



കേരള സർക്കാർ

DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR OF MUDUGA AND KURUMBA LANGUAGES

**“Preparation of descriptive Grammar of the Muduga
and Kurumba Language spoken at Attappady,
Palakkad”**

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“നമ്മിലെ നന്മകൾ ഒന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരുമകൾ
എവിടെപ്പോയി,
അന്നവിടെയിവിടെയെല്ലാ കാട്ടാറുകളും ഇന്ന്
വറ്റിവര ില്ലേ,
പതിച്ചുവെച്ചൊരു പച്ചമരങ്ങൾ പരിച്ചു മാറ്റിയില്ലേ,
ആദിമമെങ്കിൽ ആയുധമില്ലെന്ന് ഇന്നും അരുവി
ചിരിച്ചില്ലേ,
പാൽമരമെല്ലാം പിഴുതുമറുത്തും പട്ടണമാക്കരുതേ,
മാറിടമെല്ലാം കീറിമുറിച്ചു കോരികുടിക്കുന്നോർ,
മാറിടമലകൾ പിഴുത് മറിച്ചു നദി നാദമടയ്ക്കുന്നോർ
കരയും കടലും കരഞ്ഞടുക്കാൻ കുരുതി
ഒരുക്കുന്നു.”

വെള്ളി

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ഡയറക്ടറുടെ സന്ദേശം

കിർടാഡ്സ് വകുപ്പിലെ ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്ര വിഭാഗം 2017 ാം വർഷത്തിൽ പ്രാധാന്യത്തോടെ പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയ പഠനമാണ് പാലക്കാട് ജില്ലയിലെ അട്ടപ്പാടിയിലെ മുഡുഗ, കുറുമ്പ സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ഭാഷയിലെ വിവരണാത്മക വ്യാകരണം.

വകുപ്പിലെ ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്ര വിഭാഗം ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ കുറേ വർഷങ്ങളിലായി നിരവധി പ്രാധാന്യമേറിയ ഗവേഷണ പഠനങ്ങൾ പൂർത്തിയാക്കി വരുന്നു. പണിയൻ ഭാഷയ്ക്ക് ലിപി രൂപീകരണം, ബെട്ട(വെട്ടം) പണിയൻ ഭാഷാസഹായി നിർമ്മിക്കൽ, കാണിക്കാർ പട്ടിക ഗോത്ര വർഗ്ഗ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ ഭാഷയായ കാണി ഭാഷയുടെ നിഘണ്ടു നിർമ്മാണവും, ലിപി രൂപീകരിക്കലും, ഗവേഷണ പഠന പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ ഇതിൽ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവേഷണ പഠനങ്ങളാണ്.

ഭാഷയിലെ അവിഭാജ്യ ഘടകമാണ് വ്യാകരണം. പാലക്കാട് ജില്ലയിലെ അട്ടപ്പാടിയിലുള്ള രാജപ്രമുഖ പട്ടികഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗ വിഭാഗമാണ് മുഡുഗരും, കുറുമ്പരും. പ്രൈമറി - അപ്പർപ്രൈമറി - ഹൈസ്കൂൾ തലങ്ങളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗ വിഭാഗങ്ങളിലെ കുട്ടികൾക്കും, അവരെ

പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ ഭാഷാനൈപുണ്യം നേടാൻ വലിയൊരളവിൽ ഈ പഠനം സഹായകമാകും.

ഈ വ്യാകരണം തനത് ഭാഷയെ താലോലിക്കുന്ന ഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗ വിഭാഗങ്ങളിലെ എല്ലാ കുട്ടികൾക്കും, ഗവേഷകർക്കും, പ്രായോഗികമായി മലയാളത്തോടൊപ്പം ഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗ ഭാഷ സ്വായത്തമാക്കാൻ സഹായിക്കുകയും, അതുവഴി ആസന്നമരണാവസ്ഥയിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗ ഭാഷകളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാനും ഒരു പരിധി വരെയെങ്കിലും സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിന്നുമുള്ള കൊഴിഞ്ഞു പോക്കിനെ തടയാനും സാധിക്കും.

ഈ ഗവേഷണ പഠനം പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയ വകുപ്പിലെ മുൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരായ ഡോ.പി.എൻ.രവീന്ദ്രൻ, ശ്രീമതി.സി.ജി.ശ്യാമ എന്നിവരുടെ അധ്യാനത്തെ സ്മരിക്കുകയും, ചില മാറ്റങ്ങളോടെ ഇത് പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണ യോഗ്യമാക്കിയ ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്ര വിഭാഗത്തിലെ എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരേയും അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നതോടൊപ്പം ഈ ഉദ്യമത്തിൽ സഹകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാപേർക്കും നന്ദിയും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പട്ടികജാതി പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ പിന്നോക്ക നിയമ സാംസ്കാരിക പാർലമെന്ററി കാര്യവകുപ്പുമന്ത്രി ശ്രീ. എ.കെ.ബാലൻ, ബഹു.പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി ശ്രീ.ഡോ.വേണു.വി.ഐ.എ.എസ്, പട്ടികശോത്രവർഗ്ഗ വികസന ഡയറക്ടർ ശ്രീ.പി.പുകഴേന്തി.ഐ.എഫ്.എസ് എന്നിവർക്ക് എന്റെ വിനീതമായ നന്ദി ഞാൻ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ഡോ.ബിന്ദു.എസ്

ഡയറക്ടർ

ആമുഖം

കേരള സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ പാലക്കാട് ജില്ലയിലെ അട്ടപ്പാടിയിലുള്ള പ്രധാന പട്ടികഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗസമൂഹങ്ങളാണ് മുഡുഗരും, കുറുമ്പരും. പ്രധാനമായും മുഡുഗർ അധിവസിക്കുന്നത് വീട്ടിയൂർ, ആനക്കൽ, പെട്ടിക്കൽ, താഴെ അബണ്ണൂർ, മേലെ അബണ്ണൂർ തുടങ്ങിയ ഊരുകളിലാണ്.

മുക്കാലി, തടിക്കു , മുതുകുള, പാലപ്പട ,ആനവായ്, കടുകുമണ്ണ, കിണറ്റുകര, തുടക്കി, ഗലസി, ഇടവാണി, ബുതാർ, ചെട്ടിക്കല്ല്, പഴയൂർ, മൂലക്കാമ്പ്, ഗൊട്ടിയാർക , കുറുക്കത്തി കല്ല്, ആനക്കട്ടി,തുടങ്ങിയ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ ഊരുകളിലാണ് കുറുമ്പർ അധിവസിക്കുന്നത്.

2011 ലെ കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാരിന്റെ സെൻസസ് അനുസരിച്ച് കേരള സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ മൊത്തം മുഡുഗരുടെ എണ്ണം 23746 ആണ്. കുറുമ്പരുടേതാകട്ടെ 2586 ഉം ആണ്. മുഡുഗരുടെ ആകെ എണ്ണത്തിൽ 11815 സ്ത്രീകളും, 11931 പുരുഷന്മാരുമാണ്.

കുറുമ്പരുടെ ആകെ ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ 1284 സ്ത്രീകളും, 1302 പുരുഷന്മാരുമാണ്. 1987 ൽ മുഡുഗരുടെ വിവരണാത്മക വ്യാകരണം, 1989 ൽ കുറുമ്പ ഗോത്ര സമുദായത്തിന്റെ വിവരണാത്മക വ്യാകരണം എന്നീ പഠനങ്ങൾ

വകുപ്പിലെ അന്നത്തെ ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞനുമായ (ലിംഗിസ്റ്റ്) ഡോ.പി.എൻ.രവീന്ദ്രനും, റിസർച്ച് അസിസ്റ്റന്റായ ശ്രീമതി.സി.ജി.ശ്യാമയും കൂടിയാണ് തുടക്കമിട്ടത്. എന്നാൽ അത് പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുവാൻ നാളിതുവരെ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതിന് പരിഹാരമായാണ് വകുപ്പ് പ്രസ്തുത പഠനം ചില മാറ്റങ്ങളോടെ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുവാനുള്ള തീരുമാനത്തിലെത്തുകയും, ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്ര വിഭാഗം വഴി ആയത് പുസ്തക രൂപത്തിൽ പൂർത്തീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നത്.

ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്ര വിഭാഗത്തിൽ വളരെ വർഷങ്ങളായി പതിമൂന്നോളം പട്ടികശാസ്ത്രവർഗ്ഗ വിഭാഗങ്ങളുടെ ഭാഷയിൽ പഠനം നടത്തുകയും, ആ പഠനങ്ങളെല്ലാം വകുപ്പിൽ പുറം ലോകം കാണാതെ കെട്ടിക്കിടക്കുന്ന പഠനം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുവാൻ വകുപ്പ് തീരുമാനമെടുത്തത്, യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഡോ.പി.എൻ.രവീന്ദ്രൻ, ശ്രീമതി.സി.ജി.ശ്യാമ തുടങ്ങിയ ഗവേഷകരുടെ നിസ്വാർത്ഥ സേവനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ബഹുമതിയായി കാണുന്നു.

1987,1989 വർഷങ്ങളിൽ മുൻഗവേഷകർ ചെയ്ത ഗവേഷണ പഠനത്തിന്റെ സത്ത ചോർന്നു പോകാതെ ഇന്നത്തെ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ പ്രധാനമായും അനിവാര്യമായി തോന്നിയ മാറ്റങ്ങളോടെയാണ് പ്രസ്തുത ഗവേഷണ പഠനം പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. മുഡുഗർ, കുറുമ്പർ തുട

ങ്ങിയ പട്ടികഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗ വിഭാഗങ്ങളുടെ തനത് ഭാഷയും, സംസ്കാരവും വളരെ സമ്പന്നമാണ്. അവർ ഊരുകളിലും, കുടുംബങ്ങളിലും അവരുടെ തനത് ഭാഷ തന്നെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു ⁵. അതിനാൽ തന്നെ മുഡുഗഭാഷയുടേയും, കുറുമ്പ ഭാഷയുടേയും വിനിയോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഭാഷാപ്രാധാന്യം എത്ര തന്നെയും വ്യക്തമായത് ഗോത്രവിഭാഗക്കാർ മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും, അത് അടുത്ത തലമുറയിലേക്ക് പകർന്നുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു ⁶.

ഊരിലെ കുട്ടികളോട് ഭാഷയെക്കുറിച്ച് ചോദിച്ചപ്പോഴും അവർ ഗൃഹഭാഷയിൽ തന്നെയാണ് മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞത്. ആയതിനാൽ ഗൃഹഭാഷ കുട്ടിക്കാലത്തു തന്നെ അവർ സ്വായത്തമാക്കുന്നു. ദൂരെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്ന പട്ടികഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗ വിഭാഗങ്ങളിലെ കുട്ടികൾ പുറമെ മലയാളഭാഷ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും തങ്ങളുടെ ഊരുകളിൽ അവർ ഗോത്രഭാഷ തന്നെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. മുതിർന്നവർ മുതൽ ചെറിയ കുട്ടികൾ വരെ തങ്ങളുടെ ഗോത്രഭാഷയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നും, പരിരക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ആയതിനാൽ ഈ വ്യാകരണം ഭാഷാസമ്പത്ത് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, ഭാഷയുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനും വളരെ അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണ്.

ഭാഷാസമ്പത്ത് സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ വ്യാകരണത്തിന്റെ പങ്ക് സാർവത്രികമായും പ്രാധാന്യമർഹിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ ഗവേഷണ പഠനം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നത് കൊണ്ട് പ്രസ്തുത ഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗ വിഭാഗങ്ങളിലെ കുട്ടികൾക്കും, അവരെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അധ്യാപകർക്കും, ഭാവിതലമുറയിലെ അക്ഷരം പഠിച്ചു വളരുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്കും, മറ്റ് ഗവേഷകർക്കും ഇത് വളരെയധികം പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

ഈ സംരംഭം വിജയകരമായി പൂർത്തീയാക്കുന്നതിൽ മുഖ്യപങ്ക് വഹിച്ചവരിൽ ഒരാൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കിർടാഡ്സ് ഡയറക്ടർ ഡോ.ബിന്ദുവാണ്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഡയറക്ടർക്കും, പരിശീലന വിഭാഗം ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ ഡോ. .കെ.എസ്. .പ്രദീപ് കുമാർ, വികസന പഠനം ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ (ഐ/സി) മിനി.പി.വി, വിജിലൻസ് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ (ഐ/സി)ശ്രീ.സജിത്ത് കുമാർ , ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സീനിയർ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേറ്റീവ് ഓഫീസർ ശ്രീ.ശശി.ടി, ഫിനാൻസ് ഓഫീസർ ശ്രീ.മനോജൻ മറ്റ് സഹപ്രവർത്തകർ, ഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ പ്രിയ സുഹൃത്തുക്കൾ എന്നിവർക്കും എന്റെ നിസ്സീമമായ നന്ദി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പട്ടികജാതി പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ
പിന്നോക്ക നിയമ സാംസ്കാരിക കേരള സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഫിലിം
ഡെവലോപ്മെന്റ് കോർപ്പറേഷൻ കേരള സ്റ്റേറ്റ്
ചലച്ചിത്ര അക്കാദമി കേരള സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കൾച്ചറൽ
ആക്റ്റിവിസ്റ്റ് വെൽഫെയർ ഫണ്ട് ബോർഡ് പാർലമെന്ററി
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വർഗ്ഗ വികസന ഡയറക്ടർ ശ്രീ.പി.പുകഴേന്തി.ഐ.എഫ്.
എസ് സി.എസ്.എസ്.സിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ എന്നിവർക്ക്
എന്റെ വിനീതമായ നന്ദി ഞാൻ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ഡോ.ശ്യാം.എസ്.കെ
റിസർച്ച് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ്
ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്രവിഭാഗം

CONTENTS

PART I

Descriptive Grammar of Muduga Tribal Language

Pictures	15
Tables	16
Abbreviations	17
Symbols	18
Phonology chart	20

Chapter I Introduction on Muduga Community	25
---	-----------

Chapter II Phoneme Identification	39
--	-----------

Chapter III Nouns and its Classifications	53
--	-----------

Chapter IV Verbs and Tenses	67
------------------------------------	-----------

Chapter V Adjectives and its Classification	77
--	-----------

Data collected in 2017	96
-------------------------------	-----------

PART II

Descriptive Grammar of Kurumba Tribal Language

Chapter I	Introduction on Kurumba	
	Community	107
Chapter II	Phoneme Identification	126
Chapter III.	Noun Morphology and their	
	Classifications	152
Chapter IV	Description on Pronouns	163
Chapter V	Cases System	169
Chapter VI	Description on Tenses	173
Chapter VII	Description on Verbal Nouns	189
Chapter VIII	Adjectives and its Classification	195
Chapter IX	Adverbs and its Classification	199
Data collected in 2017		204
Appendix I. Kinship Terms of Muduga Language		215
Appendix II. Kinship Terms of		
Kurumba Language		224
Appendix III. Vocabulary of Muduga Language		238
Appendix IV. Sentences in Muduga Language		285
Appendix V. Vocabulary of Kurumba of		
Attappady		288
Appendix VI. Sentences in Kurumba Language		302
Appendix VII. Reference		308

PICTURES

Muguga Tribes

Fig. 1. Muduga people at attappady

Fig. 2. On the way to Attappady

Fig.3. Bhavani River

Fig.4. Researcher with Muduga Tribes
Kurumba Tribes

Fig. 1. Beautiful seanaries at attappadi.

Fig. 2. EMS memorial Tribal Library at Paloor

Fig.3. On the way to Attappadi

Fig. 4. Beautiful seanaries at attappadi

Fig.5. Kurumba women at attappady

Fig.6.Researcher and Marivdyan at Gottiyarkandi

Fig.7. Hills at Attappadi

Fig.8. A Kurumba woman at Attappadi.

Fig.9. Kurumba children at Attappadi

Fig.10. A school at Attappadi

Fig.11. Researcher, Marivdyan of Kurumba
Community and Rangan of Muduga Community
giving information during data collection

Fig.12.Tribal promoter Sahadevan of Kurumba
Community at Gottiyarkandi.

Fig.13. Gottiyarkandi Tribal Colony, Attappadi

Fig.14. Informants of Kurumba Community at
Gottiyarkandi Tribal Colony, Attappadi.

TABLES

Table.1	Vowels
Table.2	. Consonants
Table.3	Phoneme list Vowels
Table.4	Phoneme list, Consonants
Table.5	Vowel Sounds Muduga
Table.6	Vowel Sounds Muduga
Table.7.	Derived Nouns
Table.8.	masculine, feminine
Table.9.	Numbers
Table.10.	Pronouns
Table.11.	Tense forms
Table.12	Vowels Kurumba
Table.13	. Verb forms and Tenses
Table.14	4 Tense Forms
Table.15	Tense Forms
Table.16	Tense Forms
Table.17	Tense Forms
Table.18	Tense Forms
Table.19	kinship terms muduga
Table.20	verb forms
Table.21	Tense Forms
Table.22	kinship terms kurumba

ABBREVIATIONS

Acc	Accussative
Adv.	Adverb
C	Consonant
Dat.	Dative
Excl.	Exclusive
Fem.	Feminine
F.T.	Future Tense
Imp.	Imperative
Imp.Sg.	Imperative Singular
Instr.	Instrumental
Loc.	Locative
Mas.	Masculine
Neg.	Negative
N	Noun
Neu.	Neuter
Pl.	Plural
P.T.	Past Tense
R.P.	Relative Participle
Sg.	Singular
Soc.	Sociative
T	Tense
V	Verb
Vd.	Voiced
VI.	Voiceless
V.N.	Verbal Noun
V.P.	Verbal Participle
V.S.	Verses

SYMBOLS

[]	Encloses a phonetic transcription
/ /	Encloses a phonemic transcription
>	Becomes
()	Encloses that part which is applied for clarity.
#	Phonologically conditioned Free variation Morphologically conditioned.
0	Zero
—	Open juncture
+	With, Close juncture, Addition.
+ —	With or without
/	Or
“ ”	Encloses glosses
#	Word juncture

International Phonetic Association Alphabet (IPA)

a	ā	i	ī	u	ū
r	e	ē	ai	o	
	ō				

au am

ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ചിഹ്ന ഭേദങ്ങൾ

ഉദാ: അ a

മലയാള ലിപി

ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ
ച	ഛ	ജ	ഞ	ത
ട	ഠ	ഡ	ഢ	ണ
ത	ഥ	ദ	ധ	ന
പ	ഫ	ബ	ഭ	മ
യ	ര	ല	വ	ശ
ഷ	സ	ഹ	ള	ഴ
റ	ഠ	ർ	ൽ	ൻ

ഇന്റർനാഷണൽ ഫോണറ്റിക് അസോസിയേഷൻ
ആൽഫാബെറ്റ്

International Phonetic Association Alphabet (IPA)

ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa
c	cha	ja	jha	ña
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma
ya	ra	la	va	śa
Ṣa	sa	ha	ḷa	ḷa

Ra റ

സ്വരങ്ങൾ

മലയാളം ലിപികൾ	അ	ആ	ഇ	ഈ	ഉ
	ഊ	എ	ഏ	ഐ	ഒ
		ഓ	ഔ		ഔ

Roman Script	a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e
	ē	aio	ō	au	am	ə (~)	

വൃത്തജനങ്ങൾ

മലയാളം ലിപികൾ

ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ	
ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa	
ച	ഛ	ജ	ജ്ഞ	ഞ	
ca	cha	ja	jha	ña	
ട	ഠ	ഡ	ഢ	ണ	
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	
ത	ഥ	ദ	ധ	ന	
ta	tha	da	dha	na	
പ	ഫ	ബ	ഭ	മ	
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	
യ	ര	ല	വ	ശ	
ya	ra	la	va	śa	
ഋ	സ	ഹ	ള	ഴ	റ
ṣa	sa	ha	ḷa	ḷa	Ra
ൽ	ൻ	ൺ	ൾ	ർ	
I	n	ṇ	ḷ	r	

PHONOLOGY CHART

Vowels

പട്ടിക 1 Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i, ഇ		u, ഉ
Mid	e, എ		o, ഒ
Low		a, അ	

Table.1 Vowels

വ്യഞ്ജനങ്ങൾ (Consonants)

		Bilabial	Labio dental	Dental	Alveolar	Retro flex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive/ stop	VI	P		t		ʈ	c	k	
	VI asp	ph		Th		ɖ		kh	
	Vd	b		D			j	g	
	Vd asp	bh		Dh				gh	
Fricative					s	ʂ	ś	h	
Trill					R				
Flap					r				
Nasal		m		ɳ	n	ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	
Lateral					l	ɭ			
Approximant					ɭ				
Semivowel			v				y		

Table.2 . Consonants

Phoneme List

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	o		o
Low		a	

Table.3 Phoneme list Vowels

Consonants

	Labial		Dental		Alveol ar		Retrofle x		Palata l		Velar	
	vi	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	Vd
Stops	p	b	t	d	r		t	d	c	j	k	g
Nasals		m		n		n		n				
Laterals						l		l				
Flap					r							
Fricative					s							
Continuant	v								y			

Table.4. Phoneme list, Consonants

Vocabulary of Muduga of Attappady

Vowels

a aa i ii u uu e ee o o

Consonant

k g c j ʈ ɖ t d p b
 ŋ ñ ɳ ɲ n m y r l v
 s ʎ R

Vocabulary of Kurumba of Attappady

Vowels

a aa i ii u uu e e e

o oo

അ ആ ഇ ഊ ഉ ഊ എ ഏ ഒ
 ഓ

Consonants

K g c j n t

d n t d n

ക ഴ ച ജ ഞ ണ

ഡ ണ ത ദ ന

P b m y r l

v s s l

പ ബ മ യ റ

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION ON MUDUGA COMMUNITY

Muduga Tribal Groups

Muduga is the one of the tribal communities in Attapady. Mudugas are believed to be the earliest immigrants to this area. Other tribal groups of Attapady are Irulas and Kurumbas. Muduga settled around the Malleswaran Peak of Attappadi. As Muduga are of Tamil origin, they are believed to be migrated from Coimbatore district. They came to Attappady for Agricultural Purposes. This history of immigration dates back to 15th century or prior to that. They describe themselves as 'Mudugara'. As per 2011 census with Muthuvan their total population is 23476.

A descriptive study of Muduga Language of Attappady in Palghat District was undertaken as a part of

the analysis of Tribal Languages from a pragmatic point of view to introduce tribal education programmes in a scientific and most befitting manner through their mother tongue media. These Mudugas have their brethren in Nilgiri District of Tamilnadu. Mdugas themselves consider as a superior to the other tribal communities like Irulas and Kurumbas of Attappady.



Fig. 1. Muduga people at attappady



Fig. 2. On the way to Attappady

Mudugas are interested in agriculture along with their traditional occupation such as hunting and fishing. They used to rear domestic animals such as cows, goats, buffaloes and birds like fowls etc. they do not like to mix up their traditional cultural heritage with other sections of the tribal communities in the area. The Muduga hamlets are called “Uuru” and their huts are known as “Kuure”. They follow Hinduism and worship Lord Siva. Each hamlet has a headman called “muuppe” and he is assisted by three men called “Kurutale” “Vandaari” and

“mannukkaare” in discharging his duties and responsibilities as headman of the hamlet. The head man is expected to be made aware of all happenings in the hamlet. He will be attending to all ceremonies such as birth, marriage and death that may occur in th hamlet.



Fig.3. Bhavani River

Although other tribal groups are live in Attapady, mduga don't like to mix up their culture with those triabl groups. they consider Kurumbas as equal to them and irulas, as inferior. They wer first mentioned as " Mudukkan' by Madras government in Novemebr of 1941

recorded that there were 1,193 mudugars in Malabar.



Fig.4. Researcher with Muduga Tribes

Mudugars of Malabar are a district tribe, of medium height, curly hair, thick lips, and have most of the external features of primitive tribes. Their name is said to have originated from the primitive custom of carrying children on their muthukas(backs) which is not the practice with the other tribes of the same valley. Their colour varies from light to dark shades of brown. Mudugars has very poor

types of Chalas (huts situated on hills.

The floor on the hut was practically level with the ground the roof is covered with straw, if available or with long grass, and the hut consists of just one enclosed room which is used for colling, sitting and sleeping. They had practically no furnitures, and their cooking utensils consist exclusively of earthen pots. Now their habitat has been changed completely now they have been converted into a series of homesteads, with a residential building, cattle shed, poultry, and crops like coffee, pepper, etc.

The hamlet where mudugars live is known as Uru. Uru is comprised of ten or more families and it has one Muppan, to assist him there is one bhandari and one 'Kuruthale' to take issues related to agriculture, there is 'mannakkaran' also there. These 4 people have the controls over the Uru matters.

At present their authority over the community is very limited. There were 18 muduga Urus in Attapadi The office of the headman is hereditary their life style is

determined by the river hbavani when mudguars settlements located. They call for their houses as ' Koore' traditionally were built in rows, they wish their close family to be adjacent to each other.

Strictly their koore may consist of two rooms the front room is called 'Vettara' and ullana is inner one. They use front room for the keep things of agriculture and Pooja. The inner room has a raised platform for sleeping and kept in household things besides this there is a narrow veranda called as ' Dinne'

Dreess and Ornaments:

The male mudagars usually wear dhoti round their waist to cover the lower part of their body and wear in addition a banian or shirt to cover the torso. the males who work in the field only wear ' Konagam' in the dress mudugars and irulas are similar or less. They use turban too as protection or as mark of respect from an official visitor. The females use the ' chela' to cover the body from breasts to up to keep the younger ones have started wearing

blouses underneath. Both females and males have their earlobes pierced, but only women wear rings and studs. Rings are worn by both men and women. Mudagar women wear bangles and necklaces, and they liked to tattoo their faces and arms with geometric designs, but now- a days this is going out of fashion.

Marriage

Marriage among the Mudugars are usually negotiated by common friends and later pursued by the parents of the boy. Parents of the bride groom approach bride's home for the consent for marriage. The decision taken by them will be the final. Girls can marry after their puberty. Marriages are usually conducted at the bridegroom's home. Tying of the Tali is the most important part of the marriage ceremony. Some rupees has to be paid to the parents of the bride before the marriage. Marriage usually done with the leadership of muppan and his assistants. Couples can stay in a room only after the four days of the marriage. Polygamy is common among the mudugars, but polyandry

is forbidden. In the Mudugar divorce is allowed from both sides. If the wife initiates, she or her parents have to reimburse the *pariyapanama*. The children live with their fathers. Widow and widower can remarry.

The family system of mudugars is nuclear. The average number of children in a family is two or three. They follow patriarchy system. Aged parents can stay with one of their sons permanently or by rotation with more of their offspring. Inheritance is patrilineal and by male equigeniture. The status of women among mudugar is low that men. There is no restriction to women to participate in activities. Cross cousin marriage is preferred among mudugars. *Karuttiga*, *veleega*, *kappaniga*, and *aaroora* are four patrilineal exogamous groups in muduga. Marriage between *karuttiga* and *veleega* is only possible and between *kuppaniga* and *aaroora* groups can be also done.

Belief systems

Malayars worship natural geographical features and material objects. Their most important deity is

malleeswaran and they profess Hinduism. The rituals and religious rites of mudugars are not significantly different from those of Hindus. They say that at the top of the malleswara peak there is an idol of lord siva. They conduct poojas and sometimes they give animals for sacrifice, economical and cultural aspects have affected little change in mudugar religious practices and beliefs too.

Mudugars another important deity is Maariyamma has been not frequently worshiped by them. They worship her only in special occasions. Mudugar annually make pilgrimage to the peak on shivarathri. Their religious event is most important for them. They worship karadaiva too the spirits of dead ancestors.

Language

Though the speech of this tribe is a mixture of Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam, they understand Tamil better than Malayalam.. But the recent association with the non-tribal Malayalees here has helped to bring about a welcome change in their knowledge of Malayalam. now they can

understand and speak malayalam, although with some accents and peculiarities of their own language. For N. Rajendran the first researcher of muduga language, muduga is not a dialect of Tamil, malayala, or kannada to substantiate his claim, Rajendra has found some special features of Muduga language. The a ending word of malayalam will have e ending in most of the corresponding Muduga words. This feature shows Muduga's close connection with Kannada

Consonant phonemes are less in number when compared to malayalam and the vowel system is very much similar in both languages. Music Mudugar possess a traditional interest for music and dancing. They make their own musical instruments. They develop a particular style of songs and dancing, and perform it in a group.

As part of the annual festival of the temple they conduct some programmes as a competitions and they give sweets for winners of the songs, dancers and so on. Mudugar sing songs related to agriculture at the time of

sowing and harvesting. ' Gambepaatt' and oottattupatt' are the two types of folksongs of Mudugar. The songs they sing are composed of fine musical notes and all are lyrical narrations of the incidents of the past. Their songs and group dances are popularly appreciated even by the non-tribal population. The more we encourage them more traditional songs of tribes.

Puberty

The occurrence of menarche should be reported to the headman by girl's father. It is the headman who announces it to the family and entails restriction on the girl for fourteen days. Males are not allowed to see her till her ceremonial bath and return, after which there is a small function. The first seven days of puberty the girl should stay at special made hut called ' Ayithapura' in the varandaha during this period, friends of her own age will keep her company. Singing songs and joking away. Before the feast, the girl is led to the river by elderly women for

taking bath. The menses women should stayseperately for six days.

All members ofthe hamlet have to attend thedeathceremoines. Thebody is laid in state for three days and nights through wihc there will be dancing and mourning. TIn the house of death,there wilbe no cooking, the beeaved being fed by the rest of the hamlet. The body is washed, dressed with new clothes and placed on a cappara made of bamboo. Conis are placed on the mouth and forehead. The widow mourns out loud, the body cannot be removed until the balacne f any of the bride price is padi. when all accounts are settled, the body is taken to the burial ground where a rectangular fit is dug. They believe that the soul of the deceased is accepted in heaven. As the present study is mainly confined to the linguistic aspect of Mudugas no further enquiry on their ethnographic details are attempted here. Though the language analysed have shown some distinct features to be considered as more than a dialect of another language

further supporting data and a more detailed analysis would be required to classify it as an independent language.

And about language of Kurumbas data for this study has been collected from informants from Gottiyarkandi, Aanavay uuru etc. The main purpose of this analysis is to evolve a comprehensive picture of the Kurumba languages and to assess how far it is related and can be grouped with other tribal languages hither to analyse for formulating a detailed scheme to promote the tribal education programmed through their mother tongue media.

CHAPTER II

PHONEME IDENTIFICATION

A phoneme is what your language, or dialect treats as an individual sound that conveys a difference in meaning. Languages may have one phoneme for multiple phones. Or one phone for multiple phonemes. Phonetics is the production and perception of speech sounds in any language and it deals with "phone". Phonology on the other hand is the interpretation of speech sounds in a particular language and it deals with phoneme: the smallest unit of sound.

A phoneme is one of the units of sound or gesture in the case of sign languages that distinguish one word from another in a particular language. Two words like this that differ in meaning through a contrast of a single phoneme form what is called a minimal pair. A sound that is possible in human language is called a phone. In linguistics, phonemes within linguistics there are

differing views as to exactly what phonemes are and how a given language should be analyzed in phonemic terms. However, a phoneme is generally regarded as an abstraction of a set of speech sounds, which are perceived as equivalent to each other in a given language. Identification of Phoneme is deals with the branch Phonology, and it is the branch of Linguistics, which deals with the study of speech sounds. There are five vowel sounds and twenty one consonants are identified in this language

Phonemes identified in this Language

Vowel Sounds

There are five short vowels identified and are shown below.

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	o		o
Low		a	

Table.5 Vowel Sounds Muduga

Consonants

They are eleven stops, four nasals, two laterals, one flap, one fricative and two continuants are separated and segmented in this study. Thus a total number of twenty one consonant phonemes are discovered in this language. They are given bellow.

