

Piagetian Tasks for Logical Operations

Additional classification - Visual

Materials : Four large blue squares, four small blue squares, three large blue circles, three small blue circles, one large red square, one small red circle, one large red circle.

Procedure : The subjects were required to classify these objects in three different ways (size, shape and colour).

Additive Classification - Anticipatory

Materials : Six circles, six squares and six triangles of each set of six, three curve large and three small and each of these sets of thre consisted of one red, one blue and one yellow element. Set of empty envelopes.

Procedure : Subjects have to try and put everything in order. All these things which are the same will go in one envelope so that we can write on the envelope whatever will be inside. You must take as few

envelopes as possible.

After the child examined the objects to be classified following questions are put

- 1) How many envelopes are necessary?
- 2) What must be written on these envelopes?
- 3) Point out what will go in each envelope?

Multiplicative classification

Materials : 16 Cards 2" by 2", on which picture of rabbits were painted. Eight similar rabbits running four black and four white, eight similar rabbits sitting, four black and four white. Three boxes, one black one white and third divided into four equal sections by movable partitions.

Procedure : Instructions were given such as - put together those that are alike, those that go together. Put some in this box (black) and some in the box (white). Put together those that are alike and put them in different parts of the box (partitioned box) etc.

1. In Malayalam the normal position of the verbs at the end of the construction to which it belongs.

Sukam aa No?

n aa n' kaTayil pokunnu.

The standard word order is subject-object-verb.

2. Malayalam verb does not have pronominal terminations. The absence of conjugation is one of the most significant aspects of Malayalam.

<u>English</u>	<u>Tamil</u>	<u>Malayalam</u>
I go	pogindreon'	naan pookunnu
He goes	pogindraan'	avan' pookunnu
She goes	poogindraal	avaL pookunnu
It goes	poogindrater	atu pookunun
They go	pooginRar	avaR pookunun

In Tamil verb is complete when a tense suffix and personal suffix (indicating gender and number_ are added to the base. In Malayalam, verb takes only suffixes of tense and mood

Present tense suffix is unnu

Past tense suffix is i, tu

Future tense suffix is um.

In past tense if the verb base ends in a consonant, past tense marker is normally i. If verb base ends in a vowel or semivowel, it is the morphophonemic changes also occur which are palatalisation or nasalisation, or assimilation or combination of these.

In English it performs two functions - being and presence.

In Malayalam former is aaNu and latter uNTu and not interchangeable. In Malayalam verb root aaka -> aaNu corresponds to English is and are.

The copula aaka is important in Malayalam and joins with different verbs to form full verbs. It has different forms; 1) aakunnu, 2) aavunnu, 3) aavaNu, 4) aaNu'.

Malayalam is the only Dravidian language which demands the use of Copula aaNu' corresponding to is or are. To be considered complete, Malayalam sentence must have at least anaa at the end, which functions in the place of aaNu.

The verb root var with slight modifications is the second person imperative. But addition of uu to verb roots make it formal - varun.

Defective verb arutu and opposite Veenam are used as auxillaries.

Verbs are formed from nouns also.

Dravindian negative verb has only tense which is indeterminate in point of time. Time sense is arrived at from context. But Malayalam has three clear negative senses.

	<u>Malayalam</u>		<u>Tamil</u>	<u>English</u>
naan'	pookununilla		poogeen'	I do not go
naan'	payilla		poogen'	I did not go
naan'	pookilla		poogen'	I will not go

Malayalam does not have definite and indefinite article.

In Malayalam the personal pronouns are as follows:

1st	naan'	-	n annaL
2nd	ni or nii	-	ninnaL
3rd	avan'	-	avaR

avaL	-	avaR
ivan	-	ivaR
ivaL	-	ivaR
itu	-	iva
atu	-	ava

In Malayalam itu is pronoun and ii is adjective unlike in English where this and that can be either adjective or pronoun

Adjectives in Malayalam are in general nouns of quality or relation. They become adjectives by position i.e. by placing them just before a noun or pronoun. They do not undergo any declensional change like adjectives in Sanskrit or Hindi.

Adjective are formed by

- a suffixing iya
- b suffixing a
- c suffixing um
- d suffixing aaya) nouns used adjectively.
- e suffxing uLLa)

Some times appellative nouns are mistaken for adjectives.

Adverbs in Malayalam are infinitives of neuter verbs. They are formed by suffixing ane and a.

In many languages even abstract ideas have sexual distinctions. But gender distinctions in Dravidian languages are more rational. Masculine and feminine distinctions are given only for rational beings. Irrational and inanimate beings are considered neuter.

In Malayalam there are 3 genders - masculine, feminine and neuter.

Masculine - an', aan'
Feminine - i, tti (aL and aaL also) cci
(i derived from tti, cci - palatalised, tti sometimes TTi
Neuter - am, tii

Certain forms do not express gender distinction. They belong to common gender paTTi - aaN paTTi
- pen paTTi

Pluralising suffixes are maak, Kal, aR (aar)

maaR - Masculine and feminine
KaL - Neuter gender
aR (aaR) - Common gender

If the noun is neuter and a number is preceding it, then plural suffix need not be used. However, this is not a rigid rule. Some nouns do not take plural suffixes when idea is plural. ari, Cooru. In Malayalam plural suffixes are used in three distinct contexts

- i) indicating plurality and gender
- ii) indicating plurality without reference to gender
(epicene plural)
- iii) indicating honour when noun is really singular
(honorific singular)

Case indicates relation of a noun or pronoun with neighbouring words.

Cases (nearest equivalent to English)	Increment
1. Nominative	nil
2. Accusative/objective	e, ee
3. Social/conjugative	OTu, OOTu
4. Dative	Ku(u) n'u
5. Instrumental	aal
6. Genitive/possessive	uTe
7. Locative	il, KaL

In Malayalam vocative is auxiliary or nominative when object is neuter gender, accusative case suffix need not be added. avan' pustakam vaa yiccu. Suffix ooTu comes usually in connection with speaking, informing, asking etc. the indirect object becoming and agency for social intercourse whereas in the accusative case the object is more a target of some action. The force of the conjunctive is that of the preposition with.

In Malayalam instrumental suffix aal is not commonly used. It is achieved with the help of word KONTu.

Nouns ending in am and indicating time and place add only attu for locative.

In Malayalam O (also oo) is the most common interrogative marker. In Malayalam interrogative pronoun is aaru

e = aR -> eyaR - yaaR - aaR - aaRu

o and e are interrogative markers.

alla and illa are used to get negative sense.