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Presented to A. Co Warren log.
by his from
Nigh Ducat, Cocybon.


TO

HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof,

$$
\text { \&c., oc., } \quad f c .,
$$

IN TOKEN OF PROFOUND RESPECT FOR HIS EXCELLENCY AND OF

DEP GRATITUDE TO THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT

FOR PATRONISING THIS WORE,

BY
THE $\triangle$ THOR

## PREFACE.



HE absence of a comprehensive Grammar of the Sinhalese Language suited to the requirements of English readers suggested to me some years ago the desirability of preparing such a work.

The manuscript was completed in Jane, 1885. In 1888 sanction was obtained for its being printed at the Government Press. Since then various causes have delayed its issue.

Whatever leisure I have been able, as a Government Official, to devote to literary work, has not been spared in a conscientions endeavour to render the book worthy of its object. I hambly trast that my efforts have not been altogether ansuccessfal.

In the preparation of the present Grammar I have availed myself of several works on Sinhalese Grammar, by both ancient and modern authors. It has been written in a form best adapted to suit those who are familiar with Furopean Grammars. Owing to the maltiplicity of examples and explanations, and the introduction of some matter not perhaps strictly appertaining to the province of a Grammar, bat likely to be of use, its scope has exceeded the bounds originally contemplated.

I have to acknowledge my deepest obligations to several gentlemen who have encouraged and aided me in my labours.

Dr. R. Rost, C.I.E., the accomplished Librarian of the India Office, ever an unselfish and devoted friend of all

[^0]engaged in Oriental studies (at whose suggestion I ventared to seek the support of the Ceylon Government), has helped me much by soand advice, and has watched the progress of the Grammar with mach interest. The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G., late Governor of Ceylon, with that generous readiness to encourage native literature which has always distinguished him, sanctioned the issue of the book from the Government Press. Mr. J. H. de Saram, District Judge of Galle and Member of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, has viewed the publication of the work with favour. At the hands of my tator, Waskapuwe Subifúti Terunnanse, P.N.M., the well-known learned priest, I have received material aid. Mudaliyár B. Gunaskizara, Chief Translator to Government, among the foremost of Sinhalese scholars, has kindly assisted me throughout the progress of the work.

To Mr. H. C. P. Bell, Archæological Commissioner and Honorary Secretary of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, I owe a special meed of thanks for the ungrudging assistance he has rendered me, by snatching time in the midst of his own laborious duties for a very scratinizing revision of the proof sheets from the commencement.

Lastly, I desire to tender my warm thanks to Mr. G. J. A. Skeen, the Government Printer, for the pains he has taken personally in connection with the printing.

## CONTENTS. ${ }^{\circ}$



- Contents = Stichipatraya \&
PAGE
Particles ..... 316
Composition or Compound Words ..... 323
Derivation ..... 335
Onomatopostic Words ..... 387
Suffixes and Derivatives. ..... 389
Reduplication of Words ..... 396
Synonyms ..... 399
Homonyms ..... 406
Elevation and Degeneration of Words ..... 407
Some useful Words ..... 409
Syntax ..... 411-475
Classification of Sentences ..... 412
Cases, \&c. ..... 417
Adjective ..... 433
Pronoun ..... 434
Verb ..... 435
Reported Speech ..... 439
Conjunction ..... 439
Correlative Expressions ..... 440
Order of Words in a Sentence ..... 440
Colloquial Sinhalese ..... 442
Analysis ..... 443
Parsing ... ..... 446
Idiom ..... 446
Punctuation, \&c. ..... 470
Comparison of Classical and Colloquial Sinhalese ..... 471
Index of Words ..... 476


## INDEX OF CONTENTS.

[Numbers with p. prefired indicate the pages; others, the sections.

$$
f=\text { foot-note.] }
$$

Acllective: definition of 119 ;
division of 120 ; sub-divisions of 121
qualitative-122
verbal-122, 179, 202, 250, 252
quantitative-123
cardinal numeral-123 a
indefinite numeral-123a
demonstrative-124
definite article 124 a, 135
indefinite article 124 a, 135
pronominal-124 $b$
interrogative-124c
ordinal numeral-124 d
inflection of 125
comparison of 126-127
nouns used as-120, 327
endings of p. 144, 179, p. $232 f$, p. $277 f$.
syntax of 326-327
Adverb: definition of 204
formation of 205
nouns used as-p. 301
classification of 206
of time p. 301
, place p. 303
", arrangement p. 305
" repetition p. 305
, manner p. 306
, time, \&c., expreasive of doubt, \&c., p. 306
", quantity or degree p. 306
", affirmation and negation p. 307
„ cause and effect p. 308
comparison of 207
endings of 205, p. 303, p. $302 f$, p. $304 f$.

Aplambet: definition of 2
Eliu and mixed -7-9
vowels and consonants of E|u-8
remarks on Elu-pp. 4, 6
vowels and consonants of the mixed-9
Sanskrit-p. 5
remarks on the Sanskrit and mixed-p. 5
combination of letters 10
complete inflected-pp. 8, 9
symbols of vowels and their names 11
compound letters pp. 12-15 remarks on-pp. 13, 16
formation of compound letters pp. 17-19
mode of writing letters(plate) 38
classification of letters-20-28
formation of sounds 29-30
mode of reading letters 31
sounds of letters 32
names of letters 34
a new letter to represent " $f$ " 3 ;)
Pali-p. 347 f.
Tamil-p. $356 f$.
(Vide under Letters.)
Amalysis 349-351
Apposition - words put in 288, 322
Article 135 ; some peculiar modes of denoting it 137
declension of nouns with the indefinite- 138
definite- 140
indefinite-135-140
peculiar uses of $-139,141,142$

## Basen or Crude Formas

 of nouns and their application 91of verbs 190
(Vide under Derivation.)

Case : definition of 97
enumeration of 98
definitions of the cases 99,102 , $104,106,108,110,112,113,114$ nominative-99-101,273-289,325 accusative - 102-103, 290-301, 325
instrumental-104-105, 302-304 avxiliary-106-107, 305-308
dative-108-109, 309-312
ablative-110-111, 313-316
genitive-112, 317-322
locative-113, 323-324
vocative-114, 347 h

- relation or Káraka 115
- endings 116, (246-252)
- absolute 325

Clasfical and Colloquial
Sinhalese, comparison of 362
Composition or Compound Worcis:
definition of 213
classification of 214
case compounds 215, (irregular)
p. 328; an unclassified list
of p. 329; unelided-216
adjectival compounds 217
collective compounds 218 ; remarks on-p. 332
indeclinable (or adverbial) compounds 219
relative (attributive, or possessive) compounds 220
Conjugation 194, 195. (Vide Verb.)
Comjumetion 209, 304, 344345
Consomant-Vide Alphabet
Correlative Expressions 346
Declenglom: division of words for the parpose of - 117
remarks on pp. 98, 99, 127, 134
of masculine nouns pp. 98-118
" nouns with honorific endings
pp. 118, 126,-with the indefinite article 138
, feminine nouns pp. 119-126 inanimate nouns pp. 126-135 abstract nouns p. 135
verbal nouns pp. 136-137
numerals 132-133
pronouns pp. 161-173
(Vide Noun and Prononn.)

Delinitions (Vide ander the different headings.)
Derivation : radicals (roots) 221
number of roots in EIn, Palir and Sanakrit 222
classification of radicals 223
method of deducing radicals 224
characteristic features of Elu words as compared with Sanskrit and Pali 225
list of (verbal) roots 226
nominal bases 227
origin and development of Sinhalese 228
mode of derivingElu wordsp. 348
comparison of Elu with Indian Aryan languages p. 349
of some important words,\&c., 229 derivatives differing only in form 230

- by means of suffixes 246-252
(Consult Index of Words to find out the derivation of any particular word.)
Dutch, naturalised and derived words from 236
English, naturalised and derived words from 237
Etymology, pp. 66-411; definition of 72
Plgures, Sinhalese (plate) 130
Fractions, how to express 131
Grammar, definition of 1 division of 5
Gender 81-88; modes of denoting-82
of inanimate objects $83-86,88$
common-87
remarks on - p. 71
Cerumils or verbal nouns 172 (Vide under Verb.)
Handwriting (plate) 39
Homonyms 257
Honorifics of substantives 150, of verbs 203; 285
some words used as honorifics. p. $105 f$

Idiom : importance of 353
idiomatic sentences 354
idiotisms 355-360

## Ingerpiption (very old) p. 4

Interfoction, list of (comprising words used in calling animals, \&c.) 210
reduplication of p .314
Letterf: definition of 2 proper use of pp. 31-41
a letter to represent " $f$ " 35
mode of writing - $38-39$
origin of 41
(Vide under Alphabet.)
Malay-words naturalised and derived from 239
Maldive language, affinity of Sinhalese to 232
Fistakes in Orthography 71
Modil-Vide Verb.
Nagalisation 70
Nipata 204-210, 212
Noun : definition of 74-78
clasaification of 75-79, 117
inflections of 80
bases of 91
verbal-Vide Verb
endings of p. 68, 79, p. 71, p. 72, p. 75, p. 78, p. 82, p. 83, p. 86, 99, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 113, 114, 116, 134, p. 136, p. $350 f$.
used adjectively 120
(Vide under Gender and Declension.)
Number 89-95, 185
moder of forming-92-93
of abstract nouns and nouns denoting natural productions 94-95
plural of proper nouns 79
plural of numerals 134
Syntax of 276, 278-284
Numerals 128
Sinhalese figures (plate) 130
(1)rthograpliy pp. 1-66; def. nition of 6
mistakes in-71
Pall: alphabet p. $347 f$; naturalised words from-238
Parning 349, 352

## Participial Adjectives 122, 179, 202

Participles: present-174
past-176
anomalous forms of 178
(Vide under Verb.)
Particles (indeclinable) 73, 211-212, p. 140, p. 143, p. 156, p. 157, p. 158, p. 160, p. 172, p. 182, 173, p. 241 f.

Parts of Fpeech 4, 73
Person 96, 186
Syntax of 274, 276, 280, 287, 338-339
Phonetic rules 47-69
elision 48
substitution 49
augmentation $5_{0}$
assimilation 51-53
reduplication 54, 353
metathesis 55, 299, 341
elongation 56
abbreviation 57
combination 58-69, 135
Portuguese-words naturalised from 235
Prakrits p. 348.
Prelixes 211 ; forms of cer-tain-p. 316
Preposition : list of 103,105, 107, 111, 113, 208, 300, 304, 307 . 310, 316
use and the origin of-p. 310
words having the force ofp. 311

Promoum: definition of 143
classification of 144
personal- 144
demonstrative- 144
interrogative- 144
indefinite-p. 156
possessive-p. 157
definitive-p. 157
reflectivo-p. 158
adjectivo-p. 159
relative-145
distribative- 146
application of 149
endings of p. 164, p. 167, p. 172
Syntax of 328-329

## Pronamelation 33

Punctuation, \&c., 361
Reported speech 242-243
Rediyas, words used by 240 b
ERot-Vide Derivation.
fandint, rules of 60-69
Aanskrit : alphabet p. 5
-words, how introduced into the language 238
Gentence : definition of 3
classification of 264-272
order of words in a-347
Apelling : mistakes in 71
alters the meanings of words 42
Aubject and predicate 261263 ; when they are omitted 262, 263, 286
Sulbject and agreementnominative case 273-289
Sunilixes(endings)-Vide under the different parts of speech ; pp. 389-396
definition of suffix 243
derivation of some- 229
by means of-pp. 389-396
Taddhita-and derivatives 246
Kridanta249
Ayllables 40
symonymis for Buddha, nirvana, heaven, god, sun, moon, star, devil, sky, Mahamera, cloud, rain, lightning, day, morning, evening, night, year, fire, wind or air, earth, man, woman, king, learned or wiseman, friend, enemy, forest, b6tree, cocoanut tree, tree, lion, elephant, horse, bird, snake, sea, fish, gold, white, couple, great or large, small or little, near, always, quickly, to arrive, to say, to see 254-256
fyntax pp.410-443; definition of 260
of nominative case 273-289
, accusstive " 290-301
", instrumental", 302-304
auxiliary " 305-308
dative " 309-312
ablative " 313-316
of genitive case 317-322
, locative " 323-324
peculiarities and uses of some cases p. 432
nominative and accusative absolute 325
of adjective 326-327
, pronoun 328-329
" verb 330-334
", mood 335-337
" person 338-339
tense 340-341
uses of the present tense 340
reported speech 342-343
of conjunction 344-345
, colloquial Sinhalese 348
Tamill: alphabet $234 f$.
words naturalised and derived from-234
Tense: definition of 180
mode of expressing the minor tenses 181-183
colloquial forms of 184
formation of 190
formation of past tense 192
uses of the present tense 340
Transliteration 36-37
Tramspositional speech p. 49

Upasarga 211
Vedda dialect, list of words of $240 a$
Verlb : definition of 151
transitive and intransitive-153, 291-293, 301, 331-334
transitive-used intransitively 154
inflections of 155
voice 156
passive voice 157-159
reflective and reciprocal- 160
mood 161, 335-337
benedictive and optative mood 161 f.
indicative mood 162
optative mood 163, p. $288 f$.
imperative mood 164, pp. 201202
remarks on the imperative mood pp. 201-202
optative force of the imperative 165
permissive form 166
hortative- 167
conditional mood 168, 335337
cansal-169, p. 229, $289 f$, p. $460 f$.
formation of causal-170, p. 262 f .
infinitive mood 171
verbal nouns or gerands 172, 251, 252, 294 ; endings of 77, p. 179 f, 171, 172, $178 f$, p. 219, p. 236, p. $244 f$,
p. $274 f$, p. $290 f$, p. $351 f$.
present participle 174-175
pest participle 176
formation of past participle 177
tonse 180
ondings of 187, pp. 183-184, 184, pp. 198-203, p. 207 f, p. $215 f$, p. $239 f$, p. $248 f$, p. $287 f$, p. $318 f$, p. $320 f$, p. 351 f.
volitive and involitive-188
formation of involitives 189, p. 264 f.
bases of 190
formation of tenses 190-192, pp. 210-218
principal parts of 193
conjugation of 195, 197, 198
remarks on conjugation, \&c., p. 236
irregular and defective-196
auxiliary- 199
impersonal-200
compound-201
syntax of 330-337
Vewel-Vide Alphabet.

Words: definition of 2
classification of 73, 117
comparative lists of 42, p. 37, p. 39, p. 78, pp. 339-349
a comparison of some E|u derivatives with those in Tamil 230
original forms of Elu-231
affinity of the Maldive tongue to the Elu 232
introduction of foreign words into the Sinhalese 233

- naturalised from Tamil 234

| $"$ | $"$ | Portuguese 235 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $"$ | $"$ | Dutch | 236 |
| $"$ | $"$ | English | 237 |
| $"$ | $"$ | Pali | 238 |
| $"$ | $"$ | Mala | 239 |

employmen"t of foreigo- 238
introduction of Sanslrit words into Sinhalese 238

- of the Vedda dialect 240 a
- used by Rodiyas 240 b

Euphemistic-i40c: agricultural terms p. 385
forest terms p. 385
onomatopœotio-241

- expressing the cries of animals 242
peculiar use of the specific names of trees, \&c., 248
- formed by means of suffixes 244-252
reduplication of - 253
- used with reference to degree of respectability 256
Elevation and degeneration of 258
some useful- 259
order of words in a sentence 347


## ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

```
Page 5
    3. 6.insort "Sinn wet or Sanjixd wocen" before "Orthography treats " \&c.
    8. 10 . in heading of col. 4, for " \(\psi_{z}\) ¢" read " \(\psi_{z}\) e."
20. \(23 f\). for "life" read "breath."
22. 28 . 4. Dentals, col 3, sub. " © " for " O."
30. 39 . for " (b)" read " (c)."
37 . 46an omit " ©म் ऽr refl ...... pickaxe."
39 . 46c. item 13, sub. asd for asm in "asseg."
```



```
43. 48d. item 5, after " cosర\&coco" add " (Vide p. 352.)."
```



```
        'to do.'"
56 . 64 . line 9, sub. Q for D in " \(\varphi\) ªma."
```



```
63 . ". line 5 from end, after "(by a snake)" add "\&c."
```



```
        sub. \({ }^{2}\).
```



```
        " \(\infty\) os."
68 . 77 . (4) after "congregation" add "people."
```



```
"\&̨ę" respectively.
72 . 82 . item 4, col. 2, after " ace " add " or aneace."
". ". . in feminine suffixes (line 3), omit " qed\& or qedB."
```



```
        sub. \& \& respectively. And correct similar errors
        on page 103.
```



```
        " Dgర దదిష్రలి."
    82 . 87 . in note, line 2 , sub. 8 for 8 in " 888. ."
    89 . 89 . line 4, add \(\infty\) after " 9000. ."
    94. 112 . line 6, for "Crear." read "Cjeat, cro."
    96 . 116 . in anx. case (col. 2), sub. © for © in " ©s " and omit col. 4.
    97 . " . in dative and ablative cases omit col. 4.
113. 118 . in aux. \& abl plural (3rd form), for "
```



## Page 8




148 . 131 . line 5, for " $\infty 0$ " read " $\omega_{\mathrm{J}}^{2}$," and modify its transliterations accordingly.
154 . 143 . add " $\infty$ Oen or" before " $\infty 0 \times 0$."


176. 150.footnote ${ }^{\circ}$, sub. " $\mathcal{G}$ " for " $\mathfrak{G}$."
176. ". .footnote $\dagger$, sub. $\$ 8$ for 86 in "Or86as."
188. 172 . para. 2, line 2, for "persons" read "agent or object."
217. 193 . line 18, omit "and Past Part. ending in os."
" . ". . line 19, omit " $\Psi_{2} \mathrm{E}$ द̨ + (8)
n . " . omit note.

340 . 226 . item 19, sub. $\infty$ for $\omega$ in " ©9w."
359 . 234 . item 12, for " congratulation" read " flattery, coaxing."

383 . 240 . item 15, after "Call" add " (to)."
386 . ". . item 14, sub. wr for 20 in "cesosen"; item 11 "Forest Terms," sub. 68 for 8 in " $\mathrm{e} 0_{2} 80 . "$
392 . 246 . item 10, sub. $\varphi$ for $\varphi$ in " $\varphi$ ecssor."
402 . 254 . omit final "s" in "gods," "stars," " clouds."
405.254 . line 9, sub. Q for Q in " "Qृరて."
419. 280 . line 8, for " 346 " read " 347 ."
 CQE or CQC ; DeCad or OCAD ; anse or asace ('leaf');


The Tamil $b$ should be represented by $\mathcal{C}$ instead of $\mathbb{C}: e . g$.




 $\{$ Pl. Ceas or


The words "Sapskrit" and "Páli" have been used without diacritical marks.

## HINTS TO STUDENTS.

(1) The beginner is recommended to first acquaint himself ${ }^{\circ}$ with the rudiments of Sinhalese Grammar by studying the following sections carefully, viz., $10-17,31-33,38,40,42-46$, 60-69, 71, 73, 80-82, 87, 89-95, 99-115, 118 (Declensions 2, $4,5,8,9,10,12-14,18,19,35-38,48,50,53,64,65,68-71$, 74, 75, 80, 82), 122-124, 126, 128a, 131, 133, 135, 138, 144-147 (Declensions 1, 2, 4, 6, 14), 149, 153, 155-160, 162-184, 186, 188, 195-201, 205, 208-210, 212, 228, 229, 233, 238, 239, 247, 248, 253, 259, and the Chapter on Syntax. Where many examples are given, those most serviceable for practical requirements should be first mastered. (Vide p. 476.)
(2) Sections 353-360 should prove specially useful to European Students, who will be able after mastering the sentences given to form others by their aid.
(3) Section 362 presents briefly side by side some characteristic features of classical and colloquial Sinhalese.
(4) The reader should note in the text the Errata and Addenda on pp. xiv and xv.

## SINHALESE GRAMMAR.

## I.-INTRODUCTION.*

Thr science that treats of the proper use of speech or

 of the general science of language which teaches us to speak and write the Sinhalese (Sihala \&ece Elu EO), Sinhala


Note. -The word BoEsC is derived from $E_{0} \rightarrow 3$, 'lion,' and $C^{\text {, ' 'taker' or }}$ 'slayer.' Both ancient and modern scholars of the language have attribated the origin of this derivation to the circumstance of this Island having been, in historical times, first conquered and ruled by a son of Sigha Báhu, who is said to have killed his father, a lion, and reigned in a city called Sigha or, more commonly, Sighapura (pura g $\sigma$, 'city'), built by him near the site of the lion's den and which is considered to have been on the frontiers of Magadha, the modern Behar. The derivation is thus explained in the Mahavansa: "By whatever means the monarch Siha Báhu slew the 'Síha' (lion), from that feat his sons and descendants are called 'Síhala' (the lion-slayers). This Lańkí having been conquered by a Sihala, from the circumstance also of its haring been colonised by a Síhala, it obtained the name of 'Síhala.'" Another explanation, which is, perhaps, equally good, may be suggested. The descendants of Sigha Báhu may have been very properly called 'Sigha,' either by reason of their descent from a lion, or their lion-like bravery and valour, or after the name of the city which they built and dwelt in, just as in the same way the people of London are called Londoners, those of Latium Latins, \&c. Thus, the Siphas ' who took' this Island were called 'Sighala,' and their descendants, the modern Sinhalese, go by the same appellation. That which was

[^1]
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4．The different sorts or classes into which words are divided are called pada oc，Parts of Speech．

5．Grammar is divided into three parts，namely－ （1）San was（Sanjáa шoç），Orthography；（2）Pada vidyava Oç छิçmD or Pada siddkiya oç⿴囗ิaca，Etymology； and（3）Vákya yójanaiva Dswox ocfossoల，Syntax．

## II．－ORTHOGRAPHY．

6．Orthography treats of the forms and sounds of letters， and the correct mode of spelling words．

## Tre Alpiabet．

7．There are two alphabets in Sinhalese，namely，the E！！ alphabet and the＂mixed＂（misra ©ิต）alphabet．

8．The Elu alphabet comprises letters used in writing pure Sinhalese words．It contains 33 letters，of which 12
 21 consonants＊（gatakuru coną̧z，gátrakshara cosøyse $\sigma$ ）．

## The Vorvels．

 © e，ひ̛́ © © 0 ，© ó．

The Consonants．

 © $h$ ；© l！－$n$ ．
The Sanskrit（Saku ఉą，Sanskrita שoemman）letter cran $n$ may also be regarded as forming a letter of this alphaliet， as it is found in Elu compositions of eminent authors．$\dagger$

[^2]In the alphabet given in Sidat-sañgará, the oldest and the only reliable grammar of the Sinhalese language extant,
 were considered as modifications of $¢ a, \Phi$ á, and as such: were thooght unnecessary to be mentioned. If $\Phi$ á (which is undoubtedly a modification of $q a$ ) is worthy of being mentioned, there is no reason why $q z e, q_{z} f$, should not be included. Perhaps $c h$ © was omitted because in Elu words it is generally represented by ef $s$ and $\mathcal{\&} d$. It is however found in Elu works (vide the extract of a rock inscription given below), and should be recognised as a letter belonging to the Elu alphabet.

It is important to note in this connection that the very ancient Elu alphabet was deficient in long vowels and pure consonants, and that for this reason the Sidat-saそgará gives examples of their use and desirability in the language. This fact will be borne out by the following extract of a Rock Inscription supposed to have been made about 137-76 в.о. :-

Parumaka Abayaputa parumaka Tisaha vapi Achagirika Tisa pavatahi agata, anagata chatudisa sagasa dine. Devanapi maba raja Gamiṇi Abaye niyate Achanagarakacha Tavirikiyanagarakacha parumaka Abayaputa parumaka Tisa niyata pite rajaha agata anagata chatudisa sagasa.
40n ఢமை



"The tank of the Parumaka Tisa, son of the Parumaka Abhaya, at the mountain of Achagirika Tisa, is given to the priesthood of the four quarters, present and absent. The great king, beloved of the gods, Gamini Abhaya, ordered; Achanagara and Tavirikiyanagara, which have been established by my father, King Tisa, son of King Abhaya, (are given) to the priesthood of the four quarters, present and absent."
9. The "mixed" alphabet comprises letters of the Elu' and the Sanskrit alphabets, and is more perfect than either of them. It contains 54 letters, of which 18 are vowels and.

36 consonants, and they are used in writing both Eiln and foreign words naturalised in the language.

The Voroels.



The Consonants.





The alphabet first taught to pupils beginning to learn Sinhalese is the following Sanskrit alphabet:-



ゅ $k a$, ๑ kha; © ga, gha; @ náa; อ cha, é chha;


 $\infty k a$; © la.

Although it is usual, as in the above alphabet, to classify the symbols o, 8 , under vowels with the vowel $q$ prefixed to them, yet, as they are pure consonants and as any of the vowels may be prefixed to them, I have classified them under consonants without any vowel prefixed to them. efl is not a letter of the Sanskrit alphabet as used in Northern India, but is only a corruption of the Vedic letter ड $d$. The above alphabet begins with the benedictory expression, "Srasti Siddham
 the undertaking come to a successful termination.' In Oeylon, the four letters $\omega_{2}, \omega_{2 a}, \infty$, $\infty_{0} 9$, are respectively pronounced as iru, irú, ilu, ilú, and are pronounced similarly by educated persons when they are in combination with consonants, e.g., kri cos as $k r u ; m r i$ ©s as $m r u$, \&c. But, strangely enoagh, the uneducated pronounce words having such letters correctly, e.g., מొee, 'worm,' as krimi, not krumi;
erose，＇sight，＇as drishti，not drushti；థçaco，＇example，＇as $\dot{d} d r i s a$, not dadrusa．This wrong pronunciation may account for the mis－spelling，of words like mridu Dzs，＇soft，＇mriga Dres，＇beast，＇＇deer，＇hridaya coscc，＇heart，＇as ⿹勹巳，⿹勹， ©cce，each of which is pronounced in three different incorrect ways，namely，mardu，mrudu，murdu；marya， mruga，murga；hardaya，hrudaya，hurdaya．This mistake in pronunciation has taken such a deep root that its eradi－ cation is almost impossible．In ancient inscriptions was， $\partial_{s}, \& c$ ．，are written as $\omega$ ，©，as is done in Grantham，and this may perhaps be taken as the origin of the wrong spelling alluded to．©ari，由aa ri，were formerly written also as $O_{2}$ ， $\mathrm{O}_{22}$ ，which are now fortunately obsolete（vide inflection of $p$ ）．
In Eln words the symbol o is used to represent the sounds． of $n$ 包 and $n$ ack，which are wanting in Elu，and is used
 ！©f，while in Sanskrit and Pali（Páli ose or Magada 〇ooç， Mágadhi $\Theta_{3} \infty \infty$ ）words it is ulways used before of $y$ ，$\delta r$ ， $l \mathbb{E}, v$ © ，$s$ of，$s h$ of，$s$ es，$h$ of，l © ，and sometimen，for the sake of more expeditious writing，before any consonant， when it is sounded like the nasal of that class to which the following consonant helongs．This consonant is now always written horizontally with other letters in Sinhalese，but in ranskrit and other languages of Northern India it is written over the preceding letter，a little towards the right．In Sinhalese，too，the ancient practice was the same，as is testified by rock inscriptions and other ancient writings． Even at the present day sinha，＇lion，＇ ＇insá，＇vexation，＇＇injury，＇ $\& c$. ，are sometimes written as $\omega \infty$ ，©\＆s，respectively． In course of time odropped down，and is now written in a line with other letters，as in Telugu and Grantham．

It is important to notice that the chief feature in the Elo alphabet is the absence of aspirated letters，ri ©a，ri шa，
 $h 8$ ，and the existence of $e q$ r，$e \varphi q$ ，and＂semi－nasals＂ （vide their treatment elsewhere），which do not，to my knowledge，non exist as separate letters in any other language．

## Combination of Voneels and Consonants．

10．The consonants given in the above alphabets are deprived of vowel sounds，as a sign of which the symbols
©，${ }^{10}$ are appended to them（the former only to letters having a tail turned over，as ه，®）．They are called＂al（hal）
 making（a vowel－consonant）a consonant，＇and the act of doing so is called＂al（hal）kirima ¢C＇（ $\infty$ C）מీరొ，＂ ＇nakking（it）a consonant＇（hal，＇consonant＇）．$\dagger$ To dis－ tiaguish these pure consonants，the consonants in union with vowels are termed in this book vorvel－consonants， as is done in Tamil（Demala ๑६⿹勹，Dravida ¢ঠ®ఐ）． Consonants are inflected through the vowels，by bringing the consonants to combine with the vowels in the order they are given in the alphabet，thus ：－





が + Q＝©
The inflections of $k$ are therefore：－



The rest of the consonants are inflected likewise．
In the Sanskrit alphabet used in the Island and referred to above，as $\circ n$ and $8 /!$ are written with the vowel $\varphi a$ and classified with the vowels，consonants are inflected through $\boldsymbol{q}^{\circ} a n$ and $q^{2} a h$, too，thas ：－

$$
\boldsymbol{\omega}^{\prime}+\varphi_{0}=\infty_{0}, k a n ; \quad \text { st }+\varphi_{8}=\infty_{8}, \text { kal!. }
$$

In fact，$n$ and $\boldsymbol{l n}_{\text {n }}$ may be used after any of the inflected forms of consonants．
（Vide the following table of the inflections of consonants．）

[^3]|  | $\boldsymbol{\varphi} \boldsymbol{\square} \dot{\boldsymbol{a}}$ | $42 \%$ | ¢\％${ }_{\text {e }}$ | $8^{i}$ | $8{ }^{8}$ or 86 | $C^{*}$ | Cat | 60 ！ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Vov |
| （o）$k \cdot a$ | 2003 cka | 20，ke | aur kee | దิ ki | ది $k$ | at kr | W̧ kí | 20a kri |
| Q kha | Qo khá | Dr khe＊ | Dr khé＊ | వె khi | E］khs | § khru | 21chu | Do khr |
| © ga | cos $g$ a | Cozge | Or gé | © gi | \＆git | Q $\mathrm{g}^{\text {u }}$ | Q gix | ©a gri |
| © $g \dot{h} a$ | Cos ghá | cos ghe＊ | enr ghe＊ | ＊ thi | 6 ghs | G ghu | ghu | cos ghr |
| ® $\mathfrak{n} \boldsymbol{a}$ | め ท n่d | Dr nif＊ | めr n่é＊ | （1）$\dot{n} i$ | ¢ె ${ }^{\text {n }}$ |  |  | Qa niri |
| Dcha | O〕 chá | Oz che | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ chẹ | Eె chi | Oche | Echu | Etchu | Os chr |
| O chha | © chhí | $\sigma_{2}$ chhp＊ | Or chhẹ＊ | 즤hhi | O chht | G chhu | G chhu | Eschh |
| © ja | © ja | $C_{2}{ }_{8}$ | G jej | $8 j i$ | $E_{j}$ | G ju | ® ${ }^{\text {ju }}$ | Ga jri |
| ®D jha | ¢0¢ $j h i$ | 5nıjhe＊ | Eur jhẹ＊ | 20 $j$ h $i$ | 20ith | E成jhu | 2a jhis | Sed $j$ ！ |
| cer $n$ | $\left.\operatorname{cec}_{\operatorname{cis}}\right\}$ | $\omega^{4}$ ne＊ | $\omega^{\text {chz }} \pi e^{*}$ | cef |  |  | cziz $\}$ ¢ | कexa $\}$ ； |
| $\bigcirc 1 a$ | Os ta | $\partial_{2}$ | $O_{2} t$ | O $i$ | 8 | g tu | Q tu | Ontri |
| ది tha | ది）thá | దิ the＊ | Dిz the ${ }^{*}$ | ©ి thi | ®ิtht | \＆thu | \％thit | ది．ther |
| D du | D di | $\Delta_{2} d \underline{ }$ | Dr dé | 5］di | Ads | Q du | Q diu | Dadri |
| ＊dha | ©ీ）dhá | Dir dhe＊ | ©r dhe ${ }^{*}$ | Ef dhi | 3t dht | 出dhu | tuk dhu | bla dhr |
| 的nu |  | 0 | Cry $n$ é | 680 | 580 | 可 $\square^{\text {¢ }}$ | 篤 | Sisa nr |
| ¢ ta | 50 | 80 | 0 | b ti | $t$ | $D 2 t u$ | Det tú | 00 tri |
| O tha | OJ thá | $\theta_{2}$ the ${ }^{*}$ | Or the＊ | \％thi | \％ths | ot thu | this | r |
| ¢ da | $\left.c_{c}^{c}\right\}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { çu } \\ \text { én }\end{array}\right\} d s$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c}c ̧ r \\ \xi\end{array}\right\} d e \dot{e}$ | ¢̧ $d i$ | 9 | $\varepsilon d u$ | cadi | $\left.\begin{array}{l}c \\ c_{2}^{2}\end{array}\right\} d$ ！ |
| ఎ dha | Dı dhi | $\omega_{2} d h_{p}{ }^{*}$ | ＠r $^{\text {dhe }}$＊ | 区ิ dhi | ถె dht | Q dhu | Qdhu | $\omega^{\text {d }}$ dhr |
| \％na | －0 ná | $\omega_{z} n^{\prime}$ | Dr nẹ | \＆$n i$ | 28 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{nu}$ | （9）$n \boldsymbol{i}$ | en nri |
| opa | o pá | Oz $p_{8}$ | Or pee | B pi | $\boldsymbol{3}$ | $\square^{\text {P }} \boldsymbol{p}$ | $9 p{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Oa pri |
| Upha | D）phá | Or phe＊ | Ot phe ${ }^{*}$ | $3 \mathrm{Ph} i$ | 8ipht |  | phis | hr |
| Q ba | ه ¢ bá $^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~b}_{\rho}$ | هr bé | © $b i$ | B b | ì $b u$ | 2 bu | வa bri |
| © bha | cos bhá | $Q_{2} b h \rho^{*}$ | Cor bhe ${ }^{*}$ | © bhi | ©f bhs | Q bhu | Q bhu | 00 bh ？ |
| O ma | O）má | $O_{2} m e$ | Dr mé | （3）mi | 3 mb | © $m u$ | อ $m$ u | mer |
| $\infty y a$ | © ${ }^{\text {c yá }}$ | $\infty_{0}$ ye | © ${ }^{\text {y }}$ y | \＆ $\boldsymbol{y i}^{\text {i }}$ | ® | g $\mathrm{y}^{\text {u }}$ | 버 yú | $\infty$ ¢ $y$ ri |
| ठ ra | $\sigma_{3} \mathrm{raj}$ | Qre | aré | 8 ri | 81 | $\sigma_{z}$ ru | $\sigma_{z}$ rú | $\sigma_{\text {a }}$ rri |
| C la | Co la | Cz le | Cr lé | 8 li | dill | © lu | 晃 líu | Ce lri |
| อ ra | D）vá | Ot ver | Dr vé | OTi | ยิ vi | อ vu | อ vir | Da reri |
| $C_{8}^{81}$ | cos sá | Cls se＊ | Or sé | 68i | 6st | Q su | Cesis | Cos sri |
| © sha | © sha | $\mathrm{CO}_{2} 8 h^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | ©r Bhe＊＊ | E 8 h | 8 8 ¢ | cie shu | Or shú | hri |
| © | $\infty^{\infty}$ |  | $\infty$ | 8 | © 8 | su | 运 8 \％ | i |
| $\infty h a$ | $\infty$ | $\omega_{2}$ he | ©r he | 6 | © ht | hu | （2）hú | © $\mathrm{h}_{\text {ci }}$ |
| ela | eo lá | exts | ex lé | \＆ | 8 6 | O lu | $0_{2} 16$ | ealri |
| ¢0 an | $\boldsymbol{\Psi} 0$ án | 92080 | 420 én | $8{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{in}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 8_{0} \\ \Phi_{0} \end{array}\right\}\left\{\begin{array}{l} n \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | Coun | Cno in |  |
| $9^{8} \mathbf{a b}$ | 938 ab | $92^{2} \boldsymbol{c} h^{*}$ |  | 88 ih | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 88 \\ 8_{8}^{8} \end{array}\right\}$ | $c^{\text {u }}$ u | cas uih | 008 ${ }^{\text {rib }}$ |


| max |  | con 13 | $06 \dagger$ | Et |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| msonan |  |  |  |  |
| na kríd | 80an kil | 200．kl | Osom lee | ans ke |
| ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sher | จa khli | Q．kh $k$ | －（）the | ODI lhe |
| gr | 109 gli | Cos $g l$ | acs ge | Oot ge |
| hré | ｜®an ghli | cos ghl | Oes ghe | Ons ghe |
| a xiri | Dunili | ญை $\mathfrak{n} k$ | ©（1）ne | －6］né |
| rs | On chli | O．chls | 0 che | 00 che |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ chhr | ¢のachli | O．chhlt | as chhe | O）chhe |
| a3 joi | Oajli | S．$j 15$ | Oc je | Of jee |
| －33 jhere | Sajhli | 2xpl $j$ l | a四 jhe | －6．${ }^{\text {jue }}$ |
| ；3） | nji | ¢¢¢ | OबF |  |
| d |  | O． | acte | Oరิ te |
| 32 thre | Dan thli | దิง thl | OD the | adt the |
| matst | Da dli | D）d $\int^{\text {d }}$ | －aj de | Ow dé |
| 92 dher | Da dhli | tod $d$ l | adt dhe | OHt dhe |
| Has mex | Sman mil | ¢0．$n$ | On pe |  |
|  | contli | 208 $t 15$ | Oos te | Oが té |
| ias thert | Onthli | O．$t h l t$ | ad the | a＊the |
|  | ca | çuld | Oç de | de |
| ；3 dher | c）a dhli | อง $d h 3$ | ad dhe | ODి dhe |
|  | －0，nli | Sos nld | eso ne | Oण5 né |
| 133 | 0 | OQ plf | cepe | pé |
| 32 ph ［d | O¢ phli | O．phl | OSt phe | －Jt phé |
| ba bre | هq bli | Dง $b \leq \underline{1}$ | －${ }^{\text {a be }}$ | －2ิ bé |
| 33 bhri | ca bhli | 00．bhla | acs bhe | Oest bhe |
|  | Oqmli | －8 $m \ldots$ | as me | © 0 mé |
|  | ＋ | Coy ylt | as ye | ood yé |
| 的 rrit | Sr rli | $\sigma$ r rl | Ob re | Oठ＇ré |
| yaz lot | Call | Cer 13 | oce le | de |
| ；as red | Dati | D） 416 | a ve | OOิ vé |
|  | consli | Cos sfl | Ocos st＊＊＊＊＊ | Oust sé |
| tia shr | －9 8 ¢ $l i$ | Cy $8 \mathrm{~h} h 6$ | Occe she＊ | shé |
|  | －07 sli | Eos 815 | Oes 8 e | Oed 88 |
| 2as hrit | Oon hli | Cos $h 36$ | Ono he | Oct hé |
| E3 31 l | E9 ！ 12 |  | as le | Oef lé |
| 2a30 ！¢ | 1000 lin | $00 \% 0 \mathrm{~lm}$ | Oo en | E゙○ én |
| 2038 | 208［17 | 0008166 | $O_{88} \mathrm{e} \mathbf{h}^{*}$ | Orzed |

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| Symbol． | Name． | Signification of Name． | Vowel re－ presented． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OWOr ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | dírgha pá pilla द⿴囗 00 CC．or pekaniya sahita pá pilla <br>  $\infty$ 8cc | The long nether or foot limb，or <br> The nether or foot limb with navel（i．e．， the curve or zigzag） | и́ca |
| 2 | geté sahita ela pilla <br>  | The side limb with the knot | ！\％e3a |
| 22 | geta sahita ela pili deka <br>  | The two side limbs with the knots | rt E®จ |
| 9 | gayanukittu దుల్రిమిఠారు | The letter＂ga＂with a tail | $\underline{l i} 100$ |
| 9 | dirgha gayanukitta ఢை getf sahita gayanukitta <br>  దిలుల | The long＂gayanukitta＂ or The＂gayanukitta＂ with the knot | 76809 |
| Q 1 | kombura amso ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | The horn（from its similarity） | $e t$ |
| $\text { (9)- }{ }^{\mathrm{P}} \text { or }$ | dirgha kombuva <br>  | The long＂kombura＂ | é＊゙ |
| （9） 9 | kombu deka －wose oçm | The two＂kombus＂ | $a i \bigcirc 0$ |
| 9）－3 | kombuva saha çlapilla －2m（ృ） | The horn and the side limb | 0 ® |
| （3）-3 | dirgha kombuva saha flapilla ¢8－ $4 ⿻ 上 丨^{8} \mathrm{C}$ | The long horn and the side limb | 6 （3） |
| （9）－9 | kombuva saha gayanukitta －mo దీదీை | The＂kombava＂and the＂gayanukitta＂ | au＠ฯ |

Initial vowels are written in full，but vowels following and in combination with，consonants are expressed by the above symbols．

[^4]
## Compound or Joined Letters. 

12. When Sanskrit and Pali words are adopted into Sinhalese composition, they are transcribed in the compound manner in which they are written in Sanskrit and Pali. Hence the origin of such letters as थठ kva, sac nda, ○ dra, of rma, $\varsigma d r a$, etc. This composition is effected by the union of one or more consonants, or their parts or symbols, with :a vowel-sonsonant or its part or symbol, and vice versa.
13. These compounds may be divided into-
a. Compounds formed by entire characters, or by parts thereof.
b. Compounds formed 'by entire characters and symbols of characters.
14. Compounds of the first class, formed by entire characters, are mere joined letters, of which the last is always a vowel-consonant and the preceding letter (or letters, if compounded of more than two letters) a consonant deprived of its vowel sound by virtue of that coalescence. Such consonants have the same force as those with the sign of elision ( $r$ or ${ }^{\circ}$ ), which is seldom used except when the Sanskrit or Pali word that is transcribed ends with a consonant.

## Examples.

## Compound Letters.

Words having such Letters.

 ' division:'

© mbha . sta . ¢ 'post,' 'pillar.'

.


- $\mathbf{C D}$ hvá . ' moonlight.'

There are certain componnds, which are written according to both the classes, noticed above. Thas, Buddha, kotthasa,
 Likewise, dvipa, 'island,' could be written either as $¢$ as 30. The latter forms, and other contractions and symbols of letters, have been contrived for the sake of more expeditious writing.
15. Compounds of this class formed by parts of characters are different from the above only in that they are amalgamated one with the other so as to appear as one single letter :

Examples.
Compound Letters. Unabridged Forms. Words having such Letters.

| 20 kra | cesha | 80 |  | ORD pakva, 'mature' ; çe dak8ha, ' clever.' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| @ gdha | e jna | ¢ |  | - ç@, dagdha, 'burnt'; ©ę yajña вacrifice ; бeq rijní, ‘queen.' |
| cotha | $\infty$ tva | $\infty$ | 8 |  $\infty \infty 0$ satva ( $\infty \infty 8$ sattva), 'animal,' ' being.' |
| Of ntha | Es $n d a$ | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | - $\mathcal{G}$ grantha, ‘book'; Deseco chandana, 'sandalwood.' |
| ¢ ndha | © nva | 80 | $\infty$ |  'lineage.' |
| ( mba |  | อ) |  | . C@ lamba, 'hanging.' |

The part $r$ in should be taken as that of $\tilde{n}$ act, of which it is the beginning.

The letter (9) mba is also nsed in Elu words, when the part of $m$ has only a very faint sound, as in $\ddagger \mathbb{Q}$ amba, 'mango.' To avoid confusion it is, therefore, better to express mba in Sanskrit and Pali words by the unabridged form ゆฎ, confining © entirely to Elu words (vide page 16).

In Pali writings the compounds $\propto$ and $\otimes$ often occur. $\boxtimes=\varnothing$ chcha and $\boxtimes=Q \emptyset b b a$, and are respectively ralled Pali chayanna ©s\& Dదs50 and Sabba bayanna enb
 alike in form.
16. Compounds of the second class are different from the first in that they have symbols, or remnants of certain characters, which represent them.

## Examples.

| 8 | Letter represented by it. | Name of Symbol. | Signification of name. | Words having Compound Letters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C | (6) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | nayanné arddhaya <br> Qusfoss ఢbx or <br>  | The part of $\boldsymbol{n}$ or the appendage | Casco sringa, 'horn' Eeo linga, 'gender,' 'sex |
| " | $\frac{1}{8} \%$ | binduce arddhaya ETfyel | The half of $n$ | чco anga, 'horn' eqlingu,'gender,' 'sex' |
| " | $\omega^{3} \boldsymbol{3}$ | fayanné arddhaya <br>  | The part of $\boldsymbol{n}$ | -() pañcha, 'five' чலகs aüjana, 'collyrium' |
| " | $\frac{1}{2} 0 \%$ | binducé arddhaya ®0 すfol 400 | The half of $n$ | Gర 6 rakjan, 'attachment' |
| " | Ot | tayanné arddhaya <br>  | The part of $\boldsymbol{t}$ | $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ D attha, $\ddagger$ 'eight' $\Psi$ © $u$ tth,$\ddagger$ 'bone' |
| " | 0 | nayanné arddhaya -nmsfoss qum | The part of ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | C̨® danda, 'stick 'ę̨\&ి, manduka, 'frog' |
| " | don | binduve arddhaya <br>  | The half of $n$ | ©® han̆da, 'voice' o® pandi, 'pandit' |
| " | 5) $n$ | nayanné arddhaya <br>  | The part of $n$ | Os chandra, 'moon' gęర sundara, 'good' |

- This is the general and more common name for the symbol, and is omitted in this table when it takes also another name (ride page 16).


$\ddagger$ Pali. This compound generally occurs in words of that langaage.

| $\stackrel{-i}{8}$ | Letter repre－ sented by it． | Name of Symbol． | Signification of name． | Words having Compound Letters． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | $\frac{1}{2} \times \ldots$ | binduve arddhaya దియ゙ణ $\boldsymbol{0}$ ¢ | The half of $\boldsymbol{n}$ | oxe hathda，＇moon＇ seç katida，＇trunk＇ |
| ＂ | \＆$d$ | dayanné arddhaya \＆ 0 evers ¢axe | The part of $d$ | （3）dvi，＇two＇ EO dvipa，＇island＇ gà yuddha，＇war＇ ＇冖อ suddha，＇clean＇ |
| $e^{* *}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 0 & m \text { or } \\ \frac{1}{2} \circlearrowleft \pi \end{array}\right.$ | mayanné arddhaya <br> － 0 ofoss $40 \infty$ | The part of $m$ | ¢＠ర ambara，＇sky＇ 40 a ${ }^{\text {mba，} b a, ~ m a n g o ' ~}$ 20® kamba，＇rope＇ |
| 8 | © ya | yapsaya 00000 | The part of ya | Oఎ๖ madhya， ＇middle ocofons yógya，＇fit＇ |
| － | $8 \%$ | refphayat astos | The burring $r$ $\left\|\left(6+8 c=a^{8} 己\right)\right\|$ | D3 dharma， ＇doctrine＇ द̨ष dirgha，＇long＇ |
| $\checkmark$ | $\sigma$ ra | uttara rakérànsaya C0006 ర20160000 | The posterior part of ra | ©esy yantra， ＇machine＇ Onog vyághra， ＇tiger＇ |
| C | －$n$ | binduvé arddhaya <br>  | The half of $n$ |  อes vansa，＇lineage＇ |
| ＂ | （The cere－ bral sign） |  | The appendage | \＆e dala，＇tusk，＇ coarse＇ <br> Des vala，＇hole，＇ ＇pit＇ <br> CO ulu，＇tile＇ <br>  ＇pomegranate＇ |

## －Vide § 15.

－$\dagger$ This is generally called rebaya eठ์ $\infty \infty$ ，which is apparently a corruf－ tion of réphaya a500．

It is apparent from the above that the symbol C represents different letters according to the letters to which it is joined. For the sake of clearness it is always better to avoid using this symbol to represent $n \boldsymbol{\theta}$, $n$ ese, $n$, and $n$ of, because it is generally used to represent the faint sounds of those nasals (vide § 15). Thus in mixed language, if this symbol is indiscriminately used, such words as turanga
 20ర@ ' box,' may be taken either for the Elu words or for
 \&®cc, karanda ©


 qess ' woman') would be ambiguous."

The word sañaka wesposion is a corruption of the Pali word sañóga eocke of which the Sanskrit equivalent is sanyoga eぃocico. It now means the symbol appended to a letter in the form $\subset$, though, as a noun, it pruperly means a conjunct consonant. But the expression
 or compound letter.

Although $l$ with the sign $C$ is generally called sañaka
 yet, in fact, there is no composition effected. It is only a sign to distingaish the cerebral $l$ e from the dental $\iota$ ©
It should be observed that the sign $\subset$ generally represents nasal sounds, and that $\Perp, ~(, \mathcal{O}$, and $\mathcal{Q}$ are the only exceptions.

## The Formation of Compound or Joined Letters.

17. The formations of a few compound letters with some of the above symbols of letters are shewn below :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& c+\infty+\Phi=\infty \hbar g a \\
& "+"+\Phi=\infty n g i \\
& "+"+\mathbb{Q}=\infty \omega_{0} n g o
\end{aligned}
$$

[^5]

In the two symbols $>$ and $\mathcal{} \alpha$ is naturally inherent, which is elided when another vowel is added to the compound. The $r$ following a consonant is represented by the symbol $ر$, and that preceding a consonant by $\Omega$, which is placed above it.
18. When writing words with the above compounds, the main letter of the componnd is sometimes doubled. If that main letter is an aspirate, in the reduplication an unaspirated letter is added to the aspirate.

Examples.
Single Form.
Doubled Form.
20మిa kartri, 'author,' 'editor.' ...
4 \& artha, 'meaning.'
อ) varna, ' colour.'
... $\Psi \boldsymbol{c}^{(0)}$ arttha.
Dot carga, 'kind.'
ゅOっઠి áchárya, 'teacher.'
... O
... Doto rargga.

Of these two forms the first is preferable, though in many cases long nsage has sanctioned the other.

[^6]7-88

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 © $e$, ® 0 .


(3) Protraeted vowels: vowels occupying three moments, or three times the length of short vowels, in their utterance. Their use is exceptional. Ex. Mehé varó ๑అ๑as อ๑லf, "Come here!" used when under excitement, or when calling to a person at a distance. Hé $a \infty{ }^{\circ}$ and ró Oరf are composed of the protracted vowels, which in such cases occupy sometimes more than three moments. Street hawkers commonly use these protracted vowels.

## The Consonarts.

22. The consunants are divided into seven classes, namely:-

No. Names of Clusees. Letters appertaining to Clases.




5. $p$ do. ○ O® ... \& $p$, ザ $p h$; बิ $b$, ot $b h$; © m.

7. ushmákshara Ceosseb ... ©f s, \& $8 h$, \& 8 , © $h$.

Antal!stha (antar, 'between,' and stha, 'what stands') letters are so called becaune they are placed in the alphabet intermediate between the first five claisses of letters (called sparsa 000 s ) above shown and ushmákshara. The first four letters of this class are " liquids."

Ushmákshara are so called because they are sounded chiefly by means of the flatus (ushman ceosd). The first three letters of this class are "sibilants."

23．Consonants are again divided according to quality， into（1）unaspirated（alpa prána qCO go®̄＂）and（2）aspi－ rated（mahá prạna 〇ळn gos

 © $l, \theta_{0} 0$ ，$!$ ．



24．The aspirated letters are composed of the sound of an unaspirated letter and that of the letter $h \mathrm{o}^{\circ}$ ．Thus


25．It is a very important feature of the Elu that it is devoid of these aspirated letters，and that $h$ takes the place of aspirated letters in Sanskrit and Pali words， sometimes singly and sometimes with the equivalent unaspirated letter prefixed to it．（Vide § 45．）

26．Letters of the alphabet are again divided into
（1）Surd or non－sonant（aghóshá q＠ळfers），and
（2）Sonant（ghóshá ○†๘）letters．
（1）Surd or non－sonant letters：कึ $k$ ，®ิ $k h$ ；© $c h$, ，© chh；
 In sounding these the glottis is open．
（2）Sonant letters：all the rest．In sounding them the glottis is closed．

[^7]27．Letters are lastly divided into eight classes，accord－ ing to the places at which they originate ：－

 i．e．，the letters of the＂$k$ class＂with the last－ mentioned six letters．
（2）Palatals（táluja oos $\dagger$ ）：©̂ch，\＆chh；dj，国 jh；
 of the＂ch class＂with the last－mentioned four letters．

 i．e．，the letters of the＂$t$ class＂with the last－ mentioned five letters．
（4）Dentals（dantaja ęsx） of $n$ ；eo li，eos $l$ ；© $l$ l，ef $s: i . e$ ．，the letters of the＂$t$ class＂with the last－mentioned four letters．
 © $m$ ；© $u$ ，© $\complement^{\text {q }}$ ：i．e．，the letters of the＂$p$ class＂ with the last－mentioned two letters．
（6）Gutturo－palatals（kanṭa táluja nos． © $e$, è é，©も ai．
（7）Gatturo－labials（kanthaushthaja mo mbdinetr I）： ® 0 ，© ó，®ッ au．


```
- 200m00 'throat' : El'born.'
\dagger 20GG 'palate.'
+ Qm 'middle of the palate.'
& cemo 'teoth.'
| (0)\ 'lips.'
```



28. The following table will enable the student to see the different divisions of letters at a glance :-



## Formation of Sounds.

29. Three things are necessary for the formation of
 origiuates, (2) instrument, or that which assists it (karana 20ర6), and (3) the exertion (prayatna gamsen) made by the jaws, throat, etc., to produce the sound.
30. The different sthánas and karanas will be noticed here, shewing the letters formed by their contact :-

| Letters. | Sthána. | Karapa. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{c} k, k h ; g, g h ; a, a ;\} \\ \epsilon, \stackrel{e}{c} . \\ h, \dot{h} . \\ \dot{n} . \end{array}\right.$ | Throat <br> Throat and chest Throat and nose | $\}$ Throat |
| $2\left\{\begin{array}{c} c h, c h h ; j, j h ; i,\{; \\ y, s_{0} \\ n . \end{array}\right\}$ | Posterior palate <br> Posterior palate and nose | \} Middle of the tongue |
| $\mathbf{3}\left\{\begin{array}{c} t, t h ; d, d h ; r i, r i, \\ r, s h, f \\ n . \end{array}\right\}$ | Dome of the palate <br> Dome of the palate and nose | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Near the tip of the } \\ \text { tongue } \end{array}\right.$ |
| $4\left\{\begin{array}{c} i, t h ; d, d h ; l i, l i, \\ l, s .0 \\ n . \end{array}\right\}$ | Teeth <br> Teeth and nose | \}The tip of the tongue |
| $5\left\{\begin{array}{c}p, p h ; b, b h ; u, u . \\ m .\end{array}\right.$ | Lips <br> Lips and nose | $\}$ Lips |
| $6 \quad e, \delta, a i . \quad\{$ | Throat and posterior palate | Throat and posterior palate |
| $7 \quad o, \delta, a u$. | Throat and lips | Throat and lips |
| 8 v. | Teeth and lips | Teeth and lips |

Mode of Reading Letters.
31. There are different modes of reading the alphabet, of which the following may be noticed:-

1. Reading with the particle yanu 由ీดํ ('that which is called.') Ex. $¢, ¢ \subset, 20, \ldots 0$, are read as ayanu

2. Reading with the particle yanna cosm ( =yanu ©®y.) Ex. The said letters are read as ayanna
 káyanna $\times 1 \omega క 50$.
3. Reading by giving the simple sounds of letters as in English, withont the addition of yanu or

Of these three modes, the last-mentioned may be recommended for its simplicity and adaptability to European students of the language. The first mode is the ancient and is still prevalent, though now being superseded by the second.

In reading isolated letters as well as in writing them, the particle kara $\operatorname{\infty \infty }$ or kára $200 \sigma$, which signifies 'that which makes - sound,' is used like " yanu" and " yanna"


 kíraya formal. "Yanu" and "yanna" are also used for "kara" or "kára,"
32. Sounds of Letters.


[^8]| ＋008 | $\begin{aligned} & r i= \\ & r i= \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { the sound of } & \text { ri } \\ ", & \text { re } \\ & \text { ree } \end{array}$ | in rill，merrily． <br> ＂ream． <br> ＂reed． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\omega$ | $\boldsymbol{j} \boldsymbol{i}=$ | ，li | ＂lily． |
| 1009 | $\boldsymbol{l}$ | ＂lee | ＂leek． |
| 0 | e | ．．e | ＂pen，ever． |
| ${ }^{*}$ | e $=$ | $\cdots \quad \boldsymbol{e}$ | ＂grey． |
|  |  | $a$ | ＂，name． |
| 0 | $a i$ | $i$ | ＂isle，fight． |
| จ | 0 | 0 | ＂top，（Fr．）bon． |
| （6） | ס | ．． 0 | ＂rope． |
| Q4 | au | ous | ＂doubt，out． |
| ast | $\boldsymbol{k}$ | $k$ | ＂kick． |
| ¢ | kh | $k-h$ | ＂pack－horse（nearly）． |
| 0 | $g$ | $g$ | ＂bag． |
| ＋ | $g h=$ | $g-h$ | ＂gig horse（nearly）． |
| 尔 | $\dot{\boldsymbol{n}}$ | ＂$n$ | \％angle． |
| 0 | ch $=$ | ch | ＂church． |
| t | chh $=$ | ch－h | ＂coach－horse．（nearly）． |
| 5 | $j=$ | ＂$\quad j$ | ＂jug． |
| 601 | $j h=$ | dgeh | ＂hedgehog．（nearly） |
| $\omega^{3}$ | $\boldsymbol{n}$ | $\boldsymbol{n}$ | ＂punch． |
| O | $t$ | ＂$\quad t$ | ＂cut． |
| \＆゙ | th | $t$－h | ＂，hot－house（nearly）． |
| ＊ | $d$ | d | ＂did． |
| \＃ | dh | ＂$\quad d-h$ | ＂mad－house（nearly）． |
| 0 | 3 | $\cdots \quad n$ | ＂print． |
| $\infty$ | $t$ | ＂th | ＂thirst，（Gk）theta． |
| 0 | th $=$ | the aspirate of the p | preceding． |
| \＆ | d $=$ | the sound of th in th | that． |
| 区ิ | $d h=$ | the aspirate of the p | preceding． |
| 80 | $n=$ | the sound of $n$ | in thin，in． |
| d | $p$ | ＂$\quad p$ | ＂pup． |
| 0 | ph | ＂$\quad p-h$ | ＂up－hold（nearly）． |
| ． | $b$ | $b$ | \＃rib． |
| ＊ | bh | $b h$ | ＂abhor，（nearly）． |
| － | $m$ | $m$ | ＂，hum． |
| ¢ | $y$ | ＂ $\boldsymbol{y}$ | ＂yes． |
| $\delta$ | $r=$ | ＂r | ，sir． |
| c | $l=$ | ＂l l | ＂lip． |
| 0 | $v=$ | $" \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l} v \\ v \end{array}\right\}$ | the sound inclines sometimes to $v$ ， sometimes to $w$ ． |
| ．${ }^{\text {d }}$ | －＝ | － 8 | in $\sin$ ． |
| $d$ | sh $=$ | $"\left\{\begin{array}{l}8 \hbar \\ 8\end{array}\right.$ | ＂shun． <br> ＂sure． |
| －d | －＝ | ＂$\quad 8$ | ＂sun． |

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## Names of Letters.

34. Some letters have names other than those given after their respective soands. Such letters, with their namesand significations, are noticed here :-

Letter. Name of Letter. Signification of Name.










बॄ̨ fa ... Do. ... do.

[^9]

## A nem Letter to represent 'f.'

35. Of late years the symbol $m$, which is like the lower part of the Sanskrit labial-sibilant $\mathbb{C}$ ( $\phi$ ) called upadhmániya
 sound of the English letter " $f$," which is wanting in the Sinhalese language. In the absence of another more appropriate symbol it may be adopted with advantage, giving it all the privileges of inflections proper to Sinhalese letters. It may be inflected thus :

 © © fo, omf fó, oma fau; mofan ; ms fah, \&fc.
[^10]
## Transliteration.

36. The system of transliteration used is that adopted by the Ceylon Government,* which, in spite of some deficiencies, is generally sound and has been followed here for the convenience of readers in Ceylon, who are accustomed to it.
37. In devising a new system of transliteration, care should be taken (where possible) not to adopt diacritical signs which are already employed for other purposes.

It is usual to represent $\varphi_{q}, \varphi_{z}$, by $e, \varrho$, , or $\mathfrak{a}, \hat{\boldsymbol{a}}$. This is incorrect inasmach as the letter which is used to represent $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ should have some diacritical mark attached to it, to represent $\Psi^{2}, \xi^{2}$, for the simple reason that the latter are only modifications of 9 . Hence they may perhaps be best represented respectively by $a$, , .

No system of transliteration of a phonetic language by an unphonetic one, like the English, can ever be perfect. The system given below has greater claim to be considered accurate than many that have come under the notice of the author.

## Vone!s.




## Consonants.


 © $d h$; So $n$; © $p$, © $p h$; © $b$, 어 $b h$; © $m$; ธ $y, \delta r$, © $l$,


Semi-nasals.


[^11]
## Mode of writing Sinhalese characters.

38. To enable those who are living abroad and cannot engage the services of native pandits to write Sinhalese characters, the principal parts of the letters are shown dithographed opposite in the order of writing them. (Plate I.) Sinhalese characters, it will be noted, are written from left to right.
39. Handwriting may be divided into three kinds. That in well-written ola books is the best, and is similar in character to the printed character. That marked (b) may be recommended for general use. The three kinds are shewn opposite in the order of their superiority. (Plate II.)

It should be observed that in manuscripts words are not written separate from one another but all in one anbroken continuation, which however does not make it difficult for a native to read them fluently; but in printed books, words are separated as in English. Sinhalese has only one kind of letter: it has no capital letters as have European languages.

## Syllables.

40. In Sinhalese every vowel or vowel-consonant is a syllable. Thas in the words ara gediya $\ddagger \sigma$ ఆळబิఠ, 'that fruit,' the syllables are $a \ddagger, r a \sigma, g e \bullet \infty, d i \quad$ ह, ya $\omega$. A consonant with a vowel or a vowel-consonant forms one syllable. Thus in polgas ๑రơ゚coss, 'cocoanut trees,' the syllables are pol ouse and gas coes. When Sinhalese words are transcribed in English characters, the syllables are easily discerned.

## The Origin of Sinhalese Letters.

41. The ancient letters used by the Sinhalese were the Aabka or old Pali characters. The modern Sinhalese

Plate I.
(The commencement of each letter or part of letter is indicated by a dot.)


 ๑; @. ${ }^{\circ}=$ @



 - 为 $\triangle+$ -

Plate III.


 कबत 以TO 5 menced ef zowner manzoz 20 8 ow 20) 0 203 Cover $\qquad$

 $2081 \operatorname{cong}$ gotrongoovg Q oungored
 savm y omdr $S$ owtr nnse8dr

 そ, own manden? vay




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characters were derived from the Grantha* of Southern India, which had its origin in the Chéra, a variety of the Asóka character, and of which there were several varieties, as Chólà Grantha, Tulu, etc. They must have been introduced during the 10th or 11 th century A.D. (as testified by inscriptions of that period), when the Cholians began to visit the Island and established (in 1038) a vice-royalty at Polonnaruwa, the capital of Ceylon at that time, which lasted twelve years. The modern Tulu has a striking resemblance to the Sinhalese characters.
By a comparison of the alphabets of the different Indian languages it will appear that nearly all of them have some affinity in the shape of letters to the Sinhalese. It is
 in the Máldive language, and $อ v a$ in the Philippine language.

## The Proper Use of Letters.

42. As Sinhalese is a phonetic language, very much unlike in that respect English and other European languages, it may be thought by some that the acquisition of its orthography is easy. But it is quite the contrary. Owing to the absence of any stated rules in orthography and the consequent difficulty of acquiring a knowledge of the proper use of the nasals, the sibilants, and the dental and the cerebral $l$, Sinhalese orthography is still in an unsettled state.

To show the importance of a correct system of orthography for preserving the proper meanings of words, a few examples will be given here, with their equivalents in Sanskrit and Pali, from which their orthography is determined :-

| Sanskrit. | Pali. | Elu. | Signification. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ushsa cearo | - unha cons | - थnu c面 | - hot, warm. |
| úna Caso | - úna cano | - ипи C母 | - less, deficient. |

[^12]

[^13]Sanskrit．
Pali．
Elu．
Signification．
lavana C อ而
lapuna Cqes
$\}$ luñ $\varepsilon$ 第
ไи์nu
salt． garlic．

A few examples of Sanskrit words of this kind ：－

```
asca \varphi(0D, 'horse.'
asca ¢由ల, 'not one's own.'
másha Oзє&, a sort of kidney-bean.
mása Osos, 'month.'
anuka }\boldsymbol{\varphi}\mathrm{ 势&o, 'skilful,' 'minute.'
anuka ¢000\infty, 'lustful.'
pána 00质, 'trade,' 'hand.'
pana 00\infty0, 'drinking.'
```

As the reader will be fully acquainted with the sounds of the different characters in the tongue after the perusal of the preceding pages，the Sinhalese words will be here－ after written in Sinhalese characters only．

## The Proper Use of Nasals．

43．The principal rule for the proper use of nasals is， that when a nasal deprived of its inherent vowel is followed by a consonant，the nasal of the class to which that conso－ nant belongs is used．This is very simple．

Examples．

Nasal $ิ$.
ч（20nc，＇charcoal．＇
cano，＇river．＇${ }^{\circ}$
－ ఐญొలు，＇war，＇＇battle．＇ ఉఎఐ，＇multitude，＇＇Buddhist priest．＇Beamer，＇knowledge，＇＇conscious－

Nasal 6.
206 D ，＇throat．＇
6naxia \}'vocabulary. C\＆DD $\}$＇pole，＇＇stick．＇ ¢ ${ }^{(1)}$ ，

Nasal
بacien，＇collyrium．＇
－बерD，＇five．＇
203＠
 ness．＇

Nasal 50
¢ 20 ，＇blind．＇


[^14]Nasal 5.
ఢ®DC⿹勹巳，＇rest－house．＇ q00っ，＇mother．＇世



Some Exceptions．

of a previous birth of Buddha．©st®m，＇five hundred．＇
20 5 జం $\sigma_{Z}$ ，＇worker，＇＇mechanic．＇
meac，＇workshop．＇
coonoc，＇bank of a river．＇
Cిలి\＆od，＇hot season．＇
¢ุకృతె，＇I inform．＇
צ00moc，＇tobacco．＇


Nasal.
O．\＆oవ，＇junction of a road．
D．awぬ，＇mortar．＇（§44．）
D．co，＇family，＇＇race．＇

8ర5\＆0 $ల$ ，＇meritorious（religious） act．＇
の0ర60
ఐిలిలఁఁ，＇tunnel，＇＇subterranean house．＇
రజులీs，＇golden coloured．＇ $\infty \omega_{2}$ Ol，a kind of plant．

Observe such combivations as $\square^{-1}, D_{x}, O_{\infty}, \infty$ ，etc．， which occur at the end of Sanskrit words．quo in
 run，＇\＆c．，and द5 structed with single $\log s$ ，＇\＆c．，should be written with the cerebral nasal，and not with the dental as is thought by some to be correct．It should be borne in mind that the present system of orthography in the Sinhalese language， as in any other，is chiefly based on the consideration of the places the tongue touches when the words are pronounced．

44．It is always better（and precludes the possibility of the occurrence of any mistake）to use the appropriate nasals before letters of their respective classes．As has been already noticed，the $n$ may be used in lieu of any nasal in Sanskrit and Pali words；but in Ceylon it is seldom used in Elu words before cerebral，dental，and labial letters of the $t, t$ ，and $p$ classes；while it is quite appropriate（in the case of Eḷu words）to use it before letters of the $k$ and ch classes，


45．To use the nasals $\dot{n}, \tilde{n}, \underline{n}$ correctly，as stated above， and to write Sinhalese words more correctly in other respects， it is important to be able to distinguish Elu words from those of the Sanskrit，Pali，and Tamil languages，from which
we have chiefly borrowed words. This can only be done with any certainty by studying the words of those languages. However, to those that have not the opportunity of such stady, the following hints will be useful, namely :-
 @, and, therefore, all words written with those letters are Ela. Words in which © and $\otimes$ occar are also Eln, except when they bear traces of having been borrowed from Tamil and such other languages as have those two vowels.

 aspirated letters, as ఐ. tu, occar, are either Sanskrit, Pali, Tamil, or some other language than the Elu, in which those letters are not found.
(c) Words written with compound or joined letters, such
 or Pali, and those written separately with the sign of elision ( ${ }^{\circ}$ or ${ }^{9}$ ) attached to the letters may generally be accepted as Ellu words.

Without something to guide him it would be difficult for a beginner to learn to identify such words as anc

 'all,' the first of which in each case is Sanskrit, and the second its Elu equivalent.
46. The use of $n, n, s, s h, s, l$, and $l$ deserves special attention.

风.
(a) The cerebral $\boldsymbol{n}$ is also used after the letters $\omega_{a}, \omega_{n a}$ $\delta$, of (when they are in one and the same word), and is not in any way hindered by the intervention* of any vowel, gattural, labial, or of $\alpha,{ }^{\circ}$, or anusoíra o.

[^15]
## Examples．

20ncurs，＇desire，＇＇craving．＇ Crublem，＇woman．＇
200 而，＇grasse．＇
2004 ，＇moment＇
Csman，＇beauty，＇＇mark．＇
द̨\＆ை万，＇south．＇
（nub，＇ear．＇

द88而，＇mirror．＇
gosm，＇extent，＇＇size．＇
90而，＇life．＇
Quen 0 ，＇Brahmin．＇
Dర6m，＇death．＇
GOrańn，the＇Rámáyana．＇0
（9）而，＇ear．＇

## Exceptions．

The final $\boldsymbol{n}$ of a word and $\boldsymbol{n}$ doubled are，however，gener－ ally replaced by the dental $n$ ，as acoç

 the usage of the learned，the dental $n$ has been used in this book in such instances．The rule given above for the use of $\boldsymbol{n}$ has reference only to single words or the components of compound words．Notice that in the following com－ ponnd words $n$ after $r$ is not written with the cerebral $n$ ， as the letters which form the compound are of two different words ：


88 Bిరి（ $88+$ ชిలిల），＇Nirvana．＇

 （the military deity of the Hindus）．
But when a palatal or a dental intervenes between them （ $n$ and $r i, r i, r$ ，or $s k$ ），the dental $n$ takes the place of the cerebral n，as $\ddagger$ © ＇service，＇＇solicitation＇；ఢ（ைవు，＇sight＇；రDరుs，＇literary


In derived Elu words $n$ is determined by reference to the words from which they are derived or to which they bear a close affinity．

[^16]Examples．

| Sanskrit． | Pali． | Elu． | Signification． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| comem | －Csman | －C风芴 | －louse． |
| 20000000 | － 800030 |  | 1．happy，lucky． <br> －2．name of a town． |
| asofor | －andi而 | － 0 ans | －corner，angle． |
| 50 | －Drom |  | $\}$ moment． |
| E10 | －20 |  | －powder，lime． |
| （8） | －${ }_{5}$ | － 020 | wisdom |
| Disers | －ถివై | －80q6 | －sharp． |
| ¢58080 |  | －çabim cax | －south． |
| 8036 | －か®จ14 | －かอ而 | －Nirvana，the state of eternal happiners． |
| （00xptcost） | －Obmbrims | －Ornad | －fifty． |
| 9Q40 | －OQ而 | －－0句等 | －improvement． |
| 903面 | －00， $0^{0}$ | －00］ | －extent，quantity． |
| 906 | － 00 白 | － 0 的 | －life． |
| O518880 | －Cs\％bmm | －D26m | －gem，ruby． |

Tamil．

ఠі்ゅாளி kuntáli
Csாம

нami panam
－ 0 東旬
－0．

Signification．
－stall in a market．
－pickaxe．
－piece of cloth used for covering the private parts of men．
－fanam（ $=1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．），money．
－message．

In some words $\boldsymbol{n}$ is natural and cannot be explained by any rule．Such words should be stadied with the help of a dictionary．A few examples are given here ：－
©而，＇flock，＇＇multitude．＇
© © 8 ans，＇harlot．＇
Q而，＇quality，＇＇attribute．＇
Quso，＇stench，＇＇corpse．＇
acos 6n，＇corner．＇


In all other cases not referred to the dental $n$ is used．

[^17]
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Examples．

480 ，＇letter．＇
488 ，＇eye．＇
\＄efacfan，＇sprinkling．＇
甲ర88es，＇protection．＇
82y，＇sugar cane．＇
$8^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$, ＇cherished，＇＇beloved．＇
cant，＇hot．＇
cen，＇saint＇or＇sanctified person．＇
Qのยద，＇medicament，＇＇drug．＇
ฉజి，＇belly．＇
awfs，＇bag，＇＇treasury，＇＇dictionary．＇
zegs，＇minute，＇＇small．＇
asesg，＇field．＇
ease＇clever．＇
ecje，＇fault．＇
> grce，＇man，＇＇husband．＇
> geo，＇flower．＇
> 00coest，＇medicament，＇＇drug．＇
> Dages，＇man．＇
> Dese，＇buffalo．＇
> $\infty \infty$, ＇devil，＇＇fiend．＇
> రses，＇protection，＇＇profession．＇
> อ题，＇rain．＇
> Eิఱ，＇poison．＇
> Daser，＇tree．＇ \＆b，＇head．＇
> ©
> $\infty \infty \infty \times 0$ ，＇pleased，＇＇delighted．＇
> wowsic，＇joy，＇＇pleasure．＇
> wien＇mustard．＇

A competent knowledge of the use of $s, s h$ ，and $s$ can only be acquired by studying the words in which they occur．
©.
（d）This cerebral $l$ is used in place of another cerebral， which has been dropped for the sake of eaphony，or in Eln words derived from other words．It is sometimes borrowed from the word from which the Elu word is derived．

Examples of＇！＇acquired by Derivation．

| Sanskrit $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \mathrm{O}_{\boldsymbol{\circ}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pali. } \\ & -\Psi \partial \partial \sigma \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Elu. } \\ - \text { Dée }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Signification． <br> －pit，hole． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 凹） | － 200 | －aco | －fierce． |
| \＄2mర | － 2080000 | － 8 Acm | －crab． |
| 206\％ | － 20616 | －इoty | －compassion，kindness． |
| 2580 | － 288 | －మిర్ర | －diadem，crest． |
| มูณx ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | －区ณை飞て | －玉ay | －cock． |
| －0\％TO | － 9 and | －ame | －ten millions． |
| axc | －Eac | － $0^{0}$ | －little，small． |
| ¢8S | －ceft | －द8\％ | －poor． |
| çucho | －¢¢రు | －ce | －tusk，a large tooth． |
| celo | －\＆80 | －oço | －pomegranate． |


| Sanskrit． | Pali． | Elu． | Signification． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5^{88}$ | －ceee | －oçoe | －Tamil． |
| 08008 | － 0 Oలురి | －88aje | －method，arrangement． |
| 0888 | －－దిరి | －aojoes | －earth． |
| 900 | －－ది | －oel | －first． |
| 9803 | － | － 8 80 | －image，idol． |
| ふอఁ | －®er | －هed | －cat． |
| อめఎ | －Deb | －बอ®®® | －mare． |

The particle 8\＆at the beginning of Elu words is written with the cerebral l，as it has been derived from the Pali 08.
 ๑อฆో，＇behaviour，＇＇action．＇

Examples of＇！＇in words derived from Tamil．

Tamil．
－cce®n（4）karuvadu
山ள்ளி pal！
பब்ாம் pallam Lorsin madiri $\dagger$ Qacirat vel！i

Sinhalese．
－mరలి
－Oese
－OE8O
－Dı\＆今合
－बDed

Signification．
－dried fish．
－church，chapel．
－pit，precipice．
－sample．
－steel－yard．

In forming the past tenses and past participial adjectives of verbs whose roots end in $r$ ，that $r$ is generally changed into l：－

Examples．

| Root． | Past Tense（Third Person） |  | Past Participial Adjectiva |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ャరర，＇to spread＇ | ．．． | ¢¢， | ．．． | 9 P0e |
| －$\sigma$ ，＇to do＇ | ．．． | 200e | ．．． | 203 |
| Qq¢ర，＇to sound，＇＇to | o roar＇ | Qque | ．．． | que |
| $\mathrm{O}_{2} \sigma$ ，＇to die＇ | ．．． | Daed | ．．． | Oe |
|  | ．．． | Dcaed | ．．． | Dese |
| Degర，＇to sow＇ | ．．． | Dgaed | ．．． | อ甲® |
| Berb，＇to ask＇ | ．．． | อ）2aes | ．．． | Eesc |
| mอర，＇to remember＇ | ， | moar | ．．． | Cos |
| Qesc，＇to brandish＇ | ，．．． | 8moఁf | ．．． | Benc |
| ©çర，＇to learn＇ | ．．． | ¢द¢య | ．．． | cose |
| Cob，＇to leave＇ | ．．． | OOE | ．．． | cos |

[^18]The cerebral $l$ is sometimes used in Elu words after $r$


In Ella words, for the sake of euphony, ! is substitated for other cerebrals." Ex. Dóce, 'trader' = e0eç;
 \& 40).
In the modern Sanskrit alphabet one letter stands both for the dental and cerebral $l$. But in transcribing Sanskrit words in Sinhalese characters it would seem desirable to make the distinction, and it is to be determined by ascertaining whether the $l$ in the Sanskrit word stands for a cerebral letter (as $d, r, d c$.) in the root or in some old form of it; if it does, it may be recognised as the cerebral $l$.

Examples.

|  |  | Its root. | $l$ in Sanskrit word changed i |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $88=80$ | ... 厄¢ems, 'goat, 'ram.' |
| QCD | ... | ¢® = ¢ | ... qeed, a disease (chronic on- |
| c | ... | Q 0 | aois 'ball' |
| $0=00 \mathrm{C}$ | ... | 000 | ... 208 , 'the pulse |
|  |  |  |  |

In Pali these words are very properly written with $!$.
lt is usual, as in the case of cerebral $n$, to change $l$ into $l$ when it terminates a word or when it is doabled, as Derase,

Cerebral $\boldsymbol{n}$ and $l$ do not begin words in Sinhalese.

## Phonetic Rules.

47. A knowledge of
(1) acied or 90

(3) $\uparrow<0$ or $\uparrow \times 00$, 'Augmentation.'

[^19]


（7）อృฝ్ or อృథิఱ，‘Elongation．＇
（8）¢ీQ్ or cosరిc，＇Abbreviation．＇
（9）ఉद or ఉఱ్మి，＇Combination．＇
is essential for a correct acquirement of Sinhalese ortho－ graphy．They will now be explained．
（1）Elision．
Lop or Lópaya．
48．Dropping a letter or letters in a word，is called Lop，＇Elision．＇Elision is of four kinds，namely，－
 －Ofロఱ，＇aphœresis，＇or the dropping of the initial letter or letters：－

Examples．

Unelided form of word．
Elided letter．Elided form of word． Yenos，＇Anat，＇the chief of the Nágas or Serpent race that inhabits the infernal regions $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ ర⿹\zh26，＇＇wood，＇＇forest＇ ．．．$\quad$ 甲 ．．．


gDరG，＇sub－king＇．．．\＆．．．D6̧


These elided forms，excepting the last，generally occur in poetry．
 or the dropping of a medial letter or letters：－

Examples．
Unelided form of word． 4DDed＇mango flower＇


[^20]Unelided form of word. Elided letter. Elided form of word.

| 800J6, 'footstep' | อ | ... | 8006 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oasence, 'Mahakasup,' a disc'ple of Buddha | 28 | ... | Onay |
| C6E, 'king's daughter,' i. e. a princess | 6 |  |  |

(c) 千cospor ocood, or q50) the dropping of the final letter or letters:-

## Examples.

Unelided form of word.
coc, 'foot'
Qug, 'arm'
Go, 'picture,' 'image'
abta, 'sickness'

Elided letter. Elided form of word.
 or the dropping of a consonant, leaving in its place the vowel with which it had been combined (the consonant. that is generally elided being $k$ ):-

## Examples.

Unelided form of word. Elided consonant. Elided form of word.

| cocerab, 'woman' | ... | ot |  | $\operatorname{Coz}$ \% $\left[\varphi_{z}+\varphi_{z}=\varphi_{z}\right]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots \infty 00$, 'friend' | ... | " |  | $\cos \left[\varphi+\varphi=\varphi^{\circ}\right]$ |
| צִళํ, 'onion' | ... | " | ... | 8 80[ $[C+c=c q]$ |
| - Digut, 'crown' | $\ldots$ | ( | ... | ఎอృచ్వ |
| 000068000 , 'four hundr |  | $\infty$ | ... | cosర 0 com |
| cos, 'heart' | ... | $\infty$ |  |  |
| 66, 'sun' | ... | " |  |  |
|  | ... | " | ... | ¢Q6\% |
| $\varepsilon_{G} \sigma_{Z}$ ' pig ' | ... | " |  | çor |

(2) Sobstitution.

