

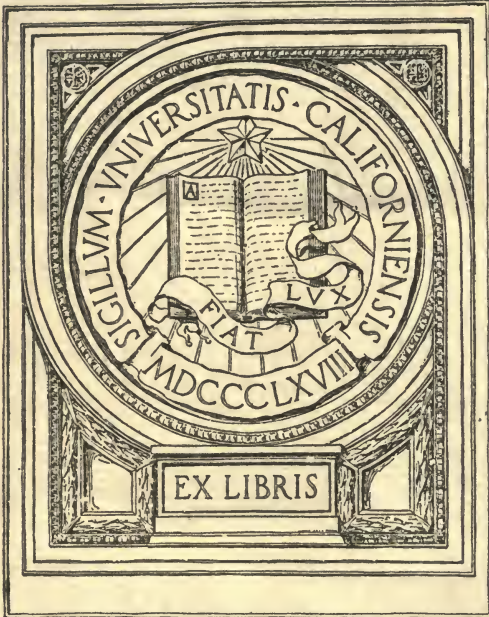
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SINGHALESE GRAMMAR.

1

THE parts of Grammar are Orthoepy, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody; with the meaning of which terms the student is supposed to be acquainted.

ORTHOEPEY.

2

The vowel sounds heard in pronouncing the following English words are all heard in spoken Singhalese; viz.

IN ENGLISH LETTERS.		IN SINGHALESE LETTERS.	
<i>short.</i>	<i>long.</i>	<i>short.</i>	<i>long.</i>
a a (<i>the unemphatic article</i>)		අ	
'Cam	calm	කම්	කාම්
bit	beat	බිත්	බිත්
pull	pool	පුල්	පූල්
pen	pain	පෙණ්	පේණ්
b mo-	rose	රො	රෝස්

(a) As when pronounced in a sentence, such as "Give me a bit."

(b) The one word 'morose' is an example of the same vowel sound, both short and long.

To these may be added the two diphthongal sounds heard in the words

I and *owl*.

in Singhalese thus— ඔ ඔඳු.

The vowel sound, short and long, heard in *cot* and *caught*, which is formed by opening the mouth to a greater extent *vertically* than in pronouncing *Cam* and *calm*, is not heard in Singhalese.

On the other hand, there is one vowel sound, short and long, in Singhalese which is not known in English: this is uttered by opening the mouth to a greater extent *horizontally* than in pronouncing *Cam* and *calm*.

short. *long.*

In Singhalese thus— ආ ආඳු

3

The consonant sounds heard in pronouncing the following English words, are all heard in spoken Singhalese; viz.

	<i>surd.</i>	<i>sonant.</i>	<i>nasal.</i>
1.	<i>key</i>	<i>gay</i>	<i>ang</i>
2.	<i>chew</i>	<i>jew</i>	<i>union</i>
3. 4.	<i>tea</i>	<i>dee</i>	<i>no</i>
5.	<i>pea</i>	<i>bee</i>	<i>me</i>

In Singhalese thus—

	<i>surd,</i>	<i>sonant.</i>	<i>nasal.</i>
1.	කි	ගේ	අං
2.	ච්චි	ඡ්චි	ඡුඡුඡුඡු
3.	ච්	ච්	ච්ඡු
4.	කි	දි	ච්ඡු
5.	ච්	ච්	ච්

Together with the initial sounds of the following words,

<i>ye,</i>	<i>ray,</i>	<i>lay,</i>	<i>we,</i>	<i>see,</i>	<i>say,</i>	<i>she,</i>	<i>he.</i>
ච්	රේ	ලේ	ච්	සී	සේ	ච්	ච්

3, 4. There is a distinction here, unknown in English, of two consonant sounds both surd and sonant; formed by a different movement of the tip of the tongue. In the third it is turned back toward the palate; in the fourth it is made to touch the upper teeth.

Each surd and sonant has a rough or aspirate sound connected with it; as, *key* aspirately *khey*^a; *gay* aspirately *ghay*^a; and so with the rest.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

4

The written characters are the *short vowels*, the *simple consonants*, and the *symbols*.

[a] An Englishman may form some notion of these aspirate sounds by first pronouncing packhorse, and then attempting to make a syllable of *horse* by itself; so from log-house, *ghouse* by itself; so beech-hill, *chhill*.

5

The short vowels.

අ	ඉ	උ	එ	ඔ
a	i	u	e	o

The long vowels and diphthongs are expressed by means of symbols, as will be shewn hereafter.

6

The simple consonants.

	<i>surds.</i>		<i>sonants.</i>		
	<i>smooth</i>	<i>rough</i>	<i>smooth</i>	<i>rough</i>	<i>nasals</i>
1	ක ka	ඛ kha	ග ga	ඝ gha	ඛ nga
2	ච cha	ඡ chha	ජ ja	ඣ jha	ඤ nya
3	ට ta	ඨ tha	ඳ da	ඳ් dba	ඤ na
4	ත ta	ථ tha	ද da	ධ dha	ඤ na
5	ප pa	ඵ pha	ඛ ba	භ bha	ම ma
	with ය, ර, ල and ළ, ya ra la	ච, ඡ and ඨ, cha cha tha	ඳ, ඳ් and ධ, da da dha	ඣ, ඤ and ඞ, ja ja jha	ඤ, ඞ and ඞ, nya nya nya

[b] When ඞ loses its inherent vowel, or is to be doubled, it is changed into ඞ් or ඞඞ

7

The Symbols.

Ælapilla ๑	Combua ๑	Al ๑ or ʼ	Matransi ๑
Ispilla ๑ or ๑	Æda ๑	Bindu ๑	Yangsi ๑
Papilla ๑ or ๑	Gahenukitta ๑	Raibha ๑	Sanyaga ๑

Ispilla, Al, and Raibha are written above their letters. Papilla, Æda, and Matransi are written below their letters.

The others are written on the same line:—Combua and Sanyaga before their letters; Ælapilla, Gahenukitta, Bindu, and Yangsi after their letters.

The first ispillā [๑] is joined to letters that have a tail turned back, as ๑, ๑, ๑; the second ispillā (๑) is used with all other letters, as ๑, ๑, ๑, &c.; as ๑ chi, ๑ ki.

The first papilla (๑) is joined to ๑, ๑, ๑, ๑, ๑, and ๑; the second papilla (๑) is joined with all the other letters; as, ๑ ku, ๑ khu.

The first al (๑) is joined with all letters that have a tail turned back; such as ๑, ๑, ๑, &c.; the second al (ʼ) is written with all other letters; such as ๑, ๑, ๑, &c.; as ๑ with al ๑, ๑ with al ๑

8

Initial vowels and symbols.

๑ is made long by ælapilla, ๑ by gahenukitta, the other three by al; as,

๑,	๑,	๑,	๑	๑
ā	ee	oo	ay	ō

9

The peculiar vowel sound is written by adding æda to ๑; as,

๑	๑
๑	๑

10

The diphthong 'i' is expressed by writing combua before ဗ, and the diphthong 'ow' by writing gahenukitta after ဝ; as,

ဗ	,	ဝ
i		ow

11

The vowel letters are written only at the beginning of words. In the middle and at the end of words the vowel sounds are represented by symbols.

12

In the grammatical formation of words, when the vowels are changed by any rule, it is commonly

from	ဗ	to	ဗု
	ဗ	to	ဗ
	ဝ	to	ဝ

so that ဗ, ဗ, and ဝ may be called *primitive* vowels; and ဗု, ဗ, ဝ *formative* vowels.

13

Use of the symbols.

Ælapilla [ဝ] is the symbol for ဗ, as ကာ ka

Ispilla [ဝ or ဝ] is the symbol for ဗ, as ကိ khi, ကိ ki; ispillā

gæta [ဝ] for ဗ, as ကိ kee, ကိ kee.

Papilla [^u or ^u] is the symbol for ඌ, as කු ku, කු කු; papilla pækanea [^u] for ඌ, as කු koo, කු khoo.

Combua [^o] is the symbol for ඌ, as කෙ ke; combua with al for ඌ, as කේ kay.

Combua with ælapilla [^o] is the symbol for ඌ, as කො ko; al added to the ælapilla makes ඌ, as කෝ kō

Combua with gahenukitta [^o] is the symbol for ඌ, as කො kow.

Combua doubled [^o] is the symbol for ඌ, as කෙ ky.

Æda [^u] is the symbol for the peculiar vowel sound ඌ, as කෑ kæ; æda pækanea [^u] makes this vowel long, as කෑ k̄

Al [^o or ^o] has two uses: first, it lengthens a vowel, as ඌ ee, කේ kay, කේ bō; secondly, when joined to a consonant that has no symbol, it suppresses the inherent vowel; as කත bata, කත bat.

Bindu [^o] is properly a substitute for ඌ; but in common writings it is substituted for all the nasals with al; as ඌ for ඌ; ඌ for ඌ.

Bindu doubled [^o] is a symbol for ඌ (al kha), as ඌ for ඌ akh.

Raibha [^o] is the symbol for ඌ preceding another consonant, as ඌ sarva.

Matransi [^o] is the symbol for ඌ following another consonant, as කු kra.

Yangsi [ʒ] is the symbol for ʒ following another consonant, as මිතʒ mitya.

Sanyaga (ʒ) has two powers : first, before the rough linguals ට්, ජ්, and ධ් it is the symbol for the corresponding smooth lingual, as ට් ttha, ධ් ddha, ඞ් ddha ; also before ට් it stands for ʒ, as ට් ʒwa ; second, before all other consonants it stands for a nasal pronounced slightly, as ගʒ gāga ; කʒ kanda.

14

Abbreviations and substitutions.

Two consonants united indicate that the inherent vowel of the former is suppressed, just as if it had been written with a, as අඞඞා = අඞඞා.

The abbreviation ඞ stands for ඞඞ bb ; ඞ for ඞඞ mb ; ළ for ගෞ gnya ; ඵ for ඵ් lu ; and ඵ for ඵ් lu.

The Pali letter ඌ is often written for ඌ' ee.

15

Letters with symbols.

	a	ā	i	ee	u	oo	e	ay	o	ō
1. Vowels	අ	ආ	ඉ	ඊ	උ	ඌ	එ	ඒ	ඔ	ඕ
(with ක)	ක	කා	කි	කී	කු	කූ	කෙ	කේ	කො	කෝ
(with ඞ)	ඞ	ඞා	ඞි	ඞී	ඞු	ඞූ	ඞෙ	ඞේ	ඞො	ඞෝ
(with ඳ)	ඳ	ඳා	ඳි	ඳී	ඳු	ඳූ	ඳෙ	ඳේ	ඳො	ඳෝ
(with ර)	ර	රා	රි	රී	රු	රූ	රෙ	රේ	රො	රෝ
(with ළ)	ළ	ළා	ළි	ළී	ළු	ළූ	ළෙ	ළේ	ළො	ළෝ

2. Peculiar vowel } and diphthongs }	a	æ	i	ow
	අූ	ඈ	ඔ	ඹා
	(with ක)	කූ	කූ	කො
	(with ද)	දූ	දූ	දො
	(with ර)	රූ	රූ	රො
(with ල)	ලූ	ලූ	ලො	

3. Suppressed } vowel }	ek	ed	er	el	ew
	එක්	එද්	එරී	එල්	එව්

ETYMOLOGY.

NOUNS.

16.

Terminations of Nouns.

Masculines generally end in අ, as මිනිසා, the man ; feminines in ඉ, as ගැනි, the woman ; neuters in ආ, as ගහ, the tree.

Neuters in එය or ආය are contracted into ඒ, as ගෙය, ගේ the house ; කුඹය, කුඹඬි the umbrella.

From the above, which are definite and singular, there are formed an indefinite singular ending in ක්, and a plural of various endings ; as,

<i>Definite Singular.</i>	<i>Indefinite Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
මිනිසා <i>man</i>	මිනිසෙක් <i>a</i>	මිනිසුන් <i>pl</i>
ගැනි <i>woman</i>	ගැනියෙක් ගැනියක්	ගැනුන්
ගහ <i>tree</i>	ගහක්	ගස්
ගේ <i>house</i>	ගෙයක්	ගෙවල්
කුඹඬි <i>umbrella</i>	කුඹයක්	කුඹවල්

Declension of Nouns.

There are two declensions: the first of masculines and feminines; the second of neuters.

There are six cases: the Vocative, Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Ablative, and Dative.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE DECLENSION.

First Example.

	<i>S. Def.</i>	<i>S. Indef.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
V.	පුත්‍රය son	—————	පුත්‍රයෙහි O sons
N.	පුත්‍රයා the son	පුත්‍රයෙක් a son	පුත්‍රයෝ } sons පුත්‍රයන් }
Ac.			
G.	පුත්‍රයා-ගේ	පුත්‍රයෙකු-ගේ	පුත්‍රයන්-ගේ
Ab.	පුත්‍රයා-ගෙන්	පුත්‍රයෙකු-ගෙන්	පුත්‍රයන්-ගෙන්
D.	පුත්‍රයා-ට	පුත්‍රයෙකු-ට	පුත්‍රයන්-ට

Second Example.

N.	අලයා the ele-	අලයෙක් an ele-	අලයන් } elephants
Ac.	phant	phant	අලයන් }
G.	අලයා-ගේ	අලයෙකු-ගේ	අලයන්-ගේ
Ab.	අලයා-ගෙන්	අලයෙකු-ගෙන්	අලයන්-ගෙන්
D.	අලයා-ට	අලයෙකු-ට	අලයන්-ට

- i. The Genitive has the sign *of*, the Ablative *from*, the Dative *to*; as, පුත්‍රයාගේ of the son; පුත්‍රයෙකුගෙන් from a son; පුත්‍රයන්ට to sons,
- ii. The familiar vocative singular ends in ජ්; as පුත්‍රේ son, from පුත්‍රා.
- iii. Plurals in ලා are declined like singulars.

- iv. Those that make the Nominative plural in ඉ retain the same vowel in the other pl. cases; as Nom. pl. අලි, Ac. අලිණ්, Gen. අලිණ්-ණේ, &c.
- v. The Dative plural is generally in the maritime parts heard with ඩ instead of ට; and this has led to the custom of writing it with ඩ, thus පුත්‍රුසඬ, ඇතුඬ.

NEUTER DECLENSION.

First Example.

	<i>S. Def.</i>	<i>S. Indef.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
N. and Ac.	ගොඩ the bank	ගොඩක් a bank	ගොඩවල් banks
G.	ගොඩේ	ගොඩක	ගොඩවල්-වල
Ab.	ගොඩින්	ගොඩකින්	ගොඩවල්-වලින්
D.	ගොඩ-ට	ගොඩකට	ගොඩවල්-වලට

Second Example.

N. and Ac.	මාවන the path	මාවනක් a path	මාවන් paths
G.	මාවනේ	මාවනක	මාවන්-වල
Ab.	මාවනින්	මාවනකින්	මාවන්-වලින්
D.	මාවන-ට	මාවනකට	මාවන්-වලට

- i. The Genitive has the signs *of, in, on,* and *at*; the Ab. *from* and *with*; the Dat. *to*; as ගොඩේ, of, in, on, or at, the bank; ගොඩකින්, from or with a bank; ගොඩවල්වලට, to banks.
- ii. Nouns of time have *in* for the sign of the Ablative, and *about* for that of the Dative; as පැයකින් in an hour; හපැයට about six o'clock.
- iii. The following make the Ablative singular in ඉණ් like මාවන; viz. මහ, ලහ, සව, ගෙව, කඩ, ලඬ, බවන, අඳ, පය, දුර, අහ, පිටත, ඉසාර, ගෙදර, නුවර, පාදර, ලදාසන, කඩිසර; also ද, makes Ab. දැසින්; ගේ Ab. ගෙයින්; and ගාවා Ab. ගාවායින්

Formation of the Indefinite.

- i. Masculines change ආ final into ජක්, as ගොර, ගොරෙක්.
- ii. Feminines to ඉ[ූ] final add සක් or සෙක්, as සත්‍රී, සත්‍රීසක් or සත්‍රීසෙක්.
- iii. Neuters add ක්, as ආවර, ආවරක්; ගෙස, ගෙසක්.

Formation of the Plural of Masculines and Feminines.

- i. Nouns of kindred add ලා, and nouns of rank add වරු, as අසීයා, pl. අසීයාලා; නිලමේ, pl. නිලවවරු.

Exceptions. කුමාරයා, සහෝදරයා, මුහුඹුරු, change ආ into මී.

The following make the Ablative singular in ඉන් or ජන්; viz. Nouns ending in ^o (that is 'ng') (except දං, ර්සං, දෙපං, නාද්‍රො, පාසානං, වැලියං), ඛන්, තෙල්, දෙල්, පොල්, කොස්, පස්, වස්, ජක, දෙක, අඟ, අඟ, ඉඟ, ගඟ, කව, රව, මිව, ගොව, තඩ, තඩ, බඩ, මඩ, කුඩ, ලෙඩ, අත, පත, බත, හත, හිත, බිත, පොත, මුද, කඳ, අඳ, පෙද, කන, දන, පාන, නැන, තුන, මුන, ගැබ, ගව, දව, හව, බිව, බිව, දුව, කර, පර, දෙර, සිවිර, වල, රල, රුල, මුල, තෙල, තොල, බාව, නාව, දිව, ලොව, ගඟ, වඟ, අඟ, ඉස, දෙස, පුවක්, මුලත්, අඹුල්, පැපොල්, පුඹුල්, ගොරක, පුරක, සනභක, කුලඟ, කියත, මාවත, වලද, කීකෂන, කුවන, පවන, ගුවන, කරඹ, පිඵඹ, පාලව, හිඤර, දිඤර, මෝදර, හතර, සසර, අඟල, උකුල, දවල, දඹල, දුමල, නලල, පිත්තල, රුවල, අඟුල, විසල, වෙරල, වාසල, අඟස, දවස, හවස, මුකලාන, වඳඟන, ලියවන, අලියව, අඹලව, මෙවලව, කළුමර, as Ab. ජකින් or ජකෙන්—පිට the exterior, makes Ab. පිටින්, පිට the back, Ab. පිටෙන්.

ii. Nouns in කා, තා, ආ, ලා, and භා (having a vowel before these terminations) change final ආ into ළ, doubling the consonant; as

<i>crane</i> කොකා	කොක්කු	<i>fox</i> හිවලා	හිවල්ල
අපතා	අපත්තු	<i>bean</i> වලහා	වලේඡු
ගොපා	ගොප්ඡු		

Exceptions. භරකා pl. භරක්; *lowin* ළකුපා pl. ළකුපෝ; *bug* වකුපා Pl. වකුපෝ.

iii. Nouns in ර, preceded by any vowel except ළ, and nouns in අවා, change ආ final into ළ; as

ගොර	ගොරු	රදවා	රදඹු
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iv. Nouns in ඉයා drop යා; as

අලියා	අලී
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Exceptions. පැවියා, *frog* වැවියා, *bed* කුරමිනියා, *red ant* මියා, දිමියා, තෙලියා, දැලියා, පරවියා, දිවියා, change ආ into මී; as පැවියෝ.

v. Masculines not included in the four preceding rules change ආ into මී; as

<i>young cow</i> කුකකා	කුකකෝ	වඤ්චා	වඤ්චෝ
ලාඤ	ලාඤෝ	අස්පයා	අස්පයෝ

Exception 1. මීවා, මීමවු; බරවා, බරමඤ්චු; *cat* ආඤ, ආඡු; *lion* වොඤ, වොඤ්ඤ; *a kind of fish* කලුන්ඤ, කලුඡු; පොලහා, පොලොඤ්ඤ; *a wild* ගොඤ; කොවඩා, කොවඤ්ඤ.

2. The compounds of ගොයා make ගොයී; also නයා, නයී; සිපයා, සිපයී; ලවයා, ලවයී; *low ant* ඤරයා, ඤරයී.

vi. Feminines add རེ་; as

^{ལྟོ} ལྟོ་རི ལྟོ་རི་རེ་

Exceptions. ^{ལེ} མེ, མེ་མོ; རེ་མེ, རེ་མོ་མེ; ལེ་མོ, ལེ་མེ་མོ.