	BiLabial		Labio Dental		Alveolar		Retroflex		Palatal		Velar	
	vi	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	Vd
Stops	p	b	t	d	r		t	d	c	j	k	g
Nasals		m		n		n		n				
Laterals						l		l				
Flap					r							
Fricative					s							
Continuant	v								y			

Table.6 Vowel Sounds Muduga

CLUSTERS

Consonant Clusters

Two consonant clusters and three consonant clusters are available in this language. All consonants except /r/ can geminate. Examples are given below:

Two Consonant Clusters

/ry/	/paryapaṇa/	‘bride price’
/Rs/	/magekeRi/	‘rainy season’
/ly/	/kalyaṇa/	‘marriage’
/ky/	/kaanikya/	‘offerings’
/mp/	/thumpekayi/	‘upper arm of an elephant’
/nt/	/dontibeeRu/	‘pot belly’
/nc/	/mancu/	‘cloud’
/ṇḍ/	/toṇḍa/	‘throat’
/nr/	/panRu/	‘wart’
/nk/	/neenku/	‘earthworm’
/vy/	/vyenakaala/	‘summer season’

Three Consonant Clusters

/ntr/	/neentrapphage/	‘banana’
/nky/	/wenkaya/	‘onion’
/Rtt/	/tooRtta/	‘toRathu’
/rkk/	/goRkku/	‘snort’

GEMINATION

Geminated Consonants

Eg:-

/ḍḍ/	/aḍḍe/	‘necklace’
/mm/	/bimma/	‘idol’
/nn/	/cennaayi/	‘wolf’
/nn/	/ponnu/	‘gold’
/l̥ l̥/	/aḷḷu/	‘gills of fish’
/RR/	/kaaRRu/	‘wind’
/pp/	/kuppaakka/	‘arrowroot’
/jj/	/bajji/	‘wooden digging rod’
/kk/	/pokku/	‘naval’
/gg/	/guggga/	‘ear wax’
/bb/	/obbe/	‘eyebrow’
/tt/	/mattu/	‘lip’

/dd/	/gadda/	‘paddy field’
/cc/	/ucce/	‘urine’
/tt/	/it̪te/	‘leaf plate’
/VV/	/avve/	‘mother’
/yy/	/eyyanu/	‘porcupine’
/ss/	/kuppassa/	‘shirt’

DISTRIBUTION OF VOWEL PHONEMES

Variations of vowels.

Initial /a a:/

/allu/ ‘gills of fish’

/aalu/ ‘man’

Medial /a a:/

/kaɭɭu/ ‘stone’

/kaaɭu/ ‘leg’

Final /a a:/

/paɖa/ ‘hood of snake’

/koɖa/ ‘umbrella’

Initial /o o:/

	/oḍe/	‘to break’
	/mu:nka/	‘bamboo’
Medial /o	o:/	
	/phokke/	‘naval’
	/pookke/	‘jackal’
Initial /u	u:/	
	/uraalu/	‘mortar’
	/uuru/	‘hamlet’
Medial /u	u:/	
	/mulla/	‘jasmine’
	/mule/	‘corner’
Initial /i	i: /	
	/iRaalu/	‘honey comb’
	/iiravenkaya/	‘Onion’
Medial /i	i: /	
	/nillu/	‘to stand’
	/niila/	‘blue’
Final/i	i: /	
	/pooti/	‘cheek’

/tii/ ‘fire’

Initial /e e:/

/ele/ ‘leaf’

/eela/ ‘cardamom’ Medial /e e:/

/neRe/ ‘colour’ /pennu/ ‘pen’

/neera/ ‘sun’ /peenu/ ‘louse’

Final/e e:/

/appe/ ‘father’

/appee/ ‘oh: father’

Short Vowels

Initial

Egs: /eɖu/ ‘to take’ /ele/ ‘leaf’

/aɖi/ ‘to beat’ /aɭe/ ‘cave’

/uɖu/ ‘to wear’ /uɭi/ ‘chisel’

/oɖe/ ‘to break’ /oɭe/ ‘river’

/iɖi/ ‘thunder’ /iɭa/ ‘tender’

Medial

nalla/	‘good’
/mulla/	‘jasmine’
/nillu/	‘to stand’
/nellu/	‘paddy’

Final

/paḍa/	‘hood of snake’
/koḍoo/	‘should give’
/koḍi/	‘creeper’
/koḍa/	‘umbrella’
/koḍu/	‘to give’

Long vowels

/ i: e: a: o: u: /

Initial

/eeru/	‘ox’
/aaru/	‘who’
/uuru/	‘hamlet’
/iiru/	‘Louse’
/oori/	‘Rivulets’

Medial

/appee/	‘father’
/baa/	‘come’
/poo/	‘go’
/pili/	‘extremity’
/puu/	‘flower’

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSONANT PHONEMES

Variations Of Consonants

/t tt/	
/pooti/	‘cheek’
/ootti/	‘chameleon’
/d dd/	
/gada/	‘vayal’
/gadda/	‘paddy field’
/R RR/	
/kaaRu/	‘car’
/kaarru/	‘wind’
/ʈ ʈʈ/	
/maʈe/	‘hole’
/maʈʈa/	‘hemp’
/cedi/	
/ɖ ɖɖ/	
/aɖe/	‘to close’

/adde/	‘necklace’
/c cc/	
/macu/	‘roof of building’
/ucce/	‘urine’
/j jj/	
/mujiRu/	‘red ant’
/baajji/	‘wooden stick for digging’
/k kk/	
/maka/	‘son’
Makkaḷu/	‘children’/ phullereka
/p pp/	
/saapa/	‘curse’
/saappu/	‘shop’
/b bb/	
/gubiru/	‘bubble’
Obbe/	‘eyebrow’
/g gg/	
/mage/	‘rain’
/gugge/	‘ear wax’
/m mm/	
/gumme/	‘owl’
/saami/	‘idol’
/n n n/	
/santu/	‘knee’

/cennaayi/	‘wolf’
/n nn/	
/aane/	‘elephant’
/kunni/	‘insect’
/n n̄/	
/aan̄u/	‘male’
/valitaan̄/	‘elder brother’
/l ll/	
/eli/	‘rat’
/ellu/	‘bone’
/l̄ l̄ l̄/	
/al̄e/	‘cave’
/all̄u/	‘gills of fish’
/s ss/	
/maasa/	‘month’
/baasu/	‘bus’
/v vv/	
/ava/	‘she’
/avve/	‘mother’
/y yy/	
/iiya/	‘lead’
/eyya/	‘porcupine’
[p]	
Initial	
/pokku/	‘naval’

Medial

/uppu/	‘salt’
[ll]	
Eg: /toolu/	‘skin’
/toolu/	‘shoulder’
[r]	
Eg:	
/oyiru/	‘nail’
/oyilu/	‘flood’
[s]	
/sookki/	‘skin’
/maasa/	‘month’
[vy]	
/avva/	‘mother’
/eyya/	‘perqupine’
/t, d/	
Initial	
/taṇṇi/	‘Water’
/donṇe/	‘fat’
Medial	
/eettu/	‘make to get up’
[R]	
Eg: /raaṇi/	‘queen’
/kaaRu/	‘car’
[t̪d̪]	
^ /it̪ta/	‘leaf plate’
/aḍḍa/	‘worm’

[cj]

Initial

/saṭṭi/ ‘a vessel’
/jaḍḍi/ ‘trousers’ / ‘/kovana/

(They use but don’t use the term)

Medial

/ucce/ ‘urine’
Bajji/ ‘wooden stick for digging’

[kg]

Initial

/kooḍe/ ‘snow’
Goode/ ‘wall’

Medial

/maka/ ‘son’
/mage/ ‘rain’

[mnn̩]

Eg: Initially

/maa/ ‘deer’
/naalu/ ‘four’
/naaga/ ‘snake’

Medial

/eeme/ ‘tortoise’
/aane/ ‘elephant’
/aanu/ ‘male’
/intu/ ‘today’

CHAPTER III

NOUNS AND ITS CLASSIFICATIONS

A noun is a word that identifies a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. Of all the parts of speech, nouns are perhaps the most important. A noun is a part of speech that denotes a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. The English word noun has its roots in the Latin word *nomen*, which means “name.” Every language has words that are nouns. Lexical categories (parts of speech) are defined in terms of the ways in which their members combine with other kinds of expressions. The term noun in Latin is called as ‘*nōmen*’, literally meaning “name.”

It is a word that functions as the name of some specific thing or set of things, such as living creatures, objects, places, actions, qualities, states of existence, or ideas. Linguistically, a noun is a member of a

large, open part of speech whose members can occur as the main word in the subject of a clause, the object of a verb, or the object of a preposition. Nouns in general can be structurally grouped into two categories such as simple nouns and derived nouns. They can be further grouped into three major classes such as masculine feminine and neuter on the basis of their syntactic behaviour.

Derived nouns

The following nouns are formed by suffixing gender markers to their nominal bases.

Feminine

The feminine markers in this language are identified as /i/, /tti/, and /ssi/.

/tti/ occurs with the following stems

kolatti	‘blacksmith woman’
thaṭṭaatti	‘goldsmith woman’
Naasuvatti	‘barber woman’
Seepaatti	‘ezava woman’

ii. /i/ occurs with the following stem:-

- accɪ ‘grand mother’
 soomperika ‘lazy woman’
 iii /ʃʃi/ occurs with the following stems
 donnekkaaraʃʃi ‘fatty woman’

Masculine

Masculine is denoted by /e/, /aa:/, /en/ and /an/

/e/ occurs with the following stems acc-,
 naasuv-

- Eg:- acce ‘grand father’
 naasuve ‘barber (he)’

/a/ occurs with the stems like mag-macc-,
 tatɕ-, kollakkar-, veelakkaar-

- Eg:- magã ‘son’
 maccã ‘brother-in-law’
 tatɕã ‘goldsmith’ (he)
 kallakkaarã ‘lazyman’
 veelakkaarã ‘labouror’

Inherent Nouns

According to syntactic behaviour, inherent nouns can be classified into three. They are masculine, feminine and neuter. In sentence level they will show gender or numer concord.

Masculine

Names of human beings denoting males and names of male deities come under this class.

Eg:-	rangan	‘Rangan’
	cuṇḍan	‘chundan’
	ponnan	‘ponnan’
	berman	‘Burman’
	malliswaran	‘Lord Siva’

Feminine

Names of human beings denoting female and names of goddesses come under this class.

Eg:-	peṇṭe	‘woman’
	rami	‘Rami’
	raṅki	‘Rangi’
	ponni	‘ponni’

Neuter

Neuter includes all the other nouns denoting inanimates and animates excluding human beings.

Eg:-	mara	‘tree’
、	puu	‘flower’
	paalu	‘milk’
	maaṭu	‘cow’

Number

There are two numbers viz. singular and plural in Muduga language. Examples are given below.

Singular

mannu	‘I’
ava	‘she’
ave	‘he’
nii	‘you (ag)’
atu	‘that’
iti	‘this’

Plural

omma	‘we’
nimma	‘you (pl)’
avaRu	‘they’

Pronouns

Pronouns are classified into personal pronouns and interrogative pronouns.

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are divided into three as first person, second person and third person.

First Person Singular

First person singular is denoted by naanu and its oblique form is enna which occurs with case markers.

Eg:-	naanu	‘I’
	enna	‘me’
	ennaale	‘by me’
	enaakku	‘to me’
	enna	‘my’

First Person Plural

As in most other Dravidian Languages Muduga language has both inclusive and exclusive plural forms for first person.

Eg:-	namma	‘we (inclusive)’
	emma	‘we (exclsive)’

Second Person Singular

Second person singular is denoted by *nii*. The oblique form *nin-* occurs before case markers.

Eg:-	<i>nii</i>	‘you (sg)’
	<i>Ninna</i>	‘of you’
	<i>ninaKKu</i>	‘to you’

Second Person Plural

Second person plural is denoted by *nimma* and its oblique form *nim-* occurs before the case suffixes.

Eg:-	<i>nimma</i>	‘you (Pl)’
	<i>Nimaakku</i>	‘with (you)’
	<i>Nimma</i>	‘your’

Third Person Singular

Third person pronouns distinguish both gender and number unlike the first and second person pronounce. Third person pronouns are derived from demonstrative bases. There are three genders in the singular viz. Masculine singular, Feminine Singular and neuter.

i) Masculine singular

Masculine is denoted by the suffix /e/ which occurs after the demonstrative bases av- and iv-

Eg:- ave ‘he (that)’ ive ‘he (this)’ avante ‘his’

ii) Feminine

the feminine singular is /a/ with the demonstrative bases /av/ and /iv/

Eg:- iva ‘she’(this) ava ‘she’(that)

iii) Neuter

Neuter is denoted by the suffix –tu which occurs after the demonstrative stems a- and i-

 atu ‘that’

 itu ‘this’

Third Person Plural

Third person plural is formed by adding the suffix aaRu

Eg:- avaaRu ‘they’

 ivaRu ‘they’

The first one is remote and the second one is proximate. There is no neuter in this language.

Interrogative Pronoun

Two kinds of interrogative pronouns are identified in this language

Eg:-	aaRu	‘who’
	aaraatu	‘whose’
	enta	‘what’
	eetu	‘which’
	entuku	‘for what’

Case System

Case system is an integral part of each language is concern. Eight cases are identified in Muduga Language besides vocative. The normal bases can function as nominative case without taking any suffix. All cases are described below.

Accusative Case

The accusative case suffixes are / a/, /ana/, and /e/.

Eg:-	/a/
avarn-a	‘they (acc)’
maatn-a	‘cow (acc)’

mudugan-a ‘Muduga (acc)’

/aṇa/

Ena-aṇa ‘I (accu)’

nin-aṇa ‘you (acc)’

/e/

avan-e ‘he (acc)’

avaḷe ‘she (acc)’

Now a days avaḷe can be changed as avaḷa

Dative Case

Dative case is denoted by three suffixes viz-

/aakku/, /ukku/ and /ku/

/aakku/

enaakku ‘to me’

ninaakku ‘to you’

/ukku/

maaḍukku ‘to the cow’

avaḷukku ‘to her’

/kku/

kaṭe-kku ‘to the shop’

naayi-kku ‘to the dog’

Instrumental Case

/kke/ and /aale/ are identified as the instrumental case marker

Eg:- /kke/

katti-kke ‘with the knife’

baalu-kke ‘with the tail’

/aale/

avan-aale ‘by him’

aval-aale ‘by her’

now a days /aale/ is not using in their dialect.

Sociative Case

/ooṭe/ is identified as the sociative case marker

Eg:- avan-ooṭe ‘with him’

enn-ooṭe ‘with me’

Genitive Case

/tu/ are the genitive case markers.

Eg:- /a/

/tu/

avan-tu ‘his’

aval-tu ‘her’

Locative Case

/illu/ and /lu/ are identified as case markers in

Muduga Language

/ilu/

keṇaR-ilu ‘in the well’

kaat-ilu ‘in the ear’

/ilu/

kuuree-lu ‘in the house’

Ablative Case

The ablative case marker is identified as /i liru /

Eg:- maratt-iliru-ntu ‘from the tree’

kuureeliruntu ‘from the house’

kaattiliruntu ‘from the forest’

Vocative Case

As in other Dravidian languages vocative case is formed by lengthening the vowels of the noun bases

Eg:- akkoo/ valiya ‘oh! elder sister’

Bijuvee oh! Biju

kullee óh! child’

reecii ‘oh! rechi

Numbers

Cardinals

Cardinals are numerals which are not derived but occur as nouns and syntactically as attributes.

Eg:- onntu ‘one’

Raṇṭu	‘two’
muune	‘three’
naale	‘four’
añje	‘five’
aaRe	‘six’
eeḷe	‘seven’
eṭṭe	‘eight’
ompathe	‘nine’
patte	‘ten’
iruvate	‘twenty’
muppate	‘thirty’
naappate	‘forty’
ampate	‘fifty’
aRuvate	‘sixty’
eḷevate	‘seventy’
embate	‘eighty’
tonṇuuRe	‘ninety’
nuuRe	‘hundred’
aayira	‘thousand’
lecca	‘lakh’
kooṭi	‘crore’

Ordinals

Ordinals occur as adjectives and are derived from cardinals by adding the suffix – etta.

	Eg:-	/ontrtte/	‘first’
/Randtte/			‘second’
/mūnrtte/			‘third’
/nālette/			‘fourth’
/añcatte/			‘fifth’
/āRatte/			‘sixth’
/eełutte/			‘seventh’
/eṭṭrtte/			‘eighth’
/ompatrte/			‘nineth’
/patrtte/			‘tenth’
/orattæ/			‘one person’
/Randālu/			‘two person’
/mūnālu/			‘three person’
/nālālu/			‘four person’
/añcālu/			‘five person’

Numerals especially integralls take person marker

Eg:-	oruttavara	‘one person’
	raṇḍaalu	‘two person’
	muunnaalu	‘three person’
	naalaaḷu	‘four person’
	ancaaḷu	‘five person’

CHAPTER IV

VERBS AND TENSES

A verb is one of the main parts of a sentence or question in English. The verb signals an action, an occurrence, or a state of being. Whether mental, physical, or mechanical, verbs always express activity. Physical verbs are action verbs. They describe specific physical actions. If you can create a motion with your body or use a tool to complete an action, the word you use to describe it is most likely a physical verb. Mental verbs have meanings that are related to concepts such as discovering, understanding, thinking, or planning. In general, a mental verb refers to a cognitive state. A verb describes what a person or thing does or what happens. The basic form of a verb is known as the infinitive.

In many languages , verbs are inflected (modified in form) to encode tense, aspect, mood, and voice. A verb may also agree with the person, gender or number of some of its arguments, such as its subject, or object. Verbs have

tenses: present, to indicate that an action is being carried out; past, to indicate that an action has been done; future, to indicate that an action will be done. Verbs are those forms which take or capable of taking tense markers but not case markers. In this language, it distinguishes tense, person, number and mood in the inflexion of verbs. It also makes a distinction between positive and negative categories.

Causative

Causative marker is identified as /is/, / in/ this language

Eg:-	uRakkuisin	‘cause to sleep’
	kuṭippisin	‘cause to bite’
	paat is in	‘cause to sing’
	kaṭṭippisin	‘cause to tie’
	vaañkisin	‘cause to buy’

occurrence of double causative constructions are also noted in this language beside the usual causative construction.

Eg:-	veṭṭisine	‘cause to make cut’
	veṭṭippisine	‘cause to make cut’

Tenses

There are three tenses viz. present, future and past in this language

Present Tense

The present tense suffix is denoted by the suffixes
/R/&/uR/

/R/occurs after vowel ending verb stems

Eg:-	pooRe	‘he goes’
	vaRa	‘she comes’

/-uR-/occurs else where

Eg:-	solluRe	‘says’
	nooduRe	‘looks’
	sattikkuRe	‘cheats’
	melluRe	‘chew’

Future Tense

/v/ and /uv/ are identified as future tense markers.

/v/

Eg:-	poova	‘(she) will go’
	Ceyve	‘(he) will go’

/uv/

Eg:-	vaañkuve	‘will buy’
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Kuḍikkuve 'will drink'

Kuuttuve 'will add'

Past Tense

Nine past tense markers are identified in this language and they are

/t/, /d/, /tt/, /d/, /RR/, /n/, /nd/ & /in/

/t/ occurs with the verbs like

Cut, but, aat etc

Eg:- buṭṭa 'sent'

Cuṭṭa 'baked'

Aaṭṭine 'bathed'

/d/ occurs after kaṇ-

Eg:- kaṇḍe e ru 'saw'

/t/ occurs after the verb stems cey-, agu- etc.

Eg:- ceyta 'did'

Agitu 'cried'

/-tt-/ occurs after verb stems like

ati-, kuti-, kodi-, oḷe etc.

Eg:- aṭi-tt-a 'beated'

kuṭi-tt-a 'drank'

oḷe-tt-a 'called'

/d/ occurs after the verb stem tin-

Eg:- tinda 'ate'

/RR/ occurs with the verb tool 'to fail'

Eg:- tool + RR > tooRRa 'failed'

/n/ occurs after the verbs poo 'togo' and
aag- 'to become'

Eg:- poona 'want'

Aa n a 'said'

/nd/ occurs with the verb stems

/irak/ /tuRaak/ /kukkaak/ etc.

Eg:- iraanda 'begged'

tuRaanda 'opened'

kukkaanda 'sat'

/in/ occurs after the consonant ending verb
stems

Eg:- eeR in a 'climbed'

Uut in -a 'blew'

Sample Paradigms

Future Tense

nii	poovaa	'you (sg) will go'
-----	--------	--------------------

nimma	poova	'you will (pl) go'
-------	-------	--------------------

ave	poove	'he will go'
-----	-------	--------------

poo		‘to go’
naanu	poove	‘I will go’
namma	poovaaku	‘we will go’
ava	poova	‘she will go’
avaRu	poovaaru	‘they will go’
atu	poove	‘it will go’

Present Tense

ave	eḷutiRe	‘he writes’
ava	eḷutiRa	‘she writes’
naanu	eḷutiRe	‘I write’
emma	eḷutiRaaru	‘we write’
namma	eḷutiRaaru	‘we (ind) write’
nii	eḷutiRe	‘you (sg) write’
nimma	eḷutiRaaru	‘you (Pl) write’
avaru	eḷutiRaaru	‘they write’

Past Tense

namma taṇṇi kuṭittaaru	‘we (ind) drank water’
nii taṇṇi kuṭitta	‘you (sg) drank water’
nimma taṇṇi kuṭittaaru	‘you (Pl) drank water’
naanu taṇṇi kuṭitte	‘I drank water’
emma taṇṇi kuṭittaaru	‘we drank water’
ave taṇṇi kuṭitte	‘he drank water’
atu taṇṇi kuṭittaatu	‘it drank water’
avaRu taṇṇi kuṭittaRu	‘they drank water’

Progressive Tense

Egs: ave taṇṇi kuṭittukontirikke ‘he is drinking water’

naanu uRaankirunteega ‘I was
sleeping’

Imperative

Egs:- nii poonoo ‘you must go’
 Nii pooyi vaame ‘you go (and come)’
 nii taṇṇi aadu ‘you take bath’
 nii varanoo ‘you must come’

Address suffixes

Ponni, nii tinne ‘Ponni, you eat’
akkaa, nii aanke pooḍo ‘elder sister, you go there’
akkaa, nii inke varoḍoo ‘elder sister, you come here’
Ayya, nii tinnu ‘boy, you eat’
ayya, niipaṭime ‘boy you study’
ayya nii aṅku poo ‘boy you go there’

Infinitive

Infinitive is formed by adding the forms
/a /and /ga/ after the verb stems.

Eg:-

naanu cinema noodiga pooRe ‘I went to see the
film’
naanu taṇṇi aaḍiya pooRe ‘I went to take bath’

Negatives

The negative markers are /ale/, /maatt/, /a/, /aat/ ,
/aatt/, /ale / is identified as the past negative
marker. /a/ is the prohibitive marker.

Past negatives

/ale/ is the past negative marker.

- Eg:- varale 'did not come'
Pookale 'did not go'
Nadakkale 'did not walk'

Non-past negative

/maat̩/ is used to denote the non-past negative.

- Eg:- naḍakka maat̩ 'will not walk'
pooka maat̩ 'will not go'
tinka maat̩ 'will not eat'

Negative marker

/a/ occurs after veed –

- Eg:- kudikka veeda 'don't drink'
pooka veeda 'don't go'

/aatt/ occurs before the relative participle marker a/

- Eg:- nillaatta 'who will not stand'
Kurekkaatta 'which will not bark'

/aat/ occurs before the V.P.marker /e/

- Eg:- poovaatte 'without going'
Kooraate 'without combing'

Conditional

Conditional marker is denoted as /a/

- Eg:- vanta 'if one comes'
ceyata 'if does'

Negative conditional

- Eg:- ave vaiaate poonaal 'if he is not coming'
ava aadaante poonaa 'if she is not dancing'

Obligative

Eg:-	nii pooḍoo	‘you should go’
	nii kuḍikkuḍoo	‘you should drink’
	nii vaankoḍoo	‘you should buy’

Verbal participle

u & I are the verbal participle markers.

Eg:-	tuuRRi	‘having winnowed’
	solli	‘having told’
	aṭṭu	‘having cooked’

Relative participle

Relative participle is formed by adding the suffix /a /after the tense markers and after the negative marker /a /, /att/

Eg:-	kaditta	‘which bite’
	Uuutina	‘who blows’
	kodikkuva	‘which will boil’
	eeRaatta	‘who will not climb’

Participial noun

Eg:-	connava	‘she who says’
	eiRRinatave	‘he who made to eat’

CHAPTER V

ADJECTIVES AND ITS CLASSIFICATION

An adjective is a word that describes a noun, giving extra information about it. Adjectives are words that describe or modify other words, making writing and speaking much more specific, and a whole lot more interesting. Words like small, blue, and sharp are descriptive, and they are all examples of adjectives. Because adjectives are used to identify or quantify individual people and unique things, they are usually positioned before the noun or pronoun that they modify.

In linguistics, an adjective is a describing word, the main syntactic role of which is to qualify a noun or noun phrase, giving more information about the object signified. Adjectives are one of the English parts of speech, although

historically they were classed together with the nouns. Certain words that were traditionally considered to be adjectives, including the, this, my, etc, are today usually classed separately, as determiners.

Simple Adjectives

Eg:-	paḷiya	‘old’	paḷanka saari	‘old sāari’
	putiya	‘new’	putiya saari	‘new saari’
	nalla	‘good’	nallavatte	‘good person’
	cinna	‘small’	cinnakuusu	‘small child’
	ella	‘all’	ellaa jana	‘all people’
	bemme	‘hot’	ilaniiru	‘tender coconut’
	niiṭṭa	‘long’	suddu tanni	‘hot water’
	niila	‘blue’	niile neRa	‘blue colour’

Derivative suffix

Eg:-	tekkān/tekkattavan	‘southern’
	Kiḷakkan/kiḷakkattavan	‘eastern’
	vaṭakkan/vaṭakkattavan	‘northern’
	meekkattavan	‘western’

Numeral adjectives

Eg:-	Kaṭasi	‘last’
	naṭukke	‘middle’
	oru maaḍu	‘one cow’
	patta aaḍu	‘ten goats’

nigaattu ‘second day’

naatan nigaat ‘fourth day’

Derived adjectives

Nallamaayi ‘beautiful’

Viittittu ‘broad’

kanatta ‘thick’

moosa ‘bad’

DATA COLLECTED IN 2017

IDENTIFICATION OF NOUNS (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

Derived Nouns

The following are the gender markers added to their nominal bases

Feminine

The markers that have been identified in the language are: -i, -kaari, -ssi and -tti.

-i

acci ‘grand mother’

sekiḍi ‘deaf woman’

-kaari

phattukaari ‘woman singer’

-tti

kollatti ‘blacksmith woman’

taṭṭatti	‘goldsmith woman’
-ssi	
doṇṇekkassi	‘fatty woman’

Masculine

Markers identified in the language are:

-e	
/acce/	‘grandfather’
/naasuve/	‘barbar’
/sekiḍe/	‘deafman’
-a	
/maga/	‘son’
/macca/	‘brother-in-law’
/taṭṭa/	‘goldsmith’
/tiruda/	‘thief’

Inherent Nouns

Masculine

/rangan/	‘Rangan’
/bIju/	‘Biju’
/maRutā/	‘Marutan’
/rāju/	‘Raju’
/maṇii/	‘Mani’

Feminine

/soba/	‘Sobha’
/Sunita/	‘Sunitha’
/liila/	‘Leela’
/bāgyaleksmi/	‘Bhagyalekshmi’
/sellamma/	‘Chellamma’

Neuter

/mara/	‘tree
/phālu/	‘milk
/pū/	‘flower’

IDENTIFICATION OF NUMBERS (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

Numbers

1. Singular

/nanu/	‘I’
/ava/	‘she’
/ave/	‘he’
/nii/	‘you’ (sing)
/atu/	‘it’

2. Plural

/emma/	‘we’
/nimma/	‘you’ (plural)
/avaRu/	‘they’

Cases

1. Accusative Case

Following are the cases found in language

1. -aṇa

/en-aṇa/	‘I’
/ninaṇa/	‘you’

2. -a

/avar̥na/	‘they’
/maāṭ̥na/	‘cow’
/mudugana/	‘Muduga’

3. -e

/avane/	‘he’
/aveḷe/	‘she’

2. Dative case

1. -akku

/enākku/	‘to me’
/ninākku/	‘to you’

2. -ukku

/māṭ̥ukku/	‘to cow’
/avaukku/	‘to her’

3. -kku

/katekku/	‘to the shop’
/nayikku/	‘to the dog’

3. Instrumental case

1. -kke

/kattikke/	‘with the knife’
/kupp̥Ikke/	‘with the bottle’
/tatikke/	‘with the stick’

2. -te

/nānte/	‘by me’
---------	---------

I bukke nante eiutinate.

