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For Each of the Songs/Chants/Dances/Games, the Following are Given:
   a) English Translation.
   b) Tamil; Transliteration; Word-for-word Translation; and Colloquial Translation.
   c) Tamil.
   d) English Translation, with Movements.
   e) Genre.
   f) Analysis of Performative Components, and Verbal Content.
   g) Similar Activity Found Elsewhere.

The Songs/Chants/Dances/Games:

1) ஒரு கல் லு
   o ru   kal   lu
   one   stone
   One Stone.

2) ஒன் பாட் தி
   oN   paat   thi
   one   garden
   One Garden.

3) ஒரு கு போட்
   o ru   ku   pot
   one   pot
   One Pot.

4) சாண் தா ராம்
   chan   tha   Nam
   sandalwood ash
   Sandalwood Ash.
5) What Kind Of? 243
   en na
   what
   What Kind Of?

6) What Use? 282
   en thi ruk ku?
   what use?
   What Use?

7) please give
    Please Give!

8) monkey jumping
    Monkey Jumping.

9) Rolling.

10) a fruit with thorns on the plant
    A Fruit.

11) A Bunch.

12) Goat and Tiger.
13) (मुठूठ की, मुठूठ की)
mut thi, mut thi
frog, frog
Frog, Frog.

14) (तेरे भाव भावः, तेरे भाव भावः)
uN Ni, uN Ni
tick, tick
Tick, Tick.

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Two special characteristics of the Tamil language are that the meaning of words depends on: 1) the length of time a vowel is sounded (short and long); and 2) the position of the tongue when consonants are sounded (dental, medial, or retroflex).¹

The variant of the International Phonetic System used in this dissertation for transliterations (into the Latin script) represents these Tamil letters in the following ways: 1) long vowels are represented by double letters (such as “aa”); 2) the medial consonant is underlined (there is only one: “n”); and 3) retroflex consonants are capitalized (such as, “N”).

This is an old-fashioned version of the International Phonetic System. A more recent version of the International Phonetic System for transliterations from the Tamil script uses lines and dots under and above the Latin script letters. The primary reason I am using the older system is that I find it easier to type this transliteration method on any keyboard, and in any word-processing and e-mail program. A disadvantage of this older system is that capitalizing first letters of

---

¹ “Dental” indicates that the tip of the tongue is touching the back of one’s upper front teeth. “Medial” indicates that the tip of the tongue is in a middle position. “Retroflex” indicates that the tip of the tongue is curled upward and backward, so as to touch the roof of the mouth.
words (of proper nouns, of first words of sentences, etc.) in the transliterated text can cause confusion. I have refrained from such capitalizing in this work.
The Tamil Alphabet

(Figure 1.)
Notes:

In the above chart, the vowels are shown on the top line, from left to right; and the consonants are shown from top to bottom. Each vowel can be applied to each consonant.

In the Tamil script, a dot above a Tamil consonant indicates that this consonant is the final sound of the syllable.

The chart’s final four consonant sounds (j, h, st, sh) are derived from Sanskrit.

As shown in the chart:

1) 咝 can be pronounced as “ka,” “ha,” or “ga.”

2) ㄧ can be pronounced as “sa” or “cha.”

3) ㄬ can be pronounced as “pa” or “ba.”

In all of these cases, the sound depends on: the context (in the word); and the local dialect.
As shown in the chart: the Tamil vowels as transliterated into the International Phonetic System (IPS) are

| a | aa | i | ii | u | uu | e | ee | ai | o | oo | ow |

"a" (IPS) is pronounced as in "around".

"i" (IPS) is pronounced as in "be."

"u" (IPS) is pronounced as in "you."

"e" (IPS) is pronounced as in "way."

"ai" (IPS) is pronounced as in "why."

"o" (IPS) is pronounced as in "slow."

"ow" (IPS) is pronounced as in "cow."
Maps

A) The Africa-to-Asia Region.

(Figure 2.)

With place names and boundaries. (Figure 3.)
B) A Section of Southern India.

(Figure 4.)

With place names, boundaries, and roads.  (Figure 5.)
C) Far Southern India.

(Figure 6.)

With place names, boundaries, and roads. (Figure 7.)