Development of New Verbal Bases in Sangam Literature

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1.0. Introduction

The present paper is a byproduct of a project report on "Historical linguistic study of Tamil Verbal bases" submitted to Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai 2008 (Rajendran 2008) (to be published as a book soon). The development of new verbal base in the Sangam literature is the focus of this paper. The issue is explored by classing the Sangam classics into four: Old Tamil which is divided into Early Old Tamil (EOL) and Late Old Tamil (LOT) and Middle Tamil which is divided into Early Middle Tamil (EMT) and Late Middle Tamil (LMT).

Lexicon is the total inventory of lexemes of a language. No language can remain the same for a long period of time. This is particularly true in the case of the lexicon because the change in the lexicon can be particularly noted in the course of time. This change in the lexicon is referred to as lexical change. This change is referred to by Tolkappiyar, the author of *tokaappiyam* in Tol. 935. It says, '*kaTicol illai-k kaalattp paTine*:'. It means that one cannot avoid words which become current. According to Manickam (1972: 49) two things are clear as far as the *collatikaaram suutram* (Tol. 935) is concerned. They are:

1. 'No word can be suppressed when time gives birth to.' They refer to the addition of vocabulary.
2. 'No word can be safeguarded, if it drops out of usage.' This refers to the loss of the vocabulary.

Scholars also pointed out certain causes for the addition of lexicon. They are: analogy, semantic change, borrowing, poetic creations of new collocations etc. They result in the addition to the vocabulary either as new word or loanword. Among these, analogy is one of the fertile resources of creating new words. Baugh (1935: 367) says that there is often analogy with some other word or words in the language in the deliberate coinage.

The vocabulary of a language accommodates new words to fulfill the need of the time. So, by default a language expands its vocabulary by coining or creating new words. Mostly new words are developed from the existing resource that is from the already available materials. This development is called evolution. Of course, a language increases the size of

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its vocabulary system by borrowing too. Here we are bothered about the development of new verbs from the already available materials in classical Tamil.

2. New Words

T.C. Tucker (1908: 435) makes an observation regarding the new words: "It is manifest that the possibilities of creating new words and so enlarging the vocabulary were practically unlimited. Such new creation has gone on at all times and is proceeding every day; but in overwhelming majority of cases, it is simply creation of old materials." This is popularly called neologism. This consists of two parts:

1. the coining of new words and
2. the use of existing words in a new extended meaning.

It should be specially noted that the second category is also taken as lexical change as every new meaning assigned to a word certainly contributes a word. There are two subcategories in the in the second category. One is that there is no shape change in between the two different words. For example, the verbal base *vaNakku* occurs in the meaning 'cause to blow' in EOT (AK 314-10) and the additional meaning 'drive' in addition to the said meaning in EMT (K.2-8-34-3). Therefore, it is a semantic change.

3. Lexical Change by Creation (from Old Materials)

It is a fact that nothing can be evolved which is not already there. But there are cases of new words in the study for which the source is not known at the present. They are enumerated as words from unknown source.

Among the newly coined words for which the linguistic sources are known, an attempt is made to sub-classify them further into different categories. This is done on the basis of the base from which they are derived. The bases can be from the following:

1) nouns (simple nouns as well as derived nouns)
2) adjectives (numeral adjectives and derived adjectives)
3) onomatopoeic word
4) verbal particles of *ceytu* pattern (root + tense suffix becomes verbal base)
5) addition and loss of formatives suffix

It is to be noted that Caldwell (1856: 477) has already observed that "any noun and adjective may be converted into a verb in the more ancient dialects of each of the Dravidian language." Whitney (1867: 429) has already discussed the creation of onomatopoeic words in general terms and noted that the new words are produced by this method more than by any other or even almost exclusively. Manickam (1972: 69) has pointed out already some words derived from onomatopoeic words in Tamil language.

