# SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION ENGLISH TO TAMIL

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1. Introduction

English relies on word order as a means of expressing grammatical relationships within constructions. In Tamil, word order is more flexible, as grammatical relations are signaled by inflections. In generative linguistics, English with fixed word order is called configurational language and Tamil with fairly free word order is called non-configurational language. The core of the configurationality issue is about the question of special grammatical relation of subject and a different one of object, whatever these relations correspond to different positions in the hierarchy of the sentence. In Tamil, there is little or no evidence for a hierarchy as given below, but very often Tamil differentiates subjects and objects in crucial ways.

Clause

Subject   Verb phrase
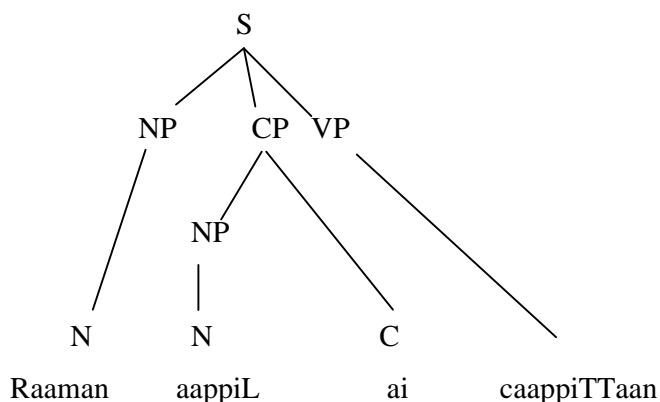
Verb   Object
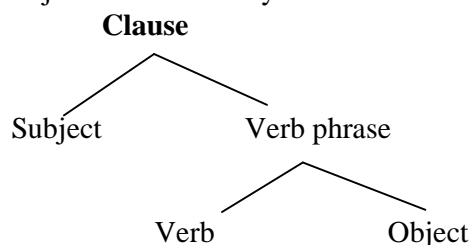
It has been taken for granted that in English there is a syntactic VP node. It is generally believed that Tamil lacks VP constituency. So generally Tamil sentences are given a flat structure without VP being at a different hierarchical level.

English: Rama ate an apple.
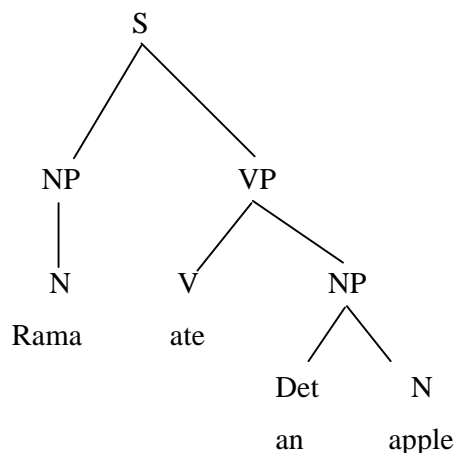
Tamil: raaman aappiLaic caappiTTaan.

Many interesting points will be revealed for the purpose of transferring English language structure into Tamil, if we look at the correlating features of the two languages from the point of view of their typological characteristics as SOV and SVO languages respectively.

1. Syntactically, English and Tamil are perhaps most saliently different in the basic word order of verb, subject and object in simple declarative clauses. English is an SVO language, meaning that the verb tends to come between the subject and object and Tamil is an SOV language, meaning that the verb tends to come at the end of basic clauses. So the two languages differ in their ordering of certain functional units. For example, English being an SVO language has prepositions, whereas Tamil being SOV language has postpositions.

2. The affirmative sentence in English which are in SVO order becomes aux + SVO to form interrogative sentences which is a discontinuous order. In Tamil, the interrogation does not change the word order.

3. English is a highly consistent SVO language. The government constructions observe SVO patterns, as do the nominal modifying constructions – with the exception of descriptive and limiting adjectives in an archaic order. As a consistent language, English exemplifies characteristic features of SVO languages, such as the many patterns that have been developed in the verbal modifying constructions, the wide use of substitutes, and the grammatical processes used to highlight elements of sentences. The verbal patterns make heavy use of auxiliaries, which are also involved as substitutes and in interrogative and negative constructions, differentiating English in this way from

(S) OV languages like Tamil. The grammatical process involves function words, again in distinctive constructions like clefting.