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Formation of the Plural of Neuters.

i. Neuters ending in a double consonant with the inherent vowel, drop one of the consonants to form the plural; and those that end in ལ་ change it into ད་; both these also change the final vowel into རྩ་ or རྩེ་; that is to say, if the penultimate vowel be རྩ་, or ལ་, or ལེ་, the final vowel is changed into རྩ་; otherwise it is changed into རྩེ་; as

^{མི} ལེ་གེ	ལེ་ལི	འགེ	འགེ
^{མེ} ལྟེ་གེ	ལྟེ་ལི	ཕེ་ལོ	ཕེ་ལེ
^{ལེ} རེ་ལེ	རེ་ལེ	དེ་གེ	དེ་ལེ
མེ་ལ་	མེ་ལེ	^{ལེ} རེ་གེ	རེ་ལེ
		མེ་ལ་	མེ་ལེ

Exceptions. རི་ལོ, རི་ལེ, རེ་ལེ, རེ་ལེ.

ii. Neuters in རྩ་ and རྩེ་, make རྩེ་ and རྩེ་; as

^{མེ} མེ་ལེ མེ་ལེེ ལེ་ལེ ལེ་ལེེ

Exception. རྩ་ the sun རྩེ་ལེ

iii. Hyperdissyllable Neuters in ལེ་ or རྩེ་ drop ལེ་; as

ལེ་ལེེ ལེ་ལེ རྩེ་ལེ རྩེ་ལེ

iv. Hyperdissyllable Neuters in ඉස and අස (which last are familiarly terminated in ඓ) drop ස ; as

ගෙඩිය ගෙඩි රූපස (or රූපේ) රූප

Exception. ^{a. Chel.} පව්වේ, ^{Chennam boor} මව්වේ, ^{Chennam boor} කිරිඳිවේ, ^{Chennam boor} කුඹේ, ^{Chennam boor} වව්වේ, ^{Chennam boor} වව්වේ, ^{Chennam boor} කොරකි, ^{Chennam boor} සන්තො; ^{Chennam boor} වනන, ^{Chennam boor} හිරි, ^{Chennam boor} පිගේ, make their plurals in අ; as, plural වව්වේ, &c.

v. Neuters ending in any single consonant with its inherent vowel (except ට, ඩ, ස, ර, except also ට when preceded by අ or උ) drop the inherent vowel to form the plural ; as

^{Conch. their} ගක ගක; ^{word} තෙපුල තෙපුල් ; ගහ ගහේ.

Exception 1. ^{Chennam boor} කැවුණ, ^{Chennam boor} මුහුණ, ^{Chennam boor} කුණ, ^{Chennam boor} පොකුණ, ^{Chennam boor} හුල, make their plurals in උ; as plural කැවුණු; also ගෙ makes pl. ගෙ.

2. බන, පන, වෙරල, ^{Chennam boor} කුල, ^{Chennam boor} පෙල, ^{Chennam boor} දෙල, ^{Chennam boor} ලොව, ^{Chennam boor} කුස, make their plural by adding වල් ; as, plural බනවල්.

vi. Neuters not included in the five preceding rules form their plurals by adding වල් ; as

පාර පාරවල් | පස පසවල් | ගේ ගෙවල්

Exception 1. කුඩ, pl. කුඩු; විඩ, විඩි; පිඩ, පිඩි; මව, මව්.

2. ඉග, ඉං; අග, අං; හුලග, හුලං; කලද, කලං; වලද, වලං; ලිද, ලිං; විළඹ, විළං; කද, කදං.

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Genders.

1. Sometimes the corresponding masculine and feminine names are different words ; as

mas.	fem.	mas.	fem.
පියා	මව්	රජ්ජරුවෝ	බිරිසෝ
පුතා	දි	රදල	මැනික

- ii. When the feminine is formed from the masculine it is by changing final ආ into ඉ; as

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
බොහෝ	බොහෝ

DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

Some nouns are defective in case, some in number.

Defectives in case

- i. Monoptots.—මිසි s. & pl.; බාං s.; බානවා s.; බානවාලා pl.; බොලං s.; බොලන් s.; බබසි s.; බබසි s.; අබෙඬි s.; අබෙඬි s.; අබි s. fem.; අබිබෙඬි s, fem.; are used in the Vocative only: of these මිසි, බානවා and බානවාලා are used to those to whom තවුබෙඬි is applied; බාං and බොලං to those to whom ලබ්බි is applied the rest to those to whom තෝ and හී respectively are applied.
- ii. Diptots.—දූනා (the knee), ^{from හින} යස, ^{from හින} කදිම, and ඉබ්බෙ, have only the Nom. and Dat.; as දූනා, දූනාව.
- iii. Triptots.—ඳ and its compounds with අඳ and තෙව, also බොඳ, ^{භූ} හිනනා, කබිසර, නුවනා, වෙහෙව, හිලව්ව, have only the Nom. Ab. and Dat.; as Nom. ඳ; Ab. ඳහින, Dat. ඳව.

Defectives in number.

- i. Singulars only.—වෙහෙව, දෙස, දිහාව; කිව්වුව, හාවා, ලහ, වෙහ, පස්බස්, ඉස්සර, ඉදිරිය, පදිරිය, පිටත, ඇතුල, ලබ, යව, හප, හර, තද, සස, හඳ, හිස්ව, සින, සිතල, කළුවර, කදිම, සමානා, කබිසර, හිනනා, සැහැල්ලුව, අබකුව, වලකුව, වලාපව, are used only in the singular.
- ii. Plurals only.—Nouns signifying substances, that do not admit of being separated into individuals, are plural only; as, වස්, රිදි, කහු, කිරි: the exceptions දිය, දියර, වතුර, (which have only the singular form) with දුව, හුලහ, පිනනා, වැසස, (which have both forms).

iii. ^{young} කුහකා, ^{crane} කොකා, ^{young bullak} නාමා, ^{lawn} ළා, ^{bug} බල්ලා, වසා, ^{lawn} ළකු නා, ^{bug} වකු නා, වදුර, කුකුලා, කුරුල්ලා, to form their feminines change in the syllables preceding the termination, all the primitive vowels into their respective formatives; as කුහකා f. කීකී

ළා	ඉරි	ළකුනා	ඉනීනී
කොකා	කෙකී	බල්ලා	බල්ලි

Others which change the primitive vowels partially are to be found in the notes below among the irregulars.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Some nouns are irregular in forming the gender, some in forming the cases.

Irregulars in forming the gender.

ගොර, f. ගෙර; කොර, f. කෙර; බල්ලා, f. බල්ලි; ඇහා, f. ඇහීනීනී; වල්ලා, f. වල්ලිනීනී and වල්ලිනා; ගෝනා, f. ගෝනනීනී; මුවා, f. මුවනීනී; පාහනා, f. පානනී; අඛයා, f. අඛලෙඹ.

Irregulars in case.

i. Most nouns that have no singulars in ordinary construction, make in certain forms of expression their Genitive and Ablative as singulars.

1. *Plurals in ආ.*—පලා Gen. & Ab. -පලාවි & -වෙණ; so සියඹලා and හවි පලා; කහඹිලියා Gen. & Ab. කහඹිලියා-යේ & -යෙන්; other plurals in ආ do not admit of the singular form.

2. *Plurals in ඉ & ඉ'.*—ඉඳි and ඉඳි do not admit the singular form;—වැලි Gen. & Ab. වැලි-ලෙල් & -ලෙලන්; so දූවි-ලි-ලෙල් & -ලෙලන්; ගො-දි, -රෙඳ් & -රෙඳන්. Others in ඉ & ඉ' admit a Gen. & Ab. by adding ඊය් & ඊයන්, as සීනි Gen. & Ab. සීනි-යේ & -යෙන්.

iv. Masculine irrationals in යා or වා make their feminines by dropping යා or වා, which leaves the adjective form of the word, and then adding to this adjective the word රෙණ, රෙණ, or රෙණුව ; as

එළුවා the he goat	එළු adj.	එළුරෙණ the she goat
සිංහයා the lion	සිංහ adj.	සිංහරෙණුව the lioness

Also

මීවා or මීහොනා the he buffalo	මීරෙණ the she buffalo
එළුහොනා the bull	එළුරෙණ the cow

3. Plurals in උ.—හනු, ලබු, දුරු do not admit a singular forms —ඒ makes Ab. අඵයන්; දුඹුඵ Ab. දුඹුඵ-යෙන්; කපු Gen. & Ab. ක-ඵ්ඵේ & -ඵ්ඵෙන්; කුඹු, ඵනු, හුනු, කුරුඳු, ඉඹුරු, පිදුරු, කපුරු, හකුරු, make a Gen. & Ab. by changing උ into ඵ් & ඵන්; as Gen. & Ab. කු-ඵඵි & ඵඵන්:—others in උ admit a Gen. & Ab. by adding ඵඵි & ඵඵන්, as මාඵ Gen. & Ab. මාඵ-ඵඵි & ඵඵන්, ඵනු, Gen. & Ab. ඵනු-ඵඵි & ඵඵන්.

4. Plurals with any other endings—මු, බෝ, උක්, රුක්, මුං, මසං, ඵඵ, භාරං, කෙහෙල්, අඛිං, සිදුරං, do not admit a singular form. වා-ඵන් makes Ab. වා-ඵනන්; රේ Gen. & Ab. රේ-යේ & යින්; ලොහො Gen. & Ab. ලොහො-යේ & යෙන්:—The rest add ඵ් for the Gen. and ඵන for ඉන් for the Ab. according to rule, dropping the last letter if it is a vowel, as ත-ඹ -ඹ, බඹන්; තෙල් තෙ-රේ -රේ & ලෙන්.—දං, රං, රතුං, කෝරං, කුරහං, කුරකකං, පුඵං, resolve ට into භා ; the others that end in ට resolve it into ම as රං, Gen. & Ab. රහේ, හොන්, & නින්; නාඳුං Gen. & Ab. නාඳු-මේ, මෙන්.

ii. යට, උඹ, බිම, ඉහත, පහත, හෙදර, නුවර, මෝදර, ඉහල, පහල, වෙරල, have the genitive the same as the nominative.

22

NUMERALS.

Cardinal Substantives.

From one to twenty.

එක 1	හය 6	එකොලහ 11	දහසය 16
දෙක 2	හත 7	දෙලහ 12	දහහත 17
තුන 3	අට 8	දහතුන 13	දහඅට 18
හතර 4	නවය ^a 9	දහහතර 14	දහනවය 19
පහ 5	දහස 10	පහලොහ 15	විසය 20

The ten decads.

දහස 10	නිහ 30	පනහ 50	හැහැනැට 70	අනුට 90
විසය 20	හතලිහ 40	හැට 60	අසූට 80	සියය 100

The first of each series.

එක 1	සියය 100	දසදහ 10000	දසලක්ෂය 1000000
දහස 10	දහ 1000	ලක්ෂය 100000	කෝටිය 10000000

All these form the indefinite, and are declined in the singular definitely and indefinitely according to rule.

[a] In conversation the ට is frequently changed into ම, as නවය nine

Formation of Numeral adjectives.

The cardinal adjectives are formed from the substantives according to the rules given for the plural of neuters; as

එක, adjective එක්; තුන, adj. තුන්; විස, adj. වීසි; හතළිහ, adj. හතළිස්; but දෙක makes adj. දෙ; හය, adj. හ;—හතර, අට, and හැට, are the same both as adjectives and substantives.

In combining cardinal numbers, those which precede must be of the adjective form, and the last of all a substantive; as,

විසිදෙක, twenty two; තුන්දස දෙසිය හතළිස් හත, three thousand two hundred and forty seven.

But එක in the substantive form is put before සියය; as

එක සියය, a hundred; එක සිය පනස් තුන, a hundred and fifty three.

By adding the suffix of affirmation යි, the above imperfect phrases become complete sentences; as

විසිදෙකයි, there are twenty two; තුන්දස දෙසිය හතළිස් හත.යි, there are three thousand two hundred and forty seven.

එකසිය පනස්තුනයි, there are a hundred and fifty three.

Ordinal adjectives.

පළමුවෙනි first:—all other ordinals are formed by adding වෙනි to the cardinal adjective; as, දෙවෙනි second; තුන්වෙනි third; හතරවෙනි fourth, &c.

PRONOUNS.

24

The primitive pronouns are

මම	I	නමා	himself
තෙර	thou		
ඌ	he	මේ	this (next to me)
කා	who?	ඔය	that (next to you)
මක්	what	අර	that (distant from me and you)
මොන	what?	ඒ	that (spoken of before)

මම, තෙර, ඌ, කා, මක්, and නමා are substantives; මොන is an adjective; මේ, ඔය, අර, ඒ, are demonstratives ^b used adjectively and substantively.

ඌ means that person next to you, or that person spoken of before, being equally connected with ඒ and ඔය.

නමා is frequently doubled: as නම නමා each one himself.

(b) The demonstratives form a distinguishing singularity of the Singhalese language.

මේ corresponds exactly to the English *this*.

The three words for *that* are critically distinguished; so that it is as great a solecism to confound their several applications as it would be in English to confound *this* and *that*.

As මේ (with its derivatives) is appropriated to represent a person or thing near to the speaker; so ඔය (with its derivatives) is appropriated to represent a person or thing near the person spoken to; and අර (with its derivatives) is appropriated to represent a person or thing at a distance from both the persons in conversation. The fourth, ඒ (with its derivatives), is appropriated to represent a person or thing spoken of before.

Derivative Pronouns

i. Derivatives of තෝ and substitutes.

තෝ fem. ජී

තො is used for තෝ; so also is the adverb මඬ (signifying *there*) from which appear to have come නුඬ and උඬ.

ii. Derivatives from ඌ

From ඌ comes මනු, rarely used except in books; and from these compounded with

මේ come මු, and මොහු.

Also අර and ඌ make අරු.

Feminines:— ඌ fem අඹ; මු fem මඹ; අරු fem අඳ.

iii. Derivatives from කා and මොන

From කා come කොපි and කෝක, n., කොකා m., කෝකි f.; and from මොන come මොක n., මොකා m., මොකි f.

iv. Derivatives from ජ, මේ, මය, and අර.

ජ makes ජනා m. and ජන n. ජනා m. ජනි f.

මේ මෙනා m. and මේක n. මේකා m. මේකි f.

මය මනා m. and මක n. මකා m. මකි f.

අර ————— අරක n. අරකා m. අරකි f.

Formation of the Plural of Pronouns

i. මම pl. අපි; තෝ pl. තොපි

ii. කෝක, pl. කොපිවා; මොන, pl. මොනවා; ජන, pl. ජවා; මේක, pl. මේවා; මක, pl. මවා; අරක, pl. අරවා.

iii. Those in **ල** make pl. **ලන්**, and those in **කා**, pl. **කුන්**; as **ලා**, pl. **ලන්**; **මේකා** pl. **මේකුන්**; **තමා** himself **තමුන්**.

iv. All the others add **ලා**; as

තමා for **තෝ** pl. **තමාලා**; **ලඹ**, pl. **ලඹලා**; **මේකි**, pl. **මේකිලා**.

27

Declension of Pronouns.

මම

තෝ

	<i>s.</i>	<i>pl.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
N.	මම	අපි	N.	තෝ	තෝපි
Ac.	මා	අප	Ac.	තා	තොප
G.	මගේ මාගේ	අපේ අපගේ	G.	තගේ තාගේ	තොපේ තොපගේ
Ab.	මගෙන් මාගෙන්	අපෙන් අපගෙන්	Ab.	තගෙන් තාගෙන්	තොපෙන් තොපගෙන්
D.	මට	අපට	D.	තට	තොපට

කා

ලා

	<i>s.</i>	<i>pl.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
N.	කවිද	කවිරු	N. Ac.	ලා	ලන්
Ac.	කා		G.	ලගේ	ලන්ගේ
G.	කාපේ කාගේ	කවිරුන්ගේ	Ab.	ලගෙන්	ලන්ගෙන්
Ab.	කාගෙන් කාගෙන්	කවිරුන්ගෙන්	D.	ලාට	ලන්ට
D.	කාට	කවිරුන්ට			

	මොක		උඹ	
	s.	pl.	s.	pl.
N. Ac.	මොකද	මොනවා	උඹ	උඹලා
G.	මොකේ	මොනවායේ	උඹේ	උඹලාගේ
Ab.	මොකින් මොකෙන්	මොනවායින්	උඹගින්	උඹලාගෙන්
D.	මොකට	මොනවාට	උඹට	උඹලාව

	ඒ	මේ	ඔය	ආර
	s. and pl.	s. and pl.	s and pl.	s. and pl.
N. } Ac. }	ඒ	මේ	ඔය	ආර
Ab.	එයින් or ඉන්	මෙයින් or මින්	ඔයින්	ආරින්
D.	ඉට	මිට	ඔයට	ආරට

The intensive ම is affixed to all the cases ; as

මම යනෙම, I will go myself

මටම ගැහුවා He struck even me

The interrogatives කා and මොක require ද to be joined to their nominative cases singular, as shewn in their declension ; in their other forms the suffix ද may be joined to them or to another word in the sentence ; as

කව්ද කීව් *who* said it ?

උ කීවේ මොකද *what* did he say ?

උන්ගේ කාවද or }
කාව දුනාද } *to whom* did you give it ?

ආවේ මොකටද or }
මොකට ආවාද } *for what* are you come ?

28

The interrogatives are used as indefinites; as

කවිද දොර කව්වුකර කවි Some one knocks at the door

ලොකවාද විකුණනනං They are selling something

කමා doubled is used reciprocally.

The affixes වැනි and ආමුත් modify the signification of pronouns like 'ever' and 'soever' in English.

29

The pronouns of the second and third persons form honorifics by suffixes; as

මබ	ආබ	උඹ
මබවහන්සේ	ආබවහන්සේ	උඹදා
		උඹහේ

තෝ

තමා

තමුසේ

තමුන්හැටේ

තමුන්භාන්සේ

තමුන්වහන්සේ

උ

උඤ්ඤ

උන්හැටේ

උන්භාන්සේ

උන්වහන්සේ

උ and ආරු have suffixes like උ.

All these make plural in උ, and are declined regularly.

තෝ is used—by parents to their young children—by high caste persons speaking to low caste persons—by persons in anger to their equals and respectable inferiors; but thus used it is grossly insulting.

උඹ is used by relations,

තමුසේ by persons nearly equal,

තමුන්හැටේ is the least of all the acknowledgments of superiority.

Those that end with භාන්සේ or වහන්සේ are expressive of the highest respect.

VERBS.

30

Voices.

There are four Voices—the *Volitive*, the *Involitive*, the *Causative* and the *Reciprocal*.^a

The *Volitive* expresses an act willed by an animated being; as

උෆ දර පලනනා	he cleaves fire wood.
ජුවානිස් ජවි	John will come.

The *Involitive* expresses a natural or accidental effect; as

අර ලැලි පැලෙනවා	yonder planks chap or split.
ලබා වැටුනා	the child has fallen.

The *Causative* expresses the doing of an act by the instrumentality of another; as

අපි දර පලවනවා	we get firewood cleft.
මයා ජුවානිස් මවාවි	he will cause John to come.

The *Reciprocal* expresses an act which takes effect on the agent; as

තමාම තමා සුවකරගනනා	he healed himself.
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These voices may be farther illustrated thus;

V. උෆ ගැවසක් ලිහනනා he is loosing a knot.

Inv. අරවා ලිගනනා those fastenings are slipping loose.

[a] A passive verb cannot be expressed in Singhalese, but by some turn of the sentence; as—The man was killed by an elephant; say in Singhalese, An elephant killed the man.—He was soundly beaten; say in Singhalese, He ate a sound beating.

Caus. උෆ වැට ලිස්සවනනා he is getting the fence taken away.

Rec. උෆ වැට ලියාගනනා he is taking away his fence.

V. උදෑ වතුර උනුකරදෑ that person is making the water hot.

I. ඔනන ඔටා උනුවෙව් වැස්කෙරෙ ඔටා look it is boiling over.

C. උෆ කිරි උනුවකරව්වා he has caused the milk to be boiled.

R. උෆ කිරි උනුකරගනනා he has boiled his milk.

31

Moods.

There are four Moods—the *Imperative*, the *Indicative*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Permissive* :--to which may be added the *Infinitive*, the *Participles*, and the *Verbals*.

The English Imperative includes the *Precative*; but the Singhalese does not. In English the superior says to the inferior

My son, *give* me thy heart.

and the inferior to the superior

Lord, evermore *give* us this bread.

The Singhalese requires the latter to be differently expressed; that is by an infinitive with හොදයි, සහපත, ඔනෑ, or the like.

In books the precative form may be the past participle with the suffix මැනව.

32

Tenses.

The Tenses are *Present*, *Past* and *Future*; some of which are distinguished again into *Perfect*, *Imperfect*, and *Indefinite*.

33

Terminations.

The terminations adapted to agree with nominatives of different *numbers* and *persons* will be learned in conjugating the exemplar verbs.

34

Principal parts.

The principal parts of a verb are two : first the Imperative ; second the Past Participle.

35

Leading words.

The leading words are eight : viz. The two principal parts, and six others directly formed from these ; as

VOLITIVE

First, the first principal part.

Second, the present participle in ਫਾਨ or ਫੁਨ

Third, the past participle in ਫੁ

Fourth, the second principal part.

