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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— ඉඔ ඔඒ.

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 ආ

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	ජ්චි	ඡුඤඤජ්
3.	චි	ච්චි	චේ
4.	කි	දි	චේ
5.	චි	ච්චි	ච්චි

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>
යී	රේ	ලේ	චි	සී	සේ	ච්චි	ච්චි

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, *chill*.

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	ඞ nya
3	ට ta	ඨ tha	ඩ da	ඪ dba	ඞ na
4	ත ta	ථ tha	ද da	ධ dha	ඞ na
5	ප pa	ඵ pha	බ ba	භ bha	ම ma
	with ය, ර, ල and ළ,	ච, ඡ and ජ,	ඛ and ඝ,	ඡ,	ඞ &
	ya ra la	wa sa sha	ha		

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

7

The Symbols.

Ælapilla ०	Combua ๑	Al 𑀓 or ʼ	Matransi 𑀓
Ispilla 𑀓 or 𑀓	Æda 𑀓	Bindu ๐	Yangsi 𑀓
Papilla 𑀓 or 𑀓	Gahenukitta 𑀓	Raibha ๑	Sanyagá 𑀓

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

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

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

8

Initial vowels and symbols.

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

𑀓,	𑀓,	𑀓,	𑀓	𑀓
ā	ee	oo	ay	ō

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

𑀓	𑀓
æ	æ

10

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

ເອ	, ວາ
i	ow

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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	ຜ	to	ຜຸ
	ຮ	to	ຮູ
	ໂ	to	ໂູ

so that ຜ, ຮ, and ໂ may be called *primitive* vowels; and ຜຸ, ຮູ, ໂູ *formative* vowels.

13

Use of the symbols.

Ælapilla [າ] is the symbol for ຜ, as ກາ ka

Ispilla [ິ or ື] is the symbol for ຮ, as ກິ khi, ກີ ki; ispillā

gæta [ື] for ຮູ, as ກີເ ກhee, ກີ kee.

Papilla [ʌ or ɛ] is the symbol for ඌ, as කු ku, කු කු; papilla pækanca [ʌ ɛ] for ඌ, as කු koo, කු khoo.

Combua [ɔ] is the symbol for ඔ, as කෙ ke; combua with al for ඔ, as කේ kay.

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

Combua with gahenukitta [ɔ ɔ] is the symbol for ඔ, as කො kow.

Combua doubled [ɔ ɔ] is the symbol for ඔ, as කෙ ky.

Æda [ɛ] is the symbol for the peculiar vowel sound ඇ, as කෑ kæ; æda pækanca [ɛ] makes this vowel long, as කෑ k̄

Al [ɪ or ɪ] 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 බත bata, බත් bat.

Bindu [ɔ] is properly a substitute for ඩි; but in common writings it is substituted for all the nasals with al; as ඔ for ඔ; බි for බි.

Bindu doubled [ɔ] is a symbol for ඩි (al kha), as ඇ for ඇ ඩි akh.

Raibha [ɔ] is the symbol for ර preceding another consonant, as ඊ sarva.

Matransi [ɔ] is the symbol for ර following another consonant, as කු kra.

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

Sanyaga (ʳ) 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, ජ් ddha ; also before ට් it stands for ද, as ට් dwa ; second, before all other consonants it stands for a nasal pronounced slightly, as ගඟ් gāṅga ; කඳු kanda.

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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 අඝඝා = අඝඝා.

The abbreviation බ් stands for බ්බ bb ; ම් for ම්ම mb ; ඤ for ග්ඤ gnya ; ඵ for ඬ් lu ; and ඵ for ඬ් 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 ධ)	ධ	ධා	ධි	ධී	ධු	ධූ	ධෙ	ධේ	ධො	ධෝ
(with ද)	ද	දා	දි	දී	දු	දූ	දෙ	දේ	දො	දෝ
(with ර)	ර	රා	රි	රී	රු	රූ	රෙ	රේ	රො	රෝ
(with ල)	ල	ලා	ලි	ලී	ලු	ලූ	ලෙ	ලේ	ලො	ලෝ

2. Peculiar vowel } and diphthongs }	a	æ	i	ow
	ආ	ඈ	ඊ	ඔ
	(with ක)	කආ	කඈ	කඊ
	(with ද)	දආ	දඈ	දඊ
	(with ර)	රආ	රඈ	රඊ
(with ල)	ලආ	ලඈ	ලඊ	

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

ETYMOLOGY.

NOUNS.

16

Terminations of Nouns.

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

Neuters in එය or අය are contracted into ඒ, as ගෙය, ගේ the house; කුඹය, කුඹඒ 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,

Definite Singular.	Indefinite Singular.	Plural.
මිනිසා <i>man</i>	මිනිසෙක් <i>a</i>	මිනිසුන් <i>pl</i>
ගැහැනි <i>woman</i>	ගැහැනියෙක් ගැහැනියක්	ගැහැනුන්
ගහ <i>tree</i>	ගහක්	ගස්
ගේ <i>house</i>	ගෙයක්	ගෙවල්
කුඹඒ <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 ඔ instead of ට; and this has led to the custom of writing it with ඔ, thus පුත්‍රයඔ, ඇතුඔ.

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 පයකින් in an hour; හපයට 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, කඩසර; also ද, makes Ab. දැණින්; 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^ෆ final add සක් or සෙක්, as සත්‍රී, සත්‍රීයක් or සත්‍රියෙක්.
- iii. Neuters add ක්, as භ්‍රාවර, භ්‍රාවරක්; 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. නිලමවරු.

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, දෙඵං, නාද්‍රො, පාසානං, වැලියං), ^{abun} බන්, ^{abun} තෙල්, ^{abun} දෙල්, ^{abun} පොල්, ^{abun} කොස්, ^{abun} පස්, ^{abun} වස්, ^{abun} ජක, ^{abun} දෙක, ^{abun} අඟ, ^{abun} අඟ, ^{abun} ඉඟ, ^{abun} ගඟ, ^{abun} කව, ^{abun} රව, ^{abun} මිව, ^{abun} ගොව, ^{abun} තඩ, ^{abun} තඩ, ^{abun} බඩ, ^{abun} මඩ, ^{abun} කුඩ, ^{abun} ලෙඩ, ^{abun} අත, ^{abun} පත, ^{abun} බත, ^{abun} හත, ^{abun} හිත, ^{abun} බේත, ^{abun} පොත, ^{abun} මුද, ^{abun} කඳ, ^{abun} අඳ, ^{abun} පේද, ^{abun} කන, ^{abun} දන, ^{abun} පාන, ^{abun} නැන, ^{abun} තුන, ^{abun} මුන, ^{abun} ගැබ, ^{abun} ගව, ^{abun} දව, ^{abun} හව, ^{abun} බැව, ^{abun} බිව, ^{abun} දුව, ^{abun} කර, ^{abun} පර, ^{abun} දෙර, ^{abun} සිවිර, ^{abun} වල, ^{abun} රල, ^{abun} රුල, ^{abun} මුල, ^{abun} තෙල, ^{abun} තොල, ^{abun} බාව, ^{abun} නැව, ^{abun} දිව, ^{abun} ලොව, ^{abun} ගහ, ^{abun} වහ, ^{abun} අඟු, ^{abun} ඉස, ^{abun} දෙස, ^{abun} පුවක්, ^{abun} මුලත්, ^{abun} අඹුල්, ^{abun} පැපොල්, ^{abun} පුඹුල්, ^{abun} ගොරක, ^{abun} පුරක, ^{abun} සනාහක, ^{abun} කුලහ, ^{abun} කියත, ^{abun} මාවත, ^{abun} වලඳ, ^{abun} තීක්ෂණ, ^{abun} භූවන, ^{abun} පවන, ^{abun} භූවන, ^{abun} කරඹ, ^{abun} පිළිඹ, ^{abun} පාලව, ^{abun} හිඤ්ඤ, ^{abun} දිඤ්ඤ, ^{abun} මෝදර, ^{abun} හතර, ^{abun} සසර, ^{abun} අඟල, ^{abun} උකුල, ^{abun} දවල, ^{abun} දඹල, ^{abun} දුමුල, ^{abun} නැල, ^{abun} පිත්තල, ^{abun} රුවල, ^{abun} අඹුල, ^{abun} විසල, ^{abun} වෙරල, ^{abun} වාසල, ^{abun} අඟස, ^{abun} දවස, ^{abun} හවස, ^{abun} මුනලාන, ^{abun} වඳඟන, ^{abun} ලියවන, ^{abun} අලියව, ^{abun} අඹුලව, ^{abun} මෙවලව, ^{abun} කළුමර, as Ab. ජකින් or ජකෙත්—පිට the exterior, makes Ab. පිටින්, පිට the back, Ab. පිටෙන්.

ii. Nouns in කා, නා, 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> වලො	වලේඪු
ගොපා	ගොප්පු		

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, *leg* change ආ into ඹ; as පැවියෝ.

