nikruth'ille?*

I do not know, sir—Yenukku teriathe, āiyā.

That woman and those boys are not plucking—Anthapumbale, antha podian edukruth'ille (plural not employed).

No, master, they are lazy—'lla, dore, avan(gal) somāra tān (irukruthu). (See S 2).

Tell them to go to the lines—Avanga'le lāiatukku † poa sollu. (lit : them to lines to go tell).

C. 1. Present Tense of ALL verbs is formed from the *IMPERATIVE* as shown in the verb 'to be' (A 3) by adding **-kren** for the first person singular; and **-kruthu** for all the rest, *EXCEPT* when the infinitive has no 'k' in its termination; then the tense endings will be **-ren** and **-ruthu**, i.e. also no 'k' (See page 79, List of Verbs).

Every letter must be pronounced.

a	as 'u' in	Fun.	o	as 'e' in	Pen.
ā	„ 'u' „	Father.	i	„ 'i' „	Pin.
			o	as 'o' in	More.

* The Verb 'to be' when meaning 'to be present' should be translated by 'nikka,' to stand, to be present.

† In rapid speech this word often sounds like 'luitukku'.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PRESENT TENSE.
Kudu ...give	Kudukka...to give	Ku lukren ...I give
Pār ...look	Pākka ...to look	Pākruthu* ...He looks
Pudi ...hold	Pudikka ...to hold	Pudikruthu...He holds
Po ...go	Poa ...to go	Poren ...I go
Vā ...come	Vāra ...to come	Vāren ...I come

EXAMPLES.

I am coming to the field—Nān malikki vāren. A 4 (note 1).

You go and pluck—Ni koluntu edukka po.

Hurry up and take up rows—Surruka nerre puḍi.

Look, kangari, those pluckers are stopping on the road, send (them) quickly to work.—Kangāni, anth'al rotile nikruthu, pār, surruka veilikki anupu.

Ask the kangani where the road-mending coolies are—R. t'al enge (where, nikruthu kangāni kel).

He is giving her that cooly's basket.—Anth'ā'ūde kūde avalukku kudukruthu. (lit: of that cooly basket to her [he] is giving).

We are going to the factory—Nāngal istorukku poron.†

He is not talking to the kangani—Kangānikki avan pesruth'ille.

NOTE 1.—A question is formed by adding long 'ā' to the last word of the sentence and it substitutes a final vowel.

Are you going to the lines?—Ni lāiatukku poruthā?

No, sir, I am not going to the lines, I am going to eat rice—Ille, aiyā, nān lāiatukku poruth'ille, nān soru (cooked rice) tinkka (to eat) poren.

All right, go—Seri, po.

Sir, that boy is taking away all the good sacks to the new clearing—Aiyā, antha podian ellam (all) nalla sāk pūthu kādukkū (new clearing) konduporuthu (taking away).

All right, what is that to you?—Seri, athu unukku enna? (Lit: that to you what).

Are there no sacks for this field?—Intha malikki sāk illeā?

Then call him—Appo(then) avane kūpidu.

Who said so, I?—Yār sonuthu, nānā?

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.

ei as 'ei' in Weight.

u ,, 'u' ,, Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).

āi ,, 'ai' ,, Aisle.

* A mispronunciation of 'pārkruthu'.

† Correctly, nāngal istorukku porom (Appendix B.)

End	... tongai	To pull up	... puṭiukka
Rope	... kāvuru	High	... osaram (adv.)
Side (adj.)	... pakka	High	... osanta (adj.)
Knot	... mūdichi	Near	... kitta
To leave	... vāikka	Level	... mattam
Side (noun)	... pakkam	Wide	... āgalam †
Stump	... katte	Half name	... are per
Crow bar	... alavanga	Bad	... āgāthe
Bush	... chedi	Branch	... vāthu
Prunings	... Mār	Tea Bush	... kopi, (coffee, often used)
Deep	... ālam	Fork	... mullu
Name	... per	Pornd	... rātal
To strip	... motte pudinkka	Low	... pannia
To prune	... Kavātu vetta	Full name	... Mulu per
Stalk	... kāmbū		
Hole	... kūli		

C. 2. This, That (PRONOUNS)

This	... ithi	This way	... ippadi
That	... athi	That way	... appadi
This (obj.)	... ithe	Which way...	... yeppadi?(How)
That (obj.)	... athe		
	Ithiā ?	... this ?	
	Athiā ?	... that ?	
	Ethu ?	... which ?	

(See Note to C. which also applies to the above)

EXAMPLES.

This is his—Ithi avanukku.

This is mine—Ithi yenukku, or, namukku.

Give that—Athe kudu.

Is this his?—Ithi avanukkā ?, or, Ithi avanukku tanā.

(See S 2.)

That man gave me this—Anth'al ithe yenukku kudututhu.

In which place are you putting it?—Yontha lekkile athe podruthu.

Go this way to the factory, tell the teamaker to come here—
Ippadi istorukku po; Timeikru inge vāra sollu.

Are you going to do this?—Ni ithe seiya poruthā ?

Yes, master, they are going that way now—Amā, dore,
avangal appadi ippo poruthu.

Do it like this—Ippadi sei.

He spoke like that—Avan appadi pesnuthu.

Every letter must be pronounced.

u as 'u' in Fun. e as 'e' in Pen.

ā „ 'ā' „ Father. i „ 'i' „ Pin.

o as 'o' in More.

D. Having.—PAST PARTICIPLE. **This is used a great deal** in Tamil instead of conjunction 'and'. Thus:—(See *Postscript 6.*) Tell him to go to the bungalow and fetch a book: this would be rendered literally: *him to the bungalow to go having told a book to fetch tell.* Again:—I went to the factory and spoke to the teamaker and then went to the field and weighed up the leaf.....Literally: *I to the factory having gone, to the teamaker having spoken, to the field having gone I weighed up the leaf.* (See Examples page 15.)

It will be noticed that the principle verb is kept to the last. **Any number of Past Participles can be strung together.** (See P 2.)

D. 1.—The past participle is used with the Imperative often when giving orders (i.e. Imperative mood).

Go on plucking (taking leaf)—Eduttu po, Lit: this means, having taken (leaf from one tree) go (to the next).
Come on pluck—Eduttu vā.
Go on breaking the level—Mattam odittu po.
Come along cut—Vetti vā.
Come run along—Odi vā. (Appendix D.)
Don't stand idle and stare—Sūma nintu mūlikatte.

NOTE 1.—This is very important and should always be borne in mind as it is used more often than the simple Imperative.

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE NOTED TOGETHER WITH THOSE ON PAGE 79 (LIST OF VERBS).

Having been	...iruntu	Having done	...seinttu
„ taken	...eduttu	„ died	...settu
„ asked	...keittu	„ given	...kuduttu
„ heard	...keittu	„ stood	...niutu
„ cut	...vetti	„ seen	...kardu
„ spoken	...pesi	„ planted	...nattu
„ said, told	...solli	„ sent	...anupi
„ come	...vantu	„ brought	...konduvantu
„ gone	...poittu, poi	„ taken away	...kondu poittu, poi

ГЪЛ

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū	as 'u' in Rule	ei	as 'ei' in Weight.
u	„ 'u' „ Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).	āi	„ 'ai' „ Aisle.

NOTE 2.—PRESENT PARTICIPLE, 'doing', 'saying', etc., is the same as 3rd person singular Present tense, but often drops the final syllable 'uthu' or '-thu'. It is used as an **adjective** in the place of a subordinate sentence beginning with 'who', 'which' etc : (see § 2 and Postscript 8.) Subordinate sentences in the **Past** apply the **Past Tense** in the same way. They always precede the noun like an adjective. Examples on Page 23.

EXAMPLES to D.

He went to the factory and is coming back—Avatt istorukku poittu vāruthu.

He spoke to the kangani and is now going quickly on the road—Kangānikki pesi avan ippo surruka rotodu poruthu

I blame'd the cooly and am sending her to the lines—Nān āl yesi (having blame'd) avale laiatukku anupren.

He brought a letter, gave it to the kangani and is telling him to go to M..... estate at once—Avan oru kāitham (letter) kondu vantu, kangānikki kuduttu avane M.....totukku satne poa solruthu.

Go to the pruners, ask the kangani for a knife and come back here with it in your hand—Kavāt'ālukku poittu, kangāni kitta (near,* o'u katti keittu, athe un kāile pudittu, inge tirumbi (back) vā.

Go and come back—Poittu vā. (Lit : having gone come, return.)

Jungle ... kādu.

Mound ... modu.

Accountant ... kanakapulle.

New clearing... pāthu kādu
Axe ... kodāli
Bill hook ... vettu katti
Nursery ... tavarani
Path ... pāthe
A hollow ... palam
Acre ... okru
Boundary ... vāndris

Mason ... mesan
To the river ... ārtukku†
Bridge ... pālam
Cattle ... mādu
River ... āru
Carpenter ... odāvi
Short cut ... kuruka pāthe

Every letter must be pronounced.

a as 'u' in Fun. e as 'e' in Pen.
ā „ 'a' „ Father. i „ 'i' „ Pin.
o as 'o' in More.

* Kitta, near, is always used in this sense instead of iliruntu (from).

† Nouns ending in 'r' add a 't' before a suffix and often before another word. Sor(u)—rice; sortukku—to the rice; āru(u)—river, ārtukku—to the river, ārtu tanni—river water.

D. 2. Past Tense.—This is formed from the Past Participle (*minus its final vowel*) by adding **-en** for the first person singular and **-uthu** for all the rest, *except when the Past participle ends in 'i', then the tense endings will be -nen and -nuthu.*

PAST PARTICIPLE.**PAST TENSE.**

Having been .. <i>Irunt/u</i>	I was .. Nān irunten
	He, she, it was ...Avan, aval, athu iruntuthu.
„ cut ... <i>Vett/i</i>	I cut ...Nān vettnen
	He she, it, cut ...Avan, aval, athu vett-nuthu.
„ heard ... <i>Keitt/u</i>	I heard .. Nān keiten
	He, she, it, heard...Avan, aval, athu keittuthu.
„ spoken .. <i>Pes/i</i>	I spoke ...Nān pesnen
	He, she, it spoke...Avan, aval, athu pesnuthu.
„ come ... <i>Vant/u</i>	I came ...Nān vanten
	He, she, it came...Avan, aval, athu vantuthu
„ gone ... <i>Po/i, poitt/u</i>	I went ...Nān ponnen, nan poitten
	He, she, it went...Avan, aval, athu ponuthu, poituthu.

EXAMPLES.

I cut the branch—Nān vāthu vettnen.

He gave it to me—Avan athe yenukku kudutthu.

He did not give it to me—Avan athe yenukku kudutth'ille

He was pruning yesterday—Neitu avan kavātu vett-nuthu

Did he prune yesterday?—Neitu avan kavātu vett-nuthā?

He took a mamoty to the field and has not brought it back—Oru māmati mālikki kondu poittu avan kondu vantuth'ille.

I saw Rāmasāmy speaking to the kangani—Rāmasāmi kangānikki pesruthu kanden.

That man gave me this money—Anth'āl intha kāsi yenukku kudutthu.

Did that man give you the money—Anth' āmble āl kāsi unukku kudutthā?

Did that cooly come?—Anth'āl vantuthā?

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.

ei as 'ei' in Weight.

u „ 'u' „ Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).

āi „ 'ai' „ Aisle.

E. Who ? Which ?

Who—yār ?

Whom—yāre ?

To whom—yārukku ?

Of whom, whose—yārūde ?

Which—ethu ?

To which—ethukku ?

From which—eth'(il)iruntu ?

Now—ippo.

Then—appo.

When—yeppe ?

*Note : See C 2.***EXAMPLES.**

Who are you—Ni yār ?

Who is there—Yār ange nikkruthu ?

Whom did you see ?—Ni yāre kantuthu ?

To whom did you give it ?—Athe yārukku kudututhu.

Who saw you ?—Une yār kantuthu ?

Whose is this—Ithi yārukku ?

Whose is this basket—Ithi yārūde kūde ? *or, i. tha kūde yārukku ?*

Which is yours—Eth'unukku ?

Which did you tell him to take—Avanukku ethu edukka sonuthu ?

I told him to take that from there now—Athe angeiliruntu ippo edukka sonen.

To which are you going ?—Ethukku (ni) poruthu ?

To this—Ithukku tən.

Tell me who is standing there and then go to the tipping—
Yār ange nikruthu yenukku solli ni mattam odikka po.*

* *Note 1.*—(See D 1). *In the present sentence the person is being told to go to do the work, therefore the Infinitive is used; in D 1. the person is doing the work and is being told to go on with it, hence the past participle.*

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.

ei as 'ei' in Weight.

u ,, 'u' ,, Put (as 'e' in
Hundred when final).

āi ,, 'ai' ,, Aisle.

F. PAST INDEFINITE. (Compound).—This is formed by the use of the **Past Participle** with the addition of the **present tense** of the auxiliary **'to be.'** See Page 83.

I have told	...	Nān soll'irukren
He has gone	...	Avan poi'irukruthu
She has told*	...	Aval soll'irukruthu
He has come	...	Avan vant'irukruthu
I have put	...	Nān pott'irukren
I have broken	...	Nān oditt'irukren
He has held	...	Avan puditt'irukruthu
He has broken	...	Avan oditt'irukruthu
I have drunk	...	Nān kūditt'irukren
He has drunk	...	Avan kūditt'irukruthu

NOTE 1.—The double 't' of the Past Participle endings, and often the Past Tense, is pronounced like ch (see Page 79.); those which are an exception to this rule are marked with an asterisk in that list (see Postscript 1.)

F. 1. That Much. This Much.

That much—avalo	How much—yevalo
This much—ivalo	How many—ettane ?

(See Note to C.).

EXAMPLES.

How much leaf have you picked?—Ni yevalo kolontu edututhu ?

I have plucked this much—Ival'o edutt'irukren,

How many pounds of leaf are there?—Ettane rātal kolontu irukruthu ?

Ten pounds—Pattu rātal.

Why did you make so much noise?—Ye ni avalo sattam (noise) pott'irukruthu ?

At the time he was pruning he cut his hand—Kavātu vetruthu nertile (at time) avanūde kai vettnuthu.

Every letter must be pronounced.

a	as	'u'	in	Fun.	e	as	'e'	in	Pen.
ā	„	'a'	„	Father.	i	„	'i'	„	Pin.
					o	as	'o'	in	Mere.

* She was told—avalukku soll'irukruthu. Ps. 9.

He was drunk—avan kūditt'iruntuthu. F 2.

He has cleaned out the drain and all stones taken out—
 Ellam (all) kal eduttu avan kân valeitt'irukrut' u.
 Is that field finished?—Antha male mudintt'irukruthā?
 Yes, sir, it is finished!—Am'aiyā, mudintt'irukruthu.
 (He) has told him to take the tools to the factory—
 Istorukku āitham kondu poa avanukku soll'irukruthu.

Pound	... rātal	Stick	... kūchi
To weigh	... nirukka	Rain	... male
To finish	... mu tia	Hour	... māni
Rupee	.. rūa	Enough	... pothum
Cent	.. sadam	Far	... tūram
Time	.. neram	Again	.. maruvadi
At the time	... nertile	Account	... kanak
To throw	... visa	Blanket	.. kambli
Paper	... kadutāsi	Plant	... kannu, kan-
Always	... yepothum	Straight	... neire [du
	Not enough	... pat'tathe	

F. 2. Had...Was ..PLUPERFECT.—This is formed in the same way as the Past Indefinite but the **Past Tense of the auxiliary** is used. See Page 88.

I had weighed	...	Nān nirutt'iruntē
He had come	...	Avan vant'iruntuthu
They had plucked	...	Avāngal edutt'iruntuthu
It was finished	...	Athu mudintt'iruntuthu
It was plucked	...	Athu edutt'iruntuthu, etc.

F. 3. Another Form of the **Past Tense** (Impersonal) is the use of **'ahi'** (*vulg.* **'achi'**) (the Past Participle of **āha**, to become) added to the Past Participle which usually drops the final vowel. (Postscript 9.)

Has been taken	...	Edutt'achi
Has been given	...	Kudutt'achi
Has been finished	...	Mudintt'achi
Has been held	...	Puditt'achi

Final '-tt' is pronounced like 'ch' in some verbs (see F, Note 1.)

Together	...	Seitu, seindu
Without	..	Illāme, -āme
Before	...	Mindi (time), minnu (place)
Behind	..	Pindi, pinnu

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.	ci as 'ei' in Weight.
u „ 'u' „ Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final.)	āi „ 'ai' „ Aisle.

EXAMPLES.

Sir, that field has been finished before you came—Aiyā, ningal (politi) vantuthu mindi mala mudintt'achi.

Kanakapulle, has that work been finished?—Kanakapulle, antha veile mudintt'achā?

Has the leaf been weighed up?—Koluntu nirutt'achā?

Yes, master, it is weighed—Āmā dore, nirutt'achi.*

Give the money all together—Kāsi ellam seitu kudu.

All go together—Ellam seindu po.

Don't go without the kaugani—Kangāni illāme poathe.

Those pruners are standing without† doing anything—

Anthā kavāt'al ānum (anything) sei'ame nikrutthu.

He has gone without taking the book—Avan postikum eduk'ame ponuthu.

Pluck without taking buds—Arumbū eduk'ame edu.

Why do you stop behind without working, come in front quickly—Ye veile illāme pindi nikrutthu? surruka minnukku vā.

Stand in front of me—Yenukku minnu pillu.

Those rows were plucked before—Anthā norre mindi odutt'achi.

* The word 'it' is not translated here. It may be noticed that similarly other pronouns have been omitted elsewhere.

† See T (Note 1.)

Every letter must be pronounced.

a as 'u' in Fun. e as 'ei' in Pen.

ā „ 'a' „ Father. i „ 'i' „ Pin.

o as 'o' in More.

G. Will....FUTURE TENSE—This is formed by adding **-pen** to the **Imperative** for the 1st person sing. and **-puthu** for all the rest: *Except* when the Infinitive has no **'k'** in its ending; then the tense endings will be **-ven** and **-vuthu**. (*Imperatives ending in '-ku' drop '-ku' before '-pen', -puthu.*)

NOTE 1.—Exceptions.

Vā—come. Vāruven—I will come.
Tā—give. Tāruven—I will give

IMPERATIVE.	PRESENT.	FUTURE.
Mara—forget	Marakren—I forget Marakruthu—he etc. forgets	Marapen—I will forget Maraputhu—he etc. will forget
Manni—forgive	Mannikren—I forgive Mannikruthu—he forgives	Mannipen—I will forgive Manniputhu—he will forgive
Vulu—fall	Vuluren—I fall Vuluruthu—he falls	Vuluven—I will fall Vuluvuthu—he will fall
Sā(r)—die	Sāren—I die Sāruthu—he dies	Sāven—I will die Sāvuthu—he will die

G. 1. The Negative, WILL NOT, is formed by adding **-matathe** for the 3rd person, and **-māten** for the first, to the **Infinitive**. (*See list of verbs, page 79.*)

EXAMPLES.

I will not forget—Nān marakka/māten.

He will not forget—Avan marakka/matathe.

She will not go—Aval poa/matathe.

It will not hold so much—Athu avalo pudikka/matathe.

I will tell him to come quickly—Nān avane surruka vāra
solluven. [sāruthu.]

Sir, a cooly is dying in the lines—Aiyā, laiatile or'āl

All right, I will come at once—Seri, nān satne vāruven.

I will tell him to come tomorrow—Avane nāliki vāra
solluven.

I think he will forget—Avan maraputhu niueikren.

Come close, I will speak to you—Kitta vā, unukku pesuven.

Who will go to work on Sunday for cash?—Nāitu kilame
kāi kāsikki yār veilikki povuthu.

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.

ei as 'ei' in Weight.

u „ 'u' „ Put (as 'e' in
Hundred when final).

āi „ 'ai' „ Aisle.

I will go, Sir—Nān poven, āiyā.

Cut the branch carefully or you will cut your finger—

Vāthu pātirama vettu illate, or, ni un viral vettuvuthu.

Go slowly or you will fall—Mulla po illate ni vuluvuthu.

He will cut above the road—Rotukku mele *avan* vettuvuthu. A 3 (Note 1 d.)

Cut the upper branch—Me vāthu vettu. ('Mele'—above, is an *adverb* 'Me' is the *adjective*).

Root	... ver	Pag	... mūt
Top	... ūchi	Debt	... kaḍan
Insect	... pūchi	Wound	... kāiam
Yard	... yat, jāt	Heavy	... pāram
Morning	... kālame	To sleep	... tūnkka
Evening	... sāintaram	To gather	... alla
Earth	... mannu	To pick over	... porrukka
Firewood	... veragu	Ill	... scgam ille
Wire	... kambī	Health	... sogam

G. 2. Who, Which, What. RELATIVE PRONOUNS. (See D 1. Note 2; Ps. 8.)—**These are not translated.** The required **tense** of the verb, *which usually drops its tense ending '-thu'*, must be **used adjectivally.** The negative is similarly used. (H 1.) Thus:—(See B)

'The man **who** went yesterday', must be rendered. (Literally, *The-yesterday-went-man*—Neitu ponuth'āl.

The coolies **who** came here last week. (Lit. *The last-week-here-came coolies*)—Ponu kilamo inge vant'āl.

Coolies brought baskets to-day **which** I will give you next week. (Lit. *To day coolies-brought-baskets coming-week I will give*)—Inniki āl kondu vantukūde unukku vāru' kilame kudupen.

Take the knives **which** I have now bought--Nānippo vānganu'katti edu.

Take out the sticks that are in your baskets, it is too heavy—Un kūdeile irukru'kūchi eḍuttu podu, athu remba pāram irukruthu. (Lit. *In-your-basket-are sticks, etc.*)

The coolies **who** cannot prune must go to another work—Kavātu teriath'āl vere veilikki po'onum (must go.)

Those **who** cannot work can go to the lines—Veilo sei' elath'āl (*cannot-do-people*) laiatukku po'elam.

Those coolies **who** fetched tools go to work at once—Aitham vāngan'āl satne veilikki po.

NOTE. The verb termination can be omitted. (See D 1. Note 2.)

Every letter must be pronounced.

a	as	'u'	in	Fun	e	as	'e'	in	Pen.
ā	„	'ā'	„	Father.	i	„	'i'	„	Pin.
					o	as	'o'	in	More.

- What do you want?—Unukku enna venum?
 Do you want it now?—Athe ippo venumā?
 What else do you want?—Vere enna venum?
 You cannot do that—Athe seia kūdathe.
 Can you do it?—Athe seia kūdamā?
 Those who can work well—Nalla veile seia kūd'al. (See
 Ps. 8; G2).
 You need not go—Ni poa vendiuth'ille.
 Don't do that—Athi seiathe.
 Don't talk—Pesathe.
 He must not go to work today as he is not well—Inniki
 avan veileikki poa vānda yenendāl (because) avanukku
 sogam ille.
 You can come presently—Ni poragu vār'elam.
 I said he must not touch the tar as it is not dry enough—
 Avan kil toda vānda sonen yenendāl athi kāia (dry)
 pattathe.
 Can I go now?—Nān ippo po'elamā?
 No you cannot go yet—Ille, ni innam (yet) po'elathe.
 When can I go?—Yeppo (nā) po'elam?
 When I have finished talking—Nama peichi mudinttu ni
 po'elam. (Lit. *My talk having finished*).
 Do not cut the roots, you must pull them up—Ver vett'
 'athe, kāiile (in the hand) pudink'onum.
 Don't strip—Motte pudinkathe. (Lit. *bald don't pull*).
 Don't pluck leaving a fish leaf—Topal eḷe vāitt'edukathe.
 (Lit. *Fish leaf having left don't take*).
 Must we pluck these bushes?—Intha māram eduk'onumā?
 No, leave (them), they are too small—Ille vādu (leave) athu
 remba sinnisi irukruthu. (athu = it, used for 'they').
 Can you finish that field today?—Inniki antha male
 mudielamā?
 This is not wanted—Ithi vendiuth'ille.
 If you cannot go—Ni po'elathe ponāl. (L3).
 Don't go—Poathe.
 Don't forget—Marakathe.
 Don't be, won't be—Irukathe.

Every letter must be pronounced.

a	as	'a'	in	Fun.	e	as	'e'	in	Pen
ā	„	'ā'	„	Father.	i	„	'i'	„	Pin.
					o	as	'o'	in	More.

J. Will have, Be....FUTURE PERFECT.—This is formed by adding the Future Tense of the Auxiliary to the Past Participle. (*See List of Verbs.*)

Marantu	...	Having forgotten.
Pottu	...	Having put.
Vantu	...	Having come

Nān marant'irupen—I will have forgotten.
 Avan marant'iruputhu—He will have forgotten.
 Athu pott'iruputhu—It will be put.
 Nān vant'irupen—I will have come.
 Avan vant'iruputhu—He will have come

J. 1. Another Form. WILL HAVE, BEEN*.—Can be translated impersonally by the addition of '**irukum**' to the **Past Participle**, which drops its final vowel.

EXAMPLES.

It will have gone—Athu po'irukum.
 The field will have been finished—Male mudint'irukum.
 You do not want to call the cooly, he will have come—Ni al kūpida vānda, avan vant'iruputhu.
 The line sweeper will have gone—Vāsal kūti poi'irukum.
 That does not matter, he will have come—Athu kāriam ille (no matter), avan vant'irukum.
 That will have been all right—Athi seria irunt'irukum.

J. 2. Another Impersonal—is the addition of **-um** to the stem of the **Infinitive** (with Infinitives in **-kka** the termination replaces the final 'ka'.) *See List of Verbs, and Compare P1 (c).*

It will finish	...	Mudium.
It will come	...	Vārum.
It will get finished	...	Mudinttupoum (having finished)
It will be all right	...	Seri irukum. [will go].
It will go all rightly	...	Seria poum.
He will get all right (well)	...	Avanukku sergam āhum.
It will become all right...	...	Athuseri'āhum (āha to become).
It will take	...	Edukum.
It will hold	...	Pudikum.

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.	ei as 'ei' in Weight.
u ,, 'u' ,, Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).	āi ,, 'ai' ,, Ais'e.

* This is really Impersonal but is often used indiscriminately.

J. 3. Each, Some, Other,—(See B.)

Each	...	Ovoru.	|	Another	...	Inoru.
Some	...	Pāthi, sila.	|	Another (different)...	...	Vere.
		A little, few, any	...	Konjam,		

EXAMPLES.

Each cooly must take a basket—Ovor'alukku o u kade eduk'onum

Some coolies have po'es, some have ropes; that is not right, each cooly must have rope and a po'e—Pāthi alukku kambu irukruthu, pāthi alukku kāvuru; athi seri ille, ovor'alukku kāvuru iruk'onum oru kambu iruk'onum.

Some of it will get finished—Pāthi mudinttu poum

Some will not get finished—Pāthi mudinttu poathe.

You must take some, and I have some—Ni pāthi eduk'onum pāthi vaik'onum.

This cooly had a knife, the other had not—Inth'alukku katti iruntuthu matt'alukku ille.

Tell another boy to come—Inoru podian vāra sollu.

Don't bring another (different) basket—Vere kade kondu vāra.

Bring all the other sacks—Matta sāk ellam kondu vā. (Matta—other).

All the men must go to cut holes—Ell'āmbale āl kū'i v tta po'onum.

Only give a little—Konjam mātiram kudu.

You must take all the lime cut of the sack—Sākiliruntu ellam sūnambu eduk'onum.

Don't p'uck another bud or I will put you 'sick'—Inoru arumbu edukathe illate, or, une siku poduven ('put sick' here means that the cooly's day's pay will be stopped).

She did good work, the other cooly bad work and she was put sick—Aval nalla veile seintuthu, matt'al āgāthe veile, avale siku pott'iruntuthu.

Did you give him any?—Avanukku konjam kudututhā?

Every letter must be pronounced.

u as 'u' in Fun. e as 'e' in Pen.

ā ,, 'ā' ,, Father. i ,, 'i' ,, Pid.

o as 'o' in More.

K. May. Should, Ought...SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—
This is formed by adding **-attum** to the **Infinit ve** which usually drops the final vowel and consonant.

EXAMPLES.

He may take—Avan edukattum.

Some of the coolies can go and pluck in Govinden's field—
Siḷal (*short for sila*) Govinden maleile koluntu edukka poattum.

May I go now?—Nān ippo poattumā?

Yes, you may go—Āmā, poattum.

You may plant that plant in that row—Antha kandu antha nerreile nadattum.

I am feeling ill, master, may I go to my house?—Yenukku sogam ille, dore, nān vūdukkū poattumā?

Rāmasāmy has cut his foot badly, may I send for the Dispenser?—Rāmasāmi avanūde kāl (avan) remba vett-nuthu, Daktar vāra sollattumā?

Yes, tell him to bring some medicine and a piece of rag—
Āmā, konjam marant-ūm oru tūni-tundum (rag) kond' āra (*short for kondū vāra*) sollu.

May I buy a new kambli?—Nān oru pāthu kambli vāng-attumā?

No, the kambli you have got is good—Ille, unukku irukru kambli nalla irukruthu, or, unukku irukru'kambli nalla tān. (S 2.)

Corner (of an object) ...	mūle	Dead leaves ...	sette
Corner (of a road) ...	modaku	Dirt ...	ūte
To untie ...	avilkka	Scales ...	terāsu
„ tie ...	katta	Crooked ...	konal
„ empty ...	kotta	Leech ..	atte
„ press down ...	ammakka	Wall ...	sevar
„ trample ...	mithikka	Single ...	otte
„ bury ...	pothikka	Fear ...	pāiam
„ break ..	odikka	Bottle ...	votal
Afterwards ...	apuram	Rotten ...	ittu
Rest (adjective)...	socham	Rock ...	pāre
Hole (in an object)	pottal	Empty ...	virru n
String ...	sadambu	Young ...	yellan
		Useless ...	totta

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.
u „ 'u' „ Put (as 'e' in
Hundred when final).

ei as 'e' in Weight.
āi „ 'ai' „ Aisle.

L. Having Been... This is formed by adding **-kuttu*** to the **Past Participle**. It is pronounced with very short 'u's.

Having given ... kuduttu	Having been given ... kuduttu-kuttu
Having taken ... eduttu	Having been taken ... eduttu-kuttu
Having spoken .. pesi	Having been spoken ... pesi-kuttu

NOTE.—In the following sentences remember the double 't' of the Past Participle is usually pronounced like 'ch.' (See List of Verbs and Postscript 1 (a)).

EXAMPLES.

The rope having been held he let go—Kāvuru pudittu/kuttu avan vūduthu.

I had been holding his hand and then let go—Avanūde kai nān pudittu/kuttu vūduten.

When that field is finished (*i. e.* will have been finished) you can go to the next—Antha male mudinttu/kuttu adatu maleikki poattum.

Ramasamy told me a lie and then asked for money to go to the coast—Rāmasāmi yenukkū poi (iiv) solli/kuttu ūrukku poa kāsi keituthu.

Muniandy spoke all that sort of rubbish and then ran away—Mū: iandi antha māderi (that kind) sūma peichi pesi/kuttu odi ponuthu.

Yes, kangany, I know that but the Assistant Superintendent does not believe it—Amā, kangāni, athi ellam terriam, sinna dorē athe nambruth'illo.

L. 1. COMPARISONS. For the Comparison of adjectives and adverbs **ATHIKUM** or **ATHIUM**, may be placed before the word.

Peria	...	Big	Athikum peria	...	Bigger
Sinna	...	Small	Athikum sinna	...	Smaller
Valantu	...	Tall	Athium valantu	...	Taller
Nalla	...	Good	Athium nalla	...	Better
Ketta	}	Bad	Athium ketta	}	Worse
Agāthe	}		Athium āgāthe	}	

Every letter must be pronounced.

a as 'u' in Fun. e as 'e' in Pen.

ā „ 'a' „ Father. i „ 'i' „ Pin.

o as 'o' in More.

* The coolies' use of this is somewhat ambiguous.

EXAMPLES.

Give me a larger knife—Yenukku athikum peria katti kudu.

Take the largest knife -Athium peria katti edu.

Call that tall man—Anthā valant'al kūpidu.

No, not him, the tallest—Ille, avan ille, athium valant'al.

Tell him I do not want the thin pig, bring the fattest—

Elichī pandi yenukku vānda avanukku solli, athium kolutu pandi kondu vāra sollu.

Cut and bring me a smaller stick—Athikum sinna kūchi vetti yenukku kudu.

NOTE 1.—'Ithikum' and 'ithium' can be used when speaking of things close to the speaker. The superlative is often rendered, athikum kūda perisi, (biggest), or, el'ālakku perisi, (bigger than all). There seems to be no rule for the simple formation of comparisons.

Do not take a larger leaf—Ath kum peria e'e edukathe.

You must go faster than this - Ithikum surukka po'onum.

This is easy, that work is easier—Ithi leisi, antha veile ithium leisi irukruthu.

That work, Sir, is the most difficult - Antha veile, āiya, athium variatum irukruthu.

NOTE 2.—When the noun in the sentence is understood or 'this' and 'that' are used with 'than', some adjectives add -isi (or, -athu). In the latter case the construction is literally, 'to that this bigger', 'to this that is older', etc. Thus :

This is bigger than that—Athukku ithi perisi.

I have taken the smallest—Athium sinnisi eduten.

That is older than this—Ithukku athi palisi.

This is better than that—Athukku ithi nallathu.

L. 2. Very, Always, Never,* etc. : (always placed before the verb but not necessarily next to it).

Very	...	Micham, ramba	|	Anybody	...	Yārum (seri)
Always	...	Yeppothum	|	Nobody	...	Ortrum ille
Never	...	Yeppothum ille	|	Nothing	...	Ūnum ille

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū	as	'u' in Rule	ei	as	'ei' in Weight.
u	„	'u' „ Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).	ai	„	'ai' „ Aisle.

* Adverbs usually precede the word they qualify.

EXAMPLES.

This load is very heavy, no one can carry it—*Intha sūme remba pāram irukruthu ortrum tūk'elathe.*

You must always send two coolies when the load is too heavy for one—*Or'alukku sūme remba pāram iruntāl (if is) yepbothum rend'āl (two peopl.) anup'onuni.*

Sir, I never carry sacks I am not strong enough—*Āiyā, nān yepbothum sāk tūkruth'ille yenukku pellam pa'athe, Who am I to send to carry master's clothes box?—Tureude ūdūpū petti tūkka yāre anupren?*

Anyone will do—*Yārum seri irukum.*

Kangany, look at those boys they are doing nothing—

Kangāni, antha pod'an pār, avanṅal unnum seiruth'ille.

What do you want?—*Unukku enna venum?*

Nothing—*Unnum ille.*

Then why do you always stand there?—*Appo ye ni yepbothum ange nikruthu?*

I am loafing—*Nān sūma nikren.*

Not only need go—*Ortrum poa vendiuth'ille.*

NOTE 1.—The word '**sūma**' indicates any aimless action or remark.

Sūma adikruthu—Hitting for no reason.

Sūma pesruthu—Talking rot.

Sūma kelkruthu—Asking for no particular reason, etc.

L 3. If. This is translated by changing the termination '**en**' of the **Past Tense** into '**-āl**' for all persons singular and plural.

Note.—The 'l' of '**āl**' is often unpronounced in common speech

Another Form is -aka added in the same way.

NOTE 1.—'**If Not**' is translated by **-ate** added to the Infinitive followed by the word '**ponāl**'.* These apply to both singular and plural.

Every letter must be pronounced.

a as 'u' in Fun. e as 'e' in Pen.

ā „ 'a' „ Father. i „ 'i' „ Pin.

o as 'o' in More.

* *Vuttāl* (from 'vūḍa', to leave) can also be used instead of '*ponāl*' and is better Tamil, (often pronounced '*vittāl*'). *Ponaka* is also heard: '*ēdukate ponaka*' etc.

EXAMPLES.

If I blame	{ Nān yesnāl Nān yesnaka	If I do not blame	{ Nān yesate ponāl
If I take	{ Nān edutāl Nān edutaka	If I do not take	{ Nān edukate ponāl
If I go	{ Nān ponāl Nān ponaka (Past Part.: 'poi')	If I do not go	{ Nān poate ponāl
If he comes	{ Avan vantāl Avan vantaka	If he does not [come]	{ Avan varāte ponāl
If I am	{ Nān iruntāl Nān iruntaka	If I am not	{ Nān irukate (Illate) ponāl
If I have	{ Yenukku irun- tāl [taka Yenukku irun-	If I have not	{ Yenukku irukate (il- late) ponāl

Note.—Irukate is changed into 'illate'.

'Or' can be translated by illate (see Sentence No. 167)

L. 4. For the **Past** and other tenses the **auxiliary** is used for the negative with 'ponāl'. (See Page 88 and Ps. 12.)

If I took ...	Nān edutt'iruntāl	If I did not take	{ Nān edutt'illate ponāl
If I went ...	Nān po(i)'iruntāl	If I did not go	{ Nān po'illate ponāl
If I came ...	Nān vant'iruntāl	If I did not come	{ Nān vant'illate ponāl
If I was ...	Nān irunt'iruntāl	If I was not	{ Nān irunt'illate ponāl
If I had ...	Yenukku irunt' [iruntāl]	If I had not	{ Yenukku irunt' illate ponāl

EXAMPLES.

If I take this leaf the kangāni says it is bad work—Intha ele nān edutāl athi āgāthe veile kangāni sollruthu.

Call the Kangany, I will show him—Kangāni kūpidu, avanukku kātūven.

If you do not take these leaves I say it is not good work—Ni inth'ele edukate ponāl athi nalla veile ille sollren.

Master, If I go now I cannot be back quickly—Dore, nān ippo ponaka sur. kā vār'elathe.

All right, if you do not come back in time it does not matter—Seri, ni nertodu vārāte ponāl kāiam ille.
[A 1 (a) ; A 4.]

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.	ei as 'ei' in Weight.
u ,, 'u' ,, Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).	āi ,, 'ai' ,, Aisle.

- If he had come at once I would have given him the money—
Avan satne vant'iruntāl avanukku kāsi kudutt'irupen.
- If I do not come to the bungalow do not wait—Nān bangalaukku varate ponāl nikathe.
- If you cannot finish the kanak (amount, task) the Conduct r gave I wi l not put you a name—Kondak unukku kudutu(thu) kanak mudi'elate ponāl unukku per podamāten.
- If Ramasamy had come at the time I called him the work would have been finished now—Nān kūpidu'neram Rāmasāmi vant'iruntāl veile ippo mudintt'irukum.
- If he did not come why did you wait?—Avan vant'illate ponāl ni ye nintuthu?
- If the head kangāny had been there yesterday—Peria kangāni neitu ange iruntaka.
- That is all right, if I tell him to stop he must stop—Athi seri, nān avane nikka sonāl avan nikka tān venum (*the word 'tān' inserted here emphasises the 'must'*).
- If she takes this leaf will it be all right?—Aval intha ele edutaka seri irukumā?
- If you do as I tell you the work will get finished—Nān unukku sonna'māderi ni seithāl veile mudinttu poum.
- If you had done as I told you—Nān unukku sonna'māderi ni seith'iruntāl.

Every letter must be pronounced.

a	as	'u'	in	Fun.	e	as	'e'	in	Pen.
ā	,	'a'	,	Father.	i	,	'i'	,	Pin.
		o	as	'o'	in	More.			

M. Cardinal Numbers. (Remember the final 'u' is pronounced short as 'e' in Hundred.)

NOTE 1 — *Dividing lines are here inserted to show the construction of the figures, they will be written as one word afterwards.*

1 ... Unnu, oru,	28 ... Iruwat/ettu.
2 ... Rendu.	29 ... Iruwat/ompathu.
3 ... Mūnu.	30 ... Mūpathu.
4 ... Nālu.	40 ... Nāpathu.
5 ... Anj.	50 ... Ampathu.
6 ... Āru.	60 ... Āruwathu.
7 ... Yelu.	70 ... Yeluwathu.
8 ... Yettu.	80 ... Yempathu.
9 ... Ompathu.	90 ... Ton/nūru.
10 ... Pattu.	100 ... Nūru.
11 ... Patt/in/unnu.	101 ... Nūtti/unnu.
12 ... { Pann/i/rendu.	120 ... Nūtti/iruwathu.
{ (Vulg.: pamm'endu).	130 ... Nūtti/mūpathu.
13 ... Patt/i/mūnu.	190 ... Nūtti/ton/nūru.
14 ... Patt/i/nālu.	191 ... Nutti/ton/nūtti/
15 ... Patt/in/anji	[unnu.
16 ... Patt/in/āru.	200 ... Iru/nūru
17 ... Patt/in/elu.	201 ... Iru/nūtti/unnu.
18 ... Patt/in/ettu.	299 ... Iru/nūtti/ton/nūru.
19 ... Patt/ompathu.	300 ... Mū/nūru.
20 ... Iruwathu.	400 ... Nā/nūru.
21 ... Iruwat/unnu.	500 ... An/nūru.
22 ... Iruwat/i/rendu.	600 ... Ā/nūru.
23 ... Iruwa'/i/mūnu.	700 ... Yelu/nūru
24 ... Iruwat/i/nālu.	800 ... Yettu/nūru.
25 ... Iruwat/a'ji.	900 ... Tol/āiram.
26 ... Iruwat/ānu.	1000 ... Āiram.
27 ... Iruwat/elu.	1001 ... Āirat/i/unnu.

NOTE 2.—*Observe how an 'u' is inserted before numbers beginning with a vowel from 15 to 18, and absence of an 'i' before numbers beginning with a vowel from 19 onwards. The omitted figures are formed regularly as the examples given.*

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.	ei as 'ei' in Weight.
u ,, 'u' ,, Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).	āi ,, 'ai' ,, Aisle.

NOTE 3.—Nūru, 100, always changes into nūtti before another number, and Āiram, 1000, into āirati.

1,900	...	Āirati/iol/āiram.	|	20,000	...	Iruwath/āiram.
2,000	...	Rend/āiram.	|	100,000	...	Lecham.
2,002	...	Rend/āirati/rendu	|	200,000	...	Rendu lecham.
3,000	...	Mūn/āiram	|	1,912	...	Āirati t lairati
10,000	...	Patt/āiram.	|			[pannirendu.
9,999	...	Ompath'āirati'tolāirati'tonnut'om ₁ athu.				

NOTE 4.—Before words beginning with a vowel the foregoing drop their final vowel.

One by one	...	Un unnu, or, ov'oru.
Two by two	...	Rendu-rendu, or, rev'endu.
Three by three	...	Mū-mūnu.
Every other one	..	Unnu vūt'unnu.
Every other two	..	Rendu vūtu rendu

EXAMPLES.

Take up rows one by one—Nerre un-unnu pudi.

Take by two's—Rev'endu pudi.

Send two coolies to clean out drains—Kān valeikka rend'āl anupu.

How many pluckers have gone to Govinden's field?—Govinden maleikki ettane āl ponuthu?