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There are new additions of transitive and intransitive verbs in the later periods. Therefore 6 intransitive verbs and 7 transitive verbs are considered the source for new words. The full list of new words occurring in LOT, EMT, and LMT is as follows and they are arranged according to the source.

3.1. New Verbs from Noun Bases

According to the data new verbs are formed from nouns by the without any formative suffix by three ways.

1) Without any formative suffix
2) With the deletion of final -m of nouns
3) With the addition of –i
4) With the addition of ϕ suffix

3.1.1 Verbs Formed from Nouns without Formative Suffix

There are a few instances where verbs are formed from without any formative suffix. This is found from LOT.

Noun	Verb	Meaning	Source		
iTar	iTar	'afflict'	LOT	-	-
kampalai	kampalai (P)	'sound'	LOT	EMT	LMT
keezh	keezh (P)	'become a colour'	LOT	EMT	-
ciir	ciir (P)	'excell'	LOT	EMT	LMT
kuruL	kuruL	'curl'	-	EMT	-
tazhal	tazhal	'burn'	-	EMT	LMT

3.1.2. Verbs Formed from Nouns with the Deletion of Final -m

In some cases. the final *m* of noun is lost when they form verbs.

Noun	meaning	New verb	meaning	Source		
kamam	'full'	kamaP	'become full	-	-	LMT
patam	'food'	pata	'eat'	-	-	LMT

3.1.3. Verbs Formed from Nouns by the Addition of Suffix -i

There are cases where the suffix *-i* is added with nouns when they form verbs.

				Source		
kaatal	'love'	kaatali(P)	'love	LOT	EMT	LMT
curump	'hum'	curumi	'hum'	-	EMT	-
teen	'honey'	teeni(P)	'please'	-	EMT	-

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murval	'smile'	muruvali(P)	'please'	-	EMT	LMT

3.1.4. Verbs Formed from Nouns without any Formative Suffix

Similarly verbs are derived from noun without any suffix (φ).

Noun	meaning	New verb	meaning	Source		
taval	-	taval	'leave'	LOT	EMT	LMT
ndakai	-	ndakai(P)	'laugh'	LOT	EMT	LMT
uuN	-	uuN	'feed', 'nourish'	-	EMT	-
malakku	-	malakku	'confuse'	-	EMT	LMT
mikai	-	mikai(P)	'increase'	-	EMT	LMT
miRai	-	miRai(P)	'afflict'	-	EMT	LMT
vitai	-	vitai(P)	'sow'	-	EMT	LMT
mayar	-	mayar	'confuse' 'bewilder'	-	EMT	LMT

3.2. New Verbs from Adjective Bases

The adjective bases can be numeral or appellative verb bases by the addition of formative suffixes (*-i, -mu, -kku, -ngku, -ku, -ar*)

Adjective Base	formative suffix	New verb	meaning	source	
in 'sweet'	-i	ini(P)	'sweeten'	-	EMT
an 'near'	-mu	aNmu	'reach'	-	EMT
oru 'one'	-kku	orukku	'make one'	-	EMT
oru 'one'	-ngku	orungku	'make one		EMT
koTu 'cruel	-ku	koTuku	'be cruel'	-	EMT
tiN 'compact'	-ar	tiNar(P)	'form a thick layer'	-	EMT
putu 'new'	-kku	putukku	'renovate'	-	-
veL 'white'	-u	veLu(P)	'whiten'	-	EMT

The forms *iniP* 'be sweet', *koTuku* 'be cruel', *tiNarP* 'form a thick layer' are created for the first time in EMT and are lost in LMT (As for *iniP* 'sweeten' is concerned it can be taken as dialectically existing in LMT since it is found in Modern Tamil). However, the new forms as noted above are created on the same pattern in LMT.

3.3. New Verb Forms from Onomatopoeic Words

The following table shows the formation of verbs from onomatopoeic words. They are attested form LOT.