## Ades or Ádésaya.

49. The change of one letter for another is called Ades, 'Sabstitation.'

- This form is now invariably used.
 which sometimes occurs in classics.

The principal letters that andergo sabstitation and of which examples are given below，are－
（a）at changed into of：

| CN00 | ＂ | Cowd ！mortgage．＇ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Onsteo | ＂ | －00゙c¢oex，＇sulphur．＇ |
|  |  |  |

（b）wf changed into af：
．008000
8880


99
208ிகఅ，＇alone，＇＇loneliness．＇
Beßmel，＇remedy，＇＇redress．＇

（c）${ }^{\text {do }}$ changed into 0 ：
¢

Cひがmbz


థూరઢఁ，＇painter．＇
（d）cot changed into © ：

8®
gme
घocc

98
gอ，＇beast，＇＇deer．＇
gDC，＇couple，＇＇pair．＇
घ్రD̨，＇good smell．＇
（e）changed into $\&$
$6 \infty$
6
6
＂

31
¢0，＇people．＇
\＆C，＇water．＇
$\sigma_{\text {Ge，＇}}$＇king．＇
（f）$\overline{\text { o changed into }}$（ ）

2020000
50 Onః
మిల बin
＂

202Deno＇＇mirror．＇
2008so，＇＇pond．＇

（g）of changed into of ：

कृర
మிవ
©
－Written also as $2008 \infty$ ，which then becomes an example of（a）．
（k）$\delta$ changed into 0 ：
cooçd ＂
200ed

CDoçed，＇advice，＇＇instruction．＇ 20 Ded ，＇asceticism．＇
（i）© changed into 0 ：
8®ి
8\＆వు

GDC，＇feeble，＇＇weak．＇

（j） 0 changed into 0 ：

| －20 |  | 20\％ 3 O，＇bending．＇ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 680ி | ＂ | （2రి），＇cause，＇omen．＇ |

（k）changed into 0 ：
～BEO

అృอぁర

D．comess
هrDeob，＇usage，＇＇custom．＇
（b）$O$ changed into $\alpha$ ：
meçur
－000
©
açg $\sigma_{2,}$＇camp．＇
－coseిos，＇cultivator．＇
$\infty$ ©
（m）changed into of：
$\infty$
mos
1003
© $\infty$ ，＇tree．＇
Coseb，＇four．＇
000 ，＇hare．＇

Notice the substitutions in the following words ：－



megoo＂ang
यRE＂सQQ（or aqd），＇small．＇
อ๑๐

20円
\＆ $\boldsymbol{q}^{4}$
80
206®2
cロacce
306
¢̨هర，＇quarrel．＇
g（em，＇ant－hill．＇
दृ己洒，＇improvement．＇
ฝอ，＇drinking．＇
a0రg，＇before，＇＇in front．＇
aవacos，＇medicine，＇＇drug．＇ 360ర，＇dam，＇＇ridge＇（of a field）．

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（b）ooర $\sigma_{z}$ ，or the assimilation of a succeeding to a preceding letter，as $000^{\circ} \mathrm{D}$ s into $005^{\circ} 63$ ，＇having driven away．＇

This is also treated of ander＂Combination，＂where more illastrative examples will be found．

53．It may be observed in this connection that besides the assimilation of consonants above noticed，there is also the assimilation of vowels inherent in two or more adjacent vowel－consonants in a word．

```
Examples．
$0, into D\Gr, 'star.'
0005\infty,",000es, 'thirteen.'
-cem " acquon, 'twelve.'
20006 " =2うcosob, 'great rampart.'
```



```
G& ", 8&,'desire,' 'mish.'
\omega8む' , 毋8む%,'custom,''manners.'
```

This assimilation of vowels forms a part of BEAOCA， ＂Metathesis of Vowels，＂which is treated of in section 55.
（5）Reduplication．
Derú or Dnitvarúpaya．
54．The doubling of a letter in a word or doubling a word itself is called Derú，＇Reduplication．＇
It is treated of here and under＂Combination＂only as regards the doubling of letters in a word，while the doubling of words is treated of at the end of the Chapter on ＂Etymology．＂

Examples．


cదీ

（Vide § 69．）

## （6）Metatheis．

Perẹli or Viparyásaya.

55．The transposition of letters within a word or parts of a compound word，or the exceptional use of the cases of nouns and moods and tenses of verbs，is called Pereli， ＇Metathesis．＇In Sidatsangará metathesis is divided into five classes，viz．：－
（a） 8 BA ©oવ\＆，metathesis of vowels．
（b）อб ๐๐\＆\＆，do．of consonants．
（c）oç oo＜\＆，do．of words．

（e）బిరద ๑๐亿\＆ి，do．of the moods and tenses（of verbs）．
Of these five divisions the last two will be treated of under＂Syntax．＂
（a）Examples of the metathesis of Vowels：－


| Cocos | ＂ | Pombr，＇having learnt．＇ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cos | ＂ | ¢0¢，＇having been born．＇ |
| 20886 | ＂ | Onoరbl＇they do．＇ |
| 5280 | ＂ | 8®®m（adj），＇that was．＇ |
| 8egos | ＂ | gobor，＇able，＇possible．＇ |
| 90s | ＂ | Brst＇son．＇ |
| $\infty$－ | ＂ | Onose，＇they go．＇ |

（Vide § 53）．
（b）Examples of the metathesis of Consonants ：－

| －0ర¢ | ＂ | （\＃）$\sigma_{7}$ ，＇castor－oil plant．＇ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aspejర | ＂ | amరDe，＇end．＇ |
| 2ュอなも | ＂ | 52రరిગ，＇daubing．＇ |
| O＜6\％ | ＂ | g\％ర，＇blood．＇ |
| a 000 | ． |  |
| 00而 |  | Ocom，＇Buddhist priest．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 0005 |  | － |

It should be observed that in this metathesis only the consonants are transposed，while any vowels combined with them do not change their positions．This will be clear from the explanation of the formation of the word ఱ్రరిర ：－

$$
\sigma_{z} \text { ®ి } \sigma=\delta+C+\infty+\varnothing+\sigma
$$

（by the transposition of $\delta$ and $\sigma^{\prime \prime}$ ）$=\omega+C+\delta+9+\sigma$ （by combination）$=$ g $8 ర$.
（c）Examples of the metathesis of words ：－


| ¢0m0 | ＂ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| రxase | ＂ | ల®రుms，＇twenty－one．＇ |
| ¢aరర |  | Cరçot，＇upper fore－tooth＇ <br> （applied to the two middle ones）． |
| O๙రెセె＠อる |  | 80codelx，＇twenty－fifth．＇ |

Metathesis of letters is sometimes carried too far in the colloquial language，without any system or euphonic necessity，simply to render the meanings of words unintelli－ gible to hearers and in sport．Ex．＂q8 cem omos）＂

 （name of a man），lit．＇Let us weigh Mariya．＇This mode
 Dueat（or 0 oses巳），＇transpositional speech．＇

Elongation of ter Vowel－Sounds．

## Vedi or Vriddhiya．

56．Changing the short vowel－sounds in a word into long ones is called Vedi，＇Elongation．＇

## Examples．



## Aḍu or Hániya.

57. Changing long vowel-sounds in a word into short ones is called $A d u$, 'Abbreviation.' This is the reverse of Vedi.

## Examples.


Croat " coat, cem, 'his.' $\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\circ \infty}$ " $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{\infty, ~ ' c a l f ~(o f ~ t h e ~ l e g), ' ~ ' m i s c h i e v o u s . ' ~}^{\text {c }}$ wrovzz " שzç, 'evening.'
Observe that in the last two examples the abbreviation takes place in the consonants and not in any vowel, as should be the case according to the definition given above, and that such words are considered by the author of Sidatsangará as examples of this process.
Examples of $V e d i$ and $A d u$ often occur in poetry.

## Combination.

## Sañda or Sandhi.

58. The blending of the last letter of one word with the first letter of the next word or syllable, to avoid dissonance or hiatus, is called Sañda, 'Combination.' The rules of combination are altogether based on phonetic principles, and are chiefly observed in poetry. It is important to observe that combination generally takes place when the second word or syllable begins with a vowel, and that some of the examples of combination are also found in their uncombined forms, as $\uparrow$ 〇 $q$ qegondi, 'a

 'going and coming'; Om CQ@s, 'Governor of Ceylon'; qos Ced, 'bribe'; sast oxs, ' poor'; \&c.
59. Combination is divided into ten classes, viz. :-
 Combination by the elision of the final vowel.
 Combination by the elision of the initial vowel.
(c) $\omega ర$ ఉद or ఱอర ఉజిఱ

Combination of vowels.

Combination by the sabstitution of vowels.

Combination by the sabstitution of consonants.

Combination by assimilation of the final letter to the initial one.

Combination by assimilation of the initial letter to the final one.
 Combination by the elision of consonants.

Combination by augmentation.

Combination by the redaplication of the consonant.
(a) Pera sara lop Sađda or Púrvasvara lópa Sandhiya.
60. This combination is effected by the elision of the inherent vowel in the last letter of the first word and the coalition of the initial letter (a vowel) of the second word with the consonant whose inherent vowel has been elided.

## Examples.

[NOTE.-The parts combined are, for the benefit of the student, shown within parentheses after each example. As a knowledge of the combination of Sanskrit words is essential in mixed language to write them accurately, examples of such combinations are given after those of E!a words.]
( $E$ ! $u$. )





## （Sanskrit．）

ఎems（D），＇law，＇＇doctrine＇＋ $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\circ} \omega \infty$ ，＇seat＇），＇pulpit．＇

Deconea（Dos，＇great＇＋DaఱD，＇drug，＇＇medicine＇），＇great drag，＇
＇ginger，＇a great sage by that name．
 supremacy or power．＇

## Process of Combination explained．

（by eliding the first of the two vowels $\varphi^{3}$ and $\delta^{\circ}$ ）$=\infty$（ $+\delta^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
（by coalition of $\delta$ with $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ ）$=$ 8ைయి．
Notr．－The process of separating the parts of a combined word is called రెఱణి బిరి or Ǫ 区ికిల，its contrary being culled ఉళ్చి బిరి or cic core8ర．
（b）－Parasara lop Saそda or Parasoara lopa Sandhiya．
61．This combination is effected by the elision of the initial letter of the second word，the reverse of the above．

## Examples． <br> （El？u．）

 eminent one＇），＇great［or excellent］editor or author．＇
区ิanty（ bad qualities．＇

 ＇Governor of Ceylon＇）．
（Sanskrit．）
 region．］＇
 sıgnifications．＇
 ＇gentleman＇or＇gentlewoman．＇
 ＇according to opportunity．＇

[^21]
## Process of Combination explained．

（by elision of the last of the two vowels $\varphi$ and $C$ ）$=C$ C山 $+\varphi+\infty$ （by coalition of $\varphi$ with af）$=\mathbf{C \infty ゅ 』 う . ~}$
Nots．－In the above two processes when two homo－ geneous vowels，one short and the other long，or both long， are at the place of combination，the short vowel or one of the long vowels is elided．

## （c）－Sara Sađ̈da or Svara Sandhıya．

62．This combination is effected by the coalition of the initial vowel of the second word or syllable with the final consonant of the first word．

> Examples.
> $($ Elu. $)$



20278（ 200 ，＇name＇$+\boldsymbol{\Psi z E D}, ~$＇having＇），＇named．＇



## （Sanskrit．）

 5cce0000 ర（004，＇that＇＋ 4000000 ，＇after＇），＇after that，＇＇afterwards．＇

Process of Combination explained．

$$
\omega_{2} w_{2} \omega_{d}=0 \omega_{2}{ }^{2}
$$

（by coalition of $\varphi_{z}$ with $\omega$ ）$=0 \times \pi d$ ．
（d）－Sarades Sǎ̌da or Svarádésa Sandhiya．
63．This combination is effected by the substitution of a vowel for the two vowels at the place of combination．

When two short like vowels meet each other at the place of combination，they coalesce into their corresponding long vowel．

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## Process of Combination explained.

 (by coalition of the two vowels) $=\varphi \boldsymbol{\rho}+\varphi+\varphi_{0}$ Q

 (by substituting $D$ for $\varphi$ and $C$ ) $=D_{\text {© }}+\infty+\sigma$ (by coalition) $=$ Decoor (by assimilation) $=$ ©030000 $\sigma$.
(e)—Gatades Sax̌da or Gátrádésa Sandhiya.
64. This combination is effected by the substitution of consonants, of which the principal are :-
(1) at for が after 8 (final).

0
99
a consonant or $C$ (final).

> Examples.
> (Elu.)


 B\&co (EE, 'belonging to (body, \&c.)' + ane , 'act '), 'remedy,' 'redress.'
(2) In Sanskrit words the following consonants are substituted:-
 Examples.
000000 ( 0000 , elephants' $+\Psi 00$, ' horses '), 'elephants and horses.'


Examples.
$\boldsymbol{\varphi}$. sense or signification.'
 (vowels). ${ }^{\text {C }}$

This substitation of a and $\delta$ is owing to their respective affinity of sound to © or $\delta$ and $\mathcal{C}$ or $\mathrm{C} \%$. (Vide combination (i).)



Examples.
 'attendance on father.'

 or dignity.'

(3) When in coalescing to form a compound the first word ends in a sonant and the second begins with a surd, or vice versa, the final letter of the first assumes the quality of the initial letter of the second. Sonant initials require sonant finals: surd initials surd finals. If the final letter is a vowel-consonant, the inherent vowel is dropped when the combination takes place. (Vide § 65.)

> Examples.
> $($ E!u.)


Qలుmర60 (2s, ' Buddha' $+\infty$ (mm, 'refuge '), 'refuge in Buddha.'

persons.'


## Some Exceptions.





[^22] ＇wonderfal．＇
\＆⿵冂䒑C（ 88,0 ＇not＇＋DC，＇what moves＇），＇calm，＇＇still．＇
 of speech．＇
camos（ $\boldsymbol{\sim} \mathbf{0}, \dagger$＇six＇+ aves，＇languages＇），＇six languages．＇
$\omega$（ $\omega \omega$ ，＇true＇$+\omega$ ，＇doctrines＇），＇true doctrines．＇

## Exceptional Forms．

Visarga is dropped when preceded by $¢$ a and fullowed by a sonant，$\Phi$ being changed into ：－
soocfon $\ddagger$（20es，＇religious ansterity＇$+\mathrm{DeD}^{2}$ ，＇wood＇），＇sacred＇ grove frequented by ascetics．＇
cocofj $\ddagger \ddagger$（ 0008, ＇milk，＇＇water＇+ هర，＇that which contains＇）， ＇woman＇s breast，＇＇cloud．＇
Cebios $\ddagger$（\＆b，＇head＇＋© head．＇

Process of Combination explained．


 （by substitution of of for 8 ）$=\infty$ ©
（by coalition）＝Combuce ．
 （by elision of C）$=802$ g $D$＋ 00180


> (f)-Pararú Sǎ̌da or Pararúpa Sandhiya.

65．This combination is effected by simple assimilation． of the final to the initial consonant．（Vide § 64 （3）．）

[^23]Examples.
( $E!$ u.)
YC'Cas (40s, ' hand ' + Ced, ' bribe '), ' present,' ' bribe.'

$\boldsymbol{\Psi} 00$ ( $\$ 2 \pi 0$, ' pricking ' $+อ^{\circ}$ ), 'pricking,' 'throbbing.'
Cotand (cas, 'sugar cane' + ©ed, ' tree'), ' sugar-cane.'
$\xi^{\text {®OD ( }}$ (cை), 'now' + O $\dagger$ ), 'at once,' 'forthwith.'


## (Sanskrit.)

 i. e. 'the sun.'

שిeccee (68\%, ' without.' + ecte, ' remainder'), ' without remainder.' 80800 ( 50, ' male ' + 8ஹ0, 'mark,' ' gender '), 'masculine gender.'

 persons.'

## Process of Combination explained.


(by assimilation) $=\varepsilon \delta+\delta+\varphi \Delta s$ (by coalition) = gठous.
(g)-Pera rú Sǎ̌da or Púroa rúpa Sandhiya.
66. This combination is effected by the simple assimilation of the initial to the final consonant, which is the reverse of the last combination.

## Examples.

(Elu.)
\$0050 ( 400 , ' hand ' + $\infty 00$, ' act,' ' work'), ' handicraft.'
ゅల゙ల (
'workshop.'
-cosse0 ( 90000 , 'stitching,' 'stringing' +800 , 'act,' 'work'), 'weaving.'



[^24]
## Process of Combination explained．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (by assimilation) }=000 \Delta t+\Delta+\boldsymbol{+}+ \\
& \text { (by coalition) = }
\end{aligned}
$$

（k）－Gatakuru lop Să̈da or Gátrákshara lópa Sandhiya．
67．This combination is effected by the elision of the final vowel－consonant of the first word and by augmenting any semi－nasal which may occur before it，or by the elision of the initial consonant of the second word．

> Examples.
> (Elu.)
 emacobg（amsi，＇Colombo＇＋gర，＇city＇），＇city of Colombo．＇
 acge2d（00ege，＇lotus＇＋Dd，＇flowers＇），＇lotus flowers．＇ $\infty 00$（ $\infty 00$, ＇new＇＋ 200 ，＇work＇），＇new work．＇

Process of Combination explained． （by eliding the vowel－consonant $\square$ ）$=\boldsymbol{q}^{\perp}+\mathrm{D}^{d}$
（by augmenting $e$ and by coalition）$=q$ 甲อ己
（i）－Agam Saそda or Ágama Sandhiya．
68．This combination is effected by the insertion of a consonant before the initial vowel of the second word or syllable．The principal letters that are inserted are $\propto, 0$ ， $0^{\prime \prime}$ ，and $\delta$ ，of which，owing to the similarity of sounds，of is inserted generally when the final vowel of the first word is 8 ，and 0 when it is $C$ ．

> Examples.
> (Elu.)


 pentaphylla）．
－The form $\ddagger 00 \mathrm{C}$ is now universally used．
 $00018 \mathrm{Cl}^{\circ}$ ( 0 and, 'god' + 8C, 'abode '), 'temple dedicated to a god.'
 0000000 as ( (asbs, ' not ' + Owt, ' one '), 'various,' 'several.' 88 ©ost ( 38, ' all round ' $+\varphi \Delta t$, ' end '), 'end.' geobzol ( 900 , 'again' + Cが, 'said '), ' tautology.'

 UœO† ( 8, 'paddy' $+\boldsymbol{\varphi}$, 'seed'), 'seed of paddy.'

(Sanskrit.)
 $\varphi$ ¢

Process of Combination explained.
$88 \omega 0)^{\circ}=88+4 \infty$
(by insertion of of before $\Psi$ ) $=88+\infty$
(by coalition) $=880000$.
(j)-Dırú Sǎ̌da or Dvitvarúpa Sandhiya.
69. This combination is effected by eliding the vowel: in the final vowel-consonant of the first word, and doubling the consonant.

## Examples. (Elu.)

acoscos (oang, 'lad' + $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$, a suffix), 'lad.'


 (or fair) woman (or wife.)'

Process of Combination explained.

(by eliding 8) $=000 \mathrm{C} C+9$ )
(by doubling $d$ ) $=000 \mathrm{C} d+c+9$ ¢
(by coalition) = acocded.
(Vide § 54.)

[^25]A knowledge of the above phonetic rales is very essential to the stadent in anravelling the meanings of words formed in conformity with those rales，in combining words properly， and in forming different inflections．

Nagalization．
70．Many Elu words，unnasalized in their original and strictly correct form，have acquired in pronunciation a semi－nasal sound．＊

> Examples.

| Unnasalired form． | Nasalized form． | Signification． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40800 | － 90080 | －worth（adj．） |
| Ocbasoc | －tecrone | －ghee，clarified butter made from cow＇s milk． |
|  | $\therefore 20000040$ | －rhinoceros，unicorn． |
| çくす | －$\omega \sigma_{2}$ Q | －a bird，the vihicle of Vishnur． |
| ¢Q\＆ీ80 | －द¢®గ80 | －stretching forth． |
| ¢85 | －¢88 | －poor，indigent． |
| c8゙g | －088 | －famous，renowned． |
| 8888 | －8888 | －pure，clean． |
| อఱవ | －Dea | －north－west． |
| Essco | －Enę | －exposition，solution． |
| －．nemon | －0こmeode | －a month，April－May． |
| 区ెరీ | －8b8 | －smooth． |
| 8¢2ి80 | －88ది80 | －accomplishing． |
| cçDe0 | －©çอை | －heart． |

Mistares in Orthography．
71．A list of words often incorrectly spelt，written，and pronounced is subjoined for the benefit of the student．The same word is sometimes spelt，written，and pronounced in different incorrect ways，of which only oue or two are noticed there．

| Wrong Orthography and Pronanciation． | Correct Orthography and Pronunciation． | Signification． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢88 | ¢ | very much，exceeding． |
| ¢cicob | 4 ¢ | dysentery． |

This peculiarity is common also in Maldive words．

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## Continue

| Wrong Orthography and Pronanciation． | Correct Orthography and Pronunciation． | Signification． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & C^{+\infty d \infty} \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | cens | hot，warm． |
| Dึరร |  | year． |
| 20009 20 C 006 | 208006 | Kalutara（a town）． |
| 20009 | ¢ைవ | agent，doer，editor． |
| ๙cలo，ఇరు | －வியది | leprosy，cutaneous disease． |
| มูைఇల | 凹め®ర | saffron（Crocus sativus．） |
| 8088 | － $\mathrm{c}_{6} 6$ | a grain measure． |
| 58036 | － $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ | cruel，wicked． |
| 4 | － 200 | having done（p．part．） |
|  | －ammom | division． |
| cane 680 | －m680 | do．（imp．mood．） |
| Cదీమ 008006 | Cotis lar | pregnant woman． |
| ¢రు， 0 | 0） | villages． |
| ¢008వర，00లిర6 | cont | deep． |
| $\cdots$ | －ఉอ్రై，దออ | a distance of four miles． |
| 900000 | cracmo | householder，layman． |
|  <br> O880 <br> อ） | \} 21809 | －custom，manners． |
| －${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | － 0 | clever． |
| －6\％ | － 0 ¢ | －oldest，best． |
| －${ }_{6}$ | －egos | wisdom． |
| Es， | － $0^{6}$ | wisdo |
|  | \} ది, 0050006 | －office． |
| 2065 | 206men | －desire，craving． |
| cose | － 8 మి | －logic，reasoning． |
|  | － 8 ciem | －keen，sharp． |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20000 \\ & \text { Simo } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } 2006060 \\ & \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | grass． |
| Gide0 | －20ambu | －thirst，desire，craving． |
| ¢இ¢ర0 | －¢®己ల | －punishment． |
| ço | － $\boldsymbol{c}^{\boldsymbol{0}}$ | －bitten（by a snake）． |
|  | －\＆${ }^{\text {chera }}$ | －improvement． |
| ¢ ${ }^{\circ}$ | －çm | －long． |
| 88085 | －દ8®® | －bad smell，stench． |
| ¢ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | －geo | wicked． |



- Generally used for astronomy or astrology.
$\dagger$ Cf. Hindustáni Qoceodi, 'Jupiter.'

- eeDoess, 'a woman of the Vaisya (the third, or mercantile and agricultural) caste,' is often used for aOcoms.

| Wrong Orthography and Pronnnciation. | Correct Orthography and Pronunciation. | Signification. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| coso | 0006 | four. |
| c2\% | - 02 L | doubt. |
| $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | - $\mathrm{m}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | health, happiness. |
| $\mathrm{CLO}^{20063}$ | - miemర | I inform or submit (respectful). |
| cremsors | - mincoso | fit, proper, enough. |
|  | - ఆెఱర్మ | Friday. |
| Ocoe0grocic |  | Saturday. |
| 080\% | - messo | good and virtuous persons. |
| \#ర880 | - 0 -880 | decorated. |
| ఱలకిర్రల | - | Sanskrit. |
| एయిదుట్, | - moç | - sign, name, sense. |
| $\infty$ | - 9வ | faith. |
| mi®c | - c®ar | - sound, noise. |
| tors | - gray | - handsome. |
| 2030 | - \$9\% | thread, rule, machine. |
| -wçem | - amdeo | - play, sport. |
| mDos, | - $\times 30$ | near. |
| 以00め3 | - m0nอD) | - law of nature. |
| - | - astas | best, supreme. |
| AOMC | - Bococ | - Sinhalese. |

## III.-ETYMOLOGY.

 structure and history of words.

## Classification of Words.

73. The different classes into which words are divided are called oç, 'Parts of Speech.' According to Sinhalese grammarians there are only four parts of speech, namely:-
(i.) 50 or 2000 (Ǫ), ' Noun.'
(ii.) బిరద or ถிది (çi), 'Verb.'
(iii.) 2bos or BiOsm (Ǫ̨), \}'Indeclinable particles;'


These embrace the eight parts of speech specified in European grammars, thus :-

1. Noun.
2. Pronoun.
3. Adjective.
4. Verb.
(i.) Nam or Náma.
5. Adverb.
6. Preposition.
7. Conjunction.
8. Interjection. Prefixes and Suffixes.
(ii.) Kiriya or Kriya.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { (iii.) Nipá or } \\ \text { Nipäta. } \\ \text { (iv.) Upasaga or } \\ \text { Upasarga. }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Aviya or } \\ & \text { Avyaya. }\end{aligned}$

## Noun.

Nam or Náma.
74. 200 or 200 is the name of a person, place, or thing.

Notr.-This term, however, comprises also pronoun and adjective, which will be separately treated of, as in European grammars.

Classification of Nouns.
75. Nouns are divided into two principal classes:-
(i.) ఉร̧ర
(ii.) $\mathrm{s}^{\circ}$ or ఉoes, Proper nouns.
(i.) Common Nouns.
 each thing out of a class of things of the same kind.
77. Common nouns are subdivided into-
(1) ©రీ D00, names denoting genus or class :-

## Examples.



[For examples of inanimate objects under this head vide (3) infra.]
(2) employments or professions:-

## Examples.

 man'; 0008 , 'farmer'; Desson, 'tailor'; $0 ఱ ి$, 'pandit'; 0000 ,

(3) $\varsigma D_{s} \varkappa_{0} 0$, names denoting inanimate objects or materials :-

## Examples.

cos, 'tree'; ©C, 'stone'; acoaet, 'earth'; Dsob, 'water';




## Examples.

88世, 'assembly'; mDen, 'multitude'; oudens, 'army'; $\alpha_{S}$, 'flock'; 6exal, 'gang,' 'band,' 'herd'; шอ్రి, 'a body of persons'; anmon, ' people,' 'multitude' ; 88Dర, 'retinue ' ; C६ę, 'congregation.'
 of quality, action, and state:-

## Examples.




 QరI\&N), 'heariness'; ge0molon, 'wickedness.'

Note.-These nouns are formed by adding the suffixes $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$, ฉอ or $D_{1} \Theta, \infty 00 \infty, \infty 0 \infty, \infty 0, \infty \infty$, to the adjectives. Sometimes the adjectival form itself stands for the noun, as econc, 006 m.
 'health'; BゅdgD, 'madness'; asojo, 'anger' ; மరఠc, 'anger.'


 $\partial_{2} \Theta 0^{9}$ ，＇falling．＇


 ＇saying，＇＇word，＇＇statement＇；द̨อ，＇giving，＇＇donation＇respectively． （Vide §§ 172 and 251．）
 of qualities ：－

## Examples．

 （masc．），‘dwarf＇；©D5＠os，＇foolish man＇；రహుઠి，＇red woman＇；©CD， ＇sick person＇； $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ eqe000），＇foolish man＇；$¢ \infty 000$, ＇rich man．＇
（7）¢\％గ్రిలి，verbal nouns denoting agent or object ：－

## Examples．


 Digoest，＇who or what fell＇；బiอs，＇what was said．＇
 $\Phi 50 \infty 0,8058 ి, \& c$ ，to the verbal bases，or by adding the suffixes $\varphi$ ， $\mathbb{E}, \mathcal{O}, \& c$ ．，to the verbal nouns ending in $\boldsymbol{Q}$ ．The forms ending in （a）are more common．（Vide § 172．）
（8）COO ©

## Examples．


 glery．＇


## Examples．

 8心が，＇cubit＇；Ensl，＇span＇；OrCl，awt，Dem，corn measures．
（For compound nouns，vide §§ 215 \＆360．）

## （ii．）Proper Nouns．

 some particular person，animal，place，or thing．

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Ancient Sinhalese recognized only two genders, the masculine and the feminine, the neuter gender having been included in the masculine, as in Hindi, Pañjabi, and Sindhi. Gradually the neuter crept in and with it the nominative case endings, \&,* Dé, peculiar to it, of which the Sidatsangará makes no mention, because at the time it was composed all nouns of the neuter gender in Sanskrit and Pali were regarded as masculine when adopted into Sinhalese either by naturalization or derivation : the above case endings therefore did not then exist. Many even now contend that there is no neuter gender in Sinhalese, and support the ancient theory. The differences in the inflections of nouns and the occurrence of such neater pronouns as Em, 'it' or 'that' ( $=$ Lat. 'id'); 0 © m , 'it' or 'this' (=Lat. 'hoc'); t'D, 'they' or 'those' (= Lat. 'ea'); eออ), 'they' or 'these' (=Lat. 'haec'); besides the masculine and feminine pronouns $\mathcal{H}^{\prime}$ ' 'he' or 'that man' (Lat. ' ${ }^{\text {s }}$ '); $\mathcal{F}_{z}$, 'she' or 'that woman' ( = Lat. 'ea'); é. ' 'he' or ' this man' (= Lat. 'hic'); © § $_{z}$ ' she' or 'this woman' ( $=$ Lat. 'haec'), prove the existence of a neuter gender in Sinhalese.

It is the present tendency of the language to regard all inanimate objects as of the neuter gender.

## Modes of denoting Gender.

82. The distinction of sex in living creatures is denoted in three ways:-

First mode.—Quite different words are used.
Examples.

Masculine.
quaco, 'elder brother.'
qugeose (applied to son of a
\$90000, \} 'horse.'
8Czోç 8 con, ' young man.'

(200000, \} 'father.'
aroci (applied to smiths in $\}$
general).

Feminine.

ద0 తిaかt.

Cతెటష, ' young woman.'

$\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ © $)$, 'mother.'
200 Oైం



Second mode.-(a) By inflection : gender is iudicated by the termination of the word. Inflections are affixed to the bases of the nouns, which are common to both genders.

Masculine suffixes : $\Phi, \Psi \infty\left(\Phi^{\infty}\right)$.




| Mascaline. | Feminine. |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢ $\mathrm{C}_{3} 8, \S_{\text {' }}$ 'master,' 'tutor' | ... ¢0っ8\%8. |
| Y200, 'elephant,' 'tusker' |  |

* This word is in some parts of the Island, as the Western Province, applied to 'grandfather,' while the word $\ddagger 0$ ¢ mother'?) is applied to 'grandmother.' This use of the word aitti seems to be erroneous, as the Tamil word attil ( $\& \dot{\delta} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{1})$, from which it is most probably derived, is applied to the female. Sometimes


Masculine．
ceoamso，§＇teacher，＇＇preceptor＇

 cac，＇＇boar＇ （Olos，＇one＇



200 ศision，＇crow＇．．． 200 జుగి．
20013800 ，＇negro，＇＇caffre＇．．． 201880 ．
Aిฉe，＇crocodile＇．．．దిని．




ąTn，＇niggard，＇＇man covered with sores＇
．．． 4 郘。

acoler，＇fisherman＇．．．conЭ⿹勹巳一
anooc，＇gentle boy or man＇．．．amsoc．
ansce，＂lad＇．．．ande or asoc．

$\omega_{2} \mathrm{O}_{\infty 1}$ ，＇young man＇．．．$\omega_{2}$ Ied
©603，＇parrot＇
－س0D，＇＇dumb man＇

6（0m，＇man＇（in general）
206zions，＇young man＇
çed or cied，§＇servant＇

C， 000 ，＇servant＇
açల， 8 ＇god，＇＇king＇
Qecemob，＇god＇（of an inferior order），＇deity＇
－Obearve the euphonic changes in the formation of the feminine of these words．


[^26]Masculine．
casm，＇demon，＇＇fiend＇

cos＇ลcos，＇giant＇
0cmDe000，＇youth＇
ర风ш，＇fiend，＇＇vampire＇
GęDs，＇washerman，＇＇dhoby＇
Cofem，＇red man＇
Gememos，＇fiend，＇＇vampire＇
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { G6，} \\ \sigma 6 \pm 5,\end{array}\right\}$ o§＇king＇
8＠D，＇ape＇
8es．
abwిon，＇man of the Rodija caste＇acచిed．
Cद̨ $\sigma_{2} \partial_{5}{ }^{\circ}$＇child，＇＇infant＇．．．Cęర or Cęర．
COnుమn，＇great man＇．．．OCondమి．
Deden，＇＇heifer＇
Decos，＇＇bear＇
．．．Diゃd．

อᄅ己隹，＇bat＇
Drهambon，＇servant＇
－Desç，＇merchant＇




gరenc，＇fondling＇．．．gరend．
Cact，＇man of the jaggery caste＇．．．©apర．
cembico，＇elephant＇．．．cumbibి．
0ర6m，＇0x＇．．．coరది．
©stands，＇washerman＇（for the
Bali，a class of Sinhalese）．．．©8ేలులి．

Note．－（1）The ending $\delta$ of the feminine forms also occurs short； （2）The endings 58 and $\mathcal{C} \mathbb{C}$ of the feminine forms of words denot－ ing animals also occur as $8 \pm \infty$ and CC respectively；（3）Words marked § are in their basal forms．

[^27](b) The feminine is also formed from the masculine by the sabstitution of vowel-sounds, especially in the initial and final letters, without the feminine suffix $\delta$ or 8.

Examples.

Masculine.
asmer, 'lad '
amonc, 'thief'

- anoco, 'lame man'
(eq, 'he' [= Lat. 'is']
( $\uparrow \sigma_{y}$, 'he' [= Lat. 'ille']
(D, 'he' [= Lat. 'hic']

Feminine.
asce.
anc.
の\&๐ర.
4r.)
¢гб.)
2.)
(c) The endings ${ }^{\prime}$ and $\varphi$ in verbal appellatives of the masculine gender are changed into $\delta^{\circ}$ in the feminine.

Examples.
Mascoline.
 దుకాల0, దుకాasj, \}'eater' మిq్యి, ب)


Third mode.-(a) By sufflxing masculine and feminine nouns to the distinguishing adjectives or nouns used as adjectives.


[^28]
 －
 uncle＇

（b）By suffixing feminine nouns to crade forms of the masculine．

## Examples．

Masculine．
400000 ，＇horse＇
ODOD，＇goat＇
Dอ己己s，＇camel＇
coరkion，＇rat snake＇
Qbyeo，T a bird（the vehicle of Vishnu）
Ogб，＇peacock＇
© $\infty$ ，＇rat＇
èm，＇deer＇
Dxogeon，＇tiger＇
E $0 \times 000$ ，＇lion＇
coomeos，＇swan＇

Feminine．

．．．も0ヘఁ̧ロ．｜｜



．．．Dq్రరదిణ్రు．
．．．కెఁఁை．



．．．Co．moduaz．

Note．－aço and aదిug may be used indiscriminately．

## Gender of Inanimate Objects．

83．This is the most difficult part of gender to acquire， and no stated rule can be given to assist the student．As Sinhalese gender is considered to have been derived from Sanskrit and Pali，a knowledge of the gender of words in

[^29]
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## Continue

（2）Examples of feminine nouns：－

| Sanskrit． 40 $2 \mathrm{z}_{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pali. } \\ -\varphi \sqrt{3} 5 \end{gathered}$ | $-\varphi{ }^{\text {En }}$ | Signification． order，command． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢098 | －¢0¢ | － 4 －688 | －finger． |
| coos | －coos | －CDO | －parable，simile． |
| WO2 | － | － | －story． |
| జ్ర | － 288000 | －దిరి0 | －act，verb． |
| 0800 | － 01000 | － － | －Ganges，river． |
| 29cusin | －80msos | － 0 而 | －thirst，desire． |
| çugo | －¢దు | －\＆Q | －tusk，large tooth． |
| ¢ | －çaxim | －¢ृณ面 | －south． |
| 80088\％ | －000 |  nosalotios | －pond． |
| 0.80 | －هదర | －aconed | －earth． |
| gers | －ecrera | －Ol而 | －wisdom． |
| D¢\％800 | －Oqరん5 | －2q8 | －smallpox． |
| Q1m00 | － $0^{2010}$ | －Op | －pearl． |
| ద¢్ర | －6200 | － $\mathbb{O}$ | －night． |
| cans | －0®000 | －CNs | －Lankk，Ceylon． |
| Cots | －Cestr | －Crơors，C¢ | －shame． |
| 2）8 | － 288 | － 270 | －lake，pool． |
| Eexcem | －Sehraem | －888m | －lightning． |
| उల0\％ | －Seosel | －3®山ు | －case（of nouns，\＆c．） |
| J8 | － 88 | －0¢，a0 | －street． |
| coser | － |  | －hall． |
| ¢ |  |  | －evening． |
| encrs | － 0000 | － ¢จ，¢จ | －assembly，meeting． |
| ${ }^{10097}$ | － 0000 c | －0006 | －vein，muscle． |

（3）Examples of neuter nouns：－

| 9850 | － 9 200］ |  | letter． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 480 | － 908 | －Yac，¢red | －өye． |
| 4000000 | －¢ $\int^{6}$ | － $9 ¢ 0000$ | －parpose，intention． |
| Yp066 | －9000660 | － $\boldsymbol{4}$ هర6 | －jewelry，ornament． |
| ¢9g（t） | － 9 ¢ | － $\boldsymbol{\varphi}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{9} ⿴ 囗 十$ 回 | age． |
| C0006 | －C5000 | －cosbio | －reply． |

－When it means＇north，＇it is feminine．

| Sanskrit． | Pali． | Elu． | Signification． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ceso | －C880 | －\＆̨c | －water． |
| C¢800 | －Comex | －Coss | －park，orchard． |
| Q®c | －ame | －axme | －religious merit． |
| amode | －－®om | － 0 －080 | －field（of paddy，\＆c．） |
| $0 \times 1 \infty$ ， 0108 | － 00000000 | －ast | －house． |
| 28\％90 | －E．8000 | －ஐ8か | －manners，customs． |
| O800 | － 8000000 | －®వు，టవర | mind． |
| రేరి | －8080 | －¢̨ర | －life． |
| ¢） | －aço m | － 2026 | －wisdom，knowledge． |
| 0090 | － | － 2000 | －grass． |
| 0000 | －ast | － 000 cl | －oil． |
| \％${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | － 808 | －Gad | －sorrow． |
| อృర | －Oృర | －ag\％ | －door． |
| 20000 | － 000 | － | －name． |
| 80000 | －80000 | －8xtme | －brass． |
| O6而 | －D6¢0 | －26向 | －death． |
| O） 688 | － 0 comm | －Otsbas | －gem． |
| O）00 | －Dom | －O® | －flesh． |
| อจ | －E®a | －ออ | －mouth，face． |
| రరవ | －రరm | －89 | －silver． |
| Den | － 280 | －Dos | －garment． |
| อxumర6 | －D＞3006ర60 | － 80066 | －grammar． |
| （0）000） | － 0 cos | － － | －science． |
| 80 | －Weo | －మర，区－రర | －art． |
| ¢ | － 0 000300 | －ఐరி | －week． |
| Coscc | －$\omega$ ¢ | －$\omega$ ce， $4 ¢$ | －heart． |

84．Although the language has now acquired a nenter gender，yet from the following example it will appear that in classical works the masculine gender is used，as observed above，in lieu of the neuter：－

 given to king Kusa by Sakra，the lord of gods，was curved in eight places＇（i．e．，was octagonal）．
Here the word Oz and Pali in the neuter gender，is used in the masculine．

It should be noted that the nominative suffixes anso and Onoct are attached to singular nouns in the masculine gender，©ைఅ and ©かっのอf to those of the feminine gender， and dea to plaral nouns of both the genders．When they are fond attached to any nouns，their gender may be at once determined．They are used only with the nominative case，and their employment is optional with the writer． （Vide § 101．）
85．（a）An example of the names of inanimate objects used in the masculine gender ：－

 that fire of anger，therefore，be produced in thy train of thought．＇Here the word Desede is in the mascaline gender．
（b）An example of the names of inanimate objects used in the feminine gender ：－
 resembled Sudharma．＇Here the word ${ }^{30} \mathrm{C}^{0} \mathrm{D}$ is in the feminine gender．
86．The gender of adjectives is determined by reference to the nouns which they qualify．They have no endings of their own to indicate gender．

## Common or Undetermined Gender．

87．There are some nouns（and pronouns）which may stand for both masculine and feminine genders，in spite of the existence of separate forms（in the case of nouns）to mark the two genders ：－

## Examples．




[^30]
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Suffixes added to the names of inanimate objects :-
Singular- $\uparrow$, Uै or © ©
Plural-อed.
The nominative singalar suffix $q$ strictly belongs to neater noans, though it is sometimes found added to masculine and feminine nouns, especially the latter.
91. The base of a noun (or pronoun) is its crude form to which the different suffixes are added, as ฮิళిக゙, 'man'; Tcosot, 'ox'; cod', 'stone': the bases of the words తిజిలీ్ర, ecosen, 00 . It is termed in Sinhalese ecc or ceac, while the inflected word-i.e., the base and case suffix together is called oc.* The base of a noun may generally be ascertained by using it to qualify another noun, and the form it then


 used as adjectives and are the bases of qrêee, respectively.

Bases of certain nouns are used for their singular and plaral nominatives. (Vide § 93 and Declensions § 118.) It is important to observe that the base of a noun may be used both for the singular and plaral, in all the cases, without the addition of any suffixes. This is frequent in ancient writings.

The majority of the nouns in this book are given in their crade forms.

[^31]92．Modes of forming the singular and plural of nouns－ from their bases ：－
（a）Masculine Nouns．
Base．Singular．Plural．Signification．

## Suffix $\varphi$ ，＊＊＊

## Suffix ©．＊

| $4{ }^{4}$ | － $4 \times 000$ | －\％cobecos | horse． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42 D |  | －42Dosecos <br>  | －$\}$ minister． |
| $8{ }^{81}$ | －8®వ | －8008 | tortoise． |
|  | －C．6 | －crabs | －hog． |
| 2006 |  |  | －one who does，doer． |
| 203 మ | － 803 mixos | －203msand | crow． |
| ตณ¢ | －axamo | －analerf | －cock． |
| c0\％\％ | － | －900＾ロイ | frog． |
| － $\cos$ 画员 |  | － 000 \％jumil | －scorpion． |
| 2009 | －mospers | －noxed | －one who dances， |
| 0， 10 |  |  | －one who danced， dancer． |
| （9） | － 980008 | － 900008 | －son． |
| －9めย | －อఎิธน์ |  | －drunkard． |
| 0 Oc | －Doder | －Decioor | －oldiman． |
| ®ø¢ | －©®®ర | －Bapabj | －friend． |
| Como | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Easman } \\ \text { Ecmon }\end{array}\right.$ | $\}$ emention | －clerk，writar． |
| －Paş | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { apasc } \\ \text { aposis } \end{array}\right.$ | －ajost $\dagger$ <br> －apocsiac | －\} trader, merchant. |
| －00cosçర | －menotç600 | －monotço | －brother． |
|  |  | Suffix 9. |  |
| 4200 | －\＄2008 | －¢\％びロ | －elephant． |
| －mose | － 0000 而 | － 00050 | －ox． |
| Qcc | －هecs | －هede | cat． |
| B66\％ | －Bedm，Esic | 000－88రల్ర | －man． |
|  |  | Suffix $\boldsymbol{0} \sigma_{2}$ ． |  |
| $4{ }_{4}$ Ob | － ¢ $^{\text {Dabmos }}$ | －\％Dవこち | －minister． |
| $\infty$ | － 008000 | －mesob | －sanctified sage，Rishi． |

[^32]| Base． | Singular． | Plural． | Significat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q6\％ | －equ |  | －teacher． |
| $8 \infty$ | －8000 | －8ヵDరr | －father． |
| Oems | － 000800 | －வcoser | －gentleman． |
| 8085 | － 80805000 | Suffix Co． <br> －80005000 | －father． |
| 88 | －Qasies | －8dsuc | －grandfather． |

Suffix \＆．Suffix $\boldsymbol{D} \sigma_{2}$.

 headman subordi－ nate to a Muda－ liyár）．

（b）Feminine Nouns．


| 2nd | －ancle | －ancoor | －lass． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $9{ }^{2}$ | － 4 20 | － 9 9208 | wife． |
| ®8ర¢ | －ฌిరీఁ | －వ80゙ocy | wife． |
| $\varepsilon$ | －¢อ | －घอరz，\＆Co | －daughter． |
| వెemf | －విల |  | queen． |
| －¢冖̧ை | －acs | －Ocoto | －cow，\＆c． |
| $\infty$ | －Cu్ర | － | －woman，wif |

Plurals of most animate nouns may be formed by adding to their bases the suffix on unelided，or D $\sigma$（the crude form of the plaral suffix $อ \sigma_{\imath}$ ）with og affixed thereto．These forms are generally found in classical works．

| Base． | Singular． | Plural． | Signification． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cos | － 008080 | － 48 cio | －sanctified sage，Rishi． |
| 20032 | －బులో | －దைరీa | －agent，author，editor． |
| $Q C_{2}$ | －ब̨ర，פర | －Q6ze | －teacher． |
| 0， | －Oదைరిm | －0வ8¢冖 | －bird． |
| రిలు | －రెß్ల | －－36\％®ర | －man． |
| 68 | －ర6，ర¢ | －రర¢ | －king． |

[^33]
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93. The bases of a large number of nouns (particularly feminine nouns and those applied to inanimate objects) are used sometimes for the singular, sometimes for the plural, without the addition of any suffixes. In the case of feminine nouns it is generally the singular form that is identical with the base. (Vide § 91.)

Examples.
(a) Masculine Nouns.

| Baee. | Singular. | Plural. | Signification. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4{ }^{\text {cos }}$ | - 9800 | - quoser | - father. |
| జ్రై | - 区ૃamo | - బุవ | - ant. |
| -000 | - 0 203800 | - 0 ans | - tiger. |
| 208 | - 208000 | - 208 | - jackal. |
| Ood | - Sor | - Dioscos | uncle. |
| Dossued | - Doserad |  | \}(His, etc.) Honour. |
| Cరm | 0 0\%m0 | C0రము |  |

(b) Feminine Nouns.
$\boldsymbol{\Psi a ు}$


| \%08 | - 908 | ¢080) | grandmother. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ |  | $\}$ YTరికుమి000\% | she elephant. |
| -20 | - asoc | - amdocs | lass. |
| ars | - 0 rer | - cire | wife, woman. |
| DıWE |  | - Dindeocos | heifer. |

(c) Nouns applied to Inanimate Objects.

| $\begin{aligned} & 9 \Omega \varepsilon \\ & 4 \Omega \leqslant 0 \end{aligned}$ | - 4r - qre己d <br>  | - bed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pm 0$ | - $80000 \times 0 \mathrm{c}$ | - waterpot. |
| C803E |  | - flag. |
| ¢ | - +00 or 000 - coss | - tree |
| 006 | - 006 - 0060d | - road. |

[^34]| Base． | Singula | Plural． | Signification． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88mo | －8\＆－mb， | $\infty$ E80co | knife． |
| வవ | －จจ | －จฉอఁ | －belly，stomach． |
| อృ8®か | －อృ®00 | －Desom | －palace． |
| 60 | － 60 | － 0 Dอ | －country． |
| Obe | －abça | － 0 － | cloth． |
| ठิక̧ | －ठిక̨心 | －E¢ | street． |
| cre | －coreser | －core | －spoon． |

 respectively，are formed by eliding the final vowel－consonants in the bases $q$ ¢e asd $\mathfrak{C}$ ，and converting the semi－nasals into full nasals．In the case of $\varrho^{\circ}$ ，plural of $\varrho_{\infty}$（written ©o in some ठlá books），＇road，＇＇path，＇a nasal is imported．
（See declensions of nouns and pronouns for the singular and plural forms of other nouns and pronouns．）

94．Names of natural productions－such as ณి8，＇＇milk＇；
 ＇plumbago＇；อzర，＇earth，＇＇clay＇；Dr尺，＇sand＇convey a plural idea．When kind or variety is spoken of，they sometimes admit of singular forms，as in $\sigma_{\infty} \Theta_{2} \partial ి \partial$ ，＇red earth＇；ఐeg OzECe，＇black sand＇；\＆c．

95．Abstract nouns denoting qualities and state do not generally admit of plural，as రm，＇redness，＇＇red＇；Conomo，
 జికోc，＇sleep．＇

## Preson．

Karaka or Purusha．
96．All nouns are in the third person unless they are in the vocative case，when they are put in the second person．

Care．

## Vibat or Vibhakti．

97．The term＂vibat＂or＂vibhakti＂literally means ＇division，＇i．e．，division of a word（noun）by process of inflection into its different shades of meaning．

98．There are nine cases in Sinhalese，namely ：－

2．నలి రిอచు or mర రిలembl，Accusative case．
3．






Note．－Examples to illustrate the different uses of these cases will be copiously given under Syntax．

## Nominative Case．

99．Pera vibat or Prathama vibhakti，the nominative case，is that form in which a noun（or pronoun）is ased when it is the subject of a verb expressed or understood． lts case endings（छెలమయి $\sigma_{z} 0$ or

Singular－$\varphi, \varphi, \theta$ ，も゙．

 a book＇（the－boy a－book reads §），De̛ocf Qరవి，＇dogs bark，＇©〇．
If a verb be in the active voice，the subject of the verb stands for the doer of the action，as in the above sentences： if in the passive voice，its subject stands for the

[^35]
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109. The ending $\uparrow \subset$ is often used in the sense of $\bar{\delta}$
 (he for-wages work does); $\omega$ Ono 8 drelersf, ' he departed for battle' (for-battle he-departed); ©0 gDestoo (or
 attempt made.)

## Ablative Cast.

110. Avadi vibat or Avadhi vibhakti, the ablative case, is that form in which a noun (or pronoun) is used when it denotes limitation, separation of one object from another or the source from which anything proceeds. Its endings are-



 concoso.


 from him' (the-boy from-him a-book for-money took),
 spring' (this water from-a-spring flowing comes), cos

111. The particles onst, 'till' 'until' 'up to,' and çafob, 'as far as,' 'up to,' convey the sense of limitation. expressed by the ablative. The word amobs' (lit. 'from the hand ') 'from' is used with the force of a preposition; it is in fact a noun in the ablative case, formed by suffixing the ending Uss' to the base aరర 'hand,' the noun or pronoun which precedes it being pat in the genitive case. (Vide §§ 103 and 113.)

## Gemitive Cask.

112. Sabǎrda vibat or Sambandha vibkakti, the genitive case, is that form in which a noun (or pronoun) is used to. denote possession. Its endings are-


Plaral-quొact, q,



Of these endings, those terminating in ows are the most common at the present day.
 ' I went to his friend's garden' (I his of-the-friend to-
 he is my son (this-one to-day-from my son), @ogact, exna oct and © are in the genitive case.

This case is equivalent to the possessive case in English grammar.

## Locative Cabr.

113. Adara vibat or Ádhára vibhakti, the locative case, is that form in which a noun (or pronoun) is used when it indicates place or time of an action. Its endings are-


In ancient writings the endings $q$ end aner mostly occur.
 బిఁిజి, 'the child sleeps in the cradle' (the-child in-the-
 రది, 'people live in houses ' (people in-houses live), © 0 om
 great confidence in me' (of-me in-the-hand of-him great confidence there-is), ansided (or umsiedecai), ocole (or accefai) and owaరది (or omoర) are in the locative case.

It is a mistake to treat the words awsorta and ano 2s prepositions that govern this case. They are nouns in the locative case, with the endings ঠ̂ß and है suffixed to the base ant, the noun or pronoun which precedes them being put in the genitive case. (Vide $\S \S 103$ and 111.)

## Vocative Case.

114. Alap vibat or Alapana vibhakti, the vocative case, is that form in which a noun (or pronoun) is used when a person or thing is addressed. Its endings are -






 are in the vocative case.

## Explanation of the term " Káraka."

115. By the term $200 \checkmark$ in Sinhalese is meant the relation of six cases (ณిరదదొర దอఏ囚ฺ) to the verbs in a sentence: namely, the accusative, instrumental, auxiliary, dative, ablative, and the


 having placked cocoanuts from the trees in the night, carries (them) on his shoulder and gives (them) to traders,' enss, 'thief,' being the subject of the verbs, is called the
 night,' iudicating when the plucking of cocoanuts took place, the locative relation ( $\varphi$ Dงర the trees,' indicating from what the nuts were plucked, the

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| § 117］ | ETYMOLOGY． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Case． | Singular <br> Endings． | Plural Endings． | Particles denoting each Case． |
| Dative case． |  | $4 \infty 0,40 \infty 0$ ， 4000,4000 ， <br>  （ $0, \infty \infty 0, \infty 0$ ， sode，©o， อС． | 8®8®，已ゃ． |
| Ablative case． | 4ocsso 400005， Cocst， gemost 805 80，D5，elfi， 00050， 0008. | ¢50Mosi， $4 \infty$ Ocost，Conccos <br>  －2ుంcust，aల0 <br>  | O0nat，çajob |
| Genitive case． | Yoct，quact， coct，qact， $\varphi, \varphi, \varphi{ }^{\circ}, \varphi{ }^{\circ}$ ， <br>  $0, c, 6,0$. |  ceroct，sfoct， notact，pear， <br>  ふు，$\infty, \infty \infty ు$ чはOD，ч0゙ゃD， 4000,4000 ， Cహo，cmed は0，が心0， 20 ， 20』D，©0， emat，อco． | － |
| Locative case． | ¢，¢x，ర®ி，లు，கி． | 4 థూA，De，Der， อec\＆，อరేबి． | － |
| Vocative case． | $\varphi, 40,42, \boldsymbol{\theta}, 0$. | 8ず，88，లియు， OD， 00050 <br>  40．0，80．5， <br>  <br>  | － |

## DECLENSION．

## Nama varanegilla．

117．Nouns may be divided into－
（i）Those that have bases ending in vowels（ $\infty$ ）$\ddagger$ ）d ఉç or $ఉ$ ©
（ii）Those that have bases ending in consonants
 7－88

## 118．Masculine Nouns．

（i）Bases ending in Vonels．
（1）母ठ，＇god．＇
Plural．
Nom．G్ర $\sigma$, ＇god＇








Examples．
coba，＇Garuda＇（the bird vehicle of Vishnu）； $8 \infty$ ，＇father＇（vids decl．2）；घర૬ర，an epithet of Sakra；Ę̧̧̧ర，a class of demi－gods （spirits of the air）．

## Remarks．

1．In declining nouns（and pronouns）denoting animals， the preposition 已日®50＇＇by，＇is sometimes suffixed to nouns （and pronouns）in the instrumental case；thus，zo is
 and జ్రరయు లిలీ always attached to the instrumental case．

2．The suffix ocso added to the auxiliary case is properly a termination of the ablative case，and is used only with the names of animals，as is the suffix Dis with the names of things．The difference between the auxiliary and ablative cases when o（s）ry is used should be clearly

[^36] ＇from or on account of the gods prosperity attends the
 full by reason of the gods＇；（agrasceoss＇in the auxiliary case）；（b）జ్రరయో
 ＇from gods there is benefit to the world＇；（e⿴囗⿰丿㇄ in the ablative case）．If the expression ＇by means of，＇＇by reason of，＇＇on account of，＇can be substituted for ©cost so as not to alter the sense，then the noun to which that suffix is added may be considered to be in the auxiliary case：if otherwise，it is in the ablative case．

3．There is no locative case to nouns（and pronouns） denoting animals．In its absence，the genitive form withont the termination $\Theta$ os is used with बzneరs（or contracted form（2med）＇in the hand，＇i．e．，＇in，＇which then acquires the force of the locative ；as t్g
 is sometimes used．
 auxiliary，dative，ablative，and genitive cases，are usually


5．Some nouns have various inflections，of which only the principal ones are noticed in the declensions．

Nom．

> (2) a己ę, ' doctor,' 'physician.'

Singular．Plural．







## Examples．

 ＇squirrel．＇

[^37]
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Examples.
 easbర, 'seir-fish' (Cybium guttatum, scomber, Linn.); बçロర, 'hornet';
 -Dec, 'trader' (vide decl. 3); anob, ' yak' (Bos grunniens.)
(5) อ્రอ, 'deer,' ' beast.'
Singular. Plural.

Acc.\& Ins. ออs ... ... ออઠை.

Dat. ... ออృว ... ... ออ๙๐.

[Loc. ... ออృ ఆమంరీీ ... ออయీ ఆమంరఁి.]

(Comp. No. 27.)
(6) аезвœ, 'viper.'

Singular. Plural.

Acc. \& Ins. बosens … ooseqx).





Examples.
Coen, 'snake,' and sebee, 'horse,' are declined like the above, but their semi-nasals do not change in the plural, as Cరథ, Cరథむు, \&c.
(7) © $\quad$ 'king.'

Singular.
Nom. ... $\sigma \sigma^{\circ}$
Acc. \& Ins. $\sigma \delta$ or $\sigma \underline{g}$




 or $\sigma \sigma$ రుeng
(Comp. No. 31.)
(8) ఎぇ๒, 'nephew.'

> Singular. Plural.




Gen. ... Dzணை@n ... Dzox Cronct.
[Loc. ... Dzm बnతర太 ... Dz

Example.-Ow\&๗, ' cousin,' ' brother-in-law.'
(Comp. Nos. 14 \& 48.)
(9) ลอfจ, 'fool.'

Singular. Plural.




- Also ర6, ర66asb, \&c., in the singular.
 the singular number, as more respectful.
$\ddagger$ The forms ®rem $^{2} \sigma_{\imath}$, ఎren

Singular．
Dat．．．．ब－Jゆఉం
Gen．．．．©of（anoct

 ఆอృ๖దిశి，
 ఆอోロిదియ

Examples．

 ＇messenger，＇＇envoy＇； 200, ＇cobra de capello＇；0（600m，＇pandit＇；




 ＇brother＇；E．\＆，＇lion＇；$\omega_{0} \infty$, ＇swan．＇
（Comp．Nos．11，15，17，24，25，\＆33．）
（10）Ciఱை，＇writer，＇＇clerk．＇

Singular．
Nom．．．．శిదవరవు ．．． Acc．\＆\＆Eిcoron Ins．\｛ శ్రasibua Aux．\＆／ళిasixnoఱs


Dat．

Gen．\｛ రిదిలాలుంcో \｛ శ్రasimizac
［Loc．\｛ శ్రికుర


Plural．
．．．శ్రిదళ゙aచో．





[^38]
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（13）\＆๘，＇parrot．＇

## Singular． <br> Plural．

Nom．．．．बరอ ${ }^{*}$
Acc．\＆Ins．बిరอ

Aux．\＆Abl．बిరอృecoso
．．．ตిరอ్రీ．
Dat．．．．దరอృอ
．．．बిరอ్రుందకా．
Gen．．．．बठరృan
．．．สిరอితిర



 bases and the different cases are formed by suffixing the usual endings according to the rales for the＂combination of vowels．＂

## （14）థafఱs，$\ddagger$ ‘elder brother．＇

$$
\text { Singular. } \quad \text { Plural. }
$$

Nom．，Acc．，
\＆Ins．．．．qcacco

Dat．．．．థథ゙ゃっอ




Note．－The plural of these words is also formed with the suffix $2 \sigma$ ，

（Comp．Nos． 8 \＆48．）
－Notice that the $\varphi$ that was inherent in $\sigma$ of the base is shortened by the influence of the succeeding long vowel．
$\dagger$ The orthography of these（as well as some other words used in this book）is not strictly in accordance with the rule contained in § 46 （a）．In Elu words and suffixes attached to Sanskrity and Pali words，when any letter intervenes between the cerebral and the nasal， the dental $n$ is generally used．
$\ddagger q \operatorname{coses}$ is suffixed to propar names to indicate respect due to
 4 asmon，\＆c．，are used．

Singular．
Nom．．．．Dizes．．．．．． Drowf．$^{2}$
Acc．\＆Ins． $\boldsymbol{D}_{\mathbf{z}} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$.


Gen．．．．万ァzçoct

Voc．．．．$x_{z} \omega$ or $\delta_{z}$ Od

Plural．
．．．వే




 Dีてదรึ．

Examples．
 Dexç，＇relation and kinsman＇；Ossmon，＇centipede．＇
（Comp．No．9．）


> Singular. Plural.







Examples．
80tmr，$\ddagger$＇porcupine＇；Coter，＇civet－cat＇；sodecer，＇ant－eater＇；玉eģ，＇donkey．＇
（Comp．No．12．）

[^39]Singular. Plural.








## Examples.


 'tiger'; दిత, the large arborial red ant; बçలి, 'god'; 0రO, 'dove':
 'frog'; QCyaze日, 'headman,' 'officer'; $\partial_{1} \otimes$, 'inhabitant,' 'resident'; (6), 'lord,' 'master.'
(Comp. Nos. 9 \& 19.)
Note.- $\%$ Obs is also declined by doubling the final consonant and suffixing the endings proper to the several cases, as $\varphi_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ooof, \&c. The plurals of $420 \Delta$, oç and ecjecrob, are also formed

(18) $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ \&̨, ' Vẹdda,' 'archer.'

Singular.
Nom. ... Orद्य̧... ... Drterej.







## Examples.



 (vide deal. 17).

- $\mathrm{m}^{1} \mathrm{O}_{2}$



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(21)

Singular.
Plural.
Nom. 80







(22) $ఱ อ ภ$, ' lord,' 'master.'

Singular.
Plural.


$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Acc. \& } \\ \text { Ins. }\end{array}\right\}$ மองతి $\omega$






Example.-®0ీ, 'minister.'
(23) esf, 'bird.'

Singular.
Plural.
Nom. ... O RRిడ
Acc. \& Ins. $0 ద ్$... Oదింరు.

Dat. ... Oదిగిం


Voc. ... Oదీది or 0 జెమ
Example.— $\infty \infty 8$, 'elephant.'

[^40](24) ©, 'rat.'
 (Comp. No. 9.)
(25) ๑®, 'wayfarer.'

> Singular. Plural.

Nom. ... อదิธ" ... อదిందை





 ดనంరఁి.]
 อఆేళి.
Example - - BCl, 'poor man.'
(Comp. No. 9.)
(26) $\omega \infty \otimes, \dagger$ 'friend.'

Singular.

> Plural.

Acc. \& Ins. దదరి)






[^41]
## Examples.

 'wild or palm cat' (Paradoxurus Zeylonicus); Comoged, Comogo, 'loris,' 'Indian sloth'; 00, ' goat'; ఐอ్ర, 'camel'; soąర, 'crab'; 20日, 'priest of a Déwala'; sogg, ${ }^{\circ}$ \&oug , 'crow' (vide decl. 27);
 'mule'; बnose, 'lad,' 'boy'; acosfor, 'eye-fly'; acono, 'dumb man';

 -ass'; $\infty$ ge, 'friend'; อด), 'carpenter'; cost' $\sigma_{l}$ ' 'vellala ' (a man of the Goyigams caste); கీరర, 'ex-Buddhist-priest.'
(Comp. No. 12.)
Note.-The word 0000 E is also declined as follows: 0800 CE ,




## Examples.

 'crow ' (vide decl. 26); apąర, 'cock' (vide decl. 42); 8Q $\sigma_{Z}$, 'python,'




(Comp. No. 5.)
Note.-The form axac is sometimes taken as the base, and the neceseary soffixes are added to it by the rules for the "combination of vowels." The plural nominative form is sometimes ancel
(Comp. No. 42.)

[^42]
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（30）Q®，＇grandfather．＇
Singular．
Plural．

Nom．．．．Qơm


Acc．\＆Ins．Obsins

elsime．
Qusm，Dరzsే．
Aux．\＆Abl．घరకరుం＠cost

Dat．．．．日చువువ

Gen．．．．อuరీかっoct
（bimiceocosi．



ర్రామల్రు．


ర్రుమొర్రంయు．



（Comp．No．39．）
（31）जூరz，＇teacher．＇
Singular．
Plural．

Acc．\＆Ins．Q $Q z$ or Q





（Comp．No．7．）
(32) ఙatha, 'agent,' 'doer.' Singular.

Plural.






Voc. ... దుమి
Examples.-Dimone, 'speaker,' 'taacher'; common, 'teacher,' 'Buddha.
(33) © (), 'white-ant.'

Singular.
Plural.
Nom. ... லலిదు ... லலిందf.


Dat. ... बอిడృ



(Comp. No. 9.)
 Singular.

Plural.





Voc.



## Examples.

socిec, a title of some respect, now suffixed particularly to the names of gold and silver smiths ; ©ęcosad, 'Mudaliyar'; ళిCoలి, a title applied to some Kandyan chiefs, 'officer.'

Note.-These examples take only one form of the Vocative, viz., the singular ending in $\mathbb{U}^{\prime}$, and the plural in $\boldsymbol{C}^{\mathbf{0}}$.
(ii) Bases ending in Consonants.
(35) 心రw', 'ox.'

Singular. Plural.
Nom. ... ©రదు $\quad .$. co
Acc. \& Ins. $\omega$ రదు
Aux. \& Abl. ©
Dat. ... बరదుం



(36) 203ax', ' crow.'

Singular. Plural.
Nom. ... ద్తదోదుృ ... దుందోంబ్య.
Acc. \& Ins. దుతమోబు





(37) ఱamf, 'devil.'

Singular. Plural.
Nom. ... దిబు
Acc. \& Ins. థదు $\quad .$. దమేఖవు or ది\&కా.






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Singular．
Plural．





［Loc．．．．อest




（41）ふ๗，‘ cobra de capella．＇
Singular．
Plural．
 Examples．
sococosal，＇the iguana＇（Monitor Dracana）；Dอowsof，＇orange－ breasted green pigeon＇（Osmotreron bicinta）．
（42）घघష్C＇，＇cock．＇
Singular．
Plural．

Acc．\＆Ins．ฉমథe





Examples．－amอ己己，＇fisherman＇；बNoป్రీ，＇the coil or Indian cnckoo＇；ออత్ర，＇bat．＇
（Comp．No．27．）

> (43) ©C," ' younger brother.' Singular.





Voc．．．．®®os ．．．®ecusp．
Declension of nouns with the honorifics థゅ and $\Psi \sum$ added．
（44）Eఱ，＇father．＇（Honurific ゅon．） Modified base－8ిదులు．
Nom．．．．Bobors． Acc．\＆Ins．．．．Bobsొకు． Anx．\＆Abl．．．．Bosmstocnsj．




Examples－$\sigma$ ，＇king＇；Desst，＇grandee，＇＇gentleman＇；\＆ą，＇noble－ man（of the mercantile caste＇）．
（45）gasi，＇son．＇（Honorific que．）

> Modified base - ర్రవిష్ర.

Nom．．．．gpugిอో．
Acc．\＆Ins．．．．日మุళ్రులు．



［Loc．．．．gமை

Examples．－○C，＇younger brother＇；Dres，＇nephew＇；asob， ＇elderly Buddhist priest．＇
－This may also be declined in the plural by suffixing $D \sigma_{1}$ ，as

 ored，onect）are also in common use．In classical works the forms Og，Ogenst，\＆c．（sing．），and OCJG，OGED，\＆c．（pl．），are generally found．

## Feminine Nouns.

(i) Bases ending in voroels.
(46) \&coss, 'moman.'

Singular.
Plural.
Nom. ... qeors ... qeosnf.
Acc. \& Ins. 母c)



Gen. ... $\ddagger$ ¢

Voc. ... ఢеు
Examples.-甘ळ, 'woman,' ' wife'; C®, 'woman.'
(47) Cę, 'young woman.'

Singular.
Plural.
Nom. ... Ce ... eos's.
Acc. \& Ins. Ce ... Ceso .
Aux. \& Abl. Ceqacos $\quad .$. Cegsiacosi.
Dat. ... Cę





Singular.
Plural.

Nom.
q8eos






Voc.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { qeonco } \\ \text { qeon } \\ \text { ent }\end{array}\right.$


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Examples．
88，＇sow＇；$\infty$ Cde，＇black woman＇；\＆owiది，＇female crow＇； జ28C8，＇hen bird＇；风e8，＇princess，＇＇young girl＇；ondeg
 sister＇（vide decl．48）；బిళ日Ci\＆，＇woman＇；：Bd囚，＇mad－woman＇；


 ＇queen＇；003 208，＇pea hen＇；రąE，＇female fiend or vampire＇； రపోટి，＇red woman＇；రఢ̨ర，＇dhoby woman＇；8eలి，＇female ape＇；
 ＇white woman＇；$\omega_{2} \delta 58, C_{2}$ ర88，＇female enemy＇；$\infty$ రది＇cow．＇

Note．－Observe that long $\delta$ ，the base termination of some feminine nouns，may be shortened．

Singular．
Nom．


Dat．

Gen．
［Loc．

Voc．
${ }^{\circ}$ In classics generally Drd（nom．），DrCC，DrCeosst，\＆c．


## Examples.

 COZ

Note.-Verbal nouns such as Cosst8), 'female cook'; $\infty 0050 \leq 18$, 'female-dancer'; \&อకువి, 'female-runner'; \&๗లుశి, 'female-cook'; Dessib, 'seamstress,' tailoress'; Cossbవ, 'female writer or clerk';
 C
(52) のณைக, 'girl.'

Singular.
Plural.

Acc. \& Ins. ... बn or onde ... anders.

Dat.
ตnే్రల $\}$ onsfeతo.
Gen.


Voc.
 Singular. Plural.



Dat. ... Clize

[Loc. ... जि


[^43](54) ¢อิ®, 'grandmother.'
Singular.
Plural.





(Comp. No. 48.)
(55) wof, 'wife,' 'moman.'

## Singular.

Nom. ... or
Acc. \& Ins.

Dat. ...
Gen. ... ...
[Loc. ... Ш్రియ దదంరీి ...
Voc. ... $\omega_{\text {gin }}$
 డక゙カి, 'queen.'

Singular.
Plural.








[^44]
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Singular．
Plural．





Voc．．．．
（61）ఉ＠ఱfj，＇queen．＇
Singular．
Plural．



Dat．．．．ఐิผออ



（ii）－Bases ending in Consonants．
These are very few in number．One is declined as an example．
（62）açes＇，＇cow．＇＊

## Singular．





| Dat． | ．．．－द̧D0 | ．．．बçiziol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gen． | ．．．बद冖oco |  |
| ［Loc． | ．．．बद冖వ வదురరీ | ．．．๑द彑్రు－దురరి．］ |
| Voc． | ．．．ब¢冖 | ．．．बदृश |

[^45]
## 

（63）\＆，＇daughter．＇
Modified base -çలిరి.

Nom．．．．sอゃొండf．＂
Acc．\＆Ins．．．．รอళిmot．

Dat．．．．รอగిตฮすอ．

［Lac．．．．కอగిตవt ఎmดరది．］


## Examples．


 \＆c．
Note．－The word 2 อ itself is declined thus：Nom．Db；Acc．and Ins．อƏ or ออ，Dat．อఅอ or อออ；Voc．อЈ or ออ：\＆c．，（sing．）；
 corrupted into $\Theta O H$ in the singular，and its plural formed as ODS $^{\circ}{ }^{\prime}$ ，\＆c．

Nouns denoting Inanimate Objbots．
These comprise nouns of masculine，feminine，and neater genders．（Vide § 83．）
（i）Bases ending in vowels．
（64）ஓコอర，＇town，＇＇city．＇

> Singular.

Plural．
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Nom．，Acc．，} \\ \text { \＆Voc．}\end{array}\right\}$ घอర

．．．ఐอరอత．

Dat．．．．ตृอరอ

\} ต్రอరอశిગా.
．．．घอరอలా．
\} ม్రలరอఁ.

Examples．

 chin＇；బిదరర，＇dam or ridge（of a field＇）；Dub，＇road＇；oe，＇line＇；
 ＇fence．＇

[^46]
## Remarks.

1. Names of inanimate objects have no Instrumental and Genitive cases, except when personified. Thus such forms as ca 86008880 'by the body'; co86muact, 'of the body'; ancicos లిజిజు, 'by the
 ' of the story,' occur in classical works.
2. The forms of the Locative case are used when it bears the sense of the Genitive, as in the phrases qeas $\Psi_{2}$ cocel ' finger of the hand'; cost ZC, 'root of the tree.'
3. It is only when personified that names of inanimate objects have the Vocative case, which in form is generally the same as the Nominative case.
4. The forms $\%$ çs and soço are sometimes used for the Nominative plural and the usual suffixes added to them in forming their oblique cases.
5. Inanimate nouns when personified (as frequently in classics) are


(65) me, 'water jar or pot.'

## Singular.

## Plural.

Nom., Acc., \& Voc. దฺల్ర or מంత్ ... ద్ర.
 Dat. ... దొత్రా ... దొల్రంరి.


## Examples.



 ' leaf '; ©っつ, ' knot,' ' unripe fruit'; மిర, 'veil,' ' curtain '; ¢®, 'fine ';

 of a tree'; এఎర, 'drum'; ভెC, 'price,' 'money'; aDse, 'brain';
 consisting of four lines'; $\omega_{2}$ Өे, 'jacket worn by native women '; $\infty \infty$, 'dream'; encos, 'thunder.'
(b) $\$ \sigma 0\rangle$, "eakle," ' centre rib of the leaflets of cocoanut and other


 (sing.), and 8 ©

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（b）20iCx，＇wood，＇＇jungle＇；बacrex，＇pimple＇；asos Cex，＇out－ rigger＇；econ66in，＇Sinhalese flagiolet．＇
 ＇eakle＇（vide decl．65）；$\odot \sigma_{\imath}$ ，＇part torn or cut off＇； $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{0}$ D上，＇season＇；






 playing with ；Og，＇chest＇；©g，＇part or half split＇；ga，＇chair＇；日Q， ＇noose＇；ఎด，‘merchandise，＇＇goods＇；$\Omega$ ， an open shed，＇out－house＇；CQ，＇sex，＇＇gender＇；CeQ，＇coir＇：Dem，
 ＇sandal＇；ectos，＇cause．＇
（d）ecoerf，＇axe＇；enocof，＇stanza．＇
Note．－1．In the plural nominative，accusative，and vocative，the words under（c）take only one form，which is identical with their bases，and do not admit of the form with the suffix $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{C}}$ ．
2．In forming the different cases in the singular of words under （d）the long vowel inherent in the final letter is changed into its


（69） 20 OD ，a coloured cloth worn by Sinhalese women．

## Singular．

Nom．，Acc．，\＆Voc．నంలింద
 Dat．．．．దைอృカゅ๐

Loc．\＆Gen．

## Plural．

．．．బைలిดి．

．．．ணைอృอగுอ．
$\}$ ตออนอఁ

Examples．

 ลิ，＇law，＇＇religious doctrine＇；encob，＇town，＇＇city＇；astos，＇eye＇； © ，＇leaf＇；© ©

[^47] 'charm'; Ducl, 'way,' 'road'; DQ, 'month'; $\infty \infty 00$, ' engine, ' machine'; g D, 'war'; రexen, 'gem'; ర0, 'oarriage'; రro, 'form,' 'image';




(b) Cos, ' artifice,' ' contrivance.'
(c) $\epsilon^{( } \omega_{z}$, 'pile of wood ' (generally for cremation); $\Phi_{\mathbf{z}}$, 'half ' (of a nut); Dr, 'adze.'






 planade'; ocemsib, 'navel'; coobl, 'box'; od\&, 'line,' 'row';

 'government service,' 'fendal service'; Dృతి, 'edge,' ' border'; ©
 $\infty 86$ ' 'week'; mozవి, 'thanks'; $\infty$ రిठ, a wide-mouthed shallow chatty;


(e) © $, 8,0$ ' dart,' ' arrow'; ©, 'song,' 'blank verse'; $\mathcal{B}$, 'wood.'

Note.-The nominative, accusative, and vocative plurals of some of the above words are also formed with the suffix Od, as qnomD 2002 d . The singular inflections of and and 0008 are a $8 \infty$
 used for 0rog.
(Comp. No. 65.)

$$
\text { (70) } 86, \text { ' line.' }
$$

## Singular.

Plural. ... §రి.
... థరిలశ్రీయు.
... థరఅల్ర.
... థరెอ®.

[^48]
## Examples．

（a）©లిర，low land usually adjoining fields；aniel，＇goad＇；88， ＇file＇（the instrament）；Dৃళలెలె，＇elbow＇；8రె，＇long stick，＇＇pole．＇


 ＇canse，＇＇subject＇；aqQ $\sigma_{r}$ ，＇paddy field＇；mor，＇hair－pin，＇＇probe＇；





（71）\＆\＆，＇branch．＇

## Singular．

Nom．，Acc．，\＆Voc．థணోゅ．．．

Dat．．．．qがm


## Examples．

 of the cocoanut＇（sing．also like decl．68）；C跑g，＇door frame＇； Qlequ，＇crown＇； 800 gas ，＇what is fit to be done，＇＇business＇； 20 运，


 ＇corner＇；$\infty \unrhd$ ，＇carpenter＇s plane＇；Dฒ，＇garden＇；Deg，＇bunch＇； Dog，＇bracelet＇；©at，＇jaw．＇
 in the singular $\varphi$ in $\mathcal{\varepsilon}$ is changed into $\varphi$ ，as C\＆CC，wşCO，\＆c．
 books for $\boldsymbol{4}]^{2} \sigma_{z}$ ．
（72）zog，＇mountain．＇

## Singular．

## Plural．

Nom．，Acc．，\＆Voc．سைలుc．．．




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mod，＇pod，＇＇ear＇（of corn．）
an＠ost，＇mirror．＇
surec，＇blemish，＇＇scar．＇
玉ిల్వ，＇gaw．＇
स్రిలి，＇pair，＇＇set．＇
aCC，＇neck．＇
బุమరం，＇tent．＇
2amb，＇field．＇
eapsof，＇share．＇
eadIC，＇Hindu temple．＇
©aDict＇brick．＇
$\omega$ ©，＇village．＇
అలకు，＇journey．＇
©C，＇stone．＇
cod，＇tree．＇
© Co＇，＇fold for cattle，＇＇enclosure．＇
8008000 © ，＇resthouse．＇
＊ைc，＇lip．＇
दृอ0，＇punishment．＇
çs，＇teeth．＇
çed，＇day．＇
عC．，＇net．＇
క̨อజిలు，＇island．＇
geos，＇island．＇
eced，＇fault，＇＇mistake．＇
©థC．，＇plough．＇
20，＇name．＇
socc，＇forehead．＇
soze，＇dance，＇＇dancing．＇
8020，＇ship．＇
800est，＇chisel．＇
ZC，＇thread．＇
©ODO，＇tire．＇
OTnob，＇rale，＇＇order．＇
ostç，＇torch．＇
cesecc，＇Buddhist temple．＇
© O．＇sin．＇
old．＇family：

Oヵロ0，＇lesson．＇
©0®，＇bridge．＇
80s5，＇lid．＇
Gరza゙，＇knob．＇
G0005，＇book．＇
22ct＇bubble．＇
OqC，＇marriage．＇
OC，＇flower．＇
Oぃ\＆ิల，＇boundary．＇
ODDよ，＇main road．＇
తิદఁ，＇compound＇（i．e．house yard．）
BC，＇root．＇
OOJC，＇pestl e．＇
$\infty$ ©
acos gof，${ }^{\circ}$ a measure of distance （about 16 miles）．
Ged，＇secret．＇
80s5，＇cubit．＇
$\sigma_{2}$ Cl，＇$^{\text {sail．＇}}$
cロuT，＇shoe＇（of a horse，\＆c．）
B．が，＇almanac．＇
Bod，＇hearth．＇
हैa్g ，＇writing，＇＇letter．＇
DCJజC，＇cloud．＇

D̨ ${ }^{2}$ ，＇lake，＇＇pond．＇
O－00，＇calamity．＇
E0sob，＇span．＇
లై్రలి（＝రెళ్రవ），＇heel．＇（Vide decl．
ఱOలు，＇quarrel，＇＇fight．＇
Ems，＇mind．＇
code＇oar．＇


[^49] Singular.

