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"A STUDY OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE
TAMIL INSCRIPTIONS OF THE 7th AND THE 8th
CENTURIES A.D."

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ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

THE TITLE: A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and 8th centuries A.D.

This thesis is an attempt to write a descriptive Grammar of the language of the earliest Tamil Inscriptions.

It consists of three parts:

Part I. Grammar: Short chapters on bases, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs and particles. Special stress is laid on word-order throughout the work. The views of the Tamil grammars, chiefly Tolkāppiyam and Nānṉul are discussed where necessary.

Part II. The Inscriptions: The Text of the Inscriptions with critical notes and variant readings.

Part III. The Index: The index of all the words found in the inscriptions.
This work is an attempt to give a descriptive analysis of the language of the earliest Tamil Inscriptions so far available. It was undertaken with the view of finding out the actual state of the language at a definite period. It is entirely a linguistic analysis; but the views of the Tamil grammars, chiefly Tolkāppiyam and Nannūl, are referred to wherever necessary.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank my supervisor Prof. R. L. Turner, not only for his critical and valuable suggestions, but also for going through the entire work. I must also thank the authorities of the Oriental section of the British Museum for giving me the chance of using the original plates of the Velvikuṭi grant. I am also indebted to the librarian of the School of Oriental Studies for the help she rendered with regard to the books which I required for this work.

M. Kañapathipillai

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ABBREVIATIONS

A. TITLES OF BOOKS, JOURNALS, PERIODICALS, ETC.

Gēnā - Gēnāvaraiyam (Tolkāppiyam)
E.I. - Epigraphica Indica.
I.A. - Indian Antiquary.
Ind.Pal. - Indian Palaeography.
Nan - Nannul
S.I.I. - South Indian Inscriptions.
S.I.Pal. - South Indian Palaeography.
T.A.S. - Travancore Archaeological Series.
Tel. - Tolkāppiyam.

B. GRAMMATICAL TERMS

act. - active  hon. - honorific
adj. - adjective  imper. - imperative
adv. - adverb  indef. - indefinite
ar. - ar. -  const. - const.
b. - base  instr. - instrument
caus. - causative  inter. - interrogative
cond. - conditional  intr. - intransitive
cons. - consonant  mas, m. - masculine
dem. - demonstrative  neg. - negative
fem, f. - feminine  neu, n. - neuter
fut, f. - future  num, nm. - numeral
obj. - object
ord. - ord.
p.adj.pt. - past adjectival participle
p.adv.pt. - past adverbial participle
part.pt. - participle
pass. ps. - passive
col. - particle
pers. pres. - person
pl. - plural

prn. - pronoun
prop. - proper noun
ptp. - post-position
rel. - relative
rem. - remote
s. - substantive
sg. - singular
tr. - transitive
v.b. - verbal base
v.pt. - verbal participle

Miscellaneous

c. - circa
cl. - classical
col. - collatikāram
comp. - compare
corr. - correct
cūt. - cūttiram
diff. - different
Ed. - Editor, edited, edition
El - Eluttatikāram
f.n. - footnote
inscr., insorr. - inscription, inscriptions
lit. - literally
L.W.A. - loan words from Sanskrit
opp. - opposite
orig. - original
p. - pages
pr. - pillar
f. - footnotes
Skt. - Sanskrit

Other abbreviations can be easily recognised.

Transliteration: Madras Tamil Lexicon system.
INTRODUCTION
INTRODUCTION

The inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th cent. A.D. may be divided into two sections according to the alphabet in which they are written. All the Pallava records have the Tamil-grantha alphabet, whereas those of the Pāṇḍyas are in Vatteluttu script.

The Tamil-grantha script is already proved to be the Brāhmi variety of the Asoka alphabet by Gopinatha Rao. But the origin of the Vatteluttu is not yet fully investigated. Burnell thinks that it is of Phoenician and Aramaic origin. Bühler describes it as 'a cursive script' of Tamil which came through the careless writing of the clerk and the merchant. In the opinion of Gopinatha Rao, like all the other alphabets of India, it is derived from the Brahmi script; but it had a separate line of evolution.

During the 7th and the 8th cent. the two scripts existed separately in the Tamil country, Tamil-grantha in the North and Vatteluttu in the South. The latter remained in the Pāṇḍya country till the Gōla conquest about the end of the 10th cent. A.D. After that the Tamil-grantha was universally

3. Ind.Pal. p.75 (appendix to I.A. Vol.32)
adopted as the Tamil alphabet.

The Pallava records of this period belong to the Simhavigna dynasty and to Pallavamalla and his successor Dantivarman. The two earliest speak of Mahendravarman. There were two kings with that name at this period, Mahendravarman I and II. A.D. c. 600-630, and his grandson Mahendravarman II c. 655 A.D. As these records are undated it is impossible to say to which of these kings they belong. But Hultzsch thinks that the Cave inscription at Dalavanur (No. 1) belongs to the time of Mahendravarman I. He points out that the term 'Narentirappottaraiyan' mentioned there is synonymous with 'Mahendravarman'. In the opinion of Venkayya, the Tamil alphabet employed in it does not belong to the same period, and it is likely that it was inscribed at a later period.

The other inscription (No. 2) mentions the name Mayentirappottarecar, which is the Tamil form of Mahendravarman. The script employed is undoubtedly very old. Gopalan thinks that the surnames Pakappitukal, Jalitankuran etc. mentioned here refer to Mahendravarman I.

2. ditto. p. 103.
5. Gopalan - History of the Pallavas p. 172.
After this comes the Kūran Pallava grant. It mentions the gift of the village Paramesvaramāṅkalam to a temple called Viccāvinīta Pallava paramesvarakaram by the Pallava Viccāvinīta (Vidyāvinīta). This is the name of Paramesvaravarman I who ruled from A.D.c.600-620. This inscription also is undated.

Then follow the inscriptions of Pallavamalla and his successor. The date of Nandivarman II, Pallavamalla according to Gopalan is A.D.c.710-775. But Rev. H. Heras thinks that A.D.715 is the probable date of his accession. Since he does not give definite reasons for raising the date by five years, it is perhaps safer to assume A.D.710 as the date of his accession. All the four inscriptions dealt with here were issued from various dates of his reign. In the following list they are arranged in chronological order:

2. Inscr. of the time of Vikramāditya Māvali Vāgarāya: 23rd year - A.D.c.733.

2. p.119.
Pallavamalla was succeeded by Dantivarman who ruled from A.D. 775-826. There are three inscriptions of his reign, and like those of Pallavamalla, all of them mention the year in which they were issued. In the Tiruvellalarai inscription it is stated that the well was begun in the fourth year of his reign and completed in the fifth. Therefore the date of the inscription must be A.D. 780. The Triplicane inscription is dated in his 12th year, which will be about A.D. 787. A Böya inscription is also found in his reign. It was issued in the time of Vijayäditya Mahävali Vänaräya in the 49th year of Dantivarman. This will give its date as A.D. 824.

The Vatteluttu inscriptions so far available are not earlier than the 8th cent. A.D. For a long time it was supposed that the Cochin Plates of Bhäskara Ravivarman were the earliest. But through further researches into South Indian palaeography and history it has been proved that Bhäskara Ravivarman lived about the 10th cent. A.D. Swamikappillai fixes his date as A.D. 1000 by astronomical calculations. Owing to these reasons the Cochin Plates as well as other inscriptions of this king are not included.

5. Published by Gopinatha Rao in T.A.S.
All the Vatteluttu inscriptions dealt with here (except No.18) were issued in the reign of the Pandyyan king Nețuņcaṭaiyan, whose date according to Nilakaṇṭa Sāstri is A.D.c.765-815. The following records give the year of the reign in which they were granted:

1. Vēḻvikuti grant: 3rd year - A.D.c.768.

The date of the Anaimalai record is more precise than that of any others. It gives the date in the Sanskrit portion as Kaliyaga 3871, i.e. A.D. 770. Since some plates of the Sinnemanur grant are lost, it is impossible to determine its exact date. But the Madras Museum plates and this grant mention the same person Arikesari as the scribe. Nilakaṇṭa Sāstri assumes that it belongs to the reign of the same king as the Vēḻvikuti grant. It has also been suggested that it may belong to Koçaṭaiyan, the grandfather of Nețuņcaṭaiyan. In that case the scribe may have been the grandfather of the one who engraved the Madras Museum plates.

As regards the Sentalai pillar inscriptions, it is impossible to find out the exact date since the history of the Mutteraiyan...

1. Pandyyan Kingdom, p.41.
2. do. p.44.
Family of kings is still not fully known. For palaeographic reasons K. V. S. Aiyer places the date as the first half of the 5th cent. A.D.

As this is very much damaged and without plates, very few examples from it are cited in the grammar.
PART I

GRAMMAR.
CHAPTER I.

WRITING

The method of representing the sounds in the inscriptions both in Vatteluttu and Tamil-grantha scripts is nearly the same as in the modern language. In most cases the pulli (dot) is used to indicate the absence of the vowel following the consonants in both scripts. This is referred to in Tolkāppiyam under the section on writing. 1 Besides, the consonants are called pulli throughout the work owing to the dot which is placed over them. The vowels e and o when they are short are also indicated by a pulli over them. This distinction between the long and short e and o is well kept in the Vatteluttu script. This is also referred to in Tolkāppiyam. 2 But this distinction is not well preserved in the Tamil-grantha. Yet it is very probable that it existed at this time, because it is preserved in the contemporary Vatteluttu records. Secondly Nāmālī, a work originating from the Pālava country in the 12th century A.D. makes reference to it. 3 It is to be noted that the Tamil-grantha

1. meyyin-iyarkai pulliy-otu nilaiyal - Tol. el-cüt 15.
2. ekara okaratt-iyarkaiyum-arē ditto. 16.
3. tollai vativina-v-ella-v-eluttum-ēn-
   t-eytum-ekara-v-okara mey pulli - nan. cüt 98.
inscriptions also belong to the Pallava country. If Nāṇṭūl
written in the same locality and probably in the same script
mentions this distinction, it may be assumed that it existed
also in the 7th and 8th centuries A. D. This is further
attested by one example of the short e indicated by the pulli
found in line III of the Keśakūṭi plates. Therefore this
distinction existed in principle though the scribe omitted it
just as he did frequently even over consonants. Owing to this
the distinction is preserved in this work. The long and
short i and u are not well distinguished in the Vattelutti
inscriptions.

1. Kē-Cuppiramāṇya Pillai - Ilakkiya varalārugu p. 337.
2. Hultsch in editing the Tamil-grantha inscriptions (Nos. 2,
3, 4) has used the modern short secondary sign for the long
and short e and o.
ORTHOGRAPHY

VOWELS.

u is written as ū in one place.

'ath mūtukātu for mutu kātu 'of the burning ground'.

The diphthong ai - is written in two different ways.

(1) ai

8th. simpatíanvar 'fifty!', āmpatt-āin, nāmpatt-āin, kōrāi, kai, yāṇai, māṇai, mālaitta, pēr māntar, Pukalit-ūṇai Vicsiyaraiyam, puṭai, pinnai, pāṇai, pāṭai, pāṭkai, pākai

(2) ay

8th. simpat-āvatu, simpat-ōpāt-āvatu

Tolkāppiyam mentions two ways of representing ai. (1) ay = (el. cūl. 56)² and a i (ditto. 54)³

2. akaratt-impār yakara ppulliyu -

maiyēntum cinai mey pēra ttōrum Tol. El. cūl. 56.

3. akara ikarām-aiākram-ēkum ditto. 54.
Elongation of the vowel sound.

Sometimes a short vowel is written after a long vowel.
8th. koll iyā

This appears to represent a long vowel. Toḷkāppiyam says that the long consonants ः, ः, ः, ः, ः and ः have two matras (ṣapu) each. Since no letter has more than two matras, it is customary to write the short vowels (of the same series) after them in order to represent the required matra.

Hiatus.

1. The distinction between ः and ः is not very well kept in this inscription.
2. ः, ः, ः, ः, ः, ः, ः, ः

ृ, ओ, ए, ए, ए, ए, ए, ए

3. māvalap-icaittal-ōrelutt-ṇeṛē
ditto. 5.
4. nittam vēptin-avvalap-utaiya

kūṭṭiy-elūt utal-ṣamanēr pulavar
ditto. 6.

kuny-icai moli vāyinniṣ-icai niṣaikku

nēṭṭ-elutt-impār-otta kunr-eluttē. ditto. 41.
Sometimes two vowels are written without the hiatus consonant in the inscriptions.

Within one word:

8th. a iļ, ĭpa va ķn, ĭ pāram, ĭ pā vēli, ĭ pā ķna, vīri um, Puli ķr, Mērān-ēnān, Kagai ķr, kō il.

This may represent an old method of writing. It is given in Tolkāppiyam that ĭ - and ĭ - occurring at the end of words are interchangeable. Naccinākkānīyār gives the following as the example: - nāy 'dog'; nā ĭ. It is probable that this indicates the pronunciation of the colloquial dialect of that time.

Hiatus also exists in the following cases:

1) Between noun and post-position.

7th. elle ķn, elle akuttu; 8th. Kēviri ķn.

2. The colloquial pronunciation of va ķru for vāyiru 'stomach', and ke ķru for kayiru 'cord' can be compared with this - See Vinson. - M.J.T. p. 46.
cilai in, kojuttamai in, murai in, Tīmpaṅgīrī ullai,
niti ṭu, allai akattu, avai utān, tānai ēṭu, cayai ēṭu,
pāṭai ēṭu.

(2) Between words and the particle um.
8th. ākki um, ēcci um, ṭrī um, mutukki um, āli um, cēkkoṭi um, pari um, puli um, maṭi um, Mannikkuricci um, cilai um, Tirumāṅkai um, pāṭai um.

(3) Between the post-position ai - and the particle um.
8th. āyveḷ-ai um, iruvār-ai um, Kurum-par-ai um.
There is a confusion of the dental \( n \) - and the alveolar \( n \) - in the middle or end of a word in the inscriptions of the Northern districts.\(^1\)

The following examples have \( n \) - instead of \( n \)-

8th. kal-in, attana, pank-un-ul, potuv-in-\( \tilde{a} \).

Sometimes this confusion occurs even in the same word.

8th. iyinta ; 7th. inta 'which gave'

7th. itan-ul ; " itan-ul 'in this'

8th. manai ; 8th. mang 'house'

" eley-in ; " elley-in 'of the boundary'

" in n\(\tilde{a}l \); 7th. in nilatt-\(\tilde{u}\)kku 'this four'

'to this land'

; " in n\(\tilde{a}kku 'this four'

7th. irupatt-e\(y\)intu); 7th. irupatt-e\(n\)t-in

'twenty-five' ; 'of twenty-five'

" ayin-t-\(\tilde{e}\)-k\(\tilde{a}\l \)

'five and a quarter')

But the following examples keep the distinction.

\( n \) 7th. Vic\(\tilde{a}\) v\(\tilde{i}\)n\(\tilde{a}\) pallava param\(\tilde{e}\)curakaram,

---

1. There was a difference in pronunciation between \( n \) and \( n \).

The loss of the distinction probably started from the North.
cāmāniya, iruntu; 8th. in nilattē, Nantippottāramārrku, Nākaṇantti, vantu, Nantikkūttil, aint-avatu.

In the word for '12', the Pattattālmaṇkalam grant from the middle district has the dental n, whereas the inscriptions of the Southern districts have the alveolar n.

8th. pann-iru : pann-irant-avatu

Grantha Script.

Very often Grantha script is used in the inscriptions to write skt. words.

The skt. nouns written in Grantha characters are found without the Tamil terminations.

8th. ARIKESARI, KITU, KANAKARASI, KARAVANTAPURADHIVASI, GOSAHASRA, JAGAD-GITA-YASO-RASIH.
The word PATNĪ is written as follows:

I. 8th. DHARMA-PAŅŅI, 'lawful wife.'

II. with a change of the skt. ending:

Skt. feminine nouns ending in -ā are written with -ai ending.

III. with Tamil terminations.

(1) masculine terminations.

3rd. pers.:

sg.

-ṇ of -an is written in Tamil character.

In the following examples it is written in Grantha.

8th. ANUJA-N, ASAMA-SAMA-N, ALAMHYA-VIKRAMA-N,
MĀNDAKA-NISTURA-N, KTAPATANA-N, KARMUKHA-PARTTA-N, KĀRYA-
DATSANA-N, KUMBHODHAVA-N-ATU, GAMGA-RĀJA-N-ATU, GIRI-
STHIRA-N, GUTT-KINNARA-N, GUṆA-GRHYA-N, GUDHA-NRĪṆAYA-N,
PĀNDITA-VATSALA-N, PĀRAMA-VAIṢṆAVA-N, PARĀNTAKA-N, PAI-
PŪRNJA-N, PĀṆḌYA-NĀTHA-N, BAHVRJA-N, BHĀRGava-GOṬRA-SAṂBHUTA-
N, MATAM-GAJ-ĀḌHYAKṢA-N, MANŪPAMA-N, MARUD-BALA-N, MARDĪTA-
VĪRA-N, MĀṆYA-SASA-NA-N, VIKRAMA-PĀRAKA-N, VINAYA-VIŚRUTA-
N, VĪTA-KANMAṢA-N, VĪRA-PUROGA-N, VAJYA-N, VAIDYA-N,
ŚRĪMĀṆOHARA-N, ŚRĪMARA-VARMA-N, ŚRĪVARA-N, HARI-HAYA-
N-ATU.

pl.
- r of - ar is written in Tamil.

8th. ASĀKTA-r-kku, ĀDHIRAṆJA-r-ai, KALABHRA-r-ēl,
PŪRVA-RĀJA-r, BRĀHMAṆA-r-kku, BHŪPA-r, MAHĀ-DEVA-r-kku,
MAHĪ-DEVA-r-kku.

It is also written in Grantha.

8th. DHAṆā-SURA-r-ATU, MAHĀ-RATH-A-R-AL.

1st. pers. i:Śrīg.
-ēṅ is written in Tamil.

8th. ŚRĪ DANTI-y-ēṅ.
(2) with neuter termination.

sg.

The -m of -am is written in Tamil.

8th. ARDDH-ĂSANA-m, ÂŚVAMEDHA-m, ASURA-GAŅA-m, KARMA-m, KALI-KALUSA-m, KULA-DHANA-m, GUJA-NAMA-m, GOSAHASRA-m, CAŅḌRĀDITYA-GATA-m, TĀMRA-ŚASA-NA-m, TULĀ-BHARA-m, DHARMA-m, DHARMA-m, PRTHIVI-RĀJYA-m, BRAHMA-meye-m, BHUVANA-TAJA-m, BHUTA-GANA-m, BHOGA-m, MAGADHA-m, RĀJYA-VARSA-m, VARSA-
VARDDHANA-m, VĪJÑĀPYA-m, VALDYA-KULA-m, Ātī VARA-MANGALA-m, SAMBANDHA-m, SARVVA-PARĪHRA-m, SVARGG-ĀROHANA-m, HIRANYA-GARBHA-m.

In the following examples it is written in Grantha.

8th. KANYA-RATNA-m, KARAVANTA-PURA-m, GURU-CARITA-m, DRAVYA-m, DHARMA-m, PANMA-PADA-m, PARĪHRA-m, PRTHIVI-
RĀJYA-m, MAHĪTAJA-m, RĀJYA-VATSALA-m, VRATA-m, ŚRUTI-
MĀRGGA-m, HĀRA-m.

In the following the suffix -ttu of the neuter nouns is written in Tamil.

8th. ARAVINTA-MUKHA-ītu, ĀŚVA-LAXANA-SŪTRA-ītu, UDAYA-
GIRI-MADHYAMA-ītu, KALPĀKA-ītu in, DHARMA-ītu, GRĀMA-ītu, PARASU-RĀMĪŚVARA-ītu, PĀNDYA-VAMSA-ītu, BHĀRADVĀJA-GOTRA-
ītu, MANU-DARŚITA-MĀRGGA-ītu in-ēl, VIKRAMA-ītu, SAMARA-
MUKHA-ītu, ŚVAMI-BHOGA-ītu, ū.

pl.

8th. VĀDYA-GEYA-SAMGĪTA-ī-kal-ēn, VIKRAMA-ī-kal, ŚASTRA-
ī-kal-ai.
Some words are written partly in Grantha and partly in Tamil.

8th. AGNISARMA-ṭṭiruvēti, atiśAYAṇkāḷ, ṣAMṬu, avani MANḌALAm, ayani ŚURAṬ; Iraṇyakēci cūṭtirattu, IRĀDHI tara kōṭṭirattu, uttara MANTRA PADAm, uttara MANTRI, əva MĀDI, Kramaṇiṭṭaṇū-ū kūḷa BHATTaṇ, KAIIKA BHŪMI, Kumāra Krama-ṭṭiruvēti Kumāra SARMA sačaṇkāvi, KaIIka BHŪMI, GURUDA ṇam; GAUTAmA kōṭṭirattu, GAIIka SARMA, CaṭṭiSARMA, Tēya SARMA, Caṭṭiṛēhka SOMAY(Āx)JI kku, Cēnta SARMA, Cēnta SARMA sačaṇ-kāvi, JĀTRA karaṇga kōṭṭirattu, tīrvaMṛtu, tūṇe-BHĀRAM, DE varcitaṇ AṉṆṆṆụvaṆ, DHĪRTAṆANK MŪRTTI Eyiṇaṅ, Nanti SARMA BHATTaṇ, nēTHAR, Pappa SARMA sačaṇkāvi, Potta SARMA, BRAmsa mankalavaṅ, vālāhakattīṇ, Vātūla GŌTTratu, VIJAIYĀTITT MAHĀVALI vēpāraYar, vilai ŚRĀ vaṣai y-āl, Vicaiya DANTI vikkiramaparamarku, VĪRAmāṅkāla, ŠAtturmalleŚVARālaiyam, HIRĀNYYA-kēci cūṭtirattu.

The following Tamil word is written in Grantha.

8th. ANTANAR-kku. 'to the Brahmans'.

In the following examples the skt verbal bases of the verbal forms are written in Grantha.
8th. ĀKRODHĀ-kha 'when -- he cried out.'
RAKŚI ppār 'they will protect', RAKŚI ttār 'those who protect', RAKŚI ppātā 'will be protected'.

The p. adj. pt. of Āku 'become' 8th. ĀKĪYA 'which was'.

The following examples have the post-positions written in Grantha.

8th. KUMBHODHAVAṆ-ATU, MAHĀ-RATHAṆ-AI.

In the following only the final syllables of the post-positions is in Tamil.

8th. GĀNGA-RĀJAN-Atu, DHĀRAṆ-SURĀṆ-Atu, N-

This probably indicates how skt. words were pronounced at that time when they were mixed up with Tamil. When the speaker was conscious that he was using a skt. word he usually pronounced it in skt at the same time adding to it the Tamil terminations. Consequently skt devatā > devatai instead of the classical Tamil form tēvatai; skt paripāṟṇaḥ > paripāṟṟu-าน instead of paripāṟṟaṇa. The inscriptions in this respect represent the colloquial language; for the pronunciation of skt. words with Tamil terminations can still be observed in the modern colloquial speech of the skt. educated Tamil Brahmins of S. India.
SOUNDS.

1. Changes in pronunciation and dialectical variation.

VOWELS. Addition of sound.

-ı and -ė coming at the end of a word sometimes add a y-sound.

(1) before plosives.
-ı : 7th. cekkotiykkāamum 'and the share on cekkoti.'

8th. Velḷi-ṇiy kku 'to Velḷeri'.

-ė : 8th. koravaan-ēy paṇitt-arali 'the king himself having graciously ordered'.

8th. Dharmaṃ-ēy taṇakk-ey-um Karm-am-āka.

'charity alone as his duty'.

(2) before sonants.

-ė : 8th. etir-ēy vantavar-ai 'those who came in front'.

" etir-ēy vant-iṟutta 'who came and attacked the front'.

" atal vēnt-ēy Velḷikuttri ennūm piyar-uṭaiyata 'O! mighty king! it is (a village) called Velḷikuttri'.

" tiru vilakkukk-ēy vēya appai 'the oil required for the sacred lamps alone'.
8th. appolut-ēy nīr őt-āṭṭi kkoṭamaīyā(ṇ) 'as he gave it at once having poured out (water)'.

" 笋-ēy nuḥ kurai

'what indeed is your want?'

(3) at the end of a verse.

8th. nillāt-ēy 'do not stand'.

" naīyyāt-ēy 'do not be wounded in feeling'.

" vāimmiṇ-ēy 'place'.

In the following example -ai takes -y before the plosive.

8th. korravan-aiy paṇitt-aruli

'the king himself having graciously ordered.'

Probably this ai- is an error of the scribe for ē; for, the same expression occurs in another inscription of the same king with ēy.

**Variation of quantity.**

1. The following examples have variations of a/ā and i/ī.

8th. aṅku : āṅku 'there'.

" iṅku : īṅku 'here'.

Change of quality.

cl. i- varies with u- in the following examples.

7th. makiḷntu 'having rejoiced' : makula 'to delight'.
    pāl paṭuttu 'having destroyed' : 8th pāl paṭuttu
    'having destroyed', aṭi paṭuttu 'having sub-
    jugated'.

8th. Vilịṇaṃ-atu : 8th Vilụṇattu 'of Vilịṇaṃ'.

In the following examples cl. u- varies with

(1) i-

8th. koṭum : 8th. koṭin(m) 'cruel'.
    cl. kuttippattān : 8th. kuttippattān 'he was stabbed'.
    " Pāṇṭikkotumati: 8th. Pāṇṭikkotumiti

(2) cl. u- varies with o-

8th. ulakam 'world' : 8th. oloka 'of the world'.

In some examples cl. e- varies with

(1) a-

1. Name of a place.
telitten: 8th. talitten 'he consecrated'.

(2) i-

peyar: "piyar 'name'.

In the following cl. h - varies with y-.

7th. Va h kâvin-ll 'from the Vehkâ: 8th. iytu 'this'.

Sometimes cl. o- varies with u-.

7th. ko îttu: 8th. kuîttu 'having given'.

kunarapattu: 8th. kunarapattu 'having been brought'.

tolaikkum: 8th. tulaikkum 'who deprived'.

kolai: 8th. kulai 'murderous'.

The examples from the Northern districts have the o-
forms which correspond with those of the classical
language.

7th. koîttukka; koîttutta; koîttuttu; koîttuppattukku.

Both forms are found in the South.

O-forms.

8th. koîttattu; koîtappa; koîtttâr; koîtttân.

ü-forms.

8th. kuîtukkappattu, kuîtuttu, kunarappattu, kunantu,
sometimes ai- varies with e-. The forms with e- are found in the Northern group.

1. In the middle of a word.

iraittu : 7th. irēttu 'having poured out'.

2. At the end of a word.

hūta : 7th. hūta 'basket'.
nilai : " nila 'local(?)'.
pālai : " Pāley-ūr.
valai : " vañey-il 'in the tank'.

There are variations found in the same words in the same group.

7th. ellai : 7th. elle 'boundary'.
" Gūlai-mēṭṭu : 7th. Gūle-mēṭṭu 'of Gūlai-mēṭṭu'.
" vilai : " vīle 'cultivated'.

The inscr. in the South preserve the ai- at the end of a word.

8th. ellai 'boundary'.

The following variations are found between the Southern and Northern inscr.

South. North.
8th. Kuvalaimalai : 7th. Kuvañe 'water lilies'.

1. Proper name.
8th. kæi : 7th. keyi 'hand'.
" ellai : " elle 'boundary'.

The following variation is found between the inscrv.
of Middle and the Northern groups:

Middle. North,
8th. őlai : 7th. őle 'palm-leaf'.

CONSONANTS.

Initial.

In the following example n- varies with ŋ-.
cl. neliya : 8th. ŋeliya 'so that -- trembled'.

Intervocalic.

Plosives.

-k/-m-
7th. mantakam : 8th. mantamam 'hall'.
-c/-ɾ/-y-
8th. icaitta : 8th. iraitta 'which were described'.
In the following examples it disappears and -y-
takes its place.

8th. iyait(ta) 'which were described'; araiyan
'king'.
cl. capai : 8th. cavai ḍēpu 'by the (village) assembly.'
sonants.

-1/-l-
8th. palam 'old', : 7th. palaya 'old'.

-r/-r-
8th. parampu : 8th. parampu 'mountain'.

" ceru : " ceru 'field'.

Final.

-m/-m-
7th. nilan : 7th. nilan 'land'.
cl. nalam : 8th. nalan 'well'.

Assimilation of consonants.

yt > tt
cl. tuytta 8th. tutta 'he had enjoyed'.
loc > tc
7th. ḍioci 'authority' 8th. ḍioci 'rule'.

rkk > rk
7th. terkkku 7th. terku 'South'.

rk > kk
7th. mērkku 8th. mēkku 'West'.

11 > 1

cl. cela, 8th. cela 'to go'.
7th. coliya 'which was told', 8th. colappattu 'which was interpreted'.

yy > y.
8th. ceyyappattatu, 8th. ceyappattatu 'it was made'.

na > n.
cl. enna, 8th. ena 'as'.

In the following example yyn > un and the preceding vowel is lengthened.

cl. ceyvatu, 8th. cēvatū 'what -- could do'.

Addition of -u:
The words ending in -r and -l have, sometimes, -u added in the Northern inscr. This is very common in modern colloquial language in India.

8th. nāṭṭar 7th. nāṭṭar-u 'the inhabitants'.
" arecar " arecar-u 'king'.
"
2. Combination of Sounds.

The following processes take place when the final sound of a word combines with the initial sound of another:

A. Insertion of Glide.

(1) -i, -e and -ai insert -y- when followed by a vowel.

-ī: 7th. ur-ālooi-y-um; tanī-y-um; paṭṭi-y-um; 8th. anī-y-ilāhkaiyiḷ; Anarkali-y-um; arī-koli-y-um; oṭaḷ-y-um; pari-y-ēka; Iraṇakirtti-y-um; icīmāyī-y-um; Ilam pūṭci-y-um; uttara mantiri-y-āyiga; uvari-y-um; ṭī-y-āmaī; kaṇṇi-y-um; kalavi-y-um; kalī-y-um; kāṭi-y-um; kūli-y-um; oṭṭi-y-um; ceyi-y-um; taṇi-y-ūr; putānāli-y-um; nīkki-y-um; paṭāṅkali-y-um; pari-y-āṅghum; pari-y-īṅāḷ; pari-y-um; pari-yeum; maṇi-y-ilaṅkum; miyēṭai-y-um; Vēlaṅkuṭi-y-ai; vēli-y-um; vēli-y-uḷḷum.

-e: 7th. mane-y-um; 8th. elle-y-uḷḷum; neṭumurc-y-um; vile-y-um.

-ai: 7th. attavāy-um; manai-y-um; 8th. acai-y-um; acai-y-ōlaippat; Ilāhka-y-il; ivai-y-uḷ-liṭṭu; attavai-y-ō; oṭai-y-um; kārōmait-y-um; Kuvāḷai-mahai-y-um; kail-y-ēḷ-um; kōcōyka-y-um; pāḷmaī-y-ēṭai; pāṇai-y-um; maṇai-y-um; mālīkai-y-um; mūrṇai-y-um; yāṇai-y-ōyirai; Vēṭavārai-y-ai.
(2) -a, -ä, and -ō insert -v-.

-a: 7th. āka-v-um; 8th. akala-v-ōtum; araṭa-v-akan cen[ni; āka-v-anku; ceyikka-v-aracar; cela-v-unti; celutta-v-ōtti; pala-v-ōtti; evvakaippattu-v-um; Panti
Amirtamaṅkala-v-araiyan; uppappala-v-ellām; pira-v-um; vata-v-ellai.

-ä: 8th. ō-v-um; kāṅa-v-ulakkattir; pā-v-utan; mā-v-um;
mā-v-ōntum.

-ō: 8th. kō-v-um;

But there is no glide after the following:-

(1) p. adv. pt.

Prose: 7th. tōnti itta[i; pāṅk-āyi itagul; 8th. utump-ōtti āmai tavalvat-ellām; kuli kutti āṭṭuvai-āka.

Verse: 8th. akala nikkhi akal-iṭattai; kūvi ēṇnēy nūn kūra[i.
ara nikkhi arram-allē DRAVYAM. avani MANDALAm -- ōmpī
arul payantu. arram-iṇṛ avani MANDALAm.

(2) p. adj. pt.

Prose: 7th. niṛṛa irupatu pāṅkum; 8th. viyavaṇ col-
liya elle pōyi. cekk-ūll-ana ellām. mikkula Iraṇakīrtti
nuttār viṭunta arai-v-ōlaippati. palaram paṭṭa iṭattu.
tanakkku vaiṭṭa oru kūrril.

Verse: 8th. maṇag-ayarnta arram-il-atar vēr rānai --
vant-iṛutta Ayvēl-ai. āṛpp-arā atar rānai. aṭā oli. anna-
ākiya alar katir --
(3) Aor. adv. pt.

Prose: 8th. piramatēyum-āka aruliceyta.

Verse: 8th. akappata ēy-engamai. tūc-aliya eng-
iranta māl kaliyum —. cele nirra ēnk-oru nañ. kuñantu
koṭuppa ērpp-arā aṭar rānai.

(4) Subject.

Prose: 8th. Tātam Peruntiṇai attirattār — kutti
ppattān 'Tātam Peruntiṇai — was stabbed by an arrow'.

Verse: 8th. maṇi imaikkum --- puricai 'the fortific-
ations --- where the gems shine'. ati en maṇi mēla 'the
feet are on my crown'.

(5) Object.

Prose: 7th. tāli etuppataṛku 'in order to build a
temple'. 8th. kūte irettum 'and having poured out water
through baskets'. nāṭṭu vakai irāmāyiyum 'and the non-
payment on the share of the country'. ivar tāmē uppa
ppeṟuvēi-ēkkavum 'they themselves shall get to enjoy it'.

Verse: 8th. veḷ-ai urai-nikki 'having taken out the
javelin from the sheath'. atamai irakkiya pin 'after he
had laid it down'. Ayavēl-ai akappata 'when he captured
"Ayavēl"; mōli akarri 'having removed the word'; maṇi imaikkum
ōtavēli utaṅ kēṭta 'who protected at once the (earth) girt
by the sea'. tarapattat-ai emmālum tarapattatu 'that
which was given, is given by us too'. kōṭiñ oilai agra-kāl
vaḷaittum 'and having seized the horses'. oli utai
'possessing sounding (bells)'. kōṭi aṇi 'decorated with
flags'. cōlai aṇi 'decorated by groves'.

(6) poss. or adj.

Verse: 8th. kēlvi antanālar 'the kēlvi Brahmans'.
Kali araicān 'the Kali king'. varai ita va ir 'on the face
of the mountain'. tānaī aṭal vēntēy 'O mighty kīṛg of armies'.
iṭi urum 'roar of the thunder'. mā irum -- paṅgal 'great,
big -- waters'. Ā iravēli Ayirūr tam-nilum 'at Ayirūr of
Ayiravēli'. vaṭakarai Ā iravēli 'Ayiravēli of the Northern
bank'; Milantīyangkuṭi ellaikum 'of the boundary of
Milantīyangkuṭi'. Kallickuṭi ellaikkum 'of the boundary of
Kallickuṭi'. Kaṭampahkuṭi ellaikkum 'of the boundary of
Kaṭampahkuṭi'. Kurahkuṭi ellaikkum 'of the boundary of
Kurahkuṭi'. Iranākirtti ul vīṭtuccēvakan 'the ullvīṭṭu-
ccēvakan of Iranākirtti'.

Verse: 8th. cēmāniya irantu pattī 'the entire two patti'.
Vicaiyā Tēcuvara parumarku 'to victorious Tēcuvara paruman';
vēna appai 'the required oil'. aṭi irantum 'the two feet'.

Verse: 8th. kēlvi antanālar 'the kēlvi Brahmans'.
Kali araicān 'the Kali king'. varai ita va ir 'on the face
of the mountain'. tānaī aṭal vēntēy 'O mighty kīṛg of armies'.
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Kurahkuṭi'. Iranākirtti ul vīṭtuccēvakan 'the ullvīṭṭu-
ccēvakan of Iranākirtti'.
(7) Verbal noun.
Verse: 8th. ēy-enmāmai ērīnt-ālittu. nālikai iyavē-
mai ikal-āli uṇ.  

(8) When the word ending in a vowel is followed by forms
of Verbal base -

(1) eṁ- 'say'
Verse: 8th. kōṭka ēru; ānaika ēru; mēlana ēru;
Peruvutti ēnum. Geliyakkuṭi ēru. Vēlvikūṭi ēru;
Vēlvikūṭi ēnum; Vēlvikūṭi ēnumappattatu.

(2) ā- 'to become'
Verse: 8th. ēqāpati ënāti āina.

(3) īṭu 'assign'
Prose: 8th. ēru īṭu.

(9) When the word beginning with the vowel expresses a
different idea to the word which ends in a vowel.

Prose: 7th. ellai, ñrupuka vali ninrum. Māraṅkāri,
īkkaraḷi. Māraṅkāri, ippiramatēyam-ūṭaiyava. 
Verse: 8th. ellai, arram-illā kKorrannputtur. Avaḍā-
cūḷāmaṇi, etṭitterattum-ikal-ālikkum.
It is to be noted that the insertion of the glide was optional in the language described by Tolkappiyam. It says in cūt. 144. (Bluttatikāram) that which occur initially in words and the consonants ṇa, na, ma, ya and va remain unchanged before the final sound of the preceding word. It only makes a passing remark about the glide saying that some authors are of opinion that a glide should be written when a vowel follows another vowel. The language of the inscr. mainly agrees with the description of Tolkappiyam with regard to this.

3u following a plosive at the end of a word preceded by a short syllable insert -u- when it is followed by a vowel.

8th. karu-ṇa-sānta, ceru-ṇāka.

4But u following a plosive at the end of a word is elided before a vowel, if the plosive is preceded by

2. ellā molikrum-yuyir varu valiyē-y-uṭamaṭtu meyyin-uruvu koḷal varaiyār. Ditto. 140.
3. This is called full u. See p.
4. This called short u.

neṭṭelutt-imparum toṭar moliy-ţrũn kurriyal-ukaram vallēr -ūrute. Tol. El. cūt. 36.
(1) Heavy syllable.

7th. cekk-um; terk-um; tiik-um; taṇṭirka-um; patapp-um;
pank-um; uḷḷat-ellām; pāṅk-ittu; marr-um; maṇṭakatt-ē;
ocyav-ākavum; pāṅk-um; maṅkalatt-ūl; kōṭupparārk-um;
ocyivarārk-um; elle akatt-um; kālukk-ē; pāṅk-ākavum; pāṅk-itt-
up-pār; nilattoṭ-um; 8th. orunk-utan; valaitt-um; purāṅkant-
avan; kavaṇnt-um; āṅk-avarkū; pāṅk-āki; parant-élunitu; vitt-
iruppa; cenr-ānku; āṅk-iruvāra-ai um; kalīr-t-otum; pūtt-
ilivitu; Tirumālukk-amarnt-uraia; vānatt-akatu; parant-
ōnki; veng-alittu; pulamp-ētum; akagrāt-ōr; acump-ārāte;
amaitt-um; vīr-riruntu; mēkk-um; ellai-kk-um; nāṅk-ellai; nīr-
dō-t-āttī; nirr-īlan kum; kont-um; Kūṭakonkatt-āṇa manānan-ai;
Araṇukk-ītam; yēnt-irupatt-irant-ēvatu; paṅitt-aruli; koṭu-
ttaraṇt-elle; mērk-um; vaṭakk-um; kīlakk-um; terk-um; utump-
ōti; kont-ūppā; pulutipōt-um; irett-um; kurāṅk-aruttum; pākk-
um; pattūrećōr-um; tekk-um; Kacippit-Aimpanaicōvī; kāt-um;
irant-um; Ilavilakk-um; Tiruvippirampēt-āḷum; vaitt-ellai;
iyti-ēltiņa; nāṅk-arai; vaitt-irantu; kūr-um; oru-um; perr-
um; pucaur-eluntu; ēṟpp-ārā; itark-ēṭatti; marunk-ūttutta;
terr-ēnā; viritt-ūraip-pār; ēṭutt-aruli; cenr-āṭaiya; kāt-
āṭaiya; vant-etir malainta; kututt-itt-um; kaṭant-ittu; pūt-
alittum; kavaṇnt-um; tēc-aliya; kaṭ-um; kūpp-ālittu; erint-
alittu;

(2) Two or more light syllables.

8th. tarak-um, erut-um; kalir-unti. kiner-epatu.
akat-uruucum, alak-amainta, init-anta, ulak-alittu. kamuk-
kum, tanat-akkii. paric-ey, porut-urum, nuhit-aikkum.

It is not elided in the following cases:

(1) When the noun is followed by a cardinal numeral.

Prose: 7th. paikku irupatt-sanin. 8th. yantu irupattu-
munr-avatu, yantu arupatt-onr-avatu, yantu arupatt-onyat-
avatu.

(2) In the post-position ku/kku.

Prose: 7th. ceyivarkku irukkum maneyum, etuppataarku dtu.
vacicippataarku otu paikku, 8th. Nanti pottaracarkku aymat-avatu.
Maraa Caatiyarkku uttara MANTRI, Vellariikku ericceru.

(3) In the noun with the suffix -ttu denoting 'place' or
'possession'.

Prose: 8th. patta itattu Iranakirtti ulvittu occevakan.
'On the place where he fell, the ulvittu occevakan of Iranakirtti'.
cuttirattu Emyr Accavipaccaitakhavi 'Accavipaccaitakhavi of
Emyr of the cuttiram'. kottirattu Avattampa cuttirattu 'of
the Avattampa cut tiram of the kottiram'.

(4) In the ending of the p. adv. pt.

Prose: 7th. etattu cri tonti; kojttu ittalikku;
ceyitu ayiratt-irunuru; vakuttu itanul; 8th. erintu utump-
sti; etattukkojtu aint-avatu; BHOGAN kojtu iv Vellériyile;
virru kojtu ivvür.
This is due to the fact that the p. adv. pt. in such cases completes an idea; and since this idea does not run into the subsequent clause, it is followed by a short pause; hence there is no coalescing of the vowels.

(5) Verse: 8th. patuvatu álva tānai. utaiyatuolkāta.
irakkappattatu enru. perratu oru illā valāvum.

But in Verse this rule is not always observed.

8th. purankapavan -- alitt-araikatal. vant-unnaive.
cemmēnt-avan. tilait-t-irēy.
8th. enru.

In the following examples the u preceded by the sonant -w- also disappears.

8th. maruv-iviya. maliv-sytiya. vatīv-amaiya, alavariya. oliv-inri.

The difference between the two forms of u (full u and short u) is that the first one takes a -w- before a vowel. Naccinārkkiniyār remarks\(^1\) that if the short u is pronounced with the proper rounding of lips, it sounds as a full u. He gives the following examples which have the same form for noun and verb:

kātu (noun) 'ear': imper. 2nd. sg. 'dig'.
katu " 'knot': " " 'tie'.

He thinks that when they are used as nouns the u remains

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1. See under Tol. El. cút. 68.
short; but when used as the imper. the u sounds fully.

But on the other hand Bloch\(^1\) thinks that the addition of this vowel is 'quite modern', because the words cōr - 'rice', pāṁ - 'serpent', and vayir - 'stomach' mentioned by Kumārila Bhaṭṭa in his Tantra Vārttika in the 7th cent. A.D. have no u ending. The proper Tamil forms of these words are cōru, pāmgu or pāppu (poetical), and vayiru. Because Kumārila Bhaṭṭa wrote them without the final u it should not be concluded that the short u did not exist at that time. Firstly it is found in the inscr. of the 7th cent. A.D. Secondly Tolkāppiyam deals with that sound in the chapter on sounds\(^2\) and then gives a separate chapter for it in the Āluttatīkāram; it is also dealt with in the chapter on prosody (Tol. Ceyyuliyal cūt. 8). Thirdly the quality of the sound is so subtle that Kumārila Bhaṭṭa may have failed to hear it.

The u at the end of neuter pronouns behaves like the short u in the following examples.

2. see also f.n. 4, p.33.
8th. it-āki, it-alittān, exa- it-āki.
But in the following it remains as a full u.
8th. Viliñasan-atu-v-aliya.
When a short u is followed by the sonant y- the u is changed into -1. This is called short i by Tolkāpiyaṃ.\(^1\)
8th. parumānak yāntu.
The a at the end of the imper, kūka is also elided.
8th. kolk-ūṇas.

Another place in which this short i occurs is in the particle
miśē.
kurūiyel-ikara niruval vēntum
yēven eliñ mūsiy-umai-umai khilavi-kāvayiñ varū u makaraś-ūntē bittu. 54.
2. This is called short a. Vinson (la Langue Tamoule p.30) says that it occurs in the following cases:

   The final a of

(1) imper and suffix -ka (see above)
(2) aor. adv. pt.: citār-āṭittān
(3) dem. or inter adj. when repeated: anu-anta ent-enta.

The following forms are found in the stanza 223 of Tirum-
ceirampalakkōvai: int-īṭam, unt-īṭam.
B. Double form of consonants.

It occurs

1. Initially. This indicates oblique relationship:
   
   (i) Plos. \((k, c, t, p)\) assume the double form after (a) vowels and (b) sonants \((y, r, \prime)\).

   (1) After nouns.

   \(kk\) --- 7th, \(n\)āṭṭu \(kk\)ālin 'of the country channel'; 8th. \(Vīlvēli\) \(kk\)ālar \(r\)ānaiy-ai 'the ocean-like army of \(Vīlvēli\)', \(k\)olai \(kk\)ālīru 'of killing elephants', \(m\)anī \(kk\)eṇtāi 'the beautiful carp', \(ārru\) \(kk\)āl 'the river channel', \(k\)atirkkāṇam 'the share of corn-sears', \(Kōtumāl\)ūr \(kk\)ūtār 'the enemies of \(Kōtumāl\)ūr'.

   \(cc\) --- 8th. \(Nelvēli\) \(cc\)ēru 'the battle of \(Nelvēli\)', \(u\)rimai \(cc\)urrēm 'near (blood) relations', \(kalīru\) \(c\)ēliyan \(Vānava\)ṇaḥ '\(c\)ēliyan \(Vānava\)ṇa with elephants', \(m\)ālar \(c\)ēlai 'flowery grove'.

   \(tt\) --- 8th. \(Tiruvell\)ārai \(tt\)ēnūr '\(T\)ēnūr of \(Tiruvell\)ārai', \(p\)ātai \(tt\)ēnai 'army of battalions', \(Gōla\) nāṭṭu \(tt\)ēnūr\(kar\)ai '\(T\)ēnūr of \(Gōla\)nāṭṭu', \(v\)alī \(tt\)ēnri 'having been born in succession' lit 'having been born in the line'.

   \(pp\) --- 7th. \(our-\)arai \(pp\)ānku 'one and a half parts', \(Gūlama\)nāṭṭu \(p\)āṭṭiyum 'and the pāṭṭī of \(Gūlama\)nāṭṭu', \(Pāmā-\)nāṭṭu \(p\)\(P\)ā\(m\)ā\(c\)occu\(ra ma\(n\)kalattul 'in the \(P\)ā\(m\)ā\(c\)occu\(r)ama\(n\)kalām of \(P\)ā\(m\)ā\(n\)āṭṭu'; 8th. \(i\)rā \(p\)ōṇakam 'the might offering'.

Tennur pperun kiranu 'the large well at Tennur', Pūvalur ppurun kāṟṟum 'and having seen (their) backs at Pūvalur', Periyalur ppūṟ-ālittum 'and having destroyed (their) greatness at Periyalur'.

In the following examples the plos. are doubled after -l (see -l under change).

8th. kall-āl kāṟam 'the share of kall-āl'; nal ppāṟpār 'the good brahmans'.