4. Sociative case

1. -oote

/avanooṭ̥e/	‘with him’
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/enooṭe/ ‘with me’

5. Genitive Case

1. -tu

/ennatu/ ‘my’

/avanətu/ ‘his’

/avaḷətu/ ‘her’

6. Locative case

1. -kke

/koḷakke/ ‘in the well’

/kātakke/ ‘in the ear’

7. Vacative case

1. -ee

/vaḷḷiyee/ ‘oh! valli’

/kuñcee/ ‘oh! child’

2. -oo

/marudoo/ ‘oh! Maruthan’

8. Ablative case

1. -iiruntu

/marattiiruntu/ ‘from the tree’

/sōleiliruntu/ ‘from the forest’

IDENTIFICATION OF NUMERALS (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

Numerals

Cardinals

/ontu/ ‘one’

/Raṇṭu/ ‘two’

/mūṇe/ ‘three’

/nāle/	‘four’
/añce/	‘five’
/āRe/	‘six’
/eeļu/	‘seven’
/eṭṭu/	‘eight’
/ompatu/	‘nine’
/pattu/	‘ten’
/patImūnnu/	‘thirteen’
/iruvatu/	‘twenty’
/muppatu/	‘thirty’
/napptu/	‘forty’
/ampatu/	‘fifty’
/aRuvatu/	‘sixty’
/eļuvatu/	‘seventy’
/empatu/	‘eighty’
/toṇṇūRu/	‘ninety’
/nūRu/	‘hundred’
/nūRRİontu/	‘hundred one’
/nūttieṭṭu/	‘hundred eight’
/kālu/	‘quarter’
/mukālu/	‘3/4’
/are/	‘half’
/lacca/	‘lakh’
/koṭi/	‘crore’
/āyira/	‘thousand’
/āyirattiontu/	‘thousand and one’

IDENTIFICATION OF ORDINALS (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

Ordinals

/ontrtte/	‘first’
/Randtte/	‘second’
/mūnrtte/	‘third’
/nālette/	‘fourth’
/āncatte/	‘fifth’
/āRatte/	‘sixth’
/eelutte/	‘seventh’
/eṭṭrtte/	‘eighth’
/ompatrte/	‘ninth’
/patrtte/	‘tenth’
/orattæ/	‘one person’
/Randālu/	‘two person’
/mūnālu/	‘three person’
/nālālu/	‘four person’
/āncālu/	‘five person’

Adjectives

/phaḷiyatu/	‘old’
/phutusr/	‘new’
/nalla/	‘good’
/āka/	‘bad’
/sinnatu/	‘small’
/oṭṭuke/	‘all’
/udda/	‘long’

/balyatu/ ‘big’

Colours

/karuppu/ ‘black’

/manca/ ‘yellow’

/soore/ ‘red’

/pacce/ ‘green’

/velle/ ‘white’

Directions

/tekke/ ‘southern’

/meeka/ ‘western’

/vadakka/ ‘northern’

/kiḷakka/ ‘eastern’

Numeral Adjectives

/munnuke/ ‘first’

/phinneke/ ‘last’

/natukke/ ‘middle’

/ontu Rūḷi/ ‘one percil’

/pattr āṭu/ ‘ten goats’

IDENTIFICATION OF PHONEMES (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

Phonology

thunder- /ItI/ ഇടി

to take- /edu/ എടു

to beat- /ati/ അടി

to break- /muRi/	മുറി
to wear- /ketterate/	ധരിക്ക്
to stand- /nillu/	നിൽ
paddy- /nettlu/	നെല്ല്
good- /nallate/	നല്ലത്
jasmine- /mulla/	മുല്ല
creeper- /kotI/	കൊടി
umbrella- /kude/	കൂട
hood of snake- /Pata/	
should give- /kodoontr/	തരു
to give- /kodu/	കൊടു
ox- /erutu/ or /muuri/	മൂരി
who- /aarantu/	ആര്
hamiet- /uurr/	
blue- /niila/	നീല
up- /meele/	മേലെ
four- /naalu/	നാല്
skin- /toolu/	തോല്
thread- /nuulu/	നൂല്
oh! father- /appee/	അപ്പാ
come- /baa/	വാ
go- /poo/	പോ
flower- /puu/	പൂ
excretion- /pii/	
honey comp- /teen Ratta/	

onion- /venkya/	
cheek- /PootI/	പുതി
fire- /tii/	തീ
lead- /Ile/	ഇല
cardomon- /eelakkai/	ഏലയ്ക്ക
colour- /neRa/	നിറ
pen- /pheena/	പേന
sun- /Suurya/	സൂര്യ
gills of fish- /allu/ or /kadall/	
man- /aalu/	ആളു
stone- /kallu/	കല്ലു
house- /pheenu/	പീനു
leg- /kaalu/	കാലു
grandfather- /accr/	അച്ഛ
calling grandfather- /accaa/	അച്ച...
bamboo- /muunka/	മുങ്ക
jackal	
mortar- /utalu/	ഉരാലു
corner- /muule/	മൂല
fox- /kullanari/	കുള്ളനാരി
kidney- /sutu/	സൂട്
salt- /uppu/	ഉപ്പു
eyelids- /kannime/	കണ്ണിമെ
to close eyes- /kannumuccaRaaku/	കണ്ണുമുചുന്താക്കു
eye	- /kannupolaI/ കണ്ണുപോലെ

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

forest	- /Sole/സോലെ
stream	- /nall/നാലി
river	- /brenI
water	- /tannI/തണ്ണി
fat body	- /donne/ദൊണ്ണെ
fat	- /koluppu/കൊളുപ്പു
make to get up	- /eettuRaatu/ഏട്ടുന്റാതു
which	- /entaa/എന്താ
queen	- /RanI/റാണി
vehicle	- /VandI/വണ്ടി
eyebrows	- /kannime/കണ്ണിമെ
leaf plate	- /Itte/
flour	- /adle/
vessel	- /satti/സട്ടി
trousers	- /kovana/കൊവാണ
urine	- /ucce/ഉച്ചെ
wooden stick for digging	- /bajji/ബജ്ജി
cannot find	- /kanentu/കാണെന്തു
lorry	- /lari/ലാറി
plate	- /kInna/കിണ്ണ
frost	- /koode/കൂടെ
wall	- /goode/ഗോടെ
son	- /maka/മക്ക
deer	- /maa/മാ
rain	- /mage/മജെ

ear ring (male)	- /kadakka/ കട്ക
ear ring (female)	- /kammal/ കമ്മൽ
ring	- /motira/ മോതിര
jackfruit	- /sakke/ സക്ക
anklet (male)	- /kaaltande/ കാൽതെ
anklet (female)	- /kalsaIma/ കാൽസൈനെ
snake	- /phambu/ പാമ്പു
girl	- /pombulepille/ പൊമ്പുല
പിള്ള	
line	- /vereI/ വേരെ
treetrunk	- /maratoli/ or
/maraphatte/	മരത്താലി/ മരപ്പട്ട
shop	- /kadaI/ കട
foam	- /nure/ നൂരെ
I	- /nanu/ നാനു
tortoise	- /eeme/ ഏമ
elephant	- /aane/ ആനെ
male	- /aanu/ ആണു
today	- /intu/ ഇന്തു
shoulder	- /toolu/ തോളു
document	- /reega/ രേഖ
landslide	- /oyilu/ ഓയിലു
scale of fish	- /sokkI/ സോക്കി
moth	- /masa/ മാസ
mother	- /avve/ അച്ച

porcupine	- /eyya/ഇയ്യ
roof	- /mIkale/മികാളെ
home	- /kure/കുരെ
ant	- /IRimbe/ഇരിമ്പെ
housefly	- /manive/മണിവെ
mosquito	- /arime/അരിമെ
current in water	- /oli/ഒലി
curse	- /sapa/സാപാ
bar	- /sappu/സാപ്പു
bubble	- /gubiru/ഗുബീറു
chameleon	- /ottI/ഓട്ടി
field	- /gadde/ഗദ്ദെ
wind	- /kattu/കാറ്റ്
hole	- /mate/, /matte/,
/mada/മടെ, മട്ടെ	
to close	- /ade/അടെ
red ant	- /mijiRu/മിജീറു
children	- /phulleka/പുള്ളെക്ക
earwax	- /gugge/ഗുഗ്ഗെ
owl	- /gume/ഗുഗ്ഗെ
idol	- /samI/സാമി
knee	- /santu/സന്തു
wolf	- /sennayi/സെനായി
elder brother	- /vallIyaanna/വലിയണ്ണ
rat	- /eII/എലി

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

bone	- /ellumbu/എല്ലുമ്പു
cave	- /ale/അളെ
bus	- /bassu/ബസ്സു
she	- /ava/അവ
lead	- /iia/ഇയ
cough	- /keRma/കെർമ
gold	- /swaRnaa/സ്വർണാ
black worm	- /eelankurI/ഏലൻകുരി
fruits	- /phaga/പക
tubers	- /kigank/കിഗാങ്ക്
insects	- /kunni/കുനി
arrowroot	- /kuvukaya/കുപ്പാക്ക
lip	- /mattu/മത്ത്
paddyfield	- /gadde/
storing bins (large)	- /valla/വല്ല
shirt	- /kuppasa/കുപ്പസ്സ
offerings	- / kanikya/കാണികൃ
earthworm	- /nenke/നെൻകെ
elephant trunk	- /tumpIkayi/തുമ്പുക്കൈ
	- /varambuവരമ്പു
channel	- /kavayI/കവായി
ant hill	- /kuttuvayi/കുത്ത് വായി
pot belly	- /dontIbeRu/
cloud	- /mancu/
throat	- /tonde/തൊടെ

snake hole	- /kuttuvayi/കുത്തുവായി
bride price	- /paryaphana/
rainy season	- /magekeRi/മജകെറീ
marriage	- /kalyana/കല്യാണ
summer season	- /vyenakala/വെനകാല
arecanut	- /vakkmatte/വാക്ക്മാട്ടെ
towel	- /toRtta/തോർത്ത
snort	- /goRkku/ഗോർക്ക്
book	- /bukka/ബുക്ക്
saree	- /siile/സീലെ
sister (elder)	- /akke/അക്കെ
sister (younger)	- /tankee/തങ്കീ
brother (younger)	- /tampi/തമ്പി
brother (elder)	- /anne/അണ്ണെ
pencil	- /Ruli/റുളി
monday	- /tinkakilame/തിങ്കകിളമെ
tuesday	- /sovvakilame/സൊവ്വ
കിളമെ	
wednesday	- /budakilame/
thursday	- /vyalakilame
friday	- /vellikilame/
saturday	- /sanikilame/
sunday	- /nettikilame/
yesterday	- /nigattu/
day after yesterday	- /nalenintu/
day before yesterday	- /muntiyattu/

thick	- /kana/
beautiful	- /phakya/
leech	- /soolephy/
forehead	- /nettI/
ear	- /katu/
nose	- /mukku/
mouth	- /vayI/
tongu	- /nakku/
hand elbow	- /kodunkai/
upper arm	- /tumbe/
	- /phidanI/
sneeze	- /tummale/
shivering	- /nadankRatu/
boulder	- /phaRekallu/
bat	- /naResse/നാർസെ
	- /mulaRe/മുളരെ (അരകല്ല)
bird	- /phakki/
butterfly	- /ottaRevandRe/
moth	- /siingephijatu/
kuppili	- /tanni iraketu/
cockroach	- /phatte/
spider	- /cilantI/
cobra	- /naga/
grinder	- /viisakallu/
mucus	- /siimukku/
rivulet	- /oori/

small house	- /nattu/
ploughing	- /eeru/
എറുമ	- /erume/
കാള	- /eratu/

IDENTIFICATION OF NOUNS (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

Nouns

Derived nouns

Feminine	Masculine
-i- acci ‘grandmother sekidi ‘deaf woman’	-e- acce ‘grandfather’ sekide ‘deaf man’
-tti- Kollatti ‘blacksmith woman’ tattatti ‘goldsmith woman’	-a- maga ‘son’ macca ‘brother-in-law’ tatta ‘goldsmith’ tiruda ‘thief’
-ssi- donnekassi ‘fat woman	
-aari- pattukari ‘singer’ (female)	

Table.7. Derived Nouns

Lazy (bothe feminine and masculine) /sōmperlka/

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Rangan /rangan/ Biju /biju/ maruthan /maruta/ raju /raju/ Mani	sobha /soba/ sunitha /sunlta/ leela /liila/ Bhagyalekshmi /bagyalekshmi/ Chellamma /sellamma/	tree /mara/ milk /phalu/ flower /puu/

/manii/		
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Table.8. masculine, feminine

Numbers

Singular	Plural
/nanu/ 'I'	/emma/ 'We'
/ava/ 'she'	/nimma/ 'you' (Pl)
/ave/ 'he'	/avaRu/ 'they'
/nii/ 'you'	
(sig)	
/atu/ 'it'	

Table.9. Numbers

IDENTIFICATION OF CASES (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

Cases

Accusative Case

/enana/	'I' (acc)
/ninana/	'you' (acc)
/avarna/	'they' (acc)
/mudugana/	'Muduga' (acc)
/avana/	'he' (acc)

/avele/ 'she' (acc)

Dative Case

/enakku/ 'to me'

/ninakku/ 'to you'

/avakku/ 'to her'

/madukku/ 'to cow'

Instumental Case

/Kattikke/ 'with knife'

/tatikke/ 'with stick'

Sociative Case

/avanoote/ 'with him'

/ennoote/ 'with me'

Genitive Case

/ennatu/ 'my'

/avanrtu/ 'his'

/avaietu/ 'her'

Locative Case

/kolakke/ 'in the well'

/katrkke/ 'in the ear'

Vocative Case

/valliye/ 'oh, valli'

/kuncee/ 'oh, child'

/Bijuve/ 'oh, Biju'

/marundoo/ 'oh, marudan'

Ablative Case

/marattiiruntu/ 'from the tree'

/sooleiliruntu/

‘from the forest’

Numerals

Cordinals

/ontu/	one
/rantu/	two
/mune/	three
/nale/	four
/ance/	five
/aRe/	six
/eelu/	seven
/ettu/	eight
/ompatu/	nine
/pattu/	ten
/iruvatu/	twenty
/muppatu/	thirty
/nappatu/	forty
/ampatu/	fifty
/aRuvatu/	sixty
/eluvatu/	seventy
/empatu/	eighty
/tonnuRu/	ninety
/nuRu/	hundred
/nuRRiontu/	hundred one
/nuttiettu/	hundred eight
/kalu/	quarter
/mukalu/	three fourth

/are/	half
/lacca/	lakh
/koti/	crore
/ayira/	thousand
/ayirattiontu/	thousand and one
/patimunnu/	thirteen
One person	/oratte/
two person	/randalu/
three person	/munalu/
four person	/nalalu/
five person	/ancalu/

Ordinals

First	/ontrtte/
second	/Randtte/
third	/munette/
fourth	/nalette/
fifth	/ancette/
sixth	/aRatte/
seventh	/eelutte/
eighth	/ettette/
ninth	/ompatrette/
tenth	/pattrtte/

IDENTIFICATION OF ADJECTIVES (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

Adjectives

Simple adjectives

old	/phaliyatu/
old saree	/phaliya siile/
new	/phutuse/
new saree	/phutusiile/
good	/nalla/
good person	/nallave/
bad	/aka/
bad person	/akatave/
small	/sinntu/
small child	/sinnaphille/
all	/ottuke/
hot rice	/vemme ari/
hot water	/sudr tanni/
tender coconut	/karikke tanni/
long	/udda/
big	/balyatu/
black	/karuppu/
yellow	/manca/
red	/soore/
green	/pacce/
white	/velle/
/tekke/	southern
/meekke/	western
/vadakke/	northern
/kilakke/	eastern

Numeral adjectives

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

first	/munnuke/
last	/phinnukke/
middle	/natukke/
one pencil	/ontu Ruli/
ten goats	/patte atu/
slim	/vanna kammI/
/entophe/ up]	only female to femail [to get
/entame/	only male to male

IDENTIFICATION OF PRONOUNS (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

I ഞാൻ	നാൻ	തിന്തേ	തിന്നറേ	തിന്നുവേ
	/naan/	/tintee/	/tinnRee/	/tinnuvee/
We നമ്മൾ	നമ്മ	തിന്താമ്	തിങ്കാമ്	തിന്നകായി
	/nemma/	/tintaam/	/tingaam/	/tinnakaayi/
We ഞങ്ങൾ	എമ്മ	തിന്തേർ	തിങ്കേർ	തിന്ന വേർ
	/emma/	/tinteer/	/tingeer/	/tinnveer/
You നിങ്ങൾ/നീ(s)	നീ	തിന്തേ	തിന്നറേ	തിന്നുവേ
	/nii/	/tintee/	/tinnkee/	/tinnuvee/
You നിങ്ങൾ/നീ(p)	നിമ്മ	തിന്തേർ	തിന്നറേർ	തിന്ന വേർ
	/nimma/	/tineer/	/tinReer/	/tinnveer/
He അവൻ	അവെ	തിന്തേ	തിന്നറേ	തിന്ന വേ
	/ave/	/tintee/	/tinRee/	/tinnvee/

She അവൾ	അവ	തിന്ത	തിന്നറ	തിന്ന് വ
	/ava/	/tinta/	/tinnRa/	/tinnva/
It ഇത്/അത്	ഇത്	തിന്തത്	തിന്ത	തിന്നു
	/itu/	/tintat/	/tinnt/	/tinnu/
They അവർ	അവർ	തിന്താർ	തിന്ത	തിന്നുവാർ
	/aveR/	/tintaar/	/tinntu/	/tinnuvaar/

Table.10. Pronouns

IDENTIFICATION OF VERBS (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

Word	Past	Present	Future
ഉറങ്ങുക	ഉറാങ്കിനെ	ഉറാങ്കറേ	ഉറാങ്കുവേ
	/uRangine /	/uRangiRe/	/uRanguve/
നടക്കുക	നടന്തേ	നടക്കെ	നടക്കുവേ
	/nadante/	/nadakke/	/nadakkuve/
തിന്നുക	തിന്തെ	തിന്നറേ	തിന്നുവേ
	/tinte/	/tinnRe/	/tinnuve/
വരിക	വന്തെ	വരെ	വരുവെ
	/vante/	/vare/	/varuve/
കിടക്കുക	കിടന്തെ	കിടക്കെ	കിടക്കുവേ
	/kidante/	/kidakke/	/kidakkuve/
എടുക്കുക	എടുന്തെ	എടുക്കെ	എടുക്കുവേ
	/edutte/	/edukke/	/edukkuve/
വിതയ്ക്കുക	വിദന്തെ	വിദക്കെ	വിദാക്കുവേ
	/vidatte/	vidatte/	vidakkuve/
മാന്തുക (കുഴി)	തേട്തെ	തേട്തെ	തേടുവേ
	/teedne/	teedRe/	/teeduve/

Table.11. Tense forms

IDENTIFICATION OF TENSES (In 2017 DATA COLLECTION)

To Pin (കുത്തുക)

Past	- /kuttine/
Present	- /kuttiRe/
Future	- /kuttuve/

To give (കൊടുക്കുക)

Past	- /kotte/
Present	- /kotukke/
Future	- /kotukkuve/

To built (ഉണ്ടാക്കുക)

Past	- /phannine/
Present	- /phannrRe/
Future	- /phannuve/

To tie (കെട്ടുക)

Past	- /kettIne/
Present	- /kettIke/
Future	- /kettuve/

To leave (വിടുക)

Past	- /vItte/
Present	- /vIttRe/
Future	- /vItuve/

To speak (പറയുക)

Past	- /phesine/
Present	- /pheseRe/
Future	- /phesuve/

To flame (കത്തുക)

Past	- /kattisene/
Present	- /kattisuRe/

Future	- /kattisuve/
To cut (മുരിക്കുക)	
Past	- /vettine/
Present	- /vettaRe/
Future	- /vettuve/
To kiss	
Past	- /nuccIne/
Present	- /nuccIRe/
Future	- /nuccuve/
To come (വരുക)	
Past	- /vante/
Present	- /vare/
Future	- /varyve/
To stay (താമസിക്കുക)	
Past	- /tankine/
Present	- /tankIRe/
Future	- /tankuve/
To look (നോക്കുക)	
Past	- /phatte/
Present	- /phakke/
Future	- /phakkuve/
To buy (വാങ്ങുക)	
Past	- /vankine/
Present	- /vankiRe/
Future	- /vankuve/
To wish (നമസ്കാരം)	

Past	- /kummIttIne/
Present	- /kummIttiRe/
Future	- /kumIttuve/
To drink (കുടിക്കുക)	
Past	- /kutitte/
Present	- /kurikke/
Future	- /kurikkuve/

DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR OF KURUMBA LANGUAGES

**“Preparation of descriptive Grammar of the Muduga
and Kurumba Language spoken at Attappady,
Palakkad”**

Dr.P.N. RAVINDRAN
C.G. SYAMA
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION ON

KURUMBA COMMUNITY

Kurumba Tribal Groups

Kurumbas of Attapady regions of palakkad district is considered as one of the particularly vulnerable tribal group(PVTG) As per the latest census there 723 households with a population of 2586 and they constitute 0.553% of the scheduled tribe population.

Kurumbas distribute in the puthur Gramapanchayath of Agali block which comes under Mannarkad Taluk of Palakkad. They have been founded in the 17th Settlement reserve forest area of Attapadi. Among the Kurumbas of Malabar, there are three sub divisions, first Mulla Kurumban 2) Jenu Kurumban and 3) Urali Kurumban. This tribal group considered as the one of the most primitive tribal communities in Kerala.

Kurumbas inhabit 14 hamlet out of which Nine are in the reserve forest and the rest in the vested forests. The nine Kurumbas hamlets situated in the reserve forest. The name s of hamlets were shown bellow.

1. Melai Tudukkil. 2. Thazhe Thudukki. 3. Murukala. 4. Anavayi. 5. Kadukanannu. 6. Galazi 7. Kurukkati Kallu. 8. Gotisar Kandi and 9. Tadikundu.



Fig. 1. Beautiful seanaries at attappadi.

The five hamlets located in the vested forests were 1) Boothayar(2) Yadavani 3) Pazhayur 4) soothara and (5) moola Komb



Fig. 2. EMS memorial Tribal Library at Paloor

The infrastructure facility of the settlement are very minimal, which usually comprise houses and cattle shed Kurumba is an important tribal community in South India. They are found in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala. According to Dr. A. Ayyappan (1948) ‘Kurumba is the name of a large shepherd community on the Karnataka plateau.’ In Karnataka, which is their home land, Kurumbas are divided into two different clases viz. Uurukurumbaru and Kaadukurumbaru which means village Kurumbas and forest Kurumbas respectively

The Kurumbas were shifting cultivators and food gatherers. During the occasion of the shifting cultivation in their words punchakadu or Kothakadu, they used to build a temporary huts in the field and live there up to the end of harvest. The Kadukurumbaru are divided into two classes' viz. the 'betta' and 'jenu' Kurumbas.

But in Wayanad three classes of Kurumbas are found. They are Mullu Kurumbaru, Bettakurumbaru and Jenu (tenu) Kurumbaru. Mullukurumbaru are a set of settled agriculturists and agricultural labourers. Comparatively they are little bit advanced than the other two classes. The Betta kurumbaru are the most primitive among the Kurumbas. They are known as Unraalikurumbaru in Wayanadu.



Fig.3. On the way to Attappadi

The Mullukurumbas are socially economically and educationally advanced among the kurumbas in general. The language of Mullukurumba is related to Kannada but due to acculturation the younger generation the younger generation is more accustomed with the regional language viz. Malayalam through their external contact and education. But the languages of the other two classes are more or less similar crude form of Kannada with peculiarities of their professional Variations. The language

of Kattunaickans has a very close resemblance to that of Cholanaickans of Nilambur forest.



Fig. 4. Beautiful seanaries at attappadi

These tribes might have migrated centuries back from Karnataka to Wayanadu and Nilambur through the forest belt of Western Ghats. The Kurumbas of Attappady might have separated from rest of their brothers at an early stage and migrated to Nilgiris first and then to Attappady. It may be the reason that their original Speech forms. The

Kurumba of Attappady is shifting cultivators and food gatherers.

They sow all seeds, including paddy, Red green, ragi etc. Harvest is done as and when each crop ripens. Kurumbas were totally illiterate, now a small number people are literate.



Fig.5. Kurumba women at attappady

Kurumbas have their own language, which belongs to dravidian language family. The influence of Tamil, Kannada, and malayalam also seen in their language. Now

they speak more than one languages when they go out they need to talk in Tamil or Malayalam. Apart from these occasions, they always speak their own language.



Fig.6. Researcher and Marivydyan at Gottiyarkandi

Kurumba is a large heterogeneous tribe inhabiting mainly the Nilgiri area, but spread over adjacent areas in Tamilnadu, Kerala and Karnataka. It is said that Kurumbas are descendents of ancient pallavas who were scattered

over Nilgiris, wayanad and Mysore after a chola onslaught in about 7th or 8th Century A.D.



Fig.7. Hills at Attappadi

Dress

Kurumbas dress code is very simple, their men in ancient time wear a long cloth round their waist to cover the lower part of their body. The Kurumba women, generally wear a long piece of cloth called chela, round their waist, allowing a portion of it to drape their torso upto the armpit covering their breasts completely. Educated people now a day wear shirts and pants. Also

they wear shirt, Mundu and Kyli. They know languages like Malayalam and English. In my field Study at Gottiyarkandi Tribal area, A number of students were engaged to spoke with me in Kurumba, Malayalam and English language .



Fig.8. A Kurumba woman at Attappadi.

Ornaments

Young Kurumba women wear rings, chains, ear ornaments and bangles. these ornaments are generally made of brass beads, tin, aluminium, plastic and glass . A

chain of beads with chequered colours is the most popular among the kurumba markets.

The chain made of coins is the special one with old eight anna and four anna coins. This chain is very valuable ornament. Some elderly women play their ears with rolls of palm leaf coloured red. Young women also wear Necklaces made of glass beads.



Fig.9. Kurumba children at Attappadi

The old Kurumba men also wear rings and ear ornaments and we can see them with long hair which oiled and combed along with Kurumba girls elderly men also have a few tattoo on their body. as compare to the old day

tattoo using became less now. The settlement of Kurumba is known as ‘uuru’.

There are fifteen such ‘uuru’ in Attappady. They are anavay, melethudukki, Thazhethudukki, kadukumanna, Thadikkundu, Murugala, Galasi, Kurukkathikkallu, Pahayuuru, Bhuthayuuru, Edabaani, Muulekombu, Chuttara, pettikkallu and Abbanuuru. Some uuru contains five to ten houses. Each uuru has a headman known as Uurumooppan and he has three assistants viz. Kuruthale, Bandari, and Mannukkaaran. All the ceremonies are presided over by the uurumooppan.



Fig.10. A school at Attappadi

Household things

For their shifting cultivation they use trite spade axe and sickle. For cooling purposes Kurumbas use earthen pots made by the Kurumbaras. brass, copper and aluminum utensils also used by a few families of anavayi and Tadikundu settlements. A mortar and pestle is the common thing among kurumbas families. They use it daily for husking and palverising the ragi, and chama, paddy and Kirai bell metal Jars are used for stroing and fetching water.

The Kurumbas are very well at making different shapes of baskets using bamboo, and they claim to have more skill in basket making than the Irulas and mudugas. They use this bamboo baskets for storing cereals and household goods. For storing paddy, ragi and chama they make Large bamboo baskets. The Kurumbas who lives so

close to the forest, naturally use the material a hand for all the articles they require for their daily use. They have different names for different type of baskets.

Music

As every human being the kurumba is also fond of music. For that they use a variety of musical instruments. The drums and other musical instruments are used during marriage and death and funeral ceremonies.

dhavilu, a small drum made of wood and ox skin and porai, a large drum having an earthen frame work, both having top and bottom made of oxen hide are the musical instruments used by Kurumbas.

Food

The Kurumbas staple food was ragi, now they eat rice as it is available from the ration shops. ragi is their economical food thus, most households keep a reserve of ragi, chama(a minor millet) red gram etc. Rai paste is the

major item of their food. meat of different animals also the part of their food. they collect eatable items from the forests in season. They plant papayas and Jack trees and mangoes were consumed in plenty during the season.

The cooking medium is coconut oil. Turmeric and chillies are used as condiments. Husband and wife take food from a single plate. Young girls and the mother eat from the same plate and boys eat with their fathers.



Fig.11. Researcher, Marivdyan of Kurumba Community and Rangan of Muduga Community giving information during data collection

A good number of Kurumbas particularly their children suffer from malnutrititions and vitamin deficiency. Most of the children are suffering from skin diseases.

House types

Anavayi and Gottiyarkandi are their important settlements. The term Anavayi emerged from the word could mean mouth of the elephant or its way. They believe that the first living things that emerged on earth was primordial elephant which manifested itself at this place, the Kurumbas followed. In olden days the Kurumbas cure their house as Alai or Salai. Their houses are seldom in isolation but in rows. The front veranda of a house is called mettu. The courtyard of their huts is called Kalam where threshing is done after harvest. The Veetu is the main sleeping room. A portion of the Veetu is marked off as the Kitchen and hearth. Over the hearth there is a ceiling called Grassi on which ragi and chama are dried. Just over the Grassi there is another ceiling called Attai which is used for storing household articles and

grains. Their huts generally are next clean and hygienic. They keep their animals closed to their huts. Now a day, the government has given more benefits among them for constructing new houses.

Family

The family system of Kurumbas is nuclear, they are patrilocal and patrilineal. After the marriage couples like to live seperatly but their parents live wih one of their sons and they are taken good care of by their children. The succession and inheritance among the Kurumbas is in the male line. The sons share the property of their father equally.



Fig.12.Tribal promoter Sahadevan of Kurumba Community at Gottiyarkandi.

Marrigae

Marriages are usually arranged by negotiation and done with consent of both sides. No marriage are done before puberty. The male member is the head of the family.. Kurumbas marry with mother's brothers daughter and with fathers sister's daughter. They inter- marry with the Mudugas. Divorce is allowed among the Kurumbas and widow marriage also permitted. Children looked after by the father. In olden days a widow may marry her late husband's younger or elder brother in the same way a widower can marry his deceased wife's younger or elder sister said by velli and Mari of Gottiyarkandi Uru.



Fig.13. Gottiyarkandi Tribal Colony, Attappadi

Religions and belief systems

The Kurumbas of Attapady worship The Hindu gods and observe most of the Hindu festivals like Vishu, Sivarathri, Puthiri and so on. Originally their deities were the natural objects like mountain peaks, prominent trees, rivers etc. They used to worship Malliswara ‘Siva’ and ‘kaliyamma’ the mother goddess besides their ancestors.

They believe in ghots and spirit. The spirits of the dead are believed to appear in dreams to the elders and direct from to make offerings. Banjama Tyai is their female deity, Mudda moopan of Anavayi is believed to have brought it from comibatore and she is associate with sorcery and healing said by Mari, one of the informant at Attappadi.

Their another important deity is Kara oaivam and is associated with sowing and harvesting. The birth of a child is general. And that of a baby boy is a special occasion for

them. For seven days mother should live in a separate hut. After the segregation of a girl under puberty, on the 15th day her uncle presents a men cloth to her and other relatives offer food item for feast said by Mari, one of the informant at Attappadi.

Woman under menses are also avoided for seven days and during that period cohabitation is prohibited. Kurumbas funeral possession is accompanied by dance and beating of drums and women also take part in it.



Fig.14. Informants of Kurumba Community at Gottiyarkandi Tribal Colony, Attappadi.

CHAPTER II

PHONEME

IDENTIFICATION

A phoneme is what your language, or dialect treats as an individual sound that conveys a difference in meaning. Languages may have one phoneme for multiple phones. Or one phone for multiple phonemes. Phonetics is the production and perception of speech sounds in any language and it deals with "phone". Phonology on the other hand is the interpretation of speech sounds in a particular language and it deals with phoneme: the smallest unit of sound.

A phoneme is one of the units of sound or gesture in the case of sign languages that distinguish one word from another in a particular language. Two words like this that differ in meaning through a contrast of a single phoneme form what is called a minimal pair. A sound that is possible in human language is called a phone. In linguistics, phonemes within linguistics there are differing views as to exactly what phonemes are and how a given language should be analyzed in phonemic terms. However, a phoneme is generally regarded as an abstraction of a set of speech sounds, which are perceived as equivalent to each other in a given language.

Phonemes

There are twenty nine phonemes are identified in the Kurumba language There are twenty-four consonants and five vowel phonemes in this language.

Vowels

There are five short vowels identified in this language. The phonemes are shown below respectively. All the five short vowels contrast with their respective long vowels.

Front	Central	Back
High	i	u
Mid	e	
	o	
Low	a	

Table.12Vowels Kurumba

Consonants

There are twenty four consonant phonemes in this language.They are ten stops,six nasals,two laterals,one trill,one flap,two fricatives and two semi vowels are listed below.

