

# TEACHING OF ADVERBIALS TO THE TAMIL SPEAKING LEARNERS OF ENGLISH

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## CHAPTER 1

### Introduction

The field of adverbials in either Tamil or English is vast. Attempting a work like mine on adverbials is like trying to cross the ocean by swimming. But for the fear of swimming we can't help crossing the ocean. It is my humble attempt towards Adverbials in Tamil and English and tried my best to explain them.

Most of our Indian students often go wrong in the use of adverbials. Their errors are most due to their mother – tongue influence. The errors also vary according to student's mother – tongue. So it will be always a great help to compare a particular grammatical item with the same item of the student's mother – tongue. It not only helps the teacher to identify the errors, but also enables him to enhance his teaching in an effective manner to achieve his target.

In this work I have pointed out the similarities and dissimilarities in the adverbials of Tamil and English. And also I have stated the most difficult areas in adverbials where the students with Tamil as other mother – tongue most often go wrong.

I have given the data from a short story taken from the Tamil weekly. "Kumudham", which is the largest circulated weekly in India, to show how the adverbials are used frequently in our day to day life. I have given the same sentences from a story and also translated them into English.

Finally, I have framed exercise in such a way that will help the students to rectify their errors. To state the limitation of my work, I have to say that I have not touched the adverbial clauses because the scope of my work is limited.

## CHAPTER 2

### Adverbials in Tamil

In Tamil there are adverbs and adverbials of Manner, Degree, Place, Time, Cause and Purpose.

#### 1. Adverbials of Manner:

|               |    |         |
|---------------|----|---------|
| VEEHAMAAHA    | -- | quickly |
| MAHILCHIYAAHA | -- | Happily |
| Nangu         | -- | Well    |

AVAN ORU MARTHADIYIL NANGU MARAINDU KONDAAN.

He hid well behind a tree.

AVAN AVALAIK KUURNDU KAVANITHAAN

He watched her carefully

NAANGAL IRUPATHAI NIT ARAVEE MARANDUVITAAY.

You have quite forgotten that we exist.

IMMAYIL ADAKKA ODUKKAMAAHAVUM PORUMA IYAA HAVUM

VAALNDHAL MARUMAYIL UNGALUKKU SORKKA POHAM, KITUM.

If you live modestly and patiently in this world, you will be admitted to paradise after death.

KUTHIRAI YAATTAMAI OODINAAL

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She ran like a horse.

SUTRUM MUTRUM PAARTHAPADI

SUVAROORATHIL IRUNDA BEHNCHIYIN

MEEL UTKARNDAN.

Looking ground he sat down on a bunch which stood by the wall.

NAAN SONNAPOOTHILUM AVAL VARAVILLAI

Though I ordered she didn't come.

## 2. Adverbials of Degree:

They describe some quality as expressed in a greater or lesser degree, irrespective of the degree in which it is expressed in other cases, it may also describe that quality as expressed in a greater or lesser degree, than in some other case or in all other cases.

|                                |    |                    |
|--------------------------------|----|--------------------|
| VEHU, VEHUVAAY                 | -- | Much, very         |
| PERITHU, PERITHAAY, PERITHAAHA | -- | Much, very         |
| ATHIHAMAAY, ATHIHAMAHA         | -- | Very much          |
| NIRAIYA, ROMBA                 | -- | Plenty, much, many |

SIRITHU, SIRITHAAY? SIRITHAAHA!

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SATRU, SATRUM -- a little, slightly, a bit.

KONJAM, KONNJAMAAHA -- a little, slightly, little by little.

EVVALAVOO? ETHANAIYOO -- so much, so many.

AVAL KURAL KAANTHILUMINIMAIYAAHA IRUNDATHU.

Her voice was sweeter than singing.

MUNPAARTHA KURANGAI VIDA ITHU PERITHAAHA IRUNDATHU

This monkey was bigger than that seen before.

NAAN SOLKIRATHU PURIHIRATHA? ALLATHU ITHAI VIDAP PURI YAP  
PANNAVEENDUMAA?

Do you understand what I say? Or shall I say it more clearly?

### 3. The Adverbial of Place:

INGU -- Here

ANGU -- There

MEELEE -- up

KIILEE -- down

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ARUHIL -- near

AVAN HOOTALUKKUCH CHENDRAAN

He went to the hotel.

AATRANGARAIP PAKKAM POOVOOM

Let's go to the riverside.

ENGAL VIITTIRKU MUNNEE ORU MARAM NIRKIRATHU. ENGAL  
VIITTIRKU PINNEE ORU VALI POHIRATHU.

There is a tree in front of our house. There is a road behind our house.

TALAYANAIAKKADIYIL VAITHIRUNDA MUL VAANGI MUNAI VIR ENRU  
AVAL MAARBIL NULAINDU VITTATHU.

A blade of pruning – shears that were kept under the pillow, went into here breasts.

KATTILILIRUNDU ELUNDU JANNAL PAKKAM POOY NINDRAAL.

She rose from here bed and came up to the window.

#### 4. Adverbials of Time:

IPPOLUTHU -- Nov

SIIKKIRAM -- soon

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APPOLLUTHU -- then

INDRU -- today

NAALAI -- to – morrow

INDROODU ANTA AVAMAANAM THIIRNTHUVIDUM.

From to-day this disgrace will end.

AVARHALUDAIYA KALYAANAM NAALAI NADAIPERUM.

Their marriage will be on to-marrow.

SIVAHAAMIKKU ANDIRAVU VEHUNEERAM VARAIYIL  
THOOKKAM VARAVILLAI.

That night Sivakami could not get sleep for a long time.

AVALATHAN MARUNDA KANKALAI NIMIRTHUP  
PAARKKUNDOORUM AVANUDAIYA ULLAM  
KALLAKKAMADAINTHATHU.

Whenever she raised her frightened eyes, his mind became confused.

NIEN KANAVAN AAHUMVARAIYIL ENNAITH THODAVIDA  
MATTEEN

I won't allow you to touch me until you become my husband.

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**5. Adverbial of Cause:**

ENNA PERAMANAAYAGAM EEN ITIHINAALIYE

Hallo, Peramayagam, why are you so late?

KUDIVERIYIL IRUNDAMAIYAAL AVANAI ENNAAL OURVAARU  
SAMAALIKKA MUDINTHATHU.

As he was drunk, I could somehow over come him.