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

<i>young cow</i> කුකා	කුකෙක්	වඬුවා	වඬුවේ
ලා	ලා	අස්පයා	අස්පයෝ

Exception 1. *buffalo* මිවා, මිම්බු; *cat* බරවා, බරම්බු; ආඳ, ආඳු; *lion* වොඳ, වොඳු; කලුන්ද, කලුඳු; පොලො, පොලොඹු; ගොගා, ගොගු; කොවඩා, කොවඬු.

2. The compounds of ගොයා make ගොසී; also නයා, නසී; සිපයා, සිපසී; ලවයා, ලවසී; *low cow* දුරයා, දුරසී.

vi. Feminines add යෝ ; as

ඉරි ඉරියෝ

Exceptions. කත, කත්තු ; දෙන, දෙන්නු ; ගැනි, ගැනු.

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 ඤ change it into ද ; both these also change the final vowel into ඉ or ළ ; that is to say, if the penultimate vowel be ඉ, or ඓ, or ඞ, the final vowel is changed into ඉ ; otherwise it is changed into ළ ; as

<i>side</i> පැත	පැති	වත	වතු
<i>from black</i> ඉනන	ඉනි	පිහැට	පිහැටු
<i>house</i> ලෙලෙ	ලෙලි	දුනන	දුනු
හැඤ	හැඳි	<i>black</i> පොත	පොතු
		කඤ	කඳු

Exceptions. බිජු, බිජු, ලෙලෙලි, ලෙලි.

ii. Neuters in ඉර and ළර, make ඉරි and ළරු ; as

sun
කැකිර කැකිරි පැදුර පැදුරු

Exception. ඉර the sun ඉරවලි

iii. Hyperdissyllable Neuters in ආව or ළව drop ව ; as

සාමුව සාමු මරව මරු

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

ගෙසිය ගෙසී රූපස (or රූපේ) රූප

Exception. ^{a class} පව්වේ, ^{thee. am. base} මව්වේ, ^{both, chosen, base} කිලෙසේවේ, ^{both} කුසේ, ^{both} වෛසී, ^{both} වෛසී, ^{both} කොරසී, සන්තො; ^{both} වනන, ^{both} ගිරේ, ^{both} පිගේ, make their plurals in අ; as, plural ජව්වේ, &c.

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

^{concl. their} ගස ගස්; ^{word} තෙපුල තෙපුල්; ගහ ගස්.

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

2. ^{both} බන, ^{both} පන, ^{both} වෙරල, ^{both} කුල, ^{both} පෙල, ^{both} දෙල, ^{both} ලොව, ^{both} 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. ^{both} කුඩ, pl. ^{both} කුඩු; ^{both} විඩ, ^{both} විඩු; ^{both} පිඩ, ^{both} පිඩු; ^{both} මව, ^{both} මවු.

2. ^{both} ඉහ, ^{both} ඉං; ^{both} අහ, ^{both} අං; ^{both} හුලහ, ^{both} හුලං; ^{both} කලද, ^{both} කලං; ^{both} වලද, ^{both} වලං; ^{both} ලිද, ^{both} ලිං; ^{both} විළඹ, ^{both} විළං; ^{both} කද, ^{both} කදං.

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Genders.

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

mas.	fem.	mas.	fem.
පියා	මව්	රජුරුවෝ	බිසෝ
පුතා	දි	රදල	මැණික

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.; බොලො s.; බොලන් s.; බබසි s.; බ:බසි s.; අබ්බි s.; අබ්බෝ s.; අබ්බි s. fem.; අබ්බෝ s, fem.; are used in the Vocative only: of these මිසි, බානවා and බානවාලා are used to those to whom තමුබ්බෝ is applied; බාං and බොලො to those to whom ලබ්බි is applied the rest to those to whom තෝ and හී respectively are applied.
- ii. Diptots.—දැන (the knee), ^{from} යස, ^{from} කදිම, and ඉබ්බෝ, have only the Nom. and Dat.; as දැන, දැනව.
- iii. Triptots.—ද and its compounds with අද and තෙව, also බොද, ^{Ab.} හිසන, කබ්බර, නුවන, වෙනුව, හිලව්ව, have only the Nom. Ab. and Dat.; as Nom. ද; Ab. දහින, Dat. දව.

Defectives in number.

- i. Singulars only.—වෙනුව, දෙස, දිනාව; කිව්වුව, භාවා, ලභ, වෙන, පස්සෝ, ඉස්සර, ඉදිරිය, ප්‍රදිරිය, පිටත, ඇතුල, ලබ, යව, හප, ගර, තද, සස, හද, හිස්ව, සිත, සිතල, කළුවර, කදිම, සමාන, කබ්බර, හිසන, සැහැල්ලුව, අබ්බුව, වලඹුව, 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, කපු, කිරි: the exceptions දිය, දියර, වතුර, (which have only the singular form) with දුව, හුලභ, පිනන, වැසස, (which have both forms).

iii. ^{young} කුකුළා, ^{crane} කොකා, ^{young bullak} නාඹා, උර, ^{low} බල්ලා, ^{bug} වසා, උකුනා, වකුනා, වදුර, කුකුළා, කුරුල්ලා, to form their feminines change in the syllables preceding the termination, all the primitive vowels into their respective formatives; as කුකුළා f. කිකි

උර	ඉරි	උකුනා	ඉතිනි
කොකා	කෙකි	බල්ලා	බැලි

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; බලලා, f. බැලි; ඇහා, f. ඇහිනි; වලහා, f. වැලහිනි and වැලහිනා; ගෝනා, f. ගෝනනි; මුවා, f. මුවනි; පාහනා, f. පානි; 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 & -වෙත්; 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 ගෙහි do not admit the singular form;—වැලි Gen. & Ab. වැලි-ලෙල් & -ලෙලන්; so දූවි-ලි-ලෙල් & -ලෙලන්; ගො-දි, -ගෙඳ් & -ගෙඳන්. Others in ඉ & ඉ' admit a Gen. & Ab. by adding ගේ & ගෙන්, as සිනි Gen. & Ab. සිනි-ගේ & -ගෙන්.

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 *දෙන*, *දෙන*, or *දේනුව* ; as

එච්චා the he goat	එච් adj.	එච්දෙන the she goat
සිංහයා the lion	සිංහ adj.	සිංහදේනුව the lioness

Also

මීවා or මීහොනා the he buffalo	මීදෙන the she buffalo
එළහොනා the bull	එළදෙන the cow

3. Plurals in *උ*.—*හනු*, *ලබු*, *දුරු* do not admit a singular forms—*අඵ* makes Ab. *අඵයන්*; *දුඹුඵ* Ab. *දුඹුඵ-යන්*; *කපු* Gen. & Ab. *ක-ජ්ජේ* & *-ජ්ජෙන්*; *කුඹු*, *එනු*, *හුනු*, *කුරුදු*, *ඉඹුරු*, *පිදුරු*, *කපුරු*, *හකුරු*, make a Gen. & Ab. by changing *උ* into *ඵ* & *න්*; as Gen. & Ab. *කු-බේ* & *බෙන්*:—others in *උ* admit a Gen. & Ab. by adding *බේ* & *බෙන්*, as *මාඵ* Gen. & Ab. *මාඵ-බේ* & *බෙන්*, *ඵනු*, Gen. & Ab. *ඵනු-බේ* & *බෙන්*.

