F R A M E 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>தா/தா</th>
<th>பா/பா</th>
<th>மா</th>
<th>யா</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ṭa/ḍa</td>
<td>pa/ba</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>ya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \hat{t} \) (t) is produced by the tip of the tongue curved towards the back and making contact at the roof of the mouth. When the contact is released the air escapes through the mouth. It occurs initially only in borrowed words. This occurs in a word as the first member of a consonant cluster, as the second member of a consonant cluster and in at identical consonant cluster.

The \( \hat{t} \) has two sound values. One is voiceless and another is voiced. The one that described above is voiceless. The voiced one is produced in the same manner except for the vibration in the vocal cords. This voiced sound (ḍ) is used between two vowels.

\( \hat{u} \) (p): In its production the lips are closed and the soft palate is raised to close the nasal passage. When the lips are opened the air suddenly comes out with explosion. There is no vibration in the vocal cords. This sound is described a voiceless bilabial stop. This occurs in the word initial and medial positions. It occurs medially as the first member of a consonant cluster, as the second member of a consonant cluster and in an identical consonant cluster.

The usual hand movement in writing Tamil letters is from the left to the right and from the top to the bottom. Note the strokes of the letter \( \hat{t} \) (ta) and \( \hat{u} \) (pa) as given below. Copy them three times each (see Appendix I for hand-movements). Your letter should be similar to the one on the extreme right side.

\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{t} & \quad ____ \quad ____ \quad ____ \quad \hat{t} \\
\hat{u} & \quad ____ \quad ____ \quad ____ \quad \hat{u}
\end{align*}
\]
Lips are closed when ṭ (m) is produced. The soft palate is lowered and the air stream comes freely through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords are vibrated in its production. This is a voiced bilabial nasal. This occurs in the word initial, meddle, and final positions.

Compare the letters for (pa) and (ma). Note the similarity and the difference between them. Copy them three times each. Your letter should be similar to the one given at the extreme right.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\end{array}
\]

\(\text{ṭ} (y):\) In its production the lips are spread. The front of the tongue is raised towards the hard plate. The soft palate is raised. The air stream passes through the stricture and the vocal cords are made to vibrate. This is a voiced palatal frictionless continuant. This occurs in all positions.

Compare the letter for (pa) with that for (ya) and note the difference. Copy them three times each. Your letter should be similar to the one given at extreme right.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\end{array}
\]

The letters with a dot above like ṭ, ṭ, ṭ, ṭ etc., are pure consonants in Tamil. The letter without a dot represents the corresponding consonant + the vowel.

Example: \(\text{ṭ} = \text{ṭ}, \text{ṭ} = \text{ṭa}, \text{ṭ} = \text{p}, \text{ṭ} = \text{pa}.\)

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\end{array}
\]

\(\text{ṭ} \text{ṭ} \text{ṭ}\) is (ṭa) whereas \(\text{ṭ} \text{ṭ} \text{ṭ}\) is usually uttered (ṭṭ)

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\end{array}
\]

\(\text{ṭ} \text{ṭ} \text{ṭ}\) is (pa) whereas \(\text{ṭ} \text{ṭ} \text{ṭ}\) is usually uttered (ṭṭ)

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭ} \\
\end{array}
\]

\(\text{ṭ} \text{ṭ} \text{ṭ}\) is (ma) whereas \(\text{ṭ} \text{ṭ} \text{ṭ}\) is usually uttered (ṭṭ)
is (ya) whereas  is usually uttered (iy)

Read the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>paṭam</th>
<th>paṭtam</th>
<th>paḍapaḍa</th>
<th>maḍam</th>
<th>maṭtam</th>
<th>maḍamaḍa</th>
<th>pappadam</th>
<th>payam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row, which is found in the first row.

2. Encircle and check  in the following words.

     ฬ ṇ

3. Encircle  and check  in the following words.

     ṇ ṇ

4. Encircle  and check  in the following words.

     ṇ ṇ

5. Encircle  and check  in the following words.

     ṇ
6. Write the following letters five times.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
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7. Write the following words from 2 looking at 1 till you are able to write like the one in bold.

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5. _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ 

4. _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ 

3. _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ 

2. _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ 

1. பாடம் சமம் பாவம் சமம் பாடம்

8. Write Tamil words four times for the words given in Roman script.

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<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
9. Recognize and read the following words.