INVOLITIVE

Fifth, the participle absolute in ਫੁ

Sixth, the present participle in ਫਾਨ

Seventh, the past participle in ਫੁ

Eighth, the past participle in ਫੁ

36

Conjugations.

The conjugations are two. They are distinguished by the vowel coming before නවා in the volitive voice.

The first conjugation is known by the vowel අ ; as කඬනවා.

The second conjugation is known by the vowel ඉ ; as අඳිනවා.

In conjugating a verb, recite, first, its two principal parts; secondly, its eight leading words; thirdly, its moods and tenses, numbers and persons, volitive; fourthly, its moods and tenses, numbers and persons, involitive.

The Causative voice is conjugated exactly as the Volitive of the first conjugation.

The Reciprocal voice is conjugated by the help of the irregular verb කනනවා; the conjugation of which will be shewn hereafter.

37

Paradigm of the First Conjugation.

කඩනවා break

i. Principal parts.

1

කඩ

2

කැඳී

ii. Leading words.

	1	2	3	4
Vol.	කඩ	කඩන	කඩාපු	කැඳී
	5	6	7	8
Invol.	කැඳී	කැඳෙන	කැඳිව	කැඳීන

iii. Moods, tenses, numbers, and persons volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

	<i>sing.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
+ 1st form	කඩ break	කඩව් break
✓ 2d form	කඩාපිය break	කඩාපියව් break
3d form	කඩාපා break	කඩාපලො break
4th form	කඩනවා break	කඩනවාලො break
	කඩවු let us break	

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

{ General affirmative කඩනවා } I, you, he, we, they—break
 { Relative කඩන්නේ }

Present imperfect.

✓ කඩනනා he is breaking කඩනනා they are breaking
 ✓ කඩනු he is breaking

Present perfect.

✓ කැඩීම් I have broken කැඩිවු we have broken
 ✓ කැඩීම් කැඩීවු
 ✓ කැඩී he has broken කැඩීවු they have broken
 ✓ කැඩීවු

[a] The 1st and 2d forms are used with තෝ, the 3d with උඹ, the 4th with තවු
 ලේ. In some parts of the island, කැඩීපත් is used for කැඩීපිය; and කඩන්
 වයි for කැඩීපා.

Past indefinite.

කැඩුවෙමු we broke

General affirmative කැඩුවා } I, you, he, we, they—broke
 Relative කැඩුවේ }

Past imperfect.

කැඩී කැඩීදූ he was breaking

කැඩී කැඩීදූලා they were breaking

Future.

කැඩියෙමි I shall break
 කැඩියෙමි

කැඩියෙමු we shall break

කැඩවී } you or he will break
 කැඩවී }
 කැඩවූදූ }

කැඩවී } you or they will break
 කැඩවී }
 කැඩවූදූ }

General Affirmative කැඩුවා දැනී you, he, they—will break
 Relative කැඩුවේ I, you, he, we, they—will break

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කැඩුවත් though I, you, he, we, they—break

කැඩුවොත් if I, you, he, we, they—break
 කැඩුවොත්

Past.

කැඩුවත් though I, you, he, we, they—have broken

කැඩුවොත් if I, you, he, we, they—have broken
 කැඩුවොත්

PERMISSIVE.

{	කඩාපු-දෙං or -වාවි) let him	කඩාපු-වාවෙත්) let them
	කැපු-දෙං or -වාවේ) break	කැපු-වාවෙත්) break

INFINITIVE.

කඩන්ට * to break

PARTICIPLE.

Present	කඩන	breaking
Past	කඩාපු කැපු	broken
Absolute	කඩා කඩාලා	having broken
Continuative	කඩ කඩා කඩමින්	breaking and breaking

VERBALS.

First	කඩනවා	breaking
Second	කැපීම කැපීම කැපීමල	} the breach
Third	කඩමින්	
Fourth	කඩනකොට	when breaking
Fifth	කැපුනකොට	when broken
Sixth	කැපුට	after having broken

[a] In the maritime parts the infinitive, like the dative plural of nouns, is pronounced with ට instead of ට, and written කඩට් to break.

iv. Moods, tenses, numbers, and persons involitive.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

	කැබෙනා	it is breaking of itself
General affirmative Relative	කැබෙනවා	} it breaks of itself
	කැබෙනේ	

Present perfect.

කැබිණ	} it is broken of itself
කැබිණි	

Past imperfect.

කැබුනි	it was breaking of itself
--------	---------------------------

Past perfect.

General affirmative Relative	කැබුනා	} it has broken of itself
	කැබුනේ	

Future.

General affirmative Relative	කැබිවි	} it will break of itself
	කැබිසි	
	කැබෙනවා ඇති	
	කැබෙනේ	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කැබෙතත්	though it break of itself
කැබෙතොත්	} if it break of itself
කැබෙතෝනි	

Past.

කැඩුණත්	though it be broke of itself
කැඩුණොත් කැඩුණෝහිං	if it be broke of itself

PERMISSIVE.

කැඩිව්වාදං	} let it break
කැඩුණදං	
කැඩුණුදං	
කැඩිව්වාලී	
කැඩුණාලී	

INFINITIVE.

කැබෙණ්ට	to break of itself
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PARTICIPLES.

Present	කැබෙන	breaking of itself	
Past	කැඩුණ කැඩුණු කැඩිව්ව	} broken of itself	
Absolute	කැඩි කැඩිලො		being broken of itself
Continuative	කැඩිකැඩි		breaking and breaking of itself

VERBALS.

First	කැබෙනවා	breaking
Second	කැබෙණ්කී	while breaking
Third	කැබෙනකොට	when breaking
Fourth	කැඩුණුකොට	when being broken
Fifth	කැඩුණාව	after being broken

Paradigm of the Second Conjugation.

අදිනවා draw or drag

i. Principal parts.

1	2
අඳ	අඳද

ii. Leading words.

	1	2	3	4
Vol.	අඳ	අදින	අඳපු	අඳද
	5	6	7	8
Invol.	අදි	අඳෙන	අඳිම	අඳන

iii. Moods and tenses, volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

	<i>sing.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	
✓ 1st form	අඳ draw	අදිම draw	
✓ 2d form	අඳපිය draw	අඳපියම draw	
{	3d form	අඳපම draw	අඳපමො draw
	4th form	අදිනවා draw	අදිනවාම draw

අදිමු let us draw

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative }
 Relative } I, you, he, we, they—draw

Present perfect.

අදිනනා he is drawing අදිනනං they are drawing
 අදිනුණු he is drawing

Present perfect.

අගෙහුං I have drawn අගෙහුමු we have drawn
 අගෙහිමු
 අගෙහි he has drawn අගෙහු they have drawn
 අගෙහුණු

Past indefinite.

අගෙහුමු we drew
 General affirmative }
 Relative } I, you, he, we, they—drew

Past imperfect.

අගෙහු he was drawing අගෙහුමු they were drawing
 අගෙහුණු

Future.

අදිනනු I shall draw අදිනනුමු we shall draw

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{අදිවි} \\ \times \text{අදි} \\ \text{අදිඤා} \end{array} \right\}$	you or he will draw	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{අදිවිත්} \\ \times \text{අදිත්} \\ \text{අදිඤාලා} \end{array} \right\}$	you or they will draw
--	---------------------	--	-----------------------

{ General affirmative අදිනවා අති you, he, they—will draw
 Relative අදිනෝ I, you, he, we, they—will draw

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

{ අදිනත් though I, you, he, we, they—draw
 අදි-නොත්, -නෙරිතිං if I, you, he, we, they—draw

Past.

{ අඤන් though I, you, he, we, they—drew
 අඤ්-දෙත්, -දෙතිං if I, you, he, we, they—drew

PERMISSIVE.

{ අඤ්භු-දෙං, -වාචේ } let him draw අඤ්භු-වාචත් } let them
 අඤ්-දෙදං, දුචී } draw අඤ්ඤුචත් } draw

INFINITIVE.

අදිනිට to draw

PARTICIPLES.

Present අදින drawing

Past අඤ්භු
අඤ් drawn

Absolute අඤ
අඤලා having drawn

Continuative අඤ අඤ
අදිමිත් drawing and drawing

VERBALS.

First	අදිනවා	drawing					
Second	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>අදිලි</td> <td rowspan="3">}</td> <td rowspan="3">the draught</td> </tr> <tr> <td>අදිම</td> </tr> <tr> <td>අදිම</td> </tr> </table>	අදිලි	}	the draught	අදිම	අදිම	
අදිලි	}	the draught					
අදිම							
අදිම							
Third	අදිද්දි	while drawing					
Fourth	අදිනනකාට	when drawing					
Fifth	අද්දකොට	when having drawn					
Sixth	අද්දකු	after having drawn					

iv. Moods and tenses, involitive.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

අගෙදනනා it is drawing itself

General affirmative	අගෙදනවා	}	it draws itself
Relative	අගෙදනනන්		

Present perfect.

අදිම	}	it has drawn itself
අදිම		

Past imperfect.

අදුනි it was drawing itself

General affirmative	අදුනා	}	it drew itself
Relative	අදුනනන්		

Future.

General affirmative	අද්දි	}	it will draw itself
	අගෙදි		
	අගෙදනවා		
	අගෙදනනන්		
Relative			

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ඇදෙතන් though it draw itself
 ඇදෙ-නොත්,-නෙයිනිං if it draw itself

Past.

ඇඳුනන් though it drew itself
 ඇඳු-නොත්,-නෙයිනිං if it drew itself

PERMISSIVE.

ඇදි-වුවදො,-වුවාවි } let it draw itself
 ඇඳු-නාදො,-නුවදො,-නාවි }

INFINITIVE.

ඇදෙන්නි to draw itself

PARTICIPLES.

Present ඇදෙන drawing itself

Past ඇඳුන }
 ඇඳුනු } drawn of itself
 ඇදිවි }

Absolute ඇදි }
 ඇදිලා } having drawn itself

Continuative ඇදි ඇදි ^a drawing and drawing itself

[a] The above are direct forms of the verb; that is, such as a person uses when in conversation with another person; if what has been then said be to be recited afterwards, there will generally be a modification of the verb; thus, if a man should say *හෙව නෙසෙල්ලාන නඩඹකු*, and it were repeated, the recited form would be *උඹ නෙසෙල්ලාන නඩඹනවාය කියනවා*. Rules for these modifications will be given in the Syntax.

The learner must observe that books are written with the recited forms.

VERBALS.

First	අරඳනව	drawing
Second	අරඳෙකී	while drawing itself
Third	අරඳෙනෙකව	when drawing itself
Fourth	අඳුනුනෙකව	when having drawn itself
Fifth	අඳුනාව	after having drawn itself

39

Formations.

The First principal part is the theme, or root, from which all the other parts are mediately or immediately formed.

40

Formation of the Second principal part.

The second principal part is formed from the first by changing the final syllable, and in some cases the preceding vowels.

First change of the final Syllable.

FIRST CONJUGATION :— final *ය* in dissyllables is changed into *වු*; *අ* with any other consonant is changed into *ඌ*; hyperdissyllables in *ය* or *ව* make *වු*; as

කිය	කිවු
වක	වකු
ඵලල	ඵලලු
සපය	සපෙවු
මසව	මසෙවු

The SECOND PRINCIPAL PART is formed from the first by changing the final syllable, and in some cases the preceding vowels.

I. Change of the final Syllable.

FIRST CONJUGATION. Final *ය* in dissyllables is changed into *චූ*; *අ* with any other consonant is changed into *ඌ*; hyperdissyllables in *ය* or *ව* make *චූ*^a; as

කිය	කීචූ	සපය	සපචූ
වික	විකූ	ඔසව	ඔසචූ

[a] කරණවා, වහුරණවා, අතුරනවා, මතුරනවා, වපුරනවා, දිවරනවා, කකාරනවා, විමාරනවා, වදරනවා, ගුහුරනවා, උදුරනවා, පිහනවා, විකුනනවා, කියනවා, පියනවා, ලියනවා, have two principal parts; as

	1		2
කර	කල කෙරු	දිවුර	දිචූල දිචූරු
කකාර	කකාල කකෙරු	ගුහුර	ගුහුල ගිහිරු
විමාර	විමාල විමෙරු	උදුර	උදුල ඉදුරු
වදර	වදල වදෙරු	පිහ	පිහහ පිහු
වහුර	වහුල වහුරු	විකුන	විකන විකුනු
අතුර	අතුල අතුරු	කිය	කී කීච
මතුර	මතුල මතුරු	පිය	පී පීච
වපුර	වපුල වපුරු	ලිය	ලී ලීච

SECOND CONJUGATION. The final *උ* is changed into *අ*; also the last consonant is doubled, or *ඳ* changed into *ඤ* *භ*; as

විඳ, විඤ; බිඳ, බිඤ.

II. Change of the preceding Vowels in both conjugations.

i. The first vowel, if primitive, is changed into its formative (see art. 12); as

තන	තැනු	පාග	පැනු
පනු	පැන්න	උඳර	ඉඳරු
වලක	වැලකු	හෝඳ	හෝඳ

ii. In trisyllables the middle *උ* is changed into *ඉ*; and middle *අ* is changed into *ඞ* before *ව* *උ*; as

අච්චන	අඞච්චනු	අචච	අඞචචු
		සපස	සඞචචු

[b] නිවිනව්, විචිනව්, කෙලිනව්, දෙවිනව්, ලොවිනව්, change *උ* into *ඉ*; as

1	2
ඞචු	නිවිඞ
also දඞිනව් makes 2 pr. part	දඞචු
	දැකක

[c] අභුර, අඞුල, උඞුර, අකුල, උඞුල, අච්ඞස, කොඞුඞස, retain the middle vowel *උ* in the second principal part; as

1	2
අඞුර	අඞුරු

but the five latter verbs sometimes change the *උ* into *ඉ* according to rule; as

1	2
උඞුර	ඉඞුරු.
	ඉඞුරු

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Leading words.

The first leading word is the first principal part, and the fourth leading word is the second principal part.

The second and third leading words are formed from the first principal part by changing, in the first conjugation, අ into අන and අභූ; in the second, උ into ඉන and අභූ (changing also in the third leading word the vowel අ into අභ); as

	1	2	3
i. Conj.	කඛ	කඛන	කඛභූ
ii. Conj.	{ හිටු අභූ	හිටින අභූන	හිටභූ අභූභූ

The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth leading words are formed from the fourth (that is from the 2d. pr. part) by changing final උ of the first conjugation, and final අ of the second (dropping one of the double consonants) into ඉ, ජන, ඉච්ච and උන; as

	4	5	6	7	8
i. Conj.	කඛු	කඛි	කඛෙන	කඛිච්ච	කඛුන
ii. Conj.	අභූ	අභූ	අභූන	අභූච්ච	අභූන

Formation of the rest from the eight leading words.

The other words are formed from the leading words thus ;

1st. All of the Volitive voice that have **න** or **ඤ** in their termination come from the second leading word **කඛන** or **අදින**.

2d. All that have **භ** in their termination come from the third leading word **කඛභු** or **අදභු**.

3d. Those volitives that have neither **න** nor **භ** in their termination ; if they are of the first conjugation and have a formative vowel in the first syllable, or if they are of the second conjugation and double their consonant, are from the fourth leading word **කැඬු** or **අද්දු**.

4th. The remaining volitives are from the first leading word **කඛ** or **අදු**.

5th. All that have **භන** in their termination are from the sixth leading word **කැඛභන** or **අදඛන**.

6th. All that have **ච්ච** in their termination are from the seventh leading word **කැඛච්ච** or **අදිච්ච**.

7th. All that have **උන** in their termination are from the eighth leading word **කැඬුන** or **අදුන**.

8th. The rest are from the fifth **කැඛ** or **අදි**.

It must be observed that if any leading word of a verb be irregular, the words derived from it follow its irregularity ; and that if a leading word be wanting, all those that would be derived from it are wanting too.

Deponent, Reponent, and Common Verbs.

Some verbs have an involitive but no volitive voice; as *ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ* fall: these may be called *Deponents*. Some in the volitive form have an involitive signification; as *ପରାଣ* being out of season: these may be called *Reponents*. And some have in the volitive form both significations; as *ଆସକ୍ଷୀ* clear [ground], also clear up or become fine; these may be called *Common Verbs*. Reponent verbs have five Leading words.

Paradigm of a Deponent.

ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ fall

i. Principal parts.

1

ପାଦ

ii. Leading words.

1

ପାଦ

2

ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ

3

ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ

4

ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ

iii. Moods and Tenses.

IMPERATIVE.

ପାଦ

ପାଦ

fall

ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ

ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ

ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ

ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ

ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ

fall

ପାଦପକ୍ଷୀ let us fall

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative වැටෙන්නා I, you, he, we, they—fall
 Relative වැටෙනෝ

Present imperfect.

වැටෙන්නා he is falling වැටෙනානා they are falling
 වැටෙන්නා

Present perfect.

වැටිලිවීම I have fallen වැටීම් වඩුවු
 වැටුණානා we have fallen
 වැටුණා

Past indefinite.

General affirmative වැටුණා I, you, he, we, they—fell
 Relative වැටුණෝ

Past imperfect.

වැටිලි වැටීම් වඩුවු වැටුණා වැටුණා	} he was falling	වැටිලිවීම වැටීම් වඩුවු වැටුණා වැටුණා	} they were falling

Future.

වැටෙන්නා I shall fall වැටෙන්නානා we shall fall
 වැටෙනානා

වැටීම් වඩුවු you or they will fall වැටීම් වඩුවු
 වැටීම් you or they will fall
 වැටීම්

වැටෙන්නා he will fall වැටෙන්නානා they will fall

General affirmative වැටෙනානා, you, he, they—will fall
 Relative වැටෙනෝ I, you, he, we, they—will fall

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present	{	වැටෙනත්	though I, you, he, we, they—fall
		වැටෙ-නොත්,-නෙහිනිං	if I, you, he, we, they—fall
Past	{	වැටුනත්	though I, you, he, we, they—fell
		වැටු-නොත්,-නෙහිනිං	if I, you, he, we, they—fell

PERMISSIVE.

වැටු-නුදෙං,-නාවේ	let him	වැටුනාවත්	let them fall
වැටී-විදෙං,-විචාවේ	fall	වැටීවාවත්	

INFINITIVE.

වැටෙන්නිට to fall

PARTICIPLES.

Present	වැටෙන	falling
Past	වැටුන වැටීව	fallen
Absolute	වැටී වැටීලා	having fallen
Continuative	වැටී වැටී වැටෙමින්	falling and falling

VERBALS.

First	වැටෙනවා	the falling
Second	වැටුව	} the falling
	වැටීම	
	වැටීල	

Third	ഉറുവെഴി	while falling
Fourth	ഉറുവെഴുതുകാലം	when falling
Fifth	ഉറുവെഴുതുകാലം } ഉറുവെഴുതുകാലം }	when having fallen
Sixth	ഉറുവെഴുതുകാലം	after having fallen

Reponent.

Exemplar ഉറുവെഴുതുകാലം be out of season

i. Principal parts.

1	2
ഉറുവെ	ഉറുവെ

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5
ഉറുവെ	ഉറുവെ	ഉറുവെ	ഉറുവെ	ഉറുവെ

iii. Moods and Tenses.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative ഉറുവെഴുതുകാലം } it is becoming out of season
 Relative ഉറുവെഴുതുകാലം }

[*] This word itself is out of use; but others in use are formed from it.

Present imperfect.

වර නො යා it is going out of season

Present perfect.

වැනි
වැඩ it is gone out of season

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	වැරදි	}	it is out of season
Relative	වැරදි		

Future.

වැනි

වැනි it will be out of season

වැනි වැනි

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

වැනි though it be out of season

වැනි-වැනි, -වැනි if it be out of season

Past.

වැරදි though it were out of season

වැරදි-වැනි, -වැනි } if it were out of
 } season

PERMISSIVE.

වරදෙදං	}	let it be out of season
වරච්චදං		
වරපුදං		
වැරදෙදං		
වරච්චවිසි		
වැරච්චවි		

INFINITIVE.

වරන්ව	to be out of season
-------	---------------------

PARTICIPLES.

Present	වරණ	being out of season
Past	වරපු වරච්ච වැරණ	} having been out of season
Absolute	වරලා	

VERBALS.

First	වරණවා	being out of season
Second	වැරණ වැරිච්ච වැරිලල	} the being out of season
Third	වරච්ච	
Fourth	වරච්චකොච	when it goes out of season
Fifth	වැරණකොච	when it was out of season
Sixth	වැරච්චාච	after having gone out of season

A common verb is conjugated like a volitive verb or like a reponent verb according as it is taken in a volitive or an involitive sense.