Plural.

 Dat.

Loc. \& Gen.


Examples.—Dq50, ' food '; $\infty$ got, 'scripture,' 'government,' 'edict'; Cogzs, 'epistle,' 'message,' ' news.'

General Note.-(1) In books the auxiliary and ablative cases of some nouns ending in 8 or $\delta^{\circ}$ are sometimes formed in a simpler way without the augment $\infty$, as $\xi$ B6sf, concost, gev. Observe that the
 are also formed in this manner. (Vide Nos. 17 \& 19.) It may be noticed here that some inanimate nouns, chiefly those naturalized from Sanskrit, are sometimes improperly inflected without the


(2) The nominative form is sometimes used to do duty for the genitive and locative, as in 450 ©O00s, lit. 'child in the hand,' i.e. 'babe'; " $\uparrow \infty$, qresde," 'finger (of the hand'); $\omega$ ( 'row of houses.'
(3) In the auxiliary, ablative, genitive, and locative singular of some nouns, especially of those naturalized from Sanskrit, the augment $\infty$ is sometimes used in books in preference to D , as in 2 D甲 цg
(4) Observe that there is a large class of inanimates, generally proper nouns and names of things that cannot be touched or seen, which do not admit of plaral inflections. However, such forms as.

 هصonel, respectively. (Vide §§ 94 \& 95.)

## Examples.

 86000,86000, 'drought'; 88880, 'sonth-west'; 8వte0c, 'brass'; ©ulem


(b) 850 'wisdom'; ఎఎఱ09, 'Batticaloa'; Drmes, 'luck.' [Like No. 68.]

 ag'0, 'affection,' 'love'; mane, 'faith,' 'belief'; Dsom, 'flesh'; Dq8, 'small-pox'; Dos, 'wind'; Blen, 'endeavour'; Camos, 'strength'; 9, 'prosperity,' 'fortune'; 巴ీ\&, 'recollection.' [Like No. 69.]



$\mathrm{D}_{2}$ ，＇earth，＇＇clay＇；द्वలిల，＇dust＇；Dr8，＇sand．＇［Like No．71．］
（f）©C，＇blood．＇［Like No．73．］


 ment．＇［Like No．75．］

Declension of Neuter Nouns formed from Adjectives． They are declined only in the singular number．（Vide § 95．）
（77）eg，＇white，＇＇white cloth．＇
Nom．，Acc．，\＆Voc．．．．छֻ̨．
Aax．\＆Abl．．．．घه̨̧が．

Loc．\＆Gen．．．．घबद्ध or घुबces．
 （Comp．No．70．）
（78）asg，＇black，＇＇black cloth．＇
Nom．，Acc．，\＆Voc．．．．מొçコ．
Aux．\＆Abl．．．．מవgaలs）．
Dat．．．．．．．బ్g్gอD．


（Comp．No．68．）
（79）sิc，＇blue，＇＇blue cloth．＇
Nom．，Acc．，\＆Voc．．．\＆ీర．
Aax．\＆Abl．．．．区ిం్రళ）．
Dat．．．．லింு．
Loc．\＆Gen．．．．హిల్ or జిఁ్రக．

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（82）$\omega_{z}$ อల or or $\omega_{z}$ రిల，‘dancing．＇
Singular．
Plural．



．．．かz＇్రలలอశ్రか．
．．．20శరెలอశ్రపు．


．．．かって゚లอలా．


## Examples．


 ＇standing．＇
（Comp．No．75．）
Note．－The declension of verbal nouns denoting agency，as 0000 ，
 embodied in the declension of masculine and feminine nouns．
［The declensions of numerals and pronouns will be dealt with in the chapters on Adjectives and Pronouns．－ Vide §§ 133 \＆147．］

## ADJECTIVE．

## Vesesun or Viṣéshaṇa．

 quality or attribute of the noan（or pronoun），as in the



 0005．An adjective is also called Q厅万 Dలలు and Qब万 DJDص coca，and the substantive that is qualified by it is termed बDawef or Becfex．In Sinhalese，as shown in §73，adjectives are treated as nouns，being names of attributes．
120. Adjectives are divided into two classes :-

1. Adjectives denoting qualities or attribates inherent in the object qualified. Hence they are termed QOmదిజర


 qzEf, 'cold '; osgor, 'wicked,' belong to this class.
2. Adjectives denoting merely a certain relationship to the objects qualified by them. They are in reality nouns in the different cases (except the nominative and the vocative) used as adjectives, whilst those of the first class are pure adjectives, which are presumed to take the cases of the nouns they qualify. These noun-adjectives are termed enm 'Buddha's,' ' belonging to Buddha '; هosot', 'book'; oove, 'cocoanut,' in the phrases QSQ\&, 'Buddha's virtues';
 oil,' are adjectives of this class [ride compound nouns for more examples]. It will be observed that every noan may be used as an adjective of this class.*

Adjectives of the first class are sometimes used before nouns in their simple form and sometimes with the suffix Dan, $_{\text {, }}$ (' being,' ' become'), the employment of which is optional
 'great,' 'large'; $\infty$ Dosond, 'dancing.' The letter ${ }^{[ }$is often added when adjectives are ased alone, and especially when they are employed to paraphrastically explain the meanings of other adjectives, and when several adjectives which qualify one noun occur in a sentence.

[^50]121．Adjectives of the first class may be subdivided into ：－
 or adjective of quality．
 tive or adjective of quantity．
 jective or adjective of relation．
122．（1）－Svabháváchaka viséshana，Qualitative adjective， is an adjective which denotes some quality or attribute．

Examples．
（a）
¢冖ింవి，¢వింవి，＇noble，＇＇high－ minded．＇
$\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ อे，＇mean．＇．
\＆ $\boldsymbol{C O}^{\infty}$ ，＇idle．＇
480t，＇new．＇
ч $\boldsymbol{4}$ C，＇near．＇
 love．＇
CDO，covol，＇great，＇＇highly esteemed，＇＇highest．＇
C区，＇hot．＇
Cesf，＇tall，＇＇high．＇
amberb，＇active．＇
soecre，＇idle．＇
20e，＇black．＇
apm，＇amall．＇
O$_{2} \sigma$, ＇cruel．＇

506\％而，＇young．＇
Dec，çal，＇hard．＇
$206 \infty 0$, ＇bad．＇
©ీC，＇blue．＇
coost，＇low．＇
－0．acont，＇soft，＇＇mild．＇
Dosg，$\infty 0$ Bి，＇old．＇
CObt，＇subordinate．＇
GED，＇red．＇
©0，06ag，＇rough．＇
Cos，Co，＇near，＇＇close．＇
DமDర，＇barbarous．＇
©cerb，＇civilised，＇＇polite．＇
ge， $000 \mathrm{C}, 0 \mathrm{C}$ ，＇white．＇
go，＇small．＇
acose，＇good．＇
 tense．

000,0 spenel，＇coming．＇ 8000,2005000 ，＇eating．＇
జీలిల，


100ి，




[^51]
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124. (3)-Nirdésavachaka viséshana, Demonstrative adjective, is an adjective which points out that which is spoken of.

## Examples.



 (near me; = Lat. hic., \&cc.); @o, 'that,' 'those' (near you; = Lat. iste, dec.); థర, 'that,' 'those' (yonder; = Lat. ille, \&ec.); \&, 'that,' 'those' (farthest; = Lat. is, \&c.); acce, 'that,' 'those'; $\Psi \boxed{\prime}, ~ \Psi 508$,
 -D_86 (lit. 'like that or those'), 'such'; @巳̧20 (lit. 'like that or those'), 'such'; ©0D 8 (lit. 'like this or these'), 'such.'
(c) 9@
 occur in a few expressions in the sense of 'what' :- e.g., 80Def, 'what
 amolm, amo
 ' what (number) of days P' i. e., 'how many days?'; దిaગఙిद̧e, 'what day?' (the suffix 006 implies that the number of the day in the month, and not the name of the day, is asked for).
 OCD.
 enoben, 'third'; Dppl, 'fourth'; oazDD, 'fifth'; scol, 'sixth'; memD, 'seventh'; чeDD, 'eighth'; 0 DD, 'ninth'; çco, 'tenth';
 'fortieth'; बaresc, 'fiftieth'; बcObsD, 'sixtieth'; \&c. The rest of these adjectives may be formed by suffixing aD8 or the old form Des in the case of Elu cardinals, and 80 in the case of those naturalized from Sanskrit, to the bases of cardinal numerals. These adjectives naturalised from Sanskrit are used only in books.
125. Sinhalese adjectives are not inflected. They are presumed to have the gender, number, and case of the nouns which they qualify. Instances of inflected adjeotives are sometimes met with in classical works. But cardinal numerals, used as nouns, are inflected to denote case. (Vide § 133.)

Comparison of Adjectives.
126. Sinhalese adjectives do not undergo any change in denoting comparison.

The comparative degree is expressed by using $\mathrm{De口}^{\circ}$, ''more,' before the simple form of the adjective. If the noun or pronoun, standing for the person or thing with which the comparison is made, is expressed, it is put in the

 'this is better than that' (this-one of-that-one more is-

 cefoco อఎ cゃఱ, 'this is taller than all the other trees in the garden' (this in-the-garden that-are other all of-the-

 'it is better than this' (thst-one of-this is-good); లอ ®eg Droci, 'I am younger than he' (I of-him am-young). This usage is common in modern Sinhalese.

The superlative degree is expressed by the simple form of the adjective, the noun or pronoun which stands for the persons or things with which the comparison is made, being put in the ablative case or the genitive followed by
 Bot qen 000 రิఱ," 'the eldest of the sons was named Abhaya' (of-them old son Abhaya name-became) ; $\Psi(20)$

[^52] Y\% (the-elephant out-of-quadrupeds strength having is-the-
 the largest of these four fruits'? (these fruits out-of-four
 'the ruby is the most precious of gems' (gems-ont-of precious is-the-raby.) $\dagger$

Observe that such expressions as §80s ©cose, 'very good';

 adjectives-are sometimes regarded in modern Sinhalese as equivalent to the superlative forms of owoc, $006 \mathrm{~m}, ~ ¢ \times \infty$.
The emphasising particle © suffixed to the simple form of the adjective sometimes serves to express the sense of
 'you are the worst of them' (you of-them worst is-the-one);
 largest mangoes that were in the tree' (in-the-tree that-were
 gose, (is this your eldest son' (this your eldest son?). This use is rather colloquial.

## 

$\dagger$ Observe that chiefly with nouns denoting relationship simple forms of adjectives are used in the sense of the superlative, as acoas
 (Vide pp. 76 \& 77.)
$\ddagger$ The superlative idea in this may also be expressed by the method
 2068008000 . Observe that the superlative idea may always be expressed by the comparative, as in English.
§ The above three sentences without the particle (2) would mean (1) 'you are the bed one out of them'; (2) 'I plucked the large mangoes (not the small) that were in the tree'; (3) 'Is this your grown-np son'? (where though no comparison is made the eldest is implied.)

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23，రి\＆币所．
24，छిயిఱnంర．
25， 88000.
26，8®000．
27，8ฉธை．
28，8ిథథอ．
29，อิฝొอิ．
30，దிळ，రీడ．
31，రిలోరిము．



51，00
60，$\infty_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ， $\mathrm{\omega}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．




80， $\boldsymbol{\text { q® }}$ 리․
81，$\%$ ตరివ．
90，థथ्్రు．
91，¢ृஜ్రరీ．

200，ब६ிळద．
300，థరీటిదద．
400， 00 రిదీద（i．e．， 0000 （10）vide § 48）．
500，0ృ5దిద．$\ddagger$
600，மఎదిదఠద，மటిది．
700，ఎవోகదడ．
800，ఢอむゅ．
900，๖อีณゅ．


$100,000, \Theta^{\infty} \propto$, Cळ．§ $^{\circ}$


 $1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000$, anfరిganiరిడ．


It may be observed here that in classics by a reverse process，numbers after 100 are sometimes expressed by employing Cøぁ（contracted form，C（G），＇exceeded by，＇in the case of Eln words，and con006
 ఢemOS exceeded by 10，＇i．e． 110.
－In classics sometimes contracted into
 as in＂

$\ddagger$ Notice this form ost＝00d．It also occurs in 00580w，＇35，＇；
 \＆c．

7－88

From ©amd downwards the first form is Sanskrit.
Note 1.-The numbers that fall between the cardinal numbers, 30, 40, \&c., above given, may be easily known by adding other numbers to their bases, e. g., if the Sinhalese term for 48 is required to be known, take the cardinal number 40, find from the above table comecm, its Sinhalese name, and add to base cosoedel the word qo, 8. These together give the required term cosegedqo. Again, if the Sinhalese term for 218 is desired, find out the words that stand for the cardinal numbers 200 and 10, viz., oç 8000 and ccoco ; their bases
 to the three figures in consecative order; they will then give the required term, बद̨巴00çoç0.
2. In counting, the letter $\mathbb{\&}$ ( $=$ 'is') is repeated after each separate number, as comరR,

The bases of the numerals may be easily ascertained from the table given above. That form of the numeral which is added to the beginning of another numeral or to the suffix of the ordinal numerals, oDbs, may
 ®
 O\&, aças, and ap盾 respectively.
(b) In books the Sanskrit forms of numerals are also






 $1,000,000 ;$ \&c.

Inflections of the above numerals (a few excepted) seldom occur. When these numerals are used as nouns denoting aggregate numbers, they are slightly modified, as $\mathrm{D} \infty, \mathfrak{\infty} \infty$,

129. It is important to observe that the method in which the numbers between 10 and 100 are expressed in the classics, is the reverse of the modern asage : e.g.,

[^53]
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130．The Sinhalese had symbols of its own to represent the different numerals，which were in use until the begin－ ning of the present centary．Arabic figares are now universally used．For the benefit of the student the old symbols are given in the plate opposite（No．III．）．
These are the only figures known in the language for making ordinary calculations，and may be used for expres－ sing any number．But for making astronomical calculations different figures are employed．＊
131．Fractions are expressed in Sinhalese thus ：－
$\frac{1}{8}=q \Theta O \boldsymbol{\sigma}$＇ 0 oqD（lit．＇from eight one part＇）；some－
 ©＠QD or Drcocs（lit．＇half of quarter＇）．
 （applied to quantity）．
$\frac{1}{3}=$ Qeeros＇00qD（lit．＇from three one part＇）．
 © Dos．D
 ఉอっర），which is sometimes contracted into Oっす，$^{\circ}$ is generally added to whole numbers，as बça ©
 Qubmo
is $=000000 \cos 0$ parts＇）．
 seven and half parts＇）．

[^54] or 200 O (lit. ' from eleven five parts and quarter').
q® and $\ddagger$ ®ิธ are also used in books for "half." In

 (gavoa = about 4 miles).

## Declension of Numerals.

132. The numerals, like adjectives, are common to the three genders. Their gender must therefore be determined by reference to the nouns with which they are ased, as in the phrase ฮิకిటేణ రిలోదు (lit. men a-twenty), where Eesems is in the masculine gender, because it has reference to తిరీటోఱ, a noun in the masculine gender. (Vide § 125.).

| 133.-(1) 0020 ${ }^{\text {, ' } \text { four.' }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nom., Acc., | coso. |
| Aux. \& Abl. |  |
| Dat. | conరo. |
| Loc. \& Gen. | mbat or cusuact |

## Examples.



 empos (vide p. 145).

Note.-In the Auxiliary and Ablative cases Bos has but one form, viz., $80000{ }^{\prime}$; its Dative is generally $巴$ enso. The forms with the suffix Oof are more common. (Vide next decl.) .
(2) $\infty$, 'six.'

Nom., Acc., \& Voc. ... $\omega$. Aux. \& Abl. ... $\mathbf{0}$ enosof.
Dat. ... $\omega 000$.
Loc. \& Gen. ... cood or concies.

## Examples．

 300, ＇twenty－six＇；8®e0），＇twenty－nine＇；$\infty \infty, \infty \infty$, ＇handred＇；

 （vide p．145）．
（3）Mzefor，＇seventy．＇
Nom．，Acc．，\＆Voc．．．．CozfozD．
Aux．\＆Abl．．．．CzかfizeDsf．


Eaamples．—甲囚，＇eighty＇；$\uparrow \mathcal{Q}$, ＇ninety＇；조워（vide p．145）．
（4） 3 E，＇twenty．＇
Nom．，Acc．，\＆Toc．．．．Befe．
Aux．\＆Abl．．．．Eิ\＆forsso．
Dat．．．．．．．Eิゃో 0 ．
Loc．\＆Gen．．．．రిజీంట or రిటింఱఱి．
（5）Dext＇one．＇
Nom．，Acc．，\＆Voc．．．．せదు．

Dat．．．．．．．Өીదコ．
Loc．\＆Gen．．．．Oीas or Densి．
Examples．
2per，＇three＇；©od，＇five＇；Coss，＇seven＇；Oa\＆ovacjed，＇eleven＇；
 ＇fifteen＇；amoejw，＇sixteen＇；monejw，＇seventeen＇；q0000๗，

 ＇forty＇；Oawd，＇fifty＇；çad，meved，＇thousand＇；Cwl，＇one hundred thousand，＇＇lak．＇
Note．－（1）The final of in the inflected forms of the numerals ending in $\omega$ is interchangeable with $\infty$ ，as $0 \infty=00$ ；00203000 $=$

（2）The base Oc，＇two，＇is combined with the particle ems，＇one，＇ and the compound acas（ 0 ç + Emb）is declined like ems．

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```
(c) ajec + Өat = बDesecat or aDasstoçat, 'a merchant.'
```





```
(e) 200 ปు t లిశు = a00
```



```
    ฉఎిల్ర' \(\}+\) - లు = ఎఎంccms, 'a goldsmith.'
```



These forms may be more easily determined by combining the article with the nominative singular form of the noun deprived of its final vowel. When there are more forms than one in the nominative, the angmented form (as 9 (D)


Examples.
Base. Nom. Form with Artiole.

| $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & \text { ब®® } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - ర6 } \\ & \text { - } 0 \text { 0facs } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - రd } \\ & \text { aలfD๙ } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cenobr | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Ooserso } \\ 000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\}(\text { or } 6)$ | $+\Varangle \infty$ = acoab (or ర) రణు. |
| aPes | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { apge } \\ \text { apagroc } \end{array}\right.$ | aper <br> aness |  |
| 8000 | E®రులు | Cousto |  |
| 80030 | - 200 మోమ0 | 20Jminu |  |
| Obud | రైదల | B]BA0 | Ots = ®isb |

There are a few exceptions in the case of feminine nouns



136. When inanimate objects are personified, U®\$ is
 In ancient times, names denoting inanimate objects in the masculine and feminine genders, generally admitted the form Obt.
137. The word ena-5nst is sometimes used in lieu

 wet-nurse'; ర৮ बmonma', 'a king.' In classical works it is sometimes found suffixed also to names of inferior animals and objects, as Oem Onomst, ' $a$ worm'; De
 awomat is sometimes used to convey a plural idea, as
 'other persons,' 'others.'
 out of respect with nouns denoting Buddhist priests to do
 อestoe noowt colg
 that か(os is also used with a plural idea, as in eos
 priests came?' (priests how-many a-name came?) On the other hand, 200 and other inflections of 000 are used in a definite sense to indicate respect, as $\cos \mathrm{g}_{0} \sigma_{r} \operatorname{\infty } 0$,


It is important to notice here a loose practice which has crept in, viz. : that with some nouns borrowed from foreign languages, especially English, tim is used as a definite article, and $\theta$ ©ns as its corresponding indefinite

 $\operatorname{coser}^{2} \partial \theta_{\text {Ps, }}$, the gazette.' In the same manner the word


[^55] station.' This corrupt usage is very common in the jargon spoken by natives who have a smattering of English.
138. When $\circlearrowright$ ost or $\uparrow \alpha^{\prime}$ is suffixed to a noun, the caseendings are affixed to the article, while the base of the noun stands anchanged throughout, as will be seen from the following examples:-
(i) Nom. ... ©ิవింwat, 'a man.'

 Dat. ... ฮెహిఱณฉอ.


(ii) Nom. \& Acc. ... qreat', 'an eye.' Aux. \& Abl. ... థraబోぁ) Dat. ... $\varphi$ ఢఉゅD. Loc. \& Gen. ... Yzem or qzessob.
139. Such redundant expressions as the following are
 cocsmi, 'a one tree.' In these expressions Uిst used before the nouns may be generally taken as equivalent to


 $\phi{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ seems superfluons. There are other similar words.*
140. There is no definite article in Sinhalese, the form of the noun without the indefinite article tist or $q$ ¢



[^56]
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## Classification of Pronouns．

 werono．They comprise pronouns of the 1st and 2nd persons，viz．：－
（a）1st person－ออ，0ల，＇I＇；$\Psi 8, \Psi z 甘, ~ ‘ w e . ' ~$
（b）2nd person－Oos＇，＇thon＇；，మి，＇thon＇（fem．），evonB， on8，©nd，＇you＇（pl．）；c®，ga，ga，＇you＇
 honour，＇＇you＇（respectful）；\＆c．（Vide Pos－ sessive pronouns－p． 157 \＆§ 147．）
（2）Demonstrative Pronouns， 6 3rd person－U゙，©ơ，Cq，U゙m，＇he＇（L．‘is＇）；$\varphi z$ ，©，
 Y\％


 ＇illi＇or＇illæ＇）；ஹos，©®n，＇he＇（ $L$ ．＇iste＇）； ఎ







 eedr，＇they＇（L．＇hæc＇）．（Vide Possessive pronouns，foot－note to § $139 \& \S 147$.





[^57]-องది๑దిమాఁ, 'who,' 'what' (-animals) f.; -0دがఱ్ร (pl.) 'who,' 'what' (-animals);
 \&c. (Vide infra decls. 18 to 21.)


 'what' (pl.) ; awfఙ్c, 'which' (sing.) : \&c. (Vide infra decls. 22 to 25.)
 ఆమలిరిర, ందைరిలరఁ, 'how much ' (quantity); \&c. (Vide infra decle. 26 \& 27.)

Note.-(1) Observe that $q$ in the above pronouns is merely an interrogative particle and often detached from them in composition and suffixed to some other word, generally the last, in the sentence. It does not undergo any change either in form or position when the pronouns are inflected. (Vide infra decls. 18 to 27.)


 -Shasquc, are usually applied to animals and sometimes (in contempt)


 birds.'


 'another' $m$. $\$ f$. ; $\ddagger$ ిm (definite form), 'the other';
 m., فలుదిందమి $f .$, 'whoever,' 'whatever' (-animal);
 (-one or animal); ఐలిరr, 'whoever' (sing. \& pl.);



[^58]

 ever'; \&c. (Vide infra decls. 19, 20, 22, 23, 28, \& 29.)
Notr.-(1) The pronouns auDut and \&iaDus are not used colloquially. In classics $0 \times 0$ as is sometimes feminine. Notice that 000 ant cannot always be substituted for sieno己m or vice versa: e. g., 00 ABeDms mesen, 'I do not know (or recognize) any one.' So
 not know anything.'
(2) The particle Dss, 'even,' affixed to some of the above pronouns tends to intensify this indefiniteness. So too the particle mons (or

 'some one (whoever he may be) must do this'; \&:Uరl nopor as
 (he may be) that did this injustice must answer (or be responsible)' for it; ©senas eneds may be.)'
(3) The forms 0 Duns and $\Theta$ Dusi are sometimes colloquially used for seD $\mathrm{Z}_{2}$, when inferior persons or animals are spoken of.



 ' yours' (pl.); Dอఎ๙f, ' yours' (sing. \& pl.) ; cec',






 infra declensions 1 to 17.)
 gev, eqهcocct, and Dهeat are not used colloquially.

OO, 'same,' 'ditto.' This is an emphatic form of the demonstrative pronoun (or ©) and is seldom

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(8) Adjective Pronouns, కింcfe


 m. f. \& n.; ணிందが, 'several' n.; बอృఆcosอ, 'much,' 'many,' m. f. \& n.; \&c. (Vide infra decls. 30 to 32.)

 eccoso, are often used in the sense of 'all persons,' ' all ' ( $m . \& \in f$.). For 'several' with reference to persons, the phrase దioocomos) 'several persons,' is used. Similarly the phrases 4000 (or 8 m ), eçanus 'a few persons,' and aฉracof açacond, 'many persons,' do duty for pronouns.
145. Relative Pronouns.-In Sinhalese there are no Relative Pronouns. Their place is supplied by changing the verbs in the relative clauses into participial adjectives qualifying the "antecedent." Thas the sentences: (1) © 0
 ©(D gos ocsso awof, 'where is the book that I gave you?'
 that the participial adjective in Sinhalese takes the same tense as the verb in the relative clause, whether it be past, present, or fature.
146. Distributive Pronouns.-There are also no Distribative Pronouns in Sinhalese, their idea being conveyed by equivalent adjectival expressions. For instance, (1)


[^59]ออఎఎ，＇each word．＇＇In the presence of one another＇ and＇in the presence of each other＇are generally rendered


 give＇），where by the use of Drows，＇at the rate of，＇ 0 ano （or UిజుందుంరD）has the force of＇each．＇（Vide Idioms．）
The Pronominal Adjective＇every＇may be rendered by the adjective \＆ace or $\boldsymbol{\omega}^{2}$ อ，＇all，＇with the emphasizing particle © affixed to the noun which it qualifies：e．g． ＇Every man has a right to do it＇＝U゙ゅ あరలD Eag
 －men a－right there－is）．Such expressions as（1）＇Every man that went，＇（2）＇Every thing I saw，＇may be rendered


＇Either＇and＇neither＇are usaally expressed by © $\underset{\text { 囚bJ }}{ }$
 one of two，＇respectively．＇Either＇may be better rendered

 whatever＇$n$ ．）：＇neither＇by the same expressions with a negative particle attached to the predicate．The sentences （1）＇Give him either of these two，＇（2）＇I would do neither，＇ （3）＇Either of them is（i．e．，both are）wrong，（4）＇Neither of you were there，＇may be respectively translated thas



（Vide Chapters on Adverbs and Reduplication for the reciprocal and adverbial uses of some of the pronouns．）

[^60]147. Dellension of Pronouns.

First Person.
Common Gender.
(1) Base ©, ' I.'

Singular.
Nom. ... ออ or ออ
Acc. \& Ins. ... ©

Dat. ... อठ ... ఢ○D.



 are often wrongly used by the illiterate colloquially. The inflections engoss, Oject, Os, q00000, qooct, and qO are now confined to bo ${ }^{\text {ts }}$.

Second Perbon.
Masculine Gender.
(2) 80, 'thou,' ' you.'

Singular.

Acc. \& Ins. ... $D$
... abso.

Dat. ... かి or فnso ... ansod.
Gen. ... bocd, mject, ... onsod, onsoect, '


 may be used both for males and females, in books generally for the former, be being confined to females. aoof and inflections beginning with oos or are now commonly used. (Vide next Deal.)

An archaic form.

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 end，＇you＇（disrespectful）；© on or Discos，＇you＇（respectful）． （Vide § 149．）
Note．－Do older form 20 包 50 zed（still used in Kandyan districts），although according to the present usage it is a less respectful form．DD


Third Person．
Masculine Gender． ＊，Cq，© ms，＇he＇（＝Lat．＇is＇）． Singular．

Plural．
Nom．


．．Cので．
．．Ono．
Acc．\＆Ins．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Dos or } O Q^{\circ} \\ 0 \emptyset \\ \text { © }\end{array}\right.$
．．．ఐอ్రీ or లిల్రితు．＂
．．．cos or CuB．




Cơocosi or
C＂Coతcion＂．
．．．రదమలjocosi．
Dat．

Gen．
［Lac．

 OD are still in use in some parts of the Island，but are considered
 of $0+$ cos found sometimes in classics as a participial adjective in the sense of © Coremol ，＇who sat，＇is distinct．

Note.-(1) ef and eod are generally used in the nominative with the suffix 0000 or 00000 , as e 000 D or 00000 , 00t 0000 or 000 cone, er abne ©, \&c. Some other pronouns are also so used, as 0 (2)

 short forms $0, \odot \infty$, and $\Theta \circlearrowright$ are also used.
(2) In colloquial language, ©ey and Delow (forms of the accusative case), are commonly and erroneonsly used in the nominative case.
 plural. Note the other similar pronouns. In classics $C^{9}$ is sometimes used in the common gender. It is less respectful than the other words.
(3) The bases $\delta, \varphi \sigma, \otimes_{\infty} \infty$, and $\odot \oplus$, which are common to the three genders, are often used subjectively thus: E Oont 90이, 'that (man) is my son'; $\delta$ enocot cor 68 c, 'whose wife is that (woman)?' $U$ Cen 05000800 , 'it is your hat'; \&c.
Notice also that in classics pronouns applied to animate nouns are often used for the inanimate.
(7) $\ddagger \sigma,{ }^{\prime} h e$ ' (= Lat. 'ille').
-Singular.
Nom.
Acc. \& Ins. $\left\{\begin{array}{|c} \\ \hline \sigma\end{array}\right.$

Dat.

Gen.
[Loc.

Plural.

... $9 \sigma^{2} 0^{0}$.



... qбancio.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}q \sigma_{z} 0_{20} \text { or } \\ q \sigma_{z}=0 .\end{array}\right.$




NOTR-Observe that $\varphi \sigma_{z}$ is contracted from $\varphi \sigma+C^{\varphi}$ and is less respectiful in modern usage than the form $\varphi$ రoes. (Vide \& 149.)
（8）E゙mo，＇he＇（＝Lat．＇is＇）．（Vide Өิธి－Decl．6．）
Singular．
Plural．

| Nom． Acc．\＆Ins． | U゙ము U゙దు | ．．．ガముయ0．＂ <br> ．．．U゙ముఁ్ర or U゙\＆ారీ． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aux．\＆Abl． | t゙మிoccs） |  |
| Dat． | లోముర |  |
| Gen． | U゙ముecr |  |
| ［Loc． | ゼదు యదురరీ |  |


（9）هఱ，＇he＇（＝Lat．＇iste＇）．
Singular．





（Vide supra Decl．5．）
（10）©＇ he ＇（＝Lat．＇hic＇）．
Singular．
Nom．
Acc．\＆Ins．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { ODOM } \\ \text { ODん } \\ \text { Q }\end{array}\right.$
The rest of the forms are like those of tै．（Decl．6．）

[^61]
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## Examples．

Dos，＇she＇（feminine of $⿴ 囗 ⿰ 丿 ㇄$ it takes only the forms with $C^{0}$ ，as Dones，Donesomed，\＆c．（Vide foot－note ${ }^{\circ}$ on p．155．）



Neuter Gender． （14）or＊゚m，＇it＇（Lat．＇id＇）．（Vide No．6．）

Singular．
Nom．\＆Acc．．．．Uిద or U゙దు† ．．．Ө゙อ）．



Notr．－The form Dact（loc．\＆gen．sing．）is often used collo－ quially．Observe its adverbial force in the sentence ci（ Jond§ dmes， ＇did you go there＇（to－that－place）？The forms DiEsst and \＆ot are also used in the masculine and feminine genders．These remartes equally apply to the Loc．，Gen．，and Abl．forms of $\varphi \sigma, ~ ® \infty$ ，and $\Theta ల$ ．（Vide Decl．24．）
（15）థठ or థఠజぁ，‘it＇（＝Lat＇illud＇）．（Vide No．7．）

## Singular．




Loc．\＆Gen．．．．q⿴囗ంఱ
（ Vide note to Decl．14．）

[^62]（16）©ผ or ©

Singular．
Nom．\＆Acc．．．．இம or＠ఎు ．．．（อ）．


 （Vide note to decl．14．）

Singular．

The rest are like those of Declension 14.
（Vide note to Decl．14．）
Masculine and Feminine．
（18）mDę，＇who？＇
Sing．\＆Pl．
Nom．．．．దొతిद

Note．－Vide foot－note $\dagger$ on page 155 and Decl． 29.
（19）mDaరజోச，＇Who？＇

Singular．
Nom．．．．مอaరณ゙ఢ．




［Loc．
... ゅอロ

Plural．
（The same as the plural of moç．Vide Decl．18．）

[^63]
## Examples.


 CDs\&iecmulobs. (Vide Decls. 22 \& 23.)

Note.-Of these examples only wอరひేఁ̨ is fully declined like the
 declined in the plural like the next declension. The rest are declined only in the singular.
(20) aOsaxe, 'who,' 'what' (-animal)?

Singular.
Nom.
Acc. \& Ins. ... बอวnose
Aux. \& Abl. ... बอృanocostc
Dat.
... のองמొOq



Plural.

> Qఅ్రుబేథీఁ.








(21) فaidemiç, 'who,' 'which' (-animal)?

Singular.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Nom., Acc., \& } \\ \text { Ins. }\end{array}\right\}$ बथDfDuç




Note.-anoseose, though mascoline, is sometimes used in the feminine gender. The proper feminine form, acolfac, is declined
 commonly used. (Vide Decls. 25 \& 31.)

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（25）ดmofanc，＇which＇（－thing）？
Singular．
Nom．\＆Acc．．．．enofme ．．．asofอç．



 as（if not more）commonly used．（Vide note to Decl．21．）
（26）～2leec，＇how much？＇
Nom．\＆Acc．．．．మిదిदุ．

Dat．．．．మోది〇̨̨．
Loc．\＆Gen．．．．బึontç．
（27）ลฉงseจofy＇how much？＇

Aux．\＆Abl．．．．बదుఁఅృ

Lnc．\＆Gen．．．．amsoonefe．
Examples．－amออరరย，ตములిอరఢ．

Common Gender．

Plural.

Nom．．．．ఉ®ळరz．
Acc．\＆Ins．．．．$\omega$ Onorsf．

Dat．．．．ఱOలరてひす。．
Gen．．．．దఅळరマがఆが．

（Vide Decl．19．）

## （29） $2 \mathrm{D} \sigma_{\mathrm{Z}}$ ，＇whoever．＇

Sing．\＆Pl．
Plural．
Nom．．．．దొలిరr ．．．బృలిరr．



 ［Loc．．．．$\infty$ ลదిరఁి．．．．

Note．－In declension the endings of and Dos are treated like $\mathcal{q}$ in interrogative pronouns．But in the case of $200 \sigma_{z 0}$ ，the vowel $C$ is inserted between the final of of the inflection and $\Delta \delta$ ，as in $8030 \omega$ abd， 200 $\sigma_{2}$ 区్ర

Masculine，Feminine，and Neuter．

Nom．，Acc．，\＆Ins．．．．Фదేందిఅ．
Aux．\＆Abl．．．．＠a゙®మைocsjo．＂
Dat．．．．®ぶందొつอ．＊
Gen．
 （n．）．

Loc．
 （n．）．

Note．－Dajosmacto is also used for the neuter in both genitive and locative cases．The other words are also similarly used．

$$
\text { (31) } \omega_{2} \text { Q, 'all.' }
$$

Nom．，Acc．，\＆Ins．．．．cone or $\mathrm{c}_{2}$ ODJ．
Aux．\＆Abl．

Dat．
Gen．
Loc．


 （D） องのは $^{(n .)}$ ．
Examples．－\％て， $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{2}$ อ．

[^64]Note．－The expressions $\omega_{2}$ อోలు often used to do duty for the oblique neater forms of cos．The




（32）Rog，＇all．＇
Masc．\＆Fem．
Neuter．
Nom．．．．巴దత゚ఠof． Acc．\＆Ins．$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Eacicer or or } \\ \text { Qcceost }\end{array}\right.$


－\＆ace己がon or
［Loc．


Note．－ and are generally nsed in the nominative and accusative only．
（33） 20 ，＇self，＇\＆c．

Singular．
Nom．．．．かっ」
Acc．\＆Ins．．．．ゆ〇ァ
Aux．\＆Abl．．．．மอృఆcoకా＇
Dat．．．．ゆอృつ


Note．－The singular inflections are also used for the plural and vice versa．Plural of mod，＇you，＇which is declined in the singolar like

［Pronouns not noticed above may be declined with the help of the foregoing examples．］

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Nots.-Cq, $\Psi_{z}$, $0_{2}$, and $\partial_{z}$, are sometimes used in classical writings for equals or middle-class people.
(2) For equals or middle-class people:-

 qరశた!, Qoter. వossc.
Notr.-In books DDso are used also to denote respect, while the last three words are used colloquially to express familiarity or endearment. The above pronouns ending in $\mathcal{C}_{n}$ are declined like qrán $^{\text {. }}$
(3) For saperiors and people of rank (terms of the highest respect) :-



 ans.

## HONORIFICS.

150. These are suffixed to nouns and pronouns to indi-

 with the above-mentioned pronouns. A few others are $\Phi>0$

 ${ }^{\prime}$ elder brother'); 0 , sometimes 000 (in 800000



[^65]

 Dessoord, \&c., are affixed even to names of inanimate
 onsotors. (Vide § 95.)

 sometimes used in books as nouns or semi-pronouns. Czf

 your honour), are so ased colloquially. In books 80250 is sometimes a high honorific. Both $8 C$ and 0 Dos literally mean 'place.' (Vide § 137.) Affixes such as $\sigma$ c, $\sigma$ cooser,
 'chief doctor'), 'Mr. doctor'; Qesst\% honoar the Muhandiram'; Compocsobecs (or 0ens),


 Pattini. Notice the aggregation of honorifics in the
 to a Mudaliyar.

## (For honorific endings of Verbs vide next chapter.)

[^66]VERB.

> Kiriya or Kriyá.
151. 2ి8c or wicc,* verb, is that which expresses some state or action affecting some person or thing.
152. That which is spoken of is called $2 \infty \infty$ or $\mathbf{n m b}$, the subject of the verb, and that to which something is done is called 2ne or now, the object of the verb.
153. Verbs are divided into two general classes :-


(1) Sakam kiriya or Sakarmaka kriya, transitive verb, denotes an action passing from the doer to an object, as
 breaks stone' (he stone breaks); อО అఱఱ山 a tree' (I a-tree cat).
(2) Akam kiriya or Akarmaka kriyá, intransitive verb, expresses a state or condition, or an action or feeling that




154. Some transitive verbs are used as if intransitive.

 ate his meal, dressed himself and started' (the merchant having-eaten, having-drank, having-dressed, for-going
 used intransitively. Bat in the sentences eo Dอలnad



[^67]
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(2) Karma sádhana (or káraka), passive voice, denotes that the subject of the verb is acted upon, as in © ©

 here బిตอย0 of జీผอిి and ตz్రంల.
157. It is important to observe in this connection that, when the passive signification is required to be expressed in Sinhalese, the different parts of the verb $\mathbb{C}$, , 'to obtain,' are suffixed to the gerundial form in a, "as cesy CDes,
 CDos'on', 'it will be given.' Strictly these are not actual
 sentences are really gerunds in the accusative case, governed by ©®\&, C\&ిల, and © verb ©, 'to obtain,' 'get'; but they pass for passive forms, as they serve the purpose. The forms CzoD®, Czed, Cz@Dotost, \&c., are sometimes used especially in
 they are in form identical with the involitive forms of the latter.
158. In modern literature the passive idea is also expressed by suffixing the inflections of बaçt, the involitive of ©arc, 'to join,' to the dative form of the geruod ending in
 In colloquial language the active voice is nearly always used in preference to the passive, thus: ' my book was


[^68]stole my book.' (Vide note on p. 194.) Involitive forms of active verbs are sometimes employed where the passive
互80, 'that house was sold under a writ.' Some intransitive verbs are also similarly used. (Vide Idioms and § 159.)

Note.-The inflections of 800 , 'to eat,' are sometimes used with gerunds ending in eo to convey the sense of the passive, as in COnos er 0 (t) mr is common in colloquial language. (Vide chapter on Idioms for other usages of this kind.)
 ' it (was) eaten'; बదు $\sigma_{2}$ ar, 'it (was) committed,' were used in olden times for the proper passive forms;* but in modern Sinhalese they are used as pure involitives, conveying no
 also (involuntarily) struck a blow' (by-my-hand also
 (involuntarily) ate poison' (to-me poison was-involuntarily-
 committed a mistake' (at-my-hands a-mistake was-involun-tarily-committed). These involitives form a separate class of verbs, and their conjugation differs from that of other verbs. (Vide §§ 188 \& 189.)
160. Reflective and reciprocal verbs are formed by suffixing the inflections of the verb con, 'to take,' to the past participial forms of other verbs. Reciprocal verbs are used with great advantage in Sinhalese and do not as in English require reflective, or indefinite and distributive pronouns to complete their sense. $\quad E x$. బูవ.






[^69]cosoose, 'we will converse abont it' (or 'we will talk among ourselves aboat it'). Observe the force of the inflection of con, in such a sentence as $\boldsymbol{4} 8$ oood man cosber, 'we placked cocoanuts' (for ourselves), lit. 'we having plucked cocoanuts took (them'). [Vide § 199.]

## Mood.

## Kriya Vidhi.

161. There are four moodst :-
 Mood.

(3) రిక్ మిరిద or రిది జ్రి, Imperative Mood.
 Mood.
(For 8 8 g బ

The indicative Mood.
Tekal kiriya or Traikálika kriyá.
 mood, simply declares a fact or aske a question, as બిందఠల,

 'what shall I do about it or that?' (I for-it or that what do) ; ص్ర రఠef meอesc, ' did you say so?'

[^70]
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"由zర oç," 'may he live long' (long-time may-he-live); here $\mathrm{D}_{\boldsymbol{\prime}}$ and $0 \mathcal{C}$ are in the imperative mood. Thus too are used colloquially the forms oDcso', 'may (you) be'; $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{z}} 8 \mathbf{\omega}=5 \mathrm{~J}$, 'may (you) fall'; canosd', 'may (you) see';






 he (or they) become my slave (or slaves).' (Vide § 187iii, note 3.)
186. The permissive forms, such as $\operatorname{CaneO}$ (or $\delta()$,





 mood. They are formed by suffixing oD (or $\Xi$ ) and $\Theta$ อぁ (or $\overline{3} \mathbf{b l}$ ) to the colloquial form of the past tense of verbs. Other permissive forms are obtained by suffixing Doobe or
 give,' to past participial adjectives ending in g—@cso,

 This is often used when performing propitiatory incantations to gods, demons, \&c., to prolong the lives of persons believed to be influenced by them.

- A corrapted form of ( $0: 00$ )çavo.
$\dagger$ This $\bar{\theta}$ seems to be a corruption of e $అ$. The latter only occurs in books. They are colloquially used in either number, although their
 conal (or ©) is a corraption of 2 .

 oçs', 'let him (or her or them) eat'; $\sim n g$ geno or O $^{2}$ (pl. nugอ him (or her or it or them) fall'; ద్లిలอఎ
 or them) stand.' Permissive forms are used only in the 3rd person.
 ces, 'let me go' (used when seized); ç8ీacm him tell it to me, if he knows.'

167. Verbs in the lst person plural of the indicative mood, present tense, are sometimes used in a hortative sense and may, in such case, be regarded as in the impera-
 ' let us play.' (Vide notes in § 187 -iii.)

## The Conditional Mood.

## Asabahav kiriya or Asambhávaniya kriyá.

 mood, states a fact conditionally or expresses uncertainty or the time when an action is done. Both the present and the past forms of verbs in this mood are strictly aorist or future. In this mood generally tense, number, and person are left indefinite. Ex. ออ 'should I fail to come, don't start' (I not-if-came to-start
 give (you) the book if you (shall) have paid its price (by) to-morrow' (you to-morrow the-price if-paid the-book l-will-
 qa己ృof, acuela己ssf, and consmf are in the conditional

[^71]mood．When the particles $\infty$ 이，＂if，＂and nopos or gipo （sometimes 50 g in classics），＂＂although，＂＂though，＂are used with verbs，they give them conditional force，as an 020 อలఁి

 ＇if you had asked yesterday，the money would（or could）
 －

It should be noted that 50 and 50 an are employed with the forms of the indicative mood．Bat 00 is affixed in colloquial language to the participial forms，as బeen jo，

They are likewise used with adjectives，\＆c．，as CD 200 eno อดర⿰刃刃，＇If you are willing come to－morrow＇； e0 อदc comeo qరomen ocant，＇if this ring be yours

 nలos＇cona，＇although this frait is small yet it is cheap＇； Cలిమ Co don＇t ask．＇

 tional mood before them．The form © is used only in

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cansal, bases of the latter sometimes undergo certain phonetic changes, such as doabling the final consonant, angmenting semi-nasals attached to the final consonant, as fully shown in § 195. A few examples are given below for the sake of illustration :-

```
Bese of nom-cansative (Pres.).
\(\boldsymbol{\varphi} \boldsymbol{\xi}\), 'to draw,' ' pall.'
200, 'to cut.'
20, ' to place,' ' keep.'
¢๕8, 'to see.'
هe, 'to bind.'
बิ, ' 'to break.'
BOE, 'to stand.'
Camsative (3rd Pers.).
```



```
    sodeలి.
    แฝออః.
    ¢ฺృอి.
    వలుఁిలి.
    ఏిがcిది.
    \&อปอఙ.
```

The older forms of the causative are often without these changes, especially the doubling of the consonant and angmentation of the semi-nasals.

## The Infinitive Mood.

171. The infinitive mood is strictly anknown in Sinhalese, its place being supplied by the dative forms of gerunds ending in g\%. Thas, 'I wish to go' and 'tell him
 (or
 of the gerunds, çą and Oty. But when an infinitival phrase is the subject of a sentence, and equivalent to a verbal noun, it is rendered in Sinhalese by gerunds in the nominative case, as 'to err (erring) is human' $=\theta_{2} \sigma$ \& $($
 దిอ రைరలోమి." ( $C f$. the difference in construction between
 வరరదిகి, 'it is bad to tell lies.')

Note.-The ending sometimes occurs in books as 200 , as in son In colloquial language $\delta$ is corrupted into @. (Vide 187-iii.)

[^73]
## The Grrund or Verbal Noun.

172. Verbal nouns have been treated of ander nouns. [Vide pp. $68 \& 69-(5 c . \& 7)]$. Since they are immediately derived from verbs, they deserve some notice in this place. They admit of different forms as shown in the chapter on nouns. The gerunds ( $\infty$ Oิజిరిడ, onอద్దిడ) may be easily formed by suffixing to the bases of the present and past tenses of verbs the several endings proper to them, viz., the ending $\subset q$ to the base of the present tense and the other endings to that of the past tense, that is to the second principal part. (Vide § 193.)

Examples.


| Ending. $\Psi \mathscr{9}$ 8ారి |
| :---: |
| $0^{(0)}$ |
| 88 |
| \&్య |
| $e^{0}$ |

Gerund.

It has also been shown already that verbal nouns denoting
 endings $ఢ$ ¢ bases, or the personal inflectional endings to the gerands

 $=20030$ \%ి, 'female dancer'; $\mathrm{E}^{2} 己$ (base of the past tense)
 (pl.). [Vide p. 69.-(7).]

Note.-There are other forms of gerunds. In 6800 (or $0800^{2}$ O)

 if) doing'; " రచు


 p. 136-Decl. 81 \& note to § 178.)

[^74]173. The suffix $\mathcal{\&}$ or $\xi^{*}$ ' $w h i l s t$, ' ' when,' ' during,' is sometimes added to the bases of the present tense of verbs to denote the continuation of an action, and is, in sense,
 'whilst (or when) running,' which may be equivalently
 wdeff). These forms in $\ddagger \xi$ or $\xi$ may be taken as gerunds in the locative case expressive of time, and they are followed
 'the boy fell down when ranning.' $\dagger$

## Participle.

## Prisent Participle.

## Musu kiriya or Mişra kriyá.

174. The present participle is formed by adding to the base of the present tense of the verb, the suffixes $\mathrm{g}_{5}$, © © อิరి, తెరి, లెళి, variants of one form, and equivalent to the termination "ing" in English participles. The most common form is ฮิఠు.

## Examples.

| Base. |  | Endings. |  | Participle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G(2), 'to run' | ... | రలు, उవ, \&c. | ... |  |
| ©0, 'to dance' | ... | do. | ... |  |
| 80, 'to eat' | ... | do. |  |  |

[^75]
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177. The past participle is formed from the base of the present tense in the following ways: By changing-
(1) $\Phi$ in the first syllable of bases ending in $\odot$ into $\varphi$ r and the final $\Phi$ into $\boldsymbol{q}:-$

Base.
¢\&̧, 'to pull'
obి, 'to jump'
®ę,' to bind'
©s,' 'to measure'

Excamples.
Past Participle.
(2) Final $\Phi$ in the base into $\Phi$. If the base ends in $\Phi$ no change takes place. The majority of the participles are formed in this manner :-

Base.
ed, 'to eat'
2sen, 'to cut'
sersi, 'to agitate'
8Gedes, 'to burn '
eoge, 'to cause to drink' ...
abuy, 'to divide'
38\&, 'to squeeze'
e0s, 'to bathe'
© © ' to plough'

Examples.

Past Participle.
20050
2000.

20eかs.
geden.
-ังDる.
a®c.
3850
203.
00.
(3) Final 9 into 9 , when the vowel in the first syllable is other than $q:-$

Examples.


Past Participle.
¢\%
$\otimes($.
(4) Final © into 8 : -

Examples.

Base.
G0c, 'to sink in' 8506, 'to burst'
Otab, 'to die' conot 'to dry' cerever, 'to sleop' Beson, 'to laugh'

Past Participle.
©8.
888.

O8\%.
as8.
02808.

Bens.
[For more examples, \&ic., vide principal parts of verbs.]

178．There are past participles，which end in consonants， and do not come ander the rules of § 177 ，as acoses，acco
 come＇；ఢ४రが，＇having taken．＇＊（Vide §§ 195 \＆196．）

## Participial Adjective．

## Kriyá váchaka Guṇa．

179．Participial adjectives are of two kinds，namely ：－


The first is formed from the base of the present tense by
 that of the past tense by adding the suffixes C 亿 $\mathcal{C}$ ， ¢2， termination $q$ are formed from bases of the present tense． Sometimes the base of the past tense itself stands for the



## Examples．


（2）ఢ̨อ，દ̨อ，ఢ̨อ eocis，＇that danced．＇
In books 20 is sometimes lengthened，as $\sigma ద 100$ or రబిర్య，＇protecting，＇＇who protects．＇Notice the following



 （Vide § 122．）

[^76]
## TENSE.

## Kal or Kala.

180. దుత్ or దుల, tense, is a change in a verb to express time. There are only three tenses in Sinhalese, namely :-



 - I ran a mile' (I a-mile ran) ; ออ ఎઠை
 (from-a-tree a-fruit fell).
 ' 1 run (or am running) to bring a doctor' (I a-doctor for-bringing
 a plantain' (I a-plantain-fruit eat or am eating) ; acbucos విల (or
 the-ground falls or is-falling).

 ceos, 'I shall eat the food that you brought' (you brought food I
 the boy would fall from the tree' (from-the-tree the-boy will-fallthat he said).
181. These tenses may be employed to express the other minor divisions of time recognised in English by the use of participles with the verbs in the three tenses, e.g.
(1) The Past Imperfect or Progressive.
(Act.) 'I was writing' = గిదిలియ' (or గిదశ్రిడి) లరిఠి or

 -
[^77]
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Note.-Observe that, like the present indefinite, the past indefinite is sometimes used in classics in the sense of the past and present perfect tenses.
(5) The Past Perfect Contlunuous.

 been writing when he came.'

Note.-The past imperfect is also expreseed in this manner, as shown before. The tense should be determined from the context.
(6) The Present Perfect.

 జీతcmb), 'I have written to him two or three times.'

 ' my name has been written on (or in) the book.'

## (7) The Present Perfect Continuous.

(Act.) 'I have been writing' = อఅ శ్రిఁ్రిదు (or శ్రితిహో')
 Cof(00, ' I have been writing the whole day.'

Note.-The above note to past perfect continuous applies to this tense also.
(8) The Future Perfect.



[^78] have written the letter when you come to-morrow' (you to-morrow when-come I the-letter having-written having-been-finished will-be).


 letter will have been written when (by the time) I go home.'

## (9) The Future Perfect Continuous.

(Act.) 'I shall have been writing' = అఅ శ్రఁశ్రి ๑eఅ,
 $\$ 2(55$, 'he will have been writing, when we go home tomorrow.'
182. Observe that in colloquial language $\varphi_{2}$ b0,* 'is,' added to the general affirmative form ending in 50 , and

 case, 'Carolis will go to school to-day.' The fature tense of the third person employed in books is also used colloquially without reference to person, as in 00 0 000 O ' I shall (or will) not come to-morrow.' (Vide § 184.)
183. The following expressions in English may be rendered in Sinhalese thas :-

'I ought to go home'\} emphatic form อఅ बcoç
'I should go home' డ
'This should be done by me' = ఠలిద అృ రిఱss'



[^79]



'I can do it' = ออ ザm మర nు



'I might go home to-day'\} or ออ ६६ बcoç crovos.

 no harm in (or objection to) your going home.'

' You should (or ought to) have gone' $=$ CD 8 200).
 cefo craoss గz, the latter lit. ‘I did not get (an opportunity) to go.'
[For more examples, vide chapter on Idioms.]
184. In colloquial Sinhalese the past tense ends in $\Phi$,

 ©efole, 'stand.' These forms are used for all numbers and persons. The colloquial form of the 1st person future tense ends in in the singular and exere in the plaral as in Coo tim oçexex, 'I shall (or will) give
 (or will) come to-morrow to meet you.' (Vide § 182.)

[^80]
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| ¢ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { did } \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { Q }\end{aligned}\right.$ | Active Voice． | Passive Voice． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 吕 |  రి，ఎలి，ఎత，తె（rare）． <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  Cro®． <br>  <br>  Ciodอ |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \dot{\mathbf{\omega}} \\ & \mathbf{Q} \\ & \text { 豆 } \end{aligned}\right.$ | S．థદి，థజి，Ø\＆，రిகి，ఐది， ఎ囚，A（rare）． <br>  <br>  | S．CDณి，Cৃのฉ\＆． <br> P．Cจอี，Cจย，Cะロロコ一， Cropay |
|  |  | S． $\boldsymbol{\varphi}, 8, \boldsymbol{\theta}$ ，๓． <br>  <br>  | S．CDณి，Ciఠఎณి，Cৃのロิ． <br>  CTODO． |
|  | 䓵 | S．प． Ons， 8 5Joxic，Isfone － P． $40100 ల 0.4050050$ <br>  <br>  <br>  ©，Dかుల0 <br>  000 |  <br>  <br>  CDsione，CDstonef， <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  <br>  <br> P．¢5T00 <br>  <br>  ఐరుఱめ． |  0003. <br>  <br>  |
|  | 吕 |  <br>  <br>  8500505,8050000 （or 9 ），లి50 a00f，0000000（or © ），（000 <br>  200 $\mathrm{g}^{2}$－rare）． | S．CQைుంst，Cio＠otast． <br>  CDovenof． |

Note．－In classics 50 in the endings of the future tense

（ii）Optative Mood．
The endings of this mood are those proper to the present． tense of the Indicative Mood，with $\rho_{0}$ ，the sign of this mood， affixed to them，with the exception of a few，which do not euphoniously admit $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ ，and are therefore not used in the Optative Mood．They are：－

| 宫 | Active Voice． | Passive Voice． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  <br>  จaలోอ |  <br>  |
|  |  ఐఓలు，ఐகలి． <br>  <br>  | S．C®ふอ，Ci＠ロகอ）． <br>  |
|  |  <br>  Dotes． |  <br> P．Cவがコ，Cてのロがコリ． |

Note．－Verbs of this mood have only the present tense， which in sense has the force of the future． $\mathbb{E}$ and $\mathcal{Z}$ in the endings of the 2nd person in the above tables are substitutions for 8 and 9 respectively．
（iii）Imperative Mood．

|  | Active Voice． | Passive Voice． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  ¢ธు，ఢอ，ఁอ，రృ，ఏอ． | S．C®，C®อ，Ciه，Cてロロอ． P．CDO，ClaゆD． |
|  |  E，Dosost． <br>  Derocot． | S．CDがaが，CiఠవotMoు． <br>  |

Nots 1.-Verbs of this mood partake of the sense of the present and future tenses. In books forms of the 2nd person ending in $\partial$ and $\Theta$ are more common.
2. The particle $8 \mathbf{8}$, 'leave,' is sometimes affixed to the past participial form of verbs when giving orders to
 work'; (pl.) ఆ0çర ¢อ8cel, 'run home,' which may be
 and ons 8 のธc generally found.
3. The particle $00^{\circ *}$ (sometimes shanged into mosb $^{\circ}$ ) is likewise affixed when ordering equals or inferiors, as (sing.) O000 \%osjt, 'give the book'; (pl.) هojss \&odeo. $\dagger$ The plaral form oder is a combination of oos and 80 (the plaral suffix).
4. There is another colloquial form of the imperative, which is more respectful than the last, and is used to equals and superiors. lt is formed by suffixing 0 or (sing. \&pl.), to the base of the present tense of verbs, as in
 this. imperative mood.

Forms of the colloquial present tense of the indicative mood are similarly used, as (sing.) ๑అ๑๐ రీలులు, (please)
 sometimes out of politeness used by superiors even to their subordinates, as when elderly Buddhist priests give orders to novitiates, \&c.

[^81]
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Note.-The endings $4, \Delta \infty, \infty, \infty, C 己 D, ~ C i o D e s$, and CDso are confined to classics. Some of them occur in the following words : 0 st (in aemec cort, 'if I should say what' = 'namely'); బీccst = దిల

 said'; (sometimes $¢$ §ol in classics) is suffixed to Dot (in which case $\otimes$ is lengthened), as cianojbిst, " Coçosz," ' if obtained.' (Cf. some of the endings of the imperative mood common to this mood.)

Note 1.-Observe that the endings of the active voice of (volitive) verbs as shown in the above tables are used as endings of the involitive verbs (identical with old passive forms alluded to in § 159).
2. One verb does not admit of all the above endings and their use should, therefore, be carefully studied. ( $V$ ide §§ 193, 197.)
3. The expletive letter $\infty$ suffixed to verbs, \&c., terminating an affirmative sentence and \&\& affixed to interrogative sentences, are not to be considered as verbal endings.
188. Verbs are also divided into §eఆీరు ద్రిడు, 'Volitive verbs,' i. e., verbs expressing actions that are performed with the exertion and will of the doer, and ¢\%ைలేరు బ్రిడు, 'Involitive verbs.' The formation of involitives from volitives will be explained in the next section.* Verbs in the third person are given therein as examples, as the involitives are generally used in that person. (Vide § 196.)

## Formation of Involitives from Volitives.

189. (a) Involitives from volitives of one syllable. $\dagger$

The vowels $\varphi$ and $\varphi$ are respectively changed into $q$ and Fi, and the personal ending oठ or ๑อఱ is affixed to the form so obtained.

[^82]
## Examples．

| Volitire． | Basal ending． | Inrolitive． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20Eి，＇eats＇ | $\varphi$ |  |
| cm，＇goes＇ | ＂ | crab，crobes． |
| cose，＇smears＇ | $\boldsymbol{4}$ | ตros，cropes． |
| 2008，＇bathes＇ | ． | Covel ero |

Observe that in the formation of the involitives هद＠อ®
 no change in the vowels takes place．
（b）Involitives from volitives of two syllables．
The first vowel，$\varphi$ or $\varphi$ is respectively changed into $\varphi z$ or $\varphi q$ ．

| cor ${ }^{\text {en }}$ | ＂ | 8 or $8^{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q or （ | ， | © or te． |

The final vowel is changedjinto ${ }^{0} \dagger$ or $\circlearrowright$ ．

Volitive．
$\boldsymbol{\Psi}$＠,$~ ' ~ ' c r i e s . ' ~$
gอe，＇runs．＇
coנอద，＇causes to drink．＇
อరజి，＇kills．＇
wsçEి，＇makes．＇
ゅరఠి，＇scrapes，＇＇scratches off．＇ $\mid$
cosçeి，＇washes．＇
$\cos ర \mathrm{E}, ~ ‘ d i g s . '$

Examples．
Incolititc．
ఢ206， 42 ล®．
द由O，दిOD．
000
$\left.0_{1} \oplus\right)^{\circ}$ ，
wroç，wroç⿸ి．
జిరర，షobeి．

Cored，Coroci．
 the final vowel is changed into $\boldsymbol{U}^{\prime}$ or $\boldsymbol{U}$ ．

Examples．

## Volitite．

8ఱడె，＇cooks．＇ Bヵ\＆，＇swims．＇ BరEి，＇combs．＇ 00ర\＆ి，＇filters．＇ ఎฉఁ̨డి，＇divides．＇ aOce，＇dries．＇

Inculitive．
Bew，Bem\＆ి．
8ヘచు，8ヘఱిది． Baర，8aర\＆． ～008，000క\＆ి． ลจఎష్మ，ఎవఎçడి． ーలిac，aలaceి．

[^83](c) Involitives from volitives of three syllables.

The first and final vowels undergo changes similar to those of the volitives with two syllables. The second vowel is not generally changed; but if $\Phi$ or $\mathcal{C}$, it is changed


Examples.

Volitive.
$\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ ■రి, 'grinds.' geరి, 'bursts.' ตedeme, 'burns.' வవCద, 'shines.' రDO®, 'cheats.' อఱைณి, 'destroys.'

Involitive.
 880\%, 8క0రద.

 Qอ๑రి, Qอొつఔ.


## The Formation of Tenses.

 which the different terminations are added. It may be easily determined by taking an inflected verb and separating its suffix or termination from the base, as :--

| Inflected verb. | Suffi | Base. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 ర®, ' I do' | ¢® | 20 | (pres.) |
| ¢อ®, 'I run' | $4{ }^{4}$ | - \&อ | ( , ) |
| anceese \}, $\}$ did' | ... రిత్ర | -200 | (past). |
|  | $\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l} 00 \\ 80 \end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$... $\}$ \&อ | " |
| రotasoe, 'I shall do | 950 | ... מర | (Ju.). |
| GD>000¢, 'I shall run' | 950 | $8^{0}$ | ( , ) |

The bases may be more easily determined from the present and past participial adjectives without the termination $0_{0}$ or 9 . The former, without the final $\infty 0$ (or (0), is identical

[^84]
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## Continue

（a）Bases of one syllable．
$\ddagger$ or $\Phi$ is changed into $\varphi$ ．
๑， $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ ，or ©
®
Examples．
Presont．
Past．


Exception．
$\left.\partial()_{)}\right)$, comes．＇$\quad . . \quad \varphi(\omega 0), \varphi(0 \infty)$ ．
（b）Bases of tro syllables．
$母$ or $\Phi$ is respectively changed into $\varphi \mathbb{z}$ or $\varphi z$ ．
cor on
＠or ©
The final vowel

9

9

๑ or $\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\circ}$ ．
もी or U゙．
$\delta^{\circ}$ or $C$ ．

If the final vowel is $\mathcal{S}$ ，it is changed into $\delta$ ，or is elided， and the consonant doubled．

## Examples．

（i）

Present．
甲®（ది），＇cries．＇



日\＆（க），＇offers．＇
．．．8द̨， $8_{\xi}(0)$ ）， $8_{\xi}(\cdots d)$ ．


－ad and $\omega \boldsymbol{O}$ in the terminations of verbs in the indicative mood often admit of being interchanged．and is more frequent in books． （Vide p．134，note 3．）
（ii）
Present．





 final vowel is changed．

> Examples.

Present．

దిర（ది），＇weighs．＇
～oల（\＆），＇wets．＇
द̨ల（®ి），＇wins．＇
Be（\＆），＇cooks．＇
B๗（囚），＇swims．＇
民๑（க），＇unties．＇
बOिC（\＆），＇dries．＇

Past．




．．．8E，Bg（a））， $\left.\mathrm{BE}(a)^{*}\right)$ ．
．．．8\＆ी，Bq（a），Bq（ad）．


（c）Bases of three syllables．
The first and final vowels undergo changes similar to those of the verbs with two syllables above noticed．The second vowel generally remains unaltered，but when it is $\Phi$ or $\mathcal{C}$ ，it is generally changed into $\notin \mathcal{Z}$ or \＆respectively．

Examples．
Present．
Past．




రอD（\＆），＇cheats．＇．．．QDO，QDコ（a0），QDコ（ad ）．


## The Principal Parts of Verbs．

193．The（1）base of the present tense（which is identical with the simple form of the imperative mood formed
withont the suffixes $อ, \& c . *$ ) and (2) the past participial adjective may be taken as the principal parts of a verb, from which the other parts thereof are formed, viz. :-

From the first (1) principal part,
Present and future tenses (Ind. Md.),
Optative Mood,
Imperative Mood,
 gQaçs' (vide § 166),
Conditional Mood (pres. form),
Present and past participles,
Present participial adjective and past participial adjective ending in 9 , and
Verbal nouns ending in 8 or or (including those denoting agency) and those ending in (3) and $\mathcal{E}$ of verbs of the fourth conjugation :
From the second (2) principal part,
Past tense (Ind. Md.),


Conditional Mood (past form),
The other forms of the past participial adjective, and
Verbal nouns ending in © and $\mathcal{C}$ of verbs of the other three conjugations and other kinds of verbal nouns.

Bat in the case of verbs of the third conjugation (b), nearly all the inflections may be formed from the second principal part (vide infra example III). A few examples showing the manner in which the different inflections of a verb may be formed from its principal parts are given below.

[^85]
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Optative Mood．
Singular．

 ณออง or బిరณిอง．


> Plural.


3rd＂ 20 ＋（థ）

Imperative Mood． Singular．

3rd＂

> Plural.

2nd pers．దర $+(\uparrow)$（ $)$～
3rd, ，దుర＋（థ）

 ～రぴロロ \＆\＆

Permissive Forms．
Singular．

Plural．



Conditional Mood（Pres．form）．



Present Participle． దర＋ఠై＝దరరలియు．

Past Participle．
దుర；๑దుృప；ดదితరయా（rare）．
దు $+\mathbb{C}=$ దరల ；

Pres．Part．Adj．and Past Part．Adj．with termi－ nation g．
దర＋ ゅర＋日＝దరీ．

Verbal Nouns．



（2）From the 2nd principal part a＠e Indicative Mood．

Past Tense．
Singular．

2nd＂మి＋రிகి（or
3rd＂
Plural．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st pers. } \mathbf{~ C ~ + ~ D ి ~}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3rd " 以e + © = moef. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Permissive Forms．

Conditional Mood（Past form）．


> Past Part. Adj. with termination ᄅ्u..
ద్త + థ巳్ర = నటల్షి.

Other Verbal Nouns．
దை＋も゙＝かొeే or ๑దొeే；



Example II．
Causal verb noరอతి，＇I cause to do＇－Principal parts

（1）From the 1st principal part $x_{0}$ రO．

> Indicative Mood.

## Present Tense．

Singular．

Plural．
1st pers．๙రอ＋（ఢ） ＝దరออ；\＆c．

Future Tense．
Singular．

Plural．

（Colloq．）1st pers．దరอ＋（sing．）；
దరอ＋
2nd \＆3rd pers．దைర＋థలి＝నురองరి（sing．）； బరอ＋థలియా＝నురอృతెయీ（ $p l$.$) ．$

[^86]
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Verbal Nouns．
上రอ己⿱一兀巴
Note．－In forming causative verbal nouns onding in $\mathcal{E}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ ， 0 in the penult of the second principal part is changed into $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ ，as

（2）From the 2nd principal part mbอ or amabอ．
Indicative Mood．
Past Tense．
Singular．


 ตరอ్రออి．
 or ๑దిర己్రిలి．

Plural．
 ๑ณฺరอ $ి อ อ . ~$
 －దుலరอుอణ．
 ష్రీ，or ตద๑రอితอృ．

Permissive Forms．
 （sing．）；

Conditional Mood（Past form）．

Past Part．Adj．with termination Ea．

－O may be used for short［］in the inflections．

The remaining inflections are formed from the second form of the 2 nd principal part by changing the final $\Theta$ into $\uparrow$ ¢ and adding the necessary suffixes, thus :-

## Imperative Mood.




Permissive Form.

Past Participles bnding in $¢$ and ©o.


Past Partiolpial Adjective with trrmination g.

Careful study of this section, $\$ \S 177,189,192$, \& 195, and the paradigms of conjugations given at the end of this chapter, should enable the student to form any of the inflections at once with accuracy.
194. Verbs may be divided into four conjagations according to the different ways in which their principal parts are formed. The second conjugation contains caasatives and a large proportion of non-causatives, and the fourth conjugation involitive verbs. The principal parts of verbs of the foar conjugations are given in the next two sections. lt should be noticed that in compound verbs, sach as
 change, while the second part is conjugated according to one of the conjugations. Compound verbs, of which only a few are noticed, will, however, appear under "Exceptions."

$$
195 .
$$

## First Conjugation.

Bases consist of one syllable. Changes: $\varphi$ or $\varphi$, is changed into $\varphi_{z}$ in past participial adjective. Past participle ends in $\varphi$, as $200,000, \varsigma$. Gerunds generally terminate
 and may be easily formed by suffixing © to the 2nd principal part.

| Base (Pres. tense). |  | Past Part. Adj. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20, ' 'eat' (vide p. 239.) | ... | ... | me. |
| 00, 'smear,' 'play' (a stringed musical |  |  |  |
| ¢, 'burn' (invol.) | .- |  | cr. |
| C, 'lay,' 'place' ... |  |  | Cr. |
| en, $\dagger$ 'bathe' (one's self) | ... |  | er. |
| - , 'display,' ' put forth to |  |  | Or. |
| @, 'let down,' ' unload' | ... |  | $\mathrm{Dr}_{2}$ |
| Ḋ, ' ' endure,' 'suffer' $^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{r}}$. |
| Con, $\ddagger$ 'plough' ... | - |  | Cor. |

## Second Conjugation.

Characteristics-Final vowel $\mathcal{\varphi}$ of the base is changed into $C^{q}(C)$ in the past participial adjective. Past


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＇beguile＇；อఎ，＇narse and foster，＇＇take or carry＇（a child in the 2rms）；De，＇give birth to＇；D®n，＇wave，＇＇spread or lay out，＇ ＇describe＇；Dess，‘destroy，＇＇lay waste＇； $2 ర$ ，＇cease＇（to yield fruit， milk，\＆c．）；DCssi，＇avoid，＇＇evade＇；DCe，＇eat＇（respectful）：DeC， ＇bary＇；Dอ，＇grow＇（plants，\＆c．）；Des，Des，＇cover，＇＇alose＇；mene， $\infty 800$, ＇comfort，＇＇console＇；$\omega 0 \infty, \dagger$＇provide，＇＇supply＇；$\infty$ ， ＇adorn，＇＇array＇；$\infty$ Con，＇regard，＇＇think＇；$\infty$ C $\omega, \ddagger$＇cause＇；$\infty$ ，
 ＇chew，＇＇bite＇；$\infty$ ，‘blow＇（as wind）；$\infty$ ，$\infty$ ，＇pour or empty out，＇


## Exceptions．

When the vowel in the second syllable is $\Phi$ it is generally changed into $\varphi \mathcal{q}$ ．The change of final $\sigma$ into $e$ is common in classics．（Vide § 194．）

```
            Base (Pres.tense).
&ఇరర\S, 'spread out'
4800,| 'know,' 'recognize' ... YzEM, \Psil&%000.
q凶లใ<<, 'cultivate' (ground)
\infty<mర, 'decoct' ... ... &<m0rరr.
```



```
2060, 'castrate' ... ... 80%\alpha目.
N000, } 'stir up,' 'mix'(a liquid) { &rCఖ.
\infty0\inftyf\infty, }'stir up,'mix'(a liquid) { miCloly.
0cosDenc, 'build,' 'bring to land' ... acos@sorq.
```



```
c00, 'shine forth,' 'clear up' . ... Ox灵.
88Dర, 'surround' ... ... 88D2\sigmar.
8\infty0@,'fly'... ... ... 800r国.
```



```
CQ,T 'obtain,' 'receive' ... CiQ, C&.
```




－The causal form DCajD is also used．
$\dagger$ Past participial adjective $\omega_{2} \mathrm{Oq}_{\mathrm{g}}$ or cozeod．
$\ddagger$ The causal forms mewD and wCwes are often used for wCo （ $\infty$ Co colloquially）．（Vide principal parts of causal verbs．）
 pectively．
 in books for $\uparrow \& \infty$ ．


Base（Pres．tanse）．

| －อృర，＇vomit＇ | ．．． | $\partial_{2} O_{z} \sigma_{z}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oర80c0，＇decline，＇＇conjugate＇ | ．．． | อర20za． |
| Des，＇＇dwell，＇＇live＇．．． | ．．． | E®er |
| $\omega_{2} 8 \infty 6$, go from place to place＇ | ．． | $0_{2} 800 \sigma_{2}$ |
| c®\％oder，＇rectify，＇＇amend＇ | ．．． |  |

（b）Bases consist of two or three syllables．Changes： $C^{C}$ or $\mathrm{C}^{n}$ in the first syllable is changed into © or 8 respectively．The vowel in the second syllable of bases consisting of three syllables is also generally changed into 8 by assimilation．Assimilation of vowels is common
 థరీరిల．

| Base（Pres．tense）． |  | Past Part． $\mathbf{A d j}$ ． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CQE，＇pull out＇．．． | ．．． |  |
| cpd，＇overflow＇．．． | ．－ |  |
| ceg，＇pluck up，＇＇wrest＇ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Cos，＇issue＇（as from a sprin |  | 8 82． |
| ¢ ${ }^{\infty}$ ，＇earn，＇＇supply＇ | ．．． | 809，¢00］．$\ddagger$ |
| Cego，＇pull up，＇extract＇ | ．．－ | 892，¢82． |
| co，＇cook＇．．． | ．．． |  |
| cర，＇suck，＇＇absorb＇ | ．－． | $86_{2}$. |
| ce，＇rab＇．．． | ．． | 8 E |
| cegobo＇socop out＇ | －． | 8¢8¢． |
| Cede，＇lift up，＇＇raise＇ |  | $8^{\text {dug }}$ |
|  |  | ¢88，¢घE，¢88． |
| Q¢¢，＇roar，＇＇thander＇ | ．．． | बిటిరz，बి¢రz，Qqe．$\dagger$ |
| ¢อ，¢＇run＇．．． | － | ¢̨． |
| 9¢，＇offer＇（a gift） | ．． |  |
| gdo，＇swell out＇ | ． | 8ర゚a． |
| 日gర，＇burst＇（intrans．） | ．．． |  |
| gठ，＇fill，＇＇commence＇ | ．．． | 86． |

－Forms such as eDand，©0ewis，\＆c．，of the present tense are often used in books．Past part．Diæ，which is identical with that of כe， ＇rain．＇In classics past part．adj．is sometimes ᄅaw．
$\dagger$ This form occurs in classics．
$\ddagger$ This form is more euphonious．Gerunds ending in 0 ：8e日ి）； ァอ్రల，¢రల．
 and past part．）

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

(c) Bases consist of two or three syllables. Changes : ( or © in the first syllable is changed into $\mathcal{B}$ or $\forall$ respectively.

Base (Pres. tense). Past Part. Adj.


Examples.
Onosp, 'plat,' 'knit'; acorb, 'choose,' 'solve'; oç, 'chatter,' 'speak'; ©ç, ' milk,' $\ddagger$ 'wash' (past part. adj. बçコ) ; ©0vec, 'soak';
 hard' (intrans.) ; acoce, 'join,' 'contrive,' 'employ'; 00000,00000,

(d) Bases consist of two or three syllables. Changes: none, except the characteristic change of the final vowel. [Vide supra (a).]





$\ddagger$ The noun s88, 'milk,' is generally prefixed to the verb. The forms aç and oçe (past part. adj. बçอ or oçenc) are also very common. Past participle aç (or aç) or oç己e (or oçor).

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## （ii）Causal Verbs．

Characteristic－Vowel in the penalt of the base（con－ sisting of three or four syllables）is changed into © in the past part．adjective．
Bases consist of two，three，or four syllables．
C－For the benefit of beginners，bases of the corres－ ponding non－causal forms are given after the 2nd principal part and，under＂Examples，＂within parentheses after the English explanations，except when such forms are either not extant or not common．In explanations where the words＂cause to＂are necessary，they are omitted to gain space by placing an ellipsis before the succeeding verb，as＇－eat＇for＂cause to eat．＂Observe that，owing to the difference of idioms in the two languages，some of the explanations do not admit of＂cause to＂being prefixed to them．（Vide notes on pp． 224 \＆229．）
（a）Other ohanges：Same as those under（i）（a）． But in bases of three or four syllables，if $C$ occurs in the 2nd syllable，it is changed into 8 ［vide supra（i） （b）．］；and if $¢$ occurs in the 2nd syllable consisting of a vowel－consonant and a consonant，it is changed into $\ddagger$ q．

| Pa | Non－causativ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ＇set＇（a spring or trap）．．．¢\％＠D己⿹勹巳． |  |
| de p．249）． |  |
| pen ou |  |
| 55) | $\boldsymbol{¢} \boldsymbol{¢}$ ． |
| C゚CD，‘－wash＇（clothes）．．． 488 doc <br> ，＇－feed，＇＇－eat＇（vide p．241）．．． 2012 ㄹ． |  |
|  | 200 ®． ๙eలివ． | Examples．

[^88]




 ＇mix＇by stirring ${ }^{\circ}$（ $\infty$ Co ）；©



 20010己，＇raise，＇§＇－ascend＇（ $\infty \infty 0$ ）；$\infty$ CD，＇－cease crying，＇＇soothe＇；
 ＇－kill，＇＇－destroy＇（000）；$\infty 00$ ，＇give bath＇（ 200 ）；00CD，＇twine or wrap round，＇＇entangle＇（ $=\boxed{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ）；©ออ，＇load＇（goods，\＆c．）；0 © ＇order，＇＇pass＇（laws，\＆c．），＇set up＇（a seat，\＆c．）；ov̨ర己，＇spread，＇
 （ంబి）；©Ccコ，©Cがç，（or ocstc），＇adorn＇，another（oç）；

 （จఎC）；ఐuలి，ఐゃఱ，ఎ山ఱల，＇let or take down，＇＇－descend，＇＇－flow＇ （ఎ囚）；ఎృอ，＇get let down or unloaded，＇＇lay down＇（ฉ）；อఎอ， ＇make muddy＇－e．$g$ ．，fields by the trampling of oxen，＇－tread＇（Dひ）；

〇ce，＇dry up＇sauce in cooking，（generally）＇wither＇vegetables by slightly cooking with scraped cocoanut ；\｜${ }^{\circ}$ （Dఱ）；$\infty$ ，＇send＇－to a third person（ $\infty$ ）；CotD，Cotn，Cotmo，





－Observe that the explanations apply to the first two forms，which have now almost lost the causal sense，and＂cause to＂should be employed in explaining the third（double causal）form，which is now used as the proper causative．This should be borne in mind in con－ nection with the explanations in other similar cases．（Vide § 154．）

$\ddagger$ The double causative ¢̧otwo is sometimes colloquially used．
§ The form 000 （past part．adj．eno己l）is also used in this sense．
｜What is prepared in this manner is called $O_{l}$ CGO，a gerundial form．The form $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{CO}^{(0)}$ is also used．




 （ $\infty$ ）．

## Exceptions．

| Base（Pres，tense）． | Past Part．Adj． | Non－cansative． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢wD3coçe． | 2 |
| 200อ，＇－do＇（vide p．213） | － |  |
| socimeo，＇－twirl＇．．． | జరమีలออ | 00 |
| Devoto， | －ccoperat |  |
| cos＠encto，\} 'lift up,' '-baild ' |  | Ous＠ |
|  | ansanzorane． accomenso |  |
| －© ©çD，＇－clear up，＇＇－be pleased | Ace. | 000c． |
|  |  |  |
| ectify， | C880rtex． |  |

（b）Vide supra remarks at（b）of non－causal verbs and （a）of causal verbs．

| Base（Pres．tense）． | Past Part．Adj． | Non－causative． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ceçe，＇produce，＇＇cause＇ | ¢ooç． | cos． |
| CEqCD，＇－overflow，＇＇－boil over＇ | 8విobd． | cas． |
| CgJod，＇－scoop out，＇＇－float＇ | 8806ed． | cgoso． |
| Cesme，＇．lift up＇．．． | 8 80mel． | Cems |
| Qథథరల，$\}$＇－thander，＇＇－roar＇ | Cిగీ－6ᄅ． | Qçర． |
| ¢ออ，＇－run＇．．． | รัดออ | ¢อ． |
| good，＇－swell out＇ | 8800］． | golo． |
| gedol＇blast，＇－burst＇ | 88abel． | 日gర． |
| 日Z®̃o，‘awaken，＇$\dagger$＇－open＇（as |  |  |
| g6ççe，＇－link，＇＇－splice，＇＇－weld＇ | 88çack． | goçc |
| Q60，＇－bark＇．．． | ธెర己్ర． | 2ర． |
| gedese，＇－burn，＇＇bake＇， | 8\％emom | 98dm． |
| Q¢¢̧，＇－set free，＇＇freeze＇ | ธైदై． | Q¢． |

## Exceptions．

Ccosto，Cosin，Cossim（past part．adj．8cos



## －Vide note 3 on page 229.

$\dagger$ In this sense the corrupted form ąQeç is colloquially used．

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 'exhibit '(e00.6); 00రD, '-filter' ( $\infty$



 . BజొD, 'subdue,' 'train ' (日హ゙ఠD).

## Exceptions.



Note.-(1) Observe that some verbs admit of double causal forms, which are often used colloquially in preference to the older and more

 the second conjugation (ii) supra. Of these the original and less eaphoneous forms such as coode, a00 0 , first given, are now rarely used.
(2) Sometimes verbs which are cansative in form are now used as
 ©ออ, ంธอ, OCD. Similarly causal forms are sometimes used in


 express the sense of procuring or causing, as in $\theta_{1} \theta_{1} 00.20600$ wCwByof, 'cause that (or the) work to be done'; Dgo c@eDsol O eno weadme, 'I will cause (persuade) him to come to you.' (Vide Chapter on Idioms.)

## Third Conjugation.

Characteristics.-Bases end in 8 and the past part. adj.

(a) Bases consist of two or three syllables. Changes: $\Psi$ or $\varphi$ in the first syllable is, as usual, respectively changed into $\boldsymbol{q}_{z}$ or $\boldsymbol{q} \%$. The last consonant is doubled in forming the past participial adjective ending in $\Phi$, bat if a seminasal is attached to the consonant it is augmented into its corresponding full nasal and the consonant is not doabled. These forms are now more frequently used than those ending in ©. In the formation of the latter the final :syllable does not undergo any chauge. When these forms
no changes take place in the first and second syllables． Changes in the final syllable are the same pas those noticed under（a）supra．

| Base（Pres．tense）． | Past Part．Adj． |
| :---: | :---: |
| YEBE，＇walk＇（vide p．216）．．． <br> 42 EిE，＇pick up，＇＇pick out＇ | 4 |
|  | 4\％80゙¢， |
| ¢⿴囗才，＇＇sprinkle，＇＇bale out＇ | ¢లఱల，（¢®）． |
| 8＊，${ }^{\text {c }}$（water）．．． | （）． |
| ถిలిక్，＇dive＇．．． | దిల్ష̧，（దిర్）． |
| దిల్ర日，＇sneeze＇．．． | బిలైఱ，（దివై）． |
| فి\＆，＇swallow＇．．． | BCC，（ब8）． |
| CBEB，＇covenant，＇＇consent＇ |  |
| Oncele＇get up，＇＇rise from＇．．． |  |
| 88，＇blow＇（with mouth，pipe or tube） | 8లోవ，（8®7）． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 Q B}, \\ & \mathbf{B E},\} \text { 'wipe,' 'cleanse' } \end{aligned}$ | 8edm，（E®）． |
| 玉e，＇break，＇＇crack＇（brittle | విలుక，（बిక）． |
| Bes，＇bore，＇＇pierce，＇＇shoot＇  <br> （arrow） $\ldots$ <br> ..  |  |
| రิદ，＇suffer，＇＇undergo＇ | రృకఁ，（రి）． |
| 巴et，＇cut off，＇＇exterminate＇ | ®otc，（88） |
|  |  |
| 8む゙，＇，\}'kiss,' 'sniff | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { men, ( } \\ 800) . \end{array}\right.$ |

## Exceptions．