Tamil is a typical (S) OV language in which the verb occurs at the final position of a sentence. Word order in the sentence is relatively free, as long as the sentence ends with a main verb. For example, the sentence *Kannan introduced Uma to Raja* in Tamil can have the following word-order- variants.

1. kaNNan umaavai raajavukku aRimukappaTuttinaan.
     1   2   3
2. kaNNan raajaavukku umaavai aRimukappaTuttinaan.
     1   3   2
3. umaavai raajaavukku kaNNan aRimukappaTuttinaan.
         2   3   1
4. raajaavukku umaavai kaNNan aRimukappaTuttinaan.
         3   2   1
5. raajaavukku kaNNan umaavai aRimkappaTuttinaan.
         3   1   2
6. umaavai kaNNan raajavukku aRimukappaTuttinaan.
         2   1   3

ai and *kku* are accusative and dative case markers and nominative is unmarked in Tamil. The above sentences are identical in logical content, but are different in discourse presupposition in a very subtle way. Ordinarily, constituents that represent older information precede those that represent newer information. The subject – initial sentence pattern is the most common among the various word order patterns. In declarative sentence with nominal subject and object, the dominant order is almost always one in which the subject precedes the object.

4. Simple, unmarked clauses in English agree with the SVO pattern, and require representations for the three constituents: subject, verb, and object. Neither the subject nor the verb nor the object of a transitive verb may be omitted.
Uma folded her hands.
*Her hands Uma folded.
5. English does not permit any order other than the above in unmarked sentences occurring as single utterances. This constraints applies also in subordination, as in the following sentences:
Kannan shouted while Uma folded her hands.
6. In English the verbal qualifiers must precede verbs. This position conflicts with the optimum position for subjects. To express negation, for example, the negative element might be prefixed to the verb.
Uma does not fold her hand
*Uma folded not her hand
In Tamil the negative element follows the verb
*Umaa tan kaikaLai maTikkavillai Uma did not folded her hands'
*Umaa tankaikaLai illaimaTittaaL
7. Government operates strongly in English, both in predicates and in other government constructions.
Her hands are folded.
Two of her hands are folded.
This is case with Tamil too.
avaL kaikaL maTikkappaTTana 'Her hands are folded'
avaL iru kaikaLum maTikkappaTTana 'Two of her hands are folded'
8. In comparison of inequality the adjective precedes the standard.
Uma is more beautiful than Usha.
9. In titles, the name follows, functioning like a standard for the 'variable' title.

Queen Uma.

Tamil allows both the possibilities.

raaNi umaa 'Queen Uma'

umaa raaNi 'Queen Uma'

In personal names the surname follows as standard to the given name.

John, F Kennedy.

10. In numerals in the teens, the form of ten follows, as ten follows, as in the other constructions of this kind furnishing a sturdier for the simple numerals from three to mine ex in Tamil pattern is tent numeral.

Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen.

patinonRu 'eleven', panniraNTu 'twelve', patimuunRu 'thirteen', patinaanku 'fourteen', patinaindtu 'fifteen', patinaaRu 'sixteen', patindeezhu 'seventeen', patineTTu 'eighteen', pattonpatu 'nineteen'

11. English has been characterized by functional syntacticians as a language in which the initial segment, or theme, often using old material, sets the scene for the new material, or rhyme.

Uma folded her hands.

The subject Uma is one of the important elements of the preceding discourse, while the predicate folded her hands introduces a new action. SVO order provides a convenient basis for such organization of sentences. The same can be said for Tamil too.

umaa tan kaikaLai maTittaaL 'Uma folded her hands'

12. For the basic sentential structures identified for English, the corresponding Tamil structures are given.

English	Tamil
SVA Arul is in the reception hall	S AV aruL varaveeRpaRaiyil irukkiRaan
SVC Arul is clever	SCV aruL putticaali aavaan
SVO Arul threw the ball	SOV aruL Pandtai eRindtaan
SVOA Arul kept the ball on the table	S O A V aruL pandtai meecai meel vaittan
S V O C Arul has proved her wrong	S enRu-clause V aruL avaL tavaRu enRu ndiruupittaan 'Arul has proved that she is wrong'
S V O I O Arul taugh her music	S I O O V aruL avaLukku icai kaRpitaan
SV The baby cried.	SV kuzhandtai azhutatu