Onomatopoeic words	New verb	Attested in		
kala kalappa	kala kalaP	LOT	EMT	-
kaNa kaNappa	kaNa kaNakaP	-	EMT	-
coTTac coTTa	*coTTacoTTu	-	EMT	-
mezhu mezhuttu	mezhu mezhuP	-	EMT	-
vazhu vazhuttu	vazhuvazhuP	-	EMT	
veTu veTuttu	veTuveTuP	-	EMT	
kiLu kiLuttaaL	*coTTacoTTuP	-	-	LMT
tazhutazhuppa	kiLukiLuP		-	LMT
mokumokuttu	mokumoku		-	LMT

3.4. Verbs from the Verbal Participle of *ceytu* Pattern

The past tense forms of the verbs or the past tense stems become verbal bases. This is found from EMT.

formation	New verb	meaning	Attested in	
aali VP of aalu (aalu +i)	aaliP	'sound'	EMT	LMT
uTuttu VP of uTuP (uTuP +t)	uTuttu	'dress'	EMT	LMT
unniP VP of unnu (unnu +i)	unniP	'think'	EMT	-
eRRi VP of eRRu (eRRu +i)	eRRiP	'kick'	EMT	-
tuvari VP of turavu (tuvaru+i)	tuvariP	'dye with some colour'	EMT	-
ndondtu VP of ndoo (ndoo+ndtu	ndondtu	'suffer'	EMT	-
parandtu VP of para (para+ndt)	parandtu	'spread'	EMT	-
paRRi VP of paRRu (paRRu+i	paRRiP	'hold'	EMT	-
muRRi VP of muRRu (muRR+ i	muRRi	'complete'	EMT	
ukku VP of uku (uku+t)	ukku	'shed'	-	LMT

All the verbs except *aaliP* 'sound' and *uTittu* 'dress' do not continue in LMT but the verb *ukku* is created in LMT.

3.5. Addition and Loss of Formative Suffix

This can be grouped into four types: 1) addition with meaning change, 2) addition without meaning change, 3) loss of formative suffix, and 4) change of formative suffix.

3.5.1. Addition with meaning change.

Formation	meaning	Formative suffix	New verb	Meaning	Attested in		
aca-ngku	'ace'	mpu	acampu	'flow'	LOT	EMT	LMT
oRu	'punish'	kku	uRukku	'frighten'	-	EMT	LMT

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kuuTal	'join'	i	kuuTaliP	'over hang'	-	EMT	
kuzhaRu	'cry'	u	kuLaRRu	'sound'	-	-	LMT
puuN	'fasten'	i	puuNi(P)	'make a vow'	-	-	LMT

3.5.2. Addition without Meaning Change

In the following cases, there are an addition of formative suffix –i.

Verb	Attested in	formative suffix	New verb	meaning	Attested in
aarP	EOT	i	aari(P)	'sound'	LOT
aal	EOT	i	aali(P)	'increase'	LOT, EMT
aal(u)	EOT	i	aali(P)	'sound'	EMT

In an example, there is an addition of formative suffix –ai.
kiTTu (LOT) + ai > kiTai 'get' (EMT, LMT)

The tendency of shortening of the root vowel which is long and the shortening of the geminated consonant of the root is one of the changes found in most of the Dravidian languages (for details see, P.S. Subramanyam, 1983). The change here in these two examples can be explained using the same process.

verb	attested in	formative suffix	New verb	meaning	attested in
tev(u)	EOT	kku	*tev-kku > tekku	'take', 'receive'	EMT
para	EOT	kku	para-kku	'wander', 'spread'	EMT
kaay	EOT	ttu	kaay-ttu	'become angry'	LOT
ceRu	EOT	ttu	ceRu-ttu	'become angry'	LOT
uTu	EOT	ttu	uTu-ttu	'dress', 'wear'	EMT, LMT
kaTa	EOT	ttu	kaTa-ttu	'carry across', 'drive'	EMT
tura	EOT	ttu	tura-ttu	'drive', 'remove'	EMT, LMT
pula	EOT	ttu	pula-ttu	'hate', 'give up'	EMT
kiLa	EOT	ttu	kiLa-ttu	'say'	EMT

The data collected has 34 formations of this type.