/P/, / b/, /t/, /d/, /t /, / d /, /c/, /J/, /k/, /g/, /m/, /ñ/, /n/, /l/
/r/, /s/, /v/, / Y/

Vowels initial position

- /a/ longāgu - (ആഗു) - ആകുക - to become (v)
āḍu - (ആഡു) - ആട് -goat(n)
short aṇṭe (അന്റ്) - അകീട് - under of cow (n)
akkāṇu - (അക്കാനു)- അക്ക - elder sister (n)
- /e/ short ele (എലെ) - ഇല - leaf(n)
eñcu - (എഞ്ചു) - എത്തുക - to reach (v)
long ēkkaRa - (ഏക്കറ) - (ഏക്കർ) - acre (n)
ēla - (ഏല) - (ഏലം) - cardamom
- /i/ short inRu - (ഇന്റു) - (ഇന്ന്) - today (adv)
ikkittī - (ഇക്കിട്ടി) - (ഇക്കിൾ) - hiccough (n)
long īya - (ഇയ) - (ഇയം) - lead (n)
- /o/ short onRu - (ഒന്റു) - (ഒന്ന്) - one (n)
onRubeppu - (ഒന്റു ബെപ്പു) - (ഒരിക്കൽ) once
(adv)
long ōṭṭa - (ഓട്ട) - ഓട്ടം - running (v.p.t.)
ōtti - (ഓത്തി) - ഓത് chameleon (n)
- /u/ short uddu - (ഉട്ടു) - ഉഴുന്ന് - blackgram (n)
uRāṅku - (ഉറാങ്കു) - ഉറങ്ങുക - to sleep (v)
long ūru - (ഉരു) - ഉൾ - clan, hamlet (n)

Variations in Vowels

/i e a o u/

In initial position

Eg.	/udu/	to wear cloth'
	/akke/	'elder sister'
	/ode/	'to break'
	/idu/	'to put'
	/ikku/	'to wear shirt'
	/edu/	'to take'
	/ekka /	'all'
	/adi/	'to beat'
	/okku/	'to thresh'
	/ukku/	'to unite'

Vowels in Medial positions

/a/shortaṅkaṭi (അങ്കടി)-അങ്ങാടി market (n)

long pāḱku (പാക്കു) - അടയ്ക്ക arecanut (n)

long kujavāṇu (കുജവാണു) കൊശവൻ- potter (n)

/e/shortkaḍegārāṇu (കഡെഗാരാനു) - അങ്ങാടിക്കാരൻ
shopkeeper (n)

Long aḍēcca (അഡേച്ച) - അടച്ചു closed (v.p.t)

/i/short aḍikkinṭa (അഡിക്കി) - അടിക്കുന്നു beats (v.
pr.t)

parāḱkintāru (പരാക്കി റു) - അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നു searching
(v.pr.t)

long pīluve(പീലുവെ) - ഈയാംപാറ്റ (n)

/o/short poyi (പൊയി) - അതിർ boundary (n)

long kompōttu(കൊമ്പോത്തു) - ഉപ്പൻ coucal(n)
 long sōlepūvu (സോലെ പൂവു) - അട്ട- leech (n)
 /u/ short Māḍuvāṇu(മാഡുവാണു) - ഉ ാക്കുo will
 make (v.f.t)long pūśśe(പൂശ്ശെ) - ഉത്സവം festival (n)

Variation In medial position

Eg. /pullu/ ‘grass’
 /pallu/ ‘teeth’
 /bo Iii / ‘silver’
 /billu/ ‘bow’
 /e a/
 /ari/ ‘to know’
 /edu/ ‘to take’
 /bella/ ‘sugar candy’
 /idi/ ‘to push’
 /billu/ ‘bow’
 /are/ ‘rock’

/ i a/
 /billu / ‘bow’
 /adi/ ‘to blow’
 /idi / ‘thunder’
 /balli/ ‘wages’

/i o/
 /kode/ ‘umbrella’

	/ilu/	‘to stretch’
	/ til /	‘fire’
	/oli/	‘to hide’
	/kida/	‘to lie’
	/ poo /	‘go’
/i u /	/idi/	‘thunder’
	/ukku/	‘to unite’
	/ikku/	‘to wear’
	/billu/	‘bow’
	/pullu/	‘grass’
	/idu/	‘to put’
/e/ a/	/ennu/	‘to count’
	/uuru/	‘hamelt’
	/edu/	‘to take’
	/beeli/	‘stubble’
	/ puunne/	‘cat’
	/enne/	‘oil’
/e o /	/ole/	‘oven’
	/ kede/	‘to lie’
	no contrast in the medial position	
	/ele/	‘leaf’

/kode/ ‘umbrella’ ,,

/a o /

/baa/	‘ come(imp.)
/ode/	‘ to break’
/ade/	‘to close’
/batta/	‘a vessel’
/sotte/	‘baldness’
/ poo /	‘to go’

/a u/

/eda/	‘left’
/u le/	‘inside’
/ale/	‘cave’
/ pallu/	‘teeth’
/pullu/	‘grass’
/edu/	‘to take’

/ o u /

/ poo/	‘to go’
/uuru/	‘hamelt’
/kuutta/	‘crowd’
/oori /	‘ox’
/koott a /	‘palace’
/ puu/	‘ flower’

/ i i: /

/ atti / ‘fig tree’
 /irru/ ‘to comb’
 / iraaalu / ‘honey comb’
 /bira/ ‘fire wood’
 /biirru/ ‘to supply’
 /tii/ ‘fire’

/ e e: /

/pacce/ ‘personal name’
 /eela / ‘caradamom’
 /peeru / ‘name’
 /ele / ‘leaf’
 / peru/ ‘big’
 / paccee/ ‘calling pacca’

/a a:/

/ adu/ ‘to put’
 /kade/ ‘shop’
 / kanna/ ‘ear wax’
 / aadu / ‘to dance’
 /kaade/ ‘personal name’
 / naa/ ‘I’

/o o:/

/appo/ ‘then’
 /oole/ ‘coconut leaf’

	/ ole /	‘oven’
	/kode/	‘umbrella’
	/ kooode /	‘rainy season’
	/ poo/	‘to go’
/u u:/		
	\uddu/	‘ blackgram’
	/mukku/	‘corner’
	/uppu/	‘salt’
	/uttua/	‘a disease’
	/muukku/	‘nose’
	/puu/	‘flower’

Variations in consonants

/p b / initial

/paalu /	‘milk’
/baalu/	‘tali’
/peette/	‘town’
/ beette/	‘hunting’

medial

/ uppu/	‘salt’
/ubbe/	‘eyebrow’

/ t d/ initial

/toolu/	‘skin’
/doole/	‘phelm’

medial

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

	/kuttu/	‘to prick’
	/uddu/	‘blackgram’
/ t d / initial		
	/taaru/	‘ tar’
	/daaraavu/	
	/gudusulu/	‘tent’
medial		
	/tode/	‘thigh’
	/koti/	‘creeper’
/ c j/ initial		
	/came /	‘ a seed chure’
	/jaama/	‘night/
medial		
	/ micci/	‘night’
	/ majji/	‘ink’
	/bajju/	‘ bus’
	/accu/	‘nail’
/ k g / initial		
	/ kaali/	‘ name of a plantain’
	/gaali/	‘ goddess Kali’
medial		
	/makka/	‘ child’
	/maga/	‘son’

/ m n n ñ /initial

/naaya/	‘dog’
/naaya/	‘language’
/mannu/	‘soil’
/mage/	‘rain’
/nage/	‘laugh’
/maama/	‘uncle’
/naaga/	‘snake’
/naanu/	‘I’
/maanka/	‘mango’

medial

/inku/	‘here’
/aani/	‘name of amonth’
/aani/	‘nail’
/ponku/	‘to grow’
/oome /	‘pappay’
/oona/	‘onam’
/sennaayi/	‘wolf’
/sannaanu/	‘squirrel’

/ I I/ initial

/puli/	‘leopard’
/puli/	‘ tamarind’

medial

/kallu/	‘stone’
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	/ kallu/ ‘toddy’	
/ r r initial		
	/ are / ‘rock’	
	/ are / ‘half’	
medial		
/	aaru/ ‘who’	
	/ aa ru/ ‘six’	
/ s s/ intial		
	/ saappu/ ‘shop’	
	/ saapa / ‘curse’	
medial		
	/ maasa / ‘month’	
	/ maasi / ‘name of a month’	
/ v y/initial		
	/veeti / ‘dhotti’	
	/ yeetti/ ‘ shore’	
medial		
	/kavu/ ‘ to wash’	
	/ kayi / ‘hand’	
/s ss/		
	/ manassu/ ‘mind’	/ maassu / ‘ womb’
	/v vv /	
	/avaalu/ ‘she’	/avve/ ‘mother’
	/ y yy/	
	/ meeyu/ ‘to graze’	/neyyu/ ‘ghee’

/ p pp /	
/ saapa / ‘curse’	/ saappu / ‘shop’
/ b bb /	
/ gubi / ‘buttock’	/ ubbe/ ‘eyebrow’
/ t tt /	
/ eetu/ ‘which’	/ eete/ ‘what’
/d dd /	
/kade / ‘story’	/gadde/ ‘field’
/t tt/	
/guutu/ ‘cage’	kutta/ ‘crowd’
/ d dd /	
/ jeede / ‘washer man’	/ jedde / ‘laddle’
/m mm/	
/guume/ ‘owl’	/kummu/ ‘to wash’
/n nn/	
/peenu/ ‘louse’	/ pennu/ ‘pen’
/ n n n /	
/ kannu/ ‘to see’	/ kannu / ‘eye’
/n nn /	
indu/ ‘hindu’	/innaalu/ ‘on that day’
/ l ll /	
/ puli / leopard’	/ pullu/ ‘grass’
/l ll /	
/ale / ‘cave	/ alle / ‘an internal organ’

/ r rr /	
/kaaru / ‘car’	/ kaa rru / ‘wind’
/ c cc/	
/ cuuci/ ‘needle’	/ ucci / ‘crown of head’
/j jj	
/ujja u / ‘length’	/ ujjavare / ‘beans’
/k kk /	
/ akaa ru / ‘to kiss’	/ akkaanu / ‘elder sister’
/ g gg/	
/maga/ ‘son’	/ raggu/ ‘bed sheet’

Gemination

Geminated consonants and consonant clusters. Germination of consants is normal feature in this language. All consonants except n, n and r can geminate. Examples are given below.

Geminated consonants

/kk/	/ blaakku / ‘brass’
/pp/	/ saappu / ‘shop’
/bb/	ubbe ‘eyebrow’
/tt/	mattu ‘lip’
/dd/	/gadde/ ‘ f i e l d’

/tt/ shell'	tottu	'coconut
/dd/	moddu	'bud'
/cc/	accu	'snail'
/jj/	majji	'ink'
/gg/	raggu	'blanket'
/ss/	maassu	'womb'
/ss/	puusse	'worship'
/mm/	kummu	'to wash'
/nn/	bannu	'bread'
/nn/	sennaayi	'wolf'
/nn/	konne	'bush'
/ii/	ballii	'wages'
/II/	kollu	'horsegram'
/rr/ birds'	torri	'break of
/vv/	avve	'mother'
/yy/	ayya	'brother'

Distribution of Phonemes

Vowels

Short vowels

All the short vowels occur in all the three positions viz.initial, medical and final. Examples are given below.

Vowels initial position

- /a/ long āgu - (ആഗു) - ആകുക - to become (v)
 ādu - (ആഡു) - ആട് - goat(n)
 short aṇṭe (അന്തെ) - അകീട് - under of cow (n)
 akkāṇu -(അക്കാനു)- അക്ക - elder sister (n)
- /e/ short ele (എലെ) - ഇല - leaf(n)
 eñcu - (എഞ്ചു) - എത്തുക - to reach (v)
 long ēkkaRa -(ഏക്കറ) - (ഏക്കർ) - acre (n)
 ēla - (ഏല) - (ഏലം) - cardamom
- /i/ short inRu - (ഇൻറു) - (ഇന്ന്) - today (adv)
 ikkiṭṭi - (ഇക്കിട്ടി) - (ഇക്കിൾ) - hiccough (n)
 long īya - (ഈയ) - (ഈയം) - lead (n)
- /o/ short onRu - (ഒൻറു) - (ഒന്ന്) - one (n)
 onRubeppu - (ഒൻറു ബെപ്പു) - (ഒരിക്കൽ)
once (adv)
 long ōṭṭa - (ഓട്ട) - ഓട്ടം - running (v.p.t.)
 ōtti - (ഓത്തി) - ഓൻ chameleon (n)
- /u/ short uddu - (ഉട്ടു) - ഉഴുന്ന് - blackgram (n)
 uRāṅku - (ഉറാങ്കു) - ഉറങ്ങുക - to sleep (v)
 long ūru - (ഊരു) - ഊര് - clan, hamlet (n)

Vowels in Medial positions

- /a/ short aṅkaṭi (അങ്കടി)- അങ്ങാടി
 market (n)

- long pākku (പാക്കു) - അടയ്ക്ക arecanut (n)
 long kujavānu (കുജവാന്തു) കൊശവൻ- potter (n)
 /e/ short kaḍegārānu (കഡെഗാരാന്തു) - അങ്ങാടിക്കാരൻ shopkeeper (n)
 long aḍēcca (അഡേച്ച) - അടച്ചു closed (v.p.t)
 /i/ short aḍikkiṇṭa (അഡിക്കിന്റ) - അടിക്കുന്നു beats (v. pr.t)
 parākkintāru (പരാക്കിന്റ) - അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നു searching (v.pr.t)
 long pīluve (പീലുവെ) - ഇറയ്ക്കാംപാറ്റ (n)
 /o/ short poyi (പൊയി) - അതിർ boundary (n)
 long kompōttu (കൊമ്പോത്തു) - ഉപ്പൻ coucal(n)
 long sōlepūvu (സോലെപുവു) - അട്ട- leech (n)
 /u/ short Māḍuvānu (മാഡുവാന്തു) - ഉറക്കും will make (v.f.t) long pūśśe (പൂശ്ശെ) - ഉത്സവം festival (n)

Vowels in Final Position

- /a/ āṇa (ആന)-ആയി became (v.p.t)
 eRiñca (എറിഞ്ച) - എറിഞ്ഞു threw - (v.p.t.)
 /e/ yāne (യാനെ) ആന elephant (n)
 uḷe (ഉളെ) അകത്ത് inside (adv)
 /i/ kaRi - (കറി) - ഇറച്ചി - flesh meat(n)
 ankayi - (അങ്കയി) ഉള്ളങ്കൈ- palm (n)
 /u/ sōlepūvu (സോലെപുവു) - അട്ട - leech (n)

ampu (അമ്പു)- അമ്പ് -arrow(n)

Phoneme Initial

Medial

Final

/a//ale/ ‘cave’ /patta/ ‘coconut fround’/paga /paga/ ‘fruit’

/o/ /oyiru/ ‘nail’/sotti/ ‘bladness’ /poo/ ‘to go’

/ I / /itte / ‘leaf coat /nidi/ ‘back’ / ucci / ‘forehead’

/e/ /itte/ ‘what’/ pennu/ ‘female’ / ale / ‘cave’

/u/ uddu/ ‘blackgram’/puli / ‘tamarind’/pullu/ ‘grass’

Long vowels

All the long vowels occur in all the three positions.

Examples are given below

Phoneme

Initial

Medial

Final

/aa/ /aanku/ ‘there’/jaama / ‘night’ /naa/ ‘I’

/oo/o /ootti/ ‘chameleon’ /doole/ ‘phelgm’/poo/ ‘to go’

/ii/ /iippi/ ‘a small insect’/piiluva/ ‘house fly’ /tii/ ‘fire’

/ee/ /eelu/ ‘seven’ /teekku/ ‘wave’/paccee / ‘oh !pache’

/uu/ /uutta/ ‘a disease’ /suulu/ ‘heart’ /puu/ ‘flower’

Consonants

All the consonants expect / n /, /n/ and/ I/ can occur word initially. In the medial position all the consonants can occur, while these have no occurrence

word finally. The general feature in this language is that most of the words end in vowel phonemes.

Consonants initial Position

- /p/ Panibambu (പനിബമ്പു) പനി fever (n)
paga (പഗ) - പഴം - Fruit (n)
- /b/ benkya (ബെക്യ) - ഉള്ളി - onion(n)
bariṣaḷukku (ബരിശളുക്കു) - ആസ്മ -
asthma
- /k/ kakkēji (കക്കേജി) - കക്കൂസ് - latrine(n)
kēyiṇta (കേയിന്താ) - കരഞ്ഞു - cried (v.p.t)
- /g/ glāccu (ഗ്ലാച്ചു) - കപ്പ് - glass(n)
gumba (ഗുമ്പ) - കുടം - pot(n)
- /t/ toṭṭu (തൊട്ടു) - ചിരട്ട - coconut shell (n)
teriṇca (തെരിഞ്ച) - അറിഞ്ഞു - knew (v.p.t)
- /d/ dōle (ദോല) - കഫം - phlegm(n)
dontibēRu (ദൊന്തി ബേറു) - potbelly(n)
- /ḍ/ ḍāRāvu (ഡാരാവു) - കുടാരം - tent(n)
ḍayivaRu (ഡയിവറു) - ഡ്രൈവർ -Driver (n)
- /c/ ciṇṇa (ചിന്ന) - ചെറിയ - Small(adj)
civāre (ചിവാര) - തുവര -
Pea,dhal (n)
- /k/ KaRuma (കറുമ) -പാപം-sin(n)Kummuḍu (കുമ്മു
ഡു) - ബഹുമാനിക്കുക - to show respect (v)
- /g/ gilasa (ഗിലസ) -പണി-work(n)

	gadde (ഗദ്ദ) - വയൽ -field(n)
/m/	Magānu (മഗാനു) - മകൻ - son(n) Maidunu (മൈദുനി) -മച്ചമ്പി - cousin brother, brother -in-law(n)
/n/	neRēvu(നെറേവു) - വയസസരിയൽ - Puberty(n) nāli (നാലി) - അരുവി - stream (n)
/ɲ/	ɲiɖimutte (നിഡിമുത്ത) - മുതുകെല്ല്- back bone (n)
	ṇāga (നാഗ) - മുർഖൻ - cobra (n)
/l/	lōgyagāra (ലോഗ്യഗാര) - സ്നേഹിതൻ - friend(n)
/r/	rāve (രാവെ) - രാവിലെ - morning (n)
/s/	sarigala (സരിഗല) - ശരീരം - body (n) soje (സൊജ) - മരുമകൾ - daughter-in-law(n) sāvu (സാവു) - മരണം - death(n)
/ś/	śōre (ശോരെ)- രക്തം - blood(n) śakkemara (ശക്കമര) - പ്ലാവ് - jacktree(n)
/v/	varsa (വർസ) - വർഷം - year(n) vaRāḍi (വറാഡി) - മച്ചി - a barren women (n)
/y/	yāne (യാനെ) - ആന - elephant (n)

Consonants in Medial

/p/	appānu (അപ്പാനു) -അച്ഛൻ - father(n) sōlepūvu (സോലേപുവു) - അട്ട - leech(n)
/b/	dabbāri (ദബ്ബാരി) - അനാഥൻ - orphan(n) kālubambu (കാലുബമ്പു)-കാലുവേദന legpain(n)

- /k/ olekallu (ലൈക്കല്ലു) - അടുപ്പ് - oven(n)
 parākinṭāru (പരാക്കി റു - അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നു -
 searching (v.f.t)
- /g/ ayalbīḍugārāṇu (അയൽബീഡുഗാരാനു) -
 അയൽവാസി -neighbour (n)
 āgu (ആഗു) - ആകുക - to become(n)
- /t/ eḍutta (എഡുത്ത) - എടുത്തു - took (v.p.t.)
 ompattu (ഒമ്പത്തു) - ഒമ്പത് - nine(n)
- /d/ maddēṇa (മദ്ദേന) - ഉച്ച - noon (n)
 kade (കദെ) - കഥ - story(n)
- /t/ eṇṭu (എൺടു) - എട്ട് - eight(n)
 śoṭṭi (ശൊട്ടി) - കഷ്ഠ - baldness (n)
- /d/ āḍu (ആഡു) - ആട് - goat(n)
 gaṇḍumage (ഗുണ്ടുമാഗെ) - ആൺകുട്ടി - boy(n)
- /c/ eñcu (എഞ്ചു) - എത്തുക - to reach (v)
 accu (അച്ചു) - ഒച്ച - snail(n)
- /k/ elākkuvu ((എലാക്കുവു) - എഴുന്നേൽക്കും - will
 get up (v.f.t)
 kakkēji (കക്കേജി) - കക്കൂസ് - latrine(n)
- /g/ eṇṇegārāṇu (എണ്ണേ ഗാരാനു) - എണ്ണക്കാരൻ -
 oilman (n) nogi (നൊഗി) - കടക്കുക - to
 enter (v)
- /m/ ēme - (ഏമെ) - ആമ - tortoise (n)
 elumpu - (എലുമ്പു) - എല്ല് - bone(n)
- /n/ nine - (നിനെ) - ഇന്നലെ - yesterday (adv)

	ennu - (എന്നു) - എത്ര - Howmany (adv.)
/n/	āṇa - (ആന) - ആയി - became (v.p.t.)
	eñcīna - (എഞ്ചിന) - എത്തി - reached (v.p.t.)
/n/	maṇive - (മണിവെ) - ഇൗച്ച - housefly (n)
	eṇṇe - (എണ്ണ) - എണ്ണ - oil (n)
/l/	ālu - (ആലു) - ആല് - baniyan tree (n)
billiri -	(ബില്ലിരി) - എട്ടടിവീരൻ - a kind of snake (n)
(!)	pūḷemara- (പൂളെമര) - എലവുമരം - cotton tree (n)
	eḷuvādu - (എളുവാദു) - എഴുപത് - seventy n
/r/	āru - (ആരു) - ആര് - who (pron.)
/ś/	pūśe (പൂശെ) - ഉത്സവം - festival
/v/	aRuvādu (അറുവാദു) - അറുപത് - sixty (n)
	āvāṇi - (ആവാണി) - ആവണി മാസം -month of
Leo (n)	
/y/	eḍakayyālu - (എഡകയ്യാളു) - ഇടതുകയ്യൻ - left
hander	

Consonants in Final

/s/	āppīs - (ആപ്പീസ്) - ഓഫീസ് - office (n)
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Phoneme	Initial	Medial	Final
/k/	kappe ‘frog’	muukku ‘nose’	nil
/g/	gomme ‘bud’	baage ‘plantain’	nil
/m/	mage ‘raiin’	eeme ‘tortoise’	nil

/n/	naayi ‘dog’	munduku ‘before’	nil
/n/	nil	tuunkile ‘owl’	nil
/s/	soje ‘daughter –in-law’	maassu ‘womb’	nil
/s/	sotti ‘bladness’	puus se ‘worship’	nil
/P/	Pallu ‘teeth’	uppu ‘salt’	nil
/b/	baaraagu ‘barly’	ubbe ‘eyebrow’	nil
/t/	tonnu ‘gums’	ootti ‘chameleon’	nil
/d/	dennu ‘verandha’	uddu ‘blackgram’	nil
/t/	TaaRu ‘tar’	sotti ‘bladness’	nil
/d/	daaRaavu ‘tent’	moddu ‘bad’	nil
/c/	coole ‘forest’	micci ‘nosing’	nil
/j/	jaari ‘anklet’	paji ‘hunger’	nil
/n/	nil	kannu ‘eye’	nil
/i/	leeri ‘lorry’	Peele ‘excrement’	nil
/l/	nil	kollu ‘horsegram’	nil
/r/	roottu ‘road’	taaru ‘tar’	nil
/v/	varaadi ‘women	having no issues	avva ‘mother’
	nil		
/y/	yeetti ‘bank of river’	baayi ‘mouth’	

Consonant Clusters

Clusters are combination of consonants. In this language to consonants clusters of three types are available . Two

consonant clusters alone are found word initially.
Examples are given below.

initial clusters

Word initially /bl /and /kr/ can be found out.

e.g.	bl	/ blaakku / ‘brass’
	kr	/ kraama/ ‘village’

Medial clusters

/nd/- aṇde - (അണ്ട) - അകിട് - udder of cow (n)

/nk/- aṇkaḍi - (അങ്കടി) - അങ്ങാടി - market (n)

/ñc/- aṇcu - (അഞ്ചു) - അഞ്ച് - five (n)

ṇḍ/- aḍēkkinḍāru - (അഡേക്കി ഞാരു) - അടയ്ക്കുന്നു -
closing (v.pr.t)

/nk/- taṇke - (തങ്ക) - അനിയത്തി - younger sister (n)

/mp/- ampādu - (അമ്പാദു) - അൻപത് - fifty (n)

/mp/- tampi - (തമ്പി) - അനുജൻ - younger brother (n)

/nt/- parānta - (പരാന്ത) - അന്വേഷിച്ചു - searched (v.p.t.)

/mp/- ampu - (അമ്പു) - അമ്പ് - arrow (n)

/nt/- aḷānta - (അളാന്ത) - അളന്നു - measured (v.p.t.)

/ñc/- teriñca - (തെരിഞ്ച) - അറിഞ്ഞു - knew (v.p.t.)

/ty/- āḍumātyānu - (ആഡുമാത്യാനു) - ആട്ടിടയൻ
-shepherd (n)

/ṇḍ/- gaṇḍumage - (ഗ ണ്മഗ) - ആൺകുട്ടി - boy (n)

- /ʃt/- māṣṭāRu - (മാഷ്ടാറു) - ആശാൻ - Master (n)
 /mp/- kompōttu - (കൊമ്പോത്തു) - ഉപ്പൻ - coucal(n)
 /mp/- iRumpu - (ഇറുമ്പു) - ഉറുമ്പ് - ant(n)
 /n̥t/- eṇtu - (എൻടു) - എട്ട് - eight
 /np/- enpādu - (എമ്പാദു) - എൺപത് - eighty(n)
 /ñc/- eñcinRāṇu - (എഞ്ചിന്റാനു)- എത്തുന്നു - reaching
 (v.pr.t)
 /mp/- elumpu - (എലുമ്പു) - എല്ല് - bone(n)
 /ñk/- tēñkēppu - (തേങ്കേപ്പു) - ഏമ്പക്കം - belching (n)
 /nR/- onRu - (ഒൻറു) - ഒന്ന് - one (n)
 /mp/- ompattu - (ഒമ്പത്തു) - ഒൻപത് - nine (n)
 /nR/- onRubeppu - (ഒൻറുബെപ്പു)- ഒരിക്കൽ -once (n)
 /ñc/- kañcaga - (കഞ്ചഗ) - കഞ്ചാവ് - cheroot (n)

C1C2 non-identical cluster type Examples

/pl/	/maple/ ‘muslim man’
/ty/	/satya/ ‘truth’
/d/	/madyeena ‘forenoon’
/tr/	/beetru/ ‘truth’
/tl/	/itli/ ‘a rice cake’
/dr/	/adraju/ ‘address’
/jy/	/raajya/ ‘country’

/gy/	/loogya/ ‘friendship’
/ms/	/kamsu/ ‘shirt’
/mp/	/empattibirelu/ ‘thumb’
/nt/	/boonti/ ‘pot belly’
/nk/	/maanke/ ‘mango’
/nt/	/tonte/ ‘throat’
/nj/	/manju/ ‘cloud’
/nr/	/inRu/ ‘today’
/ry/	/parapaNa/ ‘bridegroom money’
/rk/	/beerakadi/ ‘dysentry’
/rg//	maaragali/ ‘name of a month’
/rd/	/mardu/ ‘name of a tree’ -/rm/ /kerma/ ‘cough’
/rl /	/berlulu/ ‘flying squirrel’
/rs/	/pagegaarsi/ ‘enemy woman’
/st/	/gumatsta/ ‘clerk’
/st/	/maastaaru/ ‘master’
/yc/	/keeyci/ ‘cry’
/yn/	/sayna/ ‘wood pecker’
/yd	/aydu/ ‘five’

Three consonant clusters

C1 C1 C2

/ntr/	/nantraanu/	‘a type of plantain’
/nky/	/venkya/	‘onion’

/rnd/	/bernada/	‘feared’
/ttr /	/tottru/	‘parrot’
/rtt/	/toortta/	‘towel’
/rkk /	/barkki/	‘bread’
/nkl/	/venkla/	‘big’

CHAPTER III

NOUN MORPHOLOGY AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

In linguistics, morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes,

and suffixes. Morphology also looks at parts of speech, intonation and stress, and the ways context can change a word's pronunciation and meaning.

Morphology differs from morphological typology, which is the classification of languages based on their use of words, and lexicology, which is the study of words and how they make up a language's vocabulary. While words, along with clitics, are generally accepted as being the smallest units of syntax, in most languages, if not all, many words can be related to other words by rules that collectively describe the grammar for that language.

A noun is a word that identifies a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. Of all the parts of speech, nouns are perhaps the most important. A noun is a part of speech that denotes a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. The English word noun has its roots in the Latin word *nomen*, which means “name.” Every language has words that are nouns.

Lexical categories (parts of speech) are defined in terms of the ways in which their members combine with other kinds of expressions. The term noun in Latin is called as 'nōmen', literally meaning "name. It is a word that functions as the name of some specific thing or set of things, such as living creatures, objects, places, actions, qualities, states of existence, or ideas. Linguistically, a noun is a member of a large, open part of speech whose members can occur as the main word in the subject of a clause, the object of a verb, or the object of a preposition. Nouns in general can be structurally grouped into two categories such as simple nouns and derived nouns. They can be further grouped into three major classes such as masculine feminine and neuter on the basis of their syntactic behaviour. Nouns are the grammatical units that take case makers. Taking into consideration of the structure they fall into two groups, namely simple nouns and derived nouns.

Derived nouns

The following nouns are formed out of nominal bases by suffixing gender makers.

Feminine

Feminine is denoted by six forms in this language. They are /i/ , /icci/, /aalu/, /aatti/, /tti/, and /ssi/ /i /occurs with the following stems.
e.g.

- akkāṇu - (അക്കാനു) -അക്ക- elder sister (n)
- aṇṭe- (അന്തെ) - അകിട് - udder (n)
- taṅke - (തങ്കെ) - അനിയത്തി - younger sister (n)
- avve- (അവ്വെ) - അമ്മ - mother(n)
- acci- (അച്ചി) - അമ്മൂമ്മ - mother (n)
- Avālu - (അവാളു) - അവൾ - she (pron.)

- erume- (എരുമെ) - എരുമ - she buffalo (n)
- balligāratti - (ബല്ലിഗാരത്തി) - ജോലിക്കാരത്തി - servant maid (n)
- nāḍini - (നാടിനി) - നാത്തുൻ -sister in law (n)
- peṭṭekōyi- (പെട്ടെകോയി) - പെടകോഴി -her (n)
- penṇupulḷe- (പെണ്ണുപുള്ളെ) - പെൺകുഞ്ഞ് -female child(n)
- pēratti- (പേരത്തി) - പേരമകൾ -granddaughter(n)
- penṭu- (പെന്തു) - ഭാര്യ -wife (n)
- pirānti - (പിരാന്തി) - ഭ്രാന്തി - mad woman(n)
- soje- (സൊജെ) - മരുമകൾ - sister-in-law (n)

māmi - (മാമി) -	മാമി - aunt (n)
mūppātti - (മൂപ്പാത്തി) -	മൂപ്പാത്തി - headman (n)
rajakumāratti - (രാജകുമാരത്തി) -	രാജകുമാരി - princes(n)
accitte - (അച്ചിത്തെ) -	വയസ്സി - old woman (n)
doḍḍavve - (ദൊഡഡവ്വെ) -	വലിയമ്മ - mother's elder sister (n)
muṇṭēši - (മുണ്ടേ ശി) -	വിധവ -widow (n)
segidi	'deaf woman'
maam i	acci 'old woman'
piraanti	piraanti 'mad woman'
orutti	orutti 'one lady'
kurudi	kurudi 'blind woman'

icci occurs with some cast names

e.g.

mudug - icci	mudugicci 'muduga woman'
ir1 - icci	irlicci 'Irula woman'
ku rump- icci	kurumpicci 'kurumpa woman'
paniy- icci	paniyicci 'Paniya woman'
/aa l u /occurs with /av/, /iv/, /eev/, /mag/-etc.	
Eg iv-aalu	ivaalu 'she(this)'
eev-aalu	eevaalu 'which woman'
av-aalu	avaa lu 'she (that)
mag-aalu	magaalu 'daughter'

/tti/ occurs after peer- and - tampr-

eg. Peer-aatti Peeraatti 'old woman'

tampr-aatti tampraatti ‘highcaste woman’

/tti/ occurs with the following stems.

Eg. Jeeda atti jeedatti ‘tailor woman’
 peeratti peeratti ‘grand daughter’
 Tiyyaatti tiyyatti ‘Thiya Woman’
 Adiyaatti adiyaatti ‘Adiya woman’

/ssi/ occurs with the derivative which denotes doer or possessor of an object or quality.

Eg. Aasaar –ssi aasaar- ssi ‘carpenter women’
 Nattugaar-ssi nattugaar-ssi ‘guest woman’
 mondikaalssi mondikaal-ssi ‘lame women’
 Darmagaa r ssi da rmaagaa r-ssi ‘beggar
 woman’
 Nooyigaar- ssi nooyigaar-ssi ‘diseased
 women’
 A lanngaar-ssi a laagaar-ssi ‘good woman’

Masculine

Masculine is denoted by /aanu/. Examples are given below.

Eg. appānu - (അപ്പാനു) - അച്ഛൻ - father (n)

anṇānu - (അണ്ണാനു) - അണ്ണൻ -elder brother(n)

tampi -(തമ്പി) - അനുജൻ - younger brother (n)

accānu - (അച്ചാനു) - അപ്പൂപ്പൻ - grandfather (n)

avānu - (അവാനു) - അവൻ - He (Pron.)

śinnamaga - (ശിന്നമഗ) - അവിവാഹിതൻ - bachelor (n)
 āḍumātyāṇu - (ആഡുമാത്യാനു) - ആട്ടിടയൻ -shepherd (n)
 gaṇṭumage - (ഗന്തുമഗ) - ആൺകുട്ടി - boy (n)
 kaḍavōri - (കഡവോരി) - ആൺമാൻ -male deer (n)
 gaṇṭupūne - (ഗന്തപൂനെ) - ആൺ പൂച്ച - male cat (n)
 ūrumūppāṇu - (ഉരുമുപ്പാനു) - ഉരുമുപ്പൻ - head man (n)
 eṇṇegārāṇu - (എണ്ണേഗാരാനു) - എണ്ണക്കാരൻ Oilman (n)
 ālāṇu - (ആളാനു) - കല്ല്യാണചെറുക്കൻ - bride groom (n)
 tiruṭṭāṇu - (തിരുട്ടാനു) - കള്ളൻ - thief (n)
 māḍōri - (മാഡോരി) - കാള -ox (n)
 kuḍiyāṇu - (കുഡിയാനു) - കുടിയൻ - drunkard
 kuRavāṇu -(കുറവാനു) - കുറവൻ - basket maker
 cinnappāṇu -(ചിന്നപ്പാനു) - കൊച്ചച്ഛൻ- father's younger
 brother.

Tulukka – aanu	tulukkaanu	‘Musilim man’
Piraant – aanu	piraantaanu	‘Mad man’
Tiiy – aanu	tiiyaanu	‘Thiya man’
Mondikaal- aanu	mondikaalaanu	‘lame man’
Segid- aanu	segidaanu	‘deaf man’
Kurud – aanu	kurudannu	‘blind man’
Mudug- aanu	mudugaanu	‘Muduga man’
Irl- aanu	irlaanu	‘Irula man’

Inherent Nouns

Inherent nouns are classified into masculine, feminine and neuter.

Masculine

Names of human beings denoting males come under this category.

Names of male deities also come under this class.

Eg.	Annaanu	‘elder brother’
	Appaanu	‘father’
	Maammaanu	‘uncle’
	Aanu	‘boy’
	Bermaanu	‘Berman (a personal name)’
	Malliisvara	‘God maaleswara’
	Koonttanu	‘husband’s elder brother’

Feminine

Name of female and goddess names come under this category.

Eg.

avve	‘mother’
soje	‘daughter’
gaaliyamma	‘goddess Kali’
akke	‘elder sister’
pendu	‘wife’
maami	‘aunt’
banjiyamme	‘name of a goddess’

Neuter

nouns denoting inanimate and animates excluding human beings.