(Here in this context A = Adjunct, C = Complement, I O = indirect Object, O = Object S = Subject, V=Verb)

In both English and Tamil simple, compound and complex sentences have been identified traditionally

Sentence	English	Tamil
1.Simple sentence	He goes to market	avan *maarkeTTukkup* *pookiRaan*
2. Compound sentence	He went to market and bought some vegetables	avan *maarke TTukkup* *poonaan* *kaaykaRikaLai*

		vaangkinaan
3. Complex sentence	He is going to market to buy vegetable	Avan kaaykaRivaangka candtaikkup pookiRaan

Though the distinction of sentences into simple, compound, complex is traditional, it is crucial from the point of view of translation. We can expect a simple sentence in the source language having an equivalent simple sentence in the target language. For example, for a simple sentence in English, we can expect a simple sentence as its translation equivalent in Tamil. Similarly for a compound sentence in English we can expect a compound sentence as its translation equivalent in Tamil. Also we can expect a complex sentence as a translation equivalent in Tamil for a complex sentence in English.

English	Tamil
He went to market NP V to-NP	avan candtaikkup poonaan NP NP-ukku V
He went to market and bought vegetable NP V to – NP V NP	avan candtaikkup poonaan maRRum kaaykaRikaL vaangkinaan. NP Np-ukku V maRRum NP V
He went to market to buy vegetable. NP V to-NP V NP	avan kaaykaRikaL vaangkac Candtaikkup poonaan NP V-INF NP-ukku V

But this idealization of getting translation equivalent as mentioned above may not be true always. One can expect a complex sentence for a simple sentence or vice versa.

English	Tamil
Arul has proved her wrong NP V NP Adj	aruL avaL tavaRu enRu ndiruupittaan 'AruL has proved that she was wrong' NP [NP NP] S enRu V

This complexity should be kept in mind while looking for translation equivalents of English sentences in Tamil.

Traditionally in both English and Tamil the following types of sentences are identified.

Sentence type	English Sentence	Corresponding Tamil sentence
Affirmative or assertive sentences	He went to market	*avan candtaikkup poonaan*
Question or interrogative sentences	Is he going to market?	*avan candtaikkup pookiRaanaa?*
Negative sentences	He is not going to market	*Avan candtaikkup Pookavillai*
Imperative or command Sentences	Go to Market	*Candtaikkup poo*
Exclamatory sentences	How beautiful the building is!	*aa!evvaLavu azhakaana kaTTiTam itu!*

This functional distinction of sentences is also crucial to our venture in finding translation equivalents in Tamil for English sentences. It should also be noted that the word order plays a crucial part in converting affirmative sentences into interrogative sentences in English. In Tamil

word order does not play a crucial role while transforming an affirmative sentences into an interrogative sentences; it makes use of clitics (suchas .aa).

Transfer of affirmative sentences

English has an explicit link verb ('be' verb) to equate the subject NP with the complement, NP, Adj, and Adv. Explicit link verb is lacking in Tamil. But there are contexts in which we make use of 'be' verb, which can be equated with English 'be' verb. The 'be' verb *iru* can complement an NP through an adverbial particle *aaka*.

avaL oru maruttuvaraaka irukkiRaaL
 'She is a doctor'
avaL azhakaaka irukkiRaaL
'She is beautiful'
avaL cennaiyil irukkiRaaL
 'She is in Chennai'

Adjective in Tamil cannot occupy the predicate position as in English. (In English adjective is supported by the 'be' verb). The following table will depict the process of transfer of equative sentences in English into Tamil.

Structure of English equative sentences	The corresponding structure of Tamil equative sentences
NP + 'Be' verb + NP Kala is a girl	NP + NP Kalaa oru ciRumi
NP + 'Be' verb + NP Kamala is a doctor	NP + NP-aaka + iru-T-PNG Kamalaa maruttuvaraaka irukkiRaaL
NP + Be verb + Adj. Kamala is beautiful	NP + NP-aaka + iru-T-PNG Kamala azhakaaka irukkiRaaL NP + NP-aana-PN Kamala azhakaanavaL
NP + Be verb + Adv. Kamala is there	NP + Adv. + iru-T-PNG kamala angkee irukkiRaaL
NP + Become + NP Kamala became a teacher	NP + NP + aaku-T-PNG Kamala aaciriyar aanaaL

In Tamil, the equative sentences of NP + NP type are used in the present context. If the equation is made in the future and past contexts, Tamil needs the help of the 'be' verb *iru*, which can be inflected for past and future.