AVAN SARIYAAHAP PADIKKAATHATHAAL. THEERVIL  
THOOLVIYUTRAAN.

Since he didn't, study well he failed in the exam.

PAANJAALI SIRITHUTHAN BAARATHAP POOR VANDADU.

The Bharata was started in Panjali's laughter.

VARUMAIYIN KAARANAMAHA AVAN IRANDAAN.

He died because of poverty.

**6. Adverbial of Purpose:**

UNGALU DAIYA KAATHALUKKU NAAN EEN KURRUKKEE NIRKA  
VEENDUM.

Why should I prevent your love?

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ATHL ENNA IRUKKIRATHU PAYAPADUVUTAARAKU

What is there to be afraid of ?.

NIIR AADAMBARAMAAHA DIIPAAVALI KONDADU VATHARAKKU  
ENNAAL ADVAANS KODUKKA MUDIYAATHU.

I cannot give you any advance in order to let you magnificently celebrate the  
Deepavali festival.

ORU KALLANAIAK KUUPITTU THAN ETHIRI VIITIL POOY KOLLAIYI  
DUMPADIKKUM SAASTHIRIYIN KUDIMIYAI NARUKKIK KONDU  
VARUM PADIKKUM SOLLIK KAIK KUULIYAAGA NUURU PON  
KODUTHAAN.

He called a robber and gave him a hundred duats, in order that he should rob  
his enemy house and bring his the hair, cutoff from the Sastri's head.

### 7. Adverbial Positions:

Most of the adverbials are mobile. They can come at different places in  
the sentences. There are three main positions.

#### 1) **Front Position**

PAYAPADUVATHARKKUATHIL  
ENNA IRUKKURATHU.

#### 2) **Middle Position**

ATHIL PAYAPPADUVATHARKU  
ENNA IRUKKIRATHU.

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3) **End Position**

ATHIL ENNAIRUKKIRATHU

PAYAPPA DUVATHRKKU.

(What is there to be afraid of.)

**Front Position:**

OVVORU VAARAMUM AVAN CINIMAAVIRKU SELVAAN

Every week he goes to cinema.

**Mid Position:** Is after the subject.

AVAN OVVORU VAARAMUM CINIMAAVIRKUCH SELVAAN.

**End Position:** The adverb occurs at the end of the sentences.

AVANAI PAARATHEEN IPPOLUTHU.

I have seen him now.

8. **Adverb of Manner:**

AVAN AANGILAM NANGU PEESINAAN. He spoke English well.,

NANGU AANGILAM PEESINAN

(He well English spoke)

He spoke English well.

The adverb NANGU CAN COME BEFORE OR AFTER THE NOUN  
AANGILAM.

AVARHAL VEEHAMAHA NADANTHAARAHAL.

The adverb VEEHAMAHA occurs in initial, middle and end.

9. **Adverbs of Place:** They usually occur in front and middle position.

ANGU AVAN SENDRAAN.

He went there.

AVAN ANGU SENDRAAN

He went there.

AVAN ELLAAVIDATHILUM THEEDINAAN

He searched everywhere

ELLAVIDATHILUM AVAN THEE DINAAN.

He searched every where.

10. **Adverb of Time:** They also usually occur in the initial and mid position.

AVAN NAALAI VARUHIRAAN

NAALAI AVAN VARU HIRAAN.

He comes tomorrow.

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AVAL IPPOLUTHU PADIKKIRAAL

IPPOLUTHU AVAL PADIKKIRAAL

She is studying now.

**11. Adverb of Frequency:** They usually occur initially and medially.

AVAN EPPOLUTHUM NEERATHIRKKU AAPIDA VARUVAAN.

EPPOLUTHUM AVAN NEERATHIRKKU SAPIDA VARUVAAN.

He regularly comes to eat on time.

AVAN ADIKKADI VIDUMURAI EDUPAAN.

ADIKKADI AVAN DIDUMURAI EDUPPAN.

He takes leave often.

**12. Adverbs of Degree:**

NAAN POOTHUMAANA ALAVU SAAPITTEEN.

POOTHUMAANA ALAVU SAAPITTEEN.

I ate sufficiently enough.

Certain adverbs of degree like MATTUM will occur only in the mid – position

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AVAN MATTUM KAARIL SENDRAAN.

He only went in the car.

### **Functions of Adverbials:**

An adverb may function in the clause itself is adverbial, as a constitution distinct from subject, verb, object and complement. As such it is usually an optional element and hence peripheral to the structure of the clause.

NAAN KANNANODU THOOTTATHIL VAITHUP PEESINEEN.

I spoke to Kannan in the garden.

The adverbs used as modifiers:

1. **Adverb modifying and adjective:** The adverb always precedes the adjective.

ATHU MIHAVUM NANDRAAHA IRUNDATHU.

It was extremely good.

AVALUKKU UNMAYAAHAVE NALLAMUHAN

She has a really beautiful face.

2. **Adverb modifying an adverb:** An adverb may pre modify another adverb and function as intensifier. It won't post modify an adverb.

AVAN MIHAVUM VEEHAMAHP PESINAAN

He spoke very fast.

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3. **An adverb modifying a determiner. Pronoun or numeral:**

KITTATHATTA ELLOORUM VANDUVITTAARAHL

Nearly everybody came.

In the above sentence adverb comes before the pronoun.

IRUNURU IDANGALLUKKUMEEL SEITHIYIL ARIVIKKAPATTATAU

Over two hundred seats were announced in the news. In the sentence MEEL occurs in the mid - position. It can't occur in any position.

4. **Adverb modifying a noun:**

PALA AANDUKALUKKU MUNNAL

Many years ago

The adverb Munnal (ago) and Pinnaal (after) alone can occur after the noun and modify it.

NEETRAYA KUUTTAN.

Meeting yesterday.

KIILULLA VAAKIYAM

Sentence below.