Eg.	Pookkaanu	‘fox’
	Kadave	‘deer’
	gadde	‘paddyfield’
	Maadu	‘cow’
	Baasa	‘door’

Number

singular and plural are two numbers in the Kurumba language.

Some examples

añcu - (അഞ്ചു) - അഞ്ച് - five(n)
aRuvādu - (അറുവാറു) - അറുപത് - sixty(n)
talekōḍi - (തലൈകോഡി) - ആദ്യത്തെ - first (adj.)
āRu - (ആറു) - ആറ് - six (n)
iruvādu - (ഇരുവാറു) - ഇരുപത് - twenty(n)
enṭu- (എൺടു) - എട്ട് - eight(n)
empādu- (എമ്പാറു) - എൺപത് - eighty(n)
eḷuvādu- (എളുവാറു) - എഴുപത് - seventy(n)
onRu- (ഒൻറു) - ഒന്ന് - one (n)
ompattu - (ഒമ്പത്തു) - ഒൻപത് - nine(n)
tonṇūRu - (തൊണ്ണൂറു) - തൊണ്ണൂറ് - ninety (n)
nākkū - (നാക്കു) - നാല് - four (n)
nāppādu - (നാപ്പാറു) - നാൽപ്പത് - forty (n)
nūRu - (നൂറു) - നൂറ് - hundred (n)
muppādu - (മുപ്പാറു) - മുപ്പത് - thirty (n)
mūRu - (മൂറു) - മൂന്ന് - three (n)
mūRubeppu - (മൂറു ബെപ്പു) - മൂന്ന് പ്രാവശ്യം - thrice(n)

rāḍu- (രാഡു) - രാഡ് - two (n)
 rādubeppu- (രാഡു ബെപ്പു) - രാഡ് പ്രാവശ്യം - twice (n)
 kollānu - (കൊല്ലാനു) - കൊല്ലൻ - blacksmith(n)
 kujavānu - (കുജവാനു) - കൊശവൻ - potter(n)
 balligāra - (ബല്ലിഗാര) - ജോലിക്കാരൻ - servant(n)
 pālugaṛānu - (പാലുഗാരാനു) - പാൽക്കാരൻ -milkman(n)
 cāvakkōyi - (ചാവക്കോയി) - പൂവൻകോഴി- cock(n)
 pērānu - (പേരാനു) - പേരമകൻ - grandson (n)
 pōttu - (പോത്തു) - പോത്ത് -he buffalo (n)
 ambaṭṭānu - (അമ്പട്ടാനു) - ബാർബർ - barber (n)
 ālānu - (ആളാനു) - ഭർത്താവ് - husband (n)
 kōntānu - (കോന്താനു) - ഭർത്താവിന്റെ ജ്യേഷ്ഠൻ -
 husband's elder brother
 bēḍigārānu (ബേഡിഗാരാനു) - ഭിക്ഷക്കാരൻ - begger(n)
 pirānte - (പിരാന്തെ) - ഭ്രാന്തൻ - madman (n)
 aḷiyānu - (അളിയാനു) - മരുമകൻ -son - in-law(n)
 pāṭṭanāru - (പാട്ടനാരു) - മുതുമുത്തച്ഛൻ - grandfather (n)
 mūppānu - (മൂപ്പാനു) - മൂപ്പൻ - headman (n)
 rājakumāra- (രാജകുമാര) - രാജകുമാരൻ - prince(n)
 rāja - (രാജ) - രാജാവ് - king (n)
 pērālu - (പേരാളു) - വയസ്സൻ - an old man (n)
 doḍḍappānu - (ദൊഡ്ഡപ്പാനു) - വലിയച്ഛൻ - father's elder
 brother (n)
 vaRaḍānu - (വറഡാനു) - ഷൺഡൻ - impotent man (n)

Plural

Plural is denoted by four forms such as-
ma,-aaru,-gaaiu and /aamu./

/ma /occurs with first and second person pronouns.

Eg. namma ‘we’Nimma ‘you(pl)

/aaru /occurs with third person stem and with some other stems.

Eg.

Biidugaar-aaru biidugaaraaru ‘head persons’

Nattugaar-aaru nattugaaraaru ‘thieves’

av-aaru avaaru ‘they’

Segid-aaru segidaaru ‘deaf persons’

Peeraal-aaru peeraalaaru ‘old persons’

/gaalu/ occurs with in animate nouns

Eg. biidugaalu biidugaalu ‘houses’

Maraagaalu maraagaalu ‘trees’

Maadugaalu maadugaalu ‘cows’

/aamu/ occurs with human nouns

Eg.

maaman-aamu maamanaamu ‘uncles’

Maami-aamu maamiaamu ‘aunts’

Aalaan-aamu aalaanaamu ‘husbands’

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIPTION ON

PRONOUNS

In grammar, a pronoun is defined as a word or phrase that may be substituted for a noun or noun phrase. A pronoun can act as a subject, direct object, indirect object, object of the preposition, and more. Pronouns are usually used to replace nouns; however they can also stand in for certain adverbs, adjectives, and other pronouns. Anytime you want to talk about a person, animal, place or thing. In linguistics and grammar, a pronoun is a word that substitutes for a noun or noun phrase. It is a particular case of a pro-form

. Pronouns have traditionally been regarded as one of the parts of speech, but some modern theorists would not consider them to form a single class, in view of the variety of functions they perform. The use of pronouns often involves anaphora, where the meaning of the pronoun is dependent on an antecedent. This applies especially to third-person personal pronouns and relative pronouns. Pronouns are classified into three such as

[Grammar]

personal pronouns, interrogative pronouns and reflexive pronouns. Personal pronouns come under three categories namely first person, second person and third person

First person

1. First person singular

First person singular is denoted by /naa/ and /enn/ of which naa- occurs as a free form and takes the plural marker /ma/ and singular marker /nu/. /enn/ occurs as the oblique form before case suffixes.

Eg.	enaaku	‘to me’
	enna	‘my’
	naanu	‘I’
	namma	‘we’
	ennoda	‘with me’
	ennana	‘me’

2. First person plural

In this language the first person plural form is / namma/ and emma/ which is followed by the case suffiffxes.

Eg.	namma	‘we’ (nominative form)
	Emmana	‘us’
	emmoDa	‘with us’
	emmaakku	‘to us’

Second person

Second person singular

Second person singular is denoted by the forms nii – and – ninn – where ninn-occurs as oblique stem which can takes case suffixexs.

Eg.	nii-nu	‘you(sg)
	nimm-a	‘you(pl)’
	ninn-odu	‘to you’
	ninn-a	‘your’
	ninn-aakku	‘to you’

Second person plural

This form is denoted by the form nimm-

Eg.	nimma	‘you(pl)’
	nimmoda	‘with you (pl)’
	nimmana	‘you(pl)(acc)’
	nimmaaku	to you (pl)

Third Person

Third person pronouns are derived from demonstrative bases.

Third person singular

There are three genders in the singular namely masculine, feminine and neuter.

Masculine

It is denoted by the suffixal morpheme –aanu which occurs after the demonstrative stems av- and iv-

Eg.	avaanooda	‘to him’
	avaana	‘his’
	ivaanu	‘he (proximate)’
	Avaanu	‘he(distant)’
	avaana	‘he (acc)’
	ivaana	‘his’

Feminine

Feminine is denoted by the form –aalu in the enominative case and –aal- occurs before other other case endings.

Eg.	ivaa lu	‘she (proximate)’
	avaa lu	‘she (distant)’
	avaa l	‘her’
	avaa loodu	to her’

(i) **Neuter**

Neuter is denoted by the suffix /du/ which occurs after the demonstrative stems /aa/ and /ii/

Eg.	aadu	‘that’
	iidu	‘it’

Third person plural

Third person plural are of two kinds. Human plural and neuter plural of which Neuter has no plural suffix. The human plural suffix is /aaru./

Eg.	avaaru	‘they (remote)’
	Ivaaru	‘they(proximate)’

Interrogative Pronouns

Specific

Eg.	eev	‘who(they)’
	eevaal pulle	Whose (She) child
	evaan pulle	‘ Whose (he) child’
	eevaar pulle	‘ whose (they) child’
	eevaalu	‘who-she (noun)’
	eevaanu	‘who-he (noun)’

Non- Specific

Entu	‘what’
Eedu	‘which’

Reflexive Pronoun

Oruttaanu	‘One male person’
Orutti	‘One lady’
avaan oruuttanu	‘he himself’
avaa l orutti	‘she herself’

Indefinite pronoun

Aaraaru	‘anybody’
Entaarru	‘anything’

Universal pronoun

Ellaaa	‘all’
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CHAPTER V

CASE SYSTEM

There are eight cases in this language. Nominal bases can function as nominative forms without taking any suffix.

Accusative case

This case is denoted by the suffix /na/

Eg.	ennana	'I(acc)
	Mukkuna	'nose(acc)'
	Pagana`	fruit (acc)'
	Avaa l na	'she (acc)'

Instrumental case

Instrumental case is denoted by the suffix /lu/

Eg.	baa lilu	'by the sword'
	Koodaalilu	'by the axe'
	Avaanu koodaalilu mara mu ritta	'he cut the tree with the axe'

Dative case

Dative case is denoted by the suffix /ku./

Eg.	enaaku	'to me'
	Ninaaku	'to you'
	Orriku	'to the ox'
	Maraku	'to the tree'

Avaanu enaaku gilaassa tanta ‘ he gave me the work’

Sociative case

This case is denoted by the suffix / ooda/

Eg. ennooda ‘with me’
belliyooDa ‘with Belli’
naa belliyooda beeledukkinde ‘ I am working with Belli’
naa leekkuennu gilaasamu tiiru ‘My work will be over by tomorrow’

Genitive case

This case is denoted by the suffixes /u/, /a/,

/o/ and /na/

/u / occurs with singular pronouns

Eg. ennu tale ‘my head’

Ninnu kaalu ‘your leg’

/a/ occurs with plural pronouns other than singular

Eg. emma ‘our’

nimma ‘your’

avaara ‘their’

/o/ occurs with neuter nouns

Eg. poga tottu ‘rind of fruit’

Pakki biidu ‘house of pakki’

/ na /occurs elsewhere

Eg. Mudugaana gadda ‘muduga’s field’

Avaanu paampubaayi adettidu ‘he closed the burrow of snake’

Raamaana pendu satta	‘Rama’s wife died’
Ki lisorris’ avve	‘the break of bird is good’

Locative case

This case is denoted by the suffix /ilu/

Eg.	biiDilu	‘in the house’
	Pettilu	‘in the box’
	Beerilu	‘in the stomach’

Ablative case

Ablative case consists of locative case marker and an additional suffix /into/

Eg.	ki neerilintu	‘from the well’
	kaaTilintu	‘from the land’
	avaanu biidilintu banta	‘he is coming from the house’
	nanjaanu peetteelintu baruvaanu	‘Nanchan is coming from the town’

Vocative case

Vocative case is also identified in this language. This case is formed by lenhtening the final vowels of the respective nouns.

Eg.	be rmaa	‘oh! Berma’
	Bellii	‘oh! Belli’
	Avvee	‘oh mother’
	Tampii	‘oh!younger brother’
	Pu l lee	‘oh Child’
	Appoo	‘ oh ! Father’

Numerals

In kurumba language the numerals are of three types namely cardinals, ordinals and stems which take person markers.

Cardinals

Cardinals are numerals which are not derived but occurs as nouns.

Integrals

On ru	‘one’	Raa du	‘two’
Ottikkaane	‘one elephant’	muuru	‘three’
naakku	‘four’	aidu	‘five’
aaru	‘six’	eelu	‘seven’
ettu	‘eight’	ompaadu	‘nine’
pattu	‘ten’	nuuru	‘hundred’
aayira	‘thousand’		

Ordinals

Munnukku	‘at first’	Onraavatu	‘first’
Raadaavatu	‘second’	Muuraavatu	‘third’
are	‘half’	kaalu	‘quarter’
mukkaalu	‘three quarter’	onrubepu	‘once’
raadubeppu	‘twice’		

Numerals with person indicators

Numerals especially the integrals take person markers.

Eg.	oruttaanu	‘one man’
	Orutti	‘one woman’

Raadaalu	‘two person’
Muuraalu	‘three persons’
Onru gandu maga	‘one boy’

CHAPTER VI

DESCRIPTION ON TENSES

Verbs come in three tenses such as past, present, and future. The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago). The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous.

The future tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now). Thus there are three tenses available in this language. They are past, present and future. The progressive aspect of these tenses are formed in this

language by adding the verb/iru/ ‘to be’ with the respective main verbs.

Present tense

Some examples are given in the First form of verb.

Verb Form (First form)

aḍe - (അഡെ) - അടയ്ക്കുക - to close

aḍi - (അഡി) - അടി - to beat

parāḱku - (പരാക്കു) - അന്വേഷിക്കുക - to search

buḍu - (ബുഡു) - അയക്കുക - to send

kummu- (കുമ്മു) - അലക്കുക - to wash

kaḍāḱku- (കഡാക്കു) - അസ്തമിക്കുക - to set

aḷakku - (അളാക്കു) - അളക്കുക - to measure

ukku - (ഉക്കു) - അഴിക്കുക - to untie

teri - (തെരി) - അറിയുക - to know

aRu - (അറു) - അറുക്കുക - to cut

āgu - (ആഗു) - ആകുക - to become

iḍi - (ഇഡി) - ഇടിക്കുക - to hit

kukku - (കുക്കു) - ഇരിക്കുക - to sit

piriyapaḍu - (പിരിയപഡു) - ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുക - to like

oḍē - (ഒഡേ) - ഉടയ്ക്കുക - to break

uRāñku-	(ഉറാങ്കു) - ഉറങ്ങുക -	to sleep
eḍu	-(എഡു) - എടുക്കുക -	to take
eñcu	-(എഞ്ചു) - എത്തുക -	to reach
eḷāku	-(എളാകു) - എഴുന്നേൽക്കുക -	to get up
oḷi	-(ഒളി) - ഒളിക്കുക -	to hide
nogi	-(നൊഗി) - കടക്കുക -	to enter
eeRu	-(ഏറു) - കയറുക -	to climb
kaccu	-(കച്ചു) - കഴുകുക -	to wash
ulukku	-(ഉലുക്കു) - കുലുക്കുക -	to shake
gudu	-(ഗുദു) - ചാടുക -	to jump

In this language present tense is denoted by suffixes –nR- and –I nd- /nr/ occurs after vowel ending verb stems which cannot take the link morph-kk- and after the verb stem bar -, soll, nill-etc.

Eg. eri-nr-eenu	oilnraayi	‘you.sg.hide’
ba-nreemu	banreemu	‘we come’
ta-nr-iru	tanriru	‘you.pl.give’
so-nr-aanu	soraanu	‘he tells’
poo-nr-aalu	poonraalu	‘she goes’
ni-nr-aalu	ninraaru	‘they stand’

/ind/ occurs elsewhere

Eg. ann-ind-aayi	annindaayi	‘you.sg.touch’
nagukk - ind- aalu	nagukkindaalu	‘she laughs’

bilikk-ind-aaru

bilikkindaaru ‘they calls’

Past tense

Some examples are given in the second form of verb.

aḍēcca -(അഡേച്ച) - അടച്ചു - closed

parānta- (പരാന്ത) - അന്വേഷിച്ചു - searched

buṭṭa -(ബുട്ട) - അയച്ചു- sent

kummina- (കുമ്മിന) - അലക്കി - washed

aḷānta -(അളാന്ത) - അളന്നു -measured

ukkiṭṭa -(ഉക്കിട്ട) - അഴിച്ചു - untied

teriña -(തെരിഞ്ച) - അറിഞ്ഞു - knew

iḍicca -(ഇഡിച്ച) - ഇടിച്ചു - hit

aṭṭināru -(അട്ടിനാരു) - ഇട്ടു - put

kukkāntāru -(കുക്കാന്താരു) - ഇരുന്നു- sit

piriyapattēnu - (പിരിയപട്ടേനു) - ഇഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു - liked

oḍēcca - (ഒഡേച്ച) - ഉടച്ചു- broke

māḍiṇāru - (മാഡിനാരു) - ഉ ളക്കി - made

uRānkinēnu -(ഉറാങ്കിനേനു) - ഉറങ്ങി - slept

eḍutta -(എഡുത്ത) - എടുത്തു - took

eñciṇa - (എഞ്ചിന) - എത്തി -reached

eḷākiṇa -(എളാക്കിന) - എഴുന്നേറ്റു - got up

eRiñca- (എറിഞ്ച) - എറിഞ്ഞു - threw

oliñca- (ഒളിഞ്ച) - ഒളിച്ചു - hide

oḍiñānu - (ഓഡിനാനു) - ഓടി - ran

In this language past tense form is denoted by seven suffixial forms. They are -t-, -tt-, -cc-, -nj-, nt-, and -in-. They are illustrated below with examples. /t/ occurs after the verb stems cey-, tin- sol-iin – and after keel – and kaan – which have stem alternations before the marker.

Eg. cey – t- aalu	ceytaalu	‘did(she)’
Tin –t-aaLu	titaalu	‘ate(she)’
Iin-t-itu	‘delivered (she)’	
Keel –t-aaru	keettaaru	‘heard (they)’
Kaan-t-aaru	kandaaru	‘saw (they)’

/tt/ occurs after 1 B verb stems given below and after ca – ‘todie’

Eg. akaaru-tt-itu	akaarittitu	‘hissed (it)’
Edu-tt-	edutteenu	‘took’
Cat-tt-aanu	cattaanu	‘died’
kaditt-aanu	kadittaanu	‘bit(it)’

/cc/ occurs after 1C verb stems

Eg. kudi-cc-aalu	kudiccaalu	‘drank (she)’
Adi-cc-eemu	adicceemu	‘beated(we)’

Pidi-cc-aayi	pidiccaayi	‘caught (you.Pl.)
Adee-cc-aanu	adeeccaanu	‘closed (he)’
/n/ occurs after the verb poo-		
Poo-n-aanu	poonaanu	‘went(he)’

/nj/ occurs with intransitive verb stems which have transitive forms also.

Eg. neree-n j –a	neereenja	‘filled’
Eri-nj-a	erinja	‘threw(it)’
Muri-nj-a	murinja	‘broke’
Oli-nj-aalu	olinjaalu	‘hid(she)’

/nt. occurs after 11C verb stems.

Eg.ba-nt-aalu	bantaalu	‘came (She)
Buu-nt-aalu	buuntaalu	‘fell (she)
Balee –nt-itu	baleentitu	‘bent(it)’

/in/ occurs elsewhere

Eg.ann-in-aanu	anninanu	‘toucherd(he)
Kacc-in- aanu	kaccinaanu	‘washed(he)’
Kerm -in-aay	kerminaay	‘you
sneezed(you.sg)’		

Future tense

Some examples are given in the future tense form of verb.

aḍikkuvu- (അഡിക്കുവു) - അടിക്കു - will beat
parākkuvu- (പരാക്കുവു) - അന്വേഷിക്കും - will search
buḍuvu - (ബുഡുവ) - അയക്കും - will send
kummuvu - (കുമ്മുവു) - അലക്കും - will wash
kaḍākkuvu - (കഡാക്കുവു) - അസ്തമിക്കും - will set
aḷākkuvu -(അളാക്കുവു) - അളക്കും - will measure
ukkuve - (ഉക്കുവെ) - അഴിക്കും - will untie
terivu - (തെരിവു) - അറിയും -will know
iḍikkuve -(ഇഡിക്കുവെ) - ഇടിക്കും - will hit
aṭṭuvaṇu- (അട്ടുവനു) - ഇടും - will put
kukkākkuve- (കുക്കാക്കുവെ) - ഇരിക്കും -will sit
piriyapaḍuve - (പിരിയപഡുവെ) - ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടും - will like
oḍēkkuve - (ഒഡേക്കുവെ) - ഉടയ്ക്കും - will break
māḍuvāṇu - (മാഡുവാനു) - ഉ ാക്കും - will make
uRāṅkuveṇu -(ഉറാങ്കുവെനു) - ഉറങ്ങും - will sleep
eḍukkuvu - (എഡുക്കുവു) - എടുക്കും - will take
eṇcuvu - (എഞ്ചുവു) - എത്തും - will reach
eḷākkuvu -(എളാക്കുവു) - എഴുന്നേൽക്കും - will get up
eRivu - (എറിവു) - എറിയും - will throw
oḷivu - (ഒളിവു) - ഒളിക്കും - will hide

Future tense markers identified in this language are /v/ and /uv/ , /v/ occurs after vowel ending verb stems which cannot take the link morph –kk- in the present tense’

Eg.Poo-v-aaru	poovaru	‘they will go’
nail-v-aalu	nailvaalu	‘she will play’
penec-v-aalu	penecvaaru	‘they will weave’

/uv/ occurs elsewhere

Eg.ann-uv-eenu	annuveenu	‘I will touch’
paad-v-aalu	paaduvaalu	‘she will sing’
gudikku-uv-aanu	gudikkuvaanu	‘he will jump’
tinn-uv-aayi	tinnuvaayi	‘you.sg.will eat’

Sample paradigm

Present tense

Avaanu baas’aana a n ni ndaanu	‘he touch the door’
Avaalu baas sana an ni ndaalu	‘she touch the door’
Avaaru baas saan annindaaru	‘they touch the door’
Naanu/naa baas saana annindeenu	‘ I touched the door’
Namma baas saana annindeemu	‘we touch the door’
Adu baas saana annindadu	‘that touch the door’

Past tense

Nimma puuneena anninuru cat'	'you(pl) touched the
Aaanu puuneena anninaanu	'he touched the cat'
Avaalu puuneena anninaalu	'she touched the cat'
Avaalu puuneena anninaalu	' she touched the cat'
Niinu puuneena anninaayi cat'	You(sg) touched the
Avaaru puuneena anninaaru	'they touched the cat'
Adu puuneena anninadu	'that touched the cat'

Future tense

Avaalu naale baruvaalu	' she will come tomorrow'
Avaaru naale baruvaaru	'They will come tomorrow'
naanun/na naale baruveemu	'I will come tomorrow'
Nimma naale baruvuru	'you(pl) will come tomorrow
Avaanu naale baruv	he will come tomorrow'
Adu naale bauvadu	'that will come tomorrow'

Progressive tenses

Present progressive tense

uraankirikki nd-uru	'you (pl) are sleeping'
uraankirikki nd-aanu	'he is sleeping'
urraankirikki nd –aalu	'she is sleeping
uraankirikki nd-aaru	'they are sleeping

uraankirikki nd –adu ‘that is sleeping’

Past progressive tense

b ntinturu	‘you (pl) wer coming’
bntintaalu	‘he was coming’
bntintaalu	‘she was coming’
bntinteenu	‘ I was coming’
Bntinteemu	‘ we are coming’
bntintaayi	‘you (sg) were coming’
bntintaaru	‘they were coming’
bntintadu	‘that was coming’

Future progressive tense

olinjirikkuv- uru	‘you (pl) will be hiding’
olinjirikkuv-aanu	he will be hiding’
olinjirikkuv-aalu	‘she will be hiding’
olinjirikkuv-aaru	‘they will be hiding’
Olinjirikkuv – eenu	‘I will be hiding’
olinjirikkuv-adu	‘that will be hiding’

Pronominal terminations

Pronominal termination is a feature noticed in this language

First Person Singular

First person singular is denoted by the form /eenu/ which occurs with the verb in all the three tenses.

Eg.	baruveenu	‘I will come’
	Ka n deenu	‘I saw’
	Na daakki ndeenu	‘I walk’

First person plural

First person plural is denoted by /eemu/ which occurs along with the tense markers.

Eg.	pooveemu	‘we will walk’
	Podikkindeemu	‘we grind’
	Kudicceemu	‘we drank’

Second person singular

Second person singular is denoted by the suffix /aayi/ which occurs with all the three tenses.

Eg.	neginataayi	‘you(sg) entered’
	Buuvaayi	‘you(sg) will fall’
	tanraayi	‘you(sg.) eat’

Second person plural

Second person plural is denoted by the suffix /iru/ which is in free variation with iuru.

Eg.	bantiru	‘you (pl) come’
	Baruviru	‘you (pl) will come’

uraankinduru ‘you (pl) sleep’

Third person

This language distinguishes masculine singular, feminine singular and neuter singular.

Masculine singular

Masculine singular is denoted by the suffix /aanu/. It occurs after all the tense markers.

Eg.	cattaanu	‘died(he)’
	adeekkinraanu	‘closes(he)’
	niiraaduvaanu	‘willbath (he)’

Femine singular

Femine singular is denoted by the suffix /aalu/. It occurs after all the tense markers.

Eg.	naguttalu	‘laughed(she)’
	arukkuvaalu	‘will cut(She)’
	e dukkin nadaalu	‘take (she)’

Neuter

Neuter is denoted by the suffix /itu/ /atu/ which occurs after the tense markers. Neuter never distinguishes number in this language.

Eg.	olintitu	‘it hid’
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adeeyuvitu	it will close'
annindatu	'that touched'

Imperatives

Imperative singular

Imperative singular is denoted by –and –u

/o/ occurs after vowel ending stems.

Eg.	nii ciri	'you (sg) laugh'
	nii poo	'you (sg) go'

/u/ occurs after consonant ending verb stems.

Eg.	nii elutu	'you (sg) write'
	Nii uraanku	'you(sg) sleep'

Imperative plural

Imperative plural is denoted by-nu and –inu.,

/nu/ occurs after vowel ending verb stems.

Eg.	nimma paDinu	'you(pl) study'
	Nimma paDinu	'you(pl) catch'
	Nimma barinu	'you(pl) come'

/Inu/ occurs after consonant ending verb stems.

Eg.	nimma tinninu	'you(pl) eat'
	Nimma uRaankinu	'you(pl) sleep'

Addressee suffixes

addressing the kinship term follows the imperative verb. The vowels may under go some morphemic changes when the verbal stem takes the kin term as addressee suffix

Eg.

Baa avvee	‘come mother’
Baapoo	‘come father’
baammaa	‘come girl’
Baara peedu	‘come wife’
Baa enarravane	‘come husband’
Baa pul lee	‘come child’

Infinitive

Infinitive is formed by adding the suffixial form – ya with the respective verb stem.

Eg.	mudikya	‘to drive away’
	Padikya	‘to study / studying’
	Kaanya	‘to see / seeing’
	Kadikya	‘to bite / biting’
	Tinnya	‘to eat / eating’

Negative

There are two types of negatives namely past negative and non-past negative available in this language. Past negative is denoted by the suffixial form /aale/ which is added to all the verb stems. There is no separate marker to indicate the tense.

Eg.	poogaale	‘did not go’
	baraale	‘did not come’
	todaale	‘did not touch’

Non-past negative

Non-past negative is denoted by the suffixial form /maatta /which occurs with all the verbal stems.

Eg.	bara maatta	‘will not come’
	Pooga maatta	‘will not go’
	uraanka maatta	‘will not sleep’
	kudiya maatta	‘will not drink’

Conditional

Conditional is formed by the suffixes –aana and –aalu/a.

– aana

eg.	muttut –aana	‘if saw’
	meeccinat-aana	‘if grazed’

–aalu/ -a

Eg.	sonnaalu /sona	‘if say’
	adiccaalu/ adica	‘if beats’
	niranta	‘if filled’

kalinta

‘if finished’

Obligative

Obligative is marked by the suffix –doo in this language.

Eg.	mulugudoo	‘should sink’
	biirrudoo	‘should pour’
	murikkudoo	‘should cut’

Verbal participle

Verbal participle is denoted by the suffixes /i/ and /u/.

/i/ occurs after consonant ending stems which take /in/ and /n/ as past tense markers.

Eg.	Solli	‘having said’
	Noodi	‘having seen’
	Eeri	‘having climbed’

/u/ occurs else where

Eg.	nintu	‘having stood’
	kudittu	‘having durnken’
	erinju	‘having thrown’
	kandu	‘having seen’

Relative participle

Relative participle is formed by adding the suffix /a/ after the tense markers.

Eg. Poona maga	‘son who went’
Kotikkuva bella	‘water which bis boiling’
Poogaattaa pulle	‘chiled who does’nt go’

Participal noun

Eg. pulleduttavaa lu	‘she who delivered’
Bandavaanu	‘he who came’
Kadittadu	‘that which bite’
Sinnadu	‘that which is small’

CHAPTER VII

DESCRIPTION ON VERBAL NOUN

A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb. It exhibits all of the properties of ordinary nouns and none of

the properties of verbs. A verbal noun can have plural forms just like a noun. It can also occur with determiners and adjectives. In English, verbal nouns are formed with a variety of suffixes.

A verbal noun is a noun formed from or otherwise corresponding to a verb. Different languages have different types of verbal nouns and different ways of forming and using them. Verbal nouns may be non-finite verb forms such as infinitives or gerunds in English usage. They may also be "pure" verbal nouns, formed from verbs, but behaving grammatically entirely like nouns rather than verbs (not taking direct objects, for example).

Verbal nouns identified in this language are given b

Verbal Nouns

adēkkiñtāru - (അഭയക്കി റു) - അടയ്ക്കുന്നു -
closing

parākkiñtāru - (പരാക്കി റു) - അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നു
-searching

buḍuñtāru - (ബുഡു റു) - അയക്കുന്നു -sending

kummiñta - (കുമ്മി) - അലക്കുന്നു - washing

kukkākkiñtu - (കുക്കാക്കി ു) - ഇരിക്കുന്നു - sitting

ūṇṭa	-(ഉ) - ഉഴുകുന്നു -	ploughing
uRāṅkiṇṭa	-(ഉറക്കി) - ഉറങ്ങുന്നു -	sleeping
eñcinRāṇu	-(എഞ്ചിന്റാ) - എത്തുന്നു -	reaching
kattiṇṭadu	-(കത്തി ദു) - കത്തുന്നു -	burning
kēyinRa	-(കേയിന്റ) - കരയുന്നു -	crying
kiḍakkiṇṭa	-(കിഡാക്കി) - കിടക്കുന്നു -	lying
koḍukkiṇṭa	-(കൊടുക്കി) - കൊടുക്കുന്നു -	giving
akāRiṇṭa	-(അകാറി) - ചിലക്കുന്നു -	chattering
kēḷukkiṇṭānu	-(കേളുക്കി റന്നു) - ചോദിക്കുന്നു -	asking
beykkiṇṭa	-(ബെയ്ക്കി) - തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നു -	preparing
nakkiṇṭa	-(നക്കി) - നക്കുന്നു -	licking
neRēkkiṇṭa	-(നെറേക്കി) - നിറക്കുന്നു -	filling
paRākkiṇṭa	-(പറാക്കി) - പറക്കുന്നു -	flying
punṭiṇṭāru	-(പു ി റരു) - പിഴിയുന്നു -	aqueezing
pōnRāru	-(പോന്റാരു) - പോകുന്നു -	going

Another terms are given bellow

Kee nssi	‘crying’	Tiini	‘eating’
Pookku	‘;going’	Uraakku	‘sleeping’
Ootta	‘running’	Negeevu	‘jumping’
Baaraavu	‘coming’	Iruppu	‘sitting’
Jaara	‘slipping’	Kokke	‘turning’
Saavu	‘death’		

Verbs are those forms which take or capable of taking tense and negative markers. Those which do not take tense markers are known as defective verbs.