Kamalaa oru maruttuvar
"Kamala is a doctor'
Kamalaa *oru maruttuvaraaka irundtaaL*
'Kamala was a doctor'
Kamalaa *oru maruttuvaraaka iruppaaL*
Kamalaa *will be/may be a doctor.*

Transfer of interrogative sentences

An auxiliary is preposed to the subject to express interrogation in English.
Did he come yesterday?
Do cats eat bats?

Such questions require an answer of either yes or no, and as a result they are often labeled yes-or-no- questions.

In accordance with the general principle, the interrogative marker should stand close to the sentence boundary, whether initially in VO languages or finally in OV languages. English makes use of a special set of words, which may combine with the interrogative with a substitute for the subject, the so-called wh-words. For yes-or-no questions it has led to the introduction of auxiliaries. Among the auxiliaries *do* is the most remarkable in having today only a grammatical function, whether as interrogative marker or as a device for the indication of negation or emphasis. Other auxiliaries combine uses as grammatical markers with expression of modality, aspect and tense.

The second set of questions in languages is characterized by a question word. These often referred as wh-question words after wh-segment in many English interrogative words, because they include an 'unknown quantity'. Initial position of the interrogative element accords with the expectation of this order for the theme as well as with the general ordering principle.

What's the French word for cuckoo?
What right has you to call me uncle?
How is bread made?

English, as an SVO language, permits only one wh-word before finite verb, whether this is a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

Besides wh-questions and yes-or-no questions, English includes devices indicating presupposition in yes-or-no question. One such device is tag question, consisting of a positive auxiliary when a negative answer is presupposed, and a negative auxiliary for a presupposed positive answer. The auxiliary corresponds in form to that of the principal verb, as in the following idiosyncratic statement.

I speak English, don't I?

Interrogative expressions are then closely related to expressions for sentence negation, though negation may be used for syntactic rather than pragmatic purpose.

The three types of interrogation found in English have to be correlated with that of Tamil for the purpose of developing MT systems.

Transfer of yes-no questions

Contrasting characters pertinent to the transfer of yes-no questions in English into Tamil needs close scrutiny. As we have already noted, the yes-no questions can be sub divided into three types in English:

1. Those with 'be' verb
2. Those with 'modal' auxiliary
3. Those with 'do' verb

The table below correlates the question with 'be' verb in English with Tamil.

English pattern	The corresponding Tamil pattern	Comments
1.Question with be verb 1.1.Be + NP + NP Is she a teacher? 1.2.Be n't + NP + NP Isn't she a teacher? 1.3.Be + NP + ADj Is she beautiful?	1.1.NP + NP-aa avaL oru aaciriyaraa? 1.2.NP + NP + allav/illaiy-aa? avaL aaciriyar allav/ ilaiy-aa1 .3.NP + NP-aana- PNG-aa avaL azhakaanavaLaa	In the case of negative sentence with *not*, the short form n't will be placed after the '*be*' verb. The movement of English 'be' verb to the initial position, is matched by adding of clitic *aa* in Tamil.
2.Question with modal auxiliary 2.1.Modal + NP + Main verb + (NP)	*NP-aal + NP-aaka +* *iru + Modal-aa* *avanaal* *maruttuvaraaka*	

Can he be a doctor? 2.2. Modal + NP+V Can I sing? Should I write?	*irukka muTiyumaa?* *NP-aal + V-INF +* *Modal-aa* *ennaal paaTa* *muTiyumaa?* *ndaan ezhuta* *veeNTumaa?*	
3.Question with do verb 3.1.Do + Tense + NP + V + (NP) Did write the story? 3.2. Don't + Tense + NP + V + (NP) Didn't Rani write the story?	3.1.NP + (NP) + V-T- PNG-aa raaNi katai ezhutinaaLaa? 3.2.NP + (NP) + V-INF iilaiy-aa raaNi katai ezhutavillaiyaa?	The movement of English *do* to the initial position (or do insertion) is matched by adding of clitic *aa* in Tamil

Interestingly to trigger all the three types of interrogation in English, Tamil makes use of the clitic *aa* with the relevant units. It can be summarized that for the question type in English where the 'be' verbs such as *is*, *am, was, are, were, will be, shall* be are proposed to the subject to frame questions, we can expect two types of equivalents in Tamil.

