

SET - 1

1) "I" - Naan

Example: I came → Naan Vandhen

2) "YOU" - Nee

Example: You sit → Nee utkaaru

3) "HE" - Avan

Example: He came → Avan Vandhaan.

4) "SHE" - Aival

Example: She came → Aival vandhaal

RULE 1: For denoting an action done by male, the word should end with "an" (Eg: vandhaan)
 For female, the word should end with "al" (Eg: vandhaal)

5) "IT" - Adhu

"THIS" - Idhu, Indha

"THAT" - Adhu, Andha

Example: It is mine - Adhu EnnundayathuThis is a car - Idhu Onu carThat is a car - Adhu Onu car

6) "THEY" - Avargal

Example : They came - Avargal Vandhargal

7) "WE" - Naangal

Example : We will come - Naangal varuvom

SET-2

1) "MY" - Ennudaiya

2) "MINE" - Ennudaiyadhu

Example : My father came - Ennudaiya Appa
Vandhaar

Example : This ~~book~~ is mine - Idhu -
Ennudaiyadhu

RULE 2: If the word representing "to whom it belongs" comes at the beginning of the sentence, we have to use "ENNUDAIYA" (my), and if it comes at the end of the sentence, we have to use "ENNUDAIYADHU" (mine)

3) "YOUR" - "UNNUDAIYA"

4) "YOURS" - "UNNUDAIYADHU"

Example : your father - unnudaiya Appa

Example : This is yours - Idhu unnudaiyadhu

RULE 3: while addressing elderly people to add respect, we should add "GIAL" to the word. (Eg: AVARGIAL)

5) "YOUR" - "UNGIALUDIAYA"
(Elder people)

Ex: your father - UNGIALUDIAYA Appa

6) "HIS" - "AVANUDIAYA"

Ex: His pen - AVANUDIAYA pen

7) "HIM" - "AVANUDIYADHU"

Ex: This ~~is~~ belongs to him
- Idhu AVANUDIYADHU

8) "HER" - "AVALUDIAYA"

Ex: Her pen - Avaludiaya pen

9) "HERS" - "AVALUDIYADHU"

Ex: (This belongs to hers)

This is hers - Idhu AVALUDIYADHU

10) "THEIR" - "AVARGIALUDIAYA"

Ex: Their family - AVARGIALUDIAYA family

11) "THEIRS" - "AVARGIALUDIYADHU"

Ex: It is theirs - Idhu avargaludaiyadhu

12) "THEM" - "AVARGAL UDAIYADHU" 4

Ex: This belongs to them

- Idhu avargaludaiyadhu

13) "OURS" - "NAMM UDAIYADHU" (while speaking
and within the group)

"ENGAL UDAIYADHU" (while speaking
about our group to others)

Ex: This is ours - Idhu nammudaiyadhu

That is ours - Adhu engaludaiyadhu

Where to use "IDHU" "ADHU" and
"INDHA" "ANDHA"

Rule 4: In a sentence, when we want to
mention the particular thing, place or object
we have to use "INDHA" and "ANDHA",
it means "THIS" and "THAT".

THIS - INDHA (to denote the objects near us)

This car is ours - Indha car Engaludaiyadhu

That - ANDHA (to denote the objects far away)

That car is ours - Andha car Engaludaiyadhu

VERB: COME (Vaa)

⑤

pronouns	Present	Past	Future
I (Naan)	varuginen (come, coming)	vandhen (came)	varuven (will come)
you (Nee), (Neengal)	varuginai	vandhai	varuvai
He (Aan)	varuginaan	vandhaan	varuvaan
She (Aai)	varuginaal	vandhaal	varuvaal
It (Adhu)	varuginadhu	vandhadhu	varum
They (Aargal)	varuginargal	vandhargal	varuvargal
We (Naangal)	varuginom	vandhom	varuvom

pronouns

Verb Suffixes

(6)

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------|
| 1) I (Naan) | → | — en |
| 2) you (Nee) | → | — aai |
| 3) He (Aavan) | → | — aan |
| 4) She (Aval) | → | — aal |
| 5) It (Adhu) | → | — dhu |
| 6) They (Avargal) | → | — argal |
| 7) We (Naangal) | → | — om |

Common Rule for present tense and future tense

Present Tense — For all verbs "GIRU" should be used before the end suffix

Ex: I ~~come~~ am coming

Naan varugiren
(verb + giru + -en)

Future Tense — For all verbs "VE" or "VA" should be used before the end suffix

Ex: I will come

Naan varuven
(verb + ve + -en)