4. Plurals with any other endings—*මඵ*, *බේ*, *උක්*, *රුක්*, *මුං*, *මසං*, *පව්ව*, *කාරං*, *කෙහෙල්*, *අඹං*, *සිදුරං*, do not admit a singular form. *වා-බේ* makes Ab. *වා-හොන්*; *බේ* Gen. & Ab. *බේ-බේ* & *බෙන්*; *ලොහො* Gen. & Ab. *ලොහො-බේ* & *බෙන්*:—The rest add *ඵ* for the Gen. and *ඵන* or *ඵන්* for the Ab. according to rule, dropping the last letter if it is a vowel, as *ත-ඹ* -*බඹ*, *බඹන්*; *තෙල්* *තෙ-බේ* -*බේ* & *බෙන්*.—*දං*, *රං*, *රතුං*, *කෝරං*, *කුරහං*, *කුරකකං*, *පුඵං*, resolve *ඵ* into *ඵ* ; the others that end in *ඵ* resolve it into *ම* as *රං*, Gen. & Ab. *රහේ*, *හොන්*, & *හින්*; *නාඵං* Gen. & Ab. *නාඵ-බේ*, *බෙන්*.

ii. *යව*, *උඹ*, *බිම*, *ඉහත*, *පහත*, *හෙදර*, *නුවර*, *මෝදර*, *ඉහල*, *පහල*, *වේරල*, 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 * 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.

[*] 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. වී; 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 පහස් 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 හතයි, there are three thousand two hundred and forty seven.

එකසිය පහස්තුනයි, 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 අඹ.

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. ජකා m. ජකි 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; ජක, pl. ජවා; මේක, pl. මේවා; මක, pl. මිවා; 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>
N.	මම	අපි
Ac.	මා	අප
G.	මගේ මාගේ	අපේ අපගේ
Ab.	මගෙන් මාගෙන්	අපෙන් අපගෙන්
D.	මට	අපට

	<i>s.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
N.	තෝ	තොපි
Ac.	තා	තොප
G.	තගේ තාගේ	තොපේ තොපගේ
Ab.	තගෙන් තාගෙන්	තොපෙන් තොපගෙන්
D.	තට	තොපට

කා

ලා

	<i>s.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
N.	කවිදු	කවිරු
Ac.	කා	
G.	කාගේ කාගේ	කවිරුන්ගේ
Ab.	කාගෙන් කාගෙන්	කවිරුන්ගෙන්
D.	කාට	කවිරුන්ට

	<i>s.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
N. Ac.	ලා	ලන්
G.	ලගේ	ලන්ගේ
Ab.	ලගෙන්	ලන්ගෙන්
D.	ලාට	ලන්ට

	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	උඹලාට

	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

මම ගැනුවා 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 තර්වුකර ආවා *Some one* knocks at the door

ලොහවාද විකුණනානා *They* are selling *something*

කමා doubled is used reciprocally.

The affixes වස් 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

තමුන්හැසේ

තමුන්ආන්සේ

තමුන්වහන්සේ

උ

උදා

උන්හැසේ

උන්ආන්සේ

උන්වහන්සේ

උ and ආර 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,

තමුන්හැසේ is the least of all the acknowledgments of superiority.

Those that end with ආන්සේ 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

උ දර පලකනා	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.
ලබනා 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

නමාම නමා සුවකරගනනා	he healed himself.
--------------------	--------------------

These voices may be farther illustrated thus;

V. උ ගැටයක් ලිහනනා he is loosing a knot.

Inv. අරවා ලිහනනා 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. උව වැට ලිස්සවනනා he is getting the fence taken away.

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

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

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

C. උකි උනුවකරව්වා he has caused the milk to be boiled.

R. උකි 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 ගොදු, සහපත, ඔනා, or the like.

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

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 ਫਾ or ਫੁਫਾ

Third, the past participle in ਫੁ

Fourth, the second principal part.

INVOLITIVE

Fifth, the participle absolute in ਫੁ

Sixth, the present participle in ਫਾ

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 ඉ ; as කඩනවා.

The second conjugation is known by the vowel ඌ ; as අදිනවා.

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

කැඩී

ii. Leading words.

	1	2	3	4
Vol.	කඩ	කඩන	කඩාපු	කැඩී
	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 ^a		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 he has broken කැඩිවු they have broken

[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, කඩාපත් is used for කඩාපිය; and කඩන්
 වයි for කඩාපා.

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.

කැඩෙණි I shall break

කැඩෙණමු we shall break

කැඩවී }
 කැඩවී } you or he will break
 කැඩෙණි }

කැඩවී }
 කැඩවී } you or they
 කැඩෙණලා } will break

General Affirmative කැඩෙනවා අැහි you, he, they—will break
 Relative කැඩෙන්නේ I, you, he, we, they—will break

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

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

කැඩෙනොත් }
 කැඩෙන්නේ } if I, you, he, we, they—break

Past.

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

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

PERMISSIVE.

{	කඩාපු-දෙං or -වාට්ටි	let him	කඩාපු-වාට්ටන්	let them
	කැපු-දෙං or -වාට්ටි	break	කැපු-වාට්ටන්	break

INFINITIVE.

කඩන්ට් ^a 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	කඩෙහි	
Fourth	කඩනකොට	when breaking
Fifth	කැපුනකොට	when broken
Sixth	කැපුමට	after having broken

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

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

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

	കരമിടാനാ	it is breaking of itself
General affirmative Relative	കരമിടാവാ	} it breaks of itself
	കരമിടാൻ	

Present perfect.

കരിയ്ക്ക	} it is broken of itself
കരിയ്ക്കി	

Past imperfect.

കരിയ്ക്കി	it was breaking of itself
-----------	---------------------------

Past perfect.

General affirmative Relative	കരിയ്ക്കിയാ	} it has broken of itself
	കരിയ്ക്കിൻ	

Future.

General affirmative Relative	കരമിടീ	} it will break of itself
	കരമിടി	
	കരമിടാവാ	
	കരമിടാൻ	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

കരമിടാൻ	though it break of itself
കരമിടൊൻ	} if it break of itself
കരമിടൊൻ	

Past.

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

PERMISSIVE.

කැඩිව්වාදං	} let it break
කැඩුණදං	
කැඩුණදං	
කැඩිව්වාලි	
කැඩුණාලි	

INFINITIVE.

කැබෙණ්ට	to break of itself
---------	--------------------

PARTICIPLES.

Present	කැබෙන	breaking of itself	
Past	කැඩුණ කැඩුණා කැඩිව්	} broken of itself	
Absolute	කැබි කැබිල		being broken of itself
Continuative	කැබිකැබි		breaking and breaking of itself

VERBALS.

First	කැබෙනවා	breaking
Second	කැබෙණ්	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	අඳිව	අඳන

iii. Moods and tenses, volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

	<i>sing.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	
+ 1st form	අඳ draw	අදිව draw	
+ 2d form	අඳපිය draw	අඳපියව draw	
{	3d form	අඳපං draw	අඳපලො draw
	4th form	අදිනවා draw	අදිනවාලා draw
	අදිමු let us draw		

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{අදිනවා} \\ \text{අදිනෝ} \end{array} \right\} \text{ I, you, he, we, they—draw}$
 Relative

Present perfect.

\times අදිනනා he is drawing අදිනනො they are drawing
 \times අදිනූ he is drawing

Present perfect.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{අඳහන} \\ \text{අඳහි} \end{array} \right. \text{ I have drawn} \quad \text{අඳහනු} \text{ we have drawn}$
 \times අඳහි he has drawn අඳහු they have drawn
 \times අඳහූ

Past indefinite.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{අඳහන} \\ \text{අඳහෝ} \end{array} \right. \text{ I, you, he, we, they—drew}$
 General affirmative $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{අඳහන} \\ \text{අඳහෝ} \end{array} \right\}$
 Relative

Past imperfect.