The interrogative structure of type 'be' verb + NP+NP in English will be matched by 'NP + NP-aa' in Tamil.

Is she a girl?

avaL oru ciRumiyaa?

For the interrogative structure of the type "be' verb + NP + Adj' in English, Tamil makes use of NP + [NP-aana] Adj-PN-aa. Note that in Tamil adjective is pronominalized when it is used as a predicate.

Is she beautiful?

　　　avaL azakaanavaLaa?

　　　Is he poor?

　　　avan eezhaiyaa?

The yes-no question of the type "be' verb + NP + adv' in English is matched by 'NP + Adv + iru-T-PNG-aa' in Tamil.

　　　Is he here?

avan inkee irukkiRaanaa?

Transfer of wh-questions

　　　The 'wh' questions of Tamil are similar to 'wh' questions in English. As in English, interrogative pronouns, adverbs, etc in Tamil introduce them. Since the word order is flexible the question word can be introduced anywhere in the sentence. As we have noticed already, English question sentences are formed by the movement of the operator verb followed by the movement of interrogative words (noun, adverb, adjective). Tamil does not have operators to be fronted although it has counterparts for 'wh' words in English. These counterparts do not move to the front of the clauses. As we noted already 'yes/no' questions in Tamil differ from their declarative counterparts by suffixing a clitic to the concerned elements to be questioned.

　　　The following table shows the correspondence between interrogative words in English and Tamil.

Interrogative words in English	Interrogative words in Tamil
Who	yaar, evan, evaL, evar
Which, What	etu, evai, enna
How much	evvaLavu
How many	Ettanai
How	eppaTi, evvaaRu
Where	Engku
When	eppootu, eppozhutu
At what (time)	endndeeram, eppootu
On which (day)	e(ndaaL), enRu
At what (place)	Engkee
In which (town)	e(ndakaril)
To which (country)	e(ndaaTTil)
By whom	Yaaraal
With whom	yaaruTan
With which (friends)	endta (ndaNparkaL) (uTan)
Whose (house)	yaaruTaiya (viiTu)
Why	een, etaRku

The following table shows the correspondence between interrogation in English and Tamil.

Interrogation in English	Interrogation in Tamil
In English interrogation is framed by shifting the auxiliary verbs to the initial position of the construction or by introducing the interrogative words or by adding super segmental morphemes to any statement. Interrogation framed by auxiliary for yes-or-no type.	Interrogation is framed by the addition of interrogative particles or by the introduction of interrogative words or by adding super segmental morphemes to any statement. Interrogation is framed by interrogative particles for yes-or-no type
In English the auxiliary verbs and the interrogative words occur in the initial position.	In Tamil the interrogative particles occur in the final position of any word in the construction, the interrogative words occur in the initial, medial or final position of the construction. Tag questions are framed by suffixing the interrogative clitic the concerned units. In Tamil too, the interrogative words occur in

Tag questions are framed by auxiliary movement.	isolation in interrogative sentences.
In interrogative sentences, interrogative words occur in isolation.	

Transfer of negative sentences

Under this title the transfer of negation in equvative sentences and non-equvative sentences and transfer of negative pronouns and determiners are dealt here.

Transfer of negation in equvative sentences

In the following table, negation in equvative sentences in English is correlated with that of Tamil.

English	Tamil
NP + BE-V +not + NP She is not a school teacher	NP + NP + *illai* avaL oru paLLi aaciriyar illai
There + BE-V + no + NP There is no God	NP + *illai* kaTavuL illai
NP + BE-V + not + PP	NP-LOC + *illai* avan cennaiyil illai
He is not in Chennai There + BE-V + no + NP There are no girls	*angkee + NP + illai* angkee maaNavikaL yaarum illai
It + is + not + ADJ-to-clause It is not easy to go there.	S-atu + adjectival noun + *alla / illai* angkee poovatu eLitallal/eLitu illai

Transfer of negation in non-equvative sentence types

In the following table, negation in non-equvative sentences in English is correlated with that of Tamil.