தோட்ட
தாம
தளப்ப
துண்ண
துணை
துண்டு
The sound for  is special for Tamil. This is represented by (l). In its production the tongue is curled back and the tip of the tongue is placed very near the roof of the mouth but not touching it. The air stream passes through the sides of the tongue as well as in between the tip of the tongue and the roof of the mouth. The vocal cords are vibrated. The soft palate is raised. This is a voiced retroflex palatal lateral. This occurs in the word medial and final positions. Medially it occurs as a single consonant between two vowels as in the word கசி, as the first member of a consonant cluster (อำนวยความสะดวก -), and as the first member of a three consonant cluster (อำนวยความสะดวก -).

Compare the letter for (ma) with that for (la). Copy each of the letters four times. Note the similarity and difference between them (see Appendix I for hand-movements). Your letter should be similar to the one given at extreme right.

\[ \text{LD } \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \text{LD} \]

\[ \text{LD } \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \text{LD} \]

\[ \text{LD } \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \text{LD} \]

\[ \text{LD } \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \text{LD} \]

is (la) where as  is usually uttered (il).
Read the following words.

படம் paḷam
படம் paḍam
மணம் maḍam
படம் paṭṭam
மணம் maṭṭam

EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

2. Encircle ப and check ம in the following words.

பும் மணம்
பணம் பம்

3. Write five times the following letter.

பம் ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. Write the following words.

பும் பம்

5. _________ _________
4. _________ _________
3. _________ _________
2. _________ _________
5. Tamil words are given in Roman script. Write them in Tamil.

paḷam

paṇam

payam

6. Recognize and read the following words.

பபு

பபு

முமு

முமு
### Frame 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பி</th>
<th>பி பி</th>
<th>பி பி பி</th>
<th>பி பி பி</th>
<th>பி பி பி</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>ra</td>
<td>ca/sa/ja</td>
<td>ka/ga/ha</td>
<td>ta/da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பி</th>
<th>பி</th>
<th>பி</th>
<th>பி</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II (ii): In its production the lips are spread and the front of the tongue is raised as high as possible towards the hard palate without making any constriction. The tip of the tongue touches the lower part of the teeth. The vocal cords are vibrated during its production. The soft palate is raised. This is a high front un-rounded long vowel. This occurs in all positions in a word.

II (r): The air escapes between the tip of the tongue and palate in its production. The soft palate is raised and the vocal cords are vibrated. This sound is described as the voiced alveolar flap. This occurs in all the positions in a word.

Compare the letters II (ii) and II (ra). II is formed by putting two dots on both sides of the third stroke whereas II (ra) is formed by adding a slightly angular short stroke as shown below. While writing II, it is written with a dot over II; in print it will be II. But both are correct.

Compare the letters and copy three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have seen earlier about ữu and its production. As we have seen earlier this occurs in the word initial and medial positions. There are two sound values for this letter, namely voiced and voiceless. The one seen earlier described as voiceless (hard). The other one is voiced (soft). The movements of the speech organs are exactly the same as voiceless except for vibration in the vocal cords. It occurs initially in some of the borrowed words and medially after nasal as in வம்பர்கள்.
(pambaram). This may be described as a voiced bilabial stop sound.

Read the following words.

ए  ii  
एमू  iiyam  
एमू  iiram  
मू  maram  
रमबम  rambam  
पमबरम  pambaram  

( c): In its production the blade of the tongue touches the back portion of the alveolar ridge and the soft palate is raised. The blade of the tongue moves away from its position slowly. There is no vibration in the vocal cords. This is described as the voiceless palatal affricate. It occurs medially in modern Tamil as identical consonant cluster.

( k): The back of the tongue blocks the air stream while it is in firm contact with the soft palate in its production. The soft palate is in raised position so that no air escapes through the nasal cavity. The air comes out of the mouth with explosion when the back of the tongue is released suddenly. There is no vibration of the vocal cords during this production. This is voiceless velar stop. This occurs in the word initial and medial positions.

( t): It is produced when the tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth. Here the soft palate is also raised so that the air con not escapes through the nasal cavity. When the tip of the tongue is released from the upper teeth the air suddenly escapes through the mouth. There is no vibration in the vocal cords. This is a voiceless dental stop. It occurs initially and medially.