There is no doubling in the following examples:

8th. vēlvi cāḷai 'the sacrificial hall', Pakavati kō il-ukku 'to the temple of Pakavati', Korkai kīḷan 'the headman of Korkai', Kūḻvantai caikk-um 'and to the field of Kūḻvantai', āḷva tāṉai 'powerful army', Tiruvallikkēppi, nāṭu kāyal 'the protection of the district', kalaṅcu pon 'kalaṅcu of gold'.

Nouns ending in -am sometimes drop the -m and take the double plosive.

kk—8th. māṭa kKūṭal 'Kūṭal with walls'; nalana kkīṭakkaḷ 'of extensive paddy fields'; tāṭa kkōḷ 'long arms'; vela kkōḷ 'inundation channel'.

tt—8th. kule ttōṟal 'a prince of the race'; māna ttāṉai 'proud army'.

pp—8th. Mūvēntamakṭa ppēṟ-āraiyon; ēṇappori 'hog shaped machines'; Vīra mēkṣa ppēṟ-āraicon 'the great chief...
Nouns ending in -am sometimes drop the -m and take the double plosive.  

kk -- 8th. māṭa kkJāl 'Kūjāl with walls'; palēna kkīt-akkaï 'of extensive paddy fields'; taṭa kkai 'long arms'; vēlla kkāl 'inundation channel'.

tt -- 8th. kula ttōral 'a prince of the race'; māna ttānai 'proud army'.

pp -- 8th. Mūvēntamaṅkala ppēr-araiyān; ēnē ppori 'hogs shaped machines'; Vīramaṅkala ppēr-araiyan 'the great chief of Vīramaṅkalam'.

Sometimes they double after the oblique form in -tu.

tt -- 7th. Kūrattu ttālikku 'to the temple at Kūram'; 8th. Cēṇilattu cceru 'the battle at Cēṇilam'; ellai akēttu kkallūn 'and the stones at the boundaries'; īṭattu kkō 'the kings of the earth'.

In the following example the ending -n is dropped and p- is doubled.

8th. Pallava ppērun taccan 'the great carpenter of the Pallava'.

(2) After post-positions.

kk -- 8th. itan-ai kkattar 'those who protect this', mānān-ai kkol kalipp-ōtuń 'the kings, with murderous elephants'; Kēviriy-ai kkēnt-īṭtu 'having crossed the Kēviri'; mānattavar-ai kKūrumai yēy 'those with minds, at Kūrumai'; Pallavan-ai KKulūmpūr-ū 'Pallava, at Kulūmpūr'; Kētavan-ai kkēt-aṭaiya

1. makam-v-iruti verrumai-y-āyir-
ruvara kketu veleluttu mikumē. Tol. El. ouț. 310.
"Palleya, so that he might go to the forest; perupp-irkku kilakku-m 'and East of the mound'; Konkarkörku kkuqantu 'having brought it to Konkarkör'.

cc --- 8th. umn-ai ttaľara ocytu 'having made you grow weak'; dwek weak'; avar-ai tterren 'him, immediately'; tarappat-atan-ai tualakkam-illa 'that which was given, the ignoble'; Kamakkāni Nar ciňka-ku tter-ōtuń 'to Kamakkāni Narcińkan, in which the chariot runs'; perupp-irkku tterk-um 'and South of the mound'; itar-ku tten ellai 'the Southern boundary of this'; ellai kku tterku 'south of the boundary'.

pp --- 8th. Paravar-ai ppaľ paĉuttum 'and having destroyed the Paravas'; Kēralań-ai ppla muşaiy-um --- venru końtum 'and having conquered --- the Kērala many a time'; 8th. Caturppētiķal -ukku ppiramatēyam końtupatarkum 'and to give brahmadeya to the Caturvedina'; 8th. Čettirēnka SOMAY(Ā)J'I kku ppiramatēyam-āka paĉitt-arujī 'having ordered graciously as a brahmadeya to Čettirēnka Sōmayājī'.

(3) After verbal forms.

(a) p. adv. pt.

kk --- 8th. virru kkońta 'which was bought'; 8th. āṭṭi kkońttamaiy-āń 'as (he) gave it after pouring out water'; yānai --- āṭṭi kkoṭa mannar kuľān tavirtta 'who dispersed the crowd of enemy kings having led --- the elephants forward'; ellai pōy kkalān kānnyun nāṭṭi 'having gone to the boundary and planted stones and twigs'; ēṭṭtu kkońtu 'having taken'.

. . . . .
stlu kdvim «! — • * murukki oceľköl ːoci 'having destroyed the kings — and wielded the sceptre'; kalir-uento c Gennilattu oceru venřma 'and having driven forth elephants and won the battle at Gennilam'; velič paṭṭu ocůli yāṇai oela-ːuncti 'Having come out and driven the caparisoned elephants to go'.

tt — 8th. mīṭṭu ttaṇat-ėkki 'having redeemed (it) and made (it) his own'; nīkki ttaṇpāl urimai — amaītta 'having removed and — who made (it) as his own possession'; pukku tījumāl-ukku 'having entered, to Tirumāl'; paṇit-ːaruḷi tter-reṇa 'having graciously ordered, immediately'.

pp — 8th. yāṇai oela-ːunti, Bāḷāivāy amar kaṭantu 'having driven forth elephants and won the battle at Pāli'; ōnki paṇakalavān-um-akalav-ōtum 'having risen high, where even the sun moves far apart'; pūṭṭ-ilivittu pprū ēlai anī puravir Kāṇcivāy ppērūx pukku 'having entered the great city of Kāṇcivāy with forests decorated by flowery groves, after having unloosened the bow'.

(c) aor. adv. pt.

kk — 7th. ōṭu cuta kkoṛṭa nilam 'the land which was bought to burn tiles'; 8th. maṇa makula kuṭuᵊtᵊtᵊtᵊ 'having given, in order he might rejoice'; ōṭa kKali araīcān vali tolaiya 'so that — they praised, and so that the strength of the Kali king may perish'; aliya kkoṛṛa vēlai urai nīkki 'having unsheathed the victorious javelin so that they may perish'; uraiya kkuṭram-anṭat-ōr kō il-ākki 'having made a
temple resembling a hill so that he may abide'.

co --- 8th. tiru valara oceytär 'they made to grow in prosperity'; a SURAGAṆAN TA lai aliya coilai kunittu 'having bent the bow so that the host of Asuras may perish'; talara oceytu 'having made to grow weak'.

tt --- 8th. vilaṅka ttōṇri 'having been born in order --- may shine'; paṭa ttōl-ōcci 'having wielded his arm in order --- may perish'.

pp --- 8th. irukka pperuvār 'those who may get to live'; unnpaperuvār 'those who get to enjoy'; unña ppāla ellām 'all those which could be eaten'.

The following examples have no doubling:-

7th. virru koṭtu 'having bought'; 8th. veṇru koṭtu 'having won'; koṭtu pōntu 'having taken'; kuṇantu koṭuppā 'when he gave after having brought'; makāntu kaṇṭān 'he made (lit. saw) after having rejoiced'; oṭṭi kuṭutōm 'we gave having agreed'; eru korvavasāy 'having said, the king himself'; oceytu kallum — nāṭṭi 'having planted --- and stones, having done'; elle pōyi paṭākai valaṅ oceytu 'having gone to the boundary and having gone right round the village'; irukka Ponniyak-kīyār paṭimam koṭṭuvittān 'while --- was sitting he engraved an image of Ponniyakkiyār'.


The doubling in the following does not express oblique relationship.

8th. pōla1 tterzenru

There is no doubling after the following as they do not express oblique relationship.1

8th. kunram-anna kulai kkalirum

(2) 2nd. sg.

8th. nī kolka 'you receive'.

(3) Imper.

8th. kānka tannāṭtu.

(4) After the subject of a clause. 8th. nāṭṭar tolutu; ūṛperga.

(5) p. adj. pt.4

7th. tōntina Perumpiṭuku kālin 'of the Perumpiṭuku channel, which was dug'; 8th. perra paricāram 'the exemptions which — received'; icaitta peru nāṅk-ellai akattu 'within the four great boundaries, which were described'; kalinta pīṇ 'after had passed away'; etirnta kalai vēntar 'the kings with anklets who opposed'; eytina Pāntimaṁ kala vica araiyan

1. see Tol. Bl. cūt. 204.
3. see fn. 2. p. 9. ditto.
who attained'; ceyta palan 'the merit of having done';
mulattaparut i 'the sun which rose'; vitatt tirumukam 'the
order which he sent'; ketta Palyāka MutukutumipPeruvaluti
'Palyāka MutukutumipPeruvaluti who protected'; alitta
Kaṭuṅkōṇ 'Kaṭuṅkōṇ who destroyed'.

But there is doubling in the following example:
8th. viṭutta tūrūkam 'the order which was sent'.

(ii) Nasals (n, m)

Sometimes nasals n and m assume the double form after
vowels. m assumes it after -r also.

This happens after words with heavy syllable.

nn --- 8th, kai nnalattata 'which were efficient in their
trunk'; akan cenni mnetu matil-al 'the lofty wall with wide
top'; koṭum puricai mnetuñ kīṭāṅkīr 'which had frightful
ramparts and deep trenches'; iru māli 'two nālis';
PARIMĀRAM-śka mūr-ūtu 'as exemptions with water';
PARAMAVAISṆAVAN rān-āki nninr-ilāṅkum 'who shines as a
great Vaiṣṇava'.

mm --- 8th. puricai mmātir 'of walls of fortifications';
man̄niyavīr mmāl-ellai 'the Western boundary of permanent
beauty';

1 According to Tolkāppiyam nasals ā, n and m are doubled
after heavy syllables.

1. avarṇa;

mēl-eḷutt-iyarkai-y-urālinām varaiyar colliyar tōṭar mōli-
irālu.y-ānā. Tol. El. cūt. 145.
They are not doubled in the following examples:

7th.  الاستثت nilatt-ōtu; maṅkalattu nilam; virru
    kkoṭa nilam; vali nîn不容易; vaṭakku nōkki; mîkka nilam;
    tōntina nilam; 8th. urimai nāṅkaṁ; oli nīrāinta; mūpo
    nīngu; akala nīkki; kuṭai nilaṛ; kiṭakkaik nīr; vēṇṭu nāṟṟatt-
    oppat-āvatu; oḷal nāḷīr; pāṛṛtu nīnṟu; uṟai nīkki; pēr
    nīkki; nīr nōṭtu. 7th. mīka maṅḷīntu; Kūṛattu maṇṭakakku;
    oḷal maṭukāṭṭu; oeyivārkku maṇaiyum; nīkki mīkka; 8th. Kö
    Mērāṇa Caṭaiyaṟku; māṭa mā; nīnga maṇaiyum; valumāмаi mākan
    tōy; arula mēnā; iṟṟuṭu mā ccey; Čattāṇa Caṭtarkku mūru kūḍṟār-
    um; pēṟṟarai mārri; avarku makan; oṭunkā maṅṭær; ciṟṟappanār
    maṅkalukku; vaṅṭavar matam; malār maṇi; etir maḷainta; nīṅṟavar
    muraṇ.

And v also are not doubled.

8th. matta yāṇai; cūli yāṇai; 7th. ittalī valiṟṟu;
    olukkavikku vile nilam; maṭukāṭṭu valiyin; pōna valiyin; 8th.
    ōṭa vēli; eluntu vil; taṇkkaku vaittu; ceru venyum; kaṭantu
    Viḷvēli; poṛi vėntar; veḷḷir-pṭṭu vilanthal; arulī viṟṟutta;
    ōcci venkuṭai; vilakku viṟṟiruntu; olī vilaka; 7th. tār vėntaṁ;
    8th. poṛ vant-aar; Veḷḷīr Viṇṇaḥ; Vēṉarāyar Vaṭukavali; ivar
    valikkaṇṇaṁ; etirēy vant-irutta.

The sounds k, c, t, p, n, m, and v are doubled when they follow
the dem. or inter. bases.
8th. i kkarra; i ocüttirattu; 7th. i ttali;kku; 8th. 
i ppiramateyam; i mnä; i nnilattē; 7th. i mmanțakattē; 8th. 
i vrellēriyilē; e vvakai.

The glide -v- between the dem. base and the succeeding
vowel also is doubled.

7th. i-vv-ūr; 8th. i-vv-ullitta; i-vv-éluttu; i-vv-iyaitta;
i-vv-iyaitta; i-vv-icaitta.

2. Finally.

In the following groups nasals (ŋ, n, m) and sonants (l, l, r)
assume the double form when they are followed by vowels.

(a) Monosyllables with short vowels:

ŋŋ --- 8th. eŋŋ-irantana; tanŋ-ali cocnkör; māŋŋ-init-ānta;
kanŋ-akanrantu.

nn --- 8th. ponna-um; teqq-alar; nillāmuna-ūntēllimitu.

ll --- 8th. nall-āvum; nall-erutum; kall-akalīṭu; pall-uruvil.

 İl --- 8th. ull-ātaŋka.

(b) Polysyllables.

nn --- 8th. Kāsāti Kālan-č-ena; vāntāŋh-ōntūkā mannar; Kōra
SARMMA nn-āṭatti-y-āka.

ll --- 8th. kūtai nilel-arram-ingri;

rr --- 7th. paṅk-itt-ūnpārr-ākavum; 8th. Korrapputtur-
Oṭumaṭy-iruppai ocey.

1. netiyataŋ muqqar-orru mey keṭutal-un 
kuriyataŋ mʊŋŋa ttaŋŋuru-v-irāṭṭal-u-
m-ariya ttōnru neriyiyal-enna. Tol. 8. cūt. 160.
(c) Post-positions.

nn — 8th. elley-inu-um.

ll — 7th. potuv-inail-ullatu.

The -m of the particle um is doubled in the following examples:

8th. 8th. irupal-umm-itar-eыта; aiyam-itjumma-aparimitam; terkum-m-iv.

In the following -mm- may be due to the metrical pause on m.

8th. ulakama-ariya; pavyam-m-eya.

3. Change of consonants.

Change of consonants takes place when a word ending in a consonant is followed by one beginning with a consonant. This may be in (1) the final consonant of the first word or (2) the initial consonant of the second or (3) both.

Final consonant:

nasals:

-m > ḷ, ẗ or n before k, (c-ṅ-) (t-h-) respectively.

Verse: 8th. puraŋ kāval; eŋpatt-aṅkalan; kuṭutt-iṭtuṅ kohkar; naruṅ kaŋpi; tīrtuṅ kūṭal; vālakam kuṅgaiytu; karuṅ kaṭal; peruṅ kaŋ; ōtuṅ kaṭar ṛaṅaiyān; kūruṅ kālaṅ viruvuṅ kaṭar ṛaṅai; ōtuṅ kaṭar ṛaṅai; puraiyam kuṭai nilal; neṭuṅ kaŋ; iruṅ kayal; puraṅ kaṇṭu; eṅnuṅ Kali ṛaicañ; eṅnuṅ katir vēr;
tilaikkun Kurunöttavaru; karun kalirun; netun kitakkir; urun kaṭar; āyveḷai un Kurumpari un; caikkun Kalantai; emmāḷun koṭukkappattatu; peruṅ kolvalai ḍkkum; ellaikkun Kallikkutį; ellaikkun kilakkum; pullavaṇṇu Kēralaṇum; kuṭapal-un kuṇa-pālum; kalirr-oṭuṅ kontu pōntu; alavun kaṭi muraiću; kalirun āntuñ; koṇuṅ kurumum; kaliruṅ katir; pari un karun; kaṇṭhun koṭum; Ṝutēṅkōṭtuṅ cēru; puli un kayalun; keṭṭuttuṅkai; kulan keṭuttum; VIJĀṆYAYāṇ ceyya; vēṅ cilaiyēṇ; ērī un Curivalaiyavan; vēlaṅ cela; Viṇṇā Celiyakkutį; koṭṭhun cilai; koṭṭhun cilai; pūn cōlai; PRTHIVIRĀṆYAYāṇ ceyya; kayalun cēru; netun cuṭar; koṭṭh-un Čēva --. venrun tīvā;y mākaṅ tōy; emmāḷun tarappattatu; mēkkun tenn-elḷalai; cūṭṭiyan Tenvarai; Pukalīyūrūn tikāl; Tūḷā EHĀRAnun taraṅg nicai; Maṇṇikkuricci un Tirumāṅkai; ciṅān tavirttā; matan tavirikkun. enṅun naṅnāttuṅ; ilaṅkun netu; alarun naṟum; Pulumakalun Nēmakaḷun; Nēmakaḷun nalan.

Prose. 7th. nilatt-oṭuṅ kūṭa; piramattēvaṅ koṭṭuṅ-pataṛkum; 8th. āḷuṅ kaṇṭattāṟul; paṭṭhān kālī; perun kīṟaru; poṇṇuṅ kuṭuṭtu; yāvarēṅuṅ kō; SARMMAnuṅ koṭṭuṉvāṟāṅkāl; Ṛattan pūlattuṅ Kāraikilāṅ pūlattum; taraṅkū kūḷaṃum; kallūṅ kaṇṇīyuṅ; kulamun koṭṭakāṟuṇum; īyettuṅ kūṟaṅku; kallūṅ kālliṉu; palar-ōṭuṅ kutti-pāṭṭāṅ; paṭṭākārāṅ koṭuttāṅ; paṭṭaṅkārāṅ koṭuttār; kalan koṭukka patuṭtu; BHOGAn koṭṭu. taṅ cirra appañār; TAMRA SĀ SANAn ceyvittāṅ; poṇeṅaṅ Gaṅka SARMMAnuṅ; Gaṅka SARMMAnuṅ Čāṭṭi-
SARMMANUM; PRAITIVIRĀJYĀN oeyt; 7th. karumān oeyivatarkum; 8th.
valaṅ oeytu; valaṅ oeytu; SVARGG-AROHĀMAN oeytA; maṅtamaṅ
oeytu. aṅ Ṛālī. 7th. vṛjñun tēvakaruma; 8th. pērun tassau;
ogrun tanēkku; kūrt-il-un tampi/mērkkur; Avipulattun Tattu
pulattun; poriyun tirantu; 7th. tānumūkun tikkum; kātiyun nicati;
āyun hallerutum; kāniyun nāṭṭi; tirumukan nāṭṭār; ēriyālun
niyanta; KULADHANMANUN naṅ-pātum.

The following example has ū before k-
8th. aṅ kalānu

In the following there is alveolar ū instead of dental n.
7th. manaippatapp/ūn nikki.

It is not changed in the following examples:
Verse: 8th. kaverntum tariyalary; ellaikkum Kurankūṭi.
Prose: 7th. pānum Kūrattu; ākavum Kūrattu; tariyum
kūlamum; tara kum kattikkōnamum; kāṇam keyi; 8th. pāṭiyanm
kōttuvittān; aruttum kurrettau; pāṇiyum kōntu; kāṇamum kallēl;
kāṇamum kāṇittu; elleyiṇum Kōlippatt-elleyiṇ; kāṇamum katir;
kāṇamum kuça; tūtuvarum kanikārattikaḷum; pāṭikalīyum
kaiyālum; iṟamayiyum kāraṇattāntamum; ellēm kōvum; pēḷum
kāṭum; pāṭappum kūlamum. 7th. nilamum Gūlai-mēṭṭu; ūrulciyum
cekkum; 8th. kāṇamum ceṅkoṭiy; pariċāram oekkm; ellēm Cēyā-
rēḷum. 7th. Kūramum Nammanampākkam. 7th. ārukēnum-tōṭina;
kūlam-um tarakum; oekkum tariyum; elle akattum taliyum; mērkum
tenpāl; nilam Taleppēṭakattul; nilam tēli; 8th. mērkum tenpāl-
It may be seen from this that the change occurs mostly in verse.

Also -m does not change before p-, y- and v-.

7th. marrum potuvinaI; ellam Paramco/cuvaramañkalattu;
8th. tannamum patturuco²rrum; panam pakkum; pureyum panam pakkum; irämayiyum pațänkali; veyiyum pullum; etupa²rum putu;
kañikārattikalum pannuppāl-etu²ppārum; vileyum pattikai;
pattappum piravum; kurrettam panniyum; puluti pätum peruvatu;
kolkalamum puluti-pätum; nilaçum puñ ceyiyum. palam pirametāyam;
ullum palam; cey um per尻ān; ivuli-kalum pala; kaṭum pari um;
koṭum puricaï; viri um polir çōlai; alittum pu viri um; cilai um puli un; vālakam potu moli; narum polil; Cenkoṭi um Putān-kōṭṭuñ; yānai um puricaï; venrum pār; inam puṭai; mānum pērta;
kurumpum pāvuṭan; enrum palaña; alampum Pākaçurkūrur; uruñcum
Pāli; kavaṃputum Pallavaṇṇam; pālem pēr; perum paṇaikāraṇ;
ūr pāl; netum paramou. VAṆṆAṆVARUDHAMAM y-yāṇṭu; vēli-y-uḷḷum
yāṇṭu; vēliyum yāṇṭu. 7th. kilakkum vatape-ellai; ninrum
vatakkum; manēppaṭappum vakuttu; nilamum vīṟu konṭu; pāram
vācippatarku; ēriyum valipāṭu; 8th. Ilaviḷakkum vattil;
kilakkum vatape-elle; Geyār-ālum Veṛkāvinaḷum; āṟukkāḷum
vellakkāḷum; kāgamum vica; atikāraṇum vayikkēṭpārum; pārihāram
vattī nāliy-um; ellaikkum vatakku; alikkum vali-keḻu; konṭum
vēl-ēli; ēlium vīṟu; valaikkum vēṟṟānai.

-ŋ>-r before the plosives (k-, t-) when it denotes
oblique relationship.¹

8th. itarku 'of this'; itava ir kiyāy 'having carved on
the place'.

If the initial sound of the succeeding word is t-, it
is also changed into r-.² (i.e. tt)

8th. por rēr 'gold car'; mūrāi ir xarappatat-ai 'that
which was given according to law'.

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¹ nakāra-w-iruti vall-elutt-iyaiyin
raķāram-ākum vēṟṟumai pporuṭkē -- Tol. El. cūt. 332.
² la, na-x-enā varū um palli muanart ta, na-w-enā varir ra,
na-w-ākumē. -- Tol. El. cūt. 149.
In the following examples -n > ŋ and ŋ before k- and c- respectively.

8th. Cättañ Kāṇavati 'Kāṇavati, son of Cättañ'; Čättañ Gāttarku 'to Čättañ son of Čättañ'.

There is no such change in the following:

8th. Tāyañ Činκan 'Činκan son of Tāyañ';

Tolkāppiyam explains this change as follows:

If a proper name ending in -n denotes the father, it elides its -n and adds the suffix -am when the name of the son follows it in possessive relationship. This -m in turn becomes ŋ or ŋ.¹ (see under the change of final -m).

This change is also found in the following adjectival compound:

8th. puŋ cey 'dry-field'. The form puŋ cey also is found.

The following examples have dental -n instead of alveolar -n. This may be due to dialectical variation.³

7th. nāttukkal-in teṟkum; kāl-in puluti yātu; 8th. eley-in vatākkum.

There is no change whatever in the following examples:

Verse: 8th. viyañ parampu; akan cenni; itaŋ puraṅ kāval; "revenue assessment of this!"

2. appeyar meyy-olitt-ṉ keṭu valiyu nirralum-úrittēy-ammu-ŋ cāriyai makkan murai tokū u marunkin-āne. Tol. El. cūt. 350
3. see p. 13.
if an peru-nān-kellai 'the four great boundaries of this'; tan
pālam yēr 'its old name'; kōn kuṇarappattu 'having been brought
by the kings'; tan pālamaiy-ātal 'its antiquity-becoming';
nīn kurañvarār 'by your ancestor'.

Prose: 7th. valiy-īn kilakkum 'and East of the road';
8th. elley-īn kilakkum 'and East of the boundary'; mappattān
kāti 'thirty kētis'; Vicaiyanallūlēn tampi 'younger brother
of Vicaiyanallūlēn'; itan piyar 'its name'; palañ peruvār
'they shall receive the merit'; alittān ṃavattu 'in the sin
of those who ruined'.

The following do not express oblique relationship:

7th. Kantačēnān ceiyivatta 'which Kantačēnān caused to be
made'; Catturumallan Kuṇaparañ1; makan Kantačēnān 'Wantačēnān,
son of'; Lalitānkuran Catturumallan1; Gellan Īva DASAN1;
BRāmmamaṅkalavan Gellan1; kaṅtān cara mikka -- oilaiyan 'he
with the bow full of arrows made it (lit. saw)'; 8th. ivan peru
mane 'the house which he receives'; muñ per rār-ai 'those who
received before'; viyavan colliya 'which the headman told';
arpattān Kāṭaṭi Karakkan 'Kāṭaṭi Karakkan was cut down';
araicān kaikkopūtā the king having taken in hand'; Narkorran
kopja 'which Narkorran began'; Paramañ paṭattā 'which Paramañ

1. Proper name.
7th. Venan Narëntirappottaraiyan; 8th. tänai-y-ën nIr-ötu; makan Nàrâgan. valiyin mërkum; Kûnaparañ Mayëntirappottarecaru; Vicaiyaraïyan muppätiñ; MADAVIKALà mannar-kön; kojuttai mai in marr-itariku; Tennan mâna; pävutan murukki; Mërâgâ-Eëñâ man makan; Câlan mannar; Tennan marr-avarku; elle in mërkum; taccan makan; en mûthinëla; kättaràn malari-âti; cilai in Mala- koûkàm; pañakkàrûn makan; pon mâta; pon malar. 7th. âtiyan Vâ- yanta-sëpiri; Pallavaraçâan vîle; Narëntirappottaraiyan Vëppet- in; irupatt-entin valiyâle; valiyin vañakkum; 8th. AGNI SARMâna vilai; aliippân varà; Tennan Vânâvan; Gëmpiyàn Vatavarai; aliîtûn Vârânâci; Celîyan Vânâvan; avan velîr-pattu; utan vavviya; Manîlalanàt-âlyûn vînnappatt-âl; avan vilû uiti ötu; GOTRÀtt-in vali; VIKRAMATûntin velîr-pattu; Mâl-ûrûvin velîr-pattu; murai in valuvëmai; araican vali.

-û > -t before plosives to indicate oblique relationship.

8th. patinëlil-avatañkât Kanai ùr. mëruñîlai pàta 'when Kanai ùr fell in the possession of the enemies on the 10th year.'

In the following examples there is no change.

8th. mañ käppa 'while -- was protecting the earth'; vëñ kuñtai 'white umbrella';

There is no change when a nasal follows.

8th. kan ùlalattu; manmakal-ai; Vëñ manñan-ai.
Sonants.

- I>(a) -r before the psilves. k-, c-, p-, t-] to indicate oblique relationship. 1

8th. virkai 'of the hand (holding) the bow'; matir Kūṭal with ramparts'; puṃar Kāviri 'Kāviri (which has) waters'; cenkör Cēntan 'Cēntan with the sceptre'; mēr cenru 'having advanced on'; kāṭar paṭai ttānai 'ocean-like army of battalions'; nār perum paṭai 'the four large armies'; matir puli ur 'Puliyūr with ramparts'; kuravar-ār kūṭukkaṭṭṭa 'which was given by the ancestors'; VARODAYA BHATTAN-ār ceyyappattatu 'it was made by Varodaya Bhāṭṭa'; Nakkānkorriyār ceyyappattatu 'it was made by Nakkānkorri'; ampukal-ār pōr maintar pulamp-eytum 'where warriors get into affliction by arrows'; kuravār-ār pān muraic ir 'by ancestors according to law'; Tamil-ir cēvi kāluviyum 'having bathed his ears with 'the sound of) Tamil'; ellaiy-ir patta 'included in the boundary'; arulir perrum 'having got by the favour'.

The initial t- of the succeeding word also is changed into r-.

8th. vēr Rennan 'Tenna with the javelin'; nilar rānku 'resting in the shade'; kāṭar rānai-ai 'the ocean-like army'; cenkör Renan Vāna 'Tenna Vāna with the sceptre'; atar vēr rānai 'of an army of fighting spears'; pān muraic ir rara-ppattat-ai 'which was given by the path of law'.

1. lakāra-v-iruti nakāra-v-iyarrē -- Tol. El. cūt. 366.
There is no change in the following examples:

Verse: 8th. kātal ceytu 'having been in love'; vel paṭai oṭu 'with an army of spears'; pal paṭai oṭu 'with several armies'; Kūtāl pukku 'having entered Kūtāl'; palamaiy-ātal kāṭṭinān 'he showed his antiquity becoming'; matil putukki 'having renewed the walls';

Prose: 7th. ayintēkal patti 'five and a quarter pattis'; mēl pēl-elle 'the Western boundary'; vaḷeyil curru nilam 'the land which surrounds the pond'; ikkālkā-il kūte īṛettum 'having poured out baskets from these channels'; kāl koṭṭu 'quarter of the trunk'. viṇṇappattāl kōra SARRMANN-Śrattiy-śka 'at the request of --, Kōraśarman as the executor'.

The following example has no oblique relationship:

8th. matil parant-ōnki 'the walls having spread and risen high'.

(b) -n before ū-, m-, v- and n.-1

Verse: 8th. kāṇaṁ nālam; kūntaṁ māvuṁ; poliṁ marun-k-ūtutta; pāṭukāṇaṁ mālatta; Kūṭaṁ matil-akattu; vādyageya SĀMĪTahkkal-ān malivu; aṭaṁ mannam-ai; naṁ vayattil.

Prose: no examples.

The initial n- of the succeeding word also is changed into n-2.

Verse: 8th. koṇ naṅīnra; naṅ nāṭu.
There is no change in the following examples:

Verse: 7th. taṇpāl mika; 8th. tōḷal māv-ēntun; akal vāppattu

Vidyā DEUATAIy-āl virumpappatum; pal vālai; kōl vālaiikkum; vil
viravun; viral vēntān; aṭal vēntey; kaṭal vajēkam; Kūṭal Vaṇci;
vēl vālai; vilakkal vēl; matil Viliṇam-ātu; aṭal vennā; kāl
vālaiittum; purevil Vellūr; kaṭal vēntar; pāṇiyiṅal vēṭivamaiya.

Prose: 7th. kulippaṭiyāl viryukkōnta; 8th. irupattu nāl
vēliyum; vilai Śrāvaṇaṅgaiḷ virru koṇtu.

In the following examples -l > ṭ before the vowel (a-),
nasals (m-, n-), sonant (v-) and sīkt (bh-, s-). This change is
peculiar to the inscriptions.

8th. vippappattār Ālappākka; vāliyār maṅai-y-um; Mayilēppir
Nānti SĀMMMA BHATTAN-um; PARAMŚVARAṉ-ār Vēḻvikuti; pē-ēr
BHUKAIṉAM; pāṭippaṭiy-ār SARVVA PARAṆARAM.

-ṭ > (a) ṭ before plosives (k-, p-, t-) to denote oblique
relationship.¹

Verse: 8th. kāyal-ūṭ kālamam malarum 'where lotus blooms
in canals'; ellaiy-ūṭ pāṭṭa 'included within the boundary'.

Prose: 8th. pāṭin-ēḷ-āvatān kā ḫanai ēr -- pāṭa 'when
Khāiyūr -- fell on the 17th'.

t- becomes assimilated into ṭ-

Verse: 8th. Kulumpūr-ūṭte-āliya 'so that (his) splendour
may perish at Kulumpūr'; itaṅṇ ṭanakkā 'of this, to him';

¹. ṭakāra-ū-iruti vall-elut-tiyaiyin
ṭakāraṃ-ākum vēṭrūmai pporuṭkē -- Tol. El. cūṭ. 302.
ḷakār-ū-iruti ṭakāra-ū-iyarrē ditto. 396.
ivarr-utt̪evvar 'in these places, the enemies'.

The -1 is not changed in the following examples:

Verse: 8th. atiSAYAñkal ceytu 'having done astounding deeds'; nāl pārttu 'having seen the day'.

Prose: 7th. Taleppātakkatt-ul Gūlemēttuppatti-y-um 'and Gūliamēttuppatti at Taleppātakam'.

8th. eṇkal Tūmpān-ēri ullai 'in our Tūmpānēri'; Kāṭṭiraikal cēvakan 'the servant of Kāṭṭirai'; kaṇattār-ul Kāliyamāhkilān kilār 'of the members of the assembly, Kāliyamāhkilān-kilār'.

There is no oblique relationship in the following examples:

Prose: 8th. Kāṭṭiraikal ceyikka 'when Kāṭṭirai was victorious'; Kulaṅkīlārkal Karumāraoccēri-ppulam orri ittu 'Kulaṅkīlārkal having mortgaged the field called Karumāraoccēri'.

(b) -n before nasals (m-)

Verse: 8th. nīṟ muṭi; tiṟṟi tōṟ manavar; nīṟ matil; Marutūr-un māṟṟu; nāṟ māṟī.

In the following examples there is no change:

Prose: 7th. ūṟ-ul maṭṭakam; 8th. kaṇattār-ul Mullirkilār; itaṇul mūṟ-il; itaṇul Mūṛti Eyiṟan.

Also it undergoes no change before v-

8th. āli ul venru; Pāyal-ul vaṭapēḷai.

Initial consonant:

The dentals t- and n- which follow a word ending in -n change into r- and n- respectively.

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2. see p.
Verse: 7th. Venpettin renpēl; 8th. kūptaimān Rērmāran;
Curivalaiyavan riru muṭi; Kāviri in yen karai mēl. mun nīravari;
AMRATAKIRANAṉ nan vayatt-il; kōn Neṭuṇoṣaiyān; tānaiyān nīr-ōṭu.
Prose: 8th. elleyin rerkkum.
There is no change in the following:
Prose: 8th. Vicaiyānallūlān tampi; araiyan Tiruvellārai.
7th. vėntaṇ Narendirappottaraiyan. 8th. tānaiyān nīr-ōṭu; makan Nāraṇaṇ.

Other initial consonants do not change at all.
7th. valiyin kilakkum; 8th. kōmāṇ Kōccaṭaiyān; kōn kūgar-
appatto; ten karai; nīn kuravār-ēr; utaṇ kavaṇntum; tān karuti;
vēntaṇ Korkaikilēn. Vānavan oekkōr; vēntaṇ oilaï; tān ceytu;
akaṇ cenni; Cempiyān Gōlaṇ. itaṇ purahkāval; Paramaṇ pēṭaiṭṭa;
cēvakan Pūtūr Gēttān; kōṭṭuvittān Mukalēlai; VASAVAN pōl; makan
Pāṭi pPerumpaṇaikāran; viyaṇ parampu. 7th. valiyin mērkum; 8th.
māṇaṇ matura; en muṭi; Gōlaṇ maṇnaṇ.

Following -n changes into t-1.

8th. vaṇ ṭalavam; māntōrra; kaṇ tōrra.
Exceptions: no examples.

Other consonants do not change.

8th. maṇ kēppa; vēṇ kuṭai; kaṇ ṭālattu; Vēṇ maṇnaṇ-ai;
maṇ makal-ai.

1. na, ṇa-ṇ-ṇ pulli mun ṭa, na-ṇ-ṇa ttōnrum ---
   Tol. El.  cut. 150.
Disappearance of consonants.

\(-m\) at the end of a word with heavy syllable is dropped when it is followed by \(-n\) and \(-n\).

8th. ennu maṭa; alikku maṭta; nāka mā malar; Kuvalaimalaiyuyu maṭta; Tirumāṇkai u mān; maṇa makula; kalūḷiṇu nāṭṭī.

But they are not elided in the following examples:

8th. ellaikkum mēkkum; ellaikkum Milantiyāṅkutī; kāranmaiyum miyāṭiyum; ilākkum maṇi; naḷam mulutalikkum tanṭākam malar; kaṇalal malaram; valikkanārum maṭamum; maṭomum māliκaiyum; maṇaiyum maṇaiippāṭāppum.

It is not elided at the end of a short syllable:

8th. vem mā.

\(-n\) also behaves in the same way. The dental \(n\) which follows it changes into alveolar \(n\).

8th. Netuncaṭaiya marq-avaṇan; kila naṅkornan; maṇṇaṇa Netuncaṭaiyarku; koṭuttamaiyē nīṭu.

In the following example the initial \(n\) of the succeeding word does not change, 8th. tiraviti nīkki.

\(-r\) is sometimes dropped before \(k\).

8th. Netiya kōṅ.

In the following example the \(-r\) remains but the succeeding \(t\) is dropped.

8th. kāṭṭār-an.

1. see 2.3.2. p.11.

1. see p. 60.
-1 and -I also sometimes do likewise when it is followed by (1) n-. The n changes into n-. 8th. nāṭṭā nin; me nal; paka nālikai; tanka nāṭṭu; nā nin. (see also p. 26)

(2) plos t-. 8th. muki ruṅcalil. (see p. 25 for the change of t-ruṅ-).

(3) plos p-. 8th. valiyā ppatīgaru.

p. is doubled in this case.
CHAPTER II.

BASES.

The bases in the inscr. can be divided as follows:

1. Inflected bases.

They can be used as:

(a) noun.

moli 'speak' 8th. potu moli akarri 'having removed
the common word'; kurai 'lessen' 8th. marai navinor kurai
tirtum 'having relieved the distress of those who studied
the Vedas'; oli 'make noise' 8th. oli upai ma'an ttar 'the
chariot possessing sounding bells'; arul 'be gracious' 8th.
arul payantu 'having given forth benevolence'.

(b) verb.

vilai 'grow' 7th. vilai nilam 'cultivated land'; kol
'kill' 8th. kol yagai 'killing elephant'; atar 'fight' 8th.
atar vel 'fighting spears'; avir 'shine' 8th. avir-oli
'brilliant splendour'; vitura 'emit' 8th. vitura katir 'ex­
panding rays'; akal 'extend' 8th. akal-itatt-ai 'the
extensive earth'; tanaku 'rest' 8th. tanak-oli 'abiding
splendour'; arai 'roar' 8th. arai kaajal 'roaring ocean';
nup 'lengthen' nupmuati 'high crown'.

Nouns which define the action of the verbal base come
in front of it.

puku 'enter' 7th. ur puku valiy-in 'of the road which
leads into the village'; mali 'abound' 8th. cilai mali
taña kkal ‘the long hand which holds the bow’; uru ‘dwell’
make’ 8th. UDAYA GIRI MADHYAMATT-uru cutar ‘the brilliant
sun which dwells in the Eastern ocean’; kurai uru katuar
patarai ‘the noise making ocean-like army’; tōy ‘touch’ 8th.
mākan tōy malar oōlai ‘the the sky touching flowery
groves’; oōlai ani ‘decorate’ 8th. koṭī ani —— māta kkūtal
‘Kūtal which has halls decorated with banners’; oōlai ani
puravil ‘woody region beautified by groves’; pēru ‘get’
8th. ivē puru mañai ‘the house which he gets’.
2. Uninflected bases. They are only used as adjectives.
They consist of:
(1) Some bases denoting ‘quality’.

tem ‘cruel’ 8th. vēn cilaiyān ‘he with the cruel bow’;
tem ‘white’ 8th. vēn kūtal ‘white umbrella’; tan ‘cool’
8th. tan mākan ‘cool Nāga tree’; nal ‘good’ 8th. nān nētu
‘fertile country’; putu ‘new’ 8th. putu kūtal ‘new horses’;
tū ‘clean’ 8th. tū kūtal ariciyū ‘of clean pounded rice’;
tem ‘sweet’ 8th. tem punar kuraṭṭi ‘the sweet punar kuraṭṭi’.

These bases develop later abstract nouns of quality,
temmai ‘hotness’ ‘cruelty’; vēmmai ‘whiteness’; tanmai ‘cool-
ness’; nammai ‘goodness’.

Nānūl thinks that the adjectival bases are derived
from the abstract nouns of quality. see Nān. cūt. 135 and
136.
(2) Those which denote ‘directions’.
ten 'Southern' 7th. ten pāl ellai 'the Southern (side) boundary'; kil 'Eastern' 7th. kil pāl-ellai 'the Eastern (side) boundary'; mēl 'Western' 7th. mēl pāl ellai 'the Western (side) boundary'; vaṭa 'Northern' 7th. vaṭa pāl-ellai 'the Northern (side) boundary'.

From these develop nouns of directions by the addition of the suffix -ku.

7th. terku 'South'; 7th. kilakku 'East'; 7th. mēkku 'West'; 7th. vaṭakku 'North'.

(3) Demonstrative bases:

i- 'this' 8th. ikkarrali 'this stone temple'; icčuttirattu 'of this sutra'; 7th. i ttalikku 'to this temple'; 8th. iippiramateyam 'this brahmadeya'; 7th. i mmaṭakattē 'in this mandapa'; 8th. i nnilattē 'in this land'; 7th. i nnilattukku 'to this land'; 7th. iyyūr 'this village'.

a- 'that' 8th. a ppatiyai 'that spot'.

(4) Inter. adj. base.

e- 8th. evvakai 'what ever kind'.
CHAPTER III.
SUBSTANTIVES.

The nouns in the inscr. can be classed under two main divisions.

I. Those without termination. This group had sexual gender.

(a) mas. sg.: 8th. kō 'king'; Pāṇṭi 'Pāṇḍya'; Pēruvaluti, Enāṭi, Māl 'Vīṣṇu'; Ayavēl, I. V. S.: 8th. Cuttakēcarī; paruti 'sun'.

(b) fem. sg.: 8th. mankai 'the goddess' lit. 'woman'.

(c) neu. sg.:

(i) Vowel ending:
8th. Veḻvikutill, piṭi 'elephant'; vali 'strength'; pūmi 'land'; cēru 'battle'; cēru 'field'; vile 'price'; elle 'boundary'; vēlai 'sea'; cilai 'bow'; kuṭai 'umbrella'; tānai 'army'; paṭtai 'army'.

(ii) Consonantal ending:
8th. Veḻlūr1, 7th. ūr 'village'; 8th. itṭar 'distress'; piyar 'name'; kāl 'foot'; nel 'paddy'; kō il 'temple'; kaṭal 'ocean'; vēl 'lance'; vēl 'sword'; akal 'ditch'.

Sg. is sometimes used for pl.

1. Proper name.
Those with terminations.\textsuperscript{1}

a. Personal terminations:\textsuperscript{2}

They express gender, number and person. There are three genders mas., fem., and neu., two numbers: sg. and pl.; and three persons: 3rd, 2nd and 1st.

\textbf{Rat:}

3rd pers: mas. sg.: -ŋ, -an, -ān, and -avaŋ.\textsuperscript{3}

\textbf{8th. Kön 'king': (compare this with kō - in I (a)).}

\textbf{Vēntan 'king'; Nārkorrān; Tēnna 'Pāṇḍya'; Gēliyan 'Pāṇḍya'; Eyanān; kōmān 'lord'; 7th. cīlāyān 'the man}

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\textsuperscript{1} Tol. divides this into Rational and Irrational. 'nouns denoting human beings are Rational, the rest are Irrational'.

\textsuperscript{2} Tol. Col. cūt.1.

\textsuperscript{3} Tol. mentions in Col. cūt.10. that these terminations occur only in verbs. But it is to be inferred from Col. cūt.11. that nouns also take the gender terminations. Wan. states in cūt 140 that they are taken both by nouns and verbs.

\textsuperscript{4} Proper name.
with the bow'; 8th. kotiyana 'the man with the banner';
Mankalanatilvan* pakalavan 'sun.'

The following is also found:

-man: 8th. kufaiman 'the possessor of the umbrella'.
fem. sg. ali - al: 8th. Pumakal 'flower-goddess'
Nakakal 'the goddess of the tongue'.
-i: 8th. Nakkankorri-y-ar 'by Nakkan-korri'.
pl: --- -ar, -ar, -avars.

These are used for mas. and fem.

mas.: 8th. Paravar 'the Paravas'; Kurumpar 'the
Kurumpas'; tivar 'enemies'; ANTANAR 'Brahmans'; perrar
'those who obtained'; kurrar 'the owners of the parts';
nattar 'residents'; ullar 'those who are in'; vantavar-ai
'those who came'; etirn/tavar-ai 'those who opposed';
Kurunatavar 'the people of Kurunatu'.

The following terminations are also found:

-kal: 8th. nayatikal 'hunters' lit. 'those who sport
with dogs'; makkal 'children'; 7th. caturp-jetikal 'the
Caturgedins'.

-mars.
8th. tampimār 'younger brothers'

The forms -mar and -var derived from mār, are used with numerals.

7th. irupatinmar 'twenty persons'.

8th. aimpatinvar 'fifty persons'.

The following example has double terminations:

8th. vīrarkal 'heroes'.

fem: - 8th. īlaiyavar 'women' lit. 'those who are young'.

In the following, fem. sg. with termination -i, take -ar and -kal.

-i-y-ar : 8th. kātaliyar 'wives'.

-i-kal : 8th. kaṇikārattikal 'dancing girls'.

In the following examples the hon. sg. is formed by adding -kal to the noun.

mas: 8th. Kāṭtirai kal 'the Pallava'; perumāṇati-kal 'the king' lit. 'the great one with the sacred feet'.

Sometimes it is formed by adding -ār to the sg. terminations.

mas: 8th. cirrappanār 'younger paternal uncle'.

Iḷamperumāṇār.

1. Proper name.
fem: 8th. Ponniyakkiyär.

1st. pers. : sg. 8th. Ayyapporviiyäh 'I who am Ayyapporvi';
SRI DANDIy-äh 'I who am SRI Dandi'.

pl: 8th. u Kı t o m 'we, the inhabitants'.

Irrat:

sg. — atu² : 8th. ullatu 'that which exists';
pl:

-ana³ : 8th. ullana 'those which exist'.
-kal₄ : 8th. iyalikal 'horses'; kālkal-il 'in the channels'.

(b) Neuter terminations.

(i) -am.

sg. — 7th. nilam 'land'; 8th. itam 'residence';
arram 'fault'; Vinnam²; kunram 'hill'; maram 'tree'.

L.W.skt — 7th. piramatēyam 'brahmadeya'; maṭtakam
'mandapa'; 8th. Mankaḷapuram¹; taṭākam 'tank'.

1. Proper name.

2. onr-ari kilavi ta, ra, ta-ʊ-ürnta


3. a,ā, va, ena varū um-iru-

y-appān mūnṝ pala-ʊ-ari collē Ditto. 9.

4. kaḷḷ-ōṭa civaṛum-avw-iyar peyarrō

kol vali-ʊ-nāiya pala-ʊ-ari corke Ditto. 169.
The same form can be used as pl.
8th. iqam 'crowds'; kamalam 'lotuses'; paṭākāram 'paṭākāras'; kottākāram 'kraals'; kalam 'measures'.

They sometimes take the termination -kal for the pl.
8th. VĀDYA GEYA SANGĪTAKal-ēn 'by instrumental and vocal music'; VIKRAMAṅkaḷ 'heroic deeds'; ŚĀSTRAṅkaḷ-ai 'Śāstras'.

(ii) -u.

sg: - 7th. terku 'South'; mēkku 'West'; 8th. mūppu 'old age'; muraikou 'drum'; kāṭu 'forest'; ulakku 'world'.

The same forms are also used as pl.
8th. elutta 'signature' lit. 'characters'; pāṅku 'parts'; cēkku 'oil-mills'; pēṭappu 'gardens'.

Sometimes they take -kal for the pl.
8th. ampukāḷ-ēr 'by arrows'.
The relation of the noun with the rest of the sentence is expressed by:

I. Word-order, and II. the use of post-positions.

I. Word-order:

The agent of the action comes before the verb.

p. adv. pt.: 8th. Ṣāraḥ(ḵā)ri ikkarrali ceytu 'Māraḥḵāri having made this stone temple'; Māraḥ Ḡina muka maktaman ceytu 'Māraḥ Ḡina having made the front hall'.