The leading Tenses of the common verb පාසනවා are

1	2	3	4	5
පාස	පාසන	පාසාපු	පාසව්ව	පාසූ

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Formation of the Causative Voice.

The first principal part causative is formed in verbs of the first conjugation by adding ට to the first principal part volitive ; as

Volitive 1st pr. part කඩ Causative 1st pr. part කඩට.

In verbs of the second conjugation the first principal part causative is formed from the second principal part volitive by adding ට, restoring the primitive vowel of the first principal part ; as

Volitive 2d pr. part { අරඳි
බැඳි Causative 1st. pr. part { අරඳව
බැඳව

To form the Causative of a Deponent—suppose it to have a Volitive theme, and then form its Causative by the above rules ; thus කරනවා : its supposed Volitive would be කරනවා : whence

Volitive 1st pr. part කර Causative 1st. pr. කරට.

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Verbs with monosyllable themes are conjugated with some peculiarities : they are those which follow.

1 ක-නව	7 ^{ball} නා-නව	13 රඳ-නව
2 ^{ba} ද-නව	8 ^{ba} පා-නව	14 රෙ-නව
3 ය-නව	9 ^{ba} බා-නව	15 බො-නව
4 ^{ba} ල-නව	10 ^{ba} දා-නව	16 හන්-නව
5 ව-නව	11 ඡා-නව	17 දන්-නව
6 ශා-නව	12 භ-නව	18 ඉන්-නව

The theme (that is the first principal part) of each of these is the syllable which precedes නව; as ක, ද, &c.; ශා, නා, &c.; භ, රඳ, &c.; හන්, &c.

The Invelitive (when there is one) is formed from the second principal part of the Causative voice.

කනව eat

i. Principal parts.

1	2
ක	කෑ

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ක	කන	කාපු	කෑ	කැව්	කෑවෙන	කැව්ව්	කෑවුන

iii. Moods and Tenses Volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

කා
කාපිය
කාපං
කාචා

eat

pl.

කචි
කාපියචි
කාපලො
කාචාලො

eat

කමු let us eat

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative කාචා }
Relative කාචන් } I, you, he, we, they—eat

Present imperfect.

කාචා he is eating }
කාච්ඤ } කාචා they are eating

Present perfect.

කාං I have eaten }
කාපිං } කාමු we have eaten
කාපි he has eaten }
කාපුඤ } කාපුඤලො } they have eaten

Past indefinite.

කාචෙමු we ate

General affirmative කාචා }
Relative කාචෙ } I, you, he, we, they—ate

Past imperfect.

කෑසී
 කෑදෑ

 he was eating

 කෑවූ
 කෑදෑලා

 they were eating

Future.

කෑසෙණි,
 කෑසෙණි

 I shall eat

 කෑසෙණුමු

 we shall eat

කාවී
 කසී
 කෑදෑ

}

 you or he will eat

 කාවන්
 කන්
 කෑදෑලා

 they will eat

General affirmative කෑනවා දැකී you, he, they—will eat
 Relative කෑනෙන්

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කනන්
 කනොන්
 කනෙන්නිං
 කෑවන්
 කෑවොනිං

}

 though I, you, he, we, they—eat

PERMISSIVE.

කෑපු-දෙං or වාබේ
 කෑ-දෙං or වාබේ

 let him eat

 කෑපුවාබෙන්
 කෑවාබෙන්

 let them eat

INFINITIVE.

කන්ට

 to eat

PARTICIPLES.

Present	කන	eating
Past	කෑවූ කෑ	eaten
Absolute	කෑ කෑලෑ	having eaten
Continuative	කනා කමින්	eating and eating

VERBALS.

First	කනවා	eating
Second	කෑම	eating
Third	කෙදී	while eating
Fourth	කනාකොට	when eaten
Fifth	කෑලෑම.	when having eaten
Sixth	කෑවාම	after having eaten

iv. Moods and tenses involitive.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Imperfect	කැටෙනා	} it is getting eaten
General affirmative	කැටෙනේ	
Relative	කැටෙනේන්	

Perfect	කැවිම කැවිමි	it has been eaten
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Past.

Imperfect	කැවුණි	it was being eaten
General affirmative	කැවුණා	it has been eaten
Relative	කැවුණේ	

Future.

Indefinite	කැවේවි	} it will be eaten
General affirmative	කැවෙයි	
Relative	කැවෙන්නා වා ඇති	
Relative	කැවෙන්නේ	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කැවෙන්නේ	though it be eaten
කැවෙන්නානේ	} if it be eaten
කැවෙන්නේනිං	

PERMISSIVE.

කැව්ව්ව්දෙ	} let it be eaten
කැවුණාදෙ	
කැවුණුදෙ	
කැව්ව්ව්ව්	
කැවුණානේ	

INFINITIVE.

කැවෙන්නේ	to be eaten
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PARTICIPLES.

Present	කැවෙන	being eaten
Past	} කැවුණ	eaten

Absolute	{ කැවී කැවීලා	having been eaten
Continuative	කැවී කැවී	being eaten and eaten

VERBALS.

First	කැවෙකී	while being eaten
Second	කැවෙනකොට	when being eaten
Third	කැවුණකොට	when having been eaten
Fourth	කැවුණාට	after having been eaten

දනවා burn

i. Principal parts.

1	2
ද	දෑ

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5
ද	දන	දු	දව	දෑ

iii. Moods and Tenses.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	දනවා ?	it is burning
Relative	දනනේ ?	

Present imperfect.

දහනා it is burning

Present perfect.

දැසි
දැලි it has been burnt

Past indefinite.

General affirmative }
Relative }
දැවෑ } it was burnt
දැවෑ }

Future.

දැවී
දැසී
දැනවා දැසී it will be burnt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

දැනන් though it be burnt
දැනන් }
දැනන් } if it be burnt
දැනන් }

Past.

දැවෑන් though it be burnt
දැවෑන් }
දැවෑන් } if it be burnt
දැවෑන් }

PERMISSIVE.

දැක්ක දැව්වද දැව්වද දැව්වද දැව්ව දැව්ව	}	let it be burnt
---	---	-----------------

INFINITIVE.

දැව්ව	to be burnt
-------	-------------

PARTICIPLES.

Present	දැන	burning
Past	දැව් දැව් දැව්	} burnt
Absolute	දැල	having been burnt
Continuative	දැද	burning and burning

VERBALS.

First	දැනවා	burning
Second	දැව්ම දැව්ම දැව්ම	} burning
Third	දැකී	while burning
Fourth	දැනකොට	when burning
Fifth	දැකකොට	when having been burnt
Sixth	දැව්මට	after having been burnt

යනවා go

i. Principal parts.

1	2
ය	
පල	
ගොස්	ගිය

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	} Volitives
ය	යන	
පල	පලව	
ගොස්	ගිය	
5	6	7	8	} Involitives
යව	යවෙන	යවිම	යවුන	

IMPERATIVE,

sing.

යව
 පල
 පලයං go
 යනවා

pl.

යව
 පලයව
 පලයලො go
 යනවාලො

යමු let us go

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative යනවා }
 Relative යනෙත් } I, you, he, we, they—go

Present imperfect.

සනනා සනදා	he is going	සනනා	they are going
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Present perfect.

හිසෙ	I am gone	හිසෙවු	we are gone
පලව්ව	he is gone	පලව්ව්	they are gone

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	හිස	} I, you, he, we, they—went
Relative	හිසේ	

Past imperfect.

හිස හිසදා	he was going	හිසේ. හිසදාලා	they were going
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Future.

සනනා සනදා	I shall go	සනනවු	we shall go
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සාවි සසි සනදා	he will go	සාවිත් සත් සනදාලා	they will go
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General affirmative	සනව්	} you, he, they will go
Relative	සනත්	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present { සතත් though I, you, he, we, they—go
 { සතොත් } if I, you, he, we, they—go
 { සතෝතිං }

Past { හියත් though I, you, he, we, they—went
 { හියොත් or පලෙවොත් } if I, you, he, we, they—went
 { හියෝතිං or පලෙවෝතිං }

PERMISSIVE.

*sing.**pl.*

හියෙදං or හියාචි let him go හියාචන් let them go
 පලෙව්දං or පලෙව්චි පලෙව්චන්

INFINITIVE.

යන්ට to go

PARTICIPLES.

Present යන going

Past { හිය
 { පලෙව් gone

Absolute ගොස්
 හිනිං having gone
 ගොහිං
 ගොහිලො

Continuative ගොහිං ගොහිං going and going
 යමින්

VERBALS.

First	යනවා යාව	} going
Second	යාව යැව්ලෙ	
Third	යෙදී	while he was going
Fourth	යනකොට	when he was going
Fifth	ගියකොට පලව්වකොට	} when he was gone
Sixth	ගියාව පලව්වාට	

The Involitive is regular from the causative.

නෙවා put

i. Principal parts.

1	2
උ	ලෑ

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
උ	නෙ	ලෑ	ලෑ	ලෑව්	ලෑවෙන	ලෑව්ව	ලෑවුන

iii. Moods and Tenses.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>
ලෑ		ලෑව්
ලෑව්ස	put	ලෑව්සව්
ලෑව්		ලෑව්ලෑ
නෙවා		නෙවාලෑ
	ලෑව්	let us put

K

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative	පොවා	}	I, you, he, we, they—put
Relative	පොනන්		

Present imperfect.

පොනා	he is putting	පොනා	they are putting
පොන			

Present perfect.

පො	I have put	පොවු	we have put
පොටි		පොවු	
පොපි	he has put	පොපු	they have put
පොපුදු		පොපුදු	

Past indefinite.

		පොවෙවු	we put
General affirmative	පොවා	}	I, you, he, we, they—put
Relative	පොවෙ		
පොපි	he was putting	පොවු	they were putting
පොදු		පොදු	

Future.

පොසු	I shall put	පොසුවු	we shall put
පොසුදු		පොසුවු	
පොපි	he will put	පොපින්	they will put
පොපි		පොපින්	
පොදු		පොදු	

General affirmative ལེགས་པ་ལྟོགས་པོ་ you, he, they—will put
 Relative ལེགས་ you, he, they—will put

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present { ལེགས་ though I, you, he, we, they—put
 { ལེགས་པོ་ if I, you, he, we, they—put
 { ལེགས་པོ་

Past { ལེགས་པོ་ though I, you, he, we, they—have put
 { ལེགས་པོ་ལྟོགས་པོ་ if I, you, he, we, they—have put
 { ལེགས་པོ་ལྟོགས་པོ་

PERMISSIVE.

ལེགས་པོ་ལྟོགས་པོ་ ལེགས་པོ་ let him put ལེགས་པོ་ལྟོགས་པོ་ ལེགས་པོ་ let them put
 ལེགས་པོ་ ལེགས་པོ་ let him put ལེགས་པོ་ ལེགས་པོ་ let them put

INFINITIVE.

ལེགས་པོ་ to put

PARTICIPLES.

Present ལེགས་པོ་ putting

Past { ལེགས་པོ་ put
 { ལེགས་པོ་

Absolute { ལེགས་པོ་ having put
 { ལེགས་པོ་

Continuative { ལེགས་པོ་ putting and putting
 { ལེགས་པོ་

VERBALS.

First	ഭാവം ഭാവ	putting
Second	ഭവിക്കി	while he was putting
Third	ഭാവിക്കാൻ	when he was putting
Fourth	ഭാവിക്കാൻ	when it was put
Fifth	ഭാവം	after it was put

iv. Moods and tenses involitive.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

General affirmative	ഭാവിക്കുന്നു	} it is being put
Relative	ഭാവിക്കുന്നു	
	ഭാവിക്കാൻ	

Perfect.

ഭാവിക്കി	it has been put
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Past imperfect.

ഭാവിക്കി	it was being put
----------	------------------

General affirmative	ഭാവിക്കി	} it was put
Relative	ഭാവിക്കി	

Future.

INDEFINITE.

General affirmative	ଲେଉଟି	}	it will be put
	ଲେଉଟି		
	ଲେଉଟାବା ଫୁଲି		
	ଲେଉଟେଇ		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ଲେଉଟଇ	though it be put
ଲେଉଟାବା	if it be put
ଲେଉଟେଇ	

PERMISSIVE.

ଲେଉଟିବ	}	let it be put
ଲେଉଟିବ		
ଲେଉଟିବ		
ଲେଉଟିବ		

INFINITIVE.

ଲେଉଟିବ	to be put
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PARTICIPLES.

Present	ଲେଉଟି	being put
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Past	{ ଲେଉଟି ଲେଉଟି	having been put
------	------------------	-----------------

Absolute	{ ഭേദി ഭേദിയാ	put
Continuative	{ ഭേദി ഭേദി ഭേദേതിഷ്	being put and put

VERBALS.

First	ഭേദേദി
Second	ഭേദേതാകാരി
Third	ഭേദിതാകാരി ഭേദിതാകാരി
Fourth	ഭേദിതാ

ഈ **ഘോഷം** **cause to become**

The volitive voice of the verb **ഘോഷം** is not used alone ; but it is added to verbs, as we have seen, to form the Causative voice ; its involitive voice **ഘോഷം** *to cause ourselves to be, to become, to be,* is of very frequent use.

ഘോഷം **become**

Leading words.

1	2	3	4
ഘ	ഘോഷ	ഘോഷം	ഘോഷം or ഘോഷ

Moods and tenses.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>	
ഘോഷ		ഘോഷം	
ഘോഷം	become	ഘോഷം	become
ഘോഷം		ഘോഷം	
	ഘോഷം		let us become

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative වෙතාවා }
 Relative වෙතෙත් } I, you, he, we, they—become

Present Imperfect.

වෙතනා he is becoming වෙතනා they are becoming
 වෙතනා වෙතනා

වෙච්චිම I am become වෙච්චිමු we are become
 ච්චිම ච්චිම

වෙච්චි he is become වෙච්චිමු they are become
 වෙච්චිමු වෙච්චිමු

Past indefinite.

General affirmative වුණා }
 Relative වුණේ } I, you, he, we, they—become

Past imperfect.

වුණු } he was becoming වුණු } they were becoming
 වුණු } වුණු }
 වුණු } වුණු }
 වුණු } වුණු }

Future.

වෙසෙසා I shall become වෙසෙසාමු we shall become
 වෙසෙසා වෙසෙසාමු

වේවී වේ වෙයි වෙණු	} you or he will become	වේවීන් වෙත් වෙණුලා	} you or they will become
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General affirmative වෙනවාණි you, he, we, they—will become
 Relative වෙනෙන් I, you, he, we, they—will become

SUBJUNCTIVE.

වෙනත්	though I become
වෙනෙත් වෙනෙත්හිං	if I become
වුනත්	though I become
වුනෙත් වුනෙත්හිං	if I become

PERMISSIVE.

වුනෙදං වුනුදං වෙව්දං වුනාවි වෙව්වාවි	} let him become	වුනෙදලා වුනුදලා වෙව්දලා වුනාවි වෙව්වාවිත්	} let them become
--	------------------	---	-------------------

INFINITIVE.

වෙන්ව to become

PARTICIPLES.

Present	වෙන	becoming
Past	{ වුන වෙව්	become

Absolute	වෙලා	having become
Continuative	වෙච්චි වෙමින්	becoming and becoming

VERBALS.

First	වෙතවා
Second	ච්ච
Third	වෙඤ්ඤි
Fourth	වෙතකොට
Fifth	ච්චකොට වෙච්චකොට
Sixth	ච්චවා වෙච්චවා

වෙතවා is much used in conjunction with the root of a noun to form a verb in the involitive voice, as, අසුරවෙතවා become seized; and in this case the corresponding volitive voice is formed by the same root joined to කරණවා, as අසුරකරණවා seize.

භානවා plough

i. Principal parts.

1	2
භා	භෑ

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
භා	භාන	භානි	භෑ	භෑච්චි	භෑවෙත	භෑච්චව	භෑච්චන

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>
ආ		ආච්ච
ආපිය	plough	ආපියච්ච
ආපං		ආපඤ්ඤා
ආආචා		ආආචාඤ්ඤා

ආච්ච let us plough

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative } ආආචා }
 Relative } ආආචා } I, you, he, we, they—plough

Present imperfect.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>
ආආචා	he is ploughing	ආආචා
ආආචා		ආආචා
		ආආචා they are ploughing

Present perfect.

ආආචා	I have ploughed	ආආචා	we have ploughed
ආආචා		ආආචා	
ආආචා	he has ploughed	ආආචා	they have ploughed
ආආචා		ආආචා	

Past indefinite.

അവെളി we ploughed

General affirmative **അവി** }
Relative **അവി** } I, you, he, we, they—ploughed

Past imperfect.

അങ്ങ **അദ്ദേഹം** he was ploughing **അവി**
അദ്ദേഹം they were ploughing

Future.

അങ്ങ **അങ്ങ** I shall plough **അങ്ങ**
അങ്ങ **അങ്ങ** we shall plough

അതി **അതി**
അതി you or he will plough **അതി**
അതി **അതി**
അതി you or they will plough

General affirmative **അവി** }
Relative **അവി** } you, he, they—will plough

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present { **അങ്ങ** though I, you, he, we, they—plough
 { **അങ്ങ** if I, you, he, we, they—plough

Past { **അങ്ങ** though I, you, he, we, they—ploughed
 { **അങ്ങ** if I, you, he, we, they—ploughed

PERMISSIVE.

അപ്പ-ഒറ്റം or വാരി	let him plough	അപ്പുവാരിയ്ക്ക് } let them	} plough
അ-ഒറ്റം or വാരി		അവാരിയ്ക്ക് }	

INFINITIVE.

അപ്പ്	to plough
-------	-----------

PARTICIPLES.

Present	അപ്പ	ploughing
---------	------	-----------

Past	{ അപ്പ അ	ploughed
------	-------------	----------

Absolute	{ അ അത്ര	having ploughed
----------	-------------	-----------------

Continuative	{ അപ്പ അപ്പിച്ച്	ploughing and ploughing
--------------	---------------------	-------------------------

VERBALS.

First	അപ്പ	ploughing
-------	------	-----------

Second	{ അപ്പ അപ്പ അപ്പിച്ച്	ploughing
--------	-----------------------------	-----------

Third	അപ്പി	while ploughing
-------	-------	-----------------

Fourth	അപ്പിപ്പോൾ	when ploughing
--------	------------	----------------

Fifth	അപ്പിച്ച്	when having ploughed
-------	-----------	----------------------

Sixth	അപ്പി	after having ploughed
-------	-------	-----------------------

iv. Moods and tenses involitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

General affirmative	അവെക്കുന്നു	}	it is being ploughed
Relative	അവെക്കുന്നു		

Perfect.

	അവിള	}	it has been ploughed
	അവിളി		

Past imperfect.

	അളി	it was being ploughed
--	-----	-----------------------

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	അളി	}	it was ploughed
Relative	അളി		

Future.

General affirmative	അവിളി	}	it will be ploughed
	അവിളി		
Relative	അവിളിക്കുക		
	അവിളി		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present	හැටවනක්	though it be ploughed
	හැටවතොක් හැටවතෝහිං	if it be ploughed

PERMISSIVE.

හැව්ව්වෑඳං	} let it be ploughed
හැව්ව්වෑව්	
හැවුනෑං	
හැවුනෑව්	

INFINITIVE.

හැටවන්ට	to be ploughed
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PARTICIPLES.

Present	හැටවන	being ploughed
Past	{ හැවුන හැව්ව්	being ploughed
Absolute	{ හැව් හැව්ලෑ	having been ploughed
Continuative	{ හැව්නැව් හැටවමිනි	being ploughed and ploughed

VERBALS.

First	හැටවෙකි	while ploughing
Second	හැටවනකොට	when ploughing.

Third කැවූනකකාව when having ploughed

Fourth කැවූනාව after having ploughed

භානවා, නානවා, පානවා, බානවා, වානවා are conjugated like භානවා.

එනවා come

i. Principal parts.

1	2
එ	ආ
ඇවිත්	
වර	

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
එ	එන	—	ආ	ඇවි	එවෙන	එවිවා	එවූන
ඇවිත්							
වර							

iii. Moods and tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

pl.

එව
වර
වරෙර
එනවා } come

එව්
වරෙව්
වරෙලො
එනවාලො } come

එවු let us come

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative ජනමා } I, you, he, we, they--come
 Relative ජනන් }

Present imperfect.

ජනනා he is coming ජනන they are coming
 ජනදා

Present perfect.

ආං I am come ආමු we are come
 ආසි he is come ආචි they are come
 ආදා ආදාලා

Past indefinite.

ආවමු we come

General affirmative ආවා } I, you, he, we, they--came
 Relative ආවන් }

Past imperfect.

ආ ආදාලා they were coming
 ආදා he was coming

Future.

