

Ditransitive Verb:

- Simple

- Present

- $\text{ɲan} \quad \text{avanə} \quad \text{buk} \quad \text{koɖuk=uɲu}$
I-NOM-1S he-DAT-3SM book give=PRES
“I give the book to him”

- $\text{ɲan} \quad \text{kaɖayılɲɲ} \quad \text{buk} \quad \text{vaɲ=uɲu}$
I-NOM-1S shop-LOC book buy=PRES
“I buy the book from the store ”

- Past

- $\text{ɲan} \quad \text{avanə} \quad \text{buk} \quad \text{koɖu=tu}$
I-NOM-1S he-DAT-3SM book give=PAST
“I gave the book to him”

- $\text{ɲan} \quad \text{kaɖayılɲɲ} \quad \text{buk} \quad \text{vaɲ=i}$
I-NOM-1S shop-LOC book buy=PAST
“I bought the book from the store ”

- Future

- $\text{ɲan} \quad \text{avanə} \quad \text{buk} \quad \text{koɖu=kɔum}$
I-NOM-1S he-DAT-3SM book give=FUT
“I will give the book to him”

- $\text{ɲan} \quad \text{kaɖayılɲɲ} \quad \text{buk} \quad \text{vaɲ=um}$
I-NOM-1S shop-LOC book BUY=FUT
“I will buy the book from the store ”

- Perfect

○ Present

■ jan avanə buk kođuthı=tunđ
I-NOM-1S he-DAT-3SM book give=PRES=PERF
“I have given the book to him”

■ jan kađayılnıñ buk vañı=tunđ
I-NOM-1S shop-LOC book buy=PRES=PERF
“I have bought the book from the store ”

○ Past

■ jan avanə buk kođuthı=tunđ=ayıruxu
I-NOM-1S he-DAT-3SM book give=PERF=PAST
“I had given the book to him”

■ jan kađayılnıñ buk vañı=tunđ=ayıruxu
I-NOM-1S shop-LOC book buy=PERF=PAST
“I had bought the book from the store ”

○ Future

■ jan avanə buk
kođuthı=tunđ= -akum/ayirikqum
I-NOM-1S he-DAT-3SM book
give=PERF=FUT
“I would have given the book to him”

■ jan kađayılnıñ buk
vañı=tunđ= -akum/ayirikqum
I-NOM-1S shop-LOC book
buy=PERF=FUT
“I would have bought the book from the store ”

● Progressive

○ Present

■ jan avanə buk koḍuk=uka=yaṇ
I-NOM-1S he-DAT-3SM book give=PROG=PRES
“I am giving the book to him”

■ jan kaḍayılın buk vaṇ=uka=yaṇ
I-NOM-1S shop-LOC book buy=PROG=PRES
“I am buying the book from the store ”

○ Past

■ jan avanə buk koḍuk=uka=yayirūnu
I-NOM-1S he-DAT-3SM book give=PROG=PAST
“I was giving the book to him”

■ jan kaḍayılın buk vaṇ=uka=yayirūnu
I-NOM-1S shop-LOC book buy=PROG=PAST
“I was buying the book from the store ”

○ Future

■ jan avanə buk
koḍuk=uka=ya -kum / yirik̄kum
I-NOM-1S he-DAT-3SM book
give=PROG=FUT
“I would be giving the book to him”

■ jan kaḍayılın buk
vaṇ=uka=ya -kum / yirik̄kum
I-NOM-1S shop-LOC book
buy=PROG=FUT
“I would be buying the book from the store ”

Transitive Verb: Ezhuthuka / Write

● Simple

○ Present

■ jan parik̄ṣa eṛuṭ=uṇu
I-NOM-1S exam-ACC write=PRES
“I write the exam”

- jan paṭṭ paḍ=uṅḡu
I-NOM-1S song-ACC sing=PRES
“I sing the song”

○ Past

- jan parikṣa eṟuṭ=i
I-NOM-1S exam-ACC write=PAST
“I wrote the exam”

- jan paṭṭ paḍ=i
I-NOM-1S song-ACC sing=PAST
“I sang the song”

○ Future

- jan parikṣa eṟuṭ=um
I-NOM-1S exam-ACC write=FUT
“I will write the exam”

- jan paṭṭ paḍ=um
I-NOM-1S song-ACC sing=FUT
“I will sing the song”

● Perfect

○ Present

- jan parikṣa eṟuṭ=i=tunḍ
I-NOM-1S exam-ACC write=PERF=PRES
“I have written the exam”

- jan paṭṭ paḍ=i=tunḍ
I-NOM-1S song-ACC sing=PERF=PRES
“I have sang the song”