Personal verb: 8th. AGNISARMAN — — — MAHADEVAR Kku — —
koṭuttār 'Agniśarmaṇ — — gave (it) — — to Mahādeva';
Ayyappo(r)riyēn — — cer(u) — — eri cero-va-aka vaittān 'I who am Ayyappaṇrī — — gave (lit. placed) — — the field — — to be the tank-field'; Gūvaṛaṇ Gihkan — — irantu kūrum — — BRAHMĀNARKKU — — koṭuttān 'Gūvaṛaṇ Gihkan — — gave the two parts — — to the brahmans'.

But in some cases the subject comes at the end.

Where the order is inversed the verb has the personal endings.

8th. Ponniya(k)kiy(ā)x patimam koṭṭuvittān — — —
Nāraṇa Ḡ Nāraṇa — — caused an image of Ponniyakkiyār to be engraved'; (ain)tāvatu mūrzuvittān — — Kampan Araiyan — —
kiṣaru 'Kampan Araiyan — — completed (lit. caused to be completed) — — the well — — in the fifth (year)';
Sometimes a noun can become the predicate of a sentence.

8th. ivai YUDDHAKESARI pPerumpaṇaikāraṇ suḷutta 'these are the writings of Yuddhakesari Perumpaṇaikāraṇ'; kuruti mān paraṇta ẓur-Aluntiyūr-saum-ẓr. 'the village called Aluntiyūr is the village where the blood spread on the earth'.

Any other noun which defines the action of the verb comes in front of it.

1. Direct object:

8th. oli nakar alitta 'who destroyed the shining cities'; mān-ṣānta 'who ruled the earth'; ip PRAŚASTI pātiṇa 'who composed this eulogy'; ṣālam -- aḷikkum 'who is protecting -- the world'; aĉur-uruṇcum 'which rub the inner part';

7th. vile kāṇam koṭutta 'having given the price (in) gold'; ēri tōrti 'having dug the tank'; 8th, kovun kuraṃ-um -- murukki 'having destroyed -- the kings and fortifications'.

It comes between the subject and the predicate, when
the predicate is a personal verb.

see p. 78 for examples.

2. Remoter object:

8th, uppu kkō oceykai 'the manufacturing of salt for the king'.

3. Instrument:

8th. Gellan Giva DASAN colliyatu 'this was composed (lit. said) by Gellan Givadēsan'. 8th. cor kappālar colappatta 'which was interpreted (lit. said) by persons whose words are their eyes (i.e., highly learned men)'; pal valai kkōn kumarappatto 'having been brought by kings (wearing) many bracelets'.

4. Motion towards:

8th. pōr vantavar matan tavirkkum 'who crushed the pride of those who came to the battle'; ell(ai) poy 'having gone to the boundary'.

5. Manner:

8th. mann-init-aṭa 'who ruled the earth justly'; nānku kūvi 'having called mildly'; nāmakal-un nalan-ētta 'so that the goddess of the tongue may praise well'; paka nālikai iya(v)ēmai - - - venāru koṭṭum 'having won - - - before the expiry of the hour of the day'; vēl-ālium viyan paramp-um-ēlāmai cenr-alittum 'having gone and destroyed unopposed the sea of weapons and the high mountains'; mun niṟṟavar 'who stood in front'; mun perrar-ai 'those who
obtained formerly'; antâlêppa muppâ 'in front of the brahmans';

In the following mun- and pin- come after the verbal form:

8th. nillâ mun 'before it stands'; tutta pin 'after he had enjoyed'; îrakkîya pin 'after he had laid down'; kalînta pin 'after he had passed away'.

When two nouns come side by side the first is the possessor or adjective.

(1) Nouns without personal terminations:

mas. 8th. kuca krânam 'the share of the potter'; Pântî pperuma pêsaikâran 'the chief drummer of the Pândya'; Mâl uruv-in 'in the form of Viśûn'.

nau. 7th. Kâlakkuṭi VAIDYAN 'Vaidyan of Kâlakkuṭi';

8th. vēlvi câlai 'the sacrificial hall'; oûli yângai 'caparisoned elephants'; 7th. mane ppeçappu 'house gardens'; 8th. tâfakkai Tenna Vânavan 'Tenna Vânavañ with long hands'; Kôrkaî kilâ(ṇ) 'the headman of Kôrkaî'; tûngai vêntan 'the king with the army'; Pûtûr Gàttañ 'Gàttañ of Pûr'; cênkôr Cêntan 'Cêntan with the sceptre'; matir Puli ûr 'Puliyûr with walis'; kâtan ëalâm 'the world of (surrounded by) the ocean'; kâtan rângâyi-ai 'the ocean-like army'.

(2) Nouns with personal terminations:

8th. pêsaikârañ màkan 'son of the drummer'; Kâli arâiçañ vâli 'the strength of the Kâli king'; vêntar vêntan
'the king of kings'; Ponniyakkiyar patimam 'the image of Ponniyakkiyar'; cirrapapār makkālukku 'to the children of the younger paternal uncle'.

In the following example the order is reversed. 8th. mā cey 'mā (measure) of field'.

Nouns ending in -tu and -ru preceded by long vowel or polysyllable assume the oblique form by doubling the t or r. 1

7th. mētu kāṭu va(li)y-i 'of the road of the burning ground'; nēṭu kāl 'the district channel'; kolai kkalirru cēliyan 'Pāṇḍya with killing elephants';

In the following r is not doubled.

8th. ār kūṟu pullī valiyār 'by way of the mark of the division of the village'.

Nouns ending in -am drop the -m.

8th. puṭṭaka vile 'the price of cloth'; veḷḷa kkal 'the inundation channels'; nīla maunava 'the king of the earth'; mēṭa kktāl 'Kūtal with halls'.

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1. īr-ēluttu moliyum-uyirr̥ṭ̥ō̄r moliyum ērēmmaiy-āyiy-orritai-īṇa mikat-tōrmē velūm vel-ēluttu mikuti.

Tol. 31 -cút. 411.
In one example in the 7th cent. post-position -kku is added to this form.

7th. manṭaka kku.  

These nouns usually assume the oblique form by adding the suffix -ttu before taking the post-positions. Perhaps this example and the possessive examples given above represent an older form of the nouns ending in -am.

-m is not dropped in the following examples:

8th. nākam malar 'nāka flowers'; Īlam pūṭciyum.  

It is also not dropped in the following examples:

8th. aṟai kaṟal vālākam potu moli akarri 'having removed the common word of the earth with the roaring ocean'; pāṟ-akalam potu nikki 'having removed the commonness of the extensive earth'.

It may be that the 'removal of the commonness is considered as a compound idea, through which both vālākam and akalam are considered as objects. But if potu moli and potu are taken as the objects of akarri and nikki respectively, then vālākam and akalam will stand as possessives, in which case -m will be dropped.

1. see p. 20

2. compare also nila kkaṇ (Maṇimēkalai XXVII. 218.) nila kku (Kuṟai LVII. 2) kaya kku (Cintāmaṇi V. 76)

3. This is not translated.
II. Post-positions.

The post-positions are added to the nouns irrespective of gender or number.

neu.sg: 8th. tānal ūtu 'with the army'.
pl: 8th. ampukal-ār 'by the arrows'.
mas.sg: 8th. Araŋ-ukku 'for Araŋ'.
fem.sg: 8th. makal-ai 'the goddess' lit. 'daughter'.
pl: 8th. KAlABHARAR-ĀL 'by the Kalabhras'.

The nouns ending in (1) consonants (except -m) and (2) vowels i, i, and ai add the post-positions without any change of form.

ēṟ/ēl/āṇ : 8th. ampukāḷ-ār; 7th. kulippiṭiy-āḷ;

8th. SANGITAnkal-āṇ.

ir/il/in : 8th. vēḷ-ir; Tamil-ir; Ilakaiy-il;

7th. Kāḷ; vālīy-in.

ukku/kku/ku -- ukku comes after words ending in i, ī, and ū.

8th. ēḷ-ukku; kōḷ-ukku; 7th. Caturupptēkāḷ-ukku;

8th. Araŋ-ukku, avan-ukku.

kku comes after (1) vowels.

7th. olūkkavi kku, tī kku, ellai kku, kutir-ai kku.

(2) consonants y and r.

8th. Vēḷēriy kku, antañār kku, tampimār kku.
There is no double k after r in the following example: 7th. tannir ku.

ku --- When this is added the consonants j and r, occurring at the end of the word change into j and r respectively. (see p. 59)

Sth. tiruvatikat ku, Nareinarkku, Kohkarkor ku; avar ku.

Nouns ending in tu and ru preceded by a long vowel or polysyllable assume the oblique form before the postpositions1 (see p. 77)

är/äl --- 8th. natt-är, ġay-arar-āl
in --- 8th. viṭṭ-in
ōtu --- 8th. kalīr-ōtu

The oblique form of nouns ending in -am is formed by dropping the -m2 and adding the suffix -ttu.

1. nett-elutt-impar-orru mika ttōnru in-appān molikāl-
2. attē vārrōy-āyiru moli mē-
lorrū may keṭuta rerreer-arre-
y-avarrū maṇ varu um vall-eluttu mikumē

Ditto. 133.
7th. Kura-ttu 'of Kūram'; 8th. Avippula-ttu 'in Avippulam'; Gennilatt-ttu 'of Gennilam'; Kohka-ttu 'of Kohkam'.

-ttu represents the form attu¹ according to Tolkien. The initial a² disappears in front of the secondary ending -a of nouns ending in -am.

These forms take post-positions.

ai --- 8th. ita-tt-ai
oṭu --- 7th. nila-tt-oṭu
in --- 8th. VALAHA-tt-in; VIKRAMA-tt-in.
āl --- 8th. vippapa-tt-āl.

-ttu is probably connected with the -ttu and -rru forms assumed by the nouns ending -tu and -ru in the oblique form. attu in turn may represent an older form of the pronoun atu 'it', which has lost its original significance and become a suffix.

In the following examples atu remains as a post-position denoting 'possession'.

1. mañkāñ puli muñ-attē sāriyai — Tol. El. cūt. 185.
2. attin-akaram-akara muñaiy-illai — Ditto. 125.
8th. PASUPATy-stu 'of Pasupati'; GANGARajan-stu 'of Gangaraja'; mannavan-stu 'of the king'; makk|atu-stu 'of the goddess'.

The addition of post-positions after another post-position.

Nouns ending in vowels ā and u take the post-position in/ir before adding other post-positions.¹

ir --- 8th. pepp-ir-ku 'of the mound'.

in --- 7th. potu-ir-nil 'in common'; 8th. Ve|ka-in-nil 'from the Ve|ka'.

In the following uku is added without adding in.

8th. vilakk-ukku 'for the lamp'.

In the following example the noun ending in -i also add in.

8th. paniy-in-nil 'by order'.

The form in ir/in corresponds to the oblique forms in -ttu, -uru and -ttu.

In the following example the form in-ttu takes in before the post-position.

8th. MA|GA-ttu-in-nil 'by the path'.

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¹ Tol. mentions vowels a, ā, u, ū, ē and au.

a, ā, u, ū, ē, au-muum-
m-app|l-āra nilai moli man|ar

vērrumai-y-urupir̄k-inné cāriyai Tol. Ed. cut. 173.
The pronouns atu and itu take an/ər instead of ir/in.

The final -u disappears before it.¹

ər — 8th. it-ar-ku. 'of this'.

ən — 8th. it-an-ukku. 'of this'.

The participial nouns ending in -atu too behave in the same way.

8th. koṭuttat-ar-ku 'of the (village) given'.

7th. eṭuppat-ar-ku 'for the building'.

¹. cuṭṭu muṭal-ukaram-am-ṇu civani-y-oṭṭiya meyy-olitt-ukaran keṭumē.
USES.

ēr/āl/ān - 'by', 'with', 'from'. These forms represent an old post-position.

ēr - 8th. amputāl-ēr pōr maintar pulam-eytum 'where warriors come into affliction by the arrows'; VARODAYA BHATTĀn-ēr geeppattatu 'was composed by Varodaya Bhatta'; PARANESVARAN-ēr Vēlvikūṭi ennappattatu 'which was designated Vēlvikūṭi by the great lord';

āl - 7th. āyiratt-iru nūrru kūli ppaṭiy-āl virru koṭa nilam 'the land which was bought by the measure of 1200 kūlis'; 8th. VIDYA DEVATAly-āl vixumā ppaṭum 'who was beloved by the goddess of learning'.

tū kuttal-ariṣiy-āl irā ppōṇakañ - - - kāṭtuvār-
ēnā(r)kal 'they became those who show - - - the night offering with clean pounded rice'.

ān nāli nell-āl irun nāli tū kutt-āl-aricyiy-āl 'with two nālis of clean pounded rice (made) from five nālis of paddy'; Tiraiyan-ūri-y-āl - - - ārru kkal - - - topti 'having dug - - - river channels - - - from the tank Tiraiyan'.

ān - 8th. VADYA GEYA SANGITAvikal-ān, maliv eytiya

'which attained fame (lit. abundance) with instrumental and vocal music'.
ir/il/in - 'by', 'in', 'of', 'from'. These are also variations of an old post-position.

ir - 8th, katri vēl-ir kai kkoṭṭum 'having taken in the hand by the bright javelin'; kēlviy-ir ṣarappattat-and 'which was given by the kēlvī brahmans'; ellaiy-ir patta pūmi 'the land which fell in the boundaries'; Tamil-ir oevi kaluviy-um 'having bathed his ears in Tamil'.

il - 8th. Ilāṅkaiy-īl araṇ 'the fort in Lāṅka'; ikk(a)lkal-il kūte (ir)ttum 'having poured out (water) by baskets in these channels'.

in - 7th, nāṭtu kkal-in terkum 'south of the district channel'; mūtu kāṭṭu valiy-in mekkum 'west of the road of the burning ground'; 8th. Venpetṭ-in repp(a)l 'in the south of Venpetṭu'; Kēviri in ren karai mēr 'on the southern bank of Kēviri'.

in - 8th. pāṇ murai in valuvāmai 'without swerving from the lawful path'; vār cillai in Malakoṅkam ati ppattuttu 'having subjugated' (i.e. made under his feet) Malakoṅkam by (his) long bow'.

ukku/kku/ku - 'for', 'of', 'to', 'on'. These are variations of an old post-position.

ukku - 8th. kantān - - - Araṇ-ukk-ītam-āka 'he made (lit. saw) (it) to become the residence for Araṇ'; āl-ukk(u)
vətakkum 'north of (to) the banyan tree'; kōil-ukku tteŋ(ku) 'south of (to) the temple'.

kku - 8th. Nantippottaraiyarkku yāntu iru pāttu mān-ävatu 'on the 23rd year of Nantippottaraiyar'. 8th. putu kκutirai kκ-urātukku veyiyum 'all those which belong to new horses!'; ANTAṆArkkum-ASA KTArkkum - - alicant 'who gave - - to brāhmans and the infirm!'; Koṅkar kōṅkū kκunantu kōṭuppa 'when - - was offered, after having brought to Koṅkar kōṅ'. 8th. nēḻār - - talāi kku vaittu 'the residents of the district - - having placed it on their heads'. 7th. olūkkavi kku vīle nilam-(ē) kavum 'may it become the cultivated land for the customary offerings!'; tānṉir kun tīkkum oru pāṅk-ēkavum 'may one part be for water and fire'.

ku - 8th. Māranaḍaiyarkku uttara MANTI 'the prime minister of Māranaḍaiyahan'; avar ku DHARMA PĀNNT kākiya 'who was his (lit. of him) lawful wife'; avarku mēkaṅkāi 'having become his (lit. of him) son'.

ai - This denotes the object.

8th. Vilvēlī kṣatār rāṇaiy-ai Nelvēlī ocēru venrum 'and having conquered the ocean-like army of Vilvēlī in the battle of Nelvēlī'.

In the following examples the noun in -ai is the object of the compound idea expressed by the verb and its first object.
8th. मङ्ग-राविसर-अवि वली तुलाक्कुम 'who deprived the valour of inimical kings'; सतिर्वे वंतावर-अवि पुवालुर पूरा हक्तुम 'having seen the backs of those who advanced in front at पुवालुर'; माण मकाल-अवि मारु हक्तितु 'having removed the blemish of the goddess of the earth'; वेल-अवि उराव निक्की 'having put away the sheath of the weapon'.

उताई 'in the possession of'.

8th. काणाई उर मङ्ग-उताई पाता 'when Kāṇāi ῥु fell in the possession of the enemies'.

सतु/सतु 'with'.

8th. कु ई(०)तु माल आक्वु 'where peacock dances with the cuckoo'; तानाई त्रां-त्रां-सतिर्वे वंत-अवार-अवि 'who advanced towards him, having opposed with an army'; पाल पाताई त्रथु 'लाब-छन्तु 'having swelled and having risen 'with numerous armies'.

The following nouns are used as post-positions of 'place'.

उँ 'inside'.

7th. तालेपपातकट-उँ 'at Taleppāṭakam'; 8th. अमार-उँ 'in the right'; कुलुम्पुर-उँ 'in Kulumpūr'.

1. See p.39 for the change of ल into त.
pāl - 'side'.
8th. tan pāl 'in himself'; pirar pāl 'in others'.
micai - 'eminence' used in the sense of 'upon'.
8th. manu-in micai 'upon the earth'.
mēl - 'upside' used in the sense of 'on'.
8th. karai mēl2 'on the bank'.
vāy - 'place' used in the sense of 'at'.
8th. Neṭuvayal vāy 'at Neṭuvayal'; Kurumatai vāy 'at Kurumatai'.

The form akattu is used in the sense of 'within'.
This is the possessive form of akam 'place' (akam-kattu) see p. 30.
8th. matil-akattu 'within the walls'.
The p. adv. pt. nīṟru is used as a post-position meaning 'from'.
7th. Pāḷāṟṟu nīṟru 'from the Pāḷāṟṟu'; vali nīṟru 'from the road'.

2. See p. 57, for the change of 1 into r.
PRONOUNS

The following classes of pronouns are found in the

incurs:

1. Personal.  2. Demonstrative.  3. Reflexive and
4. Relative.

1. Personal. This consists of 1st and 2nd persons. Each of
them has two numbers.

Demonstrative pronoun is used for the 3rd person.

1st person: Only the poss. forms are found.

sg: en 'my'

8th. i(ta)na kiṭṭatā malar-āṭi en muṭi mēla 'the
flower-like feet of those who protect this shall be on my
crown'.

pl: en 'our'

This is used as non sg:

8th, en kuravarār 'by our (= my) ancestors'.

In the following the post-position ēl is added:
8th. e(n) kuravarār — rara ppaṭṭatai ēmmābun
tara ppaṭṭatu 'what was granted — by our ancestors —
is also granted by us (= me)'

It is used as pl with the termination kal
8th. Āyyappō(r)iṣṇun ēnkal Tūmpanērī sellai
Nantikunṭil-(ā)na cer(u) — Ve(1)ḷērykku ēricceruv-āka
vaittēn. 'I, Āyyappōrri — gave (lit. placed) the field
called (lit. which was) Nantikunṭil which is situated in our

1. -m > -n before k- see P.49
Tūmpanēri (tank) as (lit. to become) the tank-field to Vellēri.

2nd person: sg. nī 'you'.

8th. nin palamaiy-ātal kāṭi nī (kol)ka) 'you,
receive it having shown your antiquity — becoming'.

poss. sg. nin 'your'; pl. nun 'your'.

sg. - 8th. nin kuravar-ār 'by your ancestors'.

nin palamaiy-ātal 'being your antiquity-becoming'.

pl. - ennēy nun kurai 'what is your complaint'.

In the following the use of nī 'you' is unnecessary, because the nī kolka itself denotes the 2nd pers.

8th. nin palamaiy-ātal kāṭi nī kol(ka) (See under nī)

2. Demonstrative.

The demonstrative in the inscr. falls into two divisions according to the place it signifies.

1. Those formed from the base i- denote persons or things which are near.

2. Those from a- denote those in the distance.

1. l- (a) mas. sg. īman 'this man'

8th. i(va)n peru manai 'the houses which this man gets'.

mas.pls. ivar 'these men'. It is used as hon.sg.

8th. ivar — — - etuttu kkōnt-irukka ppe(ru)var-

--- See f.n. p. 53 ---
ēkava arm (this man) shall get to remain having built'.
poss. - 3th. ivar valikkappar 'his (i.e. of this man)
descendants'.

(b) neu. sg: it(u) 'this one'.

In the following example it is used as particle.
8th. aṇi Iḷankaịy-ii aran-it-ēki 'having become the
fort in the beautiful Iḷanka'.

It has two forms for the poss. (i) itan 'of this'
8th. itan piyar 'the name of this'.

This form is also used with post-positions.
ukku - 8th. īṟitaran -- itan-ukku-ēpattiy-ēy ttāmra
SASANAṉ ceyvittān. 'Īṟitaran -- caused, as the ēpjapti
(executor) of this, a copper edict to be drawn up (lit. made')
ku - 8th. īṟarku mēl-ellai 'the western boundary of this'.
ai - 8th. itan-ai kkāṭṭāraṇ malar-āṭi en muṭi mēḷana 'the
flower-like feet of those who protect this shall be on my
crown'.
2:
uḷ - 8th. itan-ul mūr-il-ounrun tanakkū vaittu 'having
reserved one third of this for himself'.

(ii) itir 'of this'.
8th. itir BHOGAN koṇṭu 'having taken the produce of
this'.
pl: ivai 'these things'.

1. See p. 86.
2. See p. 87.
In the following example it is used as object.
8th. ivai ulla-ittu 'those included'
It is also used as collective pronoun.
8th. ivai YUDDHAKESARI pperumpanai kā(ra)n eluttu 'this is the writing of Yuddhakesari Perumpanaikaran'.
The form ivarr-ut is used with ulla.
8th. Vellūr Vinnam̃a Caliyakkuṭi enr-ivarr-ut, tev-var-aliya - - - cilai - - - kāl valaittum 'having bent at his foot - - - the bow - - - so that the enemies may perish at these places Vellūr, Vinnam, and Caliyakkuṭi'.
2. a-mas. sg. avan 'that man'.
8th. avan velir pāṭṭu 'he, having sprung forth'; avan-ṣy SRT VARAN 'he alone is Śrī Vara'.
poss. (a) the same form is used.
8th. Vēṇ mannan-aiv enr-alitt-avan niti ṣṭu - - - kalirun - - - kontum 'having conquered and destroyed the king of Vēṇ - - - and having taken (possession of) the - - - elephants along with his treasures'.
(b) used with the reflexive tāṇ
8th. avan ran RAJYA VATSALAM mūṇr-śavatu cellā nirpa 'while his third year was current'.
(c) used with post-positions.
8th. avan-ukku ANUJAN 'his brother'; avar ku makaṇ-āki 'having become his son'; avar ku DHARMA (Pā) 'who was his lawful wife'.

* (ra) is omitted in the plate.
pl. - avar 'they' used as the poss. hon. sg.
8th. avar yānaī 'his elephants'.

It is also used with post-positions.
8th. korravan-sy -- -- avar-ai -- -- kūvi 'the king himself -- -- having called -- -- him.'

In the following examples the demonstrative pronoun is used to sum up the nouns mentioned previously.

8th. ivv-ūr perra pariHāra(m) (vaṭ)ṭi nāliyum -- -- nēr vēyamum ivai uḷḷ-īṭṭu 'the exemptions which this village received (are) -- -- vaṭṭināli -- -- nērvēyam -- these included'.

8th. Veliḷūr Viṇṇam Celiyakkuṭi enk-.Varasut ṭeyvar aliya 'so that the enemies may perish at these places Veliḷūr, Viṇṇam and Celiyakkuṭi'.

3. Reflexive

This is found in 3rd pers. sg. and pl. It has no gender distinction.

sg. - It is used as mas.

8th. Kanaī ur mār-uṭcai paṭa ttān aruṭṭān Pūṭūr ġattān 'When Kanaīyūr fell in the possession of the enemies ġattān of Pūṭūr himself was cut down'.

In the following it can be taken either as (1) reflexive pronoun or (2) a particle.

8th. DHIARMA mēy tanakk-ṣrūn KARMMAm-śka ttān karuti.
Translation (1) 'having himself considered charity as his daily duty'.

Translation (2) 'having indeed considered

In the following tāṃ can be taken as mas., or neu., or a particle.

8th. KANDAKASODHANA Tāṃ ceytu — — Pālam mulut-

aḷikum PĀḍyā NĀTHAN

(1) If tāṃ refers to Pāḍyānātha it is mas.

Translation: 'the lord of the Pāṇḍyas who protects the whole world — — having himself performed the clearing of the thorns (i.e. rebels)'.

(2) If it refers to SODHANA 'clearing' then it becomes neu.

Translation: 'the lord — — having performed the clearing of the thorn itself'.

(3) It may be taken as a particle of emphasis.

Translation: 'the lord — — having performed indeed the clearing of the thorns'.

The possessive form is tāṃ 'his' or 'its'.

mas. — 8th. muraicu tāṃ piyar-araiya kKōnka BHUMI aṭi ppaṭuttu 'having subdued Kōnka Bhumi so that the — — drum sounded his own name'.

neu. — 8th. Vēlankuṭiyai ppaṭai ttāṃ palaṃpēr nīkki — 'having removed Vēlankuṭi of its old name'.

It is also used with post-positions.
1. akku is used instead of ukku

Sth. Gvurān Cįñkān itan-ul muč-īl-onun tan-akku
vaittu 'Gvurān Cįñkān having reserved one-third of this for
himself'.

2. pān - Sth. tan pān urimai -- - amaittu -- - Katunkūn.
Katunkūn -- - who established -- - the possession in
himself (i.e., for himself)?

pl. - also used as masc.

Sth ivar tāmū uppa apuruvār-ēkayum 'they themselves
shall enjoy it'.

It also takes the termination kañu added to the
oblique form tan: 3.

Sth. tanka nāttu ttani(yūr) -- - nær paticru
vēliyullum 'out of the forty vēlis - - - in the free village
of their country'.

4. Relative.

The form veyi is found in the following example,
which is both relative and negative;
The modern form is evai; probably e- is omitted in this (See
under adj. pū. )

Sth. ivv-ūr perra PARICARA(M) -- - putu kkuti(y)-
aikurratu veyiy-um -- - irāmayum

1. See p. 85.
2. See p. 88.
4. putu -- -- is not translated by the editor in S.I.I.
Vol. II - 73.
the exemptions which this village received (are)
- - - the non-payment over what things which belong to new
horses'.

In this example veyi probably stands for -vai; for
in the same inscr. there are altogether three examples (in
lines 127 and 128) where the modern form irāmai 'non-payment'
is written as irāmayi; in which case -mayi represents -mai.
Therefore veyi may stand for vai.

From the above example it may be noted that the
relative pronoun originated from the interrogative.
NUMERALS

The numerals found in the inscr. may be divided into Cardinals and Ordinals.

Cardinals:

The numbers from 1 to 8 have simple forms. Each of them has two forms, adj. and noun.

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<td>8th. ānu</td>
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The form nēnku is classical. The colloquial form nēlu may be compared to the adj. form nēl. The form with the suffix -ku is also found in the classics (See Gintāmaṇi (VII - 218) and Porunār-āru ṣṭaṭai, line 165). The form ayint- 'five' is found in the combination 7th. ayint-e kāl '5½'.

1. This occurs in the combination mu nēr 'the three waters'.
2. One of the ten poems in Pattuppāṭṭu, Ed. Cāminātaiyar Madras 1931.
The original form of ஐ 'five' with the nasal -ном is uncertain. It occurs in the combinations ஐ, ஐ தோ ஐ 'five nalis and ஐ கலான்கு 'five kalanous'.

In the first example n- in nali is changed into ă- (see p. 52') But the presence of the palatal -ă in front of k- in the second example is rather uncommon (see p. 52').

The form உந்து for 'five' in modern Tamil and Malayalam is to be noted here. There is also another form in the inscr. It has three different forms.

(1) ஐயில் - occurring in the combination - 7th. ஐயில் கை 'five and a quarter'.

(2) ஐம் - in the ordinal: 8th. ஐம் பட்டோன்றஞத்தேவது 'fifty first'.

(3) ஐயிற் - in the adj. form. 8th. ஐய்ந் பத்தொட்டாய்க்கு 'forty-five'.

These different forms probably came through the various ways of writing the diphthong. ஐ- evidently represents ai- (see also p. 67). Telläppiyam also mentions that the vowel a- followed by the sonant y- can represent the diphthong ai- (Tol. 51, g. 56). This is called pōli (resemblance) by the grammarians. The original form of the nasals occurring in these examples is uncertain. It becomes -n before t- in (1) -m before p- in (2) and -ном before k- as in the following example:

8th. ஐய்ந் பத்தொட்டாய்க்கு 'fifty five kātis'.
All these changes are regular (see p. 49); whereas in añ kalañcu it becomes a palatal -ñ. From this it is clear that at the period of the inscr. there were two different forms for 'five'. One distinctly had a -ñ which gave the form añcu in later times. The other had a diphthong along with a nasal which was capable of assimilating with the succeeding consonants. This gave the form aintu.

**Forms of numerals in patt- and pat-**

The numerals between 9 and 89 have three different formations, according to the forms patt- and pat-.

**patt-**

7th. iru patt-ayintu '25'

**pat-**

(1) The numbers between 9 and 19 take this initially with the post-position in-

8th. pat-in-ãru '16'; lit. 'six of (the series) ten'

(2) Every tenth number such as 20, 30, 40 etc. takes it finally.

7th. iru patu '20' lit. 'two tens'

Of the two pat- seems to be the reduced form of patt-. The use of pat- with the post-position in- in the adj. sense in the series 9-19 is probably of late origin. The existence of patt-onpatu '19' lit. 'nine in the series ten' indicates that there may have existed at one time a series in patt-like ñ patt-ãru '16' ñ patt-aintu '25'. These two hypothetical forms are still preserved when numeral adjectives precede patt-. For example iru patt-ãru '26', iru patt-aintu '25'.
The adj. forms in this group are formed by adding the simple adj. forms (1-8) to forms in patt- and pat-in-
8th. nār patt-ain 'forty five'; pat-in-aru 'sixteen'
The following form for '12' with dental n- is peculiar. 8th. paŋŋ-itu '12'.
Usually it has the alveolar n as in the following ordinal: 8th. pa(n)n-iranitivityu 'twelfth'. The origin of pann- is not clear. Caldwell thinks that pann- comes either from pat-in or from the poetical form pān-
pat- has another adj. form
8th. nār pat-irru 'forty five'
1000 has the following forms:
8th. āyiram and ā iram.
2. Caldwell derives it from Skē, Sahasra.
āyiram forms its adj. form by suffixing -tt (see p. 26)
7th. āyira tt- i(ru) nūrru 'of 1200.'
In one place 1000 is written in numbers.

Uses of adj. forms: There is a difference in the use of the adj. forms ōr and oru. oru is used as a def. numeral, whereas ōr is used as indef.

7th. Kurattu manṭaka(ttu) kku — — oru paṅk-ē-kavum 'may one part be to the mandapa at Kūram
8th. kuṟaram-annat-ōr kō il-ākki um 'having built a temple resembling a hill'.

3. ttu is omitted in the original.
In the following the numeral comes after the noun.

8th. korra mānru 'the three victories'.

Nominal forms:

They can be used as

(1) Nouns: 8th. itan-uṭ ṭanakku vaitta oru kūr-ilum tampaṁērkku nānkun tan cīrappanēr makkalukku ārum SABHAI ēṭ-ottā paṭākāran koṭuttān 'And in the one part reserved for himself in this (village) he gave the paṭākēras which was approved by the assembly, four to the younger brothers and six to the children of his younger paternal uncle'.

8th. itan-uṭ mūnr-il-ōrrun tanakku vaittu 'having reserved for himself one of the three in this'.

(2) Adj: (no examples).

Fractions:

Fractions \( \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \frac{1}{4} \) are expressed by arai and kāl.

In the following they are added to the numerals.

7th. (o)n-araia '1\( \frac{1}{2} \)' 8th. nāk-araia '1\( \frac{3}{4} \)'

Sometimes e- is added before kāl-.

7th. ayint-e kāl '5\( \frac{1}{4} \)'

\( \frac{1}{3} \) is expressed by adding -il to 'three' and then adding 'one'.

8th. mūnr-il-ōrru '1\( \frac{1}{3} \)'

Ordinals:

The ordinals in the inscr. are formed by adding to the cardinals āvatu 'that which will become' (3rd. sg. neu.)
8th. iru pattu mūr-āvatu 'twenty-third' lit. 'that which will become twenty three'; iru-patt-iranṭ-āvatu 'twenty second'; aru patt-on (r-āvatu 'sixty-first').

These forms are used as adj.; the noun they qualify precedes them in position.

8th. yāṇṭu iru pattu mūr-āvatu 'on the twenty-third year'; (yā)ṇṭu pa(n)n-iranṭ-āvatu 'on the twelfth year'; y(a)ṇṭu nār patt-onpat-āvatu 'on the forty-ninth year'.

**Numerical adverbs.**

They are formed by adding the suffix kāl.

iru kāl 'twice'.

8th. HIRANYA GARBHA - irukāl pukku 'having entered Hiranya Garbha twice.'
CHAPTER IV.

VERBS.

Transitive and Intransitive.

Verbal bases may be divided into four main divisions according to their tr. or intr. character.

Class I. Those which are not distinguished by their forms.

(a) Monosyllables ending in consonants:

Tr: - kāp, 'see' Sth. tirumukam kātu 'having seen the order'.

vil 'sell' Sth. nilamum viru kātu 'having purchased the land'.

ool 'speak' Sth. viyavan colliya elle 'the boundary which the headman pointed out'.

(b) Verbal bases ending in ū and ru preceded by a short syllable:

tr -- natu 'set up'. Sth. ellām natū 'having set up all'.

peru 'attain' Sth. SARVVA PARINĀHMAM peru 'having got all exemptions'.

(c) Those with more than one syllable.

intr. -- eytu 'reach'. Sth. Pāṇṭikkoṭumiti ceng-eyti 'having gone and reached Pāṇṭikkoṭu miti'.

kūyu 'call' Sth. korvānu -- avarai -- kūvi 'the king -- having called -- him'.

vavvā 'carry off'. Sth. VALLABHANAI -- vavviya 'who killed Vallabha'.

pāṭu 'compose' 'sing'; Sth. iPRAṣASTI pāṭaṇa 'who composed
this eulogy',  e'\u1011u a\u103e\u1000 'write' 8th. iyt-\u1011ut\u101a 'who engraved this'.

Class II. Verbal bases representing the same root which have one form with single plos. for the intr. and another with double plos. for the tr.

  (Intr. ā`ku 'become' 8th. avā\u1011ku makan ā`ki 'having become a son to him'.
  (Tr. ā`\u1011ku 'make' 8th. kō il ā`kki 'having built a temple'.
  (Intr. ō`tu 'run' 8th. utu\u1011mu ō`\u1011 'the iguana having run'.
  (Tr. ō`\u1011\u1011u 'drive' 8th. yā\u1014\u1001\u1000 pala-N-ō`\u1011 'having driven forth several elephants'.

The following tr. verbal bases with the double plos. have no corresponding intr. forms.

nō\u1011ku 'look' 7th. va\u1018\u1011\u1001\u1000 nō\u1011ki --- pō\u1000\u1000\u1000 va\u1011i 'the road which went --- looking towards the North'.
ō\u1011\u1018\u1001 'praise' 8th. PANMA PAN\u1018\u1018M -- ē\u1011\u1011 'having praised -- the lotus feet'.

Class III. Verbal bases from the same root which has an intr. form with a nasal before the final syllable and a tr. form with a plos. before the final syllable.

  (Intr. n\u1011\u1011ku 'leave' 1 (n\u1011\u1011ki 'having left')
  (Tr. n\u1011\u1011\u1001ku 'remove' 8th. ma\u1018\u1011\u1011\u1011\u1000\u1000 pata\u1011ppun n\u1011\u1011ki 'having excluded the house gardens'.
  (Intr. parampu 'extend' (param-p-i 'having extended')
  (Tr. parappa 'spread' 8th. pā\u1011\u1011 -- parappi 'having spread the armies'.

1. The examples within brackets are not found in the inscr.
The following intr. example with nasal has no tr. form.
ōhku 'rise high'. 8th. matil parant-ōhki 'the ramparts having spread and risen high'.
The following example with nasal is used as tr.
untu 'drive'. 8th. yōgai cela-ŭ-unti 'having driven the elephant to go'.

Class IV. Those which add a nasal to indicate the intr. and a plos. to indicate the tr. in the past form.
ali 'perish'.

(Intr. (aľint-ŭ 'having perished')

(Tr. 8th. mūyağ parampu -- alittu 'having destroyed the extensive mountains'; it- alittēn 'one who destroys this'.

pēr 'remove'.

(Intr. (pērnt-a 'which had mowed')

(Tr. 8th. mēyan pērta -- vēntağ 'the king -- who removed (their) pride'.

iru 'sit'.

(Intr. 8th. PÂNDYADHİRĀJān -- vīxa-iruntu 'the adhirājā of the Pāṇdyas -- having sat majestically'.

(Tr. (irutt-i 'having seated')

The following intr. have no tr. forms:
va 'come'. 8th. vant -atāiyāta Paravar-ai 'the Paravas who did not come and join'.

makil 'rejoice'. 8th. Nārentirappottaraaiyan --- makilutku kaftān.
'Narēutira-ppottaraiyan — made, having rejoiced'.

Some tr. forms have the nasal instead of the plos.

kati 'destroy' 8th. maru kkauntu 'having removed the spot'.
kata 'conquer' 8th. amar kstantu 'having won the battle'.
kavar 'seize' 8th. imulika — pala kavantu 'having seized several — horses'.

VERBAL FORMS.

1. Participles: 1. Indicative.

There are two kinds of participles in the indicative; past and aorist. Each of these consists of adverbial and adjectival forms. They take the following endings.

Past
- (adverbial) (i) -i, (ii) -u.
- (adjectival) (i) -ina (ii) -a.

Aorist
- (adverbial) -a.
- (adjectival) -um.

1. Verbal base with the suffix zero.

In this group the past adverbial and adjectival participles take -i and -ina or -iya respectively.

p. adv. pt.

8th. eyt-i 'having reached'; kūv-i 'having called'; aru-i 'having granted'; karut-i 'having considered'; aṭṭ-i 'having poured out'; pānu 'make' 8th. 'having employed'; kaluv-i 'having bathed'; pāṭ-i 'having sung'; ćr-i 'having ascended'; 7th. nōkk-i 'having looked'; 8th. ćcc-i 'having wielded'; ći-ti 'having praised'; alunt-i 'having become pressed'; ćnk-i 'having

1. This is called infinitive by

Beschi — Tamil Grammar p. 52.
Arden — Tamil Grammar chap. VII.


Pope also refers to it by the same name. Tamil Hand-book p. 64.
risen high'; tōŋr-i 'having sprung'; parapp-i 'having spread'; nīkk-i 'having removed'.

The verbal base āku 'become', has along with āk-i the forms 7th. āy-i and 8th. āy. These may be due to the dropping of intervocalic -k-.

p.adj.pt.

8th. coll-iya 'which was told'; man 'shine' 8th. man-iya 'which is permanent'; vavvu 'carry off'; 8th. vavy-iya 'who killed'; 8th. elut-ina 'who engraved'; eyt-ina 'who attained'; eyt-iya 'which attained'; pāṭu 'sing'; 8th. pāṭ-ina 'who composed'; 8th. tōŋr-iya 'which had sprung'; 7th. tōŋt-ina 'which was dug'.

āku has besides āk-iya the forms 8th. ā ina, āy-ina and ā-na.

In the following example it takes the ending -āninga which may be a combination of ā- 'become' and ninga 'which stood', the p.adj.pt. form of nil 'stand'.

7th. āk-āninga 'which was' lit. 'which had stood having become'.

The following adjectival forms are found with the ending -iya. 1 8th. ol-iya 'brilliant'; ar-iya 'difficult'; in-iya 'sweet'.

aor.adv.pt.

kūṭu 'associate' 7th. kūṭ-a '(together) with'; 7th. āk-a 'to become'; vilaku 'scintillate' 8th. vilak-a 'spreading round';

1. They are called kurippu vinai emoam by the grammarians.
8th. natūṅka-ā 'so as to tremble'; ūṭ-a 'so that -- may run!';
ēnt-a 'to sustain'; auyku 'approach'; 8th. āṇuk-a 'to join';
eyt-a 'so that -- may get!'; vilāṅk-a 'so as to gain splendour!';
8th. iyāmp-a 'so that -- sounded'; ōtt-a 'so that -- may praise';
āṭāṅk-a 'to be included'; kāṭ-a 'when he showed'; irāṅc-a 'so that -- may prostrate'.
aor. adj. pt.
8th. tōṅr-um 'appearing'; cint-um 'where they fall'; tōṅr-um 'showing';
vīc-um 'which sheds (rays)', alamp-um 'which buzzes'; ūṭ-um 'which runs'; kūr-um 'when it is described';
virav-um 'who mingles'; 8th. ēnt-um 'which possesses'; uruṅc-um
'which rubs'; ilaṅk-um 'where shine!'; eyt-um 'where come upon'.
The following adjectival forms are found with the ending -um².
8th. nar-um 'fragrant'; kar-um 'dark'; net-um 'high'.
2. Verbal base with the suffix -t- for the past and zero for the aorist.
p. adv. pt.
8th. kant³-u 'having seen'; punṭ-u 'having worn'; unṭ-u
'having eaten'; enr⁴-u 'having said'; ērr-u 'having opposed';
tolut-u 'having made obeisance'; 7th. it⁵-u 'having assigned';

1. classical iraiṅc-a.
2. kurippu vinai ecem -- Tamil Grammarians.
3. ut > ūṭ. sss-प
4. ut > nr. sss-प
5. u of the verbal base is dropped and t- is assimilated with -t.
8th. naff-u 'having set-up'; totu 'lay hold of'; 8th. tott-u 'having yielded'; 8th. perri-u 'having attained';

cey 'do' has two forms 7th. ceyt-u and 8th. ceyt-u.

puku 'enter' has the form 8th. puck-u formed in analogy with the examples like itt-u, naff-u, and perri-u.

p. adj. pt.

8th. kaff-a 'who mastered' lit. 'who saw'; 7th. paff-a 'which fell'; 8th. perr-a 'who received'; itt-a 'which was placed'.

The following example is formed on analogy with perr-a itt-a etc. miku 'exceed' 7th. mikk-a 'which remained'.

aor. adv. pt.

The following examples have the final consonant of the verbal bases doubled:

up 'eat' 8th. unpp-a 'to eat'; egni 'say' 8th. enpp-a 'when he said (so)'; ceyy-a 'when he made'.

It is not doubled in the following examples:

8th. ecy-a 'while -- doing'; en-gi-a 'like'.

aor. adj. pt.

8th. enpp-um 'which is called'.

3. Verbal bases with the suffix -tt-for the past and -kk-for the aorist. These are transitives.

p. adv. pt.

7th. kuutt-u 'having given' 8th. kuutt-u 'having given';

7th. vakutt-u 'having allotted'; 8th. vitutt-u 'having des-

l. t- is assimilated with r.
patched'; 7th. kätt-u 'having preserved'; 8th. uraitt-u 'having spoken'; papiitt-u 'having ordered'; vaitt-u 'having reserved'; alitt-u 'having protected; alitt-u 'having destroyed'; itt-u 'having given'; valaitt-u 'having bent'; amaitt-u 'having built'; tavirtt-u 'having brought to an end'; tirtt-u 'having relieved'; milt 'redeem'; miltt-u 'miltt-u' 'having redeemed'.

7th. koṣutt-a 'which was given'; 7th. ēutt-a 'which was given'; 7th ēutt-a 'which was built'; 8th. uutt-a 'which was girt'; iru (?) 8th. īutt-a 'who attacked'; 8th. pātaitt-a 'which was created'; mulaitt-a 'which rose up'; amaitt-a 'who established'; alitt-a 'who destroyed'; kātt-a 'who protected'; vaitt-a 'which was reserved'; icaitt-a 'which were described'; irai (?) 8th. iraitt-a 'which were described'; pēr 'remove'; 8th. pērtt-a 'who had overthrown'.

The following examples are formed with loan words form skt as the verbal base:

8th. oeyikk-a 'when -- was victorious'; ĀKRODHIKK-a 'when

1. The editor corrects it as icaittā.
..cried out'.

The following has -pp- instead of -kk- kā 'protect' 8th. kāpp-a 'while -- protecting'.

aor. adj. pt.

8th. alikk-um 'who destroys'; tiłaikk-um 'which abounds'; imaiakk-um 'which shines with lustre'; valaiikk-um 'which encircled'; alikk-um 'who governs'; tulaiikk-um 'who deprives'; tavirkk-um 'who crushed'.

4. Verbal base with the suffix -nt- for the past and (i)-kk- or (ii) zero for the aorist forms. These are mainly intransitives.

8th. irunt-u 'having sat'; makilnt-u 'having rejoiced'; parant-u 'having spread'; elunt-u 'having risen'; tüynt-u 'having touched'; amarnt-u 'having abode'; cemmānt-u 'being over-joyed'; paqint-u 'having worshipped'; nil 'stand' x-nilnt-u > 8th. ninr-u 'having stood'; sel 'go' x-celnt-u > 8th. cenr-u 'having gone'; māl 'turn' x-mīnt-u > x-mīnt-u 8th. mīnt-u 'having turned'.

The following forms with -nt- are tr.

8th. kašint-u 'having removed'; kašant-u 'having won'; exint-u 'having thrown'; kavarnt-u 'having seized'; payant-u 'having given forth'; vel 'conquer 8th. venr-u 'having conquered'.

The form 8th. kunant-u 'having brought' is probably from the base * kūnār. The classical form is kōnār. The -r is

1. ln > n sec-9. nt > ur
dropped in this example. Compare this with the example kavarnt-u given above.

Probably there are two forms of the verbal base for the verb 'go' pdy and pö.

pö has the form 8th. pöy-i and pö has 8th. pönt-u.

8th. ahtaint-a 'who were filled with'; amaint-a 'which possessed'; malaint-a 'who attacked'; niraint-a 'who was filled with'; kaint-a 'he had passed away'; stirnt-a 'who opposed'; ayart-a 'who had executed'; nil 'stand' * nilnt-a > * ninnt-a > 7th. ninnt-a 'which remained'; cel 'go'

celnt-a > * cennnt-a  5 cennnt-i 'who went'; oünt-a 'which was surrounded'; kol 'buy' * konnt-a > konnt-a 7th. konnt-a 'which was purchased'; al 'rule' * alnt-a > * antt-a > 8th. antt-a 'who ruled'.

aor.adv.pt.

(i) 8th. irukk-a 'to live in'.

(ii) 8th. taļar-a 'to grow weak'; 8th. cel-a 'to go';
akal-a 'to become distant'; arul-a 'when -- was pleased';
valaļ-a 'to grow'; makul-a 'so that he may rejoice'; ṅeliyy2-a 'so that -- trembled'; ariya-la 'so that -- sounded'; uariya-a 'to reside'; amaļa-'a 'to determine'; ariya-a 'so that -- may reach'; aliya-a 'to become destroyed'; mikul 'exceed' 8th. mik-a

1. makul-a is the classical form.
2. neliiya is the classical form.
'greatly.'

aor. adj. pt.

(i) no examples.

(ii) 8th. āl-um 'who administer'; cūl-um 'who surrounds'; tāl-um 'who descends'; vāl-um 'who resides'; ār-um 'that comes forth'; alar-um 'where opens'; koll-um 'that which takes'.

Suffixes -tt-, -nt-, -t- and -in, -kk.