අඳහන he was drawing අඳහනු they were drawing
 \times අඳහනූ \times අඳහනූ

Future.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{අදිනෙමු} \\ \text{අදිනෙහු} \end{array} \right. \text{ I shall draw} \quad \text{අදිනෙමු} \text{ we shall draw}$

} } }	} } }	} } }	} } }
} } }	} } }	} } }	} } }
} } }	} } }	} } }	} } }
} } }	} } }	} } }	} } }

{ General affirmative අදිනවා ඇති you, he, they—will draw
 Relative අදිනෙන් I, you, he, we, they—will draw

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

}
 }
 }

}
 }
 }

Past.

}
 }
 }

}
 }
 }

PERMISSIVE.

} } }	} } }	} } }	} } }
} } }	} } }	} } }	} } }

INFINITIVE.

අදින්නට to draw

PARTICIPLES.

Present අදින drawing

Past ඇදූ
 ඇඳූ drawn

Absolute ඇදූ
 ඇදූලා having drawn

Continuative ඇදූ ඇදූ
 අදිමින් drawing and drawing

VERBALS.

First	අදිනවා	drawing					
Second	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>අදිලී</td> <td rowspan="3">}</td> <td rowspan="3">the draught</td> </tr> <tr> <td>අදිම</td> </tr> <tr> <td>අදිම</td> </tr> </table>	අදිලී	}	the draught	අදිම	අදිම	
අදිලී	}	the draught					
අදිම							
අදිම							
Third	අදිද්දි	while drawing					
Fourth	අදිනනකාට	when drawing					
Fifth	අද්දකාට	when having drawn					
Sixth	අද්දකුම	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	අගෙදනන්		

Present perfect.

අදිම	}	it has drawn itself
අදිමි		

Past imperfect.

අඳනි it was drawing itself

General affirmative	අඳනා	}	it drew itself
Relative	අඳනන්		

Future.

General affirmative	අද්දි	}	it will draw itself
	අද්දි		
	අද්දනවා		
	අද්දනන්		
Relative			

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

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

Past.

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

PERMISSIVE.

ඇදි-ව්වදෙം,-ව්වාව් } let it draw itself
 ඇඳි-නාදෙം,-නුදෙം,-නාව් }

INFINITIVE.

ඇදෙන්නි to draw itself

PARTICIPLES.

Present ඇදෙන drawing itself

Past ඇඳුන }
 ඇඳුනු } drawn of itself
 ඇදිව් }

Absolute ඇදි
 ඇදිලා having drawn itself

Continuative ඇදි ඇදි 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 *හෙව් කෙසෙල්කැන නකිකැස*, and it were repeated, the recited form would be *උඹ කෙසෙල්කැන නකිනව්ස කිසනව්*. Rules for these modifications will be given in the Syntax.

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

VERBALS.

First	අරඳනාව	drawing
Second	අරඳෙකී	while drawing itself
Third	අරඳෙනකොට	when drawing itself
Fourth	අරඳුනුකොට	when having drawn itself
Fifth	අරඳුනාව	after having drawn itself

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Formations.

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

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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
එලල	එලලු
සපය	සපෙවු
මසව	එසෙවු

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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	මසව	මසචූ

[a] කරණවා, වහුරණවා, අතුරනවා, මතුරනවා, වපුරනවා, දිවිරනවා, 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 වහෙරු	විකුන	විකහ විකුහු
අතුර	අතුල අතෙරු	කිය	කී කීච
මතුර	මතුල මතෙරු	පිය	පී පීච
වපුර	වපුල වපෙරු	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; සිඳ, සිඤ.

II. Change of the preceding Vowels in both conjugations.

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

නන	තැනු	පාග	පැනු
පනු	පැනේන	උඳර	ඉඳරු
වලක	වැලකු	හෝඳ	හෝඳ

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

අච්චන	අඓච්චනු	අචච	අඓච්ච
		සපස	සඓච්ච

[b] නිවිනව, විසිනව, කෙලිනව, දෙවිනව, ලොවිනව, change *උ* into *ඉ*; as

	1	2
	ඉච්ච	නිවිඳ
also දකිනව makes 2 pr. part		දිච්ච
		දැකක

[c] අභුර, අච්ච, උභුර, අකුල, උභුල, අච්චස, කොනුස, retain the middle vowel *උ* in the second principal part; as

1	2
අභුර	අභුරු

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

1	2
උභුර	ඉභුරු.
	ඉභිරු.

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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 *අහු*; in the second, *උ* into *ඉන* and *අහු* (changing also in the third leading word the vowel *අ* into *අඞ*); as

	1	2	3
i. Conj.	කඛ	කඛන	කඛහු
ii. Conj.	{ හිවු අඞ	හිවින අදින	හිවහු අඞහු

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*, *භන*, *ඉච්ච* and *උන*; as

	4	5	6	7	8
i. Conj.	කඛු	කඛි	කඛෙන	කඛච්ච	කඛුන
ii. Conj.	අඞඞ	අඞි	අඞෙන	අඞච්ච	අඞුන

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 **කඛාභු** 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 **කැඬඛන** or **අදඬන**.

6th. All that have **ච්ච** in their termination are from the seventh leading word **කැඬච්ච** 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 **කැඬ** 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.

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Deponent, Reponent, and Common Verbs.

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

Paradigm of a Deponent.

වැටෙනවා fall

i. Principal parts.

1

වැටී

ii. Leading words.

1

වැටී

2

වැටෙන

3

වැටීම

4

වැටුන

iii. Moods and Tenses.

IMPERATIVE.

වැටිය

වැටිය

fall

වැටෙව්

වැටියව්

fall

වැටියලො

වැටෙනවාලො

වැටෙනවා

වැටෙවු

let us fall

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

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

Present imperfect.

වැටෙන්නා he is falling වැටෙනානා they are falling
 වැටෙන්නා

Present perfect.

වැටිලිවෙමි I have fallen වැටිලිවුමු we have fallen
 වැටුණෙමි වැටුණෙමු

Past indefinite.

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

Past imperfect.

වැටිලි වැටිලිවෙන්නා } වැටුණා } වැටුණා }	he was falling	වැටිලිවුමු වැටිලිවෙන්නා } වැටුණා } වැටුණා } වැටුණා }	they were falling
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Future.

වැටෙන්නෙමි I shall fall වැටෙන්නෙමු we shall fall
 වැටෙන්නෙමු

වැටෙවිච්චි you or they will fall වැටෙවිච්චි you or they will fall
 වැටෙවි වැටෙවි

වැටෙන්නා he will fall වැටෙන්නානා they will fall

General affirmative වැටෙන්නානා you, he, they—will fall
 Relative වැටෙන්නෝ I, you, he, we, they—will fall

SUBJUNCTIVE.

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

PERMISSIVE.

වැටු-නුදෙං,-නාවෙ	let him	වැටුනාවත්	let them fall
වැටී-වබදෙං,-වමාවෙ	fall	වැටීවබාවත්	

INFINITIVE.

වැටෙන්නිට to fall

PARTICIPLES.

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

VERBALS.

First	වැටෙනවා	the falling
Second	වැටුම	} the falling
	වැටීම	
	වැටීලෙ	

Third	ഉരവെഴി	while falling
Fourth	ഉരവെഴുകാലം	when falling
Fifth	ഉറച്ചുപോകാലം ഉരച്ചുപോകാലം	} when having fallen
Sixth	ഉറച്ചാലം	

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Reponent.

Exemplar ഉരക്കലം be out of season

i. Principal parts.

1	2
ഉരക	ഉരുക

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5
ഉരക	ഉരക്ക	ഉരച്ച	ഉരല	ഉരുക

iii. Moods and Tenses.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative ഉരക്കലം } it is becoming out of season
Relative ഉരക്കൽ }

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

Present imperfect.

වර නො $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ව} \\ \text{ර} \end{array} \right\}$ it is going out of season

Present perfect.

වනයි $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ව} \\ \text{ර} \end{array} \right\}$ it is gone out of season

Past indefinite.

General affirmative $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{වැරදි} \\ \text{වැරදී} \end{array} \right\}$ it is out of season
Relative

Future.

වනවි
වරයි $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ව} \\ \text{ර} \end{array} \right\}$ it will be out of season
වර වෙයි

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

වරන $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ව} \\ \text{ර} \end{array} \right\}$ though it be out of season
වර-නො, -නෙයි if it be out of season

Past.