○ Past

- jan parikṣa eṟuṭi=tunḍ=aayiruṅḡu
I-NOM-1S exam-ACC write=PERF=PAST
“I had written the exam”

- jan paṭṭ paḍi=tunḍ=aayiruṅḡu
I-NOM-1S song-ACC sing=PERF=PAST
“I have sang the song”

○ Future

- jan parikṣa eṛuṭi=tunḍ= -aavum /
-aayirikḱum

I-NOM-1S exam-ACC write=PERF=FUT

“I would have written the exam”

- jan paṭṭ paḍi=tunḍ= -aavum /
-aayirikḱum

I-NOM-1S song-ACC sing=PERF=FUT

“I have sang the song”

- Progressive

- Present

- jan parikṣa eṛuṭ=uka=yaṇ

I-NOM-1S exam-ACC write=PROG=PRES

“I am writing the exam”

- jan paṭṭ paḍ=uka=yaṇ

I-NOM-1S song-ACC sing=PROG=PRES

“I am singing the song”

- Past

- jan parikṣa eṛuṭ=uka=yaayiruṇu

I-NOM-1S exam-ACC write=PROG=PAST

“I was writing the exam”

- jan paṭṭ paḍ=uka=yaayiruṇu

I-NOM-1S song-ACC sing=PROG=PAST

“I was singing the song”

- Future

- jan parikṣa eṛuṭuka=yaayirikḱum

I-NOM-1S exam-ACC write=PROG=FUT

“I would be writing the exam”

- jan paṭṭ paad=uka=yaayirikḱum

I-NOM-1S song-ACC sing=PROG=FUT

“I would be singing the song”

- Simple

- Present

- kuṭṭı karar=un̄u
child-NOM-1S cry=PRES
“Child cries”
 - kuṭṭı uṛar=un̄u
child-NOM-1S sleep=PRES
“Child sleeps”

- Past

- kuṭṭı karar=ɲu
child-NOM-1S cry=PAST
“Child cried”
 - kuṭṭı uṛar=i
child-NOM-1S sleep=PAST
“Child slept”

- Future

- kuṭṭı karar=um
child-NOM-1S cry=FUT
“Child will cry”
 - kuṭṭı uṛar=um
child-NOM-1S sleep=FUT
“Child will sleep”

- Perfect

- Present

- kuṭṭı karar=ɲun̄d
child-NOM-1S cry=PERF
“Child has cried”
 - kuṭṭı uṛar=ɲun̄d
child-NOM-1S cry=PERF
“Child has slept”

- Past

- kuṭṭı karar=ɲun̄d=aayirun̄u
child-NOM-1S cry=PERF=PAST
“Child had cried”
 - kuṭṭı uṛar=ɲun̄d=aayirun̄u

child-NOM-1S sleep=PERF=PAST
“Child had slept”

○ Future

■ kuṭṭi karaṇi=tunḍ= -aavum / -aayiriḱḱum
child-NOM-1S cry=PERF=FUT
“Child would have cried”

■ kuṭṭi uṛaṇi=tunḍ= -aavum / -aayiriḱḱum
child-NOM-1S sleep=PERF=FUT
“Child would have slept”

● Progressive

○ Present

■ kuṭṭi karaṇi=uka=yaṇ
child-NOM-1S cry=PROG=PRES
“Child is crying”

■ kuṭṭi uṛaṇi=uka=yaṇ
child-NOM-1S sleep=PROG=PRES
“Child is sleeping”

○ Past

■ kuṭṭi karaṇi=uka=yaayiruṇu
child-NOM-1S cry=PROG=PAST
“Child was crying”

■ kuṭṭi uṛaṇi=uka=yaayiruṇu
child-NOM-1S sleep=PROG=PAST
“Child was sleeping”

○ Future

■ kuṭṭi karaṇi=uka=yaayiriḱḱum
child-NOM-1S cry=PROG=FUT
“Child would be crying”

■ kuṭṭi uṛaṇi=uka=yaayiriḱḱum
child-NOM-1S sleep=PROG=FUT
“Child would be sleeping”

In case of Malayalam, when considering transitive and ditransitive verbs, sentences such as “ṇan parikṣa eṛuṇu” or “ṇan avanə buk koḍukuṇu”, the subject and direct

object are “ṇan” and “avanə” and they take nominative and dative cases respectively. These case markers are subject only and object only.

Now looking at intransitive sentences, “kuṭṭi kararuṇu”, “kuṭṭi” acts as the subject and takes the nominative case. This regards Malayalam to be of the nominative-accusative language. Now looking at split ergativity, even in the case of a simple progressive aspect with a ditransitive verb, eg., “ṇan avanə buk koḍukukayan” the subject-verb agreement is unconditionally absent. Therefore the presence of even a split ergativity can be considered to not exist in Malayalam.