## CHAPTER 3

### Adverbial Forms and Their Meanings in Tamil

The adverbial forms and their meanings:

| Forms   | Meanings  |
|---|---|
| 1. Ending in <u>aaha</u><br>Eg:<br>MIHUTHIYAAHA / Very<br><br>SIRITHAHA / a little<br>Slightly<br>A bit<br><br>KONJAMAAHA/ a little<br>Slightly<br>A bit<br><br>INIMAIYAAHA / sweeter | Adverbial of degree   |
| 2. Ending in <u>AAAY</u><br>PERITHAAY / Very,<br>Much<br><br>ATHIHAMAAY/ Very much<br><br>SIRITHAAY/ a little<br>Slightly<br>A bit.   | Adverbials of degree<br><br>Instead of AAY we can also use AAHA in those words. |
| 3. Ending in <u>AATAMAY</u><br><u>KUTHIRAIYAATAMAY</u> / Like a horse<br><br>BOMMAIYAATTAMAAY/ Like a doll<br><br>KALLAATTAMAY/ like a stone  | Adverbials of manner  |
| 4. Endings in <u>ku</u>   |   |

|  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| <p>KOOVILUKKU / to the temple</p> <p>VIITTIRKU/ to the home</p> <p>PALLIKKU / to the school</p>  | <p>Adverbials of place</p> |
| <p>5. <u>Endings in IL</u></p> <p>KOOVILIL/ in the temple</p> <p>VIITTIL / in the house</p> <p>KALLUURIYL/ in the college</p>  | <p>Adverbial of place</p>  |
| <p>6. <u>Endings in AAL</u></p> <p>UDALNALAMINMAIYAAL / feeling not well</p> <p>THALAIVALIYAAL/ Because headache</p> <p>UDAL VALIYAAL/ Because of body ache</p>  | <p>Adverbials of cause</p> |
| <p>7. <u>Some endings in AAHA</u><br/><u>Will also adverbials of manner</u></p> <p>VEHAMAAHA// Quickly</p> <p>MAHILCHIYAAHA// Happily</p> <p><u>WORDS:</u></p> <p>1. <u>Adverbial Modifier of Manner:</u></p> <p>NANGU / well</p> <p>KUURNDU / carefully</p> | <p>Adverbial of manner</p> |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| ARAVEE // Quite |  |
| PAATHI// half   |  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>2. <u>Adverbials of Degree:</u></b></p> <p>NIRAIYA</p> <p>NIRAMBA</p> <p>SATRU</p> <p>SATRUM</p> <p>EVVALAVOO</p> <p>ETHANAIYOO</p>   | <p>Plenty, Much, many</p> <p>A little, slightly, a bit.</p> <p>How much, how many, so much, so many etc.</p> |
| <p><b>3. <u>Adverbials of Place:</u></b></p> <p>INGU / here</p> <p>ANGU / there</p> <p>MEELEE/ up</p> <p>KIILEE / down</p> <p>ARUHIL/ near</p> <p>SEYAMYIL/ par</p> <p>VIIDU / house</p> <p>THOOTTAM / garden</p> |  |

|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| <p>MUTHAL / beginning</p> <p>MATHIYIL/ middle</p> <p>KAN / place</p> <p>Mun</p> <p>MUNNEE</p> <p>MUNBU</p> <p>PIN</p> <p>PINNEE</p> <p>PINBU</p>   | <p>Front</p> <p>Back</p> |
| <p><b>4. <u>Adverbial of Time</u></b></p> <p>IPPOLUTHU/ Now</p> <p>APPOLUTHU/ then</p> <p>INDRU/ today</p> <p>NEETRU/ yesterday</p> <p>NAALAI/ tomorrow</p> <p>IRAVU / night</p> <p>MAALAIYIL/ evening</p> |                          |

|   |      |
|---|------|
| PAHAL/ day<br><br>NEERAM /<br>POLUTHU /<br><br>NAAL/ day<br><br>MAATHAM/ month<br><br>VAARAI/ until   | Time |
| <b>5. <u>Adverbial of Cause:</u></b><br><br>EEN/ why<br><br>ETHARKU/why<br><br>ENNA/ what<br><br>ORU VAARU/ some how<br><br>KAARANAMAHA/ because of |      |
| <b>6. <u>Adverbial of Purpose:</u></b><br><br>ENNA/ what<br><br>PORUTTU/ in order that.   |      |

In English we do not have the inflections like we have in Tamil.

## CHAPTER 4

### Adverbials in English

Words and structures can function as adverbials.

They can be

- i) Adverbs: John was writing well
- ii) Prepositional Phrases: John was writing with great skill.
- iii) Finite Clauses: John was writing well, although he was tired.
- iv) Non-finite Clauses: John was writing to win a prize (an infinitive)  
Being the intelligent student of the class,  
John wrote to win a prize (an – ing participle)
- v) Verbless Clauses: John was unaware of the danger.
- vi) Noun Phrases: John was playing last month.
- vii) Noun phrases followed by ago, long, etc.:

Two years ago, John was playing football regularly.

Adverbials usually tell something extra about the action, happening, or state described the rest of the sentence. For example, the time when it happened, the place where it happened, or the manner in which it happened.

Time: Raju is playing to-day

Place: Raju is playing the V.O.C, grounds.

Manner: Raju is playing well

A sentence can have more than one adverbial.



### Adverbial positions:

Most of the adverbials are mobile. They can come at different places in the sentence. There are three main positions.

1. Front position: Now Kumar is very happy
2. Mid position: Kumar is now very happy
3. End-Position: Kumar is very happy now

Front position: is before the subject.

‘Every week he goes to a firm’

Mid position: is a) immediately before the main verb if no auxiliary are present.

‘Kumar never goes abroad’

Or

b) after the operator, (i.e.) the first auxiliary if there is more than one verb present Kumar has never gone abroad.

End position: is a) after an object or complement if there is one present.

‘Kumar took his bicycle into the verandah’

Or

b) after the verb

Kumar drover very carefully.

Adverbials denoting manner, means and instrument.

They usually take end position.

Egs: They live happily.

The children go to school by bus.

They tested the cell microscopically.

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In the passive, however, mid position is common.

‘Discussions were formally opened here today on the question of prohibition’.

#### Place Adverbials:

Both denoting location and those denoting direction usually have end – position.

The meeting will be upstairs.

He managed to kick the ball into the goal.

Two place adverbials can occur together in end position, usually with the smaller unit before the large unit.

‘Many people eat in Chinese restaurants in Hyderabad. Only the larger unit can be moved to front position.

In Hyderabad many people eat in Chinese restaurants.

\* In Chinese restaurants many people eat In Hyderabad.

#### Time Adverbials:

Adverbials denoting a point or period of time normally have end position.

Do come and see us again

We lived in Delhi last year.

The meeting starts tomorrow at 10<sup>o</sup> clocks.

Exception: Just always occurs in the mid position.

I’m just returning from office.

Adverbials denoting not only the point of time but also imply the point from which that time is measured can occur either in front, mid or end position.