Nannul holds the view that the second t- of -tt- denotes the past and the first one is euphonic (see Nā, cūt. 142). But Tolkāppiyam is silent on this point. It is possible that t- originally may not have had anything to do with tense; but through its constant association with the past forms it may have been regarded later as the sign of the past. The first t- may be a sign of the transitive character of these verbs, in the same way as the nasal in the same position denotes the intransitive. Example tr. ali-t-t-u 'having destroyed' and intr. ali-n-t-u 'having perished'. The suffix -i (ān) coming with certain verbal bases may also be explained in the same way. It is also possible that -tt- may be from the same source as the suffix -ttu taken by words ending in ām in their oblique form. Just as in the nouns words with certain endings take -in to form the possessive and those with -am take -ttu, in the verbs too certain verbal bases take -in and certain others -tt- to perform a similar function. This
parallel function both in noun and verb suggests that they are not different suffixes.

The suffix $\text{kk}$- also is very obscure. Caldwell thinks that $k$- (second one) is an old suffix denoting the future.\(^1\) It may have some connection with kinru and kiru which Naunft refers to as the suffixes of the present.\(^2\) The first $k$- may stand to do the same function as the first $t$- as explained before.

2. **Negative participle:**

This consists of adverbial and adjectival participles:

(a) **Adverbial participle:**

This is formed by adding $\text{-atu}$ to the verbal base. 8th. $teliy$-$\text{-atu}$ 'without sprinkling'; nai 'be wounded in feeling'; 8th. $naiyy$-$\text{-atu}$ 'without giving up to despair'; kurai 'lessen'; 8th. $kuraiy$-$\text{-atu}$ 'without remainder'; karutu 'consider'; 8th. $karut$-$\text{-atu}$ 'inconsiderately'; iru 'pay'; 8th. $ir$-$\text{-atu}$ 'without paying'.

(b) **Adjectival participle:**

This is formed by the addition of the following endings to the verbal base.

---

2. āniγru kiriγu kiri mū−v−iṭattin, aimpā nikał poluτ−aγai vigaγi−iṭai nilai — Nan. cūt. 143.
3. The classical form is $teliy$-$\text{-atu}$.
4. This may also be taken as neg. imper. without separating the particle $\text{-ey}$. In that case the trans. will be 'do not give up to despair'.
(i) -ā: oțuŋku 'submit' 8th. oțuŋku-ā 'who would not submit'; atu 'unite with' 8th. atu-ā 'incongruous.

The neg. particles il and al also take -ā. il 8th. ill-ā 'des titute'; al 8th. all-ā 'without'.

(ii) -āta:

atāi 'gain access' 8th. atai-āta 'who did not seek refuge'; ołku 'fail' 8th. ołku-āta 'who never miss 'their aim')

cu 'decrease' 8th. cu-āta 'all'.

The following verbal bases take both the endings.

kūtu 'associate' 6th. kūtu-ā 'enemy' and 8th. (kū)ṭ-āta 'bad'; aru 'cease' 8th. ar-ā 'which does not fail' and 8th. ar-āta 'which never ceases'.

5. Causative participles:

They are formed by adding the suffix -vi- to the verbal base and then adding the participial endings. The stem formed by the addition of -vi- takes a plos. which in turn gets assimilated with the participial endings. There are three causative participles in the inscr., adverbial, adjectival and verbal participles.

(a) Adverbial participle:

ili 'fall' 8th. ili-vitt-u 'having caused to lower'.

(b) Adjectival participle:

cey 'do' 7th. cey-vitt-a 'which was caused to be made'.

1. The meaning of this word in the inscr. is uncertain.

2. See p.110 for the form ceyi.
(c) aor. adv. participle:

murrur 'complete' 8th. murr-vi-kk-a 'in order to complete'.

6. Passive participles:

They are formed by adding the participial forms of the auxiliary pafu 'suffer' to the aor. adv. pt. or to a noun. The following passive participles are found.

(a) Past passive adverbial participle:

8th. kuqara1 ppattu 'having been brought'.

(b) Past passive adjectival participle:

(i) Aor. adv. pt. 8th. cola ppattu 'interpreted';
kuṭukka ppattu 'which was given'; vakukka ppattu 'which had been apportioned';

(ii) Nouns: 8th. aka2 ppattu 'included'.

In the following example the p. adj. pt. form of itu 'place' is added to the noun u1 'inside'.

8th. u1l-ittu 'included' lit. 'which is placed inside'.

7. Compound participles:

They are formed by adding the participial forms of the auxiliaries to the p. adv. pt. form of the verbal bases.

1. Classical kuqara-

2. akam 'place' see §4|for the disappearance of -m.
Adverbial participle:

7th. virru kongo 'having bought'; 8th. eptutu kongo 'having built'; tonti kongo 'having dug'; kututt-i'tt 'having given away'; kaftant-i'tt 'having crossed'.

II. PERSONAL FORMS

They divide into rational and irrational groups. Mas. and fem. genders form the rational group, and the neu. gender forms the irrational group. There are two numbers, singular and plural; three moods, indicative, imperative, and negative; and two voices, active and passive.

Indicative: It is formed by the addition of personal terminations to the stem of the participles.

Past Rat.

1st. pers. sg. 4 — 8th. vaitt-en 'I gave' lit. 'I placed';
pl. 5 8th. papitt-um 'we ordered'; kututt-um, kutut-um 'we gave'; kututt-um 'we gave'.

3rd pers. mas. sg. 6 — 8th. talitt-an 'he consecrated'; cünlt-an 'he followed round'; perr-an 'he received';

1. Compare the poss. pron. en and cm. See p. 89.
2. Compare avan 'he'.
5. avai tân amm-ên-emn-em-en nu kilaviy-um-
m-un-m-ôtu varuım ka, ta, ta, ra-v-en nu-
kattin-an 'he proved'; alitt-an 'he who destroyed'.
pl.7 8th. ceyt-ar 'they made'; kojit-t-ar 'they gave'; nigr-avar 'a by-stander'; vant-avar 'those who came'.

Irrat.
3rd. pers. sg. - 8th. ayirr-u 'it became'

Aorist: This is formed by adding the suffix -p- before the personal terminations. The -p- remains unchanged after the verbal bases which take the plos. (kojit-p-ān naṭap-p-ān etc.) After others it is changed into -v-

Rational 1st. pers. mas. pl. 8th. kattu-v-ōm 'those who show'. 3rd. pers. mas. sg. - patu 'fall' 'incur' perū 'obtain' perū-p-ār 8th. perū-v-ār 'he will obtain'; kattu-v-ār 'those who showed'.

Irrational - 8th. cey-v-ātu 'that which will be done'.

Imperative - This is formed by the addition of -min or to -ka the verbal base.

3. Compare avar 'they'.
7. ar, ēr, pa, ena varū u mūnrum

pallōr maruṅkir paṭarkkai ceollē.

Tel. col. cut. 206.
8th. vai-mmin 'devote'.

anai-ka 'assemble'.

kol-ka 'receive'.

kāl 'hear'. 8th. kēt-ka 'hear'.

Neg. personal forms (no examples).

Caus. personal forms. They are formed like the indicative personal forms.

Passive personal forms. They are also formed like the indicative personal forms.

Past-Rational - 3rd. mas. sg. - 8th. koṭṭuvitt-ān 'he caused (it) to be engraved'; murruvitt-ān 'he had (it) completed'; ceyvitt-ān 'he caused to be executed'.

Rational - 3rd. mas. sg. - 8th. arupattān 'he was cut down'.

Irrational: neu. sg. - 8th. ceyyappatt-atu 'was composed'; engappatt-atu 'which was designated'; (ko)ṭukka ppaṭ-atu 'was given'.

The following irrational forms, pass. are peculiar to the 'inscr.

8th. koṭu-tutu 'are to be given'; kuṭukka patutu 'are to be given'.

In the first example the termination -tutu is added to the verbal base. But in the second patutu is added to the aor. adv. pt. kuṭukka. The form patutu probably stands for *paṭu-tutu.
USES OF THE VERBAL FORMS

I. Participles:

1. Past Participles:

(a) p. adv. pt. - It has the same subject as the main verb.

(1) It qualifies the principal verb of the sentence

8th. Narëntirappottaraiyan - - - mika makilantu kāntān,

'Narëntirappottaraiyan - - - 'having rejoiced much,
made (it)'.

8th. AGNI SĀRMMAN vilai ŚĀva(u)saiyāl virru kontu
- - - kututtēr.

'Agnisarmman - - - having purchased by a deed of sale
- - - gave it'.

8th. kāntār kānpav-ulakattir kātal ceytu nillātēy
pantēy Paraman pātaitta nāl pārttu nirru naiyyātēy - - -
ulakamm-āriya (v)aimmaṇcy

'Without being passionately attached to this world,
where men seen (to-day) are not seen (to-morrow) without
giving (yourself) to despair looking for the final day
appointed by the Creator - - - devote (what remains to
charity) so that (all) the world may know (it)'.

8th. TANŢI VARṂ̄KU yān̄tu nāṇkāvat-śuttu-kkontu
(ain)tāvatu murruvittān Kampen Araiyan - - - kīnaru

'In the fifth year of Dantivarman - - - Kampen Araiyan
had it completed in the fifth year'.

(2) It qualifies another p. adv. pt.

8th. koṭuṇ cilai pūṭ-ilivittu — — Kāṇcivāyapprēr-
ūr pukku.

'having entered the large village of Kāṇcivāyal
after having caused the bow string of the cruel bow to
unfasten'.

8th. Kāviriy-ai kkattant-ittu — — Malakoḥkam ati
ppañuttu

'Having subjugated Malakoḥkam — — after having
crossed the Kāvirī.'

(3) It qualifies the adjectival participle.

7th. Viṣṇvinīta pPallavaracan vile kkānāh keyi
kkotttu (ccl) — — ne aeyitu — — vīrva kkoṭa nilam

'the land which — — Vidyavinīta, the Pallava king
bought, having given in hand the price in gold, and — —
having done — — '

8th. Pāṇḍyādhi Rājān velir pattu — — vīrva-iruntu
— — kōv-un kūryum-un — — marukki oceńkōl ōcči — —
tarāṇī mahkaiy-ai pīrarpēl urmaį — — nīkki ttarpēl urmaį
nānikaṇam amaitta — — alittā Kātuṅkōn engun kārī vēx Rennan

"the Pāṇḍyādirājē named Kātuṅkōn the lord of the
south, of sharp javelin — — who established the goddess of
the earth in his own possession in the approved manner — —
who destroyed — (after) having sprung forth — having occupied (the throne) — having destroyed the kings and (their) strongholds, Having wielded the sceptre (of justice) — and having removed her (evil destiny) in the possession of others'

8th. arai kāṭal valēkam kuraiyāt-ānta — Nēr Māran

'Tēr Māran — who ruled the earth (bounded) by the roaring ocean without allowing it to decrease'.

(4) It qualifies the aor. adv. pt.

8th. Geyyārral-um — ni(rī)(yi)nta — āṛru kkāl-um — tônti kkont-unna pperuvār-ākavum

'they shall be those who will get to enjoy having dug — — river channels — — for conducting water — — from Cēyāru'.

(5) It is used adverbially to qualify another adverbial participle.

8th. piramateyam-āka pāṇitt-aruli

'having ordered graciously as a brahmadeya'.

8th. polivin-ōtu vīr-runtu

'having sat majestically with beauty'.

(b) adj. pt:

It is used like an adjective and is followed by the noun it qualifies.

1. i.e. without sharing it with others.
8th. taṇ pāl urimai — amaṭṭa vēntau
'the king who established — — the possession in himself'.

8th. maṇan-ayartā — — Avani ṣāḷāmaṇi
'Avani ṣāḷāmaṇi — — who had executed the marriage'.

8th. dēta vēli — — kāṭta Palyāka Mutukūṭumī pPeru-valutu
'Palyāka Mutukūṭumī pPeruvalutu — — who protected — — (the earth) with the ocean as the fence'.

8th. otuṅkē maṅmar-oli nakar alitta Kaṭunkōn
'Kaṭunkōn who destroyed the shining cities of kings who would not submit to him'.

8th. viravi vant-ṣālayvātā Paravār-ai pāḷ pāḷuttu
'having destroyed the Paravas who did not seek refuge having approached him'.

8th. ḍokāṭa vēr rānai
'Army of spearmen who never miss (their aim)'.

This form is used in a passive sense when the subject is not expressed.¹

8th. taṅakku vaitta oru kūrr-il
'in the one part which was reserved for himself'.

8th. ivv-icaitta peru nāṅk-ēllai akattu
'on the four great boundaries which were described thus'.

¹. see — Beschi. — Tamul Grammar p. 59.
7th. Pallāru niṣṭaṃ tōḍṭiṅga Perumpitakku kēlin.

'of the Perumpitaku channel dug from Pallāru'.

8th. ivv-ull-ītta SARVA paricāram.

'all the exemptions included thus'.

Passive forms with paṭu:

8th. cōr kaṇṭalār cola puṭṭa ŚRUTI MĀRGAM pilaiyāta

Korkaikilā Narkorran

'Narkorran, the headman or Korkai who never trans­gressed the path of the Srotis as interpreted by the highly learned men'.

8th. MAHĪ DEVarkku vakukka puṭṭa SĀBDĀLI cūnum

GRAMATT-um

'In the village called Sābdāli which had been

apportioned to the brahmans'.

8th. innār pēr-elleyullum akappattā nīr nīla(ṇu)m

'the wet land included within these four great

boundaries'.

The adjectival participle may be qualified by one or

more adverbial participles.

8th. -- -- mākan āki MAHTALAM potu nīkki malar

māṅkai oṭu maṇan-aṭarnta -- -- ĀDHIRĀJANAPANĪ cūḷāmanī;

'(then came) Avanī cūḷāmanī who, having become his

son, having removed the common (ownership) of the earth, had

executed the marriage with the goddess of the flower'.


In the following the p.adj.pt. is used with nouns denoting 'time'.

8th. tatta pin 'after he had enjoyed'.
8th. irakkiya pin 'after he had laid down'.
8th. kalinta pin 'after -- -- had passed away'.

The adjectival form in -ya does not express time!
8th. oliya mani 'brilliant gems'.

The following examples are used predicatively:
8th. alev-ariya ADHIRAJAR-ai akala nīkki 'having driven away great kings who are difficult for counting'; maruv-iniya oru makan 'a son who is sweet to approach'.

2. Aorist adjectival participle:

It is used adjectivally like the p.adj.pt. The noun it qualifies follows it immediately. It expresses action contemporaneous with that of the main verb.

8th. pū yiri um polir cōlai kāviriya-ai kkaṭant-ittu 'having crossed the Kāviri (with its) groves (of trees) and tanks of budding flowers'.
8th. kaṭan nālam mulut-alikkum PĀNDYA NĀTHAN -- -- Neṭunjaiyaiyakū RAJYA VĀRŚAM patiṇēlāvatu pārpaṭṭu ocēlla nīrka.

'while the seventeenth year of the reign of (this) Neṭunjaiyaiyakū -- -- the lord of the Pāṇḍyas, who protects the whole earth surrounded by the sea, was current'.
8th. Tiruvi(p) pirampēt-ālu kaṇattār-ul Mullīrki(l)ēr -- -- kuṭuttār

'Mullīrki(l)ēr, one of the members of the committee

1. 'All those forms with the nouns pin, muṇ, kāl, kaṭai, vali, iṭattu etc. are classed under verbal defect (i.e. adv. pt.); (Tol. col. cūt. 229, Cēna, Ed. Gaiva Cittē, Madras).
administering (the village of) Tiruvippirampētu — — gave (it).  

8th. Palyāka Mutukūṭumī pPeruvalūti emnum PAṆḌYĀDHĪRĀJAY

'the Ādirājā of the Pāṇḍyas who is called Palyāka Mutukūṭumī pPeruvalūti'.

8th. marr-avarku makan ṇīki kkorra vēḷ valan ēnti pporut-
ūrūn kaṭaṛ rāṇaiy-ai Marutūr-ūn māṇp-alittu — — āṛṭa — —
Gaṭaḷiyaṇ.

then having become his son (came) Gaṭaḷiyaṇ, having taken
the victorious javelin in his right (hand) fought and destroyed
the glory of the ocean-like army that came forth at Marutūr'.

The adjectival form in -um does not express time.

8th. narum polil 'fragrant groves'; karuṇ kalīru 'dark
elephants'; neṭun kiṭhāṇkiy 'of high trenches'.

3. Aorist adverbial participle:

Uses (a)

(1) It takes a subject:

8th. PAṆḌYĀDHĪRĀJAY velir pāṭṭu viṭṭu katir-avir-oli
vilaka viṭṭu-iruntu — — murukki — — ōcci — — nīkki
— — amaitta — — alitta — — Tennān

'the Pāṇḍyaḥdhirājā — — is Tennān — — who estab-
lished — — destroyed — — (after) having sprung forth, having
occupied (the throne) the brilliant splendour of emitting rays
spreading (round him) — — having destroyed — — having
wielded — — (and) having removed'.

ōli 'rays' is the subject of the participle vilaka-
'spreading.'
8th. marr-avariku — — vali ttōri — — DISAI naţuńka
— — avan velir paţtu — — celav-unî — — kaţantu — —
ceru venrum — — kulañi keاليابun — — venrum — — venru
koţum — — erint-alittum — — Itt-alitta — — ŠRI MĀRAVARMMAN
'then (came) to him — — ŠRI Māravarman — — who gave
and granted — — having been born — — the quarters trembled.
— — having come out — — having driven — — having
conquered — — having won the battle — — having destroyed
the relations — — having won — — having attacked and
destroyed'.,

DISAI is the subject of the participle naţuńka 'trembling'
which agrees with velir paţtu 'having come out'.

8th. Pallava-naum Kērala-num — — par ūliya — — parant-
eluntu — — vîtt-iruppa.

'when Pallava and Kēraña — — swelland and rose— — so
that the earth trembled (through the heavy weight) — — and
remained having left (the armies there)'.

Subject: par
Predicate: ūliya

(2) It takes an object:

8th. Tennan — — iru pël-umm-îtar-syta ppâţai viţuttu.
'Tennan — — despatched a detachment so that they (Pallava
and Kēraña) might come across disaster on both sides'.

Object: itar.

(3) It takes a subject and an object.
Tennan -- having subdued the Kalabhumī so that the noisy drum was sounding his fame.

Subject: muraicu; object: piyar

Uses (b)

1. It qualifies the main verb.

2. It expresses subsequent action. (Here it has the same use as the infinitive of purpose in Indo-European languages).

3. The land bought to burn tiles.

4. They made -- the spot grow in prosperity.

5. It is used absolutely.

It expresses a contemporaneous action with that of the main verb.

While the three victorious (instruments) were sounding...

1. Tol. gives the following rules: 'Ocytu, ocyī, ocyō, ocytana, ocyiyar, ocyiyā, ocyin, ocyā, ocyarku, - all these nine are forms of participles'. (Tol. col. 228 Ccns.)

Of these the first three agree with the main verb, (Ditto - col. 230) The rest agree with either the main verb, or other verbal forms which occur there (Ditto, col. 232).
in unison -- the umbrella was protecting the earth, the goddess of the flower and -- were praising well --
Netuñcaṭaiyañ having sat on the throne'.

8th. Nāka(ya)nti kura (var) (iru)kka Ponnīya(k) kiyār paṭimaṅ koṭṭuvitta(n)

'(he) caused an image of Ponnīyakkiyār to be engraved while the preceptor Nākaṇanti was sitting (i.e. present)'

8th. Vānarāyar Pṛthivi Rājyaṅ caṛya -- - Mūllirkiyār

'while Vānarāyar was doing the rule of land -- -
Mūllirkiyār -- - purchased -- - and gave (it)'.

B Antecedent action.

8th. Kanai īr mārr-utai paṭaḷ ttān arupattān

'when Kanaiyur fell into (the possession) of the enemies, he was cut down'.

8th. Kāṭṭiraiyakal cevikkā -- - arupattān Kēṭati Karakkan

'when Kāṭṭirai was victorious -- - Kēṭati Karakkan was cut down'.

The participle āka 'to become' has the force of the particle 'as'.

7th. olukkavikku vilai nilam-āka koṭuttu.

1. This is antecedent only if 'the falling of Kanaiyur' into the hands of the enemies is just prior to, and thus the cause of his being cut down. But if the actions are independent and simultaneous then paṭa- expresses contemporary action.
having (in)
'had been given to become (i.e. as) cultivated land for the customary offerings'.

7th. piramatēyam-ēka koṭututu.
'were given to become (i.e. as) brahmadeya'.

ena has the force of 'like'.

8th. iti urum-énā 'like the roar of the thunder'.

The following participles have the force of adverbs.

8th. kuṭa-pāluñ kuṇapālumam-ēnuka vantu viṭṭ-iruppā
'when the western and eastern wings (of the army) came together and remained, having left (the armies)'.

8th. pakalavāñ-um akalav-ōjum āpiy-Ilāṅkaiy-il
'in the beautiful lāṅka where even the sun moves far away (in the distance)'.

8th. mika mākilunta kaṇṭān.
'had made (it), having rejoiced much'.

7th. manṭakam stutta nilatt-ōtun kūta ayintēkōl pāṭti nilamum.
'5½ patti of land together with the land on which the mandapa was built'.

**Personal forms:**

These forms are used as (1) finite verbs and (2) participal nouns.

1. **Finite verbs:**

   **Indicative mood:**

   **Past:**
Nārāṇāṇ. 1st. pers. sg.:— 8th. Ayyāppō(r)riyēn — —
Nantikuntūṭiḷ (ā)na cer(ū) — — Ve(1)jēriykku ēriyce ru v-āka
vaṭṭēn

'Ayyappōrri — — gave the field called Nantikuntūṭiḷ
— — to (the tank called) Vellēri — — as the tank-field'.

1st. pers. pl. — 8th. ivvūr SAMAiyom-um — — eŋai
colvāt-āka pbanittōm

'We, the assemble of this village ordered — — the
oil — — shall be poured (from there)'.

8th. IḌDHARMMatt-ulā(r) yēvaṛēnuḥ kō ocēva tu ceyitu
ceļuttav-oṭṭi kuṭuttōm

'having agreed that any one concerned in this charity
might do what the king would do, and carry it out, we gave it.

3rd. pers. mas. sg. — 8th. Māraṇṇ Eiṇaḥ muka maṇtamaṅ
ceytu nīrtaḷalittēn

'Māraṇ Eiṇaḥ — — having made the mukka maṇḍapa
consecrated (it)'.

8th. piṭi cūlōn — — Cirētarēn

'Cirētarēn — — followed the female elephant (round)!

8th. Ponniya(k)kiyā(r) paṭimaṅ koṭṭuvittē(ū) — —
Nāraṇāṇ

'Nāraṇāṇ — — caused an image of Ponniyakkīyār to be
engraved'.

8th. murruvittēn — — Kampan Araiyan Tiruvellaraṅ āTennūr
pperuṅ kīṅaru
'Kampan Aravan - - had the big well at Tenur in Tiruvellalarai completed.'

8th. koravbaney panitt-aruli tterrena TAMRA SASANA

ceyyittan having graciously ordered

'The king himself declared - - and caused (this) clear
copper edict to be drawn up.

8th. Kanai ur marr-utai pata ttan arupattan - - Cattan

'when Kanaiyur fell into the possession of the enemies -

Cattan - - himself - - was cut down'.

3rd. pers. pl. - 8th. Velvikuti enr-appatiy-ai ociratu

TIRU VALARA GEEYTHR

'they made the spot grow in prosperity having called it

Velvikuti'.

8th. Cattan Cattarku - - naoku patakaram kotuttar

'they gave four paṭakaras - - to Cattan Cattan'

Irrational: 3rd. neu. sg. - 8th. I PRAŠASTI VARODAYA BHATTĀ

nār ceyvappattatu

'This praśasti was composed (lit. was done) by Varodaya

Bhattā'.

8th. pumi - - kotukka pappattatu

'the land - - was given'.

'Sometimes when an adj. form in -iya or a noun is used as
the predicate of a sentence, it takes the pronominal termina-
tions in agreement with the gender and number of the subject.

1. This is called kurippu vinai murrū by the grammarians.'
These forms do not express time.

Rat.: - mas. sg. x avar periyan 'he is great'
    fem. u x aval periyal 'she is great'
    pl. x avar periyar 'they are great'

Irrat.: 8th. itanai kkattar malar ați en muti mela. 'the
    flower-like feet of those who protected this are on my
    crown!'

Aorist:

Rational: 3rd. pers. pl. - In the following examples the
    subject has the singular form and the predicate has the plural
    form:

8th. it-ālittān Vērāṇāci aliṭtān pāvattu postuvār
    'One who destroys its shall inearn the sin of ruin.
    Vērāṇāci.'

8th. iddharmmaṇaḥ celuttigān 1000 āsvamedhaṇaḥ ceyta palan
    paruvār
    'One who maintains this charity shall obtain the merit of
    having performed 1000 horse sacrifices.'

Imperative mood:

sg. - 8th. upṭel-untu mikkatu ulakamma-ariya (v)aimminēy
    'having eaten
    'If you have, maintain (yourself) and devote the rest (to
    charity) so that the world may know it!'

8th. antanārkkum āsaktārkkum vant-apaika enr-itt-aliṭta

x. These examples are not found in the inscr.
I 3 5T

:  .  .

\[
\begin{align*}
& \text{Maravarman} -- -- \text{who gave with pleasure to brahmans and} \\
& \text{the infirm saying (to them) 'come and assemble'.} \\
& \text{8th. nāṭṭā nin palemaiya-ātal kāṭṭi nī 保密ka.} \\
& \text{'Proved your antiquity (of the gift) by (a reference to) the} \\
& \text{district (assembly) and receive (it)'.} \\
& \text{(2) Participial nouns:} \\
& \text{Past:} \\
& \text{Rational - 3rd. mas. sg. - 8th. it-alittan' Vāraṇāci} \\
& \text{alittan pāvattu paṭuvar.} \\
& \text{'One who destroys it will incur the sin of ruining} \\
& \text{Vāraṇāci'} \\
& \text{8th. IDDJARMAHān celuttinān 1000 ASVAMEDHĀn ceyta palaṁ} \\
& \text{peṭuvār} \\
& \text{'One who maintains this charity will obtain the merit of} \\
& \text{having performed 1000 horse sacrifices'.} \\
& \text{3rd. pl. - 8th. (ka)r(ge)ttam panniyum kont-unftār kō} \\
& \text{kollum taṅta paṭu-ākavum} \\
& \text{'Those who enjoy by employing (lit. making) small levers} \\
& \text{shall pay a fine to be taken by the king'.} \\
& \text{8th. mug nigravar muran-alittu} \\
& \text{'having destroyed the strength of those who stood in front'.} \\
& \text{8th. vantavar-ai -- -- purāṇ kauptum} \\
& \text{'having seen the back -- -- of those who came'} \\
& \text{Aorist:} \\
& \text{Rational: 3rd. pl. - 7th. pāṅk-itṭ-ūppār-ākavum}
\end{align*}
\]
May they be those who will enjoy after having made it into ghee.

8th. में नगरुपुकक-शावुम
Mey they be those who will eat to enjoy!

In the following it is used as past participial noun.

8th. या प्रद्धान दकिर (sa) ब्रह्मागुि - - - गौत्तवेन
yā pradāna dakira (sa) brahmāgūn - - - gauttava

having done what the king would do.

Conditional:

The conditional in the inscr. is formed by adding the post-position 1/2/1 to the verbal base.

मन्त्यं 'be in want' 8th. मन्त्य-11 'If (this) fails'.

8th. मूत्तिल (च्छु) जोपुलक्षि - - - SVAMI BHOGASAY
mūttil (cchun) jopulakṣi - - - svami bhogasay

uijy vālīTY lāma-yānam.

's If this fails - - - we shall show (i.e. present) the holy offering out of the share of the master in Avippulam'.

Verbal bases which add the gloc. (Class IV) and the suffix - p- before the post-position.

उपा 'describe' 8th. उपाय-प-11 'if - - to be described'.

8th. marār-ittarku pperu nāṅk-ellai terrēna viritt-uraippir

Nakarūr-ellaikkum mekkum

'if' the four big boundaries are to be described in full detail, (it is) to the west of the boundary of Nakarūr'.

In the following it is formed by adding the post-positions -in and -ān to the verbal noun.

8th. koṭuttamai in 'as he gave'

8th. koṭuttamaiy-ān 'as he gave'

8th. tānaiy-ān nir-ōt-āṭṭi koṭuttamai in 'As he with the army gave it having poured out water'.

8th. vēntaṅ - - nir ōt-āṭṭi koṭuttamaiy-ān 'As the king gave it after pouring water'.
ADVERBS

The adverbs in the inscr. are formed by the addition of the p.adv.pt. āy or the aor. adv.pt. āka to nouns.

8th. ānattiy-āy tāṅkra Sāsanaṁ ceiyittān

'He caused, as the executor, a copper edict to be drawn up'.

8th. Sarva parihaṛam-āka — — koṭukka ppaṭṭatu

'It was given — — as a Sarva parihaṛa'.

The onomatopoeic word terru — forms its adverbial form by adding the aor.adv.ptl ena-

8th. terr-ena tāṅkra Sāsanaṁ ceiyittān

'He caused immediately a copper edict to be drawn up'.

The following adverbs of place are found:

8th. ahku 'there'; inka 'here'.
CHAPTER V

PARTICLE

The particles in the inscr. fall into the following groups:

I. Original particles:

um: It has the following uses

(a) 'too'

8th. SABHAiyomr-um - - - panittom

'we the members of the assembly too - - - ordered'

(b) emphasis:

8th. viippappattar - - - perumān-ātikal-um pirama teyam-āka aruļi aceeyta panniru veliy-um

'All the twelve vēlis which he the great lord too had graciously made as brahmadeya - - - by request'.

(c) 'even':

8th. pakaśwan-um-akaśav-ōtum

'where even the sun goes far away (in the distance)'

(d) totality:

7th. in pānkh-elk akatt-u(m)

'within all these four boundaries'.

7th. curru nilam attanaiy-um

'all the surrounding lands'

7th. mūnru pānk-um

'all the three shares'.
8th. in nær per-keley-ull-um
'in all these four great boundaries'.

(e) order or command:
It has the sense of the order or command when it is attached to the verbal participle āka-

7th. pank-itt-umā(r)-ākav-um
'may they enjoy (lit. eat) by making it into şhares'

8th. uppa pperuvār-ākav-um
'may they get to enjoy (lit. eat)'

(f) conjunction:
It joins two or more nouns

7th. maney-um mane ppaṭapp-um vakuttu
'having allotted houses and house gardens'

7th. mikka nilam-um Gulemētu ppaṭtiy-um vīle nilam-
ēka koṭuttu
'having given as cultivated land, the rest of the land and the pāṭṭi of Gulemētu'.

8th. cilai um puli um kāyal-ūn -- -- kīṭāy
'having carved -- -- the bow and tiger and kāyal (fish)'

8th. pāṭṭikai kkāram-um irāma(żyiy-um) -- -- pull-um
irāmay-um nali-ā -- -- irāmayiy-um
'not giving the money on cloth and -- -- not giving grass and -- -- not giving -- -- the good cow -- --'

When two or more adverbial participles refer to the same agent they take -um.
8th. koṭiṇ cilai - - - - vaḷaṇt-um - - - - vem m(5)---

kavaṇṭ-um - - - - koḷ il-ākki um - - - - nāṭum-avai koṭ-um
- - - matil-ai - - - - amat-um - - - - kapaṇ ūnālam - -

alikkum - - - - Neṭuṇcāṭaiyarku

'to Neṭuṇcāṭaiyan - - - who protects the sea (gīt)
earth - - - after - - - - having bent the cruel bow - - - - and
having stolen - - - the furious horses - - - - and having made a
temple - - - and having taken the country - - - - and having constructed the ramparts'.

ō/ēy

ō is used in front of vowels whereas ēy comes
before consonants.

ō 8th. tāmō ūṇa

8th. nilattō ivvūr

ēy 8th. appōlōt-ēy nīrōjū

8th. vilakkukk-ēy vāya

8th. korraṇv-ēy panīt-aruḷi

Uses:

emphasis:

8th. iwar tāmō ūṇa ppeṇuvār-ākavum

'these (people) themselves shall get to enjoy'

8th. korraṇv-ēy panīt-aruḷi

'the king himself graciously ordered'.

8th. tiru vilakkukk-ēy vāya enŋai

'the oil necessary only for the sacred lamps'.

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Sometimes it is used with post-positions.

\( \text{ukk}\text{u} - '\text{emphasis}' \)

7th. \( \text{nēṭṭu kkal-u(k)k-\text{e pona valiy-in} \)

'of the road which went to the district channel alone'

\( \text{āl} - '\text{explicative}' \)

7th. \( \text{panku irupatt ent-in valiy-āl-e pank-itt-}

\( \text{umpārr-ēkavum} \)

'may they enjoy having made it into shares by way of

\text{twenty five shares}'.

After the suffix -\text{tt-} '\text{explicative}'

8th. \( \text{in nilatt-ē ivv-ūr cekk-ullana ellām} \)

'all the oil-mills which are in this land'.

\( \text{ē} - 8\text{th. attūnaiy-ō pala ceytu} \)

'having done several other (lit. how many) (deeds)'.

II. Verbal forms used as particles:

\( \text{ēka} - '\text{as}' \)

8th \( \text{āli munnīr-akal-ēka} \)

'the three waters of the sea as the ditch'.

\( \text{ena} - '\text{like}' \)

8th. \( \text{īti urum-ena} \)

'like the roar of thunder'.

III. Particles of comparison:

\( \text{pūla} \)

8th. \( \text{parutī pūla -- velīr pāṭṭu} \)

'having sprung forth -- like the sun'.

Anna

8th. kunram-anna kulai k'kalirum
'murderous elephants resembling (like) hills.'

It also adds the pron. atu:

8th. kunram-annat-ör kō il ākki um
'and having built a temple resembling (like) a hill.'
PART II

TEXT
A. GRANTHA-TAMIL ALPHABET

1. Cave Inscriptions at Dalavanur.

Date: Early 7th A.D. E.I. XII. No. 27

B. First Section

1. SRI tonthaiy-an tēr
2. ventan Narentira
3. ppottaraiyan Ve
4. pnett-in remp(f)
5. l mika makilntu ka-
6. nētān cara mika ve-
7. ē cilaiyēn SA-
8. tturumalle SVA-
9. rālaiyam-ey-ARA
10. yakk-ītēm-ēkav ānku.

Second Section

11. ivv-ūr (B)Ram-
12. memankalavan
13. Gellan Giya DA-
14. SAN colliya-
15. tu

1. Written in grantha alphabet. Later script e and ē are not distinguished in the plates. Pul̄li is not used to indicate cons.

2. Vallam Inscription of Mahendrapotarāja

Date: 1st half of the 7th A.D.  

1. On the left pillar.

1. Paṅkappitukku Lalitānkuran.

2. On the right pillar.

2. Catturummallan Kuṇaparan.

3. Mayentirappottarecaru aṭiyān.


5. n oeyivitta tevakulam (11\textsuperscript{x})

---

1. Written in Grantha-Tamil alphabet. The cons. are denoted by puḷḷi.

2. Kūram Pallava Grant

Date: circa 600-680 A.D.  
S.I.I. Vol. I - 151  
Plate V.b.

57. $\text{O(r) rukkāttukko.}$

58. pausedu Nirvelur nāṭtu kkūramum Nammanampākka mu — — (nānpaṇa) — — (ta) Viccāvini

59. ta pPallavaracan vīle kkānaḥ keyi kkoṭuttu (oci) — — n(e) ceyitu āyiratt-iru)nū-

60. rru kkuli ppeṭiyāl virukkōnta nilam (1k) ta(li)  
etuppataṛku otu cuta kkoṭta ni-

61. lam (1k) Taleppātakatlu Gūlemeṭṭuppāṭṭiyum ēru!  
manṭakam ēṭutta nila-

62. ttoṭuṅkūte ayintelāl paṭṭi nilamam virru  
koṭṭu Viccāviniṭapallava paramēcch

63. rakaram ēṭutta eri toṭiittali valipātu ceyi vārkku  
irukkum maneyum maneppa-

64. ṭappum vakuttu itanul nikka nilam olyukka-  
vikku vīle nilamā(ka)vum (1k) in nilatu -kkku.

1. The name of the king is Paramēśvara varman I, who reigned from 600 to 680 A.D. (See History of the Pallavas of Kanchi - R. Gopalan).

2. The first portion of this inscription is Skt. The second portion is in Tamil. The Tamil-Grantha alphabet is used. Pul̄Li is used to mark the cons. It is indicated by vertical strokes in the case of the letters n, m, l, ĭ and ṅ. In the case of n and r it is placed at an angle. ĭ and ĭ and u and ū are distinguished.

Plate VI.a.

65. (kîlkē) l-ellai mûtukâṭṭu valiyin merkum (I X) tenpē
   (1)e(ellai ū)r puku (valiyin vaṭakkū) -
66. m (I X) meḻpēl-ellai ūr puku vali ninnum vaṭakkū
   nokki nāṭṭu kkālu(k)ke pōna va(li) -
67. yin kilakkum (I X) vaṭapēl-ellai nāṭṭukkālin terkum
   (I X) innānk-elle akattu(m)
68. tāli(yu)m eriyum vaḷīpēṭu ceyivārku manaiyum
   manai ppāṭappun nīkki nīk-
69. ka nilamum Gūlāmeṭṭu ppāṭṭiyum olukkavikkū
   vilai nilamaka koṭuttu it-
70. talikkē vēṟṟun tevakaruma-nava karumaṇ ceyi-
   vaṭarkum irupatiṁmar Caturppetika-
71.̇ļukku ppiramateyaṅ koṭuppattarkum Maṇayir
   koṭuttu Ḍenmāṇāṭṭu)Parā.
72. meccura-māṅkalattuḷ akappāṭṭa vaḷeyil curru
   nilam attanaiyum irupa(t) -

Plate VI.b.

73. teyintu paṅk-āyi (I X) itanuḷ mūnru paṅkum
   Kūrattu ttaḷikku (te)va(karuma) -
   nava karumaū (cey)
74. vat-ākavum (I X) Kūrattu maṇṭaka(XX) kku
   taṇṭirkum tikkum oru paṅk-ākavum (I X)
   immaṇṭakatte ρc -

1. xx. Probably -ttu- is omitted here.
75. ratam vācippatarku oru pāṅk-ākavum (1[^2]) niyuva
   irupatu pāṅkum irupatinmar Caturṛpetika-
76. ḫukku piramateyam-āka koṭututu (1[^2]) ivvūr
   manaiyuma manai-ppaṭappum urāloiciyum
   cek-
77. kum tāri(yum) kūlamum tarākum kattikkāya
   -num marrum potuvināll-ullatellām i(p)-
78. pāṅku irupattentin valiyāle pāṅk-itṭ-upgrār-
   rākavum (1[^2]) ivvūr Paramecouratātāk-
79. tukku Pāḷāru ṅinrum ṭoṇṭina Perumpituku kāli(n pu)
   luti pāṭam niṟṟinta vaiyā(le)
2. 3.
80. (tale)vaṭyum.taleppelaiyum urukālum ṭoṇṭina nila)
   m-ellām (Paramecu-)
4.
Plate VII.a.

81. vara-mankindattu ni(la)m-āka ikkālul kurre(tta)------
82. maiyum nāṭ(ā)lociyu(n) nāṭtu ppaṇṇikkeyu(m)--------
83. tāṇaṅkoṭutta munru pāṅkunulum (o)n-
   farai-ppaṅku-----------------------
84. nār (A)nantaṇa vacchiyar makkaḷ makkaḷ
   ma(ru)makkaḷ(1)-------------------
85. ppur(m) koṭuvalipatunceyi(tu pali) po-
   (canā)-----------------------------

1. -ra- is corrected from -ma- in the plate.
2. The editor corrects it as ū(r[^2])ru(k[^2])kālum
3. -tu- is engraved over an erasure (Edit. Note 5.)
4. This is very much damaged.
86. m koṇṭu Pu(lla) ca(ru)mak mar makka (ṣ makkā)

87. vakarumamum ivviruv maṇ makkal makkal-

88. Dēvatam-ākāninra BAPPABHT ēkakunākā-

Plate VII·b.

89. kkāttu koṭukka.

(The rest is in Skt.)
4. Kācākūṭi Plates of Nandivarman (710-775 A.D.)

Date: 22nd year

Plate VIII.b.

104. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — ko-

105. hole yāpt-irupattirantavatu (1^) Urrukkāṭṭuk-
koṭṭattu nāṭēru kāṅka (11^) tan-nāṭṭu-
kkko-

Plate IX.a.

106. tukolli man perrāraī mārī Bṛhmaṭuvrācān vinnappattāl-
kora Sārśaṃnā-

107. nattiy-ēka tevatāppāripēma tem nīkki kkuṭi nīkki
coeṃāniya Ṷraṣṭu pāṭṭi pa-

108. Ṭiyāl BHAṇḍAVĀJYA GOCRAYA CHANDOCA SŪTRAṆA PUNI-
VASTAVAYA Geṭṭihenika SOMAY (Āx)

1. The first portion is in Skt.

2. The Editor corrects it as -piramate(ya)m

3. See 'The History of the Pallavas of Kanchi' - R. Gopalan
Page 119.

4. Plate, opposite page 348 (S.I.I. Vol.II)

5. A is probably written on the edge of the plate.
1. Cons. k is dotted.

2. Editor reads as mä-

3. The editor corrects it as kalliyu.

4. The dot over -ke probably indicates that the vowel is short

5. ₁ is dotted with an angular stroke.

6. The editor corrects it as -elle-

7. The Editor corrects it as Manärₘ₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉₉点儿

8. The Editor corrects it as Manär₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈₈点儿

9. This is uncertain.

10. r is dotted with an angular stroke.
116. vinālam Tīraiyan-ciy(ālu)n nī(rī)(yi)n(ta va)
   li ārrukkālam vel(lakkā)

117. luma toṇti kkoṭ-ūnya p(peruvār)-skāvu(m)
   (i)kkālkalukku kolkalamum

118. puluti pātum peruvātākavum īkk(a)l kalīl kute
   (irē)tām kura(h)n k-aruttum (ku)r(re)

119. tham panniyum koṇṭ-unār ko kkollum taṅṭappatuv-
   skāvum ma(n)e(yum)

2. 3. Plate X. a.

120. mappatappum piravum ivarum ivar valikkanārum
    māṭamum mālikaiyum e(tto)

121. i (e)tu(t)e tukkōṭ-irukkapp(e)ru)vārāka(vu)m
    (1)vv-u(1)liṭṭa SARVaparicāramul(lā)ka(p)

122. puṇittem iiv-ūr perra paricāra(m) ceKKu(m) tāriyum U

123. ca kkāpanam enkoṭiy kkā(na)-mum ka(1)lā(1)-
    kkāpanum kaṇṭitu kkāna-

1. Cons. r. is marked with an angular stroke.

2. The Editor reads it as ma(nai)p(pa)tappum.

3. Secondary form of u in pu is marked with a vertical stroke downwards. The same is true of -v- also.

4. 'The large Leyden Grant (1.313) reads cuṭṭotṭāl' -
1. (mu)m katir kkāṇamum vica kkāṇamu(m) kuca kkāṇamum arikoliyum neyi vileyu(m)

2. puṭṭaka vileyum paṭṭikai kkāṇamum irāma(yiyum)

3. nāyāṭikalum tūt varum kaṇikē(ra)-

4. ttikalum paṇnappāl-ṛupparum putu kkuti(r)eikk-

veiyum pullum (i)

Plate X.h.

127. irāmayum nallāvum nallarutum irāmayiyum nāṭṭu vakai irāmayiyum paṭāṅkali yum kaivy(a)-

128. (lu)m netum purcyum paṇam pākkum irā mayiyum kārana ttaṭṭamum atikarana tta-

129. nāṭamum patt-ūr ocārrum ulaiyayayappalli vattuvum irāmayum kuvalenātuva-

130. rin kuvaḷe kkāṇamum kamaḷum tenkum ulliṭṭa palluruvil palaya maramu-

131. m iṭṭana kālko(ṭṭi)rāmayiyum koyīḷa muta(1) paṭi(y)āl irāṭu ivar tāme un-

132. ṇa pperuvār-ākaḷum (11x) nilekkalattārum atikārārum (vā)yi kkeṭppārum ulli-

1. r is marked with angular stroke.

2. The editor corrects it as irāmaiyum.

3. This is entered below the line in the plate.

4. The Ed. corrects it as nāṭuvai (yxu)
133. runtu paratatti (e)enratu (11$^\text{st}$)

134.  

135.  

137.  $i(v)\ell$ peru man(e)yum mane $ppatappum \Rightarrow \text{irantu patti}$ nilanum

SVASTI
INSCRIPTIONS-OF-THE-8th-cent.-A.D.

A. Grantha-Tamil-Alphabet

1. 

5. Inscription of the time of Vikramāditya

Māvali-Vāparāya

(Five Bana Inscrip. from Gudimallam)

Date: 23rd year of Nantippottaracar E.I. XI - No.22.A.

2. 

1. SVASTI (11*) SRI NANDI-

2. ppotaraiyark-

3. ku yāntu iru-

1. No.229 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1903.

2. The term Nantippottaracar is mentioned in this and the
   inscription of Pañcapāntavamalai. The word pōta or pōttu
   means pallava. Venkayya quotes the foll. remark of
   Hultsch under the term palla:

   "Pōta in Skt and pōttu in
   Tamil mean 'the sprout (of a plant) and are thus synonymous
   with pallava, 'a sprout' from which the Amarāvati pillar
   inscription (S.I.I. Vol.I - No.32, verse 8) derives the
   name Pallava, the supposed ancestor of the Pallava dynasty"  
   (E.I. Vol.III Page 277, footnote 3.)

   Nantippottaracar evidently refers to a Pallava king
   Nantipotavarman. As the Pañcapāntavamalai inscr. refers to
   (the 50th year of his reign, it seems probable that
   Nantivarman II Pallavamalla is referred to here, for he had
   the longest reign among the Pallavas.'


4. 0 and 3, e and 3 are not distinguished

   Two dots placed one above the other are used as the sign
   of punctuation in line 10. Pulli to indicate cons. is
   missing except over -m in the last line.
4. pattu mūrā
5. vatu Vikkiramā
6. titte Māvali
7. Vāparāyar Vatu-
8. kavali merku
9. PRTHIVIRĀJYA
10. ceya Tiruvipira-
11. mepālu kaṇā-
12. tārul Mullirkīl(ā)-
13. ṛ Veppampola-
14. ppāl ivvurālu-
15. ṣ kaṇattārul ku-
16. laippalūr kka-
17. niyar AGNISAMMA-
18. ṣ vilai Sṛavya(q)ai-
19. yāl virru koṇ-
20. tu ivvur PARASU-
21. RAMIŚVARAṭṭu MAHADE-
22. varku tiru vilak-
23. ku ney ppuram-(ā)

1. The secondary ā or rā is a separate symbol.
2. The formation of v is diff. to the one in Kūram Pallava grant.
3. The Ed. reads as SA(R)MMA.
24.  கா குறுத்தர் (1.ய)

25.  இவ்வர SABHAI yonnum innilatte ivvar-coeįkkα- ullam

26.  nāṭtu-ttiru vilakkukkey vayāennai kolvā-tākā

ppañittom
6. Inscription of Nantippottaracar
(Jaina Rock Inscriptions at Panceapandavamalai)

Date: 50th year of Nantippottaracar. E.I.IV. - No.14.A.