```
0\infty&%, 'play' ... ... 0\infty8&\infty, (0\infty08).
OCU,'lick' ... ... -0Jm,(0CU).
@రి, } 'stand,' ' stay,' ' be' (of { ஐరి\infty, (@రి).
&రి,`} persons), 'dwell' ...{ बి己\infty, (बరర).
```

Fourth Conjugation．
Involitive Verbs．
Characteristics．－Vowel in the first syllable is $\varphi$ ，$\varphi_{i z}, \mathcal{S}$ ，



[^89](a) Bases generally consist of two or three syllables. Changes: the final vowel is changed into $\mathcal{C}$, and $\varphi \theta$ or $\equiv 5$ is suffixed to the vowel-consonant formed by its combination.

The corresponding volitive forms are given in the manner in which non-cansal verbs were given under cansal verbs, and the words "be" aud " become" (which are often employed to convey the involitive sense) are owitted in the explanations as "cause to" was omitted in those of causal verbs. The involitive idea should always be kept in view in order to comprehend the explanations correctly. When a word has departed from its involitive sense (as UQD in its sense of 'peep'), the explanations are marked with an asterisk ( $\cdot$ ); and when an involitive form of a word admits of being used in the sense of both a volitive and an involitive,
 boy hanged on the tree '; coost quirn ticosotm (involitive), 'the branch of the tree was hanging,' such words or their explanations are marked with two asterisks (**).


[^90]
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（006Ş）；aseb，＇－rtrained，＇＇filter through＇（ceso）；000s，＇－tossed about，＇＇suffer from＇（008）；ooend，－instigated，＇＇－incited＇






 880w，－pressed，＇＇－squeezed＇（ $88 \infty 00$ ）；©00ç，＇－engaged in，＇＇－contrived＇
 ＇－stopped＇（Gc）；\＆DeD，＇－deceived＇（రออ）；8ec，＇ache，＇＇pain＇；

 $\partial_{2} \oplus 0^{* *}$＇fall＇；DrCeer，＇－convinced，＇＇－onderstood＇； $\mathrm{D}_{2} \oplus($,



 Drceor，＊＊＇wail，＇＇lament＇；Dreac，＇－buried＇（Dec）；DzoD，＇grow＇



 or ב⿴囗⿰丨丨コ一
 $\omega_{2}$ 00em，＊＊＇－consoled，＇＇console＇（ $\omega$ ）
 ＇shake，＇＇sift＇－as in sieve，＇fall or ran out＇（ $\omega$ C，$\infty$ ）；©roç，$\omega_{2}$ ec， ＇－formed，＇＇－made＇（шuc，© © ）；$\infty$＿000，＇suffice，＇＇－suitable＇；\＆000，
 p．261．）；\＆ac，\＆iec，＇－cut off，＇＇dry up＇by evaporation（＠ி，\＆ీ），


 ＇－made，＇＇grow＇（ $\infty$ ）；$\infty_{2} \oplus \infty$ ，＇strike against，＇＂＊＇－chewed＇（ $\infty 0$ ）；




## Exceptions．





(b) Bases consist of three syllables with vowels $\%$ and 8 in the 1st and 2nd syllables respectively. Changes: the vowel in the 2nd syllable is assimilated to $C$ in the 3rd syllable of the past participial adjective. The other changes in the final syllable, \&c., are similar to those of (a) supra.

| Base (Pres. tense). | Past Part. Adj. | Volitive. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$zBiec, 'shrivel,' 'carl up' | 4 | 4 |
| 428dac, '-washed' (of clothes) | 429 cest ( ) | 98 CO |
| \$8006, '-strung or threaded '... |  |  |
| YzUec, ${ }^{\circ}$ ' pain ,' ' take fire' |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ¢zBeb, '-stopped,' '-blocked up' |  | 48 |
| ©r®ed, 'get up' ... | -29]bog (0). | 20, 8 88 |
| Olaboc, 'trip,' '-hindered' | - |  |
|  |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| Ozeom,** 'arrive,' 'come' |  | $00^{3}$ |
| Oztioc, '-shed' ... ... |  | อథ6. |
| Drbிaర, 'lie prostrate," dormant, or half done' (of work, \&c.) ... |  |  |
| Di8ab, '-sown' |  | Deg |
| Cozeec, 'behave,' ' move'* |  |  |

[Vide next section for the principal parts of defective verbs.]

## Remarks.

1. Additional meanings of some of the involitives may be gathered from those given for their corresponding volitives, as in the case of causal and non-causal verbs.
2. Compound verbs are sometimes used to convey the sense of some of the above-mentioned verbs. Vide § 201, Idioms, and Index B.
3. Observe that involitives generally do not take gerunds in $\mathcal{E}$, and that their gerunds in are identical in form with thoee of volitives.



 8\&Be, \&c.
[^91]
## Irregular and Defective Verbs.

196. These are few in number, but in common use and should be carefully studied. Some of these verbs have already been noticed in the previous section. The gerunds ending in $\mathcal{B}$ are rare.

| Present (3rd pers. sing.). | Past Part. Adj. | Past Part. | Imparative (sing.). | Gerand in 0. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  worth' | - | - | - |  |
|  | - | - | - | - |
|  persons), 'sits' (vide p. 269) | Cot, | 8¢ |  | 8¢0. 8\% |
|  | \{ cess Cosios 809ㅜㅁ ( $)$ | 80c, 88G <br> 80द | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { coદ్ర్, } \\ \text { 80 } \end{array}\right\}$ | 80¢̨®,80¢ |
| -Eి, U, 'comes' | $\boldsymbol{\$}$ |  | ออ,อర,อంరఱీ, อ๑ઠf (sing. \& pl.) | రల\%, రల. |
| ఎవ, ఎณి,§ 'is becoming or proper' | - |  | - | - |
| maslose, 'aches' ...; |  | - మిల | - | 207 zuxas |
| 20 6 R, ano ${ }^{\circ}$ 'does' (vide p. 210) |  | - <ంర |  |  |
| $\text { - © takes: } \infty$ | Cost, cose | 0000 | Canc, | 02087 (1) <br>  |

- Present participial adjective $\ddagger 0000$. The future qessiast as-
 fature of $2 ठ$ ( $q . v$. next page).
$\dagger$ The colloquial forms (of the present tense) are 8 ofmo cosmob, and çofobs (of ç8ి on next page), respectively. Present

 (sometimes $c_{2} \sigma_{,} \varphi_{2} \sigma$ or $Q$-remnant of a verb now extinct), 'having taken' always requires cos and its inflections after it, as $\varphi \sigma \omega \infty$, ¢ 600060 (also $\Psi ర \approx ు), \& c$. (Vide § 160.)
 (i.e., $\Psi^{2}$ రిઠా $C^{1}$ ) is also used colloquially. (Vide § 178.)
 which, like $\Psi \in$ and $อ \delta$, often takes the form acespess in the future.
| The form naienod is also used, and the past tense is formed from
 takes the forms oceame , ocecompun, \&c.


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197. PARADIGMS OF CONJUGATION. FIRST CONJDGATION.

Active Voice.
Non-Causal Form.
Indioative Mood.
Present Tense.
Singular.
1st pers. దూల్," దைల, ' I eat.'
2nd " దిகి, ఐటి, ' thou eatest.'

Plural.

2nd " దుల్ర, బొด్ర, ' you eat.'
3rd ," దைళి, దివు, $\dagger$ 'they eat.'
Past Tense.
Singular.



Plural.
 'we ate.'



[^92]Future Tense.
Singular.
1st pers. $\mathbf{n s o r a s s e}$ (or ©), 'I shall (or will) eat.'
2nd ". జీకోంలి\&ీ, ' thou shalt (or wilt) eat.'
3rd " Plural.
1st pers. shall (or will) eat.'
2nd "
 eat.'

Optative Mood.
Singular.
1st pers. దoలออ, ' may I eat.'

3rd "
Plural.
1st pers. woejอ, 'may we eat.'

3rd ", దపపత, ' may they eat.'

Imperative Mood.
Singular.

3rd " బుతుంబు', 'let him (or her, or it) eat.'
Plural.

3rd ", ములోఆబை, 'let them eat.'
బ్ష. (Vide page 202, note 5.)
Permissive Forms.
Singular.
 Plural.

(Vide § 166.)

- This sometimes assumes the form of the 3rd person.

Conditional Mood.
Singular and Plural.

(Vide § 168 and note 4 on p. 248.)

> Present Participle. దొలిరు', దాతిళి, ' eating.'

Past Participle. 20, బుయరั, 'havirg eaten.'

Causal Form. $\dagger$
Indicative Mood.
Present Tense.

Singular.
1st pers. నుอలి, బอలి.
2nd, ณอిి, ณอฺి.
3rd " బులి, ฉుอృ.

Plural.

మిలอ ณอమి, దుอచు.

Past Tense.
Singular.
1st pers. ฉః_己

3rd " నూల్రిత్ర, మைరి.

[^93]
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## Continue

lst，2nd，\＆\｛（Past $\}$ かiz

（Vide § 168．）

## Prisknt Participle． 

Past Participle． 

> Passive Voice．
> Non－Causal Form．

## Indicative Mood．

Present Tense．
Singular．


 ฉzeอณి）．

Plural．




 ara己が）．
－These old forms of the passive voice formed by changing the vowels in the volitives，stand also for the involitive forms．Hence the conjugation of some of the involitive verbs will appear under the passive voice．These verbs do not properly admit of causal forms． （Vide § 159．）

Past Tense.
Singular.


2nd " నబ

3rd " దை Cz బ2ปరి(5).

## Plural.


 ดబలఆ).
 (or द)




## Future Tense.

## Singular.

 [
 Qnes).


## Plural.




2nd ", దణ $\mathcal{C D}$




[^94]
## Optative Mood.

## Singular.


 \&i(or \&) (2)].

Plural.

 g(b).


Imperative Mood.
Singular.


Plural.


Permissive Forms.
Singular.

Plural.


Conditional Mood.
Singular and Plural.


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## Future Tense.

Singular.



Plural.
 Cద్ర'శులి (or 9 )




> OPTative Mood. Singular.



Plural.




Imperative Mood. Singular.
2nd pers. ณอy Cออ, -BD, -Coออ.


Plural.



Permissive Forms.
Singular.

Plural.


Conditional Mood．
Singular and Plural．




Prisent Participle．


> Past Participle.
> męq Cia, -C¿D.

Note 1．－The above conjugation exhibits the majority of the variations．Inflections and inflectional endings of verbs，as of nouns， are multifarious，and may be best studied by the perusal of standard writings．

2．In the following conjugations only the forms in general use are given．Other forms may be easily determined by the help of those given in the preceding conjugation，\＆c．
3．For forms of verbal nouns and participial adjectives vide pp．68， $69,136,137,139,140,188,192, \& \S 193$.

4．The forms of the conditional mood ending in 50 are used in
 ＇can eat＇；இరిలr దీ or 毋రి000 ది，＇can stand＇；and those marked § and
 \＄oz geqeo，＇should be eaten．＇（Vide § 168．）

> SECOND CONJUGATION.
 （Intransitive．）
Non－Causal Form．
Indicative Mood．
Present Tense．

Singular．
1st．pers．$\ddagger$＠®．$\dagger$
2nd＂ఢ®刃（or ©8）．
3rd＂$\ddagger$ 毋囚．

Plural．
 ¢⿴囗己（or 인）． థథరి（or $\mathbf{\sigma}^{\circ}$ ）．

[^95]
## Past Tense．

Singular．
Plural．
 que．
and




Future Tense．

Singular．
1st pers．ఢ＠య゙eros．



Plural．
¢®rionsp



Optative Mood．

Singular．
last pars．¢®0อ）．


Imperative Mood．
Singular．
 3rd » $\ddagger$ ®がasf．

Plural．

 థ®ぶอ）

Permissive Forms．
Singular．Plural．


Conditional Mood．
Singular and Plural．



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Imperative Mood．
Singular．
Plural．

2nd pers．$\ddagger$ 甲อ，ఢ甲ออ． 3nd＂$\ddagger$ 〇อが○が．
¢＠Dอ．
ఢญอఁఁロ2ை

Permissive Forms．

## Singular．

Plural．



Conditional Mood．
Singular and Plural．


Present Participle． ฯ＠อతోరు．

Past Participle．


> Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood．
Present Tense．
Singular．



Plural．




## Past Tense.

Singular.




Plural.




Future Tense.
Singular.



Plural.

2nd " $\ddagger$ "

Optative Mood.
Singular.




Plural.




Imperative Mood.
Singular.



Plural．
2nd pers．千＠Dタி ODల，－CraDల．

Permissive Forms．
Singular． Plural．
 －ロอクష్రอง๑．อృ๑อぁ．

Conditional Mood．
Singular and Plural．


Present Participle．


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Past Participle. }
\end{aligned}
$$

THIRD CONJUGATION．
Root $¢ ६$, ＇to draw，＇＇pull，＇＇carry away＇；princ．parts $¢ \subset$,

Active Voice．
Non－Causal Form．
Indicative Mood．
Present T＇ense．
Singular．
Plural．
1st pers．¢\％



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Present Participle．
థీకియు．

## Past Partictrle．



Causal Form．
Indicative Mood．
Present Tense．
Singular．
Plural．
lst pers．¢̨̧̨อฮ．＊



ศद̌๕ออ థఢ̨̧己อ（or q）．


Past Tense．
Singular．




Plural．



Future Tense．
Singular．




Plural．
¢\＆\＆己がomo



 used．（Vide p．22 ${ }^{5}$ ．）

Optative Mood.
Singular.
Plural.
1st pers. ¢\&̧̌อలอว.

3rd „ థ६๕อगอง.




Imperative Mood.
Singular. Plural.



Permissive Forms.
Singular. Plural.



Conditional Mood.
Singular and Plural.

Present Participle. థ゙ష

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Past Participle. }
\end{aligned}
$$

> Passive Voice.
> Non-Causal Form.

Indicative Mood.
Singular.




## Plural．



 （or が）］．

## Past Tense．

Singular．
 （42GOかఠ）．




Plural．
 （ 4 c （800）．



Future Tense．

## Singular．





Plural．





Optative Mood． Singular．

 （ores） $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ ］．

7－88

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## Causal Form.

Indicative Mood.

## Present Tense.

Singular.



Plural.




## Past Tense. <br> Singular.

 -סदe.


Plural.
 - $\%$.



## Future Tense.

Singular.




Plural.




Optative Mood.
Singular.



Plural.



Imperative Mood.
Singular.


Plural.


Permissive Forms.
Singular.

Plural.

Conditional Mood.
Singular and Plural.


Present Participle.


Past Participle.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Non-Causal Form. (Intransitive.) indicative Mood.

Present Tense.
Singular.

2nd " Bிలుacゃజి (or ©8).

Past 'Tense. Singular.



Plural.


3rd " EDojex
Future Tense.

Singular.

 3rd ,, \&ిదుందదశోంయా.

Plural.
 \&isuccl (or gi).
Past Tense.
Singular.

| Future Tense. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st pers. |  | வివుeesfoxdy |
| 2nd " | Eిముంఉరీంవుఁి. |  |
| 3rd $\quad$, |  |  20300. |
| Optative Mood. |  |  |
|  | Singular. | Plural. |
| 1st pers. |  |  |
| 2nd " |  |  |
| 3rd , | ถ๘ుంఱఱిอง, షిలు ofอs. |  |


 In conjugation only the second part (base aD) of the word undergoes change. Observe that the second form of the past tense, viz., B00888, Ben\&A, \&c., is peculiar to this verb and generally occurs in classics.
 immediately derived from the root, are also found in classics.

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Past Tense．
Singular．



Plural．



Future Tense．
Singular．Plural．
1st pers．母ఃை


Optative Mood．
Singular．
Plural．

| Touefeeen． | E＜xuefecojo |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Q |
|  ఆఱడిอు． |  |

Imperative Mood．
Singular．
Plural．
2nd pers．EDుృびゃอ．


Permissive Forms．
Singular．

Plural．


## Conditional Mood.

Singular and Plural.

Present Participle.


Past Participle.


Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

## Present Tense.

Singular.




## Plural.





## Past Tense.

Singular.
 -Cदితి.

 -ce.

[^96]Plural.
 -दอ, -C\&ి.
 (or G)

Future Tense.
Singular.



Plural.

 203) $\mathfrak{y s}$.

Optative Mood.
Singular.



Plural.



Imperative Mood.
Singular.


Plural.


Permissive Forms.
Singular.


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## Continue

Plural.



## Future Tense. <br> Singular.


2nd $ッ$ Ozeerabiens
3rd " Oreeanjocri.
Plural.


| 2nd |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3rd |  |  |

Optative Mood.
Singular.
Plural.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2nd " Ocoexmi(or 6i) $)_{\text {\% }}$. |  |
| 3rd " Orenefo |  |

Imperative Mood.
Singular.
2nd pers. Ozతింద్ర

Plural.


Permissive Forms.
Singular.

Plural.


Conditional Mood．

## Singular and Plural．


Note．－Involitive verbs do not take causal forms．ereeabo，whan
 $0_{2}$ ©िबб！（past part．adj．）；so are the other quasi－1nvolitive verbe （Vide p．233．）

CONJUGATION OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE
VERBS．

Non－Causal．
（Intransitive．）
Indicative Mood．
Present Tense．
Singular．
Plural．


 920.
 ¢̨でmiob


Conditional Mood．
Singular and Plural．
1st，2nd，and 3rd pers．（Pres．form）qicobiof；qrosi．
（In ancient classics sometimes $\uparrow$（D）．）

[^97]
## Past Participle．

థఇゅD, q̌రృల, ( = ‘having ').

Nore．－（1）This verb admits of the above inflections only． Obearve its forms in the expressions：quotmel，（or 92000），qio
 wisdom，＇the wise man．＇The noun $\psi_{2}$ ore0，＇truth＇（lit．＇what is＇） and $\Psi$ rosson，＇possessor，＇＇owner＇（lit．＇who has＇），are derived from

（2） $428 \delta D$ ，a gerund of the compound verb $\Psi 2 \mathcal{B O D}$ ，which means ＇to be，＇＇be sufficient，＇＇grow＇is used to serve as the gerund of $\Psi ? 00$ ； and the compound verb 42 Bी\＆0 $\sigma$ ，meaning＇to cause to be or exist，＇ ＇rear，＇is used to express the causal sense of $\$ 700$ ．Hence the inflections of 9 roied and 920 and may be used in place of the deficient inflections of 9 zol．
（ii）Root \＆e，＇to sit，＇＇be，＇＇be present＇；princ．parts \＆द्，
csi or cafes (ః).

Non－Causal Form．
（Intransitive．）
Indicative Mood．

> Present Tense.

Singular．
1st pers．ஓఢ̨లె．
2nd＂उఢ̨షి（or ऊi）．
3rd „ தఢ̨，தఢిகి．

Plural．
๑દిอ，థఢిలిఱ．

உદిరి（or が）．

## Past Tense．

Singular．
1st pers．Cరితి，Cయరతఐలి．



## Plural．



3rd, Cricor，Csయ

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## Conditional Mood.

Singular and Plural.


Present Participle. థఢீอెవా.

Past Particlple. Фৎ, ஓЧ૯Ј.

> Causal Form.
> Active Voice. Indicative Mood.
> Present Tense.

Singular.




## Plural.





## Past I'ense.

Singular.




- These causative forms also mean 'plant.' sevçe, \&c., seem to be contractions of รళைદฺలె, \&c.

Future Tense.
Singular.



Plural.




Optative Mood.
Singular.



Plural.




Imperative Mood.
Singular.


Plural.


Permissive Forms.
Singular.

Plural.


Conditional Mood.
Singular and Plural.

Present Participle. ๑కిలిలు.

Pabt Participle. ๑¢, э६®.

Causal Form.
Active Voice.
Indicative Mood.
Present Tense.
Singular.



Plural.



Past 'Tense.
Singular.




[^98]
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## Continue

Permissive Forms．

## Singular．


Plural．

Conditional Mood．
Singular and Plural．



Present Participle．

Past Participle．


## Passive Voice．

 Indicative MOOD．Present Tense．

## Singular．

 （80゙बçis）：
 －＜eDి（or \＆）；［8がoçడి（or ऊi）］．



Plural．
 （ङヴ－द！）．





[^99]
## Past Tense．

Singular．
 （ஓがకఅయల］）．





Plural．
 （๑య゙కomอ）．


 －Cipon，－（s）

## Future Tense．

## Singular．








## Plural．








[^100]
## Optative Mood．

Singular．




 （8びロఁ己 ）．

Plural．
 （థか๐दขอアコ）．





## Imperative Mood．

## Singular．






Plural．
 （ङుఁఁఁి）．



Permissive Forms．
Singular．
 Doల ；（80tక0ృaj）．

Plural．



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## Future Tense．

Singular．
 2nd＂द̨మిలాందీదీ． 3rd＂દ̨మిఠాంఱు．

Cమికాంone Pl



Optative Mood．

Singular．
1st pers．¢\＆ைలిอग．

3rd＂¢మือ）．

Plural．
¢\＆ロofos． \＆మిర్ష（or己）D3． 4మిపుల．

Imperative Mood．
Singular．Plural．
 3rd » दxిరుతళు．

Permissive Forms．
Singular．
Plural．
3rd pers．కออృఎอ，દૂదోదు


Conditional Mood．
Singular and Plural．

3rd pers．$\{$（Past \} ૬户

$\qquad$
Present Participle． दజీస్రు．

[^101]Past Partiotple．
દ్ని，દ్లిల్ర．

Causal Form．
Indicative Mood． Present Tense．
Singular．
Plural．

2nd＂द\＆゚อ\＆（or கీ）．

Past Tense．
Singular．
 2nd＂＜్నదోరి，દ్వుอ్రైอఁి．


Plural．




ఢమాออి．
çณ゚ออ（or q9）．
elut.

Future Tense．
Singular．Plural．



Optative Mood．

Singular．

1st pers．¢̨ส゙อలออง．
2nd＂\＆జைอณ（oris）อల．
3rd＂\＆̨がอృDっ．

Plural．

- \&゙లంతృల.
\＆がอ己（org）อง． ఢุがอひోอృ．

Imperative Mood．
Singular． Plural．
2nd pers．\＆ணోออ，ఢ\＆ోอ．


Permissive Forms． Singular．

－Only one of the causal forms is given here．

## Plural.



Conditional Mood.
Singular and Plural.


Present Participle. ఁిమారితియు.

Past Participle.


## Passive Voice.

Non-Causal Form.
Indicative Mood.
Present Tense.
Sisingular.
1st pers. ఢุమిళ C゚ఏల, -Cz@ఎతి.*


Plural.
1st pers. \&మిళి $O^{2}$ D, - CroDอ
2nd " दమిళ్ర ©Dอ (or q), GroDอ (or Q).

(The remaining moods, tenses, \&c., are formed in the ordinary way. Vide foot-note on p. 238.)

[^102]
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## Continue

## Permissive Forms．

Singular．
Plural．
3rd pers．దిలింర．
｜3rd pers．ธిడృ๑อహు．
Conditional Mood．
Singular and Plural．

| 18t，2nd，\＆ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Pres. } \\ \text { form }) \end{array}\right\}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3rd pers． | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} (\text { Past } \\ \text { form }) \end{array}\right\}$ |  |

Present Participle． ఉఠ్ర．

Past Participle． ఆcojef，యcojజితీ，యcosఁీఠు．

Causal Form．
Active Voice． Indicative Mood． Present Tense．
Singular．Plural．

1st pers． ออऽ．
2nd＂$\quad$ อ®ి（or ふi）．
3rd＂，ఉอిజి，దొృ．
 ตออ（or ช่ ）． దอిరి（or $\mathbf{J ゙}^{\circ}$ ．

Past Tense．

Singular．
1st pers．$ఁ$ อ్రిలతి，దిరిఠి．
 3rd＂

Future Tense．

Singular．

2nd＂c
3rd＂$ఁ$ లびంయా．

Plural． ผะอีอออ ผอెอ．


| Singular． | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1st pers．దอవు | దరియోరవ． |
| 2nd＂cలoxీancel． |  |
| 3rd＂ ＂อృోయయా． |  |

Optative Mood.
Singular.
lat pers. -
2nd " $ఱ อ ณ(\text { (or\&) })_{s}$.
3rd " $\omega$ อృอృ, ఉอ\&อృ.

Plural.

## $\infty$ ©oofos.

 - ${ }^{\text {asfos. }}$

Imperative Mood.

Singular.
2nd pers. $\omega อ อ, ~ \omega อ ృ$ Bิ.


Permissive Forms.
Singular.

Plural.

Conditional Mood.
Singular and Plural.


Present Participle. దอతెరీ.

Past Participle. ఉอృ, దอృఁ్రృ.

Passive Voice.
Indicative Mood.
Present Tense.
Singular.

 (or \&)].


## Plural.


 (or og)].
 (or $\sigma^{\prime}$ )].

## Past Tense.

Singular.
 (డిఁอ్మియ).

 (డిశ్రిం్ర).

## Plural.

 (ผఁอ్రియ)
2nd "



## Future Tense.

Singular.
 -2ఠల).
 (6వథ).


Plural.
 -608).


 005).

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Prestint Partictiple.


Past Participle. 

 or 2.
(Intransitive.)
Indicative Mood.

> Prosent Tense.

Singular.
1st pers. eอల.
2nd " बอॄ (or ©i). ,
3rd $»$ ©อ\&ి, ๑อ.

Plural.
-อด, อృฺธ.

- ออ (or 여). -อరి (or వో).

Past Tense.
Singular.
Plural.
 -

Future Tense.
Singular.
1st pers. बอవుందులి.
2nd " eDsforscి.
3rd " eDrjart.

Plural.
ఎరఃాంముత్ర.



Optative Mood.
Singular.
Plural.
lst pers. ©อออう.
2nd " aอ®(or\&)อง.
3rd " aออs, อง.

बองofDs. ©อg(orᄅ) อง. ตอృ゙อs.

Impreative Mood.

Permissive Forms.
Singular.
3rd pers. ᄅlosoo.

Singular.


Plumal.


Conditional Mood.
Singular and Plural.

 form) $\}$ ออఃః.

Prisent Participle. -อఠิธా.

Past Participle. उ, อ, बอ®ot.
[Vide next section for the colloquial conjugation of verbs.]
198. Only a very few of the inflections of verbs quoted above are used in colloquial Sinhalese now-a-days. As a knowledge of the varions forms colloquially used is essential to a correct understanding of the modern vernacular, the verb 20, 'to eat,' is conjugated below as an example, to illustrate such forms.

[^103]
## Aetive Voice.

## Non-Causal Form.

## Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.*
Singular and Plural.
1st, 2nd, \& 3rd pers. ณைఃออ
Past Tense.
Singular.
1st \& 2nd pers. $\mathrm{mz}_{2} \mathrm{D}_{\rho}$,

Plural.


Future Tense.

Singular.


Plural.


Singular and Plural.


[^104]
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## Continue

## Past Participle.

W0Co,

## Causal Form.*

Indicative Mood.
Present Tense.
Singular and Plural.
1st, 2nd, \& 3rd pers. దอออว.
Past Tense.
Singular and Plural.
1st, 2nd, \& 3rd pers. దుzอ્રอગ. $\dagger$
Future Tense.
Singular. Plural.
1st pers. מอฝ
Singular and Plural.


## Optative Mood.

Singular and Plural.
1st, 2nd, \& 3rd pers. सnっ己
Imperative Mood.
Singular.

Plural.
 Dico.

[^105]Permissive Forms.
Singular.

Plural.


Conditional Mood.
Singular and Plural.

Present Participle.


Past Participlet.
బองఆฺ, బอง.

Passive Voice.
Passive idea is seldom used colloquially, the active construction being generally preferred for the sake of its brevity and clearness. (Vide § 158.)

When the passive signification is required to be expressed, the gerundial form in the dative case of the verb to be
 books), thas :-

## Non-causal Form.

## Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.
Singular and Plural.


[^106]Past Tense．
Singular and Plural．

Future Tense．
Singular and Plural．


Optative Mood．
Singular and Plural．
 かっఆDび，\＆c．

Imphrative Mood．（Rare．）
Singular．
Plural．

Permissive Forms．
Singular．
Plural．


Conditional Mood．
Singular and Plural．

3rd pers．

Present Participle．（Rare．）

Past Participle．

The cansal passive inflections are similarly formed by substituting the causative form for the non－causative，as zอefo for weo．The formation of colloquial or modern

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 fence＇（he the－fence having－broken went）；©ase อృ ฮิకc 8ఉçలి，＇the boy sweeps the compound．＇
（5）อలిด ฺ cast the corpse into the burial－ground and went away＇（they to－the－burial－ground the－dead－body having－cast went）．＂
 work done＇（this work was－done what－day）？
（7）घxomo oioce జిmicex，＇the messenger says thus．＇
 and 0 อృがอg examples．$\dagger$
（8）Comst moy OlaD，＇a tree is cut＇；อంat act Əิa卩

 （or §కితి），＇I am waiting for their arrival＇（I them till－ come looking－for am），దీఠఱీ，セిరిฮి，and థદితి are used with the force of auxiliary verbs．
200．Impersonal verbs are scarcely known in the Sinha－

 gentleman＇（English to－a－gentleman a－servant it－is－ wanted or there－is－need－of），ஹூzఇుర మితฺి has the force of an impersonal verb．$\ddagger$

[^107]Compound Verbs.
Samas Kiriya or Samasa Kriya.
 be divided into two kinds, viz., (1) those composed of Elu words only and (2) those made up of an imported word and an Elu word-the more extensive class. In either case the second part is always an Elu verb, the first part being either Flu itself or a foreign word naturalised into the tongue. Foreign verbs are never used in Sinhalese composition by themselves as predicates ;* hence all the simple verbs in the language are Ellu. Compound verbs are very numerous, and a large number of them will be found in the Index B. In conjugating them only the second part is subject to variations.
The verbs generally used as the second part of compounds are ano, 'to do,' and Əa, 'to be,' 'become.' The first part of the compound is generally a noun $\dagger$ or an adjective, especially the latter when ق or its inflections are used. $^{a}$. Compounds with wo are usually transitive and those with ${ }^{2}$ always intransitive or involitive ; the compounds of one class are convertible to the other by the interchange

 that are not so convertible in the following examples are indicated by an asterisk (*).

[^108]
## Examples．

i．－Elu words．

## （1）Compounds with ゅర：

\＄Q－，＇decrease，＇＇subtract．＇

\＆oo，＇charge，＇＇collect＇（fees，\＆c．）． ч0б抽－，＇dispute．＇
4g山゙－，＇renew．＇

\＆${ }^{2}$ ， sleep）．

$4 \otimes$（org）－，＇cause to be caught．＇
qcol－，＇put aside or in order．＇

\＄రこ్రిలో，＇dispute．＇
Y20ி－，＇rear＇（animals，\＆c．），＇cause to have or exist．＇
Yroxd－，＇cause to enter，＇＇put in．＇
¢ipucss－，＇include．＇
C－6．，＇heat＇（generally liquids）．
of－，＇clear＇（jungle，rubbish，\＆c．）， ＇disclose＇（ facts，\＆c．），＇sit up till morning＇（ $=0,00$ or $00000^{-}$）．
$\infty$ D－，＇infringe＇（laws，promises， \＆c）．
© $\infty$－n－，＇speak，＇＇talk．＇
ఉைocrig．，＇grieve，＇＇bore．＇
mరçర－，＇trouble＇（－Eferms－ colloq．）．
anceld，＇finish．＇
© రీలు－，＇count．＇
ตอठか，＂，＇travel．＇
20， $\mathbf{0}-$ ．＂＇attempt．＇
६®ర or ఐఎठ－，＇quarrel．＇
¢ฏอఅ－，＂＇punish．＇
दृธు，＇lengthen，＇＇stretch forth．＇
द由－，＇dissolve．＇

20రచ్－，＇spoil．＇
corvi－，＇lose，＇＇destroy．＇
ost－，＇appoint＇（to a post，\＆c．）．
－00－，＇＇sin．＇
Oe－，＇publish＇（news，books，\＆c．）．
－
$00-$ ，＇ eject．＇
Olesse－，＂＇complain．＇
80－，＇expel，＇＇send out．＇
©ローcoss－，＂＇treat＇（medically）．
©Df－，＇rear，＇＇grow，＇＇introduce＇ （new species of animals，trees， \＆c．）．
Dが－，＇intoxicate．＇
Obぶ－＇remind，＇＇inform＇（res－ pectful）．

ODasob－，＂＇think，＇＇contemplate．＇
a0000－，＂＇serve．＇
రఆ－，＇reign＇：（also＇make king＇； రరంD，＇become king＇）．
రかt－，＇warm，＇＇heat．＇
C－－，＇bring near．＇
Dç－，＇tease，＇＇torment，＇＇worry．＇
Dç，＇destroy＇（life atterly）．
ออดen－，＇vomit．＇
อ̀®－，＂＇work，＇＇serve．＇［Vide i（2）．］
Diøิ－，＇increase，＇＇multiply．＇
$0_{2} \infty 0^{-, *}$＇ endeavour．＇

 tor），＇treat＇（medically）．

$\infty$－，＇compare，＇＇equalise．＇
®®8－，＇call to mind，＇＇recollect．＇
WACD．＇cool．＇
cosb－，＇finish，＇＇conclude＇（ $=$


©\＆－，empty．＇
（2）Compounds with 己्д（base ๑อ）：
بcosst－，＇get out of the way，＇＇quit．＇｜quencl－，＇enter．＇
4z3－，＇grow up，＇＇be，＇＇be suffi－ cient．＇

OE－，＇dawn，＇＇be cleared．＇

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Note.-In this way many English words are used by persons acquainted with English, e.g., coed-, 'pass' (an examination, \&c.);
 (letters, \&c.); చedend-, 'dismiss.' This habit, carried to excess in lowcountry towns, such as Colombo, is tending to revolationise colloquial Sinhalese, not altogether for the better. When, however, an appropriate Sinhalese equivalent of a foreign word is not available, it is well to adopt the foreign term itself.
iii.-Compounds with Elu verbs other than wo and ᄅ.
¢0्यె00, 'print.' ¢000 , 'be produced.' ч®С, 'crow.' $400 \infty$, 'sweep.'

 mosge, 'bellow.' सిgem, 'sleep.'

80ce, ' expel.'
Bgece sm, 'conceive' (in womb).
88cos, 'scrape' (with file).
จఎంo, ' creep.'
อఱகைఱ, $\ddagger$ 'answer,' ' hold responsible.'
ఎШచిఠి, 'fire' (a gun).

Note.-In this way $\cos$ ( = 'apply,' 'touch') plays an important part in compound verbs. This verb is often employed in expressing

 thing dropped making the sound rán.' (Vide § 241.)
[For verbal compounds otherwise formed, vide § 195. The other species of compounds are separately treated in §§ 214-220, q. v.]
202. The mode in which Sanskrit verbs are utilised in Sinhalese composition is explained in the previous section. Of the inflections of Sanskrit (and Pali) verbs only the present and past participial adjectives are used in Sinhalese. They generally occur in classics, and the suffix D is sometimes added to them according to the pleasure of the writer.

Of the present participial adjectives only a few have found their way into Sinhalese, such as those ending in $\rho_{0} 85$, as



[^109]heard'; while past participial adjectives have been introduced in great abundance. A few examples of these are given below:-

## Examples.

|  Com, 'said,' 'spoken.' 2me8m, 'shaken,' 'agitated.' | ODimb, 'fall |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 8టిm, 'afflicted.' |
|  | +6000, ' broke |
| \$0.00, ' done.' | Q20, 'been,' 'become |
| ర8800, 'produced.' | Dim, 'intoxicated.' |
| ర60, ర6mm, 'born.' | cosen, 'gone.' |
| OC(8)0, 'preached.' | D„D, 'grow |
| R60¢00, 'disgraced.' |  |
| gtcc, 'blown' (as a flower). | ®Q, 'done,' 'accomplished. |

## Verbal Honoripics.

203. When the subject has an honorific suffix attached to it, an adequate honorific is generally affixed to its predicate. This practice is more regularly followed in classics than in modern writings. Sometimes even when no honorific is attached to the subject, an honorific is affixed to the predicate, if the subject is a venerable person or thing.
 the only verbal honorifics in the language. They are affixed to forms of verbs identical with present and past participial adjectives.

Pres. Part. Adj. Past Part. Adj. Verb with the honorific.
no ¢̨






The verbs so formed are invariably used in the 2nd and 3rd persons singular and plural. Those formed from the present participial adjective are in the present tense and those from the past participial adjective are in the past tense. The future tense is expressed by the present. The
affix Odm expresses the highest respect ; it is now usually omitted even when the honorific Desor is attached to the subject. The affix $\mathcal{c}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{a}^{( }$(or $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ) is seldom used, and when



The plural suffix $\Theta^{0}$ with the expletive $\infty$ affixed to it is sometimes added to ఆజేమ, generally when the sabject has that plural ending, as in ผลை

 respectful) proceeded to the temple.'
The imperative and optative moods are formed by suffixing อง, as ఐర
 When other forms of these moods are desired, ofsm is omitted and the usual suffixes are added to the verb singly or in conjanction with some word indicative of respect, as
 - ost, \&c.

The honorifics, chiefly $\odot{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$, are sometimes affixed to nouns and adjectives used predicatively, as in " oss'c
 oesm," 'now ( $=200$ ), the venerable priest Nanda is the

 is desirous to see you.'

[^110]
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Adjective or Noun. Particle. Adverb.


Ecose, 'extensive' ... " ... Ecrocem, 'extensively.'

geo, 'sorrow,' 'pain,' 'diffi- oof ... gased, 'inconveniently,' 'diff-
culty.'

Deos, 'good' , ... ., ... Daweod, 'well.'
g్gD, 'health,' 'ease' ... „ ... gDoed, 'healthily,' 'easily.'
Des, 'good' ... อ ... Оnsอ, 'well.'
هqe, 'abundant' ... "... వqe己, 'abundantly.'



- cosc, 'good' ... $\quad$... acosec, 'well.'

Adverbs ending in ©st and $\odot$ are more commonly used colloquially.

In the manner above shown almost every adjective may be tarned into an adverb by the addition of ace or acf, which corresponds to '-ly ' ( = ' like') in English adverbs.*
lt should be noticed that most of the adverbs with the
 are really nouns or pronouns having those case-endings, bat equivalent to and standing for adverbs. Those that may be treated as pure adverbs are marked with an asterisk ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ).

## 206. Classification of Adverbs.

(i) Adverbs of Time.
$\Psi ६, * \dagger$ 'to-day.'
¢६̧อ,* ' for to-day.'


чఙీदc, 'day-after-to-morrow.' بescç, ' for day-after-to-morrow.'

- acm or ad, literally means 'form,' 'manner' ( $=\varphi 030 \sigma$ ). ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Cos}$ is declinable. When suffixed to the pres. part. adj. they usually have the
 ordered to go' ; but with past part. adj. they are used in their original








థరీद్మc，$ి$ రf，＇from day－after－to－ morrow．＇

¢可20，＂＇lately．＇
8జీఱికి，＊
ఆลాకెరీD：$\}$＇after，＇＇after－
8జావికోดமురు，＊
8०ч̧ใीद्दc，＇second day after to－ morrow．＇
8®enc，＊＇of old，＇＇before．＇
8eder805，＊＇at first，＇＇before．＇
8๗eecO，＂＇before，＇＇than before．＇
ઠ゙ヘయ，＂＇Jesterday＇
\＆owD，＂＇for yesterday．＇
Em\＆が，$\dagger$＇until then．＇
ODenemod，＊＇then，＇
Oce，＇the other day．＇
Ece，＇for or on that day．＇
లอᄅఃอ，＇then．＇＇at that time．＇
©อర，＇then，＇＇at that time．＇
อDరอ，＇then，＇＇at that time，＇＇for
that time．＇
OBD，＇then．＇
wel．$\ddagger$＇until．＇
 （of time）．
๗อLe，＇when．＇
 what day．＇
asso，＇when．＇

६อC．，＇in the day time，＇＇at noon．＇ \＆esed，＇for the day time，＇＇at

عธ，＊＇now．＇
$\varepsilon \infty 2$, ＇＇for the present．＇
açDog，＇＇afterwards，＇＇at the second time．＇
$\omega_{2}{ }^{2} 0_{0}$ ，＂＇again．＇


 ＇continually．＇
as0ienomjel ，＇often，＇＇very often．＇
 ways，＇＇continuously．＇
Oe．⿹勹，＇＇first，＇＇at first，＇＇before．＇ oço，＂oegamp，＂＇at first，＇ ＇first，＇＇before．＇
Oepanalus，＇first，＇＇at first．＇
－eepuc，＇the third day back．＇
Og，＊＇after，＇＇afterwards．＇
－६อ，＊＇afterwards．＇
 ＇hereafter．＇
owaed，＇＇after，＇＇afterwards．＇
800，＂＇again．＇
ono $c$ ，ocob\＆c，＇day－before－ yesterday．＇
GరD，＊＇first，＇＇at first，＇＇before．＇ GODacoss，＂＇first，＇＇at first，＇＇be－ fore．＇


Obtanssf，＇before，＇＇beforehand．＇
 the future．＇
$\partial_{200, *} \partial_{\text {rocect，＂lately．＇}}$
－The conjunction $\Delta \sigma^{\circ}$ is affixed to render these words more emphatic． The forms 202 Dess and $\infty$ 死s are also sometimes similarly used．
 times used．
 stand）until he comes．＇$\sim C$ and $ూ$ CJ
 ＇shone ）．The form asseceoses is colloquially used in the sense of ＇before．＇


00emno, newo, nocro, 'by this time.'
aอలి, ' at this time,' ' now.'
aออర, ' at this time,' ' now.'
aออరอ, ตలెอరอ, 'for this time,' ' at this time.'
$\infty$ ©,* $\infty$ C,' 'again,' ' moreover.'
\&, ' in the night.'
$\infty$, 'for the night.'
Q805, ' while night,' 'before dawn.' Сळцद̧,' ' lately.'
อ8రోอర, ' from time to time.'
อes,' อeso ${ }^{*}$, 'forthwith,' 'directly.'

Iอ, 'when.'
లిరిక్లిల, 'occasionally,' 'now and then,' ' from time to time.'

 மయరిలా," ' continually,' 'always.'
ゅอமరలెอ, 'sometimes,' 'perhaps.'
wroçО, 'every day.'

$\omega_{2} \mathrm{Oc}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, 'every day.'
$\omega_{2} \mathrm{\omega}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{\text {, }} \omega_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \partial$, 'every day,' 'ever.'
asD," $\omega \infty 0$," 'to-morrow.'
cocDD," 'for to-morrow.'
 © ms, and $\delta$ above-given, are used after the present

 'antil you give money'; and बwoo and Øo are also similarly used after the past part. adjectives. When so used they have the same force as the English adverbs by which they are explained. (Vide chapter on Idioms.)
2. All ordinal numeral adjectives may be turned into adverbs by suffixing the letter $D$ to them, as $ด \subset อ$ ga,
 (Vide class iii of adverbs-p. 305.)
(ii) Adverbs of Place.

48000, 'there.'
40050 , 'thither.'
¢ 0 bisf, 'thence,' 'by that way.'

чeठcos, чeठendo, 'thither.'
بabecos', ' thence,' ' by that way.' $4 \infty \mathrm{C}, \boldsymbol{\varphi} \times \mathrm{B}$, 'near.'


$4 \infty 00$, 'aside.'
40000, "

> ఢமைీరు, 'aside.'
> ¢ives, 'inside.'
> 4ropen, "
> भाश्ब゙, "
> queso, "
> qrepaest, 'from inside,' 'inwardly.'
> Yzoessisf, 'from inside,' 'inwardly.'
> $\boldsymbol{\Psi r \infty 0 , ~ ' a l o o f , ' ~ ' ~ a f a r . ' ~}$
> $\boldsymbol{\varphi z} 800$, 'aloof,' 'afar.'

[^111]
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BDso己，＇out，＇＇abroad，＇＇outside．＇ Bలంిలు， $\mathbf{8 8}$ ot，＇from without，＇ ＇outwardly．＇
alows，＇in this place，＇＇here．＇
－0seso，＇hither．＇
ODese8s＇，＇hence，＇＇by this way．＇
－Deి，అอent，అDead，అDem，＇here．＇
－Desol，＇hither．＇
©อecosf，＇hence，＇＇by this way．＇
－D）๑，＇here．＇
－อっゆO，＇hither．＇
Co3sssf，＇hence，＇＇by this way．＇ $\infty 0,0$＇below，＇＇beneath．＇
$\infty$ OO，＇below，＇＇beneath．＇
$\infty$ ఱิఠt＇＇from beneath or below．＇
$\infty$ ©
Ces，＇near．＇
Coos，＂
Cesbr，＇near，＇＇from near．＇
ออ，＇around．＇
อ๑రి，อ๑రిల，‘around．＇
อЭ๖઼，＇from around．＇
Cosste\＆bon，＇from all sides，＇＇en－ tirely．＇
Cosstodel ，cossucm，＇on all sides．＇

Notr．－None of these are real adverbs．Some of them when rendered in English have the force of prepositions． （Vide pp． 310 \＆311．）

## （iii）Adverbs of Arrangement．





Any numeral may in like manner be converted into an adverb by affixing बอูర to its base．
（iv）Adverbs of Repetition．
These adverbs are expressed in Sinhalese by suffixing the





[^112]
## （v）Adverbs of Manner．

 800，＊＇in this manner，＇＇thus．＇ 8รర，＊＂＇well．＇

రిmo，＂＇together．＇

Ooces，＇so，＇＇in that manner．＇
O®an，
OOcoo，＊＇so，＇＇in that manner．＇
Dacos，＂＇so，＇＇in that manner．＇
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { anaces，} \\ \text { anand，} \\ \text { annocos，＊}\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text {＇how，＇＇in what or } \\ & \text { whatever manner．＇}\end{aligned}$

## 

## anemes，

 －はocmอు， amoulom， asonecosDอภs，（＇in whatever
 －Med 0 D్రే， －నnocmonsux，
 மoço，＊$\}$ cibly．


ElలbిCaC，＇slowly．＇

囚ిదుల，＊＇quiet，＇＇without work or object．＇
－000ecoms＇gratis．＇
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { orvged，} \\ \text { cosger，}\end{array}\right\}$＇in common．＇
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { هocrl，} \\ \text { هe．dO，}\end{array}\right\}$＇by force．＇
จcలపల，＂＇strongly，＇＇earnestly．＇
 Ont＇little by little，＇＇by de－ grees，＇＇gradually．＇
COOs0 D，＂＇thus，＇＇in this manner．＇
coond，＇in any manner．＇
geqo，＂＇quickly，＇＇rapidly．＇

のอぁอ，＂＇separately．＇
ผகைలు，＂＇well．＇

ఉ20bపు，$\}$＇strongly，＇＇forcibly．＇
 ＇slowly．＇
 ＇thievishly，＇＇secretly．＇
Cistarab，＂＇slowly．＇
 C६wCoD，＂＇alone，＇＇singly．＇

（vi）Adverbs of Time，\＆＇c．，expressive of Doubt，\＆c． ఉอ๗రలిอ，＇sometimes＇；Фงธ๐อలออ，＇perhaps，＇＇some－

 ＇newly＇；\＆c．

## （vii）Adverbs of Quantity or Degree．

¢ळి，＊＇very，＇＇very much．＇


800，＂，＇utmost，＇＇very．＇
8800，＂＇utmost，＇＇most，＇＇too much．＇
－The shorter form $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{D}_{\mathfrak{r}} \mathrm{O}$ is sometimes colloquially used．
$\dagger$ Sometimes acooDos in classics，as in＂000005®D acones，＂＇having． gone slowly．＇Observe that the colloquial phrase 000 êdO，as well as enaOos EO quoted above，has the force of the adverb＇slowly．＇

CDote8am\＆os，＇the most．＇
DoD而，＇that much，＇＇so much．＇ aoban，＇that much，＇＇so much．＇
anoo $0^{6}$ ，＇how much．＇
amonsol＇＇at all．＇
©sonezod，＇＇thickly，＇＇abundantly．＇
80D，＂ 0 ＇more．＇
20Dర，＂，＇besides，＇＇moreover．＇
0̧2ી○（or D）act，＂＇thinly．＇
Eదొas，＇little．＇
కิమ్ముర，＇for a while．＇


0 －


Quco，＇＇plentifully．＇
 aఎsaco\}asiod,* $\}$ length．＇

QDoscos，＂＇much，＇＇very．＇
बDiecoso，＊＇very much，＇＇most．＇
QDrocosere，＇＇much，＇＇chiefly．＇
Oçaf，＇little．＇
Oçaxc，＇for a while．＇
Эర్రOీ5，＇entirely．＇
eDod $\pi^{5}$ ，＇this much．＇

¢5180 ＇slightly．＇
－ 0 © 5 ＇，＇＇abundantly．＇
ออ），＂＇more．＇
Dt5ైgర，＂＇over and above，＇＇extru．＇
อ $2 \otimes 0 \infty$ ，＇＇much，＇＇more．＇
Eiectean st，＇chiefly，＇＇particu－ larly．＇
шe日， ＇completely．＇

## （viii）Adverbs of Affrmation and Negation．

## Affirmative．

q̌asemo＇truly．＇
Yzoseod？，＇very truly．＇
Derde，Dasca，$\dagger$＇even so，＇＇yes．＇
 OOs，＂ザos，＇don＇t，＇＇don＇t want．＇ DO，＂©，＂＇yes．＇
 assuredly．＇
由

ผ
Negative．

－This is also used as an adverb of time in the sense of＇still，＇＇yet．＇
$\dagger$ These are used when replying to superiors，especially Buddhist priests．Decol is more commonly used than the others．＠খ is generally used for equals and inferiors．In some parts of the Island it is used as W．which is identical with one of the Tamil words for＇yes．＇A peculiar nasal sound combined with the letter $\omega_{r}$ ，which may be written ${ }^{\circ} 0_{r}$ nhé，is often used colloquially in the sense of＇yes，＇＇all right，＇＇well，＇ as in ean ocemst，＇yes（or all right or well）go＇；Dact 0《B5ిabl దీcosest ；ecor，＇tell my message；yes（or all right＇）．This is not so respectful as its equivalent ocsęE．（Cf．Maráthi \＆Pañjábi ©w， ＇yes，＇and ride foot－note on p．319）．
$\ddagger$ Note that in the colloquial expression Doteces（a contraction
 suppressed．The words $\Phi_{z}$ and $Q_{i} 8$ ，＇cannot，＇are peculiar in that the
 you go？I cannot．＇Their original meaning was probably＇heavy，＇ ＇difficult．＇（Gf．the Hindi privative ©0．）

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comparison，bat to express a very high degree of the quality
 わకిరు creaconc，＇he strack the granite very hard with a sledge hammer＇（he with a－sledge－hammer to－the－black－ stone very hard strack）．

## PREPOSITION．

## Vibhakti Nipáta．

 the same functions as in English，bat unlike them they are always placed after the words which they govern．＂The prepositions and cases which they govern are given below：－

| Prepositions． | Case governed． |
| :---: | :---: |
| （i）0000，05003（m．）；02000，050000j（ $f$. ）；D2D （pl．c．）． | Nominative． |
|  ＇except＇；Coceos，＇on account of，＇＇for the sake of＇；©iton，＇concerning＇；ถీs，＇on account of＇； $09000,000, \ddagger$＇from（one to another in succession＇）；© $\infty$ ，包が，$\delta$ 003， ＇except＇；$C^{-2}$, ＇by＇；$ఱ$ çs，＇for the sake <br>  ＇on account of．＇ | Accusative． |
|  <br>  | Instrumental． |

The words（1）מుర
 nouns）to convey the sense of the（1）auxiliary，（2）dative， and（3）ablative respectively．（Vide §§ 107 i，108，\＆111．）

[^113]The prepositions onoc, \&c., which take the nominative case before them, are used chiefly to render that case more prominent. (Vide §§ 84 \& 101.)

 are used colloquially. Bsळu, ఉęcos, and 8 用也 are sometimes used in classics as synonyms. (Vide § 310.)
 Dos, ©อJ, ఉç0), \&c., were originally past participles, which governed the same cases as those governed by the prepositions. Thus originally $\xi_{z} \sigma$ or $\operatorname{coz} \sigma=$ 'having left'; © $\cos ^{\circ}$

 'having kept in view'; $\ddagger \sigma Q($ or $\infty) \infty=$ 'having begun.'
$\xi_{z} \sigma$ or $\infty_{2} \sigma$ is also used as a pure participle. It is then followed by another verb, and admits of an alternative form $\varphi_{2} \sigma_{\mathbb{C}}$ or $\mathbb{C l}_{2} \sigma_{\mathbb{C}}$, not admissible when it is a preposition. Note that in classics the word రิถియ ( $=S k$. Dcocas) is also used in the sense of ' by way of,' 'as,' 'because.'
 the force of the English prepositions 'to,' 'from,' and 'in' respectively, although they are not in themselves prepositions (vide §§ 103, 111, and 113), as in the sentences దూర దిดదటిद, 'did you go to him?' (you to-his-hand, i.e.
 him' (I from-his-hand, i. e. from him, having-fled went);

 ©อృดéc, 'he asked me a question' (he from-my-hand, i. e. from me, a-question asked). The adjectives $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{g}}, \mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{z}}$, D, อлad


 men like him?' (Vide § 304.)

There are other words having the force of prepositions when rendered in English, and a few of them are given




 eco, 'near'; बอฆออ, ถిณออ, ' for,' 'for the sake of';

 classics the particle อ is sometimes affixed to verbal nouns with the force of the preposition $8 \% \omega$, 'for,' as in obug econess, 'having gone to drink' (lit. 'for drinking '-


## CONJUNCTION.

## Sandki Nipáta.

209. Conjanctions (ผజ్ కిరrs) unite words, phrases, and sentences. Those of one letter, such as $\mathcal{\varepsilon}, \Delta \delta_{0}, 000$, are often affixed to words, and not written separately. Thus

 A list of conjunctions is given below :-

Conjunction.



[^114]
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Interjeotion．





| 88 | $\ldots$. | ... |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 88 | .. | ．． |

．．．（used in calling dogs．）
．．．here！here it is ！（used also in calling cattle）．
CCE］D，8C己a $\dagger$ ．．．．．．death ！（Expressing horror）．


$\cos _{\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \cdots \quad$（used in setting a dog on．）
ODB，$\ddagger$ ODC，anc，on，\＃，
 ¢Dె（fem．），వe，बవో －Doce，Dio
．．．．．．）
©acs，$\varphi \in 0$ ．．．．．．ehe！hey！

อณీ，ఉదో ．．．．．．（nsed in driving oxen，\＆c．，under restraint．）

－Also used in speaking of something re－called to mind suddenly． The word $\varphi$ రెecol is similarly used in some parts of the Island．
$\dagger$ These words in the forms CCYD and 8C己⿹ are also used collo－ quially in the sense of＇funeral．＇
$\ddagger$ In classics sometimes onôవo．
§ Cf．Canarese bd（＝Tamil vd），＇come．＇
$\|$ The word $\varphi \xi$（a modification of $\Psi 00\rangle$ ）is sometimes used in the sense of $\mathbf{\omega}$ ．

TCf．Pañjabi acos $8 \Psi$ ，which seems to be identical．

Some of the interjections given above, such as ceoos, sq,
 are repeated more than once to render them emphatic. (Vide § 253.)
The interjection "behold!" may be expressed m Sinhalese by DCD, which is likewise the imperative form of De, 'to see.'

> PARTICLES NOT APPERTAINING TO ANY OF THE LAST FOUR ELEMENTS OR PARTS OF SPEECH.

## Prefixes.

## Upasaga or Upasarga.

211. These are particles usually of one or two letters, prefixed to verbal roots, their derivatives, \&c., to effect certain modifications in the ideas conveyed, though some are apparently redundant. They are about twenty in number, and are given below with their equivalents in Sanskrit and Pali, significations, and examples in illustration :-

| Skt. | Pali. | Ela. | Signification. | Eramplea. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 488 | 480 | $\begin{gathered} 480(= \\ 880 \text { or } \\ 8) \end{gathered}$ | 'over,' ' beyond, 'across' | 8 8ి8 or $852 \sigma_{Z}, \Psi 088$ ม0, 'exceeding,' 'excessive,' hence <br>  passed beyond. |
| ¢ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ¢ | $\boldsymbol{¢}$ | ' over,' ' 'above,' |  ఢథవిమర, ' chapter.' |
| ¢ 99 | 989 | 48 | ' according to,' <br> 'after,' 'along' |  <br>  |
| 90 | 40 | $\begin{aligned} & \varphi 0 \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { ¢0 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 'from,' 'away,' } \\ & \text { 'off ' } \end{aligned}$ | ч๐çot, q0uç, 'taking away'; <br>  ¢0000, ' hell.' |
| 48 <br> (8) | 48 | 8 | 'near to,' 'on' |  B®Bąర, 'oovaring.' |


| Skt． | Pali． | Elıa | Signification． | Examples． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | 468 | $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 'before,' 'to,' } \\ & \text { 'apon' } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  physics．＇ |
| $4 อ$ | ¢ ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 'away,' ' off,' } \\ & \text { 'down' } \end{aligned}$ | ¢อぁб，＇permission，＇＇opportu <br>  clusion．＇ |
| $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ | $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ | 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 'towards,' 'to,' } \\ \text { 'at' } \end{gathered}$ | $\varphi \infty 0, \varphi \infty \Omega$ ，＇augmentation， <br>  ＇ornament．＇ |
| $\begin{gathered} c ̧ \\ \text { or } \\ e \Delta s \end{gathered}$ | c | C | ＇ap，＇＇on，＇＇out＇ | CO0t，C80000，＇birth＇；C0075 <br>  ing．＇ |
| co | $0^{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { co } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { co } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 'to,' 'down,' } \\ & \text { 'near to } \end{aligned}$ | conced or pooçs，concta ＇advice＇；Cอீé＇coos，＇simile． |
| $\varepsilon^{\circ} \dagger$ | $\varepsilon$ | $\xi$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ' bad,' 'difficult,' } \\ & \text { 'badly,' 'with } \\ & \text { difficulty' } \\ & \text { (opposed to za) } \end{aligned}$ |  عce880，＇wickedness＇；\＆ణฉు Esconc，＇difficult to be done．＇ |
| ¢ | $\bigcirc 3$ | 28 | ＇in，＇${ }^{\text {on，}}$＇down＇ |  Siesso，＇particle＇（in grammar） |
| $6 \ddagger$ | 88 | 28 | ＇out＇ |  <br>  ＇gone out，＇＇departed．＇ |
| 06 | 06 | $\begin{aligned} & 06 \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { or } \sigma \end{aligned}$ | （implying） ＇supremacy＇； ＇away，＇＇back＇ |  <br>  |
| 08 | 08 | 88 | ＇round，＇＇about＇ | 88อరర，08อృర，＇retinue＇； 88 －Dฐ＇，ఆ8のఅ而，＇Buddhist col－ lege．＇ |

[^115]
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（1）母 or（before a vowel）¢ヵt ；$\infty$ ，$\infty$ ，ணి or（before a vowel）బిర，\％ุ，00，©00．Negative particles used as prefixes，as $\uparrow 88 \AA_{\mathrm{g}}$ ，＇unclean＇；$\uparrow$ morzb


 （i．e．，$\ddagger+\boldsymbol{q}^{(\omega)}$ ），＇very valuable，＇＇priceless＇； $200 \sigma_{z}\left(i . e ., \infty+母 \sigma_{z}\right)$ ，＇don＇t leave off，＇＇don＇t open＇；$\left.\infty_{2} \infty_{2}\right\}$（i．e．，$\infty+\infty_{2}$ ），＇withont grow－ ing or being made＇；$\sigma_{z} \sigma$（i．e．，$\infty_{z}+q_{z} \sigma$ ）or

 ＇without work，＇＇gratis＇；ชిอరद्̨，＇faultless＇；రిర
 ＇withont confusion，＇＇andisputed＇；घ్రకర్，＇not distant，＇＇close＇；p్రcost（i．e．， $29+$ Cobs），
 （or ansomel），＇without paying＇；©బోอs（i．e．， $000+$ Өेอ），＇without sending＇； 0.0 （ or ©ose\％），

 ＇don＇t kill．＇
The employment of these privatives should be stadied from usage．
Nore．The particle 88 is also used in the case of Sanskrit words before consonants，as 880 gas ，＇guiltless，＇＇faultlese，＇＇without error＇；
 In ancient classics the words 0000 納 and acose are used as negative particles，as 00000 mt 0000 （ $=000 \mathrm{y} 000$ ），＇don＇t think＇； Concrimos（ $=0 \cos 51008$ ），＇they do not say．＇（Vide foot－note $\ddagger$ on p．315．）
（2）$\sim$ B，＂ add anything to the sense．They are generally employed when something explanatory of the

[^116]subject is introduced, or when a word requires to be emphasised, in which case they are placed

 seen another similitude in this three-fold world'; ออలుల §రు

 Viháramahá Dévi was the daughter of king Kẹlani Tissa'; " onnooct Dross coss घ్రెర
 thy birth-place, where is it?' " อ⿹ อరుs๔ §(x) Docecer," 'as for me, I am very old.' బை尺8 is archaic. Dsगest is more modern and is still used occasionally in composition, and colloquially in the corrupted form Dosbos. well as colloquially.
 ©y (all who) live in this world are subject to death.' ©0. of them when so used are equivalent to ©ceg, 'all.'
(4) $\varsigma$. This is an interrogative particle and is used at the end of a sentence or phrase, as in \& yoq e, 'is
 many) do you want?' This often forms the last letter of interrogative pronouns. (Vide § 144 (3)). In ancient classics this particle is sometimes omit-
 8\&eçen, 'having asked, Who is this?' ect" or

[^117]ocjocos (confined to books) is sometimes used in lieu of $\&$ when a question involving a doubt
 ' in donbt as to whether there is or there is not'

 'is it becanse he has gone home that he is not here?' ${ }^{2}$ and $\omega$ are sometimes used in colloquial
 oos' Cstay (or $\omega$ ), ' were they in good health?';
 much dowry?' This mode of interrogation is more indirect and is common in English also. $\omega_{2} \propto$ or $\epsilon_{z}$ is also used colloquially for $\varepsilon$ in putting questions to which a reply in the negative is expected,

 ' I did not say so, did I?' $\mathcal{C}$ is also used for the
 Eరిందేద, 'there was not a single person here.' (Vide § 209 for the use of $\varepsilon$ as a conjunction.) $\xi$ and $\boldsymbol{\ell} \%$. These are suffixed to verbs to denote a continuation of the action, and have the force of 'whilst,' 'while,' 'when': e. g. cooest poste, 'when bathing in the river'; $0 \infty 0$ noç, 'when catting the tree.' The use of $\mathcal{q}$ is confined to classics. (Vide § 173.) $\mathcal{\xi}$ is also suffixed to nouns and then it has the force of ' while on or in,' 'at,'
 in the water itself'; ตூอరరి అఎ ' a great quarrel (or fight) took place in the town.'

[^118]
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or single word as expletives. $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ is more formal and common.* In very ancient writings they are seldom found.
© is often used at the end of a direct quotation in the sense of 'saying' (lit. 'having said.' Vide p. 238), and it is then quite distinct from the expletive
 owace, 'I advised him saying Don't tell lies.' But colloquially \& is replaced by బీcృ and other inflections of బిळ, 'to say,' and the expletive $\infty$ is generally affixed to the last word of the quotation, which then assumes a quasi-direct form of speech,
 having said he (or I) would come (back);' $c^{(\Omega y}$
 you (or I) asked from him ?' In books, however, \& followed by the inflections of מీడ, \&c., is often used after direct quotations, and then $\&$ should be

 Will you abide by the decision given by me? (and) when they said, We will abide.' Note that历ి or câ is used in composition after substantive clauses with the same force as the conjunction 'that' used in English before such clauses. ( Vide Syntax-Reported Speech.)
(8) $\mathcal{O}$ and $\mathcal{E}$. These are used in reciting what has been said by others, as in D巳 monct द<zaDfO, onf Osoct Boofe, 'it-is-said that I am thy son, it-



[^119]one, it-is-said that his majesty the king will come to this palace to-day.' రియుo q\& 'it-is-said that he embarked to-day.' $O$ is now archaic and was generally used in reciting present and future events, $\&$ being confined to the past. $\mathcal{E}$ is now universally used of past, present, and future events.
(8) ©. This is affixed to past participles to indicate definiteness or emphasis, and has already been noticed. (Vide § 176.)
(10) Desand बอరి. These particles are affixed to cardinal numbers to form ordinal numeral adjectives and are equivalent to the endings 'st,' ' nd,' ' rd,' 'th ' of English adjectives. Dos is now archaic. The
 formal) are used to form adverbs of arrangement. (Vide § 124 and p. 305.)
(11) ©ơอ. This is confined to modern usuage and is equivalent to 'also,' 'et cetera,' as in t'ocos'O Dcumze ' owo ocimiluc, 'did they bring the
 oscéc, 'did you not get a present, \&c.?'
 also used colloquially at the end of a sentence to

 cis owex, 'he will perhaps commence the
 อజ = 'I think he was born last (lit. past) year.'
(12) acose. This word literally means 'is it good?' ( = ocosec) and is used colloquially in that sense,
 method) is good, is not it?' and sarcastically

[^120] 'good, is not it, the way that man deceived yon?' It is also employed at the end of a sentence for the parpose of impressing on the mind of the hearer what has been said, as in @epo ofofo maccos', ocoocé = 'tell him to come, you-understand ' (or, 'do you hear?'). (Vide p. 202.)
A few other particles will be noticed in the chapter on Idioms, where illustrations of the ase of these and other important words in the language will be given. (Vide also chapter on suffixes.)

## COMPOSITION.

## Samas or Samasa.

213. A word that is made up of two or more parts, each of which is a true word by itself, is called wobes Occs

 ®O, 'one possessed of power'), 'Buddha.'

A knowledge of composition will enable the stadent thoroughly to anderstand the meanings of compound words and to form new compounds. Compounds should, if possible, consist of words of one language, which must be combined according to the rules of Sandhi.

## Classification of Compounds.

214. According to native grammarians compounds are divided into five classes, viz.

 compounds.
 pounds.