Recently they built a house.

They recently built a house.

They built a house recently.

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### Time duration adverbials:

- a) Denote length of time:

I'll be in Ooty for the summer.

They were on duty all-night long.

Or

- b) Denotes the duration from some preceding point of time.

Britain has had decimal currency since 1971.

I've staying here since last Sunday.

Both groups normally have end-position.

- a) Denoting definite frequency: Usually they have end position.

Committee meetings take place weekly.

I go California twice a year.

- b) Denoting indefinite frequency: Usually they have mid position.

He generally leaves home at 7 in the morning.

Does she always dress well?

Some of the adverbs showing frequency are; regularly, some times, rarely, ever, frequently, never, occasionally, often, seldom, usually.

### Functions of Adverbials:

Adverbs have two main functions

- a) As adverbial:

He always drives carefully

Apparently, he tried to telephone me the evening before last.

- b) **As modifier of many:** Grammatical categories:

A less common function is as a complement of a preposition. Eg. I haven't been here before now.

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An adverb may function in the clause itself as adverbial, as a constituent distinct from subject, verb, object and complement. As such it is usually an optional element and hence peripheral to the structure of the clause.

John always loses his pencils.

I spoke to him outside.

I quite forgot about it.

### **Adjuncts, Disjuncts, Conjuncts.**

An adjunct is an adverb which demonstrates its integration within a clause structure and conforms to at least one of the following conditions:

i) If it cannot appear initially in a negative declarative clause marked off from the rest of the clause by comma punctuation or its international equivalents. The more mobile an adverb is, the less it is tied to the structure of the clause.

ii) If it can be contrasted with another adverbial in alternative interrogative.

Eg : Are they waiting outside, or are they waiting inside?

iii) If it can be contrasted with another adverbial in alternative negation.

I didn't see him before hand, but I did see him afterwards.

**Disjuncts and Conjuncts.** : on the other hand, are not integrated within the clause what has been said about adjuncts applies to them in reverse:

i) They can appear initially in a negative declarative clause marked off from the class by punctuation or its international equivalents.

\_\_\_\_\_, he isn't tired.

ii) They cannot be contrasted with another adverbial in alternative interrogation.

\* Is he tired probably or is she tired possibly.

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iii) They cannot be contrasted with another adverbial in alternative negation

\* He is not tired probably, but he is tired possibly.

Semantically, Disjuncts express an evaluation of what is being said either with respect to the form of the communication or to its content.

Frankly, I am tired,

Fortunately, no one complained.

She wisely didn't attempt to apologise.

Semantically conjuncts have a connective function. They indicate the connection between what is being said and what was said before:

'We have complained several times about the noise,

And yet he does nothing about it.'

'All our friends are going to Kashmir this summer.'

We, however, are going to Ooty.

### **The adverb used as modifier:**

1. Adverb modifying an adjective: The adverb in general precedes the adjective.

That was a VERY funny film

It is EXTREMELY good of you.

She has a REALLY beautiful face.

One adverb – enough - post modifies adjective.

Eg: His salary wasn't high ENOUGH.

Most commonly, the modifying adverb is an intensifier. The most frequently used intensifier is very. Other intensifiers include so, pretty, rather, unusually, quite etc.,

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2. Adverb modifying an adverb: An adverb may personify another adverb and function as intensifier.

They are smoking **VERY** heavily

They didn't injure him **THAT** severely.

As with adjectives, the only post modifier is enough.

He spoke cleverly enough.

Oddly enough, nothing valuable was stolen.

3. Adverb modifying a prepositional phrase:

The nail went right through the wall

His parent is dead against the trip.

4. Adverb modifying a determiner, pronoun or numeral:

Intensifying adverbs can premodify indefinite pronouns, predetermines and cardinal numerals.

**NEARLY** everybody came to our party.

**OVER** two hundred deaths were reported.

The indefinite article can be intensified when it is equivalent to the unstressed cardinal one.

They will stay **ABOUT** a week.

With ordinals and superlatives, a definite determiner is obligatory.

She gave me **ALMOST** the largest price of cake.

The quantifiers are much and little and those ending inbody, -one, -thing and – where, and the interrogatives who, what and where are post modified by else: somebody else, all else, what else, now here else etc., enough is a post modifier.

He gave us little enough encouragement.

5. Adverb modifying a noun phrase: A few degree words can modify noun phrases. They include quite, rather, such and what. The noun phrase is normally indefinite, and the adverb precedes any determiner.

The place was in rather a mess

He told such \_\_\_\_\_ A funny story  
\_\_\_\_\_ Funny stories

What a fool he is!

6. Negative Adverbials in English:

We have separate negative adverbials in English.

Eg: Never – adverb of time or frequency

Now here – adverb of place.

Neither – adverb of addition.

7. Adverb modifying a noun: Some adverbs denoting place or time post modify nouns.

His journey home.

The sentence below

The meeting yesterday

The day before

The years ago.

In some phrases the adverb can also be used as a premodify

The above statement

Our upstairs neighbor

**Adverb as complement of preposition:**

A number of adverbs signifying time and place function as complement of a preposition of the place adverbs, here and there take the most prepositions along, around, down, from, in, near, on, out, over, round, through, under, up.

Home can be complement of the preposition at, from, near, toward(s). Others are restricted to the preposition from