ආසාදා I shall come ආසාදාමු we shall come
 ආසාදාං

ආචි } ආචන් } you, he--will come ආචන් } ආචන් } you, they-- will come
 ආසි } ආචන් } ආචන් } ආචන් }
 ආදා } ආදාලා } ආදාලා } ආදාලා }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

එකත්	though he come
එකොත් එකත්රිං	if he come
ආටත්	though he came
ආටොත් ආටත්රිං	if he came

PERMISSIVE.

ආදං ආවාචි	let him come	ආදුලො ආවාචන්	let them come
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INFINITIVE.

එන්ට	to come
------	---------

PARTICIPLES.

Present	එන	coming
Past	ආ	come
Absolute	ඇවිත් ඇවිත්ලා ඇවිදිත් ඇවිදිලා	} having come
Continuative	ඇවිත් ඇවිත් එමිත්	coming and coming

VERBALS.

First	එනවා	coming
-------	------	--------

M

Second	{ ඡව ඡව ඡවිලෙ	coming
Third	ඡඳි	while coming
Fourth	ඡනකොට	when coming
Fifth	ඡකොට	when having come
Sixth	ඡවට	after having come

The Involitive is regularly formed from the Causative.

+

දෙනවා give

i. Principal parts.

1	2
දෙ	දන්

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
දෙ	දෙන	දිව්	දන්	දේව්	දෙටෙන	දෙව්වට	දෙවුන

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>sing.</i> -		<i>pl.</i>	
දෙ	} give	දෙව්	} give
දෙපිය		දෙව්ව	
දෙපො		දෙපොලො	
දෙනවා		දෙනවාලො	
දෙයො	give me	දෙයලො	give me
දෙමු let us give			

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative	දෙනවා	}	I, you, he, we, they—give
Relative	දෙන්නේ		

Present imperfect.

දෙනනා	he is giving	දෙනනා	they are giving
දෙනූනා			

Present perfect.

දීලි	I have given	දීලිලු	we have given
දීලා		දීලාලු	

දීලි	he has given	දීලී	they have given
දීලීලූ		දීලීලූලා	

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	දුනනා	}	I, you, he, we, they—gave
Relative	දුන්නේ		

Past imperfect.

දුනී	he was giving	දුනීනු	they were giving
දුනූ		දුනූලා	

Future.

දෙනෙණ	I shall give	දෙනෙණු	we shall give
දෙනෙණා			

දේවි	} you, he—will give	දේවි	} you, they—	
දෙහි		දෙහි		} will give
දෙනූ		දෙනූලා		

General affirmative $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දෙනවාදැයි} \\ \text{දෙනെත්} \end{array} \right\} \text{you, he, they,—will give}$
 Relative

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

දෙනත් though I, you, he, we, they—give

දෙනෙත් if I, you, he, we, they—give
 දෙනෙත්

දුකනත් though I, you, he, we, they—gave

දුකනෙත් if I, you, he, we, they—gave
 දුකනෙත්

PERMISSIVE.

*sing.**pl.*

දීපු-දෙ-OR වාබේ let him give
 දුන් දෙ-OR නාබේ

දීපුවාබේ let them give
 දුනානාබේ

INFINITIVE.

දෙන්න to give

PARTICIPLES.

Present දෙන giving

Past $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{දීපු} \\ \text{දුන්} \end{array} \right\}$ gave

Absolute $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දීල} \end{array} \right\}$ having given

Continuative $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{දීදී} \\ \text{දෙමින්} \end{array} \right\}$ giving and giving

VERBALS.

First	දෙනවා	giving
Second	දීම දෙවිලේ	giving
Third	දෙකී	while giving
Fourth	දෙනානාව	when giving
Fifth	දුන්කොව	when having given
Sixth	දුනනාව	after having given

iv. Moods and Tenses involitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

General affirmative	දෙවෙනා	} it being given
Relative	දෙවෙනාව	
	දෙවෙනෙන්	

Perfect දෙවීම it has been given

Past imperfect.

	දෙවුනී	it was being given
General affirmative	දෙවුනා	} it was given
Relative	දෙවුනෙන්	

Future.

INDEFINITE.

	දෙවිනී	} it will be given
General affirmative	දෙවෙනාවනුනී	
Relative	දෙවෙනෙන්	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

දෙවෙනන් though it be given

දෙවෙනොන්
 දෙවෙනෙහිං if it be given

PERMISSIVE.

දෙවිච්චදෙං
 දෙවුනදෙං
 දෙවිච්චාචි
 දෙවිනාචි } let it be given

INFINITIVE.

දෙවෙන්නට to be given

PARTICIPLES.

Present දෙවෙන being given

Past දෙවින
 දෙවිච්ච been given

Absolute දෙවි
 දෙවිලා having been given

Continuative දෙවි දෙවි being given and given

VERBALS.

First දෙවෙකි while being given

Second දෙවෙනකොච when being given

Third දෙවුනුකොච when having been given

Fourth දෙවුනාච after having been given

බොනවා is conjugated like දෙනවා

බොනවා drink

i. Principal parts.

1	2
බො	බි

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
බො	බොන	බිනි	බි	පෙවි	පෙවෙන	පෙව්ව	පෙවුන

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE,

sing.

බොව
බිපිප
බිපං
බොනවා } drink

pl.

බොව්
බිපිඬව්
බිපලො
බොනවාලො } drink

බොවු let us drink

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative බොනවා I, he, we, they—drink
Relative බොනෙත්

Present imperfect.

බොනනා he is drinking බොනනං they are drinking
බොනු

Present perfect.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>	
බිං බිපිං	I have drunk	බිමු බිපිමු	we have drunk
බිපු බිපුදෑ	he has drunk	බිපු බිපුදෑලා	they have drunk

Past indefinite.

බිවෙමු we drank

General affirmative බිවා I, you, we, they—drank
 Relative බිවේ

Past imperfect.

බිසි he was drinking බිවී බිදෑලා they were drinking

Future.

බොඤ්ඤ, බොඤ්ඤං I shall drink බොඤ්ඤමු we shall drink

බෙර්වි } you, he—will drink බෙර්වින් } you, they—will
 බොසි } බොන් } drink
 බොඤ්ඤ }

General affirmative බොනවාදැහි you, he, they—will drink
 Relative බොනෝ

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

බොනන් though I, you, he, we, they—drink

බොනොන් බොනෝහිං if I, you, he, we, they—drink

බිවන් though I, you, he, we, they—drank

බිවෙන්න
බිවෙන්නිං if I, you, he, we, they—drank

PRIMITIVE.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>
බිපු-දෙං- or වාචි බි-දෙං- or ආචි	let him drink	බිපුචාචන් බිචාචන් let them drink

INFINITIVE.

බොන්ව to drink

PARTICIPLES.

Present	බොන	drinking
Past	බිපු බිපු	drunk
Absolute	බි බිඳා	having drunk
Continuative	බිබි බොමිනි	drinking and drinking

VERBALS.

First	බොනවා	drinking
Second	බිචුච බිචිච බිචිඳිඳි	} drinking
Third	බොනි	while drinking
Fourth	බොනකොච	when drinking

N

Fifth	ඔටුනොට	when having drunk
Sixth	ඔටුවාට	after having drunk

iv. Moods and Tenses involitive.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

General affirmative	පෙටෙනා	} it is drinking in
	පෙටෙනවා	
Relative	පෙටෙනන්	

Perfect	පෙටිව්ව	it has drunk in
---------	---------	-----------------

Past imperfect.

පෙටුනි	it was drinking in
--------	--------------------

General affirmative	පෙටුනා	} it drank in
Relative	පෙටුනන්	

Future.

INDEFINITE.

General affirmative	පෙටිව්	} it will drink in
	පෙටෙයි	
Relative	පෙටිනවානි / පෙටෙනන්	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

පෙටිනන්	though it drink in
---------	--------------------

පෙවෙතොත් if it drink in
 පෙවෙතෝහි

PERMISSIVE.

පෙවිව්වදං }
 පෙවුනාදං } let it drink in
 පෙවිව්වොව් }
 පෙවිනාව් }

INFINITIVE.

පෙවෙන්නට to drink in

PARTICIPLES.

Present පෙවන drinking in

Past පෙතින
 පෙව්ව්ව් drunk in

Absolute පෙවී
 පෙව්ලා having drunk in

Continuative පෙවී පෙවී drinking and drinking in
 පෙවෙමින්

VERBALS.

First පෙවෙකී while drinking in

Second පොවනකොට when drinking in

Third පෙවුණුකාට when having drunken in

Fourth පෙවුනාට after having drunken in

ගනනවා take

i. Principal parts.

1	2
ග	ගත් ගන

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4
ග	ගනන -ගන	—	ගත් ගත්තු ගන

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>
අරග	}	අරගවී
ගනු		ගනිවී
ගනිං		ගනිලො
අරගං		අරගලො
ගනනවා		ගනනවාලො
	} take	} take

ගනිමු let us take
අරගමු

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative ගනනවා I, he, we, they—take
Relative ගනනේ

Present imperfect.

sing.

ගනනා he is taking
ගනදා

pl.

ගනනං they are taking

Present perfect.

ගනිං I have taken

ගනිමු we have taken

Past indefinite.

ගනනමු we took

General affirmative ගනනා I, you, he, we, they—took
Relative ගනනේ

Past imperfect.

ගනී he was taking
ගනීදා

ගනීතු they were taking
ගනීදා

Future.

ගනනෙ I shall take
ගනනෙ

ගනනෙමු we shall take

ගනිවී }
ගනිවී } you, he—will take
ගනිවී }
ගනිවී }
ගනිවී }

ගනිවී }
ගනිවී } you, they—
ගනිවී } will take
ගනිවී }
ගනිවී }

General affirmative ගනනාවනුයේ you, he, they—will take
Relative ගනනේ I, you, he, we, they—will take

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ගනිතත් though I, you, he, we, they—take
 ගනිතොත් }
 ගනිතෝති } if I, you, he, we, they—take

PERMISSIVE.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>
ගන්-දෙ-OR නාව	let him take	ගනොවෙත් let them take
ගන-දෙ-OR ගන්තුදෙ		

Past.

ගනන් though I, you, he, we, they—took
 ගනොන් }
 ගනෝති } if I, you, he, we, they—took

INFINITIVE.

ගන්ව to take

PARTICIPLES.

Present	ගනන	taking
Past	{ ගන් ගන ගන්තු	taken
Absolute	{ අරන් අරගන	having taken

Continuative { අරං අරං
අරගනා අරගනා taking and taking
ගනිමින්

VERBALS.

First ගනනවා taking

Second { ගැන්ව
ගැනුව
ගැනිව
ගැනිලෙ taking

Third { ගනිද්දී
අරගද්දී while taking

Fourth { අරගනනාකාව
ගනනකාව when taking

Fifth { ගත්කාව
ගතකාව when having taken
ගත්ඉකාව

Sixth ගතාව after having taken

දකනවා know

i. Principal parts.

1 2
දන් —

ii. Leading words.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
දන් දකන — — දැනි දැගෙන දැනිව්ව දැනුන

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative දනනවා I, you, he, we, they—know
 Relative දනන්

Present imperfect.

දනනා he is knowing
 දෙනු

Present perfect.

දනිම I am aware of දනිමු we are aware of

Future.

දනි දනින්
 දනිමි you, he—will know දනිමින් you, they—will know
 දෙනු දන්දෙනු

General affirmative දනනවාදැනි you, he, they—will know
 Relative දනන් I, you, he, we, they—will know

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

දනිතත් though I, you, he, we, they—know
 දනිතොත් if I, you, he, we, they—know
 දනිතෙර්නිම

PARTICIPLES.

Present දනන knowing

Absolute	දැන දැනලා	having known
Continuative	දැන දැන	knowing and knowing

VERBALS.

First	දන්නවා	knowing
Second	{ දැනුව දැනීම දැනීමල	knowing
Third	
Fourth	දකනනොට	when knowing

The involitive voice is regularly formed from the leading words.

දන්නවා sit, be.

i. Principal parts.

1	2
දුන්	ලන්

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
දුන්	දුනන	—	ලන්	දුදුවි	දුදුවන	දුදුවිව්	දුදුවුන

0

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

ඉඳි
ඉඳපිය
ඉඳිං
ඉභනවා

} sit

pl.

ඉඳිවි
ඉඳපියවි
ඉඳිලො
ඉභනවාලො

} sit

ඉඳිවු let us sit

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative ඉභනවා I, you, we, they—sit
Relative ඉභනේ

Present imperfect.

ඉභනා he is sitting ඉභනං they are sitting
ඉභ්භුභුභු

Present perfect.

ඉභිං I have sitten ඉභිවු we have sitten

Past indefinite.

General affirmative ඉභනා I, you, he, we, they—sit
Relative ඉභනේ

Past imperfect.

ඉභි he was sitting ඉභනේ they were sitting
ඉභ්භුභුභු ඉභ්භුභුභුලො

Future.

ඉඤ්ඤාමි,
ඉඤ්ඤාමි

I shall sit

ඉඤ්ඤාමි we shall sit

ඉඤ්ඤි
ඉඤ්ඤි
ඉඤ්ඤා

you, he--will sit

ඉඤ්ඤන්
ඉඤ්ඤන්
ඉඤ්ඤා

you, they--will sit

General affirmative ඉඤ්ඤාමාසුහි you, he, they--will sit

Relative ඉඤ්ඤාමා I, you, he, we, they--will sit

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ඉඤ්ඤන්

though I, you, he, we, they--sit

ඉඤ්ඤන්ත
ඉඤ්ඤන්ති

if I, you, he, we, they--sit

ඉඤ්ඤන්

though I, you, he, we, they--sat

ඉඤ්ඤන්ත
ඉඤ්ඤන්ති

if I, you, he, we, they--sat

PERMISSIVE.

sing.

ඉඤ්ඤං or ඉඤ්ඤාමි let him sit

pl.

ඉඤ්ඤාමු or ඉඤ්ඤාමු let them sit

INFINITIVE.

ඉඤ්ඤාමි to sit

PARTICIPLES.

Present	ඉනන	sitting
Past	උන්	sat
Absolute	ඉද ඉදලා	having sitten
Continuative	ඉද ඉද ඉදිමිනි	sitting and sitting

VERBALS.

First	ඉනනවා	sitting
Second	ඉදිව ඉදුව	sitting
Third	ඉඤ්ඤි	while sitting
Fourth	ඉනනානාව	when sitting
Fifth	උන්කොව	when having sitten
Sixth	උනනාව	after having sitten

RECIPROCAL VOICE.

The Reciprocal voice is formed by the Absolute contracted Participle, as කඩා compounded with ගනනවා.

Reciprocal Imperative කඩාග break and take

Indicative present කඩාගනනවා I, you, he, we, they—
break and take

past කඩාගනනා I, you, he, we, they—broke and took

VERBS IRREGULAR, WITH HYPERMONOSYLLABLE THEMES.

කරණව is irregular, as follows :—

First, it has two second principal parts both irregularly formed.

Second, it shortens the penult of the third leading word : which irregularities are carried through all parts of the verb derived from these.

Third, it is irregular in the absolute and the continuative participles.

Fourth, of the two second principal parts කල has formed from it the General affirmative and the Relative forms of the Volitive Indicative Past Indefinite ;—these two forms *may*, and all the other derived forms *must*, be from කෙරු

කරණව make, do.

i. Principal parts.

1	2
කර	කල කෙරු

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	
කර	කරන	කරු	කල කෙරු	Volitives.
5	6	7	8	
කෙරි	කෙරෙන	කෙරිලි	කෙරුන	Involitives.

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>	
කර	}	කරව	}
කරපිය		කරපියව	
කරපං		කරපලලා	
කරනවා		කරනවලා	
	do, make		do, make

කරවු let us make

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative කරනවා I, you he, we, they—make
 Relative කරනේ

Present imperfect.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>	
කරනනා	he is making	කරනනං	they are making
කරනූ		කරනූලා	

Present perfect.

කෙරිං	I have made	කෙරිවු	we have made
කලෙං		කලෙවු	
කරපිං		කරපවු	
කරපි	he has made	කරපු	they have made
කරපුදූ		කරපුදූලා	

Past indefinite.

කෙරුවෙවු we made

General affirmative කරවවා I, you, he, we, they—made
 Relative කලෙවෙ කෙරුවෙ කලෙ

Past imperfect.

කෙරී		කෙරු	
කෙරුදු	he was making	කෙරුදුලො	they were making
කල		කලෝ	
කලදු		කලදුලො	

Future.

කරැකැ	I shall make	කරැකැලු	we shall make
කරැකැ			
කරැ	} you, he—will make	කරැවිත්	} you, they—
කරැ		කරැත්	
කරැදු		කරැදුලො	

General affirmative කරැකැවිත් you, he, they—will make
 Relative කරැකැත් I, you, he, we, they—will make

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කරැකැත් though I, you, he, we, they—make
 කරැකැත් } if I, you, he, we, they—make
 කරැකැත්

Past.

කලත් though I, you, he, we, they—made
 කලත් } if I, you, he, we, they—made
 කලත්

PERMISSIVE.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>
කරපු-දෙ-ර වාචේ		කරපුවාවෙන්
කෙර-දෙ-ර වාචේ	let him make	කෙරුවාවෙන් let them make
කල-දෙ-ර කලාවේ		කලාවෙන්

INFINITIVE.

කරන්නට to make

PARTICIPLES.

Present	කරන	making
Past	කරපු කල	made
Absolute	කර කරලා	having made
Continuative	කර කර කරමින්	making and making

VERBALS.

First	කරනවා	making
Second	{ කෙරුව කෙරීම කෙරීමල	making
Third	කරදී	while made
Fourth	කරනකොට	when made
Fifth	කෙරුවකොට කලකොට	when having made
Sixth	කෙරුවාම කලාම	after having made

iii. Moods and Tenses involitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

කෙරෙන

General affirmative කෙරෙනවා it is being made

Relative කෙරෙනේ

Present perfect.

කෙරිණ

කෙරිණි

it has been made

Past imperfect.

කෙරෙහි

it was being made

Past perfect.

General affirmative කෙරුණ

Relative කෙරුණේ

it was made

Future.

කෙරේ

General affirmative කෙරේ

කෙරෙනවාදැන

Relative කෙරෙනේ

it will be made

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කෙරෙන

though it be made

P

කෙරෙනොන් if it be made
 කෙරෙනෝහිං

Past.

කෙරුනන් though it has been made

කෙරුනොන් if it has been made
 කෙරුනෝහිං

PERMISSIVE.

කෙරුනාදෙං }
 කෙරුනුදෙං } let it be made
 කෙරීව්වදෙං }
 කෙරීව්වාට්ටි }
 කෙරුනාට්ටි }

INFINITIVE.

කෙරෙන්නි to be made

PARTICIPLES.

Present කෙරෙන being made

Past කෙරුන }
 කෙරුනු } being made
 කෙරීව්ව }

Absolute කෙරී }
 කෙරීලා } having been made

Continuative කෙරී කෙරී being made and made

VERBALS.

First කෙරෙනවා being made

Second කෙරෙන්නි while it is being made

Third	කෙරෙනකොට	when being made
Fourth	කෙරැනුකොට	when having been made
Fifth	කෙරැනාව	after having been made

The following also are irregular in 'having, like කර, a double second principal part : as,

Principal parts.

1	2	1	2
වතුර	වතුල වතුරු	විවාර	විවැල විවැරු
ඉතුර	ඉතුල භිතුරු	වදර	වදල වදැරු
අතුර	අතුල අතුරු	පිහ	පිස පිහු
මතුර	මතුල මතුරු	විකුන	විකක විකුනු
වපුර	වපුල වපුරු	කිය	කි කිවි
දිවුර	දිවුල දිවුරු	පිය	පි පිවි
කකාර	කකාල කකැරු	ලිය	ලි ලිවි
		දකි	දකක

Of these වහුර, අතුර, මතුර, වජුර, දිවුර, පිහ, and විකුන follow කර in the irregular formation of its third leading word and its absolute participles : as,

3d Leading word	Absolute participles
වහුරපි	වහුර, වහුරලා
අතුරපි	අතුර, අතුරලා
&c.	&c.

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DEFECTIVES.

In Voice

1. තක,* නිද, දර, වර, ආර, නොර, රුව, වටි, ඔබ්, ලෙලිය, අලල, ලියල, අකුල, ශොරව, වලෙදි, have neither causative nor involitive.

2. කිද, ලබ, තිය, මිය, වර, නාහ, නාහි, පබ්, මඹි, පුදි, ගනි, have no causative.