Causative form

Causative form of verb is denoted by the suffix /is 's' u. /

Uraanki –is s –in-aaru 'they cased someone to sleep'

Surunk –is's' –uv-illu 'will cause to shrink'

Aar – is 's' in –aaru he caused to cool'

Classification of verb stems

Verb stems are classified on the basis of past tense markers. There are two major classes as Class 1 and Class 11 listed below. Class 1 verbs take the past tense markers namely /t/ ,/ tt/, and /cc/, Class II verbs take the past tense markers namely /in/ , /n /,/ nt/, and /nj/ , examples are given below.

verbs which had past tense marker /t-/

Ceyta 'did'

Tinta 'ate'

Sonta 'said'

Iinta 'delivered'

Tovta 'folded hand to show respect'

verb stems s which had past tense marker / -tt-/

Catta 'dead'

Edutta 'took'

Arutta 'cut'

Kadittatu 'bite(that)'

Cootta 'failed'

Koduttaatu 'gave'

	Naugutta	‘laughed’
	Taneetta	‘wiped’
	Aditta	‘beated’
	Biretta	spread’
verb stems	which had past tense marker / -cc-/	
	Odeecca	‘made to break’
	Muricca	‘made to cut’
	Kudicca	‘drank’
	Pidicca	‘caught’
	Becca	‘kept’
	Adicca	‘beated’
	Mudicca	‘drove away’
	Podicca	‘made to grind’
verb stems	which had past tense markers-in, -n-, nt- and – nj-	
verb stems	which had past tense marker / -in-/. Annina	
	‘touched’	
	Biirrina;	‘supplied’
	U raankina	‘slept’
	E laakina	‘got up’
	Niiraadina	‘bathed’
	Kaccine	‘washed’
	Kummina	‘waashed (clothes)’
	Po diyaagina	‘became powder’
	Podiyakkina	‘powered
	Ke rmina	‘sneezed’
	Noodina	‘looked’
	Odukkina	‘wiped’

Biissina	‘grinded’
Suruttina	‘rolled’
Uluukkina	‘shook’
Enjina	‘reached’
Pareessina	‘prayed’
Kummudina	‘bent to show respect’
Pu ndina	‘squeezed’
Oodina	‘ran’
Kuudina	‘increased’
Nattina	‘planted’
Nukina	‘swallowed’
Paattina	‘buried’
Marina	‘sold’
Nakkina	‘licked’
Kakkina	‘vomited’

verb stems which had past tense marker /-n-/

Poona	‘went’
Sattupoona	‘dead’
Sarintu poona	‘crossed’

verb stems which had past tense marker /-nt-/

uunta	‘ploughed’
banta	‘came’
tanta	‘gave’
kukkaanta	‘sat’

keeyinta	‘cried’
buunta	‘fell’
iiRnta	‘combed’
noginta	‘entered’
tuRaanta	‘opened’

Defective verbs

Defective verbs are those units which take no past tense markers but can take negative markers. Some examples of defective verbs are given below.

beeda	‘don’t want’
melle	‘slowly’
arige	‘near’
anja	‘fear’
pinne	‘again’
tontare	‘nuicence’
bampu	‘more’
maadiri	‘just like’
udaane	‘suddenly’

CHAPTER VIII

ADJECTIVES AND ITS CLASSIFICATIONS

An adjective is a word that describes a noun, giving extra information about it. Adjectives are words that describe or modify other words, making writing and speaking much more specific, and a whole lot more interesting. Words like small, blue, and sharp are descriptive, and they are all examples of adjectives. Because adjectives are used to identify or quantify individual people and unique things, they are usually positioned before the noun or pronoun that they modify.

In linguistics, an adjective is a describing word, the main syntactic role of which is to qualify a noun or noun phrase, giving more information about the object signified. Adjectives are one of the English parts of speech, although historically they were classed together with the nouns. Certain words that were traditionally considered to be adjectives, including the, this, my, etc, are today usually classed separately, as determiners. Adjectives are those

forms which can qualify the following noun. Adjectives are broadly classified as follows

Simple adjectives

Derived adjectives

Numeral adjectives

Some examples of Adjectives are given below

talekōḍi -(തലേകോഡി) - ആദ്യത്തെ - first

eḍa -(എഡ) - ഇടത് - left

śuruṇṭa -(ശുരു) - ചുരു - curly

cinna -(ചിന്ന) ചെറിയ small

geḷinta - (ഗെളിന്ത) - തണുത്ത cold

narette - (നരെത്ത) - നരച്ച - gray

bala -(ബല) - വലത്ത് - right side

Simple Adjectives

Some examples of simple adjectives available in this language are given below.

Periya	‘big/famous’	periyaalu	‘famous man’
Sali	‘cold’	Sali niiru	‘cold water’
Belle	‘white’	belunkeessi kallu	‘white stone’
Kari	‘black’	karutumpi	‘black insect’

Senka ‘red’	sentumpi	‘red ant’
Manja ‘yellow’ insect’	manja tumpi	‘yellow
Ka rttā ‘black’	karttaadu	black goat’
Nilla ‘blue’	pacce	‘green’
Ila ‘tender’	ilaniiru	tender coconut’
Mottana ‘many’	mottana pennu	‘many pen’
Vekka ‘hot’	vekke niiru	‘hot water’
Udda ‘long’	udda koolu	‘long stick’
Kulle ‘short’	kulle pennu	‘short lady’
Embatti biraalu	‘fist finger of hand’	
Sinkutti biraalu	‘small finger’	
Nadu biraalu	‘middle finger’	peru biraalu ‘toe’

Derived Adjectives

Derived adjectives are those forms which are derived by adding certain derivative suffixes either to the noun stems or to the demonstrative base.

/u/ la is a demonstrative suffix added to certain noun stems to derive adjective form in this language.

Eg.	budduyu la	‘intelligent’
	Dappau la	‘heavy’
	Uruku la	‘sharp’

Numeral Adjectives

Certain stems of the cardinal numbers function as adjective forms and occur before nouns.

Onru maadu	‘one cow’
Raadu dina	‘two days’
Aadi	‘first’
Kardeenji	‘last’
Naduvatta	‘middle’
Ottikkaanu aane	‘one elephant’
Nattekkaanu aane	‘two elephant’

Ordinal forms also function as numeral adjectives.

onraavatu dina	‘first day’
Muuraavatu dina	‘second day’
Naakkaavatu	‘fourth’
Aaru makkalu	‘six children’
Onrubeppu	‘once’
Raadubeppu	‘twice’
Muurubeppu	‘thrice’

CHAPTER 1X

ADVERBS AND ITS CLASSIFICATIONS

An adverb is a word that is used to change or qualify the meaning of an adjective, a verb, a clause, another adverb, or any other type of word or phrase with the exception of determiners and adjectives that directly modify nouns.

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb, determiner, noun phrase, clause, or sentence. Adverbs typically express manner, place, time, frequency, degree, level of certainty, etc., answering questions such as how? in what way?, when?, where?, and to what extent? This function is called the adverbial function, and may be realized by single words (adverbs) or by multi-word expressions (adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses). Adverbs are traditionally

regarded as one of the parts of speech. However, modern linguists note that the term "adverb" has come to be used as a kind of "catch-all" category, used to classify words with various different types of syntactic behavior, not necessarily having much in common except that they do not fit into any of the other available categories such as noun, adjective, preposition, etc. So Adverbs are those forms which can modify the following verb. Two types of adverbs are identified in this language. They are simple adverbs and derived adverbs.

Simple Adverbs

Derived Adverbs

Simple Adverbs

Simple adverbs are the inherent forms

Eg.	Ottukku	‘completely’
	Melle	‘slowly’
	Innaa lu	‘now’
	Purra	‘much’

Pottana ‘speedly’

Dreived Adverbs

Eg. Mayattaane ‘ a little’
 Avasarappattu ‘speedly’

Adverb of place

Eg. uḷe - (ഉള്ള) - അകത്ത് - inside
 kīgu -(കീറു) - താഴെ - below
 mugāḷu -(മുറാളു) - മുകളിൽ - above
 uḷe -(ഉള്ള) - അകത്ത് - inside (place)
 kīgu - (കീറു) - താഴെ - below (Place)
 mugāḷu - (മുറാളു) - മുകളിൽ - above (place)
 Pinnukuu‘back’ Kiigee ‘downwards’
 Munnukku‘in front’ Mugaalilu ‘in front’
 Duure ‘far away’

Adverb of time

Eg.ninne - (നിന്നെ) - ഇന്നലെ - Yesterday
inRu - (ഇറു) - ഇന്ന് - today
onRubeppu - (ഒറുബെപ്പു) - ഒരിക്കൽ - once
nāḷe - (നാളെ) - നാളെ - tomorrow
ninne -(നിന്നെ) - ഇന്നലെ - yesterday (time)
inRu -(ഇറു) - ഇന്ന്- today(time)
onRubeppu - (ഒറുബെപ്പു) - ഒരിക്കൽ - once (time)

nāle - (നാളെ) - നാളെ - tomorrow - (time)

Va rsssaa r ru	‘yearly’
Eedunaa lu	‘which day’
Annaa lu	that day’

Adverb of quality

Nalamaayi	‘beautifully’
Bampaayi	‘thickly’
Ujaara	‘deeply’

Adverb of quality

ennu - (എന്നു) - എത്ര - Howmany

mūRubeppu - (മൂറുബെപ്പു) - മൂന്ന് പ്രാവശ്യം - thrice

rādubeppu - (രാധുബെപ്പു) - രണ്ട് പ്രാവശ്യം - twice

ennu - (എന്നു) - എത്ര - Howmany

mūRubeppu - (മൂറുബെപ്പു) - മൂന്ന് പ്രാവശ്യം - thrice

rādubeppu - (രാധുബെപ്പു) - രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം - twice

Appellatives

Those units which do not take either tense or negative or case markers, but can take some of the verb or noun affixes are appellatives.

Adjectival participles

Doddakaarru	‘storm’
-------------	---------

Raajpaampu	‘big snake’
Nalle	good’
Cinna	‘small’
Kulle	‘short’
Periyamodallali	‘big person’

Appellative nouns

Eg.	peruma	‘greariness’
	Buddi	‘intelligence’
	Ujaa ra	‘largeness’
	Ketta	‘bad’
	Ilama	‘tenderness’
	Pudussu	‘new’

Clitics

Clitics are classified into two types viz free clitics and bound clitics.

Free clitics

Eg.	ii	‘this’
	Aa	‘that’

Bound clitics

Clitics of place is denoted by b/nku /and suffix which occurs after/ aa/-, / ii/- and /ee/- come under bound clitics.

Eg.	Iinku	‘here’
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Eenku 'there'

Clitics of quality is expressed by /nji./

Eg. enji 'how'

Ette 'what'

Demonstrative and interrogative bases are aa-, ii-and ee-.

Eg. aa that (Remote)

Ii this (proximate)

Ee what (interrogative)

DATA COLLECTED IN 2017

IDENTIFICATION OF CASES (In 2017 DATACOLLECTION)

Accusative Case

Accusative marker is /-ɲa/

I (acc) എനെ - /eɲaɲa/

Fruit (acc) പഴത്തെ - /paɲaɲa/

She (acc) അവളെ - /avāɲa/

It (acc) അതിനെ - /atɪɲa/

Instrumental Case

Instrumental marker is /-ɪlu/

‘by the sword’ (വാളാൽ)	- /bāl̥Il̥u/
‘by the hand’ (കയ്യാൽ)	- /kaɽ̥Il̥u/
‘by the axe’ (കോടാലിയാൽ)	- /kōṭāl̥Il̥u/

Dative Case

Dative marker is /-kku/

‘to me’ (എനിക്ക്)	- /enākku/
‘to you’ (നീനക്ക്)	- /ṇInākku/
‘to the tree’ (മരത്തിന്)	- /marākku/
‘to him’ (അവന്)	- /avānukku/
‘to her’ (അവൾക്ക്)	- /avāl̥ukku/

Sociative Case

Sociative marker is /oṭ̥e/

‘with me’ (എന്നോട്)	- /eṇṇōṭ̥e/
‘with her’ (അവളോട്)	- /avāl̥ōṭ̥e/
‘with him’ (അവനോട്)	- /avānōṭ̥e/

Genitive Case

There are two genitive markers

Genitive markers are /-ṇu/ and /-ttu/

‘My head’ (എന്റെ തല)	- /eṇṇu talaI/
	/enāttu talaI/

‘Your leg’ (നിന്റെ കാല്)	- /ṇInnu kālu/ /ṇinattu kālu/
‘her leg’ (അവളുടെ കാല്)	- /avārttu kālu/

Locative

Locative marker is /-kku/

‘in the house’ (വീട്ടിൽ)	- /biitṭukku/
‘in the box’ (പെട്ടിയിൽ)	- /aṭṭākkku/
‘in the stomach’ (വയറിൽ)	-

Ablative Case

Ablative marker is /-Intə/

‘from the pond’ (കുളത്തിൽ നിന്ന്)	- /paṇṇIniirIIIntə/
‘from the soil’ (മണ്ണിൽനിന്ന്)	- /maṇṇIIIntə/
‘from the tree’ (മരത്തിൽനിന്ന്)	- /marattilIntə/

IDENTIFICATION OF NUMERALS (In 2017 DATACOLLECTION)

Kurumba Numerals

Cardinals

ഒന്ന്	(one)	- /onRə/
രണ്ട്	(two)	- /Raaḍu/
മൂന്ന്	(three)	- /MuuRu/
നാല്	(four)	- /naakku/

അഞ്ച്	(five)	- /aIdu/
ആറ്	(six)	- /aaRu/
ഏഴ്	(seven)	- /eeļu/
എട്ട്	(eight)	- /eṭṭu/
ഒൻപത്	(nine)	- /ompatu/
പത്ത്	(ten)	- /pattu/
പതിനൊന്ന്	(eleven)	- /patInonRu/
പന്ത്രണ്ട്	(twelve)	- /PannanRu/
അൻപത്	(fifty)	- /ampatu/
നൂറ്	(hundred)	- /ṇuuRu/
അഞ്ഞൂറ്	(five hundred)	- /AiduṇuuRu/, /aInuuRu/
ആയിരം	(thousand)	- /aayira/

Odinals

At firs (ആദ്യം)	- /munnuḱḱu/
First (ഒന്നാമത്തെ)	- /muysslu/
Second (രണ്ടാമത്തെ)	-
Third (മൂന്നാമത്തെ)	-
Half (പകുതി)	- /arekka/, /onRa poiI/
quarter (കാൽഭാഗം)	- /kaalu/
Three quarters (മൂക്കാൽ)	- /paguti

mukkālu/

Once (ഒരിക്കൽ)

- /onRə campə/,

/onRə naaļu/

Twice (രണ്ടുതവണ)

- /Raaḍuvaṭṭee/

Numerals with person indicators

Once man (ഒരുത്തൻ)

- /onRa aaļu/,

/oruvaanu/

One woman (ഒരുത്തി)

- /orutti/

Two person (രണ്ടുപേർ)

- /Raaḍu aaļu/

Three person (മൂന്നുപേർ)

- /muuRa aaļu/

One boy (ഒരു ആൺകുട്ടി)

- /onRu gaṇṭu/,

/onRu maga/

IDENTIFICATION OF PHONEMES (In 2017 DATACOLLECTION)

Phonology

all

/ellāttu/

to bow

/bagga/

vessel

/baṭṭa/

big

/doṭṭa/

ear wax

/kanna/, /uule/, /guge/

desease

/noI/

na...

/oIru/

tent

/guṭusulu/

papaya	/boppuli/
to grow	/vaḷaru/
toddy	/sāriya/
to wash	/kacci/
what	/eñjātu/
to see	/nōdu/
mind	/manesu/
Termite	/piiluva/
eyebrow	/obbe/
plant	/kaḷe/
village	/uuru/
throat	/kauttu/

IDENTIFICATION OF PRONOUNS (In 2017 DATACOLLECTION)

Pronouns

I (ഞാൻ)	/nāna/
You (നീ)	/niiyya/
You (നിങ്ങൾ)	/nimmakaḷa/, /nimma/
We inc (നമ്മൾ)	/namma/
We exc (ഞങ്ങൾ)	/emmakkaḷ/
He (അവൻ)	/avāna/
She (അവൾ)	/avāḷa/
They (അവർ)	/avārkaḷ/
If (അത്)	/ātte/

**IDENTIFICATION OF VERBS AND TENSES (In 2017
DATACOLLECTION)**

Verb

Word - /nootu/

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>
I (naan)nootin eenu/ nootine	nittubRee nu	nootuveenu/no otuvee	
We incl (ema)	nootinee ma	nootinReema	nootuvee ma
We excl (namma)	nootiyaa ma	nootinRaama	nootuvee ma
You Sig. (nii)	nootinaay i	nootinRaayi	nootuvaay i
you pl. (nimmakkal)	nootinaru	nootinRaru	nootuvur
she (aval)	nootinaal u	nootinRaalu	nootuvaal u/ nootuvallu ma
he (avaanu)	nootinaan a	nootinRaana	nootuvaan u

It (aate)	nootiRu	nootinRu	nootuma
They (avarka)	nootinaaru	nootinRaaru	nootuvarumu

Table.13 . Verb forms and Tenses

Word - /vaa/

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>
I (naan)	banteenu	banReenu	baruve
We incl. (ema)	bateemu	banReemu	baruvemu
We excl. (namma)	bantaamu	banRaamu	baruvaamu
You sig. (nii)	bantaay	banRaay	baruvaay
You pl. (nimmakkal)	bantuRu	banRaRau	baruRu
She (avaal)	bantaalu	banRaalu	baruvaalu
He (avaanu)	bantaanu	banRaanu	baruvaanu
It (aatte)	bantu	banRu	baruma
They (avaaraka!)	bantaaRu	banRaaRu	baruvaaruma

Table.1 4 Tense Forms

<i>Wor</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Futur</i>
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[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

<i>d</i>			<i>e</i>
/ootu/ /	/ootinee/	/ootinRe/	/ootuv ee/
/kali/	/nalinte/	/nalinRe/	/naliv ee/
/tinn u/	/tinte/	/tinRe/	/tinuv ee/
/vili/	/vilittee/	/vilikinRe/	/vilikkuv e/
/cirri /	/nakitte/	/nakinRe/	/nakkuveemu/
/oti/	/muRitte/	/muRikkinRe/	/muRikkuvee /
/pati/	/patitte/	/patikkinRe/	/patikkuvee/
/kara /	/keeyinte/	/keeyinRe/	/keeyuvee/
/nata /	/narantaanu/	/narakkinRaanu/	/natakuva/
/piti/	/pitittaanu/	/pitikkinRaanu/	/pitikkuvaanu/
/elutt u/	/elutinee/	/elutinRee/	/elutuvee/
/vayi kk/	/bayitta/	/bayikkinRa/	/bayikkuvee/

Table.15 Tense Forms

Verb forms of Kurumba

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

<u>Word</u>	<u>Past</u>
1. /koṭuttu/	/koṭutteenu/
	/avankoṭutteenu/ /avaḷ koṭutaḷ/
2. kettu	/avar keetrintru/
3. kottuka	/ata kottu/
4. elattu	/ettirintaRu/
5. cattu	/sattee/ /satteRu/
6. katiccu	/katittatu/
7. katiccu	/aval katittaa/
8. ñannaḷ aticcu	/emkaḷu atiteemu/
9. ninna piticcu	/nimakkaḷ piṭittaRu/
10. avan poyi	/avan poonaanu/
11. niRaññu	/tumpiṭṭu/
12. eRiññu	/eRinraa/
13. oṭicca	/murittaa/
14. oḷiccu	/oḷintaal/, /avaḷ oḷintaal/
15. vannu	/aval bantaa/
16. viinu	/aval buntaa/

17. vaḷanu	/vaḷeenttu/
18. toṭṭu	/avan tottan/
19. kaḷuki	/kai kaccintanu/
20. tummi	/tummnu/

Table.16 Tense Forms

Present Tense Forms

1. criyinnu	erinRanu
2. <u>ni</u> oḷkkunnu	ni oḷ <u>in</u> Raayi
3. varunnu	benRemu
4. <u>ni</u> ñña toruṇṇa	/niimakalu tanRu
5. paraYunnu	avan sonRaanu
6. aḷaḷ pakunnu	aval ponRaa
7. aḷaR nikkunnu	/avar ninRrintaara

Table.17 Tense Forms

Future tense

1. avar Pookum	poovaru
2. aḷaḷ kaḷikkum <u>n</u> \alivaal	avaḷ
3. naan toṭum aṇṇuvee	<u>n</u> aan
4. aḷaḷ paaṭum	avaḷ

paatuvaalu	
5. avan caalu	jaatuveem
6. ni kaḷkkam a	tinnuvaav

Table.18 Tense Forms

Kinship Terms of Muduga Language

akka	Elder sister
acca	Grand father, (mother's father/father's father)
acci	Grand mother (Mother's mother/father's mother)
attiya	Sister-in-law (brother's wife/husband's sister/ Father's sister's daughter/ mother's brother's daughter)
appe	Father
aṇṇe	Elder Brother
avve	Mother
aaṇu	Man

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

aaṇumakka	Boy
aaḷan	Huband
koonta	Husband's elder brother
koonti	Younger brother's wife/wife's younger sister (Ego is male)
cinnappe	Stepfather (Mother's younger sister's husband/Father's younger brother)
cinnavve	Stepmother (Mother's younger sister/Father's younger brother's wife)
cinnamage	Youngest son
cinnamaga	youngest daughter
cinnamaame	Mother's younger brother/Father's younger sister's husband.
Cinnamaami	Father's younger sister/Mother's younger brother's wife
naatti	Sister in law
mace	Wife's brother, Sister's husband
tañke	Younger sister
tampi	Younger brother
pille	Child

Peṇṇu	Woman
peṇḍu	Wife
peṇṇukka	Girl
peerakutṭi	Grand child (Sons'/Daughter's child)
maRmaga	Dauther in law
maRmage	Son in law
maga	Daughter (Brother's /Sister's daughter)
mage	Son (Brother's son, Sister's son)
maami	Mother-in-law (husband's mother (Ego is female) Wife's mother (Ego is male)
maame	Father-in-law (husband's father (ego is female) Wife's Father (Ego is male)
reṇḍukudi	Co-wife
valya cinnanṇe	Elder brother. Mother's sister's son
valyappe	Father's elder brother/Mother's elder sister's husband
valyamaame	Mother's elder brother/Father's elder Sister's husband.
valyavve	Mother's elder sister/Father's elder brother's wife.
valyamaami	Father's elder sister/Mother's elder brother's wife
valyamaga	Eldest daughter
valyamage	Eldest Son
viina	Young man
viiṇi	Young woman

Kinship Terms of Muduga Language collected from Veetiyuru, Mele Abannur and Keezhe Abannuru in 2017

Elder sister	/akke/	അക്കെ
Grand father (mother's, father's father)	/acca/	അച്ഛ
Grand mother (mother's, father's mother)	/acci/	അച്ചി
Sister-in-law (brother's wife/husband's sister/ father's sister's daughter/mother's brother's daughter)	/koonti/	കോന്തി
father	/appe/	അപ്പ
elder brother	/bellyanne/	ബല്ല്യണ്ണ
mother	/avve/	അവ്വ
man	/aanplei/	ആൺ മ്പള്ള
boy	/aanphalle/	ആൺ ഫ്ള്ള

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

boys	/aanphallega/	ആണ്ഡ ഫ്ളളളഗ
husband	/aale/	ആളെ
husband's elder brother	/koonte/	കോന്തെ
younger borthter's wife/wife's youger sister	/koonti/	കോന്തി
stepfather (mother's younger sister's husband/ father's younger broghter)	/sinnappe/	സിനപ്പെ
stepmother (mother's younger brother's wife/ father's younger sister)	/sinnavve/	സിനവ്വെ
youngest son	/sinnamage/ /kadeesimage/	സിനമഗെ കടേസിമഗെ
yougest daughter	/sinnemaga/ /sinnamaame/	സിനമഗ സിനമാമെ
mother's youger brother/ father's younder sister's	/sinnamaami/	സിനമാമി

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

husband / father's younger sister/ mother's younger brother's wife		
elder brother / mother's sister's son	/bellyamaame/	ബെല്ലാ മാമെ
younger sister	/sinnattange/	സി നത്തങ്കെ
younger brother	/kadesittampi/	കടേശി ത്തമ്പി
child	/phille/	ഫ്ളെള
woman	/pemplei/	പെമ്പ്ളെയ്
wife	/phendu/	ഫെന്റു
girl	/pennphlle/	പെണ്ണ് ഫ്ളെള
grand child (son's / daughter's child)	/pheere/ (m) /pheerti/ (f)	ഫേരെ ഫേ ർതി
daughter - in - law	/barumaga/	ബരുമഗ
son-in-law	/barumage/	ബരുമഗെ
brother's / sister's daughter	/tampiitmaga/	തമ്പീത് മഗ
brother's/ sister's son	/maga/	മഗ
mother -in-law (husband's/ wife's	/maami/	മാമി

mother)		
father-in-law (husband's/ wife's father)	/maame/	മാമെ
co-wife	/iliyave/ /ilyakudi/ /ilyaphendu/	ഇളിയവ ഇളിയകുടി ഇളിയ ഫെ
father's elder brother/ mother's elder sister's husband	/bellyappe/ /periyappe/	ബെല്ലുബ്ബെ പെരിയപ്പ
mother's elder brother/father's elder sister's husband	/eblllyamaame/	ബെല്ലു മാമെ
mother's elder sister/ father's elder brother's wife	/bellyamami/	ബെല്ലുമാമി
father's elder sister/ mother's elder brother's wife	/bellyamaami/	ബെല്ലുമാമി
eldest son	/sinnamaga/	സിന്നമഗ
youngman	/viine/	വീനെ
young woman	/viini/	വീനി

Table.19kinship terms muduga

I ഞാൻ	നാൻ	തിന്തേ	തിന്നറേ	തിന്നുവേ
	/naan/	/tintee/	/tinnRee/	/tinnuv ee/
We നമ്മൾ	നമ്മ	തിന്താമ്	തിങ്കാമ്	തിന്നകായി
	/nemma/	/tintaam/	/tingaam/	/tinnak aayi/
We ഞങ്ങൾ	എമ്മ	തിന്തേർ	തിങ്കേർ	തിന്നവേർ
	/emma/	/tinteer/	/tingeer/	/tinnve er/
You നിങ്ങൾ/നി(s)	നീ	തിന്തേ	തിന്നറേ	തിന്നുവേ
	/nii/	/tintee/	/tinnkee/	/tinnuv ee/
You നിങ്ങൾ/നി(p)	നിമ്മ	തിന്തേർ	തിന്നറേർ	തിന്നവേർ
	/nimma/	/tineer/	/tinReer/	/tinnve er/
He അവൻ	അവെ	തിന്തേ	തിന്നറേ	തിന്നവേ
	/ave/	/tintee/	/tinRee/	/tinnve e/
She അവൾ	അവ	തിന്ത	തിന്നറ	തിന്ന

വശ്				വ
	/ava/	/tinta/	/tinnRa/	/tinnva /
It ഇ	ഇത്	തിന്ത്	തിന്ത്	തിനു
ത്/അത്	/itu/	tintat/	/tinnt/	/tinnu/
They അവർ	അവർ	തിന്താർ	തിന്ത്	തിനു വാർ
	/aveR/	/tintaar/	/tinntu/	/tinnuv aar/

Table.20 Verb forms

Word	Past	Present	Future
ഉറങ്ങുക	ഉറക്കിനെ	ഉറക്കുന്നു	ഉറക്കുവേ
	/uRangine/	/uRangiRe/	/uRanguve/
നടക്കുക	നടന്നു	നടക്കുന്നു	നടക്കുവേ
	/nadante/	/nadakke/	/nadakkuve/
തിന്നുക	തിന്നു	തിന്നുന്നു	തിന്നുവേ
	/tinte/	/tinnRe/	/tinnuve/
വരിക	വന്നു	വരുന്നു	വരുവേ
	/vante/	/vare/	/varuve/
കിടക്കുക	കിടന്നു	കിടക്കുന്നു	കിടക്കുവേ
	/kidante/	/kidakke/	/kidakkuve/
എടുക്കുക	എടുത്തു	എടുക്കുന്നു	എടുക്കുവേ
	/edutte/	/edukke/	/edukkuve/
വിത	വിതഞ്ഞു	വിതരുന്നു	വിതാക്കുവേ

യ്ക്കുക	/vidatte/	vidatte/	vidakkuve/
മാനുക	തേട്നെ	തേട്റെ	തേടുവേ
(കുഴി)	/teedne/	teedRe/	/teeduve/

Table.21 Tense Forms

Kinship terms of Kurumba Language

Appen	Father
Ouwa	Mother
Penta	wife
Alan	Husband
Achan	Father's father
Achi	Mother's mother
Maman	Mother's Brother
Maithinan	Wife's brother
Makan	Son
Makal	Daughter
Maruamakan	Daughter's husband
Marumakal	son's wife
Perathi	Daughter's daughter

Peran	Daughter's Daughter
Sinnouwai	Father's younger sister
Doddaouwai	n Father's elder sister
Mami	Mother's brothers wife
Nadini	Mother's brothers daughter
Makan	Father's sisters son
Makal	Fathers sister's daughter
Maman	wife's father
Mami	` wife's mother
Nadini-	wife's elder sister-
Nadini-	wife's younger sister
Younger brother	Thampi
Annan	elder brother
Nadini	Brother's wife
Dodappan	Father's elder brother
Sinnappan	Father's younger brother
Mamen	Husband's father
Mami	Husband's mother
Nadini	Husband's sister
Sinnaiouwai	Mother's younger sister
Ooddaouwai	Mother's elder sister
Akkaanu	Elder sister, Husband's/ wife's elder sister Mother's sister's daughter (elder than ego)

	Father's brother's daughter (elder than ego)
Accaanu	Grand father Mother's/ Father's father
Acci	Grand mother Mother's / father's mother
Accitta	Old woman
Annaanu	Elder brother, Mother's/Father's brother's son(elder than ego)
Appaanu	Father
A liyaanu	Daughter's husband, Brother's /Sister's daughter's husbandHusband's sister's son (ego is female)Wife's brother's son(ego is male)
Avve	Mother
Aa laanu	Husband
Aaanu makkaalu	Boys
Koontaanu	Husband's elder brother.
Gandaalaanu	Man
Cinnappaanu	Father's younger brother, Mother's younger sister's husband
Cinnavve	Mother's younger sister., Father's younger brother's wife.
Cinnamaamanu	Mother's younger brother, Father's younger sister's husband
Cinnamami	Father's younger sister, Mother's younger brother's wife.
Tampi	Younger brother, Mother's sister's sonFather's brother's son (younger than ego)

Tanke	Younger sister Mother's sister's daughter, Father's brother's daughter (younger than ego)
Doddavve	Mother's elder sister, Father's elder brother's wife Father's brother's daughter (younger than ego)
Doddappanu	Father's elder brother, Mother's elder sister's husband.
Doddamaama	Mother's elder brother, Father's elder sister's husband.
Doddamaami	Father's elder sister, Mother's elder brother's wife
Naadini	Husband's/ wife's sister, Father's brother's son's wife.
Paattaaru	Forefathers
Paatti	Old woman
Pendu	Wife
Pennumakkaalu	Female children
Peeraalu	Famous person
Peeraanu	Grand son
Pee rtti	Grand daughter
Pu lle	Child
Marmagaan	Bridegroom
Marmagaalu	Bride
Makkaalu	Children
Magaalu	Daughter, Brother's/sister's daughter
Magaanu	Son, Brother's/ sister's daughter.