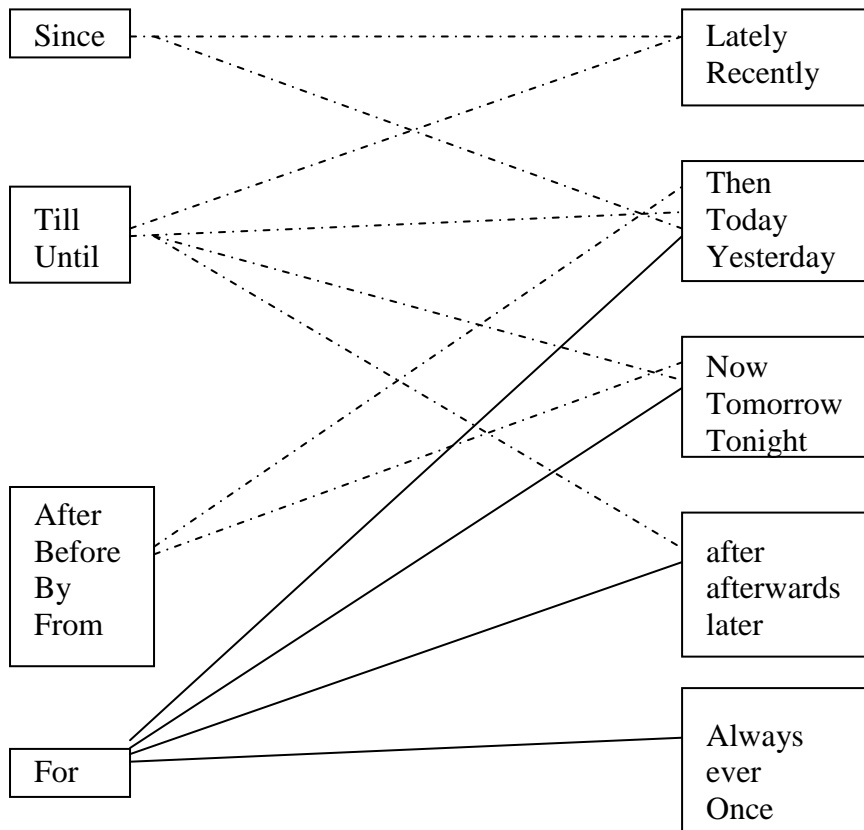
|      |            |
|------|------------|
|      | Above      |
|      | Abroad     |
| From | Below      |
|      | Downstairs |
|      | Indoors    |
|      | Inside     |
| From | Outside    |
|      | Within     |
|      | Without    |

Time adverbs most commonly functioning as complement of prepositions are shown in the diagram



**Prepositions**

**Adverbs**



## CHAPTER 5

### Similarities and Dissimilarities between Adverbials in Tamil and English

#### I     Similarities:

Both in English and Tamil we have adverbials formed by inflection.

- 1) Most of the adverbs of manner and some adverbs of degree are formed by adding a suffix to the corresponding adjectives. But the nature differed from each other.
- 2) In adverbial words we can find lot of similarities between Tamil and English. Where we get word to word equivalent, there should be any learning problem.

#### Examples:

ARAVEE     /     quite                     (Manner)

NIRAIYA     /     plenty                     (Degree)

INGU             /     here                     (Place)

IPPOLUTHU /     now                     (time)

EEN/                     Why                     (Cause)

PORUTTU     /     in order that             (purpose)

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- 3) Adverbials in both the languages can occur at the beginning, middle and the end positions.
- 4) In both the languages we have adverbials of manner, degree, place, time, cause and purpose.
- 5) Adverbials are used as modifiers. In Tamil and English we get adverbs modifying.
  - i) Adjectives
  - ii) Adverbs
  - iii) Determiners, pronouns or numbers
  - iv) Nouns
- 6) In both Tamil and English the tense changes according to the adverbial:

Ex: He came here yesterday. (Past tense)

He will come here tomorrow. (future tense)

AVAN NEETRU INGU VANDHAAN

He came here yesterday.

AVAN NAALAI INGU VARUVAAN

He will come here tomorrow.

7) Sentence Modifiers:

Adverb like certainly, evidently, fortunately, obviously and adverbials like in my opinion, by all means, modify the whole sentence.

Certainly, I will marry her.

Fortunately, I met her in the temple.

In my opinion, she is the best woman

In Tamil also we find the sentence modifiers

HAYAMAAHA NAAN VETRIPERUVEEN

Certainly, I will win.

NALLAHAALAMAAHA YAARUKKUM ADIPADA VILLAI!

Fortunately, none was hurt.

ORUVEELAI AVAN SONNATHU SARIYAAHA IRUKKALANI

Perhaps, what he said may be true.

- 8) We find sentences linking adverbials in Tamil and English. They indicate the relationship of result, addition, contrast, condition, time etc.

RESULT:

ATHANAAL / therefore

ATHANPADI / Accordingly

Addition:

MEELUM / moreover

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PIN / besides

**Contrast:**

EPPADIYOO / however

ORUVAHIYAAHA / somehow

**Condition:**

ILLAAVITTAAL/ otherwise or if not

**Time**

PIRAHU / then

IPPOLUTHU / now

Certain groups like the following are also used to link up the sentences.

ITHANUDAN/ ‘in addition’

ITHANKAARANAMAAHA / for this reason

ITHANPIN / ‘after this’

The majority of the adverbials in English have the derivational suffix ly. We also have –wise suffix. By these suffixes new adverbs are created from adjectives and from nouns respectively. But we also have word adverbials like, often, here.

There. Well. Now etc.,

The suffix – ly: It is added to adjectives to form adverbials of manner

This is a very productive suffix.

The suffix – words: We add these prepositions, nouns to form adverbials of manner or direction

Eg: \_clockwise,

Weather – wise.

Education – wise

Dissimilarities:

We find lot of differences in the inflexion of adverbs in the two languages.

- 1) In English most adverbs of manner and some adverbs of degree are formed by adding ly to the corresponding adjective.

Egs: slow – slowly

Immediate – immediately

Gay – gaily

Slight – slightly

In Tamil we have log of inflexions. The endings in AAHA' stand for the adverbials of degree.

Then endings in AAAY also stand for Adverbial of degree. Instead of AAAY we can also use AAH in those words meaning will not be changed.

Endings AATTAMAAY stand for the adverbial of manner.

Endings in KU stand for adverbial of place.

Endings in IL also stand for the adverbial of place.

Adverbial of manner is also indicated by AAHA is Tamil

In English there is no inflexion for adverbials of cause, place, time, purpose. Separate words are used.

Of place: here, there, everywhere, up, down, near.

Of time: now, soon, yet, still, tomorrow, yesterday.

Cause: because of, why, somehow,

Purpose: in order that.

Position:

In English adverbials of time often occurs in the final position.

Eg: their marriage will be on coming Sunday.

I shall stay in the village for two years.

Do the work immediately

Occasionally it can also occur in the initial position.

From today this disgrace will end.

Adverbials denoting definite never occurs in the middle of a sentence in English

In Tamil adverbials of time can possible occur in all the three positions.

NAALAIMUTHAL UNAKKU VEELAIYILLAI

( from tomorrow, for you job no)

UNAKKU NAALAIMUTHAL VEELAIYILLAI

UNAKKU VEELAIYILLAI NAALAI MUTHAL

Usually the adverbials denoting definite time occur in the initial and medial positions. But to achieve stylistic effect they are sometimes used at the end. Unless we want to give much importance to time we use at the end in Tamil.