 or compounds with indeclinable particles as their 1st part.

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## (2.) COMpounds: first mribber in the Instrumbetal Cabl

Katw vibat samas or Kartri vibhakti samasa.

## Examples.

(Ela.)
 nourished by a stranger,' i. e. ' cuckoo,'0 ' beggar.'
eçDçot $\dagger$ ( = eçe, 'by-gods ' + çst, 'given') = 'given by the gods,' i. e. 'god-given.' (Vide oçęç000.)

๑ఎęos $\dagger(=$ @@, 'by-Brahma' + cos, 'given ') = 'given by Brahma,' i. e. 'Brahma-given.' (Vide Qس్çumo.)
(Sanskrit.)
açDę000 ( = açD, 'by-gods' + ¢̧000, 'given.')-Vide " oçOç̧J."

(3.) Compounds: first member in the auxiliary Case.

Karana vibat samas or Karana vibhakti samasa.

## Examples.

(Ela.)
 with or boiled in milk,' i. e. 'milk-rice.'
¢̨Q山it (= \&, 'with-curdled-milk' + , Dos, 'boiled-rice') = 'rice mixed up with cardled milk.'
 ' who is valiant by means of the arm,' i. e. 'lion.'
 ' what shines by reason of bees,' i. e. 'cluster of flowers.'

[^121]202 x 2 (drinker ') ${ }^{\circ}=$ ' that which drinks by means of its sides or arm-pits,' i.e. 'turtle.'
(Sanslrit.)
20వese00 ( = 200, 'with-nail' + 80000, 'divided,' 'torn off')=(torn off with the nail.'
 acquired by grain,' i. e. 'wealth in grain.'
coço ( $=$ osc, ' by-means-of-root' +0 , 'which-is-nourished') = 'that which is nourished by means of its roots,' i. e. 'tree.'
(4.) Compounds: firbt mbmbir in the

## Dative Case.

Sapadan vibat samas or Sampradana vibkakti samasa.
Examples.
(E!

 set apart $f_{0}{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ sacerdotal robes.'
(Sanskrit.)
 wealth.'


(5.) Compounds : first member in the Ablative Case.
Aavadi vibat samas or Avadki vibhakti samasa.
Examples.
(Elu.)
 thieves.'

[^122] ated from the sheath,' i. e., 'blown or expanded' (as a flower).

(Sanskrit.)
 from thieves.' (Vide
 from wolves.'
 heaven.'
(6.) Compounds: first membir in the Genitive Case.
Sabä̌da vibat samas or Sambandha vibhakti samása.
Examples.
(E!u.)

ODOOS ( $=00$, ' of-the-goat' + Dod, 'flesh' ) = 'flesh of the goat.'
© the ox or cow,' ' beef.'


 i. e. 'Asuras' (a class of demons).

80088 ( $=800$, ' of-the-goddess-of-love' +68 , ' lord') - 'lord or husband of the goddess of love,' i.e. 'Ananga' (the Indian Cupid).

(Sanskrit.)

 tree.'
 (Vide Syntax of the Genitive Case.)

- This word has reference to the belief that the eclipses of the sun and moon are cansed by the planet Ráhu devouring them. Ráhu is the ascending node called the Dragon's-head. Hence obablot means also 'sun' or 'moon.'
$\dagger$ I. e., Indra, the chief of the Hindu gods. The form ocige is colloquially used.


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 i．e．＇midday．＇
 ＇front tooth．＇（Vide రఠc̨os．）
（2）An unclassified collection of case compounds，most of which are in daily use，is given below to serve as an exercise for the student in classifying them under the different cases as shown above ：－
 publishing an order，\＆c．）．

甲（ or ©）\％ag jaw．＇
 keeper．＇
4reoge，＇poll－tax．＇

Yrsion le，cosicioion，＇ele－ phant－Keeper．＇
¢రిలుీకల，（wax）＇candle．＇
『ర
cossiog，Cesunose，＇park－ keeper．

\＆
©CExe，＇slate，＇＇stone－slab．＇

ตలేలిలి，＇rock inscription．＇ Cbecoced，title of an Elu poom （lit．＇epistle per parrot＇）．
Q $\sigma_{2}$ Oص్ర $\sigma_{7}$ ，＇gift for teacher．＇
 acosoerg，onofove，＇cowherd．＇ astoctes，＇tea－pot．＇ asolod，＇landing place．＇
 EO厄った，＇steamer．＇ 20வucc，＇court house．＇ OJect，రుదిఱుC，＇school＇ Borote，＇pension．＇
©ైల్，＇grave．＇
อฏอ ${ }^{\text {D }}$ ，＇carpentry．＇

©çover，＇moonlight．＇

Alup samas or Alupta samása．
216．There are certain compounds，in which the case ter－ minations of the first component noun are retained，thas differing from the examples given above．Such compounds
 ＇unelided compounds．＇

[^123]
## Examples.

(Elu.)

 the farmer.'
 'who abides in the proximity or near,' i.e. 'scholar,' 'servant.'
Beem 'asylum ') = 'lunatic asylum.'
(Sanskrit.)
qهిe\&b
 beloved of the gods.'
 i. e. 'Vrihaspati' (the regent of the planet Jupiter and preceptor of the gods).

Other examples are ¢Evaenso, 'hand-mallet'; чعNCOd, 'babe';
 awned, ' hair in the head ' ; هedoరzర, 'stomach-ache.'

## (ii.) Adjectival Compounds.

## Vesesun samas or Viséshaṇa samása.

217. When the first word of a compound is a Tulyádhikarana§ adjective qualifying the second member, such a compound is called an Adjectival Compound. But if the first member is a Bhinnadhikarana§ adjective, the compound generally becomes an example of the case compound.

## Examples.

(Elu.)


[^124]g\&Dd ( $=$ g\&, 'white ' + DC, 'flower') = 'white flower.'


 reme,' i. e. 'Supreme God.'
(Sanskrit.)
 $i$ e. 'chief elephant' (or 'best or excellent elephant ').
 man,' 'gentleman.' (Elun Desst.)
 ©gad.)
Doncos ( $=\mathrm{D}_{\infty}$, 'great' $+\sigma \sigma$, 'king') = 'great king.'

## Numeral Compounds of this Class.

(Elu.)
agact $(=$ ec, 'two' + acf, ' world $)=$ 'aggregate of two worlds,'
 oceans,' 'the four cceans.'
$\omega \omega_{\infty}\left(=\infty\right.$, 'six' $+\sigma_{\infty}$, 'taste ') = 'aggregate of six tastes,' 'the six tastes.'
 = 'aggregate of three helps or refuges' (in Buddhism, viz., Buddha, the Doctrines, and the Priesthood).
(Sanskrit.)
Giథeలి ( $=$ \& worlds,' 'the three worlds.'
 ages (of the Hindus, viz., Krita, Tréta, Dvápara and Kali).
 prising four members or kinds of forces, viz., elephants, chariots, horse, and foot.
 gate of five senses,' 'the five senses.'
(iii.) Colleotive Compounds.

Da-arut samas or Dakarártha samasa.
218. Collective compounds are those whose components. are simply joined together in their crude state without any connective particles, such as $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\prime}$, द, \&c. (Vide note 6). This is a very numerous class.

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sentences may also be expressed by inserting a conjunction



In writing, the necessity for deolining the last member of a compound is also dispensed with by the use of some sach word as cos, 'said,' 'called '; $\omega \infty, \xi$ or $\Phi \&$, 'et cetera'
 шలురO, 'to the four castes called the kingly, brahmin, mer-
 'the food of goats, sheep, cats, \&c.'
(3) The last member of a compound generally takes plural terminations, even when it is singalar in sense, as
 in-law and father-in-law'; $\sigma \sigma$ DDonstact, 'of kings and
 flies, and mosquitos.'
(4) When each person or thing denoted by the members of a compound is indeflnite, the article Obs is suffixed to
 çocm', దఱOODము, 'a relative, a kinsman, or a friend.' Each word is then separately declined.
(5) Some compounds of this class are ambiguous when they are identical with case compounds, as coefod, 'trees and roots' or 'roots of trees' ; $\Psi c \Omega O ర O$, 'horses and carriages' or 'horse carriage'; coceacod, 'stones and houses' or 'stone houses' (i.e., 'houses formed under rocks').
(6) In certain colloquial compounds the conjunction
 'he will come to-day or to-morrow'; द̨อఱయ - cమిల CD OJJO Ont, 'you must come in a day or two'; @go cen दconదీ' OGeccos' \&os', 'give him ten or twelve cents.' The context generally helps to remove any doubt regarding the conjunction understood.
(7) Some of these compounds constitute a large class of the idiotisms treated of under the chapter on Idioms.

## (iv.) Indeolinable Compounds.

Aviya samas or Avyaya samása.*
219. Compounds formed by joining an indeclinable particle to another word, the former being the first member.

[^126]
## Examples. (Ela.)

$\infty 000$ ( $=\infty$, 'as much as ' $+\mathbb{C}$, ' 'profit,' 'that which is received ') $=$ 'whatever is received,' \&c.
 method.'
 'secondary power,' 'support.'
 'heterodox doctrine.'

 pleasant smell.'
 forest,' or ( $\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$, ' like' + De, ' wood ') = 'garden,' 'grove.'
 ' unlucky.'
чast ( $=\boldsymbol{\varphi}$, ' not' $+\boldsymbol{U}$, 'one ') = 'not one,' i. e. ' many.'
 'with retinue.'
(Sanskrit.)
 according to order.'
 = 'according to opportunity or season.'


 gain,' i. e. 'scarce.'
gరc@ఎ ( $=\xi^{\delta}$, 'bad,' 'wrong' + c@u, 'faith') = 'bad or wrong faith,' i.e. 'heathenism or heresy.'

 ч-00 $\infty$ are other examples. (Vide Elu examples given above for their equivalents in Elu and explanations of their components.)

## (v.) Relative Compounds.

## An-arut samas or Anyartha samása.*

220. Compounds of this class are so called because they bear a signification different from that of the component words.
[^127]
## Examples.

(E!u.)
 $=$ ( what is associated with the string of stars,' i. e. 'sky.'
 associated with the same belly or womb,' i. e. ' brother.'
$\mathcal{\epsilon} \mathcal{(}=\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$, 'twice' $+\mathcal{\varphi}$, ' who or what-is-born') = 'who or what is born twice,' i. e. 'brahman,' 'tooth,' 'oviparous animal' as birds and fishes.
 by whom the senses were subjugated,' i. e., 'Buddha.'
 of which trees are cut,' i. e. 'axe.'
 to whom there is a face like the moon,' i. e. 'moon-faced,' 'fair-faced.'
Dstastas ( $=$ Oat, 'furious' + ast, 'many ' $+\infty \delta$, 'where-there are-elephants') = ' where there are many furious elephants,' i. e. 'forest.'
 + Des, 'where-there-are-warriors') $=$ 'where there are many heroic and mighty warriors,' i. e. ' battle field.'
(Sanskrit.)
 to whom there is a yellow vesture or garment' $=$ ' who is dressed in a yellow vesture or garment,' i. e. 'Vishnua.'
 there are four faces' $=$ ' who has four faces,' i. e. ' Brahma.'
giactoso ( $=$ b, 'three' + acfoxs, 'to-whom-an-eye-is') $=$ 'he to whom there are three eyes,' i. e. 'Șiva.'
 ' where there is much paddy or grain,' i. e. 'country.'
Notr.-This class of compounds is sub-divided into:
 attribute or quality of the object signified, as $\omega \in \infty \sigma_{2} \partial_{2}(\mathbb{O}$, ผఢ̨อが, \&c.
 any such attribute or quality of the object signified, as -ఱைందుర్రెర

## DERIVATION.

## Piyavi or Prakriti-Radicals.

221. Bిడరె or פxase radical, is the crude or simplest form of a word to which prefixes and suffixes are added.

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 from foreign languages, as Sanskrit, Prakrit, Tamil, \&c. : i. e., derived verbal roots.
 nouns.
 of nouns. $\dagger$

Nots.-The word $8 \infty 0$ or 9 no may be affixed to the above terms


Native words are very few in number, and may perhaps prove to be fewer still as the stady of Sinhalese philology advances. The number of homogeneous words is also small. (For examples of each class of radicals, vide $\S \S 226$ .\& 227.)
224. As no stated rule can be given for ascertaising the roots of verbs, a short list will be given so that the student may commit them to memory. But bases of nouns can be easily determined, as shown in § 91. It is peculiar to the Elu language to have verbal roots and bases of nouns acquired in the three ways referred to. For the purpose of derivation words appertaining to other parts of speech than the verb, noun, or pronoun will be included in the examples, and words of other Indian languages bearing a close affinity to some of the examples will be noticed by footnotes. (Vide examples on pp. 78-80.)
225. Examples of radicals will be given side by side with their Sanskrit and Pali equivalents. This will enable the stadent to notice at once the degree of affinity and difference existing among the elements of words in the three languages. As a further aid, some of the characteristic

[^128]features of Ellu words as compared with those of Sanskrit and Pali follow:-
(a) Unaspirated letters take the place of corresponding aspirates, as ఐఎ for ఐఎ, ' to break' ; 0 for $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 'to split.'
(b) An aspirated consonant may be softened into of, as ఱిఆిర for ఎదిర, 'deaf' ; తిటిర for อఎ్రర, 'sweet.'
(c) Aspirated letters softened into their components, as
 'note.'
(d) Single letters for double letters, as $q \in 0$ for 9000 , 'end' ; $\omega$ O for $\omega 0$, 'to rub or strike against.'
(e) Semi-nasals for full nasals, as Deq for D®, 'to bind ' ; ©ę for cos, 'smell,' 'stench.'
 Be, 'hole.'
 อetupo, ' middle.'
(h) $\sigma, \delta, \sigma_{\imath}, \uparrow$, or $Q$ for $\omega$ and $\delta$ for 0 and $\smile$ (symbols of $\delta$ ') in compound letters, as coo for 0 , 'to leave';

 OU\#p, ' clean.'
(i) Es for co and © , as Dఉ for ©cc, 'to descend'; \&O for ${ }^{(1)}$, 'to stand.'
(j) Short vowels for long, as $\cos$ for $\cos 0$, 'village';




Other minor peculiarities of Elu words, are chiefly governed by phonetic rules, and are maltifarious. These should bestudied from the examples that will be given below. ( $V . \S 45$ ).

Verbal Roots.

## Examples.

226. (a) Native (verbal) roots: 20రه, 'to see'; $C_{z}$ «̨б, ' to weigh.'
（b）Homogeneous roots：－

| Sanskrit anc | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pali. } \\ & \text { - aqu } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EIn. } \\ -\mathbb{E} 0 \end{gathered}$ | Signiffation． <br> －To be angry or irri－ tated． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 803 | － 2006 | － 206 | do． |
| 06 | －com | － 000 | count． |
| 10ర0 | － 0 O－0 | － 0 －60 | abuse，revile． |
| 5 | － 200 | － 200 | dance． |
| 600 | － 0 | － 2000000 | bend． |
| Sico |  | －$-\infty \times 0$（ 200 ） | destroy，kill． |
| 208 | － 208 | － | flog． |
| 800 | － 200 | －200， 000 | bask，warm． |
| 5 | －$G_{5}$ | － $9^{\circ}$ | give． |
| 50 | －\％${ }^{\circ}$ |  | see． |
| 0 | － 0 | － 0 | drink． |
| $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ | － 0 （（8） | － 1 อర， 2 ®ెఱ | 1 kill， 2 die． |
| Des | －De | － $0^{\circ}$ | dwell，live． |
| Des | －Des | －${ }_{\infty}$（ ${ }^{(2)}$ | cover． |
| $0 \times$ | － － 6 | －$\infty$ | leave． |

（c）Derived roots：－

| $\boldsymbol{\varphi} \times$（ $9 \times \infty$ ） | － $4 \infty$（ 4008 ） | － 4250 | be． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 808 | －mo | －\＆⿵冂𠃍冂口 | say． |
| 2000 | －พைవ | － 200 § | cat． |
| स్వD，0．0 | －RTe | －amell | play． |
| จอ | －ฉ山 | ゆ1 | break． |
| asc | －Dr | － | eat． |
| 000 | －act | 00 | play on a musical instrument． |
| 1900 | － 0 － | － 000080 | knit，plat，compose． |
| 900（9046） | －Cos（00stas） | －coso | take． |
| ஹ00 | －$\times 00$ | － $0^{\circ}$ | strike against，clash． |
| อ® | －อ® | －$\infty$（ 000 ） | chew． |
| 800 | －80 | －800（80） | think． |
| อจ | －อฺ | －®®（®®，¢ه） | kiss． |
| ¢¢ | －¢̧̊̇ | －Be（8）c） | cut． |
| 80 | － 0 | －co | enchant，invoke demons． |
| 8 | － 8 | －¢（\％），¢®） | win，conquer． |
| 8 | －ర6 | －¢̨̨ | decay． |
| ${ }_{0}^{85}$ | － | － $800^{00}$ | feel，know． |
| $\infty$ | － 0 | －¢C（\％） |  |

[^129]
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| Sanskrit． | Pali． | Ela． | Signification． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ | －$\underbrace{2}$ | $-4\left(\Psi^{\infty}, \Psi^{\infty}\right)$ | hear． |
| ® | －¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | make． |
| 80 | － 80 | －8m（ | sprinkle，scatter． |
| 0 | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | － 80 （60） | stand． |
| eses | －${ }^{0} 0$ | － 8 （8）$\dagger$ | laugh． |

Nominal Bases，\＆c．
 ＇Colombo＇；acse̛，$\ddagger$＇cocoanut＇；©ce，＇bread－frait＇；
 cattle＇；©00ర\＆，＇jack fruit＇．
（b）Homogeneous radicals：－

| Sanskrit． | Pali． | Ela． | Signification． | sk．Verbal root．II |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $9{ }^{\circ}$ | －90¢ | － $4 \mathrm{CO}^{\infty}$ | －idle． | Cos，＇work．＇ |
| cod | －cos | - c c (ఎర) | －breast，bosom． | Cర, 'go.' 'mare' |
| ces | －©ை | － 08 | －elephant． | ＇soond．＇＇roar |
| 200 | －－6 | －－ | －hand． | 200，＇do．＇ |
| 2664 | －266向 | －దీర610 | －ray，beam of light． | 20，＇scatter．＇ |
| దึర | － －66 | －கిర，க6ర | －parrot． | $\delta_{\text {'send, ' (order }} \text { ( } 8 \text { ) }$ |
| $\pm 0$ | － | －anc | －family． | anc，＇accuma－ |
| （1）00 | － 0 Cbob | －comb | －arithmetic． | asm，＇count．＇ |
| Cos | － $\mathbf{0}$（ | － 0 s8 | －condition，state． | © ${ }^{\text {a ，＇go．＇}}$ |
| Q 6 | － 3 ． 6 | －Qdu | －good virtue． | Q而，＇invite，＇ advise．＇ |
| Q\％${ }_{2}$ | － $\mathrm{CO}_{\boldsymbol{z}}$ | － $1 Q \sigma_{l}, 2$ | － 1 parents，Jupi ter， 2 heary， honourable． | On（ $\omega$（ ＇sound，＇＇speak． |
| Q000 | －Qess | －Qeos | －cavern，cave． | Qe，＇conceal．＇ |
| 80 | － 80 | － $6 \infty$ ¢ | －people． | $6 \infty$（ço），‘be born．＇ |

[^130]$\ddagger C f$ ．Tamil ப ப்ல，＇palmyra tree．＇The word g母g is an Ele synonym for＇cocoanut tree．＇

｜｜The corresponding Elu roots are given within parentheses，except when they are identical with the Sanskrit．They are mostly deter－ mined by the help of these and Pali roots．Observe that the prefires， suffixes，\＆c．，added to the roots in forming the words have been omitted here．

| Sanskrit | Pali． | Elıa． | Signification． | 8k．Verbal root． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢09\％ | － 8 O8 | －ช0⿹勹巳）¢ ¢ | －a kind of apple， rose apple． | $\bigcirc$ O（ç），＇eat． |
| 60 | － $6 \infty$ | － －$\infty$ ， | －victory． | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{E}\left(\mathrm{c}_{9}\right), \text { 'con- } \\ & \text { quer. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 000 | － 80 | － 200 | － | $\pm 0 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{\prime}$ fix．＇． |
| \％ 0 | － | －\＆ | －day，date． | \％，＇wasta．＇ |
| $\boldsymbol{c c}^{\circ}$ | －¢̨00 |  | direction，quarter． |  |
| 209C | － 08 | －－occeoc | －sound． | －aç，＇sound．＇ |
| 888 | －888 | － $8 \mathbf{8 0}$（80） | 88 | $\operatorname{D}_{\text {'gain.' }} \text { 'gaide, }$ |
| O¢8 | －O¢̧ | － 0 | －rank，office． | © |
| 06 | － 06 | － 06 | －other，different， subsequent． | ob，＇nourish，＇ ＇fill．＇ |
| 8000C | －8000 | －80tmo | －brass． | Bsiso，＇bile＇ and $C$ ；＇re－ semble． |
| هc | －هc | －هc | －power． | هc，＇live，＇ －support．＇ |
| ه8 | －هe | －هe | sacrifice，a plane－ tary performance． | （do．） |
| Ac | －De | －Dre | －young． | （do．） |
| ®ิల్ర | －వియుక | －హosg，వి | －dot，zero． | ®ิc，＇be apart．＇ |
| 80 | － 8 c | － 8 C $\dagger$ | －hollow in a tree， \＆c． | ®c，＇divide．＇ |
| $0 \infty$ | － $0_{0}$ | －Dos | －opinion． | Oen，＇think．＇ |
| Qç | －Deq | －هq | －passion，intoxica－ tion． | Deq，＇rejoica．＇ |
| Oçe | －Oç0 | －D¢¢ | －Anariga，the In－ dian Cupid． | （do．） |
| 064 | －06而 | －D6而 | －death． |  |
| De | －DC | －De | －dirt，filth，rust． |  |
| 208 | － 90 | －＠® | －a sanctified sage． | Dos，＇be re－ vered．＇ |
| $O_{3}$ | －80 | －80，ถอ | －deer，beast． |  |
| Oag $\infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } 2 \xi \\ & -\infty 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2 \varepsilon \\ & -\infty 0 \end{aligned}$ | －mild，soft． <br> －barley． | Эя, (Oq), 'тab.' <br> g，＇join or mix．＇ |
| cocod | － $0 \times 0$ | －$-\infty \times \infty$ | －prosperity，glory． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { El } \\ & \infty \infty(\infty) \text { ( } \infty \text { ), 'per- } \\ & \text { vade. } \end{aligned}$ |
| \％ 0 | －go | －gos | －an age，pair． |  |


| Sanskrit | Pali． | Elıa， | Signification． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6 \infty$ | － 60 | － 60 | taste． | Om，＇taste．＇ |
| Goo | －$\sigma_{2} 0$ | －$\sigma_{z} \theta, \sigma_{z}$ | －image，form． | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{x^{\prime}, ~ ' s o u n d, ' ~}^{\text {'move. }} \end{aligned}$ |
| － 0 O8 | － 0 －${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | －வరอవ | －the 27th Junar asterism． | －రอ，＇go by leaps and jumps．＇ |
| abto | －abso | －9630，063 | －disease． | $\sigma_{\text {'afflict.' }}\left(=\sigma_{1}\right),$ |
| On | －Dos | － $9 \infty$ ，0d | －forest，wood． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Doo, 'ssek,', } \\ & \text { 'sound.' } \end{aligned}$ |
| อб | －อठ | － 26 | －privilege，right． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dర, ' ' desire,' } \\ & \text { 'ask, } \end{aligned}$ |
| Des | －Dic | －Dsc | －discussion，contro－ versy． | Def $^{\text {＇speak．＇}}$ |
| D0006 | － 20006 | －Denb，อ¢ | －monkey． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { eno(m),'lead,', } \\ & \text { 'guide. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 206 | －Dృర | －อృర，อర | －time． | D）（Dర），＇co－ ver，＇＇choose．＇ |
| 200000 | －D3mss | －Esemen | －luck． | Den，＇dwell．＇ |
| 8ర6 | －రెర | －8800 | －conquest，triumph． | $\begin{aligned} & \left.8(=,)^{8}\right) \text { 'con- } \\ & \text { quer.' } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Epro } \\ & \text { Epes } \end{aligned}$ | －800 <br> － $8 \infty$ | - 8ి000, రిce $\text { - } E_{\infty}, \partial_{\infty}\left(\partial_{\infty}\right.$ | －lamentation． <br> －poison． | Co，＇speak．＇ రెe（రిm），＇per－ vade．＇ |
| 己㖇 | － 8 四 |  | －lute． | O，＇go，＇＇per－ vade．＇ |
| 940 | － 0 ¢ | － 0 而 | －sore． | '2, wound. (D, |
| 006 | －mb的 |  | －protection，refuge． | Co：（ $\infty$ ），＇in－ jure．＇ |
| 000 | －$\infty$ ） | －$\infty$ 0， 00 （ $\infty$ ） | －hare． | $\infty$（ $\infty \times \infty$ ），＇go by leaps and jumps． |
| ©0 | － 80 | －毋ை（800） | －cold． | 'go.' (囚), |
| 909 | －morm | －$\times$ O40，000 | －Buddhist priest． | $\underset{\substack{\text { dergo } \\ \text { dence. ( }(\infty) \text {, 'un- }-}}{ }$ |
|  | －mom | $-\frac{1}{2} \text { ఱอm }$ | － 1 ear， 2 the 22nd |  |
| \＄00000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - }-\infty \infty 000 \\ & -\infty 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - }-\infty \infty 000 \end{aligned}$ | －always，continually． <br> －like，equal． | 20s，＇spread．＇ $\infty$ ，＇be mix－ |
| $\underline{006}$ | － 000 | $-\infty \infty, \infty \sigma_{l}(\infty)$ | ）－essence，heart－ wood，fertile． | $\begin{gathered} \text { ed np.' } \\ \infty \sigma, ' \text { go.' } \end{gathered}$ |

－Cf．H．De्दర．

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| Sanskrit． | Pali． | Elu． | Signification． | Sk．Verbal root． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E05 |  |  | －lime，powder． | Egrind.' ( |
| coco | － 6 | －\＆¢ | －net． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 'ée (ce), } \\ & \text { 'encompass,' } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\infty 8$ |  | $-\infty 00$ | －copper． |  |
|  |  |  |  | ＇eat，＇＇graze．＇ |
|  |  |  |  | 'pasa, (20 (p), |
| Becost |  |  |  | （ $\%$ ） |
| c000－ce00－csi－tooth． |  |  |  | ¢0，＇subdue．＇ |
| \％－ 8 |  |  |  | （？） |
| 20อை 009 009 | －-2 des | － 489 | －ninety． | （？） |
|  | － 003 O | － 202 | －ship． | Q8¢＇send．＇ |
|  | － 00000 | － 0800 | －leaf． | ${ }_{\text {'move.' }}^{00} \text { 'go,' }$ |
|  |  | $\infty, \dagger+\infty$ （ $8 \infty$ ），Oę | －foot． | © éceve.' 'go,' |
| 600 | －808 | －8ct $\ddagger$ | －father． | ©，＇ $\mathrm{nourish}$. ． |
| 89 | － 8000 | －80t（8が） | －son． | $\mathrm{gem}_{\text {rify. }}(\mathrm{g}), \text { 'pu- }$ |
| $8{ }^{100080}$ | － 00000800 | －a0udi§§ | －book． | $\theta_{\text {'bind. }}^{\infty}\left(\mathrm{g}^{\infty}\right),$ |
| －900 வవืర | - | - -ைర్\|l| | －love． | （\％），＇please．＇ |
|  |  | －هิఠర |  | ＇bind．＇ |
| 00400 | － 050000 | －هை | －boiled rice． | $\cos _{\text {'serve.' }}$ |
| Be00 | － 6 Oms | －ஐిరువి，வిల్ | －wall（generally of a house）． |  |
| อ๙ிదొ | －Dexnem | － $\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{E}$ | －fly． | Oxe（De），＇be angry，＇＇fill．＇ |
| D80\％ | －อఅ | －Dod | －fish． | ©द，＇be pleas－ |
| Oseos | －Obse | －－0¢T | －mother． | อ๐（อ）， ＇respect．＇ |

${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Cf}$ ．H．己䤄．
$\ddagger$ Cf．M．© ，H．ast，H．，M．，\＆c．，
$\dagger$ Pr．\＆M．also 50 而．
§ Cf．H．and M．bిఱ．
\｜Cf．H．ecc．ICf．T．．
$\ddagger \ddagger C y . \operatorname{Pr} .8 \varphi$ ，of which $8 \infty 0$（nom．）may be taken as a phonetic


IT Cf．Pr．Osca，H．and S．Ose．［S．＝Sindhi．］

| Sanskrit． | Pali． | Elu． | Signification． | Sk．Verbal root． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Obs | － 0000 | － 00 | －path，way． | O．心（®凶）， ＇inquire．＇ |
| 0000 | －Oscos | －Oc | －flower． | O）（D），＇mes－ sure． |
| 83 | － 3000 | －BゅG，Bbj | －friend． | Bec（8द），＇be soft or affec－ tionate．＇ |
| $\infty$ | － $0 \times 0$ | －$\infty$ ฉை | －devil，fiend． | $\infty$（ $\infty$（s） ＇worship．＇ |
| Coress | － 600000 | －Cood | －secret． | 60，＇abendon．＇ |
| G®్ర | －రవిర | － $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ | －night． | G，＇give＇（rent）． |
| 80s | －¢ஹo | －8® | －gender，sex． | EG，＇go．＇ |
| อ® | －อ®®ర | －อ¢ | －barren． | (b) bind.' (هุ), |
| 2000 | －อ®0్గ | － 1 Da， 2 Obs | － 1 garden， 2 wealth． | Des，＇abide．＇ |
| Doses | －Dot | －อవ | －cloth，garment． | Den，＇Wear＇（as clothes）． |
| D2gego |  | De | $-\operatorname{sand} . \quad\{$ | $\text { De }{ }_{\text {live. }}^{=} \text {DC, }$ |
| O．000 | －8ெம5， 8 | －डెセ† | －twenty． | （？） |
| 88 | － 88 | －S¢，$\ddagger 00$ | －street． | OU（ 5 B0），＇ask＇ |
| $\mathrm{caOc}_{8}$ | －aอets | －a己c | －doctor，physician． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oद्द or Bę (3̨q), } \\ & \text { 'know.' } \end{aligned}$ |
| 0aगb | －a0b | －อ\＆6，Мอర | －wrath，enmity． | 8ర，＇be power－ ful．＇ |
| の®ロ | －¢®จ | －mail（ma） | －conch． | $\infty$ ¢，＇pacify．＇ |
| $\bigcirc$ | － $\boldsymbol{\infty} \boldsymbol{0}$ | － | －hundred． | （？） |
| \＆ | －Bes | －Bod（cied， 8 | head． | $\begin{aligned} & 9(86), \text { 'hon- } \\ & \text { our. } \end{aligned}$ |
| essoc | － $\operatorname{man}$ | －808，8mc | －all． | 20c，＇count．＇ |
| \＄00 | － 05000 | －mos | －being，animal． | $\Psi_{\text {'be.' }}^{\omega}=\infty \Delta l,$ |
| cems | － 0000 | －mos（c）s） | －seven． | （？） |
| －0000 0 | －$\times 100$ | －$\infty$－ | －week． | （mes，＇seven＇ <br> ＋40，＇day．＇） |
| E009\％ | － 0000000 | －mosed | －thousand． |  |
| ¢จ | －غவ | －घర | －ease，happiness． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gima } \\ & \text { (qake happy: } \end{aligned}$ |
| （1x） | －ตอ | － $8 \mathbf{\square}$（1） | －fine，minute． |  |
| gacos | － 9880 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { \&6 (8ర), } \\ \text { \&8 (88) } \end{array}\right\}$ | - sun. | $\omega_{2}(\infty)$ ，＇go．＇ |
| 1800 | － 00 | －800 | $\begin{gathered} \text { - female breast, } \\ \text { pap. } \end{gathered}$ |  ＇sound．＇ |


| Stanskrit | Pali. | Heta. | Signification. | Sk. Verbal root. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 | - - | 20 | - place. |  |
| $\infty$ | - 0080 | © | - 1 hand, 2 the 13th lunar asterism. |  |

228. Derivation (COn, Csooxsm) of Eln words has as yet received but little attention at the hands of scholars. It is a study of mach importance and requires great labour and research. The general practice is to derive nearly all the words in the language from Sanskrit, too often over-looking the claims of Pali, which flourished almost on the frontiers of the original home of Ela, and has consequently a striking affinity to it.* This is regrettable, as Sanskrit does not faithfally represent the Vedic language (known as ©scct), from which with Prakrit it is considered to have sprang. $\dagger$

Modern Elu is a development of the language brought over by Vijaya, the first historical king of Ceylon (circa 543 в. о.) and his retinue, who made it the vernacular of the land. The language, however, grew up, we may say almost side by side with the parent tongue and its other offsprings in India though isolated from them, in consequence of the intercourse that existed between the two

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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prakrit } \\ & \text { Pali } \end{aligned}$ | ncerem | 믕థి | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { வ囚ిఠరf, } \\ \text { వవరర } \end{array}$ | をロจర | $\cong$ | ఉ®\％ | 408 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deq, } \\ & \text { De } \end{aligned}$ | ฉดร， D८द | \| | 4000 | D20m |
| Hindi | 200000 | 8ది | ®லிб | \＆DO | $\sigma$ | ఱుది | $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | De | ヵ | రจ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty, 00_{0}, \\ & \cos , \end{aligned}$ | 9 |
| Marathi | 80080 | 01ది | ه®ె6 | \％هs | $0 \times 00$ | ¢ | $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \mathrm{D}^{\text {d }}$ | De | － | 6จ | 8 | 98 |
| Pañjábi | 800300 | 80 | வธిర | ¢ロ®C | Ob | ¢ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $9{ }^{\circ}$ | Dos | ® | ర50จ | 000 | ¢0 |
| Gujarati |  | Eదద | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CQuest } \\ & \text { Oర' } \end{aligned}$ | E®8 | $\checkmark$ | $\infty$ ¢ | $\boldsymbol{q}^{\mathbf{0}}$ | De | － | бจ | G® | \＄0 |
| Bangali | 2000300 | 8ద | Deara | 8ه0 | ช® | ${ }_{0}^{818}$ | $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ | ${ }^{\text {er }}$ | ® | 6ه | 88 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0, \\ & 0,8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Óriya | 2000 | 8\％ | வகி6 | gهcs | 64 | －008ిర | $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | Esc | ® | రจ | Q | 8 |
| Sindhi | 200000 | $8^{\text {® }}$ | a®fabt | 8Dag＇ | ＊ | ఉ®ิ | ¢ ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | De | ® | రจ | 930 | هை |
| Elu | ${ }_{\text {＇coton }}^{\text {cog，}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ed, } \\ & \text { 'back } \end{aligned}$ | విธ8 ＇deaf＇ | goc， <br> ＇reak | $\underset{\text { sixix }}{\infty},$ | $\operatorname{sen}_{\text {sixty }}^{\omega_{2}}$ | 'eight' | $\infty$ e，＇to move＇ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { song, } \\ & \text { to eat } \end{aligned}$ | రదే，రm， ＇to keep＇ |  |  |

Notr．－At the present day the final $q$ f of words in H．，Pañj．，M．，and G．is not pronounced．In Sk．，Pr．， and Pa．©อ is the genitive form，while the form onf is used in B．，O．，and S．for some of the obli que cases．In Naipali，the language of Nepal，© and $\infty$ stand for＇I＇and＇thou＇respectively．（Vide § 229．）

Hindi (including Hindustáni) seems to possess a closer affinity to Elu than the other vernaculars.
229. A few additional derivations and affinities which have casually engaged the author's attention, will be noticed in this section as of possible interest to stadents of Sinhalese philology.

The short © 0 and © are extant in the Bihári (a dialect of the Hindi) and Baingali. These sounds are known to Prakrit and Pali also. (Vide § 41.)

The suffixes $\varnothing$ and $\delta$, characterising the masculine and feminine respectively, are common to almost every Indian language. The plaral suffixes ©, $\mathbb{C}$, and 0 exist in Pr . $\delta^{\prime}$ is the pl. nom. and oblique case ending in Bihari, \&c. ( $C f$. the colloq. nom. Cst-identical with the Bihari formand ఐอ्రిof', 'they,' used in some of the oblique cases also.) The modern pl. suffixes ${ }^{\text {De }}{ }^{*}$ and Dठz are most probably derived from the Tamil asir and air similarly used. ( $C f$.
 'eminent pandit or scholar,' which is distinct.) The nom. endings $\varphi$ and $\varphi$ (sometimes changed into $\circlearrowright$ or $\bigotimes^{\circ}$ ) are $\operatorname{Pr}$. (and Hindi). The common genitive ending ow is a modification of the corresponding ending ows in Hindi, and the classical (gen.) ending $\omega$ (with its variations $\varphi, \varphi, \varphi$, and $\mathcal{C}$ ) of the Pr. and Pali $\omega$ (Sk. $\omega x$ ). The saffixes $\varsigma อ, \dagger$ O, \&c., ending in $\partial$ of the dative case, are from


[^132]of，＇＇to，＇＇in order to．＇The ablative suffixes ending in ws are probably connected with the similar endings of that case in Tamil．The locative endings $\mathbb{E}$ ，©（with or with－ oat a vowel before them），$\&$ ，and $\ddagger$ correspond to the Pr．$\ell, \&$ or $\propto, \varphi$ ，and $\varphi$ ．The vocative endings $\varphi, \varphi$ ， （\％），Ut，and © are nearly all Pr．The Hindi Dos is connected with eDb，\＆c．，suffixes of ordinal numeral adjectives．The particle $q$ sal（ $=$ the indefinite article＇$a$＇ or＇$a n$＇）is in Bihari a shortened form of Uిమ゙，＇one．

The personal terminations of verbs have their origin in Pr．，in which they are－Sing．1．©，2．\＆，3．©，© ，$\uparrow ;$ Pl． 1 ．
 （or $q(0)$ ）．The Pr．pres．part．ending $\oplus_{J} 80$ is perhaps the origin of the Ellu pres．part．ending esob，\＆c．The Hindi past part．ending $C$ seems to be connected with the letter $\mathcal{O}^{0}$ affixed to Elu past participles．
อ⿹ or $\circlearrowright$ อ，＇$I$＇is probably from the Pr．，acc．sing．ออ。 or Do．The genitive sing．in Pr．，Pali，and Sk．is exactly అอ．The shifting of cases is not improbable．$\dagger$ The Sk． acc．sing．，$\otimes_{0}$ is identical with that of Elu．Pr．gen．© $\infty_{\infty}$ $=0_{0}$ in Ela．The Ela $q 8$（or $q$ q $(8)$ ），＇we＇is connected with the Hindi，Pañjabi，\＆c．qo（Pr．$q q^{\delta} 00$ ，qu00），＇self．＇ The fem．ס8，＇thou，＇is $\delta>$ with the fem．suffix 8 attached． （ $C f$ ． $\mathbf{\infty}$ in Sindhi，in which onof is one of the oblique cases of the mas．）Pl．©not（or ans or anvel）is compounded of and or $\delta$ and $\uparrow 8 . \ddagger$ The modern $0^{\text {（ }}$ is a contraction of gil $=$ na，which is in turn a shortened form of $\mathfrak{D}^{2}$ ．（Cf． Boc $\sigma$ ，＇bank，＇＇border，＇changed into $క ి \omega \sigma$ ．）$อ$ อ $=0$ or
 with 000 ，＇thou，＇colloquially used by high officials in address－ ing lower classes of people．（ $C f$ ．the reflexive pronoun ゆDo．）

[^133]
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230．Some Elu words have two different derivatives， which are respectively derived either from two different languages or from two different words of one language．

Corresponding words in Sanskrit and Pali akin to each derivative are given as usual．

Examples．

| Sanskrit． | Elu． | Pali． | Elu． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢\％ิ，＇meaning＇ | ．．．$\varphi \boldsymbol{O}_{\boldsymbol{z}}$ | ．．．$\ddagger \times 0$ | ．．．¢0） |
| cose，＇sanctified sage＇ | ．．．ClB | ．．． 8 8\％ | ．．． 8 \％ |
| －రd，＇juice＇ | ．．．ఐça | ．．．©® | ．．．®ç． |
| nusa，＇agent，＇＇doer＇ | ．．．2088ర | ．．． －6ms | ．．．かை－ |
| abe，＇action＇ | ．．．20630 | 2000 | $\infty$ ฌల． |
| ఎఎ⿴，＇sword＇ | ．．．ฌa | ．．．வை | ．దుc． |
| 8s，＇hole＇ | ．．．Beg ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ．．．8¢¢ | ．．．®e． |
| GD，＇hard，＇＇course＇ | ．．．દृ®ิ | ．．．4en | ．．．\＆®． |
| ద®，＇doctrine，＇＇scripture＇ | ．．．$\xi_{2} \sigma_{2}$ O | ล00 | ccels |
| g＠a，＇public，＇＇famous＇ | ．．．－ 0 ¢ | －®a | ORg． |
| Og，＇friend＇ | ．．．बヵ¢ | ．．． 80000 | 80 |
| Og，＇mixed＇ | ．．．8®6 | ．．．B600 | ．．．9x，9x． |
| 2め，＇foolish＇ | ．．． ตอృ | ．．．＠en | ．．．${ }^{\text {acos．}}$ |
| －6ag，＇rough＇ |  | ．．．$\sigma_{198}$ | ．．．రıg． |
| eaలb，＇enmity＇ | ．．．อఱిర | ．．． 0 | ลอర． |
| cosem，＇science＇ | ．．． 5806 | ．．．cose | ．．$\infty$ ¢ |
| W0．6t＇gold＇ | ．．．రが |  | ．．．घgอ） |

Similarly，in the case of words derived or naturalised from Sanskrit，Hindi，and other North－Indian langaages，the Tamil language possesses two sets of words，of which one generally has a great resemblance to the Elu ：－

Examples．

Elu．

| ¢0s，＇hand＇ | ．．． | C0000 | ．．． | i， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{20} \mathrm{C}^{\text {or }} 20 \mathrm{Cos}$ ，＇pot＇ | ．．． | 200\％ | ．．． | お๑யம்，ธด |
| 2080，＇udder，＇＇breast＇ | ．．． | 1 | － | －mio，civesio． |
| OQSO，＇praise＇ | ． | ¢ைைర | ．．． |  |
| Qe．＇mild，＇＇soft＇ | ．．． | O¢я | ．． | 18，以®5 |
| $\omega_{2} \cos ^{\text {che }}$＇moment＇ |  | 58 |  |  |

The Tamil classical forms கம்，＇action＇；$\omega \pi$ ，＇great＇；
 dhist priest，＇are also nearly identical with the Elu．

[^134]231. In the derivation of Elu words the original form should always be ascertained, for there are sometimes several forms, mere modifications of a pristine form which alone is derived from the foreign source. Stady of ancient writings will enable the student to trace these original forms. A few specimens are given below with their modifi-cations:-

| Original form. | ations. | Original form. Modifications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $9{ }^{(1)}$, 'fire' | .. 40. | อ8, 'pond’ ... อษ, $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ ¢ |
| $9 \times$, 'eye ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 析 | Cegero 'garlic' ... |
| \%200, 'letter' ... |  | ®ud, 'head |
| $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ อOか, ‘disrespect ce 'light' |  | Sin |
|  | , | อ®¢, 'mer |
| anac, 'hair' ... | -0, 0 |  |
| ¢\%an, 'direction' | .. $\xi^{(\infty)}$-cm. |  |
|  |  |  |
| ¢0, |  |  |

Words with Elu semi-nasals are generally derived from other forms having full nasals, as :

| ws from nes'c, 'mountain.' Cos ", 00000 , 'river.' <br> దิళ " దెత్క, 'dot,' 'cipher.' |
| :---: |
|  |  |

Many of the words in cominon use at the present day have gone through several stages of modification before assuming their present forms; and their study is, therefore, very important to stadents of the philology of the tongue. (Vide § 70.)
232. Words of the Maldive tongae present so great an affinity to the Ellu that it may be asserted that both Ceylon and the Maldive islands were colonised by people of one and the same race-either by a detachment of Vijaya's followers, who are said to have been dispersed at sea by a storm

[^135]when Vijaya, with some of his men, was drifted to this island, and the rest to the neighboaring islands, or by a band of emigrants from Ceylon subsequently :-

Examples.

(Vide § 41.)
233. Ceylon began to be visited by the people of Southern India speaking Tamil, Telagu, Malayálam, and other Dravidian languages thereof, about the third century before Christ. They carried on constant warfare with the Sinhalese, at times establishing their supremacy, and have continued to hold a close connection with the Island in various ways. In 1505 the Portuguese visited Ceylon and held power until they were ousted by the Dutch in 1658. The Dutch in turn gave way to the English in 1796, who in 1815 took possession of the entire Colony. These foreigners spoke of things and actions unknown to the Sinhalese with whom they came in contact. When native equivalent terms were not easily forthcoming the foreign words themselves were adopted into Sinhalese. The study of medicine and astrology from Tamil treatises, and the writing of books in Sinhalese by persons acquainted with the Dravidian languages, also contributed a large quota of words. Hence the Sinhalese tongue has now come to possess a large stock of words derived or borrowed from the Dravidian, Portaguese,* Dutch, and English languages. Lists of the

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 annui）．

 adhatoda）．
qpeె（
qpor（ginb，from＇to govera＇），＇govern－ ment．

¢\＆¢
 plantain（lit．＇elephant plantain＇）．
фevec（qu்பі），＇hopper＇（a sort of thin rice cake）．



§ల（இட்），＇place，＇＇room，＇＇land．＇
Sc（（毋ísfr），＇here it is，take it．＇
SO
SCぶదை（இலக்க்்），＇number，＇＇figure．＇

80己（（\＄4q），＇faneral．＇



ઉ＇cల（ஈwі்），＇lead．＇


OS（e－5ig），a kind of pea（seed of Phaseolus radiatus）．
©（ $\left.e^{\circ} \mathrm{eos}\right)$ ），＇case，＇＇outward covering of a pillow，＇\＆o． Cర（e』க்ஞ），＇to suck up．＇


COが囚ి（
 halese．


 tion．＇


هవో $\Phi(\Omega, \dot{p})$ ），＇act of spying，＇＇information given by a spy．＇



ous（هu்），＇hollol＇（ased in calling a person at a distance）．

 officer＇s office）．
 maran．＇
బవ（ $\ddagger 00<$ ），＇boutique，＇＇end．＇§

 \＆c．，sold in the bazaar．＇





 దు


aలJod (ธu்பஸ்), 'ship,' a kind of sailing vessel.
mo88' (बناه), 'pully;' 'grain half ground.'


ఐుిల్ ( $\boxed{\omega l o t})$, a sort of semi-coloured cloth.

meరి betel, ' catecha.'

దుర (ఉணை), 'bank,' ' shore,' ' border.'
20రอఆ (థருவா(®), ' dried fish.'





దుఉదణ) (கசఠசா), 'seed of poppy.'


బుગచి (єாட), ' vinegar.'

mudg (बாப்பு), 'bracelet.'

బ0® (बால்), 'quarter.'
2018 (கரfr), ' money,' 'coin piece.'
2ૂ₹రి (கட்டி), 'piece,' ' clod.'
బుజీ (ఉథ்ற), a knife with a long handle, 'bill-hook.'
ఐてદ§ (ఉஞ்அ), 'rice-gruel.'


[^137]
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Oదைచి（Qொாุ），＇flag，＇＇banner．＇
 knot，＇＇crest of bird．＇

ensel（बொம்ப），＇cornet，＇the vowel sign © ©
－
－దుக゙ఆ（बொள்ठா），＇pillage，＇＇plunder．＇
बదుக゙О（வொள்ரூ），＇Madras gram＇（Dolichos biflorus）．
－దృొప（கோட்（A），＇thin stick．＇
aబufచิ†（6aாุ），＇twenty，＇score．＇

 covering the privities of men．
－
－దீலச（கோலம்），＇ludicrous gestares，＇＇nonsense．＇
anf
－బుృరి（Сோஷல்），＇temple，＇＇fane．＇

acod＇ర（வெச்கைச），＇little tinkling bell．＇
อ．⿹\zh26灬చ $\ddagger$（சண்ட），＇bully．＇



ర0మోముచి（ぁக்கட），＇deceitful，＇＇deceitful man．＇
ஹరిం（ $\llcorner\llcorner\infty$ ），＇baldness．＇




దలిది（ธi்ి，＇younger brother＇），a term applied to Moormen．
20ర才（\＄ూம்），＇fit，＇＇quantity．＇

－Cf．Sk．acono dibl Pali alen
$\ddagger C f$ ．Sk．and Pali D6in．§ Cf．Port．‘Chita＇and Maráthi ©D．
｜This word is often used in the sense of＇salt fish＇which is generally kept in＂jars．＂Port．＇jarra．＇

I Cf．Hindi ©osg．$\quad{ }^{\circ}$ Cf．Marathi ensoxe，Hindi Deve．
†† Gf．Hindi mag．


๓己己（ゅவ்வ），＇hole，＇＇perforation．＇
దைவ్రి（ゅக囚），＇thin flat piece of metal．＇
ゆల゙రిదుర（ஏள்ளூ囚ゅ），＇to push．＇
5036（ $5 \pi \pi \pi$ ），＇dack．＇
202はอ（தూகு），＇brokerage，＇＇commission．＇

Dった（ $\ddagger \pi \circlearrowleft)$ ），a neck ornament（for women）．
మీఠ88\％（（
\＆రి己（（\＆ட்（6），a copper coin，＇pice＇（ $=1 \frac{1}{2}$ farthing）．


Qdeff（தபா＇or 毋பபாЯ），＇interpreter．＇

QDoc（毋வா\％），＇mound．＇

லண＇山ிము（தேக்கு），＇teak tree＇（Tectona grandis）．
மைっరెశ్రి（தொட்டல்），＇cradle．＇
Oையిత్（ดொழில்），＇occapation，＇＇work，＇＇ceremony to demons．＇
©
O0）${ }^{\circ}$（தோด），a jewel for the ears．


20（ $150<$ ），＇outer verandah of an apper story＇（used as a walk）．
2ゆృ（๘ாடா），＇weaver＇s shattle．＇
 trust．＇
00ర（1500\％），＇gray hair．＇
s08（гпf），＇jackal，＇＇fox．＇
©อఱురऽ（ゥவசாரம்），＇solder，＇a metallic cement．
 bearing the figure of a serpent）．



ఖ్రEే（（ாய்），＇thread．＇
acoce（ดเธ่อ๐），a tree and its fruit（Phyllantikus emblica）．




－อออออ（（ப்சவடம），＇Turkey red cloth．＇
 penter）．
©రిం）（ $\llcorner\dot{\circ} \infty$ ），＇bast．＇
0రిరి（ $\llcorner\dot{4} 44)$ ），＇cattle fold，＇＇loose woman，＇＇wanton．
©（（L4），＇step，＇＇sill，＇＇salary，＇＇weight．＇

O．

－
－
©


Oçరి（ుศबl），＇rank，＇＇post．＇


ootgt（ L ig ），＇ball．＇



＇litter．＇
$00^{\circ}$（ $\llcorner$ คம்），a weight of twelve kalangies．
捾（山ゆ），＇gailt，＇＇revenge．＇
ogs（土セூ\＆），＇fallt，＇＇blemish，＇＇flaw．＇

oedet（Lsiref），＇charch，＇＇school．＇
OCEQ§（ $\llcorner$ affimis），＇crystal．＇


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 －008（（unal＠or Quraleos＊），＇interest．＇

ఎరだ（ $\llcorner$（
－อృరઠ（นлல்），＇gravel．＇
Dex́erb（மต்சாட4），a red seed weighing 4 grains．
ออృออ（ $\llcorner\dot{\llcorner\dot{ம}), ~ ' l e v e l . ' ~}$
อచేゃల（மடிச்சில），＇parse＇（carried in the girdle）．

 groom．＇
อజిల్（．ロuri），＇hair．＇

＇ship－master＇）．

อย（e $\omega \dot{\circ})$ ，＇bag．＇

Osackẻ⿹勹巳（Lஈச்சr），＇manacle，＇＇handcuff．＇

อெद्दి or ox




Oz
రై（ $\omega_{4}$ ），＇poor woman，＇＇female servant．＇

อఎిచు，
อ





อరఆేघ（

$\dagger$ Cf．Sk．Osçat．

Des（ஜூ\＆0），＇corner，＇＇angle＇；（セూな），‘whole，＇＇entire．＇ ఏôO（eمட்ண），＇bale，＇＇load carried in a sack．＇

ఏది（๑ロ4），＇cover．＇




 rice cake．＇


ออృอమొను（ఎட்டக்காய்），a round species of pumkin．
ออิอฮ（هட்டம்），‘discount．’
ออిరి（ه＜்4），a flat basket made of split reed or bamboo．
อออ（๙นம்），＇string，＇＇chaplet．＇
อణิออ（هடிஸ்），＇border＇（of a roof）．
ออด（هம்ப），＇insolence，＇＇insalt．＇


28モర（（afféser），＇transverse rods＇（tied to hold mad in a wall）．



อe（®か），＇hole，＇＇pit．＇
อرఢ̨（（هாゅம்），＇flatulence，＇＇gout．＇
อృర

อృฝ（๗ாЯ），‘space，＇＇advantage．＇

छృコออ（๙டடம்），＇cross beam＇（of a bed，\＆c）．

อิอ（ஷடாய்），＇weariness．＇

BCoq（』๑ウ்த），＇fetter．＇

Beßக゙a（கிளக்கு），‘ lamp，＇a sort of small torch．
రి̨̨（ธீ囚），＇street．＇

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { ออฝี（வெடி），} \\ \text { बอฉఁఁ（வெடி），}\end{array}\right\}$＇report of a gun．＇
eอ8（هெி），＇intoxication．＇
$\Theta 0^{\circ}$（هயல்），＇corn field，＇＇low land．＇
ఆอఁ్రే（๙ே囚），＇wall，＇＇ridge．＇
ఉరిつつ（ டடடம்），＇ventricle．＇
ఉరిつద（சட்டாம்ப்ள்ா），＇monitor．＇



ఉอి）（ $\subset \dot{\omega} \cup \pi$ ），a white superior kind of rice（oryza sativa）．

ఉరరి（சருஷ），＇quarrel．＇

ఉલ゙శి（சல்ه），＇money，＇a coin（ $=\frac{1}{8} d$ ．）．
ผอృర（சఎாf），＇drive，＇＇promenade．＇


ఉっદిదోదు（சாக்க்காய்），＇nutmeg．＇
ผงอิ（ $\ddagger \pi \dot{C} 4$ ），a piece containing several cloths．
ఉృడO（\＆ாшம்），＇die，＇＇colour．＇
ఉృఱల్ర＇（சாயல்），＇likeness，＇＇form，＇
ఉて己્రే（சாவல்），＇cock．＇
రిぶணులి（Яஷ்ஐம்），＇trumpet＇（a kind of）．
■óoe（Яபபம்），＇bale，＇＇bundle．＇


దిమి $\ddagger$（ச\＆），＇sugar．＇
జీcos（ \＆யாঞ்），＇grandfather．＇
घ్రகుము

－The word ఉఐ๑¢ is also used in this sense．
$\dagger$ Cf．Hindi లిอజ．$\ddagger C f$ ．Hindi ©®®．
8 This is applied in Tamil to＇great－grandfather．＇

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fag ç（ajuda），a game at cards．



q0essరథe．
law）．

 tare．＇
q\＆＇OB（almário），＇almirah，＇＇wardrobe．＇
YCOOO20zs（alinête），＇pin．＇
$\$ \mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{OQ}$（or $\mathrm{m}_{\text {）（alavanca），＇handspike，＇＇crow－bar，＇}}$ ＇axle－tree．＇

qGee（almoço），＇breakfast．＇
¢cewose（algoz），＇hangman．＇
¢องண（avano），＇woman＇s fan．＇
中P）（ams），＇wet nurse，＇＇narse．＇
фроs（aia or aya），＇waiting－maid，＇＇dry narse．＇

Trefiది（escrito），＇writ＇（in law）．
qrGరz（endro），‘dill，＇＇fennel．＇

§efenfo（escola），＇school．＇

sefolo （estalla），＇stable．＇（Datch＇stal．＇）

రిల్geçoz（emperador），＇emperor．＇
t゙ebider or tfactos（Europa），＇Europe．＇

2b（caja），＇cashew－nat．＇

20విమిలో（catecismo），＇catechism．＇
nosioys－mo（capado，＇castraten，＇＇gelded＇），＇to cas－ trate，＇＇geld，＇＇lop＇（branches）．
2088రీ（capitafo），＇captain＇（of a ship）．

[^139]202 （caps or cabáya）r＇tail cost．＇（Arabic＇kabā．＇）
 woman＇s jacket．

20eిద（camisa），＇shirt．＇（Arabic＇kamis．＇）
ఐరరుొ（carreto），＇carriage，＇＇cart．＇
mose＂（cravo），‘clove．＇

ఐల్రీరల）（caldeirā），＇copper still＇（used in distilling arrack）．

బులీదexter（casquinha），＇gold shell in a necklace．＇
2nebol $0 \dagger$（catana），‘sword．＇

2028（cano），＇condait，＇＇drain．＇
2000ర（camara），＇room，＇＇chamber．＇
200రిめ（quarto），＇quarter．＇
2ฉeలర（chme），＇top ridge of a roof．＇
ఇロరళ（crdz），＇cross．＇
«etyo（costd́ra），＇seam＇（in flooring）．
«eటీ（cozinha），＇kitchen．＇

ف円゙ళ（quéijo），＇cheese．＇
－aోరీవి（quênte），＇heat of anger．＇
 haggle．＇
Onosing（conta），＇rosary of beads．＇
Onser＇c＇Q（condictũ），＇conditions＇（of sale，\＆cc．）．
Ow，
－2000 ©oseg（compásso），＇mariner＇s compass．＇
amu $\sigma$ E＇（coral），＇coral．＇（Dutch＇koraal．＇）

anos8（cobpia ；Datch＇copie＇），＇copy．＇
anjotro（contra，＇against＇），＇cross－examination，＇
＇ill－feeling．＇
anofo（cova），＇pipe（for smoking），＇＇crucible．＇
eanfedo（c 6 pa$)$ ，＇cap．＇

[^140]CoC\＆or cobsę＂（gráde），＇grate，＇＇rail．＇
cocedobiరి－mర（calafetár），＇to caulk．＇
conzxit（gancho），＇hook＇（of a belt，\＆o．）．

cosel$ゆ ~(g a s t o), ~ ' c o s t, ' ~ ' ~ e x p e n s e, ' ~ ' ~ f e e s . ' ~$
にృผదర（gaspa），＇waist belt＇（generally fastened with
a buckle）．（Dutch＇gesp．＇）


Ocusobjes or eģfe（grôsso），＇coarse，＇＇thick，＇＇rough．＇
acofอృ or ©మึరె（c0uve），＇cabbage．＇
OిabోC（chinéla），＇slipper．＇
రaw＇O（janélla），＇window．＇
రOज＇రz（janêiro），＇January，＇＇New year．＇
Geg（gelosía），＇venetian blind＇（of a door）．
మబేఆటోరఁ－బుర，（taxar），＇to rate，＇＇appraise．＇
ఏふがమ（tambáca），＇pinchbeck．＇
மలలందfరr（tambor），a drum．
00 อิలి（tácho，Dutch＇taatje＇），＇large metal pan．＇
bosedo（taipa），＇mud－wall，＇＇parapet．＇
D0sర（tára），＇tare or tret．＇
$D_{2} D_{z}$（or $\partial_{z}$ ）$\sigma_{z}$ ©（tavérna），＇tavern．＇

区ిరథ（trigo），＇wheat．＇
Bிర or Biర（tira），＇strip of cloth，＇＇wick＇（of a lamp）．
8ిరz（tiro），＇customs duty．＇$\ddagger$

onoobs（temperádo），a process in cooking．
asుefరుతలిరీ（testamento），＇testament，＇＇last will．＇
ans®8§（chapéo），＇hat．＇
©
GS（dádo），＇die＇（for gaming）．
\＆\＆\＆（didal or dedal），＇thimble．＇
Єడอృర＇వి（diamante），＇diamond．＇（Dutch＇dimant．＇） eç日（doce），a kind of sweetmeat，＇preserve．＇


[^141]
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Dబోమల్（batel），＇cargo boat，＇＇lighter．＇
Dwc（batáta），＇sweet－potato．＇
Dsfą＇ß（bandéja），＇tray，＇＇salver．＇
D02（bambú），＇bamboo，＇＇large reed．＇
ఎజింశువాథ（bayoneta），＇bayonet．＇
DGę（varanda），＇verandah．＇
Qobies（balança），＇balance．＇［Dutch＇balans．＇］
Dట゙లை（bastax），＇walking stick．＇
Doap（banco），＇bench．＇［Dutch＇bank．＇］
Dof（báile，or Dutch＇bal＇，＇dance＇），＇ball，＇＇banquet．＇
Dof̨̛（balde），＇bucket，＇＇tub．＇
கిపిల（bíblea），＇Bible．＇
Eెదీచ్（bíco），a kind of point lace．
ถెరO（bllro），＇bobbin．＇
వెలోర（bispo），＇bishop．＇

Qరz（blirro），＇donkey，＇＇ass．＇
Q8（bále），a small round earthen jar（used for keeping money in）．
இ®ి（blaxa），＇wad＇（of a gun）．
aฝిs（bébado），＇drunkard．＇
QDsext＇రి（bonje，D．＇boontje＇），＇bean．＇

Qอெठ（bôrra），＇dregs，＇＇lees．＇
©®ోదాది（bôca），＇culvert，＇＇archway．＇［Dutch＇boog．＇］ －బురిజిదు（bonéca），＇doll．＇
eafర̊c，（bórda），＇border，＇＇edge．＇［Dutch＇boord．＇］
eafot（bola），＇ball，＇＇bowl．＇
〇ఱைை（maçaб），a kind of apple（zizyphus jujuba）．
Oscias（maia），＇old woman，＇＇wife．＇
Ooen $\ddagger$（maça），＇dough．＇


－＠\＆囚C，from the English，is more common．
$\dagger$ Some consider this to be a corruption of the Sanskrit and Pali acose，which is confined to books．



Qరిల్ర（maniçã），‘small shot．＇
 Indian descent．

－Ded（mêas），＇socks．＇
 ＇barbers．＇（Vide Dustఐర on p．378）．
－ 0 es（mesa），＇table．＇
－DJefol or（ofens＇（ambstra），＇sample，＇＇state．＇
రxade（rancho），＇flock．＇


Gơboct（arratel），＇pound＇（weight）．
G远（rabo），＇radish．＇
$88^{\circ} 0$（ripa），＇lath．＇
8 \＆ో山ు（risca），＇stripe，＇＇striped cloth．＇
రzexj（rolã），＇pollard．＇

－రరంలిరిః（regimento），＇regiment．＇

－＇ֹç§（régoa ？），＇custom＇－house．＇
Oठठ＇द（renda），＇lace，＇＇rent．＇
－$\sigma$＇ç（rdda），＇wheel．＇

OStDz $\sigma_{z}$ O（lantérna），＇lantern．＇
Cosm（lança），＇lance．＇［Dutch＇lans．＇］
OJJE or Coơ der，＇＇Dutch descendant．＇
Osfeg（lanço），＇bid＇（in auction）．
©os＇ousc（lançol），＇bed－sheet．＇

Ozజిడ゙థe（lista），＇list．＇
Cresbl（lesto），＇ready．＇
E\＆fe（liso），＇to glide．＇
E＇oqef（lingaiça），＇sausage．＇
Betruo（listra），＇fringe＇（of wood，\＆a．）．

OGJog (lenço), 'handkerchief.'

- dఠ̄ (lendea), ' nit.'

రை>0ి8 or Өx0m68 (vinagre), 'vinegar.'
Becfe (viola), ' violin,' ' fiddle.'
ÖCeg (velado), 'velvet.'

Esçz" (vidro), 'glass.'
జేంor C , vide gefowf
wosid or ఉరsహీ\& (sapato), 'shoe.'
ఉอలు' (sabฐ̃o), 'soap.'
ఉరర్ర (sarampo), 'measles.'
worca (saláda), 'salad.'
ఉూ山ీム̨ (sacco), 'sack,' ' pocket.'
\# © (saya), ' woman's petticoat.'

Eas (senh 0 r), ' sir,' ' master.'
שuosf $\dagger$ (citaçã), ' summons.'
Ęद̨ (cidade), ' city,' 'town.'
©d8 $\ddagger$ (chípo), 'mother-of-pearl.'

జల్రి§ (xelím), 'shilling.'
Agy (sino), ' bell.'
ต్రองD (semana), ' week.'
eefa (seda), ' silk.'

acof 8 (sórte), 'kind,' ' sort.'
236.-Naturalised and derived vords from Dutch. 1 ఢccerb or ఢcosibి (agaat), 'agate.'

q®g'd (april), ' April.'
qeojefos (apostel), ' apostle.'
- Note that the Ela word $\Theta_{g} \sigma_{7}$ ( $=\mathbf{8 k}$. Dg), 'diamond,' is distinct.
+ Gf. Dotch ' citatie.'
$\ddagger$ Cf. Tamil $\boldsymbol{\text { fis }}$.
8 Or from the English word. Pl. is phonetically Beo. The pl. of all inanimate nouns ending in 0 is similarly pronounced in speating and sometimes written.
| The Datch words are given within parentheses.


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nosimorns－mర（translaat），＇to translate．＇
 naleabz－no（taxeren），＇to appraise．＇
soరdo（trap），＇stair，＇＇staircase，＇＇ladder．＇
qozzog（troef）＇trump＇（at cards）．
0 （thee），＇tea．＇
ow ${ }^{*}$（teer），＇tar．＇
－00J dim（tolk），＇interpreter．＇
द800（datum），＇date，＇＇term．＇
G ${ }^{\mathrm{E}}$（das or dasje），＇necktie．＇
ç－（dam），＇draughts＇（game）．

©ç®ిథథ（duit or duitje），＇doit，＇＇quarter farthing．＇

－
000036 （or $\Theta \sigma)$ ）（patroon），＇cartridge．＇
0هిరిం（pyp），＇pipe＇（for smoking，\＆c．）．
－00山ీsరీs（plakkart），＇placard．＇

8రివిદ区（frikadellen），＇fricassee．＇
gఱ゙oటs（poospas），＇medley，＇＇jumble．＇
coอరอ88（Februarij），＇February．＇
－0000゙ゅ§（pons），＇punch＇（a drink）．
e0voct（vronw），＇queen＇（in cards）．
ecodos－ano（volmagt），＇executor＇（of an estate）．
coleठ（potje），＇little pot＇（of tea－pot，\＆c．）．
oof $\sigma_{z}$（voring），＇lining＇（of a garment）．
จముదర（bakker），‘ baker．＇
Dజుమి（bakje），＇trough．＇
D．2aecurl（bankerot），＇bankrupt．
Qっ〇రి（basitje），＇jacket．＇
Dsf＇m（balk），＇beam，＇＇joist．＇
Quef（baas），＇master－carpenter，＇＇master．＇

Qర₹ ${ }^{\text {D }}$（boor ；booren，＇to pierce＇），＇gimlet．＇
Qced（boedel），＇estate＇（in law）．
－Also 5006 ，from the English．
$\ddagger$ Cf．Port．＇Novembro．＇
$\dagger C f$ ．Port．＇Dezêmbro．＇
§ From Hindi through Dutch．

Q（or Q）stco（bondel or bandel），＇bandle＇（especially of a case file）；Q（or Q）
Qoz（boer），＇knave＇（in cards）．［Vide＠ $\mathbf{Q z}_{z}$ on p．373．］
Qarcesf＇（biljet），＇placard，＇＇notice of sale．＇
－อ๑ర山＇（blik），＇tin．＇
ใDref－®cob（bos），＇oil－box＇（in which an axle moves）．
－Duట゙onిమోద（borstrok），＇waistcoat．＇
จจงゅc（bottel），＇bottle．＇
ODf．（or ©Df（a）－8ి（boom），＇shaft＇（of a carriage）．
Do ${ }^{0}$ ©（Maart），＇March．＇

©̌జి（Mei or May），＇May．＇
oDJd（molen），＇mill：＇
రoefర̄s or ©（raport），＇report．＇

00 （raam），＇frame．＇
$\sigma_{\text {z®ึळ（ruit），＇diamond＇（in cards）．}}$
Oosfom（laken），＇broad cloth．＇
© oeb（laadje），＇drawer＇（ of a table，dc．）．
OrEss（lym），＇glue．＇
Dyos（wapen），＇coat－of－arms，＇＇peon＇s belt．＇
Extme or $ి క ొ \infty ి ~(w i n k e l), ~ ' w o r k s h o p . ' ~$

世Dis＇（Sabbat），＇Sabbath．＇
 ber），＇September．＇（Port．＇Septêmbro．＇）
$\omega_{2}$ ©＇కి（selderij），＇celery．＇
ఱz६C（zadel），‘saddle．＇
\＆88（cipier），＇gaoler．＇
జంDవsమి（cement or ciment），＇cement．＇
घaி8（suiker＝sugar），＇bugar candy．＇

－emose（schinkel），＇shin or shank of beef．＇

acfed（zoopje），＇＇dram of spirituous liquor．＇

Cosasm（haak or hakje），＇hook．＇
cosర（gerchi），＇brooch．＇
cos 800 （hart），＇heart＇（in cards）． ootర（heer），＇king＇（in cards）．

237．Naturalised and derived noords from English．＊

ギがmర＇＇acre．＇ 40018 ，＇attorney．＇
 trator．＇
qهees，＇ice．＇

ళరేతుర్，＇engineer．＇
8＾Gి®，t＇English．＇
－8B，$\ddagger$＇office．＇
never，＇conoh．＇

－బnobl＇＇cock＇（of a gun）．
－బృsొoçermo，＇condactor．＇
－areior bi，＇cumpany．＇
－ano
－anjê，§＇coach．＇
andol，＇coat．＇
and8，＇coffee．＇
ETelescl＇criminal．＇
దออలอ，‘gown．＇
coses，＇gas．＇
－coseot，＇globe＇（lamp）．
（Port．＇globo，＇D．＇globe．＇）
－cojer 80.00 ons or acof
－5eढनな，ll＇government．＇
Oras，＇cheque＇
Des，＇cheese．＇
 ＇dandy．＇
Cరठఫा or cosర＇＇yard．＇
ఫరిల，＇jubilee．＇
Orçmose，＇telegram．＇
రదณ్రి，＇ticket．＇
maeg＇$\sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ ，＇tumbler．＇

द్టేర్యిద，＇district．＇
建，＇dish．＇
\＆®లి，＂＊＇dozen．＇
－दृలరర，＇doctor．＇
enofore，＇note＇（promissory note or bank）．
cerzol or $\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{CB}_{205}$ ，＇plan＇ （figure of survey）．
－aがC or cond tt，＇panel＇ （of a door）．

oออ or oอูงฝి，＇pound＇ （money）．
Orșe，＇pence．＇
Orvind，＇ ＇
Ozsod，＇flannel．＇
Orzి，＇penny．＇
ozot，扞＇pen．＇
－This is only a very short list．Others may be easily collected．
$\dagger$ Cf．Hindi＇$\Psi \cdot(\underline{G} \mathbb{B}$ ，＇Marathi，soactef．
$\ddagger$ The word Cens），＇court＇（of law）is perhaps a corruption of this．
$\&$ Cf．Port．＇coche．＇｜｜Cf．Fr．＇gouvernement．＇
I Probably from Port．＇jarda．＇Observe that the letter © is some－ times substitated for $\infty$ ．This is often done in Pr．，H．，Pañj．，M．\＆c．， and regularly in B．\＆O．，in pronouncing and（sometimes）writing Sk． words containing $\infty$ ．
© Port．＇dúvia．＇$\dagger \dagger C f$ ．Dutch＇paneel．＇$\ddagger \ddagger C f$. Port．＇pênna．＇

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in great part save to those familiar with the jargon．＂It should be the constant endeavour of the stadent，as far as practicable，to use Elu and Sanskrit words in writing and speaking and to dispense with the foreign importations． Almost the entire vocabulary of Sanskrit words is used in Sinhalese composition．This is due to the stady of Sanskrit and the arts and sciences embodied in its literature，and to the adoption of the practice common in the＇modern＇lan－ gaages of India to introduce Sanskrit words to paraphrases and verbatim traslations of their own literature for the sake of elegance and dignity of style．＇There is also a small proportion of Pali words，generally religions terms，of which the most common are given below ：－
$母 00000050$ D，＇one＇s own opinion．＇ 4600000 ，＇appertaining to Ara－ hats．＇$\dagger$
甲sfesom，＇efficacy，＇＇influence．＇

awలDD，＇fisherman．＇
anndtom，＇division．＇
came，＇knot．＇
ᄅe，＇small，＇＇minor．＇
seose，＇tongue．＇
Ms min，＇wisdom．＇
5c，
＊ $\boldsymbol{\zeta}^{\infty}$ ，＇relative，＇＇relation．＇
ది， 20006 ，＇office，＇＇post．＇ 00 5000 ，＇craving，＇＇desire．＇
aర゙ర，a respectful term for an
aged ordained priest．
¢en，＇hard，＇＇coarse，＇＇large．＇
\＆$ద$ ，a large tooth．
C800，＇sorrow．＇
ఏ๘，＇banner，＇＇flag．＇