3.5.2. Loss of Formative Suffix

The loss of formative suffixes can be found in the following instances.

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Forms with formative suffix	Attested in	Resultant formation	meaning	Attested in
ciRu-ku	EOT	ciRu	'reduce'	EMT
muzhu-ku	EOT	muzhu	'bathe', 'immerse'	LMT
mel-ku	EOT	mel	'masticate'	LOT
muzha-ngku	EOT	muzha	'roar'	EMT
vaya-ngu	EOT	vaya	'shine'	EMT
iya-mpu	EOT	iya	'say'	EMT

3.5.3. Change of Formative Suffix

There are at least six examples where the change o formative suffix noticed. -ai

change in formative suffix	Early form	attested in	Resultant form	attested in
ai ~ aavu	aRai	EOT	aRaavu 'beat'	EMT
ai~angku	icai	EOT	icangku 'suit'	EMT
-angu ~ ai	tirangku	EOT	tirai 'dry', 'wrinkle'	LOT, EMT, LMT
-angku ~ ar	mayangku	EOT	mayar 'bewilder', 'confuse	EMT, LMT
ampu ~ ar	pulampu	EOT	pular 'grieve', 'suffer'	LMT
aRu ~ ampu	alaRu	EOT	alampu	EMT, LMT

3.6. New Transitive/Causative Verbs from Intransitive Verbs
3.6.1. Forms with -*ttu* suffix

In the following cases the suffix –*ttu* is added to intransitive to intransitive form to create transitive/causative forms.

Forms developed in LOT

verb	suffix	resultant verb	meaning	attested in
ana 'burn	ttu	anaRRu	'cause to burn'	LOT
aar 'eat'	ttu	aarttu	'cause to eat'	LOT
koLu 'burn'	ttu	koLuttu	'burn'	LOT
cuma 'carry'	ttu	cumattu	'load'	LOT
teru 'clear'	ttu	teruttu	'cause to be clear	LOT
ndavil 'say'	ttu	ndaviRRu	'make to say', 'sing'	LOT
puku 'enter'	ttu	pukuttu	'cause to enter'	LOT

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Out of these forms *anaRRu, aarttu, koLuttu and puttu* are lost from EMT.

Forms Developed in EMT

verb	suffix	resultant verb	meaning	attested in
alar 'blossom'	ttu	alarttu	'make to blossom	ELM
izhi 'lower'	ttu	izhittu	'cause to lower'	ELM
iRa	ttu	iRattu	'lower'	ELM
uku	ttu	ukuttu	'cause to shed'	ELM
kaTa	ttu	kaTattu	'cause to pass through	ELM
tura	ttu	kuTattu	'cause to discharge'	ELM
paya	ttu	payttu	'spread'	ELM
peRu	ttu	peRuttu	'cause to obtain'	ELM
malar	ttu	malarttu	'make to blossom'	ELM
veLar	ttu	veLarttu	'cause to sleep'	ELM
vizhu	ttu	vizhuttu	'make to fall'	ELM
kaa	ttu	kaaRRu	'discharge'	ELM
paa	ttu	paaRRu	'ruin', 'remove'	ELM
puka	ttu	pukaRRu	'cause to desire'	ELM
veku	ttu	vekuTTu	'cause to become angry	ELM

Out of the above transitive/causative forms, *iRattu, ukuttu, peRuttu, puaRRu*, and *vekuTTu* are lost in LMT.