Adverbials denoting indefinite time in English most usually occur in the mid – position.

Eg: He recently joined the army

She still loves me,

She is still in her bath.

They can also occur in other positions too.

Eg: Recently, Rejoined the army (Initial)

He joined the army recently (final)

Still she love me (initial)

She loves me still (final)

In Tamil adverbials denoting the indefinite time normally occur at the beginning.

SAMIIBATHIL AVAN PATTAAALATHIL SEERNIDHAAN

Recently, rejoined the army.

INNUM AVAL ENNAIK KAATHALIKKIRAAL

Still she loves me.

They can also occur in other places but use normally do not use them in other places than the initial position.

Adverbials of place most usually occur in the final position and at the initial, occasional in English. It never occurs in the middle.

He went there \* He there went

He sat under a tree. \* He under a tree

In Tamil the adverbials of place normally occur at initial and middle position but rarely at end position.



MARATHADIYIL AMARNDHAAN.

He sat under a tree.

AVAN PALLIKKUCH SENDRAAN

He went to school.

In day to day life people normally do not use adverbials of place at the end of a sentence.

If we say.

AVAN SENDRAAN VVITTIRKKU

He went home.

It is not a mistake but is sounds artificial.

Adverbials denoting manner, means and instrument usually take end position in English.

They live happily.

The children go to school by bus.

They tested the cell microscopically.

But in Tamil they usually occur in the mid-position.

AVARHAL MAHILCHIYAAHA VAAL HIRAARHAL

They live happily.

PAIYANHAL PALLUKU BAZIL SELHIRAARHAL

Boys go to school by bus.

### **The use of negatives with the adverbials:**

In Tamil if we simply add ILLAI to the verb any sentence it becomes a negative sentence. It is not the case with English. In some cases if we add not it will be enough, in some other places we have to insert do (do +not)

ATHU ANGEE IRRUKKIRATHU

It is there.

ATHU ANGEE ILLAI

It is not there

AVAN AVALAIK KOORNDHU KAVANITHAAN

He watched her carefully.

AVAN AVALAIK KOORNDHU KAVANIKKAVILLAI

He did not watch her carefully.

There are negative adverbs in English.

|           |   |                     |
|-----------|---|---------------------|
| Now here  | - | Adverb of place     |
| Any where |   |                     |
| Never     | - | adverb of frequency |
| Neither-  |   | adverb of addition  |
| Hardly    | - | adverb of manner.   |

These words are negative in meaning but they do not appear in negative sentence.

- I don't never go there.
- He is not seen now here.

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But in Tamil we don't have such negative adverbials. We have to add  
ILLAI to get the negative meaning.

Reduplicated form:

In Tamil we use reduplicated form to imply continuance, or gradual intensification of an action.

SINGAPORE MELLA MELLA MARAINDHATHU

Singapore has gradually vanished from sight.

KAALM SELLACH SELLA AVAR MIHAVUM EELAIYAANAAR.

In course of time he became very poor.

In English we do not use such reduplicated words. Duplication of the same word one after the other is not allowed in English.

**Initiative words:** in Tamil we often use initiative words to intensify the meaning of the sentence. It gives a touch of familiarity with the subject.

KODAIPPUYAL MINNALUM IDIYIYUM KIDUKIDU PAIKINDRANA.

Lightnings and thunders of a summer storm fell and roared in quick succession.

THANNIIR SALA SALA VENDRU PAAYANDHATHU

Water came producing noise.

In English initiative words are rarely used.

**The comparative and superlative forms:**

In English with adverbs of two or more syllables the comparative is formed by placing more before the adverbs and the superlative by placing most before the adverbs and adding suffixes but we add prefixes:

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Eg:

NANDRAHA  
Well

MIHANANDRAAHA  
Better

MIHAVUNNADRAAHA  
Best

INNIMAYAAHA  
Sweetly

MIHA MINAIYAAHA  
Sweeter

MIHAVUM INNAIYAAHA  
Sweetest.

But in a sentence when two or several qualities compared according to two degrees in which they are expressed, the word, regarded as basis of put in the locative or native case occasionally combined with the participle.

AVAL KURAL KANATHILUM INIMAIYAAHA IRKUNDHATHU

Her voice was sweeter than a song

SINNAMIIN ATHARAKUM SINNATHAI THINDRAAL PERIYAMIIN  
THANDRIKKA VARUHIRATHU.

If a small fish eats still smaller one, a big fish comes to punish it.

Accusative case + infinitive VIDAL is also used in comparative degree in a sentence.

|    |          |              |              |
|----|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Eg | Positive | Comparative  | Superlative  |
|    | Quickly  | More Quickly | Most Quickly |

Single syllable adverbs of positive degree can be turned into comparative and superlative degree by adding er and est respectively.

|     |      |   |        |   |         |
|-----|------|---|--------|---|---------|
| Eg: | Hard | - | Harder | - | Hardest |
|     | High | - | Higher | - | Highest |

Early: though it has two syllables its other forms are

Earlier : and earliest.

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In Tamil we do not make comparative and superlative degree words but.

MUNPAARTHA KURANGAVIDA ITHU MUUNDRU MADANGU  
PERIYATHAAYI RUNDHATHU

This monkey is three times bigger than that seen before.

KAMALAAVOO MUNNIRUNDHA ALLAHAVIDA PALA MADANGU  
ALAHAAHA IRUKKIRAL.

As for Kamala, her beauty became many times, better than it had been before.

----

## CHAPTER 6

### Data from a Short Story in “Kumutham” (20-02-1980)

1)

AVAN KAIYIL SATTENRU THINITHUVITTU AVAL SENRU VITTAAL  
(Manner)

She suddenly inserted that into his hand and went away.

2)

NAVAKKIRAHA SANNATHIYAI ETHIRPPAKKAMAHA  
SUTRIVARUVATHU VALAKKAM (Place)

It is a custom to go round the Navagrahas in the opposite direction.

3)

ENGIRUNDHU EPPADI EDUTHAAL ENRUAVAN KAVANIKKA  
MUDIYAVILLAI (Place)

He couldn't notice from where and how she took it.

4)

KOOVILAI OTTIYA KURRUKKUTH THERUVIL -- ANGUTHAAN  
KONJAM THANIMAI – AVALUDAN NEETRU AVAN PEESYAVAARU  
SILA ADI THUURAM NADANDHA POTHU, \*NAALIKKU  
UNGALLUKKU SARPARAIS, VARUVIINGALLAIYA?” ENDRU  
KEETAAL.