1. Nantippottaraca(r)ku ay(m)pattavatu Nakanyanti-kura(var)
2. (iru)kka Ponniya(k)kiy(a)r paṭimam koṭṭuvittāḥ)
3. Pu(ka)ṭalai manka(la)ttu Maruttuvar makan Nāraṇa-

1. Plate opp. Page 142, E.I.IV.
2. See Note 2, Page 155
3. The cons. are dotted.
2. See Note 3, Page 53 for date.
3. Plate oppos. page 120 of E.I.XVIII
4. Consonants marked by a stroke.
5. The Ed. transcribes it as a long consonant and 0 and 5 do not seem to be distinguished.
6. The Ed. says that it was misread as "sympattonrat avatu" in the Mythic Society Journal, Vol. XIV, Page 128.
1. நாஞ்சிவன் விந்தப்பட்டு மல்லிக் நீலானன் -
ஞாண்டிய-அகா பேருமா  
2. மாதிலூம் பிரமாதேயம்-அகா குழி செய்ய பண்ணிரு

veliyum யான்று அருப்பத்-o
3. மங்கலனநாஞ்சிவன் விந்தப்பட்டு-மல்லிக்க்

கைணக் குறியான வண்ணம் உருக்கு-2.
4. பற்று -வள்ள வளியார் மானியம் மானிப்பாட்டு

oliv-இற்று பிரமாதேயம்-அகா ப்பாணி-

Third plate: second side.

5. தூவெரு நாஞ்சார்கூ விட்டா திரும்பகா நான்தை டொல்லு

தலைக்கு வாய்-ை (மு)
6. போய் கோளுந் மாணி யம் நான்தை பற்றுக்காய் வளா செய்து

" நான்தை விடும் சை (எ)
7. வெளிக்கூம் நின்னம் மாணி யம் மாணி

8. பதவப்பு குலமு கோட்காரமு வரியம் உர்

பழந்து கட்டும் போதியம் நிர்போத்-ை
9. நூதும் பரம்-ேளி (னு உப்பு ஒ)தியம் அய் தவள்நு-t-ை (மோ) விய-
1. The reading in brackets is tentative; badly damaged in the original - Ed. Note 4, Page 122, B.I. XVIII

2. yāl - Ed.

3. ṣe(vu)ṁ - Ed.

4. perāl - Ed.

5. kramavittanā(ṛ) - Ed.

6. pil - Ed.
46. Vānṇaya ocaṭāṅkaviyum ॥ - IRĀDHĪ tara kottirattu
Āvattampa cūṭtirattu Kuracacirī

Fourth Plate: Second side

47. AGNI SARMA ttiruvetiyum Vātūla GŌTRAṭṭu Āvattampa
- cūṭtirattu Tiruveti-

48. (p)Potta SARMAgaum ॥ - Hāṭala kottirattu HIRAṆYA-
keci cūṭtirattu Eyūr Accavi-

49. qṇa ocaṭāṅkaviyum ॥ - Attiraiya kottirattu
Āvattampa cūṭtirattu Komparut -

50. tu Kumāra SARMA ocaṭāṅkaviyum ॥ ॥ - ikkott-
irattu iocūṭtirattu Uṇappuṭṭhūr Kāti-

51. mantai ocaṭāṅkaviyum ॥ - Kappa kottirattu
Āvattampa cūṭtirattu Cīrāṇu-ecāṭāṅ

52. kil Centa SARMA kaviyum ॥ - Kotama-
kottirattu Āvattampa cūṭtirattu Vāṇ-

53. kippaṟutta ocaṭāṅkavi Tāya SAṆMAgaum ॥ ॥ - ikkott
-irattu iocūṭtirattu ivv-ūr Kumā

54. ra(krama)-ttiruvetiyum ॥ ॥ - Koṭṭiṇa kottirattu
Āvattampa cūṭtirattu Vāṅkip -

Fifth Plate: First side

55. paṟuttu Tevaṭikkiṟaramavatīṇum ॥ ॥ - Kotama kottirattu
Āvattampa cūṭtirattu Vā-

56. (n)kippaṟuttu Pappa SARMA ocaṭāṅkaviyum ॥ ॥ -
Vātūla kottirattu Āvattampa cūṭtira-
57.  து காரம்பிக்கைத்து பேண்டா சருமா முன் பென்கரையும் மு காட்டிரையா கோட்டிராட்டு அவாதம்

58.  பெ காட்டிராட்டு கொழுஞ்சு சருமா பென்கரையும் மு நேரீசைத்து அப்னூர்ரு

59.  வனும் மு வென்வெள்ளு வெள்ளினே கொசிபெட்டு அம்பணாடரீ விஜலோடு

60.  பொலவா பொன்ரு தாச்சான் மகாண எஸ்டி தாண்டி

S. Tiruvellarai Inscription of
Dantivanman (circa 775-826 A.D.)

Date: 4th year                    B.I. XI - No. 15

First Section

1. SVASTI SRI (11*) BHARADVAJA GUTRATTIN vali
ttunriya Pallava tilata KULODEHAVAN.
TaNTI VARMA rku yaantu nãkkãvat-êttu-
kkonãtu (ain) tãvatu murrvittãn Aãmp(5)kka
Vicaianallâlan

2. / 'tampi Kampan Araiyan Tiruvellarai-
t Tenãtãr ùeruu kînãru (1*) istã piyar
Mârppituku ùeruu kînãr-usâtau 1 - itu
RAKîîppar ivv-ûr múvâ iratt elumûrrwâvar-
um 1 -

Second Section

1. SRI (11*) kañtãr kañhâ-ulakattir kâtal.
ceytu nillâtey pântôy paraman
pañttita nãl pàrttu ngûru naiyyâtôy

1. 'The Hist. of the Pallavas of Kanchi' - R. Gopalan,
Page 134.

2. Plate opposite Page 157, in B.I.XI No.541 of the
Madras Epigraphical collection for 1905.

3. The short e is indicated by a dot over the letter
2.  தாங்க முப்பு வாங்குணாய் தைலர ஊடைது

nillamun-untell-untu mikkatu ulakum-

ariya (v)aimmin-ey  11

1. The dot over -ne- indicates that e is short.
Perhaps it is a mistake here, since e in naiyyatēy is long (vaimmmeey rhymes with naiyyatēy)
9. Triplicane Inscription of Dantivarman

Date: 12th year. E.I.VIII - No. 29.

1. SVASTI SRI (11th) PALLAVA-KULA-TILA ta (BH)ARA-

2. DVAVA-GOTRA-KIJIKARAPATIx-SKIYA SRI-

3. DANTIVA(RM)MA-MAHARAJA r(k)ku VARSA-VARDHANA-

4. (yā)ṇṭu pa(n)haṁavat(u T)iruvalli-

5. kkāṇi kulanki(l)ārkal (K)arumāračcīri-ppul(m)

6. or(r)i iṭṭu nārpatt(aṅk)āṭi n(ēl po)īli

7. vaṭikaṭku tiruvamāṭu mīṭṭa ppukalltuṇa-Vic(ai)-

8. yarayan mappatiṇ kāṭī nēllum aṅ-kalaṅcu

9. pounuṅ kūṭutu mīṭṭu ttaṅat-ākki nārpa(t)-

10. t(ai)ṅ-kāṭiyun nicati aṅhāli nellāl-irunā-

11. lī tū kkuttal-arici(y)āl-irī ppōṃakaṅ Caṅka

(SA)-

1. no plate. For date see Page 167. 164

2. 'The -ki of Ākiya is written in Grantha' - Ed. f.n. on Page 295, E.I.VIII.

3. iru-nāli - Ed.

4. The editor does not say whether e and ē, o and ō are distinguished in the original.
12. RMA Anu Gati SARMAnum Ilaiya Gati SARMAnum

13. ūtuvaśāṇa(r)kal (1) muṭṭil (1-Av)ippulattun
   Tattan pula-

14. ttun Kā(rai)kila (pu)la (t)tuṁ SVMIBHGATTu
   -ṭṭiruva-

15. (M)Rtu kāṭtuvōmāṇōm (1) i-DDHARMATT uḷḷa(r)
   yāva-

16. rēnuh kō coēvatu ceyitu celuttav-ōṭṭi
    kuṭu-

17. tōn (1) (1la) vilakkum vaṭṭi(1) lo(HA) ppaṇai
    -yum ra Śāppa-

18. tu (1) Pukālikuṇai Vi(cai)yaraiyañ HDHARMMA-
    m itu (1) itaṇai RΛ-

19. Tāttār-āṭi iṛaṇṭum en muṭṭi mōliṇa (1)
    SVASTI III-

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1. See fn. 4, on Page 166
10. Inscription of the time of Vijayaditya-
Mahavali-Vanaraya

(Five Bana Inscrr. from Gudimallam)

Date: 49th year of Dantiyikramavarman E.I.XI - No.22 B.
(On one of the broad faces of the stone)

1. (SVA)sti (11) SRI KO Vi-
2. ca(ay)ya DANTIvikkii
3. (ra)maparamarku y(5)-
4. nta narpatto-
5. napatavatu Vi-
6. JAIYAtta MA-
7. HAVALLI v(a)na-
8. rýyar PRTHIVIRAA-
9. JYAN ceyya Ti-
10. ruvippiramp(e)-
11. tšipp kaŋat-

1. No.226 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1903.
3. o and ą, e and ō are not distinguished in the plate.
4. ą is dotted.
5. ō is joined with t-
6. tta is joined with each other.
12. tarij Kaliyam-
13. nkilen kilär
14. Ayyappo(i) -
15. riyen enka-
16. t Tumpañeri
17. ullai Nantiku-
18. ṭīl-(ā)na ceṛ(u)
19. ivv-ur Veļ-
20. ḫeriyku e-
21. ri ceṛuv-āka
22. vaitten (lā) i-
23. tir ḫHOGA(n) -
24. koṭu iv-

(On one side of the same)

25. (Ve)1(1)ε-
26. riyi(1)ε
27. kuli kut-
28. ti aṭṭu-
29. vatāka
30. vaitte-
31. n(1ā) I-DDHA
32. RIMAṆ GA-
33. NDRADI-
34. TYAGAτa-
35. ṉ cel-
1.
36. vatāy-
37. ttu (ि) i-
38. DDHARMAṉ ce-
39. luttī-
2.
40. ṃān 1000
41. ASVAME-
42. DHAN ā cey-
43. ta palaṅ
44. peṟuvā-
45. r (ि)

(on another side of the same)

46. it-ali-
47. ttāṅ 3.
48. Vārangōi
49. alittē-
50. ṃ pāvat-
51. tu ppaṭu-

1. It can be read as celvatāyattu too.

2. This symbol for 1000 occurs in one of the Nānāghāṭ inscrs. See Footnote 4. on Page 225, E.I. XI.

52. vär (I.₃) i-_DDHA-
53. RIMAM RAKI-
54. ttan 1.
55. ați e
56. p muți-
57. meli
58. na (I.₄)

1. The vowel e is almost a semicircle with a loop at the left hand - Ed. See Note 7, Page 225, B.I.XI.
11. Sendalai Pillar Inscriptions

Date: 1st half of the 8th A.D.  2. E.I.XIII - No.10.

Inscriptions on the first pillar

A. Top section: north face

1. ṭutta (Pe)rumpituku Muttarai-
2. yan-ayina Kuvāvan Māraṇ-ava-
3. n makan Ilankōvaṭiyariya-
4. n-ayina Māraṇ PARAMESVARA-a
5. van makan Perumpituku Mutta-
6. raiyan-ayina Cuvāran Māraṇ-ava-
7. n-stuppitta paṭāri kōyil-ava-
8. n-srintav-ūrkalūm-avan pērka-
9. āum-avaṉai ppēṭinār pērkalūm-i-
10. ttūṇkaṇ mēl-ēlūtina ivai

B. Same section: west face

1. (Sri Māraṇ)

2. No plate.
3. Since no plate is available it is difficult to know whether o and ō, e and ē are distinguished in the writing. The Text is copied down without much alteration.
4. See Page 135, E.I.XIII.
5. The titles of kings are written in Skt. letters, see Page 135, E.I.XIII.
2. Sri Satrikāsari
3. Sri Kālvarkalvan
4. Sri Atisāhasan

C. Same section: east face

1. venkat (po)ru(ma)
2. cēr vēl koṭīyān
3. Vēn Māran (1²) cenkaṭ ka-
4. rum pakaṭu cenr-ulakka va-
5. ū kulantar (1²) tēr-alunti mā-
6. v-alunta oceh kuruti man
7. parantav (1²)-ūr-Aluntiyōr-en(pu)m-ū(r) (11²)

D. Same section: (2) south face

1. — — — — — — —
2. — — ppa ṝṭi (1²) kkaluku ko-
3. lūn kuṭar kavva vili (k²)kat-
4. pēy (1²) puṣṭ-ālaintu
5. kaiy-ūm(pa) ppor Ma-
6. galūr vēnraṭē (1²) maṇ-
7. ṭ-ālainta cēr Māran vēl (11²)
8. Pāccil Vēḷnampan
9. pātiga

1. 'ma looks like īa in the original' — Ed. See f.n.1. E.I.XIII, Page 140.
2. 'The letter -pu- having been wrongly incised instead of -pa-, the engraver seems to have erased the -u- sign' — f.n.6, Page 140, E.I.XIII.
E. Bottom section: South face

1. nirkinra. tan paçai tō
2. ṛun Tañcrai tti-ram pā-
3. ṭi nirrār (l²) virkinra virarka-
4. ḍ-ürkin-rav-ī(ppina) kku-
5. ṽr-ukan (ye)gkunra y(ā²)
6. nai - - - - - - y(ma)
7-8. (damaged)

F. Same section: north face

1. pāl koṭa cevvaṣy
2. viḷaiya moli pparu-
3. vattu muṇnam (l²) veḻ ko-
4. koṭa - - - - - - -
5. - - - - - kkalav-añci ma-
6. - - - - - - - -

G. Same section: west face

1. maṇa ppaṭaḷ Mīnavaṇ va-
2. 11-araṇ Pallavaṇ cē-
3. naikk-aṇu purappato mā-
4. ru poru kalirru- - -
5-8. (damaged)

H. Same section: east face

1. eḥ kaiy-alavirrē-
2. y paṇav-ikal vikku-
3. m ənkai əcərvəl m-
4. övalla-
5-7. (damaged)

Inscriptions on the second pillar

A. Top section: north face

1. rkkēy-allaiy-āya k-
2. kālantān (l^1) mullaikkēy
3. murpaṭumō enə-enru Val-
4. lakkon (l^1) kāraivāy ppōr
5. vēna vēn Māgar kai pō(lu)n- (l^1)
6. kālavāy kālenēy kaṇṭu (l^1)
1. Kūṭāry-I-
2. ḍam perumā-
3. nār pātiyatu-

B. Same section: west face

1. vāl-amarul vēkai ppū (l^1)
2. kkuñci kkmal kānigi-
3. kkō Mārañ Raṅcae k-
4. kōn (l^1) kōl-īli moymīx-
5. Kōtumĝalur kāynt-erittā-
6. n (l^1) rōlāl-ulak-alikkun tōl
C. Same section: east face

1. Ṭāṭṭoy(t)anavāl - en-
2. kum (1५) varu puṇal cūl Vallakk(ō)
3. Māρan ceruvi (५) Māρankurvā(५)-
4. ppatsēr-utal kuṭaintu mānti (५) -p-
5. purānkurvāy kkoŋ-t-e-
6. lunta pūl li Paccil Vēš-
7. nampān pātiṇa.

D. Same section: south face

1. (Sṛ Māṇ)
2. Sṛ Satṛ(tru)kēsari
3. Sṛ Kāyarkālvan
4. Sṛ Atisāhasan.

E. Bottom section: north face

1. pēr-ilai ppankaya-
2. i kūmpa ppiraiyīn
3. kura mulai ppōntīr-i-
4. lai kkolūm pataṃ-ī(ṭi)-
5. (ri)pīy-arāṇa(m-ō)tṭa

1. The first cir and a part of the second are lost at the beginning of this verse.
2. The letter in brackets is corrected from some other aksāra.
3. There is some vacant space at the beginning of this line.
Y. Same section: west face

1. cox puku ton'tai kka-
2. ni puku tu matipôn muka.
3. ttál pôrpuka verpu p-
4. pukuti kântây Pukali ppo-
5. rutâr kar puka vir puka kâñ
6. -van (Kalvâra) kalvan Rañ-
7. (câi na)r pukalâlan p-
8. 

G. Same section: east face

1. ceťînar pûn tań polir
2. cempon märi kkâti arańa-
3. m müttina cîrram mun ocra-
4. tu pînpu pakať-întâör ke-
5. - - Mâran ka(ti) naka
6. - - - - - - - lîrâ-
7. - - - - - - - - - - - -

H. Same section: south face

1. panâiyai ppaâatu kûtâ-
2. yanru Pallavan vel-
3. la tTemnâ munâiyai k-
4. ke(â) ocenâ Mâran mukîlî
5. vālar pīši unta oonaiya-
6. oonai mañi pārai a(p)-
7. pārai colen vīlay(n)-
8. (ta) vinaiyai pāpāralu vi(r)ki-

Inscription on the third pillar

A. Top section: south face
1. Śrī Tamarālayan
2. Śrī Abhimānadhiran
3. Śrī Kalvarakalvan
4. Śrī Satri(tru)kōsari

B. Same section: north face
1. enkin-irun kilai-
2. yūn-ērauk-ariyavey (1*) va-
3. nkai oceru Māran vā-
4. 1 kāytti viṅ pātar (1*)
5. vāncēy nātu tām-ūrnta
6. mā nātu kkaṇmanūr (1*) kka-
7. nātar pukk-ojitta kunru (11*)

1. 'The syllable -cey seems to have been wrongly engraved and it is in excess of the requirements of the metre' - Ed. f.n. 2, Page 145, B.I. XIII.
G. Same section: east face

1. ēri vicumpum-iru ni-
2. lam-ēytt-ēppava-
3. n (1ḫ) Mēran oeru vēn-
4. maran kananru cīra- (1ḫ) k-
5. koṭi māṭa than Kotu-
6. mpai kūṭāta manna-
7. r (1ḫ) netu mā matil-īṭinta nīru (1ḫ)
8. Kilār kūr-
9. rattu prava-
10. tāyamanka-
11. lattu Amarup-
12. śilai āyina
13. Kuvaṇa Kāṇca-
14. n pāṭiṇa pāṭ-i-
15. ttēn mēlana
16. ellēm

D. Same section: west face

1. oeru(va) - - - - - na-
2. tāṇār cintiyārpu (1ḫ)-
3. maruvalarēy vēn Mē-

1. Veppē metre.
4. raṅ eṅa ḷaṟṟuviḷai (I.getActive) kaṇ-
5. ṭōṟṟa vaṅ ṭaḷavaṅ kār
6. ṭōṟṟuṇ Kāntālūr (I.getActive) maṇ-
7. ṭōṟṟa vēntar maram (I.getActive)

E. Bottom section: south face
1. malarnta tār vān Māraṅ
2. maṅ{-Anṉalvāyir- (I.getActive) kala-
3. nta nāṭ kāṇalāṅ ḫāṅka
4. ulaṅtavar ām (I.getActive) enp-arun(tu)
5. cēṟvēy-arunt-urāṅka vīl ku-
6. ṭārkaḷ - - rantu cintum pu(ga)m (I.getActive)

F. Same section: west face
1. tāḷum pucar Rīṅkalūr (t)-
2. tevvar mānaṅ taḷara t-
3. (Tep)naṅ vēḷaṅ kala p-
4. paṭṭatu koṇa vēntaṅ
5. maṅ pū malar(āḷ) vālu(n)
6. taṭa vaḷai ttō Ṛṟu Māra-
7. n - - - - - - var cūḷum
8. - - - tantōṇ - - - -

G. Same section: north face
1. nākaṇ-kaṇṭ-aṅcaṉ-en-
2. neṅcaṅ kall-ennea-
3. v-ollen kaṭa nīr m(ā)
4. (ka)² (ko)ṣṭ-eriva(r Tāt) -
5. taŋ Māran-e(ṅ) - n -
6. ruṭar kkaŋ mēkan ko-
7. ūṭān va - - - - - - - -
8. ppaka - - - - - -
9. - koŋ - - - - - maru -
10. - - - - - -

H. Same sections: east face

1. ninratu Vīllavan val -
2. 1-araŋ Pallavan ce-
3. - - ūl vān cēnara(tu)

Inscription on the fourth pillar

A. Top section: north face

1. - - - - - - - -
2. Śrī Abhināndhīrān
3. Śrī Kalvarakalvān
4. Śrī Šatṛ(tru)kōsāri

B. Same section: east face

1. - - - - - - - -
2. ṭ pāṃmakaṇēy paŋ -
3. ū-lām (1²) yām-aritum-enka-
4. yarkkēy collu niy

1. Read Gattan - Ed. f.n.3, Page 147, D.I.XIII.
5. māmarāṅkai (1*) tennāṭar
6. kātaliyar tiy nāṭa vāy civa-
7. (n)ta(1*) minnāṭu vēn Māran mey (1*)

C. Same section: south face

1. - - - - - - - - 
2. pōl-arāicu piraṇā netu
3. Mēru nerri.ppon pōl pa-
4. cuṇ katir-āyiram vicum porrē-
5. r pparutikk-en pōt-araviṭu-
6. mō iṇai ceōti vi u vi-
7. cumpēy 1 - Acāryar
8. Aniruttar pāṭiyatu

D. Same section: west face

1. - - - - - - - - 
2. rra tītu kāntāṅ Raṅcai
3. ocempula nēṭṭu ven-
4. kōṭai viṅṭa pōtu ko-
5. nī-Ayar Malaiya pputu
6. māgan mītu cen tī tīt-
7. tu kāntāl-anna kōva-
8. nkal-ūrkinra tāl puravēy

1. 'mē is only seen. The rest of this line and the following two lines are now built in' - Ed. f.n.1, page 149, B.I.XIII.

2. The original impression of this verse is lost - Ed. f.n.4 ditto.
E. Bottom section; south face

1. tanamutal-Eyamum pūvai-
2. yun tan kaikkilaiyumu-mun-
3. p-ittena mutal-anpum-en-
4. n-āka occeṭāli-iyakka(t)-
5. tāi viṇṭār Vanamutal on-
6. - kkaru kai ppakat-ūyt-
7. ta Māran-revvar kana muta-
8. - - nkaṭatt-ūkinān pin
9. - - - ri - - kayē

1. 'The reading of this stanza is doubtful' - Ed. f. n. 4.
Page 149. E.I.XIII.
B. Vatteluttu alphabet

12. Vēlīvikūti grant of Netuṅcatsaiyan

(c.765-850 A.D.)

Date: 3rd year of his reign.  E.I.XVII - No.16.

(1-29) Skt.

Third Plate: second side

29. (Skt.)

30. - - - - i PRAŚASTI SARVVAKRATU YAJI AKIYA

31. VARODAYA BHĀTANār ce-

32. rtta Palyāka Mutukaṭumi pPeruvāluti ennum

PĀND-YĀDHIRĀJA nā

33. nāka mā malar ccōlai nalir cinai micai

vaṇṭ-alampum Pākanūr

34. kkūrram-ennum palana kkiṭakkai nir

nāṭṭu coorkaṇṇālar co-

1. The Pāndyan Kingdom - N.Śāstri, Page 41.
2. Plate opp. page 293, E.I.XVII.
3. There is a stroke over ce to denote that e is short.
4. Stroke over ko to denote that o is short.
5. A stroke over -me.
6. The cons. are indicated by a slanting stroke over the letter.
35. Lappatta SRUTI MARGAM pilaiyata Korkai
   kila Narkorran kop-
36. te velvi murrvikka kelvi-antazlar
   munpu kethka enr-etu-

Fourth plate: first side.
37. t-uraittu velvi calai munpu ninru Velviku
   enr-appatiyai cai-
38. rotu tiru valara occeyar (11\textsuperscript{2}) ventan-ap-
   polutey nir sh-ath kkojuttamai-
2. yai niitu BHUKTI tutta pinn (11\textsuperscript{2}) - S\textsuperscript{2}
   -ariya ADHIRAJARAI akala nikki akal-
   itattai
40. KKALABHARAN-enunn Kali araiya kaikkon-att-
   enai irakkiya pin (11\textsuperscript{2})
   pata kaian mulai-
41. tta paruti pula PANDYA DHIRAJAN velir pata
   vitu katir-avir-qi vilaka virri
42. runtu velai culta viyal-itattu kkojyn
   kurumpam pavattu murukki cce-

1. There is an upward stroke over M in the original plate.
2. K.Sastri reads it as n\textit{itu} (E.I.XVII - 16) Sankara
   reads it as n\textit{itu}. (Mythic Society Journal, Vol.XIII,
   No.1.)
3. K.Sastri: \textit{virri}. Sankara \textit{virri}. The latter is
   right according to the orig.
43. ṉkōl-ōcāi ven kuṭai nilar ranāk-oli
        nirāinta taraṇī mankāiyai ppīrār

44. pāl-umālu tirāviti nikī ṭtanpāl-umāi
        mankanam-amaitta mānām pe-

45. rītta tānai vēnantam-ōtūnka manna-
        oli nakar-alitta Kaṭunkōn-ennuṇ kati-

46. r vēr Rennan (11*) marr-avarku
        makan-ēki MAHTALAM potu nikki
        l.
        malar mankai o-

Fourth plate: second side

47. ṭu manān-ayaratā arram-il-atar
    vēr rānai ADHIRĀJAN Avanīcūlēmāṇi etti-
    rattum-ikal-ālikku maṭta yānai MĀRA-
    VARMMAN (11*) marr-avarku maruv-
        iniya oru makan-ā

48. ki māṇ makalai maru kkaṭintu VIKRAMA-
    thin velir-paṭṭu vilāṅkal vēl po-

56. rī vēntar vēntancilai ttaṭa kkai kkolai
    kkalirru cōēliyān Vēhāvan

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1. K.Śāstri inserts a-y- between -ai and o. The stroke over o denotes that it is short.

2. K.Śāstri: Avanīcūlēmāṇi.
   Sankara: Avanīcūlēmāṇi which corresp. with the orig.
   plate.

3. The stroke over o indicates that it is short.
51. oenkor Gęntan (li?) marr-avarku ppalipp-inrik vali ttōri UDAYAGIRI MADHYA ma-

52. tt-uru cuṭar pōla tterr-enru DESAI naṭūnka marr-avan velipvātu coū-

53. li yānai celav-unthi ppāliyāy-amār kāṇantu Vīlvēli kkaṭar rānaiyai

54. Nelvēli oceru venrum viravi vant-āṭaiyāt a Paravaṟai ppāl paṭut-

55. tum-aru kāl-inam puṭai tilaikkun Kuruṇāṭṭavar kulan keṭuttu-

56. ū kai nnaḷattā kalir-unthi oCennilattu oceru venrum pār-āḷavun

Fifth plates first side

57. (ta)ni oenkor Kelihoodai ppaḷamun (raiyum -urimai) ocurram (ōṭ-avAR yā) nai-

1. K.Śāṣri: yā)n ai yā um

2. K.Śāṣri: Puli (yā) ūr

Sankara reads it as Puliūra which is evidently wrong, for the cons. stroke ower -r- is very clear in the orig. plate.

3. Sankara reads as ikkōli. It is clearly written in the orig. as ikkalāli.
59. 1. li ul venru koptum vel-āli um viyan
parampum-ālaai cen-

60. 2. erint-alittum HIRANYA GARIBHA mun
tulābharamaun taraṇi micai ppala
ceytu

61. 3. ANTAṆARKKUM AŚAKTARKKUM vant-anāika enr-
Itt-alitte MAKARIKAI aṇi maṇi

62. 4. netu muṭi ARIKESA RĪ ASAMASAMAN SRI MĀRA-
VARMAN (11°) marr-avarku makan-āki
kkorra vē-

63. 5. I valaṅ-entī pporut-ūrūn kātar
raṇaiyai Marutūrya vānp-alitt-
Āvavē-

64. 6. ājai akappāta ēy-ēnnāmai orint-alittu
cūnkoṭi um Putēṅkōṭ

65. 7. tuñ cernu venr-avar cīnan tāvīrītī k-
konk-alarum narum polil vāy kku-

1. K.Śāstrī: vēlāli (yē)um
2. Engraved in the plates as short i
3. K.Śāstrī: ey-ēnnāmai. Sankara:  
ey-ēnnāmai. But the orig. plates have no dots on either  
e or ye. The reading ought to be ēy-ēnnāmai
4. K.Śāstrī: cēnkoṭi (yē) um
5. "  ku(yē)il
1. K. Sastri: ma(yx)il
2. " cilai(yx)um
3. " puli(yx)um
4. K. Sastri: itava (yx)ir
5. Since there is a dot over the last n, one n before na must have been omitted by the engraver.
1. unnikuricci un Tirumankai u mun ninra-
   var muran-alittu mevalo-
2. r kaṭar rānai ṛṣ-ṛṣ-ṛṣ-ṛṣ-ṛṣ-vantavarai
   pūvalur purai kaṭṭun
3. koṭum puricai nneṭun kiṭhakir
   Koṭumpālur kkūṭār kaṭṭun pari

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**Sixth plates: first side**

4. un karuṇ kālirūn katir vēlir kai-
   kkoṭṭuṇ gēva — — (kūṭāta)
   Pallavanai k-
5. Kulumpūrūṭ ṭēc-aliya āpp-irantā māl kālirūm-
   ivulikālum pala kavarn-
6. tum tariyalar āy ttarittavārai Periyalūr
7. ppiṭ-alittum-pū viri u-
8. m polir cōlai kāviriyai kkaṭaṭ-itṭ-al-
   ak-amanta vār cōlai in Māla ko-

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1. K. Sāstri: Mannikuricci(ỹ)un
2. " Tirumankai(ỹ)u
3. " rānai(ỹ)ṛṭ-
4. " pari(ỹ)un

5. The orig. is damaged.
   K. Sāstri: Gēva— — But Sankara gives the foll.
   tentative reading: ce(lumpuravip)
6. K. Sāstri: ppiṭ-alittum
7. " pū(ỹ)um
8. " vārcilai(ỹ)in
1. K. Sastri: munta-oliya
2. " KAMALARASI(yu)un
3. " katir mani(yu)um
4. Sankara: tirttun
5. K. Sastri: putukki(yu)um
6. " manna(nu)

4. It is difficult to say whether this is Be or Te. The distinction between the two is not very clear in the original. Sankara reads it as Te.
var maruka-
88. n māna veṭ kuṭai mān Raṁrāran (11th)
marr-avarku makan-āki ṛīl-uru-
vīn velir pa-
1.
89. ṭtu korra mūn-ṛtan-iyampa kkuṭir
veṭ kuṭai man-kāppa Pu mākalum
Pu-
90. la mākalum Nā mākalum nalan-ētta
k Kali araicañ vali tālara ppolivin
ōṭu vi-
91. uuruṭtu karañ kāṭal-ṛtutta perunkuñ
hālattu nār perun paṭai um pā-
2.
92. r paṭa pparappi kkarutāṭu vant-ṛtir
malainta Kāṭavanai kāṭ-āṭaiya
pū vi-
3.
93. ri um punar kalani kāviri in ren
karai mēr rannakam malar
coḷai
4.
94. pPeṇṇakāṭatt-samār venuṁ tivāy
ā 1l-ōṇti ttilaṭṭ-ṭirṛy vān-
5.

1. Saṅkara: munn-
2. K. Śāstrī: paṭai(ya)um
3. "  pūviri(ya)um
4. "  Kāviri(ya)in
5. "  tī vay: saṅkara tivāy. The latter is right according to the orig.
6. "  a(ya)il
95. t-irutta Ayvēlai un kurumpara un
   atal-amarul-alit-ūtti kāṭṭu-
96. kāmulu cenr-ataiya Naṭṭukurumpir
   ceru venr-urai kāṭal vala-

Seventh plates: first side

97. kam-oru moli kkoli iya cilai mali ṭaṭa
   kkai t Tehnā Vanavan avan-
98. y ŚRI VARĀN ŚRI MANOHARAN Činaccōla Punap-
   ppāliyan VITAKANNASAN
99. VINAYAVISRUTAN VIKRAMAPRĀKAN VITRAPUROKAN MARUT-
   BALAN MANYAGASANAN MANUPAMAN
100. MARDITAVIRAN GIRI STHIRAN GĪTĪKINNARAN KRIPIALAYA
   N KIRTAPATAWA Nalippakai KANŢA-
101. KA NĪŚṬURAN KĀRYYADĀKṢĪṆĀN KARMUKHAPĀRTTHAN
   PARANTAKAN PĀḌITAVATAŚAIAN PĀRIPŪRṆṆĀN PĀ-
102. PĀṢHĪRU kurai uru kāṭar pāṭai ttānai GUṆAGRI
   NYAN ĜŪDHANIRIRṆAYAN nirai uru mala-
   4. 5.
103. r maṇi nīṁ muṭi Nēriya kōṅ Netuṇḍaṭāiyā (11

1. K. Sāstri: Ayvēlai \((y^2)\) un
2. " Kurumpara \((y^2)\) un
3. " kōli iya; Sāṅkara: koli iya.
   The latter tallies with the orig.
4. The \(n\) has a circle in its loop showing that the vow \(i\)
   is long.
5. K. Sāstri: Nēriya \((r^2)\) kōṅ
6. " Netuṇḍaṭāiyā \((n^3)\)
Seventh plate: second side

104. vatu celänirpa 1. ir
     kütar pātu nirravar K-
     kütar pātu nirravar K-

105. KRODHI kka kkoravanēy marr-avarai tterren 2.
     nanku kūvi ennēy nun kurai

106. enru munnāka ppanittaruļa mē nā ŋin kura-
     varēr pān murai in ya-

107. luvēmai mākan toy maler ocūlai pPākenūr-
     kkuṟrattu ppaṭuvatu

108. ālva tānai ațal vēntēy Vēlvikuți ennūm
     pīyar-ṭaṭiyatu o-

109. lkaṭa vēr rānai oṭ-ōta vēli ṭūta kēṭta
     Palyāka Mutukūṭumi

110. pPeruveluti ennūm PĀRAMESVANēr Vēlvī-
     kuți ennappāṭṭatu

111. kāliyir rarappāṭṭatanei ttuḻakkam-illā kkaṭar
     rānaiy-āy KAIABHA-

1. Sākaraṁ maṁtavat, which does not agree with the orig

2. K. Śāstria and Sākara read it as terren. There is a
dot over the final -n-

3. There is no dot over this -n-

4. K. Śāstria: pān murai(yṅ)īp

5. " erānai(yṅ) oṭ-

6. " rānaiy-āya. But there is a dot over the
final -y. Sākāra also reads it as -āy.
112. Räly-irakkappāṭṭatu enru niṟravān
   Vijñāpyān ceyya naṁru
   naṁr-enru

113. muṟuvalittu nāṭṭā nin palāmaiyāṭal kāṭṭi ni
   1. kōlk-enna nāṭṭār ran

Eighth plate: First side

3.
114. palāmaiyāṭal kāṭṭinān-āṅk-appodutūy kāṭṭa
   mē nāl-en kura
4.
115. varēr pēn murai ir rārapppāṭṭatai emmālu
   tarāppāṭṭāt-enru ce-
116. mmānt-avan-ctutt-aruli viṁ kai ttōta
   kkai viral vēntan korkai kilē-
117. n Kāmakānī Nārcinkarku ttūr-ōtun kāṭar
   nēnaiyān nīrō-t-āṭikko-
5.
118. tuttamaī in marr-ītarku pperu nān-
   ellai terrēna viritt-uraip-
119. pir pukār-aru polūn marūn-ūttu

Nakarūr-ellaiikkam mēkkam marr-ītarku

1. K. Sēstrī: (Kōlkav-en)nā: Sankara (Kōle)nna
2. Sankara: nāṭṭirran: ś-a- is very clear in the orig.
3. " (Maiyatalai kāṭṭi) nārānka-
4. K. Sēstrī: pānmurai(yp)xir
5. " koṭuttamaī (yp)x in
130. tten ellai Kūlantaivān Kūlyantai caikkū
Kūlantaikkullattālūkkū

131. vaṭakkum marṛ-itarku mēl-ellai arṝam-
   illā korrānputtur r- Oṭumaiy

132. ruppai ocy iṭai nērralai pperuppirku
   kkilakkum marṛ-itarku vaṭapā-

*Eighth platai: second side*

133. l-ellai kāyaluṭ kaṭalām malarum
   Pāyālul vaṭapālai pperuppirku-t-

134. terkkum ivv-iyait peru nēkk-ellai-
   yir paṭṭa pūmī kōrāumai miyāṭci

135. ull-aṭankā mēl-ēn kuravārār kuṭukkap-
   paṭṭa pārücki smāḷ-un koṭuk-

136. kappāṭṭatu (11?) marṛ-itark-āṇatti kurram
   -inri kūṛukālai kkonkar van na-

137. ruṅ kāṇuī-kCAGA RAJANatu KANYA RATNAH
   Konkarkōrku kkuṇantū koṭuppa
   ārp-

138. p-arā aṭar ṛēnai p PŪRVVARĀJAR pukanr-
   eluntu vil viravūṁ kāṭar ṛēnai
   VALIAŚHA nai

1. K. Sāstri: ce(yx)kkū. Saṅkara: caikkū, which
   agrees with the orig.

2. K. Sāstri: ivv-iyait(ta?) Very likely the final -ta
   was omitted.
129. Veppaiyāy ēlamarull-alint-ōṭa vāl-amarul
-ūṭan vavviya ēna ppori

130. ikal-amarul iti urum-ena valan-ēnta
   mēna ttēnai MADAVIKAIAN manmar kō-

131. n-arulir perun kol valaikkum vēr rānai
   ppor valai kkōn kūpara-

Ninth plate: first side

132. ppaṭṭu ppor vantavar mātan tavirkku
   Karavantapurattavar ku(la-t)tōnral
   mēv-ēn-

133. tuṅ kāṭar rānai Mūvēntamanikala ppor-
   āraiyān-. ērīya VAIDYAKA SIKHĀMANI
   Māraṅkā-

134. ri (11 pige) i ppiramatēyam-ūṭaiya Korkai kilān
   Kāmakkāti Ğuvaraṅ Ğiṅkan i-

135. tan-ul mūn-ir-ourun tanakku vaṭṭ-ira-
   ntu kūrūn aiṃpatīnvar BRAHMA

136. Naṅku nīr-ōṭ-attī koṭuttan itan-ul
   Mūrṭti Nyīnān cavai ōṭ-o

1. Śaṅkaraś: ēnti. But there is no sign of i- in the orig.
2. K. Śāstri: (malai)ṭṭa. mēna is clearly seen in the orig.
3. K. Śāstri: cavai(yṅ)ōṭ
137. ttatu nänk-arái ppaṭākāram-uṭaiyan

itānuṭ tānakku vaitta oru kūrrilāt-
kaś cāttarēśa mułkālākēśa

138. n tampārākku nāṅku ārum SA-

2.

139. BHAI ōt-ōtta ppaṭākāran koṭuttān (1) ip-

PRASAŚTI pāṭina Čēnāpa-

3.

140. ti Enāti ē ina Čettan Čattarēkā mūnṛ-

kūrrārum-ēy t-

141. tankalōt-ōtta nāṅku ppaṭākāraṇ koṭuttār (11)

Ninth Plate: second side
(Skt.)

Tenth Plate:

151. marv-i(ta²)naī kētār malar-āti en

muṇi mēla enru korravanēy paṇi

152. -ttarūli tterṛenē tTARĀ SĀsANAē cey-

vittān lillē. iyt-ELUTI-

153. na Čuttakēcari pPerumpaṇaikēramukku

perumakkal arūlēr pērrā-

154. tu oru illē vāḷāvum irāṇtu mē-

4. 5.

ocēy um oru pun ocey u-

1. K. Sēstri: uṭaiyanā. The dot over n is very visible in
the orig.

2. K. Sēstri: SABHAI(y²)ōt

3. " a(y²)ina

4. " ocey(y²)um

5. " ditto
14. Anaimalai Inscription of Māraṇ Gaṭāiyayan

Date: Earlier than Madras Museum E.I.VIII - 33. No.II

Plates of Jaṭilavarman

1. Ko Māraṇ Gaṭāiyarku u-
2. uttara MANTRI Kaḷakkutī VAI-
3. DYAN Muvēntamanikalap-
4. peraraiyan ākiya Māraṇ-
5. (kā)ri i kkarrali ceytu
6. nīṛ(tta)liyātēy SVARGG-ARO-
7. HA(MAn) ceyta pinnai ava-
8. nukku ANUJAN uttara
9. MANTRA PADAM-cytiṇa Pāṇti
10. mankalavicai ariyai
11. ākiya Mārann- Ei-
12. man muka maṇṭamaṇ 6-
13. ytu nīṛttalīttān (11²)

1. The script is the same as that of the Madras Mus. plates of Jaṭilavarman.
2. See Page 184 for date.
3. E.I.VIII, Page 319.
5. In the orig. there seems to be a -ka after the guttural -n' — E.I.4, page 320, E.I.VIII.
6. The distinction between i and ī is very well kept. ī has a circle in its loop.
1. The script is of the same period as Vēlviṅguṇī grant etc.
2. Plate T.A.S. No. XVI.
3. ā(yx)i - Ed.
4. kō(yx)i - Ed.
5. kō(yx)īl - Ed.
6. See f.n.5.
15. Madras Museum Plates of Jatilavarman

Date: 17th year of his reign

D.A. XXII - P. 57.

(Skt.)

Second plate: second side

19. annan-ākiya alar katir neṭu vēr

20. npiyar Vātavaraiy-iruṅ kayal-āṇai

orunā-utan-āṭā oli kelu munnir-
ulaku mu-

21. lut-alikkum vali kelu tiṇi tōn manna

var perumān renn-alar-āṭi

tēm pu-

22. nar kuraṭṭi ppon malar puravil Vēḷḷār

Vinṇāṅ Ge-

23. liyakkuti enr-ivarruṭ tēvvar-aliya k-

koṭiṅ cilai an-

24. ru kāḷ valaittum (I) mē irum perum

punar Kāviri vaṭa karai

1. Otherwise called Mēraṅ Caṭaiyan, see line 52 of the Text; also Page 42 'The Pandyan Kingdom' - N. Sāstri. For date see page 184.

2. Plate opp. page 70 I.A. XXII.

3. The script is of the same period as the Vēlvikuti grant. See also S.I.I. Vol.III, Part IV, page 447.

4. K(y्य)iravēli - Ed.
25. இறவெல் ஆயிரு தண்ணிலும் புகாலியுரு திகால்

vel-Atiya-

Third Plate: first side

26. நாய் பூரம் காண்டு அவனை உடை மான் தெர்-அதால்

vem (மா) அவா

27. உடயா கவார்த்தம் (1) பல்லவனும் கேரளநும் அந்தைக்கு ப்பான்

28. கொர்கள் ப்பால் போதை குஞ்சு பெர் ஹொலியா ப்பாவூம்ய-

29. ந்து குடா பலுன் குநா பலும்-ஏந்தாவண்டு

30. போதை குஞ்சு மர் வெங்-அன்றை வெங்

31. ப்பால் விதுத்து க்குடா கொங்காட்-அதன் மான்நை

32. ர்ரோதும் குஞ்சு பொங் போதி ஆன் மான் நெடு

33. வைத்து க்கான்கா BHUMI அதன்-அலவு காதி

34. கொந்தா BHUMI அந்த் புட்டுக்குல் சைல் புட்டை

35. லை அன் புராவீர் காந்தீயர் புக்கு திரு-
36. t-uraiya kkuom-annat-ôr kô il-ôkki um (1) 
   âli munnîr-akal-(â)-
37. ka akal vânatt-akaṭ-uruñcîm pälî nîp matîl
   parent-ônki p-
38. pakalavanum-akalav-ôtum anîy-Illankaiyil-
   aran-it-ôki mâni-
39. y-illankum neṭu mâṭa matîl Viliñam-atuv-
   âliya kkorra
40. vêlai urai nîkkî væra ttânai Vêp mannanai
   ven-t-alit-
41. t-avan vilu niti ôtum kunram-anna kulai
   kkaliruñ künta-
42. n mayû KULA DHANA mun nāṭum avai
   konṭum ARAVINTA MUKHAT
43. t-īlaiyavar-ari neṭuñ kaṇn-ampukalär pōr
   maintar pulamp-ey-
44. tum pon mâṭa neṭu vîti KKARAVANTA puram
   poliv-eyta kaṇn-akan-
45. rat-ôr kâll-akalôṭu vicumpu tōyntu muki-
   ruñcalil-a-

1. kô(y²)il - Êd.
Fourth Plate: first side

46. gump-arātav-akan ēṇṇi metu, matilai vatīv-emāittum (1ff) EVA-
47. MĀDI VIKRAMaṣṭaṇaṇīyō pala ceyytu maṇi
   māṭa kkuṭa-
48. ī puṇku malar mākā-ōtu vīru-iruntu
   MANU DĀRṢITĀ MARGA ttin-āl
49. GURU CARITAM koṇṭāṭi kKANDAKA SODHANAT tān ceyytu
   kāṭan āh-
50. Ṛam mulut-alikkum ṚANDYA NĀTHAN PĀNDITA-
   VATSALAN VĪRAPUROGAN VI-
51. KRAMA PARAGAN PARĀNTAKAN PĀRAMAVAISHNAVAN
   rān-ōki māṇir-ilaṅkū-
52. m maṇi niṇ maṭi nila mānava Netuṇcatai-
   yarku RĀJYA VARSA m pa-
53. tinēlāvatupār paṭṭu ccellā nirka prinnaiyuN
   DHARMAMōy tānkk-e-
54. nrōn KARMA-ōka tān karuti MĀGADHAN-
   ennun nan nāṭṭun MAHī DEV-
55. rku vakukkapatta ṢABAṬī ennun GRĀMA-
   ttuḷ VIDDH DEVATAiyā
Fourth Plate: second side

56. l virumpappatum BHÅNGAÇA GÔTRA SAMÆHñTAN
   ÌŚVALAYANA SUTRÆ-

57. ttu BAHvRIJAN SÌHU MIŚRÁKKU makan-añi
   YÁJNA VIDYAI òt-eñ-

58. cetâ SÀSTA ñkalai kkarai kanta SÚJñTA BHÅTTÅ
     YRâ tTen Kâla-

59. vali nàttu Vélankútiyai ppaññai tåñ palam
     pe-

60. r nìkki ŚRÉ VARÅMÁNGALAM - ñna ppiyar-
     ñtu BRAHMA DEYAm-Ś

61. ka kkrâñmaiyum miyâciyum üllâtañka
     SÁRYVA-

62. PÅRÌHÁRAm-Śka mnìrût-atì kkuêukkañattatu
     maç-

63. r-itau peru nänk-ellai (lë) kil-ellai
     NÎlakâñima-

Fifth Plate: first side

64. ñkalatt-ellaikkum MÎlantiyankûtì ellaikkum

65. mëkkun tenn-ellai Perumakarrûr-ellaikkun Kâli-
     kkuñi ellaikkum vâtakku manñiya cîr mûë-

66. l-ellai Kåtampankùti ellaikkum Kurañkùti

67. ellaikkun kilakkum vâtav-ellai Kârâla-

68. vayal-ellaikkku tterkumm-ivvicalta pe-

69. ru nänk-ellai akattu kkalññ kalliyu-
     nà-
Fifth Plate: second side.

71. ṭṭi mannavanatu paṇiyināl vaṭīv-

72. ya ṭṭi cūltān PANDYARKU MATANGAJA-

73. N Paṇṭi ḍiānko mānkala pṛṛ āraicarā-ā

74. kiya Kolvār kukkṛttu Kolvār cGa-

75. ṇkaṅ ċiritaran (1) ink-italicā-ṝṇattiy-ā-

76. y tāMRA SAGANA ā ceyvittān VĀDYAGE-

77. YA SANGITĀṅkālaṅ maliv-cetiya Vanīka-

Sixth Plate: first side

78. ḍantai VĀDYA KULAM viḷāṅka tōnri ma-

79. mannavarku MAHA SAMANTĀṅ-śy mārr-āraicarai

80. vall tulaikkum VĪRAMāṅkala pṛṛ-āraica-

81. n-ākiya DHIṬATARAN MURTĪ Evīna(1) marr-

82. kkāṭaṛaṅ malar-āti en muṭi mēlana e-

83. uru korravaney pāṇitt-aruli tterr-enā

Sixth Plate: second side

84. TAMRA SAGANA ā ceyvittān 11

(Skt.)