3. දකක, රීහ, හීහ, වඩ, පන, බද, වද, කැනු, දින, දව, අය, පාය, දිර, දව්ව, දෙස, පිහ, දකි, රකි, වඩ්, යදි, විදි, සිදි, ඉබ්, හලි, කෙලි, වහි, අයද, කරඹ, උපය, සපය, පොපිය, කකිස, නලිය, දෙදර, වදර, විවාර, උහල, පවහ, හහිස, නැහවි, කිමිදි, අැහිදි; හිවිසි, have no involitive.

In the second principal part

තියනව, නියනවා, මියනවා, කකිසනවා, පොපියනවා, නලියනවා, ලෙලියනවා, have no second principal part.

* All these verbs should be read with නවා added; thus, for තක read තකනවා; for වටි read වටිනවා.

අනු and බල.

අනු (*is, is enough*) and බල (*cannot*) are very defective, having only the following forms :—

අනු }
 අනු } (it) is
 අනු }

අනු though there be

අනු there being

අනු the existing = the real, the true

අනු that which is = the fact, the truth

අනු he to whom it is = the rightful owner

අනු there is

To all these අනු may be prefixed, making negatives නැබල, නැබල, නැබල, (*it is not, &c.* ; which are opposed to අනු, &c. signifying *it is*. But to අනු *it is enough*, is opposed මදි *it is insufficient*.

බල }
 බල } cannot
 බල }

බල being unable

PARTICLES.

Of the three following lists, the first is of Adverbs and Conjunctions ; the second of Postpositions ; the third of Post positive nouns.

Adverbs and Conjunctions.

ඇපි	why	එහෙත්	but	නැවත	again
ආය	again	ඒත්		නොහොත්	or
ආරේ		ඔව්	yes	මතු	why
ඉතා	very	තුරු	until	මතු	why
ඉතිං	what then	තව	still, yet	මහා	not like to have
	after that	නම්	if	පිනිස	in order to
එකෙක්	or	නමුත්	although,	මිස	except that
එතනොට	then	නමුත්	nevertheless		

Postpositions.

හරු	} through the	විසින්	by the agency of	මගින්	along
හිරු		} fault of	දක්වා	until	එකක
නිසා	on account of	පසා	} through	සමඟ	
ලදෙසා	for the sake of	පසාරු			නැවුට
ලේවා	} by means of			විරුඩ	against
ලො					

Postpositive Nouns.

කිට්ටුව	} proximity	වෙනුව	} stead, room,	පිටත	the exterior
ගාලා		හිලේව		} place	
ලග					ඇතුළ
වෙත	} quarter	ඉදිරි	} front	උඩ	the upper part
දෙස		පසර			සට
දිශාව			පසර	rear	
පාර	road	පිට	the back	අත	the side of a defined space

PREFIX AND SUFFIXES.

Prefix.

The negative prefix **න** is made vocal by various vowels ; as

නදනවා	make	නනදනවා	not make
වරදි	guilty	නිවරදි	not guilty
පුළුවන්	able	නුපුළුවන්	not able
දැනේ	will know	නොදැනේ	will not know
හත්	gotten	නොහත්	not gotten

Suffixes.

ඝී } of affirmation

ය }
අ } of reciting
එසී }

එ recitation

ව }
වා }
ඉ }
වන }
වනන } participial

ද }
ආ }
ය }
ඒ }
එසී } of simple interrogation

දෙ, honorific interrogation

වද් interrogation implying affirmation

යැ }
යැය } interrogation implying nega-
tion

ඔ intensive

ත් conjunctive suffix

වත් { with an affirmative, implies a makeshift : repeated
with a negative, corresponds to 'neither' followed
by 'nor' }

අරුති of potentiality

එනි vocative

දී signifying during, while

වැනව් precative

වහන්සේ honorific

SYNTAX.

ADVERTISEMENT.

As this Grammar is compiled for the use of Englishmen in learning Singhalese, it is proposed to compare the two languages as to their SYNTAX; shewing where they agree and where they differ.

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SYNTAX.

NOUNS.

1

Definites and Indefinites.

There is a general correspondence in the two languages as to the use of definites and indefinites; as,

Bring a hoe	දදලෙක් ගතො
Where is the hoe you broke	උඹ බිඳ දදලෙ කෙක්

Exceptions.

1. In speaking of any individual of a genus, the English uses the indefinite and the Singhalese the definite; as, This is a *polonga*—මේ පොලොනා. Go not near a *sobracapel*—කයා ලඟව නොයන්.

2. The Singhalese admits of an indefinite being joined to a possessive pronoun, which the English does not; as, මේ ලමයා අපේ නෑ කෙනෙකුගේ පුතා—This is the son of a relation of ours.

3. The words පමන and විතර, signifying *only* or *mere*, must be put in the indefinite; as, Mere knowledge is insufficient—දැනගැනීම පමනක් වදි විතරක්

4. *Another* is rendered by වෙන with an indefinite; *the other* by අනික් with a definite; *the rest* by අනිත් with a plural; as, Give me another knife—වෙනපිහයක් දිය; Bring the other horse,—අනික් අස්පයා ගෙනොන් The rest are lost,—අනිත් ඒවා නැතිවුනා.

5. *No* must be resolved into *not a*; as, He has no relation—උඹ නෑ කෙනෙක් නෑ.

Singular and Plural.

The two languages correspond in this respect ; as,

Both the *mother* and *children* came අම්මන් දරුවෝත් ආවා

Exceptions.

1. When you join another person to yourself in speaking, both must be put in the plural ; as, You and I are of the husbandry cast—ප්‍රීඹිලා අපි ගොසිවත්සෙසි.

2. Words joined with ගෙදර have the plural in ලා for the singular ; as, I am going to my elder brother's house—අසිය:ලාගේ ගෙදර යනවා.

Hence it is that ලා having become ambiguous as a sign of the plural, words that commonly have ලා for their plural sometimes take වරු to avoid the ambiguity ; as, This is the assistance truly I receive from my nephews—බෑනාවරුගෙනෙත්ලා බෙහා උපකාරතවයි මේ. If බෑනාලාගෙන් had been used, it would have been doubtful whether it had been from one or more.—Hence too in words that commonly take වරු, when one is principally the subject of conversation and others are merely alluded to, ලා is taken for the sign of the plural ; as, What advice should I give to noblemen (one having been before spoken of)—නිලබලාව අපි බලා න දැනිමුතුකම්ද කියනෙත්.

3. In speaking of the parts of the body of which there are two or more,—as the eyes, the teeth,—the Singhalese uses the singular, where the English has the plural ; as, අළුතැපෙතෙන්තේනෑ—His *eyes* do not discern appearances; that is, he cannot see. මේන දහිත් තවත්ව බෑ—One cannot break this with one's *teeth*.

4. Words expressing the substance universally—as, gold, silver, water, oil, &c, රත්න, රිදී, වතුර, තෙල්, &c —have a plural form and construction in Singhalese ; as, මේවා තෙල්ද—is this oil ?

3

Cases.

There is a two-fold division of the rules for determining the case of a Sinhalese noun. To the first belong those sentences in which the corresponding English noun has no preposition before it ; to the second, those in which the English noun has a preposition before it.

Case I. Without Prepositions in English.

Vocative and Nominative.

Where the sentence is not idiomatical in either language, the Vocative and Nominative cases correspond ; as,

Come here, (my) son	වෙහෙ වර පුතන්
We do not wish it	අපි කැමති නැහැ
Much vexation has happened	බොහොම අනවුල් වෙම
Life wastes away	ආයු පිරිමහනනා

Accusative.

The noun which receives the action of a volitive or causative verb is put in the accusative in both languages ; as,

Do you know yon man ?	අර මිනිසා අඳුනනවාද
Some one is bursting yon door	කවුද අර දොර පලනවා
Do not do unjust things	අයුතු දේවල් නොකරව්
Make that (brat , cry	මිනා අබට

Genitive.

The English Genitive is rendered by the Sinhalese Genitive ; as,

This man's goods are cheap මේ මිනිසාගේ බඩු ලාබසි

Exception.

The Nominal adjective is often put for the genitive ; as, This is a white ants hill—මේක මේ හුඹහ.

Dative.

i. When an English active verb is made into Singhalese by an involitive verb, or a suffix, the nominative is turned into a Dative; as,

He received favour ඔහුට පිහිට ලැබුණා
How many children have you? උඹට දරුවෝ කීදෙනෙක්ද

ii. Words and suffixes of potentiality govern a dative; as,

How many can bring it? කීදෙනාට ගෙනෙඩ පුළුවනද
I cannot වට බැහැ
Can you untie this knot මේ ගැටේ උඹට ලිහනැහ

Dative of Animates.—Accusative of Inanimates.

ලගනනානවා, බනිනවා, සදිනවා, ඉවනවා, මතුරණවා, වදිනවා, ගඟනවා, තලනවා, නොවනවා, අනිනවා, විදිනවා, generally govern a dative of animates; but an accusative, or even two accusatives of inanimates; as,

වට නැළුවා	He, she, or they—flogged me
වට ගැහුවා	He, she, or they—beat me
කුරුඳු තලනවා	Barking cinnamon
පය බිව ගඟබ බැ	[I, he, she, they] cannot set [my, his, her, their] foot to the ground

Case II. With an English Preposition.

✱

Accusative.

i. The noun governed by a Singhalese postposition or a postpositive noun must be put in the accusative whatever English preposition be used ; as,

නා හන්ද, මට මේකටුනා	This has befallen me along of you
මහු මා වෙනුවට රජකාරියකලා	He did suit and service for me

ii. A noun joined with another signifying multitude, measure, or number, also with වාගේ or විවර must be put in the accusative whatever English preposition be used ; as,

මිනිස්සු රසියක්	A company of men
හාල් හුටුවක්	A hoondoo of rice
ගස් විසක්	A score of trees
මු පොලොව වාගෙයි	He is like to a <i>polonga</i>
මු බලලක් විවර ඇති	He is about the size of a cat

Exceptions.

1. විරැඳව and ඉසාර govern a Dative ; as,

මට විරැඳව කථාකලා	He spoke against me
මට ඉසාරව ගියා	He went before me

2. පිටත, කමක්, and all partitives ; as, පතුව, නැලූ, කොවස, බාගය, පළුව, වික, බිග, govern the ablative ; as, He or they put (it, or them, or him) out of the city ඉවරිත් පිටත දැමූවා I have no need of puppies කුකුන් නොත් මට කමක් නැ. Give me part of the paddy වියන් පතුවක් දියො. This is the best of these goats මේ පළුවනොන් මු වඩා ගෙදයි.

Genitive.

i. The noun signifying 'the place where' is put in the Genitive, whatever English preposition be used ; as,

Put it <i>in</i> the sun	අවුරේ නියාපන්
There is a pimple <i>on</i> your back	ලබ් පිටේ බිබිලක් තියෙන්නා
How many canoes are <i>at</i> the ferry	තොවුපලේ මරු කියක් තියේද
The bullock rubs himself <i>at</i> a tree	හරකා හහන අහ ලලන්නා
That chair is leaning <i>against</i> the door	අර පුවුව දොරේ වැදිලා තියෙන්නා
He jumped <i>into</i> the sea	වුදේ පැන්නා

ii. A noun with the English sign *of* (signifying belonging to) must be put in the Genitive ; as,

Open the door *of* the room ගෙයි දොර අරපං

Dative.

i. Nouns in acquisition or the contrary are put in the dative ; as,

මෙක ඉරැනුවිටක වටයි When this is worn out it is *for* me
 දොරකට අඟුලක් තැනින් I have made a bolt *for* a door.

ii. Passive participles govern a dative ; as,

වැදෙන්නුව අපුව Being caught *by* a fowler

iii. Comparatives govern a Dative ; as,

මේකට භාරකඩි ඔක That is worse *than* this

iv. The noun to which motion is made is put in the Dative ;

as,

හඟට යවු Let us go *to* the river
 මේ හඟට යනෝ Shall I go *up* this tree ?
 ඉර අලියාට විඳේ කවිද Who shot *at* that elephant ?

Exceptions.

The following nouns after words of motion are put in the accusative.

1. The Appellatives ගෙදර, නුවර, වෝදර, කඩි, ගොඩි, බැඳේ, කැලේ, වනාන්තෙ, වැලේ, කොවුළු, පලිබේ, උඩ, with the plurals ගස්, පලේ.

2. The Proper Names රූනා, කොලඹ, උඩුවර, මහර, දුඹර, වැලිගෙර, සැලව, කෝවිලි, යාපනේ, තිරිකුණාමලේ, with all those that end in උඩ, කඩ, බඩ, ගොඩ, හර, නොව, පුරේ කෝරලේ ; as, වැඳු, වලිකඩ, හඟබඩ, ගෝනිගොඩ, කළුහර, or කළුකොව, අනුරාදපුරේ, හත්කෝරලේ.

3. These proper names take a plural form after verbs of motion වාදමිලේ, කිලේ පනේ, රොදුබ්, පානදුරේ, දෙපානා, මනාරම ; as, Let us go *to* Madampay වාදමිපා යවු ; also the names of places ending in නා, ය, (except වැට්ටි) ; ල (except බඩ්බල and those in පල) ; ලල (except බදුලල) and ව ; as, Let us go *to* Ratmalána, *to* Calany, *to* Kornegal, *to* Galle, *to* Negombo, රත්වලාං, කැලනි, කුරුණාගලේ, ගාළු, මීගවු, යවු ;— also names of places ending in ගම්, විනා, බැඳ, as, Let us go *to* Ratgama, *to* Pingwatta, *to* Yak-bodda, රත්ගං, පිංවතු, යක්බැදි යවු.

v. Verbs of fearing and of anger govern a Dative ; as,

ඔයාට කවිද බය	Who is afraid of him ?
වට කිපුණා	He was angry with me

vi. The period of time about which an event happens is put in the Dative ; as,

වට වයස් විසෂකට ඇ	I am about twenty
පහට ඇති	It is about five (o'clock)

Ablative.

All nouns having English prepositions before them not included in the preceding rules must be put in the Ablative ; as,

By what means did [you] come?	වෙමකිනද ආවේ
I came on foot	පයින් ආවා
I came in a ship	නැවෙහි ආවා
By what road did [you] come ?	කොතෙකුද ආවේ
I came by land	ගොඩින් ආවා
Come through that door-way	ඔය දොරකඩින් වරෙන්
Can one plough with calves	විසෂකොන්ගෙන් ගාතැකැයි
It was broke by you [that is unintentionally]	උබගෙන් බිඳුණා
I will come in ten or fifteen days	තව දහ පහලොස් දවසකින් පසුද
The oil leaks from this lamp	මේ පාතොන් තෙල් යනනා
Inquire not of him	එයාගෙන් අහන්න එපා
If [you] ask [it] of him, [he] will give [it you]	ඔහුගෙන් ඉල්ලුවොත් දේපි
What is this ring made of?—	මේ වලලුවොනවායින් හදලා
Of silver	ද—රිදියෙන්

Exceptions.

I saw [him] take (it) in (his) hand	අපට ගනනවා දුටින්
Let (them) make it in their own way	උන් හදනා හැටියට හදවුවොවෙන්

NUMERALS.

i. When numbers are predicated of animate nouns, the substantive *දෙන* is used with the numeral adjectives; as,

How many men are come?— *මිනිස්සු කීදෙනෙක් ආවාද—*
 Four *හතරදෙනයි*

Look, there are *two* guanas fighting— *අනෙකකඩරු දෙදෙනෙක්මර්*
ඉබ්බවනවා

Exception.

Instead of *දෙන* Kings take *කව්චුව*, Nobles *චොල*, Priests *නව*; as,

<i>Five</i> kings	<i>රජවරු පස්කව්චුවක්</i>
<i>Three</i> noblemen	<i>නිලබෙලා තුන් චොලක්</i>
<i>Four</i> priests	<i>උනනාන්තස්ලා හතර නවක්</i>

ii. The Cardinal adjective requires its substantive to be in the singular; as,

The *two* worlds *දෙලොව*
 Three years *තුන් මාරුදා*

PRONOUNS.

Substitutes for the Relative.

There are two ways of supplying the place of the Relative.

i. By a participle; as,

He *who receives* these words, *මේවචනා ජන්තුහනනා මිනිහාම*
 will be happy *පයිත්ව සුඛ සිද්ධවෙයි*

Those *who came and called* අර මා අඹහහහහහහහහහ අගෙනරි
 me said so කවිවා

To the place *from which he* උා හිවලා ආතනාව නවක් ස
 came, he shall never return තෙත් නාභා

Whosoever cannot clear him- මෙහෙයා උතතරදෙබ බැව්වුනා
 self concerning this matter මිනිසා හීර් දවනවා අ.හි
 shall be imprisoned

ii. By the relative form of the verb ; as,

Those *that go* to that place එතනාව සතෙත් විකදෙතෙති
 are few

This, *which has happened,* is මේවුනේ නපුරක්වයි
 bad

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The Reciprocal *තමා* when not referred to an antecedent is
 doubled ; as,

Every one should exert him- තම තමාට උවමනාද් ගැනා න
 self to supply his own wants ව තමාට වැයම් කරබ මිනා

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The suffixes *වත්* and *ඉවුත්* are thus constructed :—

i. With a negative expressed by *නැ* or *බැ* or *එපා*, *වත්*
 must be used ; as,

I want nothing at all what- කොයි දෙයකින් වත් මම වැඩක්
 ever නැහැ

He cannot eat any thing මොන දෙයක් වත් කනනව
 whatever බැහැ

Now then I want no more of එයින් පසක් වත් ඉතිං පපා
 them

ii. In the sense of *even* නුමුත් is more usual ; as,
 Even he will not fail to do it උම නුමුත්වැරිවෙතෝනැහැ

iii. In most other cases they may be used indiscriminately ;
 as,

Sit down on the couch, or the chair (no matter which) { අරඳ්නුමුත්පුටුවේනුමුත් ඉඳිං
 { අරඳ් වත් පුටුවේ වත් ඉඳිං

Whether bad or good, it is mine, is it not? { හොඳනුමුත් නරකනුමුත් මගේ
 { වද
 { හොඳ වත් නරක වත් මගේවද

Though it be he that goes, it is no matter { උ නුමුත් ගියනන්කාරි නැහැ
 { උ වත් ගියනන් කාරි නැහැ

VERES.

Voices.

English Active.

i. A reciprocal verb cannot be rendered by a simple volitive : it must be either compounded with *කනනවා*, or it must be an involitive ; as,

He *smuted* himself උම උගේ අහෙ දැලිනගනනං
 I *occasioned* myself to lose මානිසා මම පැරදුනා

ii. An English active with an inanimate nominative case must be rendered by a Singhalese involitive. There are two

cases:—the first, when there is no accusative the English nominative is rendered by the Singhalese nominative; the second, when there is an English accusative, that becomes the Singhalese nominative, and the English nominative becomes the ablative in Singhalese; as,

This knife *will not cut* මේ පිහේ කපෙන්නේ නැහැ
 The dew *wetted me to-day* මම ඉද පිහෙන්නේ හෙමිමට

English Passive.

These are rendered in Singhalese as follows;

First method—Render the passive by a volitive, make the object governed by it, and put the agent (if expressed) in the nominative; as,

Last night one of our bullocks *was devoured* by a cheta කොටියෙක් රෑපේ රෑ ඉපේහර
was devoured by a cheta කෙස් කාපි
 All four of us who went to *were abused* උන්ගේ හෙදුරට ගිය ඉපි හත
 their house, *were abused* රඳෙනාවට බැහැනා

Second method—Turn the passive into a verbal substantive governed by කනවා; the English nominative becoming the Singhalese nominative and the agent (if expressed) in the ablative.

I never *was thumped* by him මම උගෙන්නුවි කැ ජනක් නැ
 I saw a pig that *had been shot* වෙසිකාආ උෆාර ක් මම දුවිත්
 What shame can there be in *one who is thumped* by this *that and anothere* ඉරැහෙන්නේ මුහෙන්නේ වොඞු
that and anothere කින ජනාව වොනා උපුද

Third method—Express the passive by a volitive in the Infinitive governed by *සෙදෙනවා*; as,

Many relics and images <i>have been brought by us</i>	අප විසින් බාතුපෙති පිළිම කීප නවක් ගෙනවිත්ගෙනා
Those letters <i>were never received</i>	ඒ ලිවුම් සඹාවච්චයෙදුනේ නැ නැ
All we <i>banished men</i>	රචනන්ගච්චයෙදුනු අපි සැමදෙනාම

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The Moods.

The Potential.

The affirmative potential may be rendered by the word *පුළුවනි*, or by the affix *අැකි*; as,

Any one <i>can</i> make it like that	ඔහොම හදන්න කාවන්පුළුවනි
If so you <i>can</i> subsist pretty well	එහෙනම් සන්තම්රක්කාලුනැකි

The Subjunctive.