Forms Developed in LMT

In the LMT the following verbs are created and they are all new creations of transitive/causative forms only in LMT.

verb	suffix	New verb	meaning	attested in
amar 'sit'	ttu	alarttu	'make to sit'	LMT
amizh 'sink'	ttu	amizhttu	'press down'	LMT
muyal 'try'	ttu	muyaRRu	'encouage'	LMT
viizh	ttu	viizhttu	'make to fall'	LMT
veru	ttu	veruTTu	'cause to become afraid'	LMT

3.6.2. Forms with *-ccu* suffix

In the following cases suffix *–ccu* is added to intransitive form to create transitive/causative forms only in middle Tamil.

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Verb	suffix	New verb	meaning	attested in
Izhi	ccu	izhiccu	'make to descend'	EMT, LMT
Ozhi	ccu	ozhiccu	'remove'	EMT, LMT
Paaya	ccu	paayccu	'pierce'	EMT, LMT
Nimir	ccu	nimirccu	'errect'	EMT, LMT

The suffix –*ccu* suffixed transitive/causative form is first attested in EMT. The suffix -*ccu* can be considered as an allomorph of the –*ttu* after the verbs ending in –*i* or *y*. Since LMT there is one verb ending –*r*, taking the suffix –*ccu* it cannot be considered alternant of -*ttu* and so it is discussed as separate allomorph.

As a palatalized alternant of -*ttu*, the suffix -*ccu* as a transitive/causative suffix is found from EMT in the *izhi, ozhi* and *aay* and they are considered in LMT also. The -*ccu* occurring with non-palatalized consonant i.e. after r in the verb *nimir* is found only in EMT.

3.6.3. Forms with -*kku* suffix

In the following cases, the suffix –*kku* is added to intransitive forms to create transitive/causative forms in EMT.

verb	suffix	New verb	meaning	attested in
iRa	kku	iRakku	'kill'	EMT
paTa	kku	paTakku	'cause to die'	EMT
para	kku	parakku	'cause to spread'	EMT

The forms in the verbs *iRa*, *paTa* and *para* are found only in EMT and not in LMT. They could be taken as loss in LMT.

The verb *iRakku* 'unload', *uzhakku* 'make to suffer' are found in LMT alone.

verb	suffix	New verb	meaning	attested in
iRa	kku	iRakku	'unload'	LMT
uzhu	kku	uzhukku	'make to suffer'	LMT

This is a new innovation in LMT.

3.6.4. Forms with -*ai* suffix

The verb suffix -*ai* is found with the verb *puku* 'enter' forming a new causative form. This is found only in EMT.

verb	suffix	New verb	meaning	attested in
puku	ai	pukai	'cause to enter'	EMT

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Since this not found in LMT, this may be a case of independent innovation of the author.

3.6.5. Forms in which the final nasal-plosive consonant combination changed into plosive-plosive combination.

In the following cases NP > PP is found for the new transitive/ causative forms.

Forms found in LOT

verb	change	New verb	meaning	attested in
orungku	NP > PP	orukku	'make one	LOT
naTungku	NP> PP	naTukku	'make to tremble	LOT
vaNangku	NP> PP	vaNakku	'cause to worship	LOT

Except *vaNakku* 'cause to worship', all the other verbs continue up to LMT and vaNakku is lost form LOT. However, *vaNakku* in the other meaning 'drive' is attested in LMT.

Forms Found in MT

Forms like *viikku* is only found in EMT and it is lost from LMT.

verb	change	New verb	meaning	attested in
viingku	ngk > kk	viikku	'make to swell'	EMT

Forms like *tiiTTu* 'cause to touch' *tuLuppu* 'churn' and *amukku* 'make to press' are cases of NT > TT, mp > pp and ngk > kk in EMT.

verb	change	resultant verb	meaning	attested in
tiiNTu	NT > TT	tiiTTu	'cause to touch'	EMT
tuLumpu	mp >pp	tuLuppu	'churn'	EMT
amungku	ngk > kk	amukku	'make to press'	EMT
teengku	ngk > kk	teekku	'make to become full'	EMT

There is only one verb which is newly created with the change from ngk > kk in LMT.

verb	change	resultant verb	meaning	attested in
vazhungku	ngk > kka	vazhukku	'make to give'	LMT

Therefore, there is a new transitive creation in LMT.

