

Tense and Time Notion in Middle Tamil of Linguistics

Dr. N. Jeyavasanthi,

Head & Assitant Professor,
Department of Tamil,
Geetha Jeevan Arts & Science College,
Kurukkusalai, Thoothukudi -628722

Abstract

Tamil Language can be divided into three, the old Tamil (sangam Period) the middle Tamil (post-sangam period, pallava and chola period) and modern Tamil (form Naika period to tillnow) Prof. Aagsathialinganar Says that they can be referred as Sangathamil, Theivathamil, and Valarumthamil. During middle period, Tamil langugar is closely attached with Bakthi movement. Nayanmartal who are saivas and Aivarkal who are Vaishnaws have written many book which were collected and named as panniru Tirumaraikal and Nalayira Tivyaprapantham respectively.

Keywords: Dravidian, Literary, Modification cements, frequency.

Introduction

During Middle Period, though there are a number of changes occurring in the language, they do not come all of a sudden. Some probably older forms continued to exist in dialects on the border land of other Dravidian languages. For they are like the proto – Dravidian and proto South – Dravidian forms. They must have come in to the literary languages at a later stage Perhaps for many of the changes examples are found in middle period. The changes found is that such charges occurred very slowly.

The changes General

Literary language Preserves many older forms except when writers want to write for the common as the Always and the Nayanmars did. Therefore the Survival of ancient forms in the former case and the intrusion of dia lacteal forms unknown to the literary language in the later should not mislead us with thinking the former is therefore the earlier.

Tense Markers And Time Notions Of Tamil Grammarians.

Tamil grammarians and commentators have agreed in the conception of three tenses in spite of different views of logicians. During the sangam period though there were two tenses past and Non-Past, Tolkappiyar, the old tamil grammarian divides the tense into three, the past, the present and the future.

,wg;gpdpfo;tp ndjph;tp ndd;wh
tk;Kf; fhyKq; Fwpg;nghLq; nfhs;S
nka;epiy Aila Njhd;wyhNw
njhy;; nrhy;.E}.vz; 683

Nannular, the middle Tamil grammarian also divides the tense into three as same as Tolkappiyar. These middle Tamil grammarians such as Nannular and veracolianar have tried to elements which go to make up a in finite verbs. He has taken only a Pronominal terminations for consideration leaving the modification that verbal roots undergo, the infixes of tense, the insertions of euphonic Particles and the changes that occur in the combination of several elements which constitute a finite very to be inferred. Nanular has treated all these he has given in his approved to sprit and explain the constituents of a single word either nour or verb. Therefore it is not worthwhile to find any fault with the later grammarians these different views respecting the tense-in fixes and the like give us clue to find out the nature of the component elements says. vasu.pa.manickam.

Tense Markers In Middle Period

According to the Classification of Tamil language, during the middle period the following tense. markers are used:

tt- -rr-
-n- -in-
tt- -t-
nr- nt-
-nt -

In the Period of old Tamil also, the above tense markers are present. The tense marker.k- which was also a past tense marker in sangam period is absent in the Middle period.

In some of the finite verbs, the sangam past tense marker – in – is changed into-n-in. some of the words only.

-tt-munnam avalutai na:mam Ke:ttial ‘asked –she’

-n- peyar – t-tom avalukke piccia:na:l ‘become craze-she’

-tt-anniyum attanaiyum anre ni:tt:l ‘removed –she’

-nr-akanra:l akalitattair a:cairattay ‘left – she’

-in-te:tine:n te:kittante:in ‘ searched –I’

(-Appar Te:va:ram 75.3)

-nt-tannai maranta:l ‘forget-she’

(-Appar Te:va:ram 75.3)

-nt-alal aravam pu:nta:n ‘wrote-she’

(-Pathinoram Tirumarai)

-rr-tennilankai cerra:i

Destroyed –you Tirupparai-24.