Maamaanu mother.	Mother's sister, Husband's/wife's
Maidinu	Sister's husband, Mother's brother's son, Father's brother's daughter's husband, Husband's younger brother (ego is female) Wife's younger brother (ego is male)

**Kinship Terms of Kurumba Language collected
from Gottiyarkandi and Anavay uru in 2017**

<i>Terms</i>	<i>Referring term</i>	<i>Addressing term</i>
Elder sister (ചേച്ചി)	/dottakkee/	/akkee/
Husband's elder sister (ഭർത്താവി ന്റെ ചേച്ചി/അ നുജത്തി)	/koohuntinaadini/ or /koohintinaadini/ /naadini/	/naadini/
Wife's elder sister (ഭാര്യയുടെ ചേച്ചി)	/koohuntinaadini/	/naadini/
Mother's sister's daughter (elder) അമ്മയുടെ സഹോ ദരിയുടെ മകൾ	/dottaveemakala/	/akkee/ elder /tankiyam u/ younger /tankasiya ama/

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

Grand Father (Mother's father) അപ്പൂപ്പൻ	/accaaanu/ /accaanamu/ (hon)	/accaanu/
Grand father (Father's father) അപ്പൂപ്പൻ	/accaanu/ /accaanamu/ (hon)	
Grand mother (mothers mother) അമ്മമ്മ	/acci/ /acciyaamu/ (hon)	/acci/
Grand mother (father's mother) അമ്മമ്മ	/acci/ /acciyaama/ (hon)	/acci/
old woman (വൃദ്ധ)	/acciyaayatalla/	/acci/
Elder brother (ചേട്ടൻ)	/dottannanu/ /aṇṇanaamu/ (hon)	/annanu/
Mother's brother's son (elder than) (അമ്മയുടെ സഹോദരന്റെ മകൻ)	/maitinu/ or /maitinee/	/maitinu/
Father's brother's son (elder than) അച്ഛന്റെ സഹോദരന്റെ മകൻ	/maitinu/ or /maitinee/	/maitinu/
Father അച്ഛൻ	appeenu	/appenu/
Daughter's	/marumaganu/	/makkalu/

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

husband (ego is female) മകളുടെ ഭർത്താവ്	/aliyankaaranu/	
Brother's daughter's husband സഹോദരന്റെ മകളുടെ ഭർത്താവ്	/marumaganu/	/maganu/ or /makkallu/
Husband's sister's son ഭർത്താവിന്റെ സഹോദരിയുടെ മകൻ	/naadinimakanu/	/makaanu/
Wife's brother's son (ego male) ഭാര്യയുടെ സഹോദരന്റെ മകൻ		/makanu/
Mother അമ്മ	/avvee/ /avveyaamu/ (hon)	/avvee/
Husband ഭർത്താവ്	/aalaanu/ /bitukkaranu/ /kurukkaranu/ /emattalaavaaru/ (hon)	/kkari/ /eyi/
Boys ആൺകുട്ടികൾ	/gantumakkalugalu/ or	

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

	/aanamakkalugala/	
Husband's elder brother ഭർത്താവിന്റെ ചേട്ടൻ	/maitine/	/maccanu/
Man ആൾ/പുരുഷൻ	/aalu/	
Old man (വൃദ്ധൻ)	/accaanu/ vayasaanaalu/	
Father's younger brother അച്ഛന്റെ അനുജൻ	/sinappanu/	/sinappaanu/
Mather's younger sister's husband അമ്മയുടെ അനുജത്തിയുടെ ഭർത്താവ്	/sinppanu/	/sinappaanu/
Mother's younger sister അമ്മയുടെ ഇളയ സഹോദരി	/sinaavee/	/sinaavee/
Father's younger brother's wife അച്ഛന്റെ അനുജന്റെ ഭാര്യ	/sinaavee/	/sinaavee/
Mother's younger brother അമ്മയുടെ ഇളയസഹോദരൻ	/maamanu/ /maameenu/	/maamanu/ / /maameen

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

		u/
Father's younger sister's husband അച്ഛന്റെ ഇളയസഹോദരയിടെ ഭർത്താവ്	maameenu	/maamanu / maameenu /
Father's younger sister അച്ഛന്റെ ഇളയ സഹോദരി	/sinamaami/	/maami/
Mother's younger brother's wife അമ്മയുടെ അനുജന്റെ ഭാര്യ	/maami/	/maami/
Younger Brother അനുജൻ	/tampi/	/accaavu/
Mother's sister's son അമ്മയുടെ സഹോദരിയുടെ മകൻ	/tampiyaama/ (hon) /tampi/	/tampi/
Father's brother's son അച്ഛന്റെ സഹോദരന്റെ മകൻ	/tampiyaama/ (hon) /tampi/	/tampi/
Great Grand father	/paattaanu/	/paattaanu /
Great Great Grand father	/mupppattaanu/	

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

Great grand mother	/paatti/	
Great great grand mother	/muppaatti/	
Son (first born)	/aatila gantu/ munnakulla gantu/	
Daughter (first born)	/aatilu pennu/ munnakulla makalu/	
Younger sister അനുജത്തി	/cInna tanke/	kunje, amme
Mother's sister's daughter / father's brother's daughter (അമ്മയുടെ അനുജത്തിയുടെ മകൾ/അച്ഛന്റെ സഹോദരന്റെ മകൾ)	akke	akke
father's elder brother വെളുപ്പൻ	/dottappe/	/dottappe/
Mother's elder sister's husband വെളുത്തയുടെ ഭർത്താവ്	/dottappe/	dottappe/

Mother's elder brother / father's elder sister's husband അമ്മയുടെ ചേട്ടൻ/ അച്ഛന്റെ ചേച്ചിയുടെ ഭർത്താവ്	/dottammame/	/dottamma manamu/ /mamana mu/
Father's elder sister / Mother's elder brother's wife അച്ഛന്റെ ചേച്ചി / അമ്മയുടെ ചേട്ടന്റെ ഭാര്യ	/dottammami/	/dottamma miyamu/
Husband's/ wife's sister or father's brothers' son's wife (ഭർത്താവിന്റെ/ഭാര്യയുടെ സഹോദരി, അച്ഛന്റെ സഹോദരന്റെ മകളുടെ ഭാര്യ)	/nadIni/	/nadInI/
forefathers പുർവികർ	/pattipattanam/	
old woman (വൃദ്ധ)	/accI/	/accI/

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

female children (പെൺകുട്ടി)	/makalu/	/amme/
famous person (ആൺകുട്ടി)	/peru suntavar/	
Grandson (ചെറു മകൻ)	/perante/	/ayyo/
grand daughter (ചെറു മകൾ)	/perattI/	/avvo/
child (കുട്ടി)	/makka/, /pille/	/pille/
bride groom (വരൻ)	/mappIIaI/	
Bride (വധു)	/ponnu/	
children (കുട്ടികൾ)	/mkkalu/	/makkaluk alu/
daughter, brother's/sister's daughter	/makalu/	/amme/
son, brother's/sister's son	/makanu/	/ayyo/
mother's brother, husband's/ wife's father അമ്മയുടെ	/mamane/	/mamana mu/

സഹോദരൻ, ഭർത്താവിന്റെ/ഭാര്യയുടെ അച്ഛൻ		
Father's sister, Husband's / wife's mother അച്ഛന്റെ സഹോദരി, ഭർത്താവിന്റെ /ഭാര്യയുടെ അമ്മ	/mamiyamu/	/mamiyamu/
Sister's husband അനുജത്തിയുടെ ഭർത്താവ്	/maccanu/ /maidinu/	/macca/ /maidinu/
mother's brother's son മാമന്റെ മകൻ	/maIdInu/	/maIdInu/
father's brother's daughter's husband വലച്ചന്റെ മകളുടെ ഭർത്താവ്	/maIdInu/	/maIdInu/
Husband's younger brother ഭർത്താവിന്റെ അനുജൻ	/maIdInu/	/maIdInu/
Wife's younger brother ഭാര്യയുടെ അനുജത്തി	/maIdInu/	/maIdInu/

Table.22 kinship terms kurumba

Vocabulary of Mudugas Language

marakonṇe	n	Stump
maracooRu	n	Sapwood
maraculla	n	Twing
maratatottu	n	Bark of tree
maripetti	n	Wooden box
maruntu	n	Medicine
marudumara	n	A timber tree
male	n	Hill top
malepatta	n	Slop of hill
mallu	n	Quarrel
mallukettu	n	To abuse
masi	n	Ink
maRubhuumi	n	Waste land
mare	n	Screen
maa	n	Deer
maakaRi	n	Flesh of a deer
maaḍu	n	Cow
maaḍukaRi	n	Beef
maaḍukanRu	n	Calf
maaḍukaara	n	Cowherd

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

maaḍukuutta	n	herd of cow
maaḍutoolu	n	Cow hide
maaḍupatti	n	Cattle shed
maaḍuseeRu	n	Cow dung
maan̄ke	n	Mango
maan̄ikyakallu	n	Ruby
maami	n	Mother in law
maame	n	Father-in-law
maavu	n	Flour of grains
maavumara	n	Mango tree
maasa	n	Month
maasakeeḍaattu	n	Dark moon
minnaalu	n	Lightning
miinu	n	Fish
miinupiili	n	Fin of fish
miise	n	moustache
mukkaalu	n	Three forths
mukku	v	to Dip
mukkuva	n	Fisherman

mugaaḷukuure	n	Roof
muccuṭṭe	n	Bedbug
araku	n	Lac
aragu	n	Edge
araññaalu	n	Belt used by woman
ari	n	Rice
arigekuuregaara	n	Neighbour
arime	n	Mosquito
are	n	Half
aruvakatti	n	Knife for cutting grass
aRukkaadu	v.n	Reaping
aRuvaate	n	Sixty
alamaare	n	Almirah
alankaara	n	Illumination
ava	pron.	She
avanu	pron.	He
avve	n	Mother
avaare	n	Beans

avvedakuḍuma	n	Matrilined family
aḷaku	v.n	Charm
Aḷunku	n	Ant Eater
Aḷe	n	Cave
aRe	n	Rock
aakaasavaṇṭi	n	Aeroplane
aaṭṭu	n	Dance
aṭṭukaḷa	n	Playground
aaḍi	n	Name of a month
aaḍu	n	Goat
aaḍu	v	To Dance
aaḍukaRi	n	Mutton
Aaḍukaara	n	Pastoral people
Aaḍutoolu	n	Basil
Aaḍupaṭṭi	n	Goatshed
Aaḍupukke	n	Excreta of goat
aadyatta	ad.v	First
aaṇu	n	Man
aaṇumakka	n	Boy

aaṇumage	n	Male child
aana	n	Said
aani	n	Name of a month
aane	n	Elephant
aaya	v.n	Depth
aayira	n	One thousand
aareeñji page	n	Orange
aalu	n	Banyan Tree
aavaṇi	n	First month in the Malayalam Era
aavaraṇa	n	Ornament
aavi	n	Steam
aavuḷikkaadu	n	‘To yawn’
isumuḷḷu	n	An implement for levelling land
iRaañku	v	To climb down
iRRaakke	n	Wing of birds
iRaalu	n	Honey comb
iRumpu	n	Ant
iRṭoṭṭa	n	Cricket
iiya	n	Lead

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

iittamara	n	Date palm
Iiravenkaya	n	Onion
ugaalu	n	Spittle
ucci	n	Crown of head
uccaṭṭinamuRi	n	Urinal
uccakañji	n	Foot at noon
uccineera	n	noon
ucce	n	Urine
uppu	n	Salt
uṇṇaakku	n	uvula
umme	n	Muslim women
uraalu	n	Wooden or granite mortar usually for grinding cereals
urulaḱelaañku	n	Potato
ulakekallu	n	Anvil
ulaakke	n	Pestle
uluva	n	Fenugreek
uḷaavusaalu	n	Furrow
uḷḷankaalu	n	Sole effoot

uli	n	Chisel
uḷudakanda	n	ploughed field
uḷundu	n	Black gram
Uḷuntakoḍi	n	Balloon wine
uReñku	v	To sleep
uRuḷakallu	n	Boulder
Untṭu	v	Make to eat
uuto	v	To blow
aasaari	n	Carpenter
aaḷan	n	Husband
aaRacooRu	n	Food at Morning
aaRaamatta	n	Sixth
aaRukayya	n	One having six fingers
aaRe	n	Six
iṭṭi	n	Dagger
iṭṭe	n	Leaf plate
Idi	n	Thunder
Iduppu	n	Hip

itu	pron	This
ippa	adv.	Now
ingleeṇḍu	n	Inland letter
iñci	n	Ginger
inni	adv.	Again
intu	n	Today
akke	n	Elder sister
agiRu	v	To cry
acca	n	Grand father
accaaRu	n	Pickle
acci	n	Grand Mother
accotte	n	snail
aṭṭa	n	Ceiling
Atte	n	Leech
aḍi	v.n	Skirmish
aḍi	v	to beat
aḍe	v	To close
atu	pron.	That
attimara	n	Fig tree

attiya	n	Sister-in-law
atta	adj.	Yes
antyaattu	n	Evening
appa	n	Cake
appakkaara	n	Baker
appakooḍi	n	patronymic
appattunḍu	n	Crumb
appe	n	Father
ampaadu	n	Fifty
amputṭe	n	Barber
ampu	n	Arrow
ampusuuyi	n	Arrowhead
ampuvillukaara	n	Archer
añje	n	five
añjaamatta	n	Fifth
ancaaḷu	n	Five people
aṇḍe	n	Bamboo bucket
aṇṇe	n	Elder brother
Anugraga	n	Blessings

ayippisse	n	Name of the Second Month (Sept-October)
intanti	n	Tonight
inuppu	n	Sweetness
iraakku	v	To beg
irumpu	n	Iron
irumpu peṭṭi	n	Iron Box
iruvate	n	Twenty
iva		Pron. She
iskuulu	b	School
uuru	n	Village
uuru	v	To crawl
oṭṭaka	b	Camel
oṭṭuvaalu	n	Butterfly
oḍe	v	To break
oḍeku	v	To chop
oḍentamattan	n	Harelip
ondu	n	One
ompate	n	Nine

onpataamatta	n	Ninth
jaakkaRRu	n	Blouse
jaama	n	Night
jaati	n	Caste
jiiva poo	v	to die
juddha	n	Fight
jeralugallu	n	Gravel
jooga	n	Assembly
jooppu	n	Soap
tattatti	n	Goldsmith woman
tatte	n	Goldsmith
taḍi	n	Timber, stick
Taḍimara	n	Wood
Tañka	n	Jewel-mapul
Tañke	n	Younger sister
Taṇṇi	n	Water
Taṇṇikappe	n	Frog in the water
Taṇṇicakkarakkaya	n	Watermelon
Taṇṇituuva	n	Waterfall

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

Taṇṇiyaadu	V	To bath
oyiru	n	Nail, Claw
egaRu	v	to Carry
eccale	v	Remains of food
eṭṭe	n	Eight
edakayi	n	Left hand
edakkayya	n	Left hander
edabaaga	n	Left (side)
eduttuvaru	v	To bring
edu	v	To take
etRa	adv.	When
eṇṇakkara	n	Oil man
eṇṇakkaRoi	n	Oil woman
kallukooyi	n	Goose
kavuttu	n	Neck
kavaRu	n	Envelope
kavaRe	n	Basket maker
kasaapkadakkaara	n	Bucher
kasaale	n	Chair

kaḷa	n	Fence, Front, Threshing floor
Kaḷavaasa	n	Back of the house
Kaḷaame	n	Week
Kaḷḷa	n	Lie
Kaḷḷakkaara	n	Lazy man
Kaḷḷakkaari	n	Lazy Woman
Kaḷute	n	Donkey
Kaḷḷu	n	Toddy
kaRaku	v	To milk
kaRaaḍi	n	Bear
kaRi	n	Flesh meat
kaRipaaRu	n	Vuture
kaRatta neRa	n	Black colour
kaRuttaali	n	Eyeball
kaRe	n	Stain
kaakke	n	Crow
kaatu	n	Ear
kaatukuttu	n	Ear Pin
kaaṭṭukooyi	n	Fowl

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

kaatalu	n	hardwood
kaappi	n	Coffee
kaañikye	n	Offerings
kaanta	n	Yolk of egg
kaamale	n	Jaundice
kaala	n	Season
kaalu	n	Leg
kaalpaada	n	Foot
kaalumoodura	n	Ring of toe
kaavacaale	n	Hut in the field for watching
eṇṇu	v	To count
entu	v	To get up
emma	a	We
empaṭṭiviraalu	n	Toe, thumb
empate	n	Eighty
eyya	n	Porcupine
eyyamulḷu	n	Quill of porcupine
erume	n	Buffalo (Female)

ella	adv.	All
eli	n	Rat
elikaatu	n	Ear lobe
elumpu	n	Bone
elumpumule	n	Narrow
eletoppi	n	Leaf hat
eļuvate	n	Seventy
eļ lu	n	Gingili
eettu	v	Make to get up
eedu	adv.	Which
eenkiṭṭu	n	Asthma
eeṇi	n	ladder
eeme	n	Tortoise
eerukaḍu	n	Ploughed land
eelakkaayi	n	Cardamom
eeļamaamtta	n	Seventh
eele	n	Seven
eeRu	n	To climb
eeRukalappe	n	Plough

oraļu	n	One man
oruñku	v	To adorn
orujumpu	n	Once
orutta	n	One person
orunaalu	n	One Day
oleeku	v	To call
oonkili	n	Eagle
oottalkade	n	Hotel
ooðu	n	bell metal, tile
ooðu	v	To run
ooðukuure	n	Tiled hut
ooðe	N	A Kind of bamboo
ootti	n	Chameleon
ooppiisu	n	Office
oori	n	Bull
oolañkuruvi	n	Millipede
oolekuure	n	Thatched hut
kakkuusu	n	Latrine

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

kacce	n	Amulet
kaccoodakkaara	n	Merchant
kaṭasi	n	Last
kaṭṭiRumpu	n	A species of large black stinging ant
kaṭṭe	n	Bamboo
kaṭṭavaṇḍi	n	Bullock cart
kaḍa	n	Debt
kaḍakkaara	n	Money lender, grocer.
Kaḍalaasu	n	Paper
Kaḍaalu	n	Sea
Kaḍi	v	To bite
Kaḍuku	n	Mustard
kanni	n	Ghost
kammaalu	n	Ear Ring
kampili	n	Wool
kayi	n	Hand
kayikooṭṭu	n	Spade
kayidiṭṭi	n	Front of the house

kayineRattu	n	Hand full
kayireega	n	Lines on the palm
kayilu	n	Ladle of palm leaves
kaivaaccu	n	Wrist watch
kayilivekunni	n	Gnat
kari	n	Coal
karikaṭṭe	n	Charcoal
karikaadu	n	Burning cultivation
karikuraanku	n	Black faced monkey
karimcoole	n	Jungle
karidumpi	n	Black bee, weevil
karimaṇṇu	n	Black sand
karuṅkallu	v	Granite
kalakku	v	To stir
kalaṅku	v	To dissolve
katti	n	Knife
kattippiḍi	n	Hilt of knife
kattivaayi	n	Axe Blade
kattisu	v	Make to burn

kappaalu	n	Ship
kappe	n	Frog
kañji	n	Porridge
kaṇṇataṇṇi	n	Tears
kaṇṇaadi	n	Mirror
kaṇṇu	n	Eye
kaṇṇukaṇṇaadi	n	Spectacles
kaṇṇukeedu	n	Eye disease
kaṇe	n	Ear
kaṇṇeme	n	Eye lid, eye lash
kaṇṇobbe	n	Eyebrow
kantaya	n	Tax
kannakuRRi	n	Cheek bone
kallakaRaṇṭe	n	Name of a plant
kalkari	n	Coal
koḍukkutaadi	n	Beard
keḍukkellu	n	Jaw
keḍuṇkayi	n	Elbow
koḍikku	v	To boil

koṇḍe	n	Knetted hair
kompu	n	Horn
kalakkaara	n	Transgressor
kolla	n	Blacksmith
kollu	v	To kill
koRayu	v	To decrease
koRRaadu	n	Sheep
kooṭṭu	n	Coat
kooṭṭe	n	Fort
kooḍiciile	n	Bride cloth
koodipulle	n	First child
kooḍaali	n	Axe
koode	n	Frost
koopa	n	Pride
koonta	n	Husband's elder brother
keenti	n	Younger brother's wife
kooyelu	n	Temple
kooyikunji	n	Chicken
kooyipeelu	n	Excreta of hen

kooyimuṭṭe	n	Egg of hen
kooru	v	To comb
koolaadu	n	Sheep
koolu	n	Drum stick
koosaḍi	n	Quill
gada	n	Club
gadde	n	Paddy field
gare	n	Border of cloth
garaṇu	n	Eclipse
kalyaana	n	Marriage
kalyaanapaaRṭi	n	Marriage Party
kalyaanapanda	n	Marriage pandal
Kalyaanamaṇḍaga	n	Marriage platform
Kalyaanodaṇḍapaḍi	n	Marriage negotiation
kallu	n	Stone
kalluaRe	n	Mountain
kaaRaveeRu	n	Cholera
kaaRu	n	Ear

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

kaaRRu	n	Wind, air
kaaRRaaḍi	n	Fan
kiḍaakku	v	To lie
kiriḷi	n	Flute
kiḷakku	n	East
kili	n	parrot
kiḷituppuḍu	n	Fur
kiligu	n	Below
kiigemattu	n	Lower lip
kiiri	n	Mangoose
kuku	v	To sit
kukke	n	Ashes
kuccu	n	Temporary hut, house deities enclosure
kuccukuure	n	Isolation sheet
kujave	n	Potter man
kuḍi	v	To drink
kuḍiya	n	Drunkard
kuḍuma	n	Family

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

kuḍumatalave	n	Head of the family
kuḍumakaare	n	Family man
kuture	n	Horse
kuturekettinakampa	n	Stable
kuppaaka	n	Arrowroot
kuppassa	n	Cloth of a man
kuppi	n	Bottle
kuñkuma	n	Vermilion
kunta	n	Spear
kunni	n	Insect
kuminu	n	Mushroom
kuyi	n	Pit
kuyikuttu	v	To dig
kuyilu	n	cuckoo
kurumuḷa	n	Pepper
kuruvisade	n	Hump
kure	v	To bark
kula	n	Clan
kusta	n	Leprosy

[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

kuḷa	n	Lake
kuḷakokku	n	Crane
kuḷampu	n	Cream
kuḷḷane	n	Fox
kuḷimuRi	n	Bathroom
kuRiyaappu	n	Borrowal
kuRita	n	Fine, Crime
kuuṭṭu	n	Add
kuuṭṭukoolu	n	Rafter
kunḍe	n	Basket
kuuttu	n	Drama
kuuttupaaṭṭu	n	Ceremonial song
kuuniRumpu	n	Small ant
kuuli	n	Wages
kuulikaara	n	Coolie
keṭṭu	v	To tie, to build
keṭṭutatte	n	Knot of bamboo
keḍeku	v	To get
keṇaaRu	n	Well

keruma	n	Cough
keRuma	v	To cough
keekku	v	To ask
kekku	n	Beak of birds
koṭṭaampiḍi	n	Harrow
koḍi	n	Flag
koḍi	n	Creeper
koḍu	v	To give
koḍukku	n	Chin
giḷaasu	n	Cup
gugga	n	Ear wax
gubiru	n	Bubble
guuḍu	n	Cage
guuḍaara	n	Tent
guume	n	Owl
guuḷi	n	A tree
geetṭu	n	Gate
goḷugu	n	Ploughshare
goRkku	n	Sneering

goodau	n	Godown
gooḍaadi	n	Court
gooḍe	n	Wall, mud wall
goonikappe	n	Green frog
Cañkili	n	Chain
Cakḷimaaru	n	Cobler
Canikaḷaame	n	Saturday
cala	n	Pus
caratṭilu	n	Sofa
caavu	n	Death
caaRalu	n	Drizzle
cicce	n	Punishment
citaalu	n	White ant
cinna	adj.	Small
cinnavve	n	Step mother
cinukutṭiviraalu	n	Little finger
cinnadiiṭṭi	n	Room
cinnamaami	n	Father's younger sister
cinnamage	n	Youngest son

cinnamaga	n	Youngest daughter
cuḍu	v	To break
cunḍuviraalu	n	Index finger
cuuḍikayaRu	n	Rope
cuuḍu	n	Liver, Hot
Cuḍe	n	Cock's comb
ceccappu	n	A kind of worm found in moist soil
ceṇḍumalli	n	Marigota
ceṇḍe	n	Drum
cennaayi	n	Wolf
cemmaṇṇu	n	Red sand
chempaka	n	Chempak
cemmaraadu	n	Sheep
ceRe	n	Bund
ceerepaampu	n	Rat snake
ceeRu	n	Clay
coppu	n	Leaf
coraki	n	Iron scraper

cora tte	n	a kind of small snake
Cellibuđu	v	To send
coRi	n	Itch
coore	n	Blood
coorekuru	n	Piles
cookki	n	Dandruff, scale of fish
coore neRa	n	Red colour
coore nooyi	n	Tuberculosis
coole	n	Forest
coole punnu	n	leach
cooRu	n	Boiled rice
jađđi	n	Trousers
Janaalu	n	Window
jammi	n	Zamindar
jayilu	n	Jail
jallikallu	n	Crystals of rock salt
jalle	n	Fishing rod
Tañniyattu	v	To bath another
Tañuppukaala	n	Winter season

Taṇḍekayi	n	Lower arm
tampi	n	Younger brother
tampuraat̪i	n	Nair lady
tampuraan	n	Nair man
teeñka	n	Coconut
teeñkaoole	n	Coconut front
teeñku	v	To blench
teeku	n	Teak
teenu	n	Nectar, Honey
teenukunni	n	Bee
teevu	v	To finish
toṭṭaavaaḍi	n	mimosa
toṭṭi	n	Coconut shell
toḍe	n	Thigh
toṇḍekuraalu	n	Throat
toṇḍi	n	Bolt
toppi	n	Hat, Helmet
toppikode	n	Umbrella made of palm leaf
teṇṇuuRe	n	Ninety

tonṇuuRRiompaadun		Ninety nine
toḷḷaaYira	n	Nine thousand
Tookku	v	To defeat
Tooṭṭakkaara	n	Gardner
Tooṇi	n	Ferry Boad
Tooḷu	n	arm-pit
tooRtta	n	Napkin, scarf
darittina	n	Poverty
deRma	n	Virtue
davaḍe	n	Gums of the teeth
deRmakaara	n	beggar
daane	n	Charity
daanRi	n	Medicinal plant Terminalia
daaRpaayi	n	Turban
diiṭṭi	n	Varandha
dumpi	n	Beetle
dumpikayi	n	Trunk of elephant
duuda	n	Angel
deevi	n	Goddess

donṇa	n	fat
dentibeeRu	n	Pot belly
paganRe	n	Abony
pagealu	n	Day
pacci	n	Bird
pacce	n	Green
pace ootti	n	Green chameleon
paccekuttu	n	Tattoo
paṭṭa	n	Kite
paṭṭana	n	Town
Paṭṭikampu	n	Pillar
Paḍa	n	Picture
Paḍacaṭṭa	n	Armour
Paḍavukaara	n	Thatcher
Paḍantiru	v	To creep
Paḍayaali	n	Soldier
pattamatta	n	Tenth
patte	n	Ten
pattekaaḍu	n	slop cultivation

panda	n	Pandal
papplikaayi	n	Papaya
pañcaare	n	Sugar
paṇḍakuḍaaru	n	Large intestine
paṇḍitaḡaara	n	Physician
paṇikkaara	n	Servant
Paṇikaarsi	n	Maid Servant
pani	n	Malaria
panitaṇṇi	n	Icedrop
panRu	n	Wart
panamara	n	Palmyra tree
pantikaRi	n	Pork
panti	n	Pig
panRipotṭo	n	Centipede
panoole	n	Palmyra leaf
pampara	n	Top
paYaaRu	n	Green gram
payise	n	Price
paYi	n	Pocket

paraaku	v	To enquire
paryapaṇa	n	brideprice
parippu	n	Pulse
parutti	n	Cotton tree
palli	n	Lizard
pallu	n	Tooth
paḷaya	n	Old
paḷiya	Adj.	Old
paḷḷa	n	Pond
paḷḷi	n	Church, Mosque
paḷḷukaṇṇu	n	Squint eye
paakku	n	Areca nut
paakkukatti	n	Implement for cutting areca nut
paatṭaali	n	Muslim man
paatṭu	n	Song
Paatṭukaara	n	Bard
Paadakaalu	n	Paw
Paadakayi	n	Palm of hand
Paadukaara	n	Cultivator

paame	n	Leach in the pond
paampu	n	Snake
paampucookki	n	Slough of fish
paampupaḍa	n	Hood of Cobra
paayi	n	Bed. Mat
paalkaara	n	Milkman
paalsara	n	anklet
paavaḍe	n	Skirt
paasa	n	Moss
paaRu	n	Kite, Bat (Garden)
paaRootti	n	Flying chameleon
paaRRe	n	Cockroach
piccale	n	Brass
Pijaadu	n	Evil spirit
Pijinikuraanku	n	Monkey
Piḍaali	n	nape of the neck
Piḍi	v	To catch
pinnukupoo	v	To follow
pinnubaaga	n	Backside

piraanta	n	Madman
piraantu	n	Madness
pirikki	n	Sparrow
pille	n	Child
piRaavu	n	Dove
pii	n	Excrement
piiraañki	n	Cannon
piilive	n	firefly
puṭṭu	n	Rice cake
pudiya	adj.	New
pudiya	n	New
pudiya peṇṇu	n	Bride
pudeeppu	n	Blanket
puṇyasala	n	Holiplace
puṇṇu	n	Ulcer
puruṭṭaadi	n	Name of a month
pullukuure	n	Hut
pullu	n	Grass
puli	N	Tiger, Panther
pullimaa	n	Spotted deer

Puļlellaattava	n	Woman having no issue
Puļlepayi	n	Womb
Puuttootta	n	Garden
Puupuṭṭu	n	Pollen
puu	n	Caterpillar, worm
puu	n	Flower
puṇṇuulu	n	Sacred thread
punne	n	Cat
puunetṭi	n	Flower-stalk
puumale	n	Garland
puule	n	Tapioca
peṭakooyi	n	Hen
peṭṭenaayi	n	Female dog
peṭṭemaadu	n	Cow
peṇṇupulḷe	n	female child
peṇṇupuune	n	She cat
peṇṇu	n	Woman
peṇṇumakka	n	Girl
peṇṇaadu	n	She goat
peṇḍu	n	Wife
pennu	n	Pen
perumkampu	n	Beam
tale	n	Head
talaṇkaṇi	n	Pillow

talemuuRu	n	Hair on head
talemuule	n	Brain
taleYooðu	n	Skull
tavuðu	n	Paddy husk
Taḷe	n	Tobacco
Taḷecuruṭṭu	n	Cheroot
tare	n	Floor
taamare	n	Lotus
taayimuttu	n	Smallpox
taaRu	n	Green branch of a tree
tiruṭṭi	n	Female thief
tiruṭṭe	n	Thief
tilaas	n	Balance
tii	n	Fire
tiiole	n	even
tiikudiya	n	Kitchen
tiicuuḷe	n	Furnace
tiipori	n	Spark
tippeṭṭi	n	Match Box
tiipeṭṭikoolu	n	Match stick
tiipege	n	Smoke
tiimuṭṭu	v	to Light
tiinaava	n	Flame
tuḍaañku	v	To begin

tuppuḍu	n	Feather
tuRaakku	v	To open
tuRaappukayi	n	Key
tuRaappupeṭṭi	n	Lock
tuṇḍu	n	Piece
tuṇḍuveṭṭi	n	Shawl
tunnakaara	n	Tailor
tumpakaRi	n	Muscle
tumpiramaasa	n	Full Moon
tumpekayi	n	Upper arm
tummuRaal	n	Sneezing
turumpu	n	Rest of iron
tuRRi	n	Flute
tuunda	n	Fishing hook
Tuunḍakokki	n	Fishing not
tuuppukaara	n	Sweeper
tekku	n	South, small basket
telipoonu	n	Telephone
perumpaampu	n	Python
perumkaaRRu	n	Storm
perumaatṭi	n	Wood pecker
peruvaani	n	Big river
bayka pullu	n	Stubble

bayi	n	Path
baraaṇi	n	Earthen jar
bari elumpu	n	Rib
baru	v	To come
bareyaaḍu	n	A kind of goat
balitupiḍi	v	To drag
peeku	n	Wrapper
peenu	n	Louse
peentu	v	to burrow
peerakutṭi	n	Son's child/Daughter's child
peeru	n	Name
peesu	v	To speak
pokkiṭṭu	n	Boil
pokku	n	Naval
pokkukoḍi	n	Naval string
poṭṭi	n	Stream
pottu	n	Tilak on the forehead/paddy husk
poḍimaṇṇu	n	Dust
Pottaneḍiyan	n	Hunch back man
Pottaneḍipenṇu	n	Hunch back woman
pontu	n	Ball
ponnu	n	Gold
ponnelumpu	n	nape of the neck
poyi	n	Boundary

poriappe	n	A kind of frog
poo	n	to go
pookke	n	Jackal
pooti	n	Cheek
bajji	n	Wooden digging stick
bampu	n	illness

baasu	n	Bus
baRamga	n	Daughter-in-law
baRmage	n	Son in law
biRubinne	n	Insect
biiḍi	n	Beedi
Biimemuḷḷu	n	Rainbow
Beḍi	n	Gun
Beḍiunḍe	n	Pellet
Beḍumaruntu	n	Salt petre
bede	v.n	Sowing
bemme	n	Hot
berugu	n	Cive Cate
belya	adj.	Big
beḷunkessikallu	n	Marble
beḷulu	n	Flying squirrel
beetṭRu	n	Torch
beetṭuRukaṭṭe	n	Battery

beeRu	n	Belly
beeRu poodu	n	diarrhoea
beeRuvija	n	Dysentery
boḍḍe	n	Bluntarrow
maga	n	Daughter
magenu	n	Son
mage	n	Rain
mate	n	Hole
maṭṭaseḍi	n	Hemp
madi	n	udder (of cow), lap
macca	n	Sister's husband
maccukuure	n	One storeyed building
mattu	n	Lip
madura	n	Sweetness
madyasa	n	Bail
madyaana	n	Noon
mañca	n	Yellow
mañce	n	Litter
mañcu	n	Ice, cloud
maṇaluvaari	n	Chickenpox
maṇikkuuRu	n	Hour
Maṇive	n	Housefly
Maṇḍapottu	n	Headache
Maṇṇan	n	Measles

