

AvP

In Thamil, there is a special way to describe a series of actions taking place. The final action is written as usual, using whichever verb forms that are appropriate. For each of the actions preceding the final action, the verbs are changed into their AvP (adverbial participle) form.

AvP

The AvP of a verb is formed by adding

- - C to the past tense stem of the verb (classes 1-2, 4-7)
- - , to the verb (class 3)

Ex:

- $\text{mtd; Kl; i l fi s thq;fp ri kj;J j l ;by; Nghl ;L cdf;F nfhLf;f;whd;}$ = "He has bought and cooked eggs and has put them on a plate and gives them to you"
- $\text{ehq;fs; efup; Rwwp el e;J tUf;Nwhk;}$ = "We will walk around in the city and then come"

Negative AvP

The negative AvP of a verb is formed by replacing the final - M from the infinitive with - Mky;

For , U , however, the negative AvP is , y;yhky;

Continuous Tense

The continuous tense for verbs shows that the action occurs continuously (without stopping). Verbs in the continuous tense can also show that the action

occurs in the past tense, present tense, or future tense.

The past continuous tense shows that the action was occurring in the past. (Ex: "They have were laughing") The present continuous tense shows the the action is currently occurring and ongoing. (Ex: "They are laughing") The future continuous tense shows that the action will be occurring continuously in the future. (Ex: "They will be laughing")

Continuous Participle

A verb can be put in the continuous tense by AvP + ன்று + , ஁

The past, present, or future continuous tense can be formed by putting , ஁ into the past, present, or future tense, respectively.

Ex:

- me;j , uz ;L ghl ;bfSk; mul ;i l mbj ;J ன்று ;bUgghu;fs;= "Those two grandmothers will be gossiping"
- fhfq;fs; fhi yay; fi ue;J ன்று ;bUf;Fk;= "Crows will be crowing in the morning"
- ngupa t;] p;fsy; tz ;bfs; Ngha;ன்று ;bUf;fpdwd = "Vehicles are going in big streets"
- mtu;fs; rpu;j ;J ன்று ;bUej hu;fs;= "They were laughing"

Quotations & Complex Sentences - vd;⁵

The verb vd;⁵ is one of the [Class 5 Verbs](#). vd;⁵ means "say", just like nrhy;³. In addition, vd;⁵ can also be used to make complex sentences, as we will see in this lesson.

Quotations

Quotations are used to restate what other people have said. Direct quotations show exactly what people have said. (Ex: " 'The fisherman departed in the boat', said the child.") Indirect quotations show what people have said, but not necessarily in the exact way that they said it. (Ex: "The child said that the fisherman departed.")

The word vdW , which is also the AvP of vd^5 , is placed immediately after the quotation. Traditionally in Thamil, the indirect form of quotations has been used predominantly. In the history of Thamil, the usage of the quotation marks is a relatively recent thing. Thus, direct quotations in Thamil are distinguished mainly by quotation marks, and indirect quotations do not have quotation marks.

Ex:

- "ehd; j hkj khf , UffpNwd; vdW khz td; fj j pdhd;= " 'I am late!' the student screamed. "
- "kdtu;fs; fggyp; GwggI ;l hu;fs;" vdW rWkp nrhd;dhs;= " 'The fishermen departed in the boat', said the girl."
- kdtu;fs; GwggI ;l hu;fs; vdW rWkp nrhd;dhs;= "The girl said that the fishermen departed."

When restating the speech of another person, the correct tense of vd^5 can be used as an alternative to the " $vdW \dots nrhy^3$ " style of quotations.

Ex:

- "ek;Ki l a Njhl ;l j j py; thi o kuqfSk; nj di d kuqfSk; , Uffpdwd" vdwhd; tptrhap= " 'Banana trees and coconut trees in our farm,' said the farmer."
- "ek;Ki l a Njhl ;l j j py; thi o kuqfSk; nj di d kuqfSk; , Uffpdwd" vdW tptrhap nrhd;dhd;= " 'Banana trees and coconut trees are in our garden,' the farmer said."
- ek;Ki l a Njhl ;l j j py; thi o kuqfSk; nj di d kuqfSk; , Uffpdwd vdW tptrhap nrhd;dhd;= "The farmer said that

banana trees and coconut trees are in our garden."

Complex Sentences

Complex sentences can be formed using vdW to insert new phrases in a way that is similar to how indirect quotations are formed. The phrase is inserted into the sentence and is followed immediately with vdW . In such sentences, the embedded phrase can often be a question.

Translations of the Thamil to English will vary according to the sentence.

Ex:

◦ $thdk; Vd; eYkhf , Uf;fwJ$ vdW $cdf;F$ $nj upAkh?$

= "Do you know why the sky is blue?"

◦ $ngupa$ $fggy;fs;$ $fl ypy;$ $vggb$ $kj; f;Fk;$ vdW $nrhy;Yq;fs;$

= "Tell how big ships float in the ocean"