

5.2.2 Masculine Plural

In the modern language use, the non honorific form of masculine plural is also found. The suffix denoting the masculine non honorific plural is -a:nu(n̄)ka.

avanu(n̄)ka po:ra:nu(n̄)ka	'they (Mas. Non Hon. Pl.) go'
avanu(n̄)ka po:na:nu(n̄)ka	'they (Mas. Non Hon. Pl.) went'
avanu(n̄)ka po:vānu(n̄)ka	'they (Mas. Non Hon. Pl.) will go'

5.2.3 Feminine Singular

If the subject is in feminine gender and singular number then, the verb used in predicate also should have the suffix denoting feminine gender and singular number. Tolkappiar cites the suffixes such as -aḷ, a:l̄, -o:l̄ as used to denote feminine gender. -aḷ is used mostly in old Tamil. But in middle Tamil, a:l̄ is used often. In modern Tamil also -a:l̄ is used. If the person referred to has to be shown moderate honour, then the suffix -tu/ -ccu is used.

ava ciricca:(l̄)	'she laughed' (non-hon.)
ava cirikkira:(l̄)	'she laughs' (non-hon.)
ava cirippa:(l̄)	'she will laugh' (non-hon.)
amma: vantutu/vantuccu	'mother came' (moderate hon.)