

Verbal Adjectives

A verbal adjective is a phrase that acts as an adjective by describing a noun. A verbal adjective, in specific, describes the noun by what the noun does. For example, take the sentence "The elephant sleeps." We can rewrite this as the phrase, "the sleeping elephant". Here, "standing" is a verbal adjective describing the elephant. Taking the sentence "The lion fell", the corresponding phrase would be "the fallen lion", where "fallen" is the verbal adjective.

Verbal Adjective - Past/Present Tense

A verbal adjective, followed by the noun which it describes, can be formed by moving the subject of a sentence to the end, and replacing the verb suffix of the verb with - ம

Verbal Adjective - Future Tense

A verbal adjective, followed by the noun which it describes, can be formed by moving the subject of a sentence to the end. The future tense verb is replaced by its infinitive, and the infinitive's final - ம is replaced by - சக;

(Note: remember that replacing the final - ம of an infinitive with - சக; gives the same word as the future tense for மஃ and மி த. This may be a source of confusion. Forgetting this fact might make correct sentences appear incorrect and vice versa.)

Ex:

- ஜ }q;F f;w ahi d = "The sleeping elephant"
- ஜ }q;F f;w ahi d epi wa fl i y gUgG rhggpl ;l J = "The sleeping elephant ate lots of peanuts"
- t;Oej r;f;fk; = "The fallen lion"
- t;Oej r;f;fk; Nrwwy; fpl f;f;wJ = "The fallen lion lies in the mud"

The translation of the verbal adjectives into English can be done in a

systematic way. That is to be expected, though, because translation is not formulaic and English is an irregular language.

Ex:

- Nfhopfs; gUgG rhggpLk; = "The chickens will eat lentis"
- gUgG rhggpLk; Nfhopfs; = "The chickens that will eat lentis"
- gUgG rhggpLk; Nfhopfs; , gngghOJ , q:F tUfpd\wd = "The chickens that will eat lentils come here now"
- j i uapy; c Us;fpw ge;J fs; rpwaj hf , Uf;fpd\wd = "The balls that roll on the ground are small"
- NgRk; Ngr;rhsufSf;F j z :z B; i tAq;fs = "Leave water for the orators that will speak"

Perfect Tense / t_{pL}

A verb in the perfect tense shows an action whose completion is definite. The past perfect tense shows an action that had completed before other events that also took place in the past. The present perfect tense shows an action that has just completed, and the future perfect tense shows an action that will be completed in the future.

The following sentences are examples of the past, present, and future tenses in English for the verb "dance": "She had danced before singing" (past), "She has danced and will sing soon" (present), "She will have danced by the time she sings" (future).

Perfect Tense

The perfect tense of a verb is formed by AvP + , U⁷

By itself, the verb t_{pL}⁴ means "leave". When combined with the AvP, it shows certainty or definiteness in the occurrence of an action.

Verbs - Certainty In Occurrence

The AvP + t_{pL}^4 shows certainty in the action's occurrence

Because of the certainty that it expresses, AvP + t_{pL}^4 is used for emphasis. The past tense of AvP + t_{pL}^4 , in addition to showing definiteness that the action happened, also indicates that the action completed.

Ex:

- ehd; nrt;tha;ffpi k tll by; Rjj k; nra;J tpl Nil d;= "On Tuesday I cleaned inside the house"
- Nfhi j , uz ;L jli tfs; MbapUff;fwhs;= "Kothai has danced two times"
- mtu;fs; ehi s MW kz pf;F tej pUgghu;fs;= "They will have come by 6 o'clock tomorrow"
- mtu; Rtu; khl ;bapUej gl k; Neuhf , Uff;fwJ = "The picture that she has mounted on the wall is straight"
- mQry; tpi uthf te;J tpl Ntz ;Lk;= "The mail must come soon"
- Gi d fhfj j; j fpog;J tpl ;J = "The cat tore the paper"