වැරද $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ව} \\ \text{ර} \end{array} \right\}$ though it were out of season
වැරද-වො, -වෙයි $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\}$ if it were out of
season

PERMISSIVE.

වරදෙදං	}	let it be out of season
වරච්චදං		
වරපුදෙදං		
වැරැදෙදං		
වරච්චාච්චි		
වැරැච්චාච්චි		

INFINITIVE.

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

PARTICIPLES.

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

VERBALS.

First	වරණවා	being out of season
Second	වැරැම වැරීම වැරීමෙ	} the being out of season
Third	වරච්ච	
Fourth	වරච්චකොච	when it goes out of season
Fifth	වැරැකොච	when it was out of season
Sixth	වැරැච්චාච්ච	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 කඛ Causative 1st pr. part කඛට.

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 { අඳි බැඳු Causative 1st. pr. part { අඳව බැඳුට

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

Volitive 1st pr. part කැර Causative 1st. pr. කැරට.

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

1 ක-නව	7 ^{boil} භා-නව	13 රඳ-නව
2 ^{burn} ද-නව	8 ^{bat} පා-නව	14 රෙ-නව
3 ය-නව	9 ^{blow} බා-නව	15 බො-නව
4 ^{hit} ල-නව	10 ^{blow} වා-නව	16 හන්-නව
5 ව-නව	11 ඡා-නව	17 දන්-නව
6 ශා-නව	12 ඵ-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, ඡා, &c.; ඵ, 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	කෑරෙවන	කැව්වි	කෑවුන

iii. Moods and Tenses Volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

කා
කාපිය
කාඵං
කාභාචා

eat

pl.

කච්චි
කාපියච්චි
කාඵලො
කාභාචාලො

eat

කමු let us eat

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative කාභා }
Relative කාභාච්චි } I, you, he, we, they—eat

Present imperfect.

කාභාභා he is eating
කාභාභාභා they are eating

Present perfect.

කාඵං I have eaten
කාඵංච්චි we have eaten
කාඵි he has eaten
කාඵුදාභාභා } they have
කාඵුදාභාභාභා } eaten

Past indefinite.

කාභෙච්චි we ate

General affirmative කාභා }
Relative කාභෙච්චි } I, you, he, we, they—ate

Past imperfect.

කෑපි
 කෑදෑ

 he was eating

 කෑවූ
 කෑදෑලා

 they were eating

Future.

කෑසෙණි,
 කෑසෙණි

 I shall eat

 කෑසෙණුව
 කෑසෙණුව

 we shall eat

කෑවි
 කෑපි
 කෑදෑ

}

 you or he will eat

 කෑවින්
 කෑපින්
 කෑදෑලා

 they will eat

General affirmative
 Relative

 කෑනවා
 කෑනෙන්

 ඉෑති
 ඉෑති

 you, he, they—will eat

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කෑනත්
 කෑනොත්
 කෑනෝතිං
 කෑවත්
 කෑවොතිං

}

 though I, you, he, we, they—eat

PERMISSIVE.

කෑපු-ඳෙං or වාලෙච්චි
 කෑ-ඳෙං or වාලෙච්චි

 let him eat

 කෑපුවාලෙච්චි
 කෑවාලෙච්චි

 let them eat

INFINITIVE.

කෑනව

 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	කඳි	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

Past.

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

Future.

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

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කැවෙන්නේ	though it be eaten
කැවෙන්නෝ	} if it be eaten
කැවෙන්නෝහිම	

PERMISSIVE.

කැවීමට	} let it be eaten
කැවුණට	
කැවුණුට	
කැවීමට	
කැවුණාට	

INFINITIVE.

කැවෙන්නට	to be eaten
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PARTICIPLES.

Present	කැවෙන	being eaten
---------	-------	-------------

Past	{ කැවුණ	eaten
	{ කැවීම්	

Absolute	{ කෑවී කෑවීලා	having been eaten
Continuative	කෑවී කෑවී	being eaten and eaten

VERBALS.

First	කෑවෙකී	while being eaten
Second	කෑවෙනකොට	when being eaten
Third	කෑවුණකොට	when having been eaten
Fourth	කෑවුණාට	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.

දහි
දහිමි it has been burnt

Past indefinite.

General affirmative }
Relative }
දහවා } it was burnt
දහවේ }

Future.

දහි
දහි
දහවා දහි it will be burnt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

දහන් though it be burnt
දහනාන් }
දහනෙහි } if it be burnt

Past.

දහවන් though it be burnt
දහවෙහි }
දහවෙහිහි } if it be burnt

PERMISSIVE.

දෙකිං දැව්වදං දැව්වදං දැව්වදං දැව්වදේ දැව්වදේ	}	let it be burnt
--	---	-----------------

INFINITIVE.

දැව්ව	to be burnt
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PARTICIPLES.

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

VERBALS.

First	දැනවා	burning
Second	දැව්ව දැව්ව දැව්ව	burning
Third	දැකි	while burning
Fourth	දැනකොට	when burning
Fifth	දැකකොට	when having been burnt
Sixth	දැව්වාට	after having been burnt

යනවා go

i. Principal parts.

1	2
ය	
පල	
ගොස්	ගිය

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	
ය	යන	}
පල	පලෙඹ	
ගොස්	ගිය	
				Volitives
5	6	7	8	
යැවී	යැවෙන	යැවිම	යැවුන	Involitives

IMPERATIVE,

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>
යව		යව
පල		පලයව
පලයං	ඉං	පලයලො
යනවා		යනවාලො

යමු let us go

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

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

Present imperfect.

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

හිසෙ	I am gone	හිසෙමු	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	සනනාමු	we shall go
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සාවි සසි සනදා	he will go	සාවිත් සත් සනදාලා	they will go
---------------------	------------	-------------------------	--------------

General affirmative	සනව්වා ඇති	} you, he, they will go
Relative	සනනත්	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

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

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

PERMISSIVE.

sing.

pl.

හියෙදං or හියාචි let him go හියාචන් let them go
 පලෙව්දං or පලෙවාචි පලෙවාචන්

INFINITIVE.

යන්ව to go

PARTICIPLES.

Present යන going

Past { හිය } gone
 { පලෙව }

Absolute ගොස්
 හිහිං having gone
 ගොහිං
 ගොහිලො

Continuative ගොහිං ගොහිං going and going
 යමින්

VERBALS.

First	යනවා	}	going
	යාව		
Second	යෑව	}	going
	යැව්ලෙ		
Third	ඇදී		while he was going
Fourth	යනකොට		when he was going
Fifth	ගියකොට	}	when he was gone
	පලුවකොට		
Sixth	ගියාව		after he was gone
	පලුවාව		

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	ලෑවෙන

iii. Moods and Tenses.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

ලෑ
ලෑපිය
ලෑපං
නෙවා

put

ලෑවු let us put

K

pl.

ලෑව්
ලෑපියව්
ලෑපලෑ
නෙවාලෑ

put

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	
පොටි	he has put	පොවු	they have put
පොවුදු		පොවුදු	

Past indefinite.

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

Future.

පොදු	I shall put	පොදුවු	we shall put
පොදු			
පොටි	he will put	පොටින්	they will put
පොදු		පො	
පොදු		පොදු	

General affirmative පොවා ඇති you, he, they—will put
 Relative පොත් you, he, they—will put

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present { නෙත් though I, you, he, we, they—put
 { නොත් if I, you, he, we, they—put
 { නොවිනි

Past { ලැවන් though I, you, he, we, they—have put
 { ලැවෙත් if I, you, he, we, they—have put
 { ලැවෙවිනි

PERMISSIVE.

ලොපු-දෙං or වාචවී let him put ලොපුවාචන් let them put
 ලැ-දෙං or වාචවී let him put ලැවාචන් let them put

INFINITIVE.

පෝව to put

PARTICIPLES.

Present පො putting

Past { ලැ
 { ලොපු put

Absolute { ලො
 { ලොලො having put

Continuative { ලො
 { ලොලො putting and putting

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	ഭാവിക്കാൻ	
	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	ලෙවිව	}	it will be put
	ලෙවයි		
	ලෙවනවා ඇති		
Relative	ලෙවනෙන්		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ලෙවනන්	though it be put
ලෙවනාන්	if it be put
ලෙවනන්කිං	

PERMISSIVE.