Narrow street near the temple – only where there is loneliness – while he was walking with her yesterday, she said, “Tomorrow there will be a surprise for you, will you come”?

5)

PADAPADAPPUM MAHILCHIYN UDAL PUURAA PARAVIK

KATHAKATHATHATHU (Manner)

Extreme happiness spread all over her body and made her warm.

6.

THAN ARAIKKUP PURAPPATTAN (Place)

He went to his room.

7.

VALIYILEEYEE ENGA AVATHU ATAAPIRITHU PADIKKA

VEENDUMENDRU AVALAAHA IRUNDADHU, (Place)

He was eager to unfold and read it somewhere on the way.

8.

OOTALIL SAAPPIDUVATHARAKU KAATHIRAKKUM POOTHU

KADITHATHAIEDUTHU MEEJAIKKUM THANAKKUMAANA

IDAIVELIYIL – VELIYAAR PAARVAIKKUTH THERIYAAMAL

SATRUTHTHAALVAAHA VAITHUK KONDU PADITHAAN.

While he was waiting for the meals in the hotel, he took the letter and

kept it in the space between him and the table and read it by lowering the

letter so that others can't see it.

9.

IPPA THAANEE SAAR SAAPPITIINGA.

Just now you ate it. (Time)

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10.

SIKKIRAMAAHA SAAPPITTUVITTU ARAIKKUP POONATHUM  
KATHAVAITH THAALITTUVITTU, RASITHHURUSITHUP PADIKKA  
KADITHATHAIP PIRITHAAN.

. After eating quickly and reaching the room, he looked the door and opened  
the letter to read the letter pleasurable (Manner)

11.

KADITHATHAI IRUPATHU MUPPATHU THARAM PADITHAAN  
(Manner)

He read the letter twenty to thirty times.

12.

NADUNDUVIL AANGILATHIL KAVITHAIYILIRUNDU MEERKKOOL  
VEERU (Place).

Here and there, there are quotations from English Poetry.

13.

MELITHAAHAP PUNNAHITHUK KONDAAN (Manner)

He smiled slightly.

14.

PATHIL KADITHAM ELUTHA MULUSAAHA NAALUMANINNERAM  
AAYITRU ( Time)

To write a reply I took totally four hours.

15.



ANGEE ALAINDHU THIRINDHU AANIGILATHIL KAATHAL  
KADITHAM ELUTHUVATHUPATRI EPPADIYOO IRANDU  
PUTHAHANGA THEEDIP PIDITHAAN (Place + Manner)

By roaming there he somehow found two books about how to write a love letter in English.

16.

AVVAPPOLUTHU AANGILA AHARAA THIYAI CHECK SEITHAAN  
Now and then he checked with the English dictionary.

17.

SATTHENDRU AVANUKKU OOR AASAI (Manner)  
He had a desire immediately.

18.

AANGILA SAMMRAAT GOOVIND ARUHIL IRUKKA AVAN  
KAVALAIP PADUKAANEEN.

Why should he worry when Govind the master of English is near his side?  
(Place)

19.

ANNIKKIKUUDA NII THALAIVALINNU POOVITTE (Time)  
Even that day you went out saying that you had a headache.

20.

INDRAIYILURUNDU UNAKKU VELAI THARU MUDIYAATHA  
NIAYIL IRUKKIREEN (Time)

I am not in a position to give you the job from today.

21.

NII VEERU ENGAAVATHU VEELAI THEDIKKO (Place)

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You can seek a job somewhere else.

22.

RAATHIRIYELLAAM KAVALAI PATTEEN (Time)

I was said all the night.

23.

ENAKKU NINGA EPPADI IRUKKIINGAALOO APPADIYEE  
MULUSAAHA VEENUM

I want you completely as you are.

From the sentences taken from the short story ‘

‘. KAATHULUKKOOR KADITHAM

ILLAI (Love has no letter) from “Kumudham” the best – seller Tamil Weekly

I India, it is clear that in normal use of Tamil Adverbials of Time, Place and manner often occur.

From the data from the story we can also state that adverbials in Tamil often occur in the front or mid – position but rarely in the end position.

## CHAPTER 7

### **Problem Areas for Tamil Speaking Learners of English**

Since there are lots of differences between the position of adverbs in Tamil and English, the learners of English usually make mistakes in placing the adverbials in sentences. From the data given in this paper about the use of adverbials in a short story we realize that not even a single sentence is with adverbials at the end. So Tamil speaking learners of English may feel strange to place the adverbials at the end of a sentence in English.

In English adverbial of time often occurs in the final position.

Their marriage will be on coming Sunday.

Do the work immediately.

In Tamil adverbial denoting the indefinite time normally occur at the beginning. So the students come out with sentences like

\* On coming Sunday will be their marriage.

**Adverbials** of place mostly occur at the end position and never in the middle in English. But in Tamil they often occur in initial and middle positions and rarely at the end. So students write sentences like;

- ❖ In a hotel, he ate
- ❖ In the garden, he works
- ❖ To the market, she goes,
- ❖ From the well, the water is pumped out.

Adverbials of number, means and instrument usually take the end position in English.

- They live happily
- The children go to school by bus.
- They test the cell microscopically.

The same sentences can be written by Tamil speakers like the following.

- ✚ They happily live.
- ✚ The children by bus go to school.
- ✚ They tested microscopically the cell.

In Tamil they usually occur in mid – position.

In English we add not and do+not in negative sentences. But in Tamil there is nothing like do so we get sentences like:

- He not watched here carefully.
- He not likes to go there.
- She not likes to marry in a church.
- Raju not went to Delhi last month.

### **Use of Negative with adverbial**

In English we never add not to negative adverbs in English.

- ❖ He never goes there.
- ❖ He is seen nowhere.

Tamil speaking learners of English may say sentences like the following.

- ❖ He not never goes there.
- ❖ He is not seen nowhere.

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### **Reduplicated from:**

In Tamil reduplicated form is used to imply continuance, recurrence or gradual intensification of an action. But in English we do not use it. The Tamil speaking learners normally come out with sentences like the following which are always wrong:

- Singapore has gradually, gradually vanished.
- He went there slowly, slowly.

### **Imitative words:**

In Tamil imitative words are used to intensify the meaning of the sentence. But in English many words are not normally used. A Tamil speaking learner of English is tempted to use imitative words in English. They may come out with a sentence like “Palapala Lightning and Kid Hidu thunders of a summer storm feel and roared in quick succession.