91. Paṇṭi pperum

paṇāikaraṇ ma-

92. kan Paṇṭi pperum paṇai kāraṇ-ākiya

ARIKESA-

93. RI eluttu 11.
16. Smaller Sūnanañūr Plates
(Parāntaka Netunacāyaṇa)

Date: Same period as Madras Museum Plates of Jātilavarman

First Plate

(Skt.)

2. The script is of the same period as Vēlvikuti grant and Madras Museum plates of Jātilavarman.

3. See S.I.I. Vol. III, Part IV, Page 447, para. 1. There is a possibility that this belongs to Kācaṭaiyaṇa, the grandfather of Netunacāyaṇa. See Page 42, F.n.1 of Pandyan Kingdom - N. Sastrī.


5. The cons. are dotted.
1. There is a circle in the loop. Like the Velayuti and Madras Mus. plates of Jaṭilavarman, the i and ì are not distinguished.

2. The letter -r- is corr. from -c-. 
Second Plate: second side

20. ṯu TULĀ BHĀRAM-ınti-ṛi SARĀṆYĀḥ-Śy-ulak-
    /giftu HIRĀṆYA-

21. GARĪHAM-irukēl pukku GOSĀHASRA ttuṭakkattu
    k GURU (DĀ-)

22. nam pala ceytu VĀSAYān pōla vīṛr-iruntanān
    VASU-

23. DHĀPATI MĀRAVARMAṅ (i) marr-avarku makan-āki mātī
    puraiyunā ku-

24. ṭai nilaḷ-arram-inri avani MAṆḌALAm-ūḷan-
    ōm-

25. pi arul payantu KALIPAkattin VRATAM koṭṭu
    KALI KALU-

26. ŚAM-ara nikki arpaṃ-alle DRAVYAṂ koṭutt-
    avani SURAṛ-i-

27. ṭar nikki kkarutotu vant-etirnta kalal
    vēntar-ulta-

28. n-aviya Marutūṛōtū Kuvalaimalaiyu
    matṭa vēḷaṇi celav-unṭi o-

1. Last Plate

29. kku kkilakkum vaṭav-ellai Korrāṇputtūr
    Pakavati kō ilu

1. 'How many plates may be missing before this cannot be
determined' - Ed. f.n. 6, Page 465, S.I.I. Vol.III -
Part IV.
30. kku tter(ku)m-ivv-iraitta peru nānk-ellaiy
   -ut paṭṭatu SARVVA PARI-
31. HARAṆ ceytu kuṭuttum-itark-ānāti paṭṭān-
   Antanāṭṭu k-
32. Kuṭṭur kkūrrattu Kuṇṭur-uttara mantiriy-āyi-
   na Tāyaṅ
33. Cinkan itan puran kāval-ennatt-anā kalan
   kuṭukka patu-
34. tu mārr-itanai kkāṭṭāran malar-āṭi en
   muṭi mēlanā enru kor-
35. ravaṇey paṇīṭ-aruḷi tṭerreṇa ttEMRA-
   SASANAṆ ceyviṭṭān (1* )

38. Pāṇṭi (p)perum paṇai kāran
   makan ARIKESARI eluttu 1.

1. The Ed. corr. as icaitta.
17. Trivandrum Museum Inscription of
Māraṇa Cātaīyan

Date: 27th year

1. SRI kō Māraṇa Cātaīyan (ku i-)
2. rupattēlēm-āṇṭu (11*) Gēramē-
3. nār paṭai Viluṇattu purattu
4. viṭṭ-ulakka kKaraikkōṭṭāi āli-
5. ppān vara perumān-āṭikaluj-a-
6. (mu) mikkēla Iraṇakīrtti (yu-)
7. m Amarkkaliyam uḷvi-
8. ūthan-orrī cēvakar kōṭ-
9. ṭāi aliyaśai kētt-erī-
10. ntu palarum paṭṭa i-
11. ṭatu Iraṇakīrtti uḷ-
12. viṭṭu c cēvakar Koluvū-
13. rkkūrrattu pPerumūr
14. tṬātam Peruntīpāi (a-)

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1. 'The script is the same vertical type as that employed in the Tirupparaṅkunram and Madras Museum grant of Māraṇa Cātaīyan' - G.Ras. See Page 153, T.A.S. No.VII.

2. For date see page 187: 184

3. Plate opp. page 158. T.A.S. No.VII.

4. Editor corr. Viliṇattu.

5. Ed. corr. mikkēla.
15. ttirattēr palar-oṭu (ṇ)
16. kutippaṭṭēn i(ṛu)ē
17. patu-kamālī
19. Hanumantapuram Stone of

Vijaya-Isvavarman

(Three memorial stones)

No. II.

Date: Prob. 8th.

(A. On the left of the stone)

1. kō Vicaiya Iccavaraparuma-
2. (r)k-iyāṇṭu patinēllāvata-
3. n katḥ Kanai ûr mārr-ūṭai pa-
4. ṭa ttān-aru paṭṭān kāṭṭirai-
5. kal cēvakān Pūtur Cattan (11*)

(B. On the right of the stone)

1. kō Vicaiya Iccavaraparuma(rk-i*)
2. yāṇṭu patinēllāvataṅka(t*)
3. Kāṭ(tirai)kal oeyi(k)kav-aracar
4. mārr-ūṭai cenra tān-arupatṭān
5. K(ā)ṭāti Karakka(n) (11*)

1. His position in Pallava History is not clear - See R. Gopalan, Hist. of the Pallavas, Page 145.

2. Plate opp. page 24, E.I.VII.
PART III

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The first number denotes the number of the inscription, and the second the line. Those marked with asterisk are taken from dictionary.

a-

a  - dem.b. 'that' adj. 11.(2.pr.B.6); 12.37.38.
ail  - s.n. 'javelin' obj. 12.94.
akaṭu  - s.n. 'the inner part' obj. 15.37.
akattu  - ptp. 'within' 3.67; 15.32-33.70.
*aka ppaṭu - (akam 'inside', paṭu 'fall') aka ppaṭa
  ps.v.pt. 12.64; akappaṭa ps.p.adj.pt. 3.72,
  4.114.
akalam  - s.n. 'extensive' adj. 16.13.

akavu - v.b. 'dance'; adj. 12.66

akal - s.n. 'ditch' 15.36


akan - adj. 'wide' 15.46.

ankanu - adv. 'there' 11 (1.pr.c.4), 12.114, 15.30.

acumpu - s.n. 'moisture' 'moisture-land' (wins) 15.45-46.

Accaına accañkavi - prop.n. name of a brahman 7.48-49.

añ - nm.adj. 'five' 9.8, 9.10.

añcu - v.b. 'fear'; añcu-a v.pt. ll (3.pr.c.1); añci p.adv.pt. ll (1.pr.F.5).

añañku - v.b. 'inclined'; añañka v.pt. 12.125.

añar - v.b. 'fight'; adj. 12.47.

añal - s.n. 'power'; adj. 12.95, 108.128, 15.31.

añi - s.n. 'foot'; pl. 9.19, 10.55, 12.151, 15.32, 16.34; añikanu m.nhon.sg. used with ptp. -ku 9.6-7; añipatutu ps.p.adv.pt. 12.81, 15.34;

añiyän - s.m. 'servant' 2.3.

añañ - v.b. 'unite with'; añi neg.adj.pt. 15.20.

añañai - v.b. 'be filled'; 'gain access'; añainta p.adj.pt. 12.73; añainya v.pt. 12.92.96; añaiyäta neg.adj. pt. 12.54.

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ākaku - v.b. 'approach'; akuka v.pt. 15.29.
āņai - v.b. 'become joined'; anaika 2 prs.imper.pl. 12.61.
Añanāṭṭu - prop.n.sg.poss. 'of Añanāṭṭu' 16.31. Name of a place.
Appalvāyil - prop.n.sg.poss. 11 (3 pr.B.2) Name of a place.
ātu - dem.prn.n. 'it'; atanai obj. 12.40.
atikaraṇa - s.m. 'minister' (Skt. adhikaraṇa 'court of justice') poss.4.128. Ed. suggests that it is used for adhikārā'
atikārār - s.m.pl. 'ministers' Skt. adhikārin 4.132.
Aṭiyān - prop.m.sg. Name of a person; āi obj. 15.25-26.
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antanaḷer - s.m.3 prs.pl. 'brahmans'; poss.12.36.
sparimitam - s. 'many' adj. 16.12 L.W.Skt.
appolatu - adv. 'then' 12.114; appolatēy 12.33.
Amarūṇilai - prop.m.sg. 11 (3 pr.G.11-12) The name of the author of the verses.
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āmar - v.b. 'abide'; amaritū p.adv.pt. 15.35-36
Amorēkallā - preb. m.sg. 'name of the hero of the aporēka' 17.7
amai - v.b. 'form'; adj.12.68; amaitta p.adj.pt. 12.44;
amättu p.adv.pt. 15.46; amainta p.adj.pt.12.80,81; amaiya v.pt. 15.71-72.
am - s. 'beauty'; adj. l.1, 11 (1.pr.H.5)
ampukal - s.n.pl. 'arrows'; -är 15.43.
ayintekäl - nm. adj. 'five and a quarter' 3.62.
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Ayyappō(r)riyēn - s.m.sg. 1.prs. 'I, who am Ayyapōrri' 10.14-15
ayyam - s.n. 'charity' obj. p. 1.1.12.

aracan - s.m.sg. 'king' 3.59; aracar hon.sg.poss. 18.3.
arapam - s.n. 'forest' 11 (2.pr.G.2-3); obj.pl. 11(2.pr.E.5)
arap - s.n. 'fortification' 15.38; pl. 11(3.pr.H.2);
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arici - s.n. 'rice'; -ā1.9.11.
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arai - nn. 'half'; 7.53.53.
araican - (see aracan) 12.40; poss. 12.90, 15.73.80-81;
aracar-ai obj.pl. 15.72.
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malampu - v.b. 'sound'; alamp-um ñt.adj.pt. 12.33.
alar - s.n. 'ocean' adj. 15.21.
alar - v.b. 'blossom'; adj. 15.19; alar-um ñt.adj.pt.
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  lit. 'the crest-jewel of the world'.
avan - prn.m.sg.3 prs. 'he' 11.(1.pr.A.6-7) (1.pr.A.7-8),  
  12.52.97-96.116; poss. 11.(1.pr.A.4-5) (1.pr.A.
  2-3) (1.pr.A.8), 15.26.41; -ukku 13.7-8;
  -ai obj. 11.(1.pr.A.9) -otu 16.8; avarku 12.46.49.
  51.62.71.83, 15.3.10-11.27, 16.23;
  -ran 12.103. avar pl.poss. 12.57; hon.sg.poss.
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avi - v.b. 'become extinct'; aviya v.pt. 16.23.
avippulam - prop.n.sg. Name of a field; Avippulattu
  poss. 9.13.
avir - v.b. 'shine'; adj. 12.41.
aliku - s.n. 'beauty'; 12.80.

alivu - s.n. 'destruction'; 16.4.

Aluntiyur - prop. n. sg. Name of a place 11.(1.pr.c.7).

aluntu - v.b. 'become pressed or overwhelmed'; alunta v. pt. 11.1.pr.c.6; aluntu p. adv. pt. 11.(1.pr.c.5)

alayu - s.n. 'counting'; obj. 15.33; rem. obj. 11.(1.pr.H.1), 12.39; poss. rel. 12.56-58.


alai - v.b. 'put the hands in', 'caress'; alainta p. adj. pt. 11.(1.pr.D.7); alaintu p. adv. pt. 11.(1.pr.D.4)

aram - s.n. 'charity'; rem. obj. 14.9-10.

ari - v.b. 'know'; ariya v. pt. 8.(e.2); aritum 1 prs. m. hon. sg. (?) 11 (4.pr.B.3)

aru - v.b. 'end'; adj. 12.119; ara v. pt. used as adv.
arukal  - s.n. 'beetle', poss.pl. 12.55. fr. aru 'six & kail 'leg'.
arupatton (ravaatu - nm.ord. 'sixty-first' 7.22-23.28-29.
arai  - v.b. 'beat the drum', 'declare'; adj. 7.33.
ynia  12.67.87.96; araiya rpt. 15.33.
arpan  - s.n. 'littleness' 16.26. Skt. alpa-
araram  - s.n. 'fault' 'stupor' 12.47.121, 16.24.
Anantaive Aaariyar - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of a person 3.34.

arpu  - s.n. 'love' rem. obj. 17. 5-6
anna  - pol. 'resembling' 15.41.
annatu  - pol. 'resembling' 15.36.
annan  - s.m.sg.  15.19.

ā  - s.n. 'cow' 7.40; rem.obj. 4.127.

ē  - v.b. 'become', ¯ ina p.adj.pt. 12.140, 15.6-7;
caus. force 3.73; ēyirru 3 prs.n.sg.p. 7.38;
ēyina p.adj.pt. 11.(1.pr.A.2.) (1.pr.A.4.) (1.pr.A.6)
(3 pr.c.12), 16.32; ēy p.adv.pt. 12.71.79, 15.79,
11.(3 pr.c.2); ēvatu 3 prs.n.sg. used as noun
suffixed to nm. to form the ord. 6.1; ēna p.adj.pt.
10.18; ānāra.āj. 3. pro.pl.intr.p. 9.12-15; ānām
1.  prs. pl.intr.p. 9.15.

ākku — v.b. 'become'; āka v.pt. 1.10, 3.69.74.74.75,
4.121, 15.54, adv. 3.76.31, 5.23-24, 4.107.109,
7.24.27.28.30.31.42, 10.21, 15.60-61, pcl.12.71,
15.36-37; śāki vadj.plt. 3.88; śāki v.adj.plt.
12.46.48-49.62-69, 15.28.38-51.57, 16.14.33;
śākiyā v.adj.plt. 9.3, 12.30.133, 14.4.11, 13.4.11,
15.19.73-74.81.93; śāyūṁ signifying 'order or
'command' 3.64.78, 5.26, 4.117.117.118.119.121.
132.7.41.

ākku — v.b. 'make' 'build'; ākki v.adj.plt. 9.5, 15.36.

ānu — adv. 'in that place' 12.104, pcl. 1.10, 15.27.

Acārya aniruttar — prop.m.hon.sg. Name of the author of the
verse 11. (4.pr.o.7-8)

āpal — s.n. 'battle' 15.26.

āti — s.m. 'one who has fought' 15.21.

ātu — v.b. 'wave', adj. 11. (4.pr.o.7).5.49

āta — s.n. 'rule' 7.39-39

ātapati — s.m. 'executor' fr. Skt. Ājnapati 4.106-107,
7.23-24.27.30, 12.126, 16.31; obj. 15.75;
ātapatiyā adv. 15.75-76.

āna — s.n. 'order' pl. 15.20.

ātu — s.n. 'year' rem. 4.117.

ātāl — verbal noun n. 'becoming' obj. 12.113.114.

Āttiraiyakottirattu — prop.n.poss. 'of Āttiraiyakottiram'
7.49.57. Skt. Atreyā gotra.

Ānai — s.n. 'tortoise' 4.115; pl.7.36.
Ayavēḻ - prop.m. One who belonged to the clan of the vēḷs
who ruled in S.India (See Puram verses 158, 128,
132, etc); -ai obj. 12.63-64.95.

Ayyirattiru (ru)nūru - nm. adj. 'One thousand and two hundred'
3.59-60.

Ayyiram - nm.adj. 'thousand' 16.11-12; pl.11.(4 pr.C.4)

Ayy - v.b. 'choose' adj. ll.(3 pr.D.3)

Ar - v.b. 'become full' adj. 8.(3.2).

Aṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟṟ tamil

Alappākka - prop.n.poss. 'of Alappākkam' 7.23.27.29. Name of
a place.

Alampākka - prop.n.poss. 'of Alampākkam' s.F.1. Name of a
place.

Al - s.n. 'banyan tree', -ukku 12.120.
Al - poetic expletive ll.(5 pr.C.2-3)

Avattampa cūttirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Avattampacūttiram'

Av. Skt. Āpastamba sūtra 7.45.46.47.49.51.52.54.55.
56-57.57-58

Al - s.n. 'the sea' obj. 12.59; poss. 15.36; -ul
12.58-59.

Al - s.n. 'lion' ll.(2 pr.B.4)
Al - s.n.('?) 'infantry' pl.12.129.

Aḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷﻝ

Eḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷ.listener

Thecchi - verbal noun n. 'authority' obj.3.76.
ä'lya  - adj. 'powerful' 12.108
ärü  - nm. 'six' obj. 12.138; ärāvatu ord. 'sixth' 14.2.
ärū  - adj. of ärū 'river' 4.116.

i-  
dem. b. denoting proximity 'this' 1.11, 3.63.64.67.69.  
74.76.77.78.81.87, 5.14.2.25.25.25, 4.114.117.118.  
121.122, 7.38.50.50.50.53.53.53.59. 8.32, 9.15.  
(1 pr.E.4) (3 pr.c.14–15), 12.30.124.133.139, 13.5.  
15.69, 16.30.

ikal  - s.n. 'enemy' poss.15.58, pl.obj. 11 (1.pr.H.2)  
adj.12.130.

m icai  - v.b. 'declare', icaitta p.adj.pt. 15.69 See also  
m irai

iṭam  - s.n. 'place 'earth' (12.43) 1.10; iṭattu poss.  
12.43; iṭattai obj. 12.39; iṭavait 12.63.

iṭar  - s.n. 'disaster' 'distress' 15.30, 16.19; obj.  
16.26–27

iṭi  - s.n. 'thunder' poss. 12.130.

m iṭi  - v.b. 'demolish', iṭinta p.adj.pt. 11 (3.pr.C.7.)

m iṭu  - wo. 'place' 'assign', iṭṭa p.adj.pt. 4.130; iṭṭana  
3 prs.n.pl. 4.131; iṭṭu p.adj.pt. 3.78, 9.6, 15.60  
16.12 aux. 7.30, 12.80.83.

iṭar  - s.n. 'cluster' pl. 11 (2.pr.G.1)

iṭai  - adj. 'two' 11, (4.pr.c.6)
atu - dep. pron. n. 3 pros. 'this' 15.38; obj. 8, F, 2;

predicative 9.18; itarku 12, 118, 119-120, 121, 122.


tan-ul' 6.4; 126, 16.31; itan poss. 8, F, 2, 15.63, 16.33, -ukku

15.75, -ul, 12.134-135, pl. 3.73, 12.136, 137.

14.9, -ai obj. 9.18, 12.151, 15.81-82, 16.34;

itar 10.22-23.

ximai - v.b. 'emit light', imakkum ft adj.pt. 12.31

xiyam - v.b. 'sound instruments', iyampa v. pt. 12.89


12.124, prob. icai-

iytu - dep. pron. n. 3 pros. 'this' 12.152, cl. inatu

kravakku - nmp. name q. meaning 2.13a, Cata iyan. 9.61

irantu - nm. adj. 'two' 4.107, 137, 9.19, 12.155, 154.

irā - s. used as adj. 'night' 9.11.

iru - adj. 'great' 11 (3 pr. c. l.)

iru - nm. adj. 'both' 15.30; -kāl adv. 'twice' 16.21

xiru - v.b. 'sit, 'exist', irukku v. pt. 6.2, 4.121;

irukkum ft adj. pt. 3.63; iruntu p. adv. pt. 4.132-

133, 12.42, 91, 15.48; iruntanu n. 3 pros. m. act. p.

16.23; iruppa v. pt. 15.29.

irun - nm. adj. 'two' 9.10.

irupatinmar - s. m. 3 pros. pl. used as adj. 'twenty' 3.70, 75.

irupatu - nm. adj. 'twenty' 3.75, 17.16,17 second.

irupattiratāvatu - nm. adj. 'twenty-four' 7.25. 4.105

irupattu nāl - nm. adj. 'twenty-four' 7.25.

irupattu mūrtiāvatu - nm. adj. ord. 'twenty third' 5.4, 5.

irupatteyintu - nm. adj. 'twenty-five' 3.72-73; cl. iru-

pattaintu; irupattintin poss. 3.78.

irupatt - īlam - nm. adj. ord. 17.1-2
iruvăr – s.m. 3 prs.pl. 'two persons' 3.87; -ai obj. 15.30.
ä ilanku – v.b. 'shiny' 'current' (15.51), ilankum ft.adj.pt. 15.39.51.
Ilankai – prop.n. name of Ceylon; -il 15.38.
ilai – s.n. 'leaf' 11.(2 pr.B.5); obj. 11.(2 pr.B.3-4);
poss. 11.(2 pr.B.1)
il – neg. pol. 'less' 12.47, 16.13; illä neg.adj.pt. 12.111.121.
ilä – s.n. 'house' poss. 12.154.cl. il-
ivarrul – dem.pl. 'at these (places)' 15.23.
ivulikañ – s.n. pl. 'horses' obj. 12.78
ivan – dem.prn.m.3 prs.sg. 'he' 4.137; ivar pl. 4.120.131
poss. 4.120.
ivai – dem.prn.n.pl. 'these' 7.40, 11.(1 pr.A.10); sg. 12.155.
il – v.b. 'unfasten' ilivittu caus.p.adv.pt. 15.34.
ila – adj. 'young' 16.9-10.
Ilankövatiyaraíyan – prop.m.3 prs.sg. name of a person 11.(2 pr.A.1-3).
ilaiyavar – s.f. 3 prs.pl. 'women' lit. 'those who are young'. 15.43.
m ira - v.b. 'exceed', iranta p.adj.pt. 12.72; irantama
   3 prs. n.pl. used as adj. 12.84.

iravāmai - verbal noun used as adv. 12.58.

irāma - verbal noun 'non-payment' 4.127.129.

irāmayi - verbal noun 'non-payment' 4.125.127.128.131.

m iru - v.b. 'pay', irātu neg.adv.pt. 4.131.

m iru (?) - v.b. 'attack' (12.95), irutta p.adj.pt. 12.95

m irai - v.b. 'pour out', irētu p.adv.pt. 4.118; cl.
   iraittu

m irai (?) - v.b. 'describe' (16.30) iraitta p.adj.pt. 16.30
   See also м icai-

m iraiču - v.b. 'bow', iraiča v.pt.16.18; cl. iraiča

irru - 3 prs.n.sg. 'is equal' 11.(1 pr.H.1) 'symbolic
   verb' - Wins.

inattör - s.m.pl. 'company' 11.(2 pr.G.4)

inam - s.n.pl. 'crowds' 12.55.

initu - adv. 'justly' 12.68, 16.20.

iniya - adj. 'sweet' 12.48


İ-

m İ - v.b. 'give', īttu p.adv.pt. 12.61, tūta p.adj.pt. 3.77.

İnu - adv. 'here' 15.75.

İla - prop.n.poss. 'of Ila' 9.17.

İlam - s.n.poss ' 7.39.

İ
utaka

utuka
- v.b. 'fall off', uka $pt. 11 (2 pr.y.3)

utal
- s.n.pl. 'bodies' 16.27; obj. 11 (2 pr.c.4)

utal

utuna

utumpu
- s.n. 'iguana' 4.115; pl. 7.36.

utal
- ptp. 'in the possession of' 18.(A.3) (B.4);
  adj.pt. 15.26

utaiya

utaiyatu
- 3 prs. n.sg. denotes no tense. 'designated'
  included 12.137, 12.107; utaiyana.pl. 12.137.

utcul
- cond. 'if there is' 8.(S.2)

umuna
- v.b. 'eat', umna $pt. 4.117, 131-132, 7.41; umna
  ppala s.n.pl. 7.41; unpār 3 prs.m.pl.p. used as
  noun 4.119; umtu p.adv.pt. 6.(s.2); unpār 3 prs.
  m.pl. 6.3.78.

uttara mantiri - s.m. 'prime minister' 16.32. Skt. uttara
  mantrin

untu
- v.b. 'drive', unti p.adv.pt. 12.53, 56, 71, 16.28

uppu
- s.n. 'salt', obj. 7.40.

um
- pol. 'and', 'even' (3.83), 3.53, 66, 79, 87, 12.119, 131,
  137-138, emphasis 7.28, 13.125; superiority
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66, 61. 61. 64. 66. 66. 65. 71. 76. 76. 69. 70. 70, 16. 28. 30.
urimai — verbal noun 'possess' \(\text{on}\) obj. 12. 44. 44; poss. 12. 57.
uriyana — s.n. used as adj. 'belonging' 16. 17.
urum — s.n. 'roar' 12. 130.
uru — s.n. 'form' 'kind' (4. 130), -11 4. 130; -in 12. 88.
uraiñcu - v.b. 'rub', uraiñcum adj.p.t. 15.37. cl.uraiñcum
urai - v.b. 'speak' 'describe', uraittu p.adv.p.t. 12.37;
uraippir 12.118-119.
ulakam - s.n. 'world' (3.2); ulakattir s.(3.1.)
ulaku - s.n. 'the world' 16.17; obj. 11. (2 pr.3.6), 15.20,
16.20.
ulantavar - s.m. 3 prs.pl. 'dead men' -tam 11. (3 pr.3.4)
ulantär - s.m. 3 prs.pl. 'those who died'; poss. 11. (1 pr.s.5)
ulliya - poss.pl. 'of the well-diggers' 4.122.
uvairi - s.n.pl. ' 7.35.
ulakku - v.b. 'trample', ulakka v.p.t. 11. (1.pr.c.4); 17.4
ulaiyavayappallivattu - s.n.obj. ' 4.129. meaning
uncertain
ullitte — opd.p.adj.p.t. 'included' 4.121.
ul - ptp. 'inside' 3.61, 61, 612, 130, 132, 12.66, 73, 95,
16.30; -atanka v.p.t. 12.125; -atu 3 prsn.pl. 3.77,
15.10; -ana pl. 5 (A.25); -ar m.pl. 9.15; -itta
cpd. p.adj.p.t. 4.121; -itta opd.p.p.adv.p.t. 7.30, 40;
ulldi 'situated in' 10.17.
ulveṭṭu - s.n. 'the world above', ulveṭṭu pos. 17.12; 17.13
uru - v.b. 'belong' 'dwell' (12.52), 'make' (12.102)
'fall' (12.102), adj. 12.52, 102, 102; urratu 3 prs.
n.pl. used as noun 4.121.
Urupputtur - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 750.
urai - s.n. 'sheath' obj. 15.40.
urai - v.b. 'reside', uraiya v.p.t. 15.36.
unnai - prn.2.prs. 'you' 8.3.2.

ū-

ūṭuokku - s.n. ' 7.39.

∈ūṭṭu - v.b. 'feed', ūṭṭa v.p.t. 11. (2 pr. E.5)

∈ūmpu - v.b. 'suck', ūmpa v.p.t. 11. (1 pr. D.5)

ūr - s.n. 'village' 4.122, 7.25.38, 11. (1 pr. C.7)

(1 pr. C.7) (1 pr. C.7); obj. 15,35; poss. 1,11,
3.61.65.66.76.76.78, 5.4.20.25.25, 7.34.35.53,
ū.ū, 10.19; 7.38; -ul 3.61; -kal pl.
11. (1 pr. A.8); -kkūru 'who settle in the village'
7.30-31.

∈ūr - v.b. 'move slowly', ērūm ē adj.p.t. 12.63;

-kinza pres. adj.p.t. 11. (1 pr. E.4); ērūta p. adj.p.t.
11. (3 pr. B.5)

Urukakkāṭukkoṭṭatu - prop.n. poss. 'of Urukkāṭukkoṭṭam'
Name of a district. 3.57, 4.105.


e - pol. inter. 'any' 7.41.

enku - adv. 'everywhere' 11. (2 pr. C.1-2)

enkaiyar - s.3 prs.f.pl. 'my sisters', -kku 11. (4 pr. B.3-4)

ēnku - v.b. 'decrease', enkāta neg. adj.p.t. 15.57-58.

ētu - v.b. 'take', 'build' (2.63), ēṭṭa p. adj.p.t. 3.61;

ēṭṭu p. adv.p.t. 3.63, -kōntu cpd.p. adv.p.t. 4.121,
S. (F.1); ēṭṭappār 3 prs.m.pl. ūn used as noun 4.126;
etuppitta caus.p.adj.pt. ll.(l.pr.A.7); etuppatarkā 3.60.

ену - s.n. 'counting' 12.78.84.
енку - 'bear', -in ll.(3 pr.B.1)
енпэ - s.n. 'oil' obj. 2. 26
еппаттаим - nm.adj. 'eighty five', 16.33.
etir - s.n. 'front' 12.92; -эу adv. 12.75.94.
эт ир - v.b. 'oppose', etiruta p.adj.pt. 13.27;
etirntavarai 3 prs. m.pl.obj. 12.72.
etirattum - adv. 'by all means' 12.47-48.
etтпэй - prn.inter. 'other', adj. 15.47.
en - l.pr.s.m. sg.poss. 'my' ll.(l.pr.H.1) (3.pr.G.5), 12.114.125; -kal pl.poss.10.15-16; -эл 12.115.125
эк эйту - v.b. 'attain', 'reach', eyta p.pt. 15.30-31.44;
eyti p.adj.pt. 12.82; eytiya p.adj.pt. 15.77;
eytina p.adj.pt. 12.9; eytum adj.pt. 15.45-44.
эк эри - v.b. 'burn', erittān 3 prs. m.sg.act.tr.p. ll.(2.pr. B.5-6)
erutu - s.n. 'ox' 7.40; rem.obj. 4.127.
еллэм - mm.indef.pl. 'all' 3.77, 5.25, 7.41; adj. 4.115;
elлэ поэтич. obj. pl. 11.(4 pr.B.3)
еллэй - s.n. 'boundary' 3.65.66.66.67, 12.120.121.123, 15.63.65.66.66, 67, 16.29; pl. 15.63; obj.pl. 12.118;
rem.obj. 7.32; poss.pl. 16.30; -akattu pl. 15.70;
-kку 12.119, 15.64.64, 65.66.66.66.69; -иp pl.12.124;
ellc 4.112.112.113. pl. 4.111. rem.obj.pl. 4.110. poss.pl. 3.67. -in 4.111.112.112.113.113.113.113.114. -up.pl. 4.114.

ell - s.n. 'beauty' 12.81.

elu - v.b. 'rise', elunta p.adj.pt. used as n. finite 11.(2 pr.c.5-6); elunta p.adv.pt. 12.128, 15.28-29.


eнуту - s.n. 'signature' 'inscription' 12.155, 15.93, 16.38; obj. 7.59.

er - v.b. 'conquer (11.1.pr.A.2) 'throw', 'attack' (12.64), 'plough' (7.36); erinta p.adj.pt. 11.(1.pr.A.2); erintu p.adv.pt. 7.36, 12.60.64.66-67, 15.19.

en - prn.1.prs.sg.poss. 'my' 9.19, 10.55-56, 11.(3 pr.c.1) 12.151, 15.32, 16.34.

en - inter. 'what' 11.(4 pr.c.5) -sy pcol. 12.105; -pütu 'when' 11.(4 pr.c.5)

en - v.b. 'say', ena v.pt. pcol. 12.130, 15.28, adv.15.60, 16.16; enpa (?) 11.(3 pr.c.2); enru p.adv.pt. 1.9, 7.32, 12.36.37.61.106.112.112.115.151, 15.23, 82.63, 16.34, adv. 12.52; enrenru freq.p.adv.pt. 11.(2 pr.A.3); enna v.pt. 12.113, -ppatatu 3 prs.n.sg.ps. used as noun 12.110; ennum kat.adj.pt. 7.42, 11.(1.pr.c.7), 12.32.34.40.45.66.66.108.110, 15.54.55.
enpu - s.n. 'bone'; obj. rel.pl. 11.(3.pr.B.4)
enrum - adv. 'daily'; 'always'; 15.53.54.

e - pcl. emphasis §.25, 11.(1.pr.D.6); e §.131.
ëttam - s.n. 'lever'; ettam obj. 4.116.117.
ëttu - v.b. 'praise'; etta v.pt. 12.90; etta v.pt. 16.17;
ëntu - v.b. 'hold'; 'sustain'; ënta v.pt. 12.130; ënti
p.adv.pt. 12.63.72.94; ëntum ät.adj.pt. 12.132-133
ëy - pcl. emphasis §.25, 11.(1.pr.H.2) (2.pr.A.2)
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16.35; distinguishing 12.36.105.114.151; euphonic
8.(3.1.) (3.1) (3.2), 11.(4.pr.C.7)
ëyeññëmai - adv. 'completely'; 12.64.
ëri - s.n. 'tank'; poss. 10.20-21; eri obj. 3.63.68,
-èl 4.116; èriceru 'tank field' 10.20-21.
ëlämai - verbal noun used as adv. 'unopposed'; 12.59
ël - v.b. 'oppose'; êrru p.adv.pt. 12.75.
ëru - v.b. 'ascend'; ëri p.adv.pt. 11.(3.pr.C.1),
16.8.20; èrarku 11. (3.pr.B.2)
ësoappori - s.n.pl. 'machines shaped like wild hogs'; poss.
12.129.
ënûr - prop.n. Name of a place; poss.7.48.
ai-

aimpatinvar - mm. adj. 'fifty' 12.135.
Aimpanaiccerei - prop.n. Name of a village; poss.7.59.

antu - s.n. 'chant', obj. 16.12

ot - v.b. 'approve' otta p.adj.pt. 12.139.141;
ottatu 3 pra.n.p. 12.136-137.

otukku - v.b. 'submit', otukan neg.adj.pt. 12.45.

Ojumaiyiruppaicceyitai - prop.n. 'of the field called
Ojumaiyiruppaiccey 3.121-122.

otçu - v.b. 'allow' oți p.adv.pt. 9.16.
oru - mm. adj. 'one' 'incomparable' (12.48), 3.74.75,
12.15.48.97, 104, 137-154.

orunkutan - adv. 'in harmony' 15.20, 20.

oli - s.n. 'noise', 'sounding (bells)' (15.26), 15.20;
obj. 15.26.

oloka - s.n. poss. 'of the world' 16.13.

ol - onam 'a noise' 11. (3.pr.G.3)


olivu - verbal noun 'excluding' 7.31.

olukkavi - s.n. 'customary offering' - kku 3.64.69.

oli - s.n. 'splendour', obj. 11.12.41; intr. 12.45;
adj. 12.45.

oli - wb. 'hide', olitta p.adj.pt. 11. (3.pr.B.7)

oliya - adj. 'brilliant' 12.81.

orri - s.n. 'mortgage', remobj. 9.6.

Orrai sëvakar - s.n. pl. 'soldiers who are employed as afriks',
17.8
Ourarai - nm. adj. 'one and a half' 3.83
onru - nm. 'one' obj. 12.135.

ö-

ö - pcl. 11. (2. pr. A.3) (4. pr. C.6), 15.47.
öönku - v.b. 'rise high', öönki p. adv. pt. 15.37.
öṭu - form found oṭu s.n. 'tile' 3.60.
öṭu - v.b. 'run', adj. 15.26; ḍṭa v. pt. 12.129;
öṭi p. adv. pt. 4.115, 7.36, 11. (1. pr. D.2);
öṭai - s.n. pl. 'streams' 7.35.
ötam - s.n. 'sea' rem. obj. 16.9; ṭa poss. 12.109.
ömπu - v.b. 'protect', ömπi p. adv. pt. 16.24-25
ör - nm. adj. 'a' 15.36.45, 16.10.
öle - form found ole s.n. 'order' 4.105; -ppaṭi adv. 7.34.

Ka-

Kaccippetju - prop. n. poss. 'of Kaccippetju' 7.59. Name of a place.

Kaṭa - v.b. 'conquer', kaṭantu p. adv. pt. 12.53.53,

Katampankuṭi - prop. n. poss. 'of Katampankuṭi' 15.67. Name of a place. Twice mentioned in the large Tiruppuvanam
grant Plate V.b.i.2. and Plate IX.a.1.1.

**kaṭal** - s.n. 'ocean', obj. 12.91; poss. 11.(3 pr.G.3), 12.67, 15.49; motion towards 12.40; adj. 12.53. 63.75.97.96.102.111.117.128.133.

**kaṭi** - adj. 'noisy' 15.33.

**kaṭi** - v.b. 'protect' adj. 11. (2.pr.G.2) (2.pr.G.5)

**kṛ kaṭi** - v.b. 'remove', Kaṭintu p. adv.pt. 12.49.

**kaṭu** - adj. 'great' 12.72.

Kaṭinkōn - prop.m. Name of a Pāṇḍya, an ancestor of Māraṇa Cāṭaiyan 12.45.

**kaṭum** - adj. 'fiery' 12.76.

**kaṇattār** - s.m.pl. 'members of the committee', -ul 5.11-12.15, 10.11-12.

**kaṇikārattikal** - s.f.pl. 'dancing girls' 4.125-126.

**kaṇ** - s.n. 'eye' 'place' (12.91), adv.pl.11 (1.pr.C.1) (1.pr.C.3) (1.pr.D.3), 15.43; poss.12.91; obj. pl.11,(3.pr.D.4); ptp. 11.(1.pr.B.5), 15.44.

Kaṇanaṇur - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 11. (3.pr.B.6)

**kaṇṇi** - s.n. 'twig' 'milk bush' (4.110), obj.pl. 4.110, 7.33.

**kaṇṇi** - s.n. 'garland', poss. 11.(2.pr.B.2), pl.12.84,127.

**kaṇṇittu** - s.n. 'poss.4.123. meaning unknown.

**katir** - s.n. 'corn-ear', poss.pl. 4.124.

**katir** - s.n. 'ray' 'lustre', poss.pl. 11.(4.pr.C.4) 12.41, 15.19; adj. 12.45-46.77.83.
kattikkāṇam - s.n. ' meanigg unknown.
Kantacena - prop.m. Name of a person 2.4-5, Skt. Skandasena
Kappakottirattu - prop.m.poss. 'of Kappakottiram' 7.51.
kamalem - s.n.pl. 'lotuses' 12.123; Skt. kamala.
kamal - v.b. 'be fragrant', adj. 11.(2.pr.E.2)
kamukku - s.n. 'arecanut palm'; obj.pl. 4.130.
Kampañ Araiyan - prop.m. Name of a person 8.(F.2)
kayal - s.m. 'a kind of fish' obj. 12.68; poss.15.20.
karama - s.m.poss. 'of the accountant'; 4.128.
Karavantapurattavar - prop.m.pl. 'those from Karavantapuram'
poss.12.132.
karutu - v.b. 'consider', karutatu neg.adv.p.t. 12.92, 16.27;
karuti p.adv.p.t. 15.54.
karamam - s.n. 'work' (3.73) 'rite' (3.70), obj.pl. 3.70.73;
karauma obj.pl. 3.70.73. Skt. Karman.
Karumāracceri - prop.n. Name of a place, rem.obj. 9.5.
karam - adj. 'black', 11.(1.pr.O.3-4), 12.77.91.
karuvilai - s.n.pl. Name of a flower. 11.(3.pr.D.4)
electoria ternalia.
Karunāṭakān - prop.m. Name of Kōccaiya1 12.70.
kara - s.m. 'end', 'bank', obj. 15.58; rem.obj. 15.24;
-kāl 12.93.
Karaikkottai - prop.m. 'name of fortresses'. obj. 7.4.
-kala - v.b. 'fight', kalanta p.adj.p.t. 11. (3.pr.E.2-3)
kalam - s.n. a measure, 16.33.
kali - prop.m. Kalabha dynasty, adj. 12.40.90.
kalippakai - prop.n. 'the enemy of the Kali (age)' 12.100.

This is a name of Nāṭūraṭaiyan. It may also mean 'the enemy of the Kalabhras'.

kal - s.n. 'stone' obj. ll.(2.pr.Y.5), pl. 4.110, 7.33, 15.70; adj. 15.45.

kallāl - s.n. Name of a tree, poss. 4.123. Focus Mysorensis.

kāvar - v.b. 'seize', kavarātu p.adv.pl. 12.78-79, 15.27

kāyvu - v.b. 'devour', kavva v.p.t. ll.(1.pr.D.3)

kālanca - s.n. a jeweller's weight. adj. 9.8.

kalāl - s.n.pl. 'anklets', poss. 16.27.

kalanā - s.n.pl. 'paddy fields', poss.12.93.

kali - s.n. 'thread!', rem.obj. 4.127.


Kalīyamāṅkilam - prop.n. name of a place, poss. 10.12-13.

kalukku - s.n.pl. 'the vultures', ll.(1.pr.D.2)

kaluvu - v.b. 'bathe', kaluvi p.adv.p.t. 16.7.

kala - s.n. rem.obj. 'on (this) battlefield'. ll. (3.pr. F.3).

Kalakkuti - prop.n. Name of a place. poss.12.2.

kalattār - s.m.pl. 'the authorities' 4.132.

Kalantai - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 12.120.

kalavu - s.n. 'theft' obj. ll. (1.pr.F.5)

kaliru - s.n.pl. 'elephants', obj. 12.56.77.78, 15.41.

kaliru poss. 12.50, -ōtu 15.31-32.
Kalvarakalvan - (see Kalvarkalvan) ll. (2.pr.D.3)

Kalvarkalvan - prop.m. name of a king ll. (3.pr.A.3)
(4.pr.A.3) lit. 'the chief kalva of the Kalvas'
Kalvar is the name of a caste in Madura district
and Putukkottai state.

Kalvarakalvan - (see Kalvarkalvan) ll. (2.pr.Y.6)

kall - s.n. 'milk-bush' obj. 15.70 (see also kuru)

Kallikkutti - prop.n. name of a village, poss. 15.65-66. This
is mentioned twice in the large Tiruppuvanam grant.
Plate VIII. a. 1.2.

kuru - s.n. 'anger' obj. 12.73.

karrali - s.n. 'stone temple' 13.5.

k kanal - v.b. 'be hot'; kananru p.adv.pt. ll. (3.pr.C.4)

kani - s.n. 'fruit' ll. (2.pr.Y.1-2)

Kanai-ur - prop.n. name of a place 13. (A.3)

kā -

kā - v.b. 'protect', kattā p.adj.pt. 12.109; kāttar
3.pr. m.pl.p. 12.151; kattāran poss. 15.82; 16.34;
17.4 ab. -una; kattu p.adv.pt. 3.39; kāppa v.pt. 12.39.

Kāncivāya - prop.n. Name of a place. poss. 15.35.

Kātaṭi Karakkan - prop.m. name of a person 13. (B.5)

Kātavan - prop.m. 'Kātava King', -ai obj. 12.92.
It means Pallava. This refers either to Pallava-
malla or some of his representative Pallava kings.

kāṭi - s.n. a rice measure; poss. 9.6.8. Perhaps
Skt. khāri; -un 9.10.
kāṭu - s.n. 'forest' 7.35; obj. 12.92; kāṭu poss. 3.65
pl. 12.95-96. acc.adv.

kāṭṭu - v.b. 'show', kāṭṭa s.pt. 12.114; kāṭṭi p.adv.pt. 12.113; kāṭṭīnān 3 prs. m.sg.p. 12.114; kāṭṭuvār 3 prs.m.pl.ft. 9.12-13; kāṭṭuvōm 1.prsm.pl.ft. aor. 9.15.

Kāṭṭiralkal - s.m.hon.sg. 'the Pallava' 18.(B.3); poss. 18. (A.4-5). lit. 'the king of the forest'
Kāṭṭavan is a title of the Pallavas

kāṇam - s.n. 'gold' 'share' (4.123), obj. 3.59, 4.123, 123.123-124.124, 124, 124, 124, 125, 130.

kān - v.b. 'see' 'make' (1.5-6), kānta p.adj.pt. 15.58; kāntāy 2 prs.tr.act.p. 11.(2.pr.V.4); kāntān 3 prs.m.tr.act.p. 1.56; kāntār 3 prs. m.pl.tr. act. p. 8. (3.1) kāntu p.adv.pt. 4.109, 11.(2.pr.A.6), (3.pr.G.1), 12.75, 15.26; kānka imper.2.prs. 4.105, 7.24, 11.(3.pr.E.3); kānkalām imper. 3.prs. 11.(3.pr.E.3)

kātalīyar - s.3m.3.prs.pl. 'wives' 11.(4.pr.B.6)
kātal - s.n. 'attachment', obj. 8.(s.1)


Kāmakkāñi Narçinkan - prop.m. name of a person. -ku 12.117.
kāyal - s.m.pl. 'canals', -ut 12.123.

kāy - v.b. 'be furious' 'drive' (11.3.pr.B.4), kāytti p.adv.pt. (?) 11.(3.pr.B.4); kāyntu p.adv.pt. 11.(2.pr.B.5)
Kārava - s.m. hort. 'fictitious accountant.' 4.128
Kārampi coṭṭu - prop.n. Name of a village poss.7.57.
Kārāṇmai - s.n. 'freehold' (15.61) 12.124; obj. 15.61. Verbal agreement between Jamai and Kuṭiyān about their respective rights to inhabit mortgaged ground' - f.n. I.A. XXII, p.74.
Kārālavāyal - prop.n. Name of a place. poss.15.68-69.
Kāraikilān - prop.m. Name of a person. poss.9.14.
Kārai - prop.n. Name of a place. -vēy 11.(2.pr.A.4)
kār - s.n. name of a season; obj. ll.(3.pr.D.5)
kālam - s.n. 'time', rem.obj. ll.(2.pr.A.2), Skt. kāla-
kālai - adv. 'when' 12.126.
kāl - s.n. 'channel', obj.pl. 4.116,116-117; -in pl. 3.67,79; -ukku 3.66; -ul 3.81; kālkālil pl.4.118
Kālkajukku pl.4.117.
kāl - s.n. 'foot', rem.obj. 15.24.
kāl - adj. 'one fourth' 4.131.
Kāval - s.n. 'protection' 7.39.
Kāviri - prop.n. Name of a river in S.India, poss. 15.24; -in 12.93; -ai obj. 12.80.
kālavēy - s.n. 'at the trumpet' ll.(3.pr.A.6)
Kālimanṭaiccaṭakāvī - prop.m. name of a brahman.7.50-51.

ki-
kiṭakkai - adj. 'extensive' 12.34.
kiṭanku - s.n.pl. 'trenches', -ir 12.76.
kiṭāvu - v.b. 'carve', kiṭēy p.adv.pt. 12.68. poetical for kiṭāvi.
kiñaru - s.n. 'well' obj. 8. (P. 2)
kiñaku - s.n. 'east' 3. 67, 4. 113, 12. 122, 15. 68, 16. 29.
kiñär - prop.m. Name of a person poss. 11. (3.pr. C. 8)
Kilärküzra - prop.n. poss. 'of Kilärküzram' 11. (3.pr. C. 8-9)
Name of a district.
kilän - s.m. 'the headman' 12. 35. 115-117; kilär, hon. sg. 10. 3.
kilai - s.n.pl. 'crowds' 11. (3.pr. E. 1)

kî-

Kil - adj. 'eastern' 3. 65, 4. 11, 15. 63.

ku-

ku il - s.n. 'the cuckoo' -otu 12. 65-66.
kuca - s.m. 'the potter', adj. 4. 124. Mod. kucan-
kuñci - s.n. 'lock' adj.pl. 11. (2.pr. B. 2)
kuña - adj. 'western' 15. 29. 31.
kuñar - s.n.pl. 'bowels' obj. 11. (1.pr. D. 3); kuñarkal pl. 11. (3.pr. E. 5-6)
kuñi - s.n.pl. 'the houses (of the ryots)' 4. 107; -il 7. 137.

x kuñu - v.b. 'give', kuñukka patutu 3 prs.n.pl. ps. 84. adv. 16. 33-34; kuñukka ppañña ps. p. adj.pt. 12. 125; kuñukka ppaññatu 3 prs.n.p. 15. 62; kuñuttær 3 prs.m. hon. sg. tr. act. p. 5. 24; kuñuttu p. adv.pt. 9. 9, 12. 83; kuñuttûm 1 prs.pl. tr. act. p. 16. 31; kuñuttûm 1 prs.pl. tr. act. p. 9. 16-17; kuñuttutti adv. copd. p. adv.pt. 12. 83.
kuṭai - s.n. 'umbrella' 12.89; poss. 12.43, 16.23-24.

x kuṭai - v.b. 'scoop' kuṭaintu p. adv. pt. 11. (1. pr. D. 4).