Phrases with 'if' are sometimes rendered as in the Paradigm of the verb, and sometimes by the conjunction *නම්* and some other part of the verb; as,

If you plough to-morrow, send me word	හෙව භාගතන් මව කියා එවා පං
If nothing happen by the way, he will be there to-day	එහෙදි අන්තුවක්කුනොත් අදම යාවී
If I had met with him in my anger, I should have flogged him	තරඟ තීසැද්දි සඹවුනානම් න ලාපිං
If it had been fully ripe would it be thus, think you?	ගොදව පැසීලානම් නව වෙගහ මසැපි

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The Tenses.

The Present imperfect.

The present imperfect is used when the person or thing spoken of is present to one of the senses ; as,

The oil is leaking from this මේ පාලනක් තෙල් යනනා lamp

Exception.

When මෙහෙය, මනන or අනන is at the beginning of the phrase, though the thing spoken of be present, the General affirmative form must be used ; as,

Look here this vein is puffing up මෙහෙය මේ නගරේ ඉලිඳයනවා

The Past imperfect.

The past imperfect is used when the person or thing spoken of was present to the senses at the time referred to ; as,

When I was coming he was මම එහි ළා මකකාද හැඳි making something

Compound Perfects.

Besides the simple perfects given in the Paradigm, there is a compound present perfect and a compound past perfect formed by the absolute Participle and an auxiliary ; as,

The cock has got on the chair කුකුලා පුටුවට නැතිලා ඉනනා
Some fish had been caught in දැලක මාළු අහුවලා තිබුණි
a net

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Words under the same tense.

The use of the Relative form of the verb is according to the following rules.

The Relative form is to be used,

First, in a Negative sentence : second, with the Interrogative suffix ද not joined to the verb itself : third, with a simple interrogation of the future tense without the suffix : fourth, with a suffix of affirmation in the same sentence ; as,

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| That one yonder is not he | අර ඉතෙන්න උා නෙවෙ |
| How shall I get to know that ? | ඒක මම දැනගතෙන්න කොහො මද |
| Shall I send another message to see ? | බලන්න බව පහි විධියක් අරිසෙසු |
| It was I that went | ඒ හිටිය මමයි |

The forms in the present perfect derived from the third leading word, generally imply some cleverness, strength, or ill luck, or fraud, in the performance of the act.

- | | |
|--|---|
| I have served that person a shrewd turn | මම උතුට ගොදු වැඩක් කර පිං |
| Hendrick has done his work before yon clever fellows | ගෙදික් අර හපන්හුන්ඩත් ඉසාරව්වලා උගේ වැඩේ කරපි |
| He has lost me about ten Rix-dollars. | උා මම පතාහ දහසකව වාගේ අලාබකරපි |

Rules for the use of the Verb substantive.

There are chiefly five ways of rendering the verb substantive into Singhalese:—

First way—by four Verbs.

When the manner or place of being is predicated by the verb substantive, it must be rendered by one of the four verbs, හිටිනවා and ඉනනවා, applicable to animate nominatives; තිබෙනවා and තියෙනවා, to inanimates.

I was sick yesterday	මම රෝගය ලෙසිං හිටියා
Tomicha is asleep	තොමිච්චියා නිදහන ඉනනා
There is a pimple on your back.	උඹේ පිටේ බිබිලක් තියෙනනා
That (thing) was in this man's waist cloth	ඒක වුණුගේ ඉගේ තිබුණි

Second way—by සි and ඉ.

සි is taken after a vowel, as, නරක—නරකසි; ඉ after a consonant, as, දෙනක්—දෙනකි

The verb substantive is to be rendered by one of the above affixes. 1. When an adjective or abstract substantive is predicated of a noun. 2. When an indefinite substantive is predicated of a pronoun. 3. When the verb substantive precedes an oblique case; as,

If it is bad, it is bad for every one	නරකනම් කාමත් නරකසි
This is like a polonga	වූ පොලොංගාවාගෙසි
That is a very important matter	ඕක වග ලොකු කාරනාවකි
That I still have some hold of life, is by your medicine	යන්නං තවම පන අලලාහිටින්නේ උඹේ බඩ්බෙහි

Third way—by juxtaposition.

The verb substantive coupling a pronoun with a Singhalese definite is rendered by juxtaposition.

It is a monkey *	උෆ වඳුණ
That is lead	ඔවා ඊයන්

Fourth way—by අැති.

The verb substantive is to be rendered by අැති 1. When uncertainty is expressed or implied. 2: In affirming of things which are the objects of sense, but *not present* to the senses though there be no uncertainty; 3. When *enough* is expressed or implied; as,

This one <i>is about</i> the size of a cat	ඔු බලලෙක් විවර අැති
There <i>is</i> at my house the same sort of cloth	මගේ ගෙදරත් මස රෙදි අැති
The breadth of this leaf <i>is</i> <i>enough</i>	මේ කොලේ පලල අැති

Fifth way—by වෙනවා.

The verb substantive is to be rendered by some tense of වෙනවා when it can be explained by *becoming* or *growing*; as,

You people <i>are</i> off from you place †	අරුං අනනින් අහක්වෙවෙව්
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* For this being definite in Singhalese, see rule for Definite and Indefinite, Exception 1

† This implies that the speaker did not see how they removed.

Negatives.

i. Negative Imperative.

A prohibition of authority is expressed by the negative and the Imperative : a prohibition of wish or desire is expressed by *භෞ* and the infinitive ; as,

Do not throw that away ඔක අහක නොදම අබඩි

[my] lad

Do not go, till I come මම භනනල් යන්ඩි. භෞ

ii. Negative Indicative.

A declatory negative with a verb not substantive, is expressed by *නැහැ* or *නොවේ* with the Relative form of the verb ; as,

I never went there in my life මම කවදවත් භනනටහිබේනැ

It is not that, that I speak of මම කියන්ගන් ජක නොවේ

iii. Negative Potential.

The negative potential is rendered by *බැහැ* ; as,

You cannot go that way ඔබගංසන්ඩි බැහැ

iv. Negative with the Verb Substantive.

First manner—With one of the four verbs (*හිටිනවා*, &c.)

The negative with the substantive verb is expressed by *නැහැ* and one of the four verbs *හිටිනවා*, *ඉභනවා*, *හිබෙනවා*,

නියමය. 1. When a *habitual* state is negated. 2. With a *past imperfect*. 3. With a *future*; as,

That creature is never at any time in a tree	උෆා කවදාවත් ගහක ඉන්නේ නැහැ
They were not in the trunk	ඒවා පෙට්ටියේ තිබුණේ නැහැ
He will not then be long in that office	ඔහු එහි ඉවහන විට ඉක්බිතිව ඔහු වැඩ කළ කාර්යාලයේ ඉවහනු නොහැකි වේ

Exception.

The negative past imperfect with an *animate* nominative may be expressed by නැහැ only; as,

As I was coming, your boy was not on the bridge	මම එද්දී උබේ කොල්ලා පාලමේ නැහැ
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Second manner—with වෙනම.

When the corresponding affirmative sentence would require වෙනම, the negative sentence requires the same; as,

He will not be a rogue like them	උෆා ඉරුක්වාගත් ගොරු කකක ඔබගේ වෙන්ගේ නැහැ
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Third manner—with නැහැ or නොවේ only.

In all other cases the verb substantive with a negative is to be rendered by නැහැ or නොවේ only; if the negative is absolute නැහැ is to be used; when a correlate affirmative is expressed or implied නොවේ is to be used; as,

He is not here, උෆා මෙහි නැහැ

This (animal) is not like a polonga මූ පොලොංගාවගේ නොවේ

That is not my uncle ඒ අපේ මව්මා නොවේ

Before too, he was not very clever ඉසිරත් උෆා වැඩි හපරනක්නොවේ

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Interrogations.

Interrogations are of two kinds: they either express a simple inquiry; or they imply some thing more than an inquiry.

Simple Interrogations.

i. Past imperfects change *නා* affirmative into *නුව* for the interrogative; *වා* into *ව්ව*; but for the interrogative singular change *නුව* into *නිය*, and *වා* into *රිය*, *ම* into *මිය*, and *අ* and *ඉ* into *එය*; as,

Assertion.

Interrogation.

When I came away those people were in good health

Were those people well when you came away?

මම එද්දී ඒ ගොලල සැප සනීපෙන් උනානා

උඹ එද්දී ඒ ගොලල සැපසනීපෙන් උන්නුව

They said something about you

Did they say anything about me?

උඹගැන කාරනාවක් කිව්වා

මාගැන මොකවත් කිව්ව

He was there when I was coming

Was he there when you were coming?

මම එද්දී උෆා එනන උනානා

උඹ එද්දී උෆා එනන උනිය

He broke them	Did he break them ?
උෆ ජවෘ කැඩුවෘ	උෆ ජවෘ කැඩී
They were taking them	Were they taking them ?
උන් ජවෘ ගෙනිවෙව්	උන් ජවෘ ගෙනිවෙව්ස

ii. Perfects in වූ affirmatively make වෙයි interrogatively ; as,

The fruit of this tree is ripe	Is the fruit of this tree ripe ?
මේ ගහේ ගෙඩි පැහැවූ	මේ ගහේ ගෙඩි පැහැවෙයි

iii. Assertions ending in ඉ (not past imperfects) are made interrogations as follows. First, ඉ with ස that is සී by changing the penult vowel ආ into ජ. Second, ඉ with ක, ත, or ජා, that is කී, තී, ජී, by changing final ඉ into ආ. Third, ඉ with any other consonant, that is මි, රී, &c. by adding ස ; as,

It is good	ගොඳසී	Is it good ?	ගොඳසී
That is one of the articles I spoke of	ඒක මව කියාපු බඩුවලින්පකකී	Is that one of the articles you spoke of ?	ඒක උඹකියාපුබඩුවලින්පකක ?
That is finer than this	ඒක මිවත් හීනී	Is that finer than this ?	ඒක මිවත් හීන
They are still poor	උන් තවම දුපසකී	Are they still poor ?	උන් තවම දුපසක ?
What you have done is right	තෝ කලා හරී	Is what you have done right ?	තෝ කලා හරීස ?

As I was coming he was making the fence As you came was he making the fence ?

මම පදිඳි උඹ වට්ට බැනෙයි

උඹ පදිඳි උඹ වට්ටබැනෙයි

It was breaking

කැඩුණි

Was it breaking ?

කැඩුණෙයි ?

iv. Words in අ (not past imperfects) add ය ; as,

You told [me] to say so

හවුරේ පගෙව කියයි කිව්වා

Did I tell [you] to say so ?

මම පගෙව කියයි කිව්වාය

If so do not bring it

පගෙනාම් ගෙනොයි පපා

Must it not be brought then ?

පගෙනාම්ගෙනොයි පපාය

v. In other cases of simple interrogation the suffix ද is to be used, as it may in many of the examples to the preceding rules ; as,

Is that my fault ? ජන මගේ වැරදුකිද

Interrogations with additional meaning.

vi. The relative form of the verb used interrogatively (without any suffix or word of interrogation) implies a request for consent ; as,

මේ ගහට යනෝ Shall I go up this tree ?

The suffix යයි added to the Infinitive is of the same import ; as,

මේ ගහට යයි Shall I go up this tree ?

vii. The suffix ද not joined to the verb of the sentence, but to some other word in it (in which case the verb must be in the relative form), implies a previous knowledge of the main fact, the inquiry being as to some circumstance connected with it ; as,

කවිද ගියේ Who went ?

[The person asking knows that somebody went, he inquires who.]

ඊයේ ගියේ Did he go yesterday ?

[It is known that he is gone ; the inquiry is as to the time of going.]

ගොනුවරද ගියේ Is he gone to Kandy ?

[The person's going is known, the inquiry is as to the place.]

viii. The suffix ලෙ is used in inquiring of a superior ; or else it expresses a state of doubt ; as,

නමුත් වහන්සේලා විකභව යන පත්වෙනවාද Does your honor set out soon ?

වෙලකකව ලේ සබඳද්දේ, Are they at home by this time, I wonder ?

ix. The suffix වද implies a strong affirmation of what is asked ; as,

ඊයේවද ලබා පනවාස කිව්ව It was yesterday you promised to come, was it not ?

x. The suffix වාද implies that the thing inquired about is silly, or improper, or absurd; as,

එය බිලලුබි උඹ බයවාද What! are you afraid of those bugbears?

xi. The suffixes ආ, ආයි, යා, යයි, imply a strong assertion of the proposition the contrary of that which is asked; as,

එව කැමැත්තක් කරබ දෙනා They will give me leave to do as I like, to be sure, won't they?

වසානොනන් භාතාකැයි One can't plough with calves, can one?

වෙනකෙනන් නැතිනොව ඉඹිං හිටිනකෙනන් අනේවත් කියාලා අර්බි පපායා If one have no one else, one must send by such as one has?

හොදයි ජික හිසනොව නොදැ Very well! if you go, shall I not find it out, think you? නේසයි

xii. The word කෙර් or කොයි is an interrogative of place; the former being used on the coast, the latter in the interior; as,

කලේ කෙර් Where is the pitcher?

xiii. The word අයි and මන්දා are interrogatives of the cause or reason of an act; as,

එව අබනැහුවේ අයි Why did you call for me?

ඉම පිඹුණ නොමරනෝ මන්දා Why do you not kill this bea?

xiv. An interrogation may be indicated by the mere tone or accent, when a reply is made to a question or assertion by repeating part of it as extraordinary.

ලාඹන් ඉල්ලුවාම දෙබ බැරිය කිවොඵ.—මගෙන් They say that when they asked you for them, you said you could not.—Me ?

xv. When negatives are used interrogatively ණ must be turned into ණහ, and නොවේ into නොවෙයි or නොවේය.

මෙතන රහතල් දෙකක් ණහ Are there not two pounds here ?
 අරු අපේනොවෙයි Is not that (animal) ours ?

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Recitations.

When a person relates that which he heard another say, he may do it directly in the very words, or indirectly in some form which the language has adopted for such recitations; thus in English, if I hear a person say "I will come instantly," and I have to repeat what I heard, I may recite directly,—“He said, I will come instantly;” or indirectly,—“He said that he would come instantly.”

i. An *imperative* recited indirectly is expressed by the infinitive or by a form in ඵ derived from the infinitive; as,

<i>Original.</i>	<i>Recitation.</i>
ඉ go	මම යබ කිවො } මම යබෙයි කිවො } he told me to go

ii. *Present perfects* asserting, must, when recited, be changed into the past General affirmative ; as,

උබේ තුවක්කුව අනන්ත ගැස් අනන්තගැස් පුටාපත් තුවටනන්
සිත් පත් තුවෙන් කේ නැගැ නැගැ තකිකොට මේ මක් වූනාද

I have snapped your gun repeatedly ; but it does not go off You say you snapped my gun repeatedly and it did not go off, what do you call this ?

කොට්ඨාසක් රුදේ රු අළු හර රුදේ රු කොට්ඨාස කැවැසකි හර
කෙක් කාපි කාගේ හවද මේ

Last night a cheta ate up one of our bullocks Is this the skin of the bullock that the tiger, they say, ate up last night ?

වව පද, උබේ බාප්පාදුන් හිරේ අරුට පද, තවුසේ දුන් හිරේ
නැතිවෙව්ව නැතිවූනාස කි

The betel knife your uncle gave me that day is lost The knife you gave that day is lost. he says.

iii. *Futures of the first person* when recited are expressed by the Present General affirmative with *ස* ; as,

වව ඉතින් ගොයිනි ප්ලාස වුදු ගොයිනි ප්ලාස කි නාවා
Now then I will go * This person says he will go.

iv. *Futures plural in එ* are recited by removing the *al*, which is in effect adding final *අ* ; as,

අද නාවොත් ගෙට පත් අද නාවොත් ගෙට පතකි උ
They will come to-morrow if not to-day They will come to-morrow, he says, if not to-day

* Literally—Having gone I will come.

v. Futures in ඓ and words in ආ (not first Futures); and words in ඉ joined to any consonant but ක, ට, ජා, and ස, being recited add ය ; as,

ඔය ගොනාලුගට හිමයාත් දැ නිවුණුවේ	ඔය ගොනාලුගට හිමයාත් දැනි වුණුවේය කියනවා
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If you go near that bull, you will have a lesson	If you go near that bull you will have a lesson, they say
---	--

ඉතිං ජපා	ඉතිං ජපාය කියනවා
Now then no more	No more, they say

සියසක් අතත් වදි	සියසක් අතත් වදිය කියනවා
If there were a hundred there would not be enough	If there were a hundred, there would not be enough, they say

vi. An assertion made by යි joined to a masculine in ආ for ආ is recited by ආය, joined to a neuter in ආය for ඒ is recited by ඒය; in others it is recited by ජයි; also involitives in නි are recited by ජයි; as,

උආ වහ වස ගොරයි	උආ වහ වස ගොරයි කියාලාගො වේයයි අර මිනිසා අප දැකකදි කිවා
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He is a pestilent rogue.

මම උඤුව බොගෙම ආදරයයි	උඹ අරඤුව. බොගොම අද රේය කිවේ මගොමකරම හිනා ගනාද
I have a great regard for that person	

මෙතන අපේ වී විවරයි	උඤුවෙතන අපේ වී විවරයිකිවා
There is no paddy but mine here	There is no paddy but his there, he said.

වටන් එහෙම අහුනි

තවත් එහෙම අහුනෙයි කීවා
නොවෙයි පද,

I heard the same

Did not you say that day you
had heard the same?

vii. Assertions in කි, තී, නී, being recited, change final ඉ
into අ; as,

දෙකට ගියැණි

දෙකට ගියැණි කීවාට වෙහෙය

You can go in two hours

I went surely because you said
I could go in two hours

ඉතිං අති

ඉතිං අත කී

Now there is enough

Now there is enough, he says

වට සබ පුළුවනි

කරෙහි වට සබපුළුවනකි

I can go

Karonchi can go, they say

viii. අහැ, නැහැ, බැහැ, being recited become අත, නත,
බැරිය; as,

උන් වෙලාකට එතන අහැ

උන් වෙලාකට එතන අත කීව
වා

They will be there now

They will be there now, he
said

මේවා හොඳ නැහැ

මේවා හොඳ නැත කියනවා

These are not good

These are not good, he says

වට සබ බැහැ

උාට සබ බැරිය කියනවා

I cannot go

He cannot go, he says

ix. In reciting assertions just now uttered, it is more usual to use the suffix එ ; as,

එක අළුත් ගෙයක්වගේවයි	මෙක අළුත් ගෙයක්වගේව
That is like a new house	This, he says, is like a new house

මම කීවේ ජනමනව	උතුරු කීවේ ජනමනව
That was not what I said	That, he says, was not what he said

x. Idioms and Phrases are frequently recited not in the exact words, but according to their meaning ; as,

ගොදුරු පැහැලුණාමි නව මහො වසයි	ගොදුරු පැහැලුණාමි නවවෙහෙව නොවිව
If they were quite ripe would they be in that state think you ?	If they were quite ripe they would not be thus, he says

යොහානිස් හිරිවයි	යොහානිස් හිරිවයි කීව
Johannis is in prison do you know ?	Johannis is in prison, they say

අන්ත්‍රාවක් ඉනොත් දෙදවස කින් පැවැකි	If nothing happen, I can come in two days
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තෝත්ලොනොවයි මම මුතුරු කාසි දෙද්දි—මාත් ලොනොවන් නම්	Were not you by, when I gave the money to this man?— Why not, to be sure I was ?
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Construction of English phrases that have the conjunction *And*.

The word 'and' may couple *sentences*, or *verbs*, or *other words*.

i. 'And' coupling sentences has in general no corresponding word in Singhalese, the construction is such as not to require it.

ඉලලාබැඳිකොට දුනොනන්ගෙ (I) will ask *and* try, *and* if (I)
 සෙසු get (it) (you) shall have it

ii. When 'and' couples verbs, however many, having the same nominative case, the last English verb is rendered by a Singhalese verb of the proper voice, mood, tense, and termination ; and all the preceding English verbs by absolute participles without any conjunction

ගන් ගොනින් අර කිව්වන්දුල් ලාගන අර ගගේ පොළින් නො ලාගන අවින් ගෙදර තියාලා කුඹුරට වර	Go you <i>and</i> ask for those things (I) told you of, <i>and</i> pick the cocoa nuts from you tree, <i>and</i> go home <i>and</i> put them by ; then come to the paddy field
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iii. When 'and' couples nouns or particles it is rendered by applying the suffix න් or යි to all the coupled words, the first as well as the following ones :

ඒවන් මේවන් අරං පලයන් අදත් ගෙවත් බැව් වෙන කැවෙති දවසක පුළුවනි	Take away those <i>and</i> these To-day <i>and</i> to-morrow, I am unable: I can, any other day you like
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ගගෙන් දුනෙන් උනුයි වරදැවැටු ගන් අපවයි	They got it, <i>and</i> we bore the blame for it
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සබි කිවේ ගොවයි වටයි	It was you <i>and</i> I who were told to go
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Exceptions.