English Negative forms	Corresponding Tamil forms
Did not +MV1 He did not go	MV-INF + *illai* avan pookavillai
Does not + MV1 He does not go	MV-atu + *illai* Avan poovatillai
Cannot + MV1 I cannot go	MV-INF + *iyalaatu/muTiyaatu* ennaal pooka iyalaatu / muTiyaatu
Could + MV1 I could not go	MV-INF + *iyalavillai/muTiyavillai* *ennaal pooka iyalavillai / muTiyavillai*
Shall not + MV1 I shall not go	MV-INF + *maaTTu* + PNG/muTiyaatu ndaan pooka maaTTeen
Should not + MV I should not go	MV-INF + kuuTaatu ndaan pooka kuuTaatu
Will not + MV 1 I will rot go	MV INF + *maaTTu* + PNG ndaa Pooka maaTTeen
Would not + MV$_1$ I would not go	MV INF + *maaTTu* + PNG ndaan Pooka maaTTeen
Will not + MV1	MV-*atu*

It will not go.	atu pookaatu
Must not + MV	MV-INF + kuuTaatu
I must not go	ndaan pooka kuuTaatu

Transfer of negative pronouns and determiners

English makes use of negative pronouns such as *none, nothing, neither, nobody, none* and negative determiner *no.* Tamil does not have negative pronouns; instead it makes use of *um-*suffixed interrogative pronouns such as *yaarum, etuvum, evarum* that do not possess any negative feature; the negation is expressed by adding *illai* to the verb.

Negative pronouns in English	Corresponding pronouns in Tamil
1. Person = no one, nobody No one come Nobody come	*Yaarum* *yaarum varavillai.*
1. Non-personm = nothing I ate nothing	*onRum* *ndaan onRum caappiTavillai*
2. None None of the students is good. None of the students here arrived	Oruvarum/yaarum *maaNavarkaLil oruvarum* *nallavarillai* *maaNavarkaLil yaarum* *varavillai*.

Tamil does not have a negative word equivalent to addition adverbial negative form *neither… nor.* Tamil makes use of negative verb form such as *illai, muTi, kuuTaatu,* V-aatu. The noun phrases or pronouns will be added with the disjunctive clitic *oo.* Similarly Tamil does not have the equivalent of *never* which is a negative adverb. Tamil makes use of Gerundive form of the type V-T/N-atu.

English	Tamil
Neither … nor Neither Usha nor Uma came today	NP-*oo* NP-oo MV-INF _ *illai* uSaavoo umaavoo inRu varavillai
Never Never I met him	V-T-RP-*atu+illai* ndaan avanai candtittatillai Note : The adverb *orupootum* which can be equated with English *never* also need the support of the negative verb *illai.* *orupootum* can be compensated by the emphatic clitic *ee* added to the VN. ndaan avanai orupootum candittatillai. ndaan avanai cantittatee illai.

The following table sums up the corlative features of English and Tamil for the sake of computation.

Negation in English	Negation in Tamil
Negation is effected by the addition of segmental word or suprasegmental morphemes to the affirmative construction.	Negation in Tamil. In Tamil too, negation is effected by the same method.
Forms like *no, not, nothing, nobody,*	The negative roots *al, il, maaTTu* are the

none, not only, rarely, scarcely, seldom, few, little, etc. are the negative words which are used to bring in negation.	negative words which bring out negation in Tamil.
The negative words do not show concord with the subject of the negative construction.	Except the negative verbs *alla and illai,* all other inflected negative words (ex. *maaTTu*) show concord with the subject of the negative construction.
Monomorphemic negative words in pure negative constructions occur with auxiliary verbs and others occur without any auxiliary verbs.	The negative words follow the nouns, a few adverbs or the infinitives.
The negative words in pure negative constructions occur in the initial position of the construction	The negative words in near negative constructions occur in the medial position.
A construction with a main verb can be negated only after introducing an auxiliary verb.	
The monomorphemic negative word in pure negative constructions is moved with the auxiliaries to form negative interrogative constructions whereas the negative words in near negative constructions are not moved with the auxiliaries.	