(2. pr. C. 4)

kuṭaimān - s.m. 'the possessor of the parasol' 12.38.

kuṇa - adj. 'eastern' 15.29.

Kuṇaparan - prop.m. a biruda of Mahendravarman, 2.2;
Skt. guṇabhāra.

x kuṣar(?) - v.vb. 'bring!', kuṇantu p. adv. pt. 12.137;

Kuṇṭūr - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 16.32.

Kuṇṭūrkūtrattu - prop.n. poss. 'of Kuṇṭūrkūram' 16.32.
Name of a district.

kutirai - s.n.pl. 'horses', -kku 4.126.

kuttal - verbal noun, adj. 'pounded' 9.11.

x kuttu - v.b. 'dig', kuttu p. adv. pt. 10.27-28; kuttippattu 17.6

Kumanki - prop.n. Name of a village, poss. 7.45.

Kurankūṭi - prop.n. Name of a village in the Travancore frontier
poss. 15.67.

Kuravaciri - prop.n. Name of a village, poss. 7.46.

kuravar - s.m. hon. sg. 'preceptor, ancestor' (12.125) 6.1;

kurutē - s.n. 'blood' 11. (1. pr. C. 6)

kurai - s.n. 'noise' 12.102.

kulanikākāl - s.m.pl. 'the priests' 9.5.

kulam - s.n. 'the crowd' ( mā) 'race', obj. 12.55;
adj. 11. (1. pr. C. 5); kula adj. 12.132.
kulai - s.n. adj. 'murderous' 15.41; cl. kolai.
kuvalie - s.n.pl. 'waterlilies' obj.rel. 4.129; poss.4.130.
Kuvalaimalai - prop.n. name of a place rem.obj. 16.28.
Kuvāvan Kañcan - prop.m. The name of the author of the verses
ll.(3.pr.C.13-14)
Kuvāvan Māran - prop.m. The name of Perumpiṭuku Muttaraiyan
Kulam - ll.(l.pr.A.2) s.n. 'the crowd' obj. 12.31.
kuli - s.n. 'a kuli' adj. 3.60. A measure of land equal
to 576 ft.
kuli - s.n. 'pit' obj.pā.10.27.
Kulampūr - prop.n. Name of a place - ut 12.78.
Kulaippalūr - prop.n. name of a place. poss.5.15-16.
Kulantaivan - prop.n. Name of a place. poss.12.120.
kulam - s.n.pl. 'tanks' 7.35; kulattil sg.12.120.
kulir - s.n. adj. 'cool' 12.89.
kuranaku - s.n. 'branch channel' obj. 4.118.
kuru - adj. 'young' ll.(2.pr.E.3)
Kurumattavar - prop.m.pl. 'the people of Kurumāt' poss.12.55
Kurumaṭai - prop.n. name of a town -vāy 12.73
Kurumpar - prop.m.pl. 'the Kurumbas', -ai obj.12.95.
Kurumpu - prop.m.pl. a class of aborigines in S. India
obj. 12.42.
kurumpu - s.n.pl. 'fortifications', obj. 12.96
kurai - s.n. 'complaint' 'distress' 12.105; obj.12.86
kurai - v.b. 'lessen' kuraiyātū neg.adv.pt. 12.87.
kurram - s.n. 'fault' obj. 12.126.
kuuru - adj. 'small' 4.118.

x kun - v.b. 'bend' kunittu p.adv.pt. 16.5

kunram - s.n. 'hill' 15.36; pl.15.41; kunra adj.

  li.(1.pr.E.5)

kunru - s.n. 'hill' li.(3.pr.B.7); poss. li.(1.pr.E.4-5);

  -kap li.(1.pr.E.4-5)

kü-

Kütal - prop.n. Name of the city of Madura in S.India

  12.36; obj. 15.47-48; poss.15.32;

  -páṭu 12.104.

x kütu - v.b. 'associate'; küta aor. 3.62; kūṭa

  neg.adj-pt. 12.31; kūṭāta neg.adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.C.6)

  12.77; kūṭā 3 prs.pl.neg.12.76.

küts - s.n.pl. 'baskets', intr. 4.118; cl. kūtal

küntal - s.n.pl. 'manes'; adj.15.41-42.

kümpu - v.b. 'close', kūmpa aor. 11.(2.pr.E.2)

Kūram - prop.n. Name of a village near Kāṇcliśuṃam, 3.58;

  Kūrattu poss.3.73.74.

kür - v.b. 'point', adj. 11.(2.pr.C.5) (2.pr.E.5)

kürppu - s.n. 'rage'; obj. 12.73.

kūlam - s.n. 'the bazaar', obj. 3.77.

kūlam - s.n. 'grain' 7.39.

küli - s.n. 'the hire' obj. 4.122.


Kūlvantai ce - prop.n. Name of a field. -kku 12.120.

kūru - s.n. 'division', 'part'; pl.12.135; poss.7.34;
2.4-7

x kuru - v.b. 'describe', kūrum & adj.pt. 12.126.

Kūrattu - prop.n.poss. 'in - Kūram'. (?) 11.(3.pr.c.8-9).

kūrār - s.m.pl. 'the owners of the parts' 12.140.

ke-


kețai - s.n. 'carp', poss.16.6.

keyi - s.n. 'hand', rem.obj. 3.59; see kai-

kelu - adj. 'which is full of' 15.20.21.

kē-

Kēralan - prop.m. 'Kērale' 15.27.

x kēl - v.b. 'hear', kētka imper.3.prs.sg. 12.36;

kēlēney, 1.prs.sg.neg. 11. (2.pr.A.6)

kēlvi - verbal noun 'Kēlvi brahmanas' 'learned men'; adj.

12.36; -ir 12.111.

kai-

kai - s.n. 'hand, 'trunk', poss. 11.(1.pr.H.3).

(3.pr.B.3) (4.pr.B.5) 12.97.116, pl. 11.(1.pr.H.1)

12.50.116; rem.obj. 12.40.77; obj.see.

11.(2.pr.A.5), pl. 11.(1.pr.D.5); kain poss.12.56

kāiyāl - s.m.pl. 'servants' rem.obj. 4.127-128.

ko-

Konkattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Konku' 15.31.

Konkar - prop.m. Phariseet (12.127); 'The people of the
Kotukolli - prop. n. Name of the village granted obj. 4.105-106.

koṭuttatarku - verbal noun with the ptp. -atarku (?) 'of the (village) given' 4.111.

koṭuttamai - verbal noun 'giving' - an cond. 12.38-39;
    - in cond. 12.117-118.

koṭuppatarkku - inf. (?) 'to give' 3.71.

koṭum - adj. 'frightful' 12.76, 15.34.

Kotumpālur - propn. Name of a place. poss. 4.11. (1.pr. 5) p12.76
Koṭunphai - propn. Name of a place: kori. 11 (3.pr. 5-6)
kottukāram - s.n. pl. 'kraals' 7.35.

koṭtu - s.n. 'trunk' obj. 4.131.

koṭtu - v.b. 'engrave' koṭṭuvittā 3 prs.m. caus. p.522.
Koṭṭīna kottirattu - prop.n. Name of a gotra. poss., p. 7. 54.
kolai - s.n. 'killing' adj., p. 12.50.
koyil - s.n. 'obj.', p. 4.131.
kol - v.b. 'murder', s.n. obj., p. 12.70; intr., 12.131.
adj., p. 12.31, 15.31.
kolkalam - s.n. 'obj.', p. 4.117.
koli - v.b. 'sift' s.n. rem. obj., p. 4.124.
Name of a place.
kolum - adj. 'fat', li. (1.pr.D.2-3)
& kol - v.b. 'take' 'seize' 'buy' (3.60), 'control' 'celebrate' (15.47).
(12.97) koṇṭa p. adj.pt., 3. 60. 60, li. (1.pr.F.1)
(1.pr.F.3-4) (3.pr.F.4), 12. 35-36; koṇṭān
3 prs. m.p. li. (3 pr. G. 6-7); koṇṭa p. adv.pt.
5.19-20, 6. 117. 119. 121; 10. 24, li. (2.pr.G.5),
12.40-59. 77. 77, 15.32-42. 19. 19-20. 25; kolīya
12.97; kolkā imper. 2. prs. 12. 113; kolvatu
3 prs. n.p. 5. 26; kollum 2. adj.pt., 4. 119,
li. (2.pr.2-4)
Kollippattu - prop.n. poss. 'of Kollippākkam' 4.113.
Korkai kilān Kāmakāṇi Guvāraḥ Cinkan - prop.m. Name of a person, p. 12. 134.
korram - s.n. 'victory', pl. 12. 62. 89, 15. 39. It refers to the musical instruments sounding the victory.
korravan - s.m. 'the king' 12.105,151, 15.83, 16.34-35.

Korran puttur - prop. n. Name of a place, poss. 12.121.

KÖ-

kö - s.m. 'king' 7.41, 9.16, 10.1, 11. (2.pr.B.3) (2.pr.C.2) 12.70, 13.1, 18.(A.1), (B.1); obj. 7.36, pl. 12.42; rem. obj. 7.40; ko- 4.119, 14.1.

Kötamakottirattu - form found Kotama- prop. n. poss. 'of Kötamaköttiram' 7.52.55; Skt. gotama gotra.

Köttirattu - form found kottirattu s.n. poss. 'of Kötiram' 7.50.53. Skt. gotra

Köttäru - prop. n. poss. 'of Kötäru' 11.(2.pr.A.1)

Könuțar - prop.m.pl. 'the people of Könuțu' 11. (3.pr.B.67)

kömen - s.m. 'the lord' 12.70.

köyil - s.n. 'temple' 11.(1.pr.A.7); ko il 14.8-9.

kö il obj. 15.36; -ukku 16.29-30.

Kövicaiya Nantivikkirama paruman - prop.m. 'King Vijaya Nandivikramavarman' -ku 7.22.

KÖLI - prop.n. Name of Woraiyür near Trichinopoly 12.86.

köl - adj. 'powerful' 11.(2.pr.B.4)

kön - s.m. 'lord', 'king' 11.(2.pr.A.4) (2.pr.B.4), 12.105; poss. 12.130-131; instr. 12.131; kon poss. 4.104-105.
ca-

canika(n) - s.m. 'member of the assembly' 15.74-75;
   Skt. sanga

Cañaiyan - prop.m. Name of an ancestor of NetumCañaiyan 12.70.

caturppetika - s.m.pl. 'caturvedins', -ukku 3.70-71, 75-76.
   L.W.Skt.

Catturumallan - prop.m. A biruda of Mahendravarma 12.2.
   Skt. Satru malla.

cara - s.n.pl. 'arrows' instr. 2.2.

cavai - s.n. 'assembly' -ṣṭu 12.136. Skt. sābhā-

cā-

Gāttān Kaṇavati - prop.m. Name of a person. instr.14.7.

Gāttān Gāttan - prop.m. Name of a person -ku 12.140.

Gāttan - prop.m. Name of a person 13(A.5)

cāmāniya - adj. 'entire' 4.107. Skt. sāmānaya-

cālai - s.n. 'hall', poss.12.37, Skt. Sālā-

ci-

x cinti - v.b. 'think', cintiyār 3.prs.m.neg.pl.
   11(3.pr.D.2)

x cintu - v.b. 'fall', cintum 3.4t.3t.3t. adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.E.6)

Cīrītaran - prop.m. Name of a person. 15.75; Skt. Śrīdhara.

cīlai - s.n. 'bow' 12.97; poss.12.50; obj. 12.67, 15.23.
   36, 16.5; -in 12.80.
cilaiyān - s.m. 'he with the bow' 1.7

- civa - v.b. 'become red'; civanta p. adj. pt. 11 (4.pr.B.6.7)

Cirupulukil - prop.n. Name of a village, poss. 7.51-52.

cirrappanār - s.m. hon. sg. 'younger paternal uncle', poss.

12.138.

Cina acōlan - prop.m. Name of Netumcaitaiyan, 12.93.

cinai - s.h. pl. 'buds', -mīcai 12.33.

-oī-

āīr - s.n. 'beauty' poss. 15.66; adj. 11. (1.pr.D.7);

āīru 12.37-38.

ā cīru - v.b. 'swell with rage', cīra v.pt. 11. (3.pr.G.4)

ā cīram - s.n. 'anger' 11. (2.pr.G.3)

- ou-

ōutar - s.n. 'the brilliant sun' 12.52; adj. 12.70.

ō cutu - v.b. 'burn'; cuta v.pt. 3.60.

Guttakecari pperumpaṇaikkāran - prop.m. Name of the man who wrote the document, -ukku 12.153.

Curivalaiyāvan - prop.m. Name of a person 16.8.

Duvurān Māran - prop.m. Name of Perumpīṭuku Muttaraiyan

11. (1.pr.A.6)

duvram - s.n. pl. 'relations', -ōtu 12.57.

duvru - v.b. 'go round'; adj. 3.72, 7.25.
cū-

x cūṭṭu - v.b. 'decorate'; cūṭṭi p.adv.p.t. 16.6.
cūṭṭirattu - s.n.poss. 'of the cūṭṭiram!', 7.50.53; Skt.sūtra-
cūli - s.n. 'elephant's headdress' 12.52-53.
cūl - v.b. 'surround', adj. 11.(2. pr.C.2); cūlum
ft. adj.p.t. 11.(3. pr.F.7); cūlta p.adj.p.t. 12.42;
cūltān 3 prs.m.tr.act.p. 15.72.
cūlikai - s.n. 'crest' rem.obj. 16.6.
Gūlemēṭṭu - prop.n.poss. 'of Gūlemēṭṭu' 3.61.69. Name of a
place.

ce-
cekku - s.n.pl. 'oilmills' 5.25; obj. 3.76-77; pl.4.122;
Pkt. Pā. cakka, Skt. cakra.
cenkoṭi - s.n. 'a kind of plant (Wins.) poss.
6.128.
Cenkoṭi - prop.n. Name of a place; rem.obj. 12.64.
ceṇkōl - s.n. 'sceptre' poss. 12.51.57.69; obj. 12.42-43
Gennilattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Gennilam' 12.56. Name of a
place.
cem - adj. 'red', 'upright' (12.42), 11.(1. pr.C.3),
(1. pr.C.6), 12.42.51.
Gempīyaṇ - prop.m. Name of Köccāṭaiyan, lit. 'cōle', 12.69,
15.19-20; this title is due to his conquest of
the Gōlas
Gempomāri - prop.n.poss. 'of Gempomāri' 11.(2. pr.C.2)

Skt. jī- ( 'to conquer'.

ceyivatarku - inf.(?) 'for performing' 3.70.
cey - adj. 'beautiful' 11. (3.pr.B.5)
cey - s.n. 'field' 12.154.

Geyaru - prop.n. 'from Geyaru' 4.115. See cey-

cey (?) - v.b. 'be victorious', ceyikka v.pt. 18.(B.3)

cey - v.b. 'do' ceyta p.adj.pt. 7.28.30, 10.42-43.

13.7 ceysār 3 pres.m.pl.tr.act.p. 12.33.33;
ceyta p.adv.pt. 7.33, 8.(8.1), (3.2), 12.60.84.
85, 13.12-13, 15.47.49, 16.10.12.22.31; ceyitu
p.adv.pt. 3.59.85, 4.110, 9.16; ceyya v.pt. 5.10;
ceyivār 3 pres.m.pl. -ku.3.63.63; ceyya v.pt.
10.9, 13.112; ceyyappattatu 3 pres.m.pl. p. 12.30-31,
14.12-13; ceyivitta caus.p.adj.pt. 2.5; cevatu
3 pres.n. -tu.9.16; ceyvittān 3 pres.m.tr.act.p.
12.152, 15.76.84, 16.35.

ceykai - verbal noun 'manufacturing'. 7.40.
ceru - s.n. 'battle', 'strong' (11.3.pr.C.3); obj.
12.56; adj. 11.1(pr.H.3) (3.pr.B.3) (3.pr.C.3);
rem.obj. 12.54.

Geyaru - prop.n. 'from Geyaru' 4.115. See cey-

ceylanirpa v.pt. (cel+ nil) 'while -- 
was current' 12.104; cellānirka v.pt. (see above)
15.53; cellānirpa v.pt. (see above) 14.2-3;
cērū - s.n. pl. 'ears' obj. 16.7

cēr - s.n. 'field' 10.21; obj. 10.18.

cērū - s.n. 'battle'; obj. 12.96; pl. 12.65; -il 11.(2.pr.G.3)

cenni - s.n. 'top' poss. 15.46.

cēttu - adj. 'handsome' 11.(2.pr.G.1)

Cēntan - prop.m. Name of Celiyan Vānavan 12.41.

Cemēcās - prop.m. Name of Celiyan Vānavan 12.51.

cēr - v.b. 'contain', adj. 'contained' (?) 11.(1.pr.G.2)

Cēyakan - s.m. 'servant' pl. 18.(A.5)

Cēnāpati Emāti - prop. m. Name of a person 12.139-140.

cēnai - s.n. 'army', kku 11.(1.pr.G.2-3); Skt. sēnā-

co-

col - s.n. 'word' 11.(2.pr.y.1)

corkamālar - s.m.pl. 'highly learned men' 12.34.

cō-
cōti - s.n.pl. 'luminaries' obj. 11.(4.pr.C.6) Skt. jyoti
cōlai - s.n.pl. 'groves', poss.12.33.80.93-94.107; obj. 15.34-35.
Gōlan - prop.m. Name of Kōccatāiyana. This title is due to the conquest of the Gōlas. 12.69; cōla adj. 7.24.

ña-
Namanamāppakku - prop.n. (damaged) 'at Namanamāppakku' 3.58.

ña
nālam - s.n. 'world' obj. 15.49-50; nālattu poss.12.91.
nāli - s.n. 'a rice measure', adj. 9.10.

ñe-
ñeiliya - (see under neli)

ta-
tānku - v.b. 'rest' adj. 'abiding' 12.43.
taccoñ - s.m. 'carpenter' poss. 7.60.
Tāncai - prop.n. Name of a place in S.India, poss. 11.(1 pr.E.2) (2.pr.B.3) (2.pr.Y.6-7)
tatākam - s.n. 'tank' 14.9.
tan - adj. 'cool' 'loving' (12.69) 11.(1.pr.B.1)
(2.pr.G.1) (3.pr.C.5), 12.69.93.
taṇṭappātuvatākavum - imper. 3 prs.ps. 'shall pay a fine' 4.119
taṇṭam - s.n. 'fine' obj. 4.128.128-129.
taṇṭu - s.n. 'stick' instr. 8.(3.2)
taṇṇīr - s.n. 'water' -kü 3.74
Tattan pulattu - prop.n. poss. 'at Tattan's field' 9.13-14.
Name of a field.
Tamarālayan - prop.m. Name of a king 11.(3.pr.A.1.)
Tamil - s.n. 'the Tamil language' -ir 16.7
tam - pol. 11.(3.pr.B.4)
tām - reflex.prn.pos. 'his' 4.105.
tampi - s.n. 'younger brother' 8.(F.2); tampimār pl.
taraku - s.n. 'brokerage' 7.39; obj.3.77.
tarāṇi - s.n. 'earth' adj. 12.43; (Skt. dharāṇi)
-micai 12.60.
tariyalar - s.m.pl. 'enemies' 12.79.
Taleppāṭakattuḷ - prop.n. 'at Taleppāṭakam' 3.61. Name of
the division of a district.
talai - s.m.pl. 'heads' 16.5; obj.16.15; poss.12.122;
-kku 7.32.
taval - v.b. 'crawl', tavalntatu 3.prs.n.p. 7.36;
tavalvatu 3.prs.n.ft. 4.115.
a tarix - v.b. 'dissolve', 'oblige' (12:65) tawirrhus
2 adj. pt. 15:13; tawirrhus p.adj. pt. 12:31-32;
a tajer - v.b. 'grow weak', tajeru v.pt. 5(5,3)
11. (3.pr.2.2) 13:99.
tajavan - s. pl. 'the jasolness' 11. (3.pr.3.5)
tal - s. n. 'temple' obj. 3:60,65,68; slshn 3:70-73.
as tali (?) - v.b. 'sprinkle', 'consecrate' 13
3 pres.m.tr. act. p. 13:16; taliyyah neg. adv. pt.
tari - s. n. pl. 'loose', obj. 3:77; poss. 4:122.
tariittavah - 3 pres.m.pl.p. 'who had cut (him) asunder'
-ai obj. 12:79.
tani - adj. 'matchless', 'fine' 7:26, 12:57.

as ti - v.b. 'give', 'grant', cantahy 3.pres.m. p.
11. (3.pr.2.2) taragapattatu 3.pres.m.p. 12:115,
-ai obj. 12:115; taragapattanai obj. 12:111.
Tahay Khabah - prop.m. Name of a King 11. (3.pr.4-5)
tin' - s. n. pr.pr.3.pres.m. pl. 'they themselves' 11. (3.pr.3-5)
non.sg. 4:131; tan poss. 4:108, pael. 11. (3.pr.3.5);
tanikal poss.pl. 7:23; tainjada 12:142.
Tayan Ginkah - prop.m. The name of the executor of this grant
16:59-63.
tar - s.n. 'garland', obj. 11.3 poss. 11 (3 pr.3.1)
pl. 11. (1.pr.3.5)
tāl - v.b. 'descend', tālum adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.F.1)
tānam - s.n.pl. 'gifts' obj.3.83.
tānaiyān - s.m. 'he with the army' 12.111, 117.
tān - reflex.prs.3.prs. 'himself' 15, 49, 18.(A.4) (B.4)

tikal - s.n. 'resplendence', adj. 'resplendent' 15.25.
Tinkalūr - prop.n. Name of a Place. poss. 11.(3.pr.F.1-2)
tiṇi - adj. 'stout' 15.21.

k tira (?) - v.b. 'remove', tirantu p.adv.pt. 7.37.
tiru - s.n. 'prosperity' 12.38; adj. 'holy' 5.22, 26, 9.6, 7.7, 14, 14.7-8, 16.9.

k tiruttu - v.b. 'repair' tiruttuvittatu 3.prs.n.caus.p. 14.7-8
Tirumāṅkai - prop.n. Name of a Place, poss. 12.74.
Tirumāl - prop.m. Name of Viṣṇu, -ukku 15.35.
tirumukam - s.n. 'order' obj. 4.109, 7.32.
tiruvāṭikāl - s.m.hon.sg. 'the god' lit. 'the one with the sacred feet', -ku 9.6-7.

Tiruvallikkāṇi - prop.n. Name of a Place near Madras.
poss. 9.4, 5.
Tiruvippuramaim - prop. n. Name of a district in Ceylon. obj. 5.10-11, 10.9-11.

Tiruvetti - prop. n. poss. 'of Tiruvetti' 7.47.49.

Tiruvelliyai - prop. n. Name of a place poss. 8.x(5,8)


* tisan - a. n. 'state' obj. 11.(l.pr.E.G)

* tiravitin - a. n. instr. 'by his strength' 12.41. Not found in the dist.

* til - a. n. 'fire', adj. 'flame' 12.53; -kku 3.74.

* tly - obj. 3.11.(l.pr.E.G)

* tim - from found the adj. 'sweet' 13.7.


* tu-

tuladili - cond. 'because of coming in contact with' 19.45.

* tulakkattu - a. n. poss. 'beginning' 18.22.

* tulasa - p. adj. pt. (used with pin) 'he had enjoyed' (14.56); perhaps the ol. tayta fr. v. b. tay- 'enjoy'

* tulai - v. b. 'kill', tulaiikum adj. pt. 13.60.

* ol. tulaiikuma.

* tulakka - a. n. 'splendour' 13.111.
tū - adj. 'clean' 9.11, I (2.pr.Y.2)
tūpi - s.n.pl. 'arrows', 16.9. Skt. tūna-
tū - s.n. 'pillar', poss. 11. (3.pr.C.15); tūkapmēl pl. 11. (l.pr.A.10)
tūtuvar - s.m.pl. 'messengers', rem.obj. 4.125.
Tūmpanēri - prop.n. 'Name of a tank; poss. 10.16.

tenku - s.n.pl. 'cocoanut trees' obj. 4.130.
tem - adj. 'beautiful' 15.21.
Tevāṭikkiramavittan - prop.m. 'Name of a brahman' 7.55.
tevvar - s.m.pl. 'enemies', 11. (3.pr.F.2); obj. 15.23.
terku - s.n. 'south' 3.67, 4.114, 12.124, 15.69, 16.30.
teru - pel. 'quickly' 'clear' (15.83), 12.52, 15.83.
terrena - adv. 'immediately', 'clearly' 12.105.118.152, 16.35.
ten - adj. 'southern', 3.65, 4.112, 12.93.120, 15.21.65, 16.6; -pāl l.4-5.

Tenkarai Arvalakkūrattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Tenkarai Arvalakkūram' 7.24.
Tenkalavali nātu - prop.n.poss. 'in Tenkalavali nātu' 15.58-59
tennavar - s.m.pl. 'the Pāṇḍyas', poss. 12.87.
Tenna Vānavan - prop.m. 'Name of a Pāṇḍya' 12.69.97.
Tennan - prop.m. 'the lord of the south' 'Pāṇḍya' 12.46, 15.19; poss. 11. (3.pr.F.3)
tēnāṭar - s.m. hon. sg. 'Pāṇḍya', ll.(4.pr.B.5)
Tennūr - prop.n. Name of a place; poss. 3.(F.2)

tē-
tēcu - s.n. 'splendour', obj. 12.78.
tēm - form found tem. adj. 'sweet' 15.21.
tēr - s.n.pl. 'cars,' 'Chariots'; ll.(1.pr.G.5), 12.117; poss.ll.(4.pr.G.4-5); obj. 15.26.
Tēr Mārans - prop.m. Name of a king 12.88.
tēvā - form found tēva. adj. 'divine' 3.70.73.
   Skt. deva-
tēvakulam - form found tevakulam s.n. 'temple' obj. 13.5;
   Skt. devakula-
tēvatāna - form found tevatāna s.n.pl. 'grants to temples',
   obj. 4.107.

to-
tōtu - v.b. 'levy' (7.41); tōṭu p.adv.pt. 741.
tōṭai - s.n. Bimba fruit, poss.ll.(2.pr.Y.1)
tōlu - v.b. 'make obeisance', tōlutu p.adv.pt. 7.32.

tō-
tōntu - v.b. 'dig', toṇṭi p.adv.pt. 3.63; toṇṭikkoṭu
   p.adpt. 4.117; toṇṭina p.adv.pt. 3.79.80.
tōy - v.b. 'touch', adj. 'touching' 12.107; tōyntu
   p.adpt. 15.45.
tōl - v.b. 'lose (in contest)', tōrra p.adpt. ll.(3.pr.
   D.7)
toł - s.n.pl. 'shoulders' 'arms' (16.9), ll.(3.pr.B.6); poss. ll.(3.pr.F.6), 15.21; -Ell ll.(2.pr.B.6); toł obj. 16.9.

x torru - v.b. 'show', torra v.pt. ll. (3.pr.D.5); torrum ār. āt.ady.pt. ll. (5.pr.D.6)

törral - s.m. 'prince' 12.132.

x törru - v.b. 'spring', 'appear', törrī p.adv.pt. 12.51; törrīya p.adj.pt. ār. (F.1); törrum āt.ady.pt. 11.(1.pr.E.1-2)

na-

Nakarūr - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 12.119.

nakar - s.n.pl. 'cities', obj. 12.45.

Nakkenkorrī - prop.f. Name of a woman; ār 12.11-12.


x natūnka - v.b. 'tremble', natūnka v.pt. 12.52.

Nantikupṭil - prop.n. Name of a field. 10.17-18.

Nantippottaracak - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of Nandivarman, ākku 6.1.

Nantippottaraiyar - prop.m.hon.sg. (See above) ākku 5.1-3.

Narentirappottaraiyan - prop.m. Name of a king 1.2-3.

nalatta - adj. 'efficient' 12.56.

nalan - s. used as adv. 'well' 12.90. Poetical for nalam.

nal - adj. 'good', 'fertile' (15.42), 4.127.127, 7.40.40, ll.(2.pr.Y.7), 15.42.54, 16.4.
nalkur - v.b. 'become poor' adj. 'poor' 7.42.
nava - adj. 'new' 3.70.73.
♀ navil - v.b. 'declare', navinra p.adj.pt. 12.70.
nalir - adj. 'cool' 12.33.
narum - adj. 'fragrant' 12.65, 84, 126-127.
Narkonran - prop.m. Name of a person 12.35.
nanakanam - adv. 'well' 12.44.
nanku - adv. 'mildly' 12.105.
nauru - pol. 'very well' 12.112.112. 'appel. of a symbolic verb' - Wins.

nä-
Näkananti - prop.m. Name of a person. 6.1 Skt. nāga nandin
näkam - s.n. 'snake' 11.(3.pr.6.1)
näkam - s.n. a kind of a tree. poss. 12.93; näka poss. 12.33.
nätu - s.n. 'land', 'country', 11.(3.pr.B.5) (3.pr.B.6);
(3.pr.B.6); obj. 3.82, 15.42; poss. 7.39;
nättu poss. 3.66, 67, 82, 4.105, 109-110, 127,
7.24.24-25, -āl 12.113, -ār 12.113, -ul 15.54.
♀ nätu - v.b. 'seek', näta p. pt. 11.(4.pr.B.6)
nättāru - s.m.pl. 'the inhabitants' 4.105, See nättār
nättār - s.m.pl. 'the residents' 7.24.32.33; -kku 7.32.
♀ nättu - v.b. 'plant', nätti p.adv.pt. 4.11, 7.33, 15.70-71
Nättukkurumpu - prop.n. Name of a place, -iy. 12.96.
nättom - s.m.l.pres.pl. 'we, the inhabitants' 4.109.
näyāṭikāl - s.m.pl. 'hunters' (?) rem.obj. 4.125.
Nāmakāl - prop.f. 'the goddess of the tongue' 12.90.
Nārāṇaṇ - prop.m. Name of a person. 6.3-4; Skt. nārāyana
nāl - s.m. adj. 'four' 4.114, 7.30, 12.91.
nāvinōr - s.m. 3 prs. pl. 'those who studied', poss. 12.86.
nāli - s.n. 'a corn measure' adj. 9.10-11.
nālikai - s.n. 'hour', rem. obj. 12.58.
nāl - s.n. 'day' obj. 3.(5.1)
nārpatirru - nm.adj. 'forty-five' 7.25.
nārpattain - nm.adj. 'forty-five' 9.6,9-10.
nārpattonpatāvatu - nm.adj.ord. 'forth ninth' 10.4-5.
nānku - nm. 'four', obj. 12.38; adj. 3.67, 12.118,124,141, 15.63,70, 16.30; nāñkarai adj. 'four and a half' 12.137.

ni-
nikar - s.n.pl. 'opponents' obj. 12.72.
nicati - pol. 'per day' 9.10.
niti - s.n.pl. 'treasures' -ōtu 15.41.
nirai - s. used as adv. 'in rows' 12.102.
nilam - s.n. 'land' 3.64,64,72,80, 11.(3.pr.C.1-2); obj.rel. 3.62,69,69,81; instr. 3.60,60-61; nila poss. 15.52; nilattu poss.5.25, -ukku 3.54, -ōtu 3.61-62.
nilan - s.n. 'land' 4.137; obj.rel. 4.114, poetical for nilam.
nile - adj. 'local' 4.132. C1. nilai
nilai - s.n. 'permanence', adj. 'permanent' 12.68.
Nilaikāmankalattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Nilaikāmankalam'
15.63-64. Name of a place.
x nil - v.b. 'stand', nila neg.adj.pt. 8.(3.2);
nillätöy neg.adv.pt. 8.(3.1); nirkinra pres.adj.
pt. (?) (damaged) 11.(1.pr.E.1); ninra p.adj.pt.
3.75, 7.26.34; ninratu 3.pres.n.p. 11.(3.pr.E.1);
ninravan 3.pres.m.pl.poss. 12.74, hon.sg.12.104;
nininvar 3.pres.m.pl. 12.112; ninrär 3.pres.m.pl.
11.(1.pr.E.3); ninru p.adv.pt. 3.66.79, 8.(3.1)
12.37, 15.51.
nila - s.n. 'shade' rem.obj. 12.43; instr.16.24.
x nirai - v.b. 'become full', nirainta p.adj.pt. 12.43.

ni-
ni - 2.pres.prn. 'you' 12.113; nin poss.12.106.113.
x nkki - v.b. 'remove', 'exclude', nikk p.adv.pt. 2.68,
6.107.107, 7.26, 12.39.44.46, 15.40.60; nikk p.adv.pt. 16.11.18.26.27.
nitu - v.b. 'lengthen', adj. 'long' 12.39.
niy - see ni- 11.(4.pr.E.4)
nir - s.n. 'water' pl. 15.36; obj. 11.(3.pr.G.3),
14.6.13; instr. 7.35; adj. 'wet' 6.114; 12.34;
-ōtu 12.38.117.136, 15.62.
Nirvelūnāṭṭu - prop.n.poss. 'in Nirvelūnāṭṭu' 3.58. Name of the division of a country.
nīl - v.b. 'lengthen' adj. 'high' 12.103, 15.37.52.
nīru - s.n. 'dust' 11.(3.pr.G.7)

num - 2 prs.pron.poss. 'your' 12.105.

ne-
neñcām - s.n. 'heart' 11.(3.pr.G.2)
netu - v.b. 'lengthen' adj. 'tall', 'high' 'spacious'
44.46

Netuñcātaiyan - prop.m. Name of the Pāṇḍya king who endowed the Velvikūṭi grant 12.103; -ku 15.52.
Netu Mārān - prop.m. Name of a king 11. (3.pr.F.6-7)
Netumigu - s - (?) 6.128.

netum - adj. 'long', 'deep', 'high' 7.36, 12.70.76.81, 15.43

Netuvayal - prop.n. Name of a place -vāy 12.72.
neyi - s.n. 'ghee', poss.16.124 See ney-
ney - s.n. 'ghee', poss. 5.25.

nel - s.n. 'paddy', 9.6; obj. 9.8; poss. 11.(1.pr.F.5)
-āl 9.10.

nelli - s.n. 'paddy' obj. 9.8.

Nellāli - prop.n. Name of a place. poss.12.54.

enēli - v.b. 'bend', 'tremble', ēliya 7.pt. 15.28. cl. nēliya-
Nerkunrattu - , prop.n.poss. 'of Nerkunram' 7.43. Name of a village.
nerri - s.n. 'forehead', poss. 11.(4.pr.G.3)
nē-  
Nēriyar - prop.m.pl. 'Gōlās' poss.12.103.
nērvāyam - s. - (?) 7.40.
nai-  
ṇa nai - v.b. 'be wounded in feeling', nayyātu neg.adv.pt. 8.(3.1); naiyyātēy 2 prs.neg. 8.(3.1)
nō-  
ṇa nōkku - v.b. 'look', nokki p.adv.pt. 3.66.
pe-  
pakātu - s.n.pl. 'elephants' 11.(1.pr.G.4); pakātu poss. 11.(2.pr.G.4)
pakalavan - s.m. 'sun' 15.38.38.
pakal - s.n. 'day' poss. 12.58.
Pakavati - prop.f. Name of a goddess. poss.16.29.
Pakāppituku - prop.m. a biruda of Mahendravarman lit. 'the thunder-bolt which cannot be split' 2.1.
pānkayam - s.n.pl. 'lotus flowers' 11.(2.pr.E.1)
pānku - s.n. 'part' 3.74.75; pl. 3.73-75.83; obj. 3.78, pl.3.75; poss.3.78, 7.57.58; pānkunul pl. 3.83.
paṭṭai - s.n. 'detachment', obj. 12.91, 15.31; poss.pl. 11. (1.pr.G.1), 12.102; -ōtu 15.30, pl. 15.28

patai - v.b. 'create', paṭaitta p.adj.pt. g. (S.1)

Paṭṭattal maṅkalam - prop.n. Name of a place 7.42

paṭṭi - s.n. a measure of land sufficient for a sheep-fold, obj. 3.61.69; poss. 3.62, 4.107, pl. 4.137.

paṭṭikai - s.n. 'cloth' poss. 4.123. Skt. paṭṭaka

paṇi - s.n. 'service' 'order', obj. 16.11; paṇiyināl 15.71.

pañ - s.n. 'order', paṇittu 4.109, 12.106, 151-152, 15.83, 16.35; paṇitttem 1.pr.s.pl.p. 4.122; paṇittōm 1.pr.s.pl.p. 5.26, 7.31-32.

pañ - v.b. 'worship', paṇintu p.adv.pt. 12.82

pañai - s.n.pl. 'fields' 11. (1.pr.E.1)

paṇaikāran - s.m. 'the drummer' 15.92; poss. 12.155, 15.91, 16.38.

paṇtu - s.n. 'former time' rem.obj. 8. (S.1); poss.pl. 11. (4.pr.B.2-4)

paṇṭai - s.n.pl. 'old times' poss. 15.99.

pañ - v.b. 'employ', paṇi p.adv.pt. 4.119

pañuppāl - s.n. ' ' obj. 4.128. May be connected with paṇuvar 'riders on elephants or horses'

pati - s.n. 'spot', -ai obj. 12.37.

patinaru - nm.adj. 'sixteen' 7.30.34.


patiṇāḷavatu - nm.adj. ord. 'the seventeenth' 15.52-53;

potiṇāḷavatu kaṇ 18. (A.2-3)
patturccarru - s.n. ' obj. 4.129.
paminu - mm.adj. 'twelve' 7.23.
ka papa - v.b. 'give forth', payantu p.adv.pt. 16.25.
ka para - v.b. 'spread', paranta p.adv.pt. 11 (l.pr.c.7);
parantu p.adv.pt. 15.28.37.
paratatti - s.n. 'the grant' obj. 4.133.
Paraman - prop.n. 'creator' 3.(3.1); Skt. para-.
Paramecuvaraman'kalattu - prop.n. poss. 'of Paramecuvaraman'kalam
3.80-81. Skt. paramesvaramangala-
Paramecurata'kalattukku - prop.n. 'to Paramecurata'kalam'
3.78-79.
Paramecuraman'kalattul - prop.n. 'in Paramecuraman'kalam'
3.72.
parampu - s.n.pl. 'mountains', obj. 12.59; instr. 7.36.
Paravar - prop.n.pl. a tribe of people living on the sea
coast, -ai obj. 12.54.
paravanipaku,am - s.n. 'a host of enemy kings' 16.17-18.
pari - s.n.pl. 'horses' obj. 12.76.
paricaram - s.n.pl. 'exemptions' 4.121.122.
paricau - s.n. 'manner' 12.126.
paruti - s.n. 'the sun' 'horse' (11.4.pr.c.5) obj. 12.41;
-kku pl. 11.(4.pr.c.5).
paruvattu - s.n.poss. 'of age' 11.(1.pr.F.2-3)
pala - indef.nm.adj. 'many' 12.31.57.78.85, 15.47,
16.9.17.22.60.
palayna = adj. *old* 4.130; 64. palayna
palava = s.m.p.l. *many* (16.16) 'several others' (17.14-15); 16; 13.17-18
palav = s.n. *merit* obj. 10.43.
pl = adj. *many* *a.lI* (4.130), 4.130, 12.132, 15.26
Puliyama Hatakuvarjpad Periyaraling = prop.m. Name of an
ancestor of Nagamathaiyan 12.32-100-110.
Palla = adj. *Pallava* 3.35
Pallavan = prop.m. *Pallava* 15.57; poss.11.(1pr.6.2)
          (s.pr.11.2); *ai poss.12.77; Pallava adj. 7.60
poovan = s.n. *coa* 25.28.
palamai = s.n. *antiquity* 12.113-114.
palam = adj. *old* 7.85, 10.50.
palana = s.n.p.l. *paddy fields* 12.22.
pallippu = verbal noun *fault* 18.51.
pumma = adj. of *pumma* *palmyra* 4.132;

Pāmāna
Pāmāna = prop.m. Name of a certain division of a
district 12.33-54; Pāmānakūta = poss. 12.107.
pākkku - s.n.pl. 'molasses' obj. 4.128. This occurs in the phrase panam pākkku which is the colloquial term for 'scented arecanuts' in Jaffna. The inscr. probably refers to this.

pānku - s.n.pl. 'allies' 15.27-28.


pāṭu - s.n. 'place' used as ptp. 12.104.

k pāṭu - v.b. 'sing' 'compose' (12.139), pāṭi p.adv.pt.
ll. (1.pr.E.2-3); pāṭiyatu 3.pr.s.n.p. ll. (4.pr.G.8)
pāṭina p.adj.pt. ll. (3.pr.C.14), 12.139;
pāṭinār 3. prs.pl.m. pl.p. ll. (1.pr.A.9)

pāṭṭu - s.n.pl. 'stanzas' ll. (3.pr.C.14)

pāṇa - voc. of pāṇan ll. (1.pr.H.2)

Pāṇṭi - prop.n. 'the Pāṇṭya' poss. 15.91.92, 16.38.

Pāṇṭi Amirtamanikala - prop.n.poss. 'of Pāṇṭi amirtamanikalam' 14.5-6. Name of a place.

Pāṇṭi Ilankō manikala - prop.n.poss. 'of Pāṇṭi Ilankōmanikalam' 15.73. Name of a place.

Pāṇṭikkotumiti - prop.n. Name of a town in the S. Indian Railway. 12.82.

Pāṇṭimankalavicaiaraiyan - prop.m. Name of a person 13.9-10.

pēppār - s.m.pl. 'brahmans' 7.43.

pāṇmakanėy - s.m.voc. 'O, musician' ll. (4.pr.B.2)

Páramun - prop.n. 'Bhārata', obj. 3.74-75.

pār - s.n. 'earth' 15.28; poss. 12.56, 16.18.

m pār - v.b. 'look', pārttu p.adv.pt. 8.(9.1)

pāla - pol. denoting 'duty' 7.41.

Pālāru nīru - prop.n. 'from Pālāru' 3.79.

Pāleyūr - prop.n. Name of a village poss. 4.111-112.

pāl - s.n. 'milk' obj. 11. (1.pr.Ed)

pāl - s.n. 'wing' 'side' 'place' (12.44), 15.29.29;
poss. 3.65, 65.66.67, 4.111, 112, 112.113, 12.122-123;
rem.obj.pl. 15.30.53; motion towards pl. 12.91-92;
-side poss. 12.123; ptp. 12.44.

pāvattu - s.n.poss. 'in the sin' 10.50-51.

pā - s.n. ' -uṭān 'together with (their)
fame' 12.42.

pāli - s.n. 'strength', adj. 'strong' 15.37.


pāl - s.n. 'waste' 7.35; -paṭuttu 'having destroyed'
12.54-55.

pānai - s.n. 'pot' 9.17.

pān - s.n. 'right', adj. 'lawful' 12.106, 115.
perhaps pāl > pān

pi-

piṭi - s.n. 'a female elephant' obj. 15.72.

piṇa - s.n.pl. 'corpses' poss. 11. (1.pr.Ed)

piyar - s.n. 'name', 'fame' (15.33), 8.(F.2);
obj. 12.103, 15.35.60; cl. peyar.
piramatēyam - s.n. 'brahmadeya' 7.25.28.31; obj. 12.134;
piramatēyam 3.76, 4.109; obj. 3.71; piramatēm
obj. 4.107. Grants to brahmans.
pirāmaṇa - s.n. possess.pl. 'of the brahmans' 4.122.

Skt. brahmaṇa

pīlai - v.b. 'transgress', pilaiyāta neg. adj. pt. 12.35.
pīra - adj. 'other' 4.120, 11.(4.pr.C.2)
pīra - v.b. 'be born' piravā 3 prs. neg. pl. (damaged)

11.(4.pr.C.2)

pirar - s.m. pl. 'others' -pāl 12.43-44
pirai - s.n. 'crescent', -in 11.(2.pr.B.2)
pinpu - adv. 'later' 11.(2.pr.G.4)
pinnai - adv. 'after' 12.7, 15.53.

pī-

pīṭu - s.n. 'greatness' obj. 12.79.

pu-
pukar - s.n. 'fault' 12.119.

Pukalālai mankalattu - prop.n. poss. 'of Pukalālai mankalam

6.3; Name of a place.
pukalālān - s.m. 'he with fame' 11.(2.pr.Y.7)
Pukali - prop.n. Name of a place; rem.obj. 11.(2.pr.Y.4)
Pukaliyūr - prop.n. Name of a place; rem.obj. 15.25.
putal — s.n. 'fame' poss.16.13.

Pukalttuñai Vicaiyaraiyan — prop.m. Name of the donor

puku — v.b. 'enter', 'lead' (3.65), 'extend' 11.(2.pr.Y.1)
adj. 3.65.66, 11.(2.pr.Y.1) (2.pr.Y.2) (2.pr.Y.2);
puka v.pt. 11.(2.pr.Y.5) (2.pr.Y.5); pukuti
2 pres.intr.act.pres.(?) 11.(2.pr.Y.4); pukku
p.adv.pt. 11. (3.pr.3.7), 15.35.43, 16.21.
pucal — s.n.pl. 'clouds' poss.11.(3.pr.F.1)
pūtai — s.n.pl. 'sides' rem.obj. 12.55.

putākana — s.n.poss. 'of cloth' 4.125.
pūn — s.n.pl. 'wounds' obj. 11.(1.pr.D.4)

putānāli — s.n. '7.38.

Putān kōṭtu — prop.n.poss. 'of Putānkōtu' 12.64-65.

'brand new drum' — Ed.

putu — adj. 'new' 4.126.


puricai — s.n.pl. 'ramparts' 'fortifications' (12.58)κ
poss.12.58.76.81-83.

憍 purai — v.b. 'compare', puraiyum ft.adj.pt. 16.23.

Pulamakaḷ — prop.f. 'the goddess of the earth' 12.89-90.
pulam — s.n. 'field' obj. 9.5; āulattu 9.13-14.14.
pulampu — s.n. 'affliction' 'fear' 15.43.
puli — s.n. 'tiger', obj. 12.67.

Pullacarumar - prop.m. hon.sg. Name of a person. Skt.
    Phulla sarman; poss. 3.86.
pullu - s.n. 'grass' obj. 4.126.
pulutipātu - s.n. ' obj. 4.118.
pul - s.n.pl. 'birds' ll.(2.pr.C.6)
pulli - s.n. 'mark' (?) 7.31.34.
puram - s.n. 'back' 'back' 'outside' 'place' ll.(3.pr.E.6) 'endowment' (5.23); 5.23; obj. loc. ll.(2.pr.C.5) (3.pr.E.6); pl.12.75; 15.26; purappata 'when started' ll.(1.pr.G.3)
puravil - s.n. 'forest' 15.22.35.
Punappūliyan - prop.m. Name of Neṭunčaṭaiyan 12.96.
punal - s.n. 'water', instr. ll.(2.pr.C.2); poss. 12.93; pl. 15.24.
punarkuraṭṭi - s.n. Name of a plant 'a gourd. Trichosanthes Palmata' - Wins. poss. 15.21-22. cp. punal-
murunkai, punar pannai.
pun - adj. 'dry' 'sterile' 4.115; -cey 'dry field'
    12.154.
pū-

pū - s.n.pl. 'flowers' 11.(2.pr.B.1) 12.79.92.

z pūcu - v.b. 'smear', pūc.i p.adv.pt. 7.35.

pūṭai - s.n. 7.39.

pūṭtu - verbal noun 'fastening' obj. 15.34.