The following nouns and particles are joined together without any conjunction; as,

අකතා නාගා	Elder sister <i>and</i> younger
අභ මුල	End <i>and</i> beginning
අභං ඉනියම්	Necromancy <i>and</i> witchcraft
අභර ආඩිඞර	Effeminacy <i>and</i> pride
අච්චි මුතනා	Grandmother <i>and</i> grandfather
අච අච්චි	All sorts of seeds
අච කචු	Bones (great <i>and</i> small)
අචු මච්චු කර නාචා	Correction <i>and</i> discipline
අභ පය	Hand <i>and</i> foot
අත් පා	Hands <i>and</i> feet
අන් අස්	Elephants <i>and</i> horses
අභත මභත	Farther <i>and</i> hither
අභි නභි—අභත නභත	Is <i>and</i> is not
අතනා මුතනා	Grandmother <i>and</i> grandfather
අතුල් පතුල්	Palms <i>and</i> soles
අද බෙට	To day <i>and</i> to morrow
අද කුද	Crooked <i>and</i> wry
අද පුටු	Beds <i>and</i> chairs
අදලා පදලා	Doubting <i>and</i> hesitating
අද පදලා	Dressing <i>and</i> bedizening
අදුනානා කියනා	Knowing <i>and</i> saying
අන චිත	Rules <i>and</i> forms (of devil worship)
අප්පා කුඩප්පා	Father <i>and</i> father's younger brother
අඹ පඹ	Mango <i>and</i> jambo
අඹු දරුවන්	Wife <i>and</i> children
අම්මා අප්පා	Mother <i>and</i> father
අඹ්ඹා මඹ්ඹා	Elder brother <i>and</i> younger

අරන මෙක කථා කරනවා	Talk about this, that, <i>and</i> the other, <i>i. e.</i> trifling subjects
ආරච්චි කංකානම්	Arachy <i>and</i> Cancanam
අරළු බුළු හෙලෙයි	Aralu, bul, <i>and</i> nelli
අල බහල	Roots <i>and</i> rice-roots, <i>i. e.</i> all the edible roots
අළු දූවිලි	Ashes <i>and</i> dust
අස් නං	Eyes <i>and</i> ears
අංකුන් අනුන්	Horses <i>and</i> elephants
අංගුං බැළින් කරනවා	Hear <i>and</i> try (causes)
අහල පහල	Upper <i>and</i> nether
අහස පොලුව	Sky <i>and</i> earth
ඉඟුරු මිරිස් තීප්පිලි	Ginger, pepper, <i>and</i> tippily
ඉනන හිටින	Sitting <i>and</i> standing
ඉර හඳ	Sun <i>and</i> moon
ඉහල පහල	High <i>and</i> low
ඉසසර පහු	Before <i>and</i> behind
ඊයෙ පෙරේද	Yesterday <i>and</i> the day before
උගත් ඡාගත්	Learned <i>and</i> unlearned
උඩ බිම	Above <i>and</i> below
උදු මුන්	Undu <i>and</i> mung (kinds of pulse)
උදවු උපකාර	Help <i>and</i> assistance
උන ඉහරදේ	Fever <i>and</i> headache
උසන පිහන	Cooking <i>and</i> dressing
උරුරු කුකුලෝ	Hogs <i>and</i> fowls
උල් මුල්	Stakes <i>and</i> roots
උල්කටු පන්හින්	Stiles <i>and</i> stilettoes
උස් මිටි	Tall <i>and</i> short
උස මහන	Tall <i>and</i> larger
එක මෙක	That <i>and</i> this
එතෙක් මෙතෙක්	From that time <i>and</i> up to this
එතන මෙතන	That place <i>and</i> this place

එදිරි වාද	Opposition <i>and</i> contentions
එදෙස් වෙදෙස්	From that time <i>and</i> up to this
එන යන	Coming <i>and</i> going
එලා හලා	Disparagement <i>and</i> disgrace
එනොබි වෙගොබි	That side <i>and</i> this
එලොව වෙලොව	The other world <i>and</i> this
එහෙත් වෙහෙත්	Thence <i>and</i> hence
එතා වෙතා	There <i>and</i> here
එහේ වෙහේ	There <i>and</i> here
ඔප වටව	Polish <i>and</i> burnish
ඔබ වෙබ	Thither <i>and</i> hither
ඔරු පාරු	Boat <i>and</i> barge
ඔආව වැසූ	Sunshine <i>and</i> rain
කැක්කු පිපුරු	Aching <i>and</i> bursting
කීකරු අකීකරු	Obedient <i>and</i> disobedient
කොඹ පඳුරු	Pillows <i>and</i> mats
කඩු කන්නන	Swords <i>and</i> scymitars
කන් කබවල්	Pingos <i>and</i> poles
කැවි ලදළු	Bill-hooks <i>and</i> hoes
කැන රුව	Ugly <i>and</i> beautiful
කද වලල	Pingo loads <i>and</i> sacks (of presents)
කැද බත්	Rice gruel <i>and</i> rice
කඳු ගැල්	Mountains <i>and</i> hills
කන කොර	Blind <i>and</i> lame
කනු දඬු	Pillars <i>and</i> poles
කන බොන	Eating <i>and</i> drinking
කුණු කසල	Dirt <i>and</i> rubbish
කපු පුළුන්	Spinning cotton <i>and</i> stuffing cotton
කපන කෙටන	Cutting <i>and</i> hacking
කමැලි කොකමැලි	Lazy <i>and</i> diligent
කාරණා කටයුතු	Affairs <i>and</i> business

කිරි පැනි	Milk and honey
කුරුමා වැවර	Young and tender (cocoanuts)
කල කොතල	Pitcher and jug
කොලොල වියල්	Outriggers and cross-jacks
කෙලි කවචකං	Plays and sports
කෙල ගොවු	Spittle and snot
කොලෙලේ බලෙලේ	Brats and dogs
කොළු කෙලි	Boys and girls
කවනා පොවන	Cramming and drinking
කැවුම් කිරිබත්	Cakes and rice-milk
කැවිලි පෙවිලි	Eatables and drinkables
කොස් පොල්	Jacks and cocoa-nuts
කහ මිරිස්	Turmeric and pepper
කුසල් අකුසල්	Merit and demerit
කැහි ගොවු	Cough and phlegm
ගහ මුද	River and sea
ගොඩ වඩ	Dry ground and muddy
ගේ දොර	House and door
ගුණ භ්‍රූණ	Kind and unkind
ගඳ පුවද	Stinks and perfumes
ගැහු පිරිමි	Females and males
ගනන් ගිලවි	Reckonings and accounts
ගේ මිදල	House and precinct
ගම බව	Village and land
ගං බිං	Villages and lands
ගිරි කිරිලෙල්වා	Areka cutters and lime box
ගරු ගෘහීර	Grandeur and haughtiness
ගැසරු	Awe and reverence
ගුරු දෙමව්පියෝ	Teachers and parents
ගල් බොරළු	Stones and pebbles
ගල් මුල්	Stones and roots
ගලන බහින	Flowing and ebbing
ගැල්ව බැස්ව	Flood and ebb

ගෝල බාලයෝ	Disciples and youngsters
ගහ කොළ	Tree and leaf
ගස් කොළො	Trees and plants
තඹ පිහනල	Copper and brass
තල් කිතුල්	Palmyra and jaggory
තල්කොළ පුස්කොළ	Palmyra leaf and talpat leaf
තෙල් පොල්	Oil and cocoa-nuts
තෙල් පභං	Oil and lamps
තල මුං	Sesamum and mung
දුක් සැප	Sorrow and joy
දිග පලල	Long and broad
දඹු පොළ	Clubs and bludgeons
දුටු නුදුටු	Seen and unseen
දිගු මගන	Length and bigness
දම කුඹ මස්	Flesh and fish
දු දරුවෝ	Daughters and children
දෑන දෙපය	Both hands and feet
දුනු ර් තල්	Bows and arrows
දෙන ගනනා	Giving and taking
දුන් හුදුන්	Given and not given
දනනා නොදනනා	Known and unknown
දෙනු ගනුකරනවා	Give and take
දිනන පරදින	Winning and losing
දේ පල	Things and matters
දිය දර	Water and fuel
දෙසියස් මුදුන්	Gods and budus
දර දිය	Fuel and water
දර පලා	Fuel and herbs
දර ගිනුදර	Fuel and fire
ඛමිඞ්ඞ ආධමිඞ්ඞ	Righteous and unrighteous
දරවා මලලා	Child and spouse
දර මලලෝ	Children and spouses
දෙල් පොල්	Bread fruit and cocoa nuts

දෙලො කුණ	Litters and palankeens
දෙවි දේවතාවෝ	Celestial and terrestrial gods
දිව්‍ය ශ්‍රීන්ව	Divine and holy
දිවි වලස්	Tigers and bears
නැටුම හැටුම	Dancing and drumming
නැටු පනත්	Justice and judgments
නැන්ද, මාමා	Aunt and uncle
නායක අනුනායක	Chief and secondary
නාසි පොලොන්	Cobras and polongas
නැවු හමුන්	Ships and vessels
නැඟ සබන්දරන්	Kinsmen and brethren
පක්‍ෂවාදි අපක්‍ෂවාදි	Our party and the other party
පිඟං කෝප	Plates and cups
පෙට්ටි පෙට්ටනං	Boxes and trunks
පැව් පැව්	Cubs and whelps - bairns and bantlings
පන්ඛිත අපන්ඛිත	Literate and illiterate
පොත් පත්	Books and leaves
පින් පව්	Merit and sin
පැනි හකුරු	Honey and jaggory
පලා පල	Herbs and plants
පවුල, පන්සල	Family and household
පවුල් පන්සල්	Families and households
පිහා කැහි	Knives and billhooks
පහසු අපහසු	Well and unwell
බඩු බාහිර	Goods and chattels
බත් බුලත්	Rice and betel
බැඳුං පිලිස්සුං	Fries and roasts
බුදුන් දහම්	Budu and holiness
බොන කන	Drinking and eating
බය හැන	Fear and doubt
බොරු සබොරු	Lies and leasings
බුලත් දුන්කල	Betel and tobacco

ඩුලන් පුවක්	Betel and areka
බලලෝ බලේළු	Dogs and cats
වුතු වැනික්	Pearls and jewels
මිත්‍ර අමිත්‍ර	Friendly and unfriendly
මිතුරු අමිතුරු	Friends and foes
මුදලි මුහන්දිරං	Modeliars and mohandiram
මං මාවත්	Ways and paths
මළු පැදුරු	Bags and mats
මල් පහන්	Flowers and lamps
මෙලොව පරලොව	This world and the next
මව් දෙමව්පියෝ	Mother and parents
මස් මාන්ස	Fish and flesh
මහ පොව	Road and ferry
මැහි මදුරු	Flies and gnats
යකා යකුන්	Demon and demons
යකඩ යහද	Iron and cutlery
යක්‍ෂ ප්‍රේත	Demoniac and elfish
යුතු අයුතු	Just and unjust
යන ජන	Going and coming
යල මහ	Little harvest and great
යාළු විසවාසයෝ	Companions and friends
න අරක්කු	Strong drink and spirituous liquors
ඳ දවල්	Nights and days
රව ගව	The country and villages
රව කොව	The country and passes
රිට්ටා පෝය	Unlucky and lucky days
රිදි රත්න	Silver and gold
රදේ රැඳව	Ache and pain
රස මිර	Savour and sweetness
ලොකු කුඩා	Big and little
ලක්‍ෂණ අවලක්‍ෂණ	Handsome and ugly
ලැජ්ජා කෝල	Shame and bashfulness

ලෙඩ දැක්	Sickness and sorrow
ලී දඩ	Sticks and staves
ලෙද බොලුද	Little ones and infants
එනු ඇඹුල්	Salt and vinegar
එනු කහ මිරිස්	Salt, turmeric, and pepper
ලෙඩු පුහුල්	Gourds and pumpkins
ලෙඩි ලෙච්චි	Children and nurslings
ලේ වස්	Blood and flesh
ලෝස බෙලුල	Darts and spears
ලියන කියන	Writing and saying
ලිවුං කිවුං	Writing and discourses
ලේසි පාසි	Easy and facile
වග වාසගම්	Matters and subjects
වගෙඩි වෝල්	Mortar and pestle
වැඩුවකල් බාල	Elder and younger
වගන පිටිය	Orchard and field
වතු පිටි	Orchards and fields
වැදුම් පිදුම්	Worship and offerings
වන පිලියල්	Wounds and scabs
වා පිත්	Wind and gall
වඹු තකකඩ	Unruly and disobedient
වම දකුන	Left and right
ව්‍යක්ත අව්‍යක්ත	Strength and weakness
වල ගොඩ	Dales and hills
වලං කඩල්	Crocks and shreds
වල් බාන්	Small withe and large withe
වල වරකා	Soft jack and hard jack
වැලි වැටි	Sand and clay
වැටු පොකුණු	Lakes and ponds
විහාර පන්සල්	Buddhist temples and priests' house
වී හාල්	Paddy and rice
වැසූ පිනන	Rain and dew

විශ්වාස අවිශ්වාස	Faithful <i>and</i> faithless
හැක බය	Doubt <i>and</i> fear
හව්වි මුට්ටි	Pans <i>and</i> pots
හෙව අනිද්ද	To-morrow <i>and</i> the day after
හැට්ට රෙදි	Jackets <i>and</i> waist cloths
හැඩ නිල	Shape <i>and</i> colour
සත්‍රී පුරුෂයෝ	Women <i>and</i> men
සතා සභිකා	Beast <i>and</i> serpent
සතා සතුන්	Animal <i>and</i> animals
සීත හුලඟ	Cold <i>and</i> wind
පුදු හළු	White <i>and</i> black
හොඳ හොඳ්හොඳ	Good <i>and</i> bad
පුදු රතු	White <i>and</i> red
සාධාරණ අසාධාරණ	Evenhanded <i>and</i> uneven handed
හැඳ දරනුව	Ladle <i>and</i> bearer
හුඹු පුවක්	Lime <i>and</i> areka nut
සීනි සුගන්ධ	Soft sugar <i>and</i> candied sugar
සිංහ මහනාදිනි	Lion, tiger, &c.
සුඛ අසුඛ	Wholesome <i>and</i> unwholesome
සුඛා සුඛ	Good <i>and</i> bad
සැබෑ බොරු	Truth <i>and</i> falsehood
සමිච්ච අසමිච්ච	Clever <i>and</i> stupid
සෙම් වාත	Phlegm <i>and</i> wind
සිරු මාරු	Gentle <i>and</i> easy
හොරු හතුරන්	Thieves <i>and</i> enemies
හරනා බානා	Ox <i>and</i> yoke of oxen
හොරි තුහි	Itch <i>and</i> rash
හෙරලි පොළොස්	Ripe jacks <i>and</i> unripe
හැර වැර කරනවා	Make tight <i>and</i> strong
හාල බත	Raw rice <i>and</i> boiled rice
හැලි වලා	Pots <i>and</i> pans
සිහි මෝසම	Heaven <i>and</i> bliss
සහෝදර සහෝදරියෝ	Brothers <i>and</i> sisters

කොර බොරු	Shamming and lying
හසිය හත්තී	Strength and force
හරහව දිකව	Across and along
සෙම් සොටු	Phlegm and mucus

4 The Singhalese are accustomed also to add to the end of a word a mere expletive of a similar sound; viz.

අවුල් පවුල්	Entanglement
ආබ ජේබ	Cleverness
ආරු මරු	Exchanging
ආණ්ඩි මාණ්ඩි	Trouble, toil
ආව ජේව	Menial service (to Budu)
ආරු මාරු	Upholding (a weak person)
ආණ්ඩුල්	Entanglement
ඉලො පිලො	Having begged
ලහුළු විහිළු	Antics, harlequinades
ලතතර පතතර	Answer
ලොච්චි පසාච්චි	Stratagems
ලදව් පදව්	Help
මලො පෙලො	Having (loosely) attached
මල මොල—මල මොවල	Folly
හමං හහමං—හමං බිමං	Journey
භූණ්ණ පණ්ණ	Kindness
මාවු මාවු	Politeness, good behaviour
මාරේ මාරේ	Assentation
ජේත්තු මාත්තු	Arrogance
තද මද	Strictness, severity
තරහ මරහ	Anger
කරම් තිරම්	Rank, condition
කල්පේ වල්පේ	Pushing
දහ පහ—දහ තුහ	Mischief, trickery
දබ බබ	Clatter, bustle

දහ පහ	Teeth
නම ගම	Name <i>and</i> place of abode
නස තුරුස්	Debts
නැහින දෙහින	Dying
පමන අමන	Behaviour
පල වැල	Fruits
පලි රෝද	Grumbling
බදු හද	Rent
බන දැහම්	Righteousness
බර පහල	Important, weighty
බහ බැරි	Burden of child bearing
මහල් උතුලා	Wedding feasts
මව්වු පසුන්තු	Submissiveness
මඩු කුඩං	Open halls
මනක අහන	Remembrance
මහන අහන	Bulkiness
මාන්සි ආන්සි	Trouble
මරිං පොරිං	With all possible exertion
රජා පරවා	Looking askint
ලඟ පාන	Neighbourhood
ලවදෙව නැනුව	Without bounds
වහ පල	Scolding, advice
වන්දි වලක්කු	Penalties
වහා දිහා	Growth, increase
වං හුං	Inquiries of a person's cir- cumstances
වාරු ආරු	Supporting
සවකපව	Brawling
සාත්තු මාත්තු	Attendance, assisting the sick
සුඤ්ච විසුඤ්ච	Shivered to atoms
සාගමාරු	} Trafficking
සාග සේත්තු	
සිලම් පලව	

සල පහල	Diligence
හඬි හානි	Panting, breathing
හරි හඹකරනවා	Get, procure
හවුල් පවුල්	Copartnership
සුර පෙර	Having scratched
හෝඥ ලාඥ	Lassitude, ennui

POSITION.

This part of Grammar may be divided into position of clauses and position of words.

Position of Clauses.

Dependent clauses must come before their principal clauses.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) I have left off astrology, | (2) දැන් නැකැත් කියනනාත්ව |
| (2) for now a days it brings | ප්‍රයෝජන නැතකියා (1) මම |
| no profit to those who prac- | ඒක අත්ඇරියා |
| tise it | |
| (1) I did not go for my own | (2) මවුන්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනේ නිසා |
| profit, (2) but for theirs | විස (1) මගේ ප්‍රයෝජනේව හි |
| | යේ නැ |
| (1) He voluntarily suffered,(2) | (2) අපි නොසිති නොවෙනෙපිනිස |
| that we might not perish | (1) මහු කැමැතෙන්ව වද වි |
| | න්ද |
| (1) I must go to day, (2) even | (2) අහුවෙනත් (1) අද මම යම |
| If I be caught | මිනැ |

Position of Words.

i. The verb, whether a word or a suffix, is for the most part last in its clause.

නායකයන් හුඹහනව අරඳෙ නායා	A cobra capel is gliding into a white ant's hill
බසාව අන කිව්වුනොකරං	Put not your hand near the owl
අපව ගොරකොනන් බොගො ම අන්තූසි	There is much danger to us from thieves
මේවා බැඳෙතෝ නෑ*	These cannot be fried

ii. The pronoun frequently requires the first place, drawing with it the words with which it may be connected.

මම පසින් කීපගවනක් යොලඹ හිසෙනි	I have often gone to Colombo on foot
මගේ අතින් ලියාපු කඩදැසි ග නැන් නෑ	There is no telling how much paper has been written by my hand
මගෙන් ඉල්ළි බඳුට දෙබ් හැටි යක් නෑ	I cannot give the article you asked of me
මම උඹෙන් ලැබෙබිම් නෑ ගන නා මනක අඟ	Do you remember what you have to pay me

iii. The Genitive case must precede the word on which it depends ; as,

The head man of this village	මේ ගමේ මුලාදානියා
The door of the room	ගෙයි දොර

iv. The Accusative must come after the Nominative ; as,
Last night a cheta ate one of our bullocks

තොට්ටයක් ඊයේ රා අරන් හර
කෙන් නාටි

* This too is an example of the rule ; for නෑ is compounded of න the nega-
tive prefix, and ආ the defective verb ; the relative form being in no case to be
considered the verb of the sentence.

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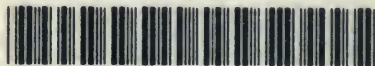
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