Sir, I have sent forty and three kanganyes; five women with babies will go later—Nāpath'ālum, mūnu kangānium anupunen'anga (sir), anji pulle-kāri (i.e. baby-females) poragu peruthu.

Forty coolies is not enough; kangāny, when the Conductor comes to this field tell him to send ten more—Nāpath'āl pattathe, Kangāni, kondak intha maleikki vantu ne am inoru patt'āl anupa sollu.

To each Kangāny put fifteen coolies—Ovoru kangānikki pattinanji āl podu

Give to each of twenty-two coolies one mamoty and one alavanga—Iruwatirend'āl ovor'ālukku oru māmati oru alavanga kudu. (Note 'oru' is used before a noun for 'one' instead of 'unnu).

Every letter must be pronounced.

a	as 'u' in	Fun.	e	as 'e' in	Pen.
ā	„ 'a' „	Father.	i	„ 'i' „	Pin.
			o	as 'o' in	Mo.e.

If you bring new coolies I will give you Rs. 120 on advance account, and Rs. 10 on Check Roll account—Ni pūth'al kondu vant'al ac'vāns kanakile nūtti iruwathu rā tāruven, Chek Rol kanakile pattu rā tāruven.

Your Check Roll pay is Rs. 41·25—Un Chek Rol samṭalam (pay) nāpati'oru rā iruwatanji sadam irukruthu.

Master, tell me my account separately—Dore, yen kanak vēvere soll'anga.

All right, your head money is Rs. 19·69, your 'peice' money is Rs. 6·03, your name pay Rs. 9·25, your weeding contract Rs 6·28, total Rs. 41·25—Seri, un perai pensu ṭatt'ompathu rā aruwat'ompathu sadam irukruthu, un pensu kāsi āru rā mūnu sadam, un per sampalam ompathu rā iruwatanji sadam, un pillu vetta contrap āru rā jehuwatettu sadam, mottam (total) nāpatti'oru rā iruwatanji sadam.

Give him two knives and three bill hooks—Avanukku rendu katti, mūnu vettu-katti kuḍu

We have p'anted 1,052 plants—Nāngal āirati ampattirendu kandu natt'irukruthu.

2,500 plants more are needed—Innam (more, still) rend' āirati annāru kandu vendiuth'irukruthu.

M. 1. Ordinal Numbers.—These are formed from the CARDINALS by adding **-ām** (except in 'the first'). The cardinal drops its final vowel.

1st	...	mothal.	6th	...	ārām.
2nd	...	rendām.	7th	...	yelām.
3rd	...	mūnām.	8th	...	yettām.
4th	...	nālām.	20th	...	iruwathām.
5th	...	ānjām.	100th	..	nūrām.

Fractions.*—

1/4	...	kāl.	3/8	kāl are-kāl ($\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$).
1/2	..	are.	4/8	... are.
1/8	...	are-kāl ($\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$).	5/8	... are are-kāl ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$).
3/4	...	mū-kāl (3. $\frac{1}{4}$).	6/8	... mū-kāl (3. $\frac{1}{4}$).
2/8	...	kāl.	7/8	... mū-kāl are-kāl ($\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$).

NOTE 1.—Observe how each is made from the other. Fractions used as adjectives have **-vāsi** added.

Every letter must be pronounced.

ā	as 'a' in Rule.	ei	as 'ei' in Weight.
u	„ 'u' „ Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final.)	āi	„ 'ai' „ Aisle.

* 1/3—Māndil-oru-pangu. (Oru-pangu—a portion.)

EXAMPLES.

What date is it?—Ithu enna teidi?

It is the first—Ithu mothal teidi.

This is the third time I have told you—Ithi mūnām neram
*unukku sonen.

The fifth tree from here—Ingeiliruntu anjām māram.

Give him only one-eighth bushel of rice—Avanukku are-
kāl pusal arisi mātiram kudu.

Why master, this is a 2/8 week, I worked six days—Ye,
dore, ithi kāl pusal kilame, nān āru nāl veile seinten.

No, in my pocket Check Roll there are only four days'
name—Ille, namma kái Check Rolile nālu nāl per māti-
ram irukruthu.

I will see the Conductor's pocket Check Roll—Kondakūde
kái Chek Rolile (*i.e.* hand Check Roll) pāpen.

Last week she had two-eighths so this week I issued one-
eighth—Ponu kilame avalukku kāl pusal iruntuthu,
appo intha kilame are-kāl pathintt'irukren. (Pathia - to
issue).

Sir, the head kangany is asking for one and a half bushels
—Āiyā, peria kangāni unn'are pusal kelkruthu.

Tomorrow is the 26th—Nāliki iruwatiārām teidi.

The new coolies came from the coast on the 19th—Pūth'al
simeiliruntu pattompathām teidi vantuthu.

Give me half—Yenukku are-vāsi kudu.

You see these sacks, don't you? give me half of them—
Antha sāk kankruth'illea? yenukku are-vāsi kudu

There is a bushel of rice at the rice store, give the Kanaka-
pulle three-quarters of it—Arisi istorile oru pusal arisi
irukruthu, Kanakapulleikki mū-kālvāsi kudu. [thu.

There are forty-four coolies waiting—Nāpattināl'al nikru-
Send half to carry firewood, the other half to pluck—Are-
vāsi veragu tūkka anupu, matt'are-vāsi koluntukku.

Every letter must be pronounced.

a as 'u' in Fun. o as 'ei' in Pon.

ā „ 'a' „ Father. i „ 'i' „ Pin.

o as 'o' in More.

* Unukku—to you. Unnukku—to one. (See A.)

N. Much, Too much, Many.—

Much ... Micham.	Too much .. Remba.
Many ... Micham, michuda	More ... Kūda, imam.
Less ... Korre.	Witu* ... Kūda, kūditi.
The rest (etcetera)	... Socham, mithi.

EXAMPLES.

There is a lot of noise -- Micham sattam irukruthu.
 There is too much noise—Remba sattam irukruthu
 Call ten coolies, the rest may remain there—Patt'al
 kūpidu, soch'al ange nikattam.
 I told you it was Rs. 5, Rs. 6, Rs. 9, etc.—Anji rūa, Āru
 rūa, ompathu rūa, socham iruntuthu unukku sonen
 Where are the rest of the coolies—Mith'al enge nikruthu.
 Why did you give too much—Ni ye remba kudututhu.
 Send fifteen children to weed, the rest can pluck--Pattin-
 anji pulle pillu vetta anupu, socham koluntukku
 po'elam.
 Give a little more—Konjam kūda kūdu.
 Take still more—Innam edu.
 Don't take more than this—Ithikum kūda edukatbe.
 I will not take less than Rs 8—Yettu iūāukku korre nān
 edukkamāten.
 This amount is less than that--Intha kanakukku athikum
 korre (irukruthu).
 Go with him—Avan kūda po, or, avan kūditi po.
 Come with me—Yene kūda vā.

N. 1. In Order to. For Doing.† The gerund is formed by adding **-ukku** to the **third person** of the **Present Tense**. *This is very common form of speech and must be learnt,*

EXAMPLES.

For doing ... Seiruthukku.
 For cutting ... Vettruthukku, etc.

What do you want knives for? For cutting firewood—
 Ennātukku unukku katti venum? Veragu vettruthukku.

Every letter must be pronounced.

n̄ as 'u' in Rule.	ei as 'ei' in Weight.
u ,, 'u' ,, Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).	āi ,, 'ai' ,, Aisle.

* For *without* see T.

† -ukkāha is also heard. Seiruthukkāha, vettruthukkāha, etc.

What do you want money for? To give to him for payin' off a debt—Ennātukku unukku kāsi venum? Avanukku kudukka oru kadan katruthukku.

Why do you buy potatoes? For eating—Ni ye kelangu vānkruthu? Tinkruthukku.

I advanced him money in order to retain him—Avane nipātruthukku tān nān advāns kāsi kuduten.

Have you come to work or to play?—Ni veilikki vantuthā, velei-adruthukku vantuthā?

N. 2. Days of the Week.—

Sunday	...	Nāitu kilame.
Monday	...	Tinkal kilame.
Tuesday	...	Seva kilame.
Wednesday	...	Pūthan kilamo.
Thursday	...	Viśāla, Viyāla kilame.
Friday	...	Velli kilame.
Saturday	...	Sāini kilame.
A day	...	Oru nāl.
A week	...	Oru kilame.
A week day	...	Oru kilame nāl
Night	...	Rātiri, rāval.
Morning	...	Kālambre, kālame.
Cock crow	...	Koli kāpidu,

EXAMPLES.

Come on Monday—Nāitu kilame vā.

If you had come on last Tuesday it would have been better—Ponū Seva kilame ni vant'iruntāl tevelea (irunt' iruputhu).

He must go at cock crow—Koli kāpidu (neram) avan po'onum.

He worked for one week only—Oru kilame mātiram avan veile seintuthu (*often pronounced 'sinjuthu'*).

I will speak to you in the evening—Sāintaratile [see A 1. (a)] unukku pesuven.

I heard much noise in the night—Rāvile micham sattam keitten.

Come in the morning—Kālambre vā.

Every letter must be pronounced.

a	as	'u'	in	Fun.	e	as	'e'	in	Pen.
ā	„	'a'	„	Father.	i	„	'i'	„	Piu.
					o	as	'o'	in	More.

Yesterday	...	Neitu.
Day before yesterday...	...	Mūndām nāl (third day), or, mūndām
Four days ago	...	Ithukku mindi nālu nāl. [nei'u.
Tomorrow	...	Nāliki.
Day after tomorrow	...	Nālandiki [ing week).
Next week	...	Adatu kilame, or, vāru kilame (com-
Last week	...	Ponu kilame (gone week), or, mud-
		inttu kilame (finished week).
The week before last	...	Mūnām kilame.

EXAMPLES.

I told him to come three weeks ago—Ithukku mindi mūnu kilame avane vāra sonen.

If I come back tomorrow I will tell him to go next day—Nāliki nān vaṅtāl avane ada'u nāl poa solluven.

The week before last you only worked four days—Mūnām (or, mūndām) kilame ni nālu nāl mātiram veile seintuthu

So next week you must come to work six days without fail (missing)—Appo vāru kilame āru nāl tappāme ni veileiki vār'onum.

N. 3. Months of the Year.—

January	...	Tāi	māsam
February	...	Māsi	"
March	...	Panguni	"
April	...	Sitire	"
May	...	Veiāsi	"
June	...	Āni	"
July	...	Ādi	"
August	...	Āvani	"
September	...	Peratāsi	"
October	...	Appia	"
November	...	Kātia	"
December	...	Mākali	"

In January—Tāi māsatile A 1 (a).

From July to December—Ādi māsam vāichi* mākali māsatukku.

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.

ei as 'ei' in Weight.

u " 'u' " Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).

āi " 'ai' " Aisle.

* Vāichi = Vāittu, having left, (hence = from). [See Sentence 434.

P. Time.—

An hour	...	...	Oru māni neram.
In (during) an hour's time	...	...	Oru māni nertile.
Ago	...	...	Ithukku mindi.
After, Since	...	...	Pidpādu, pinne. <i>(takes dative before it).</i>

EXAMPLES.

What time is it?—Ettane māni (irukruthu?)
 It is three o'clock—Mūnu māni.
 It has gone four o'clock—Nālu māni achi.* (See F 3.)
 Ten past six—Āru māni pattu nimasum (minute).
 Half past ten—Patt'are māni.
 It is past twelve o'clock—Pannirendu māni achi.
 A quarter to one—Pannirendu mū-kāl māni, or, oru mānikki pattinanji nimasum.
 One o'clock—Oru māni.
 At one o'clock—Oru mānikki.
 Twenty five past two—Rendu māni iruwatanji.
 Quarter past nine—Ompathu kāl māni.
 It is late—Neram achi.
 It was very late—Micham neram achi iruntuthu.
 It is too late—Remba neram achi.
 Three hours ago—Ithukku mindi mūnu māni neram.
 Two hours after this—Ithukku pidpādu rendu māni neram.

* Note that 'achi' can be used alone. Ps. 13.

P. 1. When, While. There are several ways of translating these words and their equivalent phrases.

- Yeppo?**—When? (interrogative).
- Neram**, nertile—Time, at the time. *Used with the required tense of the verb.*
- pothu** suffixed to the impersonal future. (J 2.)

EXAMPLES.

When are you going?—Ni yeppo poruthu?
 When did you finish that?—Ni athe yeppo mudintuthu.
 When I am going to work don't come to the bungalow to speak to me—Nān veileikki poruthu nertile bangalaukku yene kitta vārathe. (Note to D 1.)

Every letter must be pronounced.

a	as	'u'	in	Fnn.	e	as	'e'	in	Pen.
ā	„	'a'	„	Father,	i	„	'i'	„	Piu.
					o	as	'o'	in	More.

While I was talking to him the head kangany came—
Avanukku nān pesru(thu) neram peria kangāni vantuthu.
While he was going a'ong the road—Avan nedua (along)
rotodu poruthu neram.

While I am going to the bunga'ow I will stop at the lines
and call a cooly—Nān bangalaukku poum-pothu lāiata
kitta nintu o.'al kupiduvēn.

When I was coming from the ceast—Nān simei-iliruntu
vārum-pothu (*this method of saying 'when', 'while,' is in
very common use*).

P. 2. To Put. PODA.—This verb can always be used
in the **Past Participle** after another verb **without
greatly altering its meaning** :—

Take this and go—Ithi eduttu pottu po,

He sp ke to him 'ike that and then went away—Avanukku
appadi pesi pottu ponuthu. (See D.)

Th's wa ts washing tell him—Ithi kalu'onum avanukku
Break this stone—Intha kal edittu podu. [solli podu.

The **verb 'kolla,'** to take to onself, obtain, **may** be
used in a like manner; and as a **reflexive verb**.

Pesi kondēn ... I spoke myself.

Nān eduttu kondēn ... I (myself) took.

Kondu po, etc. ... Having obtained go

P. 3. Until. This is translated by **-varikum** placed
after the **Impersonal Future** (see J 2.) for the **Present**,
and after the **Past Participle** for the **Past Tense**.

EXAMPLES.

Wait there until I come—Nān vārum-varikum ange nillu.

Wait until he goes—Avan poum-varikum nillu.

L ave the books here until I come back—Nān tirumbi
vārum-varikum postakum ingē vai.

Go to work leaving the knives here until the other coolies
return—Matt'al tirumbi vārum-varikum katti injē vāitu
veileikki po.

Hold the rope until I tell you to let go—Nān vūda sollum-
varikum kāvuru pudi. [ninter,

I wait'd until master came—Dore vāntu-varikum nān

Did Amuratham wait until you spoke to the kangany?—
Kangānikki ni pesi varikum Amuratham nintuthā?

Don't cut those small branches until the pluckers have
taken the flush—Kolunt'al koluntu eduttu varikum
authā sinna vāthu vettathe.

Every letter must be pronounced.

ū as 'u' in Rule.

ei as 'ei' in Weight.

u „ 'u' „ Put (as 'o' in
Hundred when final).

āi „ 'ai' „ Aisle.

R. As Soon as.* Same. 'As soon as', is translated by the addition of **-ūdane** to the **Past Participle**. '**Same**', 'kind', 'sort', is translated '**oru māderi**'. This word can also be used as an indication of inefficiency when pronounced with a very prolonged 'ā', as in sentences marked (*).

EXAMPLES.

As soon as I tell you to go you must go—**Nān** une poa soll'ūdane ni poa **tān** venum. (See 12th example, L 4.)

As soon as he spoke like that I sent him to the lines—**Avan** appa^{ti} pes'ūdane avane **lāiatukku** anupānen.

As soon as I come back this field must be finished—**Nān** tirumbi vant'ūdane intha male mudintt'iruk'onum.

Everyone must do the same sort of work—**Ell'āl** oru māderi veile sei'onum.

The baskets are all the same—**Ellam** kūde oru māderi **tān**. (S 2.)

Is that cooly well yet?—**Antba'ālukku** innam sogam irukruthā?

*No, he is not quite well.—**Ille**, avan oru māderi irukruthu
What did the kangany say?—**Kangāni** eina sonuthu?

*He prevaricated—**Avan** oru māderi pesnuthu.

*The new coolies are not up to much—**Pūth'āl** oru māderi irukruthu.

*This work is fair (neither good nor bad)—**Intha** veile oru māderi irukruthu.

If you do this sort of work I will put you all sick—**Intha** māderi veile seithāl uno ollam siku poduvon.

Every letter must be pronounced.

a as 'u' in Fun. e as 'e' in Pen.

ā „ 'a' „ Father. i „ 'i' „ Pin.

o as 'o' in More.

* Ūdane' when not used as a suffix means 'at once', 'immediately'

Ūdane vā -Come at once.

Go, and tell him to stop the water at once—**Poittu**, tanni ūdane nipatā sollu.

S. Self, Own, Just.—Tān, Sūnda, Tān.

He himself went—Avan tān ponuthu.

I said that myself—Athi nān tān sonen.

She herself told me so—Aval tān yenukku sonuthu.

Who took that row?—Yār antha nerre pudituthu?

I myself—Nān tān (I did.)

This is his own knife (belongs to him)—Ithi avan sūnda katti.

Sevetiamma is one of his own coolies—Sevetiammā avan-ūde sūnd'al tān.

It is master's own estate—Dōreūde sūnda totum.

(You) must do (it) just like that—Appadi tān sei'onum (A 2 Note 1)

I am just going—Nān ippo tān poren.

That is just what I said—Athu tān sonen.

Quite right, all right—Seri tān.

That's just it—Athu tān,

Whose is this mamoti? (only) his—Ithi yāru^{de} māmati? Avanukku tān.

She just must do as she is told—Avalukku sonu'māderi aval seiā tān venum. (See 1st Example to R.)

S. 1.—Tāngal, the plural of 'tān', **self**, is a **honorific** form of speech for the Singular.

Tāngal sonār—He (master) said. (See Appendix.)

Tāngal kelk'onum—Master should ask.

S. 2.—'Tān' can be said to **take the place of** the auxiliaries, **'to have'** and **'to be'**, thus:

Is this his?—Ithi avanukku tānā?

Yes, it is his—Amā athi avanukku tān.

Ramalingam kangany is also there—Rāmalingam kaugānium (P's, 2) ange tān.

Every letter must be pronounced.

ā as 'u' in Rule.

ei as 'e' in Weight.

u 'u' ,, Put (as 'e' in Hundred when final).

āi ,, 'ai' ,, Aisle.

Has he a knife?—Avanukku katti t̄anā?

We have plenty of scrap rubber—Yergalukku micham ottu-pāl t̄an.

T̄an is not used with a negative :

They have not enough latex—Avangalukku pāl pattathe.
(See Example to A 3.)

She has no weeding-mamati—Avalukku kottu-māmati ille.

NOTE 1.—**T̄an** is also used for the sake of **euphony** or meaning '**in fact**', thus :

Did you give the money?—Ni k̄asi kudututhu t̄anā?
(Lit. : *Did you in fact give the money?*)

Are you going?—Ni poruthu t̄anā? (*Are you in fact going?*)

The above are very common expressions.

Every letter must be pronounced.

u as 'u' in Fun. e as 'e' in Pen

ā ,, 'a' ,, Father. i ,, 'i' ,, Pin.

o as 'o' in More.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences are not 'word for word' translations, so any difficulty in understanding words, on account of 'free' translation, can be overcome by looking up the Tamil words in the Vocabulary at the end.

The following sentences, and those appearing in previous pages, are such as are used every day on estates.

The references are to Paragraphs in the Grammar where the words in italics have been dealt with.

NOTE.—(a) P : bracketed stands for 'pronounced.' When a word or words have had the pronunciation shown two or three times it will cease to be indicated.

- (b) Remember that long 'ā' at the end of a word asks a question, and often takes the place of the final vowel of that word.
- (c) Words ending in a vowel usually drop it before another vowel and an apostrophe substituted.
- (d) 'ūm' suffixed with a hyphen means 'and', but it will generally be omitted.
- (e) Remember the pronoun may be omitted before the verb.
- (f) Instead of using the simple Imperative the cooly very frequently employs the Past Participle of the principle verb followed by a verb in the Imperative. (See Sentences Nos. 31, 102, 126, 139, 145, 172, 207, 216, 270, 297, etc : and D1 and P2.)

The English is nearly always completely transposed when translating into Tamil. This is usually caused by being obliged to use adjectival phrases instead of relative clauses, and in order to get the principle verb at the end of the sentence.

MUSTER.

1. Beat the tom-tom—Tappu adi.
2. Beat the tom-tom again—Tappu *tirumb'adi*. A1(b)
3. Tell Parason to beat the tom-tom—Parason tappu *adikka sollu*. A3(Note 1.)
4. Hurry up, run—*Surruk'odu*. A1(b).
5. Be quick, it is late—*Surruka, neram achi*. F3.
6. It is six o'clock—*Āru māni achi*. A3(7th sentence.)

7. Kangani, shout for the coolies to come—Kangāni, āl vārathukku sattam podu. N1.

8. Tūrasāmy, go and call the coolies from Ramasamy's lines—Tūrasāmi, poiṭtu, Rāmasāmiude lāiatiliruntu āl kūpiḍu. A1(a); A4(Note 1.)

9. Have all the coolies come?—Ell'āl vantuthā? C1 (Note 1.)

10. Yes, sir, that is all—Ām'āiya, avalo tūn. A3; A1(b); S.

11. I think there should be more—Athikum āl iruk'onum nineikren. L1.

12. Shall I go and see, sir?—Nān pāttu poatingalā. D; Appendix D.

13. Yes, go and see—Āmā, poi pār. D; D1(Note 1.)

14. Kangani, the coolies must come to muster earlier—Kangāni, āl innam vellana peratukku vār' onum.

15. Master, I stood by the bridge and called for half an hour—Dore, nān are māni neram pālata kitta nintu kūpiten. A1 (a) exception.

16. That's all right but tomorrow those who should come late will be put sick—Athi seri, nālikki pindi vant'āl siku pott'irukum. G2; J1.

17. Tell all the coolies that—Athe ell'ālukku sollu. B(Note 1).

18. Stand properly there—Seria nillu ange. B(Note 1.)

19. Kanakapulle, tell all the good pluckers to stand separately—Kanakapulle, ellam nalla kolunt'āl vevere nikka sollu. B2.

20. Stand two by two—Rendu-rendu nillu. M.

21. Are these all tippers? How many boys are there? Seven.—Ivangal ellam mattat'ālā? Ettane podian nikruthu? Yelu. A1(a) and (b); C1(Note 1.)

22. They can all go to one field, can't they?—Ellam oru malikki po'elam illeū? A4; B1; H1.

23. Count and tell me how many there are. Thirty.—Āl enni pāttu ettane nikruthu yenukku sollu. Mūpathu. D.

24. Look, here are 40 coolies, take them to No. 3 field—Anthā nāpath'āl mūnām maleikki kondu po. M(Note 4.)

25. Shall I go the upper road or the lower road—Nān me rotu ki'rotu po'onumā? C1(Note 1); H.

26. Go and take up rows from the middle road—Nadu rotiliruntu nerre pudikka po.

27. Stop talking there—Pesathe ange. H1.

28. There is too much noise—Remba sattam irukruthu. N.

29. Why are those men talking so much—Ye anth'āmbale āl avalo pesruthu? F1.

30. Come here, Selvam. You go and stand over there—Inge vā, Selvam. Ni ange poi nillu. D.

31. Pick out all those who can pluck well—Nalla edukka terinth'āl piruttu *podu*. G2; P2. (or, terintt'āl).

32. That's it, now those can go and weed in Palan's contract—Appadi, ippo anth'āl Pālan kontrapile pillu vetta poattum.

33. The others must go and pluck in Govinden's field—Matt'āl Govinden *maleile* koluntakku po'onum. A4(Note 2); H1(Note 1.)

34. If that field is not finished today the kauganies get no name—Antha malei inniki mudiate *ponāl kangāuimārukku* per ille. L3; T1; A3(7th sentence.)

35. Take them to work quickly—Surruka veileikki kondu po.

36. If I give 25 coolies for pruning will that be enough?—Kavātukku nān iruwatanji āl kudutāl pothum irukumā? M. L3; J1.

37. Sir, if there were 30 the field can be finished today—Āiyā, mūpath'āl iruntāl inniki male mudielam. L3.

38. All right, here you are, give them all the new knives—Seri, inthā, *ellātukku pūthu* katti kudu. A3(Note 2); B.

39. No, you cannot. Don't talk so much and do a little work—Ille, elathe. Avalo pesathe-ūm konjam veile sei.

40. Give to these 15 coolies mamoties and alavangas—Intha pattinanji ālukku māmatiūm alavangūm kudu. See Note (d). to "Sentences."

41. 350 feet of drain must be cleaned by each cooly for a name (i.e., a day's pay)—Perukku ovor'āl mūnūtti ampath'adi valeik'onum. M(Note 3); B1(Note 1).

42. Sir, there is a lot of earth, we cannot finish so much—Āiyā, *micham* mannu irukruthu avalo mudielathe. N.

43. Shut up! and do what you are told—Pesathe! unukku *soll'irukruthu māderi* sei. F; R.

44. Are you a man or a woman—Ni āmbale ālā, pumbale ālā! A3(7th example).

45. You can easily do 350 feet—Ni mūnūtti ampath'adi leisi sei'elam. A2.

46. Take your tools, you lazy fellow—Un āitham edu, ni somāra pāil. A1.

47. Kangāni, drive those coolies to work at once, look, they are standing on the road idle—Kangāni, anth'āl satne veileikki verritu, inthā pār, avangal *rotile sūma* nikruthu. A2; A3(Note 2.); L2(Note 1).

48. Give 20 leaf sacks and 20 (wire shoot) runners, don't stand and stare—Iruwathu *koluntu sāk*, iruwathu ūrule kudu nintu mūlikathe. B2; D1.

49. Don't crowd round the tool shed—Āitham *kāmara* kitta kūtama nikathe. B2.

50. Put a little oil on the runners and hurry away to work—Konjam eme ūruleikki pottu surruka veilikki *po*. B1(Note 1); D; C1(Example).

51. I have no mamoty. Sir—Yennukku māmati ill'anga. A3 (7th Example); Appendix C.

52. Why? Get one—Ye? Unnu vāngu.

53. There are no more—Ange *innam* ille. N.

54. All right I will see—Seri, *pāpen*. G.

55. Kangani, give this man an alavanga if there are no mamoties—Kangani māmati *illate* ponāl inth'ālukku oru alavanga kudu. L3(Note 1).

56. Now you have given 21 alavangas in all, have you not?—Ippo mottam ni iruwati'oru alavanga *kudututh'*illea? D2.

57. If these coolies do not hurry and go to work they will have half name (i.e., half-a-day's pay)—Anth'āl surruku veilikki poate ponāl *avangalukku* are per irukum. A2; L3; M1.

58. Sir, I want some money.—Āiyā, *yenukku* kāsi venum. A3.

59. No, I cannot listen to that now, I am going to the field—Ille, athukku nān ippo kelk'-*elathe* nān maleikki *poren*. H1; C1.

60. Come at four o'clock with the head kangani—Nālu mānikki peria kangāni *kūda* vā. N.

61. Without the head kangani I can do nothing—Peria kangāni *illāme* nān *ūnum* sei'elathe. L2; T.

62. The kangani will not come—Kangāni *vāramatathe*. G1.

63. Tell him that master says he is to come—Dore *avae* vāra *sollruthu* sollu A1(c); C1.

64. Then I may go? Yes, go—Appo nān *poattumā?* (Āmā,) po. B2(Note 2); K; C1(Note 1).

PLUCKING.

65. Come here, kangani—Inge vā, kangāni (*or*) ingatu vā.

66.—Where did you take up lines from this morning—Kālame *engeiliruntu* nerre *pudituthu* (P: pudichuthu). A4; D2.

67. From the lower road—Kī rotiliruntu, (*or*) pania rotiliruntu. B.

68. Then this is to-day's work—Appo ithi inniki veile *tānā*. S; C1(Note 1).

69. Yes, where master is standing this morning's work—Āmā, dore *nīkruthu* lekile intha kālame veile *tān*. D1(Note 2); A4(Note 2); S2.

70. This is not good work, look—Ithi *nalla* veile ille, pār. B; A3 (7th Example).

71. Whose is this row?—Intha nerre *yārukku?* (*or*) ithi *yārūde* nerre? E; A4.

72.—This is Sellai's row—Ithi Sellāi nerre. A4(Note 4).

73. Call her—*Avale* kūpidu. A1(c).

74. Have you called her—*Avale* *kūpituthā?* D2; C1(Note 1).

75. When is she coming; tell her to come quickly—*Avale* *yeppo* vāruthu; *avale* surruka vāra sollu. A2; A3(Note 1).

76. I cannot wait here always—Nān *yepbothum* inge nikk'elathe. L2; H1.

77. See, there she is coming—Anthā pār, aval vāruthu.

78. Which is your row?—*Ethū* un nerre? E; A3(7th Example).

79. Don't look about like that, all the rows are straight—Appadi suttī *pākathe*, ellam nerre neire irukruthu. H1.

80. When we finished the rows up to that drain we moved up one—Anthā kānukku nerre mudinttu. nāngal *aduttu puditen* (P: aduchu pudichen). D2; F(Note 1); Postscript 6.

81. Then which is your row above that drain?—Appo anthā kānukku mele *ethu* un nerre. E.

82. This is mine—Ithi yenukku.

83. All right, you may go, call the cooly next to you—Seri, ni *poattum*, unukku adat'āl *kūpidu*. K; B1(Note 1).

84. This is your row is it r t?—Ithi un nerre illeā?

85. Yes, above the drain—Āmā, kānukku mele.

86. Come and look at this tea—Vantu, intha tei'ele pār. D.

87. Is this good work?—Ithi nalla *veileā*? C1(Note 1).

88. You have plucked leaving a fish leaf—Ni topal ele *vāitt'edututhu* (P: Vaich'edututhu). A3(Note 1); F(Note 1).

89. Look here, kangani, all fish leaf work—Inge pār, kangāni, ellam *topal ele veile*. B2.

90. You are an old cooly, why do you pluck like this—Ni oru *pal'āl tān*, ye ippadi edukruthu? B; S.

91. Just playing the fool, go to the lines—*Sūma vele* ādruthu, laiatukku po. L2(Note 1).

92. Why can't you look after the work, kangāni?—Ni, ye *veile pāk'elathe*, kangāni?

93. How many coolies are there? 35. Tell them to count (one, two, to say tell)—*Ettane āl nigruthu? Mūpattanji. Unnu rendu solla sollu.* A1; M.

94. There are 3 kangānies, the work ought to be faultless—*Mūnu kangāni nigruthu veile kuttam illāme iruk'onum.* H; T (Note 1.)

95. Go on plucking there—*Eduttu po ange.* D1.

96. Pluck quickly—*Surruk'edu.* A1(b).

97. Don't pluck leaving a fish leaf—*Topal ele vāitt'edukathe.*

98. Don't pluck leaving two leaves—*Rend'ele vāitt'edukathe.*

99. Don't take hard leaves—*Mutt'ele edukathe.*

100. Take off the stalks—*Kāmbu kalittu podu* (P: kalichu). D1; P2.

101. Don't take four leafed stalks together—*Nāl'ele kāmbu seitu edukathe.* A1(b).

102. Break off the stalks while you are plucking—*Koluntu edukru' neram kāmbu odittu podu* (P: odichu). P1; A2(Note 1.)

103. If I find four leafed stalks I will put half name—Nāl'ele kām̄bu *kandāl nān* are per *poduven*. L3; G.

104. Don't stop behind there, all go together—Pindi nikathe ange, ellam *sendu* po. F3; T(Note 1).

105. Some behind, some in front, how can one look after the work properly—Pāthi āl pindi, pāthi āl *mindī nīkruthu* veile yeṭṭ-padi seria pāk'elam. F3; C1.

106. Pluck slowly then you can take a large amount of leaf! —Mulla edu, appo peria rātal kanak eduk'elam! H.

107. Pick carefully—Pātiram edu. Kāvanama edu.

108. Don't strip—Motte pudinkathe. Ūrūathe.

109. Don't touch side branches—*Pakka* vāthu todathe. B.

110. Look well in the centre of the tree—Nadu *māratīle* nalla pār. A1(a).

111. Pluck clean the two leafed 'bangi'—Rend'ele vanji tūpara edu.

112. If there is three leafed 'bangi' break and throw away one, leaving one on the tree, having taken one—Mūn'ele vanji *iruntāl* or'ele eduttu, or'ele visi *pottu*, or'ele *māratīle* vāi. L3; A3(Note 2); P2.

113. Pick thoroughly—Narūsa edu.

114. Don't miss the leaf—Koluntu tappathe. A3(Note 1 (e).)

115. Don't press the leaf down too much in the basket—*Kūdeile* koluntu remba ammakathe. A4(Note 2.)

116. How many rows taken by each cooly—Or'ālukku ettane nerre *puditt'irukruthu* (P : pudich'irukruthu). F.

117. One by one until those short rows are finished—*On-ūnu*, antha korre nerre *mudium-varikum*. M; P3.

118. Are these all short rows—Ithi ellam korre *nerreā*. A1.

119. Yes, sir, when we get to the ridge I will give two and two again—*Ām'āiyā*, antha modukukku *vantu* tirumbi *rev'endu* kudupen. D; M; G.

120. Conductor those 20 coolies must go to tipping—*Kondaktu* antha iruwath'āl *mattatukku* po'onum (or) *mattam odikka* po'onum. E(Note 1).

TIPPING.

121. Break to a level—*Mattatukku* odi. A1 (a).

122. Break leaving two leaves above the fish leaf—*Topal* eleikki mele *rend'ele* vāitt'odi.

123. Don't break leaving one leaf—Or'ele vāitt'odikathe.

124. Leave the tea properly level—*Tei* cle seria *mattatukku* vāi.

125. Hurry up and go to the next tree, it is enough for this —*Surruka* adatu *māratukku* po, *ithukku* *pothum*.

126. Look for the top branch then break the stalk two leaves above fish leaf—*Me vāthu pāttu apuram topal eleikki mele rend'ele vāitt'odi*. D1.

127. That's right, now break all the branches (stalks) to that level—*Athi seri, ippo antha mattatukku ellam vāthu odittu podu*. P2.

128. That is all, don't touch it any more—*Avalo tām innam todathe*. F1; N.

129. Don't touch a single (any) side branch—*Pakka vāthu oru vāthu todathe*.

130. If the side branches are left a little high it does not matter—*Pakka vāthu konjam osaram vāitt'iruntāl kāriam ille*. L4.

131. If you break too low you cannot put the tree right afterwards—*Ni remba panitt'odittāl māram apuram serikatt'elathe*. (P : panichu odichāl). L3.

132. If it is a little high it can be broken to a level next week (week which is coming)—*Konjam osaram iruntāl vāru'kilame mattatukku odik'elam*. G2.

133. Next week it will be easy to see the level—*Vāru kilame mattam pākka leisi irukum*. J1.

134. Stand below the tree to break it—*Māratukku kile nintu odi*.

135. If you stand above you cannot see properly—*Me pakkam nintāl seria kānk'elathe*.

136. Before breaking take the flush off—*Odikru' mindi koluntu edu*. D1(Note 2).

137. Only take a leaf and a bud—*Or'ele-ūm tiri-ūm mātiram edu*. A3(Note 2); B.

138. If I find big leaves in the basket I will punish you—*Kūdeile peri'ele kandāl une nān tandipen*. A1(b); A1(c); B.

139. Don't break the middle branches too low—*Nadu vāthu remba panittu odikathe*. (P : panichu). D1.

140. As soon as the tree is finished it should be like a table—*Māram mudint'ūdane mese māderi tām iruk'onum*. (P : mudinch'ūdane). R; S2(Note 1).

141. Don't touch anything below the pruned stump—*Kavātu katte kile ūmmum todathe*. L2.

142. On the lower side of the tree several leaves may be left to a stalk—*Māratukku pania pakkatile micham ele oru kāmbukku vāitt'irukattum*. K; N.

143. On the upper side only two—*Me pakkatile rendu mātiram*.

144. Don't leave two leaves all round the tree—*Māratukku suttu rend'ele vāik'athe*.

145. Go on there, break the level quickly—*Mattam odittu po, surruka* (P : odichu po).

146. Put two hands to it—*Athukku rendu kāi podu*.

147. Leave the small trees—Sinna mārām vāttu po D1.
148. The tea that has not sprouted properly must be left alone—Seria *molikathe* tei ele sūma vāik'onum. G2; L2(Note 1.)
149. If the tree is not two feet wide you don't want to break it—Mārām rend'adi āgalam illate ponāl ni odikka vānda. L3. H.
150. The small trees can be left to grow tall—Sinna mārām valantū vālara vāikattum. K.
151. Later on they can be cut across level with a knife—Poragu katti pottu *mattatukku vett'*elam. A4. B1.
152. The small trees must be left to spread—Sinna mārām virrikka vāra vāik'onum.
153. Kangani, I will not weigh the leaf this morning, there is not enough—Kangāni, kālambre nān nirukkamāten, koluntu pattathe. G1.
154. Look at this tree, Sinnama, is that a good level?—Intha mārām pār, Sinnamā, athi nalla nattamā?
155. Don't talk nonsense, don't you know the work—Sūmā pesathe, veile unukku *teriathā*? L2(Note 1); H; C1(Note 1).
156. Call, Annama, what is the mistake in this tree—Annamā kūpidu, intha māratile enna kuttam irukruthu?
157. Show me, don't you know—Kāmbi, unukku *teriathā*?
158. Put that tree right—Antha mārām serikattu.
159. Yes, that's it, you know quite well—Āmā, athi tān, unukku nalla *teriuthu*. C1; Note 2 on page 79.
160. Why could you not do it like that before—Ye mindi ni appadi sei'elathe?
161. Work well, then I will not blame you—Nalla veile, sei appo *une* nān *yesamāten* A1(c); G1.
162. All right, go to your row and work carefully—Seri, un nereikki poi pātirama veile sei.
163. Hurry up you lazy donkeys—Surruka ni somāra kaluthe.
164. You are all old coolies—Ni ellam pali'āl tān. S2.
165. This sort of work is no good—Intha māderi veile *nall'ille*. R. A1(b).
166. I will not give a name for this—Ithukku nān per kudukamāten.
167. You must hurry or you will not finish the task—Ni surruka po'onum *illate* kanak *mudiamatathe*. L3(Note); B1.
168. If you finished the kanak I will give you full name—Kanak *mudintt'*iruntāl unukku nān mulu per kudupen. F(Note 1.)
169. Kangani, tell (them) to bring the leaf to the road—Kangāni, koluntu rotukku kondāra sollu. A3(Note 1.)
170. I will weigh up now—Ippo nān koluntu *nirupen*. G
171. All stand on one side—Ellam oru pakkatile nillu.
172. Here, boy, spread out the sacking—Inthā, podian, padangu virrittu podu (P. *virrichu* podu.) ...

173. No, pull it to where (*i.e. to the place on which*) I am standing—*Ille, nān nikruthu lekile illu. G2.*

174. Throw that rubbish off it—*Antha kuppe eduttu visi podu. P2.*

175. Move those dead leaves off the road—*Rotiliruntu antha sette tallu.*

176. Look in the baskets for hard leaf—*Mutt'eleikki kūdeile pār. A1.*

177. If these coolies keep talking I will send them to the lines—*Inth'āl innam pes'iruntāl laiatukku anupven. L3.*

178. Where are the sacks?—*Sāk enge (irukruthu)?*

179. Come and weigh one by one—*Un-ūnnu nirukka vā. E(Notes 1).*

180. Don't come crowding together—*Kūtama vārathe*

181. Don't come too close, how can I weigh without space—*Remba kitta vārathe, iddam illāme nān yeppadi nirukren. F3.*

182. There is not enough room here, move up a bit—*Inge iddam pattathe, konjam talli nillu. D1.*

183. Boys come and weigh first—*Podian motha nirukka vā.*

184. Don't talk—*Pesathe. Pesāme nillu. F3; T1(Notes 1).*

185. Who is that laughing—*Athi yār sirikruthu. E.*

186. Collect the leaf and put it in the sacks—*Koluntu alli sākile podu. B1(Notes 1).*

187. Those coolies are not picking over their leaf—*Anth'āl koluntu porukruth'ille.*

188. Look well in your baskets, there is hard leaf coming in—*Un kūdeile nalla pār, mutt'ele vāruthu. B1; A1(b).*

189. Four pounds is not enough, have you been sleeping—*Nālu rātal pattathe, ni tūknuthū. D2.*

190. Where have you been, you have done no work—*Ni enge ponuthu, ni veile seintuth'ille. (P: sinjuth'ille). D2.*

191. What is your name?—*Un per enna?*

192. Āiyakannan kangāny's people Savariamali—*Āiyākannan kangāni-āl Savariama. A4(Notes 4); B2.*

193. What is your head kangany's name?—*Un peria kangāni per enna?*

194. Don't speak so fast, I cannot understand—*Avalo surruka pesathe, nān velunk'elathe.*

195. Say your name slowly—*Un per mulla sollu.*

196. My name is in the first gang of people (in the book) Adputham—*Yen per motha perat'āl, Adputham.*

197. Sir, Muttan's gang is at the end (of the book)—*Āiyā Muttan peratu kadesile irukruthu.*

198. How many pounds did I say?—*Ettane rātal sonnen? A2(Notes 1); D2.*

199. Fourteen. Give your basket with (in) two hands—*Pattinālu. Un kūde rendu kāiile kudu. M(Notes 1); A4(Notes 2).*

200. I take off four pounds for (the weight of) the basket—*Kādeikki nālu rātal kalikren.* C1.

201. When there is rain six must be taken off (must take off)—*Malei irukru neran āru rātal kalik'onnum.* P1.

202. Those who have weighed must go to the rows—*Nirut'āl nerreikki po'onum.* G2.

203. Don't stand on the road—*Rotile nikathe.*

204. Each cooly must go to the row just left (each cooly to own row must go)—*Anth'anth'āl nerreikki po'onum.*

205. My row is finished, where shall I go?—*Yen nerre mudintuthu, nān enge poven?* F(Note 1); G.

206. Go to the end and take up rows—*Tongalukku poi nerre pudi.*

207. Shake up the leaf—*Koluntu ūthari podu.* D1.

208. Press the leaf into the corners (of the sacks)—*Mūleikki koluntu ammattu podu* (P : ammachi podu).

209. Put only 50 lbs. to a sack—*Oru sākukku ampathu rātal mātiram podu.*

210. Do you want women to carry sacks?—*Sāk tūkka pumbale āl venumā?* H1(Note 1).

211. Yes, there are only 8 boys to 10 sacks—*Āmā, pattu sākukku yettu podian mātiram nikruthu.*

212. Then call two women who did not carry yesterday—*Appo neitu tūkath'āl rendu pumbale kūpidu.* G2; Postscript 8.

213. Be careful, don't pluck buds—*Pātiram, arumbu edukathe.*

214. Only take the well-opened shoots—*Nalla viruttu koluntu mātiram edu.* G2.

215. Don't take a leaf below the old level—*Palia mattatukku kile or'ele edukathe.*

216. Pick to the old level—*Palia mattatukku edu.*

217. Pluck without touching low branches—*Pania vāthu tod'āme edu.* F3; B1.

218. You may pick leaving a big fish leaf—*Peria topal ele vāitt'edukattum.*

219. You can pick to a small fish leaf on the high branches—*Ūchi vāthile sinna topal ele vāitt'eduk'elam.* D; B1; H.

220. Then the trees will not grow high—*Appo māram osaram vālaramatathe.* G1.

221. You must break the high branches, if it is high you cannot reach it properly—*Ūchi vāthu odik'onum, osaram iruntāl ni seria yett'elathe.* H1(Note 1).