```
*-0.g`@, 'the Indian fig tree' (ficus
    Indica).
80% రn\mp@code{,a, a class of nude ascetics.}
25%6[\, 'vocabulary.'
Oదిరి, 'earth.'
0రిఆురి, 'order,' ' arrangement.'
0008, ' order,' ' class.'
oeg co0000, ' present.'
```



```
    ' killing.'
0000mC`C, \ddagger ' abridgement.'
OU\mp@code{BD, 'middle.'}
\mathrm{ DenOcc, 'lie,' 'falsehood.'}
\sigma8゙8%, 'queen.'
Deoc, a man of the lowest caste.
```



```
\infty$\mp@code{\omegaN so, ' mark,' 'sign.'}
```



```
C\infty\otimes日, 'lord.'
gecos, 'cemetery.'
```

[^142]239．A few words in the langaage have been derived or naturalised from other sources than those already mentioned， such as Malay，Arabic，Persian．The majority of them would seem to come from the Malay langnage（croseso wDEB）．A few examples are given below．The Malay has borrowed largely from Arabic and Persian．Some of the words in the list may therefore have passed into Sinhalese direct or throagh Malay．The Malay words are given within parentheses：－

De（illu or hulu），＇head．＇
26ర్̨（krábu），＇ear－drop＇（fasten－ od with a screw and nut）．
20388 or 2000 （or $\Theta$ D） $8^{\circ}$（kapiri）
＇Caffresiseot
上i8® or（kris），＇creese，＇
＇Malay dagger．＇
ąరం or 风రఠை＇（korán），＇Koran．＇ ©oes（ganja），＇hemp，＇＇bhang．＇
Qç®（godong），＇godown，＇＇store．＇
 served for smoking．＇
Bess（piriggan），$\ddagger$＇plate，＇＇crock－ ery．＇

8000 （pisau），＇knife．＇
$\mathrm{O}_{\text {roqua }}$（mariggis or marigusta）， ＇mangostine＇（a delicious frait）． எ๘ह（ $r$ djavodili），＇eagle．＇
CQ（labuu），§＇gourd．＇

$\infty$ ©（sairong），a cloth whose ends are stitched together and worn by men．
ゅరzอઠ゙（8harbat），＇sherbet＇（drink）． weje（salam，lit＇peace＇），a salu－ tation．
$\omega$（sdgù），＇sago．＇
घCDost（sultan），＇Sultan．＇

240a．The language that was spoken in Ceylon at the arrival of king Vijaya was that of the Veddás（lit．＇archers，＇ ＇hanters＇），the aborigines of the Island，who still linger in secluded parts of the up－country．The Veddas are in all probability descendants of bands of some rude race that migrated to Ceylon from Southern India．Their barbarous mode of life，combined with the worship of devils，earned for them the appellation of＇Yakku＇（lit．＇devils＇）at the hands of the more civilised people who accompanied Vijaya， and were worshippers of gods．The Veddás have a peculiar speech of their own，perhaps of Dravidian origin．Some words have without doubt been incorporated into Sinhalese，

[^143]while the Vedda dialect has itself borrowed freely in retarn， as may be seen from the annexed list of some of the principal words at present in use among the Veddas given here ：－


Cosefen，sc．
Axe， 0800 msm



Before，qปออ．
Behind，©లออ．
Buffalo，Ddestonm．
Honey bee， $\mathrm{o}_{2}$ 已อs．
Bumble beo，oocce，Quope．
Bird，อల8，wర8．
Blade（of knife，\＆c．），nızかอ．
Body，aฉெ0ゅ．
Born，exec．
Breast，מిరుe．
Call，wicy，q0xose．
Cloth， 000160.
Cow，（Bull，ocosin．）
Crow，wegరిธు，దைర్రి．

Die（to），$\Theta \infty, \infty$ Cos，$]_{\infty} \infty \times \infty$ ．

Drink（to），\＆ 08000, C 200.
Earth，ఐิల．
Eat（to），దుJo，nంoతtరిల．
 чCCems， 4200, \＆c．
Eye， 0 อ®ic．
Foot，OqC．
Forest，Drçaç，me．
Go（to），ocอออ， 0 CO00，$\infty$ ．
 oced．
Hair，80020，\％＂Dasme．


 థరరందు，Or2ి．
Hungry（to be），secoso．
 Oros，

 ＇Ape．＇）
Moon，0js00030゙あ．
Pain，Glc．
Piece，axpact．
 cces．

Rain，อ）$勹$ อ．
Rain（to），\＆̨ هெ．

Rice（unhasked），or paddy，oça

River，\＆ccos，ゅo．


She，ぜజి．
Shoot（to），Bిc，oustemen．
Sleep（to），\＆6c．


Star， 000120, cర゙ర

There，＠DD，Dవుఙు．
Where，arjoc，axitooc．
Wild－beast，© © ，Bos，cospa．
You， $00000,00000,000 \Omega$ ， 000 D．
Young，DeD．

240b．The outcast Rodiyas $\dagger$（lit．＇refuse＇of men），

[^144]
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harvest operations，and in the jungle（దిzez Dద）in some parts of the Island is replete with such words，and is hardly intelligible to the ordinary hearer．The origin of this dis－ gaised talk is found in the belief that the usual words are not pleasing to the devils and guardian deities，and may there－ fore affect the outturn of the harvest，the safety of those traversing jungles infested with wild beasts and snakes，\＆c． A few of these words are noticed below with the corres－ ponding words in ordinary use．These are placed within parentheses after the English meanings．Words used in one part of the Island generally differ from those of another ：in some districts，words in regular use are employed．（Cf．some of the $V$ eddd words in the list given in the preceding section．）
（i．）Agricultural Terms．

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ashes（\％ ¢ $^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| Bag（0de） |  อలs500． |
| Betel（2C山） |  |
|  |  |
| Chaff（のจ）¢ |  |
| Chanam or Lime ${ }^{\circ}$ | దవల్రు，జ్రొ． |
| Cloth（Demen，obeç） | ¢0¢రర，ออลฺุை |
| Cocoanut（young）（风＜${ }_{2}$ |  |
| Cock（风ace） |  Cssios． |
| Drink，to（のจっゃつら） |  |
| Dung（of cattle）（ $\cos$（ ） | moticed． |
| Eat，to（ 100 ） |  <br>  |
| Elephant（¢CC00， 92000 ） |  Omq20ms． |
|  | ．．．రవుల0，రవtom＠ |
|  |  anvelede |
| Goad（axbelo）$\dagger$ | ．．．acsosantig．ans suos Ce， <br>  |
| Hare（ $\mathrm{cos}_{\text {O }}$ ） | బుstocong jo，cosqr＠ms． |
| House（act） | ฉุดอ，\％อ¢ |

－The preparation used with a quid of betel．
$\dagger$ andeg ，＇small stick，＇is also common．

| Jaggery（¢axర） |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Little（刃ెఱ山ర） |  |
| Measure，to（086003） |  |
| Monkey（grey）（Dģ） | ．．．80gecobios，cosacotax． |
| Not（there is）（0r） | ．．．बవృడో． |
| Oil（000 C） |  |
| Paddy（E） | ．．．Dros． |
| Pig（0nб） | ．．．cosorxos， 00030 880s． |
| Reap，to（ 2000 ） |  |
| Rice（raw）（cos） |  |
| Rice（cooked）i（D山） |  |
|  | อుటిoucl రర， |
| Salt（9） | ．．．88000，తిటి800． |
| Sickle（CR®0ువ0） | ．．．E®msかృర． |
| Sow，to（Deaర6 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Sunshine（¢อ） | ．．．¢ |
| Toddy（6） |  |
| Water（D®ูర） | ．．．बeco． |
| Winnow（adC） |  |

（ii．）Forest Terms．

| Bear（Decos） |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Betel（E）Css） | ．．． $\mathrm{O}_{\text {cesb，}}$ |
|  | ．．．बิદุ¢0）． |
| Dog（acie） |  |
| Drink or eat，to（ - Duso 2080 D ） |  |
| Elephant（48000，¢r00） | ．．．Ceder，లఎరిను． |
| Fire（®ిరు，దివృç） | రవులు． |
| Food（ $\mathrm{m}_{2}$ O） | od． |
| Go，to（ $\infty \times 0)^{\text {）}}$ | ．．．crob的อ，¢\％ |
|  |  |
| Honey（wild）（ $0^{0} 0$ r2，\＆c．） | ๑வைర，లె800． |
| Monkey（Dģ） | coelomion． |
| Pig（C＾6） | ．．． $0 \times 00$ OD800， 51 ［1000． |
| Porcupine（80゙20 $)^{\text {S }}$ ） | ．．．玉อరృ |
| Rice（raw）（ $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ） | ．．．eอ¢¢гか． |
| Sleep，to（26ccermul） |  |
| Tree（ $\infty$ ） | ．．． $\cos 0$ ， $\cos 0 \dot{1}$（1） |
| Water（D）®ర） |  |

Note．－Words of this nature are often used in connection with Buddhist priests，people suffering from dire epidemics such as small－pox，and with ceremonies tu demi－gods and



 -as well as in books in connection with Buddhist priests.

The use of euphemistic words is, however, on the decline.

## ONOMATOPETIC WORDS.

241. These are mimetic words formed from the imitation of sounds. Some words of onomatopectic origin look like derivatives, owing to the existence in other languages of words resembling them. A few of them are included in the short list of onomatopoctic words given below :-
moserimo $"$ ' 'crow.'
ఇatmon $\ddagger$ ' puppy,' ' young dog.' ( $\sigma_{1}$ ©
'beetle.'
© 0 D D, 'gurgling sound.'
cefcos, 'sound of waves.'
©CDC, 'roaring sound.'
ใదిల్, 'rastling of footsteps.'
बి®8, ' 'jingling little bell.'

Q边d, 'sound of drinking at one draught.'

- 

acon $\sigma$," 'to thander,' 'roar,' 'snore.'
20, อఅอ巳, 'sound made when eating greedily,' 'sound of chewing.'

రిరికిว, కిరిలిว), , sound produced when water is sprinkled on boiling oil, \& ${ }^{\text {ch }}$.
El/ed, 'slushy sound of mud.'
eque 'mewing sound' (of the cat).
O.O., ' barking of the elk.'
E.
colsoo, 'sound of burning.'
¢ฺవిప్, 'sound of the interchange of blows or of the falling of some heary things in succession.'
 from a height.'
actosoc, ${ }^{*}$ प 'echo.'
 sudden ruption,' 'sound indicative of sudden action.'

- This word is generally used when a smallpox patient dies. It is a
 respectful.


 repeated during each player's turn without stopping the breath.
|| Tamil बெச்கச.
IIn books gê6อ is used. It also means the vibration of sound.
 (Vide footnote $\ddagger$ on p. 388.)


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weeping) sound ') may be employed to denote the cry of any
 a coarse or sharp sound ; $\Psi \boxtimes \otimes$ is often used with reference to birds and snakes.

## SUFFIXES.

## Pasa or Pratyaya.

243. Ow (or $\mathrm{g}^{20} \mathrm{xa}$ ), suffixes, are particles, generally composed of one or two letters, added to the end of nominal bases, verbal roots, \&c., to modify their significations. As the inflectional suffixes of nouns and verbs have been given in preceding chapters relating to them they will not be specially noticed here.
244. There are other suffixes in the language which are added to nominal bases and verbal roots to form other words
 ficant suffixes.' These will be treated of below. Some of the suffixes noticed in this chapter have occasionally been seferred to in previous chapters.
245. The words so formed are of two kinds, namely :-
246. நழeிDD, or words formed by adding suffixes to bases of nouns and adjectives,
247. waçom, or words formed by adding suffixes to roots of verbs.
248. (i).-Taddhita Suffiers and Derivatives. (E!u).

| Suffr. | Nominal Base. | Derivative. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4^{\circ}$ | ... $\boldsymbol{¢}$ Q ${ }^{\text {, 'deficient }}$ ' | ... भロロอ, 'state of being deficient,' i. e., 'deficiency.' |
|  | ... Ocoss, 'large' | ... Oesm, 'state of being large,' i. e., 'magnitude,' 'size.' |

[^145]| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suffix. } \\ & \boldsymbol{\varphi} . \end{aligned}$ | Nominal Base． ．．．aద゙Cల，＇slander＇ | Derivatives． <br> ．．．ame ${ }^{\left(O_{3}, ~ ' o n e ~ w h o ~ b a c k b i t e s ~\right.}$ or slanders，＇i．e．，＇slanderer．＇ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＂ | ．．．هఐ玉回，＇large fac | ．．．DaDean，＇one who has a large face，＇i．e．，＇owl．＇ |
| ＂ | ．．．CD2ف，＇supreme＇ | ．．．CDOT，＇one who is supreme，＇ i．e．，＇noble person．＇ |
| ＂ | ．．．EE，＇white＇ | ．．．叩द्ध，＇one who is white，i．e．． ＇whiteman．＇ |
| \＄ | ．．． 0 0080，＇star＇ | ．．． 02808 ，＇one who knows the movements of stars，＇i．e．，＇as－ tronomer＇（ $01080=8018050$ ）． |
| ＂ | ．．． $0_{2}{ }^{(1)}$ ，＇ship＇ | ．．．sorer，＇one who sails a ship，＇ i．e．，＇sailor．＇ |
| ＂ | ．．．هC，＇power＇ | ．．．ஐి，＇one who has power，＇i．e． ＇powerful man＇（ه尺＝విC）． |
| ＂ | ．．．00．，＇yillage＇ | ．．． $\operatorname{cosi}_{2}, 0$＇one whois of the village， <br> i．e．，＇villager＇（ $\infty$＝ 02 © ）． |
| ＂ | ．．．D®，＇way，＇＇road＇ | ．．．Dç，＇one who is on the way；＇ i．e．，＇wayfarer，＇＇passenger． |
| ＂ | ．．．00000，＇ferry＇ | ．．．0008，＇one who is engaged at the ferry，＇i．e．，＇ferryman．＇ |
| ＂ | ．．．wro，＇trunk＇ | ．．．2s88，＇one who has a trunk，＇i．e．， ＇elephant＇（ゅி＝ฌி8）． |
| $200_{2}$ or 20） $6 \dagger$ |  | ．．．$\sigma_{7}$ Dకsan $\sigma_{l}$ ，＇goldsmith．＇ <br> ．．．बిరదుర，＇prisoner．＇ |
| 50 | ．．．¢¢，＇people＇ | ．．．oceoss），＇multitude of people＇ （ 400000 ＝बcc000）． |
| ＂ | ．．．act，＇world＇ | ．．．acjen，＇people of the whole world，＇＇the world．＇ |
| घอ3 | ．．．$\sigma_{\text {I }}$ Dos，＇gold＇ | ．．．$\sigma_{2}$ อstejon，＇made of gold，＇ ＇golden．＇ |

[^146]

## （Sanskrit．）

| 9 | ．．．gross，＇youth＇ | ．．．000nอ®0，＇young age．＇ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＂ | ．．．9ay，＇son＇ | ．．．aoฯg，＇grandson．＇ |
| ＂ | ．．．Dasmbon，＇grammar | －0อcosmom，＇grammarian |
|  | ．．．வQ L，$^{\text {，＇Kura＇}}$ | amate，＇descendant of Kuru．＇ |
| 20300 | ．．．ogo，＇love＇ |  possessed of love or affection．＇ |
| ¢రు or 8 | ．．．ఎx，＇riches＇ | ．．．టబరీరు，ఎ®，ㅇ＇rich man．＇ |
| \＄山 | ．．．ఎ3，＇justice＇ | దుsem，＇just，＇＇righteous．＇ |
| ＂ | ．．． $80 \infty$ ，＇body＇ | ．．．8ుயిదు，＇corporeal．＇ |
| ＂ | ．．．\＆ocle＇city＇ | ．．． 800088 ，＇citizen．＇ |
| 880 | ．．．888，＇sorrow＇ | ．．．88Bై，＇sorrowful，＇＇painful．＇ |
| 8 8b | ．．．000，＇sinful＇ | OuBed，＇most or very sinful．＇ |
| ＂ | ．．．むف，＇law，＇＇virtue＇ | ．．．Debed，＇very virtuous，＇＇right－ eous．＇ |

\＆＇or Uిలు ．．．Ded，＇religious aus－


| $\infty$ | ．．．wod，＇pungent＇ | ．．．W్రిలు，＇sharp to the taste．＇ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ．．．อq，＇honey＇ | ．．．อ®¢，＇sweet．＇ |
|  | ．．．G6，＇king＇ | ．．．రఆర8ిळ，＇kingly，＇＇royal．＇ |
|  | ．．．m，＇self＇ |  |
| 00 | ．．． dyr $^{6} \sigma$ ，＇cruel＇ | ．．． Wr $_{8}$ రmo，＇most or very cruel．＇ |
| 006 |  | ．．． Or $_{7}$ ర006，＇more cruel．＇ |
| 区，¢ | ．．．¢abl）＇firm＇ | ．．．¢̧b゙®D，¢ุablen，＇firmness．＇ |
| Oが $\ddagger$ | ．．．\＆，＇fortune，＇\＆c． | ．．．GObs，＇fortunate，＇＇prosperous．＇ |
|  | ．．．தbி，＇joy＇ | ．．．8ઠరut，＇joyful，＇＇gladsome．＇ |
| อవt | ．．．வeo，＇wealth＇ | ．．．ఏఎర山゙，＇wealthy．＇ |
|  | ．．．Qb，＇virtue＇ | ．．．Qasbor，＇virtuous．＇ |
| Oes | ．．． ¢ $^{\prime} \sigma_{l}$＇ wood＇ | ．．． $\mathrm{c}_{3} \sigma_{2} \mathrm{O}_{\infty}$ ，＇made of wood，＇ |

－Nom．form of＠ీிరు．
$\ddagger$ Oos and Dos have the same force．The former is added to bases ending in $\mathcal{S}, \delta$ or $C$ ，and the latter to those ending in $\varphi$ or $\varphi$ ，and occasionally in of and 0 ．

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249. (ii.) - Kridanta Suffixes and Derivatives.

$$
(E!u .)
$$

Suffixes having the signification of -
(a) The Accusative Agent.

(b) Of the Instrumental Agent.

(Vide § 251.)
(c) Of the Auxiliary Agent.

(d) Of the Dative Agent.

(e) Of the Ablative Agent.

(f) Of the Locative Agent.

Suffix. Verbal root. Derivative.
9 ... 日ర, 'to teem,' 'fill'... 日ర, 'that wherein prosperity teems,' i. e., 'city.'
 happens,' 'i.e., 'ground,' 'earth.'
250. Derived Verbal Adjectives and their Suffixes.
(1) From intransitive verbs by the addition of suffixes having active signification :-
Suffix. Verbal root. Derivative.

| $\text { Cos [... } \infty \text {, ' to go' . ... } \infty \text { osose , 'that-is-going.' }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

(2) From transitive verbs by the addition of suffixes having active or passive signification :-


Notr.-The initial vowel in the suffixes $q \circ 0$ and $q \infty$


[^147]జిరిఠొలn (Vide §§ 122 and 179.)
251. Verbal Nouns formed by means of Suflixes.


Notr.-There are a few verbal nouns, formed with the
 మిదలం, 'saying,' 'statement'; \&లouల, 'giving,' 'dona-
 (bored); Өิఉอ>, ' weaving.' They are now used as common nouns. (Vide p. 69.)
252. A few examples of Sanskrit (i) verbal adjectives, and (ii) nouns formed by means of suffixes appear below :-


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 'looking'; Dre ${ }^{2}$ the first past participle, if ending in a long vowel, is changed into its corresponding short vowel. This, however, is not the case when past participles to which $\mathrm{C}^{\text {r }}$ is added are doubled, e.g., \&uOO Duse, 'having eaten (heartily or

(b) Verbs in the imperative mood are reduplicated to imply urgency as gege, 'ran run'; อరอठ, ' come come '; கூ88心 se8c, 'stand stand' or 'stop stop.'
(c) Verbal nouns in the dative case are reduplicated to denote the repetition or continuation of the action, as emofo nojo = 'as eating went on,' sอ went on.' The expression no rendered by 'the more eaten, the better it tastes.'
(d) Verbal adjectives are doubled to indicate individuality,

 respectively rendered in English by 'every word that is (or is being) said' and 'every man that looked.'

 \&c., when reduplicated, denote determination or positiveness.
$(f)$ Adjectives are doabled to intensify the quality expressed, as बovec ocosc, 'good good' (= very good); ©ิદ్రర తెq్z large ' (= very large).
(g) Interjections are commonly reduplicated for emphasis,
 sometimes repeated more than twice. (Vide p. 314.)
(h) Nouns are sometimes reduplicated, chiefly in books, to indicate saccession, as దอ ๔๑, 'from village to village';
 'from country to country.' Such expressions are better
expressed by using the particle $\partial$ oss after the single noun,*


The following sentences illustrate some of the ases
 -อภçอว దิ๐ตอ, 'we went to trade taking many and
 - there were two quarrels within short intervals' ; " ○
 things and these (i.e. such and such things) are bad for this
 cosiazs), 'I bought two stamps of two rapees each'; q0





 thus giving alms at the rate of one day from each honse';

 (each) live separately : we will meet once in every fifteen

[^148] became gradually（lit．＇degree by degree＇）incurable＇；



 Os ఎc．efo qoలిゃ，＇he came to see me four days consecu－
 （lit．＇having divided gave＇）paper among everybody irres－


 manner conveying boiled rice day by day（i．e．，daily）＇；ఐอ

 （whatever）is asked，that very thing should be given．＇ఐอ
 another＇；かอゅอぁ＝＇each one separately＇；రిద రిゅ
 \＄exntox，＇from one to another，＇hence＇mutually．＇

## SYNONYMS．

## Paryyaya Vachana．

254．As a knowledge of Elu synonyms（ $0 \omega$ onics ออ20） will be interesting to the stadent of the language，a few examples have been selected．$\ddagger$ Each synonym has a sig－ nification of its own，characteristic of a certain quality in or attribute of，the object designated；but no material distinc－ tion is made in their use as in the case of English synonyms． The majority occur in poetry，and are the creations of poets．

[^149]
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Oఱrడో，＇the five－eyed＇（i．e．the bodily eyes（అదిశో），the



 வcoలbs＇，＇supreme or adorable，＇＇destroyer of all worldly passions，＇＇the fortunate，＇＇the blessed one．＇
Qs，＇the enlightened or omniscient．＇
Oゅைக，＇the great Rishi．＇
© ${ }^{\circ} \sigma_{z}$ ，＇ enemy of Mára．＇
Ob，＇holy sage or devotee．＇
อరిళ，＇supreme or chief Muni．＇（ （రి＋த\＆．）

OCpDos，＇the chief of the world．＇（ 0 OJ $+\Phi \infty$ ．）
© Cృలెక，＇the chief of the world．＇（®O＋8\＆．）
రిలు or రెరుృఱిన，＇peerless．＇
ఉదుర，＇teacher or raler．＇
ఉอ肠，＇omniscient．＇
$\omega_{2} \mathrm{D}_{2}$ ，＇surrounded by six rays of glory．＇
世อొzఙ＇，＇possessor of an universal eye．＇
 fortunate．＇
\＆Zos，＇possessor of rich bodily splendour，＇＇one full of prosperity．＇
Es，＇the successful．＇
Q8Obs＇，＇the prosperous or fortunate．＇
gicosf，＇he who has reached perfection of wisdom，＇or ＇who has a fair form．＇
జcosse，＇the supreme or noble Sugat＇（q．v．）．
（2）Special epithets for（Gantama）Buddha．

Explanation．
econceeocoss＇，＇of the race of Gautama．＇
Doojocionos＇，＇the son of Maha Máya．＇
$\omega_{z} \mathrm{~A}$, ' chief of the Ş̧akya tribe.'
$\omega_{\text {Z }}^{\text {Z }}$
$\otimes_{\mathrm{scoss}}$, 'accomplisher of his parpose.'



4. Heaven (the vorld of gods). - q®ठ, qDabjo,














 هరz

 คธงฆิ.)






 (Sk. $\uparrow \propto ు \propto$, ч๒ை,

 - ${ }^{-2}$ て.)




 రెక, రికరిడ," రికుర, ఉలిర. (Sk. ఠిఁ్ష0000ు.)
 อర, อృњб. (६อఱ, दిळ, อృర.)
 ६ठ." (Sk. ©̨ゅ.)
 (Sk. దeดm.)
18. Night.-Cம





 (Sk. ఢc:bి, లెంది.)



 *5" or बदర
 (Sk. ©రిలి, ఱૃలి.)


 90\%
24. Woman-








[^150]$\dagger$ Vide foot-note $\dagger$ on p. 410.

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40. Gold.-
 (Sk. $\omega 0$ 侖,

 © ©9.)



 Onర, Deo









 ¢ணอరణ.)







 இఱదఁర.)
Note.-Ela verbs have few synonyms ; hence they aro disregarded in books on aynonyms. (Vide § 256.)
255. The majority of Sanskrit equivalents of Elu synoayms are adopted in the high Sinhalese, e.g., (for Buddha)










256. There are certain synonyms which are used with reference to degree of respectability or courtesy. They may be divided into those used (1) to ministers of religion, (2) to kings and nobles, and (3) to common people. (Vide p. 386.).

Examples.
i.

 อృఎณరిณి,

ผ2
 arecanut, 安c., used for chewing.'
Olరు ... Olరు, Dఐ̨ర ... Dฉ̨ర, 'water.'
Note.-Words of the first class are often applied to kings, who, in oriental conntries, are addressed and respected as gods.

Номолумя.
Nanarut sada or Nánártka sabda.
 words having the same sound as another, but different in

[^151]meaning, are very numerous. Only a few of them are given below. The more common meanings are stated first.

1. qa\& $\boldsymbol{c}_{2}-1$, letter ; 2 , sproat ; 3, pebble.
2. $\ddagger 0 .-1$, end ; 2 , value ; 3 , sky ; 4 , demerit, calamity ; 5 body.
3. $4 \& \times 5 .-1$, collyrium, eye-salve ; 2, dust ; 3, a tree (Terminalia alata) ; 4, antimony.
4. $\boldsymbol{4}$. -1 , mango ; 2 , to mould images ; 3, water ; 4, woman ; 5 , sky-
5. ©®.-1, to sprinkle ; 2, shrimps ; 3, ascetic, Ŗishi ; 4, Ṣiva ; 5, wish ; 6 , envy.
6. 200.-1, to ent ; 2, whom ; 3, water ; 4, vessel ; 5, sky ; 6, head.
7. Q®.-1, heat ; 2, roaring, noise : 3, wave ; 4, speech, word ; 5, bush ; 6 , peak of a monntain.
8. çరz. -1 , parents ; 2, teacher ; 3, reddish ; 4, heavy, long.
9. ©ிరుల.-1, bitter; 2, landing place; 3, good water; 4, stratagem; 5 , religion ; 6 , teacher.
10. spocr.-1, until ; 2, tree ; 3, star ; 4, drum ; 5, joy, pleasure ; 6, bird.
11. aco6.-1, bank, shore ; 2, elderly Buddhist priest ; 3, thirteen ; 4, old.
12. \&e.-1, rough, large ; 2, tooth, tusk ; 3, matted hair ; (รC), 4, water ; 5, to shine ; 6 , leaf ; 7, fire, flame.
13. ©0.-1, foot ; 2, pat forth ; 3, alms-bowl ; 4, recital, lesson, scripture ; 5 , milk ; 6 , tree ; 7, ray ; 8 , share.
14. 8e. - 1 , clothes ; 2, bird's tail ; 3, tree ; 4, fruit ; 5, demon.
15. อ $\sigma_{2}-1$, Mára, death ; 2, wind ; 3 , sand ; 4, country.
16. Des.-1, Buddha ; 2, devotee, ascetic ; 3, quick silver ; 4, mind; 5 , moment.
17. 2C. -1 , the 19th asterism ; 2, root of trees ; 3, near ; 4, seod ; 5, avarice ; 6, price ( - modern © © ).
18. Ded.-1, year ; 2, rain, rainy season, year, water ; 3, evil effect ; 4, race, lineage ; 5 , bamboo, reed.
19. $\mathrm{Z}_{\text {h }}$. 1 , wind ; 2, word ; 3, to endure ; 4, rain.
20. Eิळ.-1, age ; 2, paddy ; 3, it-happened ; 4, sickness ; 5, sky ; 6, yoke.
21. $\infty$ st. -1 , seven ; 2, truth ; 3, umbrella ; 4, creature; 5, good people; 6. science.
22. ©e.-1, moon ; 2, joint, combination ; 3, prosody ; 4, epistle ; 5, noble ; 6, time.
23. wb. -1, to go, move ; 2, rustling sound, \&c., 3, vowel, sound ; 4, lotus ; 5, acrose.
24. enof. -1 , ear ; 2, grief ; 3, perspiration.
25. ©8. -1 , shame ; 2 , lime-stone ; 3, numbness ; 4, line ; 5, sun.

## Elevation and Degeneration of Words.

258. To attract the student's attention to a stady of the changes in meaning many words have undergone, a few instances are here noticed :-

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a Buddhist monastery，without any reference to the materials of which it is bailt．
seases，＇construction，＇is always colloquially used in the sense of＇stratagem，＇＇trick．＇

Drefo，originally meant＇speaking＇or＇preaching＇： the meaning is now corrupted into＇insulting＇or＇abusing．＇
BEEb，identical with the Prakrit（and Pali）form of the Sk．Ee $e_{\text {m，}}$ ，originally meant＇knowledge，＇＇science＇：it now means＇jugglery，＇＇illusion．＇
geo，originally meant＇little＇：it now means＇much．＇
Note．－go，another form of $\mathrm{g}^{\infty} \infty$ ，is more common now．

259．Some Usrful Words．

January，＂e0008（8Groci）．




June，द38（000000 $\left.0^{\circ}\right)$ ．
July，ge or geel（que）．


October，＠wొoolDర（Dで $\ddagger$ ）．

December，oçozeిర（C\＆Dơj）．


Tuesday，ч

Thursday，Dromesిsic（ Qr $_{1}$ द्व $\infty$ ）．

Saturday，ansog $\sigma \epsilon_{5}$（cosiç））．
Year， 4 อ $\sigma_{2}$
 อใぁ．
Month， $0_{\infty} \infty \infty$ ， $0_{\infty}$ ．


Day，द̨ ${ }^{\infty} \infty$,

[^152]Hour， $\mathrm{e}_{2}$ oc．${ }^{\circ}$

Second，

Daytime，द̨อd．

Noon，çల．$\dagger$

Night，©，రб心్రి．$\dagger$
 $0 \infty$.
 OxaDcid，colq．），0eax．
Ante－meridian， 00606 ，Cş mocead．
Post－meridian， $0 \omega \mathrm{D} \sigma_{l}$ ，$\omega$ Dod sincead．
Instant（of month），ove Dow．
Ultimo（of month），கీळ OJocs， $0 \times{ }^{\circ}$ cles D and．
Proximo（of month），Uo Ooced， CDo－san．
North，ęQర．$\ddagger$

South，çand

North－east， 80000.
North－west，Des．

South－east，CBision：
South－west， 88800
Zenith，c，$\ddagger$ \＆coso．

Rupee，$\sigma_{z}$ Bloc．
Cent，cosocs， 4000.
$\frac{1}{1}$ cent， $\cos$ D）
$\ddagger$ oent， $\cos 0 \sin C$ ．
Pound（money），©ออ（or e巳］
Shilling，ષعల），（pl．\＆e．）．
Penny，Orefemo， $0_{7} 8600$ ．
Half penny，


Fanam，（1 $1 d$. ）o ब万0．
$\ddagger$ Fanam，qలరృอ．
6 Tuttu（or $1 \frac{1}{2}$ fanams），$\infty$ sfocec．


Legislative Council，DxDemonem （or 8ివి，
Agent（Government），द由mod， U゙రひీల0．｜｜
Judge， $6 \infty 9$.
${ }^{-}$A Sinhalese hour is equal to 24 minutes；hence the distinguishing
 $\dagger$ © OJsçర（lit．＇light－bearer＇）and Cço（lit．＇rising＇of sun）are used indiscriminately，yet the former woold imply a time little earlier
 to time about sunset and up to dusk，after which $\alpha$ or $\sigma \underset{\bigotimes}{6}$ begins；
 ©®ęces are other words for＇morning＇；the former refers to time of day break and the latter to that of twilight，which is followed by $48 \infty 0$.
$\ddagger$ \＆̨mD and $\xi_{\infty} \omega$（or açఱ），＇direction，＇are sometimes suffixed，as टथठا the four minor directions ason on，＇angle，＇＇corner＇is also suffixed， as q$^{\infty}$

8 The above ten directions are referred to in the expressions ça

｜｜Honorific titles such as Cosemesed，\＆c．，are affixed to theee and other words applied to respectable persons．

Police magistrate， $0008 \pm \infty$ 2000 6000 ，00180 Oencodogovi．
Courthouse，$\infty$ Q
Village Tribunal，$\omega_{0}$ ®ดวอ．
Case，nopo．
Complaint，Olex erc．

Defendant，రిలురిamo $\omega_{0}$ ．
Agreement（Deed），ajuabots ®deg．a
Bill of sale，Bobలnజీదరవరేgอ，

Debt Bond， 0000 ర゚gอ

Lease（Deed），هદ®ర゙gコ．
Mortgage（Bond），Cw（or ©） Dergo．
Examination（in learning），

Gravets（four）， 200 D山s（ 0006 ）．

High road，Ococob，ObDso（i．e．r〇 $\infty$ Dn）．
Holiday，sbટెర દ̨コゃ．
Levもe，రఆદ్షవుల．
Library，ous ofect，gmouencon，

 Ogno．

Municipality， 000008 na00．
Peace officer，$\omega$ Osc，
Police headman，erose $0^{80}$ दृరిos．


 OED．
Steamer，qeąて．
Resthouse， 50000000 ．


## SYNTAX．

260．D3susectos are constructed in conformity to the rules of grammar．

261．Every ordinary sentence consists of two essential parts ：－
（1） దை or ఐమిa，$\ddagger$ sabject ：i．e．，that aboat which some affirmation is made；
（2）దిరిడ or గ్రిదs，predicate：i．e．，that which is affirmed of the subject．
Thas in the sentence ecc DDCex，＇the moon shines，＇$\omega$ is called katu or kartri and จจฺ๕，kiriya or kriyá．

[^153]
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market having-gone vegetables, \&c., having-taken come); Eqgo nz
266. (b) A sentence which consists of a principal sentence with one or more dependent or subordinate clauses is called a complex sentence. Observe that the subject and predicate are generally represented in these clanses by nouns or pronouns in an oblique case* and participial


 story that you are relating'; ๑ర C५ᄅ 'when the sun rises the darkness vanishes'; © Jebmed

 message I have come now' (to-me a-message having-been-

 the occurrence is false, it would be as well to inquire
 give (lit. 'said') false evidence you will be punished';
 any one call you, tell (him or her) thus.' (Vide next section.)
267. Sabordinate clauses may be divided into-
(1) Substantive clauses ; (2) Adjective clauses; and (3) Adverbial clauses.
(1) A sabstantive clause has the power of a substantive, as "అల

 know that he did not tell a lie.'

- Colloquially in the nominative case. (Vide §§ 299, 302, \& 303.)

$\ddagger$ This is pl. nom. of 2s. It is the form generally used for the sake of respect. The pl. acc. form Qeso is always colloquially used for the nominative.
(2) An adjective clanse has the power of an adjective. These clauses are always placed before the substantives


 which I am reading?
(3) An adverbial clause has the power of an adverb, as

 do the work I will pay the hire.' The last six sentences in § 268 contain these clauses.

268. (c) A sentence in which the repetition of subject or predicate or any other part thereof is avoided, is called a
 $\sigma \omega \infty$, 'he is clever (lit. ' $a$ clever one') in speaking and






 - .amic, 'is the bird that is flying a pigeon or a dove?' (=
 20లి or
269. (d) Sentences placed side by side with no connective particle or clause are called collateral sentences. These are very common in Sinhalese. Ex. : $\boldsymbol{D O}_{\boldsymbol{y}} \boldsymbol{q}$ 甲వి, জ్రణ్రలిరీ, Drcంobl, 'they cry, they sigh, they lament';


[^154]
 ఠష్อ
 did not find (lit. 'see') the ruby after having cansed the water and the mad to be removed and the earth to be dag up; when the pond is filled with water it is seen again; are you able to take it? "Your majesty, it is not impossible; proceed, I will produce the ruby before your majesty."'
270. (e) Compound sentences are scarce in the Sinhalese language. English compound sentences are rendered in sinhalese by simple and complex sentences, e.g., 'He came
 (lit. 'he having come here went home') ; 'I will bay and
 , $อ$ อฮ (lit. 'I having bought a toy will send yon'); 'He came here, but did not speak to me,' बcoonel aอciqu
 oust Oncos he did not speak with me,' (or) 'he came here, but he did not speak with me '). Compound sentences connected by

 man brought to me a stolen article, but I did not accept it.' Collateral sentences are virtually of the compound class.
271. ( $f$ ) Elliptical sentences* are common in Sinhalese.


[^155]
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(c) Optative sentences express a wish or desire, as घฉD


(d) Imperative sentences express a command, request, or

 the way (lit. 'open or leave the way') so that I may go';

(e) Permissive sentences express permission, as ©®ळఐల
 0000 , 'let the dog be there.'
$(f)$ Hortative sentences express incitement, as $q 8$ Bigcofo aeg 'let us go to bed' (we to-sleep or for-
 rain ceases let ns be here.'
(g) Conditional sentences express condition, as $\mathbb{C}^{\square}$

 impossible with you.' (Vide § 266.)

## Subject and Agreement.

273. The subject of a finite verb in an independent sentence or clanse or in a direct quotation should always be
 20 反
 are you quarrelling?' (Vide §§ 298 \& 335.)
274. When a verbal noun is the subject, the verb that agrees with it is put in the 3rd person, as \#̄es



[^156]275. The subject is omitted in imperative sentences, as
 రӨ, ‘do not waste time.' (Vide § 262.)
276. The subject and predicate must agree in number and person. If the subject is in the 3rd person singular and feminine, the predicate (generally when it is a verbal noun) admits of suffixes expressive of the feminine gender,
 fair (or white) woman named Sairda is coming'; $\varphi_{z}$ Dov
 in $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$, such as $\mathfrak{\infty}_{\imath} \mathrm{D}$, (she) 'ate'; ฌึอ, (she) 'said'; com, (she) ' was born,' are also sometimes used in such cases.
277. All isolated nouns (or pronouns), as ©®రిడ,
 (a book), without predicates, are in the nominative case. Hence nouns denoting title of a book, newspaper, \&c., the heading of a writing, \&c., are in the nominative case. (Vide § 100.)
278. Two or more singular nominatives joined by the conjunction \& or $\boldsymbol{o b}^{\text {, }}$, require a verb in the plural. Ex. 8దs quss oలp anjobs, 'the father and son are

 themselves to quarrel (or fight) with me.'
279. Two or more singular nominatives joined by the conjunction coof* require a verb in the singular, as
 a man or a woman is standing on the top of the mountain (or hill).'

[^157]280. If two or more nominatives of different persons are joined by the conjunction \& or wd, the verb is made to agree with the first person in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third. The three persons should be in the order of 3, 2, and 1,* as in English. Ex. C®
 the boy do ?' (Vide § 346 m .)
281. When two or more nominatives of different numbers are joined by onof, the verb is made to agree with the nominative next it, and the order of persons is
 రeed बensbలอల, ' neither you nor I said so.'
282. Collective nouns generally take a plaral predicate,
 asouacors," 'the army of the whole of Dambadiva will not be able to come and conquer us ten persons'; " ©ه山
 wards the Tamil army being broken began to fly in all

 seeing that also continued the clamour more and more.' When the particle qast (' $a$ ' or ' $a n$ ') is affixed to a collective noun, the predicate agreeing with it is pat in the
 be an army.' When the simple base of a collective noun is used as the subject, its predicate is put in the singular. ©no or anse and ansఠof are generally
 ©

[^158]
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the verb，which then assumes the form of a verbal adjective（vide § 203．）When no plaral suffixes as $\mathbb{O}$ ， sco．，are added to the honorific Deossows，the number of the subject is decided from the context．Ex．＂Et రenoses＂ Deosicts BissDed Ozఠefm，＂＇the（or that）Rahat priest attained Nirvana＇；2ุออ ＇may your honours be pleased to proceed hither＇；＂बc；


 the priests are proceeding to the Himalaya itself．＇

286．Sometimes the copula or predicative verb is omitted and some noun，adjective，interrogative pronoun，or adverb is used predicatively，as ఠêm $\sigma c o s e ̨ \mathbb{\text { ，＇this is good＇（this }}$




 Oansorvicic），＇where is my hat？＇（my hat where？）；＂qp ¢rర囚రితోరీ อలి，＂，＇the one（fem．）that stands leaving
 ＇his son is named Abaya．＇（Vide 263．）

287．The endings of the three persons are sometimes suffixed to nouns and adjectives so used predicatively， as＂$\uparrow 8$ ®id
 thief（fem．）？are you not the thief（fem．）？＇（thou thief？not
 （he＂I thief＂said）；ザん ఠcosec ఠదఠcmsి，‘it is a good （or efficacions）medicine．＇

288．The practice of patting one word in apposition with another，though common in the Sinhalese language，is dif－ ferent from the English usage chiefly in the order of words，


 is the reverse of the English and the first word (which stands in its basal form) is in the attribative relation to the second.


 tively. In the same way 'the river Thames,' 'James the son of a farmer,' and 'John the tailor' should be rendered in Sinhalese by
 (or respectively. In books, however, the words in apposition
 డల అృ Bึc,", 'my father, my younger sister here, Krishnajina, is not


289. The verb ${ }^{2}$, 'to become,' 'to be,' takes two nominatives, of which the first is the sabject and the second the
 became king'; อఅ అ๐ో రిలి, 'I became a (Buddhist)

(Vide §§ 99-100 \& 322.)
Accusative Case. $\dagger$
290. Transitive verbs govern nouns (or pronouns) in


 by justice and law.'

[^159]$\dagger$ Vide §§ 102-103.
291. Some transitive verbs take two accusatives, of which the first is the direct object ( 9 pors indirect object (రిదఃవి ఐ(ర)), i. e., the objective complement

 g $ల$ อోf, 'can you convert copper into brass?'
292. Some causatives formed from transitive verbs also

 ' I made him feed the cattle with grass;' "Qల ¢రృอas"

293. Some intransitive verbs take an accusative of kindred meaning, as \&゙ $\sigma$ ®

 who am crying in vain' (lit. ' crying the vain cry').
294. Verbal nouns formed from transitive verbs have the power of governing the accusative case, as $๓ อ ఱ ి త ్ ర \dagger ~ \dagger ~$

 is one who rears pigs.'
295. The place whither one goes is put in the accusative $\ddagger$



 Osfen," 'the ministers entered the king's palace'; ©or \& (lit. 'king's proximity').

[^160]
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Note.-The examples of the use of the accusative in the two pre-

 ' my master (or lord) too knows it as well as I,' with the words ond, aOss, Dsect, Deat, \&c., serve as examples of the 'metathesis of cases, the nominative case being logically appropriate in such sentences. (Vide §§ 55 and 304.)
300. The prepositions $\ddagger \sigma^{2} \infty_{s}$ or $\ddagger \sigma_{\infty} \omega, \xi_{2} \sigma$ or $\omega_{2} \sigma^{*}$,
 ш


 ' no one else except him is able (or competent) to do this';

己losics, 'I had to incur much expense on account of you';


 king sent his men (lit. 'king's-men') for (i. e. to bring) the
 దిఠఏద, ' the man narrated a fine story about a lion.'
301. Nouns (or pronouns) governed by certain transitive verbs in the accusative case take the termination $\partial$. In classics 0 is generally omitted. Ex. q8 acos $\sigma_{2}$ O

- ${ }_{42} \sigma$ (or $C_{2} \sigma$ ), $\Theta_{\infty}$, D. after nouns (or pronouns) in the dative, ablative, and genitive cases, and then they govern the noun (or pronoun) suppressed. (Vide §271.)
 'as,' as CD aDC, gen, 'as you did not come at the time (fixed) I was disappointed in
 0 © $\infty$ ) (or out);' Uో $\infty$ \& it is black, he did not like (it).' These words are used after nouns

 we did not pash (the matter) further (or take further steps).'


 (tou), 'don't abuse (or scold) me.' (Vide § 331.)

Note.-There are many compound verbs which require the noan or pronoun governed by them to end in 0 . These may generally be treated as in the dative case. (Vide § 312.)

## Instrumental Case.*

302. A noun (or pronoun) denoting the doer of an action, but not standing in the subjective relation to the predicate,


 ఆబు CDతి," 'what similitude has not been seen by poets.'
303. When a noun (or pronoun) denoting the doer of an action is the subject of a verb in the conditional mood,



 separately.' (Vide §§ 335-337.)





 (4)




In uncontracted sentences the noun (or pronoun) followed


[^161]' like,' is pat in the instrumental case. The word $\omega \mathrm{D}_{2}$. $\infty$, ' like,' 'similar,' is preceded by the instrumental or the dative, as ©oy mers or @og mosp, 'like or similar to him.' The letter cos is sometimes prefixed to 世อృలు or ఉఅ.

Note. - $\infty$, though often used with the force of 'and' and therefore placed under conjunctions also, is in fact, a preposition governing the noun or pronoun which precedes it. Hence such a sentence as
 ' he and I went '(lit. ' with him I went').

## Auxiliary Case.*

305. A noan (or pronoan) denoting one who or that which assists the act of the agent is put in the auxiliary



 means of kindness win-the-hearts of men'; ณదిఱరగృతై దை

 things and people who came to see them.'
306. Nouns (or pronouns) having the signification of adverbs of manner are generally in the auxiliary case, as




 gesic, 'he started for the town in a large procession.'
 is used to convey the sense of the auxiliary case, as Da


[^162]
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 the sense of 8 efer, 'to,' 'for the purpose of,' 'in order that,'
 woman works for wages'; ciరnuరces qC'Oefo quocz wo qunanaces, 'I ordered the headman to arrest the prisoner'; attempted to run away'; " ఉอబుอ గిమితిళి," 'he started for war.'
312. There are other uses of the dative than those above noticed, and they are here illustrated by a few examples:
 (2) cimcm (yesterday night to-me a-dream appeared); ©ๆ ๑อ $0 \omega \Omega ి$,
 ' I named him Carolis' (to-him Carolis having-said name

 ' pray, pardon me' (to-me pardon-if-done it-is-good) ; ه@อ Ocoరs' ©







 ออ வழอ of the Acc. and Gen. cases- $\$ \$ 295,301,318-320$. )

## Ablative Case.*

313. The ablative case limits the action of the agent, as 8еఠలఱ

banished the country.' This use of the ablative may be termed the 'ablative of separation.'
314. When one thing is selected from a number of things, the noun (or pronoun) expressing the latter is put
 $\omega\llcorner 0 \omega \infty$, ' the elephant is the largest (animal) of quadrupeds';
 (or these') (of-these the-clever-one who)? This ase of the ablative may be termed the 'ablative of selection.'
315. Nouns (or pronouns) denoting time within which an action is performed are put in this case, as อల $๙ జ 6 \infty$



 €อณి, 'the train runs from Colombo to Kalutara' (lit. 'as
 Dr유, 'I perused (lit. 'having-read saw') the book from
 ©ీఠccel, 'I went from Galle to Kandy' (lit. 'great or chief city,' i. e. ' the capital').

## Genitive Case. $\dagger$

317. The genitive is the case of the proprietor, as in


 of that (or the) tree was broken by the wind and fell down';
 'toes of the feet') are shorter than the fingers' (lit. 'fingers of the hand '). (Vide § 294.)

[^163]318. Examples of the genitive with the termination

 'Ceylon is an island situated at the sonth of India';

 enemies are there to him who is benevolent?' ๑อ ผб๐0f


 -atqల ఐలిఆరథ, 'what is the cause of it?'
319. The genitive is sometimes used in the sense of the
 $\sigma 00$,", 'the city of Rajagaha is seven yoduns from the city
 Bationdac, ‘Kalutara is situated (lit. ' was situated ') twenty-

 this world of men.' In the above examples "oreged qu
 and eofmecos, are pat in the genitive.
320. The genitive is used in the sense of the ablative before D』 (' more') when it is introduced to make a comparison, as acono ออ อ๑ ఎrocి, 'he is younger than
 than silver.'

Note.- $\bigcirc$ is sometimes dropped for the sake of brevity, as UDD
 'the dog is bigger than the cat.'

[^164]
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difionent cases and the ezact sense in which they ocour in any particular passage. A few illustrations follow : 0200040 Os\&O, 'the eastern boundary' ; enecucisbo (gen., -4880 abl. or
 Bocesw (gen. in the sense of aux.) cocost BedO (dat. in the sense of
 (or 0 loc., or DeçD dat.) Ccosemst, 'having gone trading';
 'having bathed sixteen pots of scented water'; "ออ andecce
 ' became') ling to (or of) the inhabitants of Kasil'; "Eocelod
 Con," 'a son was born to the great king Sudovan'; "DDos
 Oxjainacni aconde Deno6 deg," 'one of them became the great
 40 qma
 are going to hear Buddha's sermons' (lit. 'to hear the word at [or
 ePsero," 'the goddess asked me a question.'
325. The nominative and accusative absolute are
 flood having risen the tract of fields was damaged'; \&o®
 seized with fear.' But sentences such as (1) 'the general being slain his soldiers fled' and (2) 'the plaintiff having been absent the case was non-suited,' are rendered in

 general was slain his soldiers fled ') and (2) O2®eff cimo
 (lit. 'as the plaintiff did not come the case was nonsuited') respectively.

## Adjective.

326. A phrase (or a clause) may be used as an adjective to qualify a word indirectly, as "acosss açesess Dręacuan $\infty$ © this thief going away with the two balls yoked together,

 was given to him by me is worth a hundred pounds＇；
 acmoc are used as adjectives qualifying acubi and QぬDro respectively．

327．Any noun in its crude form may be ased as an adjective，as eessef ma，＇the human body＇；oovzs QG，



## Pronoun．

328．Pronouns＊agree with the nouns for which they are used in gender，number，and person，as＂EOBOs031，
 －Dos（ qnquอ the（i．e．thy）attachment to the pandit；he is，from

 man＇s disease was serious we sent him to the hospital．＇

329．Care should be taken by the student to use appro－ priate pronouns．Section 149 will help him in this direction．
［Vide §§ 273－325，which for the most part affect pronouns as well．］

[^165]
## Verb．

330．Transitive verbs govern nouns（or pronouns）in the pccusative case，as రియu0 wcas రిదిanoeda，＇he threw a stone＇； $\boldsymbol{2}$（


331．The suffix $\partial$ is often added to the accusative governed by such verbs as かo，＇to beat＇；ఐoę or อद， ＇worship＇；com，＇beat＇；mol，＇cause to eat＇； 0 © 0 ，

 In ancient classics the suffix ${ }^{\circ}$ in such cases is generally omitted．The two forms sometimes convey different

 art thon that shot me（with an arrow）？＇ออ Өิఁce on $\mathrm{wa}^{2} \sigma_{z} \mathrm{c}_{2}$＇who art thou that shot（an arrow）at me．＇ （Vide §§ 301 and 312．）

332．Some intransitive verbs take an accusative of kindred meaning，which may be called the cognate accu－ sative．（Vide § 293．）

333．The intransitive verb コ一，＇＇ to be，＇＇become，＇takes $^{\text {a }}$ two nominatives．（Vide § 289．）

334．Intransitive verbs when changed into cansatives become transitive and govern nouns（or pronouns）in the accusative case，as ออ e00 cocoanat plant＇（lit．＇I cansed a cocoanut plant to

 the horse＇（lit．＇the horse－keeper causes the horse to walk ${ }^{\text {）}}$ ．（Vide § 154．）
$202850 c 0$ them）being frightened are coming to obtain my pardon also．＇

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continued ruminating on his getting grey hair，a burning sensation kindled within（him）＇；＂U゙ \＆Ojeかs ఐd ఱes
 passed．＇

## Person．

338．The endings proper to the three persons of verbs are often suffized to verbal nouns，as＂อ๑ ఎจ ๑అว ๑cふ
 Drç qC＇Drsosse，＂＇I looked here and there，and seeing this thief taking away the two oxen yoked together parsued and

 ance，＂＇thon，having committed sins in former times too，art born a she－demon，is it not（ $=0 \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{c}}$ ）？；and now again dost thou commit sins？＇（Vide § 341．）

339．The verbal suffixes proper to the three persons are sometimes added to nouns（and adjectives）terminating a sentence whose predicate is suppressed，as＂ออ రむే

 likewise friends of your highness．＇（Vide § 287．）

## Tense．

340．The present tense has several uses，viz．：－
（a）It expresses a single act at the present time，as $\varphi$ ₹
 2005 wal，＇the ox eats grass＇（or＇the ox is eating grass＇）．
（b）It expresses castom or habit，or what is universally


[^166]
 （will）not get angry．＇
（c）It is used to express futurity and certainty，as


 ＇the king will speak with your honour and say， 0 chief， look for a seat suitable to you and sit down．When your honour has so seated yourself，I will come；I will then
 neల రంర山＂aอa，＂＇＇there will be a king named Milindu gifted with keen wisdom．＇
（d）It is used in quoting anthors，whether living or dead，
 venerable commentators say about it as follows＇；＂$\sigma$ d घరza己＇aల colsaలో జీడof，＂＇the king says by this stanza．＇This is not of frequent occurrence．（Vide p．451．）
（e）It is used in lively narratives and may then be called

 ＇at that time the Nigaṇtha named Nigaṇtha Náthapatra was living（lit．＇is living＇）in Nalanda，surrounded by his

 （lit．＇is named＇）Ramapaṇḍita．＇

341．The verb is sometimes used in the future form in lieu of the present，as＂ザ Өて oooersosona，＂＇the shadow of the gem appears in the



[^167]brought by the goat; the goat eats the grass brought by the dog.'

Note.-The examples given to illustrate the last three uses of the present tense in § 340 and the use of the future tense given above, and other anomalous uses of the different moods, tenses, numbers, and persons of verbs, which are sometimes found especially in poetical compositions, serve also to illustrate the 'Metathesis of verbs.' (Vide § 55.)

## Reported Speech.

342. In written Sinhalese in quoting a speech the direct form is universally adopted, when the exact words of the

 Cళటూ లిల" morning.' (Vide § 351.)
343. The indirect form is seldom used: OObD D
 Oeso acoacistclantc, 'he promised that he would come to-morrow' (or 'he promised to come to-morrow').


 come to-morrow.' Colloquially the indirect form is more commonly used.

## Conjunction.



 sheep'; Bas acof ges coof, 'either the father or the
 after-to-morrow.' When several words are required to be connected by conjunctions, the conjunction is inserted after each word. The repetition of the conjunctions $\&$ and $0^{\circ}$ is however unnecessary when the word $\varphi \&$, 'et cetera' or some other word expressing appositional relation to the

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(d) Words expressive of time when are generally used before the subject; past participial clanses are aloo sometimes similarly used. Ex. ठoai ma qcessf (or apmo Daf) ozDanesta, 'a strong gale prevailed yesterday';
 that news.' (Vide § 352.)
(e) In sentences where the sabstantive denoting the doer of the action is pat in the instrumental case, it is placed

 defeated by the pandit' (by-the-pandit Șakra the-king-ofgods even was-defeated); and sometimes after it, as "©0
 artifice devised (lit. 'known')?' (this artifice by-whom was-known?).
( $f$ ) The adjective is always placed before the noun which it qualifies.
(g) The adverb is generally placed before the verb which it qualifies, as Unmo DCOJO mits coral 'he

 qrade

 honestly.'
(h) Substantives in the vocative case are generally
 'he said, Friend, if it is so, (please) transport us to the other bank.' But sometimes at any part of the sentence,


 Tissa, are you crying?'
(i) Prepositions are always put after the substantives

 thing about you.'
(j) Conjunctions when joining words or phrases are put after them.
(k) Interjections are always placed at the beginning of a sentence.
(l) Conditional and adverbial clanses and prepositional and adverbial phrases are generally placed at the com-
 açอ, 'if he should ask for the book, don't give (it)' ; " $\boldsymbol{0}$
 asen," 'at that time the king Chulanl Brahmadatta was reigning (lit. 'is reigning') in that city;' அవ గిలు Eačల Esరిద, 'all this happened on account of you.'
( $m$ ) The pronouns take the order of 3rd person, 2nd person, and 1st person (vide § 280). Sometimes their order is dif-
 oxą,", "the king is desirous of seeing your honour and myself.'

## Syntax of Colloquial Sinhalese.

348. (a) Noun (or pronoun) denoting the doer of any action expressed by a finite verb, a verb in the conditional (or subjunctive) mood, a present or past part. adjective, a verb indicative of time when, \&c., is put in the nominative case,


(b) ©p, 'him,' and Qอ్తృ5', 'them,' are used in modern Sinhalese for the nominative case.
(c) The finite verbs ending in 500 in the present tense, and $D_{\rho}, \infty$, or $\Phi$ in the past, are not infiected for number and person. These forms are, however, verbal nouns. The

 singalar and plaral without variation. Their plarals
 ¢@stond) are also occasionally used.
[For other colloquial peculiarities, vide §§ 181-184, 198, 354, \& 362.]

The syntax of the book language explained in the preceding sections is generally applicable to colloquial speech in other respects.

## Analysis and Parbing.

349. Analysis and Parsing are anknown in Sinhalese grammar. They will therefore be treated below as in Engliigh. A knowledge of them will greatly assist the stadent in understanding the constraction of sentences.

## Analysis. <br> Simple Sentences.

(1) Domo anien Dreacmil 'he is a resident of Colombo.'

| Subject | ... | - | ... | mo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Predicate ... |  |  |  | (a0.) |
| Subjective complement of predicate ... Dımecons |  |  |  |  |
| Attributive adjunct of the complement of pre- |  |  |  |  |



350. Complex Sentences.


 having heard that the king Dutugẹmaṇu came to fight, put

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 warls the king, irritated at seeing him with the goods, withoat inquiring How didst thou get this pearl string, gave order, Take and impale him at the soathern gate.'



| Subject | ..- | ... |  | asos. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Predicate | ... | .-. |  | -8. |
| Adverbia | adjo | pred | ... | assem. |
| Object | . | ... |  | 00500. |
| Attributiv | e ad | of ob |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { 1. a } 0 . \\ \text { 2. } 0_{2} . \end{array}\right.$ |

(b) Substantive clause in objective relation to "escos."


Notr.-Such particles as $\boldsymbol{q}_{\mathbf{z}} \boldsymbol{\infty}, \boldsymbol{W}$, q. \&e., are not taken into consideration in analysis.

## Parbing.

 द those words the great King Daṭagẹmunu was pleased, and, giving presents to the army and putting on (his) armoar, departed for the battle.'
$\Theta$, pronoun, used as an adjective, qualifying " هer."
هef, common noun, pl. number, fem. gender, ${ }^{\circ}$ acc. case; governed by " $\varphi \times 0$."
$\boldsymbol{\Psi} 00$, past part. of the verb $\boldsymbol{\Psi} 0$; a subjective complement of the finite verb " హిகుర్రిలc.
 attribate relation to " 66 ."
66, common noun, sing. number, masc. gender, nom. case; in subjective relation to " $8 \mathbf{6}$ อ్రిల0 0 ."
m上̨ $00 \infty$."
ownond, collective noun, pl. number, fem. gender, dat. case ; in adverbial relation to " $¢$ ""
Geoc, common noun, pl. number, masc. gender, acc. case ; governed by "द्̨."

w500000, common noun, sing. number, masc. gender, acc. case; governed by " $\infty 200$ Dอ."
 " $8 \mathbf{1}$ శృ
$\infty$ ©eod common noun, sing. number, neater gender, dat. case ; in adverbial relation to " 6 ลు
26ato 0300 , intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, 3rd person, pl. number (in form, singular in sense); in predicative relation to " $6 \mathbf{6}$."

## IDIOM.

## Bháshdertitiya.

353. To acquire a competent knowledge of the Sinhalese Idiom ( $\cos \omega_{0} 8 \mathbf{x} \omega$ ) the stadent should read the writings of standard authors, study the colloquial usages of the langaage, and, above all, gain a practice in thinking in
[^168]Sinhalese. An Englishman will say (1) ' 1 have a book,' (2) 'where is the dog?' (3) 'this is my hat,' (4) 'he fell into a well and died,' (5) 'tell him to come soon'; while a native will express the same ideas in this strain:

 cons 8 ©
 OEO దిడుర్ర'). These examples are sufficient to show the vast difference in the idioms of English and Sinhalese, and the difficulties a beginner, unacquainted with oriental languages, has to experience in the stady of the latter. Tamil and Sinhalese idioms are nearly identical: a person acquainted with the idioms of the one will find no difficulty in mastering those of the other.
The order of words, which forms one of the chief difficulties connected with idioms, has been sufficiently explained in § 347, which should be carefully stadied before commencing to read this chapter. Many peculiarities of the language, which come within the range of this chapter, have already been noticed in the preceding part of this book, and the sentences occurring therein will illustrate a large number of the idioms noticed here. (Vide §§ 212 and 253.)
354. A number of sentences are given below to illustrate the principal idioms of the language, as well as the use of particles and other important words, \&c., and a patient study of them will enable the stadent to overcome the difficulties of mastering the Sinhalese idioms besides proving useful in other respects. Sentences that may be used colloquially are marked with an asterisk (*). "

[^169]
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 pair where ?), 'where is my pair of socks?' owif CD Utm coces. $=$ ' $w$ where did you bring it ${ }^{\prime}$ ' $=$ 'why did you not bring it?’ ©of DCefo," ‘ let me (or us) see.'
 or orDosc)* (this to-you whence, or how got or received), 'where did you get this from?' ' how did you get this?'
 silver whence), 'where have we poor people gold and silver?'
 not to be had anywhere'; anoodic (or ancose08cc) อిదณరర co 'a stone that was thrown somewhere came and hit my elbow.'
 «叩ออe) (this what-for?), 'what is this for?'

 cloth how-mach or this of-cloth price how-much), 'what is the price of this cloth?'
 your salary?'

 'how many fraits are there in this bunch?'
oలి ocoseి ocie మీదcి" (this in-heap cocoanuts howmany or what-price?), ' how many cocoanats are there in this heap?' or 'what is the price of cocoanats in this heap?'
 this yours or mine?'
(20) C®อ Dateలcra", 'what is the matter with you?'
 very ill?'
7-88
 or good?), 'is he now well?'
 the-chief-town), 'Colombo is the capital of Ceylon;' C®no Colombo), ' the capital of Ceylon is Colombo.'
 penter ;' రఉళి -
 ground very fertile), 'this soil is very fertile.'
(25) CDO q\&ৃరz థదorongoo moci (to-you letters he-who-taught who?), 'who taught you letters?'

 wossjasj," 'you are trying for sovereignty, are you not?'
 who-kept or set we), 'it was we who set fire to the house.'
 want), I don't want that.'
 oss" $\dagger$ (to-me matter not, to-you what-was-thought do), 'no matter to me (or I don't care), do as you think;'
 దిడి) qzర000,' 'it does not matter, inform (lit. 'send to inform ') him of the death.'
 to-write to-read it-is-possible), ' I can read and write.'

[^170]（31）๑อ cos chfo（or ఎ円co to－go（or to－climb）not－able or cannot），＇I cannot（imply－ ing inability or refusal）climb trees；＇ออ ఎgact \＆f80
 D® \＆
 cannot or can that now say），＇say（or tell me）now whether you can or not．＇
 OD．5O Ono（you here coming not－coming that in－time to－me having－written to－send mast），＇you must write to me in time whether you will come here or not＇（or＇write to me in time whether，\＆c．＇）．
 want tof）go home．＇
 want you to be under me＇or（ii）＇you need not be under

 wa，＇＇do you remember that he，you，and I traded together （or in partnership）for some time（or at one time）？＇
 （or ゅశిぶ）อeరs，＂＇come in time without fail＇； $\mathbb{Q}$


[^171]$\ddagger$ In books the form 00 os is generally used for 6 bsos．

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 Desc)," 'what is your age?' 'how old are you?' $\sigma_{2} 8 \infty 0^{0}$ $\infty$ మిตc, 'how many cents are there in a rapee?'
 mach thanked), 'he thanked me very much.'
 000 cermas c®argoi" (the President to-him rapees a-ten and cents fifty fined), 'the President fined him ten rapees and fifty cents.'

 -0er อenc," " 'this land is in extent of about three acres, one rood, and two and eleven-handredths perches' (lit. 'perches two-and of-one-perch out-of-hundred eleven a-part about extensive ').
 (this from-land out-of-four a-three-share to-me belonging), 'three-fourths of this land belongs to me.'

 a-year reigned), 'king Vijaya reigned thirty-eight years.'






[^172] wind having-fallen was), 'in the garden one tree (or a certain tree) had fallen by wind.'
 ది రిఐ" బరంం0,' 'do what I said.'
(52) Cosొలర山ీ mach is seven times seven? forty-nine:' $D_{0} q \varphi_{0} 000$ (or
 'he is an ignoramas who does not know the sum of eight and five.'

 -0,8,' 'interest on Rs. 275 for two years, three months, and fifteen days at the rate of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per centper annam.'
 (of-these the-older-one who), 'who is the eldest of them.'
 youngest of all' (lit. 'I to-all young'); ©o ఎpo cos
 'I am younger than he by seven years'; $\mathbb{C}^{(1)}$ อO อఎs ©రిக" (you to-me more short), 'you are shorter than I.'
 00030 )* (he to-day yesterday a-rich-man is-not), 'he is not a rich man of the other day,' i. e. he has been a rich man for a long time.

 'write (lit. 'having written send') to my master that I am ill.'

[^173] sent for information (is).'
 (this to-parport or statement your well-wishing friend-whowas Appn Siñiño) = 'I am your well-wishing friend, Appu Siñño.'

 (in-Negombo residing William Jones gentleman's to-name, or to-the-gentleman if-delivered it-is proper, or if-received it-is proper), 'to Mr. William Jones (or William Jones, Esq.), Negombo.'



 Street, Pettah (Subarb), Colombo, on date the 30th Jane, 1885.'
 'it is true that I withdrew the cass on account of (lit. 'regarding or considering ') you.'

- This is equal to the salutation or address at the commencement of a letter, as 'Dear Mr. -', \&c. There are various forms. Such phrases as $\omega$ ççరacsos, 'with affection'; wagbeacost, 'with thanks';
 submission' ; Drç 00 Demonemot, ' with obeisance and salutation,' are prefixed to the above sentence when necessary, and the words Dems wob and ఉ_Cubl are substituted for çobl for the sake of respect.
$\dagger$ This is a form of a concluding sentence in a letter.
$\ddagger$ This is a form of superscription on a letter. In addressing a lotter to a great person the expression Dobgajen (or mbim) 86wem or other respectful form is substituted for mDeß, \&c., e. g. abr
 $\omega D \infty)$ ) of the Western Province.'

8 This is a form of dating letters, \&c.

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## Continue

Kalutara (lit. 'being in Kalutara') to Mátare in the horse-
 day a storm is prevailing.'
 assumed his duties to-day.'
 road to-me was-met), 'I met him on the high road;' $C^{\text {D }}$
 'I want to meet (or see) you on your return;' ©0.ano
 return call at (my or your) house' (lit. 'when retarning

 acquitted (or released) this time.'
 'how did you cross (or go to the other side of) the river?' Des రeconDmoరos," 'take him over' (the river, \&c.);

 from the vessel yesterday at 2.30 (or 2.15) p. n.'

 (or from time to time, i. e. as opportanity occars) earn something or other.'
 business on which you went successful?'
 จcefo molj,* 'he goes to see the Maseum morning and evening $\ddagger$ (or twice a day).'

[^174]

 \&\&880) mbsDas nes," 'I made a speech to (or before) a large congregation.'

(79) อఎ threatened him again and again.'

 up to now to what you have (from time to time) attered.'
 a mere so and so' = 'he is no common person.'
 ought to get work from him by fair means.'
 ' what is that to me?'
(84) అలి of this abandoned well is extremely bad.'
 दquen too eat without waiting for $\mathrm{me}^{\prime}$ (lit. ‘ looking for me').

[^175] （mbl）aలoes other persons＇）come here for some time？＇


 gratis this cat＇s－eye worth ten rupees？＇

 grounds）for both these（things）to be true ：one will be false，the other true．＇
 few（lit．＇certain persons＇）know this fact＇；Deg Becoos
 walk＇）only occasionally＇（lit．＇on a certain day＇）．
 CçD己ర me in that interval．＇

 was preparing（or ready）to start，it commenced to rain＇；




 running＇；£อరం§ Deర⿰㇒未＂（having－run come），＇run and

[^176]
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 'induce him to stady.'
 దons," ' I go there occasionally.'


 unwillingly (or carelessly) is this.'
 you go ahead, I will follow.'
 'a pestilence having broken out, many cattle are dying off;' Bosen ఐอలురి ฉికిం and broke completely."
(103) మింa' (or Degaed) Orovof $\dagger=$ 'it has been well
 -cలుంcee దిద, $\ddagger$ " 'the thief says, I will take my oxen wherever I wish.'
 (or ©ીరిผృ)," § 'I was silent' (lit. 'without speaking anything').
 neno kosionz; 'in the course of doing merit (i.e.

[^177](' virtnous acts'), there is no harm in performing such good
 becanse (or as) others run.'

 account is entirely (or completely) wrong ;' Degeas cosiss -దిర 005," 'settle accounts with him.'
 course of time (lit. 'by lapse of time') they again became friends.'
 being so (or when it is so), what shall we do?" " बలe己arcit $\omega_{2} \mathrm{Dr}_{7} \mathrm{\theta} \omega$," ' this at last turued out to be true.'


 anything (you please), you can never deceive him.'

 or ฮิøุళ)," 'are you on friendly terms now?'
 Dos," ‘don't set so high a value on it.'
 this is worth any amount.'

 ' look here.'

[^178]
 for one' $=$ 'tit for tat') is sometimes foolish' (lit. 'foolishness ').

 'friend, keep quiet; I know you or I know your natare (or status).'
 दcoeDefmooso," 'take the cow to the grass garden and tether (her').
 - $\infty$ อ $\mathfrak{\omega}$ อ,", 'I addressed him as follows' (lit. 'having spoken to or looked at him I said in this manner').
 this as soon as the person (named) asks' (lit. 'asked instant ').

 cocoanuts and a net bag of cocoanat husks.'
(120) ออ ¢อఱ $\sigma^{*} \ddagger$ (to-me permission), ' pray grant me
 prolonged) $=$ 'good morning' (or 'good evening'); $e^{(1}$

 to?' ' where are you going?'

[^179]
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con (or cicosoj), " he goes begging (or begs) from house to house.'
 posely came to see me.'
 chairs broken.'
 qzososof,* 'some were hitting him with (their) fists, some were rapping him (on the head).'
 home thrasts, he is smart ' (lit. 'the clever one ').
 'the marderer hanged himself and (so) died before being hanged' (lit. ‘ before hanging ').
 of itself and fell.'
 wefo crర005," ' when work is stopped let the coolies go';
 quit (your) employment (or occupation)?'
 000 ing-is-not'), I still can see' (lit. 'to-eyes sight-is'); ⿹ठ



 king remitted (the sentence of) hanging, (but) ordered him to be flogged (or lashed).'
 Dema wros," 'the sword was rast-eaten from not being wiped (or cleaned).'
 finished hasking (lit. 'pounding') a bag of paddy in two

7-88
 lightning would seem to indicate rain' (lit. 'is-for-raining').
(140) CDO Cen Cossoxc, 'had yon an attack-of-
 (or cosbm)," 'I got fever (this) morning from cold or something else.'

 glass (or tumbler) cracked on account of the hot water;'

(142) ¢อిర (or ఠిరి) ถை ¢z@ర\&)," 'by warming (one's-self) in the sun (or at-thefire), cold feeling disappears.'
 อ๑cos," 'you don't seem to understand what (sing.) I say ;'

 could not solve my riddle.'
 hearth is at boiling point;' อQ onoloco anis awido దss Dasmరంss," ' boil water and pour out a cap of coffee.'
 'I exported (lit. 'packed off or sent to foreign countries')

 been found guilty (lit. 'guilty person '), he was transported' (lit. ' pat on board a ship and sent off to a foreign country, or banished the country').





[^180]-

 very deep I cannot touch the bottom;' SC, qDD oucsi,* 'here, hold out your hand.'
 'we are not bound (or are bound) to do it.'

 village and return' (lit. 'come').
 ออ $\mathrm{D}_{z}$,' 'besides (or moreover), I cannot act (lit. 'attend to his duties') for him without salary.'
 బిడృ0ళ)," 'if so (then, or well then) prosecute him again' (lit. 'institute an action against him,' \&c.).
355. Besides the idioms illustrated by the foregoing sentences, there are pairs of words which should be used idiomatically. These may be termed "idiotisms." It is a striking peculiarity in the language that almost every word admits of being used with another word having a like, relative, or contrary signification to the first word. This is most common in the colloquial language. Some of the second words convey no real meaning. These idiotisms may be classed ander three heads.
A. -Iteration of the same notion.
B. - Antithesis between two notions.
C.-Two separate notions, related to and amplifying one another.
N.B.-The conjunction \& or $80^{\circ}$ is anderstood between nearly all these word couples (which should be regarded as collective compounds).

[^181]
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```
C0 విt = 'villages (and) lands.'
```



```
anded agcod = 'houses (and) doors' (i. e., ' dwellings ').
tizim Cron = 'ink (and) pen' ( \(=\) 'pen and ink').
Yq̧ \(\mathfrak{g a}\) = 'beds (and) chairs.'
\(\Psi \sigma 0\) = ' hand (and) fist' = 'wealth,' 'means.'
OçE రิబిలd = 'gods (and) men.'
\({ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}\) \&
```



```
        'to-morrow (or) day-after-to-morrow').
\(\Psi ६ 000 D=\) 'to-day (and) to-morrow' (or \(=\) 'to-day (or) to-
    morrow').
\(D_{2 ¢} g_{8}=\) ' having worshipped (and) offered.'
800 © \(=\) ' having eaten (and) drunk.'
Dos Drg = ' boiled-rice and fish.'
```



```
\(0^{2}\) aças = 'one (or) two.'
¢ 000 açe \(=\) ' ten (or) twelve.'
```



```
Cotios ossmb = 'reply (and) rejoinder.'
```

359. There are idiotisms whose second words do not convey any intelligible idea as:-

ఎపి లురి = ' salary.'
Ç̨D 0çD = 'rssistance.' ¢̨00 000 = ' ieeth.'
20®D Drbi = ' not lost.'
©e, อృ = 'having flogged.'
 'conditions.'
 = 'deeds,' ' bonds.'
DC OC = 'worthless matter.'

Any departure from the conventional order of words in these idiotisms is counted as a mistake in idiom. Words of fewer syllables are generally the first words, and all negative words are always placed last. (Vide § 213.)
360. A few interesting idiomatic words and phrases other than idiotisms are noticed below :-
$\boldsymbol{\varphi} \boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{f}($ or $\infty) 8$, ' to leave off.'
400 CदD, 'helping-hand.'
$400 \Psi($ or $\infty) 8$, 'to take off the hand,' 'to let go.'
Yeoogmob, 'to neglect.' Yot(or dt)8w mos, 'to clap hands.'
¢อ
чออ the sun).
$\$\left(00^{c o r e c o s}\right.$, 'to meet the eye.'
42quns oc (or maincgoci), to listen.'

4z부웅, 'to yawn.'
800 C , 'to shelter the head' (as
with an umbrella). ${ }^{\circ}$
C(ిలosen, 'to set a dog on.'
abeoovenc, 'to commit to memory,' ' learn by heart or rote.'
2aguon, 'to strike out '(a word, \&c.)
anceobet 'pot.'
ariones, 'to cry lond.'
astalem, 'to scribble.'
aniblem, 'to limp.'
anclem, 'to plunder.'
लవacoab, 'boil.'
దDetur fr, 'to resume (or start
on) a journey.'
ensecose, 'to stammer.'
-comen oteo , to cultivate.'
caloco, 'to fine.'
 the teeth,' 'gnash teeth.'
ç0000, ' to kneel.'
ceocos, 'to go on knees.'
கிடீఠర, 'to keep awake.'
© © \&ఎ $\omega$, ' to accrue sin.'
esocoub, 'loaf.'
809 (or saults.

 ten.
థిகవ, ' to angle.'
DoZeved, ' to go astray.'
రDiهc, 'to frown.'
Dlçcco, 'to admit ' (stranger, \&c.).
Drç̧cec, ' to give admittance.'
Eiecoos, 'to pain' (as when stung by a snake, \&c.).
coçon, 'to stir with a spoon or
(Vide p. 297.)

## PUNCTUATION, \&o.

361. In Sinhalese the full stop, which is represented
 panctuation. All the words and clauses are written in one continuous line, as if the whole sentence were one word, without any other marks of punctuation to facilitate reading. This may seem at first difficult to the stadent, bat when he has acquired a little practice in reading, he will be convinced of the propriety of not using any signs of punctuation within a sentence. The term kundaliya signifies 'snake,' which it somewhat resembles.
[^182]Sometimes two such signs are used at the end of a section or paragraph, and three at the end of a chapter.
There is another sign called லోb (, ) which means a "panse." It is ased in paraphrases and in poetry at the end of a couplet. It is equal to "l" in Sanskrit poetry.

In modern times these signs have fallen into disuse, and the English punctuation has been adopted.

 short in English.)
In manuscripts parentheses are used for cancelling a word or a sentence or a part of a sentence. This is termed @రద్రమిరి (or sometimes อరద్యా బికొల).
$x$, called బుఙుంęద (దుబు, 'crow' and Occ, 'foot'), is the sign $=$ caret, and is placed above the line in which the omission is required to be inserted.

## a COMPARISON OF CLASSICAL AND COLLOQUIAL SINHALESE.

362. To enable the student to mark more clearly the distinguishing features of Classical and Colloquial Sinhalese, a passage from the Sinhalese version of the Jataka or Buddhist birth stories-the most voluminous work in the language-is given below with a colloquial version. The former represents the classical language of the thirteenth century, and with few exceptions (of which modern equivalents are noticed within square brackets) is identical with that of standard literary works of the present day.

Classical.




 อว ¢ రహి or awaర6ీ].

Colloquial.

 Or8001 wCenact o




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## Literal Translation.

The king's mother, Talata-dévi, who is far wiser than those wise men (pandits), instructs king ChGlani's army, sitting (or being) in the position of the eleventh adviser after the ten pandits.

Now to describe the wisdom of Queen Talatá:-One day a man carrying a neli* of raw-rice, a small bundle of cooked-rice-and-potherbs, and a thousand gold masa, $\dagger$ having thought "I will go to the other side of the river," reached the middle of the stream, and being unable to get to the (opposite) bank as the current was strong, called to the people who were on (that) bank: "O fortanate men! I have a neli of raw-rice, a packet of cooked-rice, and a thousand masu ; of these three, I will give away whichever I like; $\ddagger$ if any one of you all is able to take me over to (your) bank, let him carry me there." Afterwards a strong man having tacked up (his) cloth tightly, entered the river and took the man over. Then he said, "Give me my due." The other replied, "Take either this neli of raw-rice or (this) packet of cooked-rice." Hearing this, the man who had carried him said, "I brought you to this bank at the risk of my life; the neli of raw-rice and the packet of cooked-rice are of no use to me; give me the thousand masa." Hearing that (the other) replied, "I said 'I will give whichever I like;' now I give what I choose: take it if you care to." (The man) mentioned it to a person standing by. He also said, "What he said was ' I will give whichever I like,' was it not? accept whatever he wishes to give." The man, not content with this decision also, saying "I will not so accept it," took

[^183]him and complained to the jadges. The judges also on hearing the statements of the two men adjadged likewise, saying "Accept whatever he gives." The man, not content with the decision of the judges, complained to the king. The king, summoning the judges to the palace and hearing in their presence the statements of the two persons, did not understand how to decide (the case) properly, and (therefore) adjudged exactly in the same way against (lit. 'defeating') the man who entered into the river at the risk of his life. The king's mother, Talata-dévi, who was sitting at a place not far from there and knew that the king decided (the case) badly, said "Son, consider over this judgment and deliver it." His Majesty replied, "Mother, I know only this mach, bat if you know better (lit. 'a different thing'), pray decide." (Then) Talatá-dévi, saying "Well, I will decide the case," addressed the man who had to go by water, "Son, come here." Having told (him) "Keep on the gronad in order the nel! of rawrice, the packet of cooked-rice, and the thonsand masu that were in your band," and caused (him) to lay (them) down, she inquired "What did you say to him when in the water?" He replied "I said thas and thus." Then she said, "If so, take whatever you like and go away." He took the thousand masu. After be had gone a short distance the queen, causing him to be brought back, inquired "Do you like the thousand masu?" He replied "Yes, I like (them)." Her Majesty then inquired, "Did you say or did you not say to him, 'Whichever of these I may like I will give'?" When he replied, "Your Majesty, it was so said," the queen ordered "Well then give these thousand masu to him." He gave the thousand masu, weeping and wailing. The king and the ministers being pleased exclaimed "Sadhu!" (i.e. applauded). Thenceforward the wisdom of Queen Talatá became famed throughout Dambadiva.

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$4 \geq 129$
q000 \} \} 313, 356
¢ 4 宛 16
4 థచี 175
4 40才 79， 295 （64）
¢Tm060s 468

4 4
4 ¢5
48405

450 132．57，60，347， 353470
 470
¢
405150369 （65）
بロ000 381 （69）
4 ¢효ల 58
40 రివిజుము 356 （68c）
4 ¢ురిజిలర 356
\＆
4 400 332， 469
4
400 C 46

40 ©
\＆
¢509 9 的 335
420ど的 335
40020 \＆c． 303
401000469
4 ¢0లై 469
400రฉৃంర 459
4500 311
4500ed 330
400 （or 207 ）O 20330
¢ $\mathbf{4}$ 61，143，306， 314
4 ［0ీన్ల00 314
4 ©ிరக00 316
40ிరゃ． 316
¢0ிరీమ 314
4மிంరుమ 145
4 థిఁద్ర 306
Yがanర 61 （69）
4 \＆
¢000s 230f， 297
422 131， 151
¢ 毋ிర 40， 221
¢ఖも 41


¢ゆிంరవు 142
4 4OCO $^{220}$
42e 40
4 ¢20 41
чacol 8 6 379 （69）
$4{ }^{4} 57$
¢द्द्ध（or D） 225
4ç̧̧ 225
بcep 57,62
4（®ి
$4 \xi^{2} 344$
ч ¢
\＆ 40 pl ．）
4 ¢ \＆c．80，253，301， 344， 469
чçठ $59,78,334$
¢ఢరరీ800 292
ч६రరెจが 89,94
¢ఢ̧రలిDが ఉอぁ 328
$4 \Psi^{\circ}(220$

$4 \mathcal{C}_{31} 1_{4}^{187,230,233 f,}$
4 4\％ 214

$434 f$
4
4 ¢
¢ ¢̨
पर्द̆ 230
4 ¢8゙อ（or 2 ） 225
4g
$48 \infty 221,407$
$4 \mathrm{C}_{2} 135$
40çad 41 （75）
40çoa 313

4దొอ 139
¢هె 314
¢ ¢దద） 314
¢విమ00 314 （69）
4విం
чのDア
4ロaృ88 62 （69）
¢ $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 53，141， 317
 334
¢
417
$\Psi \times 50060^{\circ} 62,78$（64）
420010
4000nkiocio 43
4 ¢
¢ $\mathbf{~ E t c ̧ ~ o r ~}$
$450 క ి ల 225$
¢® 13， 33

$\varphi$ ¢ుల 462
4 ¢゙ヘ0లు区 369 （69）
4 4500 \＆c． 69
¢5゙002 192
4 צుele 369 （69）
45080 （ or D） 225
40020 225
920） 141
400580368198
$4 \times 0 \times 5$ ²0
40．003\}500 399
45013
400285
¢ $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ 192， 220
థமூக 317
4000 42， 317
¢
$4 \infty$（or 00 ）c C $\dagger$ 59

40000017
Y 902000653
4000 62， 317
4000403
450 อరవ 405
400300 193
400ncosm 1003 C 193
¢
$4001 \times D$
¢ $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{1 7 5 , 2 3 0 , 4 3 5}$

థ－®0మ 141，156，
157，169，170， 459
¢
4 ชอకేmenీ 203 4 ¢0ిర 334
¢ชీఁद \＆c．， 301
4 ¢రీలs 402

426005 Jccta 141
 － 141
¢ ¢ BC 403
¢
Y＇ty $175,55,69,314$ ， 334
9092మ 33

9 9800 6 的 388 （69）

甲⿹ㅓㅇㅕ⼸ 314

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4CE \＆c．46， 220
4C己 226
4CCu 58
（75）
4C 59， 127
4Cరలిจ山 89,95
9Cอ 226
 （68c）
4C＊139， 341 4 CD $38^{2} f$
$4 \mathcal{4} 108,357,405$ YE 354，403， 404
9母al（cuta）がass 369 （26）
480cof 369 （26）
4\＆ぷ \＆c．139， 295

$49^{\infty} 302$
4Eacoss 306
qeg 405

\％Ge゙ゃつゃ $\int_{8} 329$

$4 \in$（or8） （75）


4ว 314， 315

甲200s 376 （65）
¢อపm 441
¢ ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 295$


4อర原 324
428357
\＆
чอСЈद 316 （69）
чอలцヶ $\dagger 92,194$（69）
 4 ¢00 ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 42,315$
чอゃठ 197f，315，387， 406f（69）
¢อе0080 296,315
¢อう 314
ヶอวセు 369 （65）
4878
¢రิゃอ్రి 468
¢ ${ }^{\text {® }}$ 66， 67
чอ®0emod，323， 333
ヶอ 386， 470 （71） 42的 220

4อิร（or かf）\＆c． 237 4 4ढ 45
 131，308， 403
4อైల 295（75）
ヶอุ้ 220， 317
ヶปี้ออ \＆c． 226
ヶอ్ర్రఱఱ 220，226， 262
¢＠ 103，344， 404

чçociosi \＆c． 329
4\＆bs 146， 344
$4 \subset q^{\circ} 38$
个 ${ }^{4}$ 146， 349
\％ 146

¢ 4 48，79，332， 354
$4{ }^{40} 295$
чผおのob 111， 329
به0 369 （65）
408339
ب
¢ $\omega_{0}$ \＆c．33， 226

¢
qedan 311
400．220，339，341， 344
4ヵ0 25405
 చిఱు
4cobలల§ 449 （69）

чゅट゙อృ 82 （17）
чఉ•Сぬс．139，303，405
400
¢
4®BEe 404
496 71， 344
¢ $9{ }^{\circ} \cdot{ }^{\circ} 295$
49해어 134
¢ 8 \＆c．145， 344
qed 313
4000329
५ $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\circ} \cdot 220,313,346$
¢como 295
 Y4088 403
40678 （69）
$4 \infty$ ¢ $^{\circ}$ 196， 466
\＄00．己ర 463 （37）
¢cood 344， 402 （75）
$400 \cdot \mathrm{E}$ \＆c．303， 469
¢cos 312， 313
400313
$4{ }^{4} 404$
480004
9 9Gठ \＆c．45， 220
40 © 313， 314
$4 e^{1} 45$
$90^{\circ} 385$（69）
40 88
¢000 6837,357
ب०co 15 （69）
48312
$\Phi$ ．
40 237，79， 315
quabice $\dagger 62$
థ $920036414,450 f(69)$

¢anc ${ }^{\circ} 317$
¢）
400030 392
4000 （or © ）46，132， 315

40 ©
¢ O อcos 17， 103
ヶอっっठ 60 （69）
世2038 72
4， y 806 72
¢～е弓 $\dagger 62,79,128$
4）Brasolas 357
¢0 2357 （19）
$4 \boldsymbol{q}^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ \＆ $\mathrm{c} .76,296$, 357 （68c）

qust
$40 \times 5$ 52， 331 （69）
 158
بد500 $72 f$（48）
4çర 78 （69）

$4{ }_{4} 101$


9 ）

ゆCge 6 （69）


¢


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800 192，232f
\＆อิอっ† 357 （68）
థéSExu్చీcs 203
88Gびర 379 （26）
\＆免 313， 314
8రలైశాఁె 329 （75） 8อ 334
8048 （or aç） $460 f$
8めల 132， 357
80800329
900 311
80゙E0\％ 106
850344
8かか \＆c．143， 306
8 వి 306， 314
¢லీలు 312，452f
$\left.\begin{array}{l}858^{\circ} \\ 8 \text { ² } \\ 7^{\circ}\end{array}\right\} 314,403$
8జిరీఁ 70
8 8ిoర 234
8வியిజెరః 5 8 8 344
8¢̨ 194， 269
$89313,314,357$
§కृఱ్g 412 （68c）
8\}(or €) రు 458, 463
9दิ0 234
8ट̛の6 234
8仑̨ 237， 406
8\＆311， 338
8ध民 326f
8\＆330， 402
8马6 306
8GGz 335
80ç 233
3 がaがర్ 369
8 85 54，331， 392
8（犬今心 331 （64）
sz्కరC 69
8 జేకి 70， 134
80ు bిఱ 308 seç 48
8eac 233， 237
¢88 84， 107
80 \＆\＆ 306
¢0 339
¢D 354
8ర 78，223，341，344， 346， 357
8రరిつ 357
Зठ己ろ \＆c．127， 129
8ర2ష్ముope，329f
§రこ 228
9S 130， 346
$88 \subset 409$
88 338
862129,402
தaర 233
8C 409，403， 60
9C00 $234 f$
9C゙CD 228
8Сద゙దు 357 （65）
8Сదుదుల్，132， 357
8Cరుది 357 （69）
8C已్రి（or อ）， 313.
8¢e， 357 （71）
8 8cdao， 234
9G404
8อ๖0 \＆c． 304
8 Des 223
3ᄅ్తర 131
 357
8000 39， 60
『மDమ 344
§ब $132,313,346$ ， 354
8 8おము\＆ుర 376 （65）


8யయasjolo 376 （65）

\＄wouc 369 （65）
8ய5ி8ணమ 376（65）
qedenotod 376 （68c）
8edojg 369 （68c）
8बEర（ or 8）000 376 （65）
\＆ui8e 10
$8^{4} \mathrm{c}^{\circ} 0^{\circ}$ \＆n． 302
8eder6es \＆c．， 304
8edem 233
$8 \infty 344$

8 8cowd 330
 330
ఆผుఱ 410
8－ed 4200 330
8ess $311 f$
¢区ి 107，353， 407
86． 232
उผ $\sigma_{2} 400$
8000 \＆c． 233
$8^{60} 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 470(2[\mathrm{i}] d)$
8®e \＆c．41． 304
8ङర（or $\sigma_{7}$ ） 228
8 8ed 234
$8 \circ$（or 0 ）ヶक్ష్మ 302
8०్రి৫ 379，390f（19）
© 130， 352
\＆゙DCe 127
\＆© 69,237
どゅ 357 （75）
ઠ゙aば \＆c． 302

8873,121
ઠ＇゙ 51
ઠ゙ゃఱు 308
\％＇col 52,406
ઠ゙cosల0 392
O＇ed 313
C．
© 315
Cద్ 58， 344
Cゅe0 \＆${ }^{\circ}$ c．298， 411
C＊（or © ）d．© 44 ， 411 （75）
C区亩 73，111， 344

Cotcod 58
Cのふ 47， 116
CいがD \＆c． 227
とががO 48，315
CQQ 111
cqor 131
cqd 132
Cqde \＆c． 227
CQe 222
cep 344
c耍 $\sigma_{2} 352$（68c）
C ప్రియ 131
CQ \＆c．304， 311
Cఏ（or ®̌）చుది 357 （69）
Cఐが甘80emes 307

Concoga（or 0） 111
C＊${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 31,46,135,295$
Cが \＆c．60， 144 ． 311
cos（or ç）， 315
c44 37,344
C10000 139
C－500）$\sigma_{2} 198$
C－1006 53，62，79， 145， 469 （69）
cゅoboce 10f
ع00ell 315， 347 （69）

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Oの－76 101
రిలnsoc 302
రులష్ $312 f$
O．namo 302,312
0 Deso \＆c． 304
0．0000（or20） 176 （48）
$000 \sigma^{\circ} 441$
Eam 233
Oैद or Üç 223
OCs \＆c． 302
Oక్రిలుల్కం 457
0tco 358
రక్షిరอ 311
－D 104， 139
OOD的 307
OC0 or 461
ออจ 234
లితిgect 369 0లロ －ออ）； 313
©D）141，157， 158 もోఎDか \＆c． 308
$\left.{ }^{0} 000102\right\} 163,175$
Deb 234
DCC \＆c．223， 228
odac \＆c．234， 358
OCt 139， 405

0conos
0 Cocont \＆c．\} 71, 76 DCed 234， 405
UCe 224
రくอ 228
oçe 412 （68c）
O
eroms \＆c． 47 （64） －0ce 306
ออ 228， 237
ออ） 302
 ปอర \＆c． 302

 లరठ 302
OeD 234 D80 145
ETed 306
Onedes \＆c． 307
Oecdiong s 308， $312 f$
ठ（0）\＆c．175， 304
OBt \＆c． 304
อーヘవ 312
－0000 306，459， 462
రిఁex \＆\＆c． 307
Oe \＆c．223， 228
0\＆ $77 f$
00 3，77，111， 134
రดe（oవ（or al）40f， 71 （51）

## \＃．

© 163，167，237，313， 334， 352
U゙\＄146，155，167， 344
ర゙かออః 82
ర゙ఐలింcివి 146
U゙జ0（or ది）165， 166 ల゙んかcce 141， 146
E゙ロas 233.
Eç 223
E゙ça 34 （72）
リ゙50 308
ぜ200 308
800 307
ぜజి 313
だacroso or t゙abfor 369 （65b）
${ }^{4} \mathrm{C} 148$
tem 43f， $145 f$
もేలు 41
at．．
ODOUS 392
－రిcem 52 （69）
ヘర゙ตృை 392
®．
இజ゙ตகைอ 159，172， 358

Deออర 462
®コี \＆c．77，111， 344


Dot 312
ゆがゆ 358 （68c）
＠osm \＆c． 358 （65）
Dotoc§ 464
Dbs \＆c．223， 228
Dமைை \＆c． 304
Dदc or ®ç山 353
ローை゙ 463
®ర゙g ${ }^{\circ}$ 129，358， 455

ローอ็万 307
DB\＆ 379 （69）
อล \＆c．223，162， 304
ఐDのอろจ 304

ఎ® 237
Q® 158
D⿻
＠$\infty$ © 163，174， 304
Der 155， 167

ゆరoçe（or B） 376
（ $68 \mathrm{c} \times 69$ ）
Dく 341
هठอ 228
®ठて 129
QCbz 405
De 382 （68c）
Qย 307
இอร26 141
இอ్రియ00 อ్ర 53， 163
Deded 311
ゆ๓อ 228
Des 163， 174
D® 163
Daty \＆c． 304
ローnco 306
Docot 313
（．）．
© 307，313，352， 166
（5） 168
©దరు（ oras），165， 166
W．రే 353 （75）
あぁ \＆c． 223,228
（x）
©⿵冂 or ad 313,358
๓లిరి 131
（ిల్ర \＆c． 21
ฉๆ．
＠の』ロ† 52， 62 （69）

## 25.

W0 O 334 （69）
 ©的 ${ }^{1} 41$
ทీசిax d 379 （75）
Wめ0 $\dagger$ 128，296， 411
 95， $411 f(69)$


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$$
=
$$

20రణుอ \＆c．221， 227
2000 ${ }^{\circ} 309 f$
దరఠ 16
20ర 16
206的23，104， 298
mర meanc \＆c． 92
99，309， 427
 91

 325
nob \＆\＆c．393， 395
$20 ర 0 \mathrm{t} 50370$（69）
2n6e60 295 （69）
న0
206d 133
20రల్ 40， 359 （64）
200 041
nos 104， 91
mosa 221
cosb 370， 382
$206_{2} 70,95,55,390$ （26）， 393

$20 \sigma_{2} 131$
～06®e 352
mbうe． 359 （64）
wd 178，193，302，403， 452 （75）
20 doçర 370 （75）
$200^{0} 900^{\circ} 296$（68）
20 Cxo 37

me
20C 32，127，189， 468
menied 235
心c而 37
20 Cos \＆c．，221， 226
wCe 359 （66）
200® \＆c．220， 225
sceco 376 （65） $\infty$ Co 32
 \＄00

50e（
meme 370 （75） $\infty$ B 317， 462
$20832,135,139$

202cod 309
ageos 63 （64）
20eद̆ 106， 359

ゅைココ（or co）ర， 45 （64）
20 ヒe 155， 168
風合 \＆c．156， 172
200 141， 225
～อつこぁも $\dagger 464$
200w 359 （19）
$\infty 359$
20อc \＆c．302，312f
$\infty$ ゅc，อぁ 308
జอర 141
ゅつరもと\＆\＆c．155． 156 169， 170
wอás \＆c．155， 156，168， 173
20 O $\dagger 2,130,404$
๙లిలిలి 379 （69） ณరిய 382
2ออด 45， 111
200 0 129， 428


20 d 0050370 （65）
～00 220
200 20cos 359
20ヵeç 370 （65）

வகీ 230， 426
ace 32， 212
\＆eలもo 359 （75）
werect 107
20：
20 can 6
200 104，180，239，286， 349，402，406， 407
దovat \＆c．73，115，121， 387
뙤ำరุ 471
200200c0 388
«ыدа天อ＾0 33， 405
4－50 359 （69）
2001的 32
20500n 120， 403
200 చుço 359 （75）
20フロํํ 370 （68c） 203tㅇ 359 （68c）
20088\＆c．73，382（17）
జుクロอิ8 382 （17）
25006 370 （69）
2000 328， 391
20） 8 \＆ 391
5008 Dุ 370 （68c）
85009 396
玉ub 324，390， 24 （9）
$\cos 6$ 20 70，95， 396 （69）

20రజ0eccos 410
2506的 468 （68）
20060359 （75）
2008 © $412 f$
20）800 \＆\＆\＆． 450
2008396
nod 147， 359 （75）
200 C 32，178， 193
200 Chico +296

\＆00 ๖ 2f， 129
20，อృరి 108
2008359 （69）
202
\＆2O（or D）Oが 44， 133
202359 （69）
ェ2ฉฉอ 309，310，426
202 어앙 \＆c． $219 f$
202®® 234
20205403
202 20359 （71）
202 C 359 （64）
20 と̧コ 228
かったesd 116
2nte \＆c． 219 （82）
20200234
202 ®8® 399（71）［Sing． motce，－o，\＆c．］
202O ${ }^{6}$ 317（71）［Sing
$2 \pi 0_{1}$
202రదにけずg 376 （68c）
20268359 （17）

micer 37
2nccose \＆c． 234
arcd 133
202 ⿹ㅡ절 \} 136, 219f
2020ย 234
2020 d Dr \＆c． $56 f, 106$
8020 326
802 2 P1 135
©～2
ع2ต 텰 56， 326
20 rean 234
2uer 129， 360 （68）
2ncraud 385

20x czo 107
50rరC 116
マue 399 （71）
బి 141， 344
దిముది 73 （50）

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- 

asoed 354 （75） －1500062 404
amen＇ 344 anad \＆c． 306
anees 354
aमుecs 46 （31）
акุe 39，148， 339
awebర ${ }^{\circ}$ 48， 295 （64）
－ 0 色 232 －ast 354
aబtg 370 （68c）
atienc 376 （65）
ーద゙ゅฺ 46，403（31）
－దుకేరీ† 370 （69）
awco 390 （75） －aీDOD 381
ลదン2（or बD）d† 296， 370 （75）
asicob $437 f$
0．0．0 141
～amd 73，116，360， 379
Camo దిల 376 （75）
0800 ap 131，360
aผงออ） 156
aజoలอల 360 （19）
－
0，20 Olajibl 111
－
ams $0^{\circ} 352,189,223$ ， 237，300，302， 465
－ 2 yD อ 228
asmod• 133
anosod 111
a\＆ooర 108
－ 2 ² 129，330， 352
－amod 130， 361


asuorfolem $223 f$
amos उ夭des \＆c． $223 f$
－aుmがmo Ce 361 （69）
аคงร80 \＆\＆c． 304 asoucc $155 f$
anog 131
amag6 388
aspo $65^{\circ} 37$（75）
（1usstem 370 （69）
－ans staçuleod 379 （14）
awnsjoça 370 （69）
amode（or 6）352
（64）
a\＆mo（的 \＆c．141， 156，171， 307
anoby 370 （69）
－1s03 MD\＆ి 414 （18）

ลదnoలిణ 370 （68c）
6 6nフOOz26 379 （69）
－6ుை 0 2 11， 361 （68c）
ลబงวอఫ్ 361 （68c）
－amoet 73
ams（ex）8ณ 376 （14）
ー\＆ைరెゃ 376 （75）
－దைด $\} 304 f$
－200）\＆\＆c．141，304， 352， 462
－దుజిలిఱฺ 171
－దుందిలులో 376 （69）

－amod 亿ob 379 （14）
－600 $\sigma^{\circ} 76,101,458$
－amobcoce 470
－ 000 రぐ 370 （75）

のはురゃ氕 370 （75）
－200 68108
－2，060 376 （75）
のanceem 470
amder 129
asose 127， 313
a\＆useod 138
020088376 （69）
－80Ge 73，76， 111
 156
－ 000 Ded 117
－20 ${ }^{2}$＇131＇ 352
－anoone ${ }^{\circ}$ 307， 464
awned \＆c． 304
amjenvo \＆c． 306
－سు E゙た 361 （69）
0 －
－ancea 341 （64）
amocsego 59
ami 60，141， 304
－ 80 ゲ5 \＆c．156，157， 171
のばよ口u \＆c．156， 169
－ณைโฉ 376 （17）
ลลึ⿰习习 379 （69）
asolO 379
anjo 39， 149
awfరిgawn 1149
andd 361,385 （68c）
～aufอ
ลబుเచ 361 （69）
－aib 361
asol的 37
－80小
amplmob 361 （19）
asig $\sigma_{2} 111$
－మిరీక0ర 370 （69）
－avfoio 370 （69）
－ $10^{\circ} 68$（69）
amst 379 （69）
－asfe 961 （75）
－8nscoce 419 （69）
anicap 3 31（68c）
－ 15370 （69）
amje 371
amfలిC 60，133， 361 amfes 39 （69）
 （69）
ลゅのరอ 391
аسッロリ8 392

## ล．

வஹゅ 78， 353 （69）
ఎญ 339
ゆ๐̨ 339，349
－వ్త 339
13.