ලෙව්වාදං	}	let it be put
ලෙව්නාදං		
ලෙව්ව්වාචි		
ලෙව්නාචි		

INFINITIVE.

ලෙවන්ව	to be put
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PARTICIPLES.

Present	ලෙවන	being put
---------	------	-----------

Past	{ ලෙව්නා ලෙව්වා	having been put
------	--------------------	-----------------

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

VERBALS.

First	ഭേദെൻ
Second	ഭേദെണകൊരി
Third	ഭേദിക്കുകൊരി ഭേദിയികൊരി
Fourth	ഭേദിക്കാരി

ഉണ്ടാക്കി cause to become

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

ഉണ്ടാക്കി become

Leading words.

1	2	3	4
ഉ	ഉണ്ടാ	ഉണ്ടാ	ഉണ്ടാ or ഉണ്ടാ

Moods and tenses.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>
ഉണ്ടാ		ഉണ്ടാ
ഉണ്ടാ	become	ഉണ്ടാ become
ഉണ്ടാ		ഉണ്ടാ
	ഉണ്ടാ let us become	

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative **ବେଆପା** }
 Relative **ବେକାକ** } I, you, he, we, they—become

Present Imperfect.

ବେକାକ **ବେକାକ** }
ବେକାକ **ବେକାକ** } he is becoming they are becoming

ବେକାକ **ବେକାକ** }
ବେକାକ **ବେକାକ** } I'am become we are become

ବେକାକ **ବେକାକ** }
ବେକାକ **ବେକାକ** } he is become they are become

Past indefinite.

General affirmative **ବୁଆ** }
 Relative **ବୁକା** } I, you, he, we, they—become

Past imperfect.

ବୁଆ **ବୁଆ** }
ବୁଆ **ବୁଆ** } he was becoming they were becoming

Future.

ବେକାକ **ବେକାକ** }
ବେକାକ **ବେକାକ** } I shall become we shall become

වේවී වේ වෙයි වෙණු	} you or he will become	වේවීන් වෙත්	} you or they will become
		වෙණුලා	

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	වුනෙදලො වුනුදලො වෙව්දලො වුනාවි වෙව්වාවිත්	} let them become

INFINITIVE.

වෙන්ව to become

PARTICIPLES.

Present	වෙන	becoming
Past	{ වුන වෙව්ව	become

Absolute	වෙලා	having become
Continuative	වෙච්චි වෙමින්	becoming and becoming

VERBALS.

First	වෙතවා
Second	ච්ච
Third	වෙඤ්ඤි
Fourth	වෙතකොට
Fifth	ච්චකොට වෙච්චකොට
Sixth	ච්චාම වෙච්චාම

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

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

ආ
ආපිය
ආපං
ආආවා

plough

pl.

ආච්ච
ආපියච්ච
ආපලො
ආආවාලො

plough

ආච්ච්ච let us plough

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

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

Present imperfect.

sing.

ආආආආ
ආආආආ he is ploughing

pl.

ආආආආ they are ploughing

Present perfect.

ආආආ
ආආආ I have ploughed

ආආආආ
ආආආආ we have ploughed

ආආආආ
ආආආආ he has ploughed

ආආආආආආ
ආආආආආආ they have ploughed

Past indefinite.

ඔබවලු we ploughed

General affirmative ඔබලා } I, you, he, we, they—ploughed
 Relative ඔබව }

Past imperfect.

ඔහු he was ploughing ඔවු they were ploughing
 ඔදා ඔදාලා

Future.

ඔහු I shall plough ඔහුලු we shall plough
 ඔහු ඔහුලා

ඔහු you or he will plough ඔවු you or they will plough
 ඔහු ඔහු ඔහුලා

General affirmative ඔහුලානි } you, he, they—will plough
 Relative ඔහුනි }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

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

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

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	അപ്പിപ്പോൾ	when having ploughed
-------	------------	----------------------

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

iv. Moods and tenses involitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

General affirmative	ආවෙතනා	}	it is being ploughed
Relative	ආවෙතනා		
	ආවෙතනා	}	
	ආවෙතනා		

Perfect.

	ආවිච්ච	}	it has been ploughed
	ආවිච්චි		

Past imperfect.

	ආවුනි	it was being ploughed
--	-------	-----------------------

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	ආවුනා	}	it was ploughed
Relative	ආවුනේ		

Future.

General affirmative	ආවෙවි	}	it will be ploughed
	ආවෙයි		
Relative	ආවෙතනාණි		
	ආවෙතනාණි		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

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

PERMISSIVE.

හැව්ව්ව්දං	} let it be ploughed
හැව්ව්ව්ව්	
හැවුණාං	
හැවුණාව්	

INFINITIVE.

හැටවන්ට	to be ploughed
---------	----------------

PARTICIPLES.

Present	හැටවන	being ploughed
Past	{ හැවුණ හැව්ව්	being ploughed
Absolute	{ හැව් හැව්ලා	having been ploughed
Continuative	{ හැව්හැව් හැටවමිණි	being ploughed and ploughed

VERBALS.

First	හැටවෙකී	while ploughing
Second	හැටවණකාව	when ploughing.

Third කැවුණකොට when having ploughed

Fourth කැවුණාට 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	ආවි	ආවෙන	ආවිවා	ආවුන
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 ජනවි } I, you, he, we, they--come
 Relative ජනන් }

Present imperfect.

ජනනා he is coming ජනන they are coming
 ජනනු

Present perfect.

ආං I am come ආමු we are come
 ආසි he is come ආවි they are come
 ආදු

Past indefinite.

ආවමු we come

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

Past imperfect.

ආ ආදුලා they were coming
 ආදු he was coming

Future.

ආසාදු ආසාදුමු we shall come
 ආසාදුං I shall come

ආවි } ආවන් }
 ආසි } you, he--will come ආන් } you, they-- will come
 ආදු } ආදුලා }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

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

PERMISSIVE.

ආදං ආටාඉච්චි	let him come	ආදුලො ආටාඉච්චි	let them come
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INFINITIVE.

එන්ච	to come
------	---------

PARTICIPLES.

Present	එන	coming
Past	ආ	come
Absolute	ඇච්චි ඇච්ච්ලා ඇච්ච්චි ඇච්ච්ලො	} having come
Continuative	ඇච්චි ඇච්චි එච්චි	coming and coming

VERBALS.

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

Second	{ ඵව ඵව ඵවිලෙ	coming
Third	ඵඳි	while coming
Fourth	ඵනකොව	when coming
Fifth	ඵකොව	when having come
Sixth	ඵවාව	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	දෙවෙන	දෙව්ව	දෙවුන

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>sing.</i> -		<i>pl.</i>	
දී	} give	දේව්	} give
දීපිය		දීව්ව	
දීපං		දීපලො	
දෙනවා	} give me	දෙනවාලො	} give me
දීසං		දීසලො	
දෙමු let us give			

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

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

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

දෙනොත් if I, you, he, we, they—give
දෙනෝයි

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

දුකනොත් if I, you, he, we, they—gave
දුකනෝයි

PERMISSIVE.

sing.

pl.

දීපු-දෙ-OR වාවේ let him give
දුන් දෙ-OR නාවේ

දීපුවාවේ let them give
දුනාවේ

INFINITIVE.

දෙන්න to give

PARTICIPLES.

Present දෙන giving

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

Absolute $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දීලා} \end{array} \right\}$ 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	දෙනකොට	when giving
Fifth	දුන්කොට	when having given
Sixth	දුනනාට	after having given

iv. Moods and Tenses involitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

General affirmative	දෙවෙනනා	} it being given
	දෙවෙනවා	
Relative	දෙවෙනෙන්	

Perfect දෙවීම it has been given

Past imperfect.

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

Future.

INDEFINITE.

General affirmative	දෙවිනී	} it will be given
	දෙවෙනී	
Relative	දෙවෙනාවානුනී	
	දෙවෙනෙන්	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

දෙවෙනස් though it be given

දෙවෙනස්
 දෙවෙනස්හි if it be given

PERMISSIVE.