222. These coolies are not breaking properly—*Inth'āl seria odikruth'ille.* C1.

223. There is too much stripping here, kangani—*Inge remba motte pudinkruthu, kangāni.*

224. Where are the pruners?—*Kavāt'āl enge nikruthu.* B2.

PRUNING.

225. They have taken up lines from the top road—Me rottil-iruntu nerre pudittu'irukruthu. F.

226. You have not done enough work—Veile pattathe. A3 (7th Example).

227. It is nine thirty, and only this much finished—Ompath'are māni achi, ivalo mātiram mudint'irukruthu. P; F3.

228. These trees are very big; there are many knots—Intha māram micham perisi (irukruthu); remba mūdichi irukruthu.

229. Give me a knife I will try and see—Yenukku oru katti kudu nān thendittu pāpen (P : thendichu).

230. Take all the knots out clean—Ellam mūdichi tūpara edu.

231. Don't leave a half knot—Are mūdichi vākathe. M1.

232. Cut to a level properly—Seria mattatukku vettu.

233. Look here, Rāiappan, this tree is not level—Inge pār, Rāiappan, intha māratukku mattam ille.

234. Shorten that branch a little—Antha vāthu konjam korreittu vettu (P : korreichu). D1.

235.—Cut out all the stumps—Ellam palia katte kallittu podu. P2.

236. Don't leave any twigs—Asambu vākathe.

237. Cut the upper side of the tree first—Māratukku me pakkam motha vettu.

238. Then you can tell the level—Appo mattam teri'elam.

239. Don't cut too low—Remba panittu vetathe. N.

240. Cut two inches above the old cut—Palia vettukku mele rendu inchi vāittu vettu. F(Note 1).

241. Cut the high branch first—Me vāthu motha vettu.

242. Then cut all the other branches to that level—Appo matta vāthu ellam antha mattatukku vettu.

243. On the lower side of the tree it does not matter how high the branches are above the old cut—Māratukku pannia pakkatile palia vettukku mele vāthu yevalo osaram irukruthu kāriam ille.

244. Don't shorten the side branches—Pakka vāthu pannikathe (pannikka, to lower).

245. Don't clear out the new branches—Pūthlu vāthu kalikathe.

246. Thin out all twigs—Asambu ellam kalittu vettu.

247. You do not want to pull off the leaves—Ele pudinkka vānda. H.

248. Don't cut down to the main stem—Adi vettathe.

249. You do not want to prune below last year's cut—Ponu vāisu vettukku kile ni vetta vānda. H.

250. Prune carefully. Sharpen your knife—Pātiram vettu. Un katti titu.

251. His knife has got blunt—*Avanude katti mallingu poichā* (*po'achi*). A4; F3.

252. Put a slope on the cut branch—*Vettnu'vāthukku islopu podu*. G2(Notes 1).

253. Don't cut out the strong branches—*Pellamāna vāthu kalikathe*. B.

254. Prune round the tree (4 sides)—*Nālu pakkam sutti vettu*.

255. You may thin out the centre branches—*Nadu vāthu ni kalik'elam*.

256. Cut below that knot—*Antha mūdichi kile vettu*.

257. Hold the branch while you prune, don't let it shake—*Kavātu vettru'neram vāthu pudi, aseia vūdathe*. G2; P1.

258. You do not want to go so fast, look what you are doing—*Avalo vehama poa vānda, ni seiruthu padi pār*. H; C1.

259. Don't slash at it—*Visi vettathe*. D1.

260. You must do 250 trees each—*Ovor'āl irunūtti ampathu māram sei'onum*. J3; M(Notes 3).

261. That tree is too high, I said before cut two inches below the old cut—*Antha māram remba osaram 'rukruṭṭu, mindi nān sonnen palia vettnukku kile rend'inchi vettu*.

262. Shorten the branches near you—*Une kitta irukru'vāthu koreittu podu*. A1(c).

263. That's better, now hurry up—*Athi tevelea, ippo surruka vetti po*.

264. Take out all cross branches—*Ellam pinal vāthu edutru podu*.

265. If there are two branches cut out the smallest—*Rendu vāthu kitta iruntāl athium sinna vāthu vetti edu*. L3; L1; B.

266. Don't leave forked (or two and two) branches—*Kāvatu* (or, *rendu-rendu*) *vāthu vāikathe*.

267. This tree has twenty levels on it, what are you doing, you fool—*Intha māratukku iruwathu mattam irukruṭṭu, ni enna seiruthu, mada pāil*.

268. Kangani, what is that man doing far away over there?—*Kangāni, anth'āl enna seiruthu ange tūram?*

269. He is pruning from that end—*Antha tongal'iruntu vettruthu*.

270. Why? don't let them work both ends (lit: don't fold cut)—*Ye? madattu vetta vudathe* (P: *madachu vetta*). F(Notes 1).

271. One cooly here, one there, how am I to look at the work—*Inge or'āl, ange or'āl, nān yeppadi veile pākren*. C1.

272. Don't want to leave the knives in the sun, the handles will spoil—*Katti veilile vāikka vānda kái-pudi ketta poum nellalile vāi*. A4(Notes 2); J2.

273. Come along, prune away—*Vetti vā*.

274. Where are the manuring coolies do you know? Don't you know?—*Urat'āl enge nikruṭṭu unukku teriūmā? Unukku teriathā?* A1(a); Note on page 79.

275.—They are at the other side of that corner—Antha modaku antha pakkam nikruthu.

276. Must I go round the corner?—Modakukku *angatu* nān po'onumā? Footnote page 6; H.

277. Are the coolies near the stump?—Antha kutta-katte kitta *nikruthu āl*? A3(Note 1(f)).

MANURING.

278. How many bags did you bring?—Ni ettaue mūte kondu *vantuthu*? D2.

279. Twenty bags, each cooly carried one sack—Iruwathu sāk, *ovor'āl* oru sāk tūknuthu. J3.

280.—Have you the tins?—Sundu *irukruthā*? C1(Note 1).

281. Don't pile the manure up in tins—Sunduile ūram kūmittu vāikathe.

282. Fill the tins with manure and knock the top off—Sundu nereittu pottu tale tatttu; (or tattti vūdu) (P : nereichu pottu).

283. Put one tin to every four trees—Nālu māratukku oru sundu podu.

284. No, every other row—Ille, nerre ūnnu vūt'ūnnu.

285. Give me the tin I will show—Sundu yenukku kudu, nān *kātuven*. G.

286. Having put the manure like that—Ūram appadi pottu

287. fork well on the four sides—nālu pakkatile nalla kūtu.

288. Don't leave any space without forking—Iddam mullu *kūt'āme* vāikathe. F3; T(Note 1).

289. Go on forking, there—Kūti po, ange.

290. Now I have shown to all—Ippo ellātukku *kāmbitt'irukren*. F.

291. They all know the work—Ellārukum veile teriuthu (ellārum : everybody).

292. Fork to the depth of the fork—Mullu ālam kūtu, (or), mullu ālatukku kūtu.

293. Dig a hole above each tree—Ovoru māratukku mele oru kūli vettu.

294. All holes must be 1½ feet long and six inches wide—Kūli *ān'are* adi nilam, āru inchi āgalam iruk'onuni. M1; M.

295. This hole is not deep enough—Intha kūli ālam pattathe.

296. How are you going to bury the manure in that—*Athile* ni ūram yeppadi *pothikruthu*? C2; C1; A4.

297. Mix the manure up with the earth—Mann-ūm ūrāmum kalantu podu. B.

298. Dig deeper and wider—*Athium* ālam, āgalam vettu. (or) ālam, āgalam *kūda* vetta. L1; N.

299. Then put dead leaves in together—Apuram sette seitu podu.

300. Fill in with earth and stamp it down well—Maunu mūdi pottu nalla mithu.

301. Don't upset the manure—Ūram sintathe.

302. Look, the manure is flying away in the wind—Āntha pār, ūram kātīle poruthu.

303. Stoop down and spread it carefully—Kūninchu nintu pātiram virru.

304. Go on forking, the ground is not hard—Kūti po, mannu varratum ille. A3(7th Example).

305. You can easily fork here, it rained in the night—Inge leisi kūt'elam rāville malei *peintuthu* (P : peinchuthu). D2.

306. If there is not enough work finished you will not have full name—Mudintu veile *pattathe ponāl* unukku mulu per *irukamatathe*. L3; G1.

307. That work is better, kangani—Antha veile tevelea, kangāni.

308. If you always do like this all will be well—Ippadi ni *yeppothum seithāl* seri *irukum*. L2; L3; J1.

309. Do as I say and don't give trouble—Nān *sollru'māderi* sei karachal pannāme. G2; R.

310. Look after the work well, kangāni, I am going to the drainers—Kangāni, veile nalla pār, nān kām *valeik'āl* kittā* *poren*. G2; C1.

DRAINING.

311. These drains want deepening—Intha kām ālama vett' *onum*. H.

312. Have you no alavangas?—Unukku alavanga illeā?

313. Yes, Sir, there are some—Ām'anga, irukruthu. Appendix C.

314. Then why do you not use them—Appo ye pāvikruth'ille.

315. Come here, you, what is this stone left in the drain for—Inge vā, ni, ennātukku intha kal kāmīle *vāilt'irukruthu*. F.

316. Get the stone taken out—Kal eduttu podu.

317. Don't talk rot, call the coolies who did this drain—*Sūma* pesathe, intha kām-āl kūpidu. L2(Note 1); B2.

318. Dig the earth round the stone first with a mamoty—Māmoti eduttu kal suttu mannu motha vettu.

319. Like that, now put the alavanga—Appadi tām, ippo alavanga podu. S.

320. Put a small stone under the alavanga—Alavanga kile oru sakku vāi.

321. Press the alavanga down. Press!—Alavanga kile am-maku. Ammaku!

322. There you see, the stone is moving—Anthā pār, kal asciruthu.

323. With a little work put to it it will come out—Konjam veile athukku pottu velliā *vārum*. J2.

* Mispronunciation of *itham* : place.

324. You do not try—Ni thendikruth'ille, (or), ni thendittu pākruṭh'ille.

325. Come here, put a small stone and lift the alavanga—Inge vantu, oru sakku pottu, alavanga tūku. D.

326. Lift! that's it, now push it to one side—Tūku! appadi, ippo oru pakkatukku tallu.

327. If the drain is not deep enough don't leave it, dig it deeper all along—Kān ālam pattathe ponāl athe sūma vāikathe, nedua ālam vettu. L3.

328. Go on cleaning out the drains well—Nalla valeittu po (P : valeichu).

329. Don't put the prunings on the top of the tea—Mār teile mele podathe.

330. Take away the prunings and rubbish from above the drain—Kānukku mele-iliruntu mār-ūm kuppe-um eduttu podu.

331. Push it all below the second row—Rendām nerreikki kile tallu. M1.

332. Don't leave the dug earth on the road—Vettuu'mannu rotile vāikathe. G2.

333. Only put it in the hollows—Pallatile mātiram podu. A1(a).

334. Don't leave earth on the edge—Kān oratile mannu vāikathe. A1(a).

335. Take out the stones in the road—Rotile irukru'kal eduttu podu.

PLANTING.

336. I told Palaniandy to go to the nursery, has he gone?—Palaniandi tavaraniikki poa sonnen, avan po'irukruthū. F.

337. Shall I go by this road—Intha rotodu nān poattumā?

338. Don't take the crooked plants—Konal kannu edukathe.

339. Cut the plants all to one size—Ellam kandu oru kana-kukku vettu.

340. You do not want to cut some long and some short—Pāthi nitam, pāthi korre vetta vānda. J3; H.

341. You may take off the side root—Pakka ver ni vettatum. K.

342. Prod the ground deeply—Mannu ālama kūtu.

343. Then the root will come up without breaking—Appo ver odikāme vārum. F3; J2.

344. Wrap them up in some leaves—Konjain ele sutti kattu.

345. Hurry up and take them away—Athe surruka kondu po.

346. The coolies are doing nothing up there—Ango mele āl ūnnum sciruth'ille. C1.

347. They are waiting for more—Kandu vārum varikum tān nikṛuthu. P3.

348. Don't pull up the very small plants—Podi kandu pudin-kathe.

349. Take the biggest first—*Athium peria kannu motha* edu. L1; M1.

350. Make a wide hole—Kūli ālama vettu.

351. Put the plant in straight—Kandu nimatu podu.

352. Put (plant) it in to the nursery level—Tavarani matta-tukku podu.

353. Look, do you see this earth on the plant, that is the nursery level—Inthā pār, kannile intha mannu känkruthā? athi tān tavarani mattam.

354. Don't plant it lower than that—Athukku kile nadathe.

355. Put the alavanga well in—Alavanga nalla podu.

356. Put your foot close to the plant—Un kāl kandu kitta podu.

357. Now pull the alavanga to it—Ippo alavanga athukku illu.

358. You only want to do that on two sides—Athi rendu pak-katile mātiram seia venum.

359. Tramp it down well with your heel—Un kūthin kāl pottu nalla mithu. D.

360. Don't leave a hollow near the plant—Kandu kitta pal-lam vāikathe.

361. Put in a peg—Oru kūni podu.

362. Put it in slanting, then stones falling down will not do harm to the plant—Kūni sāinttu podu appo kal *vuluntaka* kan-dukku mosam *seiamatathe*. L3; G1; (P. sāinehu.)

363. If there is a rock move to one side and try—Pāre *irun-tūl* oru pakkatukku talli thendittu pār. L3.

364. Don't forget to put the peg in—Kūni *poda* marakathe. B1.

365. Kāngani, don't let them go on without treading the earth well round—Kāngāni, mannu suttu nalla mithikāne *avan-gale poa vūdathe*. A2; A1; B1.

366. I have told them, sir—Avangalukku nān soll'irukren, āiyā.

367. All right, then see that they do it—Seri, *athe* avangal seiruthu tān pār. A1(c).

WEEDING.

368. All those weeds must be collected—Antha pillu ellam porrukka venum.

369. Put them into sacks and bring them to the road—Sākile pottu rotukku kondu vā.

370. Don't pile the weeds up in the rows—Nerreile pillu kūmittu vāikathe.

371. If you bring matches tomorrow you can burn the weeds—Nāliki nerapu-kūchi kondu *vantāl* pillu *veh'elam*. L3; B1.

372. Tomorrow weeds will have got dry—Nāliki pillu *kānji po'irukum* (poi-irukum.) J1.

373. Don't scrape so much earth—Avalo mannu surantathe.

374. Pull up the big weeds by hand—Peria pillu *kāiile pudinku*.

375. These scrapers are too old—Intha karandi remba *palisi tān*. L1. [G.]

376. I will get some new scrapers—Pūthu karandi *vāngaven*.

377. Whose contract is this?—Ithi *yārūde* kontrap? E.

378. Kātan's contract. Then stop his rice he does not weed—Kātan kontrap. Appo avan arisi nipātu, avan pillu vetruth'ille.

379. There is too much seed in the ground—Pūmile remba *vethe irukruthu*.

380. Go on weeding—Pillu *vetti po*.

381. Weeds should be pulled up before the flower comes—Pū *vāruthu* mindi pillu *pudink'onum*. G2.

382. If the contract cooly weeds a little each day it will be easy to keep the field clean—Ovoru nāliki *kontrap āl konjam rettnāl*, malei tūpara *vāikka leisi irukum*. B2; J3; L3; J1.

383. In this contract the work has all got behind hand, now how difficult it will be to clean it—Intha kontrapile *veile ellam pindi poichi*, ippo athe tūpara *panna yevalo varratum irukum*. F3; B1.

384. How many acres is this contract?—Intha kontrap *ettane ekru*. F1.

385. Ten acres. Where are the boundary marks?—Patt(n) *'ekru*. Vāndris māiam enge (*irukruthu*)?

386. Be quick, it is going to rain—Surruka, malei *vāruthu*.

FILLING.

387. Those hole-filling coolies are not doing much—Antha *kūli mūd'āl remba seiruth'ille*. B2; A1(b).

388. Whose row is this, why do you leave a hollow—Intha *nerre āl yār*, ye pallam *vāikruthu*. E; C1.

389. Fifty times I have said you are to pile the earth up—Ampathu *neram mannu kūmittu vāikka sonnen*. D.

390. This woman will not work properly, send her to the lines—Intha *pumbale nalla veile seiamatathe*, *avale laiatokku anupu*.

391. She is a new cooly and does not know the work—Aval *pūth'āl tān*, *avalukku veile teriathe*. S.; Note on page 79.

392. Well, teach her then (to learn give)—Appo *avalukku padittu kudu*.

393. It is four o'clock, you may stop work—Nālu māni *achi*, ni *veile vūdattum*. F3; K.

394. Shout to those coolies to stop work—*Anth'āl veile vāda sattam podu.* C; B1

395. Are they all coming?—*Avangal ellam vāruthā?* C1 (Note 1).

396. Don't forget what I told you—*Unukku nān sonna' māderi marakathe.* R.

397. You must learn all this. It is very easy—*Ithi ellam padik'onunī. Athi micham leisi tān.* C2; L2.

398. You must not go without this book—*Intha postikum illāme ni poa vendām.* F3; H.

399. This is the end of the tea—*Ithi tān tei'ele tongal.* S.

400. Good-bye, (come back again)—*Salām, poittu vā.* D1.

RUBBER TAPPING.

401. Tappers must come and get their buckets at five o'clock in the morning—*Pāl-āl anji mānikki kālambre vāli edukka var'onum.* P.

402. Those who come after that must go without work—*Athukku pidpādu vant'āl veile illāme po'onum.* P.

403. Each cooly must have a number—*Ovor'ālukku oru nambar irukka venum.*

404. Each cooly must take his own knife and bucket—*Anth'anth'āl antha kattium vālium edukk'onum.* (For 'Antha' see Vocabulary).

405. Do not allow the coolies to take the buckets to the lines at four o'clock—*Nālu mānikki vāli laiatukku kondu poa vūdathe.*

406. Each cooly must bring his own bucket to the tool shed—*Anth'anth'āl avanude vāli āitham-kāmaraukku kondu var'onum.* A4.

407. Tap carefully and do not take the bark off thickly—*Pātiram vettu, patte kannam edukathe.*

408. Don't press the corner of the knife into the bark—*Kātti mūle patte ūlukku ammakathe.*

409. If no latex comes it does not matter—*Pāl vārate ponāl kāriam ille.* L3.

410. You do not want to cut deep until a lot of latex comes—*Micham pāl vārum varikum ālama vetta vānda.* J2; P3.

411. Cut well so that the trunk of the tree does not show under the cut bark—*Vettnu' patteikki kile adi māram teriāme padikki nalla vettu.* D1(Note 2); Postscript 5.

412. Cut until you see (know) the white latex bark, then go no deeper—*Velle pāl-patte terium varikum vettu, apuram athikum ālam poathe.*

413. Do not shave the inside white bark—*Ūlukku irukru' velle patte sivathe.* D1(Note 2).

414. If one can see the stem of the tree after you have cut the bark that is a wound—*Patte vettnuthu pidpādu adi māram terinttāl*, athe *tān* kāiam. L3; S.

415. Don't make wounds on the tree—*Māratile* kāiam panna *kūdathe*. A1; H1.

416. Look how I am doing it, then you can learn—*Nān seirūthu padi pār*, appo ni padik'elam.

417. Don't put the knife slanting, and keep the edge of the knife close to the tree—*Katti sāinttu podathe*, *katti-oram mārate* kitta vāi. (P: sāinchu). A1.

418. Before you tap remove the scrap rubber—*Ni vettruthu mindi ottu-pāl eduttu poda*. P2. (ottu—past. part. of otta—to stick.)

419. Don't roll scrap up in your hands—*Ottu-pāl káiile* *ñrutathe*. A4.

420. Put scrap in your little basket and do not let it upset—*Ottu pāl kottu-kūdeile pottu kile sintu vūdathe*. D.

421. Tap the coconut shell to get the dirt out—*Ote edukka serrete tatttu*.

422. Put the coconut shell upright on the wire—*Serrete kambikki ninatu podu*.

423. Collect the latex and put it into the buckets—*Pāl alli vāilile podu*. Postscript 6; D.

424. Keep the lid on the bucket—*Vālikki mūdi pottu vāi*.

425. When you have emptied the shell put it upside down on the peg—*Pāl kotti pottu serrete kñchikki mele kuppāra podu*.

426. Now coolies may all go to the factory and weigh up the latex—*Ippo pāl nirukruthāha* algal (plur.) istorukku *poattum*. N1(Footnote); K.

427. Don't try to take the scrap off the side cuts until it coagulates—*Pāl oriruthu mindi ottu pāl mārāpu kāniliruntu thendittu edukathe*. (Oria—to coagulate.)

428. If the 'down channel' is not clean cut it a little with the knife—*Nettu kān tūpara illate ponāl katti pottu konjam vettu*.

429. If there is an old wound, cut (leaving a) ledge of bark—*Pāia kāiam iruntāl patte othuku vettu*, (or, othuki vettu). (See vocabulary for "othuku").

430. If you do not shield wounds I will only give you half your number of ounces—*Ni kāiam othuki vettate ponāl nān unukku are āuns kanak mātiram tāren*. M1.

431. I am paying $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per ounce for No. 1 (field) — *Mothal nambaruḅḅu nān arc-arc-kāl sadam or'āūsukku kūdukren*.

432. For No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent—*Mūnām nambaruḅḅu are sadam*.

433. If you come early in the morning and work well you can earn a lot of money—*Ningal kālambre vellena vantu nalla veile seithāl micham kāsi poleik'elam*.

434. From today, kangani, there need not be any muster—*Innikki vāichi, kangāni, peratu vāikka vendiuth'ille*. N3; H1.

435. All tappers may each go to their respective fields straight from the lines—*Pāl-āl anth'anth'āl anth'antha maleikki lāiatiliruntu nedua poattu.* B2.

436. Every Saturday send all the tapping knives to the carpenter—*Sāini kilame Sāini kilame* ellam rabar-katti odavi kitta ampu.* N2. Page 15 (Footnote).

437. The carpenter will sharpen them for next week's work and return them—*Adatu kilame veileikki odavi katti titi anupuvān.*

RECRUITING.

438. Why are you running after me? What is this?—*En-nātukku yene kitta odi vāruthu? Ith'enna?*

439. This is a tundu for 20 coolies, please I want master to take them on—*Ithu iruwath'ālukku oru 'tundu,' dore tāiru seithu* (please) *edukka venum.*

440. How can I take these coolies on, this is a Federated estate—*Nān inth'āl yeppadi edukren ithi segapu tundu totum.*

441. How much debt per head is master going to give—*Ovor'ālukku dore yevalo kadan kudukrār?*—Appendix B.

442. If it is a red tundu like this I will not give more than R40 per head—*Intha māderi segapu tundu iruntāl ovor'ālukku nāpathu rūāukku mele kudukkamāten.* G1.

443. If I bring a white tundu will master give R100 per head?—*Nān velle tundu kondu vantāl dore nūru rūā or'ālukku kudupārā?* Appendix B; C1 (Note 1).

444. No, you have too much debt already—*Ille. ippo unukku remba kadan irukruthu.*

445. Then master must settle my account; give me my tundu and I put these new coolies on another estate—*Appo dore yen kanak tiruntu, tundu kuduttu, nān intha pūth'āl vere totatukku eduttu vaikren.* A1; D.

446. Why do you not try and get coolies from the coast, their travelling expenses will be charged to estate account—*Simeiliruntu āl ye thendittu edukruth'ille? vali-selavu totum kanakile pott'irukum.* J1.

447. If master gives me R50 I will go and fetch some—*Dore yenukku ampathu rūā kudutāl nān poittu āl kondu varunen.*

448. No, I cannot give so much. I will give ten rupees here then you can get R10 at the Trichinopoly (Labour Commission) Agency for each cooly you take and issue there—*Nān avalo kuduk'elathe. Inge pattu rūā tāren appo ni Tipāukku kondu vant pathint'āl ovor'ālukku ni pattu rūā vāng'elam.* G2.

* A repetition often indicates the idea of a repeated action, time, thought, etc. Compare:

Māsam-māsam	:	month by month
Āluk'-'ālukku	:	to everyone
Vāra-vāra	:	gradually

449. All right, Sir. Here, this is the form to take and show at the Trichinopoli Agency—Nallath'anga. Inthā, intha odru (ādrū) Trichinopoli Tipāukku kondū, poi kāmbikk'onum. Appdx.C.

450. Look here, here are ten tickets I have written down the numbers—Inthā pār, pattu tagaram irukruthu Nambar eluthi vāitt'irukren.

451. How long will you be away?—Ni poittu yevalo kālam niputhu? (from 'nikka,' to stop).

452. I will be away for one month and then return, sir—Nān oru māsam poittu vāren'anga.

453. How many coolies can you bring, you must tell me before you go—Ni ettane āl kondū vāruvuthu? Ni poruthu miñdi yenukku solla tān venum. L4(12th Example).

454. I will bring eight coolies through the Agency—Nān (yett'āl Tipāñile pathinttu kondū vāruven.

455. You should always try and get your relations as other coolies perhaps will bolt—Ūn tūi-pulle-āl yeppothum pāttu eduk'onum, ver'āl sila vuele odi povuthu.

456. What will be your address at the 'Coast' (i.e. India) —Simeile unukku enna meil-vilāsam irukum? J1.

457. P— (village) T— '(tāluk), T— (district)—Palamanciri (ūru) Tirukādupille (tāluk) Tanjūr (silla).

458. My name is P..., son of S...—Yen per Palaniandipulle, Sinivāsagam magan.

459. All right, now put your signature to this paper—Seri, ippo intha kāithatukku un kāi-oppam vāi. A1(a).

460. Don't you know how to write? Yes, sir—Unukku eluta teriathā? Terium. B2(Note 2).

461. I have written on that paper that you will return in a month and bring eight coolies as you said—Ni sonuthu padī, oru māsam kalittu yett'āl kondū vāruthu, antha kāithatūle elut'irukren. (P: Kalichu).

462. If you do not do as you have said I will send you to gaol—Ni somipadī sciate ponōl une mareilukku anupven. L3.

463. All right, sir; Good-bye (*the equivalent when leave taking*)—Nallath'anga; Nān vāren, salān. ...

465. Call the Head Kanganī. Look here, kangani, Rāmalingam kangani has sent a letter from his village—Peria kangāñ kūpidu. Iuthā, kangāñi, Rāmalingam kangāñi ūrilirintu oru kāitham anup'irukrān. A4; Appendix B.

466. Read it and tell me what he says—Athe vāsittu avan enna eluthi sollrāñ yenukku sollu.

467. In it he says that he has got together six coolies, but they say they will not come to the Agency—Athile eluth'irukrāñ, ūruile ār'āl scittu-kuttu avangal Tipāukku varamatom entu nikruthu. L; Postscript 7.

468. They will not come until their village debts are paid by R...—Rāmalingam kangāñi avangalude ūru-kadāñ kattam varikum vāramatache. P3.

469. How much is the debt, does he (write and) say?—Kadan yevalo irukruthu, avan elut'irukrānā? Appendix B; C1 (Note).

470. Yes, sir, he says he wants Rs. 60 sent to him—Ām'anga, avanukku āruwathu rāa anupa venum entu sollrān. Postscript 7.

471. What, I can't hear what you say?—Ema, ni sollru padi nān kelk'ille.

472. I say that it is necessary to send Rs. 60—Āruwathu rāa anupa vendiuthu, enkren (from, Ema : to say). H1.

473. I cannot send money to the kangani because I cannot trust him—Kangānikki nān kāsi anup'elathe, yenendāl avane namb'elathe. H.

474. I will write and ask the Labour Commissioner to send a peon to Ramalingam's village to find him, and, on showing the new coolies, the peon will pay the money and all go together to the Agency—Rāmalingam kangāni teidi pākka padikk'ēi avanude ūrunku oru pian anup'elamā Tipān Ejent doreikki (ru kaittam eluthi kelkren. Kangāni pūth'āl kāmbittu'ūdane, pian kāsi kuduttu, ellārum Tipānukku seindu vāruvuthu. Postscript 5; G.

475. There is a bolted cooly at the coast, whom I want to catch—Nān pudikka vendiuthu odi pon'āl or'āl ūrile nikrān. Postscript 8; Appendix B.

476. All right, I will try and get you a warrant if you think he can be caught—Avane pudik'elam nīnēittāl nuukku oru varāntu vānga pākren. L3.

477. Here you are, keep this paper carefully, show it when you get to the coast and I will send another like it to Kādpādi—Inthā, intha kadatasi pātiram vāittu, simeikki poittu kāmbi; antha māderi inoru kadatasi Kādpādi Tipānukku anupren.

478. Two coolies, a man and a woman, are coming from Rāgama to-day, here is the telegram—Māreiliruntu inniki rend'āl, oru āmbale, oru pumbale, vāruthu, ithi tān tandi. S.

479. You should go to the station this evening they will come by the night mail—Sāintaram ni rāil istesanukku po'onum, avangal rāval kochile eri vāruvuthu. Postscript 6.

480. I want master to give me some money for their rice—Avangal sortukku dore yenukku salli kuduk-onum. Page 15 (Footnote).

481. Come to the office at two o'clock and I will give you Re. 1—Ni rendu mānikki āpisukku vantū nān oru rāa kuūpen.

482. Sir, the two new coolies have arrived, please issue them rice and cash—Pūth'āl vantuth'anga, avangalukku arisiṁm kāsiṁm laṁd'anga. B.

483. For their new pots and pans I will give Rs. 3 to each cooly—Avanukku pūthu sattium pānium ovor'ālukku nān mūnu rāa tāren. B.

484. No, I will not give the money to the kangani, call the coolies and I will put it into their own hands—Ille, kangānikki nān kāsi kudukkamāten, āl kūpittu avanude kāile tān podren. S.

485. Sir, with the money given to N.....kangani yesterday he bought and drank arrack, then kicked up a row in the lines last night—*Āiyā, neitu N.....kangānikki kudutu kāsile (avan) sārāiam vāngi kūdittu, intha rāval laiatile sande pottān.* Appendix B.

486. In future I will not give coolies cash who come from the coast, I will cause their pots and pans to be bought for them—*Inimel simeidiruntu vant'ālukku nāu kāsī kudikkamāten, avāunde sattium pānium vānga padren.* Postscript 9.

487. You low caste drunken fellow, why cannot you obey the sense I am always telling you about drinking?—*Ni sūma sāthi kūdituthu pāil, ni kūdikru pati unukku nān yeppothum sollru puttī ye kelk'elathe.* D1(Notes 2).

488. If you cannot remain on my estate without boozing you had better go to the coast and stay there—*Tennam kūdikāme yen totatīle nik'elathe vuttāl ni ūrukku poi nintāl tevelea.* Page 31 (Footnote); L3.

489. You can earn nothing if you do this sort of thing as all your coolies will bolt, then who is going to pay your debts—*Ni intha māderi seithāl ūnum poleik'elathe, unude āl ellam odi povuthu, appo un kadan yār kaṭruthu?*

490. If master had that toddy tavern taken away coolies would not drink so much—*Dore antha kallu tavarn edukka pattāl kūli-āl avalo kūdikkamatathe.* Postscript 9.

491. Many coolies and kanganies have said that they do not want the tavern—*Micham ālum kangānimārum tavarn vendiuth' ille soll'irukrārkal*.* B; T1; Appendix F. and B.

492. Master, I have been Head Kangani on this estate for 20 years and it is on account of these new taverns close to the estate that so many of my coolies have bolted or are now always having rows—*Dore, nān iruwathu vāisu achi intha totatīle peria kangāni, totum kitta intha pūthu tavarnināle nam'āl avalo āl odi ponuthu, yenkku terium illate sande podruthu.* Postscript 10.

493. You must teach him (master) Tamil—*Avarukku Tamil padittu kudukk'onum.* A2.

494. How do you say this in Tamil?—*Tamil peichile ithe yeppadi sollruthu?*

495. He wants to go to M—— estate, which road should he take?—*Avar M—— totatukku poa vendiuthu, yentha rotodu po'onum?*

496. Master should go as far as the Post Office and take the Mail Coach there—*Dore, taval kanthorukku poittu ange'iruntu kuthere-kochi ed'anga.* Appendix C.

497. Where do I change coaches?—*Nān enge kochi māṭ'elam?*

498. Send a cooly to the station, tell him to give this letter to the stationmaster and get him to send me a hackery to the end of the cart-road—*It must be there (have come there) by 5 o'clock a.m.—Or'āl istesanukku anupi, intha kāitham istesan-māsterukku kudukku sollu, oru mādu-karrete karret'rotu tongalukku anupa sollu. Anji mānikki kālame ange vant'iruk'onum.*

* Sometimes pronounced *irukrāha.*

499. I want four coolies to carry a lady in a (carrying) chair to M—— estate. They must be experienced coolies at the work—Doresāne nā-kālile M —— totatukku tūka nāl'al venum. Antha veileikki *palakamān'al* (irukka) venum. B.

500. Here is a present for you. Divide it amongst yourselves at 25 cents each. Thank you, sir—Inthā, mukku oru santosum, ovorālukku *iruvat'anji* sadam *pirittu kudu*. Nallathu, salām āiyā. M; DI.

WORDS MUCH ALIKE YET DISSIMILAR.

Adikka	... To beat	Kottu	... A tin measure
Adukkā	... To close, pack	Kūda	... With, more
Alukka	... To cry	Kūde	... Basket
Alikka	... To rub out	Kūdu	... Envelope, cage
Āram	... A file	Kudu!	... Give!
Ārām	... Sixth	Kode	... Umbrella
Areikka	... To grind	Kodi	... A creeper
Arikka	... To reap	Kūta	... To sweep, sting
		Kūti	... Swept
Elam	... Can, able	Kutti	... A girl
Ellam	... All	Kūtam	... A crowd
Enna	... What	Kuttam	... A fault
Enna	... To count		
Ena	... To say	Male	... A field, hill
(y)eni	... A ladder	Malei	... Rain
(y)ene	... Me	Manakka	... To smell
Enne	... Oil	Manikka	... To forgive
		Mareikka	... To hide
Kā(i)	... Unripe fruit	Marrakka	... To forget
Kāi	... Hand	Mūda	... To cover
Kāia	... To dry	Mūdi	... A cover
Kalavu	... Theft	Mūdi	... Covered
Kaluva	... To wash	Mudia	... To finish
Kaleikka	... To disperse	Mudi!	.. Finish!
Kalikka	... To deduct	Mūle	... A corner
Kallakka	... To mix	Mūlei	... A brain
Kāl	... Leg	Mūli	... Deformed
Kal	... A stone	Mulu	... Whole
Kallu	... Toddy	Mulla	... Slowly
Katta	... To build, tie	Mullu	.. A fork, thorn
Katte	... A stump	Mūte	.. A bag, egg
Katti	... A knife	Mutti	.. A fist, hammer
Katti	... Past Part: of 'katta'	Muttān	... Man's name
		Mutta	.. Coarse, hard
Kattil	... A bed	Nadi	... Chin
Kattu	... A bundle	Nade	... A trip
Kedukka	... To spoil	Nada	... To plant
Kadikka	... To bite	Nādu	... A village
Kidakka	... To remain, be	Nadikka	... To walk
Ketal	... Kettle	Nagi	... Jewellery
Ketta	... Bad, rotten	Neham	... A nail, (finger)
Ketti	... Clever, firm	Nāl	... A day
Kitta	... Close, at	Nālu	... Four
Kolla	... To kill	Nele	.. A lintel
Kollan	... Blacksmith	Nellu	... Paddy (rice)
Kolle	... Heart	Nellal	... Shade
Kotta	... To empty	Nillu	... Stop
Kotti	... Emptied	Nilā	... Moonlight
Kotte	... Seed, nut		

Every letter must be pronounced.

Nilam	... Blue	Pattālām	... The army
Nilam	... Long	Pattathe	... Not enough
Neire	... Straight	Patte	... Bark of tree
Nerre	... A row, line	Patti	... Puttey
Nerru	... A bier	Pati	... About
Neram	... Time	Pattini	... Starving
Nerram	... Colour	Pattu	... Ten
Netti	... Forehead	Patu	... Silk
Nettu	... Loug	Perkol	... A proctor
Pāda	... To sing	Perkūl	... Multiplication
Pāde	... A bier	Perkka	... To turn over
Pādu	... A target	Perūkka	... To multiply
Pada	... To cause,	Perukka	... To be born
Padi	... As, a step	Perukku	... For a name
Padikki	... So that	Polhka	... To split
Padikka	... To learn	Poleikka	... To earn
Padukka	... To lie down	Pūtu	... A lock
Pākka	... To look	Pūthu	... New
Pāku	... Arecanut	Puttu mannu	... An ant heap
Pakka	... Side (adj.)	Putti	... Sense
Pakkam	... A side	Samathikka	... To agree
Pāl	... Milk	Sampathikka	... To earn
Pālam	... A bridge	Sapātu	... A boot
Palam	... Fruit	Sapāti	... Flat
Pallam	... A hollow	Sāpida	... To feed
Pāne	... A pan	Sadam	... A cent
Pāni	... Dew	Saddam	... A rule, law
Panna	... To make, do	Sattam	... A noise
Pannam	... Funds, money	Sattiam	... An oath
Pannia	... Lower, low	Satte	... A coat
Pannikka	... To lower	Sathe	... Human flesh
Pār!	... Look! see!	Satti	... A pot
Pāre	... A rock	Sāthi	... Caste, kind
Pāru	... A flower bed	Seitu	... Together, with
Pāram	... Heavy	Settu	... Died
Parāiam	... Age, youth	Setti	... A Chetti
Pāsam	... Moss	Seinttu	... Having done
Pāsu	... A cow	Sūdu	... Hot
Pasi	... Hunger	Sūdu kādu	... Cemetery
Pāsal	... A parcel	Sūta	... To shoot
Pūsa	... To smear	Sutta	... To go round
Pūse	... A prayer	Sutti	... Around
Pūsanam	... Mildew	Suttu	... A drop
Pusal	... Bushel	Tāl	... A sheet of paper
Pātham	... Foot	Tālūk	... A district (India)
Pāthe	... A path	Tāli	... Neck ornament
Pāthi	... Part, some	Talli	... Past Part: of 'talla'
Pathia	... To issue, enter	Talla	... To move, push
Patta	... Dead, dried		
Pattām	... Tenth		

Every letter must be pronounced.

Tallu !	... Move !	Vekkam	... Shame
Tale	... Head	Vāiram	... Diamond, hard
Tappa	... To miss	Vāiru	... Stomach
Tappāl	... The post (letter)	Vāisu	... A year
Tappu	... Tom-tom	Vāitu	... Stomach
Tappi	... Past Part : of 'tappa'	Vāl	... A saw
Teppu	... A pond, dam	Vāl	... A tail
Tepu	... A tape	Vāli	... A bucket, pail
Tūānkka	... To begin	Vale	... A net
Tūnkka	... To sleep	Valli	... Pain
Tūkka	... To lift, carry	Vā'ille	... Not come
Tukkam	... Grief	Valāku	... A court case
Tūkam	... Sleep	Valakam	... Custom
Tūki	... Past Part : of 'tūkka'	Valata	... Tall
Takkam	... Error	Valathu	... Right (side)
Ūram	... Manure	Velagu !	... Off !
Oram	... An edge	Velankka	... To understand
Ūtta	... To pour out	Vilāku	... A lamp
Ūtu	... A spring (water)	Vilātu	... Exercise
Ūtti	... Having poured out	Vallikka	... To pain
Ūte	... Dirt	Valukka	... To slip
Vāi	... Put, leave	Valeikka	... To encircle, clear out
Vāi	... Mouth	Veil	... The sun
Vāiil	... Paddy field	Veile	... Work
Vāikka	... To put, leave	Veli	... Fence
Vāikal	... Straw	Velle	... White
Vikkal	... Hiccough	Velli	... Silver
Vikka	... To sell	Vellia	... Outside
Vikam	... A swelling	Vellena	... Early
Vinkka	... To swell	Vile	... Price
		Vilu	... A copy
		Villu	... A rainbow

Every letter must be pronounced.