- ❖ Water came out the pipe producing sala sala noise.

### **In Comparative and Superlative forms:**

In English the suffixes er and eat are added to the positive words comparative and superlative degrees. But in Tamil only a prefix is added. So students may come out with sentences like

- He is very taller than Raju

Instead of

He is taller than Raju.

Tamil speaking learners of English also go wrong in the use of irregular comparison.

Eg:

- ❖ Raju writes more better than Ravi.
- ❖ He is doing the work in the most worst way possible.

### **Difficulties (Continued)**

#### **Use of *only* and *even*.**

Tamil speaking learners of English often go wrong in placing even and only the must be attached to the word they modify. They say sentences like:

- ❖ A Child even could do that.
- ❖ He robbed his parent even.
- ❖ She is six years old only.
- ❖ I pretended to be ill only.

#### **Use of *still* and *just***

Since equivalent words in Tamil are used in the beginning of the sentences, students write sentences like:

- ❖ Just the train has left.
- ❖ Just my brother has got a new job.
- ❖ Still he owes me ten rupees
- ❖ Still your brother at school?

## CHAPTER 8

### Suggestions and Exercises

By stating clearly that the use of reduplicated is not allowed in English we can rectify the errors of the students who use the reduplicated words in Tamil.

In English imitative words are not normally used. If we impart this fact to these students they will overcome their mistakes in this area easily.

The students may find difficulty in over coming their errors in the use of adverbials in a particular position, use of certain adverbials. For them framed exercise are necessary.

I. Read the following passages and answer the following question.

#### A Ploughman in the Train

I am the ploughman of a field in a small village. Last week, I went to Madurai by a train from Sivakasi. I live ten miles away from Sivakasi where I have a small house and a little land. For the first time I was traveling in a train. It over crowded.

The seat opposite to mine was taken by a young lady who starred at me and glanced my dress and turned her face away. She took a book from her hand bag and began to read. She never lifted her eyes from the book. I once tried to speak to here, but she gave me such a full stare that I never tried at gain

Due to the movement of the train. I slightly dashed against the man sitting near my side. He was wearing pure white dress. He became so angry as though I had spoiled his dress and he moved very close to the window. No one was in a mood to speak in my compartment. All were in such a since, as though some calamity had



occurred. All on a sudden every one began to laugh and speak to each one hearing the loud cry of my son who was sleeping in my wife's hand.

**Questions:**

- 1) Where did the ploughman go?
- 2) Where is he from?
- 3) Where was the young lady sitting?
- 4) Did she ever lift her eyes from the book?
- 5) Where did the man in white dress move?
- 6) How were the people in the train?
- 7) Why did the people begin to laugh?

**II. Improve the sentences in the following paragraph:**

The D.I.G of police shouted, "start at once the jeep! Follow that van". The driver of the jeep began to chase at a high speed the robbers' van through crowded streets. People in the streets began to shout and wave wildly their arms. The chase went on the busiest part of Madras for two hours at dangerous speeds. A big lorry emerged out of a side – street blocking suddenly the robbers' van. The police made use of the opportunity and immediately caught the robbers.

**III. Insert still or just the correct places in the following sentences.**

1. The train has left.
2. It is raining.
3. I don not understand the problem
4. She has met the person.

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5. A tourist party had arrived at the hostel.
6. Is the shop closed?
7. Do you want my help?
8. He was leaving the hostel when the telephone bell rang.
9. He has paid me hundred rupees, but he owes me another fifty rupees.

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences using Even,**

- 1) A child could do that.
- 2) He escaped without a scratch.
- 3) He went to examination hall without a pen.
- 4) He robbed his parents.
- 5) They went to a film in the rain.

**V. Rewrite the following sentences to bring out the same meaning by using only.**

- 1) This ticket is valid for one month, and for not longer.
- 2) I have glanced at the letter; I have not read it thoroughly,
- 3) It was by nothing an accident that the mistake was discovered.
- 4) When I said that, I was joking, that is all.
- 5) It was recently as a week ago that I was speaking to her.

**VI. Change the word order of the following sentences to another acceptable word order.**

Eg: We don't have karate practice on Sundays.

On Sundays we don't have karate practice.

- 1) Raju goes to Hanuman temple every Saturday.

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- 2) Kumar watches TV in the evening.
- 3) He take class in the morning
- 4) He meets many other students in the library.
- 5) Raghu goes to film every week.
- 6) At 12O Clock Sumathy eats dinner.
- 7) After dinner she sleeps for one hour.
- 8) Every one sleeps after dinner in the hostel.
- 9) It is very hot in Hyderabad in summer.
- 10) He often visits his relatives on holidays.

**VII. Make as many sentences as possible from the following table: (Adverb position)**

| 1                       | 2  | 3            | 4         |
|-------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| Normal Group            | Verbal Group<br>Non – listening<br>verb) | Normal Group | Adverb    |
| Sheela and her sisters  | Came                                     | ---          | Recently  |
| Suman's brother         | Left                                     | Calcutta     | Yesterday |
| Rahman                  | Knows                                    | Rabbani      | Well      |
| Sandhi                  | Drives                                   | --           | Carefully |
| Sub inspector of police | Caught                                   | The trip     | Easily.   |

**VIII Frame sentences from the following table:**

| Adverbial     | Nominal Group | Verbal Group | Nominal / adj |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Unfortunately | The teacher   | Has made     | A mistake     |
| Yesterday     | We            | Played       | Football      |
| This morning  | The children  | Felt         | Ill           |

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|                    |      |       |  |
|--------------------|------|-------|--|
| During the night e | They | Cried |  |
|--------------------|------|-------|--|

**IX Answer the questions in complete sentences.**

- 1) Which goes faster, a car or a plane?
- 2) Which goes fastest, a horse, a car or a plane?
- 3) Who works harder, a child or a man
- 4) Which cuts better, a new knife or an old knife?
- 5) Who plays football bets, an old man, a little girl or a strong boy.

**X Rewrite the following sentences putting the adverbs in brackets in their usual place.**

- 1) Raju's grandfather went in a plane (never)
- 2) Does sheela go to school by bus (always)
- 3) I meet Leela in the street (often)
- 4) The exercises are difficult (sometimes)
- 5) That poor lady will be rich (soon)
- 6) A busy man cannot have a holiday (often)

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