Pūtur - prop.n. 'The village of the hero', poss. 18.(A.5)

Pūmakal - prop.f. 'the goddess of the flower' 12.89.

Name of Lakṣmi.

Pūmalarāl - prop.f. 'flower goddess' 'Lakṣmi' 11.(3.pr.F.5)

pūmi - s.n. 'land' 12.124; Skt. bhūmi-

pūm - adj. 'of flowers' 11.(2.pr.g.l) 15.34

Pūvalūr - prop.n. Name of a place; rem.obj. 12.75.

pe-

Peṇṇāṭakattu - prop.n. 'at Peṇṇāṭakam' 12.94. Name of a place.

Periyalūr - prop.n. Name of a place. rem.obj. 12.79.

peru - adj. 'great', 'big' 12.116.124, 15.63.69-70, 16.30

peruppu - s.n. 'mound' - irku 12.122.123.

Perumakarrūr - prop.n. Name of a place; poss.15.65.

perumakkal - s.m.pl. 'great men', poss.12.153.

perumāṇatikal - s.m.hon.sg. 'king' 7.27-28.

perumān - s.m. 'the lord' 15.21.

perum - adj. 'great', 'big', 'extensive' (12.91); 7.60,
8.(F.2), 12.91.91.155, 15.24.91.92, 16.38.
Perumpituku - prop. m. Name of a person; poss. 3.79.

Perumpituku Muttaraiyan - prop. m. Name of a member of the Muttaraiyan family of kings. II. (1.pr.A.1-2) (1.pr.A.5-6)

peru - v.b. 'obtain', 'allot' (12.153-154), adj. 4.137;
peruvār 3 prs. mpl. ft. 4.117, 121, hon. sg. 10.44-45;
peratēr 3 prs. mpl. neg. 7.41; perra p. adj. pt. 7.38, 42; perratu 3 prs. mpl. p. 12.153-154;
perrārai mpl. obj. perrān 3 prs. m. p. 12.155; perru p. adv. pt. 7.37, 12.131; peruvatākavum imper. 2nd. sg. 4.116.

pe-

pēy - s.n. mpl. 'devils' II. (1.pr.D.4)

pēr - s.n. 'name' obj. 15.59-60; -ēr 7.42; -kal.
II. (1.pr.A.8-9) (1 pr.A.9)
pēr - adj. 'big', 'great' 4.114, II. (2.pr.B.1) 15.35, 75.80

k pēr - v.b. 'remove', pērta p. adj. pt. 12.44-45

po-

potu - s.n. 'common (possession)' obj. 12.46, 16.11.18;
adj. 12.69; -ināl 'in common' 3.77.

poru - v.b. 'fight', adj. 'war-like' II. (1.pr.C.1)
(1.pr.C.4); porutēr 3 prs. mpl. p. II (2.pr.X.4-5)

poruṭṭu - pol. 'in order to acquire' 12.71.
polivu - s.n. 'resplendence' obj. 15.44; -inätu 12.90.
polärke - inf. 'to rain' 16.19.
poll - s.n., 'grove'; poss. 11.(2.pr.G.1), pl. 12.65.80; obj. pl. 12.119; -väy pl. 12.65.
polutu - s.used as adv. 'at the time' 12.38.114.
pori - s.n. 'the royal ensign' obj. 16.6; m.pl. 'the authorities' 7.36.
pori - v.b. 'throw' adj. 'who throw' 12.49-50.
purpu - s.n. 'beauty' 11.(2.pr.Y.3)
pon - s.n. 'gold' obj. 9.9, 11.(4.pr.G.3); poss. 11.(4.pr.G.4); adj. 'golden' 15.22.44

pö-
pö - v.b. 'go', pöntu p.adv.pt. 15.32; pöy p.adv.pt. 7.33; pöyi p.adv.pt. 4.110; pona p.adv.pt. 3.66;
pötu - s. used as adv. 'time' 11.(4.pr.G.5)
pör - s.n. 'battle' obj. rel. 11.(1.pr.D.5) (2.pr.A.4); motion towards 12.132.
pör maintar - s.m.pl. 'warriors' 15.43.
pöla - pcl. 'like' 12.41.52; pola 16.22; polu(m) ft. adj. pt. (poetic expletive) pöntir 2 prs.m.hon.sg.p. (?) 11.(2.pr.B.3)
ponakam - s.n. 'offering' 'boiled rice', obj. 9.11.

ma - s.n. 'house' poss. 4.120. Perhaps miswritten for mane.

ma il - s.n. 'peacock' 12.66.

makarikai - s.n.pl. 'ornamental hangings' obj. 12.61.

makaļ - s.f. 'goddess' -atū poss.12.71; -ai obj.12.49;
-oṭu 15.48.

makān - s.m. 'son' 2.4, 6.3, 7.60, 11.(l.pr.A.3) (l.pr.A.5)

makil - v.b. 'rejoice', makilntu p.adv.pt. 1.5; makula
v.pt. 12.83.

makkaļ - s.rat.pl. 'children' 3.34.36.87; poss. 3.34.36.87;
-ukku 12.138.

Mankalanāṭālvān - prop.m. Name of a person. poss.7.23.26-27.24
Mankalaparam - prop.n. Name of a town 12.66. It may refer
to Mangalore.

mankai - s.f. 'goddess'; -ai obj. 12.43; -oṭu 12.46-47;

A girl from 13 to 14 years.

Mpayirkottattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Maṇayirkottām' 3.71.

Maṇalur - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 11.(l.pr.D.5-6)
Maṇarpāṭṭu - prop.n.poss. 'of Maṇarpākkam' 4.112.

maṇan - s.m. 'marriage' obj. 12.47. Poetical for maṇam
maṇi - s.n.pl. 'gems' 'bells' 12.81, 15.38-39; obj.
12.83; poss. 12.103, 15.36.33.47.52; adj.
'jewelled' 'beautiful' 12.61, 16.6.
man - s.n. 'earth', 'territory', 'dust' (1.1.pr.C.6)
  poss. 12.49.71; obj. 11.(l.pr.C.6) (1.pr.D.6-7)
matam.  matarn.  mat'!
  12.68.89; motion towards 11.(l.pr.C.6); manin
  micai 12.85.
manṭakam - s.n. 'hall' 3.61; manṭakattukku 3.74; manṭakatte
  3.74; manṭaman obj. 13.12.
matam - s.n. 'pride'; obj. 12.132.
mati - s.n. 'moon'; obj. 11. (2.pr.Y.2) 16.23. Skt. mati-
matil - s.n.pl. 'walls', 'ramparts' 11.(3.pr.C.7), 15.37;
  obj.3. 12.86-37; poss. 12.58.104, 15.39;
  -akattu 15.32-33; -ai obj.sg, 15.46.
matura - adj. 'beautiful' 12.69-70.
matta - adj. 'infuriated', 'rutting' 12.48.71, 16.28.
mane - s.n.pl. 'houses'; poss. 3.63; obj. 3.63; manai
  poss.sg. 3.66.76, pl. 3.68.76; see manai

Mayilāppu - prop.n. Name of a place, -ix poss. 7.44-45.
Mayūntirappattarecaru - prop.m.hon.sg poss. 'of Mahendra-
  pōtarāja 2.3. Mahendravarman.
maram - s.n.pl. 'trees' 4.130.
marukai - s.m. 'a member' 13.87-38.
marunku - s.n.pl. 'sides' obj. 12.119.
Marutūr - prop.n. Name of a place; rem.obj. 12.63;
  -ōtu 16.28; Tiruppuṭaimarutūr
Maruttuvu - s.m.hon.sg. Name of a person; poss. 6.3.
maramakkal - s.rat.pl. 'sons-in-law' or daughters-in-law' 3.84
maruvalar - s.m.pl. 'enemies'; obj. 11.(3.pr.D.3)
maruvu - v.b. 'approach' used as v.pt. 12,48.
malar - s.m. 'flower'; poss. 12,46, 15,46, 16,34, pl. 12,93,102-103, 15,22; adj. 'flowery' 'blooming'
'flower-like' (12,151), 12,33,107,151, 15,82.
miş malar - v.b. 'bloom', malarum ft. adj.pt. 12,123; malarnta p.adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.B.1)
mali - v.b. 'hold' adj. 'holding' 12,97.
malivu - s.m. 'fame' 'abundance', obj. 15,77.
miş malai - v.b. 'fight', malaita p.adj.pt. 12,130; malainta p.adj.pt. 12,92.
Malakonkam - prop.n. Name of a place; obj. 12,80-81.
Marankūr - prop.n. Name of a place; -vāy 11.(2.pr.C.3-4)
maram - s.m. 'strength', 'bravery' obj. 11.(3.pr.D.7); rem.obj. 11.(3.pr.C.3); adj. 'powerful' 11.(4.pr. B.5); mara adj. 'strong' 11.(1.pr.G.1)
maru - s.m. 'blemish' obj. 12,49.
mara - s.m.pl. 'vedas'; poss. 12,85-86.
marru - pcl. 'other', 'else', 'then' 3,77, 12,46,48,51,52. 62,71,88,103,105,118,119,121,122,126,151, 14,3,10, 15,62-63,81, 16,23.
manam - s.m. 'mind'; - adj. 12,83.
manattavar - s.m.pl. 'those with mind', -ai poss. 12,75.
manai - s.m. 'house'; poss. 7,34; pl.7,34, obj.7,31;
mane pl. 4,137, obj. 4,119, poss. 4,137, poss.sg. 4,137. See also mane.
manippattappu - s.n.pl. 'house-sites'; obj. 7.31.

man - v.b. 'last for ever', adj. 'ever-lasting' ll.(3.pr. E.2) (3.pr.F.5); marniya p.adj.pt. 'which is permanent' 15.66.

manrupatu - s.n. 'spacious common ground'; 7.38; See Puram Nos. 34, 128, 220 and Pattuppattu-Tirumurukarruppatai.

manna - s.m. 'king', mannava adj. 15.52; mannavarku 15.78-79; mannavanetu 15.71; mannavar pl. poss. 15.21.

manna - s.m. 'king' 12.69.87; mannar pl. poss. ll.(3.pr.C.6-7), 12.31.45.69.87.130.

Mannikurichi - prop.n. Name of a place. rem. obj. 12.73-74.

mā -


mākam - s.n. 'cloud', 'sky'; ll.(3.pr.G.3-4); obj. 12.107.

mātam - s.n.pl. 'houses', 'mansions', 'halls'; obj. 4.120; māta poss. ll.(3.pr.G.5), 12.104, 15.32.39.44.47; obj. 12.86.

Māṭala kottirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Māṭalakottiram' 7.48.

māppu - verbal noun 'glory' 12.63.

Mārppiṭuku perum kirāru - prop.n. Name of the well S. (F.2)
Māl - prop.m. Name of Viṣṇu poss. 12.88.
māl - adj. 'huge' 12.78.
mālikai - s.n.pl. 'halls'; obj. 4.120.
Māranākāri - prop.m. Name of the prime minister 13.4-5.
Māran Cāṭaiyan - prop.m. Name of a Pāṇḍya king. -ku 13.1.
Mārana - prop.m. Name of Perumpiṭuku II. (1.pr.B.1)
(1.pr.B.5) (1.pr.C.3) (2.pr.D.1) (3.pr.C.3)
(3.pr.D.5-4) (3.pr.E.1); poss. II. (1.pr.D.7)
(2.pr.A.5) (2.pr.C.3) (3.pr.B.3) (4.pr.B.7)
Mārana Ānā - prop.m. Name of the younger brother 13.11-12.
mārru - s.n.pl. 'enemies', poss. 18.(A.3); adj. 'inimical'
15.79; -ūta 18.(B.4); pol. 16.34, see mārru
mārru - v.b. 'expropriate', mārrī p.adv.pt. 4.106.
māna - s.n. 'honour', 'dignity' II. (3.pr.F.2); obj. 12.44;
māna adj. 'dignified', 'proud' 12.71.88. Skt. māna-

mīku - v.b. 'exceed', mika v.pt. 1.5; mikka p.adv.pt.
1.6, 3.64.66-69; mikkatu 3.pr.s.n. 8.(S.2)
mīcai - ptp. 'upon' 12.33.60.85.
Mīlantīyankūti - prop.n. Name of a place. poss. 15.64.
min - s.n. 'light' II. (4.pr.B.7)

mīyāṭai - s.n. 'over-lordship' 12.124; obj. 15.61.

Mīnvaṇ - prop.m. 'Pāṇḍya' 11.(1.pr.p.1)

mu-

mukattāl - s.f. 'she with the face' poss.11.(2.pr.p.2-3)
muka - adj. 'front' 13.12.
mukil - s.n.pl. 'clouds' 15.45.
muṭṭi - s.n. 'crown', poss. 12.82.103.151, 15.52.82.; 16.84; -micai 16.9

muṭṭu - v.b. 'be in want', muṭṭa v.p.t. 9.7; -il conj.9.13

mutal - nm. adj. ord. 'first' 4.131.
mum - nm. adj. 'three' 15.36.
munīr - s.n. 'the ocean' 15.36. The sea is supposed to contain three kinds of water viz. rain water, river water and spring water.
muppatin - nm. adj. 'thirty' 9.3.
murāṇ - s.n. 'power' obj. 12.74.
muraicu - s.n. 'thai drum' 15.33.
mullai - s.n. Name of a plant. -kku 11.(2.pr.p.2)

It is also the name of the sylvan tract of a county

mulutu - adj. 'whole' 15.20-21.50, 16.17.
mulai - s.n. 'shoot' obj.11.(2.pr.p.3)

Mullirkilār - prop.m. hon.sg. Name of a person 5.12-13.
muruvali - v.b. 'smile gently', muruvalittu p.adv.pt. 12.113
murai - s.n. 'time', 'path' (12.115); 12.57; -ir 12.115;
in 12.106.
murru - v.b. 'complete'; murruvikka caus.v.pt. 12.36;
murruvittan 3 prs.m.sg.p. 8(P.1)
mun - s.n. 'before', 'advance', 'front' 8.(3.2),
11.(2.pr.G.3), 12.74; adv. 'formerly' 4.106;
munāka adv. 'first' 12.106.
munpu - adv. 'in the presence of' 'in front' 12.36.37.

mū-
mūṭṭu - v.b. 'kindle', mūṭṭina p.adj.pt. 11.(2.pr.G.3)
mūṭu kāṭṭu - s.n. poss. 'of the burning ground' 3.65; cl. mutu kāṭu
mūppu - s.n. 'old age' 8.(3.2)
Mūrtti Byinan - prop.m. Name of a person. poss. 12.136.
mūva izattelunūrurvar - s.m.pl. 'the 3700' 8(P.2)
Mūvēnta māṅkala pūrāraiyān - prop.m. Name of a person 12.33.
munru - nm.adj. 'three' 3.73, 12.89.140; munru 3.33;
-avatu ord. 12.103-104; -il 12.135.

me-
mey - s.n. 'the truth', obj. 11.(4.pr.B.7)
mēkam - s.n. 'cloud' obj. 11.(3. pr.a.6); Skt. megha-
mēkku - s.n. 'west' 12.119, 15.65; mekku 3.65, 4.111; cl. mērku
mēru - prop.n. 'Mount Mēru', poss. 11.(4. pr.c.3) Skt. meru-
mēl - adj. 'western', 12.121.122, 15.65-67; mel 3.66, 4.112; s. used as adj. 'former' 12.106.114;
adv. 'formerly' 12.125; pol. 'on' 12.93, 15.30;
mēla adj. used predicatively 12.151.151; mēlana (ditto) 11.(3.pr.g.15) (3.pr.c.15). 15.82, 16.34.
mēvalōr - s.m.pl. 'insubordinate chiefs', poss.12.74-75.

mō-
mēympu - s.n. 'strength'; -ir 11.(2.pr.b.4)
mēli - s.n. 'word' obj. 12.67; instr.12.97; poss.pl. 11.(1.pr.f.2)

yē-
yēntu - s.n. 'year'; rem.obj. 5.3, 4.105, 7.22.26.28, 9.4, 10.3-4; 13.(A.2) (B.2)
yēn - prn.1.prs.hon.sg. 'I' 11.(4.pr.b.3)
yēvarenum - prn.indef.(?) 3 prs.pl. 'any one' 9.15.-16.
yēnai - s.n. 'elephant' 12.43; pl.11.(1.pr.b.5-6); obj. pl. 12.53.57.71; poss.pl. 12.31, 16.11.
ra-  
raça   - s.m. poss. 'of the king' 4.122-123; Skt. rājana-

la-  
Lalitānkura - prop.m. A biruda of Mahendra Varman 2.1;  
Skt. Lalitānkura-

loka  - s.n. poss. 'metal' 9.17.

va-  
va in   - s. used as ptp. 'on the place' 12.68; cl. vayin
a vaku   - v.b. 'apportion', 'allot', vakuttu p.adv.pt. 3.64;  
vakukka ppaṭṭa p.s.p.adv.pt. 15.55.
vakai    - s.n. 'share', 'kind', obj. 4.127; rem.obj. 7.41.
Vankālantai - prop.n. Name of a place; poss.15.77-78.
Vankipparuttu   - prop.n. Name of a village; poss.7.52-53.

Vañci    - prop.n. Name of Karūr 12.86; Dhārāpuram inscr.  
mention the town Konku-Vañci suggesting another  
Vañci which was perhaps an earlier capital of the  
Geras.
vaṭa    - adj. 'northern' 3.67, 4.113; 12.122-123, 15.24.68,  
16.5.29.
vaṭakku   - s.n. 'north' 3.65.66, 4.112, 12.121, 15.66.
Vatavarai - prop.n. Name of Mēru; rem.obj. 15.20.
vaṭivu   - s.n.pl. 'boundaries', obj.15.71; adv. 'beautifully'

15.46.
Vatukavali merku - prop.n. Name of a province. obj. 5.7-8.
vattināli - s.n. '7.38.
vattil - s.n. 'cup' 9.17.
van - adj. 'luxuriant', 'liberal', 'beautiful'
      ll.(1.pr.C.4-5) (3.pr.B.2-3) (3.pr.D.5)
van - adv. 'strongly' 'highly' 12.84.126.
vayattil - s.n. 'in the race' 16.4.
Vayantappiri arccaru - prop.m.hon.sg.poss. 'of Vasantapriya rāja' 2.4.
vari - s.n. 'tax' obj. 4.129-130.
varai - s.n. 'mountain', poss.12.63; -micai 14.6-7;
       -atu 14.5.
valam - s.n. 'right side' 'power', obj. 4.110, 7.33;
       valan obj. 12.130, rem.obj. 12.65.72.
valēra - adj. 'adamantine' (?) 14.5-6. Perhaps connected
       with Vētāri 'Indra as the slayer of Bala'.
vali - s.n. 'strength' 12.90, 15.21; obj. 15.80.
Vallam - prop.n. Name of a place; Valla poss. ll.(2.pr.
       A.3-4) (2.pr.C.2)
val - adj. 'strong' 11.(1.pr.G.1-2) (3.pr.H.1-2)
x vavvu - v.b. 'kill', vavviya p.adj.pt. 12.129.
vali - s.n. 'road', 'succession' (12.51), rem.obj. 12.51;
       -ēr 7.31.54; -āle 3.78.79; -in 3.65.65.66-67;
       -miru 3.66.
valikkāppar - s.m.pl. 'descendents' 4.120.
vālippātu - s.n. 'worship' obj. 3.63.68.85.
vālūvēmai - s.used as adv. 'without swerving' 12.106-107.
vālār - v.b. 'grow' valara v.pt. 12.38.
vālākam - s.n. 'earth', poss. 12.67; obj. 12.87.96-97
vālāvu - s.n. 'site' 12.154.
vāle - s.n. 'tank' (?) -11 3.72.
vālai - s.n.pl. 'bracelets', poss.11. (3.pr.F.6) 12.131
vālai - v.b. 'bend' 'encircle' (12.131); adj. 'rounded' 11.(3.pr.F.6); vālaiikkum ft.adj.pt. 12.131;
vālaittu p.adv.pt. 15.24.

vā-
vā - v.b. 'come', 'advance' (12.75), vantavar 3.pr.
m.pl.p.poss. 12.132, -ai 12.75; vantu p.advpt.
3(3.2) 12.33.54.61.92.94-95, 15.29, 16.27.
vākai - s.n. Name of a flower. Poss. 11.(2.pr.B.1)
vākai garlands are worn by kings as a sign of victory.
vācippatarku - inf. 'for reciting' 3.75.
Vān Māran - prop.m. 'Māran of (powerful) sword' 11.(1.pr.C.3)
Vātūlakottirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Vātūlakōttiram' 7.56.
Name of a gotra.
vāya - adj. 'required' 5.26.
vāyam - s.n. 'water' (?) (not. trans.) 7.40.
vāyikketpār - s.m.hon.sg. 'secretory' 4.132.
vāy - s.n. 'mouth', 'edge', (11.4.pr.B.6) 'place' (12.53)
   (11.4.pr.B.6); poss. 12.94; rem. obj.
   11.(1.pr.F.1), pl. 11.(2.pr.C.5); ptp. 11.(2.pr.A.4) (2.pr.A.6) (2.pr.C.3-4) 12.53.65.72.75.
Vāraṇāśi - prop.n. Benares: (Skt. Vāraṇāśi); obj. 10.48.
vār - adj. 'long' 12.80.
śvāl - v.b. 'reside', vālam ft. adj.pt. 11. (3.pr.F.5)
vājāmar - s.n. 'sword-fight' -ul 11.(2.pr.B.1)
vāl - s.n. 'sword', poss. 11.(3.pr.D.3) (3.pr.E.1), 12.129;
   instr. 11.(2.pr.B.1) (3.pr.B.3-4)
vānattu - s.n.poss. 'of the sky' 15.37.
Vānaṇaṇ - prop.m. Name of the Gānas. 12.69, 15.19.
   Köccatayyan assumed this title after conquering
   the Gānas.
van - s.n. 'heaven' 'god' (11.3.pr.B.5) obj. 11.(3.pr.H.3)
   poss.pl. 11.(3.pr.B.5)
vi-
vi u - adj. 'wide' (?) 11.(4.pr.C.6) (damaged)
Vikkiramātītta Māvali Vānarāyār - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of a
   person 5.5-7.
vica - s.m.poss. 'of the headman' (?) 4.124.
vicampu - s.n. 'the sky' 11.(3.pr.C.1) (4.pr.C.6-7); obj.
   15.45.
Vicaiya Tocuvaraparuman - prop.m. 'Vijaya Tāvara Varman'
   -ki 18.(B.1) -ku 18.(A.1-2) Name of a Gāna
   Pallava.
Vidya at the temple of Vidyāvīśa Pālīṇa.  


viṣṇu - v.ī. 'send away', 'despatch' viṣṇu p.adj. 5.109; viṣṇu p.adv.p. 15.31; viṣṇu p.adj. 7.33.

Vidya at the temple of Vidyāvīśa Pālīṇa.  

vīṣṇu - v.ī. 'the sky' obj. 13. (5.prs.3.6)

vīṣṇupāta 1.1 - v.ī. 'at the request of' 5.109, 7.25.29;

vīṣṇupāta 7.27;

Vīṣṇu - prop.n. Name of a place 10.22.

vīṣṇu - s. used as adj. 'terrific' 12.42.

vīṣṇa - s. used as adj. 'high' 12.30.

vīṣṇavā - s.m. 'the headman' 4.119.

vīṣṇavā - v.ī. 'mingle' (12.193) 'approach' (12.54), vīṣṇavā p.adj. 12.56; vīṣṇavā p.adj. 12.188.

vīṣi - v.ī. 'open' vīṣi un p.adj.p. 12.79-30, 02-03.


vīṣampū - v.ī. 'love', vīṣampū p.adj. 13.56.

vīṣaka - v.ī. 'spread', 'incite', vīṣaka p. 12.41.
villanílo → s.n. 'hill' pos. 12.49
vilo → s.n. 'price' obj. 6.124.125; pos. 5.59;
vi. vii.
vil → s.n. 'bow', 'arrows' (11.2.pr.Y.5); pl. 12.226;
obj. 11.12.pr.Y.5); pos. 13.113, pl. 13.559;
vi. vii. → v.b. 'shine' viškima pres.adj.pt. (?)
11.12.pr.Y.5)
Villavicen → prop.n. Name of the place. 11.14.59. he who has the
mark of a bow in his hands' pos. 11.12(3.pr.Y.1).
vilu = prop.n. Name of a place. pos. 12.58.
Vilanu = prop.n. Name of a town. 15.39.
viłul = adj. 'magnificent' 11.12.
vilakata = s.n. 'lamp' 9.176 pos.pt. 5.32-233; unki pl.
5.23.
vi. viškima → v.b. 'shine', viškima 1pt. 15.70.
viļa → v.b. 'cultivate', adj. 'cultivated' 5.84. See viļai
viļai → v.b. 'wigs' (11.1.pr.Y.2) 'cultivate' adj.
'cultivated' 5.80; viļai的样子 neg.adj.pt. 11.1.12.pr.Y.2)
vīskal = as used as adj. 'powerful' 11.115.
vi. → adj.
vīskuma → v.b. 'destroy' viškuma 3pt. 1.12.pr.Y.2-3
vīsku → v.b. 'salt rays' viškum 3pt. 1.12.pr.Y.4
vīti - s.n.pl. 'streets' poss. 15.44.

vīrarkal - s.m.pl. 'heroes' ll. (1.pr.f.3)

vīl - v.b. 'issue out', adj. 'issuing out'

il. (3.pr.3.5)

x vīru - v.b. 'be majestic', vīru p.adv.pt. 12.41.91, 15.49, 16.22.

Veñkē - prop.n. Name of a river; inai 4.115-116.

x vețtu - v.b. 'engrave', vețținen 1st.pr.s.tr.act.p. 7.59.

veŋ - adj. 'white' 12.43.88.89.

Venpaya ocațankavi - prop.n. Name of a brahman 7.46.

Venpețtu - prop.n. Name of a place. in 1.3-4.

Venpai - prop.n. Name of a place. -vāy 12.129.

veŋ - adj. 'cruel', 'fierce' 1.6, ll. (1.pr.c.1) 15.26.

veyi - rel.prn.pl. 'what' 4.126. Perhaps this represents Gl. evai, e being omitted in the writing.

x vēl - v.b. 'conquer' venra p.adv.pt. ll. (2.pr.a.5);

venratu 3 prs.n.tr.act.p. ll. (1.pr.d.6); venru
p.adv.pt. 12.54.56.59.65.94.96, 15.49.

velir(?) - s. used with the aux. pātu-; velirpāṭṭu 'having sprung forth' 12.41.49.52.88-89, 16.15.

veḷḷam - s.n. 'inundation', veḷḷa poss. 4.116.

Veḷḷūr - prop.n. Name of a place. 15.22.

Veḷḷēri - prop.n. Name of a tank; -ilē 10.25-26; -kku
10.19-20.
Verpu - s.n. 'mountain'; 11. (2.pr.y.3)
Vërra - adj. 'victorious'; 15.40.

vë-

Vën - prop. n. poss. 'of Vën'; 15.40.
Vëntu - v.b. 'be necessary'; ventum f.t. adj. pt. 3.70.
cl. ventum

Vëntan - s.m. 'king', 'lord'; 12.50 'leader'; 12.45 'hero'; (16.27) 1.2, 11. (3.pr.F.4); 12.38, 45, 50, 116;
Vëntar poss.pl. 11. (3.pr.D.7); 12.50; ventar
poss.pl. 16.27.

Vëntu - s.m. 'king'; -ëy voc. 12.108.
Vëppampolappël - prop. n. Name of a field obj. 5.13-14.
Vëlankuți - prop. n. Name of a village -ai obj. 15.59.
Vëli - s.n. 'fence', 'vëli (of land)'; 7.34; obj.
12.109; pl. 7.26, 28, 30, 30; -ul 7.25, 26; -kku 7.34.

Vëlai - s.n. 'the sea'; 12.42.
Vël - s.n. 'spear', 'javelin'; 11. (1.pr.H.3) (3.pr.C.3);
obj. 11. (1.pr.F.3); 12.72; pl. 12. 49, 62-63; poss.
11. (1.pr.C.2) (2.pr.A.5) (4.pr.B.7); 12. 45, 47,
15. 19, 25; pl. 12. 59, 70, 109, 131, 15.29; -ir 12.77;
-ai 15.40; vel obj. sg. 16.10.

Vëlam - s.n.pl. 'elephants'; obj. 11 (3.pr.F.3); velam
obj. pl. 16.28.
Vēlmangāṇa - prop. m. Name of a person. 11.(1.pr.D.8) (2.pr.C.6-7)

vēlvi - s.n. 'a (vedic) sacrifice' 12.36; poss. 12.37


vai-

vē vai - v.b. 'reserve', 'give' (10.22); vaitta p.adj.p.t. 12.137; vaittu p.adv.p.t. 7.32, 12.135, 15.53; vaittēn l.prs.sg.tr.act.p. 10.22.30-31; vaiomin imper. 2 prs.pl. 8.(8.2)
In the following list capital letters represent the grantha characters in the orig.-

A-

AKAIKAIAn - prop.m. Name of the Pândya Māravarman, 16.16.
AGNISSARMAATTiruveti - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.47.
atiSAYANKAL - s.pl. 'astounding deeds', obj. 16.12.
AtiSĀHASAN - prop.m. Name of a person 11.(2.pr.D.4)
AtiSĀHASAN - prop.m. Name of a person 11.(1.pr.B.4)
ANUJAN - s.m. 'younger brother' 12.8.
ANTANJAR - s.m.pl. 'brahmans', -kku 12.61.61.
ABHIMANADHIRAN - prop.m. Name of a king 11.(3.pr.A.2)
(4.pr.A.2)
AMRTAKIRAN - s.m. 'moon', poss. 16.3-4
AMRtu - s.n. 'offering' 9.7; obj. 9.14-15.
ARAVINTAMUKHATTU - s.m.pl.poss. 'with lotus faces' 15.42-43.
ARIKESARI - prop.m. 'One of the names of Māravarman, 12.62,
16.15-16; poss. 15.92-93; Name of the writer
poss. 16.38.
ARDDHASANAN - s.n. 'one half of the throne'; obj. 16.8.
ALAMGYAVIKRAMAN - prop.m. Name of Māravarman 16.16.
avaniMANDALAm - s.n. 'the circle of the earth' 16.24.
avaniSUKAR - s.m.pl. 'the gods of the earth' 'brahmans' poss.
ASAKTAR - s.m.pl. 'the infirm', -kku 12.61.61.
ASYAMEDHAm - s.m.pl. 'horse sacrifices', obj. 10.41-42.
ASAMASAMAN - prop.m. Name of Māravarman 12.62, 16.16.
ASURAGANAM - s.n.pl. 'the crowds of Aśuras', poss. 16.4-5
AKRUDHI kka - v.pt. ē + kruś - 'to cry out' 12.104-105.
ĀKHANĐALAN - prop.m. Name of Indra; -atū 16.4
ADHIRAJAN - s.m. 'the leader' 12.47; ĀDHIRAJAŘ pl. -āl obj. 12.39.
ĀSVALAYANASŪTRAṬTU - s.n. poss. 'of the Ávalāyana sūtra' 15.56-57.
IraṉYĀkeśicūttirattu - prop.n. poss. 'of the Kiriṇya kesi sūtra' 7.43.
IRĀDHI taraṅkottirattu - prop.n. poss. 'of the Irādhitara gotra' 7.46.
uttara MĀTRAPADAṁ - s.n. 'the dignity of the prime minister' obj. 12.8-9.
uttara MĀTRI - s.m. 'the prime minister' 13.1-2
UḌAYAGIRIMADHYAMAṬTU - s.n. 'from the middle of the eastern mountain' 12.51-52
ŚVAṆADA - adv. 'similar' 15.46-47.
KAXKA BHAṆMI - prop.n. Name of a country; -atan 15.33.
KAXiyAR (A) GNISA(Ř)MMAN - prop.m. Name of a person 5.16-18
KANDAKANIṢTURAN - s.m. 'he who is cruel to the wicked' 12.100-101
KANDAKA SODHANAI - s.n. 'the uprooting of thorns (i.e. rebels)' 15.49.
KANAKARASI - s.n.pl. 'heaps of gold' obj. 12.83.
KANYARATNAM – s.n. 'the excellent daughter' obj. 12.127.

KARAVANTAPURAM – prop.n. Name of a village 15.44. This village is the residence of Gāttaṇa Kaṇavati, the Mahāsāmanta of Māraṇa Cātaiyan.

KARAVANTAPURĀDHIVASI – s.m. 'the resident of Karavantapuram' 14.4-5.

KĀRMAM – s.n. 'duty' 15.54.

KALIKALUSAM – s.n.pl. 'the sins of the Kali (age)' obj. 16.25-26.

KAIPAΚΑΤΤΙΝ – s.n.poss. 'of the wishing tree' 16.25.

KAJABHRAH – prop.m. 'the Kalabhra' 12.40; KALABHRAH pl. 12.111-112.

KRĪPAṬATANAM – s.m. 'the performer of noble deeds' 12.100.

KRTU – s.n.pl. 'sacrifices' obj. 16.10.

KRĪPĀIYAN – s.m. 'the abode of mercy' 12.100.

KRĀMĀVITTAŅEΚŪLABHATTAN – prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.44.

KRĀΜUKHAPARTAN – s.m. 'a Pārtha (Arjuna) (in wielding) the bow' 12.101.

KRĪYAḌATŚİṆAN – s.m. 'one who is clever in his designs' 12.101.

-dat- is written for -dak-

Kumēra(KRAMA)ttiruvoti – prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.53-54.

KumēraSARMAccatankavi – prop.m. 'Name of a brahman 7.50.

KUMBHODEHAṆAN – prop.m. 'Agastya' -āṭu 16.7.

KULADHANAM – s.n.pl. 'the family treasures' obj. 15.42.

KERAJAṆ – prop.m. 'the Kēraḷa king' -aī obj. 12.57.
KonkaBHUMI - prop.n. 'the name of a land'; obj. 15.34.
KoraSARMMA - prop.m. 'the name of the executor of the grant' 4.106.
GAMGARAJAN - prop.m. 'Name of a dynasty of kings.' Ātu 12.127
GAMGARAJAN-ātu 12.84.
GIRISTHIRAN - s.m. 'one who is firm as mountain' 12.100.
GÎTIRÎNARAN - s.m. 'a kinnara in music' 12.100.
GUNAGRIHANYAN - s.m. 'one who is respected for his virtues' 12.102.
GUNAÂMAN - s.m. 'great fame' obj. 16.17.
GURUGARITAM - s.m. 'the conduct of his elders'; obj. 15.49
GURU(DA)nam - s.m.pl. 'great gifts'; obj. 16.22.
GÛMANRÎNAYAN - s.m. 'one who keeps his council secret' 12.102. Skt. gûdhaniṇḍaya
GOSAHASRÂm - prop.n. a kind of sacrifice; obj. 12.34-35;
GOSAHASRA poss. 16.21.
GAUTamakottirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Gautamagotra' 7.43.45
GRÂMATTUL - 'in the village' 15.56.
CAÎRDITAÎGÂTAM - s. used as adv. '(as long) as the moon and
the sun endure' 10.32-35.
(Ca)NKA SARMMA - prop.m. Name of a person 9.11-12.
Caţankavi Tâya SARMMA - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.53.
GATI SARMMA - prop.m. Name of a person 9.12.12.
Geţtirenkâ SOMAYAJI - prop.m. Name of a person (- SOMAYAJI) 4.108-109.
Genta SÂRMMAaçaţankavi - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.52.
Centa SARMman - Prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.57.58.

JAGADGIRIYASORASI - adj. 'whose great fame was sung by the world' 16.14.

JATVAKARAPPAKOTTIRATTU - prop.n.poss. 'of the JatvakaRAPPaKOTTIRAM' 7.44.

JAYANTAIVAHRMAN - prop.m. Name of a PANDya poss. 16.14.


TAMRASASANAM - s.n. 'a copper edict', obj. 12.152, 15.76.84, 16.35.

TIRUVA(M)BRU - s.n. 'holy offering' obj. 9.14-15.

BULABHARAN - s.n. 'a certain ceremony' obj. 12.60.85, 16.20

'a ceremony of weighing a great person like a king against gold, which is then offered as a gift to brahmans' - M.T.I.

DAN'TIVA(RM)MA MAMA RAGAR - prop.m. hon.sg. Dantivarman; -kkru 9.3

DAN'TIVA'VARANARKU - prop.m. 'to Dantivarman' S.F.I.

DINSAI - s.n.pl. 'the quarters' 12.52.


DEVATAM - s.n. 'divine dignity' 1.48, perhaps stil devata -

DEVAREITAN AHMRURUVAN - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.58-59

DRAVYAM - s.n. 'wealth' obj. 16.26.

DHANAVARSA - s.n. 'gold rain' obj. 16.19.

DHARASURAR - s.n.pl. 'brahmans', -Atu poss. 16.18-19.

DHARMINAM - s.n. 'charity', 'law' (14.11); 9.18, 10.31-32; obj. 10.39.52-53; DHARMINA 15.53; DHARMINATTU 9.15; DHARMINA(PR)NNT 'lawful wife' 14.11.
DHIRATARAN MUTTI EYINAN - prop.m. Name of a person 15.81.
NAGAR - s.n. 'city' - up 12.66.
NANDI KOTTARAIYAR - prop.m.sg. - Eku 5.1-3
Nanti SARIMABHATTAN - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.45.
NATHAR - s.m.pl. 'the lords' 16.13.
PANDITAVATSALAN - s.m. 'lover of the learned' 13.101, 15.50
PANMAPADAM - s.n.pl. 'lotus feet' obj.12.82.
Pappa SARIMA OCAJANKAVI - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.56.
PARAMAVISHAVAN - s.m. 'the most devoted follower of Vigna' 15.51.
PARAMESVARAN - s.m. 'the great lord' 16.15- - ar 12.110
PARAMESVARAM 16.15
PARASURAMESVARATTU - prop.n.poss. 'of the (temple of)
Parasuramesvaram' 5.20-21.
PARANTAKAN - s.m. 'destroyer of enemies' 12.101, 15.51.
PARIPURNAN - s.m. 'he who has no wants' 12.101.
PARIHARAN - s.n.pl. 'exemptions' obj. 7.37.38.
Tilata
PALLAVA TILAKA KULOR BHAVAN - prop.m. 'who was born in the
Pallava tilaka family' 6.1.
PASUPATI - prop.m. 'Siva', - a tu 12.82.
PANDYA NATHAN - s.m. 'the lord of the Pandyas' 15.50.
PANDYA VANGATTU - s.n.poss. 'of the Pandy family' 16.13.
PANDYARKU - prop.m. 'of the Pandy (king)' 15.72.
PANDYADHIRAJAN - prop.m. 'the Adhiraja of the Pandyas' 12.41; - a1 12.52.
PAPABHIRU - s.n. 'who was afraid of (committing) sins' 12.101-102.
PUTRA - s.m. 'son' 12.71.
PURVARAJAR - s.m.pl. 'the kings of the east' 12.128.
Patta SARMAN - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.48.
PRTHIVIRAJYAM - s.m. 'the rule of earth', obj. 5.9-10,
10.8-9.
PRAASATI - s.n. 'eulogy' 12.30; obj. 12.139.
BAHVRIJAN - s.m. 'who was a bhrjaa (RgVedIn)' 15.57.
BRAHMATHUVARADAN - prop.m. The name of the prime minister
of Nandivarma; poss. 4.106. brahmayuvvaraja
BRAHMADEYAM - s.n. 'brahmadeya'. A land given to brahmins.
7.37-38.42; obj. 15.60.
BRAMma MAHkalavan CellaN CIYa DESAn - prop.m. Name of a
person. 1. 11-14.
BRAHMAJAR - s.m.pl. 'brahmanas' 12.135-136.
BHARADVAGOTRAATTIN - prop.n. 'of the Bhárdvája gotra'
8.F.1.
BHARGGAVAGOTRA SAMBHUTAN - s.m. 'who was born in Bhárggava-
gotra' 15.56.
BHUTA - s.n. 'enjoyment' obj. 12.39.
BHUVANATALAM - s.n. 'the expanse of the earth' poss. 16.11.
BHUTAGANAM - s.n.pl. 'crowds of goblins', poss. 16.10.
BHURAR - s.m.pl. 'kings' 16.15.
BHOGAM - s.n. 'produce' obj. 10.23.
MAGADHAM - prop.n. 'a colony of settlers from Magadha'
15.54.
MATAMGAJADDHYAKSAN - s.m. 'the overseer of the elephants'
15.72-73.
MADAVIKAIAN - prop.m. Name of Mārāṇērī 12.130.
MANU VARSI TAMARGGATTINTH - s.n. 'by the path pointed out by Manu' 15.48.
MANUPAMAN - s.m. 'he who equaled Manu' 12.99.
MARUDBALAN - s.m. 'who was strong as wind' 12.99.
MARPITAVIRAN - s.n. 'the smasher of heroes' 12.100.
MAHA - adj. 'great' 12.66.
MAHĀDEVAR - s.m. horṣg. 'Siva' - kku 5.21-22.
MAHARATHAR - s.m.pl. A tribe of people. -AI obj. 12.66.
MAHA SAMANTAN - s.m. 'the great feudatory' 14.3-4; obj. 15.79.
MAHITALAM - s.n. 'earth', poss.12.46.
MAHĪ DEVAR - s.m.pl. 'brahmans' - kku 15.54-55.
MANYA SĀSANAN - s.m. 'he whose commands are obeyed' 12.99.
MĀRAVARMINAN - prop.m. Name of an ancestor of Naṭuṇaçaṭaiyan 12.48, 16.23.
Māraṇ Paraṇē SYARAN - prop.m. Name of Ilāṅkōvaraiyan!
11.(1pr.A.4)
YAJÑA VIDYAI - s.n. 'knowledge of sacrifices' ötu 15.57.
YUDDHA KEŚARI pperum pāṇaikāśraṇa - prop.m. Name of the drummer. poss.12.155.
RĀJYA VAT SAILAM - s.n. 'year of the reign' 12.103.
RAJYAVARAM - s.n. 'year of the reign' 14.2.
RAJYAVARAM - 15.52.
VARODAYABHATTAN - prop.m. Name of a person - Er 12.30.
VARSABHUV DHUDHAM - adj. 'the increasing years' 9.3-4
VA. VA. VA. HATTIN - s.n.poss. 'of the thunder cloud' 16.19.
VA. VA. VA. HAN - prop.m. The name of Gālukya - ai obj. 12.128.
VASUDHA PATI - s.m. 'the king' 16.22-23.
VATULA GOTRA TTU - prop.n.poss. 'of the Vatula gotra' 7.47.
VIDYA GEYA SAHMĀṬAKAL - s.n.pl. 'instrumental and vocal music', - an 15.76-77.
VĀSAVAN - prop.m. 'Indra', obj. 16.22.
VĀKRAMĀṬKAL - s.n.pl. 'conquests' obj. 15.47.
VĀKRAMĀṬTIN - s.n. 'by his prowess' 12.49.
VĀKRAMAPPRAKAN - s.m. 'master of heroism' 12.99, 15.50-51
VICOYĀVITITTA MAHĀVALL VĀ(pā)RĀYAR - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of a ruler. 10.5-3.
VICOYĀPYAN - s.n. 'request', 12.112.
VICOYĀ DEVATAI - s.f. 'the goddess of learning', - āl 15.55
VINOYĀVISHRUTAN - s.m. 'one renowned for good behaviour' 12.99
VILAI SĀVA(pā)AI - s.n. 'deed of sale' - āl 5.13-19.
VICOYĀYA DANTI VIKRI(ra)MAPARUMARKU - prop.m.hon.sg. 'of
Vijaya Dantivikrama Varman' 10.2-3.
VITAKANMASAN - s.m. 'One free from blemish' 12.98.
VIRAPUROKAN - s.m. 'the foremost of the valiant' 12.99, 15.50.
VIRAMĀṅKAL - s.n.poss. 'of Viramāṅkalam' 15.80.
VAIYAN  - s.m. 'one who belongs to the Vaidya race' 14.5.

VADYAKULAM  - prop.n. ('Vaidya race') 15.78

VAIDYAN Mûvênta mankala pûrârâiyan - prop.m. 'The name of the prime minister 13.2-4.

VAIDYA SIKHAMANImârânkâri - prop.m. Name of a person 12.153-154.

VRAJN - s.m. 'vow', obj. 16.19.26.

Satrikesarî - prop.m. 'Name of a king 11.(1-pr.B.2) (2-pr.D.2) (3-pr.A.4) (4-pr.A.4)

Satturumalle SVARâlayam - prop.n. 'Name of the temple 1.7.8-9

SARDALLI - prop.n. 'Name of a village 15.55.

SARANYAN - s.m. 'one who offers protection' 16.20.

SÎSTRânkal - s.n.pl. 'the Sastras', -ai obj. 15.58.

SRI - s.f. 'prosperity' 1.1,8.(5.1), (8.1), 9.1, 14.1; adj. 'sacred', 'glorious', 5.1, 9.2, 10.1,
    11.(1-pr.B.1) (1-pr.B.2) (1-pr.B.3) (1-pr.B.4)
    (3-pr.A.1) (3-pr.A.2) (3-pr.A.3) (3-pr.A.4)
    (4-pr.A.2) (4-pr.A.3) (4-pr.A.4), 14.9. 17.1

SRIDANDIYEN - s. I prs. 'I who am SRI Dandi' 7.60.60.60.

SRI MANOHARAN - s.m. 'the paramour of SRI (Lakshmi)' 12.93.1.

SRI MÅRÅ VARMAN - prop.m. 'Name of a Pândya 12.62.

SRI VARÅ - prop.m. 'Srivara' 12.98.

SRI VARÅ MÅNGALÅ - prop.n. 'Name of a place 15.60.

SRUTIMÅRÇÇAM - s.n. 'the path of the Srutis', obj. 12.35.
SABHA - s.n. 'the (village) assembly', -ōtu 12.138-139.
   SABHAIyōm 1st pris. pl. 'we, the assembly' 5.25.
SAMBARAMUKHATTU - s.n. 'on the battle front' 16.4.
SAMBANDHAM - s.n. 'relationship' obj. 12.34.
SARVAKRATUYAJI - s.m. 'a performer of all sacrifices' 12.30.
SARVVA - adj. 'all' 4.121, 7.37.
SARVVARAPARAHRAM - s.n. pl. 'all exemptions' 15.61-62; obj.
   16.30-31.
SAMA - (damaged) 7.37.
SIHUUMISRAARKU - prop. m. 'of Sihumisra' 15.57.
SUJJATABHAARKU - prop. m. 'to Sujjata Bhatta' 15.58.
SVARGAGOLA(NAM) - s.n. 'ascending to heaven' obj. 13.6-7.
SVASTI - s.
SVAMIBHOAGATTU - s.n. 'out of the master's share' 9.14.
HARIHAYA - prop. m. 'Indra', -ATU 16.7-8.
HARAM - s.n. 'necklace', obj. 16.8.
HIRANYAKECI CITTIRATTU - prop. n. 'of the Hiranayakeci
   CITTIRAM' 7.44.48.
HIRANYAGARBHAM - s.n. 'A kind of sacrifice' 12.60, 16.20-21;
   pl. 12.85.
1000 - num adj. 10.40.
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