COOLIES' NAMES.*(See Key to Pronunciation, Page 2.)*

Ānandāi (f)	Kolundaveil
Annamma (f)	Kovindan
Amāsi	Kovindamma (f)
Amākannan (f)	Kovāl
Āroikiam (f,m)	Kullan
Ārumugan	Kullamma (f)
Alagan	Kumaran
Alagamma (f)	Kumarāi (f)
Ārulappan	Kumrandi
Āiasāmi	Kuppan
Āiamma (f)	Kuppachi (f)
Āiakannan	Kuppasāmi
Amuratham (f,m)	Kuppamuttu
Āndi	Kuppāi (f)
Āndichi (f)	Kuppamma (f)
Āndiappan	Kengan
Ārsāi (f)	Kengamma (f)
Anāmali	Kariappan
Ārunāsalam	Lechemenan
Alamel (f)	Lechemi (f)
Adikan	Mangalam (f)
Appavū	Mādati (f)
Anganuttu	Mādasāmi
Āiappan	Mādan
Antoni	Malean
Antoniamma (f)	Maleatta (f)
Arasan	Mangan
Arian	Mangāi
Arianāchi (f)	Mānikam
Arakāni (f)	Māran
Irulāi (f)	Mārimuttu
Innasi (f)	Mariamamma (f)
Kadarāi (f)	Māriāi (f)
Kātāi (f)	Māsilāmani
Kāli (f)	Mikel
Kāliamma (f)	Minachi (f)
Kālinuttu	Minniamma (f)
Kānniamma (f)	Mūkan
Kāmachi (f)	Mūkāi (f)
Kandan	Munnian
Kandasāmi	Munniamma
Kātan	Mūniandi
Āruppan	Murrugan
Kāruppāi (f)	Murrugāi (f)
Kāruppāia	Muttu
Kadiraveil	Muttunāchi
Kitnan	Muttān
Kistnan	Muttamma
Kitinamma (f)	Muttea
Keluntāi (f)	Muttukāruppan

Muttusāmi	Pārvathi
Muttuviran	Parasurāman
Marathamuttu	Parasan
Marathaviran	Pattāi (f)
Mārappan	Pechi (f)
Māriappan	Pechāi (f)
Marathan	Periakka (f)
Marathāi (f)	Periamma (f)
Manuel	Periannan
Māgālingam	Periakāruppan
Mallan	Periasāmi
Malli (f)	Periatāi (f)
Muttukāli (f)	Periatambi
Nāgan	Perumāl
Nāgamma (f)	Perumāi (f)
Nāgappan	Perumakka (f)
Nāgalingam	Pettan
Nāgamuttu	Pettāi (f)
Nārāianan	Pichamuttu
Nārāianasāmi	Pichakāran
Nāchi (f,m)	Pichi
Nāchamma (f)	Ponan
Nāchamuttu	Ponnamma (f)
Nallan	Potiappan
Nalli (f)	Ponachi (f)
Nallamma (f)	Ponusāmi
Nallappan	Ponalagu
Nallamuttu	Pūchi (f,m)
Nadesan	Pūchān
Nāthan	Pūvāi (f)
Niānamuttu	Pūngavānan (f)
Nallathanga (f)	Rāman
Nallatambi	Ramāi (f)
Nilandan (f)	Rāmasāmi
Pākiam (f)	Rāmalingam
Pākianāthan	Rāmanāthan
Pachamuttu	Rāsalingam
Pachiamma (f)	Rāsamma (f)
Pālan	Rāsu
Palani (f,m)	Rāsatti (f)
Palaniāi (f,m)	Rākāi (f)
Palaniamma (f)	Rāiappan
Palaniandi	Rengan
Palanimuttu	Renganma (f)
Palanisāmi	Rengasāmi
Palanipulle	Raveil
Pāmban	Rāgel (f)
Pāpāi (f)	Sadean
Pāpamma (f)	Sadechi (f)
Pāpāti (f)	Sandanam (f,m)
Pāpi (f)	Sāmiappan
Paratcan	Sāmināthan
Pāvāi	Sāmāi (f)

Sangili
 Sangapulle
 Sanasi
 Sapāni
 Sāithamma (*f*)
 Savariamma (*f*)
 Savariappan
 Savarimuttu
 Sevan
 Sevanāi (*f*)
 Sevatan
 Sevatiamma (*f*)
 Sevadappan
 Sevakan
 Segapāi (*f*)
 Sevanan
 Selvam (*f*)
 Selembram
 Sellan
 Sellāi (*f*)
 Sellamma (*f*)
 Selebāi (*f*)
 Sellamuttu
 Sengi (*f*)
 Sengamma (*f*)
 Sennen
 Sidambram
 Sikkan
 Sikkamma (*f*)
 Sikkāi (*f*)
 Sinivasagam
 Sinnakannan
 Sinnakanni (*f*)
 Sinnakutti (*f*)
 Sinnān
 Sinnāi (*f*)
 Sinnāia
 Sinnappan
 Sinnamma (*f*)
 Sinnasāmi
 Sinnatāi (*f*)
 Sirangan
 Sinnamuttu
 Sivanadian
 Solan
 Solachi (*f*)
 Solamuttu
 Solamale
 Sonachi (*f*)
 Sokalingam
 Sundram (*f*)
 Suppan
 Suppamma (*f*)

Suppāia
 Suprāian
 Supramanian
 Sūranam (*f*)
 Tānam (*f*)
 Tangam (*f*)
 Tangamma (*f*)
 Tangamuttu
 Tāia (*f*)
 Tāiamma (*f*)
 Tāilamma (*f*)
 Tāmalingan
 Tandarāian
 Tevani (*f*)
 Tirumakka (*f*)
 Tirumale
 Topalan
 Totan
 Totamma (*f*)
 Tolasi (*f*)
 Vadamale
 Valli (*f*)
 Valliamma (*f*)
 Vāiti
 Vāitilingam
 Vāiavari
 Vāiapuri }
 Vadiveil }
 Veilan
 Veilāi (*f*)
 Veilamma (*f*)
 Veilakanni (*f*)
 Veilāithan
 Vellachi (*f*)
 Vellasāmi
 Velleamma (*f*)
 Vellean
 Veneattan
 Vengadarāman
 Vengadasāmi
 Vengadāsalam
 Vengattan
 Vengattamma (*f*)
 Virāi (*f*)
 Viramma (*f*)
 Viramale
 Viramuttu
 Virappan
 Virapūtram
 Virasāmi
 Yellamma (*f*)
 Yelli (*f*)
 Yesu

CONTRACTIONS AND COLLOQUIALISMS.

The following are a few colloquialisms very frequently heard:—

Ā-nūru etc.	for ...	Aru-nāru—600
An-nūru etc.	„ ...	Anji nūru—500
Avan (etc.) var'ille	„ ...	Avan vantuth'ille—He has not come
Edukru'koluntu	„ ...	Edukruthu koluntu—Leaf which is being taken (Present Part.)
Edut'aututhu	„ ...	Eduthu vantuthu—He fetched
Edut'anten	„ ...	Eduttu vanten—I fetched
Iruku	„ ...	Irukruthu (not frequent)—It is
Irukā?	„ ...	Irukruthā? (not frequent)—Is it?
Iru-nūru etc.	„ ...	Rendu nūru—200
Iruntu	„ ...	-iliruntu (suffix) —From
Kāna	„ ...	Kānathe, Kānān—Don't see, lost
Kondā	„ ...	Kondu vā—Bring (Imperative)
Kondāra	„ ...	Kondu vāra—To bring
Kond'anten etc.	„ ...	Kondu vanten—I brought
Kūdichuthu	„ ...	Kūdittuthu—Drank, Drunk
Mudinchu poa	„ ...	Mudinttu poa—To get finished
Nān eduk'ille	„ ...	Nān edutev'ille—I did not take
Nān kān'ille	„ ...	Nān kantev'ille—I did not see
Teinchu poa	„ ...	Teinttu poa—To get worn out
Onum	„ ...	Venum—Must, want
Pāttuttu	„ ...	Pāttu vuttu—Having looked, left, (“vuttu”) is often used with many verbs for euphony instead of their simple Past Participle form)
Pannendu	„ ...	Pannirendu—Twelve

Past Participles ending in double “t” are often sounded like “ch” (see above and List of Verbs).

Past Tense—The “t” often sounded as ch” (see above).

Present Participle—The tense ending is usually dropped (see above).

Solittu	for ...	Solli vuttu—(see ‘pāttuttu’ above)
Vant'irum	„ ...	Vant'irukum—Will have come
Vanturchi	„ ...	Vant'aachi—Has come (see F 3.)
Vār'āl	„ ...	Vāruth'al—People who are coming
Vant'āl	„ ...	Vantuth'al—People who came
Vānda	„ ...	Vendām—Do not want
Venum	„ ...	Vendum—Want, must.

Every letter must be pronounced.

VERBS.

For the Verbs not appearing in this list the Vocabularies
should be consulted.

NOTE.—If the Imperative, Infinitive and Past Participle be learnt all the other tenses can easily be acquired by applying the following simple rules.

PRESENT TENSE.—This is formed from the **Imperative** by adding **-kren** for the first person singular and **-kruthu** for all the others; EXCEPT when the **Infinitive** has no 'k' in its Tense ending, then it will be **-ren** and **-ruthu** (i. e. also without 'k').

FUTURE TENSE.—This is formed from the **Imperative** by adding **-pen** for the first person singular and **-puthu** for all the others; EXCEPT when the **Infinitive** has no 'k' in its Tense ending, then it will be **-ven** and **-vuthu**. (G. Note 1.) Imperatives ending in 'ku' drop 'ku' before **-pen**, **-puthu**.

PAST TENSE.—This is formed from the **Past Participle**, minus its final Vowel, by adding **-en** for the first person singular and plural, and **-uthu** for all the rest; EXCEPT when the **Past Participle** ends in 'i', then it will be **-nen** and **-nuthu**.

INFINITIVE.—This always ends in **-kka** or **-a**, double 'k' being used so as to distinguish in writing the Infinitive from other words.

Compound Tenses as A. 4. 5. 6. 9. page 84 are formed by these same rules applied to *Trukka* after a past participle

NOTE.—Verbs marked † take the *indirect object* in the dative, i. e., ending in **-ukku**. Examples: Bring him a knife—*Avanukku katti kendu vā*. He gave me money—*Avan yenukku kāsi kudututhu*. Send Rāman a letter—*Rāmanukku kā-itham anuppu*. The double 'ttu' of the Past Participle ending, and the Past Tense 't' which is formed from it, is usually pro-

Every letter must be pronounced.

nounced like 'chu' or 'chi'. Those which keep their legitimate 't' sound are marked with an asterisk (*) in the following list of verbs.

For Note on Imperative see D 1.

ENGLISH.	IMPERA-	INFINI-	PAST
	TIVE.	TIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
	Do.	To do.	Having done.
Abuse	... Yesu	... Yesa	... Yesi
Ache	... Valli	... Valhka	... Vallittu
Add	... Seitu podu	... Seitu poda	... Seitu pottu*
Aid	... Ūthavi sei	... Ūthavi seia	... Ūthavi seittu†
Agree	... Samathi	... Samathikka	... Samathittu
Allow	... Vūdu	... Vūda	... Vūtu*
Angry, to be	---	... Kovikka	... Kovittu
Ascend	... Eru	... Era	... Eri
Ask	... Kel (keil)	... Kelkka(keilkka)	Keittu*
Awaken	---	... Mālikka	... Mālittu .
Bathe	... Kūli	... Kūlikka	... Kūlittu
Be	... Iru	... Irukka	... Irintu
Be, remain	---	... Kidakka	... Kidantu
Beat	... Adi	... Adikka	... Adittu
Become, cause	... Ā	... Āha	... Ābi (āchi)
Bind	... Kattu	... Katta	... Katti*
Bite	... Kadi	... Kadikka	... Kadittu
Blame	... Yesu	... Yesa	... Yesi
Blow	... Ūthu	... Ūtha	... Ūthi
Boil	... Kothi	... Kothikka	... Kothit'u
Boil (steam)	... Avi	... Avikka	... Avittu*
Bolt	... Odi po	... Odi poa	... Odi poittu, poi
Born, to be	---	... Perukka	... Perantu
Break	... Odi	... Odikka	... Odittu
Bring	... Kondu vā	... Kondu vāra	... Konru vantu+
Build	... Kattu	... Katta	... Katti*
Bury	... Pothu	... Pothikka	... Pothittu
Burn	---	... Vēha (voka)	... Ventu
Call	... Kūpidu	... Kūpida	... Kūpittu *
Change	... Mātu	... Māta	... Māti
Cheat	---	... Yeikka	... Yeittu
Clear out	... Vallo	... Valleikka	... Valleittu
Coagulate	---	... Ora	... Orintu
Collect	... Allu	... Alla	... Alli
Come	... Vā	... Vāra	... Vantu
Conceal	... Mārei	... Māreikka	... Māreittu
Consider	... Yosū	... Yosikka	... Yosittu
Corrupt	... Kedu	... Kedakka	... Kedattu*
Count	... Ennu	... Enna	... Enni
Cover	... Mūdu	... Mūda	... Mūdi
Crumble	---	... Kasankka	... Kasanttu
Cut	... Vettu	... Vetta	... Vetti*

PAST

ENGLISH.	IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.		PAST PARTICIPLE.
	Do.		To do.		Having done.
Deduct	... Kali	...	Kalikka	...	Kalittu
Die	... —	...	Sāha	...	Settu*
Disappear	... Kāna po	...	Kāna poa	..	Kāna poittu*
Disperse	... Kalei	...	Kaleikka	...	Kaleittu
Divide	... Pirru	...	Pirrikka	...	Pirrittu
Do	... Sei	...	Seia	...	Seinttu
Drink	... Kūdi	...	Kūdikka	...	Kudittu
Drive away	... Verritu	..	Verrita	...	Verritti*
Drop	... Sintu	..	Sinta	...	Sinti
Dry	... Kāia	...	Kāia	...	Kāiattu
Dust	... Tudei	..	Tudeikka	..	Tudeittu
Earn	... Polei	...	Poleikka	...	Poleittu
Earn	... Sampathu	...	Sampathikka	..	Sampathittu
Eat	... Tinṇu	...	Tinkka	...	Tinnittu*
Empty	... Kottu	...	Kotta	...	Kotti*
Enquire	... Visāri	...	Visārikka	...	Visarittu
Extinguish	... —	...	Aneikka	...	Aneittu
Fall	... Vulu	...	Vulu	...	Vuluntu
Fear	... —	..	Pāiam pada	...	Pāiam pattu*
Feel	... —	..	Teria	...	Terinttu
Find	... Kandu pu li	...	Kandu pudikka	...	Kandu pudittu
Fine	... Thendu	...	Thendikka	...	Thendittu
Finish	... Mudi	..	Mudha	...	Mudinttu
Fold	... Maḍa	...	Maḍakka	...	Maḍattu
Forget	... Mara	...	Marakka	...	Marantu
Forgive	... Manni	...	Mannikka	...	Manninttu
Get	... Vāngu	...	Vānga	...	Vāngi
Get aside	... Othunku	...	Othunkka	...	Othunki
Get up	... Endiri	...	Endirikka	...	Endirittu
Get wet	... Nanni	...	Nannia	...	Nanninttu
Give	... Kudu	...	Kudukka	...	Kuduttu*†
Give	... Tā	...	Tāra	...	Tāntu†
Go	... Po	..	Poa	...	Poittu*, poi
Go round	.. suttu	...	Sutta	..	Sutti*
Grind	... Arei	..	Areikka	...	Areittu
Grow	... Vālaru	...	Vālara	...	Vālarantu
Have, possess	Iru	...	Irukka	...	Irunṭa
Heap	... Kūmu	...	Kūmikka	...	Kūmittu
Hear	... Kel (keil)	...	Kelkka (keilkka)	...	Keittu*
Hide	... Olu	...	Olikka	...	Olittu
Hide	... Marei	...	Mareikka	...	Mareittu
Hold	... Pudi	...	Pudikka	..	Pudittu
Hurt	... Valli	...	Vallikka	..	Vallittu
Hurt	... —	...	Noa	...	Nontu

ENGLISH.	IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.		PAST PARTICIPLE.
	Do.		To do.		Having done.
Issue, enter in book	... Pathi	...	Pathia	...	Pathinttu
Jabber	... Kathēi	...	Katheikka	...	Katheittu
Jump	... Tāndu	...	Tānda	...	Tāndi
Kick	... Ūthei	...	Ūtheikka	...	Ūtheittu
Kill	... Kollu	...	Kolla	...	Kondu
Knock	... Taṭtu	...	Tatta	...	Tatti*
Know	... —	...	Teria	...	Terinttu
Laugh	... Siri	...	Sirikka	...	Sirittu
Learn	... Padi	...	Padikka	...	Padittu
Lean	... —	...	Sāia	...	Sāinttu
Leave	... Vāi	...	Vāikka	...	Vāittu
Lie down	... Padu	...	Padukka	...	Paduttu
Lift	... Tūku	...	Tūkka	...	Tūki
Look	... Pār	...	Pākka	...	Pātu
Lose	... Ilāku	...	Ilākka	...	Ilāntu
Lower	... Panni	...	Pannikka	...	Pannittu
Make	... Pannu	...	Panna	...	Panni
Make	... Ā	...	Ākka	...	Āki
Measure	... Ala	...	Alakka	...	Alāntu
Meet	... —	...	Sandikka	...	Sandittu
Mend	... Mūtu	...	Mūta	...	Mūti
Miss	... Tappu	...	Tappa	...	Tappi
Mix	... Kallu	...	Kallakka	...	Kallānttu
Move	... Asei	...	Aseia	...	Aseiṅtu
Move (trans.)	... Asei	...	Aseikka	...	Aseittu
Multiply	... Peru	...	Perukka	...	Peruṅtu
Open	... Tāra	...	Tārakka	...	Tāraṅtu
Pack, close	... Aduku	...	Adukka	...	Aduttu
Pain	... Valli	...	Vallikka	...	Vallittu
Pick	... Edu	...	Edukkā	...	Eduṅtu*
Pick out	... Porruku	...	Porrukka	...	Porruki
Plait	... Pinnu	...	Pinna	...	Pinni
Plant	... Nadu	...	Nada	...	Nattu*
Pound	... Idi	...	Idikka	...	Idittu
Pour out	... Ūtu	...	Ūta	...	Ūti
Press	... Ammakku	...	Ammakka	...	Ammattu
Press	... Alutu	...	Aluta	...	Aluti
Prevent	... Nipāta	...	Nipāta	...	Nipāti
Prick	... Kūtu	...	Kūta	...	Kūti
Prove	... Yembi	...	Yembikka	...	Yembittu
Pull	... Ilu	...	Illukka	...	Illuttu*
Pull out	... Pudinku	...	Pudinkka	...	Pudinku

ENGLISH.			PAST	
	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.	
	Do.	To do.	Having done.	
Punish ...	Tandi	Tandikka	Tandittu	
Push ...	Tallu	Talla	Talli	
Put ...	Podu	Poda	Pottu*	
Put together ..	Ser	Serkka(seikka)	Sernttu (seinttu)	
Pain ...	---	Male peia	Male peinttu	
Read ...	---	Vāsikka	Vāsittu	
Reduce ...	Korrei	Korreikka	Koreittu	
Remain ...	Nillu	Nikka	Nintu	
Remain ...	---	Kidakka	Kidattu	
Repair ...	Seri kattu	Seri katta	Seri kattii*	
Return ...	Poittu va	Poittu vāra	Poittu vantu	
Rise ...	Endiri	Endirikka	Endirittu	
Roll up ...	Ūratu	Ūruta	Ūruttii*	
Rub ...	Teiku	Teikka	Teittu	
Rub out ...	Alliku	Allikka	Allittu	
Ruin ...	Keda	Kedakka	Kedattu	
Run ...	Odu	Oda	Odi	
Saw ...	Arriku	Arrikka	Arrittu	
Say, tell ...	Sollu	Solla	Solliḻ	
Say ...	En	Ena	Entuḻ	
Scrape ...	Suruntu	Surunta	Surunti	
Search ...	Sothi	Sothikka	Sothittu	
See ...	---	Kānkkā	Kantu	
Sell ...	Viku	Vikka	Vittu*	
Send ...	Anupu	Anupa	Anupiḻ	
Settle (an a/c.)	Tiru	Tirkka	Tirntu	
Set aside ...	Othuku	Othukka	Othuki	
Sew ...	Teiku	Teikka	Teittu	
Shake ...	Asei	Aseikka	Aseittu	
Sharpen ...	Titu	Tita	Titi	
Shave ...	Sivu	Siva	Sivi	
Shoot ...	Sātu	Sāta	Sāti	
Show ...	Kāmbi	Kāmbikka	Kāmbittu	
Show ...	Kātu	Kāta	Kāti	
Shut ...	Sātu	Sāta	Sāti	
Sift ...	Salaku	Salakka	Salattu	
Sit ...	Ūdkaru	Ūdkara	Ūdkantu	
Sleep ...	Tūnku	Tūnka	Tūnki	
Slip ...	Valuku	Valukka	Valuttu	
Smear ...	Pūsu	Pāsa	Pāsi	
Smell ...	Mannaku	Mannakka	Mannattu	
Speak ...	Pesu	Pesa	Pesi	
Spill ...	Sintu	Sinta	Sinti	
Split ...	Pila	Pilakka	Pilantu	
Sprinkle ...	Theli	Thelikka	Thelittu	
Sprout ...	---	Moleikka	Moleittu	
Spread out ...	Viru	Virikka	Virittu	

ENGLISH.	PAST PARTICIPLE.		
	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
	Do.	To do.	Having done.
Squeeze ...	Pāli	... Pālia	... Pālittu
Stamp ...	Mithu	... Mithikka	... Mithittu
Stare ...	Mūlu	... Mūlikka	... Mūlittu
Stir up ...	Kindu	... Kinda	... Kindi
Stop ...	Nillu	... Nikka	... Nintu
Stop (trans.)...	Nipātu	... Nipāta	... Nipāti
Swell ...	Vinku	... Vinkka	... Vinki
Sweep ...	Kūtu	... Kūta	... Kūti
Swindle ...	Yeiku	... Yeikka	... Yeittu
Take ...	Edu	... Edukka	... Eduttu*
Take away ...	Kondu po	.. Kondu poa	... Kondu poittu*
Take care ...	—	... Kāvanakka	... Kāvanittu
Tear ...	Kilu	... Kilikka	... Kilittu
Temper (steel)	Tove	... Tovea	... Toventu
Think ...	Ninei	... Nineikka	... Nineittu
Think ...	Yosu	... Yosikka	... Yosittu
Throw ...	Visu	... Visa	... Visi
Tie ...	Kattu	... Katta	... Katti
Touch ...	Todu	... Toda	... Todi
Tread ...	Mithu	... Mithikka	... Mithittu
Trust ...	Nambu	... Namba	... Nambi
Turn off ...	Tirrupu	... Tirrupa	... Tiruppi
Turn out ...	Verritu	... Verrita	... Veritti ^o !
Turn round ...	Tirumbu	... Tirumba	... Tirumbi
Understand ...	—	... Velunkka	... Velunki
Untie ...	Avilu (aviru)...	Avilkka	... Avinttu
Use ...	Pāvu	... Pavikka	... Pāvittu
Walk ...	Nadu	... Nadakka	... Nadantu
Weigh ...	Niru	... Nirukka	... Niruttu*
Wipe ...	Tndei	... Tudeikka	... Tudeittu
Write ...	Elutu (elnthu)	Eluta (elutha)	Elutti (eluthi)* ₁

NOTE.—Compound verbs, such as 'kandu pudikka' are conjugated like the verb 'pudikka', with 'kandu' preceding it unchanged throughout.

N.B.—If the Imperative of a verb be forgotten use the Past Participle with 'podu' (put) after it. If the Future be forgotten make use of the Past Participle followed by poruthu or varuthu, (going, coming).

THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

(For reference only.)

A.—Verbs with a ‘**k**’ in the Infinitive.

B.—Verbs without a ‘**k**’ in the Infinitive.

C.—Verbs with the sound of ‘**ch**’, ‘**chu**’, in Past Tense.

D.—Auxiliary Verb, ‘**to be**’, ‘**to have**’.

NOTE.—Nearly all verbs with a ‘**k**’ in the Infinitive have the ‘**ch**’ sound of ‘**t**’ in the Past Participle, while those without the ‘**k**’ usually keep the legitimate ‘**t**’ sound. (See List of Verbs, page 79).

In the following all plural and honorific forms are omitted (Appendix B.); also the Tamil pronouns (see A 2.) as these are the same for all tenses and verbs,

A.

	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
To give	... Kudukka.	Having given ... Kuduttu
	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Present Participle.*</i>
Give	... Kudu.	Giving ... Kudukru(thu) (<i>adj.</i>)
1. Present Tense (C 1.)	...	Kudukren, kudukruthu—I, etc., give, am giving.
2. Past Tense (D 2.)	...	Kuduten, kudututhu—I, etc., gave.
3. Future Tense (G.)	...	Kudupen, kuduputhu—I, etc., will give.
4. Past Indefinite (F.)	...	Kudutt’irukren, kudutt’irukruthu—I, etc., have given, am given.
5. Pluperfect (F 2.)	...	Kudutt’irunten, kudutt’iruntuthu—I, etc., had given, was given.

* D 1 (Note 1.)

6. Future Perfect (J.) ... Kudutt'irupen, kudutt'iruputhu—I, etc., shall have given, will be given.
7. Impersonal Future (J 2.) Kudukum It will give.
8. Impersonal Future Perfect (J 1.) ... { Kudutt'irukum—It will be given, will have given.
9. Impersonal Past Tense (F 3.) ... { Kudutt'achi—It has been given.
10. Perfect Participle (L.) ... Kuduttu-kuttu—Having been given.
11. Subjunctive (K.) ... Kudukattum—May give (for all persons).

NOTE.—There being only one Auxiliary verb in Tamil the use of this 'Irukka' to form Compound Tenses (4, 5, 6, 8) has an effect in some verbs of making a Passive, but as this is not admissible (see Postscript 9), such verbs take the pronoun in dative to keep them active (A 3.)

A. Negative Form.—

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Not to give...Kudukka vendām*	Do not give ... Kudukathe.

Present Participle.†
Not giving ... Kudukathe.

1. Present Tense (C 1.) ... Kudukruth'ille (for all persons)—Do not give, am not giving.
2. Past Tense (D 2.) ... Kudututh'ille (for all persons)—Did not give, gave not. (a) (*Colloquially*: Kuduk'ille)
3. Future Tense (G.) ... Kudukka-māten, kudukkamatathe—I will not give, he will not give.
4. Past Indefinite (F.) ... Kudutt'irukruth'ille (for all persons)—Have not given [*unusual*, use the Past Tense 2 (a)]
5. Futuro Perfect (J.) ... Kudutt'irukka-māten—matathe—Will not have given.
6. Subjunctive (H 1.) ... Kudukka-kūdathe—may not give.

NOTE.—The other Tenses are not used, the above can be used instead.

* See page 77.

† D 1 (Note 1.)

B.

	<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Past Participle.</i>
To speak	... Pesa		Having Spoken ... Pesi.
Speak	<i>Imperative.</i> ... Pesu.		<i>Present Participle.*</i> Speaking ... Pesru(thu) (<i>adj.</i>)
1. Present Tense (C 1.)	...	Pesren, pesruthu—I, etc., speak, am speaking.	
2. Past Tense (D 2.)	...	Pesnen, pesnuthu—I, etc., spoke.	
3. Future Tense (G.)	...	Pesuvēn, pesuvuthu—I, etc., will speak.	
4. Past Indefinite (F.)	...	Pes'irukren, pes'irukruthu— I, etc., have spoken, is spoken.	
5. Pluperfect (F 2.)	..	Pes'iruntēn, pes'iruntuthu— I, etc., had spoken, was spoken.	
6. Future Perfect (J.)	...	Pes'irupēn, pes'iruputhu—I, etc., will have spoken, will be spoken.	
7. Impersonal Future (J 2.)		Pesum—It will speak.	
8. Impersonal Future Per- fect (J 1.)	{	Pes'irukum—It will have spoken, be spoken.	
9. Impersonal Past Tense (F 3.)	...	Pesi'achi—It has been spoken.	
10. Perfect Participle (L.)	...	Pesi'kuttu—Having been spoken,	
11. Subjunctive (K.)	...	Pesattum—May speak.	

B. Negative Form.—

	<i>Infinitive.</i>	[dām.]	<i>Imperative.</i>
Not to speak (H.)	...Pesa ven-	|	Do not speak ... Pesathe.

*Present Participle.**Not speaking ... Pesathe (*adj.*)

1. Present Tense (C 1.) ... Pesruth'ille (for all persons)—
I, etc., do not speak, am
not speaking.
2. Past Tense (D 2.) ... Pesruth'ille (for all persons)—
Did not speak, spoke not,
(a) (*Colloquially*: Pes'ille.)

3. Future Tense (G.) ... Pesa-māten, pesa-matathe—I will not speak, he, etc., will not speak.
4. Past Indefinite (F.) ... Pes'irukruth'ille (for all persons)—have not spoken [*unusual*, use the Past Tense 2 (a)].
5. Future Perfect (J) ... Pes'irukka-māten pes'irukka-matathe—I will not have spoken, he will not have spoken,
6. Subjunctive (H.) ... Pesa-kūdathe—May not speak (for all persons).

G.

NOTE.—In the following where 't' and 'tt' is sounded like 'ch', 'chu', 'chi', these letters have been used, but in other parts of this book the 't's have been retained. As this altered pronunciation only applies to Past Tenses, only these are shown.

To hit	<i>Infinitive.</i> ... Adikka.	<i>Past Participle.</i> Having hit ... Adichu
Hit	<i>Imperative.</i> ... Adi.	<i>Present Participle.*</i> Hitting ... Adikru(thu).
Past Tense (D 2)	... Adichen, adichuthu—I, etc., hit.	
Past Indefinite (F.)	... Adich'irukren, adich'irukru-thu—I, etc., have hit, is hit.	
Pluperfect (F 2.)	... Adich'irunten, adich'iruntu-thu—I, etc., had hit, was hit.	
Future Perfect (J.)	... Adich'irupen, adich'iruputhu—I, etc., will have hit, will be hit.	
Impersonal Future Perfect (J 1)	Adich'irukum—It will have hit, will be hit.	
Impersonal Past Tense (F 3)...	Adich'achi—It has been hit, was hit.	
Perfect Participle (L.)	... Adichi-kuttu—having been hit	

NOTE.—The negative is formed as in other verbs and the 'ch' sound is retained as above.

D.**Auxiliary Verb.**—To be, To have.

	<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Past Participle.</i>
To be, have (A. Note)...	Irukka		Having been, had ... Iruntu.
Be	<i>Imperative.</i>	Iru.	<i>Present Participle.*</i>
	...	...	Being, having ... Irukru(thu).
1. Present Tense (C 1)	...	Irukren, Irukruthu—	I, etc., am, have.
2. Past Tense (D 2.)	...	Iruuten, Iruntuthu—	I, etc., was, had.
3. Future Tense (G.)	...	Irupen, Iruputhu—	I, etc., will be, will have.

NOTE.—Other Tenses are not often used, the above may be used in their stead.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4. Impersonal Future (J 2.) | ... | Irukum— | It will be, will have. |
| 5. Impersonal Future Perfect (J 1.) | { | Irunt' irukum— | It will have been, will have had. |
| 6. Subjunctive (K 1.) | ... | Irukattum— | May be, may have (for all persons). |

D. Negative Form.—

	<i>Infinitive.</i>	[dām.]	<i>Imperative.</i>
Not to be, have ...	Irukka ven.		Do not be .. Irukathe.

*Present Participle.**

Not being, having ... Irukathe.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Present Tense (C 1.) | ... | Irukruth'ille (for all persons) | —Am not, have not |
| 2. Past Tense (D 2.) | .. | Iruntuth'ille (for all persons) | —Not been, not had. (<i>Colloquially</i> : Iruk'ille). |
| 3. Future Tense (G) | ... | Irukka-māten, Irukka-mata- | the—I will not be, he will not be, have, |
| 4. Future Perfect (J.) | .. | Irunt'irukka-māten, -matathe | I, etc., will not have been. |
| 5. Subjunctive (H 1.) | ... | Irukka-kudattē— | May not be, have. |

VOCABULARY.

ENGLISH-TAMIL.

In order to make most use of references, after looking up a word in this Vocabulary, the Tamil for it should be turned up in the Tamil-English Vocabulary, where a reference to its use in the Sentences, pp 47-71, may be found.

*The references here are to Paragraphs in the Grammar Section.
Ps. is the Postscript after the Vocabularies.*

A, an A3(Note 2)	... ..	Oru, or
Abdomen	... ..	Vāitu, vāiru
Able, can H.	... ..	Elam, kūdam, etām
About Ps. 4	... ..	-pole (suffix); pati (concerning)
Above	... ..	Mele
Absent	... ..	Illathe neram
*Abuse, to	... ..	Yesa
Account	... ..	Kanak
Ache, to B1	... ..	Vallikka
Ache	... ..	Valli, novu
Acquainted with, to be	... ..	Palakam irukka
Acre	... ..	Ekru
Across	... ..	Kurruka
Add, to	... ..	Seittu poda, kūtta
Address	... ..	Meil vilāsam
Admit, to, confess	... ..	Ottukolla
Advance	... ..	Advāns
Advance, to (money, etc.)	... ..	Advāns kudukka
Advantage	... ..	Savikiam, preosanam
Advice	... ..	Pūtti
Adze	... ..	Vāchi
Affair	... ..	Kāriam
Afraid, to be	... ..	Pāiam irukka
After P.	... ..	Pidpādu, puragu
After, a day	... ..	Ora nāl kalliichi
Afternoon	... ..	Andiki
Afterwards	... ..	Apuram
Again	... ..	Tirumbi, maruvadi
Agency, Cooly	... ..	Tipāu (Depôt)
Age	... ..	Vāisu, pirāiam
Agree, to	... ..	Samathikka, ottukolla
Ague	... ..	Kūlir kāchal
Aid, to	... ..	Uthavi seia
Air	... ..	Kāfu

* All Verbs are shown in the Infinitive so they should be turned up on pages 79-88.

Alas !	... ..	Āiyo, appā !
Albizzia tree	... ..	Vāga mārām
Alight, to	... ..	Era, eranga
Alive, to be	... ..	Ūsari irukka
Almost Ps. 4	... ..	-pole (suffix)
All B2.	... ..	Ēllam, ora mika
Allow, to	... ..	Vūda, pada
Alone	... ..	Tania, tanichi
Along	... ..	Nedua
Aloud	... ..	Pellama
Also Ps. 2	... ..	Kūda, seitu, -um
Although Ps. 3	... ..	-ālum (verbal suffix)
Alter, to	... ..	Māta
Altogether	... ..	Seittu, orumika
Always L2.	... ..	Yeppothum
Amicably	... ..	Ishtama
Amount	... ..	Kanak
Amulet	... ..	Kāpu
And B(Note); D.	... ..	-ūm -ūm (suffix)
Anger	... ..	Kovum
Angry, to be	... ..	Kovikka
Animal	... ..	Mirugam
Ankle	... ..	Karadu kāl
Annoy, to	... ..	Karrachal panna
Another J3	... ..	Inoru, maru
Answer	... ..	Vāthil, marumuli
Ant	... ..	Erumbu
Ant (white)	... ..	Kareian
Antlers	... ..	Mān kombu
Any J3.	... ..	(not translated), can use 'kon- jam'—a little
Anyone L2.	... ..	Yārum (seri)
Apart	... ..	Vere, vevere
April	... ..	Sitiri māsam
Appū, butler	... ..	Appū
Arecanut	... ..	Pākku
Arm	... ..	Kāi
Army	... ..	Pattālam (battalion)
Around	... ..	Sutti
Arrack	... ..	Sārāiam
As Ps. 4.	... ..	Padi, -pole (suffix)
Ascend, to	... ..	Era, erangu poa
Ashamed, to be	... ..	Vekkam irukka
Ashes	... ..	Sāmbal
Aside	... ..	Pakkatile
Ask, to	... ..	Kelkka, (keilkka)
Ass	... ..	Kaluthe
Assist. Superintendent	... ..	Sinna dore (tur)
At A4	... ..	-ukku, -ikki (suffix), kitta
August	... ..	Āvani māsam
Aunt	... ..	Sinn'āi
Away	... ..	Tūra
Axe	... ..	Kodāli

B.

Baby	... ..	Pulle
Bachelor	... ..	Undikāran
Back	... ..	Idupu
Back (adv:)	... ..	Tirumbi
Backwards, to pull	... ..	Pinukku illukka
Bad L1. B.	... ..	Āgāthe, ketta
Bad motive	... ..	Akkus
Bag	... ..	Pāi
Balance	... ..	Terāsu
Balance (of a/c)	... ..	Pāiki
Bald	... ..	Motte
Ball	... ..	Pantu, boli
Bamboo	... ..	Mūnjie, vambu
Banana	... ..	Vāla pallam
Bank (for money)	... ..	Vangu
Bank	... ..	Vangi
Baptism	... ..	Niānasānam
Barbecue	... ..	Kallam
Barber	... ..	Ambattan, pariari
Bargain, to	... ..	Vile pesa
Bark (of tree)	... ..	Patte
Bark, to (as a dog)	... ..	Koleikka
Barrel	... ..	Pipa
Basket B. 2.	... ..	Kūde
Bat (animal)	... ..	Vāvāl
Bath, to	... ..	Kūlikka
Bath room B2	... ..	Kūlikru kāmara
Batta (daily expense)	... ..	Vatta
Be, to A3. Page 88	... ..	Irukka, kidakka
Be, if it; if it is Ps.12	... ..	Ānāl (from āha)
Bean	... ..	Ponji
Bear	... ..	Karadi
Bear, to	... ..	Tānkka
Bear child, to	... ..	Perukka
Bear, tolerate, to	... ..	Porrukka
Beard	... ..	Tādi
Beat, to	... ..	Adikka
Beaten, to be	... ..	Adi pada, (suffer beating)
Because	... ..	Ānapadia, yenendāl (Ps.11)
Become, to Ps.13.	... ..	Āha
Bed	... ..	Kattil
Bed (flower)	... ..	Pār
Bed room	... ..	Padukru kāmara
Bee	... ..	Ten-i
Beef	... ..	Mādu erichi
Beetle	... ..	Vandu
Before F3.	... ..	Mindi, minne
Beggar	... ..	Piche kōran
Begin, to	... ..	Tūānkka
Behave, to	... ..	Nadikka

Behind	F3.	... ..	Pindi, poragu, pin pakkam
Behold, to		... ..	Pākka
Believe, to		... ..	Namba
Beliet		... ..	Visuvāsam
Bell		... ..	Manni
Bellows		... ..	Turrutu
Below		... ..	Kile, pannia
Belt		... ..	Vār
Bend, to		... ..	Madakka, madankka,
Bend round, encircle, to		... ..	Valeikka
Bent		... ..	Konal
Betel		... ..	Vett'ele
Better (adv :)		... ..	Tevelea
Beyond	A4(Footnote)	... ..	Angutu
Channel (in tapping rubber)		... ..	Nettu kān
Bicycle		... ..	Vandi, bāisiku
Bier (with canopy)		... ..	Pāde
Big	B.	... ..	Peria, perisi
Bill		... ..	Kanak, situ
Bill hook		... ..	Vettu katti
Bind, to		... ..	Katta
Bird		... ..	Kūruvi
Birthday		... ..	Peruntu nāl
Biscuit (rubber)		... ..	Roti; (edible,) iskot
Bit (piece)		... ..	Tundu
Bit		... ..	Lāgam
Bitch		... ..	Pen-nāi
Bite, to		... ..	Kadikka
Bite		... ..	Kadi
Bitter, to be		... ..	Kasapū irukka
Black		... ..	Kārupu
Blacksmith		... ..	Kollan
Blame, to		... ..	Yesa
Blanket		... ..	Kambli, jūl
Blast, to		... ..	Kal vedi vāikka
Blind		... ..	Kurutu
Blister		... ..	Kopalān
Blood		... ..	Rettam
Blotting paper		... ..	Māi otta tāl
Blot, to		... ..	Otta
Blow, to		... ..	Ūtha
Blue		... ..	Nilam
Blunt		... ..	Malingu
Board		... ..	Palagu
Boast, to		... ..	Vimbu pesa
Boat		... ..	Toni, Kappal (sea)
Body		... ..	Odambu, mei
Boil, to		... ..	Avikka, kothikka, ponkka
Bolt, to		... ..	Odi poa
Bone		... ..	Elumbu
Book		... ..	Postikum
Boot		... ..	Sapātu
Born, to be		... ..	Perukka

Borrow, to	... ..	Kadanukku vānga, eruvu vānga
Both M.	... ..	Rend'āl, rendu per
Bottle	... ..	Votal, botal
Bottom	... ..	Adi
Boundary	... ..	Vāndris
Box	... ..	Petti, potti
Box (for beef)	... ..	Erichi petti
Boy	... ..	Podian, pāian
Bracelet	... ..	Kāpu, valevu
Brain	... ..	Mūier
Bramble	... ..	Mullu chedi
Branch	... ..	Vāthu
Brass	... ..	Pittāle
Bread	... ..	Roti
Bread fruit	... ..	Plā pallam
Break, to	... ..	Odikka
Breast	... ..	Molle
Breath	... ..	Mūchu
Bribe	... ..	Lanjam
Brick	... ..	Sen-kal
Bridge	... ..	Pālam
Bridegroom	... ..	Māpale
Brinjal	... ..	Katiri kāi
Bring, to	... ..	Kondu vāra
Broad	... ..	Āgalam
Brother	... ..	Annan
Brother (young)	... ..	Tambi
Brother-in-law	... ..	Machinan
Bruise	... ..	Nasavu
Bruise, to	... ..	Nasakka
Brush	... ..	Pūrūs (Eng.)
Bucket	... ..	Vāli
Buckle	... ..	Vār pūtu
Bud	... ..	Arambū, tiri
Buffalo	... ..	Erume mādu
Build, to	... ..	Katta
Bulb	... ..	Kelangu
Bull	... ..	Kāle mādu
Bundle	... ..	Sūme, kattu
Bungalow	... ..	Bangala
Burn, to	... ..	Veha
Burn, to (as curry, etc.)	... ..	Oreikka
Burial place	... ..	Suda kādu
Bury, to	... ..	Pothikka
Bush	... ..	Chedi
Bushel	... ..	Pusal
Business	... ..	Soli, joli
Butcher	... ..	Erichi kāran
Butter	... ..	Venne
Butterfly	... ..	Pāpāti
Buy, to	... ..	Vileikki vānga
By A4. Ps.10	... ..	-odu (suffix)

O.