දෙවිච්චදෙ
 දෙවුනදෙ
 දෙවිච්චාචි } let it be given
 දෙවිනාචි

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 දෙවෙඤ්ඤි while being given

Second දෙවෙනකොට when being given

Third දෙවුනුකොට when having been given

Fourth දෙවුනාව after having been given

രമിക്കാ is conjugated like രമിക്കാ

രമിക്കാ drink

i. Principal parts.

1	2
രമി	രമി

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
രമി	രമിക്ക	രമിക്ക	രമി	രമിക്ക	രമിക്ക	രമിക്ക	രമിക്ക

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

രമിക്ക
 രമിക്ക
 രമിക്ക
 രമിക്ക

} drink

pl.

രമിക്ക
 രമിക്ക
 രമിക്ക
 രമിക്ക

} drink

രമിക്ക let us drink

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative രമിക്ക I, he, we, they—drink
 Relative രമിക്ക

Present imperfect.

രമിക്ക he is drinking രമിക്ക they are drinking

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 බිවී

Past imperfect.

බිසි he was drinking බිවී
බිදෑ බිදෑලා they were drinking

Future.

බොඤ්ඤ, I shall drink බොඤ්ඤමු we shall drink
බොඤ්ඤං

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

General affirmative බොනවාදැහී you, he, they—will drink
Relative බොනෙන්

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

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

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

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

മിറാൽ
മിറാൾ. if I, you, he, we, they—drank

PRIMITIVE.

sing.

മിറ-റ- or റാരി let him drink
മി-റ- or അരി

pl.

മിറാരിൽ let them drink
മിരാരിൽ

INFINITIVE.

മൊഴുവ to drink

PARTICIPLES.

Present മൊഴു drinking

Past മിറ
മിറു drunk

Absolute മി
മിറു having drunk

Continuative മിമി
മൊഴു drinking and drinking

VERBALS.

First മൊഴുവ drinking

Second മിറു
മിറു } drinking
മിറു

Third മൊഴു while drinking

Fourth മൊഴുക്കു when drinking

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	පෙටිට	it has drunk in
---------	-------	-----------------

Past imperfect.

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

General affirmative	පෙටුනා	} it drank in
Relative	පෙටුනන්	

Future.

INDEFINITE.

General affirmative	පෙටෙවි	} it will drink in
	පෙටෙයි	
Relative	පෙටෙකවානුනි	
	පෙටෙකන්	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

	පෙටෙනන්	though it drink in
--	---------	--------------------

පෙවෙතොකන් if it drink in
 පෙවෙතොති

PERMISSIVE.

පෙවිව්වාදං }
 පෙවුනාදං } let it drink in
 පෙවිව්වාචි }
 පෙවිනාචි }

INFINITIVE.

පෙවෙන්ට to drink in

PARTICIPLES.

Present පෙවන drinking in

Past පෙතින . drunk in
 පෙව්වි

Absolute පෙවී having drunk in
 පෙව්ලා

Continuative පෙවී පෙවී drinking and drinking in
 පෙවෙමින්

VERBALS.

First පෙවෙති while drinking in

Second පොවනකොට when drinking in

Third පෙවුණාකාට 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 ගනනන්

Past imperfect.

ගනි he was taking
ගනිදා

ගනිතු they were taking
ගනිදාලා

Future.

ගනනෙ I shall take
ගනනෙං

ගනනෙමු we shall take

ගනිවි }
ගනිති } you, he—will take
ගනිදා }

ගනිවිත් }
ගනිතිත් } you, they—
ගනිදාලා } will take

General affirmative ගනනාමානුභවි you, he, they—will take
Relative ගනනන් 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>
ගත්-දෙ-OR නාව	let him take	ගතොවත් let them take
ගත-දෙ-OR ගත්තුදෙ		

Past.

ගතත් though I, you, he, we, they—took
 ගතොත් }
 ගතෝති } if I, you, he, we, they—took

INFINITIVE.

ගන්ව to take

PARTICIPLES.

Present	ගනන	taking
Past	{ ගත් ගත ගත්තු	taken
Absolute	{ අරන් අරගන	having taken

Continuative { අරං අරං
අරගනා අරගනා taking and taking
ගනිමින්

VERBALS.

First ගනනවා taking

Second { ගැන්ව
ගැනුව
ගැනීම
ගැනිලි taking

Third { ගනිද්දී
අරගද්දී while taking

Fourth { අරගනනකොට
ගනනකොට when taking

Fifth { ගත්කොට
ගතකොට
ගත්ඉකොට when having taken

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 — — දැනී දැගෙන දැනිව්ව දැනුන

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

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

Present imperfect.

දනනා he is knowing
 දදදූ

Present perfect.

දනිං I am aware of දනිමු we are aware of

Future.

දනි දනිත්
 දනිමි you, he—will know දනිමිත් you, they—will know
 දදදූ දන්දූලා

General affirmative දනනවාදැනි you, he, they—will know
 Relative දනෙත් 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
 දනිතෙර්නිං

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.

ඉන්නවා sit, be.

i. Principal parts.

1	2
ඉන්	ඟේ

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ඉන්	ඉන්න	—	ඟේ	ඉදවි	ඉදවන	ඉදව්ව	ඉදවුන

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

ඉඳි	}	sit
ඉඳපිය		
ඉඳිං		
ඉනනවා		

pl.

ඉඳිව්	}	sit
ඉඳපියව්		
ඉඳිලො		
ඉනනවාලො		

ඉඳිවු let us sit

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative	ඉනනවා	I, you, we, they—sit
Relative	ඉනෙත්	

Present imperfect.

ඉනනා	he is sitting	ඉනනං	they are sitting
ඉන්දැළු			

Present perfect.

ඉනිං	I have sitten	ඉනිවු	we have sitten
------	---------------	-------	----------------

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	ඉනනා	I, you, he, we, they—sit
Relative	ඉනෙත්	

Past imperfect.

ඉනි	he was sitting	ඉනෙත්	they were sitting
ඉන්දැළු			

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 ඉඤ්ඤාමි you, he, they—will sit

Relative ඉඤ්ඤන් I, you, he, we, they—will sit

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ඉඤ්ඤන්

though I, you, he, we, they—sit

ඉඤ්ඤන්
ඉඤ්ඤන්හි

if I, you, he, we, they—sit

ඉඤ්ඤන්

though I, you, he, we, they—sat

ඉඤ්ඤන්
ඉඤ්ඤන්හි

if I, you, he, we, they—sat

PERMISSIVE.

sing.

ඉඤ්ඤං- or ඉඤ්ඤං let him sit
ඉඤ්ඤාමි

pl.

ඉඤ්ඤාමු or ඉඤ්ඤාමු let them sit
ඉඤ්ඤාමි

INFINITIVE.

ඉඤ්ඤා to sit

PARTICIPLES.

Present	ඉනන	sitting
Past	උන්	sat
Absolute	ඉද ඉදලා	having sitten
Continuative	ඉද ඉද ඉදිමින්	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.

කරණම 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

කරණම make, do.

i. Principal parts.

1	2
කර	කල කෙරු

ii. Leading words.

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

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

කර
 කරපිය } do, make
 කරපං }
 කරනවා }

pl.

කරව
 කරපියව } do, make
 කරපලලා }
 කරනවාලා }

කරවු let us make

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

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

Present imperfect.

sing.

කරනනා he is making
 කරනූ

pl.

කරනනං they are making
 කරනූලා

Present perfect.

කෙරිං I have made
 කලෙං
 කරපිං

කෙරිමු we have made
 කලෙමු
 කරපිමු

කරපි he has made
 කරපුදූ

කරපු they have made
 කරපුදූලා

Past indefinite.

කෙරුවෙමු we made

General affirmative කෙරවා I, you, he, we, they—made
 Relative කලා
 කෙරුවෙ
 කලේ

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	
කරැකැන				
කරැවි	} you, he—will make	කරැවිත්	} you, they—	
කරැයි		කරැත්		} will make
කරැනු		කරැනුලො		

General affirmative කරනාහුයි you, he, they—will make
 Relative කරනෝ I, you, he, we, they—will make

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කරනත් though I, you, he, we, they—make
 කරනෝත් } if I, you, he, we, they—make
 කරනෝත්

Past.