Maṇṇu	n	Soil
Maṇṇukuḍa	n	Earthen pot
Maṇṇunci	n	Small vessel
Maṇṇuviḷaakku	n	Earthen lamp
Maṇṇusatti	n	Earthen pot
mantu	n	Filaria
mammutti	n	Spade
mayipoosi	n	Mask Dance
mujiRu	n	Red Ant
mutṭakoosu	n	Cabbage
muḍukipoo	v	To drive away
Muta	a	First, before
Mutaḷe	n	Crocodile
muttu	n	Pearl
baage	n	Plantain
baagele	n	Plantain leaf
baaḍi	n	Baniam
baara	n	Weight
baasa	n	Door
baasakonḍi	n	Flakes of the door
baasapaḍi	n	door
baase	n	Language
baaRuserippu	n	Slipper (Rubber)
budakaḷaame	n	Wednesday

buumi	n	Earth
bikku	n	Kidney
biṭṭutaḷḷu	v	To Desert
biri	v	To blossom
bimma	n	Idol
biskeeRRu	n	Biscuit
muppaadu	n	Thirty
muppu	n	Shoulder
muñku	v	To sink
muṇḍe	a	Stem
muṇḍeessi	n	Widow
muntiripage	n	Grape
muntyaattu	n	Day before yesterday
mulla	n	Jasmine
muRa	n	Winnowing fan
muRI	n	Wound
muRumuRuppu	n	Murmuring
muḷa	n	Chili
muḷḷu	n	Thrown
mukku	n	Nose
muukkubaayi	n	Nostril
neyyu	n	Ghee
nellu	n	Paddy

neeñke	n	Earth worm
neera	n	Sun, Time
neerabindavelisa	n	Dusk
noṇḍunaata	n	Whispering
nooḍu	v	To look
noonḍu	v	To pinch
noompi	n	Festival
nooyi	n	Decease
yajamaane	n	Master
randaalu	n	Two persons
raajy	n	Country
raajaavu	n	Kind
raajaavukootte	n	Palace
raajikuudu	v	To compromise
reṇḍaamatta	n	Second
reṇḍu	n	Two
reṇḍunaalu	Adv	Two days
reṇḍukuḍi	n	Co-wife
rooja	n	Rose
vaṭṭi	n	Small basket
vaḍaku	n	North
vaṅgalaava	n	Building
vaṇṭi	n	Cart
vaṇṇa	n	Washerman

vaṇṇaatti	n	Washer Woman
vayi	n	Path
varakoḍ u	v	To bless
varampu	n	Hump
valabaaga	n	Right side
valyappe	n	Father's elder brother
valla	n	Granary
valepaaRekayi	n	Right hand
vaḷakaṇḍa	n	Marsh
vaRaḷootti	n	A kind of chameleon

muuṅga	n	Bamboo
muuppakuure	n	Headman's house
mutts	n	Mated hair
muuḍi	n	Lid of pot
nuunkakiḷi	n	Locust
muuṅkapoli	n	Split of bamboo
muuṅkebaasa	n	Bamboo door
muunji	n	Face
muunnannaḷu	n	Day after tomorrow
muunaalḷu	n	Three person
muunnaamate	n	Third
muune	n	Three
muuneera	Adv.	Thrice

muule	n	Corner
muusuvidu	v	To breath
nalla	Adj.	Good
nasipiku	v	To Destroy
naaga	n	Tune
naagapaampu	n	Cobra
naadu	n	Place
naattikaḷaame	n	Sunday
naappaadu	n	Forty
naanu	n	I
naanavaru	v	To blush
naaya	n	Language
naayi	n	Dog (M & F)
naayipeelu	n	Excreta of a Dog
naarañkaay	n	Pomegranate
naalaamatte	n	Fourth
naalaalu	n	Four persons
naale	n	Four
naalañge	n	Tongue
naasuvan	n	Barber(M)
naasuvatti	n	Barber (Lady)
naale	n	Tomorrow
naaRRa	n	Smell
nigaattu	n	Yesterday

nigaalu	n	Shadow
nigaalkunni	n	Hornet
nigutta	adj.	Old
niḍi	n	Back
Niḍi elumpu	n	Back bone
nimma	p.n.	You (Pl)
niṇḍu	n	Crab
niṇḍuteeḷu	n	Scorpion
nilaaveḷicca	n	Moonlight
nillu	v	To stand
nii	p.n	You (Sg)
mekku	n	Wax
mettupadi	n	Stair, Step
mette	n	Mattress
mera	n	Tree
mellu	v	To chew
meekku	n	West
meelamattu	n	upper lip
meelu	Adv.	Above
meese	n	Table
meesu	v	To graze
molabaaḍi	n	Bodies
mole	n	Breast
molecuṇḍu	n	Nipple

mottana	n	All
moṇṭisedi	n	Bush
mootte	n	Comb of plaintain
moodura	n	Ring of finger
moosa	Adj.	Bad
nakkasapuu	n	A Worm
naḍakku	v	To walk
Naḍuviraalu	v	Middle Finger
naraka	n	Hell
narampu	n	Blood vessel
naricce	n	Bat (house)
narettatalemuuRu	n	Grey hair
nareppu	n	Moth
nale	v	To drench
niikke	n	Laugh
niiṭṭa	adj.	Long
niila	n	Blue
niila	n	Length
nuccu	n	Broken piece of rice
nuccari	n	Rice gruel
nure	n	Foam
nuulu	n	Thread
nuuRu	n	One Hundred

nuklees	n	Necklace
Neñcu	n	Chest
Neṭṭi	n	Rib of leaf
Neḍukekuraanku	n	Big month
neRa	n	Colour
neRRi	n	Forehead
neyttukaara	n	Weaver
neyyiRumpu	n	A species of small red ant
vaRksaappu	n	Workshop
vaRu	v	To come
vaRsa	n	Year
vaRsakaala	n	Rainy Season
vaaga	n	A Tree (Acacia adorstissima)
vaaccipallu	n	Tooth of comb
vaḍekoolu	n	Incense
vaattukooyimuṭṭe	n	Egg of duck
vaañku	v	To buy
vaani	n	River
vaanikare	n	Bank of River
vaanimaṇaalu	n	Sand
vaayi	n	Mouth
vaayikooḍu	n	Corner of mouth
vaara sante	n	Weekly market
vaalu	n	Tail

vaalupallu	n	Tooth of saw
vijaalakaalaame	n	Thursday
viḍu	v	To send
viraalu	n	Finger
sulī	n	Current
sulīkaaRRu	n	Whirl wind
suRḷuvaalu	n	Sword
viḷaakku	n	Lantern
viṭṭi	n	Blackwood
viidi	n	Breadth
viina	n	Young man
viini	n	Young woman
viisu	v	To blow
viisakallu	n	Touch Stone
vekkū	v	To put
veṭṭu	v	To cut
veṭṭukatte	n	Implement for plucking leaves
veṭṭupaaRu	n	Hawk
veḍiyaala	n	Morning
vettile	n	Betel
veppukaara	n	Cook
venṇe	n	Butter
velyavve	n	Mother's elder sister
velyamaga	n	Eldest daughter

velyamage	n	Eldest son
veliyamuRi	n	Hall
vellaadi	n	Anaemia
vellappaavu	n	Molasses
vellañkaasu	n	Sweet Potato
veRutegaara	n	Bachelor
veRutegaaRci	n	Spinster
vellari	n	Cucumber
vellaali	n	white part of the eye
vellavenkya	n	Garlic
velli	n	Silver
velli	n	star
vellikalaame	n	Friday
velleneRa	n	White colour
veeñke	n	A timber tree
veette	v	Hunting
veettekaara	n	Hunter
veeru	n	Root
veeli	n	Hedge
veelu	n	Lance
veeleḍu	v	To work
veenu	n	Pain
veeRkaaRsi	n	Pregnant woman
veesye	n	Prostitute

vyekke	n	Sunshine
vtekkekkaala	n	Summer
sakari	n	Coconut fibre
sakka rakaayi	n	Pumpkin
sake	n	Jackfruit
sakkemara	n	Jack tree
satañke kaalu	n	Ankle
sattu	n	Metal made into leaves
satiku	v	To cheat
satya	n	Truth
satRu	n	Enemy
sadikku	n	Go cheat
sanku	n	Conch
sandra	n	Moon
santu	n	Knee
sante	n	Market
saṇṇi	n	Buttocks
saṇḍe	N	Taboo
sayikkaalu	n	Bicycle
sarigara	n	Body
salade	n	sieve
sneehita	n	Friend
ṣṭaampu	n	Stamp
suucivaayi	n	Hole of a needle

suppu	n	Soup
suuñji	n	Needle
suusu	n	Shoe
soṭṭi	n	Baldness
soṭṭitale	n	Bald head
sorakaayi	n	Calabash, Gourd
sovakaḷaame	n	Saturdy
sookki	n	Skin
sookku	n	Chalk
soomaara	n	Monday
seḍi	n	Plant
sempu	n	Copper
seyina	n	Woodpecker
seRupayaRu	n	Greengram
seRuvaani	n	Small river
seepa	n	Ezhavan
seepaatti	n	Exava Woman
seeRu	n	manure, cowdung
seeRpalage	n	Leveller
Raani	n	Queen
Raakku	n	Arrack
Raatṭu	n	Honey comb
Rotṭi	n	Bread
Rootṭu	n	Road

Rooma	n	Hair on body
viraaluvetikraadu	n	Snapping of fingers
virippu	n	Bed sheet
villu	n	Arch, bow
villuri	n	Viper
villumara	n	A Tree (Acacia Adoratissima)
viRa	n	Fire wood
saacci	n	Witness
saapa	n	Curse
saami	n	God
saamipottu	n	Mole on skin
saaya	n	Tea
sittire	n	Name of a month
siñke	n	Lion
silanti	n	Spider
silavaaku	v	To cost
siluku	n	Silk
sivaarugooḁe	n	Brick wall
siRaṭṭi	n	Bamboo spoon
siRuvaani	n	Riverlet
siṭṭu	n	Playing card
siñkallu	n	Brick
siincattṭi	n	Frying pan

siiraappu	n	Fever
siilatunḍu	n	Piece of cloth
siile	n	Cloth of women
siilakoḍe	n	Umbrella
suḍaale	n	Gravel
suddi	n	Virgin
suruḷutale	n	Curled hair

Sentences in Muduga Language

naanu uRonkuve	‘I sleep’
Pille egudu	‘child cries’
naanu taṇṇi aatitṭe	‘I bathed’
naanu naḍantu vante	‘I came by wealking
Maadina meesinaaru	‘They are grazing the cattle’
avaRu maaḍina kaRaante	‘They milked the cow’
ava mage nelenta	‘They became wet in rain’
ave paalu kuḍitte	‘He drank milk
ave paalu kuḍikkaale	‘She did’t drink milk’
avenum avalum nadantu	‘He and she came by

vantaaru	walking'
ave taṇṇi aaḍine	'He bathed'
Paattu paadinaave vante	'He who sung a song came'
Aattu aaḍinaava vanta	'She who danced came'
Paattu paadinavenumun aattu aaḍinaṁluu vantaaru	'He who sung a song and she who danced came'
Aṁṁa aattu naa kaṇḍa	'I saw her dance'
ave keṇci tinte	'He ate boiled rice'
ave tinta kaṇci aaka	'The rice which he ate is not good'
ava nigutta	'She laughed'
ava vellekkaṛasi	'She is a white complexioned woman'
ave kaṛuttave	'He is a dark skinned person'
naanu kaaṭuku pooyirunte	'I had gone to the forest'
ave naḍakke aakamaattu	'He cannot walk''

naanu nigaattu sinima noodiya poorinte	‘Yesterday I went to see a film’
ave nallavatte	‘He is good’
paalu kaaccinava aaru	‘Who boiled the milk’
avanume avalume nallavaru	‘He and she are good’
naanu veelekku pooRe	‘I went to work’
avaaRu aaṭṭa aaḍi poonaaru	‘They went after dancing’
enaakku aaḍiya teriyu	‘I will know how to dance’
Puḷḷe agaaRudu	‘Child cries’
Avaḷu aaṭṭu nalla aaṭṭu	‘Her dance is fine’
Taṇṇilu pañcare kalañkilu	‘Sugar dissolved in water’
Avaiḷu kayi iraanta	‘She begged’
Puḷḷe uuruntu Poona	‘child crawled’
naa nigaattu oru veele eḍutte	‘Yesterday I did a work’
Kaaḍu tiiventu poottu	‘Forest destroyed’

naanu eṇṇissine	‘I am counting’
ava kooyina konte	‘He killed a cock’
ompaadu mani kaḷinta	‘Dance will start after 9
aaṭṭa tuḍaaṅku	O’ Clock
naanu taṇṇi aaḍuge	‘I bathe’

Vocabulary in Kurumba Language

Kurumba word			English word
/a/	akaaru	v	‘hiss’
	akkaanu	n	‘elder sister’
	agaali	n	‘name of a place’
	ankati	n	‘market’
	ankayi	n	‘inside part of plamofhand’
	ankijooppu	n	‘pocket’
	accaanu	n	‘grand father’
	acci	n	‘grand mother’
	accittee	n	‘old women’
	accu	n	‘snail’
	accotte	n	‘the lime shell’
	anca	n	‘fear’
	ancu	n	‘five’
	attu	v	‘pour’

adaakka	n	‘branches’
adikku	v	‘to beat’
adu	v	‘to put’
adukku puu	n	‘name of a flower’
ade	v	‘to close’
adraju	n	‘address’
ante	n	‘udder of cow’
ande	n	‘bampoo pot’
anaali	n	‘vipper (a snake)’
annu	v	‘to touch’
aneettubeyi	v	‘keep carefully’
annaanu	n	‘elder brother’
atu	p.n	‘that’
atti	n	‘fig tree’
annaalu	adv	‘then’
appaanu	n	‘father’
appesedi	n	‘name of a plant’
ampaadu	n	‘fifty’
ampattaanu	n	‘barber’
ampu	n	‘arrow’
ampuubilluu	n	‘bow and arrow’
ampuucci	n	‘arrow head’
ayalbiidugaaraannu	n	‘neighbour’
ayyoo	cl	‘alas’

araali	n	‘name of a flower’
arragu	v	‘to melt’
arige	cl	‘near’
arime	n	‘mosquito’
are	n	‘half’
aresutti puu	n	‘name of flower’
alaaku	v	‘to blossom’
alee nju nade	v	‘to wander’
avasara	adv	‘hurry’
avaanu	p.n	‘he’
avaaru /avaaru	p.n	‘they’
avaare	n	‘beans’
avaalu	p.n	‘she’
avve	n	‘mother’
alaamu	adj	‘beautiful’
aara	n	‘break fast’
aalaanu	n	‘husband’

/i/

ikkitti	n	‘hiccough’
ikku	v	‘to wear’
inji mannu	n	‘clay’
itti	n	‘spear’
itte	n	‘leaf coat’

itli	n	‘rice cake’
idi	v	‘to grand’
iduppu	n	‘hip’
indu	n	‘hindu’
innaalu	adv	‘now’
inru	adv	‘today’
innimu	adv	‘here after’
irumpu	n	‘iron’
irumpaga	n	‘champak’
irumpu petti	n	‘iron box’
iruvaadu	n	‘twenty’
iraakka	vn	‘decent’
iraakke	n	‘fur’
iralu	n	‘honeycomb’
iraalukunji	n	‘bee’
irumpu	n	‘ant’
irlicci	n	‘irula woman’
ilaniiru	n	‘tender coconut’
ilaagu	n	‘to get up’
ilu	v	‘to stretch’
ii	adj	‘this’
iinku	adv	‘here’
inji mannu	n	‘clay’
itti	n	‘spear’
itte	n	‘leaf coat’

itli	n	‘rice cake’
idi	v	‘to grind’
iduppu	n	‘hip’
indu	n	‘hindu’
innaalu	adv	‘now’
inru	adv	‘today’
innimu	adv	‘here after’
irumpu	n	‘iron’
irumpaga	n	‘champak’
irumpu petti	n	‘iron box’
iruvaadu	n	‘twenty’
iraakka	vn	‘decent’
iraakke	n	‘fur’
iraalu	n	‘honey comb’
iraalukunji	n	‘bee’
irumpu	n	‘ant’
irlicci	n	‘irula woman’
ilaniiru	n	‘tender coconut’
ilaagu	v	‘to get up’
ilu	v	‘to stretch’
ii	adj	‘this’
iinku	adv	‘here’
iippi	n	‘a small insect’
iinu	v	‘to give birth’

/u/	iiya	n	‘lead’
	irrugooli	n	a comb for killing egg of louse’
	iisupane	n	‘palmyra tree’
	iiiru	v	‘to comb’
	ujaanta	adj	‘high’
	ujaara	adj	‘depth’
	ukku	v	‘to untie’
	ugaalu	n	‘spittle’
	ucci	n	‘crown of head’
	ucce	n	‘urine’
	ucciganji	n	‘mid day meal’
	ujjavare	n	‘beans’
	udeene	adv	‘suddenly’
	ude	v	‘to break’
	uddaaku	adv	‘above’
	udirassimyaale	n	‘a holy chain’
	uddu	n	‘black gram’
	uurumuuppaanu	n	‘village headman’
	uurru	v	‘to put’
	uddu’s ulu	n	‘marriage platform’
	uppu	n	‘salt’
	ulaavu	n	‘mensur’

uvu	v	‘to plough’
u ruunu	n	‘body’
u le	adv	‘inside’
u raanku	v	‘to sleep’
uuru	n	‘hamlet’

/e/

edakayyaalu	n	‘left handed person’
edabaani	n	‘name of a kurumba
hamlet’		
edukku	v	‘to take’
enne	n	‘oil’
ennegaaraanu	n	oilman’
enee	v	‘to join’
eneentu	prep	‘with all’
entu	n	‘eight’
ette	intro	‘what’
ekka	adj	‘all’
ekkasakka	adj	‘all’
eda	n	‘left’
edakayi	n	‘left hand’
emma	p.n.	‘we (incl)
emattibiraalu	n	‘thump’

empaadu	n	‘eighty’
ettu	v	‘to reach’
enduku	v	‘said’
ennaalu	adv	‘said’
eppa	adv	‘when’
eretiitta root’	n	‘a kind of edible tube
erumekanru	n	‘young one of a buffalo’
eli	n	‘rat’
ele	n	‘leaf’
ele kaatu	n	‘ear lob’
elepappu	n	‘bone’
e ri	v	‘to throw’
ee lu	n	‘seven’
eluttu	n	‘to write’
eluttu	n	‘letter’
eluvaadu	n	‘seventy’
eekka ra	n	‘measure of land’
eenku	int	‘where’
eedu	n	‘goat’
eeme	n	‘tortoise’
eelakkaayi	n	‘caradamom estate’
eelattotta	n	‘merchant’

	eevaarcci	n	‘merchant women’
	eeripoova	tattun	‘stair case’
ee ru	v		‘to climb’
okku	v		‘to thresh’
ottaaka	n		‘camel’
ottukku	adv		‘completely’
oddaanu	n		‘stone maize’
odeempu	n		‘flood’
ondaayi	adv		‘together’
onru	n		‘one’
onrubeppu	adv		‘once’
ombattu	n		‘nine’
oyine	n		‘a plant’
oyiru	n		‘nail’
olekallu	n		‘oven’
oli	v		‘to hide’
olininoodu	v		‘to look secretly’
oo nkulu	n		‘beak’
ootu	n		‘tile’
oottaalu	n		‘hotel’
oottubalaalu	n		‘a small bird’
oodu	v		‘to run’
oodubiidu	n		‘tiled house’
ootti	n		‘chameleon’

oome	n	‘papaya tree’
oorikku	v	‘to share’
oorekannu	n	‘squint eye’
oole	n	coconut leaf
oole biidu	n	‘thatched house’
/k/		
Kakki	n	‘male personal name’
Kakkeeki	n	‘latrine’
kacaapugaaraanu	n	‘butcher’
kaccu	v	‘to wash’
kacceeri	n	‘prison’
kancupetti	n	‘brass box’
katalayenna	n	‘gingili oil’
kattirumbu	n	‘black ant’
katte	n	‘bamboo’
kattebandi	n	‘bullock cart’
kadaavula	n	‘god’
kadavoori	n	‘male deer’
kadaanu	v.n	‘borrow’
kadaantaanu	n	‘wasp’
kadaave	n	‘deer’
kadaalu	n	‘sea’
kadi	v	‘to bite’
kaduku	n	‘mustard’

kadukumanna	n	‘name of hamlet’
kadegaaraanu	n	‘shop keeper’
kadeenji	adv	‘last’
kandi	adv	‘accent’
kadeetru	n	‘conductor’
kanekaalu	n	‘ankle of leg’
kanni	n	‘rope’
kannaali	n	‘eyeball’
kannu	n	‘eye’
kannubbe	n	‘eye brow’
kanneme	n	‘eyelid’
kannu tu rikku	v	‘to look sternly’
kannuniiru	n	‘tears’
kannupiile	n	‘eye disease’
kaatti	n	‘knife’
kattibaayi	n	‘edge of kniffe’
kattu	v	‘ to burn’
kade	n	‘story’
kana	adj	‘weight’
kannadige	n	‘mirror’
kappu	n	‘pulley’
kappe	n	‘frog’
kampu	n	‘pillar’
kampi bu laakku	n	‘a lantern’

kampili	n	‘wool’
kampu	n	‘stick’
kammaalu	n	‘stud’
kamsu	n	‘shirt’
kayi	n	‘hand’
kayine	n	‘name of plant’
kayi tumpe	n	‘upper arm’
kayibare	n	‘lines of palm’
kayilibaanu	n	‘bee’
kaaraadu	v	‘to dissolve’
kari	v	‘to burn’
karimada	n	‘name of snake’
karimpuli	n	‘black leopard’
kalyaana	n	‘marriage’
kalyaanaalu	n	‘marriage party’
kallale	n	‘cave’
kallu	n	‘stone’
kallu baage	n	‘a kind of plantain’
kavaale tiirra	n	‘a kind of tube root’
kavuttu	n	‘neck’
kavuru	n	‘envelop’
kala	n	‘a yard / and open
place’		
kalaame	n	‘week’

kalaavu	n	‘lie’
kalute	n	‘donkey’
kallas’eeru	n	‘marsh’
kalli	n	‘a bin’
kalu	n	‘toddy’
karaadi	n	‘bear’
karaadikutti	n	‘small one of a bear’
kari	n	‘flesh/ meat’
krimpana	n	‘a kind of palmyra tree’
karuke	n	‘the cinnamon tree’
karutta	n	‘black mole on skin’
karuttadu	n	‘black goat’
karuppu	adj	‘black’
karuma	n	‘sin’
kartumpi	n	‘a black insect’
kaakke	n	‘crow’
kaakkekutti	n	‘small one of a crow’
kaadu	n	‘agricultural land’
kaatti	n	‘wild buffalo’
kaade	n	‘a female personal name’
kaanikya	n	‘offerings’
kaanu	v	‘to see’
kaatu	n	‘ear’
kaatu kanna	n	‘ear wax’

kaatiye	n	‘ name of a month’
kaanta	n	‘ yolk of egg’
kappalu	n	‘ship’
kaappi sedi	n	‘coffee plant’
kaappi totta	n	‘ tea estate’
kaamabillu	n	‘rain bow’
kaamaale	n	‘jaundice’
kaayi	n	‘unripend fruit’
kaarinkuraankun		‘blackfaced monkey’
kaala	n	‘season’
kaalana	n	‘an ancient Indian coin of

Sentences in Kurumba Langauage

adu neeraaccu raamanaa ?	‘Is that really Rama ?’
adonRu kattedbandi	‘That is a bullock cart’
raamaanu nine bantaanu	‘Rama came yesterday’
nii poo	‘ you(sg go’
nimma poomi	‘you (pl) go’
naanu pooveenu	‘I shall go’
namma pooveemu	‘We will go’
naanu ninna pooneenu	‘Yesterday I went’
aa poona makka aaru	‘Which child is going’
avaanu bantaanu	‘He came’

namma odaane baruveemu	‘We will come suddenly’
nii yaaru ?	‘Who are you ?’
nin peeru ette?	‘What is your name’
en peeru baRmaanu	‘My name is Barman’
ninaave peerentindu? ‘	What is your mother’s name
?’	
idu entu ?	‘ What is this ? ‘
nin biidu eedilu ?	‘Where is you house ?
idu uraalu	‘This is grinding stone’
puuneena kollale	‘Don’t kill the cat’
muRugaala koluvaadu karma	‘Killing of animals is a sin’
namma kooyiina tiiRRuveemu-	‘We are feeding the hen’
bimaana poondu‘plane goes’	
avaalu tintaalu	‘She ate’
adu kettu poorru	‘That spoiled’
adu enna aalaanu	‘That is my husband’
adu enna kadeenji magaaalu	‘That is my younger
daughter’	
avaanu kidaanta	‘He lay’
avaanu barudoo	‘Let him come’
puuneemu naayimu mallu piDittu	‘The cat and dog
	bit each other’
avaalu gaddeeku poonaalu	‘She went to the field’
avaanoo naanoo naale pooveenu	

-‘Either he or I will go tomorrow’

avaalu epa baRuvaalu ‘When will she come’

inRu avaaRu baruvaaru ‘Today they come’

avaaRu ennalku baRuvaaru ‘when will they come’

nii nine bantaayi ‘You came yesterday’

maraattilu taleelu paga irippundu

-‘There is fruit in the tree top’

avaanu poona vaRsa bantaanu-‘He came last year’

kaalaanu ennaakku muntukut tirigi poona

-‘Kalan went before me’

miinu sundusaadu katti nallaadu

-‘The knife for cutting fish is good’

niiredukka kenaaRus’ innaadu

-‘The well from which we draw water is a good one’

appaanu biidilu ille ‘Father is not in the house’

avaal peeru ciita ‘Her name is Sita’

naanu avaale kaattinte ‘I waited for her’

naa pottana naaya padikkuve

‘Iam learning my languages’

niiru kotikkindu ‘Water is boiling’

tampii,nii iinku baa

‘Younger brother, you come here’

kaalaanu udaane baRuvaanu

‘Kalan will come immediately’

avaanu paga eduttu barya kaadukku poona

- 'He went to the fores to bring fruits'

naanu kukkaaakkuveenu 'Iam sitting'

niikukkaantiru 'You (pl) please sit'

neera enjandu 'What is the time'

raame ondu kalleduttaanu 'Rama took a stone'

coomaanu kakkiina ennoda bittaanu

- 'Soman sent Kakki with me

namma panaanu pettilu itti bacca

- 'We kept money in the box'

namma nine avaan peetteelu beccu kanda

- 'Yesterday we had seen him in the town'

kuRumbaanu ennakkaayi paga tant

- 'Kurumban gave the fruit for me'

malli kattiyeduttu pagana aRuttaalu

- 'Malli cut the fruit with the knife'

belli beRmanopana mannaaRkaadukkuPoona

- 'Belli went to Mannarkkaad With Berman'

nin peeru ette ? 'What is your name ?'

teenukku eenju bele ? 'what is the prize of honey ?'

padinaaRu ruuvaayi ondu paDikku

- 'Sixteen rupees for one padi'

ninna bidilu aarellaayirikkinaaru

- 'who were ther in your family'

ninakku sukaanda ?	‘how are you ?’
nii munnuku nadaa	‘you will walk in front’
innaalu mage adikkindu	‘it is raning now’
ennu biidu aanevaayilu	‘My house is in Anavay’
enaaku teriyaalu	‘ I don’t know’
ninaku batte terima ?	‘Do you know the way ?’
avaalu ennoda nodintaalu	‘she told me’
avaaRu enni kuRRa kandaaru	‘They find fault with me’
Avaan biidu putusaandu	‘his house is anew one’
avaalku enna talekoodi magaalu	
‘she is my eldes daughter’	
avve pulleena aditte	‘Mother beat the child’
namma irikkindaadu attapadiilu	
‘We are living in Attappady’	
avaalu ondu gulme peneentaalu	
‘She weave abasket’	
avaaLu niiru eduttu barya poonalu	
‘She went to fetch water’	
avaarus’ iile kummintaaru	
‘They washed the clothes’	
avaalu ondu anki kuttinataalu	‘She stiched a shirt’
belli odes’ iile kettinaanu	‘Belli wear a veshti’
kili akaaRindu	‘Bird hissed’
paampu kottindu	‘Snake bite’

mone baruvaadu moddu ‘Getting angry is bad’
enaaku ondu ruuva beedu ‘I want one ruppee’
kaadintu baragaatti naanondu
‘While I was coming from the
aaneenakande forest I saw an elephant’
aanikintu naa iinku bante ‘I came from there’
nine makkaalu keeyintaaru ‘Yesterday children cried’
nii aduuna amukkaade ‘You don’t press that’
avaanu inRu bara maatte ‘He will not come today’
avaalu pulleena nirattaale ‘She did not bathe the child’
adu odeega matte ‘That did not break’
naa kalaavus’ ollamaatte ‘I don’t say lies’
naayi kadittindu ‘Dog bite’
avaanu mara eerinaanu ‘He climbed in the tree’
ninaaku enji bayassaku ? ‘How old are you ?’
adaara pennu ? ‘Whose pen is that ?’
idu ninna mageenaa ? ‘Is this your son ?’
nii bandadu enji naalilu ‘In which day you came ?’
adu ninna annaana ? ‘Is that your elder brother ?’
aa! adu enna annanaa ‘Yes that is my brother’

Experts participated in the Workshop

1. Dr. Darwin. L, University of Kerala.

2. Muhammad Ashraf. K. Mannaniya College of Arts and Science.Trivandrum.
3. Arun Sundar. CA, ISDL, DLA, Menamkulam.
4. Sushama JL, University of Kerala.
5. Athira Sivan, University of Kerala.
6. Sruthy. TS, University of Kerala.
7. Members of Muduga and Kurumba Community.

Participants in the Workshop

പേര്	വിലാസം
ശ്രുതി സി D/o ചെല്ലൻ	കിണറ്റുകര,പുതുർപഞ്ചായത്ത് ~ചി ക്കി പി.ഒ, പാലക്കാട് - 678 582
ചിത്ര കെ.സി D/o ശാന്തി	കടുക്കുമണ്ണ, പുതുർ പഞ്ചായത്ത് ചി ക്കി പി.ഒ, പാലക്കാട് - 678 582
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മുരുകൻ എം S/o മരുതൻ	ധന്യാ നിവാസ്, പഴയൂർ പാലൂർ പി.ഒ, പാലക്കാട് - 678 582
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[Descriptive Grammar of Muduga and Kurumba]

S/o പണലി	അഗളി, അട്ടപ്പാടി, പാലക്കാട് - 678 582
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ബിജു കെ.എസ് S/o സോമൻ	അഗളി പഞ്ചായത്ത്, പോതുപ്പാടി ചിറ്റൂർ പി.ഒ, അട്ടപ്പാടി അഗളി, പാലക്കാട് - 678 581
കുപ്പൻ കെ S/o കരുമൻ	അഗളി പഞ്ചായത്ത്, പോതുപ്പാടി ചിറ്റൂർ പി.ഒ, അട്ടപ്പാടി അഗളി, പാലക്കാട് - 678 581
കെ. എം രാജു S/o ചെല്ലൻ	അഗളി പഞ്ചായത്ത്, കട്ടെക്കാട് ചിറ്റൂർ പി.ഒ, അട്ടപ്പാടി അഗളി, പാലക്കാട് - 678 581
രങ്കൻ എം S/o മാരി	അഗളി പഞ്ചായത്ത്, കട്ടെക്കാട് ചിറ്റൂർ പി.ഒ, അട്ടപ്പാടി അഗളി, പാലക്കാട് - 678 581
രങ്കൻ കെ.എൻ S/o നാഗൻ	അഗളി പഞ്ചായത്ത്, കട്ടെക്കാട് ചിറ്റൂർ പി.ഒ, അട്ടപ്പാടി അഗളി, പാലക്കാട് - 678 581
ബർമൻ വി S/o വെള്ളി	അഗളി പഞ്ചായത്ത്, കട്ടെക്കാട് ചിറ്റൂർ പി.ഒ, അട്ടപ്പാടി അഗളി, പാലക്കാട് - 678 581
രാജൻ സി S/o ചെല്ലൻ	അഗളി പഞ്ചായത്ത്, കട്ടെക്കാട് ചിറ്റൂർ പി.ഒ, അട്ടപ്പാടി അഗളി, പാലക്കാട് - 678 581

മണി ആർ S/o രജൻ	പോത്തുപ്പാടി, ചിറ്റൂർ പി.ഒ അട്ടപ്പാടി, അഗളി ഫാലക്കാട് – 678 581
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