Write the letters for (ca), (ka) and (ta) (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

ए   ए   ए   ए   ए
ए  ए  ए  ए  ए
ए  ए  ए  ए  ए
There are secondary symbols for each vowel (see Appendix II). The vowel letters as such can be used in the word initial position. In other places in a word corresponding secondary symbols are used. The secondary symbols may be added to the consonant either over the letter or before the primary letter or after the primary letter or both, before and after etc. The secondary symbols are introduced wherever the vowels are introduced. There are number of examples of vowel, consonant combinations are given for easy understanding of this concept. Secondary symbol for Ꞌ is added to ꞑ and this is written as ꞑ. Note the addition to ꞑ. When the secondary symbol is added to a pure consonant, the dot over the letter that represents the pure consonant is not used. In Tamil, no word will begin with a pure consonant. However, this may happen when borrowed words from other languages are used in Tamil.

Look at the symbol ꞑ for the vowel Ꞌ when combined with the consonants.

| ꞑ + Ꞌ = ꞑ | ꞑ + ii = ꞑii |
| ꞑ + Ꞌ = ꞑ | ꞑ + ii = ꞑii |
| ꞑ + Ꞌ = ꞑ | ꞑ + ii = ꞑii |
| ꞑ + Ꞌ = ꞑ | ꞑ + ii = ꞑii |
| ꞑ + Ꞌ = ꞑ | ꞑ + ii = ꞑii |
| ꞑ + Ꞌ = ꞑ | ꞑ + ii = ꞑii |
| ꞑ + Ꞌ = ꞑ | ꞑ + ii = ꞑii |
| ꞑ + Ꞌ = ꞑ | ꞑ + ii = ꞑii |
Read the following words.

எ   டின்
பிர்ளம்   piidam
தல்லிங்   talii
கரிங்   kariim

(i) The letters எ, இ are pronounced with the sound value of (ta), (pa) respectively when they occur in the beginning of a word or in doubling. Elsewhere எ and இ are pronounced as (da) and (ba). When எ is pronounced as (da), the movements of the speech organs are exactly the same as those of (ta) except for the vibration in the vocal cords. This is voiced dental stop.

(ii) The letter ஐ is pronounced as (ga) after nasal. The movements of the speech organs are same as those for (ka) except for the vibration in the vocal cords. This voiced velar stop. When it occurs medially as a single consonant between two vowels it is pronounced as (ha).

(iii) The letter எ has the sound value of (ca) only in doubling. Between two vowels or in the beginning of a word it has the sound value, (sa). It is pronounced as (ja) after nasal. This will be explained in details in Frame 8.

(iv) In Frame 1, the letter ஐ is introduced as voiceless (ta) in doubling and elsewhere it is voiced (da). However, in the borrowed words this is voiced in the word initial position.

Read the following words.

மார்மம்   marmam
மாரம்   maram
இயம்   iiram
கரம்   karam
இயம்   iiyam
ரம்பம்   rambam
சரம்   saram
சர்ப்பம்   sarppam
மாக்கம்   maccam
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

2. Check the letter ப in the following words.

3. Copy the following letter.

த் இ் இ் இ் இ்
4. Copy the following words.

| சொந்து | சொந்து | சொந்து |
| _______ | _______ | _______ |
| _______ | _______ | _______ |
| _______ | _______ | _______ |

5. Tamil words are given in Roman script. Write them in Tamil.

- iiiccambalam
- iiilam
- iiitam
- iiram

6. Encircle the letter in the second row, which is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ண</th>
<th>ண</th>
<th>ண</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ண</td>
<td>ண</td>
<td>ண</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Encircle ச and tick ச in the following words.

- கூம்பு கூம்பு மார்க்கு
- மார்க்கு மார்க்கு கூம்பு

8. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கூம்பு</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>கூம்பு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கூம்பு</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Copy the following letters.