Cabbage	...	...	Kosa
Cable	...	...	Tandi
Cadjan (plaited and dried leaves of palms)	...	...	Uole
Cage	...	...	Kūdu
Calf	...	...	Kandu kutti
Call, to	...	...	Kūpida
Camp (Ragama)	...	...	Māre
Camp (Tuticorin)	...	...	Tatapāre
Can (be able) H.	...	...	Elām, kūdam
Candle	...	...	Molavu patti
Cane	...	...	Perambu
Cannot H1.	...	...	Elathe, kūdathe
Card	...	...	Situ
Cardamom	...	...	Yel'arisi
Care (noun)	...	...	Kave
Care, to	...	...	Kāvanakka
Carefully	...	...	Kāvanama, pātirama
Careful	...	...	Pātiram
Carp	...	...	Samukālam, pāi
Carpenter	...	...	Odāvi, bās
Carriage	...	...	Kuthere kārrete
Carrot	...	...	Karātu
Cart	...	...	Kārrete
Cart road B2.	...	...	Kārrete rotu
Carry away, to	...	...	Kondu poa, tūki kondu poa
Cash	...	...	Kāsi, salli
Cash (change)	...	...	Sillari
Cash (ready)	...	...	Kā-kāsi, rokum
Case (court)	...	...	Valāku
Cask	...	...	Pipa
Castor oil	...	...	Vilak'enne
Caste	...	...	Jāthi, sāthi
Cat	...	...	Pūne
Catch, to	...	...	Pudikka, āpida
Catechist, teacher	...	...	Upadesi
Cattle	...	...	Mādu
Cattle keeper	...	...	Mādu kāran
Cattle shed	...	...	Mādu patti
Cattle dung	...	...	Sāni, mād'ūram
Cause, to Ps.9	...	...	Pada
Ceiling	...	...	Sūl
Cement	...	...	Siminti
Cent	...	...	Sadam
Cent, per cent. M	...	...	Nūrukku
Centre	...	...	Nādu
Ceremony (religious)	...	...	Kalipu
Certain	...	...	Nisamāna
Certificate	...	...	Kāraktar
Chaff (food)	...	...	Sāps
Change (money)	...	...	Sillari

Change, to	... ..	Māta
Chance	... ..	Māpu
Chain	... ..	Sangili
Chair	... ..	Nā'kāli (4 legs)
Charcoal	... ..	Kare
Charge of, to give	... ..	Pāram kudukka
Chatter	... ..	Kathe
Chatter, to	... ..	Kathekka
Cheat, to	... ..	Yeikka
Cheetah	... ..	Pūli
Chest	... ..	Nenji
Chick	... ..	Koli kūnchi
Chicken	... ..	Koli
Chicken-pox	... ..	Amme vattu
Child	... ..	Pulle, kolante
Chill	... ..	Tadame
Chilli	... ..	Kochi kái
Chin	... ..	Nadi
Chisel	... ..	Ūi
Cholera	... ..	Veithi, peithi
Christian	... ..	Vetha káran
Christmas	... ..	Kiristu peruntu nāl
Church	... ..	Koil, kovil
Cinchona	... ..	Kina
Claim	... ..	Ūrime
Clay	... ..	Kāli mannu
Clean	... ..	Tūpara, narūsa
Clean, to	... ..	Tūpara panna
Clean out, to	... ..	Valeikka
Clearing	... ..	Pūthu kādu
Clear out drains, to	... ..	Kān valeikka
Clear out things from a room, to	... ..	Olittu poda, olikka
Clever	... ..	Ketti
Climb, to	... ..	Era, erangu poa
Clock	... ..	Peria orlas
Close, near	... ..	Kitta
Close, to	... ..	Adukka
Cloth, any kind of	... ..	Savali
Cloth, (man's)	... ..	Veiti
Cloth (woman's)	... ..	Sile
Cloth (folded), lap	... ..	Madi
Clothes	... ..	Ūdupū, tūni
Cloud	... ..	Meham
Coach	... ..	Kochi
Coagulate, to	... ..	Oria
Coagulated latex	... ..	Orinttu pāl
Coarse leaf	... ..	Mutt'ele
Coast (India)	... ..	Sime, ūru
Coat	... ..	Satte
Cobra	... ..	Nalla pāmbu
Cock	... ..	Sāval
Cocoa	... ..	Sokolāti

Coconut	... ..	Ten-kāi
Coconut shell	... ..	Serrete
Coconut (yaung)	... ..	Kurumba
Coffee	... ..	Kopi (also used for tea bush)
Cold (in head)	... ..	Tadame
Cold (after being hot)	... ..	Āri (adj.)
Cold (previously not hot)	... ..	Pacha (adj.)
Cold, to be	... ..	Kūthil irukka, kūlir
Cold (dried up)	... ..	Āri poichi
Colic	... ..	Vāitu valli
Collect, to	... ..	Alla, porrukka
Colour	... ..	Nerram
Comb	... ..	Sipu
Come, to G.	... ..	Vāra
Come down, to	... ..	Kile era, erangu vāra
Commode	... ..	Kakus petti
Complain, to	... ..	Kol solla
Compromise, to	... ..	Rāsi panna
Conceal	... ..	Mareikka, olikka
Concerning that	... ..	Athe pati
Consequently	... ..	Athināl'athukāha
Consider, to	... ..	Yosikka
Continually	... ..	Nitham, tennam
Contract	... ..	Kontrap
Contradict, to	... ..	Etheruthu pesa
Convulsions	... ..	Illupu
Cook, to	... ..	Ākka, avikka
Cooly	... ..	Āl, kūli āl
Cooly (kitchen)	... ..	Kūsinī meite
Copy	... ..	Vilu, kopil, vivaram
Copper	... ..	Sembu
Cord	... ..	Kāvuru, kāiru
Coriander seed	... ..	Kottamali
Corn (Indian)	... ..	Solan
Corner	... ..	Mūle, modaku
Corrupt, to	... ..	Kedakka
Cost	... ..	Vile
Cotton	... ..	Panchu
Cough	... ..	Irumal
Count, to	... ..	Enna, enni pākka
Country	... ..	Sime, deisan
Couple	... ..	Jodi
Court, of law	... ..	Kortu
Cousin (m)	... ..	Mchinan
Cousin (f)	... ..	Machinachi
Cover	... ..	Mūdi
Cover, to	... ..	Mūda
Cow	... ..	Pāsu (mādu)
Crab	... ..	Nandu
Crack, to	... ..	Polikka
Crack open, (of shoots) to	... ..	Vedikka
Crack, a	... ..	Kiral
Cradle	... ..	Totil

Cramp	... ..	Irupu
Crazy	... ..	Pāiti
Credit, to	... ..	Vāra vāikka
Credit balance	... ..	Vāra kāsi
Creeper (bramble)	... ..	Kodi
Cripple	... ..	Nūndi
Crooked	... ..	Konal
Cross	... ..	Silve
Cross drain	... ..	Mārāpu kām
Crossed	... ..	Pinal
Crouch, to	... ..	Kūninkka, othunkka
Crow	... ..	Kākā
Crowbar	... ..	Alavanga
Crowbar (large)	... ..	Landa
Crowd	... ..	Kūtam
Crowd, to	... ..	Kūtama vāra
Crumble, to	... ..	Kasankka
Crush, to	... ..	Nasakka, kasakka
Cry, to	... ..	Alukka
Culvert	... ..	Voku
Culprit	... ..	Kuttavāli
Cup	... ..	Koppe
Cure, to	... ..	Sogam āha (ākka)
Curve, circle	... ..	Valeivu
Curved, bent	... ..	Valeinttu poiichi
Curry	... ..	Karri
Cut, a	... ..	Vettu
Cut, to	... ..	Vetta
Cut short, to	... ..	Korreittu vetta
Cut, short	... ..	Kurrukka pāthe
Custom	... ..	Valakam, valame

D.

Daily	... ..	Nālukku-nālukku, nitham
Dain	... ..	Teppu kallam
Damage	... ..	Palathu, nastam
Damp	... ..	Irama
Dance, to	... ..	Āda
Dark	... ..	Irrutu
Dark, to be	... ..	Irrutu poa
Date	... ..	Teidi
Date, fixed for payment	... ..	Tāvane
Daughter	... ..	Magal
Daughter-in-law	... ..	Māru-magal
Dawn	... ..	Vidinttu kālam
Dawn, to (the day)	... ..	Vidia, vidinttu irukka
Day N2.	... ..	Nāl
Day, to-	... ..	Inniki, indiki
Day before yesterday N2	... ..	Mūndām nāl
Day of the week N2.	... ..	Kilame nāl
Daytime	... ..	Pagal
Dead	... ..	Settu
Dead (of trees)	... ..	Ittu, pattu

Deaf	...	...	Sevitu
Debt	...	...	Kadan
Debtor	...	...	Kadan kâran
December	...	...	Mākali māsam
Decrease	...	...	Korreittu poda
Deduct, to	...	...	Kallikka
Deep	...	...	Ālam
Deer	...	...	Mān
Defect	...	...	Vitesam
Delay	...	...	Sonakam
Delay, to	...	...	Sonakka, sonanttu poa
Descend	...	...	Erangu poa kile
Descent, steep hill	...	...	Yeitatile
Desire	...	...	Āse
Detect, to	...	...	Kandu pudikka
Devil	...	...	Pesāsi, pei
Dew	...	...	Pāni
Diarrhœa	...	...	Vāitale poa
Die, to	...	...	Sāba
Die, to	...	...	Irāndu poa, settu poa
Difference	...	...	Vitesam
Different J3.	...	...	Vere
Difficult	...	...	Varratum
Dig, to	...	...	Mannu vetta
Dig round, to	...	...	Parrittu vetta, parikka
Dilapidated	...	...	Idinttu poichi
Dinner	...	...	Tini
Directly R.	...	...	Ūdane
Dirt	...	...	Ūte
Dirty	...	...	Aluka
Disappear, to	...	...	Kana poa
Discharge note (without debt)...	...	...	Pattu situ
Discharge certificate (shewing debt)	...	...	Tūndu
Dismiss, to	...	...	Vellia anupa
Disperse, to	...	...	Kaleikka
Distance	...	...	Tūram
Distribute, to	...	...	Pirittu kudu
District	...	...	Sillā, Tālūk
Disturbance	...	...	Sande
Divide, to	...	...	Pirikka
Do, to	...	...	Seia, panna
Do not D2(Note 1); H.	...	...	-athe (suffix)
Doctor (native)	...	...	Vāitian
Doctor	...	...	Dāktar
Doer	...	...	-kāran, -kāri (fem :) suffix
Dog	...	...	Nāi
Done D2. F3.	...	...	Achi
Donkey	...	...	Kaluthe
Door	...	...	Kadavu
Dot	...	...	Pūlli, sipher
Dose	...	...	Alavu
Double	...	...	Rettu

Dove	...	...	Purā
Down	...	...	Kile, pannia
Dozen	...	...	Pannirendu
Drag, to	...	...	Illukka
Drain	...	...	Kān
Drain, (cross)	...	...	Mārāpu kān
Drawer	...	...	Lāchi
Dream	...	...	Sepanam
Dried up (earth)	...	...	Irigi, kānji
Drill holes, to	...	...	Kūli adikka
Drink, to	...	...	Kūdikka
Drive, to	...	...	Verrita
Drop, to	...	...	Sinta
Drop	...	...	Suttu
Drum (small)	...	...	Tol
Drum (large)	...	...	Matālam
Dry	...	...	Kāia, kānji
Dry, to	...	...	Kāia poda
Duck	...	...	Tarā
Dumb	...	...	Ūme
Dung	...	...	Sāni
Dust	...	...	Tūl
Dust, to	...	...	Tudeikka
Dysentry	...	...	Vāitu kadapu

E.

Each J3.	...	...	Ovoru, anthantha
Ear	...	...	Kāthu
Ear-ring (man's)	...	...	Kadakan
Early	...	...	Vellena
Earn, to	...	...	Poleikka, sampathikka
Earth	...	...	Mannu
Earth, ground	...	...	Pūmi
Easy	...	...	Leisi
Eat, to	...	...	Tinkka
Eatables	...	...	Ūppu-kochi-kāi
Eclipse	...	...	Kirānam
Edge	...	...	Oram
Egg (fowl's)	...	...	Koli mūte
Eight M.	...	...	Yettu
Eight by eight M.	...	...	Yev'ettu
Eighteen M.	...	...	Pattinettu
Eighth M.	...	...	Yettām
Eighteenth	...	...	Pattinettām
Eighty	...	...	Yempathu
Eightieth	...	...	Yempathām
Elbow	...	...	Mūlān kāi
Elephant	...	...	Āne
Elk	...	...	Mārre
Eleven M.	...	...	Pattinūnnu
Else, or L3(Note)	...	...	Illate
Empty	...	...	Virrum
Empty, to	...	...	Kotta

End	... ..	Tongal
Engine	... ..	Yentiram, mol
Enough	... ..	Pothum
Enough, not	... ..	Pattathe, patt'ille
Enquire, to	... ..	Visārikka
Enrage, to	... ..	Kovikka
Entangle, to	... ..	Sikka
Enter, to	... ..	Ūluku poa
Enter, in a book, to	... ..	Pathia
Entirely	... ..	Muluka
Entrance	... ..	Vāsal
Envelope	... ..	Kūdu
Erase, to	... ..	Allittu podu
Error	... ..	Pesagu
Estate	... ..	Totum
Estimate	... ..	Mathipu
Evening	... ..	Sāntiram
Even, level	... ..	Mattatukku
Event	... ..	Kāiriam
Eventually	... ..	Kadeisile
Every	... ..	Ovoru, ellam
Everybody	... ..	Ellārum
Everybody, to	... ..	Ellātukku
Everywhere	... ..	Engam
Evidence	... ..	Sāchi
Evil	... ..	Polāpu, Kolāpu
Examine, to	... ..	Sothikka
Examination	... ..	Sothene
Except	... ..	Pohe, tavira
Excess	... ..	Micham
Excuse	... ..	Pokku
Excuse, to make	... ..	Pokku solla
Exercise	... ..	Villātu, savāri
Exist, to	... ..	Ūsari irukka
Expenses, food	... ..	Selavu
Experience B.	... ..	Palakam
Explanation	... ..	Vivaram
Explain, to	... ..	Vivaram solla
Explosion	... ..	Vedi sattam
Extend, to (the hand)	... ..	Nita
Exterior	... ..	Vellia pakkam
Extinguish, to	... ..	Aneikka
Eye	... ..	Kan
F.		
Face	... ..	Mūnji
Factory	... ..	Istoru
Faith	... ..	Visuvāsam
Fair, just	... ..	Niāiam
Fall, to	... ..	Vīlva
False B.	... ..	Poiāna, kalla
Falsehood	... ..	Poi
Family	... ..	Oru tāi pulle, samusāram

Famine	...	...	Panjam
Fan (winnowing)	...	...	Solugu; visiri (<i>hand</i>)
Fan (machine)	...	...	Kātu adikka rothe
Far	...	...	Tūram, yetti
Farrier	...	...	Lādakāran
Fast	...	...	Veham, vehamāne
Fasting	...	...	Viratham
Fat	...	...	Kolupu
Fat (adj.) B.	...	...	Kolutu-
Father	...	...	Appan, tagappan
Father-in-law	...	...	Māman
Fault	...	...	Kuttam, tappitham
Favour	...	...	Ishtam
Fear	...	...	Pāiam
Fear, to	...	...	Pāiam pada
Feather	...	...	Iragu
February N3.	...	...	Māsi Māsam
Fee	...	...	Sampalam
Feed, to	...	...	Tini kudukka meia (of animals)
Feel, to	...	...	Teria
Feel pulse, to	...	...	Nadi pākka
Fell, to	...	...	Māram vetta
Fellow	...	...	Pāil
Female (doer)	...	...	-kari (suffix)
Female (adj)	...	...	Pen, pette
Fence	...	...	Veḥ
Ferment (tea,) to	...	...	Sivantu poa
Fern	...	...	Mina (pillu)
Festival	...	...	Perunāl
Fever	...	...	Kāchal
Few J3.	...	...	Konjam
Fie!	...	...	Chi-chi!
Field	...	...	Male
Fifteen M.	...	...	Pattinanji
Fifth	...	...	Anjām
Fifty	...	...	Ampathu
Fight	...	...	Sande
File	...	...	Aram
Filth	...	...	Pi
Fill, to	...	...	Nereikka
Fill in holes, to	...	...	Kūli mūda
Final	...	...	Kadeisi
Find, to	...	...	Kandu pudikka, -āpida
Fine	...	...	Thendam
Fine, to	...	...	Thendam poda
Finger	...	...	Virral
Finish, to	...	...	Mudia
Fire	...	...	Nerapu
Firewood	...	...	Veragu, katte
Firm, to make	...	...	Ketti panna, pellama poda
First M1.	...	...	Mothāl, motha

Fish	...	...	Min
Fish leaf	...	...	Topal ele
Fist	...	...	Mutti
Five M.	...	...	Anji
Five by five	M(Note 4)	...	Av' anji
Flag	...	...	Kode, sundā
Flat	...	...	Sapāti
Flavour	...	...	Rūsi
Flea	...	...	Sellu
Flesh (human)	...	...	Sathe
Flesh	...	...	Erichi
Float, to	...	...	Mithakka
Floor	...	...	Tāre
Flour	...	...	Māū
Flower	...	...	Pū
Flower, to	...	...	Pūkka
Fly	...	...	I
Fly, to	...	...	Parakka
Fold, to	...	...	Madakka
Folded leaf	...	...	Madatt'ele
Food	...	...	Tini
Fool	...	...	Mada pāil, madean
Foot	...	...	Pātham, kāl
Foot (12 inches)	...	...	Adi
Foot rule	...	...	Adi kambu
For A4. T.	...	...	-ukku, -ikki (suffix)
Forest	...	...	Pacha kādu
Forehead	...	...	Netti
Forget, to	...	...	Marakka marantu poa
Forgive, to	...	...	Mannikka
Forgiveness	...	...	Mannipu
Fork A.	...	...	Mullu
Fork, to	...	...	Mullu kūta
Forked (branch)	...	...	Kāvutu
Former	...	...	Muntina
Forty M.	...	...	Nāpathu
Fortieth	...	...	Nāpathām
Foundation	...	...	Lāisam
Four M.	...	...	Nālu
Four by four	M(Note 4)	...	Nāv'ālu
Fourth	...	...	Nālām
Fowl	...	...	Koli
Friend	...	...	Sineithan, kūtāli
Frog	...	...	Tāvale
From A4. N3.	...	...	Iruntu, -iliruntu (suffix) Vāichi
Front, fore (adj.)	...	...	Minna
Front (in)	...	...	Minukku, minna min pakkatile
Fruit (ripe)	...	...	Pallam
Fruit (unripe)	...	...	Kāi
Frying pan	...	...	Tāchi

Full, to be	... ..	Nerinttu irukka
Fun	... ..	Pagadi
Funds	... ..	Fannam
Funeral	... ..	Keitham
Fuse	... ..	Nūl, kāiru
Future	... ..	Vāru'neram
Future, in	... ..	Inimel

G.

Gamble (cards), to	... ..	Situ āda
Game, to play	... ..	Vele āda
Gaol	... ..	Marriel
Garden	... ..	Pū totum
Garden cooly B2.	... ..	Tota kāran
Gather, to	... ..	Alla
Gate	... ..	Getu, kadavu
Gentleman T.	... ..	Ture (Dore), esamān
Gently	... ..	Mulla, pātiram
Get, to; to fetch	... ..	Vānga
Get out of the way, to	... ..	Othunkka
Get up, to	... ..	Endirikka, elumba
Getting	... ..	Use poruthu...(poa-to go)
Getting late etc. Ps.13.	... ..	Neram poruthu, or, ānthu
Giddiness	... ..	Kiru-kiru
Giddy to be	... ..	Tale sutta
Gif	... ..	Santosum
Ginger	... ..	Inji
Girl	... ..	Kutti
Girth strap	... ..	Tangu vār
Give, to	... ..	Kudukka, tāra
Glad	... ..	Santosuma
Glass	... ..	Vithuru
Glass (pane)	... ..	Kanadi
Go away!	... ..	Po!
Go, to G.	... ..	Poa
Goat	... ..	Ādu
Goat (he)	... ..	Kiddā
God	... ..	Sāmi, Swāmi, (kadavul)
Gold	... ..	Tangam, pon
Goldsmith	... ..	Tattan, āsāri
Good B.	... ..	Nalla
Goods	... ..	Sāman
Goose	... ..	Vāte
Gourd	... ..	Sora kái
Gradually Footnote Page 66.	... ..	Vāra-vāra
Grain	... ..	Niāiam
Gram	... ..	Kadale
Grape	... ..	Kodi mintiri pallam
Grass	... ..	Pillu
Grass (guinea)	... ..	Sime pillu
Gravel	... ..	Saral
Graze, to (of animals)	... ..	Meia

Great	... ..	Peria
Grease	... ..	Kolupu
Green	... ..	Pache
Grevillea tree	... ..	Savuku maram
Grief	... ..	Tukkam
Grind, to	... ..	Areikka
Grindstone	... ..	Sāne kal
Gross weight	... ..	Mottama pāram
Ground	... ..	Pūmi, mannu
Grow, to	... ..	Vālara
Grub	... ..	Pūchi
Gruel, rice water	... ..	Kanji
Guāva	... ..	Koiya
Guess, to	... ..	Ūdesikka
Guest	... ..	Viruntadi
Guilty	... ..	Kuttavāli
Gun	... ..	Toku
Gunpowder	... ..	Vedi marantu

H.

Hackery (bull cart)	... ..	Mādu karrete
Hair	... ..	Māiru
Hair (top-not)	... ..	Konde, kūrumi
Hammer	... ..	Āmar
Hammer (for stone)	... ..	Mutti
Hammer (sledge)	... ..	Silesu
Halt M1.	... ..	Are
Half name	... ..	Are per
Hand	... ..	Kāi
Handful	... ..	Oru pudi
Handle	... ..	Kāi-pudi
Handkerchief	... ..	Lenji
do. (used as a pad for head)	... ..	Sumadu
Happen, to	... ..	Nadakka (to walk)
Hard	... ..	Vāiram, varratam, pellam
Hard work, difficulty	... ..	Kastam
Hare	... ..	Mūsal
Harn	... ..	Mosan, mogadi
Hat	... ..	Topi
Hatchet	... ..	Kāi-kodāli
Have, to A3; S2; Page 88	... ..	Irukka (with dative)
He A2.	... ..	Avan. ivan, avar, ivar
Head	... ..	Tale
Headache	... ..	Tale novu
Health	... ..	Sogam
Heap	... ..	Kūmal
Heap, to	... ..	Kūmikka
Hear, to	... ..	Kelkka, (keilkka)
Hearsay	... ..	Kelvi
Heat	... ..	Sūdu, kānge, ūrepu
Heart	... ..	Kolle

Heaven	... ..	Kadavul
Heavy	... ..	Pāram
Hedge	... ..	Veli, ravun
Heel	... ..	Kūthin kāl
Hen	... ..	Pette koli
Hen (broody)	... ..	Ade koli
Henceforth	... ..	Inimel
Her A2.	... ..	Avale, ivale, avalude (adj.)
Here A3 (Example)	... ..	Inje, ingatu
Hiccough	... ..	Vikkal
Hide, to	... ..	Olikka, mareikka
High	... ..	Osaram, osinta, ūyaram
Hill	... ..	Modu, male
Him A2.	... ..	Avane, ivane, avare
Hinge	... ..	Saranir
Hindu, i.e. : heathen	... ..	Aniāni
His A4 (Example)	... ..	Avanude, avan
Hit, to	... ..	Adikka
Hold, to	... ..	Pudikka
Hole	... ..	Kūli
Hole (in an article)	... ..	Pottal
Hole, to	... ..	Kūli vetta
Holiday	... ..	Perunāl
Holiday in January (when rice is specially cooked)	... ..	Tāi pongal (so-called from ponkka to boil, bubble)
Hollow	... ..	Palam, palatukku
Hone	... ..	Tita kal, enne kal
Honey	... ..	Ten
Honoured (adj.)	... ..	Taruma
Hoof	... ..	Kolambu
Hook	... ..	Koki
Horn	... ..	Kombu
Horn (to blow)	... ..	Sāngu
Horse	... ..	Kuthere
Horse keeper	... ..	Kuthere karan
Hospital	... ..	Āspitiri, āspital
Hot	... ..	Sūdu, kānge
Hot (as of pepper etc.)	... ..	Ūrepū
Hour P.	... ..	Māni neram
House	... ..	Vūdu (vulg. : ūdu)
How C2.	... ..	Yeppadi
How long	... ..	Yevalo neram
How many F1	... ..	Ettane
How much F1.	... ..	Yevalo
Hurry	... ..	Āvisaram
Husband	... ..	Purushan
Humbly, to speak	... ..	Sarānam sollu
Hunger	... ..	Pasi

I.

I A2.	... ..	Nān
Idle	... ..	Somāra, sūma

Ignorant person	... ..	Teriath'al
If L3; Ps.13; L3(Note 1)...	... ..	Āl, nāl, -aka (suffix)
If want	... ..	Venum endāl
Ill	... ..	Sogam ille
Illness	... ..	Viāthi, novu
Immediately	... ..	Satne
Impertinent	... ..	Perile
In A4.	... ..	-ile (suffix)
In order that, so that	Ps.5....	Padikki
Inch	... ..	Inchi
India rubber	... ..	Rabar, labar
Indian corn	... ..	Solan
Indigestion	... ..	Mantham
Inexperienced	... ..	Palakam illathe
Infant	... ..	E'le
Information	... ..	Samāsāram
In future	... ..	Inimel
Injustice	... ..	Aniāiam
Ink	... ..	Māi
Inquire, to	... ..	Visārikka
Inquiry	... ..	Visārane
Insect	... ..	Pūchi
Insolent	... ..	Perumula
Inside	... ..	Ūllu, ūlukku
Instead of	... ..	Athukku vathil
Instrument	... ..	Āitham
Insult to	... ..	Nintikka
Interest (money)	... ..	Vatti (kāsi)
Interrupt, to	... ..	Tade panna
Into A4; A4(Note 2).	... ..	-i (suffix), Ūlukku
I. O. U.	... ..	Kadan situ
Iron	... ..	Irumbu
Iron wood tree	... ..	Nāngili māram
Is A3.	... ..	Irukruthu
Issue, to	... ..	Pathia
It A2; J2; S2.	... ..	Athu
Itself S.	... ..	Athu tān

J.

Jabber, to	... ..	Katheikka
Jackal	... ..	Narri
Jacket	... ..	Satte
Jagged	... ..	Muratu
Jak tree	... ..	Plā-(pallam)-māram
January N3.	... ..	Tāi māsam
Jealousy	... ..	Errichal
Joke	... ..	Pagadi
Juice	... ..	Sār
July N3.	... ..	Ādi māsam
Jump, to	... ..	Tānda, kūthikka
Jumper	... ..	Jampar, sampar
June N3.	... ..	Āni māsam

Jungle	...	...	Kādu
Just	...	...	Niāiam
Just (adj.)	S.	...	Tān
Justly	...	...	Niāiama
Jute hessian	...	...	Padangu

K.

Keep, to	...	...	Pudittu vāikka
Keep aside, to (of persons)	...	...	Etti irukka
Kettle	...	...	Ketal
Key	...	...	Sāvi
Kick, to	...	...	Ūtheikka
Kid	...	...	Ādu kutti
Kidney	...	...	Kūndi kāi
Kill, to	...	...	Kolla
Kind, sort	R.	...	Māderi
King	...	...	Rāza
King peg (for lining)	...	...	Rāza kūni
Kiss	...	...	Mūrām
Kiss, to	...	...	Mūtān kudukka
Kitchen	...	...	Kūsini
Kitchen cooly	...	...	Kūsini meite
Kitten	...	...	Pūne kutti
Knave	...	...	Kalavāni
Knee	...	...	Mūlan-kāl
Knife (pocket)	...	...	Madan katti
Knife	...	...	Katti
Knock, to	...	...	Tatta
Knot	...	...	Mūdichi
Know, to	...	...	Teria (with dative)
Know, I	...	...	Yenukku terium
Know, do you?	...	...	Unukku teriumā?
Knowledge	...	...	Padipu

L.

Labour	...	...	Veile
Labourer, worker	...	...	Veile kāran
Ladder	...	...	Yeini
Lady	...	...	Doresāni, amma
Lake	...	...	Teppu kallam
Lame	...	...	Nūndi
Lamp	...	...	Jāmpu
Lamp wick	...	...	Tiri
Land	...	...	Pūmi
Landing place (at a river)	...	...	Akkare
Language	...	...	Peichi
Lap	...	...	Madi
Large	B; Ll.	...	Peria, perisi
Last	...	...	Pomu, kadeisi
Lath	...	...	Varrichi
Late	Ps.13	...	Neram achi
Lafex	...	...	Pāl

Laugh, to	... ..	Sirikka
Laughter	... ..	Siripu
Laundryman	... ..	Dobi, vauuan
Lawn	... ..	Pittene
Lawsuit	... ..	Valäku
Lazy	... ..	Somära
Lead	... ..	Iyam
Leaf	... ..	Ele, koluntu
Leaf (rolled)	... ..	Ürrut'ele
Leaf (dry)	... ..	Sette
Leaf (withered)	... ..	Känj'ele
Leaf (sheet)	... ..	Yedu, ä
Leak, to	... ..	Olukka
Lean, to	... ..	Säia
Lean (adj.), thin	... ..	Elichi
Learn, to	... ..	Padikka
Leather	... ..	Tol
Leave, to	... ..	Väikka, vüda
Leave work, to	... ..	Veile vüda
Ledge, narrow strip	... ..	Othuku (used in speaking of leaving a strip of uncut bark below a wound on a tapped rubber tree.)
Lecch	... ..	Atte
Left	... ..	Idathu
Left hand	... ..	Piccha käi
Leg	... ..	Käl
Leg, calf of	... ..	Konde käl
Leg, thigh	... ..	Äda tode
Lend, to	... ..	Eruvu kudukka
Lent, to be	... ..	Iddam kudukka
Length	... ..	Nilam, nigalam
Less N.	... ..	Korre
Let, to (allow)	... ..	Vüda
Let go, to	... ..	Vuttu poda
Letter (Alphabet)	... ..	Elutu
Letter	... ..	Käitham
Level	... ..	Mattam
Level (spirit)	... ..	Nir-mattam
Level, to break	... ..	Mattam odikka
Liar	... ..	Poi-küran
Lid	... ..	Müdi
Lie	... ..	Poi
Lie, to	... ..	Poi solla
Lie down, to	... ..	Padukka
Life, to have	... ..	Üsari irukka
Lift, to	... ..	Tücca
Light	... ..	Velicham
Light (weight)	... ..	Leisi, päram ille
Lightening	... ..	Minnal
Like, to	... ..	Pirium pada
Likewise Fl.	... ..	Appadi
Lime	... ..	Sünambu

Lime (fruit)	... ..	Tesi kâi
Line, row	... ..	Nerre, vari
Line, in	... ..	Varisa
Line (cooly house)	... ..	Lâiam
Lintel	... ..	Nele
Lion	... ..	Singam
Lip	... ..	Ūthadu
Listen, to	... ..	Kelkka (kei kka)
Little L1.	... ..	Sinna, siru, podi
Little (adv.) J3.	... ..	Konjam
Lizard (in Ceylon), a	... ..	Karretunde
Load	... ..	Sūme, kattu
Loaf	... ..	Roti
Lock	... ..	Pūtu
Lock, to	... ..	Pūtu vâikka
Loft	... ..	Atale, me mette
Log	... ..	Katte
Long	... ..	Nettu, nilam, nitam
Long row	... ..	Nettu nerre
Look, to	... ..	Pākka
Looking glass	... ..	Kanadi
Look! see!	... ..	Anthā pār!
Lose, to	... ..	Kāna poa, ilākka
Lost	... ..	Kānā, kānāme
Loss	... ..	Nattam, nastam
Loud	... ..	Pelama, pelakku
Louse	... ..	Pein
Love	... ..	Anbu
Low caste	... ..	Sinna sāthi
Low (adj.)	... ..	Ki
Low (adv.)	... ..	Kile
Lower	... ..	Pannia, ki
Lower, to	... ..	Paunikka
Luggage	... ..	Sāman
Lump	... ..	Katte
Lunch	... ..	"Tiffin"

M.

Machine	... ..	Yentiram, mol
Mad	... ..	Pāiti
Magic	... ..	Mantiram
Mahomedan	... ..	Tūlūkān
Mail	... ..	Tavāl
Maize	... ..	Solan
Make, to	... ..	Seia, panna
Make, to; to cause to be	... ..	Undākka, ākka
Make noise, to	... ..	Sattam poda, vâikka
Male	... ..	Kāran
Male (adj.)	... ..	Ān
Mallet	... ..	Kotāpuli
Man	... ..	Āmbale (i.e., ān-pulle), manu- shan

Manager	...	...	Peria dore (ture)
Mango	...	...	Mān-kāi
Manner R.	...	...	Māderi
Manure	...	...	Ūram
Manure (artificial)	...	...	Sime ūram
Many N.	...	...	Micham
March (month) N3.	...	...	Panguni māsam
Mark	...	...	Adieilam, māiam, nambar
Mark, to	...	...	Nambar adikka
Marriage	...	...	Kaliānam
Marry, to	...	...	Kaliānam katta, kaliānam manna
Martingale	...	...	Mātin kalar
Mason	...	...	Mesan
Master	...	...	Dore (ture), esamān
Mat	...	...	Pāi
Matches	...	...	Nerapu kūchi
Matter, affair	...	...	Kāriam
Mattock, hoe	...	...	Māmati
May (month) N3.	...	...	Veiāsi māsam
May (subjunctive mood) K.	...	...	-attum (suffix)
Me A2; S.	...	...	Yene, nān tān
Mean (adj.)	...	...	Karami
Measles	...	...	Siun'amme
Measure	...	...	Alavu
Measure, to	...	...	Alakka
Measuring stick	...	...	Alavu kambu, kol
Meat	...	...	Erichi
Medicine	...	...	Marantu
Meet, to	...	...	Amba, sandikka
Melt, to	...	...	Urrukka, elevi poa
Memory	...	...	Nineivu
Mend, to	...	...	Seri katta, palathu pākka
Menstruate, to (the equivalent for)	...	...	Tale mūla, vudukka tūra iruk- ka, vellia
Metal (road)	...	...	Rotu kal
Middle	...	...	Nadu
Mildew	...	...	Pūsanam
Mile	...	...	Katte
Milk	...	...	Pāl
Milk, to	...	...	Pāl edukka
Mind, the	...	...	Manasu
Mind, to bear in	...	...	Manasile vāikka
Mine A2; A4.	...	...	Yenūde, namma
Minute	...	...	Nimasam
Mirror	...	...	Kanadi
Miss, to	...	...	Tappa
Missing	...	...	Kāna (irukrnthu)
Mistake	...	...	Kuttam, mistek
Mix, to	...	...	Kallakka, kalantu poda
Monday N2.	...	...	Tinkal kilame
Monkey	...	...	Manti, kuranga
Month	...	...	Māsam

Month by month	Page 66	...	Māsam-māsam
Money		...	Kāsi, salli
Money order		...	Kāsi odru
Moon		...	Santaram
Moon (new)		...	Ammavāsi
Moonlight		...	Nilā
More N.		...	Kūda, innam, athikum
Morrow, to N2.		...	Nāliki
Morning N2.		...	Kālame, kāle, kālambre
Mortar		...	Orul
Moss		...	Pāsam
Mosquito		...	Kosugu, kosu
Most L1.		...	Athium
Mother		...	Tāi, amma, āi
Mother-in-law		...	Māmi, atte
Mound		...	Modu
Mouse		...	Sūnd'eli
Moustache		...	Mise
Mouth		...	Vāi
Move, to (trans)		...	Aseikka
Move (intrans.)		...	Aseia
Move out of a house to		...	Olikka
Much N.		...	Micham, remba
Mud		...	Ser, segadu
Mulberry		...	Kambli pallam
Multiply, to		...	Perukka
Multiplication		...	Perkul
Muscle		...	Narambu
Must H.		...	Venum
Must not H1. Page 77		...	Vānda (vendām)
Muster		...	Peratu
Muster, to make a		...	Peratukku vāikka
Muster, to disperse		...	Peratu kaleikka
My A2. A4.		...	Yen, yenūde
Myself S.		...	Nān rān

N.

Nail (finger)		...	Neham
Nail		...	Āni
Name		...	Per
Name (full)		...	Mulu per
Name (half) M1.		...	Are per
Navel		...	Tonal
Nearly, almost P.S.A.		...	-pole (suffix)
Near		...	Kitta (see Examples D.)
Necessary, to be H1.		...	Vendinth'irukka
Necessary, not		...	Vendiuth'ille
Neck		...	Kalatu
Need, occasion		...	Akkare
Needle		...	Ūsi
Neither.....nor		...	-Ūm.....ille (-ūm suffix and both repeated)

Nerve	...	...	Narambu
Nest	...	...	Kūruvi kūdu
Net (tennis)	...	...	Vale
Never L2.	...	...	Yeppotbum ille, oru kālam ille
New L1.	...	...	Pūthu, pūthisi
New moon	...	...	Ammavāsi
News	...	...	Sangathe
Next N2.	...	...	Adatu, vāru
Night N2.	...	...	Rāval, Rātiri
Nine M.	...	...	Ompathu
Nineteen	...	...	Pattompathu
Ninety	...	...	Tonuūru
No A3. B2(Note 2)	...	...	Ille
Nobody L2.	...	...	Ortrum ille
Noise	...	...	Sattani, sande
Nose	...	...	Mūku
Now E.	...	...	Ippo
None L2.	...	...	Ūnnum ille
Not A3.	...	...	Ille
Note, promissory	...	...	Notu
Note	...	...	Situ
Note (money)	...	...	Tāl, kadutāsi kāsi
Nothing L2.	...	...	Ūnnum ille
Nothing else	...	...	Vere ūnnum ille
Notice	...	...	Notis
November N3.	...	...	Kātia māsam
Number	...	...	Nambar
Nurse (native)	...	...	Āia (Ayah)
Nursery	...	...	Tavarani
Nut (of a screw)	...	...	Mūdiehi
Nut	...	...	Kotte

O.

Oath	...	...	Sathiam
Oath, to make	...	...	Sattiam panna
O'clock P.	...	...	Māni
Occasion	...	...	Sameitham
Occasion, on that	...	...	Antha sameitile
October N3.	...	...	Āpia māsam
Odd	...	...	Otte
Odour (bad)	...	...	Nātam
Of A4. A4(Note 3)	...	...	-ūde (suffix)
Off!	...	...	Po! velangu! Tallu!
Office	...	...	Āpis kāmara
Oh!	...	...	Āiyo!
Oil	...	...	Enne
Oil (castor)	...	...	Vilāk'enne
Oil (coconut)	...	...	Tenk'enne
Old B. L1.	...	...	Palia, palisi
Old man	...	...	Kelavan
On A4.	...	...	-ile (suffix), mele
On the table	...	...	Mese mele

Once	...	...	Oru neram; teram
One M.	...	...	Ūnnu, oru'or
One by one M(Note 4).	...	...	Ūn-ūnnu, ov'onu
Onion	...	...	Venkāi
Only	...	...	Mātiram, matam
Onward, ahead F3.	...	...	Minukku
Open, to	...	...	Tūrakka
Or L3(Note).	...	...	Allate, allathe (or ellate)
Order, method	...	...	Pirakāram, varisa
Ornament, jewellery	...	...	Nahi, nagi
Ornaments (some used by coolies)	...	...	Tāli, kadakan, mothiram, mukuti, koppu, mūruvu, kāpu, val levu, meladu, pūchi kūdu
Other J3(9th Ex.)	...	...	Matta, maru
Otherwise I.3.	...	...	Illate (ponal)
Ounce	...	...	Āūs
Our A4.	...	...	Namma, yengalūde
Outside	...	...	Vellia
Oven	...	...	Adapu
Over	...	...	me (after a word in dative case)
Over the table (see "on")	...	...	Meseikki mele
Owe, to	...	...	Kadan kudukka vendia
Own S.	...	...	Sūnda
Owner	...	...	Sūnda kāran

P.

Pack, to	...	...	Adukkā
Pad	...	...	Sūmadu
Paddy	...	...	Nellu
Paddy field	...	...	Vāil
Padlock	...	...	Pūtu
Page	...	...	Yedu
Pail	...	...	Vāli
Pain	...	...	Novu, valli, vethene
Pain, to	...	...	Noa. vallikka
Paint	...	...	Tinta
Pair	...	...	Jodi
Pan	...	...	Pāne
Paper	...	...	Kadatasi
Pardon	...	...	Mannipu
Pardon, to G.	...	...	Mannikka
Parents	...	...	Pettor
Part, some J3.	...	...	Pāthi
Pass, to (as time)	...	...	Sella
Passion fruit	...	...	Perende pallam
Pat, to	...	...	Tatta
Path	...	...	Pāthe
Pave, to	...	...	Lāisan vāikka
Pawn, to	...	...	Yidu vāikka
Pay	...	...	Sampalam
Pay, to	...	...	Sampalam kudukka
Pay off debt, to	...	...	Kadan tirkka

Peg	... ..	Kūni
Peg out, to	... ..	Kūni adikka
Pen	... ..	Pena, istil (steel)
Penalty	... ..	Thendam
Pencil	... ..	Pensil
Pepper	... ..	Mulugu
Perhaps	... ..	Sila vuele
Person	... ..	Āl, per
Pestle	... ..	Olaku
Perspiration	... ..	Verve
Photograph	... ..	Padam
Piano	... ..	Kināram
Pick, to (leaf)	... ..	Koluntu edukka
Pick out, to	... ..	Porrukka
Pickaxe	... ..	Pikāsu
Picture	... ..	Padam
Piece	... ..	Tundu
Pig	... ..	Pandi
Pigeon	... ..	Purā
Pile	... ..	Kūmal
Pillar	... ..	Tūn
Pillow	... ..	Talevāni
Pineapple	... ..	Anāsi pallam
Pipe (metal)	... ..	Pili, vambu
Place	... ..	Idam, lekku
Place, to	... ..	Vāikka
Plait	... ..	Sade
Plait, to	... ..	Pinna
Plan	... ..	Pilān
Plane	... ..	Siv'ūli
Plank	... ..	Palagu
Plant	... ..	Kandu, kannu
Plant, to	... ..	Nada, kandu poda
Plantation	... ..	Totum
Plantain	... ..	Vāla pallam
Plate	... ..	Pingan
Play, to	... ..	Vele āda
Please	... ..	Tāivu seithu (do favour)
Plenty	... ..	Micham
Pluck leaf, to	... ..	Koluntu edukka
Pluck out, to	... ..	Pudinkka
Pocket	... ..	Sepu
Point	... ..	Kūru, nūni
Point out, to	... ..	Kāta
Poison	... ..	Nanju, visham
Pole	... ..	Kambu
Police	... ..	Polis
Pond	... ..	Teppu kallam
Poonac	... ..	Pūnaku
Poor	... ..	Yellia
Poreupine	... ..	Mullam pandi
Pork	... ..	Pandi erichi
Portion	Footnote page 36. ...	Pangu

Post	... ..	Tavāl, tappāl
Post cooly	... ..	Tavāl kāran
Post office	... ..	Tavāl kanthor
Pot	... ..	Pāne, chatti
Pot (flower)	... ..	Pū chatti
Potaṭo	... ..	Ūrule kelangu
Pound	... ..	Rātal
Pound rice, to	... ..	Arisi tita
Pound (£)	... ..	Pavun
Pound, to	... ..	Idikka
Pounder (for rice)	... ..	Olaku
Pour out, to	... ..	Ūta, kotta
Powder	... ..	Tūl
Practice	... ..	Palakam
Prayer (one who prays)	... ..	Pūsāri
Prayer	... ..	Pūse
Precipice	... ..	Varra 'kādu
Pregnant	... ..	Pulle teiittu
Prepare, to	... ..	Āitam panna
Present	... ..	Santosum
Present (adj.)	... ..	Irukruthu
Presently	... ..	Poragu, peragu
Press, to	... ..	Ammakka, alutta
Press (print)	... ..	Āchu
Pretty	... ..	Andis, nertiāna
Previous, former	... ..	Muntina
Prevent, to	... ..	Nipāta
Price	... ..	Vile
Prick, to	... ..	Kūta
Primary	... ..	Tāi vāthu
Print, to	... ..	Āchu adikka
Prison	... ..	Marriel
Privy	... ..	Kakus
Prize	... ..	Āudiam
Profit	... ..	Niāiam
Proctor	... ..	Ferkoī
Proof	... ..	Yembam
Pro-note	... ..	Notu
Proper B.	... ..	Seriāna
Properly	... ..	Seria
Prostitute	... ..	Veisi, kūthi
Proud (assertive)	... ..	Rāngi
Prove, to	... ..	Yembikka
Provisions	... ..	Selavu, ūppū-kochi-kāi
Prune, to	... ..	Kavāru vetta
Pruners	... ..	Kavāt'al
Prunings	... ..	Mār
Pruning knife	... ..	Kavātu katti
Pull, to	... ..	Ilukka
Pull out, to	... ..	Pudinkka
Punctually	... ..	Nalla nertukku
Punish, to	... ..	Tandikka
Punishment	... ..	Tandanam

Puppy	... ..	Nāi kutti
Purgative	... ..	Veithi marantu
Purge, to	... ..	Vāitale poa
Push, to	... ..	Talla
Put, to P.	... ..	Poda, vāikka
Put down, to (a load)	... ..	Erakka
Put out, to (a light)	... ..	Aneikka
Put a stop to, to	... ..	Nipāti poda
Put together, to	... ..	Seikka, serkka
Putty	... ..	Patti
Putrid	... ..	Ketta poichi (po achi)

Q.