Transfer of imperative sentence

Imperative sentences are associated mostly with the second person commands, instructions and requisitions. Both Tamil and English make use of verb root to express impetration. As English does not have overtly marked separate terms for singular and plural second persons and the verbs do not inflect for subject, it does not have separate verbal form for singular imperative and Plural imperative. As Tamil has two or three distinct second person pronouns, one expressing singular *(ndii),* another expressing plural *(ndiir)* and honorific *(ndingkaL)*, it reflects this distinction in the imperative forms of verbs too. So, for English *you*, depending upon the context, Tamil may have at least two forms, one is verbal root and another is 'verb root + ungkaL'. The following table correlates different ways of bringing imperative sense in English and Tamil:

Imperative type	English pattern	Corresponding Tamil pattern
Imperative positive	Non honorific: V1 (i.e. verb root) Go Emphasis: Do + V1 Do go Honorific Please + V1 Please go Be + adjectival Compliment Be quiet Be serious	Imperative singular: Verb root Poo V-Past participl+*viTu* /*koL* pooyviTu, pooykkoL Imperative plural / Honorific Verb root + ungkaL poongkaL N-aaka + iru amaitiyaay iru kavanamaaka iru

	Be seated	uTkaarungkaL
Imperative negative	Don't + V1 Don't go Don't sit	Verb root –aat- ee pookaatee uTkaaraatee
Let command	Let + object pronoun (1ˢᵗ & 3ʳᵈ)/ Proper Noun + V1 Let him go Let me go Let Rama go	Sub (1ˢᵗ & 3ʳᵈ person) /Proper noun _ V-INF – *aTTum* avan pookaTTum ndaan pookaTTum raaman pookaTTum
Positive *should* command	2ⁿᵈ person + should + V1 You should go	Sub (all three persons) + V-INF + veeNTum ndii pooka veeNTum
Negative *should* command	Sub (all three persons) + should not + V1 I should not go	Sub (all three persons) + V-INF + *kuuTaatu* ndaan pookak kuuTaatu
Positive must command	2ⁿᵈ person All person + must + V1-You must go	Sub (all person) + V-INF
Negative must command	Sub (all three persons) + must not + V1 You must not go	Sub (all three persons) + V-INF + kuuTaatu ndii/ndiingkaL Pookakkuu taatu
Positive has to/ have to command	Sub (all three persons) + has to/ have to + V1 + You have to go He has to go	Sub (all three persons) + V-INF ndaan pooka veeNTi irukkum avan pooka veeNTi *irukkum*
Negative have to command	Sub (all three persons) + don't/doesn't have to + V1 I don't have to go He doesn't have to go	Sub (all three persons) + V-INF + veeNTiyirukkaaatu ndaan pookaveeNTirukkaatu avan pooka veeNTirukkaatu
Positive need command	Sub (all three perons) + need + infinitive He need to go	Sub (all three persons) + V-INF + veeNTum ndii pooka veeNTum
Negative need command	Sub (all three persons) + need not + V1 He need not go	Sub (all three persons) + V-INF + veeNTaam ndii pooka veeNTaam

6.5.Conclusion

The mechanism of transferring English sentences in to Tamil has been explored by correlating the syntactic structures of the two languages. The correlative study tried to explore the commonalities and differences in the structure of English and Tamil from the point of view of computation to build a machine translation aid to translate English into Tamil. It has been noticed that the two language deviate from one another from the point of view of English as language of SVO and Tamil as language of SOV, i.e., verb final language. While English makes use of

preposition to link nominal arguments with verbs, Tamil makes use of postposition and case markers to serve the same purpose. The absence of regular case inflection in the case of English makes it rigid in its word order and the presence of case inflection in Tamil makes it more flexible in its word order. English distinguishes subject form object by means of the position, i.e., word order, where as Tamil does it by case inflection. Relative clause in English is after the head noun, which is attributed and in Tamil it comes before the head noun. The infinitive clause in English comes after the main clause, whereas in Tamil it is comes before the main clause. That-clause complement occurs at the right side of the main clause in English, whereas it occurs at the left side of the main clause in Tamil. Interrogation is effected by changing the order of the words, i.e., by moving an auxiliary verb to the initial position before subject. In Tamil interrogation is effected by suffixing interrogative clitic or by making use of interrogative pronouns. In English, the auxiliary verbs and the interrogative words occur in the initial position of the construction. In Tamil, the interrogative particles occur in the final position of any word in the construction. All these correlative features have to taken into account while marking transfer module to restructure English as per Tamil sentential structure.

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