ṉː ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

தː ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

பː ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

சː ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

தː ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

தː ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

10. Copy the following words four times each.

துத்து துத்து துத்து துத்து

________________________

________________________

________________________

________________________
11. Tamil words are given in Roman script. Write them in Tamil script.

- padakkam
- sakkaram
- pakkam
- taharam
- maccam
- taḍam

12. Recognize and read the following words.

- படக்கம்   படக்கம்
- ரக்கரம்   ரக்கரம்
- பக்கம்   பக்கம்
- தாராம்   தாராம்
- மக்கம்   மக்கம்
- தாடம்   தாடம்
The vowel sound, ஐ (a) in its production the lips are kept in neutral positions. The tongue is kept as it is in the normal position and the vocal cords are vibrated. The soft palate is raised. This is called low, central, un-rounded short vowel. In a word this sound occurs in all positions.

The vowel sound, ஐ (aa) in its production is the same as that of ஐ (a) except for the length. This is described as a low, central, un-rounded, long vowel. This sound occurs in all positions in a word.

The vowel sound, ஞ (i) in its production the lips are spread and the front of the tongue is raised as high as possible towards the hard palate without making any sort of constriction. The tip of the tongue touches the lower part of the teeth. The vocal cords are vibrated during its production. The soft palate is raised. This sound is described as a high, front, un-rounded, short vowel. This sound occurs in all positions in a word.

The sounds (a), (aa) and (i) are represented by the letters ஐ, ஐ, ஞ respectively. As stated earlier for the presence of any vowel sound in a word, the vowel is used as it is in the word initial position and elsewhere the corresponding secondary symbols are used with consonants.

Look at the letters carefully and copy three times each (see Appendix I for hand-movements).
Copy the letters yourself.

Read the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>அம்</th>
<th>aham</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>அம்</td>
<td>aram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அம்</td>
<td>aaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அம்</td>
<td>aatam</td>
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<tr>
<td>அம்</td>
<td>aakkam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அம்</td>
<td>idam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அம்</td>
<td>idam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE-I**

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

2. Encircle அ and check உ in the following words.

    அம்
    அம்
    அம்
    அம்
    அம்
    அம்
3. Encircle அ and check இ in the following words.

அ இ

ஆ இ

4. Copy the following letters five times each.

அ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

ஆ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

இ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

5. Copy the following words.

அஇ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

ஆஇ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

இஇ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

In the Frame 3, for the long vowel இ (ii), a secondary symbol was added to the pure consonant to represent the presence of the vowel. Likewise for every vowel there is a secondary symbol to represent. The vowel can occur as it is only in the word initial position. Elsewhere the vowel will go with consonants and secondary symbols are used to mark their presence. Hence it is to be understood that in Tamil vowels, pure consonants, and vowel + consonant are used. You have noticed in the Frame 3 that whenever a vowel is added to a pure consonant (a consonant with a dot over the letter), the dot is replaced by the secondary symbol.
Consonants with vowel ஐ are represented as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ல + ஐ = ல</td>
<td>l + a = la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ன + ஐ = ன</td>
<td>p + a = pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ம + ஐ = ம</td>
<td>m + a = ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ய + ஐ = ய</td>
<td>y + a = ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ப + ஐ = ப</td>
<td>b + a = ba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ர + ஐ = ர</td>
<td>r + a = ra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ச + ஐ = ச</td>
<td>c + a = ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>க + ஐ = க</td>
<td>k + a = ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>த + ஐ = த</td>
<td>t + a = ta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary Symbol for the vowel ஐ is ர which is placed after the consonant letters (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements).

```
\[ \text{இ} \quad \text{இ} \quad \text{இ} \quad \text{இ} \]
```

Combination of the secondary symbol ர for the long vowel ஐ with consonants are given below.
6. Read the following words.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{நாகம்} & \quad \text{tadaaham} \\
\text{பாடம்} & \quad \text{paaḍam} \\
\text{அப்பாதம்} & \quad \text{abaaram} \\
\text{அப்பா} & \quad \text{appaa} \\
\text{மாதம்} & \quad \text{maadam} \\
\text{அம்மா} & \quad \text{ammaa} \\
\text{மாஹம்} & \quad \text{yaaham} \\
\text{தராண்டம்} & \quad \text{taraadaram}
\end{align*}
\]
7. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>லர்</th>
<th>லர்</th>
<th>லர்</th>
<th>லர்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>லர்</td>
<td>லர்</td>
<td>லர்</td>
<td>லர்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பர்</th>
<th>பர்</th>
<th>பர்</th>
<th>பர்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பர்</td>
<td>பர்</td>
<td>பர்</td>
<td>பர்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கர்</th>
<th>கர்</th>
<th>கர்</th>
<th>கர்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>கர்</td>
<td>கர்</td>
<td>கர்</td>
<td>கர்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Encircle பர் and check லர் in the following words.