3.6.6. Forms with the Final Plosive Geminates

In the following cases only doubling of the plosive consonants in the intransitive form create the transitive form.

The doubling of the final plosive is found attested in two verbs in LOT and they are given below.

verb	change	resultant verb	meaning	attested in
iRuku	k > kk	iRukku	'press', 'tighten'	LOT
viLaiyaaTu	T > TT	viLaiyaaTTu	'make to play'	LOT

Of these verbs *viLaiyaaTTu* is lost in EMT onwards.

The verbs *perkku* and *narukku* are found in LOT and EMT respectively and they continue in LMT.

verb	change	resultant verb	meaning	attested in
naruku	k > kk	narukku	'cause to drink'	LOT
peruku	k > kk	perukku	'cause to increase'	EMT

3.6.7. Forms added with -x-

Here new verbs are formed as they assume an additional inflectional category. There is no addition of suffix, but only change in the function. It is assumed here that the verbs are added with an unrealized morphophoneme (-x-) when they form the new verbs with different inflection. For example take the verb *uTai*. It assumes different inflectional category; in one category it takes the past tense marker –*nt* and function as intransitive verb, whereas in another category it takes the past tense marker -*tt* and function as the transitive verb. Thus, the intransitive *uTai* is differentiated from the intransitive *uTai* by adding –x or P to the verbal base.

Forms Found in LOT

Verb	change	resultant verb	meaning	attested in
ndimir	+-x-	ndimir-x-	'strengthen'	LOT
paTu	+-x-	paTu-x-	'inform'	LOT
maTi	+-x-	maTi-x-	'kill'	LOT
meey	+-x-	meey-x-	'cause to graze	LOT

Forms Found in EMT

Verb	change	resultant verb	meaning	attested in
izhi	+-x-	izhi-x-	'strengthen'	EMT
noci	+-x-	noci-x-	'cause to suffer'	EMT

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verb	change	resultant verb	meaning	attested in
puri	+-x-	puri-x-	'cause to desire'	EMT
viizh	+-x-	viizh-x-	'kill'	EMT

Except the verbs *izhi*-x- and *viizh*-x- the other forms are lost in LMT.

Forms Found in LMT

verb	change	resultant verb	meaning	attested in
kari	+-x-	kari-x-	'cause to burn'	LMT
kani	+-x-	kani-x-	'cause to ripe'	LMT
karai	+-x-	karai-x-	'make to dissolve'	LMT
vali	+-x-	vali-x-	'make to bend'	LMT
viLi	+-x-	viLi-x-	'cause to die'	LMT

They are the new forms found in LMT.

3.6.8. Forms with *-pp-* suffix

The addition of this suffix is found with three new verbs and they are *alappu* 'cause to suffer', *urappu* 'menace', 'frighten'. Of course, *ezhuppu* 'awaken' first attested in LOT cannot be taken as a new development of transitive/causative forms. As noted earlier, it belongs to apparent lexical addition. The other two forms are cases of new transitive/causative forms. The form *alappu* 'cause agitation' occurs only in LOT and it is not continued in EMT or LMT. But the other form *urappu* 'menace', 'frighten' is for the first time attested only in EMT and this form continues in LMT also.

3.7. Forms of New Creation of Intransitive Verbs

In this case, only limited data is available, and this includes only three verb and all the three verbs are attested in LMT only.