Puram muinrum nittiye ce:ya:l did-you

-(Pathinoram Tirumurai)

Presentence Markers

The Middle Tamil grammarian Nannular gives the presentence makers as-Kiru-kinru and aninru – Through sangam Literatures do not have these markers. only in paripatal (which was written at the end of the sangam Period) – Kinru – form is found (cearkinra:22.35)

But kiru-Kinru – both these forms are found in manimekalai, cillappatikaram has only form – kinru – aninru from is found in Tirukkural. All these three forms are retained in pallara period.

-kinru-uriakkinren ‘tell-I’ – (manimekalai 17.63)

alkinar:r ‘rules’-he’ (manimekalai 26.28)

ve:nil ve:ntan verrupulam patara

O:canikkinra uruve:yirkatainal planning

(cilappatikaram 14.126)

Pa:r me:vukinra ‘ruling’

(pathinoram Tirumurai 11)

alntitukinre in

(Tiruvacakam:81)

valkinrai

‘live you’

(Tiruvai:cakam 20)

Future Tense Markers

In old Tamil Period the future tense was effected noy by any sign but the mere formation of the verbal noun or the verbal rood ends in the personal sign together. According to Tolkappiyar the future tense marker. un is used to denute what is, was or shall be habitually done and it is generally connected also which fixes if to a particular time says va.su.pa. manickam.

According to Nannular –V- and-pp-are the future tense markers. But the k- tense marker is found only in earlier post – sangam period.

arrukein ‘will do – I’

(Kalittokai 140.14)

Kalaike:in ‘will uproot –I’ (cilappatikaram 15.68)
unke:in ‘will eat’ (manimokalai 10:39)

-But this – k- Marker is not found in Bakthi literatures.

The other future – tense markers are – V- and – pp-

-v- teruvellam Ulalvir will rotate – he

(Thevaram 2:206)

-pp-u:rite:4 enru uraippain ‘will tell – he

(pathinaram Tirumurai -55)

The – un marker is used in the matter of habitually done and also telling the effect.

a. na:nam te:ral ka:tcī olukkam mu:rum
niraita polute : iruvinaī kaliyūm ‘will go’

(civakacinta mani)

2. tinkal cori nilaru ce:r velli vallattu – p – pain killai pa:laenru va:i

Matukkum will open (Tantiyalanka:ram)

3. atiya:r emakku arulai –c- ceyyum ‘will do’

(Patinoram Tirumurai Namibiyantar Nambi)

Time Notion in Middle Tamil

The circumstantial adjuncts of time and the conjunctive adjunctive of time are present in Middle Tamil. There are time factors such as duration of time. location of time and frequency in time are found during that period.

The Temporal Denotative

anre: enran a:viyūm utalum utaimai ella:mum during that period itself;

kunre: annaiya:I ennai a:t konta po:te Kontilaiyo: the period when you taken me’

inro:r itaiyu:ru enakkunto? today –a’

enraikkum – ‘always’

e:se:l piraivikkum in all ‘janmas’

irrai ‘today’

na:tta:lai early in the morning’

mati niraita nanna:l full moon day’

(Tirupparai)

There are many denotative which refer the drawn of the day found in Tirupparai itself.

a. pullom cilampina ka:n

–birds made sound’

a:naicca:ttam kalantu pe:cina pe:ccararam

Ke:ttilaiyo ‘sound of birds’

b. a:icciyar mattina:l o:cai patutta tayir ararm ke:ttailaiyo

the sound of churing the milk

c. ki:lv”anam vellenru

‘sing of sun rising’

d. erumai ciruv:itu me:iva:in

parantana ka:n

‘cattle went for grazing’

e. panittalai vi:la vi:la nin va:cal

kataip parri falling of snow’

f. velli elunthu vya:lam Urankiru

‘the sign of (velli star) drawing’

There are many terms to denote the time and terms expressing the temporal relations found in middle Tamil.

Conclusion

This article highlights the series of changes in devotional literature found in Tolkappiyam, panneru Thirumarai, Nalaerathiva pirabandham, manimegalai, cilappathikaram, kalithokai, Thevaram, sivagasinthamani, Thanaiyalankaram and their sound systemic also point to present tense and future tense references.

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