தாகம்
பாரம்
பாகம்
அபம்

9. Encircle பர் and check கர் in the following words.

தாகம்
சாகம்
10. Encircle க க and check க க in the following words.
    மடம்
    மூம்
    மூம்
    மூம்

11. Encircle க க and check க க in the following words.
    காரும்
    காரும்
    காரும்
    காரும்

12. Copy the following five times.
    மத      __ __ __ __ __ __
    மத      __ __ __ __ __ __
    மத      __ __ __ __ __ __
    மத      __ __ __ __ __ __
    மத      __ __ __ __ __ __
13. Copy the following words.

14. Write in Tamil script for the words given in Roman script.

15. Split into letters and write them in the box.

Model: காத்திருக்கூறு
16. Secondary symbol for the vowel $\text{ை}$ when added to pure consonant, $\text{ஃ}$ looks like $\text{ஃ}$. Similarly with other consonants as given below (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ஃ} + \text{ை} & = \text{ஃ}
\text{ஃ} + \text{i} & = \text{ஃi}
\text{ஃ} + \text{ை} & = \text{ஃ}
\text{ஃ} + \text{i} & = \text{ஃi}
\text{ஃ} + \text{ை} & = \text{ஃ}
\text{ஃ} + \text{i} & = \text{ஃi}
\text{ஃ} + \text{ை} & = \text{ஃ}
\text{ஃ} + \text{i} & = \text{ஃi}
\text{ஃ} + \text{ை} & = \text{ஃ}
\text{ஃ} + \text{i} & = \text{ஃi}
\text{ஃ} + \text{ை} & = \text{ஃ}
\text{ஃ} + \text{i} & = \text{ஃi}
\text{ஃ} + \text{ை} & = \text{ஃ}
\text{ஃ} + \text{i} & = \text{ஃi}
\text{ஃ} + \text{ை} & = \text{ஃ}
\text{ஃ} + \text{i} & = \text{ஃi}
\text{ஃ} + \text{ை} & = \text{ஃ}
\text{ஃ} + \text{i} & = \text{ஃi}
\end{align*}
\]
17. Read the following words.

இதி idi
பாதி paadi
પி஢ி pipi
தஞ்சின் tamil
பாண் pali
கரி kari
சிக்கம்பன் sidambaram
காக்கிற காஹியம் kaahidam

18. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

19. Encircle the letter மு and check தி in the following words.

மும்
காம்
மின்னம்
காம்பி
20. Encircle the letter ம and check ந in the following words.

தமிழ்

சாபி

புநி

குபி

21. Encircle the letter ம and check the letter ந in the following words.

காணி மோநி கிந்தம்ப

22. Encircle பி and check சி in the following words.

சாபிகும்

சிகி

EXERCISE II

1. Copy five times the following letters.

பி __ __ __ __ __

பி __ __ __ __ __

பி __ __ __ __ __

பி __ __ __ __ __

பி __ __ __ __ __

பி __ __ __ __ __
2. Copy three times the following words.

கற

கர

கை

பு

பு

பு

பு

பு
3. Compare and read the following.

4. Read the sentences and then copy them one by one.

பாப்பட்டியில் பாம் பட்டை.

அப்பட்டியில் பாம் பட்டைய்க்கார்.

அழகாம் பாம் பட்டைய்க்கார்.

நம்பியும்! பாம் பட்டை.

அழகாம்! குறிப்பிட்டு பாம் பட்டை.

பாப்பட்டியில் பட்டை.
When the tip of the tongue is raised against the upper teeth \( \hat{b} \) is produced. The soft palate is lowered and the air escapes freely through the nasal cavity. There is vibration in the vocal cords. It is to be recollected here that the sound value of \( \hat{\ell} \) (t) seen in Frame 1. The movements of the speech organs are the same as that of (d), the voiced one except that the air stream passes through the nasal cavity in the case of \( \hat{b} \). This is described as voiced dental nasal. It occurs medially as in the words, நேடு, நேடம் etc. and elsewhere it is pronounced as alveolar as in the English words name, invitation etc. and in Tamil words like நாம், நுழைவு etc.