	Transitive verb	change	Intransitive verb	Attested in
1	koLuttu 'burn', 'lit'	tt > ndt	koLundtu 'burn	LMT
2	paruppu 'spread'	pp > mp	paampu 'spread'	LMT
3	tuLaiP 'put a hole', 'puch'		tuLai 'immerse'	LMT

Here in the forms 1 and 2 the conjugational class is as same as the source form but only in the last example there is a conjugational change from class I to class II because the transitive form with P (-x) will always have the corresponding intransitive forms in the second class. For example, the transitive verb *acaiP* 'shake belong to Class I and its corresponding intransitive form acai 'move' belong to class II. In the last example, there is also a semantic change. There is another verb *ezhumpu* 'rise' first time attested in LMT. This is created analogically (*ndirappu* 'fill') (PP40-11) and *ndirampu* 'become full' (AK 282-3) in EOT from *ezhuppu* 'awaken'.

3.8. Sources Unknown

Forms Attested only in LOT

	verb	meaning	Attested in
1	avviP	'be envious of'	LOT
2	urungku	'eat'	LOT
3	kayangku	'confuse in mind''	LOT
4	maRangku	'be wilder	LOT

Forms Attested only in EMT

	verb	meaning	Attested in
1	aNNiP	'taste sweet'	EMT
2	ikar	'learn'	EMT
3	ivariP	'oppose'	EMT
4	umaiP	'itch'	EMT
5	kamar	'remove'	EMT
6	kalaayP	'argue'	EMT
7	kutai	'cause to be bewildered' 'cause to be embraced'	EMT
8	kuzhaku	'coax'	EMT
9	kuRaP	'emit'	EMT
10	kuuzhP	'suspect'	EMT
11	ciRRu	'perplex'	EMT
12	ceviTTu	'incline on side'	EMT
13	tukaiP	'vex'	EMT
14	tuTumpu	'combine', 'heave and flow as sea water'	EMT
15	tuvar	'grow weary	EMT
16	tekizh	scatter	EMT
17	teTTu	'content'	
18	teLLu	stagnate'	EMT
19	tenRu	'become upset'	EMT
20	ndakazh	'suffer acute pain'	EMT
21	ndamaiP	'put on'	EMT
22	ndariP	'torment', 'stay'	EMT
23	ndaLir	'plunge'	EMT
24	ndimi	'twist'	EMT
25	nduti	'cover with as a garment lining'	EMT
26	ndeNTu	'rise'	EMT
27	nongku	'spoil	EMT
28	nontu	'spoil'	EMT
29	parimaaRu	'move about'	EMT

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30	maciP	'dance', 'make soft'	EMT
31	mooRaap	'be lazy', 'bewilder'	EMT
32	vivaP	'roll up', 'change'	EMT

Forms Attested only in LMT

	verb	meaning	Attested in
1	cazhangku	'hang loose as one's ornament	LMT
2	ndakazh	'creep'	LMT
3	paNimaaRu	'blow a musical instrument'	LMT
4	maLku	'be deficient'	LMT

Tamil Lexicon has already suggested the sources for some of the verbs noted above. Since they are not convincing, they are not taken into consideration. However, it is possible to suggest the probable sources at least for some verbs noted above. For example, *aNNiP* 'taste sweet' seem to have connected with the word *aNNam* 'palate'. Similarly *ceviTTu* 'incline one side' is probably from *anungku* 'suffer', 'perish' but it is difficult to connect them by regular phonological rules. Moreover, it also requires the comparison of forms in other Dravidian languages to know the root form from which the verb is derived. Therefore, they are simply listed as unknown source.

4. Conclusion

As said already, creation of new words by a language is unavoidable. Sangam Tamil is not an exception to this. A living language has to create its stock of vocabulary to make it alive. Tamil lives from Sangam period to the present period because of this creative nature. We have seen the creation of verbs in Tamil in Sangam classics. Mostly languages like Tamil which like to have its lexical items continue with the phonological and morphological structure inherited by Tamil, try to create its lexical items form its own stock of materials rather than borrowing from outside. That is the reason Tamil continues to live as Tamil rather than look different with the features of other languages.

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