

Verbal Nouns

Verbal nouns are similar to [verbal adjectives](#), in that they are constructed from phrases. But as the name suggests, verbal nouns turn phrases into nouns.

Verbal Noun - Past/Present Tense

A verbal noun is made from a phrase by replacing the verb with past/present tense stem + mJ

Verbal Noun - Future Tense

For verbs in

- Classes 1-4, replace the verb with verb root + $t;+ - mJ$
- Class 5, replace the verb with future tense stem + $g;+ - mJ$
- Classes 6-7, replace the verb with verb root + $gg;+ - mJ$

See the lesson on [Class 5 Verbs](#) for reference on Class 5 future tense stems.

Another way of thinking about verbal nouns is this: replace the verb suffix (for nouns besides mJ and $mi t$) with $-mJ$. For mJ and $mi t$ in the past and present tense, also replace the verb suffix with $-mJ$.

Properties Of Verbal Nouns

Verbal nouns can take case suffixes. When taking case suffixes, verbal nouns behave like mJ . The final $-mJ$ will be replaced with whatever word mJ would change to in the same situation. For example, $-mJ$ would change to $-mj dhy;$ in the instrumental case, and $-mj w;F$ in the dative case.

- $ehd; nrhd;d tw;i w eP NfI ;I hah?$ = "Did you hear the things that I said?"

- rhi y fl;LtJ Kbe;J tpl;J vdW kf;fs; nrhd;dhuf;S;= "The people said that the building of the road had finished"

Reflexive Pronouns / nfhs;

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are pronouns that refer back in some way to the subject of the same sentence. One way reflexive pronouns can occur in English is by words such as "myself", "yourself", "ourselves", "themselves", etc.

The equivalent of such reflexive words in Tamil, for 1st and 2nd person, is achieved simply by using the corresponding pronoun.

Ex:

- ehd; vdi d gwwp NgrNd;d; = "I talked about myself"
- eq;fs; cq;fi s ntWf;fhj u;fs; = "Don't hate yourself"

There are special reflexive pronouns for 3rd person. They can take case suffixes, and change before doing so.

Reflexive 3rd Person Prounous	
Singular	Plural
j hd;	j hq;fs;

Reflexive 3rd Person Prounous - Changes With Case Suffixes	
Singular	Plural
j d;-	j q;fs;-

nfhs;

One of the meanings of $nfhs_1^1$ is "hold". But we have already seen $nfhs_1^1$ to help express something else. Namely, the AvP of $nfhs_1^1$, which is $nfhz ;L$, is used along with U^7 to help express the **continuous tense**. If we only use $nfhs_1^1$, we can form reflexive verbs. Reflexive verbs relate the action back to the subject. Another way of thinking about reflexive verbs is that they show the subject performs the action alone.

Reflexive Verbs

A verb can be made reflexive by using AvP + $nfhs_1^1$

Ex:

- $kfs; fbjj;i j vOj p nfhs;fpwhs;=$ "The daughter wrote the letter herself"
- $mts; mQry; epi yaj ;J f;F Ngha; fbjj;i j mDggp nfhz ;l hs;=$ "She went to the post office and mailed the letter herself"

Simultaneous actions can be expressed with $nfhs_1^1$ and the **continuous tense**.

Simultaneous Action

For verbs whose actions occur simultaneously, replace all verbs except for the last verb with AvP + $nfhz ;L$

Ex:

- $mtu;fs; rpuj ;J nfhz ;L ghb nfhz ;L tej hu;fs;=$ "They came laughing and singing"

Passive Voice / gL

Passive Voice

The sentences we have discussed so far, with perhaps the exception of the type of sentences made **only with the dative case**, are active sentences. They are called active because the subject clearly performs the action of the verb. (E.g. "It runs", "They saw the movie") Passive voice refers to the use of passive verbs. Passive verbs show action happening to the direct object. However, sentences with passive verbs do not have a subject, or the subject is indirectly expressed. (E.g. "The movie was seen", "They movie was seen by them")

Passive Voice

A sentence is put into passive voice by

- replacing the verb with infinitive + gL^4
- removing the case suffix - l from the direct object
- adding the case suffix - My_i to the subject, if it is expressed indirectly

Note that the gL^4 of the passive verb is conjugated (i.e. gets its verb ending) according to the direct object.

Ex:

- $murpay;thj\ pfs; me;j\ rl;l\ j;i\ j\ j\ Lj;j\ hu;fs;$ = "Politicians blocked that law"
- $me;j\ rl;l\ k; j\ Lff\ gl;l\ J$ = "That law was blocked"
- $Xl;l\ du;fs; NgUe;J\ fi\ s\ Xl;l\ Lf;whu;fs;$ = "Drivers drive the buses"
- $NgUe;J\ fs; Xl;l\ du;fshy; Xl;l\ gLfpd;wd$ = "The buses were driven by drivers"
- $epi\ wa\ Ngu; mti\ d\ kj\ gg;hu;fs;$ = "Many people will respect him"
- $mtd; kj\ pf;f\ gL\ thd;$ = "He will be respected"

gL

The verb gL^4 is used on its own to express emotions. The related word $gLj;J^3$ is used to express the creation of the same emotions.

Emotions Expressed With $g\bar{L}^4 / g\bar{L}j \bar{J}^3$	
Emotion	Meaning
kfp;rrp	happiness
ngUi k	pride
ntl ;fk;	shyness
rpkk;	hardship
mtruk;	haste, urgency
lak;	doubt
nghwhi k	jealousy
Nfhgk;	anger
mrrk;	fear