Observe how the letter for the sound (na) is written and copy three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

\[ \hat{n} \]

The letter \( \hat{b} \) may also be written, deleting the extended curve line at the end.

Write the letter three times and practice.

\[ \hat{n} \]
Observe how the secondary symbols for the vowels தெ, தெ, and தெ are added to தெ (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>தெ + தெ = தெ</th>
<th>ந + ஐ = நா</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>தெ + தெ = தெ</td>
<td>ந + ஐ = நா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தெ + தெ = தெ</td>
<td>ந + ஐ = நா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தெ + தெ = தெ</td>
<td>ந + ஐ = நா</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The letters தெ, தெ, தெ, தெ cannot occur in the middle or end of a word. However, தெ can occur medially before தெ, தெ, தெ etc. This can be seen in the words, தெதெ ‘that’, தெதெ ‘this’ etc.

Read the words and write them three times each.

தெதெ ______ ______ ______
தெதெ ______ ______ ______
தெதெ ______ ______ ______
தெதெ ______ ______ ______
தெதெ ______ ______ ______
தெதெ ______ ______ ______
தெதெ ______ ______ ______
(ña): In its production the air stream is blocked by the back of the tongue while it is in firm contact with the soft palate as in the production of (g). The soft palate is lowered and the air passes through the nasal passage. The vocal cords are vibrated. This is described as a voiced velar nasal. It occurs only in the medial position with its corresponding voiced velar stop, ꞏ(k).

Observe how letter for (ña) is written and write it four times. Your letter should be like the one given at extreme right.

Compare the letter for (ña) with the letter for (ña). Write them four times each:

Secondary symbols for vowels ꞏ, ꞏ and ꞏ are added to the nasal consonant ꞏ.
It is already pointed out that the letter உ usually occurs only in its pure consonantal form, namely உ, immediately followed by letters of க series, such as க, கா, கி, etc. That is, க series letters after உ are pronounced as soft sounds (voiced sounds) like, ga, gaa, gi etc.

Read the words aloud and write them three times each.


Read the following words.


EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.
2. Encircle the word in the second row that is similar to the word in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>தகம்</th>
<th>மகம்</th>
<th>கம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>தகம்</td>
<td>மகம்</td>
<td>கம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தகம்</td>
<td>மகம்</td>
<td>கம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கவ்கம்</th>
<th>கவ்கம்</th>
<th>பவ்கம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>கவ்கம்</td>
<td>கவ்கம்</td>
<td>பவ்கம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கவ்கம்</td>
<td>கவ்கம்</td>
<td>பவ்கம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Encircle the letters ந, ன, பந, னி and ன் in the following words.

அஹே தகம்
தனம் தரகம்
பெதி பெதி
பந்தேம் பந்தே

4. Copy the following letters five times.

்ம இ இ இ இ

்மா இ இ இ இ

5. Write the equivalent Tamil letter and copy three times each.

்ந இ இ இ

்நா இ இ இ

6. Copy four times the following words.
7. Fill in the blanks with the Tamil letters equivalent to the Roman letters given within the brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Letter</th>
<th>Tamil Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>ஊ (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>ஊ (na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nna</td>
<td>ஊ (nna)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>ஊ (ni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nii</td>
<td>ஊ (nii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>ஊ (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ஆ (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ang</td>
<td>ஆ (ang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>த (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tam</td>
<td>த (tam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngam</td>
<td>ந (ngam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tang</td>
<td>ந (tang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saing</td>
<td>ந (saing)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Write in Tamil using the forms given in Roman script.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Letter</th>
<th>Tamil Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naham</td>
<td>நஹம</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naam</td>
<td>நாம</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nii</td>
<td>ஊ (nii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tandam</td>
<td>தந்தம</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angam</td>
<td>ஆங்ம</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangam</td>
<td>தங்ம</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saingam</td>
<td>சங்ம</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Recognize and read the following words.

பிடி
தீப்பு
பாற்கம்
தாணம்
தீடைம்
திருத்தம்
தாமஸ்