

A GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
KUI LANGUAGE

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This finite verb formed on the past verbal participial theme may be compared with the reservative form of the verb in *ka* and *ta*.

The present and past verbal participles are used alone as adverbs. Their additional function is to form the compound tenses.

The present verbal participle alone or more often repeated has the force of an adverb, *e.g.*—

*Jōppi jōppi kōppki senju*,—He was sitting watching.

The past verbal participle is used in the characteristic Dravidian way to connect sentences or clauses together so that the necessity for the copulative conjunction 'and' is done away with, *e.g.*—

*Iḍuki sālma, sājjanai tambēsani arma, āsanai nāi bahatani tāma*,—Go to the house and call my brother and bring him to me.

When used as a conjunctive participle, the past verbal participle invariably suffixes the particles *na-i*, *na-i-ka* or *nanga*. These particles appear to be the relative participle of the verb *a*, to be or become, in the oblique case, and the effect of their union with the past verbal participle is to convert it into an adverb (*vide* chapter on the Adverb):—

LIST OF TYPICAL VERBS.

Root.	Pres. participle.	Past participle.	Infinitive.
{ <i>sī, give,</i>	<i>sī-ppki,</i>	<i>sī-a,</i>	<i>sī-va.</i>
{ <i>gī, do,</i>	<i>gī-ppki,</i>	<i>gī-a,</i>	<i>gī-va.</i>
{ <i>rī, cry,</i>	<i>rī-ki,</i>	<i>rī-a,</i>	<i>rī-va.</i>
{ <i>mī, bathe,</i>	<i>mī-ki,</i>	<i>mī-a,</i>	<i>mī-va.</i>
{ <i>dī, fall,</i>	<i>dī-ki,</i>	<i>dī-a,</i>	<i>dī-va.</i>
{ <i>vā, come,</i>	<i>vā-i,</i>	<i>vā-ja,</i>	<i>vā-va.</i>
{ <i>sā, die,</i>	<i>sā-i,</i>	<i>sā-ja,</i>	<i>sā-va.</i>
{ <i>ā, become,</i>	<i>ā-i,</i>	<i>ā-ja,</i>	<i>ā-va.</i>
{ <i>kū, deny,</i>	<i>kū-i,</i>	<i>kū-a,</i>	<i>kū-va.</i>
{ <i>rū, plough,</i>	<i>rū-i,</i>	<i>rū-a,</i>	<i>rū-va.</i>
{ <i>ḍo, sleep,</i>	<i>ḍo-ppi,</i>	<i>ḍo-sa,</i>	<i>ḍo-ppa.</i>
{ <i>ja, want,</i>	<i>ja-ppi,</i>	<i>ja-sa,</i>	<i>ja-ppa.</i>
{ <i>ār, cry out,</i>	<i>ār-ppi,</i>	<i>ār-sa,</i>	<i>ār-ppa.</i>

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Pres. participle.</i>	<i>Past participle.</i>	<i>Infinitives.</i>
{ ūh', <i>beat,</i>	ūh'ppi,	ūh'ha,	ūh'ppa
{ toh', <i>tie up,</i>	toh'ppi,	toh'ha,	toh'ppa.
{ mēh', <i>see,</i>	mēh'ppi	mēh'ha,	mēh'ppa.
{ peh', <i>drive away,</i>	peh'i,	peh'ha,	peh'a.
{ gūh' <i>run,</i>	gūh'i,	gūh'ha,	gūh'a.
{ ves, <i>speak,</i>	ves-ppi,	ves-sa,	ves-ppa.
{ tōs, <i>show,</i>	tōs-ppi,	tōs-sa,	tōs-ppa.
{ tis, <i>feed,</i>	tis-ppi,	tis-sa,	tis-ppa.
{ tin, <i>eat,</i>	tin-ji,	tin-ja,	tin-ba.
{ pūn, <i>know,</i>	pūn-ji,	pūn-ja,	pūn-ba.
{ mān, <i>exist,</i>	mān-ji,	mān-ja,	mān-ba.
{ vaj, <i>cook,</i>	vaj-ji,	vaj-ja,	vaj-ja.
{ aj, <i>fear,</i>	aj-ji,	aj-ja,	aj-ja.
{ kāk, <i>laugh,</i>	kā-pp-ki,	kāk-sa,	kā-pp-ka.
{ kōk, <i>sit,</i>	kō-pp-ki,	kōk-sa,	kō-pp-ka.
{ lek, <i>break,</i>	le-pp-ki,	lek-sa,	lepp-ka.
{ nōg, <i>wash,</i>	nō-b-gi,	nōg-ja,	nō-b-ga.
{ tōg, <i>kick,</i>	tō-b-gi,	tōg-ja,	to-b-ga.
{ un, <i>drink,</i>	un-bi,	un-ja,	un-ba.
{ vel, <i>pull,</i>	vel-bi,	vel-ja,	vel-ba.
{ sol, <i>enter,</i>	sol-bi,	sol-ja,	sol-ba.
{ pān, <i>obtain,</i>	pān-ppi,	pān-a,	pān-ppa.
{ mū, <i>be able,</i>	mū-ppi,	mū-a,	mū-ppa.
{ aḍ, <i>be willing,</i>	aḍ-i,	aḍ-a,	aḍ-a.
{ toṇḍ, <i>begin,</i>	toṇḍ-i,	toṇḍ-a,	toṇḍ-a.
{ kōḍ, <i>buy,</i>	kōḍ-ai,	kōḍ-a,	kōḍ-a.
{ pāṇḍ, <i>send,</i>	pāṇḍ-ai,	pāṇḍ-a,	pāṇḍ-a.
{ pūṇḍ, <i>meet,</i>	pūṇḍ-ai,	pūṇḍ-a,	pūṇḍ-a.
{ tak, <i>walk,</i>	tak-ai,	tak-ka,	tak-a.
{ mask, <i>change,</i>	mask-ai,	mask-ka,	mask-a.

## RELATIVE OR ADJECTIVAL PARTICIPLE.

A marked characteristic of the Dravidian languages is the absence of the relative pronoun. Its want is supplied by the relative or adjectival participle and the noun derived from it.

The difference between the relative and the verbal participle is in this: the relative participle expresses the act or state implied