Ged 13，31，339（69）
 402
ज0दc 371 （69）
G2Ps 392
GొO 78
－
© 202
Com 402， 408
$\omega$ © 33，79，126， 354
ఁฝิృ 33， 79 （68）
coos 78
cos 331，341， 404 405
cose？ 403
๙రీゃes 404
cadore 331
co 339


condod 133
con 381 （69）
ज $292,339,32$

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00的193， 309

－ccr 8808 \＆c． 297
のロエ゙ 58

000000234
© ©ç（or Oç）$_{\text {）}} 408$ （64）
－cçర4z
 （75）
0000 อ \＆c． 228
On0et 108
0008108
col 224
－© OD 234
000873 （50）
－60．0cod 398f
out $80,99,132$
$\cot 080$
0000339
（10） D $^{\circ}$ 126， 457
$0 \cos 0000386$
－cus®encto \＆c． 227
－ 103 De0co 221
－con®orcie 219 （80）
－c0300 223，339， 393
－

－
onjocog 329 （28）
acso 385 （64）
ต
－008D®ed 384
Cu0s giocoss 401
$0 \cos 6405$
－cosరอ 228，387， 388
－cosobje 371
acosede 322，350f
acosod 379 （68）
 （68c）
Q00j 107， 330
Onose（or á）ocd 329 （75）
ecoseleng os 330
－00304 238
COOTB．का 311
coco \＆c．73， 111
ecos 324， 352
Ocof 65 s \＆c．73， 99
0 of 68130
001 万వ 112
－जणデद 460
7－88


లిః 313
© 313， 314
83313
రెలుదు 361 （69）
Be0 90，390f（69）
Sed 379 อด 339
：Prod 387
๓O 32
๘ 20339
$\infty$ ¢
cosiono 408 （69）
๓ 2032

อ．
Dลง 313
อส゙Q $387 f$
อฝ． 58 （68c）
องటิ 361 （19）
D®os8．co 141
อ๗っ8っはか 146
อゅூ 146
อทุ） 141
Dąరदcc 146
อ2రもす 335

Dがatç 154
อかくゆか 331
こゆ్ర 146
Dę 344
อర゙ட̧ 402
D飞्दை 13
Deg 78，344，402（9）
Doc 403
อठ 339
อठ 328
อc 57， 349
อO 387
อっDe 403
D8 312
อง๔はด 382 （68c）
Dsedo 352 （69）
OூO6 129
อง803 63， 80 （69）

కిดమ 313
లిరిอి \＆c． 387
రై1 54， 80
อరలుషఖ్షా 54

E00 339
どロぶく 371 （69）

อ్యน ${ }^{\circ} 296,345$（69）
己્లe 381
－Cus 313
aอfç0 † 296 （68）
C） 6327
$\approx$.
（ 5005438 （68）
రృcosరro 411 （69）
§s 338， 353
§్
－ 0
© 6313

## $\varepsilon$.

© 339
8，50 37，63，80， 134
4，
ope 32，339
Oكdet 63
0681500003
© 21f， 328

రoss 58
రదవి 403
cos 32 （68c）
© ${ }^{2} \mathbf{7 3}, 326,341$ ， 403 （9）
－60288 376 （69）
ర50ళ80 326
ర8ை๖ 298
రవి 73
రంsfర 371 （68c）
రదశుఁ 371 （69）
రอด 342
©O 342
6弱 646
くదీ 342 （64）
రం0 438
© 0339
6c 32，44， 345 （69）
© Cos？ 405
GCoc 404
ઉGe 371 （69）
б \＆c．390f， 382 （12） 2 K

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## Continue

0cedos 362 （68）
ம்் 220，307， 339
50山己 307， 311
aอc 311
ゅDర 220
s0లCల $364 f$（75）
อల） 45
เอ） 362 （71）


5000336
000 a 362 （68c）
$50000{ }^{\circ} 423$（75）
ゆల゙రీదుర 362
tee 32，220，339， 469
coeอ 226
50న 318
2003371 （69）
20s 81 71， 116
$0 \infty 000$ U， 133
cuseo 371 （65）
003 345
$006371,377 f(69)$
ธxరరబు 402 （68）
cosc 104， 362
20ce 342， 32 （69）
$200{ }^{6} 21 f$
mese 21 （69）
20 0） 295
0rof 347 （75）
2r80 176 （Sing． 40 \＆ pl．14）
2ne00 234
$\mathrm{arO}_{2} \mathrm{C} 361$（75）
 （75）
อைอิดล 234
$\left.\begin{array}{c}50 \text { bob } \\ \text { ondend }\end{array}\right\} 48,234$
max．⿹\zh26龴 \＆c． 362 （71）
2nc 362 （71）
2020 234
maee 234
－ \＆ $52,331,345,351$
ESBmen \} 134,407 （64） రిదేంలçర 402
E60） 471
Dిక̧ఱgర 402
Bिद्रि 404
வిరుదు 371 （69）
ธీల己ల 362 （69）
ธิอิด $226 f$

อิవ 45， $220 f$
ธிவిల 48,185
ヒิตด 194，195， 234
ถిల 340
దిఱ 403
8ிळ 45，220， 452
దిવ్ర 44
Dిg్ర 37， 52
－ీర 127
మిరผొరదీ \＆c． 307
888⿷匚 371 （68c）
ธో8
దిలCuqz 406
saciacr 400
がocteos 400
దిC 3？
20． $140,149,345$
దిజరిమి 145

దిゃర倣 331 （69）
bi $82 f, 162,351$
Dి风్ 37,63
டிలుల 371， 469 （69）
ถி जifi 129 （68c）
256 371 （69）
$8 \sigma_{2} 371$（68c）
2 313， 314
ఇిర్మి 129，362， 410
QD 129
ゆోష 362 （68c）

రృమి 44， 353 （69）
Desed 149
ゆవర 140，149， 345
ఇைைల్వి \＆c． 141

がరుடி 145
ฉฉమిつ（or Э）
2వ： 405
ゆబ్రలc 403
ゅరంలీ 362 （22）
ゆ్రిలు 48
D2 $234 f$

Dृथे 405
かఐ્ణ 405
Dृe్రి 81，90， 309
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { aças } \\ \text { acరas }\end{array}\right\} 16,101,404$
פర＿47，302，335，402， 404， 407
açode $37^{7}$（68c）

QC 405
 c的 138
ゆొలిద゙ద్ 362 （68）
$\square^{2} \operatorname{DOCO}^{\circ}$ 296， 362 （69）
ゆD己ை（ or 6） 371 （65）
ఐெゃ \＆c． 394

ゆర ${ }^{\circ} 362$
8cce Concs $461 f$
20 $52,63,80,345$ （69）
008 रीक 141
200 cabin 32，63， 79 （68） 50az 345
© 331， 345
ODరు 309，310， 352
 assof＝0 155 80（75） acoed（or 8） 155,351
2000c 224， 405
のబ00 0 6\％$\dagger 371$（68c）
－To 224，81， 340
anco \＆c．234， 309
0006 118，176， 407
assరo 224
©00C 80， 352 （75）
acce 141
－K00 Dో 141
ーைヘつる లివぁ 89
 （68c）
－00006厉 331 （64）
वబ్ర 46
－soac（ore）47， 149
ass 377 （73，pl．N．， Ac．，\＆V．©ov）
aずがదు 362 （69）

aがర 377 （64，pl．N．， Ac．，\＆V．as＇ర）

ajob 234 oome 80 （69）
－mைీ 94， 362 （71）
acos 0 （or 8） 390 （64 or 17）
angod 329 （75）
－60888 371 （69）
0608 161， 351 －6050（or CJJ）81， 309
－600\＆
vend 133

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عृ
ع
çucb 335
eq 73 （50）
ce 133，345
とcరoళ 463 （71）
を寏 32
๕ृอఎ 234
とૃOD 234
čed（or 8 ）73（50）
çcr $140 f$
ど020゚ 406 （75）
ع 82
\＆or $¢ \infty 298$
とุము
－દ̨00 140f
દ్̨ొరరజి $305 f$
ęm（or © 0 ） $140 f$
द्ध 339， 345
दृవગ0（or © ）56，128， 295
दిoter 404
दू $56,68,128,410 f$

द्धि2 $51,121,403$
द̛̣ 51， 135
ఢ̨q（or Q）దిరే 61
दact 311
¢8 276
द彑อ 334
ఢ̨घిర． 387
द大すరIG 402
द्ध̧ 371 （69）
と్ము \＆c．224，339，342 （ 67 \＆69）
Eలుదు 6402
\＆00 ది 402
दoce00 308
ళీరై 402
द゙धीs \＆c．400， 402
दియ్ర్న 400， 402
\＆o 402
दితి 107
द̨ $\infty^{\circ}$ 80，295， 342 （64）
EDD 402
दిळ̧ిか 405
Clocos 400
दిconedel 402
飛00 403
\＆ロ®か 325f（75）
दmDơ 400
\＆iossi 3 371（69）
？



द̨ర 224， 339
\＆Ç 404
दृ 339
દ̨రం00 \＆c． 234
\＆̨D 402

दृరిర 228,
दุอ $222 f, 340,354,402$
ยุอை 404
द̨อజరక 133
દ゙อఱ్ఞ 402
दุออఱ 402

\＆ฺว 332
દ゙อうదుర 402
दిలృGరీ 332
दृళ 80， 107
दृలిర 68， 136
दૅరై 68， 137
दृอ 68， 137
दृコ） 224
द̌⿹勹巳一⿰亻（ \＆̧® 342
द̨Q $128,342,410$
ళ్ర， $\mathbf{1 0} 52$
ష్లీర్తీదేదు 379 （69）
द̨e 339， 342
ఢ̨̣iOకీ 410 （22）
द̂®N•128，342，354， 463
द̇Bg（or \＆）39，61， 112
\＆319，325， 342
ใุロか 325
を0 69 （82）
दृO00 693 395 （68） द80 ${ }^{\circ} 63$
路 8 888 10
दిธ O̊s
宅 379 （68）
\＆ 315
g（b゙o 58，80， 301 （75）
をదవ 381 （69）
Gద゙రが 116
を䜿ర 315
を心e 315 （64）
GGి 110
go 404
\＆दे 238
Gદุమ 334
G－0 382
\＆囚 327，376f（71）
qరobs 58,116
\＆QC 349
G078， 404 （75）


G00w te 411

\＆－OMoss＇ 403
ణ్రలిరద 411
दలర¢ 404
cise 404
\＆$\delta 315 f, 334$
દृతివి 63， 315 （69）
GE50 334 （9）
కరఁ®దె 334 （69）
\＆రCos§ 334
G（or B）$C^{\circ} 45,349$
（69）
द्वర 104
Gర200 409 （71）
\＆อ 222，340， 354
\＆อుు \＆c．76，104， 122， 136
G200 405
GGf \＆c． $315 f$
Gcざ800 315 （69）
Gq8C 38
Gఆమర 315
官c 63

\＆区5 379 （75）
を88 315
を ${ }^{6} 340$
\＆8000 124
Ge9 404
${ }^{8} 315$
－${ }^{8 D} 80,391$（69）
ఢ8విల 391
\＆72，124， 126
E（8） 103
\＆ow 133
\＆્વే or స్లిల 46， 135
¢\＆\＆c．32，353，391， 405
¢๔ 339
¢Conoss 297
¢๕O 6， 64 （69）
Oदृ $140,331,238,345$
－C్మదు 144， 345
जदृదీक 160
－ุุロபి 136
बदृध 224
जदृध 404
－दृरु 77，125， 183
－रदृट0 104， 140
aç080 390
－çoర 101

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## Continue

- 

80cosy 393 （68c）
200 మా 317
20cob 79 （69）
20yed 148
$8 \mathbb{0} 74$
20．B 72，120f
00． $226 f$
${ }^{8} \mathbf{5}$ 219，352，404，425f కైమ 402
ลగబి§ 139
800c 103， 404
6mco8im 391，411（69） とியைమや 362 （75）
దలిలితర 71 （60）
கృషిธత 362 （75）
000311 （69）
$\infty$ ¢̨† 342 （69）
0060052
8000，8 52， 406
80 393 （68c）
00录 74， 108
205 66，67， 80 （69）

20060 56
80， 6.56
505874
e38（awiర（or e） 41
2036317
200226
00841 （69）
60\＆ลవుర 41，404， 410
02 317
2280｜6ి 390， 408 （71） $\mathrm{O}_{2}$（2） 121
©26ిలి（or ad）232， 236
02000234

$02 \mathrm{LSO}^{\circ} 295$
かibీอ $\} 311$
0ヶçદ 56

2nǪ 111
かっరిళ్ర 136
© 8 （or g） 137,219
525 80， 134
22的Dが 391， 404
Ot
かったち 72， 120
$\mathrm{OROA}_{\mathrm{O}}$（or D） 405

2020 d 81
2zad 45， 234
entibి 74 （50）
$\mathrm{E}_{2}$ อิ 133， 345
2rDas 302
miletac 306
orDend 234
20 39
5\％Mes 234
$\mathrm{SzCO}_{2} 307,352$
$\mathrm{Sr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ द 317

©̌ 106，307， 352
Dréc 106
20rDis 72， 120
0nt
00r 617
er
20 315， 317
むiがaల 234
మిము 126， 405
86దை 3 306，317， 459 （75）
ணிదిఠ8a 409 （69）
80～が† 315
83G్రథ 296,315 （68）
23açja 381
26ఁయ
26cos $\dagger 315$（68）

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Bb゙aలులు } \\ \text { 6bవి }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & 302 \\ & 405\end{aligned}$
6ிட̧ 224
26̧（or 6）ర 402

6द， 008 297， 406
6ిక్రలs 88 （64）
ชికీอర 470
హీ 405
ถిదిః $\dagger \dagger 425$（69）
హీయ゙ఁุ 68， 352 （64）

Fiofen 298
Fiosi 336
80లు 405
Sios 315， 316 （69）
20001 300，315， 316 （69）
今ીอद̨ 302,405

630 224
630 อ 228
வితి（or O） 845
sie 234
2ిळ 44， 342 （64）
20000（or ©）$\dagger 134$

26esper Ib 151
బీcs శు 133
86mOゃも
कிதర 45， 126
யీळป 228
26மDరை 391， 404
2bmo（ or ©）399， $424 f, 444 f$
6ిゃつつ 311
80．00f00 296 （69）
2bర 315f， 317
6ి5 5.692
 － 139
 155
8ిరaço 317 （69）
28రかったか 317
6ியి $315 f(64)$

20） 64 （69）
86రゆृర

66ర ${ }^{\circ} 418$
66己్ర 317 （75）
26ర（or 26రゃ） 398
26ぁை 317
28800 134， 410
888s 404
finact 402
Babjbi 182
6ో ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ 135， 139
2ీe 127， 363
ชிCOJ 115， 152
zegd 331
\％399C2 121
\＆ 224
ฌิออ 438
20อむ 135， 402
\＆おరక 317
హอง థ్ర్ 411 （68c）
\＆iad 234
రిकీ $315 f$
6ీఁొల 315 （64）
86ョอc 57
a The forms ళిజిరోళిఱ，\＆c．are colloquially used for the nominative，\＆c．

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$$
\simeq
$$


－ณеро 141
оағ्рляя 146
оєцைை 141

－0ax
－ออ 363
－ออออฉฺ 363 （75）
－2อ
－OCU 133
－రిలes 363 （69）
－రిอ，127， 363
－0లి 363 （69）
－O \＆c． 387
－000 311
－00 220
－อС巳 226

－อป 226
－อల 403
©రి 130
－రిలురి 40， 381 （69）
－己్రు 352 （75）
－0018．40， 388
०ది 396
Oదిలి 381 （69）
© 130， 363
రயిచ్ముల 363 （75）
Oద్ 68， 404 （21）
은 111， 405
－Q Ch 131， 405 OO＠ठ 405
－『గచై 103， 404
0 － 32,78 （64）
0 －

- Onmeress 408
－ 0 的列 133

－
－
- 0 的 $6144 f$
- 0 而 226

OTrnd 37， 149

0 OTsec 145
－6రముది 108， 363
 363
－ 111,408
$0050236 f, 295,296$, 345 （76）， 405
Og 129，345， 411
－ธJ50 106
－ธ゙ロூ 129，296， 363

O50 220，340， 345
0050402
0806405
O．05 309，310，398f， $42^{5}$
OD8 74，316， 330
0 OD50 298
－ 8 రి 74
－0 Dos 131
－ฟृర్ 226
000 （or C050）రల 377
（75）
 （26 \＆28）
－द̨ 2，3，83，332， 342 345,402 （69）
－¢ุజుదిల 363 （75）

－
○டிの日\＆ 48
－ç̨ 8 342， 363 （69）

－çిఱి 3， 66 （69）
O ¢\＆ళ్ర 52
－द्दे 230
ogor 131
OO 145，201， 352
0000 130， 381
O5ువిల 145
－05ఁe 133， 363
Oびદce 363 （75）
Ovcceod 145
－0゙દ 129， 363
00100 \＆c． 226
－0ులా 145
－ひ1me 133， 408
Oరుeుse 147
Oవరమை 145
00032,340
O80， 128
O8S 230
0020 379 （75）
－0050 379 （75）
－ 129
○จ 316
－${ }^{\circ} 403$
－®380 6.402
－D的† 64， 316 （64）

－อ） 403
－Dsaอ 424
－ 0 白 268
000345 （＝00）
Ocoed（or s） 57
－దిలు 308
－జిరుం 377 （69）
000ోదర 57
－${ }^{0}$ อes 379 （75）
ことかったอออை 399
CEDO 129
－7 74，296，315，342， 404
－రదేథ® 363 （68）
－ठदُध \＆ c .226
0 Oce 220
obê 231， 234
－ 0 006 64 （68） 0 oce 220f
$-0 \sigma_{r} 42,46$
－ $0 \sigma_{2} 0$ 42， 46
－$ర 6_{2} 0 \infty$ むit 51， 57
－ $0 \sigma_{z} \oplus$ ¢ 51,57
06107
－6๔๖ర 399

 Oర囚\＆ 353
－ 00372 （68）
0 © 315
－6飞병 64， 315
－ $6 \leq 0^{\circ} 315$（64）
－ 0 ®qº $^{\circ} 315$
－Geoze 36
0 －600 的 402
－రుฝゅ 372 （68c）
－Ge 372 （65）
08315
－80cde 64 （69）
080874 （54 \＆55） 0866 等的 36
－8ช） 363 （68） 0809840 （69）
－8రృర 315 （69）
0800 向 315
08 act $\dagger 64$
0 O＇ 323,460
ode 464
－${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 201$ －Cerates 363 （69）
0 © 152 （64）， 175 （14）， 238，280f， 340

OCG 220
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { OCदコ } \\ \text { OCずя }\end{array}\right\} \&$ c． 226
－cę 230
OCe 363 （75）

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Oroce 234
Orof 379 （75）
Ore00ed（8cicos） 377
oxd 69 （75）
Oxem 234
O200 234
8314,345
8çGr 380 （70）
8co（orw） 0 364， 382 （75）
8epo 380 （70）
트아 130 （69）
80马్ 364 （68）
8อ＇295，304，311， 349
ธอ๑ะ03］ 455 （68c）

80a0 184
8Dsu \＆c．304， 305
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { BObిల } \\ 805\}\end{array}\right\} 305,311$
80ç 297
80001m6 186
をつ80 399
8อ 349 （70）
84224
8 － 228
8\＆Be 309，310， 428
Bes 48，342f， 345
8000342
Bor 000 on 56
8000C 80，134， 342 850 332， 345 （32） 86000 54
8qG 386 （70）
రదిృద 314
80゚† 64 （75）
B8tan 34 （75）
8が500 $\sigma_{2} \dagger$ 296， 372 （68）
Bびゆุర 372 （69）
8ธைలも 329 （69）
Bண3 364 （71）
880s 402，404， 405
8썽 219f， 470 （82）
80 340
88arac 372 （64）
880d 234
Beo 234
8ఖิec 234， 236
86：232，388
8最不 111
$8_{\infty}$ 72，98，100，118， 119，201，292， 345 403

Elogen8m 181， 186
Cos 133， 314
800 ¢ 403
$8 \operatorname{cog} \sigma_{2} 402$
800643 （64）
Bmo 229
8co己ర 43 （64）
8coల 335
8ヵel $\sigma_{2} 402$
80s 0221
800rebamb 414
Eqges 380 （14）
88315
88ณిદ్సC 377 （64）
88500 36， 421
888 82，108， 403
88 cost 60
88Dర 221， 315 （64）
88aDeat 315 （75）
880d 68， 403 （75）
888\＆（or \＆）${ }^{\circ} 61,300$
8800 234
880nes 224
$8860 \infty 99$
Bab 234
8® 10f（71）， 407
8Resum 234
8Еŋб 338
Bcoల 402
Bedcrod 380 （14）
Bedabic 372 （69）
Uederstams 330 （68c）
8ed（or m）68，74， 121
Uबdar
$8 \infty \cdot 224$
8e：m（or 50ß）104， 122
Bead 402
88． 232
800．ç 230f
8000 亿్ 131
Bటీషర 314
8®య（ or घ）อ 229， 433
B6bos 127
병 316， 326
8\＆صమ 40
6\＆が
8800q念 48 （69）
88®9 40
8க్రవ（orD）లు§ 45， 354

880127
8\＆Od 404
8\＆か（or
8\＆ల8 318 （2［i］d）
8尺ிఉDe 316 （64）
8\＆囚とய 297
8．0 383f（64）
8we 372 （68）
Bవ 340
8 800 298
80180372 （64）
800335
8en0』6 335
8aç 234
800224
8e0nd 135
8do 372 （69）
86 224
88131
88cos 297
88eda 372 （69）
$8 \cos 382$（65）
E 313， $326 f, 345$, $394 f$
ged 403
日心建345
日
日वิ 129
129
엉 116，118， 345
오오 103， 345
980
gey 403

gद† 222，340， 468
日我造 364 （69）
日® 302
gex 32
日6ீ 372 （69）
god 340
eqdo \＆c．222， 227
98ర \＆c．222， 227
日ใ्रใ（or ধ己） 227
g（ \＆c． 403
ตอ®q 70
200 372 （75）

Gర 222， 327 （69），340， 394
pరç 98

q8ed 70， 403 （42）
घరీదు 83， 133
日6九\＆̧ \＆c．223． 227

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จの $433,463 f(64)$
ล28 231，405， 435
வుు 135， 345
వరాలుల్ర 373 （75）
DがゆG 58 （70）
Dace 373 （64）
هes（or D） 352 （68） Qsీed 144
Dç 220，340， 345 Dद̨ 340
هदृध 409 （64）
هद्र 230
Dद्द 187， 231
Q $8 \dagger 131$
దెదిర 345， 349
Qot 231
ఎవేaçద 373 （69）
D』 340
ล\＆ைッ 45
จอఁ \＆c．220， 226
－Dค 352
จஹ 127，325， 332
ఎ＠ర 101
จขอ 373 （68c）
จ0ర 325 （69）

Q灵匀 74， 111


வณియదిかゆ 373 （68c）
வณ囚e 373f， 380 （69）
هర or Dıర 468 （64）
வర 144
வర向 404
จర6ined 70， 135
வర6 130， 365
வరดமが 36
ఎరดర 388
จర́ 373 （69）
هct 220，313，323， $329 f, 334,342,346$ ， 405
வc⿹勹巳 373 （69） จcอ 314
வ®อ゙がり 306， 434
DC• 313
ه（己 342 （69）
DG्G\＆\＆c．74，112，121， 388
Docss 306
வ๑ర్ర 306
இ๑ 68， 444 （64）
®of 1， 70 （75）

ఎథీలు 373 （75）
Qadposf，ర 134
๑๗อ \＆c． 226
จผ• 340
อณ． 231
هต 112
Dผ 220
Dec⿱ 144
வகி 231
Dey 335
Dqe \＆c． 307
คที้อ8 335
ロqออ 82
จec 40，74， 116
D．దుaejo゙§ 377
ゆっฉ 373 （68c）
จ๐๗cy 352 （68c）
จっธuళ్ \＆c．390f（19）
® $219,313,43,394$ ， 404
Dைธ 147 （69）
வงตovcગ0 302， 306
ฉ๐อิ 377 （69） ถ๐ற్ర 402， 403
Dosos \＆c． 76 （14）
จっออง 76 （48）
ఎっర心 457 （vide car）
DெG $6^{\circ} 468$
Duc 373 （75）
®ృ
Quç己 373 （69）
Quc§ 342， 448 （64）
Ducedo 76 （14）

จっとおかっ 143 （14）
Dコ 226
Dıed 377， 388 （14）
จงயணுర 402

จug 43 （68c）
Dっ० 313
வてசிண゙ 311， 398
QrDD 111
D2
Dr\＆ 404 （71）

Divę（or ac） 235
DっロのC 235

Disb 74， 121
வ亿Qదుదు 380 （69）
Di8＊ 307
ฉiçe \＆c．74， 121

D20 68
Diอe $6^{\circ} 45$（69） Q20゙ర† $463 f$
Dı世 74， 121
Dะ $130,307 f, 388$
Dr 0 72，102， 118
Qrరద゙ 463
ญె飞్ర 60， 436 （68c）
థెళอం 60
๙DつC 40 （9）
๗ิธ 409 （64）
విరురి 65， 345 （69）
Dొ 345 （70）
खิद 342,345
DÇ己 315
जe 340
ఐิद्द 187， 232
ถิక 342， 354 （70）
ఐิजc 235
థీరీદ్ 28，342， 354 （68c）
వివిఁ 373 （69）
ฮิฟิ 394， 403 （75）
విఅ్ర 34
ญิల 326 （64）
ฐ88 124， 403
ఎ8వి 388
बెఆర్ 380 （68）
ญెఁ 380 （75）
ญ1C 342 （64）
ญิళ 390
ธอ 238
มaces 380 （14）
玉ิont 72， 125
玉ిక8० 74， 345
®8®ロ 470
8238
మెమ゙షి 373 （68）
むర 130 （69）
830 45，238f（75）
ถరర0 373 （68）
刃ิธย 373 （14）
（2） 326
ลెర囚 404
20웅 373 （75）
Qoseo
இด 12， 406
Qட̧̨心 409
Qद्ध00 406 （4）
Qิद्̧8 371 （69）
2G 327，400，413f（7） Qర5 192，238f
Qợc゙ 378 （75）
Qひ்சృ 402

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## Continue

$$
-
$$

O85 403
O20⿹\zh26灬 130， 340
Obog 109
Defc 308， 405
O8゙દ̧ర 402
Oరులు \＆c． 226
Dరుల0 465 （65b）
อయ゙つ 391
Oes 342， 395
Dess 300， 301
Deno 461
ออัอ 395
อ82 231
D® 391
O\＄్ర 403
Oqu $65,103,468$
De（or D）161， 351
OD 391， 392
อజిఁ 365， 72
D．్షరర 65， 77
Dర́ç0 36
O6 \＆c．220，226， 339
อరదుద్ర 365 （9）
－6亿0 80， 342 （69）
0668 400
O6z 403， 407
©C 59，72，118，346， 365
De 32，342， 365 （64）
○еณవ 465 （64）
Oces 403
OoD 226
Qe 131， 365
－O 72，126， 345
ออ 220
อœฉцெயைరை， $198 f$
Ded $78,80,345,468$ （75 \＆37）
Oed \＆c． 226
DetBeos 72，102， 365
Des－220， 345
Owęen $\sigma_{2} 198$
Deso 373
Oenzed 401

O＠ 405
00q88 400
Donmod 43
O＠q 143
Des毎 48，74， 343
Ocos ${ }^{\circ}$ 118，136，295， 389
〇ゅக⿱ \＆c．104， 122
Oodos 77 （14）

Deseob 411
Owgid 428f
Oquot 77 （48）
Ocoscosecass 401
Ocoob \＆c． 402 （64）
Debr 405
Doobras 404
〇ゃの 410 （64）
〇ळG§ 74，112， 139
OosDo 411 （75） Desad 43
Dess 52
－000510 52，72， 176
331 （9）
Dengon 20
Osnore 331
OA 403
Desc 39
－acoedu bl 380 （14）

Des 32， 47
Оल\＆6 $3 f$
○。 88
อ๐మிవ 34 （64）
－ロロ® 470
©） $345,346,402,405$
－Obゅฎ（or 8ి）65， $347 f$
Osco 403
Oో心黄 365 （68c）
O 2020
○ூணロயm \＆c． 74 （9）
Coxfens 37， 80 （69）

Osegoaxoce 56
O）
O～2コロロの 10 （69）
O） 120
Oち玉 $124,332,345$
0ヶद̨ध（or 8）40， 365 （69）
Oscas $365 f$

Ose 345
อைロロ 403
อ力ષ్ષ 403
○っOs 72，105， 352
Oっかゃ 373 （48）
Oృゅ0ิ 365 （75）
O80 133
Orse 78，130， 346
〇すく 340
○ృరか 378 （68）
O〕6 147 （64）

Ox $6^{\circ} 365$（68c）
Of 6 and 404
OろGと0 403 （69）
Oxer 32， 346
O）Conul $390 f$
Os®cos 128
〇，
OsG\＆c．111，399f
อృอか 133， 411 Ose 33
Osedeob 378 （14）
Oyゅ 33，78， 373 （69）
Oっった 80，134，373f
Ozan 235
O2 $88,135,138 f, 352$
〇セజి \＆c．74， 107
O2＠ 235
Oヶ的 143
O4B6は 37 （75）
O266ద゙ద్ర \＆c． 365
（68c）
ǪRaณை $176 f(60)$
Ozçaroracod 42
Oreç 235

O200 235
Onacof 461
O28 378 （69）
O2 640
$\mathrm{O}_{2} 06235$
${ }^{2}$ 2̛́ge $226 f(82)$
ஆలెలి 219f（82）
D20 235
O18 74，107，121， 345
うroice \＆c．74， 121
O2000 235
Oroqed $\} \begin{aligned} & 380, \\ & 382\end{aligned}$
2ropedరిలు\} (75)
Oz 76， 166
Ores \＆c．\} 302, 303
Bu 44,342
©B®s 404
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { ®ెరిった，} \\ \text { ®ెర }\end{array}\right\} 69,130,454$
©8ె 466 （69）
『చี 365
03327
（3） 8 D2 327
BMbsi 88 （75） उవ 346， 353
© ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ 346， 353 （9）
（mbr \＆c．74， 111 346，353， 402

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－0ออర 303
0．0 374 （75）
09．de0 \＆\＆． 378 （14）
－జీరి8 \＆o． 374 （14）
a（b） 374 （69）
AOB ล5 402

 170
CO380（ or \＆i）\＆c．169， 170
－O） $802 \mathrm{~g} \sigma_{2} 400$
－csasund \＆c． 169
－อっరつ 366
－อรరి 366 （68c）
－$)^{500} 141$
a0，006 \＆c．72，74， 101， 121
－อร0うว \＆c．156， 157
ลว力ด \＆c． 305
－0xe 127
い3CD 228

の○っも゚ 155
apseg 165
－ 2 ว＠cses 410 （64）
aDsacso 47,54
ODJ 166,175
aD\}es 402
นヤญళ \＆c．74，102， 353
－016 101， 223
－3） 366 （68）
－adc 133， 378
apleab \＆c． 374 （69）

## $\omega$ ．

$\infty 319,320,321,406$
© $\mathbf{\infty}$ 75，115，346， 382
Cace 103， 346
由 a
வฝీゃम \＆c．75， 121
©e्द 13
$\infty 0^{\circ}$ \＆c．305， 311
ゅอが 139，455f， 468

－$)^{2} 238$
C85 334
cesca 334
cense 334
© 84
Cop 131
ceptor 131
ゅరృ 52， 334
$7-88$
© OJమ్రం 334
ゅOJCre 334
ゅరుอぁைcc 52， 334
ゅర్రిరి 334
©द 340
© દ̨ \＆c．231，393， 435
$\infty$
$\infty$ Con 65， 130
Cot on 24
$\infty 85($ or（3）） 207
$\infty \infty 0104,238$
ఎయ2 23， 136
－
－ 141

－
$\infty 392$
由Otal 156，434f
©（2）156， 169
ఉది 238， 321
© 6324
©（or E）\＆c．303， 312
© 226,342
－ 0 co 342
－coud 342 （75）
$\infty 342$
© 0 d 342 （75）
மcos 48， 133
Cocost ${ }^{2} 136,392,406$
coses 307
Coce 404
ఉఱ00 \＆c．75，110， 404
© 461
© 6
$\infty$ 264f，280，287f， 393 ผอ 340
$\boldsymbol{\omega}^{\infty}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 65,128$
cos 298

C03 $0_{\infty} 392$
毋） 186
$\infty 30043$（64）
$\infty^{\infty}{ }^{\circ} \& c .43,75,111$
$\infty_{2}$ or $\infty_{2}$ \＆ 319
\＆238，320， 321
© 942
quco 405 （69）
g（0 331，342， 405 （69）
gac（or D）© 44，405 （64）
ge 340
gob 428
g98 185， 197
gவt 130
घ్రవె 330
ష్రవెఁ్రిర 330
qGi 324
gอ5 391
ตอరర4 42
qDe 405 （64）
quę 349
gex 306,405
$Q$
$0 \infty 405$
acoss 48
aceç（or oç）179，235． 292， 456
－ 148
$0 \times 01098403$
－
ad 207f， 238
aw C 148
acosores $133 f$
－cooç \＆c．179，223， 228
340，456f
－00\％
－000
0003804
00036405
acosoxs 15
acofoben 128
acofe 103
－001回 \＆c． 75 （9）
ヘロッอか \＆c．65，75， 391
（9）

## $\sigma$.

రదు（or బు）340， 349
రద゙లు 188
ర\＆340， 349
ర\＆70 ${ }^{\circ}$ 39， 448 （68）
రది 231
రథథల 47，75，111， 112
రこen 36 （68）
రずすర， $102 f$
ర๘० 72，102，118，295， $40^{2}$
6ర500 $\dagger 450$（75）
రర80 80
రరఁిర్ 49， 328
రరદૃబiవ 411
రఆદ్ 43
రీర8ி 403 66 014
бaxe $68374(68 c)$.
$6 \cos _{7} 340$

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## Continue

Cand 69
C母気 131
cotco \＆c． 226
C（ 139，305， 311
Col \＆c． 305
Сळட̌ 303
cosed 405
Cd 231
Cow ${ }^{18}$
Camen 54，65， 79 （68）
Cヘমarcrob 54 （9）
C ${ }^{6}{ }^{\circ} 79$（68）
CDoD 388
Cens 296
（E） 128
Ce 79， 403
©颕 75 （26）
Ce 119， 403
Ces（or ç）${ }^{85} 750$ ）
C5spros 374 （75）
Cがm 374 （69）
Coticl 374 （19）
Cがฏ 374 （68c）
C500018 374 （68c）
COB 129
Coforcen 56
$\bigcirc 0343$
C风 334 （69）
CQ 179，203f，221，
292，334，340，456
CD 13， 54
26， 382 （71）
Co＠tc 54
Cos 334， 340
Cอ 13
C） 81
Cend 71 （50）
Cณอจร8380，411（69） cอな 33
CD $186,309,310$
Cem 33， 354
© ${ }^{\infty} 58$
Ces 341
$0^{\circ} \cdot{ }^{\circ} 139,295$
$\mathbf{C}^{\text {© }} \mathbf{7 0}, 322$
C $\mathbf{~ แ ు బ ు ~} 378$（64）
C＇ఱ0ロ（64）
Cbib（70） 374
©ออ리 378 （68c）
CRథ 33 （69）

CDO 133， 366 （75）
Cote 380 （68c）
C気 79 （68）
Cてロ 235
Cでば 378 （75）
でఱ઼ఱぁః 374 （68c）
どセదீ 374 （69）
8® 340
ع్రీ 346
©® 70，129， 346
¢ฉొొ 70， 346 （69）
そ̌ansocosigidos 90
な
Ę 88,128
द्रह1 88， 128
శ్ర 133
883m 421
$8_{\infty}$ 119，224，340， 403
C．$\infty$ \＆\＆\＆ 103,122
と๙లో 69， 395 （75）
$\mathrm{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 224$
દૃaల \＆c．229， 235
ఝைધદ 136， $219 f$
రీઘ $65,133,219 f$
ع
（6）224， 340
（ब内囚1 108，341， 404
eaco 235
（．0థ4 364 （75）
© $130,138 f$
द్రూお00 374 （69）
© 321
©
geg 18， 405
Gqeit 135
Q20여 43， 354 （70）
copa 433
G00 33，43， 354 （70） 116
${ }^{-6} \mathrm{CD}^{\circ} 69,82,127$
－Cuty 375 （68c）
－C〇D（or ฌి）40f，71， 77 （50）
－ced 229
－ç $56 f, 463$（71）
－Cた 238
OCD 78
－ce 232， 340
－C\＆300， 301
－cameo 99
ad 135
－CD00 117
－C己た 375 （19）
－${ }^{\circ} \times 09$
－de 72 （50）
－Cుచోదు 175，405

－Cem qudim 77
－0アaquor 77


－CJMentic 77
－Cuperos 77
$0^{\circ}$ Cuta $363 f(69)$
－Cevenabub（ora）$\dagger$ 375 （69）
000141 （75）
－C， 340
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ DDes 400

－${ }^{\circ}$ 78，331， 352
$-0^{\circ} 78$（69）

－${ }^{-1000} 335$
0 － 3800390
－cfot 41 （69）
${ }^{\circ}{ }^{+100^{\circ} 326(69)}$
－0 ${ }^{100} 450$（69）
0.
 อェล 340
 0005 410

 （69）
Dang \＆c．77， 103
－
อ的 32， 343 （69）
Ј8® 335
j 286f，311， 319 Dณைை 114 อబాอి 80
Dos 444f，454， 455
Dமదిळ 157， 297
Dwockse 297f
DQ6 \＆c．221， 226
Dout 416， 464
อఐسంరゝ 471
000000 366 （69）

[^184]
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วృ82 402
อృaล̊gど 404
องロO』 $392 f$
OヵヵO 392
D
2ذ6 343， 403 （69）
的 6 两 366 （68c）
以 $\sigma_{2} 192$
Doç 116

Osac 461

D，eeco 134， 343
D＞esco 106406
Dெsob 403
D＞\＆ 366 （69）
อ）ธ \＆c． 396
D＿ロ゙e0 404
Didad 236
Diరol 235
O々 126
D20en 235
27ed 235
อ ${ }^{\text {（ij }} 99,127,295,417$
D2Diosర（or ancr）\＆c．
$68,75,390 f$
อュฉి．రి \＆c．386， 406
อ 2 bె 42，49，295， 296
ごひีgర $425 f$
2t0゙g6 307
210ై 454
2，విDo 438
O2000 307
O20 235
己七雨 235
2，0inc 236
วฉદُตロ \＆c． 470
ગદ̧̧̂ 154 （71）
อ̨द्̧ 107，382， 393
Ə̧દ̨ర． 121
Proç 235
Dı00～ผ 235
Di8ab 236
D్రిఠక 380 （75）
Oっర 468
Dてく゚̧ 428 （71）
Dtréc 235
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Dindis } \\ \text { O20రO }\end{array}\right\} 306$
Dcam 235
Prcac 235
Deas 235
Эe（or e） 131 Drecoos 405

ETced dtes \＆c．75， 122
D＿e \＆c．135，138f，312， 346
D20 79，133， 354
DでD60 45 （69）
ปІి 136
כュลอ 235
Did\＆75， 121
D28 107，330， 403
อุષిది（or ©）\＆ 44 （69）

D．en： 235
O＿se 219 （82）
prsoc 235
${ }^{2} 130$
－rcoet 295 （75）

© 183．196， 316
రైుః20 238
లెద゙\＆ు C 366 （75）
－ 2 º +26 （69）
రิ． 224
రెబింగ్ 235
Uజx（or 0203） 238
उ※4 238
రెద్నరిద్ర 423
3อ（or 80）646
Be： 640
हెలెళ $321 f$
த゙ざర千 409 （68）
I® 6343 （64）
 （ $0^{9}$ ）
రెలృయ366（75）
อิอ 189， 303
800 404
రెక్ 403
కెల్రతం 303
ออออ్ర（ （r 4 ）§ 366 （68）已む3 366 （68）
రెరారిముర 411 O8）（or O） 346
Bై0రదవ 453
రెદُ（or ç） 346
उैद्द \＆c． 226
Otx 409 （68）
Ucitaces 58， 79 （68）
Bę（or ¢）340， 393
Içost 395 （75）
Ucco 224
Ə̧̨ 130，178，232，334， 435

కికిద్రీఱ 181， 182
Bé 232， 340
ÉG 403， 404
Etym 403
İदç 98

Tै\＆（69）
$\left.{ }_{4}^{G_{8} \mathcal{C}_{\infty}^{\infty}(64)}\right\}$ 79，403．
466
Bec 235
EDつant 445 （69）
లెరి 178 （69）
రిదిబ్రీ 181,182
อరేదఁ 378 （69）
Ie0s 309， 400

Oenol 366 （69）
రై0లుమ1 400


Beas 404
Eె०05 133，404， 429
రెలఱవి 130
Зеш
อ00
Ogd（or C） 405
อైज 88， 316 （75）
己Dșoco 48
BDatep $\mathrm{ed} 323,324$
OQっ\＆ロ 402
อิใ 402
రెఱఱయి 88，130， 316
उलaీ5
రె00 400 iges（or $\sigma_{z} 0$ ） 89
కeamoleo $e 5$ 323， 324
రอ030ํ 411 （69）
อల0
32 $\infty$ \＆35， 130
〇ิอゃ 224
Əై 224，405， 407
EBm 133，402， 404
రిmost 395 （75） Incober 1， 80 （64）
பెme（or ac）\＆c．224． 229， 235
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Oenot } \\ \text { Benfo }\end{array}\right\} 316$
కె00sf 375 （69）

రెరోరృథ 297
B8\＆ 404

OUCés 375 （64）

ટ38อ 402


D
อృต 392， 403 （68）
D36 343， 403 （69）
D）
D） 6761392
D）
D）द్రీ， 346
ஒ－ 401

Dreed 134， 343
D＞emos 106406
ごsロ6 403
208 366 （69）
D）\＆\＆c． 396
Otujb0 404
Jyded 236
Divel 235
O） 126
อॅอ000 235
Died 235
อ วิ 99，127，295， 417
วเDmos（or an ${ }^{2}$ ）\＆c． 68，75， $390 f$

ごચె 42，49，295， 296
Dime $425 f$
อ10） 307
Dibiod 454
อเฉิอว 438
ว1山か 307
D） 235
D2a60 235
อ10906 236
Dıçco \＆c． $470^{2}$

Ďद 107，382， 393
D્દ̨ర． 121
D2eç 235
Dг＂0em 235
Dı8ab 236
ల్రీడీ 380 （75）
Dて6 468
อ$_{2}$ ర゚̨̨ 428 （71）
Dz6á 235
D206ot
อృのよ0 $\} 306$
Drcam 235
Prcac 235
Drcao 235
Te（or E）
DiCe0s 405

ǑCివువి \＆c．75， 122
eréc．135，138f，312， 346
D20 79，133， 354
$\mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{D}^{\circ} 0^{\circ} 45$（69）
2IB8 136
J20コ 235
Ped 75， 121
〇2ષ1 107， 403
อ2ષిది（or
$\mathrm{D}_{2}$－J ${ }^{2}$ ， 128 ，
2，000． 235
ご®8゚も 219 （82）
Tesec 235
$\partial_{2} 130$
2roe $\dagger 295$（75）
गresem 235
© 183．196， 316
రైులి 238
ైజేంల 366 （75）
－3 4 อ† 26 （69）
రై 224

Y【a（or exn） 238
B4～而 238
Bెదేమిది 423
उอ（or 20）6 46
Bอ：6 40
8లై $321 f$

Bెరథ 343 （64）
 （69）
อెออల 366 （75）
8อ 189， 303
800404
Bకి 403
อెరిశరల 303
อฉอี（ （9）§ 366 （68） 533 366 （68）
రిరిరిదుర 411
B00（or O） 346
Bిصరరమ 453
రిटं（or ¢） 346
ठिद्द्ध \＆c． 226
OETM 409 （68）
UCxacm 58， 79 （68）
Ęé（or ¢）340， 393
Oçలか 395 （75）

ठę̨ 130，178＇232，334， 435

రెకిณి8ை 181， 182
Bé 232， 340
ÉG403， 404
${ }^{8}$
उЕद̨ర 98

ె̨दe（69）
 466
Ooc 235
Obareqt 445 （69）
อవి 18 （69）
రెదిది8ఱ 181， 182
Botac 378 （69）
Onen 309， 400
రైరకమి（8）8 375 （70）
రిల0囚 366 （69）
B00000 400
－80sco 296 （69）

రెంజ్ 404
Beost 133，404， 429
Oeeno 130
B0002 $\omega^{\circ} 42$ 48（69）
De0000 461 （69）
Onc（re） 405
ठลज 88， 316 （75）
3D5T00＜8 48
రจธ5ゃDed 323， 324 రD） B2
Uెゃ mo 88，130， 316

 89

B0030 411 （69）
రิอయ $\} 35,130$ రెอゃ 224
Üळ 224，405， 407
Bions 133，402， 404
Exoss 395 （75）
Oి00651， 80 （64）
 229， 235

Benote 375 （69）
రెరยิゅ $294 f$
B6రO2ヵ0 297
B8G 404
E®OJอ50 402
8ces 375 （64）

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## Continue

coscs 79， 128
Costesin 406
Cosex 80，130， 353
Coneco 38 （69）
\＆8C 20f， 38
\＆
©のはfors 5
$\infty^{\infty}$ O 38，80， 130
Cex 103
© 8405
© $20^{\circ} 134,332,343$
©50 $0^{\circ} 134$
\＆osicućs 332
©3 38， 346 （69）
Ce 38 （69）
derendo 139
Q24 38
¢＠－15， 296
Q 99405
Qco 38
cenc 38
불
© 68
qe 38
0， 343
concos 38 （9）
co．000 14
acte 88， 58
－accose 38
©．
ص） 341
－ 330
－ 0 57， 146

－-146
－d 57f，146， 349
－ 146,349
－
－ 141
－© อ 341
80341
－acjecos 313
－
wosole 375 （69）
（
12 （69）
© 62， 123

ш9060 62，296，130， $455 f(69)$

ఱை్రిలిం 70
W 328
103 347
ம

世860 62， 144
Cosh 79
00円 62 （69）
－acus $3^{4} 3$
－ 158,391
ఉల゙ఙీఱ 158， 391
ตอm DQ 66
ตอ000
שలు 150
జ్లై 130， 402
most \＆c．353，390f
（69）
－${ }^{\text {Cob }} 12,18$（69）
שerరati 51． 53

$\left.\omega_{0}\right)^{\&} \mathrm{C} .159,170$
（69）
แכత 109

－ 1000405
$\omega \cdot 140,148,316,334$ ， 349
やक్ర 313， 346
ゃజ゙అర 402
దదొల్ 800177
C
шகs C 35，141，346， $350 f$
maxd 405
Wmin 306
шది 404
世as 3
மవె 404
mos \＆c．402，404， 427
由enc 128
$\infty \times \infty$
$\omega \infty$ \＆\＆c． 227
coondot 296
ผอる 346

шลููอ 33 （69）
шas 33 （ 9 sing．）
шefm 58,66
cesfo 66
ب
－लxpex 14， 27
ผODల 367 （75）
ผరอయ 367
w．Oか† 133， 418
लOeD 388
ఉDed 387
ఉCめかけ 338 （75）
$\omega$ ©．Qt $367 f(68 c)$

（69）
$\infty$ 酎 367,468 （68c）
ल 80，346，352，353， 407
Cotenan 307
ఎరుః్ల 410 （69）
ఎలోరृరఱ 402
N
$\omega \infty$ 13， 346 （9）
ces 410
（2000 343， 405
ய $ల$ కిరు 303
coovod 404
wsob \＆c．66，80， 140. 352f，353， 400
menacued 149
© 6 80， 346 （69）
ผธ2 ${ }^{\circ} 135$
$\omega^{-4} \sigma_{1} \& c .75,111,404$
ఉC̨Cco 56
$\infty$ çço
ผอึ 57 （69）
шと 221，83，336， 341
шe 50，328，402， 407
由Çanz 0
©ç 131
ゅどご 335

ゅど00 309， 310
w＇\＆c 409
ゅद्ใి 316
wecot 316
लぶ 3，58， 67

－
 （69）
ఱ．${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ द， 309
©．
шati 50 （69）， 52
Contibloje 311 － 2000 D 443
～5たన0 367 （19）
－


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世0\＆．c \＆c．229， 235
ఉ2， 0 ర 34， 316 （69）
$\omega_{8} 313$
$\infty$ 45，311，343，437f
ఉుばa 375 （68c）
$\infty$ © से। 411 （9）
ఉைరర 405 （69）
©oç \＆c．221，227， 341
mes（or at）ర的 67
＊eçర 334，455f（69）

0eç（or Qి）313， 314
மదీம 178 （69）
๗⿰㇒́q \＆c．380，390f （68c）
mo 429 （69）
ย苟2 367 （68c）
かอas6 152


$\infty \cdot 176,381$（14）
ผ日⿹勹巳 423
$\infty$（ 375 （64）
$\infty \rightarrow \infty$（ 367 （75）
$\omega 00 \mathrm{C}$ 367（75）
$\infty 00$ 140f，221，343， 352，405， 466
ผ0రอయ 450
$\infty \quad 108$
mose 375 （9）
ゅ0 C्Ces 145， 352
cosd 352 （68c）
由2Rけ 66 （69）
ผreob 235
ш• 49,349
craqed 402
$\omega_{2}$ 37， 353 （64）
ఉ్రీ దిలు 308
02000c 235，387， 406
$\omega_{2}$ 208 75， 121
$\omega_{1} \mathrm{~m}_{2} \mathrm{ODO}^{6} 69$（64）
©ıद̌ 50， 403
由ージદ （68）
420000235
 \＆c． 378 （64）
上re 66 （ $64 \& 69$ ）
cer 80゙氏 75， 122
ఉ2•囚びが 306
$\omega_{2}{ }^{-D_{z}} 68$（68）
cos 172
由roc \＆c． 303
026 183
$7-88$
$\omega_{2} \cdot 6 \infty($ or 3$)$ ） 130

en8m6 222
ఉてంరが \＆c．306， 308
由2O 457
ผてCకళర 378 （69）
ఉ2Сฝుర 66，406， $455 f$
ఉでe 235
ผ2อ్ర 367
๗ూOలుอ 159， 172
$\omega_{20} 313,314$
ゅと¢C 378 （69）
कroç 235
$\omega_{2}$ O $141,159,160$
由r（c） 303
ET D్రీ 401
ผと 401
©
שとOMD 66， 456
© 261，313，341， 343
©ది 403
Qú大と 66， 409
区－® 224
日． 0 － 92
®® 405
－10
ه－D 341
■•O 187＇ 406
Q－g 118
セ．ธ́ 55，80， 133
80゙ம0（or 20） 6 \＆c． 44，55， 354 （4）
E．50 224， 405
ద్రులిf 375 （69）

日－0．5ి 235
ณอ० $288 f, 296,298$
ถฉఃశి 406

■と最§ 375 （69）
Q．${ }^{\text {a }}$（or C） 232,339
© 400， 404

ه8 $\sigma_{i}$ 131， 338
をद్రలు 402
\＆马aอ 99
\＆quot 401， $428 f$
区ิ 405
©COZ 404
Q－ac 235
Q． 5 ç 224
■5゙દ 186 （68c）

రిరులుజుళుర 411 （69）
日がలులi 367 （75）
8．003000． 235
88306
Qbిદ（or \＆） 61
Qod 80
ఱీరంల 367 （75）
\＆ot 375 （19）
®osed 426 （75）
区ండి 352 （19）
888378 （17） Q．（2 232， 339
\＆aల5fరి 375， 378 （69）
®oc 149，158， 346
 Bocd 346
区ose 160，173， 346
هต్రల 346，405， 420 Eacossis Boced 402 Qocos os 404
\＆．$\sigma \dagger 346,368$ Qరç 404
88 \＆c．391， 400
8800 400
日8bi 47， 80 （75）
\＆Co 80 （69）
88， 375 （75）
\＆8c゙ \＆c． 402
\＆てCった 405
$80144 f$
ETEcc 127
QU0， 104
囚OQd $144 f$
ฉอ 402
ล．อd 116
日U゙己 380
\＆อ己 352
सอ
©．ed 346， 354
Bo 341

\＆® 402， 404
ロロ6ヵく 402
® 313
Bes 404
Bose 1， 354
区ิ우 134， 295
民डीss 405
区ియு 295
யnco 77，103， 404
Bocict 1，66，134， $390 f$

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## Continue

CDC 133
©®COOD 386 （69）
co 405

c．0ลดอ 449

Co 221
coes $230 f$
©．Oூ6 147， 295
Cos 404
CROMOが 441
co6 40，339， 343
 329f， 341
coomdeol 378 （68c）
$\infty \omega_{22} 7$
$\infty$ © cj 0
co8 160，231，312f， 368 404，405， 468
©8ъఱぁల \＆c．222， 227
CO8Gradem 235
co8co 457
© d t 7，58， 79
©．C 221
－cかucc 97
－cconcom 97
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CO}=221 f$
దป็ณి8ณ 188
ธ＂อฤ 130
© Dow§ 410 （75）
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{ax} \sigma_{2 \mathrm{E}} 131$
Com 130， 347
డబబి \＆c．75，109， 332． 404

Cos 341
Caybo 134
－M
$\infty \times \infty$（or 0 ） 313
OE 40， $145 f$
COOD \＆c． 227
$\omega^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}_{2} \delta 34$
$\omega_{0} \infty$ \＆c．77， 103
$\infty$ 104，219，309，311， 313
Coswfo 378 （69）
C05850e \＆c． 305
Cosed 42 （69）
C008ీన0 $158 f$
© © © \＆c．71，125， $176 f$
Cosegoz 152 （26 pl．）

008 రె 378 （69）
Con800 379 （69）
cos 43，140f，221， 352
cos 444
oncd 386 （75）
© O） 227
cosmon 309f
Cos 00013

© O2000 235
© O OD 127， 368
$\infty$ © 0 O 145
COD $464 f$（69）
$\mathrm{C}_{2}$ ® 248
circtor 149
©i．8nde 69 （64）
©i．688 121
Cot
©i＇ę心 470
© Craç 235， 317

©i．Uボమ 75， 122
00ion 235
$0_{2} \overbrace{}^{\circ} \mathrm{Dr}^{\circ} 452$（68）
©i－${ }^{2}$ ออ \＆c． 306
© Co 159， 172

$\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{El} 308 f$
orb 237f，309， 310
COCOM 42
$\omega_{i} \cdot ర త{ }^{\circ}$ 130， 430
CO25 235
0200235
corzę 131
COROOS 236
cois 130
020000235
cirob 235
© 341， 344
ఆిఙ్ము 344 （68）
बీపోออ \＆c．229， 235
©6゙ 224， 398
6－Coot 395 （75）
Bex 405
AథO2 43
 4405
68． 5180 （75）

©80 \＆c．44，224，235， 339， 344
a The form $\omega$ ） 0 ．

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RBDUCED TO

## CONJUGATIONS.

The principal parts being given in full, anj) the FOKMATION OF THE OTHRRS DNDICATED; WITH THE MEANING in english, and illustration of idiomatic usage.

## 

 8\&のDーd $\varphi \operatorname{sen} \sigma \infty$$\infty \infty$


## BI

Bev. C. Carter.

COLOMBO:
prantad at thr wegleyan mishion press.
1883.

- London

Lures Oo., (Opposito the Brithth Memand

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Tur compiler of this little work many years ago felt the need of a classification according to some natural order of the Siphalese verbs; and as the only way in which this could be done was, to collate all the verbs in the language in order to discover the underlying principles of anity in their apparent differences, he began some preparations towards this end ; but was prevented by the pressare of more important work from carrying it out or even doing mach towards it. The task, however, being now completed, and the verbs redaced to their only possible conjagations, the compiler presents this scheme with hope and confidence that it will greatly facilitate tho acquisition of the langaage by Europeans in Ceylon.

Besides, in the present scarcity of dictionaries, it will be found of considerable service as a vocabulary of the most important part of the language; containing nearly seven handred verbs with the meaning or meanings attached to each, and additional illustrations of the application and pecaliar usage of many of the verbs.

The second, or English and Siphalese part, will not only facilitate reference to the first part, bat will also be of special service to the Siphalese learner of English; giving the meanings of the English word in Siphalese, the parts of those irregular English verbs which the vocabalary contains, and indicating by the Siphalese when the English verb may be used both transitively and intransitively. For example "Break, broke, broken, $\infty$ Dosen, parts of the English verb and that it may be used in the sense of both the Sinhalese forms given.
 of $\infty$ Deobs \&c; which would then leave three conjugations. Bat since the formation of the Involitive and the Cansative is in its general principle identical in all three, it is simpler to put the involitives and cansatives of the other conjagations together into distinct classes or conjugations, and so exhibit their aniformity, and avoid the confasion there woald be if each of the conjagations were followed by an involitive and causitive voice; especially as some verbs have no involitive form, some make it from the causative, and others undergo some changes in meaning.

In Siphalese, as in all languages, there are irregalars, bnt it is surprising when all are gathered together, how few they are. The Siphalese language is one well worth acquisition not only by those whose calling or profession renders it necessary, but by persons of lingaistic tastes, for the sake of a knowledge of its wonderful and beautiful stractare, allied closely as it is to the great Indian classic tongae, and of which structure acquaintance with European langaages, with Greek and Latin and the Semitic tongues affords no idea In addition to the honourable parentage of Siphalese, there is no doubt that of late years the langaage has been greatly enriched by the interest which learned natives have taken in it, and by their efforts to bring out of ancient stores a larger vocabolary into more general use. The knowledge which many possess of their ancient literature is very extensive, and the command which they have of it, and the ease and propriety with which they make the ancient vocabolary assist the modern is very remarkable. There is a great movement of intellect and upheaval of society; and varions interests which have now to be defended-whether on religious or merely intellectual ques-tions-has called forth and is calling forth a large amount of mental power and greatly enriching and developing the resoarces of the language.

Some time ago the writer and others had to maintain-pandits to the contrary notwithstanding-what he still believes, that for the Christian Scriptures the style and usage should be strictly modern, though neither colloquial and low nor ungrammatical. But whilst maintaining this, and conceding the question of spelling, where it does not affect the established pronunciation of a word, he is not insensible to the valaable work which learned natives, whether buddhists or christians, have done and are doing-a work which they alone can doin developing the language and bringing its wealth to the surface. With the advent of new and enlarged ideas by the friction of mind with mind and the introduction of all branches of learning, they farnish the words with which to express those ideas and bring that learning gradually within reach of the masses. The language is thas becomiag enriched, and, with increasing facilities for the acquisition of Indian languages, it is to be hoped that the number of Earopeans who stady them will greatly increase.

Anckland.

New Zealand, 1882.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

| cans... <br> fr. | ... cansative voice. | reg... ... regular. <br> ir... ... irregular. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hon... | ... honorific. | pres... ... present tense. |
| Neg... | ... negative. | past... ... pasttense. |
| rol. | ... involitive voice | p p. or pf. pl. perfect particip |
| I.. | volitive voice | v. n ... ... verb |
| tans | transitive voic | fig... ... flgarative(ly) |
| tra | intransitive v | lit... ... literal(ly). |
| imper. | ... imperative mood. | verbintrans |
| pl... | ... plaral. | v. t... ... verb transitive. |

## EXPLANATIONS AND REMARKS.

1. "Roots of one syllable" \&c. means, of one syllable \&c. in the root, or what remains when the termination of the present tense (ळอ) is thrown off.
2. A "Matable vowel" means, a vowel which undergoes and must andergo a deflnite change for the formation of the various parts from the root of the present tense.

An "Immutable vowel" means, one which must not be changed.
3. The verbs are classified in their respective conjugations according to their vowels, which may be either written vowels or the inherent unwritten vowel \&ै. E. g. The vowels pronounced with $\infty \otimes$, the root of 10000 , are $\& \&$, thongh they are not written; the vowels in



4. To form the past tense of $\varnothing \Omega$, the vowels \& $¢$ are changed to $\xi \mathbb{C}$ and $D_{0}$ is added as the general termination: as ఉเఖอృ.

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2. The Verbal nouns of invol, and vol. verbs are one in form; but, where necessary, the distinction can be made by adding to the p. p. of the required verb some determinate or saitable verbal noan. E.g. \$onఱo is from both
 the former, and 802000 for the latter, ᄅacqub and ฮิఁఁంల.
 is one made by attaching $q$ to the p. p. of all conjagations


14. Imperative mood.
A. Imper. of the first, second, third and fifth conjagations.
i. The lowest form is made (a) by the addition of $0, \mathrm{pl} .0$ to the root of the pres:- $\infty 0$, 00 ;

 $8 \infty c^{\circ}$ to the p. p: - $0000 \infty, 500800$;
 The pronouns which belong ta all these forms are aors osso.
ii. The more respectful form is made by the addition of
 somoss, ma0003, crecoos, momoss. The neg. is
 B. Imper. of the fourth conjagation.
i. The lowest form is from the form of the present tense;

Neg . acoszor 00 , ดร0
ii. The more respectfal form is made by the addition of $\omega_{0}{ }^{\circ}$, pl. $\infty$ cep, to the p. p., bat with the $\gamma$ shortened:-
 Olsicoced. The neg. is made from the form of the pres:-
 Dracee.

[^185]C. The honorific imperative, or Precative, is made by adding $\Theta_{2} \mathcal{O} \operatorname{D}_{0}$ to the past tense with its final vowel short-


15. Permissive mood.
(a) First person pl.- 0 added to the root of the pres:-
 perly it is hortative.
(b) Third sing. and pl. This is made from the past tense:-



 wishes).
16. Optative mood.

Lengthen the final vowel of the root of the pres. and add D:- -as
The Permissive and Optative may be considered as divisions of the Imperative mood; and these are the only forms in general use, but the ancient language gives a distinction between sing. and pl. \&c.
17. Conditional mood.

Besides the conditional constraction by means of sov and 2 one si added to the indicative mood of the varions tenses, there are two forms of conditional mood to express the idea more indefinitely. They are both strictly aorist or fature, either absolutely or sabjectively.
(a) From the root of the present tense:-mossos,

 \&c.; "Though (one really) were to eat" \&c.
(b) From the past, a form more ased:-

 "If (one) ate, were to eat" \&c. "Though (one) ate" \&c.
18. A few verbs which are vol. and trans. in form, are intransitive in meaning; bat all exceptions are marked as they occur.
19. The designation "Involitive and intransitive voice" must be onderstood to express the general character of the verbs. All are intransitive; but all are not necessarily in all cases involitive. When a living being is the subject of the verb, it can often be understood only from the context whether the action is voluntary or involuntary. In the former case they often repaire to be rendered into English with the help of a reflexive pronoun. E. g. இษ విల D̨Qom might be either-He accidentally fell to the groand-or-He threw himseif down. The English-He fell to the ground-presents the same ambignity. @isoss I bound
 voluntarily.

In the perfect tense this voice is often used to express the state of the subject withoat determining whether it is
 who are boand: that is, who have bound themselves, or have been boand by others, or (fig.) who are under obligation.
20. It will be observed that the force of euphony in the case of verbs of the causative form when no vowel precedes the characteristic $\rho_{\text {, often slightly changes the form of }}$ the word, the 0 becoming assimilated to the preceding consonant:-as, อlezfim్రి, which may also be written


21. In the vocabulary a comma between words shews that there is little or no difference in meaning, bat a semicolon indicates a considerable distinction:-as Incite, instigate. Distinguish; explain; separate; select, choose. see


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$1$

## VOLITIVE AND TRANSITIVE VOICE． <br> －

FIRST CONJUGATION．
The root consists of one syllable；its vowel is $\uparrow$ or $q$ p；p．p．
 the root of toses ；and 0 ，the vowel of which is $\varphi_{0}$ ，is the root of ejeot

| 80000 | $\begin{array}{r} p . p . p . \\ \text { pop } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { past } \\ & \text { encon } \end{aligned}$ | かro | Eat，bite． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cosmes | 00 | cres | cro | Smear on． |
| coser | e | cros | cte | Barn，invol．\＆intrans． |
| coub | ${ }^{\circ}$ | eres | ero | Lay，place． |
| cos5y | 80 |  | 心込 | Bathe one＇s－self． |
| cosios | $\infty$ | Oxes | 0to | Display，put forth to riew． |
| asoob | ® | ตte | ゆxo | Let down，unload． |
| 008500 | 0 | cotes | C6to | Plough． |



SECOND CONJUGATION．
Cemaractrristic：－©Ds in the past tense．
I．Verbs with a matable vowel in the first，and sometimes in the second，syllable of the root：－\＆q $\& 0$ changed to $\varphi$ r

A．Roots of two syllables，vowels $\varphi \not \subset$ or $\varphi \rho ⿻ 甲$

pres．
¢00003
p．p．¢＠


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A（continued．）

| pres． | past | v．n． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢5080 | \＆osics | \＆ | Inform，make known to． |
| ¢050 | \&อปు | \＆రO | Cast down，put． |
| ¢రond | \＆${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 880 （orه） | Bear，suffer． |
| ¢080 | ¢อరల | ళృరె | Barn，burn up． |
| ¢0080 | ¢อu | ¢050 | Set a spring or trap． |
| 50conno | \％rgos |  | Raise，lift ap． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { p. p. } \\ & \infty 00103 \end{aligned}$ | Ox\＆己 |  | Dance． The dance． |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 8020800 \\ 0000003 \end{array}\right.$ | O200030 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 02 \text { హీలి0 } \\ 520 \text { SO } \end{array}\right\}$ | Cause to mount． |
| 000s0 | 80】口o | 50 | Bend，curve． |
| Opesser | 02\％0） | 02\＆0 | Kill，destroy． |
| 200050 | Orอృర | ชัరิจ | Bathe－not one＇s－self． |
| －0xon | O2\％ூ） | 0280 | Hope for，aspire to． |
| p．p． 000 |  | O2すO $\}$ | The hope，the thing hoped for． |

 OCoDO Olges


| －0cosom | Orgos | Orอิo | Shine forth，clear ap． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0） | Orcesp | Orod\＆อ | Solder，weld，splice， |
| 0080505 | Orgos | Orin $\}$ | graft． |
| 8500805 | Qar 穻ర | 8 cor （1） | Fly，soar． |




வைைைర ゆi＂乌อు
Drgo Look at，look after．
ゆZலிO Insert．
p．p．®ை ir．

| อカைூ！ | $O_{2} z_{6}$ | O2B0 | Cross or blot out，obli terate． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OరJ005 | $\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ | O280 | Kill，destroy． |
|  |  | Ororo | \} The killing. |
| －0\％05 | O290 | O2రై | Create． |

A（continued．）

| pres． | past | v．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| อensobs | Oryob | $0^{180}$ | Sew． |
| p．อ®（e） |  | Orego | The sewing． |

Os． cossos


Cฉsอృ elą claిల Obtain，receive．

p．p．อ๑
อุรัอు
Dदçono
อsusion
OరひD
88อరむ元
ออรอง
Deso
Oensor
Deseb
－wr $8 \infty \sigma$ ర
W0CB5
0000670
0000 बमอ
－coçors
000003
00808
008000
000ర匹而


Oleg Des Disse Shake，wave；spread or lay OrGen Or80 Cease，have intervals．
－Orger Do－Dr80 Associate with one＇e－self．




шr马D шr\＆̨ Make．

© Dices ciqco Make．
colyoj 8280 Snap，bite，chew．

corges orgo Poar or empty out；quift． corfob cor80 Excavate，dig，scopp or cat oat or through．
 \＆q © ©

pres．past


 Mesmose mictoran ゅexsmb micwos NeDros mieaor
 దerosbl cieto

CODemson Coleqor

द0eeson scoger ఢอององ \＆อดอ

－odesibs ordges

oeqsen oreger


－DDesones vigen
0099000 O
ฉDeson ఐroto
v．$n$ ．
Gaso Crow．
¢ç®0 Believe－religionsly．
¢๕®80 Twist，spin，grind．
 quoderçęo Oaltivate ground．
なとかった Decoct．
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { microrso } \\ \text { sicsio }\end{array}\right\}$ Stir or mix up．
Sneaio Agitate，disturb， troable．
$\varphi_{2} \sigma^{60}$ D Vilify，reproach．
core 8 D Join，fit together， mix．
$\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ D\＆D Bestud－the hair with flowers \＆c．
2oze80 Rab or smear on．
६eoce Struggle，be restive．
ఢ్లరలి Wrap aronnd．［r．i．
ore
orอç Twine abont，ravel， confuse．

$\sigma_{2}$ ę̨ $\}^{\text {Dress，put on dress }}$
ozese $\}$ The or ornamen \＆c．
 observe．
$\mathrm{O}_{2}$ อి®0 Impose，thrust apan．
čอ\＆อ Say，speak．
モzeoz̨̨อ Clear，clear up．
DiDeco Shine，give light．

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## Continue

| C（continued．） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \％退esos | calecos | ¢¢00 | Pick ap，pick oat． |
| ¢ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { ceveduter } \\ \text { qDedebos } \end{array}\right.$ |  | Stir up，excite． |
|  | ¢196\％ | ¢ ¢ 2380 | Close up，block up， pile together． |
|  | Ozoृర్ర | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ ¢ி80 | Charm－with incanta－ tions． |
|  |  | อ2¢80 | Poar out． |
|  |  | 02880 | Sow． |
| D．Roots of two or three syllables，vowel e． |  |  |  |
| I．Hoots of two syllables，vowels $\mathcal{C}$（or $\mathcal{C q}_{\text {q }}$ op；p．p $\mathcal{C}$（Cq） <br>  |  |  |  |
|  | past | v．$n$. |  |
| coseob | 88 80\％ | 8830 | Flow or spring forth－as |
| p．p．Cos（ $\mathfrak{C}^{0}$ ）ir．water from a |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8ᄅష్ర } \\ & \text { 8రூ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8రె0 } \\ & \text { 880 } \end{aligned}$ | Cook． Sack． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { cessos } \\ & \text { cosesjes } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8த®3 } \\ & \text { 8cfege } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8己ల } \\ & \text { 8\&\&o } \end{aligned}$ | Rab． <br> Lift up． |
| ¢000 | \＆อย | ๕อิอ | Run，run away． |
|  |  |  |  |
| घacoos | 8 80s | 8\＆̨อ | Offer－an offering． |
| － 983850000 | Qxyzo | O5050 | Lay to rest，lay down． |
| gevosb | Oర゙q్వ | 88 | Bloat，swell oat． |
| ¢ర | 8\％os | 380 | Initiate． |
| Qరహ\％b | విర్ర | ธิ80 | Bark－as a dog． |
| อ¢000 | ฮิદ్ర | ธิรฺ | Release，set free． |
| Godemes | 80 mb | 80\＆อ | Bear up，endure，tolerat |
| qర¢丅ర | \＆oros | \＆80 | Scrape or scratch off． |

D．II．Roots of three syllables，vowels（a）C C ф̀ or（b）C क́q
 Cも；v．n． 888 \＆

p．p．とはほう
 C口COD 8cyem wrest from．


coళిలిల ir．
p．p．8Зя císmos
80ดદ̧రొర
p．p．80\％80¢80

p．p．Сфぁ

Ceacoon gegos 8980 Pull or root up．

 barden．



8880 Barst．v．i．


E．Roots of two or three syllables，vowels（（or ©）©f；p．p．


| $\begin{array}{r} \text { pres. } \\ \text { @ळsృb } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { past } \\ & \text { E®QD } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & v . n . ~_{n} \\ & \theta \& 00 \end{aligned}$ | Wrap around． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { p. p. 凹ைை } \\ & \text { @ఱ๗> } \end{aligned}$ | H20 | 0 | Préss down |
| O6mosobs | －wป్ర | （1\％రె） | Chop，pound peck． |

E．（continued．）

| pres | past | v．${ }^{\text {n }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －5¢ర¢్రర） |  |  |
|  | O¢ை | Cమை゙ア | ¢00 Pinch． |
| OpmbTjofeso | －anutiodeges | అమ ofod | 日包［ble． |
| Qwncenel | －asgos | Owiç | Murmur，grum－ |
| －00\％ை50 | 囚⿴囗十丌 | ดcs 20 ตఱఖ్ | $\}$ Plat．［plat． |
| －050 | ๑ర゙\％ | فర80 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Distinguish, or } \\ \text { discriminate; ex- } \\ \text { plain; separate; } \\ \text { select, choose. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Of（00000 | बçeou | ๑¢ฺ00 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Prate, prattle, bab- } \\ \text { ble, chatter. } \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| －050080 | Ouse | ๑ைす0 | Soak． |
| cosesob | cogos | －080 | Winnow． |
| Ooseosb | －0e®b | Oocto | Incite，instigate． |
| －00อ\％ర5 | のoอర | ๑๐లెอ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Cause to drink or } \\ \text { absorb; give to } \\ \text { drink. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| の0お6 | （0） 503 | ๑0880 | Matare，become hard． v ．i． |
| Ocoçsob | Ocose | ดธรุロ | Put together，con trive，plan． |
|  |  |  | Contrivance． |
| －00ccin | －00． | $\bigcirc \times$ | Seek． |
|  | ®๗＜్ర | ๑ை8ฺ | Wash． |

II．Roots with an immutable vowel－8 or $\theta$－in the first syllable．Where there are three syllables in the root，the second also remains unchanged．
A．Roots of two or three syllables，vowels \＆（or $\gamma$ ）$\varphi$ ，or \＆$\varnothing$

pres．
8రすこ0
p．p．8б
past
8500
v．$n$.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}880 \\ 860\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Tear，sawn．} \\ & \text { The rent．}\end{aligned}$

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11．A．（continued．）
pres．past

ఏอ，
Eిcssob
Uిcesob
Uneqo
రికిఁุకొర
జcosob
Ficsons
జరைைర
ऊை刃った

past రిలఝอి อีอ్మอง Elcogos లిmes ปิక్ర్ర జ్ల్ర్మ్ర జరల్ర ఆ220 ఆీళోక్ర
v．$n$ ． రెอณอ Examine，judge． ยิอีอ రిదశ్ర లిఱళిల อิษళุอ జిల นิఱอ घro ఆ880 ఆ88ฉః

Weave．
Dry．
Explain，jadge of．
Spread out．
Beg alms．
Think，suppose．
Evaporate，boil away．

B．Roots of two or three syllables，vowels $\Theta$（or $\mathcal{H}) \& ;$ p．p．


| pres． | past | $v . n$ ． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ®ిల800 | $\mathrm{OG}^{\text {che }}$ | \％80 | Spread out，cast on． |
| p．p．Oep |  |  |  |
| ecersos | అిల్ర | ిల్రల | Darn． |
| Ucemb | U－çjo | Eço | Suspend，hang． |
| \＆อ85 | を包 | ఆరై | Send－to 1st or 2nd person． |
| W゙\＆505 | \＃゙廷 | E¢\％ | Mix（carry staffs）， prepare． |

 treat with disrespect．


| ดcอ\％\％） | Qcojos | ๑ธைరిం | Wear away，pay off． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

๑ภை๓อง ๑ைอృ ๑రைฺ Wet，damp．



| －¢冖๐๐ை | Q¢¢อูర |
| :---: | :---: |
| ๑¢̧¢ ¢0） | Oqegอ |
| Qsoberob | ๑லర\％） |

๑ఢ̧రి〇 Cause to give．
๑ç＠0 Preach at，admonish．
๑0580 Protrade．
11. B. (continued.)

|  |  | $v$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๑0ర0803 | Osoberos | O8068 | Drive away. |
| -8,900 | asgos | Oene | Plack ap or off, gath er-plants or fruit. |
|  |  | అరఱీరి | Shew, exhibit. |
| 0060.03 | ตoGOs | 0080 | Strain, filter, distil. |
| -0ర¢ைూ | -0రEO5 | node | Overturn. |
| ๑ยe๕0\% | のoరీ) | 0080 | Toss about, sift, agitate, trouble. |
| Q®¢̧̧ | Qవ¢రூ | -2¢\% | Divide. |
|  | 0 O-\%) | - 080 ดవ๘๐ | Separate, settle. Settlement. |
| ๑రฺ๙ృ | Qอgos | ๑వఁర | Entwine, wrap about. |
| aอcons | ๑రิ¢ర5 | OTEO | Dry. |
| ๑อฺఁరృ | ๑0.g | 02580 <br> ๑อరิโ์ | Shake, tremble. v. i. Trembling. |
| -xలmర | Ocoge | 00880 | Cast down. |
| 880๙ைைర | 88๑¢0อ | 8800880 | Scorn, treat disrepectfully. |

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

Characteristics.
18 in the last syllable of the root in the present tense. (Verbs with 8 in the first or second syllable followed by $\%$ in the root belong to the seeond conjugation:- as దฺరి
2 In the perfect participle this \& gives place to $\%$ : $\mathcal{F} \mathcal{C} 8003$,

3 To form the past tense the 8 is rejected, its corronant doubled or a preoeding short consonant lengthened, and the terminations- $\infty, 0$, \&c. $-a t t a c h e d$ without the inser-

I. Roots with a mutable vowel-generally of-in the first
 includes the 9. .)

i．（continued．）

| pres． | past | p．p． | v．$n$ ． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢¢\％ | cicc | ceq | ¢q̧e | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Draw, pall. } \\ \text { The drawing, } \\ \text { asthma. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Forse | 8200030 | ¢00 | ¢830 | Pierce，thrustin． |
| ¢¢¢¢\％ | ¢rofc | gra | ¢¢冖̧o | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Dress one's-self, } \\ \text { limn, make a } \\ \text { drawing. } \\ \text { The dress. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| ¢coş | q0ec $జ$ Rి0母゙由 | \}eqes | ¢0\％\％0 | Request，beseech． |
| ¢8800 | \％r800 ir． | \％ 9 | ¢89 | Send－to 3rd person． |
| దకை | $\mathrm{EOLO}_{2}$ | mo | 80209 | Twist， thread． |
| మగీsర5 | 2020000 | 802002 | \＄2\％ | Cough． |
| cofob | （0525）800 | columer | cioso | Coant，ename－ rate． |



\＆＠DO is the better form．
Nは日


 rebound．



| ®som | Drçe | Dre | Kて\＆o | Fr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Disics | D2G | Dzદ̨อ | Bind．［ |
| （xios | $\mathrm{Or}_{2} \mathrm{SO} 5$ | 22m | Dufio | Revile， |

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11．（continued．）
pres．．past p．p．v．n．

| இజిన్ర | ¢¢ో00 | 800 | 8®0 | \｛ Sprinkle，dash or |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| இお500 | 88005 | 880 | 8¢6 | bale ont－water． |

 take an airing．



๑మ్రిలర ๑మీఁు ir．ดదை దమ్రం Play．


 bed or seat．

| 89850 | O9ిల | В＠ | B\％อ | Blow－with mouth， pipe or tabe． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 835\％ | 805ço | 8 B0 | Orso | Rab，wipe，cleanse． |
| ถิโ్̨心రు | ธิธte | ถิद्ళ | வิఁุర | Break，crack－ brittle things． |
| อิళฺงอృ | Efes | Eิ¢ | ยิ\％ֻ | Pierce，bore，shoot with arrow． |
| రెt్ళిర05 | రิకోక | రิद | อิ¢ุ๊ | Suffer，undergo－ weal or woe． |


| ఆరిరురి | జిరిడు ir． | \＆๐ | జరి | \｛ Stand；stay，re－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| రీso | కోరిఱ0 | ¢0 | ऊిరిల | $\{$ main；be；dp |
| 区โిరృర | ¢8Jc | \＆¢ | 区¢̨̧ | Cut off，extermi－ nate． |
| Os | జిలిం | ถ囚 | セิอ | Sniff，kiss． |
| お家心D5 | －3isc | कीद | डै¢̨ | Dry off，evaporat |
|  | ใ\％\％＇s | Фิद | ถฺ̨̧ | express（oil．） |

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

## Involitive and Intransitive voice.

1. Characteribtics:-
(a) $\mathcal{O}$ in the last syllable of the root: as $\operatorname{con}$ Qa-osor.
(b) In the past tense the $\theta$ becomes $\mathcal{E}-85$ \&c. as 51 包 000 ,

(c) In the pf. pl. it becomes \%; bat some verbs have a

(d) The $\nabla$. n. is formed by adding © to the pf. pl. in $8:$

2. The first syllable of the root is or has one of the immu-

 \&ดర匹శD) \&c.