Quantity	... ..	Alavu, kanak
Quarter Ml.	... ..	Kāl, Kālvāsi
Quarrel	... ..	Sande
Quarrel, to	... ..	Sande poda
Queen	... ..	Rāni
Queer	... ..	Oru māderi
Question	... ..	Kelvi
Question, to	... ..	Kelvi kelkka
Quick, quickly	... ..	Surruka, versa, velhamā
Quiet	... ..	Sūma, pesāme
Quietly	... ..	Mulla
Quinine	... ..	Koina, kāchal marantu
Quite	... ..	Seria, orumika, suddana

R.

Racquet	... ..	Pant'adikka mate
Rag	... ..	Tūni
Rag (in lining)	... ..	Pū
Rage	... ..	Kovum
Rain	... ..	Malei
Rain, to	... ..	Malei peia
Railway	... ..	Rāil rotu
Railway train	... ..	Rāil kochi
Railway station	... ..	Isteisan
Raise, to	... ..	Tūkka
Range (kitchen)	... ..	Adapu
Rapidly	... ..	Versa, vchama
Rascal	... ..	Rāskal
Rat snake	... ..	Sade pāmbu
Rat	... ..	Yeli
Rat trap	... ..	Yeli parri
Ravine	... ..	Nettu kān
Raw	... ..	Pache
Razor	... ..	Sivu katti
Read, to	... ..	Vāsikka
Reach, to	... ..	Yetta
Ready	... ..	Āitam
Ready, to be	... ..	Āitam irukka
Ready money	... ..	Rokum

Really	...	...	Kattāiam
Reap, to	...	...	Areikka
Rear, to (bring up young)	...	...	Valakka
Rebuild	...	...	Tirumbi katta
Receive, to P2.	...	...	Eduttu kolla
Receipt	...	...	Pattu situ, rasit
Recognise, to	...	...	Adieilam teria
Recovery (money)	...	...	Pudittu kāsi
Red	...	...	Segapu, sivapu
Reeper	...	...	Ripe
Refund, to	...	...	Maravadi kudukka
Regularly, in a row	...	...	Varisia
Relation	...	...	Tāi pulle
Related, how is he to you?	...	...	Avan unukku enna venum?
Religion	...	...	Vetham
Reins	...	...	Rens
Remain (stay)	...	...	Nikka
Remain, to; to be	...	...	Kidakka
Remainder	...	...	Socham, mithi
Remember, to	...	...	Nineikka
Remove, to P2.	...	...	Eduttu poda, othunkka
Rent	...	...	Vāde kāsi
Repair, to	...	...	Seri katta, paluthu pākka
Reply	...	...	Vathil
Require, to H.	...	...	Venum, vendiuth'irukka
Respect, to	...	...	Kanam (ganam) panna
Rest house	...	...	Rāit āūs
Return, to	...	...	Poittu vāra
Rheumatism	...	...	Vātham
Rice	...	...	Arisi
Rice (cooked) Footnote Page 15	...	...	Soru
Rickshaw	...	...	Kāi karrete; riksā
Ridge	...	...	Modu, medu
Ride horseback, to	...	...	Kuthere eri poa
Right	...	...	Seri
Right side	...	...	Valathu pakkam
Ring	...	...	Mothiram
Rinse, to	...	...	Arikka
Ripen, to	...	...	Pallata poa
Rise, to	...	...	Endirikka
Rite (sacred)	...	...	Kalipu
River Footnote Page 15.	...	...	Āru
Road	...	...	Rotu
Road (cart)	...	...	Karrete rotu
Road, to	...	...	Rotu vetta
Rob, to	...	...	Kalavu cdukka
Robber	...	...	Kalavāni
Rogue	...	...	Tirutu pāil
Rock	...	...	Pāre
Roll, to	...	...	Ūrruta, sutta
Roller	...	...	Rothe
Roof	...	...	Kūrc
Room (space)	...	...	Idam

Room	... ..	Kāmara
Room, to make	... ..	Idam kudukka
Root	... ..	Ver
Root (tap)	... ..	Adi ver
Root out, to	... ..	Verodu pudinkka
Rope	... ..	Kāvuru, kāiru
Rose	... ..	Rosa pū
Rotten	... ..	Ittu
Rotten, to get	... ..	Ittu poa
Rough	... ..	Sūri, kannam
Round	... ..	Rāvun
Round (adj.) (globular)	... ..	Ūrunde
Row (line)	... ..	Nerre, vari
Row	... ..	Saude, sattam
Rub, to	... ..	Teikka
Rub out, to	... ..	Allikka
Rubber	... ..	Rabar, labar
Rubber latex	... ..	Pāl
Rubbish	... ..	Kuppe
Rug	... ..	Jūl
Ruin, to	... ..	Kedukka
Rule, law	... ..	Saddam
Rule (foot)	... ..	Rūl kambu
Ruler	... ..	Alavu adi
Rule (a line)	... ..	Vari
Run, to	... ..	Oda
Run away, to	... ..	Odi poa
Rupee	... ..	Rūa
Rust	... ..	Kare

S.

Sack B2.	... ..	Sāk
Sack (small)	... ..	Kutti sāk
Sad	... ..	Tukkam
Saddle	... ..	Sādal, jini
Saffron	... ..	Manjal
Sago	... ..	Sav'arisi
Salary	... ..	Sampalam
Salt	... ..	Ūppū
Same R.	... ..	Oru māderi
Sand	... ..	Mannal
Sandal	... ..	Serrapu
Saturday N2.	... ..	Sāini kilame
Saucer	... ..	Sāsa
Saucepan	... ..	Sāspāni
Saw	... ..	Vāl
Saw, to	... ..	Arrikka
Sawyer	... ..	Vāl kāran
Say, to	... ..	Solla, ena Ps.
Scales	... ..	Terāsu
Scent, smell	... ..	Vāde
School	... ..	Pali kudam

Schoolmaster	... ..	Vätier
Scissors	... ..	Katiri kol
Scorpion	... ..	Teil
Scrap rubber	... ..	Ottu pāl
Scrape, to	... ..	Suranta
Scraper	... ..	Karandi, surandi
Scratch, to	... ..	Nonda, sūria
Scratch	... ..	Kiru
Screw	... ..	Iskrup'āni
Screw driver	... ..	Iskrup'ūli
See	... ..	Samataram, kaddal
Search, to	... ..	Teidi pākka, sothikka
Second M.	... ..	Rendām
Second (time)	... ..	Nimasam
See, to	... ..	Kāna, kānka, pākka
Seed	... ..	Vethe, kotte
Seek, to D.	... ..	Teidi pāttu poa, teida
Segregate, to	... ..	Tania poda
Seize, to	... ..	Pudikka
Self S.	... ..	Tān
Sell, to	... ..	Vikka
Send, to	... ..	Anupa
Sense	... ..	Putti
Separate (adv :)	... ..	Vevere, tania
September N3.	... ..	Peratāsi māsam
Settle a/c, to	... ..	Kanak tirkka
Set aside, to	... ..	Othukka
Set down, to lower	... ..	Irakka
Seven M.	... ..	Yelu
Seven by seven M(Note 4)	... ..	Yev'elu
Seventeen	... ..	Pattinelu
Seventy	... ..	Yelawathu
Sew, to	... ..	Teiikka, mūta
Shade	... ..	Nellal
Shake, to	... ..	Aseikka (trans.), Aseia (in-trans.)
Shake up, to	... ..	Kūlakka, uthari poda
Shame	... ..	Vekkam
Shame, to	... ..	Vekkam kudukka
Share	... ..	Pangu
Sharp	... ..	Sonapu
Sharpen, to	... ..	Tita
Shave, to	... ..	Siva
She A2.	... ..	Aval. ival
Shears	... ..	Katiri kol
Shelf	... ..	Tattu
Shingle	... ..	Uodu
Ship	... ..	Kappal
Shirt	... ..	Kamis
Shoe (of horse)	... ..	Lādam
Shoe	... ..	Sapātu
Shoemaker	... ..	Sakilian
Shoot, to	... ..	Sūta

Shop (native)	... ..	Kadde, sāpu (European)
Shop keeper	... ..	Kadde kāran
Short	... ..	Korre
Short row	... ..	Korre nerre
Short cut	... ..	Kuruka pāthe
Shoulder	... ..	Tol
Shout, to	... ..	Sattam poda
Shovel	... ..	Iskopu
Show, spectacle, play	... ..	Veidike
Show, to	... ..	Kāmbikka, kāta
Shut, to	... ..	Sāta
Sick	... ..	Sogam ille
Sick, to be	... ..	Vāiale poa
"Sick," to put	J3. (13th Ex):	Siku poda
Sickle	... ..	Ari'vāl
Side	... ..	Pakkam
Side adj.)	... ..	Pakka
Sieve	... ..	Salade
Sift, to	... ..	Salakka, arikka
Signature	... ..	Kāi oppam
Silent, to be	... ..	Pesāme irukka
Silence!	... ..	Pesathe! vāi mūdu!
Silk	... ..	Pattu
Silver	... ..	Velli
Since P.	... ..	Athukkn pidpādu
Sing	... ..	Pāda
Single	... ..	Otte, ūnde
Singalese	... ..	Singal-āl
Sir	... ..	Āiyā
Sister	... ..	Akka (l)
Sister (young)	... ..	Tangachi
Sit, to	... ..	Ūdkāra
Site	... ..	Idam
Six M.	... ..	Āru
Six by six	... ..	Āv'aru
Sixteen	... ..	Pattinārn
Sixty	... ..	Āruwathu
Size	... ..	Kanak
Skilful	... ..	Ketti
Skin	... ..	Tol
Skull	... ..	Mande
Sky	... ..	Vānam
Slate	... ..	Siletu
Sleep	... ..	Tūkam
Sleep, to	... ..	Tūnkka, nitire seia
Slip, to	... ..	Valukka
Slope	... ..	Islopu
Slow, slowly	... ..	Mulla
Small B.	... ..	Sinna, siru, podi
Small, as stumped	... ..	Kottu
Small-pox	... ..	Peri'amme
Smear, to	... ..	Pūsa
Smell, to	... ..	Mannakka

Smell	... ..	Vāsam, vāsane
Smell (good)	... ..	Mannam
Smell (bad)	... ..	Nātam, nāsam
Smoke	... ..	Pūbe
Smooth	... ..	Methuva, leisi
Smooth a mud wall, to	... ..	Sevar oppare panna
Smooth, to	... ..	Moluga
Snake	... ..	Pāmbu
Snap off, to	... ..	Nondikka, nondittu poda
Snipe	... ..	Ullān
So	... ..	Padi, appadi
So and so	... ..	In'intha, an'antha
Soap	... ..	Savukāram
Soft	... ..	Methuva
Soften, to	... ..	Methuva panna
Solder, to	... ..	Iyam pūsa
Soldering iron	... ..	Sūda kol
Some J3.	... ..	Pāthi, sila
Sometimes	... ..	Sila vuele, sila nāle
So much Fl.	... ..	Avalo
Son	... ..	Magam
Song	... ..	Pādu
Son-in-law	... ..	Māru magal
Sore	... ..	Pūn
Sort, species	... ..	Tinisu
Sort R.	... ..	Māderi, sāthi
Sorrow	... ..	Tukkam
Soul	... ..	Āvisam
Sound	... ..	Sattam
Sow	... ..	Pen-pandi
Space	... ..	Idam
Space between two things...	... ..	Santu vāi, sant'āi
Span (from little finger to thumb)	... ..	Sān
Speak, to	... ..	Pesa
Speak evil of, to	... ..	Polāpu pesa
Species	... ..	Tinisu
Spectacles	... ..	Mūku kanadi
Spill, to	... ..	Sinta
Spit, to	... ..	Tūpikka
Spittle	... ..	Vāi-nir (vāni)
Split, to	... ..	Pilakka
Split, has become	... ..	Pilinttu poichi
Spoil, to	... ..	Kedukka, tolinttu poa
Spoon	... ..	Karandi
Spoonful	... ..	Karandi alavu
Spot (place)	... ..	Lekku
Sport	... ..	Veidu
Spout	... ..	Pili
Spread out, to	... ..	Virikka
Spring (water)	... ..	Ūtu
Sprinkle, to	... ..	Tbelikka
Sprout, to	... ..	Moleikka

Spur	... ..	Kūthin mullu, sapātu mullu
Square (end of crowbar)	... ..	Ele pakkam
Squeeze, to	... ..	Pūlia
Squirrel	... ..	Annil, kiri
Stab, to	... ..	Kūta
Stable	... ..	Kuthere patti, stāl
Stalk	... ..	Kāmbu
Stalk (2 leafed without a bud, in tea)	... ..	Vanji
Stamp (postage)	... ..	Mūtiri, tale, istampu
Stamp, to	... ..	Mithikka
Stand, to	... ..	Nikka
Stand aside, to	... ..	Talli nikka, othunki nikka
Stand, stop!	... ..	Nillu
Star	... ..	Nachataram
Stare, to	... ..	Mūlikka
Starving, starvation	... ..	Pattini (irukruthu)
Steal, to	... ..	Kalavu edukka
Steam	... ..	Avi
Step	... ..	Padi, padi kattu
Steel	... ..	Uraku
Steep	... ..	Yeitam
Stem (of tree)	... ..	Adi maram
Stick	... ..	Kambu, kūchi
Stick on, to	... ..	Otta
Stiff, to get	... ..	Maratu poa
Still (adv.)	... ..	Innam
Still, to be	... ..	Sūma irukka
Sting, to	... ..	Kūta
Stir up earth, to: dig	... ..	Nonda
Stir up, to	... ..	Kinda, ūthari poda
Stirrup	... ..	Likap
Stitch	... ..	Teil
Stomach	... ..	Vāitu, vāiru
Stomach ache	... ..	Vāitu valli
Stone	... ..	Kal
Stone (small)	... ..	Sakku
Stone (food crusher)	... ..	Kolavi kal
Stone (for crushing on)	... ..	Amni kal
Stop, to	... ..	Nikka: nipāta (trans.)
Stoop, to	... ..	Kūninttu nikka
Story	... ..	Kathe
Store	... ..	Istorn
Storey (of building)	... ..	Mette
Stove	... ..	Adapu
Strap	... ..	Vār
Straw	... ..	Vāikal
Straight	... ..	Neire
Stretch out, to (the hand)	... ..	Nita ('i' like 'ee')
String	... ..	Sadambu
Strip, to	... ..	Motte pudinkka, ūrā
Strong (as of drinks)	... ..	Kārum
Strong	... ..	Pellam

Stuff, cloth	...	...	Savali
Stump	...	...	Katte, kutta katte
Stumped, short	...	...	Kottu
Substitute (of persons)	...	...	Vāthil āl
Submit, to	...	...	Adankka
Suckle, to	...	...	Adanki pada
Submissive, to be	...	...	Pāl kudukka
Suck, to	...	...	Sāppa (sāpruthu)
Suffer, to; allow	...	...	Pada (a verb used also to form passive voice) (See Ps.9.)
Suffering	...	...	Varratum
Sugar	...	...	Sini, sakare
Sugar cane	...	...	Karumbu
Sulphur	...	...	Kentagam
Summit	...	...	Ūchi
Sun	...	...	Veil, sūrian
Sunday N2.	...	...	Nāitu kilame
Superintendent	...	...	Peria dore (ture) ("P. D.")
do. Asst.	...	...	Siinna dore (ture) ("S. D.")
Support, to	...	...	Tānkka
Sure, to be	...	...	Nisama teria
Swear on oath, to	...	...	Sattiam panna
Sweat	...	...	Verve
Swamp	...	...	Osavul
Swallow, to	...	...	Mūlūnkka
Sweep, to	...	...	Kūta
Sweeper	...	...	Vāsal kūti
Swell, to	...	...	Vinkka
Swelling, a	...	...	Vikam
Swim, to	...	...	Nichal adikka
Swindle, to	...	...	Yeikka

T.

Table	...	...	Mese
Tail	...	...	Vāl
Tailor	...	...	Teiil-kāran
Take, to	...	...	Edukkka
Take away, to	...	...	Kondu poa
Take care, to	...	...	Pātiram irukka, kāvanakka
Take up rows	...	...	Nerre pudikka
Talipot	...	...	Talāpa
Talk (noun)	...	...	Peichi
Talk, to	...	...	Pesa, solla
Tall	...	...	Valantu
Tall (of persons)	...	...	Valatu
Tank	...	...	Kallam
Taproot	...	...	Adi ver, āni ver
Tap, to (rubber)	...	...	Patte vetta, pāl edukka
Tape	...	...	Teipu
Tapper (cooly)	...	...	Pāl āl
Tar	...	...	Kilu
Target	...	...	Pādu
Task	...	...	Kanak

Taste	...	...	Rūsi
Taste, to	...	...	Rūsi pākka, tinni pākka
Tat	...	...	Tattu
Tattoo	...	...	Pachche
Tea (liquid)	...	...	Tei tanni
Tea leaf	...	...	Tei ele, koluntu
Tea bush	...	...	Tei ele, kopi (coffee)
Tea plant	...	...	Tei ele kandu
Tea leaf (young, green)	...	...	Pache koluntu; pinju koluntu
Tea leaf (small)	...	...	Podi koluntu
Tea leaf (dry)	...	...	Kānj'ele
Tea leaf (fermented)	...	...	Segapu ele, sivant'ele
Tea estate	...	...	Tei ele totum, kādu
Teach, to	...	...	Padittu kudukka
Tear, to	...	...	Kilikka
Tear (of eye)	...	...	Kan'nir
Telegram	...	...	Tandi
Telephone	...	...	Pesa tandi, kambī
Tell, to	...	...	Solla
Temper steel, to	...	...	Tovea
Ten M.	...	...	Pattu
Tennis	...	...	Pant'adikka
Tennis court	...	...	Pant' adikka male
That C2; G2.	...	...	Athi
That's it!	...	...	Athi t̄an
That (adj.) C.	...	...	Antha
Thanks	...	...	Vandanam
Them A2.	...	...	Avangal, avargal
Then E.	...	...	Appo
Thence A4.	...	...	Angeiliruntu
There	...	...	Ange, angatu
Therefore	...	...	Athināl, athukāha
These B2.	...	...	Ithi ellam (this all)
Thief	...	...	Kalavāni, kallan
Their A2; A4.	...	...	Avangalūde
Theirs, to them A4.	...	...	Avangalukku
Thick	...	...	Kannam
Thigh	...	...	Tode
Thin, lean	...	...	Elichi
Thin (not thick)	...	...	Kannam ille, melu
Thing (matter)	...	...	Kāriam
Things (goods)	...	...	Sāman
Think, to	...	...	Nineikka, yosikka
Third, a (3) M1.	...	...	Mūndil-oru-pangu
Thirst	...	...	Tāham
Thirteen M.	...	...	Pattimūnu
Thirty	...	...	Mupathu
This C2.	...	...	Ithi
This (adj.) C.	...	...	Intha
Thorn	...	...	Mullu
Those (adj.) C.	...	...	Antha
Those C; B2.	...	...	Athi ellam (that all)
Thorough	...	...	Narūsa

Thousand	M.	...	...	Āiram
Thought		...	...	Nineivu
Thread		...	...	Nūl
Threaten, to		...	...	Pāiam kudukka
Three	M.	...	...	Mūnu
Three by three	M1.	...	...	Mū-mūnu
Throat		...	...	Tonde
Throughout		...	...	Yengam
Throw, to		...	...	Visa
Throw away		...	...	Visi poda
Thunder		...	...	Iddi
Thursday	N2.	...	...	Vizāla, viyala kilame
Thus	C2.	...	...	Ippadi, appadi
Tick		...	...	Ūni
Till, until	P3.	...	...	-varikum (suffix), mattum
Tie, to		...	...	Katta
Tiger		...	...	Pūli
Tighten, to		...	...	Iluttu pudikka, irakka
Time	P.	...	...	Neram, teram, morre
Time, hours	P.	...	...	Māni neram
Tin		...	...	Sūndu, tagaram (metal)
Tip		...	...	Nūni, tiri
Tip tea, to		...	...	Mattam odikka
Tip (money)		...	...	Santosum
'Ti-vāli'		...	...	Ti-vāli, a Hindu festival in November
To	A4; A4(Note 1).	...	...	-ukku, -ikki (suffix)
Tobacco		...	...	Pūh'ele
Third	M1.	...	...	Mūnām
To-day	N2.	...	...	Inniki, indiki
Toddy		...	...	Kallu
Toe		...	...	Kāl virral
Together		...	...	Seitu, sendu, kūda
Tolerate, to		...	...	Porrukka
Tom-tom		...	...	Tappu, pare
To-morrow	N2.	...	...	Nālikki
Ton		...	...	Tan
Tongue		...	...	Nāku
Too	N.	...	...	Seitu, kūda
Too much	N.	...	...	Remba, micham
Tool		...	...	Āitham
Tooth		...	...	Pal
Top		...	...	Cchi
Top-knot		...	...	Konde
Top-knot (man's)		...	...	Kurumi
Torch		...	...	Molavu patti
Total		...	...	Motram, orumika, toge
Touch, to		...	...	Toda
Towel		...	...	Tūvāli
Town		...	...	Pattanam
Trace, to		...	...	Kūni adikka
Track (road)		...	...	Rotu kanadi
Train		...	...	Rāil kochi

Travelling expenses	... ..	Vali selavu
Tray	... ..	Tattu
Tread, to	... ..	Mithikka
Tree	... ..	Māram
Trick, fraud	... ..	Sūthu, pitalātam
Trouble	... ..	Karachal, kastam
Trousers	... ..	Kāl satte
Trunk (of a tree)	... ..	Adi māram
Trunk (of elephant)	... ..	Tumbikāi
Truth	... ..	Nisam, nicham
Trust, to	... ..	Namba
Try, to	... ..	Thendikka, pākka
Turf	... ..	Kirā pillu
Tuesday N2.	... ..	Seva kilame
Turkey	... ..	Vān-koli
Turn off, to	... ..	Tirupa
Turn over, to	... ..	Perkka
Turn round, to	... ..	Tirumba
Turpentine	... ..	Kārpantāilam
Turtle	... ..	Āme
Twelve M.	... ..	Pannirendu, pan'neudu
Twenty	... ..	Iruwathu
Twenty, multiply by 5, to	... ..	20 anjiile perukul seia
Twice	... ..	Rendu neram
Twins	... ..	Rettu'pulle
Twigs	... ..	Asambu
Twigs, young, with leaves	... ..	Tale
Two M.	... ..	Rendu
Two by two M1.	... ..	Rev'endu
Type	... ..	Āchu
		U. -
Udder	... ..	Mādi
Umbrella	... ..	Kode
Unable H.	... ..	Elathe, kūdathe
Unable, if Page 25, 12th Sent.	... ..	Elathe ponāl
Unaccustomed	... ..	Palakam illathe
Unceasingly	... ..	Oiāme
Uncle	... ..	Sittappan
Under	... ..	Kile; ki (adj.)
Understand, to	... ..	Velankka
Undergrowth	... ..	Siru kādu
Undeveloped (of leaves)	... ..	Pinju (ele)
Undo, to	... ..	Avilkka, avilttu poda
Uneven	... ..	Mattam illāme
Unfair	... ..	Aniāiam
Unguilty	... ..	Sutavāli
Unkown	... ..	Teri'āme
Unless L3.	... ..	Illate (-ponāl)
Unlucky day	... ..	Kūdathe nāl
Unmarried	... ..	Kaliāna mann'āme
Unseen	... ..	Kān'āme (compare with following:)

Undrained, to be	... ..	Kān illāme irukka
Until P3.	... ..	-varikum (suffix), mattam
Untrue	... ..	Poi, nisam ille
Unusual	... ..	Valakam ille
Unwell	... ..	Sogam ille
Up	... ..	Mele, osakka
Upper Page 23, 5th Sent...	... ..	Me
Upset, to	... ..	Kotta, sinta
Upright	... ..	Nimatu
Upon	... ..	Mele, melikki
Upside down	... ..	Kuppara
Urine	... ..	Mūtiram
Urine, to pass	... ..	Mūtiram peia
Us A2.	... ..	Yengal, nāngal
Use, to	... ..	Pāvikka
Useless	... ..	Totta, nthavāthu
Usual	... ..	Valakam, valame

V.

Vaccinate, to	... ..	Amme kūta
Value	... ..	Vile
Valley, hollow	... ..	Pallam, pallatuku
Varnish	... ..	Vānis
Vegetable	... ..	Marra kāi, kāi kari
Vein	... ..	Narambu
Verandah	... ..	Virānda, istopu
Verdict	... ..	Tirpu
Very N.	... ..	Remba, micham
Vessel (ship)	... ..	Kappal
Vomit, to	... ..	Vāiale poa
Village	... ..	Ūru, nādu
Virgin	... ..	Kumari

W.

W. C.	... ..	Kakus kāmara
Waist	... ..	Idupu
Wait, to	... ..	Nikka
Wake up, to	... ..	Endirikka, mūlittu irukka
Wake up!	... ..	Mūlittu iru
Wall	... ..	Sevar
Wall (brick)	... ..	Sen-kal sevar
Wall (mud)	... ..	Mannu sevar
Wall (wood)	... ..	Palagu adittu sevar
Walk, to	... ..	Nadakka
Walk (noun)	... ..	Nade, kāl-nade
Wandering, walking (n)	... ..	Alechal
Wander, to	... ..	Alea
Want H1. Page 77.	... ..	Venum (onum)
Want, to H1.	... ..	Vendum, vendiuth'irukka
Warn, to	... ..	Echarikka
Warrant	... ..	Varānt
Wash, to	... ..	Kaluva
Wash clothes, to	... ..	Velukka

Wash for gems, to	...	...	Arikka
Washerman	...	...	Vannan, dobi
Wasp	...	...	Kolavi
Waste time, to	...	...	Neram illäkka, poa
Watch	...	...	Orlas
Watchman	...	...	Kāval kāran
Watch, to	...	...	Kāval pākka
Water	...	...	Tanni, -nir
Water (cold)	...	...	Paehe tanni
Water (hot)	...	...	Sūda tanni
Watercourse	...	...	Tanni kān
Watering can	...	...	Vāli
Way	...	...	Pāthe, rotu
Way, this	C2.	...	Padi, ippadi
We	A2	...	Nāngal
Weak	...	...	Pellam ille
Wear, to	...	...	Katta
Wear out, to	...	...	Teia, teinttu poa
Wedge	...	...	Āpu
Wedding	...	...	Kaliānam
Wednesday	N2.	...	Pūthan kilame
Weed	...	...	Pillu
Weed, to	...	...	Pillu vetta
Weeding hoe	...	...	Kottu māmati
Week	N2.	...	Kilame, yelu nāl
Week day	N2.	...	Kilame nāl
Weep, to	...	...	Alukka
Weigh, to	...	...	Nirukka, pāram pākka
Weight	...	...	Pāram
Well (water)	...	...	Kināra, keini
Well, to get	...	...	Sogam āha
Well, very!	...	...	Nallathu
Well (adj.)	B.	...	Nalla
Wet	...	...	Nananju, irma
Wet, to get	...	...	Nannia, naninttu poa
What	...	...	Ennā
What for	...	...	Ennātukku (āha)
What is that?	...	...	Ath'enna?
Wheel	...	...	Rothe
When	P1.	...	-pothu (suffix)
When?	E.	...	Yeppo?
Where?	A4.	...	Enge?
Whereto?	A4(footnote)	...	Engatu?
Where from?	A4.	...	Engeliruntu?
Which?	C; C2.	...	Ethu? entha? (adj.)
Which hand?	C.	...	Entha kái?
While	P1.	...	-pothu (suffix)
Whip	...	...	Sāvuku
Whistle, to	...	...	Sike adikka
Whisper, to	...	...	Kusukusukka
White	...	...	Velle
White ant	...	...	Kārrean
Who?	E.	...	Yār?

Who is that?	...	...	Ath'ār athu; ār athu?
Whoever	...	...	Yārum seri
Whole	...	...	Mulu, ellam
Whom? E; A4; G2(Note 1)	...	...	Yāre?
Worship, to	...	...	Kūmba
Whose, of whom A4.	...	...	Yārūde, yārukku
Why	...	...	Ye (yen)
Wick	...	...	Tiri
Wide	...	...	Āgalam
Wife	...	...	Penjathi
Will not (he) G1.	...	...	-matathe (suffix) to Inf :
Will not, I G1.	...	...	-māten (suffix) to Inf :
Will not be; is not H1	...	...	Kidaathe (from 'kidakka')
Wind	...	...	Kātu
Window	...	...	Jannal
Winnowing fan	...	...	Solugu
Wipe, to	...	...	Tudeikka
Wire	...	...	Kambi
Wish	...	...	Piriam, ishtam
Wish, to	...	...	Piriam irukka
With A4.	...	...	Kūda, seitu, kūditi
Withered leaves	...	...	Kānj'ele, saragu, sette
Within	...	...	Ūlukku
Without T(Note 1).	...	...	Illāme, -āme, illathe
Witness	...	...	Sāchi
Woman	...	...	Pumbali (i.e. pen-pulle), pom, Manushi
Woman (old)	...	...	Kelavi
Wood	...	...	Māram, palagu
Wooden box	...	...	Māram potti
Word	...	...	Sollu
Work	...	...	Veile
Work, to	...	...	Veile seia
Worn out	...	...	Teinttu poichi
Worry	...	...	Māchal, karrachal
Worms	...	...	Pūchi
Worse	...	...	Athikum āgāthe
Wound	...	...	Kāiam
Wrathfully, to speak	...	...	Akoram pesa
Wrench, a	...	...	Sāvi
Write, to	...	...	Eluta, elutha
Wrong	...	...	Seri'ille
			Y.
Yard	...	...	Yāt
Yawn, to	...	...	Kotāvikka
Year	...	...	Vāisu
Yellow	...	...	Manjal
Yes N.	...	...	Innam
Yes A3; B2.	...	...	Āmā, Ām
Yesterday N2.	...	...	Neitu
You A2; Appendix.	...	...	Ni, ningal
Young	...	...	Yellan, pirāiam

Young (of some animals)	Kunji, kutti
Young (of leaves, fruit, etc.)	Pinju (adj.)
Younger sister	Tangachi
Younger brother	Tambi
Your A2; A4.	Ūn, ūnude
Youth, age	Pirāiam

TAMIL-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

In order to make most use of the references, on looking up a word in this Vocabulary, the English equivalent should be turned up in the English-Tamil Vocabulary where a reference to the Grammar may be found.

The figures refer to some of the sentences where the word, or its inflected form, will be found in the "Sentences" section.

-ā (suffix) 9. 44.	...	...	the Interrogative suffix
Achi 5. 6.	...	...	Done, become
Āchu	...	...	Type
Āchu adikka	...	...	To print
Āda	...	...	To dance
Adankka	...	...	To submit
Adanki pada	...	...	To be submissive
Adapu	...	...	Stove, oven
Adatu 83.	...	...	Next
Āda tode	...	...	Thigh
Ade koli	...	...	Sitting hen
Adi 41. 45.	...	...	Foot (12 inches)
Ādi 248.	...	...	Bottom, stem
Adi kambu	...	...	Foot rule
Adi māram 248.	...	...	Stem of tree
Ādi māsam N3.	...	...	July
Adi pada	...	...	To be beaten, (suffer beating)
Adi ver	...	...	Tap root
Adielam	...	...	Mark
Adielam teria	...	...	To recognise
Adikka 1. 2. 3.	...	...	To hit, beat
Ādu	...	...	Goat
Ādu kutti	...	...	Kid
Aduka 80	...	...	To close, pack
Aduttu pudikka (neme)	80.	...	To take up rows by moving up one or more
Advāns	...	...	Advance
Advāns kudukka	...	...	To advance (money)
Āgalam 298.	...	...	Wide, broad
Āgāthe	...	...	Bad, not become
-āha (suffix)	...	...	For. in order to

Nearly all Verbs are given in the Infinitive so they should be turned up on pages 79-88.

Āha	...	...	To become, to make
Āhum, ākum	...	...	Will become, will cause to become
Āia (ayah)	...	...	Nurse (native)
Āiram	...	...	Thousand
Āitham 46.	...	...	Tool
Āitham illath'āl	...	...	People without tools
Āitam	...	...	Ready
Āitam panna	...	...	To prepare
Āiyā 37. 42.	...	...	Sir
Āiyo!	...	...	Alas! oh!
-aka (suffix) 362.	...	...	if, when
Ākka (āha)	...	...	To cook, to make
Akka(l)	...	...	Elder sister
Akkare	...	...	Need, occasion
Akkus	...	...	Bad motive
Akoram pesa	...	...	To speak wrathfully
Āl 17. 37. 44. 212. 388.	...	...	Person, cooly
-āl (suffix) 36. 57. 135	...	...	If
Alakka	...	...	To measure
Ālam 311. 327.	...	...	Deep
Alavanga 312. 319. 325.	...	...	Crowbar
Alavu	...	...	Measure, dose
Alea	...	...	To wander
Alechal	...	...	Walking, wandering
Alla 186.	...	...	To collect
Aluka	...	...	Dirty
Alukka	...	...	To cry
Alutta	...	...	To press down
Allittu poda	...	...	To rub out
Allikka	...	...	To rub out
-ālum (verbal suffix) Ps.3.	...	...	Although
Āmā, ām' 10. 69.	...	...	Yes
Āmār	...	...	Hammer
Amba	...	...	To meet, find
Āmbale (ān-pulle) 29. 44.	...	...	Man, male
Ambattan	...	...	Barber
Ambattu (vulg.)	...	...	So much
Ambat'tān (vulg.)	...	...	That's all
Āme	...	...	Turtle
Āmmakka 208. 115. 321.	...	...	To press down
Āmmavāsi	...	...	New moon
Āmme vattu	...	...	Chicken pox
Āmme (peria)	...	...	Small pox
Āmme (sinna)	...	...	Measles
Āmme kūta	...	...	To vaccinate
Āmmi kal	...	...	Stone for crushing on
Ān	...	...	Male (adj.)
Ānapādia	...	...	Because
Ānāsi pallam	...	...	Pineapple
Ānbu	...	...	Love
Āndiki	...	...	Afternoon
Āndis	...	...	Pretty, nice

Āne	...	...	Elephant
Aneikka	...	...	To extinguish
Angē	18. 268. 276. 846.	...	There
Angatu	276.	...	Beyond, to there
Āni	...	...	Nail (iron)
Āniver	...	...	Taproot
Āni māsam	N3.	...	June
Aniāni	...	...	Heathen
Anjām	...	...	Fifth
Anji	...	...	Five
Annan	...	...	Elder brother
Annil	...	...	Squirrel
Aniāiam	...	...	Unfair, unjust
Anth'antha	404. 406.	...	Each
Anthā (adj.)	177.242.277.204...	...	That
Anthā!	24. 38. 322.	...	Look! there!
Anupa	390. 498. 462	...	To send
Āpida	...	...	To catch (find)
Āpis (kāmara)	481.	...	Office
Appa!	...	...	Oh! alas!
Appadi	160. 319.	...	Thus, that way
Appan	...	...	Father
Appia māsam	N3.	...	October
Appo	64. 68. 314.	...	Then
Appū	...	...	'Boy,' butler
Āpu	...	...	Wedge
Apuram	131.	...	Afterwards
Āra (adj.)	...	...	Cold (after being hot)
Ārachi (Sinhalese)	...	...	Headman
Aram	...	...	File
Ārām	...	...	Sixth
Are	231. 294. 431.	...	Half
Are per	103.	...	Half name
Are māni neram	...	...	Half-an-hour
Are-kāl	...	...	One-eighth
Are are-kāl	431.	...	Five eighths
Areikka	...	...	To grind
Arikka	...	...	To rinse, wash for gems, sift
Arisi	378.	...	Rice (raw)
Āri ponuthu	...	...	Got cold, dried up (as flesh)
Arrikka	...	...	To saw, to reap
Arri-vāl	...	...	Sickle
Āru	...	...	Six
Āru	...	...	River
Arumbū	213.	...	Bud
Aruwathu	...	...	Sixty
Āso	...	...	Desire
Asambu	236.	...	Twigs
Ascikka (trans.)	...	...	To move, shake
Ascia (intrans.)	257. 322.	...	To move, shake
Āspitiri	...	...	Hospital
Ātale	...	...	Loft
-atha (suffix)	39.59.148.212	...	Do not

Ath'enna	...	...	What is that?
Ath'ār athu	...	...	Who is that?
Athi 127. 263. 353.	...	...	That (pron.)
Athi t̄an 159.	...	...	That's it, just that
Athium (before a noun) 265...	...	...	Much
Athikum (before a noun)	...	...	More, most
Athikum āgāthe, athium āgāthe	...	...	Worse
Athu 397.	...	...	It
Athukku vathil	...	...	Instead of
Athukku pidpādu	...	...	Since, after that
-attum (suffix) 32. 341	...	...	May
Atte	...	...	Leech, mother-in-law
Āūns 430. 431.	...	...	Ounce
Aval 75.	...	...	She
Avalgal	...	...	They (f)
Avalo 42. 258. 448.	...	...	That much, so much
Avalo tan 128.	...	...	That's all
Avangal 57. 395.	...	...	They (m)
Avan 366.	...	...	He, his
Avane 63.	...	...	Him (obj.)
Āvani māsam N3.	...	...	August
Avar 485. 493.	...	...	He, they (polite form)
Avi	...	...	Steam
Avikka	...	...	To boil, cook
Avilikka	...	...	To unite
Avilttu poda	...	...	To undo, untie
Avisam	...	...	Soul, spirit
Āvisaram	...	...	Hurry

E.

Echarikka	...	...	To warn
Edukkā 46. 88. 95. 109.	...	...	To take, to get
Eduttu poda 316.335.445.	...	...	To remove
Eduttu kolla	...	...	To receive
Ekru 384.	...	...	Acre
Elam 45. 106. 305.	...	...	Can, able
Elathe 39. 42. 59.	...	...	Cannot, unable
Ele 89. 113. 247.	...	...	Leaf
Ele (kārut')	...	...	Black leaf
Elevi poa	...	...	To melt
Elichi	...	...	Thin, lean
Ellam 9. 38. 104. 383. 397	...	...	All
Ellāman	...	...	Everybody, all men
Elutha 466. 469.	...	...	To write
Elutu	...	...	Letter (of alphabet)
Elumba	...	...	To get up
Ena 457. 470. 472.	...	...	To say
Endirikka	...	...	To rise, get up
Enge 66. 274.	...	...	Where
Engeiliruntu 66.	...	...	Whence
Engetu	...	...	To where
Enna, enni pākka	...	...	To count
Enna 191. 438.	...	...	What

Ennātukku	315.	...	...	What for
Enne	49.	...	...	Oil
Entha?		...	...	Which (adj.)
Entu	Ps.7.	...	...	Having said, that
Era, erangi poa		...	...	To ascend
Era kile, erangi vāra kile		...	...	To descend, alight
Erakka		...	...	To set down a load
Erichi		...	...	Meat, beef
Erichi petti		...	...	Beef box
Erichi karan		...	...	Butcher
Errichal		...	...	Jealousy
Erume mādu		...	...	Buffalo
Erumbu		...	...	Ant
Eruvu kudukka		...	...	To lend
Eruvu vānga		...	...	To borrow
Ethu	78.	...	...	Which
Etta		...	...	To reach
Ettathe		...	...	Cannot reach
Ettane	21. 93	...	...	How many
Etti irukka, poa		...	...	To keep aside, move away (of persons)
Evalo		...	...	How much

I.

I		...	...	Fly
Idam	182. 288. 310.	...	...	Space, place, site
Idam kudukka		...	...	To make room
Idathu		...	...	Left
Idathu kāi		...	...	Left hand
Idi		...	...	Thunder
Idikka		...	...	To pound
Idinttu poichi		...	...	Dilapidated
Idupu		...	...	Back, waist
-ikki (suffix)	24. 35. 60. 202...	...	...	To, at, for
Ilakka		...	...	To lose
-ile (suffix)	142. 199. 203.	...	...	In, into, on
-iliruntu, iruntu (suffix)	8.	...	...	From
Ilāme, 'āme	61. 94. 181.	...	...
	217. 184.	...	...	Without
Ilathe		...	...	Without
Ilate(ponā)	57.149.167.327.	...	...	If not, otherwise, or
Ilathe neram		...	...	Absence, when not present
Illath'avan		...	...	He who has not
Ille	51. 53. 56.	...	...	No, not
Illukka	357.	...	...	To pull
Illupu		...	...	Convulsions
Illuttu pudikka		...	...	To tighten
Inchi	294.	...	...	Inch
Inje, ingatu	65. 89. 271	...	...	Here, to here
Inji		...	...	Ginger
Inimel	486.	...	...	In future
Innam	53. 128.	...	...	Still, yet, more
Inniki, indiki	34. 68.	...	...	Today

In'inthā, an'antha	...	...	So and so, such and such
Inoru	...	...	Another
Intha 40. 228. 222.	...	...	This (adj.)
Inthā ! 38. 172.	...	...	Look ! here !
Ippadi 90.	...	...	Thus, this way
Ippo	...	...	Now
Iragu	...	...	Feather, wing
Irakka	...	...	To set down, lower
Irama	...	...	Damp
Irantu poa	...	...	To die
Irigi	...	...	Dried (of earth)
Irpū	...	...	Cramp
Irrutu	...	...	Dark
Irukka 16. 36. 37. 43. 140. 142	...	...	To be, have
Iru !	...	...	Be ! be still ! stop !
Irukruthu 28. 335.	...	...	Is, present, have
Irumbu	...	...	Iron
Irumal	...	...	Cough
Iruwathu 48.	...	...	Twenty
Iskopu	...	...	Shovel
Iskrup'āni	...	...	Screw
Islopu 252.	...	...	Slope
Istāl	...	...	Stall, stable
(Istam) ishtam	...	...	Favour, wish
(Istama) ishtama	...	...	Amicably
Istāmpu	...	...	Stamp (postage)
Isteisan 498.	...	...	Station (railway)
Istopu	...	...	Verandah
Istor	...	...	Store, factory
Ithi 70. 82. 166. 438.	...	...	This (pron.)
Ithi tān	...	...	Just this
Ittu	...	...	Rotten
Ittu poa	...	...	To rot
Ival, ivan	...	...	She, he (here)
Ivale, ivane	...	...	Her, him (here)
Iyam	...	...	Lead
Iyam pūsa	...	...	To solder
Iyam tāl	...	...	Sheet of lead

K.

Kāchal	...	...	Fever
Kāchal marantu	...	...	Quinine
Kadakan	...	...	Man's ear-ring
Kadan 441.	...	...	Debt
Kadan kudukka	...	...	To owe
Kadan kāran	...	...	Debtor
Kadan situ	...	...	I. O. U.
Kadan tirrka	...	...	To settle debt
Kadanukku vānga	...	...	To borrow
Kadavu	...	...	Door
Kādavul	...	...	Heaven (God)
Kadde	...	...	Shop (native)
Kadde kāran	...	...	Shop keeper

Kadeisi 197.	...	...	Last
Kadeisile	...	...	Eventually
Kadi	...	...	Bite
Kadikka	...	...	To bite
Kādu	...	...	Jungle
Kādu vetta	...	...	To clear jungle
Kadutasi	...	...	Paper
Kāi	...	...	Unripe fruit
Kāi 146. 199.	...	...	Hand
Kāi kari	...	...	Vegetables
Kāi kāsi	...	...	Ready cash
Kāia	...	...	Dry
Kāia, kāia poda	...	...	To dry
Kāi karete	...	...	Rickshaw
Kāi pudu 272.	...	...	Handle
Kāia poda 372.	...	...	To dry
Kāiam 415.	...	...	Wound
Kāitham 459. 461.	...	...	Letter
Kākā	...	...	Crow
Kakus	...	...	Privy, secretion
Kakus kāmara	...	...	W. C.
Kakus petti	...	...	Commode
Kāl 356.	...	...	Leg, quarter, $\frac{1}{4}$
Kāl (pātham) 356.	...	...	Foot
Kal 316. 322.	...	...	Stone
Kālam 451.	...	...	Time, period
Kārame, kāle, kālambre	69.	153	Morning
Kālān	...	...	Mushroom
Kalavāni	...	...	Thief
Kalavu	...	...	Theft
Kalavu edukka	...	...	To steal
Kāle madu	...	...	Bull
Kaleikka	...	...	To disperse, put in disorder
Kaleittu poa	...	...	To get tired, disordered
Kaliānam	...	...	Marriage
Kaliāna katta	...	...	To marry
Kalichu (kalittu) 461.	...	...	After (lit: having deducted)
Kalichi, oru nāl	...	...	After a day('s time)
Kalikka 100. 200. 245. 246. 255	...	...	To pick off, deduct, subtract
Kaluthe 163.	...	...	Donkey
Kālvāsi (adj.), kāl	...	...	Quarter, $\frac{1}{4}$
Kāl virral	...	...	Toe
Kal vedi vāikka	...	...	To blast
Kāl satte	...	...	Trousers
Kalla (adj.)	...	...	False, forged
Kallakka 298.	...	...	To mix
Kallam (teppu-)	...	...	Pond, dam
Kallam (peratu)	...	...	Muster ground
Kallan	...	...	Thief
Kallu 490.	...	...	Toddy
Kalntu	...	...	Neck
Kaluva	...	...	To wash
Kāmara	...	...	Room

Kambi	...	...	Wire
Kambili	...	...	Blanket
Kambili pallam	...	...	Mulberry
Kāmbikka 157. 290.	...	...	To show
Kāmbu 100. 102. 142.	...	...	Stalk
Kambu	...	...	Pole
Kamis	...	...	Shirt
Kān 311. 315. 330.	...	...	Drain
Kān vetta	...	...	To drain
Kan	...	...	Eye
Kanadi	...	...	Road tracer, glass
Kanam (ganam)	...	...	Respect
Kāna(n), kānāme	...	...	Disappeared, lost
Kāna poa	...	...	To lose
Kanak 167. 339. 445.	..	..	Account, amount, size
Kanakapulle 19.	...	..	Accountant
Kān'āme irukka	...	...	To be missing
Kandu kutti	...	...	Calf
Kandū, kannu 338. 339. 356...	...	...	Plant
Kandu poda	...	...	To plant
Kānge	...	...	Heat
Kanji	...	...	Gruel, rice water, starch
Kānji 372.	...	...	Dry, hard
Kānkka, kāna 135.	.	...	To see
Kan-nir	...	...	Tear (lit : eye water)
Kannam 407	...	..	Thick
Kantu pudikka	...	..	To discover, find
Kappal	...	...	Ship
Kāpu	...	...	Amulet
Karachal 309.	...	...	Trouble
Karachal kūdukka	...	...	To trouble
Karadi	...	...	Bear
Karadu kāl	...	...	Ankle
Kāraktar	...	...	Character
Karami	...	...	Mean
-kāran (suffix)	...	...	Male, man, doer
Tappal-kāran	..	...	Tappal cooly
Tota-kāran	...	...	Gardener
Karandi 375.	...	...	Scraper, spoon
Karandi alavu	...	...	Spoonful
Karātu	...	...	Carrot
Kare (akkare)	...	...	Landing place at a river
Kāre	...	...	Charcoal, coal
Kareian	...	...	White ant
Karete 498.	...	...	Cart
Karetunde	...	...	A lizard (in Ceylon)
-kāri			Feminine of kāran
Kari	...	...	Curry
Kāriam	...	...	Affair, matter
Kāriam ille 130. 409.	...	..	(It) does not matter
Kārum	...	...	Strong (of drinks, etc.)
Karumbu	...	...	Sugar cane
Kārupu	...	...	Black

Karunam		An act, ceremony
Kārupantāilam	... ..	Turpentine
Kasakka	... ..	To crush
Kasankka	... ..	To crumble
Kasapū	... ..	Bitter, bitterness
Kāsi 58.	... ..	Cash, money
Kāsi odru	... ..	Money order
Kastam	... ..	Trouble, hard work
Kāta 285.	... ..	To show
Kathe	... ..	Chatter, story
Katheikka	... ..	To chatter
Kāthu	... ..	Ear
Katiri kol	... ..	Shears, scissors
Katiri kāi	... ..	Brinjal (a vegetable)
Katīa māsam	... ..	November
Katta	... ..	To tie, wear
Katta	... ..	To build, bind
Kattāiam	... ..	Really
Katte 141. 277.	... ..	Stump, log, post (mile)
Katti 229. 250. 272.	... ..	Knife
Katti	... ..	Past part. of 'katta'
Kattil	... ..	Bed
Kātu 302.	... ..	Wind, air
Kattu	... ..	Bundle, packet
Kāval kāran	... ..	Watchman
Kāval pākka	... ..	To watch
Kāvanam 107.	... ..	Carefully
Kāvanakka	... ..	To take care
Kavātāl 224.	... ..	Pruners
Kavātu (veile)	... ..	Pruning. (work)
Kavātu katti	... ..	Pruning knife
Kavātu vetta	... ..	To prune
Kave	... ..	Care, concern
Kāvuru, kāiru	... ..	Cord, rope
Kedukka	... ..	To ruin, corrupt
Keini	... ..	Well (water)
Keitham	... ..	Funeral
Kelangu	... ..	Potato, bulb
Kelavan	... ..	Old man
Kelkka (keilkka) 59. 474.	... ..	To ask, hear
Kelkka (kāthodu)	... ..	To listen (hear with ears)
Kelvi	... ..	Question, hearsay
Kelvi kelkka (keilkka)	... ..	To ask question
Kentagam	... ..	Sulphur
Ketal	... ..	Kettle
Ketta	... ..	Bad
Ketta poichi 272.	... ..	Gone bad, spoilt
Ketti panna	... ..	To make firm
Ketti	... ..	Clever, firm
Ki 25 ('i' like 'ee')	... ..	Low, under (adj.)
Kidakka	... ..	To be, remain
Kidaathe (see Eng. Vocab.)	... ..	Will not be, is not
Kiddā	... ..	He-goat

Kilame	192.	... ..	Week
Kilame nāl		... ..	Week day
Kile	134. 141.	('i' like 'ee')...	Down, under
Kilikka (1st 'i' like 'ee')		... ..	To tear
Kināram		... ..	Piano
Kinda		... ..	To stir up
Kinnāru		... ..	Well (water)
Kirā pillu		... ..	Turf
Kiral		... ..	A crack
Kiru-kiru		... ..	Giddiness
Kitta	15. 181. 356. 436.	... ..	Near, from (a person), to
Kochi	496.	... ..	Coach
Kochi-kai		... ..	Chilli
Kodāli		... ..	Axe
Kodi		... ..	Creeper, bramble
Kode		... ..	Umbrella, flag
Koia pallam		... ..	Guāva fruit
Koil, kovil		... ..	Church, temple
Koina		... ..	Cinchona
Koki		... ..	Hook
Kol		... ..	Measuring rod
Kol		... ..	Complaint
Kol solla		... ..	To complain
Kolambu		... ..	Hoof
Kolante		... ..	Child
Kolavi		... ..	Wasp
Kolavi kal		... ..	Food crusher (stone)
Kole (?Sinhalese)		... ..	Leafed twigs
Koleikka		... ..	To bark (as a dog)
Koli		... ..	Chicken
Kolla		... ..	To kill
Kollan		... ..	Blacksmith
Kolle		... ..	Heart
Koluntu edukka	102. 136.	... ..	To pluck
Koluntu	19. 33. 214.	... ..	Young leaf
Kolupu		... ..	Fat, grease
Koluta		... ..	Fat (adj.)
Konal	838.	... ..	Crooked
Konde kāl		... ..	Thigh
Konde		... ..	Top-knot (woman's)
Konde kūchi		... ..	Hair pin
Kondu poa	24.	... ..	To take away
Kondu vāra	169. 369. 371.	... ..	To bring
Konjam	50. 344. 182.	... ..	Few, little (adv.), some
Kopi (often used for 'tea bush')		... ..	Coffee
Kopil		... ..	Copy
Koplan		... ..	Blister
Koppe		... ..	Cup
Korre	118. 340.	... ..	Short, less
Korre nerre	118.	... ..	Short row
Korreikka	234.	... ..	To reduce
Korreittu poda	262.	... ..	To shorten, decrease
Kortu		... ..	Court (law)

Kosa	...	...	Cabbage
Kosugu, kosu	...	...	Mosquito
Kotāpuli	...	...	Mallet
Kotāvikka	...	...	To yawn
Kothikka	...	...	To boil
Kotta 425.	...	...	To empty
Kottamali	...	...	Coriander
Kotte	...	...	Seed, nut
Kottu māmati	...	...	Stumped, or weeding mamoti
Kottu kūde 420.	...	...	Small sized basket
Kovikka	...	...	To be angry
Kovum	...	...	Anger
Koya	...	...	Guava
Kūchi	...	...	Stick, peg
Kūda 60. 298.	...	...	With, too, more
Kūdathe nāl	...	...	Unlucky day
Kūdathe	...	...	Unable, must not
Kūde	...	...	Basket
Kūdikka 487. 488.	...	...	To drink
Kūditi	...	...	In company with, with
Kūdu	...	...	Envelope, cage
Kudukka 168. 199. 285. 443.	...	...	To give
Kūlakka	...	...	To shake up
Kūli 293. 350.	...	...	Hole
Kūli (āl)	...	...	Cooly (hired person)
Kūli adikka	...	...	To drill holes
Kūli mūda 387.	...	...	To fill holes
Kūli vetta 293.	...	...	To dig holes
Kūlikka	...	...	To bathe
Kūlikru kāmara	...	...	Bathroom
Kūlir	...	...	Cold, shivery
Kūlir kāchal	...	...	Ague
Kumari	...	...	Virgin
Kūmal	...	...	Heap, pile
Kūmba	...	...	To worship
Kūmittu poda 370.	...	...	To heap up
Kūni 361. 362.	...	...	Peg
Kūni adikka	...	...	To peg out
Kūninci nikka 303.	...	...	To stoop
Kūndi	...	...	Seat (of body)
Kunji	...	...	The young of animals
Kūpida 8. 74. 83.	...	...	To call
Kuppara	...	...	Upside down
Kuppara poda 425.	...	...	To put upside down
Kuppe 174.	...	...	Rubbish
Kuranga	...	...	Monkey
Kūre	...	...	Roof
Kūru	...	...	Point
Kuruka	...	...	Short, across
Kuruka pāthe	...	...	Short-cut
Kurumba	...	...	Young coconut
Kurumi	...	...	Top-knot (man's)
Kuruta	...	...	Blind

Kuruvi	...	...	Bird
Kusini	...	...	Kitchen
Kusini meite	...	...	Kitchen cooly
Kusukusukka	...	...	To whisper
Kūta 287. 288. 305.	...	...	To fork, prick, sweep
Kūtam	...	...	Crowd
Kūtama 180.	...	...	Crowding
Kūthi	...	...	Prostitute
Kuthere	...	...	Horse
Kuthere eri poa	...	...	To ride on horseback
Kuthere kāran	...	...	Horse keeper
Kuthere patti	...	...	Stable
Kūthil	...	...	Cold (of body)
Kūthil irukka	...	...	To be cold
Kūthin mullu	...	...	Spur
Kūthin kāl 359.	...	...	Heel
Kutta katte 277.	...	...	Standing stump
Kuttam 94. 156.	...	...	Fault
Kuttavāli	...	...	Guilty
Kutti	...	...	The young of some animals
Kutti	...	...	Girl

L.

Lāchi	...	...	Drawer
Lāda-kāran	...	...	Farrier
Lādam	...	...	Horse shoe
Lādam poda	...	...	To shoe
Lagam	...	...	Bit (of bridle)
Lāiam 8. 91.	...	...	Line (cooly dwelling)
Lāisan	...	...	Foundation
Lāisan poda	...	...	To pave
Lāmpu	...	...	Lamp
Landa	...	...	Large crowbar
Lanjam	...	...	Bribe
Lantan	...	...	Lantern
Leisi 45.	...	...	Easy, light
Lekku 173.	...	...	Place, spot
Lenji	...	...	Handkerchief, head-dress
Likap	...	...	Stirrup

M.

Māchal	...	...	Worry, trouble
Machinan	...	...	Brother-in-law
Machinachi	...	...	Sister-in-law
Mada	...	...	Foolish
Madakka 270.	...	...	To bend, fold
Madangu (see 'madi')	...	...	Folded cloth (waist 'pocket')
Madan katti	...	...	Pen knife
Mada pāil 267.	...	...	Fool
Madeial	...	...	Fool
Māderi 43. 140. 165. 396.	...	...	Kind, sort, same
Madi	...	...	Lap, folded cloth

Mādi	...	...	Udder
Mādu	...	...	Cattle
Mādu kāran	...	...	Cattle keeper
Mādu patti	...	...	Cattle shed
Magal	...	...	Daughter
Magan	...	...	Son
Māi	...	...	Ink, paint
Māiam 385.	...	...	Mark, boundary
Māi otti tāi	...	...	Blotting paper
Māiru	...	...	Hair
Mākali māsam N3.	...	...	December
Malei 386.	...	...	Rain
Malei peia 305.	...	...	To rain
Male 22. 33. 34.	...	...	Field, hill
Mallingu 251.	...	...	Blunt
Māman	...	...	Father-in-law
Māmi	...	...	Mother-in-law
Māmati 40.	...	...	Large hoe, mamaty
Mān	...	...	Deer
Mānde	...	...	Skull
Mān kombu	...	...	Antlers
Manasu	...	...	The mind
Manasile vāikka	...	...	To bear in mind
Manjal	...	...	Yellow, saffron
Māni 6. 60. 227. 393.	...	...	O'clock, hour
Māni neram 15.	...	...	An hour's time
Mān-kāi	...	...	Mango
Manti	...	...	Monkey
Mantham	...	...	Indigestion
Mannakka	...	...	To smell
Mannal	...	...	Sand
Mannam	...	...	Goc-i smell
Mannakka	...	...	To smell
Mannikka	...	...	To forgive
Mannipu	...	...	Forgiveness
Manni	...	...	Bell
Manni adikka	...	...	To ring
Mannu 304. 318. 373.	...	...	Earth
Mannu sevar	...	...	Mud wall
Mannu vetta	...	...	To dig (cut earth)
Manushan	...	...	Man
Mantiram panna	...	...	To perform 'magic'
Māpale	...	...	Bridegroom
Māpu kudukka	...	...	To give a chance
Mār 329.	...	...	Prunings
Māram petti	...	...	Wooden box, chest
Māram 112. 140. 125.	...	...	Tree, wood
Mārāpu kān 427.	...	...	Cross, secondary drain
Marantu	...	...	Medicine
Māre 478.	...	...	Ragama Camp
Mareikka	...	...	To hide
Marakka, marantu poa 354.	...	...	To forget

Marra kâi	...	...	Vegetables
Marriel	...	...	Prison
Marre	...	...	Elk
Māru magal	...	...	Daughter-in-law
Māru magan	...	...	Son-in-law
Maru	...	...	Other, another
Maruvadi	...	...	Again
Marumuli	...	...	Answer, written reply
Māsam	...	...	Month
Māsi māsam	...	...	February
Māsam-māsam	...	...	Month by month
Māta	...	...	To change
Matālam	...	...	Large drum
-matathe (suffix to infinitive)			
167. 306.	...	...	He, etc : will not
-nūten (suffix)	161. 166.	...	I will not
Mathipu	...	...	Estimate
Mātiram, mattam	214.	...	Only
Mātin kalar	...	...	Martingale
Matta, maru	242.	...	Other
Mattam	21. 121. 133.	...	Level
-mattum (suffix)	...	...	Until, till
Mattam illāme	...	...	Uneven
Mattam odikka	120. 121. 145.	...	To tip, break to a level
Māū	...	...	Flour
Me (adj.)	25. 135. 241	..	Upper, top
Meham	...	..	Cloud
Mei	...	...	Body
Meia	...	...	To graze, feed
Meil vilāsam	456.	...	Address
Meladu	...	..	Ear-ring (woman's)
Mele	330	...	Up, above, on
Mele vāra	...	...	To come up
Melis	...	...	Thin (not thick)
Me mette	..	..	Upper story
Mesan	...	...	Mason
Mese	140	...	Table
Mett:	..	...	Story (of building)
Methuva	...	..	Soft, smooth
Methuva panna	...	...	To soften
Micham	42. 228	...	Much, many, very, remainder
Min (long 'i' like 'ee')	...	...	Fish
Min (adj. :)	..	..	Fore, front
Mina ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	Fern
Mindi	160. 381	...	Before, previously
Minna; min pakkam	...	...	In front; front side
Minnal	...	...	Lightning
Minukku	...	...	To the front
Mirugam	...	...	Animal
Mise ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	Moustache
Mistek	...	...	Mistake
Mithakka	...	...	To float
Mithikka	359. (1st 'i' like 'ee')	...	To tread

Modaku 275. 276	... ..	Corner (as of a road)
Modu 119	... ..	Mound, ridge
Moi	.. ..	Swarm; ceremony at marriage
Mol	... ..	Machinery, engine
Moleikka 148	... ..	To sprout
Molavu tiri	... ..	Candle
Moluga	.. ..	To smooth
Molle	.. ..	Breast
Morre	.. ..	Time (period)
Mosam	.. ..	Harm
Mosam seia 362	... ..	To harm
Mothal, motha 196	... ..	First
Mothiram	... ..	Ring (for finger)
Mottam 56.	... ..	Total
Motte	... ..	Bald
Motte pudinkka 108. 223	... ..	To strip off buds etc.
Mūchu	... ..	Breath
Mūda 300. 387.	... ..	To cover, fill in
Mūdi 424.	... ..	Lid, cover
Mūdichi 228. 256	... ..	Knot, screw nut
Mudia 34. 80. 117. 140. 167. 205	... ..	To finish
Mūgare (vulg :)	... ..	Face
Mūku	... ..	Nose
Mūku kanadi	... ..	Spectacles
Mūkuti	... ..	Nose ornament
Mūlān kái	... ..	Elbow
Mūlān kāl	... ..	Knee
Mulavu patti	... ..	Torch, candle
Mūlei	... ..	Brain
Mūle 208	... ..	Corner
Mūli	... ..	Deformed (as to ears)
Mūlikka 48	... ..	To stare
Mūlittu irukka	... ..	To wake up, be awake
Mulugu	... ..	Pepper
Mulu, mulukka 168.	... ..	Whole, entire
Mūlūnkka	... ..	To swallow
Mulu per 168.	... ..	Full name
Mulla 106.	... ..	Slow, slowly
Mullu 288. 292.	... ..	Fork, thorn
Mullum pandi	... ..	Porcupine
Mullu kūta 292	... ..	To fork
Mullu chedi	... ..	Thorn, bramble
Mūnām nāl	... ..	Day before yesterday
Mūnām	... ..	Third
Mūndil-oru-pangu	... ..	A third, $\frac{1}{3}$
Mūnji	... ..	Face
Mūnjil	... ..	Bamboo
Mū'mūnn	... ..	Three by three, in threes
Mūnu	... ..	Three
Mūpathu	... ..	Thirty
Muratu	... ..	Jagged, uneven
Mūrūvu	... ..	Ear ornament
Mūsāl	... ..	Hare

Mūta	... ..	To mend, sew up
Mūte 378.	... ..	Sack, bag
Mūte (koli)	... ..	Egg (fowl's)
Mūtiram, mol	... ..	Urine
Mūtiri	... ..	Postage stamp
Mutta 99	... ..	Hard, coarse
Mutt'ele 99.	... ..	Hard leaf
Muttām	... ..	Kisa
Mutti	... ..	Fist, hammer

N.

Nachataram	... ..	Star
Nada 354	... ..	To plant
Nadakka	... ..	To walk, behave, happen
Nadantu poa	... ..	To go on walking (i.e. hurry up)
Nade	... ..	Walk (noun), gait
Nadi pakka	... ..	To feel pulae
Nadu 26	... ..	Middle
Nadu rātiri	... ..	Midnight
Nādu	... ..	Village
Nahi, nagi	... ..	Jewellery
Nāi	... ..	Dog
Nāi kutti	... ..	Puppy
Nāiam	... ..	Profit, justice
Nāitu kilame	... ..	Sunday
Nāku	... ..	Tongue
Nā-kāli	... ..	Chair (4 legs)
Nāliki	... ..	Tomorrow
Nāl	... ..	Day
Nālandiki	... ..	Day after tomorrow
Nālām	... ..	Fourth
Nalla 31. 87	... ..	Good, well
Nalla nertukku	... ..	Punctually
Nallathu 449. 500.	... ..	Very well (all right)
Nalla pāmbu	... ..	Cobra
Nālu 60. 101.	... ..	Four
Nālukku-nālukku	... ..	Daily
Nambar	... ..	Number, mark
Nambar adikka	... ..	To number
Namba 473.	... ..	To trust, believe
Namma	... ..	Our, my
Nammukku	... ..	To us, to me (mine)
Nān	... ..	I
Nān tān	... ..	Myself
Nananttu irukka	... ..	To be wet
Nandu	... ..	Crab
Nāngal	... ..	We
Nāngal tān	... ..	Ourselves
Nāngili māram	... ..	Iron wood tree
Nanju	... ..	Poison
Nania, nananttu poa	... ..	To get wet
Nāpathu	... ..	Forty
Narambu	... ..	Muscle, vein

Nari	...	...	Jackal
Narūsa 113	...	...	Thoroughly
Nasakka	...	...	To crush
Nāsam, nātam	...	...	Odour (bad)
Nāsama poa	...	...	To "go to the dogs"
Nasivu	...	...	Bruise
Natam, nastam	...	...	Loss, deficit
Nāv'ālu	...	...	Four by four, in fours
Nedua 435.	...	...	Along, straight
Neham	...	...	Finger nail
Neire 79	...	...	Straight
Neitu	...	...	Yesterday
Nele	...	...	Lintel of door
Nellu	...	...	Paddy (rice)
Nellal 272	...	...	Shade, shadow
Nenji	...	...	Chest
Nenjile vāikka	...	...	To commit to memory
Neram 102. 389.	...	...	Time
Neram achi 5	...	...	Late
Neram illākka	...	...	To lose time
Neram poa	...	...	To waste time, to get late
Nerapu	...	...	Fire
Nerapu kūchi	...	...	Match
Nerapu petti	...	...	Match box
Nereittu irukka	...	...	To be full
Nereikka 282	...	...	To fill
Nerram	...	...	Colour
Nerre 79. 118. 370. 388	...	...	Row, line
Nerre pudikka 26	...	...	To take up rows
Nerru	...	...	Bier
Nertiāna	...	...	Pretty
Nertile	...	...	At the time
Netti	...	...	Forehead
Nettu kān 428.	...	...	Main drain
Nettn nerre	...	...	Long row
Ni ('i' like 'ee') 44. 315.	...	...	You
Niānasānam	...	...	Baptism
Nichal adikka ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	To swim
Nikka 20. 134. 275. 488.	...	...	To stop, stand
Nilā	...	...	Moonlight
Nilam ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	Blue
Nilam, nigalam, nitam 294.	...	...	Long, length
Nillu 18	...	...	Stop!
Nimasam	...	...	Minute
Nimatu 351.	...	...	Upright
Nineikka 11. 476	...	...	To think
Nineivu	...	...	Thought, memory
Ningal ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	You (plur.). you (sing. hon- orific)
Nintikka	...	...	To insult
Nipāta 378.	...	...	To stop (trans.)
Nipāti poda	...	...	To put a stop to
Nir mattam ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	Spirit level

Nirukka	158. 170. 183. 202. ...	To weigh
Nisam	... ..	Truth
Nisama solla	... ..	To tell truth
Nita ('i' like 'ee')	... ..	To stretch out (the hand)
Nitham	... ..	Continually, daily
Nitam ('i' like 'ee')	... ..	Long
Noa	... ..	To pain, hurt
Nonda	... ..	To scratch up; dig
Notis	... ..	Notice
Notu	... ..	Pro-note
Novu	... ..	Pain, illness
Nūl	... ..	Thread, fuse
Nūndi	... ..	Lame
Nūni	... ..	Tip, point
Nūnittu poda	... ..	To break off tip

O.

Oda 4.	... ..	To run
Odambu	... ..	Body
Odāvi	... ..	Carpenter
Odikka 120. 122. 132. 139	... ..	To break
Odi poa 475. 489.	... ..	To bolt, run away
Oiāme 492.	... ..	Unceasingly
Olaku	... ..	Pestle
Olikka	... ..	To clear out (of a house)
Olikka	... ..	To hide
Olittu poda	... ..	To remove (furniture)
Olukka	... ..	To leak
Ompathu	... ..	Nine
Oppare panna	... ..	To make smooth (of mud walls)
Oppam 459.	... ..	Signature
Oppam poda	... ..	To sign
Oppikka	... ..	To hand over, prove
Oram 834.	... ..	Edge
Orepu (<i>see</i> 'urepu')	... ..	Hot (as of curry)
Oria 427.	... ..	To coagulate, thicken
Orinttu pāl	... ..	Coagulated latex
Orlas	... ..	Watch, clock
Ortrum ille	... ..	Nobody
Oru, or'	... ..	A, an, one
Oru kālam ille	... ..	Never
Oru māderi	... ..	Same
Oru māderi (very long ā)	... ..	Queer, prevarication
Orumika	... ..	All, total, whole
Oru pudi	... ..	Handful
Oru-tāi-pulle 455.	... ..	One family
Oru teram, morre	... ..	Once
Orul	... ..	Mortar
Orutān irukka	... ..	To be alone
Osaram 22.	... ..	High
Osavul	... ..	Swamp
Osinta (adj :)	... ..	High, upper
Osukku poa	... ..	To go up, climb

Othukka	429.	... ..	To set aside
Othuku	429. 490.	... ..	(See Eng. vocab. 'ledge')
Othunkka		... ..	To get aside, remove
Otta		... ..	To blot, stick on
Otte		... ..	Single
Otto-pāl	418.	... ..	Scrap rubber (i.e. Stuck-on rubber).
Ottukolla		... ..	To agree, yield to, admit
Ovoru		... ..	Each
Ov'onnu		... ..	One by one

P.

Pacha		... ..	Green, cold (previously not hot)
Pacha kādu		... ..	Jungle
Pach'ele		... ..	Young leaf
Pacha tanni		... ..	Cold water
Pachche		... ..	Tattoo
Pāda		... ..	To sing
Pada	486. 490.	... ..	To cause (used also with a verb in Infinitive or Passive) Ps.9.
Padam		... ..	Picture
Pāde		... ..	Bier
Padi	461. 471.	... ..	As
Padi, padi kattu		... ..	Steps (flight of)
Padiāl	Ps.11.	... ..	Because (after verb)
Padiikki	474. Ps.11.	... ..	So that, to a step, because Ps.5.
Padiikka	416.	... ..	To learn
Padiipu		... ..	Knowledge
Padittu kudukka	493.	... ..	To teach
Pādu		... ..	Target
Padukka		... ..	To lie down
Padungu	172.	... ..	Jute hessian
Pagadi		... ..	Fun, joke
Pagal		... ..	Daytime
Pāi		... ..	Bag, carpet
Pāiam pada	Ps.9.	... ..	To cause fear, be afraid
Pāia		... ..	To fear. The Past Participle.
Pāiam		... ..	Fear
Pāiam kudukka		... ..	To frighten
*Pāiantu kuttu		... ..	Having been afraid
Pāiki		... ..	Balance, rest
Pāil		... ..	Fellow, boy
Pāiti		... ..	Mad
Pākka	79. 92. 154. 229.	... ..	To look, see
Pākka (with another verb in Past. Part.)	476.	... ..	-To try, endeavour
Pakka	244	... ..	Side (adj. :)
Pakkam	143. 237. 243. 326.	... ..	Side
Pakkatīle	171.	... ..	Aside, at one side
Pāku		... ..	Areca nut
Pāl	423.	... ..	Milk, latex

Pal	...	...	Tooth
Pālāl (pāl-āl)	...	...	Rubber tappers (milk-people)
Palagu	...	...	Plank
Palakam 499.	...	...	Experience
Palakam irukka	...	...	To know (a person)
Pālam 15.	...	...	Bridge
Palam	...	...	Ripe fruit
Pāl edukka	...	...	To milk, to tap rubber
Pāl kudukka	...	...	To suckle
Paluthu pākka	...	...	To repair
Pallam 388. 333	...	...	Hollow, valley
Palia, palisi 90. 261. 375	...	...	Old
Palli kudam	...	...	School
Pāmbu	...	...	Snake
Panju	...	...	Cotton
Panjam	...	...	Famine
Pandi	...	...	Pig
Pandiam	...	...	Prize
Pāne 483.	...	...	Pan
Pangu	...	...	Portion
Panguni māsam N3.	...	...	March
Pāni	...	...	Dew
Pania, panittu 131. 142. 239...	...	...	Low, under (adj :)
Panittu poda, panikka 244.	...	...	To lower
Panna 309. 415.	..	..	To do, make
Pannam	...	...	Funds
Pannirendu	...	...	Twelve
Pantu	...	...	Ball
Pant'adikruthu	...	...	Tennis
Pant'adikka male	...	...	Tennis court
Pāpāti	...	...	Butterfly
Pār 13. 77.	...	...	Look!
Pāram	...	...	Heavy, weight
Pāram kudukka	...	...	To give charge of
Parāiam	...	...	Age, youth
Parakka	...	...	To fly
Pāre 363	...	...	Rock
Pariari	...	...	Barber
Parittu vetta	...	...	To dig round (a thing)
Pāru	...	...	Flower bed
Pāsam	...	...	Moss
Pāsu (mādu)	...	...	Cow
Pasi	...	...	Hunger
Pātham	...	...	Foot
Pāthe	...	...	Path
Pāthi 106	...	...	Some, portion
Pathis 454	...	...	To issue (as rice)
Pati 487.	...	...	About, concerning
Pātiram 162. 250	...	..	Carefully
Pattanam	...	...	Town
Patta	...	...	Dead (of trees)
Pattālam	...	...	Army (battalion)
Pattām	...	...	Tenth

Pattathe, patt'ille	289. 226. 306.	Not enough
Patte	... ..	Bark (of tree)
Patte siva	413.	To shave bark, tap
Patti	... ..	Putty
Pattini	... ..	Starving
Pattināru	... ..	Sixteen
Pattinettu	... ..	Eighteen
(for numbers see para : M.)		
Pattu situ	... ..	Discharge Note (without debt)
Pattu	... ..	Ten
Pāvum	... ..	Sin, error
Pāvikka	314	To use
Pavun	... ..	Pound (£)
Pei	... ..	Demon, devil
Peichi	494.	Language, talk
Pein	... ..	Louse
Pellam	253	Strong
Pellam ille	... ..	Weak
Pellamāna	... ..	Loud, strong
Pena	... ..	Pen
Penjathi	... ..	Wife
Pen-nāi	... ..	Bitch
Pen-pandi	... ..	Sow
Pensil	... ..	Pencil
Per	191. 41.	Name, person
Perambu	... ..	Cane
Perantu nāl	... ..	Birthday
Peratu	14. 434.	Muster
Peratu kaleikka	... ..	To disperse muster
Peratāsi māsam	... ..	September
Perende pallam	... ..	Passion fruit
Peria, perisi	106. 138. 228.	Big, large
Peri'aume	... ..	Smallpox
Peria dore (ture)	... ..	Head Superintendent
Peria kangāni	60.	Head kangāni
Perile	... ..	Impertinent, unruly
Perkol	... ..	Proctor
Perkka, peruta	... ..	To turn over
Perkul	... ..	Multiplication
Perukka	... ..	To bear, give birth
Perūkka	... ..	To multiply
Perunula pesa	... ..	To speak insolently
Perunāl	... ..	Holiday
Pesa	27. 177. 184.	To speak
Pesagu	... ..	Error, mistake
Pēsāme irukka	... ..	To be silent
Pesathe	27. 39. 43.	Don't talk
Pesāsi	... ..	Devil
Pette	... ..	Female of some animals (see 'Hen')
Petti, potti	... ..	Box, chest
Pettor	... ..	Parents
Pi ('i' like 'ee')	... ..	Excrement

Picha kâi	...	...	(for) left hand
Piche kâran	...	...	Beggar
Pidpâdu 402. 414.	...	...	After
Pikasu	...	...	Pickaxe
Pilân	...	...	Plan
Pilakka	...	...	To split, crack
Pili (1st 'i' like 'ee')	...	...	Spout, pipe
Pillu 368.	...	...	Weed
Pillu vetta 378.	...	...	To weed
Pillu arrikka	...	...	To cut grass, reap
Pin (adj.)	...	...	Back, hind
Pinal 264.	...	...	Crossed, crossing
Pinchu (adj.)	...	...	Young (of leaves, fruit, etc.)
Pindi 104.	...	...	Behind, late
Pingan	...	...	Plate
Pinna	...	...	To plait
Pinukku	...	...	To behind, backwards
Pin pakkam	...	...	Behind, backside of
Pipa ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	Cask, barrel
Pirakâram	...	...	Order, method
Pirâiam	...	...	Age, youth
Pirikka	...	...	To divide
Pirittu kudukka 500.	...	...	To distribute
Pirrium	...	...	Wish
Pirrium irukka	...	...	To like, wish
Pitalâtam	...	...	Trick
Pittale	...	...	Brass
Pittene	...	...	Lawn
Plâ pallam	...	...	Jak fruit
Po! 64.	...	...	Go away!
Poa 25. 26. 30. 57. 59. 337.400.	...	...	To go (<i>see</i> English vocab. 'getting')
Poattum 32. 64.	...	...	May go, let go
Poda 102. 112. 282. 316. 361...	...	...	To put (added to another verb it intensifies meaning) P2.
Podi	...	...	Very small
Podian 21. 211.	...	...	Boy
Pohe	...	...	Except
Poi 449.	...	...	Lie, falsehood
Poi, poittu 400.	...	...	Having gone
Poiâna (adj.)	...	...	False, untrue
Poiçhi (po-achi) Ps. 13.	...	...	Gone, done, finished
Poi kâran	...	...	Liar
Poi solla	...	...	To lie
Poittu vâra 400. 452.	...	...	To return
Pokku	...	...	Excuse
Pokku solla	...	...	To make excuse
Pokku	...	...	Dry (as seed that will not germinate)
Polâpu pesa	...	...	To speak evil
-pôle (suffix) Ps.4.	...	...	Perhaps, about, almost, as
Polis	...	...	Police
Polikka	...	...	To crack

Poleikka	489.	... ..	To earn
Polejpu		... ..	Earnings
Ponāl	34. 57. 327.	... ..	(See para. L.)
Pongal (tāi)		... ..	January boiling (of rice), i.e., Hindu festival in Jan.
Ponji		... ..	Bean
Ponkka		... ..	To boil, bubble up
Ponu	249.	... ..	Last (adj.), gone
Ponu kilame		... ..	Last week
Poragu, peragu		... ..	Presently, after
Porukka		... ..	To bear, tolerate
Porukka	187.	... ..	To pick over, collect
Postikum	398.	... ..	Book
Pothikka	296.	... ..	To bury
-pothu (suffix)		... ..	While, whilst
Pothum	125.	... ..	Enough
Pothumā?		... ..	Is it enough?
Pottal		... ..	Hole (in a thing)
Preosanam		... ..	Advantage
Pū		... ..	Flower
Pūchi		... ..	insect
Pūchi marantu		... ..	Santonine powder
Pudikka	26. 66. 257.	... ..	To hold, catch
Pudikka (nerre)		... ..	To take up rows
Pudirtu kāsi		... ..	Recovery (money)
Pudittu vāikka		... ..	To keep
Pudinkka	223. 374. 381	... ..	To pull, pull out
Pūhe		... ..	Smoke
Pūh'ele		... ..	Tobacco
Pūka		... ..	To blossom. flower
Pūli		... ..	Cheetah, tiger
Pūlia		... ..	To squeeze
Pulle kāri		... ..	Woman with baby
Pulle		... ..	Baby
Pulle teittu		... ..	Pregnant
Pūlli		... ..	A dot, spot
Pumbale, pom (pen-pulle)	390...	... ..	Woman, wife
Pūmi	379.	... ..	Ground
Pūn		... ..	Sore, ulcer
Pūnāku		... ..	Poonac
Pūne		... ..	Cat
Pūne kutti		... ..	Kitten
Purā		... ..	Pigeon
Pūrūs		... ..	Brush
Purusban		... ..	Husband
Pūsa		... ..	To smear
Pusal		... ..	Bushel
Pūsanam		... ..	Mildew
Pūsāri		... ..	One who prays
Pūse		... ..	Prayer
Pūthu, pūthisi	38. 391.	... ..	New
Pūthu kādu		... ..	New clearing
Pūthan kilame		... ..	Wednesday

Putti 487.	... ..	Sense, advice
Püttu mannu	... ..	Ant-heap earth
Pūtu	... ..	Lock, padlock
Pūtu vāikka	... ..	To lock

R.

Rabar	... ..	Rubber
Rāil isteisan 498.	... ..	Station
Rāil kochi, kochi 497.	... ..	Train, coach
Rāil rotu	... ..	Railroad
Rāit āūs	... ..	Resthouse
Rāngi	... ..	Proud, assertive
Rāni	... ..	Queen
Rāsi	... ..	Compromise
Rāsi panna	... ..	To come to a settlement ami- cably
Rasit	... ..	Receipt
Rāskal	... ..	Rascal
Rātiri	... ..	Night
Rātal 198.	... ..	Pound (weight)
Rāval 485.	... ..	Night
Ravun	... ..	Round
Rāza	... ..	King
Remba 28. 239. 261. 387.	... ..	Too, much, very
Rendām	... ..	Second (adj.)
Rendu 20. 122.	... ..	Two
Rendu neram	... ..	Twice
Rendu per, rend'al	... ..	Both
Rettam	... ..	Blood
Rettu	... ..	Double
Rettu pulle	... ..	Twins
Rev-endu 119.	... ..	Two by two, in twos
Ripe ('i' like 'ee')	... ..	Reeper
Rokam	... ..	Ready money
Rōsa pū	... ..	Rose
Rothe	... ..	Wheel
Rōti	... ..	Bread, biscuit (rubber)
Rotu 25. 26. 47. 67. 335. 337.	... ..	Road
Rotu kal	... ..	Road metal
Rotu vetta	... ..	To road
Rūa 443.	... ..	Rupee
Rūl kambu	... ..	Ruler
Rūsi	... ..	Taste

S.