A few have also the first syllable with $¢$ ¢ as well as $¢$ and the last syllable with 8 as well as $\theta$ in the present tense; bat the past tense and pf. pl. are made from the



The irregular, bat more used, ¢ \& farm will be found along with the regular form.
3. Most of the Involitives are made from Volitives by a change of vowels: as-(adding ond to each root)





I. 8 and $\&$ class.


> pres. past p.p.
 away.


1．A（continued．）

|  | $p$ | p．p． | （Become）＊ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O¢0000 | 80505 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 808 \\ 80\} \end{array}\right.$ | Come into existenc arise，be born． |
| 8ดరす！ | 86 | 8 | Tear，become sawn． |
| －usob | 88000 | 88 | Sprink |
| 8 80senb Qubecos | 8393 80des | $8 \text { 8is }$ | Sprink |
| क0¢503 | 25 cicso | कec | Sink． |
| 250000 | 2519］ 80 | 58 | －excited |
| 2506『『ర | W6\％mo | 258 | －weighed |
| memol | －36\％ | －38 | －discoaraged．Backslid |
| வiorobes | B8G80 | ¢8 | Sink in，dip one＇s－self |
| 80＠one | कิล్వ000 | 88 | Be－of things，and anx： verb． |
|  |  | $\pm$ \％80 | and eswo Issae forth． |
|  | 63 a | 6 6 | Terminate． |
| 500mర | 8 B200 | 5 \％ |  |
| 60อ\％ర | －6 ${ }^{\text {dra }}$ | 836 | －ex |
| 30000 | 8¢000 | 88 | Expand；beco |
| 8ヵ๐あอ | 36，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 88 | Become full． |
|  | 88500 | $8 \%$ | Bad，blossom． |
| ®ิด¢505 | ®ిక50 | อิ¢̨ | Break，crack． |
| อิด¢5อ | ®ิદ 000 | ฮ®\％ | Get free；precip |
| 8๑¢̧00 | 88000 | 88 | Ache． |
| 2010000 8ด0050 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \infty 8 \\ & 8 \omega 6 \end{aligned}$ | Slip，slide． <br> －untied or loose． |
|  Escene | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ల్દిల0 } \\ & \text { Exacos } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { లి̨̨ } \\ & \text { Oncel}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | Pierce，ran in． Dry． <br> ［pers |
| \＆のoseros Exronemson Eacob | 888005 Qongex 000 Bern | （8） 8305 \＃e | Think，occar to－Dat Langh． －cat off，exterminated |

[^186]
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1I．$\theta$ and $\otimes^{c}$ class（continued．）
pres．

Oดరா
 ECOCons
 のパカsை 6．suoอsoల

Odccoso
 －05205 ๑ตอ్షుง ดงరை $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { ect } \\ \text { eç }\end{array}\right\}$ Ecce Hang on or from． －\＄88 Be done，effected． 0388 Be platted，knitted． ๑ตరె Wear or chafe away，get paid off．

 －00ccerien oosgon 000505D 00880 ๑రை Become wet． Be intelligible to．

 －00eson coలsm 008 －tossed about．









III．$q$ class．


micoasm miceos mici－troubled，confused． micionssmbi nicloxion miczoxi－stirred up．
 ed，blamed．
 coalesce；agree．
III. A (continued.)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { past } \\ & \text { on } \varrho=5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { p. p. } \\ \text { E, } 88 \end{gathered}$ | (Become) <br> Kub against; smeared on. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| อดดองอs | ๕®® | દอర | -wrapped around. |
|  |  | 508 5088 | Bow to, worship. Stop, stay, cease. |
|  | $\mathrm{OLOg}_{500}$ | O8 | -tangled, confused. |

Be clothed or edorned




 ligible to.

$\{$ Oరళ్ళ0


Oleaceon Dresess Dice Take or catch-disease. invol.
Olcosson Oleg్రs Ores Wail, lament. vol. OleOcoss Diegss Dice -buried.



 The 8 becoms $C$ in the past tense.
pres. past p. p.
 \&icdocojb qrgikem eqace -washed-of clothes.
III. B (contiuued.)
pres. past p.p. (Become)

\&iరిocoob qugcon eqre \& que Burn, flame up.



 a seat.

 fused.
$0_{2}$ O.


|  | Draces |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dideremb |  | D1®ి지 | Shine, glitter |

Olదிดర






| pres | past | p. p. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢0¢000 | 988000 | ¢\% | Draw, become drawn, |
| ¢roceses | \%rs000 | 488 | -fitted to, linked, united. |
| -40ssomb | 9ㅜ웅00 | 4289 | Pierce. |
|  | ¢960] | 98 | Quit, remove from; be opened. |
| qacen | 42c500 | cre | Adhere, stick to. |
| \%1005 | 92000000 | cer | Hear, overhear. |
| 50\% ODoobs | 502190300 | ๙ைవ | Break. |
| E02000003 | 2xycos | $\infty_{2} 8$ | Cut. |
|  | 502 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (00 | 520 | -eate |
| crofinso |  | $\mathrm{cos}^{\circ}$ | -reckoned |
| crobemb | $\omega_{2} \sigma^{2}$ Sno | $\mathrm{CO}_{2} 8$ | -sifted. |
| criocesor | corsen | orie | Sink in. |
| Cillensob | C5\%ex ${ }^{3}$ | C2LO | Quake, crack, tremble. |

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## Continue

III. C (oontinued.)

|  | past | p. p. | (Become) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O20อ503 | O2\%800 | $\mathrm{O}_{28}$ | Fall. |
| -0\%อ5 | อ1\$0400 | 025 | Increase, grow. |
| -çsos | O2coss | D) | Strike against. |
| -9soses | O2\%000 |  | Wave, reel, stagger. |
|  | อเอ్రం5 | O2] | Grow-of vegetation only |
| $0 \times 8005$ | 021000 | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ | Clos |
| 100803 | $\mathrm{O}_{269000}$ |  | Clos |
| 2020conos <br> wroceob <br> cracoseb |  <br> crezon | © 28 $\infty$ © <br> crec | Shake. <br> -formed, made. [ble. <br> Suffice, be sufficient, suita- |
| -6esor | 002 ces | C2\% | Fall or run oat. |
| -0combs | 020085 | $\mathrm{COLOSO}^{2}$ | Hide one's self |
| -cைmb | 020840 | $\mathrm{COLCO}^{\text {che }}$ | Understand, perceive. |
| C2\%ços) | 0028050 | corc | -formed, made. Grow. |
| Csobs | Exydes | 028 | Stumble, strike against. |
| crobdmes | corburn | col 8 | Turn. |
| coroctiol | corbs\%ro | cor8 | -dag or cat out, |

## FIFTH CONJUGATION.

## Causative Voice.

1. These are formed by the addition of $\varrho(8, D)$ to the root, generally from Volitive and Transitive verbs, bat a few from Involitives and Intransitives: as-
 break (some thing).
 canse it to strike.
 stick. v. i.; థ®〇రృอs stick. v. t.
 manage.
2. The former, it will be seen, have their full cansative power; the latter merely become volitive and transitive: effecting the thing siguified, but not causing any person to do it.

They generally take the form of the Second Conjagation， and then admit of being pat into a second cansative form， when thy have their full cansative power：as－
 （some one）to barn some thing．
 cansative：－
as（x．cอ §
3．The sense of the Causative is rather the procaring of the thing to be done，than the compelling of some person to do it．
This latter is better expressed by a transitive verb with

4．Most of the verbs admit of being pat into the cansative form，bat only the most common of those which are regular are given，together with all which are in any respect irregular．
I．Cagsatives made from verbs of the First Conjagation． These add Øosbs to the root，and thereby become verbs of the Second Conjugation，where most of them have already been given．

| pres． | $p . p$. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mอsㄹ） | $\infty$ | mages | 5nยరอ | Feed，canse to eat． |
| Omes | ¢® | －2® | ¢๕อర | Bur |
| （50000 |  |  |  | （Bathe．v．i．） |
| 500505 | $0 \times 05$ | ¢ฏู | ถชอิอ | Bathe．v．t． |
| D）0sos | ＠oอs | Dxอdos | อxర® | Get let down，anload－ ed；lay down． |
| 0000805 | 0005 | cored | Corbe | Get ploughed． |
| （20）03） |  |  |  | （Come．） |
| ออภอை | \％ิอ） | రిอ్రอి | లరిల | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Send-to first } \\ & \text { cond person. } \end{aligned}$ |
| （msob） |  |  |  | （Go．） |
| ¢อைอృ | （wอ） | い上セal | ๑ృరెอ | Send－to third pe |

II．Causatives made from verbs of the Second and Fourth Conjagations．
Remark：The same form has to serve for both，and ofter only the context can determine which of the two is intend－
 －get free，settle，freeze－or from Qeccob－set free．
Rule：－For the present tense add Doser to the root；and for the perfect participle，Ds，according to section I above：


For the past tense change $8 \cdot 0$ of the verbal noun to రి，ప్రอి：as આఙిల，mఃఎอృอి．

For the verbal noun causative，change the non－causative verbal noun from రอ to \＆$ర$ อ：as－
Remark：1．© and © in the second syllable of the root are doubled in forming the cansative and have also a regular form；$\infty$ is sometimes doabled，and sometimes $\infty$ and also $\delta$ lose their vowel $\not \subset$ before the characteristic $\emptyset^{\circ}$ ．

2．Connect the heading＂Cause to（）or get（）＂with each sentence below which does not begin with a capital letter．Those which do so begin are complete withoat it． The cansatives from Intransitives will take only the first
 Those from Transitives will often admit of both meanings， though they more frequently take the latter．The causing is necessarily volitive，but the action caused may be either transitive or intransitive．
First Class．Verbs with mutable vowels in the root according to the classification of the Second Conjagation．
A．Causatives from roots of two syllables，vowels of $\%$ ：as


| pres． | pa | v．$n$ ． | Cause to（do）or get（done）． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๕อององ | \％\％oอ ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ | ¢0లెอ | Set a spring or trap． |
| p．p．\％ออ， |  |  |  |
| ¢อองอை | ¢rabอuల | \％ロలిจ | －weep，or cry． |
| ¢冖®องอృ | ¢冖๐＠อ己 | \％๙กอ | Drive or chase away． |

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First class. A (continued.)
pres. past v.n. Canse to (do) or get (done).





B. Causatives from roots of three syllables, vowels 申\& \&
 pres. past v.n.


 a
to agitate \&c.




C. Causatives from roots with vowels $¢ \subset \otimes$; which generally become in the cansative $\notin \mathcal{C} \subset$. The middle $\mathcal{C}$ becoms $\otimes$ in the past tense and verbal noun.

 ๕す్రరองอృ $\}$ ont.







๕ฺలిలిల Ignite, kindle, in-
$\mathrm{O}_{2}$ ชిరరిఅ Spread, extend; spread information.
อlธీరפై Pour ont. [manage. cizజరకి Canse to act, regulate,

D．Causatives from roots with vowels $\mathcal{C} \not q^{\text {．The }} \mathcal{C}$ ，as in the non－causative voice，becomes \＆in the past tense and verbal noan．

| pres． | past | n． C | Ca |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢อองอృ | ళิอออ్మల | $\xi อ ร$ | －run，race． |
| quలuoosos | Qర̛oup | 880లై | －swell out．Bloat． |
| ®రองอు | వి๑రఫ్ర | విరలిల | －bark． |
| อ¢0s | రิ๑¢ฎర | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { తిఁరిల } \\ \text { อృcళల } \end{array}\right.$ | Set free；canse to settle； freeze． |
| \％రองอు | ถดరอฺ己ర | ఎరరిల | －scrape or scratch off． |
| ii． <br> coçons <br>  CsJeองలD | 80ロदอర 8லிிరఫ్రలు <br> ళరిరేంอమ |  | Prodace，canse． <br> －overflow，boil over． <br> อ－float ；strip off－bark． |
|  | 内ిகி○రவుల | దీఠిరలెల | －thander． |
| પ్ర | 88のชอ్రอ | 8ยరలై | Split；blast． |
| ¢ลรององ | 8వิด¢ออ | 8వి¢ిర | Awaken，arouse． |

 $\theta$ in the past tense and verbal noan．

இరอภอి రిดరอ్రอง లిరలือ Stare；squeeze ont－ seeds \＆c．

 quarrel．

 sense，chatter．


 dle（fire \＆ీఠి）．

Second Class．Verbs with immutable vowels in the first syllable，according to the Second Conjugation，II．

A．Causatives from roots with vowels 88．

| $\begin{gathered} \text { pres. } \\ \text { \&రองฺอ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { past } \\ \text { இণరอృృ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { v. n. } \\ & \text { \&రలిల } \end{aligned}$ | Canse to（do）or get（done）． －tear；saw． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢f¢0\％0） | พด¢ | พุદุอิจ | －sink．Sink． |
| \％Momoms | พ6¢อ్ర | พி¢రి | －say．Read．［adjure． |
| ¢ฺరరకృ | ళిలిดరอ己ర | รัరిరరై | －swear．Take oath of， |
| ఆออృర | \＆ดออ⿹勹巳 | ↔ | －finish．Finish． |
| ↔ผอัอร | ¢๑¢อృ | \％దరై | （with \＆ज）Shew the teeth，grin． |
| 9xome | O¢sper | ¢రరలిం | －rejoice，exalt． |
| Omอ\％อง | O¢cโ్ర | ిைరై | －shut，close． |
| 8๕ดృコைอை とふออைอை | 8ヶ¢ิดออ⿹勹巳อ | 8ヶjอరిల ఆรวరై | －rest．Establisth，found． |
| 800m0） | 8ంaత్రల | 8cอి | －write，turn on ！a lathe． |
| 8wలరைอง |  | 80ceలిల | －sprout，bud． |
| రిmeరso | రిద๑－ర己ర | రిచన్రలి | －dry．［rout． |
|  | రిజి๑రอృరు | రెదిరై | Spread about，scatter， |
| జைองలు | \＆ดrnอ | జฺలై | －think．Remind． |
| ¢0జ్రอ＞రை | －జดఁ己己ర | －జ్రలిల | Appease，satisfy． |
| \％ช5న0อ\％ర5 |  | ऊึనరలి | －Subdue；train． |

B．Cansatives from roots with vowels $\theta$ ©




๑દุอைอิ



|  | ๑¢冖లృ | ๑e¢50 | Brandish，mak vibrate． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๑రిల్రల\％ | ดอฺ๑ఁอฺอ |  | －dry． |
| ๑ออలరఃలు | ๑ออิดఁอ్రరు | ๑อృరిలై | －tremble，shak |

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B. Causatives from verbs with vowels 8 \& \& \& 88. pres.

 Eఱsృ
[or instrument.

నిక్రులు


లిళిల్ర [with arrow.

世8sso

円ricob


 orate, boil away.

## IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

These are irregular or defective in one or more forms, and some of them have regular as well as irregular forms.


| ¢冖¢ | 88000 | $\xi$ | （0）\＆\＆ <br> （＠ખ్రు）808 | ళ® | Give． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢్రasios | Eed | ञع్రు | \＄8ை | \％ | Wriggle． |
| ๑ฎைరை | నెอ్రై，ళอు | ถ | 808 | 80 | Drink． |
| wor | C600 | ๑cosod <br>  ©ी子） 5 | cesi | $\infty$ | $\sigma$. |
| ®ృఱmర | తిપ్ర | ®ิธ |  | అిడి | Die． |
| CD | $6^{6}$ ccimx | 60 | 85 | Qçicro | Wriggle． |
| อరికృ |  |  |  |  | Be worth，worthy． |
| อฺึอร | O2మิcs | อ2จ | อృచెడలఁర్ర | อ2వิ | Proceed．（hon．） |
| 89\％ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Dعes } \\ \text { OLद्ROOS } \end{array}\right.$ | อ¢రు | อ¢EOR | $0_{2} 880$ | Speak．（hon．） |
| రิజ్రుల్ర | రి．వై |  | రิm\％inos | ర゙మி 0 | Sell． |
|  |  | อิอృธ | อิองธัร์ | อิอน80 | Inquire． |
| ๑అைర3 | 包000 | ริ，อ，๑อฺ | Qos | อิอ | Become，take place． |
| ETsoos | ถరరిడు | \＆） | Qcesf | జరి | Be；stand；remain；dwell． |
| $\bigcirc$ The f | lowing the n | regular invol | $t^{\text {ive }}$ form，bat | ake it thos． | （Become．） |
| 25000ององ |  | कీめర |  | జిఱరై | －said． |
| croอsర | ＋ | ตrలె，બrలec |  | Crలెo | －smeared． |
| （2mb | 区002్రిక | 8దరల |  | Qదరల | －shat． |
| عธ๐อைరை | ఁరదల్రుక | ర్రులె |  | ళరీలిర | －written，articled． |

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 ๕ロరだった。
\＆ికిక్రొలు．


［whole country．
I went－travelled－aboat the I walked－went on foot－the whole way，or journey．
צ゙ロosల）


 listening．
 rather deaf．





๗ฺఃుอิ． through filth and rubbish
 ๗ைைరి．
 ఉைరి．
 ing，stabbing，blows．
Suffer flogging with whip or cane or lash．
 505．

 8ிดఎைอృ．
బைふరృ．
OQcos nojor wosoen．Rats gnaw books．
Drej ceq్ migilo
The dog bit the string in two．
micoser．
 ๙อைฺృ．

 sอల．

が ๑องฺฺ．

 कరD．by them．





Eocse Dอscosi escsio When attempting to say a Sip－

 tionally said a Tamil word．




だદి ๑m
ธิอ ๑ฒைอకి．
Lightnings cleave，i．e．flash．
I chop－dig－the ground，－with mamotie．

 Oూcosmb゚．
cus ๑un Ox， ＂Chop wood＂is
ตలియ
concsecto


（2）

To fell trees．
ఆ－çర－moరులు．
Canse to take fear－frighten．
Set dogs on．Instigate．
I strike him．
Board this over．
 cosocsi．
on this．
Strike governs dative．Strike or clap to，nail or fix on， governs the acc．of that which is attached，and dat．of that to which it is attached．
ఁీలอைอు．
 อృรช゙． nail into the board．

बిలอゥరి．


 carónso
 cicouspos．

ดอ $\operatorname{sic}$ のcosç curcoo These pieces fit－unite－well． कอっ，
 Mroosios min．
caromoser．
Qษ fic 88verలo Corom He starts，quakes，when ๗อง．
 ๗msen Regard．
万som p．p．used as a case－word（preposition）：
ดఅฺ రை sisson．
దీః ఆరితి．

ภอดดைอัง．
อ๙ ภอిอఠి．
[of-this.

I warm myself at the fire．
I bask or warm myself in the ［san．

It is not ased of boiling－heating－water．
serbs．
geqd \＆c（acc．）serobs．

Braise or pound ginger \＆c．
Flog，chastise，a child．

Ө 5nర to me－I anderstand them．
ดoxjones．
eq0＠Qoxjరsio ol 8 sర0อ These are so confused we can－
 them one from another．

 Di8c．
it for you．

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500 『ne




 soson．
（exm
己రీ 520503.
 085.
 0 OSTO．
 Do－or CDSJO or రరmo piness．Hope to obtain，
 \＆c 0ภைరొ．
ヒอరహచొ
Qu Olaç O OO（OD）oD He thrusts the fault on me．



65 ococions or ocnecoss Clear，relieve，the heart or sob
200ర 0050อ


 exossoŋs．
 sun appears－shines forth．
อุ ைை clears ap，let us go．
Cのば（bర oucsobs． 8ooso



［them in a foreign country．
（They）transport thieves－land Speak with loud voice．

Men dance．［－i．e．boils．
．The water on the fire dances

గ్ర80రయచDల.


9ర
 \%ov.
ดల0808502.
〇〇

 Qooesbs.
 afflicted, with sorrow.
-os0ిsobs.

 ดoงDosలి. gee and water to drink.

 - కోดయో. this.


 clear. [ceived sight.
Oดod qrod Ozelegon. My eyes became clear, or re-

 Orcs Ols

తెఱ్మి కలి ๑వరర్ర.


 matters. creatare having become trampled by my foot died.
[ingredients.
Let us separate the mixed



 ณతిలులు.

อ凹ைరి

509 (0) อరృర

ళ్రీ అశ్రఠగరి.

అદ్తరు.
cos లళ్యులి.


తింद్రలి.





## 

0 O 8000s5 $08 \infty 0$ O20ss By this measure the measur. sobs.

O200500.
 -85
อ20csmbう.
 ดைைอృ.

 ฉనింఱతి. machine. This machine [sews well. affairs.
 ters; He did write the letters. రDి Desmon.


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อดรss te gomitso eqsi Enjoy the fruits and profits of

 the garden．
［strike me．
Qย ออ cocoso coçode．He is going－attempting－to
Ocond orsoco cosio wrs The thief attempted to flee，


 OC wraçsss sios．this tree，no frait forms．
 or become of beantiful form．
0000050.
［him a hint of it．

cey \＆085se．
00050 ．

\＆ $\infty 080$＠r $_{2} 8 \infty$ ．account of toothache．
O5cossob．
 Øद？－or，is he not－the man who lives－or，gets his food－by
［begging？
coroombon．

Dis cilod mico．
CorOcos．ros．
ออ cozดco


இ⿺辶 020 $\omega \mathrm{O}$ ，ภరออ－－nర
 D28 8.
 movoro sexDocisfo telligible to you as it is to อว อ々 $8 \omega$ ．

He is hiding himself．
He has gone away secretly－ surreptitionsly．
best． me－or，I cannot make you anderstand the matter as I understand it myself．

## ENGLISH AND SINHALESE INDEX OF THE PRECEDING.

## List of Verim.

Remarks.


1. In this list generally only those meanings of the English words are given which are found in the preceding portion as explanations of the Siphalese, and in any doabtful case reference should be made to the Sinhalese word in its proper place, where other words will help to make it clear. This portion, in fact, is intended chiefly as an index to that, thongh the benefit of the Siphalese learner of English has been kept in view in both, and a few componnd verbs have been inserted here to render the sense clearer or because preferable in other respects.
2. The past tense of the irregalar English verbs is given, and also the perfect participle when it differs from the past tense. Where the pf. pl. is not given, it is the same as the past tense; and where neither is given, the verb is regular, adding $e d$ or $d$-sometimes $t$-to the present to form the past tense and pf. pl.
3. Where the English verb is both transitive and intransitive; both forms are given in Siphalese: as-Break 8008003 , mrabsech. Where the English verb is transitive only, the intransitive is signified by be (in the sense of be or become, generally the latter) to which the reader mast add the pf. pl. of the verb: as-Trample on 0scon is, be or become trampled on: a form too lengthy for constant insertion.
4. In some cases the intransitive requires to be rendered into English by a reflexive pronoun; these are indicated by the



Absorb, cause to osobeses;7

$$
\text { be docogo } 27
$$





Adhere qraceob. 29








Appear $00000805^{2} /$ QUeden. Begin, began, began, odos


Apply to, fit, $\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ © Approach ceonoDosen," cos

 Arise, arose, arisen-begin to be,

万ద!"
 ออைอก. 41
[ 2,30 Bite, bit, bitten, $\infty 0000_{0}^{\prime 2}$
 in 5020 Ornb.
Blast - burst- q్రq్వరలిలD. 36 Bloat gequobsen. 36. 15 be, 2 Block up q\%

 Blow, blew, blown-of the wind
 month or instrument 8®os

 Bow, salute, อę̨0020. 22 [อग. ${ }^{14}$ Brandish cccDeoอn. 37
Break, broke, broken, $\infty$ 日®o O1, ${ }^{10}$ as, बిهcssos. 25- caure 5,34.39 Bring, brought, 000 .
 Bring aboat, cause, $\infty$ exoss

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 ธออ． 27
Dance 50 Cosen．$\%$ ．
Darn elecenOh． 19


Decline 8800000． 26
Decoct

 cone ${ }^{2}$ 童c．
Deposited be－settle or separate
 ［8003．${ }^{28}$ Dovetail gatccosbu． 16 quaceros．29．саисе 5,3
Drawing，make，$\ddagger$（8000）． 21
Dress－self q\％ Ob，oceqnob；；be，self ole －qcooj）；dress another $q$ eq O800．3．，Oecenobs．${ }^{35}$


Desolate－lay waste－Osms







Dig，dag－oat or through－cos

E0． 41 ［1026 Dry，

 be self बQocosobs． 25 $D_{0}^{4 \prime \prime}$ canse to or give to drink －00085D． 17
Drive，drove，driven．\＆8080

 Os003， 2 ODe0th．${ }^{37} \quad 33 . c$
Drive or force into Deçeobs．I
Drive or ride abont \＆rvęemb －with రరియpss \＆c．
Dry シ̈cco Qessor，${ }^{25}$ ©

Discouraged be \＆x
 Owecnover．19，become eaten mill
Dismiss \＆8千口OD，${ }^{2,4}$ Q

Distil のoర smes． 20 sob． 14

$0^{3,}$ ，be \＆iconsob．${ }^{27}$ ．．Endure Gicesson，


 నDి,




Feel, felt, \&ososoos; ${ }^{30}$ v. t. ఢかை


Finish 60800, $ి 10-805-$

Fit, apply to, be intelligible to


 க80 O. ${ }^{14}$




 बनo ${ }^{4} \& \mathrm{c}$.
 Excavate cos



 $\infty 00^{25}$ come into existence


Expand-as leaven..or flowers, or be bloated-8000503. $25^{\circ}$ Explain فojం



Extend, spread opqoronos, ${ }^{35}$ $0_{2}$ कीดర कन.05. 29 be 29 float CGJoOsons. ${ }^{36}$
Flog oeeons. 10, cumatit [000n.
Flow, rise, $\infty$ Coson, 0
Flow forth, spring up Cose O. 15 [8008000."

Fly, flew, flown, 8க6OCen bs, 24
Foment-with flaid-000e000. 1
Form coçen0n,' ${ }^{2}$ )


Freeze, froze, frozen, ఫ్రిరి O3, बิ๑ฺ 30 O5. $25^{\circ}$
Frown రOosอో. 12



Gather-fruits, plants \&c-

 be \&๐อைอ \& \&c.

Fail อర\&ُ\&

- $502{ }^{24}$ Drâoceobr. 29

Grind, ground, $\ddagger$ 四
*Ho, yanawa, 41
Srin, 'ava

 50）．31 31



Initiate，begin，gర匹元D）．15 Inquire q๙
Insert ఏఁుకురి．II
Instigate，see Incite．
Intelligible be，understand，
 ऊัอ）． 40
Intimate $0<0$ อิలอง． 35

Issue 6


 ©




Hold，held，YCOסOD，9，\＆CO




Join merosion，ciroosons．
 $\infty 0503.19$




Howl mxcomsలి，C包近ర



 cிOC．80． $25^{\circ}$

Imprecate w\＆̊ชைอృ． 22
Incantations，make or atter， ©®ृర
Incite ตesçan），

 Knead ¢rossen． 9
Know，knew，known，\＆̧omb）， 4 §GరふD）；make known


Lament Olcooson， 2

 ๑อรออก． 41
Lay eron，${ }^{9}$ çons；＂（a child to rest）จృอิงอง． 32
Leak Orodacsలวง．31

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 cospos．

Precipitated be，settle，बิดद Rescue croponjs，be యzeดర Press down＠จలอ๐． 16




Protrude ©osర6． 0 ． 19
Revile ゆ\＆sอ力． 21
Provide 0 Ocs

Pull out cqeoson， CO
 อs®03．${ }^{33}$
Put，put， 0 かosen，¢000
 of water ©ccobs． 10
Roar acosరDesOo． 36

 cause to quit qరOీOD．

$$
\text { 8000. cance 5, } 35
$$




Raise up，make to get up，Row，paddle，ofoocos． 21

 Rebound，spring，0 500． 11 rab with the hand 9\％oce

Recognise \＆scisobs． Nos；ceenen；${ }^{1 / 2}$ to cleanse








 อrsos．
 cance 5， 37
＊）kegret，tuvernana， 30
 あぁD．${ }^{26}$
 Scorn，treat with， 88000 os
 Scrape off govinot，be Boठ （चDD． 26 came た， 36
Scratch moxsibl． 10
See，saw，seen，cemonoj，＂io O50050． 27
Seethe，seethed，sodden，©®
 Seek，sought，๑e000000D． 17 Seize \％Cesser．${ }^{9}$［00ss）${ }^{40}$









 Settle，rest or perch on C（b）
 Settle down firm 8 \＆fองออ，${ }^{26}$ Sew Oessond，be O20moser． 90 Shake，shook，shaken， $0 \times 0$ Co

 －acosil，
Shine，shone \＆shined，Dac

 03，be ©00ensob． 27 Soar Bemomsen．＂
Sodden be on ©o＠sobo． 30 Solder 0jemssib，＂ 0080005 ．＂ Soothe 50ల80ల2． 34 Sow，sowed or p．p．sown，Deag
 Speak，spoke，spoken，$\infty$
 ［5D．14，41［0． 13 Spin，spun，$\infty 8800 \rho^{2 \prime}$ ，ধ＠ర
 Shoot，shot－with arrow，రิళ Split，split，ocood，oracos 2000． 23 came 5． 39
Sprawl Dltiดc

Shape，ambanava， 9




 Spring，sprang，sprang，of Sprinkle 8tssobs，${ }^{13}$ 80esseb，${ }^{25}$ Suspend，hang on，tocendj， 19
 teco mosbr．＂
［อ）．

 Squeeze out－as seeds－هరอ 50．5． 36
Stagger OlGizosjoj． 31
 Stare 毋రDsob． 36


Stir up－mix，mernsenol，${ }^{3}$ D． 18 cametr， 37
［อ）． 36

Swim，swam，swum，Oss coD． 18
Tangled，he，hataluerenaia， 3
Take，took，taken，cossonD3．${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Teach，taught，ecuedsjen． 16

 meoson．${ }^{3}$ see Excite．ke， 27 －Think，thought，\＆ossen，19

 б大mDD，${ }^{\prime \prime}$ become blocked up

Stoop とのロsoอว． 26
Thrash or thresh－corn，อఱี＞
 ดงso己． 29

Throst in $\ddagger 8600$ D． 21 Cance 5．
 OConరD50D． 36 cauctr，36
Tolerate 8อocsobit 6




Strip off－bark，C\＆U0000．1．4．36 Stumble Or 2 Sacerson： 19
stamble or strike against 0x00802．31．causetr． 34
 ヵช Er，${ }^{20}$ be conessej． 27
Trample อచికొD．22．4e30D． 34
Trample up－by oxen，อఐอิ
Trample on 0000 bi，be or
＊＊ค๐ ๘อ） 30
Transport 60 000080D．＂
Tremble ๑อิలిఁรอว，๑ออิดఁ SD．J．${ }^{27}$ cametr． 37



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## Erruta.




[^0]:    - Preface = Sanjinapanaya mっezee0co or Vijñápanaya S⿵egeenco.

[^1]:    - Introduction = Prairambhaya goరలmen.
    $\dagger$ The equivalent Sinhalese expressions (first the Elu and then the more commonly used Sanskrit) of important words in the Grammar are given after each English word for the benefit of the student.

    7-88

[^2]:    ＊They are slso called malakuru ©onç，mritákshara $D_{2} 800$ coes， ryañjandkshara Onascóson
    $\dagger$ The term＂$E / u$＂is given to the pure dialect of Sinhalese unmixed with foreign words，and＂Sinhala＂to the mized dialect，though in point of signification the two terms have not the least difference． Pali Sihala Eace（Sanskrit Sinhala \＆ucc）＝Sihala \＆ece＝hela
    

[^3]:    ＊These symbols are also appended to vowels and vowel－consonants， in which case they denote a long sound，as in E゙ é，$\overline{0} \delta$ ．ant ké，eÔ vé．
    $\dagger$ In Hindi（and Hindustini）consonants are called hal $\omega^{c}$ ．

[^4]:    ＊See note $\ddagger$ on preceding page．
    $\dagger$ In ancient rock inscriptions kombura is written 6，as in Bengali， and is more like a horn．

[^5]:    - In like manner $¢$ 国 may mean either 'water' ( $¢ 0$ Q $a m b u$ ) or 'wife' (ambu).

[^6]:    - The symbols 2 and $x$, attached to consonants combined with may be advantageously employed to represent $r e$ and ré, respectively, by placing them higher up, as in anz and ex.

[^7]:    －Alpa 400 ，＇little，＇and prána 90 反m，＇life．＇Letters of this class
     last part prana go的．Alpa praña is also called sithila \＆SిC．
    t Mahá Deos，＇great，＇and praña go而，＇life．＇This word mahá prima Dosigion is generally pronounced by the uneducated as máp－ prana Osdego m．Mahaprana is also called dhanita ఏねిమ．

[^8]:    - Vide § 33.
    $\dagger \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{z}$ and $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{z}$ have no exact equivalents in English: $a$ in 'dam' is the nearest sound to $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{\mathrm{z}}$, and $\boldsymbol{\tau} \mathrm{r}$ is the same sound lengthened.

[^9]:     is more common.
     vayanna ب̧ Destos.
    $\ddagger$ In forming the nasals of the five classes the veil which separates the nose from the pharynx is withdrawn. Hence these letters are called anunaisika, i.e. co-nasal or nasalized.-Max Müller.

[^10]:    - These are commonly called múrddhaja nayanna Ə్రిలిల dantaja nayanna ¢๐0ภe
    $\dagger$ The anusváraya is always used after vowels. It is in some old olas books sometimes represented as ( 0 , when it is called "chandra bindurva Des ஹిఙ్కอ" (chandra 'moon,' binduva 'dot').

[^11]:    - Minate dated August 28, 1866.

[^12]:    - Grantha (Grantham), which literally means 'book,' was an alphabet used for 'books' or literary purposes, chiefly writing Sanskrit.

[^13]:    - The word is often incorrectly used in the sense of 'blind,' as
    
    $\dagger$ From the Tamil word kan $\Phi$ wir. It is now obsolete.

[^14]:    －In Sanskrit and Pali ©abss means＇Ganges＇（the Indian river） but in Sinhalese it，as well as its derivative coso ganga，is generally used in the sense of＇river．＇

[^15]:    - This is not generally observed in the case of Ela words.

[^16]:    －Valmiki＇s great epic poem recording the adventures of Ráma．

[^17]:    ${ }^{\circ}$ Observe that the cerebral $\boldsymbol{n}$ is used in place of another cerebral．

[^18]:    －This word is in colloquial language corrupted into U0eలి，
    
    $\dagger$ This form is also sometimes used．

[^19]:    - The naturalised Portuguese word osç̨, 'minister,' is sometimes changed into cos̨e, and English g8, 'jury,' into દ\&.

[^20]:    －The semi－nasal in © is augmented here．The form $400 d$ is now in use．

[^21]:    －These may also be combined according to the preceding process．

[^22]:     Dz) ace.
    $\dagger$ Interrogative particle.
     $\varphi$ as (for $\left.\Psi \sigma^{\circ}\right)$, 'ends.' The reason for this change is that a word cannot euphoniously terminate in a sonant.
    

[^23]:    ${ }^{-} \delta$ in 88 before the sibilants（ $C O, \mathcal{C}, \infty$ ）is changed into the reepective sibilant that follows it，and before 0 is changed into cos．
    $\dagger$ From ed，＇six．＇
    $\ddagger$ Parts of these may also be separated thus ：©0001దర $=$ cood +
    

[^24]:    - Ending of verbal nouns.
    $\dagger$ Emphasising particle.

[^25]:    - A naturalised Tamil word.
    $\dagger$ The uncombined form EquO is more common.

[^26]:    - Observe the euphonic changes in the formation of the feminine of these words.
    $\dagger$ Sometimes in classics هre.

[^27]:    －Observe the euphonic changes in the formation of the feminine of these words．
    $\dagger$ Some ignorantly take this as the feminine of 0000.

[^28]:    - Lit. 'younger father.' Dנdaeseల is another term for Dudes.玉ఖcios, lit. 'little father.'

[^29]:    －Lit．＇great（or elder）father．＇Coqquonojలర is also used for acsaqudes．
    $\dagger$ Lit．＇great（or elder）uncle．＇
    $\ddagger$ Lit．＇great（or elder）brother．＇
    8 Lit．＇good father．＇
    ｜Also 0 g，in some classical writings．
    I He is generally represented as being something between a man and a bird，and considered the sovereign of the feathered race．

[^30]:    －Council hall of the gods．

[^31]:     is also applied to a word in general.

[^32]:    －The suffices © and é also occur short，as in $\varphi_{i}$ Dobenm，anders Boco．（Vide $\$ 866$ and 57．）
    $\dagger$ The suffix is $C$ ．

[^33]:    －Vide footnote ${ }^{\circ}$ on p． 84.

[^34]:    - Confined to classical works.

[^35]:    －The nine cases are also known by the numbers they take when
    
     Sanskrit and Pali．
    $\dagger$ This case is also called quoçeo Oessons．
    $\ddagger$ This is also called $\omega$ Co®lan Ues
    § To enable the student to easily understand the construction and idiom of the sentences used in this book，their verbatim translations are given within parentheses immediately after the idiomatic．

[^36]:    －Or asond，which can always be used in place of eanades．

[^37]:    －The forms of the locative case of masculine and feminine nouns have been put within square brackets．

[^38]:    
    $\dagger$ These second forms of the plural sometimes occur without the of of the stem，as Cosel్రీ，Coee

[^39]:     \＆c．，are also used．
    
     also sometimes used．

[^40]:    - Sometimes used for the vocative singular out of respect. Other words are so used.

[^41]:    - Vide foot-note $\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$ on page 105.
    $\dagger$ The dental $l$ may also be used.

[^42]:    - Sometimes \&ogర Dwt, \&c. (pl.)
    

[^43]:     onceoos, awciens , \&c. (pl.)
    $\dagger$ The dental $n$ may also be used.

[^44]:     $\dagger$ Sometimes

[^45]:    －Also commonly used for the female of many animals（vide Gender－p．77．）
    

[^46]:    
    

[^47]:    －The forms este，esteçs，\＆c．，are colloquially used in the
    
    $\dagger$ Generally spelt and pronounced as aooరอ，avoరaDxు，\＆c．
    7－88

[^48]:    

[^49]:    －In books the singular inflections are sometimes 01000500,00000 aessi，\＆c．；and encęes，acoçacosi，\＆c．

[^50]:    - Observe that these noan-adjectives are often used to express real adjectives in English, as Dogen co8రas, 'human body'; amiceod, 'green colour'; 800cల, 'wooden bridge'; O2 $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ @ge, 'earthen vessel'; DrCe cusasjD, 'sandy earth or soil.'

[^51]:    －In classics this form is commonly used．

[^52]:    

[^53]:     worlds').

[^54]:    －Vowel－consonants are even now employed in lien of figures to indicate the number of leaves in olk books．

[^55]:     'any person.'
    $\dagger$ A very respectful word. It may also mean 'went.'
    $\ddagger$ With Sinhalese words OC is used in the sense of 'place,' as
     place,' 'field.' In O2@oc, 'work' ( $\mathrm{J}_{2}$ Decust, sometimes $\mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{D}_{\text {as }}$
     ocas, 'a property, \&c.'), oc has apparently lost all meaning.

[^56]:    - Observe that in such pronouns as abJacal' (lit. 'which one?'),
    
    
     pronown "one."

[^57]:    －Oer is sometimes used for Doss．
    $\dagger$ Singular and plural．The form enosę is sometimes used in poetry for 80 Oc ．

[^58]:    - Or జికుఁ.

[^59]:    - These are in the instrumental case. The nominative case is used colloquially. $\mathfrak{\text { ®ోD }}$ in the last sentence is a verbal noun. Verbal nouns are often so employed advantageously in expresaing the relative
     'what came' (in
     persons that came '), 'those that came,' 'comers'; acoedech' ( -000 g YoDC, 'the persons that remained '), 'those that remained,' 'the rest ' ( $n, ~ \oplus \infty 0 d \infty$ ).

[^60]:    －Observe that the noun in the singular in English is put in the plural in Sinhalese．

[^61]:    －The nominatives plural of H5s，（2x），and ©0200 are sometimes
    
     the present day less respectful than - © and $a 0 \infty$ ．
    $\ddagger$ These forms are not much veed．

[^62]:    －In classics sometimes ast or aco．
    
    $\ddagger$ In old classics the Locative is often $\delta$ ．
     times 000 is substituted for $C O$ in these forms．

[^63]:    －In classics the dative is sometimes aed．
    $\dagger$ In classics sometimes nojesdę，

[^64]:    

[^65]:    

[^66]:     are applied to a respected elderly priest, $\mathrm{D}_{\infty}$ or $\mathrm{D}_{\infty}$, 'great,' and ouç, 'foot,' are sometimes added, as in 9 GugC Desemest (or
    
    $\dagger \cos \boldsymbol{\theta}=\infty \times \infty$, 'lord.' It is generally suffixed to names of women of some respectability, and men of the gold and silver smith caste. coseెast is confined to women of respectable families. aossen and
    
     are confined to the low-country rather, their corresponding Kandyan terms being nearly ©0
    $\ddagger$ This and Cosenssacd, 'Buddhist priest' do not admit of being used without their honorific. The form Qe\& is however used for 2çassad.

[^67]:     (as with other parts of speech), thus si8cocę. (Vide §§ 73 \& 91.)

[^68]:    ${ }^{-}$In the past tense the gerundial form ending in $\infty$ is used before the past tense of $C^{-}$formed with the letter $\&$, as wiçaces, or zhesen C? . In classics : 3 is sometimes changed into 003 .
    $\dagger$ Observe that acoeçe or aconç is sometimes used in classics to express fitnees or propriety.

[^69]:    - Cf. द̨en, 'was given,' in the inscription cited on page 4.

[^70]:    - Colloquially $q 4000 \mathrm{C}$ 2000 costan (or 2000 co costos).
    $\dagger$ கi8 $\omega$ or מimb in the following terms = "mood" in English.
    $\ddagger$ Literally ' verbs expressing the three tenses.'
    § The exact rendering of $A^{\prime} s i$ kiriya (or $A^{\prime}$ sirvoda kriyá) would be "Benedictive Mood." But the term is not comprehensive enough, since it applies only to a good wish or blessing. The Sinhalese term, however, applies to verbs expressing curse as well as blessing. "Optative Mood" is, therefore, more applicable. The Sinhalese might be properly rendered by OlDి

[^71]:    - In classics $\partial_{3}$, instrumental case.
    

[^72]:     zimens Do ans $ఢ$ ccis，＇although you say so，I do not believe（it）．＇
     ออ Ucebse ensonores，＇although you said so，I did not believe（it）＇；
    
     truth，you will not be pardoned．＇ 50 st is also used similarly．Notice the rendering of＂whether－or＂in the following sentence ：＇you will
    
    
    
    
     money must be got even at some pressure．＇

[^73]:     quial).

[^74]:    - Verbal bases and roots are here rendered by the infinitive mood.

[^75]:     రికిఱદ,' 'whilst sleeping'; $\infty$ ), 'whilst going'; \&c. Compare the force of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ attached to nouns, e. g., in the sentence Uano ออ อఱร ఉOmena, 'I met him on the road' (i.e. while on the road).
    $\dagger$ Obsorve that such forms as $8 \infty \infty 0$, 'when-went'; $q 50000$
     suffixing $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{2}$ o to the past participial adjective forms ending in $\varphi$ or $g$, are used, generally colloquially, in the sense of ©ీడలై or csomedid;
     a remnant of the word Deove, 'instantly,' 'as soon as.' In some parts of the Island such forms as $\operatorname{coscos} \mathrm{O}$ ( $=680 \mathrm{O}$ ), are still used.

[^76]:     Cę̧on，＇as－received，＇formed by suffixing \＆50，ర50，\＆c．，to the past participial adjective forms，are found in classical writings，and they seem to be either contracted forms of gerunds in the ablative case signifying＇from the fact of＇or＇by reason of doing，＇\＆c．They are sometimes used in the sense of pest participles．

[^77]:    
    $\dagger \operatorname{mos} \boldsymbol{\omega}$, lit. ' having-taken that-came.'
    $\ddagger \mathbb{8 8}, \& c$., may be substituted for $\mathbf{c} \mathbf{8 0}$ in this and other sentences.
    7-88

[^78]:     0 O20 $=$ ' it had been written by me.' Notice this difference in the other subsequent examples.
    $\dagger$ The colloquial form of the present tense: its past and future tenses are 80 which is changed into $\omega$ in some of the colloquial forms, is retained, as ED-

[^79]:    - When $\mu_{2}(6$ is added to the dative form of gerunds ending in eq
    
    

[^80]:     This use of g $ల$ Db seems to be quite modern.

[^81]:    - Ost is sometimes corrupted into cost, as మరదை゙ (for wరosj), ${ }^{4}$ do' ;
    
    
     obliqua is often used in preference to such forms: thus the above
     when the particle $\&$ is suffixed to such forms, they undergo a change, as ఐuర0
    $\dagger$ Here the expressions have reference to a third party and would mean, 'give (him, her, or them) the book'; but if it was required to refer to the speaker, the expressions would be (sing.) 00100 दcost, 'give (me or us) the book'; ( $p l$.) ©cibl \&icc'C. These expressions are generally used with the pronouns denoting the recipient.

[^82]:    ${ }^{\circ}$ Passive verbs derived from active verbs without the addition of $\bullet^{\text {Q are included under involitives, as their formation and character }}$ are alike.
    $\dagger$ The personal ending © should not be taken into consideration in all the examples of this section when determining the number of syllables.

[^83]:    － 20 俭 may mean，＇he eats，＇＇she eats，＇or＇it eats．＇So in the other verbs．
    $\dagger$ When changed into this，the letter $\mathcal{E}$ is omitted，as in $\Psi 200$, which $=\boldsymbol{4} \boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{\square}+\boldsymbol{Q}$ ．

[^84]:     of nouns. It literally means 'body.'

[^85]:    - Except in the case of the involitives, and a few of the volitives, eapecially those whose bases end in $\mathcal{G}$, this form of the imperative serves as the base of the present tense, i.e., the first principal part.

    7-88

[^86]:    －The final $C$ of the 2nd principal part is used both long and short ： in the inflections it generally becomes short．

[^87]:     in the sense of 'pan-cake' and 'sweet-meat' respectively. Observe that gerunds are often used where pure nouns are used in English,
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    $\dagger$ In classics sometimes 000 (past part. adj. $0_{2} \mathrm{COL}_{2}$ ).
    $\ddagger \Phi_{\infty}$ is a peculiar gerundial form of this verb. The regular form $\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is also used, though not so frequently.

[^88]:    
    
    
    

[^89]:    
    $\dagger C f$ ．the ending $\infty$ of present participial adjectives．The endings CQ or Cos and q巳巳）of the past part．adj．are peculiar to involitive verbs．¢DD is used only colloquially．（Vide § 179．）

[^90]:    - Verbal nouns $\varphi_{z} g^{\supset}$ and $\varphi_{2} \mathcal{C} 0$ are also used in the sense of 'asthma.' In some parts of the Island $\varphi \mathcal{Y}$ is used in the sense of 'wheeze.'
    $\dagger$ This form is also used as an involitive, when it takes the same past part. adj. as geac.

[^91]:    - The gerund $92 B \mathcal{C} \mathcal{E}$ is generally used in the sense of 'side pain.'
    

[^92]:    - The more common forms are first given. Those ending in (3) and aOf are seldom used in prose at the end of a sentence. (Vide next Conjugation.)
    $\dagger$ In books these forms ending in $\varphi$ and $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ are used with 200 ,
    
     © of the endings of the second person. (Vide note on p. 200.)

[^93]:    - In classics this and similar forms of other verbs are also used with the force of a continuative participle, thus $2080=$ 'while or when (I, \&c., was, \&c.) eating.' In modern Sinhalese these have been displaced by forms ending in \&, e. g., suçe, \&c. (Vide § 173.)
    $\dagger$ Meanings are omitted in the subsequent conjugations, as they can be easily determined from those given previously.

    7-88

[^94]:    - Vide foot-note ${ }^{\circ}$ on page 179. The form ending in 2 is not, however, to be considered as incorrect.

[^95]:    ${ }^{-} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{~L}$ is conjugated exactly like $\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{2} \oplus$ ．This is the form of root given in the Sidat－saingará．The form $\infty$（ $=\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ ）may also be accopted as the root．
    $\dagger$ The personal endings © and 0 of the first person always admit of being changed into © and $\Theta$ Of respectively．

[^96]:     Exou கిac, Bas ceȩ̉nsf, \&c., formed by suffixing the inflections of 0 , 'to come,' $\infty$, 'to go,' eocel, 'to appear,' are used with the dative of person, to do duty for the involitive forms. The expression Was

[^97]:    －Or 0日而D．These may also be regarded as forms derived from
     them．It is also possible that 0 oud is only a contraction of ob 100 ，
    

[^98]:    - These causative forms also mean 'plant.' \$evçతె, \&c., seem to be contractions of \&ビఁ̨อత, \&c.

[^99]:     7－88

[^100]:    ${ }^{\circ}$ Notice that the forms ending in 50 are generally used with $C \mathcal{E} B$ ， Cद̈のç，\＆c．
    

[^101]:    
    
    
     $3 \infty, \infty<\infty \infty$, respectively．Vide § 179．）

[^102]:    - The verb ças does not admit of an involitive form. To supply the deficiency, ocearm, 'to appear' is often used.

[^103]:    
    $\dagger$ In classics sometimes Des. This should be pronounced giving a in D its secondary sound, and not the primary which alters its meaning into ' uncivil and turbulent fellow.' (Vide § 33.) 0 D in some of the other
    

[^104]:    - The forms of the first person ending in © and 0 are sometimes colloquially ased, and then the ending (t) is carelessly pronounced
    
    
     him.' (Vide § 184.)
    $\dagger$ These forms are generally used in the sense of ' he, she, or it was
    
    
     there, a man was eating rice (or men were eating rice'). The forms of the past tense ending in $\partial_{s}$ and $\infty 0$, as in $80 \% \partial_{3}$, $b \infty 00$, are used in classics when the subject is in the feminine gender and in the 3rd person singular.

[^105]:    - Like the word $\omega$ Cods the compound verb @@\&ठ is sometimes used colloquially, as well as in composition, to express the sense of the
    
     (Vide footnote on p. 288.)
    
    

    7-88

[^106]:    

[^107]:    －In modern Sinhalese the simple verb without the auxiliary is used，
     （imperative mood），Bos and oss are to be treated as mere affixes．
    $\dagger$ The use of the auxiliary verb $\mathcal{C}$ is confined to old Sinhalese． Hence in modern Sinhalese బీळిి is used for $\mathfrak{m o s}$
    
    $\ddagger$ Sentences such as＇it rains＇and＇it thunders＇may be rendered in
     snd $\boldsymbol{\varphi} 000$ are，however，often omitted for the sake of brevity．

[^108]:    - But in the title pages of books, \&c., where brevity of expression is desirable, Sanskrit past participial adjectives are sometimes used
    
    
     Eరరలిలిని (or $\infty$ ), ' the Meghaduta was composed by the eminent poot Kálidása.' (Vide § 202.)
    $\dagger$ The basal form is generally used. Notice the exceptions, such as ч

[^109]:    - Past part. adj. anseD, oclocim.
     ansmas ; andme
    $\ddagger$ This also means 'scold,' when the expression is more commonly Dwoc \&im.

[^110]:    - Observe that endes loses its $\varphi$ when Cow or any other suffix is added $^{0}$ to it. $\varphi$ is also dropped in verbal nouns of agency used in attributive
    
    
     young-Sama, while-moving-about in the forest surrounded by multitudes of deer, was shot by king Piliyakkha with an arrow imbibed with
     $\infty \infty ు ల \infty$ again the king asked, "lord and venerable Nagaséna, how many years (have elapsed) since you entered priesthood ?"'

[^111]:    - Note that DosD is more forcible.
    $\dagger$ The form aOpes (or $\infty$ ) and aOcyobs are also colloquially used.

[^112]:     quite distinct and means＇before，＇＇previously．＇
    $\dagger$ OOnd is another synonym．อరad is the word commonly used in
    
     Dర心s are really adjectives qualifying $0 \infty$ and $\varphi \mathcal{O}$ respectively．
    $\ddagger$ In auctions the＇once，＇＇twice，＇and＇thrice＇are expressed by
    
     will give all at once＇（i．e．，＇at one time＇）．

    7－88

[^113]:    －Hence some writers have called them postpositions，restricting the term＇preposition＇to upasargas．
    $\dagger$ In classics sometimes acos．
    $\ddagger$ The word cosor is also sometimes used colloquially．
    § Sometimes దలతిరు in poetry．
    $\| \operatorname{Cos}$ and $\operatorname{cosec} \mathrm{O}_{\infty}$ are also used in the sense of＇instantaneously with，＇
     $\cos$ in this sense is confined to old classics．
    I Or రితిరు，which is the form＇generally used colloquially． is sometimes colloquially used in the sense of＇by self，＇as in రిßbs
     account of things done by（your）self．＇

[^114]:    - Lit. 'in a corner,' and implies concealment.
    $\dagger$ In very ancient writings the word ges is also used for \&. $\mathcal{E}$ is -sometimes nsed in them for $\mathrm{os}^{\circ}$. In books $\boldsymbol{q}$ is occasionally ohanged into $\varepsilon$, as in ${ }^{20}$ g, 'and I' (or 'even I'); 00 geg, 'and while dancing.' Observe that in coogest, 'and houses,' Dgev, 'and flowers,' the conjumetion is cos.
    $\ddagger$ Vide footnote ${ }^{\circ}$ on p. 304.

[^115]:    ${ }^{-}$This forms the third division of Buddha＇s Doctrines： $\boldsymbol{\varphi} \Phi \mathbf{c} \Theta$ is sometimes shortened into విç．
    
    
    
     commonly semoc），＇sapless，＇＇fruitless．＇（Vide p．317．）

[^116]:    －Also Əlenc，i．e．，ᄅ prefixed to 20 e．$\infty 8$ is ovidently a short form of $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ®Cd } \\ \text { ．Cf．Sk．and Pali aG．}\end{array}$

[^117]:    - This is also used when a question is put to a person at a distance. Cf. the force of the final sound, used ander similar circumstances, ${ }_{r}$ in 0 రద' 00000 e
    

[^118]:    - A particle, which may be written oqz ne, is colloquially used in the sense of 'what did you sayp' 'I did not hear,' 'what ?' (Vide footnote $\dagger$ on p .307. )

[^119]:    - In phrases or sentences with the emphasising $(9$ affixed to the last word, the vowel $\varphi$ in ( is sometimes changed into $\xi_{r}$ before $\mathbb{E}$, as $00 \infty$
     though equal to $\Theta \&$ or $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{o}}$, is rather more emphatio.

    7-88

[^120]:    - $C f$. the Hindi affix $\omega 0=$ ' also.'

[^121]:    - The cuckoo lays her eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them.
    $\dagger$ These also mean 'anything given by the gods or by Brahma' respectively. They are also used as proper nouns.
    $\ddagger C f$. the word $\mathcal{\text { cimDDJ, which is applied to a preparation made }}$ loy mixing boiled rice with cocoanut juice, salt, chillies, and onions on the previous evening and taken on the following morning in place of coffee. It is considered to be very cooling and nutritions.

[^122]:    - This derivation of the word 20 ze (2), though supported by the learned for a long time, yet seems to be erroneons. The proper deri-
     i. 6. 'who cherishes or inhabits morasses or watery places.' It then becomes an example of the compounds of the accusative case. Note also that the Sanskrit equivalent of $20 / y 2$ is wode and that it means 'tortoise, as well as 'turtle.' In Sinhalese 'tortoise' $=8 \Delta 80$, in books sometimes 8GDO3.

[^123]:     is at the meridian＇）．
    $\dagger$ mą̧రanc，a naturalised Tamil word，is colloquially used．The verb $\square$ Cenj），is also used in the sense of＇take care of or look after，＇
    
    
     ＇gardener，＇are also common．

[^124]:    - This word is moré commonly spelt $q$ ¢0 $\partial_{2} ष 3$.
    $\dagger$ This is also the name of the eldest of the five Pandava princes.
    $\ddagger$ In Sanskrit this word also means 'goat,' 'ascetic.' It is also the name of a king of Ceylon.
    § Vide § 120.
     specific term for the red flower ixora. 6evocr is another form.

[^125]:    - Indra's elephant is called caccooc.

[^126]:    - This class of compounds is sometimes termed "Adverbial Compounds."

[^127]:    - 'Attributive compounds' and 'Possessive compounds' are other terms used for this class.

[^128]:    - This is also called oçcos (lit. 'country-born') or aços coßç. (Vide foot-note $\dagger$ on p. 336).
    $\dagger$ The foot-note $\ddagger$ on p .336 is applicable to these radicals also.
    7-88

[^129]:    
    $\ddagger$ Cf．Pr．，H．，\＆\＆c．， 8000 ．§ Cf．M．，2000．｜｜Cf．H．and M．a®oe．
    TCf．H．\＆M．，』נ．$\quad \bullet \circ$ Of．H．\＆M．©ol．
    ［Pr．$=$ Prakrit ；H．$=$ Hindi or Hundustáni ；M．＝Maraţhi．］

[^130]:    －H．also g on．
    $\dagger$ Vide p． 261.

[^131]:    
    
     Pali is also known by the name of $\mathrm{D} \infty$ eç or $\mathrm{O} \infty \infty$, but it is different from the dialect of that name now prevailing in Gaya and Patna in India, which is evidently a corruption of the pure and original dialect. It was introduced to the Island abont 307 в. c.
    $\dagger$ Prakrit means 'natural' ( 9 - 'preëminently' and 480280 , 'not done,' = 'not artificial') and Sanskrit 'symmetrically or perfectly done' ( $\infty$, 'together' or 'perfectly' and anso, 'done'). Hence Prakrit is the inartificial language or that which remained in its natural state, as contrasted with Sanskrit which was methodically or thoroughly elaborated for literary purposes. It is worthy of note that the forms 'Prakryit' and Sapskrit' represent the pronunciation in Hindi, \&c., of the words goseneo and mocesion reapectively.

[^132]:    - The pl. ending $C^{0}$ is perhaps derived from the Hindi acto ('people'), affixed to animate nouns to denote plurality. (Cf. acoc'C in the Sinhalese oçeracoce, 'gods'; Ebcosce, 'those-people,' 'they.') The Tamil $\omega_{\text {ait }}$ is considered to be a contraction of $\omega 80 \mathrm{C}$ (pronounced sakal in Hindi, \&c.), 'all.'
    $\dagger$ An older form $\omega$ © is also extant (vide p. 97). The letter $\infty$ is perhaps the ending of the genitive case. It may be observed that in Prakrit (as well as in very old Sinhalese) the genitive case did duty for the dative, which was wanting in them; hence perhaps the resson for the endings of the latter case being common to those of the former.

[^133]:    －The colloquial forms of verbs ending in $\mathrm{D}_{5}$ or $\infty$ and $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{3}$ ，as 0600 万
    
    $\dagger$ E．g．，the acc．forms Deg and D己్రు are colloquially used for the nom． $\ddagger$ In Hindi $\varphi$ 甲o means also＇you．＇

[^134]:    －The final io in this and other words is the singular nominative ending．

[^135]:    ${ }^{\circ}$ In Sinhalese, garlic and onion are respectively denoted by gefap and రozeeq.

[^136]:    - Some of the Portuguese words seem to have been borrowed through the Tamil and occasionally through some of the Indian languages, such as Hindi.

[^137]:    - Maraṭhi also wes.
    $\dagger$ Cf. Marathi and Hindi $0 \times 0 \mathrm{mb}$.
    $\ddagger$ The Tamil ธबir बr oul means 'supervising,' 'inspecting.
    \& Port. 'cannja.' Cf. Bangali wnę̧s, Pali ఐaryic.
    | Also 2026000 \& (nom. $202000 \$ 000$ ) from the Tamil
    

[^138]:    －Sometimes corrupted into 0 Cradel．$\dagger C f$ ．Sk．and Pali mascian． Cf．Sk．\＆Pali OCe，＇house．＇

[^139]:    －Or from the Datch＇acte．＇
    $\ddagger C f$ ．Dutch＇oriljet．＇
    7－88
    $\dagger$ T．also 9ain 억．
    \＆Cf．T．$=$ © $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ の，Malay kartde．

[^140]:    －Also means＇eardrop．＇（Vide § 239．）
    $\dagger$ Applied to that worn by Mudaliyars，Muhandirams，\＆e．

[^141]:    
    $\ddagger$ Cf．T．Br®＠ه．
    § Cf．T．Qøாப்．

[^142]:    －These remarks apply almost entirely to the colloquial language of the sea－board and towns．Happily the inland villages，and especially the Kandyan districts，are still free of the reproach．
    $\dagger$ Sanctified Buddhist priests endowed with the power of going through the air．The word is rarely used．
    $\ddagger$＂eo，＂the first letter of this word，is often used to indicate the omission of a phrase or sentence which is repeated in the same words． It is equivalent to＂\＆c．＂in English．

[^143]:    
    
    \｜Tamil \＆isice，＇Telugu Dอą，and Hindi Ob回m．

[^144]:    ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{er}_{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{O} \mathrm{z}$ ，＇lad，（ $\mathrm{fem} . \mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{O} \mathrm{O}$ ），is commonly used in the Kandyan districts．8．D，＇little thing＇，is common even in the low－country．
    $\dagger$ The term Gadi is also used as more respectful．

[^145]:    - The explanations of the derivatives will enable the student to determine the force of the suffixes. Observe that the suffixes $\varphi$ and $\varphi$ in the above six examples are the nominative endings.

[^146]:    
    $\dagger$ sos $\sigma$ is more correctly the Sanskrit form which occurs in such
     ＇florist．＇This suffix，which literally means＇doer，＇is frequently used in forming compound nouns denoting agency，profession，\＆c．Other
    
    
    
     seob，when not affixed to a Sanskrit word as in the above examples， is（if it is not the Sanskrit suffix itself）a naturalised form of the Tamil
     It is worthy of notice that the use of coor with nouns of nationality $^{2}$ implies some respect and is optional，while some nouns do not admit of it，e．g．，©®os，＇Chinaman＇；E．cocem，＇Sinhalese＇；Є己，＇Malay－ man＇；จ०cosecion，＇Bengali＇（occasionally also هっcosemo）．

[^147]:    - Upasarga.
    $\dagger 8$, of which $\varepsilon$ seems to be a modification, occurs in classics and is perhaps connected with the auxiliary verb $8 \infty$, , to put.'

[^148]:    - Reduplication of nouns before the particle 0000 is also sanctioned by usage.
    $\dagger$ The expression ¢己edos00, which is now very commonly used, is
     by putting the first noun in the ablative case, as 由తెsfoలo, ¢̨DBos
     to house' is a common expression and sometimes carries the sense of 'commonly,' 'everywhere.'
    $\ddagger$ In elassics $\operatorname{Dog}_{l}$ is the word generally used for ' bad,' while $206 \infty$ (Elu $\infty$ (6) is treated as a noun signifying 'hell,' in which sense it is used even now. Nosirę̨ (lit. 'Naraka, \&c.' i. e., referring to the other three hells) is the word colloquially used for 'hell' $20 \leq 80$ in the sense of 'bad' seems to be modern.
     idea is also expressed thus : बleossm
     often occurs as ठेది రిది.
    

[^149]:    －Or colloquially Osges or ©̀
    $\dagger$ Notice the correlative expressions $\infty \in \infty$ and שֶ U．
    $\ddagger$ For a thessurus of synonyms the Namávaliya，\＆c．，should be consulted．

[^150]:    - aosç is applied to 'drizzle.' It also means 'little.'

[^151]:    - The expression $\varphi$ Des CladesDs (lit. 'receiving permission') is also used in the sense of 'saying.'

[^152]:    －The words within parentheses are the names of native months most nearly corresponding．The following stanza may help the student to remember the former and the latter corresponding to them：
    
    It should be remembered that the native and European months do not begin on the same day，and only approximately correspond．
    $\dagger$ Or Ǫ
    § The words within parentheses are used only in books．

[^153]:    －ogso，＇leaf，＇＇sheet，＇is also occasionally used for ఐర＇gD． 202600 ． or 200600 is also similarly used．
    
    
    $\ddagger$ This term is generally restricted to the subject of an aetive verb， i．e．When the subject stands for the doer of the action ：it is also
    
    

[^154]:    - Colloquially 200300 and 800 respectively.
    $\dagger$ Sentences in which the actual predicate is not expressed may be treated as contracted sentences and parts of the verb $\mathcal{E}$, 'to be,' may be employed in such cases as predicates. Thus in the above sentence the form $\omega$, 'is,' may be inserted before the final "c."

[^155]:    - Mark the difference between contracted and elliptical sentences. The following extract from Mason's English Grammar justly serves to explain the difference :-'In contracted sentences a certain portion which is common to the sentences is expressed only once in one of them, and has to be repeated in the others. In Elliptical sentences the part to be sapplied in one clause, although suggested by what is expressed in the other, is not necessarily exactly the same in form. Moreover, contracted sentences or clauses are always co-ordinate; an elliptical classe is usually a subordinate clause, the portion to be supplied being suggested by the principal clause.'

[^156]:    - In books other forms such as thoee ending in 0es are also used. 7-88

[^157]:     modern Sinhalese, but the last three are not repeated after each word
     anecom, 'you or I or another ;' CDDos DอJos, 'either you or I.' coof may aleo be used singly like aconecosos, \&c.

[^158]:    - The order however varies (as in English) in such cases as DDad
     or your father.'
    $\dagger$ An aspirant for Buddhahood.

[^159]:    - The first subject is sometimes called "the direct subject" and the second, "the indirect subject."

[^160]:    
    $\dagger$ Or genitive of the object as in Sanskrit, \&c.
    $\ddagger$ The dative case may aloo be assigned as in Tamil. acç̧ and cose in the examples are in their basal forms. The basal form may likewise do duty for any other case. (Vide § 91.)

[^161]:    - Vide §§ 104-105.

[^162]:    - Vide §§ 106-107.

[^163]:     and 9 దిeo q 0 are the common terms for 'capital.'
    

[^164]:    - The above examples (except the first two) may also be treated $2 s$ in the dative case. The use of the genitive suffixes terminating in $\mathrm{O}_{\text {is }}$ common in the Kandyan district, e. g., Dهfeo $\mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ( $=$ Dataat
     (800), 'Malhami's son.'

[^165]:    －Pronouns are sometimes used somewhat in the fashion of relative
     what（ $=$＇that which＇）I asked for＇（any－thing by－me was－asked， that to－me give）．Here $\infty$ D山s and $\omega_{\infty}$ are correlatives．（Vide §§ 145 and 346）．The pronouns $\mathcal{E}$ and $\boldsymbol{\Psi} \sigma$ are sometimes ased before other pronouns to add stress to the latter，and then they partake the force of
     aufa，＂＇the king being pleased gave me who（so behaved）authority＇； ©0 Ben＠వuncs qర cDODę？＇is it on you who（were doing so well，\＆c．）that this calamity fell ！＇

    The particles 0000 ，acsoaOP，and 02 la are sometimes used as pronouns，c．g．＂ocone EOces，＂＇he took（his）stand＇；＂中Z

[^166]:    －In classics verbal nouns with $\&(=$＇said＇）affixed to them are sometimes used with the force of the cond．mood，e．g．＂Oancol Bocs
     x0j quetçe，＂＇will the maned royal lions walk about eating grass like oxen and buffaloes，even if they（or although they may）suffer from hanger？＇

[^167]:    －These may also be taken as verbal nouns．（Vide §§ 276 \＆338．）

[^168]:    - It would not be improper to assign the neuter gender to all inanimate nouns. (Vide § 81.)

[^169]:    - Many of these can be easily made to suit book language by altering the endings of the finite verbs and of some of the nouns and pronouns to agree with the rules laid down in the chapter on Syntax. The expletive $\infty$ at the end of a sentence is generally omitted in colloquial usage.

[^170]:    - In books generally aDe.
    
    
     $=$ 'this is quite useless,' 'this is good for nothing.'
    $\ddagger$ Colloquially ه is more common for the dative case.

[^171]:     840sesi．＊
     6ecosobs＇（to－me home to－go a－necessity there－is）．Observe that
    
     ＇you must（please）give me some money to－morrow ；if given，it is a great favour＇＝＇please give me some money，tec．；＇mor © tell him this mescage＇＝＇please（or kindly）tell，\＆c．＇

[^172]:     "the extent of this land is about three acres, \&c.'
    
    $\ddagger \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{m}}$ is also used, generally colloquially, to express an aggregate
    
     -nly for five days more, I will without fail pay the debt;' @qD
     troubled him I could not get even ten rupees.'

[^173]:    - In books ©steos and బిDs are respectively used.

[^174]:    
    $\dagger$ The term anna
    $\ddagger$ Lit. 'during the two times (or parts) of the day,' referring to the
    
    

[^175]:    - Colloquially the form ajoj is used for D , as acosba己os.
    
    
    
    
     much.'
    $\ddagger$ The Kandyan equivalent is $\otimes \otimes$ ancece (lit. 'will it eat the stomach)?' Uso aつswec is used in the sense of 'what harm P' implying approval. It is also used in the sense of 'what of that?'
     of that (-'nevertheless') $p$ he disappointed me' (lit. 'he failed to attend to my work or matter'). Obeerve the force of eSseme in CD
     you said so (lit. ' what of your having said so ') I am very doubtful of it.'

    8 Observe that pecoe is a verbal noun.

[^176]:    
    $\dagger$ The word $\varphi \underset{\text { ®ns }}{ }$ ，＇the other，＇is also used for the second ennes， generally colloquially．
     when so used，an action within the operation of the senses．
    § This is sometimes erroneously used in the sense of gDecoun．

[^177]:    - Parts of the verb cos, 'go,' are thus used as auxiliaries to indicate completeness of action.
    $\dagger$ This is a clause often used in classics to introduce a quotation.
     saying' is also used.
     sfocstass is a verbal noun in the masculine gender, used to introduce the quotation. The sentence would colloquially be, $000 \leq 6$ Dact acosst Dอ ๙2上R
    $\$$ nol $8 \operatorname{cosen} 60$, (lit. 'having shat the mouth') has the same force. In books quioblequo is a common expression for 'silent.'

[^178]:    - mosless (lit. 'with-the root') is also used with the same force.
    $\dagger$ The form Zame (or $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ ) is also used in old classics. (Vide p. 317.)
     Dasin Dert, Dusaos being indefinite.
    
    

[^179]:    - This in used with contemptuous intent.
    
     are also used in books.
    $\ddagger$ This expression is used by an inferior to a superior, when parting, \&c.
    § This is more reapectful. Dreor $\sigma=$ 'out.'

[^180]:    - This word is restricted to the robes of a Buddhist priest. $\infty 00$ is a general term for 'dye,' 'colour,' and o@ is a yellow pigment prepared by boiling jakwood.

[^181]:    - In some districts the form oco包〇sjast is used.
    $\dagger$ Lit. 'owner of the household.'

[^182]:    
    $\dagger \infty 0$ is also used without and. In the case of words denoting fruits, the word 000 (or OC) is affixed to them generally when
    
    
    $\ddagger$ In some parts of the Island the form @OcostD is used.

[^183]:    - A measure equal to ${ }_{5}^{2} \frac{2}{2}$ part of a bushel.
    $\dagger$ An ancient coin.
    $\ddagger$ This word by which $\sigma_{7} \Theta$ in the original is translated bears the double sense of 'like to keep or give.'

[^184]:    a For declension vide Errata and Addenda．

[^185]:    - Contracted form of oos0 (see table imper. ii. pesr).

[^186]:    ＊Read Become where required before the pf．pl．or adjective： as－Become lifted up．