Sāchi	... ..	Witness
Sadam	... ..	Cent
Sādal	... ..	Saddle
Sadambu	... ..	String
Saddar	... ..	Rule, law
Sade	... ..	Plait

Sade pāmbu	...	...	Rat snake
Sāha	...	...	To die
Sāia 362	...	...	To lean
Sāini kilame	...	...	Saturday
Sāinttu irukka 362	...	...	To be leaning
Sāintiram 497.	...	...	Evening
Sāk 48. 186	...	...	Sack
Sakare	...	...	Sugar, jaggerie
Sakku 320. 325	...	...	Small stone
Sakilian	...	...	Shoemaker
Salade	...	...	Sieve
Salakka	...	...	To sift
Salli	...	...	Cash money
Samāsāram	...	...	Information
Samatarain	...	...	Sea
Sāman	...	...	Goods, property
Samathikka	...	...	To agree
Sameitham	...	...	Occasion
Sameitile (<i>with</i> antha)	...	...	At that time; on that occasion
Sāmi kūmba	...	...	To perform religious ceremony, worship
Sāmi, swāmi	...	...	God
Sāmpal	...	...	Ashes
Sāmpalam	...	...	Pay, wages
Sāmpathikka	...	...	To earn
Sāmpar	...	...	Jumper (steel)
Sārukālām	...	...	Carpet
Sāmusāram	...	...	Family
Sān	...	...	Span (thumb to index finger)
Sānde 485.	...	...	Fight, disturbance
Sāndaram	...	...	Moon
Sāndikka	...	...	To meet
Sāngathe	...	...	News
Sāne kal	...	...	Hone
Sāngili	...	...	Chain
Sāngu	...	...	Fiorn (for blowing)
Sāni	...	...	Dung
Sāntosum 500.	...	...	Present, gift
Sāntosuma	...	...	Happy, glad
Sāntu vāi	...	...	Space between two things
Sāpāti	...	...	Flat
Sāpātu	...	...	Boot
Sāpida	...	...	To eat, drink
Sāps	...	...	Chaff (food)
Sāpu	...	...	Shop
Sāraiam 485.	...	...	Arrack
Sāragu	...	...	Dead leaves
Sāral	...	...	Gravel
Sāranir	...	...	Hinge
Sāranam solla	...	...	To speak humbly
Sāsa	...	...	Saucer
Sāspāni	...	...	Saucepan
Sāta	...	...	To shut

Sathe	...	...	Flesh (human)
Sāthi 487.	...	...	Caste, sort, kind
Satne 47.	...	...	At once
Sattam 28.	...	...	Noise
Sattam poda 7.	...	...	To shout
Satfe	...	...	Coat
Sattiam panna	...	...	To swear on oath
Satti 483.	...	...	Pot
Savali	...	...	Cloth, any kind of stuff
Sāval	...	...	Cock
Savāri	...	...	Exercise, walk
Sav'arisi	...	...	Sago
Sāvi	...	...	Key, wrench
Savikiam	...	...	Advantage
Savukāram	...	...	Soap
Savuku	...	...	Whip
Savuku māram	...	...	Grevillea tree
Segadu	...	...	Mud
Segapu, sevapu	...	...	Red
Seia 39. 45. 190. 268. 308.	...	...	To do, make
Seikka, serkka	...	...	To put together, include
Seitu, sendu 101. 104.	...	...	Together
Seitu poda 299.	...	...	To add, put together
Selavu	...	...	Expenses, stores
Sella	...	...	To pass (as time)
Sellu	...	...	Flea
Sembu	...	...	Copper
Sen-kal	...	...	Brick
Sepu	...	...	Pocket
Seppanam	...	...	Dream
Ser	...	...	Mud
Seri 16. 54.	...	...	Right, all right
Seri katta 158.	...	...	To mend, put right
Seri ille	...	...	Wrong
Seria 18. 105.	...	...	Proper, properly, straight
Serrapu	...	...	Sandal
Serrete 425.	...	...	Coconut shell
Sette 299.	...	...	Dried leaves
Setti	...	...	Chetty
Settu poa	...	...	To die
Seva kilame	...	...	Tuesday
Sevapu poa	...	...	To get red, ferment (as tea)
Sevar	...	...	Wall
Sevitu	...	...	Deaf
Sike adikka ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	To whistle
Sikka	...	...	To become entangled
Sikku	...	...	Entanglement
Siku poda ('i' like 'ee')	16.	...	To put 'sick' (stop day's pay)
Sila	...	...	Some
Silari	...	...	Small change (money)
Silari kadan	...	...	'Outside' debt
Silari kangāni	...	...	Sub-kangāni
Silesu	...	...	Sledge hammer

Sila vuele	455.	...	...	Sometimes, perhaps
Sileru		...	...	Slate
Sile ('i' like 'ee')		...	...	Woman's cloth
Sillā	457.	...	...	District
Silve		...	...	Cross
Sime ('i' like 'ee')	446.	...	...	Country, coast
Siminti		...	...	Cement
Sineithan		...	...	Friend
Sini (1st 'i' like 'ee')		...	...	Sugar
Singam		...	...	Lion
Singal-āl		...	...	Sinhalese
Sinna	150.	...	...	Small, little
Sinna dore (ture)		...	...	Assistant Superintendent
Sinn'ai		...	...	Aunt
Sinna kādu		...	...	Undergrowth
Sinn'amme		...	...	Measles
Sinnappan		...	...	Uncle
Sinna sāthi	487.	...	...	Low caste
Sinta	301.	...	...	To drop, spill
Sipu ('i' like 'ee')		...	...	Comb
Siru		...	...	Small
Sirikka	185.	...	...	To laugh
Siripu		...	...	Laughter
Situ ('i' like 'ee')		...	...	Note, card
Situ āda ('i' like 'ee')		...	...	To play cards
Sitiri māsam		...	...	April
Siva ('i' like 'ee')	413	...	...	To shave
Sivantu poa		...	...	To get red, ferment
Siv-ūli (1st 'i' like 'ee')		...	...	Plane
Socham		...	...	Rest, remainder
Sogam		...	...	Health
Sogam ille		...	...	Unwell
Sogam āha		...	...	To get well
Sakolati		...	...	Cocoa
Solan		...	...	Indian corn
Soli		...	...	Business
Solla	3. 63. 93. 198. 366. 498.	...	...	To say, tell
Sollu		...	...	Word
Solugu		...	...	Winnowing fan
Somāra	163.	...	...	Idle, lazy
Sonakam		...	...	Delay
Sonakka		...	...	To delay
Sonangu poa		...	...	To be delayed
Sonapu		...	...	Sharp
Soru	480.	...	...	Rice (cooked)
Sora kāi		...	...	Gourd
Sothene		...	...	Examination
Sothikka		...	...	To examine, search
Suda kādu		...	...	Burial place
Sūdu		...	...	Hot, Heat
Sūdu kol		...	...	Soldering iron
Sūl (jūl)		...	...	Rug
Sūma	47. 155. 327.	...	...	Idle (see para : L3)

Sūmadu		... ..	Handkerchief rolled as a pad
Sūme		... ..	Bundle, load
Sūnambu		... ..	Lime
Sund'eli		... ..	Mouse
Sunda		... ..	Own
Sunda kāran		... ..	Owner
Sūndu	280. 281.	... ..	Tin, (noun)
Suntā		... ..	Flag
Surandi		... ..	Scraper
Suranta	373.	... ..	To scrape
Sūri		... ..	Rough
Sūria		... ..	To scratch (as a dog his body)
Sūrian		... ..	Sun
Surrukka	4. 5. 145.	... ..	Quickly
Sūthu		... ..	Fraud, trick
Sūta		... ..	To shoot
Sutavāli		... ..	Unguiltly
Sutta		... ..	To go round
Sutti (adv.)	254.	... ..	Round, around
Suttu		... ..	A drop

T.

Tā		... ..	Give
Tāchi		... ..	Frying pan
Tadame		... ..	Cold (in head)
Tagaram	450.	... ..	Tin (metal), roofing zinc
Tagappan		... ..	Father
Tāham		... ..	Thirst
Tāi		... ..	Mother
Tāi māsam		... ..	January
Tāi Pongal		... ..	Hindu festival in January
Tāi pulle	455.	... ..	Relation
Tāi vāthu		... ..	Primary
Tāilam		... ..	Ointment
Tāivu seithu	439.	... ..	Please
Takkam		... ..	Mistake, error
Tāl		... ..	Sheet (of paper)
Talāpa		... ..	Talipot
Tale		... ..	Twigs with leaves on
Tale		... ..	Head
Taie mūle		... ..	To menstruate (the equivalent for)
Tale novu		... ..	Headache
Tale sutta		... ..	To be giddy
Talevāni		... ..	Pillow
Tāli		... ..	Neck ornament (sign of wedlock)
Talla	182. 331	... ..	To push, move
Tallu		... ..	Get out of the way
Tālūk	457.	... ..	District (in India)
Tambi		... ..	Young brother
Tan		... ..	Ton
Tān	68. 69. 164. 399. 453.	... ..	Self, only, just, (often untranslatable)

Tānda	...	...	To jump
Tandanam	...	...	Punishment
Tandi 478.	...	...	Telegram
Tandikka 138.	...	...	To punish
Tangam	...	...	Gold
Tangachi	...	...	Young sister
Tangu vār	...	...	Girth strap
Tānkka	...	...	To bear, carry
Tanni	...	...	Water
Tanni kām	...	...	Watercourse
Tannia	...	...	Alone, separate
Tannia poda	...	...	To segregate
Tappitham	...	...	Fault, mistake
Tappa 114.	...	...	To miss
Tappāl	...	...	Post, tappal
Tappu 1. 2.	...	...	Tom-tom
Tāra 448.	...	...	To give
Tarā	...	...	Duck
Tāre	...	...	Floor
Tatta 421.	...	...	To knock, tap
Taruma (adj :)	...	...	Honoured, trusted
Tattapāre	...	...	Tuticorin Camp
Tattan, āsāri	...	...	Goldsmith
Tattu	...	...	Shelf, tray, tat
Tavāl	...	...	Post, tappal
Tavāl kāran	...	...	Post cooly
Tavāl kanthor	...	...	Post office
Tāvale	...	...	Frog
Tavane	...	...	A fixed time for payment
Tavarani 336. 353.	...	...	Nursery
Tavira	...	...	Except
Teia	...	...	To wear out
Tei ele 86. 329.	...	...	Tea, tea leaf
Tei ele totum	...	...	Tea estate
Teidi pākka 474.	...	...	To seek
Teidi	...	...	Date
Teikka	...	...	To rub
Teil	...	...	Scorpion
Teiikka	...	...	To sew
Teiil-kāran	...	...	Tailor
Teiil	...	...	Stitch, sewing
Teinttu poichi	...	...	Worn out, rubbed out
Ten	...	...	Honey
Ten-i	...	...	Bee
Ten-kāi	...	...	Coconut
Tenk-enne	...	...	Coconut oil
Teppu kallam	...	...	Pond, Dam
Tennam	...	...	Continually
Tepu	...	...	Tape
Teram	...	...	Time (period)
Terāsu	...	...	Scales
Teria 31. 159.	...	...	To know, feel
Teri'āme	...	...	Unknowingly

Teriathe	155.	391.	...	...	Do not know
Teriath'al			...	...	Ignorant person
Terium (yenakku)	460.		...	...	I know (to me knowledge)
Teriümā? teriuthā?	157.	274....	...	...	Do you know, understand?
Tesi kái			...	...	Lime (fruit)
Tevelea (adj.)	263.	488.	...	...	Better
Thelikka			...	...	To sprinkle
Thendam			...	...	Fine
Thendam poda			...	...	To fine
Thendikka, thendittu pākka	324.		...	...	To try
Thevān			...	...	Deity
-ti (di), -tā (da) (suffixes)			...	...	Terms of familiarity suffixed to verbs (fem. mas.) Appdx. D.
Tinkal kilame			...	...	Monday
Tini (1st 'i' like 'ee')			...	...	Food
Tini pākka			...	...	To taste
Tini sāman			...	...	Provisions
Tinisu			...	...	Species, genus
Tinkka			...	...	To eat
Tinta			...	...	Paint
Tipāū	449.	474.	...	...	Depôt, Cooly Agency
Tikka	445.		...	...	To settle a/c
Tiri			...	...	Wick, bud
Tirpu			...	...	Verdict
Tirumbi			...	...	Again, back
Tirumbi katta			...	...	To rebuild
Tirumbi vāra			...	...	To return
Tiruppa			...	...	To turu
Tirutu pāil			...	...	Rogue
Tita ('i' like 'ee')	250.		...	...	To sharpen
Tita (arisi) ('i' like 'ee')			...	...	To pound (rice)
Titu kal ('i' like 'e')			...	...	Hone
Ti-vāli (1st 'i' like 'ee')			...	...	Hindu festival dedicated to the goddess of prosperity
Toda	109.	141.	217.	...	To touch	
Tode				...	Thigh	
Toge				...	Total	
Toku				...	Gun	
Tol				...	Skin, shoulder, leather	
Tol				...	Small drum	
Tonde				...	Throat	
Tongal	206.	399.		...	End	
Toni				...	Boat	
Topal				...	Navel	
Topal ele	88.	89.	97.	218.	...	Fish leaf
Topi				...	Hat, topi	
Totam				...	Estate, garden	
Tota'kāran				...	Garden cooly	
Totil				...	Cradle	
Totta				...	Useless	
Totta pāil				...	Worthless fellow	
Tovea				...	To repair, temper steel	
Tshedi, (chedi)				...	Bush	

Tūāle	...	...	Towel
Tūānkka	...	...	To begin
Tudeikka	...	...	To rub
Tūkam	...	...	Sleep
Tūki kondu poa	...	...	To carry away
Tūkka 210. 212. 279. 325.	...	...	To lift
Tukkain	...	...	Grief
Tūl	...	...	Dust
Tūlūkān	...	...	Mohamedan
Tumbikāi	...	...	Trunk (elephant)
Tumbu katte	...	...	Fibre broom
Tūn	...	...	Pillar
Tundu	...	...	Piece, bit, note
Tundu 445.	..	...	Cooly transfer certificate (show- ing debt)
Tūnkka 189.	...	...	To sleep
Tūni	...	...	Clothes, rag
Tūpara 111. 382.	...	..	Clean
Tūpara panna	...	...	To clean
Tūpikka	...	...	To spit
Tūra	...	...	Far (adv.)
Tūram 208.	...	..	Far, distant
Tūrakka	...	...	To open
Ture (dore)	...	...	Master, gentleman
Turesāni (doresāni) 499.	...	...	Lady, mistress
Turrutu	...	...	Bellows
Tuvāli	...	...	Towel

U.

Uchi 219.	...	...	Top
-ūde (suffix) 71. 251.	...	...	Of (possessive case)
-ūdane (suffix) 140.	...	...	As soon as
Udesikka	...	...	To guess
Udkara	...	...	To sit
Udu (for 'vūdu')	...	...	House
Udupū	...	...	Clothes
Udupū petti	...	...	Clothes-box
-ūkku (suffix) 14. 17. 82. 43. 352	...	...	To, at (dative case)
Uli	...	...	Chisel
Ullān	...	...	Snipe
Ulu, ūlluku 408.	...	...	Inside, into
-ūm (suffix) 39. 40.	...	...	And
-ūm.....ūm (suffixes)	...	...	Also; neither...nor (after nega- tive)
Ume	...	...	Dumb
Un 81. 162. 191. 356.	...	...	Your
Undi āl	...	...	A single person, without family
Undākka	...	...	To make, cause to be, form
Ungal	...	...	Your
Unni	...	...	Tick (insect)
Unnu 93. 117	...	...	One
Unnukku poa	...	...	To go to pass urine

Unnum ille	...	...	Nothing, none
Un-unnu 117	...	...	One by one
Unude	...	...	Of you, your
Unukku 43. 83.	...	...	To you
Uodu	...	...	Shingle
Uole	...	...	Cadjan
Uopadesi	...	...	Catechist, teacher
Uppū	...	...	Salt
Uppū-kochi-kāi	...	...	Salt and chillies (i.e., provisions)
Uraku	...	...	Steel
Uram 281. 286.	...	...	Manure
Urat'al 274.	...	...	Manurers
Urattu pesa	...	...	To speak loudly
Ureikka	...	...	To burn (as curry, etc.)
Urepu	...	...	Heat (as of curry, etc.)
Urime	...	...	Claim
Urruta 419.	...	...	To roll up
Urrut'ele	...	...	Rolled leaf
Uru 457. 465. 468.	...	...	Village (in India)
Urūa	...	...	To strip off
Urukka	...	...	To melt
Urukku 474.	...	...	To the village
Urule 50.	...	...	Runner (wheel)
Urule kelangu	...	...	Potato
Urunde	...	...	Round, globular
Usari irukka	...	...	To be alive
Usi	...	...	Needle
Ute 421.	...	...	Dirt
Utha	...	...	To blow
Uthadu	...	...	Lip
Uthari poda 207	...	...	To shake up
Uthavi seia	...	...	To help
Utheikka	...	...	To kick
Utta	...	...	To pour out
Uttu	...	...	Spring (water)
Uyaram	...	...	High

V.

Vāchi	...	...	Adze
Vāde	...	...	Scent, smell
Vāde kāsi	...	...	Rent
Vāga māram	...	...	Albizzia tree
Vāi	...	...	Mouth
Vāichi	...	...	From (lit. having left)
Vāiale poa	...	...	To vomit
Vāikka, vūda 88. 112. 142. 144. 148. 388. 450.	...	...	To leave, put, keep
Vāikal	...	...	Straw
Vāil	...	...	Paddy field
Vāi mūdu	...	...	Shut up!

Vāi-nir (vāni)	...	...	Saliva
Vāiram	...	...	Hard (of wood), diamond
Vāiru	...	...	Stomach
Vāisu	...	...	Year, age
Vāitale poa	...	...	To purge
Vāitian	...	...	Native doctor
Vāitu	...	...	Stomach
Vāitu kadapu	...	...	Dysentery
Vāitu valli	...	...	Stomach ache
Vāl	...	...	Tail
Vāl	...	...	Saw
Vāl kāran	...	...	Sawyer
Valakka	...	...	To rear (from young)
Valāku	...	...	Case (court)
Valakam, valame	...	...	Custom
Valata	...	...	Tall (of persons)
Valantu 150.	...	...	High, tall
Vāla pallam	...	...	Banana
Vālara 150.	...	...	To grow
Valathu pakkam	...	...	Right side
Vale	...	...	Net (also for tennis net)
Valeikka (kān) 310. 328.	...	...	To clear out drains, to bend round
Valeivu	...	...	A glass bracelet, a curve
Vāli 405. 424.	...	...	Bucket
Vali	...	...	Way, path
Vali selavu 446.	...	...	Travelling expenses
Valli	...	...	Pain
Vallikka	...	...	To pain, hurt
Valukka	...	...	To slip
Vambu	...	...	Bamboo
Vānam	...	...	Sky
Vānda 247. 258. 272.	...	...	Don't want
Vandanam	...	...	Thanks
Vandi	...	...	Bicycle
Vāndris 385.	...	...	Boundary
Vandu	...	...	Beetle
Vānga 52 : 376.	...	...	To buy, get
Vangi	...	...	Bank
Vanj 111.	...	...	Two leaves without a bud
Vangu	...	...	Bank (for money)
Vānis	...	...	Varnish
Vān-koli	...	...	Turkey
Vannan	...	...	Washerwoman, 'dhobi'
Vār	...	...	Belt, strap
Vāra 7. 9. 16. 60. 62. 63 119. 169.	...	...	To come
Vāra-vāra	...	...	Gradually, in time
Vāra kāsi	...	...	Credit balance
Vari	...	...	Row, rule
Varisia nillu	...	...	Stand in a row, regularly
-varikum (suffix) 117. 468.	...	...	Until, till
Vār pūtu	...	...	Buckle

Varāntu	476.	...	...	Warrant
Varra 'kādu		...	...	Steep place
Varrichi		...	...	Lath (wood)
Vāru	132.	...	...	Coming, next
Vāru neram		...	...	Next time
Vārum vāikka		...	...	To credit
Varratum	304. 383.	...	...	Difficult
Vāsal		...	...	Threshold
Vāsal kūti		...	...	Sweeper
Vāsam		...	...	Good smell
Vāsam		...	...	House
Vāsane		...	...	Smell
Vāsikka	456.	...	...	To read
Vāte		...	...	Goose
Vātham		...	...	Rheumatism
Vathil		...	...	Answer
Vāthu	129. 234. 252.	...	...	Branch
Vātier		...	...	Schoolmaster
Vatta		...	...	Batta (daily expenses)
Vatti kāsi		...	...	Interest (money)
Vedikka		...	...	To crack, sprout up
Vedi sattam		...	...	Explosive
Vedi marantu		...	...	Blasting powder
Veha	371.	...	...	To burn
Vegam, vegama	258.	...	...	Fast, quickly
Veāsi māsam		...	...	May (month)
Veidike		...	...	Show, play
Veidu		...	...	Sport, hunt
Veil	272.	...	...	Sun
Veile	57. 87. 190. 394.	...	...	Work
Veile-kādu		...	...	Working field
Veile pākka	92.	...	...	To look after work
Veile seia	39. 390.	...	...	To work
Veile vūda	394.	...	...	To leave work
Veile-kāran		...	...	Worker
Veisi		...	...	Prostitute
Veithi		...	...	Cholera
Veithi marantu		...	...	Purgative
Veiti		...	...	Man's cloth
Vekkam		...	...	Shame
Vekkam irukka		...	...	To be ashamed
Velagu!		...	...	Get away!
Velankka	194.	...	...	To understand
Velankruthā?		...	...	Do you understand?
Velank'ille		...	...	Do not understand
Vele āda	91.	...	...	To play
Veli		...	...	Fence
Velicham		...	...	Light
Velle	412.	...	...	White
Vellia		...	...	Out, outside
Vellia anupā		...	...	To dismiss, send away
Vellana	14.	...	...	Early
Velli		...	...	Silver, 10 cents

Velukka	...	...	To wash clothes, whiten
Vendia 434. 491.	...	...	To require
Vendiuth'irukka	...	...	To be necessary
Vendiuthu 472. 491. 495.	...	...	Wants, requires
Venkāi	...	...	Onion
Venne	...	...	Butter
Venum (onum) 25. 94. 358.	...	...	Must, want
Venum endāl	...	...	If want
Venum, avan unakku enna?	...	...	How is he related to you?
Ver 341.	...	...	Root
Veragu	...	...	Firewood
Vere	...	...	Different, another
Vere ūnum ille	...	...	Nothing else
Verodu pudinkka	...	...	To root out
Verrita 47.	...	...	To drive away
Verve	...	...	Perspiration
Vevere 19.	...	...	Separate, apart
Vevere poda	...	...	To separate
Versa	...	...	Rapidly
Vetham	...	...	Religion
Vetha'kāran	...	...	Christian
Vethe 379.	...	...	Seed
Vethene	...	...	Pain
Vetta 248. 254. 380. 382. 429.	...	...	To cut, to tap (rubber), to prune
Vettu 261.	...	...	A cut
Vett'ele	...	...	Betel
Vettu katti	...	...	Bill hook
Viāthi	...	...	Illness
Vidia	...	...	To dawn (day)
Vidinttu kālam	...	...	Dawn
Vikam ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	Swelling
Vikka ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	To sell
Vikkal ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	Hiccough
Vilāku	...	...	Lamp
Vilak'enne	...	...	Castor oil
Vilātu	...	...	Exercise
Vilātu kondu poa	...	...	To take out for exercise
Vile	...	...	Price, cost
Vileikki vānga	...	...	To buy
Vilu ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	Copy
Villu	...	...	Rainbow
Vimbu pesa	...	...	To boast
Vinkka ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	To swell
Viranta	...	...	Verandah
Virantādi	...	...	Guest
Viratham	...	...	Fasting
Virral	...	...	Finger
Virrikka, virrittu poda 152. 172. 214.	...	...	To spread out
Virrum	...	...	Empty
Visa 259. ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	To throw
Visārane	...	...	Enquiry

Visārikka	...	...	To enquire
Visham	...	...	Poison
Visi poda	174.	(1st 'i' like 'ee')...	To throw away
Visuvāsam	...	...	Belief, faith
Vitesam	...	...	Defect, error, difference
Vithuru ('i' like 'ee')	...	...	Glass (drinking)
Vivaram	....	...	Explanation
Vizāla, viyāla kilame	...	...	Thursday
Voku	...	...	Culvert
Votal (botal)	...	...	Bottle
Vūda	257. 284. 393. 488....	...	To leave, allow
Vuttu poda	...	...	To let go
Vūdu, ūdu	...	...	House
Vulua	362.	...	To fall

Y.

(Some of these words appear elsewhere without the initial 'Y')

Yār	71. 377. 388.	...	...	Who ?
Yārc	...	...	...	Whom ?
Yārum (seri)	...	...	...	Whoever, anyone
Yāt	...	...	...	Yard
Yedu	...	...	...	Page
Yeikka	...	...	...	To cheat
Yeini	...	...	...	Ladder
Yeitam	...	...	...	Steep
Yeitatile	...	...	...	Descent, down hill
Yellan	...	...	...	Young
Yelli	...	...	...	Rat
Yellia	...	...	...	Poor
Yelu	...	...	...	Seven
Yeluwathu	...	...	...	Seventy
Yembikka	...	...	...	To prove
Yembanan	...	...	...	Proof
Ye, (yen)	270. 888.	...	...	Why
Yen	51. 58. 458.	...	...	My
Yene, yeneā?	...	...	...	Me, me?
Yenendāl	473.	...	...	Because
Yengal	...	...	...	Us
Yengulukku	...	...	...	To us
Yengalude	...	...	...	Of us, our
Yentiram	...	...	...	Engine
Yeppadi	181. 296. 440	...	...	How?
Yeppo	75.	...	...	When?
Yeppothum	76. 455.	...	...	Always
Yeppothum ille	76.	...	...	Never
Yera	...	...	...	To climb
Yerangu poa	...	...	...	To ascend
Yerangu kile	...	...	...	To descend
Yerichī	...	...	...	Meat, beef
Yesa	161	...	...	To blame
Yethir	...	...	...	Opposite

Yethukku pudikka nerre		To take up rows at opposite ends
Yethu 78.	... ..	Which?
Yetta 221	... ..	To reach
Yettu	... ..	Eight
Yevalo? 469.	... ..	How much?
Yevalo neram? (kālam)	451....	How long?
Yidu vāikka	... ..	To pawn
Yosikka	... ..	To consider

POSTSCRIPT.

1. (a) **Past Particles** ending in -ttu and wards formed from them, as Past Tenses and Adjectives, are usually pronounced -chu or -chi. The -ttu is retained in spelling in order to distinguish them easily from other words as being verb-formations, thus assisting the student in recognising the different parts of speech when seen in print.
- (b) The tense terminations of the verbs have been spelt -kren and -kruthu, etc., in preference to the really correct -kiren, -kirathu, as the cooly does not pronounce the distinct 'i' and 'a' sound. This occurs also in other words. In the termination -athu (uthu) will be recognised 'athu...it; also in -ān...(av)an, he; -āl...(av)al, she.' (See Appendix.)

Some high caste coolies, and those who can read and write, often pronounce more according to grammatical Tamil. The student can pick this up by practice.

2. **ALSO.** This is translated by the suffix -UM in the same way as for 'and' except that it is not repeated. Thus :
 I said that also,—athium nān sonen.
 This also is not correct,—ithium seri ille.
 He went also,—avanum ponān.
 Yes, there are alavangas there as well—ānmā, alavang'um irukruth'ange.
3. **ALTHOUGH.** This is translated by adding -ĀLUM to the stem of the Past tense (D2). Thus :
 Although he said that you must not believe it—avan appadi sonālum ni athe namba vānda.
 Although he speaks thus will it be true?—avan ippadi pesnālum nisam irukunnā?
 Although he blames you it does not matter, you keep quiet—avan nue yesnāluu kāriam ille, ni un pātile pesāne iru.
 Though he will have said that, it is a lie—avan athe soll'iruntālum poi tān (see S2).
4. **ABOUT, ALMOST, NEARLY.** These are translated by -POLE suffixed to any part of speech. Thus :
 It is nearly dead—athu settuthu-pole tān.
 He is nearly dying—avan sāruthu-pole tān.
 There are about five mamoties—māmāti anji-pole irukruthu.
 It is almost finished—athu mudinttu-pole irukruthu.
 He is almost 70 years old—avanukku yeluwathu vāisn-pole irukruthu.
 The wall is about ten feet high—sevar patt'adi-pole osaram
IT CAN ALSO MEAN 'AS' : Do as you wish—un piriuna-pole sei.

5. **IN ORDER THAT, SO THAT** (*see* No. 11). This can be translated by 'PADIKKI' preceded by the Impersonal Future (J¹; J²) and is a very usual form of speech. After a *negative* it means 'in order not to,' 'so as not to.' Thus :
- I gave the money so that he should not run away—avan odi poathe padikki kāsī kuduten.
- I sent Rāmasāmy to the General Hospital so that he should get well—Rāmasāmi sogam āhum padikki Peria Āspatirikki anupunen.
- Cut the drain so that the water does not flow that way—fanni appadi oathe padikki kām vettu.
- I sent the kangāni to the coast in order that he should bring new coolies—pūth'āl kondu vārum padikki kangāni simeikki anupunen.
- I wrote a telegram to the Labour Commissioner in order that Ārulappan might get money there—Arulappan ange kāsī edukum padikki Tīpāu doreikki oru tandi eluthinen.
6. **THE PAST PARTICIPLE** is always used in Tamil with *all tenses* where the conjunction 'and' is used in English. Thus :
- I will go and tell—nān poittu solluven, (lit : I having gone will tell).
- You go and see—ni poittu pār.
- He returned—avan poittu vantān, (i.e., he went and came).
- He will return—avan poittu vāruvān.
- Come this way and bring a fork—oru mūllu eduttu ippadi vā.
- Generally when a sentence in English has several finite verbs (i.e., verbs not dependent on each other to make complete sense) they should all be rendered in Tamil by the Past Participle, except the last one which should close the sentence.*
7. **QUOTATION.**—This is rendered by the addition of the word 'entu,' having said (Past. Part. of verb 'ena,' to say) with the use of the 1st person. Thus :
- He said 'I will come'—nān vāruven entu sonān.
- He said 'I gave it to master'—doreikki kuduten entu sonān.
- He said that he gave it to master—athe doreikki kuduten entu sonān.
- She said that she would come to muster—peratukku vāruven entu aval sonuthu.
- If he said he was coming—vāruven entu sonāl.
8. **HE WHO, THAT WHICH,** etc.—Relative clauses are translated by the verb (in all its tenses) *used adjectivally* negative or otherwise, and placed *before* the pronoun. This should be carefully noted as it is in every-day use. Thus :
- He who has not a knife went to a different work—katti illath'avan vere veilikki ponuthu (lit : he-without-a-knife).
- Those who have no tools should go to pluck—āitham illath'āl koluntu edukka poattum.
- Where is he who pruned this tree?—intha māram vettn'avan enge?

He who is coming along the road now is Suppāia—ippo rotodu vāruth'avan Suppāia tān.

Who is that who is going to the bungalow?—Bangalaukku poruth'avan ār?

She who weeds this contract—intha kontrapu pillu vet-truth'aval.

He who stole those things is a thief (caste cooly)—antha sāman kalavu edutt'avan kallaṅ (sāthi āl).

Call him who is standing there—ange nikruth'avan kūpidu. (It is) *he* who called me—yene kūpituthu *avan*.

9. **PASSIVE VOICE**, or, To cause to be.—This is translated by using the verb **PADA**, to suffer, in all its tenses after a verb in the Infinitive, but it cannot always be employed for the translation of the English Passive (F. Footnote).

Thus :

He has been told by me—avanukku nān teria paten (I caused it to be known to him)

I made him do it (I caused him to do it)—athe **avanukku** seia paten.

Palaniāi is being blamed—Palaniāi yesa padruthu.

She is being beaten—aval adikka padruthu.

This child is (being) afraid—pulle pāiam padruthu.

He must be told—avanukku solla pad'onum.

Don't be afraid—pāiam padathe, or, pāiam pada kūdathe.

To be done—seia pada.

He will be beaten—avan adikka paduvān.

He will have been beaten—avan adikka patt'irupān.

I was called—kūpida patien.

Must be called—kūpida pad'onum.

10. **ON ACCOUNT OF, BY**.—This is translated by suffix **-INĀLE**. Thus :

On account of that woman he ran away—antha pumbalināle avan odi ponān.

On account of the amount of rice issued there was a row in the lines—pathint'arisi kanakināle lāiatile sande iruntuthu.

There were a lot of weeds in her contract, on account of that I put coolies on—aval kontrapile micham pillu iruntuthu athināle (nān) āl potten.

Because of the manure the weeds grow very fast—ūratināle pillu micham vehama vālaruthu.

On account of the dirt the coolies get ill—ūteināle āl gal sogam illāme poruthu.

Take that up by hand—athe kāiināle edu.

Dig the earth by (using) a mamoti—māmatināle manna vettu.

Go by the road—rotodu po (not 'rotināle' as the meaning is to go in 'company with' the road as it were). A4.

11. **BECAUSE OF** (pertaining to an action). This can be translated by '**PADIKKI**' after any tense of the verb, (see No. 5).

Because of what you are doing I stop your rice—Ni seiruthu padikki un arisi nipatren.

I allowed him to go to the Coast because of what the kangāni said—kangāni sonuthu padikki avane ūrukku poa vuduten.
I fined you because of what you did—ni seithuthu padikki nne thendam potten.

'Padiāl' can also be used in the above sentence; also with negative :

Because you do not do it—athe ni seiathe padiāl.

12. When the auxiliary 'IRUNTĀL,'—'if is,' is omitted in Tamil, 'IF' is often translated by 'ĀNAL' placed after a noun or adverb. Thus :

If (it is) so why does he remain on the estate—appadi ānāl ye totatile nīkrān?

If the row was like that I will fine the kangāni—sande appadi ānāl kangāni thendam poduven.

If (it is) all right you may do it—athu nallathu ānāl ni seiattum.

If he is the Head Kangāni you cannot do anything—avan peria kangāni ānāl ni ūnnum sei'elathe.

Ānāl can also be added to the future tense. (See L3).

If you will take—ni eduputh'ānāl.

If he will go—avan povuthu ānāl.

13. **BECOME, GET.**—To translate these use the verb 'āha.' Thus :

It is getting late—neram āuthu (C1.) or neram āhi poruthu.

'Āhi' is pronounced as 'āi' when used before another word, but like 'achi' otherwise. (F3).

He has become a grown (big) man now—ippo avan peri'āl āi vantuthu.

The fruit will soon become ripe—kāi surrukka pallat'āuthu, or, pallat āi poruthu.

He is getting used to the new work—pūthu veileikki avanukku palakam āi poruthu.

He has got used to the work—veileikki avan palakam āi poichi (āhi poi achir).

It has got very late—micham neram āi poichi.

Another use of 'āuthu' is with numerals :

Rend'āuthu.....—second.

Mūn'āuthu.....—third, etc.

Second (under) boy—rend'āuthu podian.

The assistant clerk—rend'āuthu klark.

The assistant agent—rend'āuthu egent. Etc.

Used as adverbs :

Thirdly—mūn'āuthu.

Fourthly—nāl'āuthu. Etc.

Whichever—eth'āuthu.

However—eppadiāuthu. Etc.

14. **REPETITION** often denotes *continuity*, thus:—
 Pull on the rope all the time as you come along—*Ni vāra vāra kāvuru puditt'illu.*
 He will gradually go on getting more ill—*Avan vāra vāra athium sogam illāme povuthu.*
 You must keep on pulling it—*Athe ni illutt' illuttu pod'onum.*
 P2.
 Every week I go on giving a little—*Kilame kilame nān konjam konjam kudukren.*
 Go on putting (it in) little by little—*Konjam konjam pottu pottu vā.*
 It is no good continually talking about it—*Athe pati oiāme pesi pesi mudiathe* (lit : about it unceasingly having spoken won't finish).
 He continually talks about nothing and does no work—*Avan sūma pesi pesi veile seiruth'ille.*
Repetition also denotes each, every, etc:—
 Full pay each month—*Māsan māsam mulu sampalam.*
 Kangānies must walk about to every row.—*Kangānimār nerreikki nerreikki aleinttu po'onum.*
-

APPENDIX.

- A. The plural of nouns and pronouns is formed by adding -gal to the singular. Thus :
 Āl—person; ālgal—people.
 Podian—boy; podiangal—boys.
 Nān—I; nāngal—we.
 Ni—you (vulg. form); ningal—you (plural).
 Ni—you (vulg. form); ningal—you (plural), also polite for 'you' (singular).
 Une—you (obj.); ungal—you (plur.), also polite for 'you' sing. (obj.) Avar—they, is also polite for 'he.'
- B. The full form of spelling of the verb is as follows. The terminations—en, āi, ān, āl, athu, om, irkal, ārkal, ār—are the same for all tenses and verbs.

Present tense of Irukka, to be.

I am	Nān irukiren
You are	Ni irukirāi
He is	Avan irukirān
She is	Aval irukirāl
It is	Athu irukirathu
We are	Nāngal irukirom
You are	Ningal irukirirkal
They are	Avangal irukirārkal *
They are	Avar irukirār (also polite † for 'he is')

Note.—I have heard all these used by coolies (with the exception of 'ningal irukirirkal') and also in other tenses and verbs.

† In use by coolies speaking of a superior.

* Used by coolies and often pronounced irukirāha.

- C. There are several suffixes applied to words by coolies expressing a polite or honorific form of speech to a superior. Some of these are as follows and should be carefully noted as they are rather misleading to the beginner.

Sir— -anga, -ile, -ingala?

Yes, sir—ām'anga.

No, sir—ill'anga.

Yes, there is, sir—āmā, irukruth'anga.

Do it like this, sir—ippadi sei'anga.

No, sir—ille'ile.

May I put this here?—Nān ithe inge podat'ingalā?

May I go?—nān poat'ingalā?

Master—dorei'ile.

Don't cut that, (sir)—athe vettath'anga.

D. There are also some suffixes coolies use amongst themselves denoting familiarity or equality which should be avoided Such as : -dā, -di; -angadā (anga—dā); -ra, -ri, etc.

Podā, poangadā, *for* po—go.

Vādā, *for* vā—come.

Vādi—come thou (feminine).

Pori—go thou (feminine).

Edurā, *for* edu—take.

Odurā, *for* odu—run.

Vāngadā, *for* vā—come.

Yendā?, *for* ye?—why.

Ennadā, *for* enna?—what?

Compare : Odiā, an admissible contraction for 'odi vā (having run come, i.e., come running). Eduttā, *for* eduttu vā, *or*, eduttu tā—having taken come, having taken give (tāra, to give). Etc.

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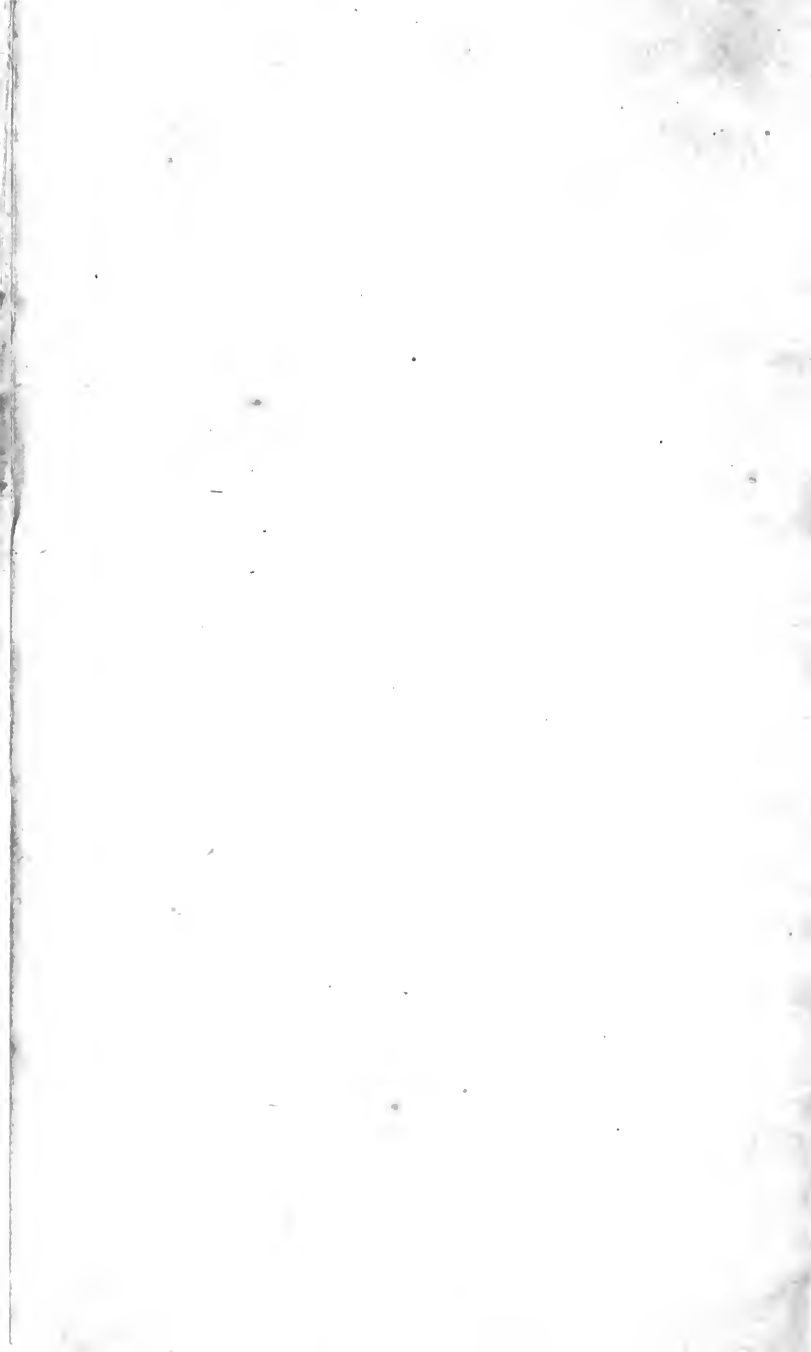
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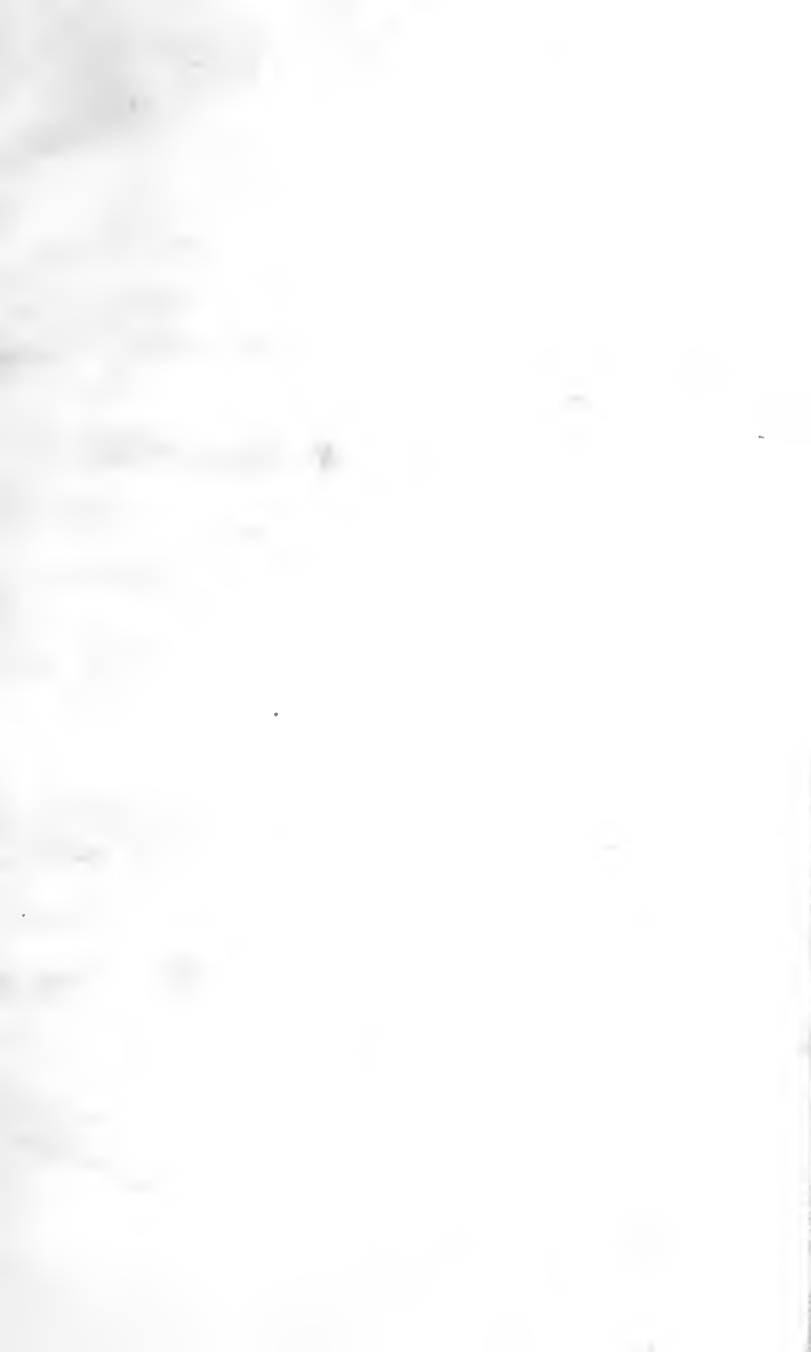
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