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

PERMISSIVE.

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

INFINITIVE.

කරන්ව 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.

කෙරෙනා

General affirmative කෙරෙනවා it is being made

Relative කෙරෙනේ

Present perfect.

කෙරිව

කෙරිවි

it has been made

Past imperfect.

කෙරෙනී

it was being made

Past perfect.

General affirmative කෙරුනා

Relative කෙරුනේ

it was made

Future.

කෙරේ

General affirmative කෙරේ

Relative කෙරෙනවාදැනී

කෙරෙනවාදැනී

it will be made

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කෙරෙනේ

though it be made

කෙරෙනෙන් if it be made
 කෙරෙනේනි

Past.

කෙරුනෙන් though it has been made

කෙරුනොන් if it has been made
 කෙරුනේනි

PERMISSIVE.

කෙරුනාදෙ }
 කෙරුනුදෙ } let it be made
 කෙරීව්වදෙ }
 කෙරීව්වාවේ }
 කෙරුනාවේ }

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 කෙරෙඳි 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	වතුළ වතුරු	විවාර	විවාළ විවාරු
ඉතුර	ඉතුළ භිතුරු	වදර	වදුළ වදුරු
අතුර	අතුළ අතුරු	පිහ	පිස පිහු
මතුර	මතුළ මතුරු	විකුන	විකක විකුනු
වදුර	වදුළ වදුරු	කිය	කි කිවි
දිවුර	දිවුළ දිවරු	පිය	පි පිවි
කකාර	කකාළ කකාරු	ලිය	ලි ලිවි
		දකි	දකු දකන

Of these වහුර, අතුර, මතුර, වළුර, දිවුර, පිහ, and විකුණ 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, ගොරව, වලෙදි, have neither causative nor involitive.

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

3. දකක, රීහ, හීහ, වඩ, පන, බද, වද, කැඳ, 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, පවස, හහිස, නාහිව, 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.

අහැ and බැහැ.

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

අහැ }
 අහ } (it) is
 අහි }

අහන් though there be

අහුව there being

අහි the existing = the real, the true

අහන that which is = the fact, the truth

අහතා he to whom it is = the rightful owner

අහන් there is

To all these හ may be prefixed, making negatives හැහැ, හැහ, හැහි, (*it is not*, &c.; which are opposed to අහැ, &c. signifying *it is*. But to අහි *it is enough*, is opposed මදි *it is insufficient*.

බැහැ }
 බැහ } cannot
 බැහි }

බැහුව 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.

ඇයි	why	එහෙත්	but	නැවත	again
ආය	again	ඒත්		නොගොත්	or
ආගේ		ඔව්	yes	වැද	why
ඉතා	very	තුරු	until	වැදෑ	
ඉතිං	what then	තව	still, yet	එපා	not like to have
	after that	නම්	if	පිනිස	in order to
එකෙක්	or	නමුත්	although,	මිස	except that
එතකොට	then	නුවුත්	nevertheless		

Postpositions.

හැරා	} through the	විසින්	by the agency of	මගේ	along
හිඳා		} fault of	දක්වා	until	එකක
නිසා	on account of	පසා	} through	සමඟ	
ලදෙසා	for the sake of	පසාරු			නැවුට
ලේවා	} by means of			විරුඬ	against
ලො					

Postpositive Nouns.

කිට්ටුව	} proximity	වෙනුව	} stead, room,	පිටත	the exterior
ගාලා		හිලේව		} place	
ලඟ			ඉදිරිපස	front	ඇතුළු
වෙත	} quarter	ඉසෙර		උඩ	the upper part
දෙස			පසෙස්	rear	සට
දිශාව		පිට	the back	අඟ	the side of a defined space
පාර	road				

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
ගත්	gotten	නොගත්	not gotten

Suffixes.

ඳි } of affirmation

ය } of reciting

ඵ recitation

ව }
 වා }
 ඉ } participial
 වන }
 වනන }

ඳ }
 ආ } of simple interrogation
 ය }
 ඵ }

ඳෙ honorific interrogation

වද් interrogation implying affirmation

යැ } interrogation implying nega-
 යැය } tion

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.

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	දෙපලෙක් ගෙනො
Where is the hoe you broke	උඹ බිඳ දෙපලෙ කෝ

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 පොලොංගා. Go not near a *sohracapel*—කයා ලගට 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 දියො; 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—බෑනාවරුලොකනක්ලු 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)—ත්ලමෙලාව අපි මොහා දැනීමුතුකම්ද කියතෝ.

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, අළුතැපෙන්නෝනෝනා—His eyes do not discern appearances; that is, he cannot see. මේක දහිනි කවත්ව බෑ—One cannot break this with one's teeth.

4. Words expressing the substance universally—as, gold, silver, water, oil, &c, රත්‍රං, 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	මෙහෙ 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 ?	ඔර මිනිසා අඳුනනවාද
Some one is bursting yon door	කවුද ඔර දෙර පලනවා
Do not do unjust things	අයුතු දේවල් නොකරමි
Make that (brat , cry	මිනා අබ්බ

Genitive.

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

This man's goods are cheap මෙ මිනිසාගේ බඩු ලාබසි

Exception.

The Nominal adjective is often put for the genitive ; as, This is a white ants hill—මෙක 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 මට බැහැ
Can you untie this knot මේ ගැටේ උඹට ලිහනැහ

Dative of Animates.—Accusative of Inanimates.

ලගනනානවා, ඛනිනවා, යදිනවා, ඉවනවා, මතුරණවා, වදිනවා, ගඟනවා, තලනවා, කොටනවා, ඉනිනවා, විදිනවා, generally govern a dative of animates; but an accusative, or even two accusatives of inanimates; as,

මට නැමුවා	He, she, or they—flogged me
මට ගැහුවා	He, she, or they—beat me
කුරුඳු තලනවා	Barking cinnamon
පහ බිම 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, කවක්, and all partitives ; as, පහුව, නැලල, කොවස, බාගය, පළුව, වික, බිග, govern the ablative; as, He or they put (it, or them, or him) out of the city ඉවරිනි පිටත දැමුවා I have no need of puppies කුකුන් ගොන් මට කවක් නැ. Give me part of the paddy විගයන් පහුවක් දියො. This is the best of these goats මේ පළුවගොන් 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 තියාපන්
There is a pimple <i>on</i> your back	ලබ් පිටේ බිබිලක් තියෙනානා
How many canoes are <i>at</i> the ferry	තොවුපලේ මරු කියක් තියේද
The bullock rubs himself <i>at</i> a tree	හරකා හහන අහන ලලනානා
That chair is leaning <i>against</i> the door	අර පුවුව දොරේ වැදිලා තියෙනානා
He jumped <i>into</i> the sea	වුදේ පැනනා

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,

මේක 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 අසුව 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 ?
 අර අලියාට විඳේ කවිද Who shot *at* that elephant ?

Exceptions.

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

1. The Appellatives ගඟදර, නුවර, මෝදර, කඩි, ගොඩි, බැඳේ, කැලේ, වනාන්තෙ, වැලේ, කොවුළු, පලිබේ, උඩ, with the plurals හස්, පලේ.

2. The Proper Names රූන, කොලඹ, උඩුවර, මහර, දුඹර, වැලිගර, සැලව, කෝවිලි, යාපනේ, තිරිකුනාමලේ, 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 වාදමිඳේ, කිලිපනේ, රොදාබ්, පානදුරේ, දෙපානා, මනාරම ; as, Let us go to Madampay වාදමිපා යවු ; also the names of places ending in න, ස, (except වැට්ටි) ; ල (except බද්දල and those in පල) ; ලල (except බද්දල) and ව ; as, Let us go to Ratmalána, to Calany, to Kornegal, to Galle, to Negombo, රත්වලාං, කැලණි, කුරුනෑගලේ, ගාළු, මිහවු, යවු ;— also names of places ending in හම, වින, බැඳ, as, Let us go to Ratgama, to Pingwatta, to Yak-bodda, රත්හං, 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 විසසකට ආ	I am about twenty
පහට ආහි	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?	වෙතකින්ද ආවේ
I came on foot	පයින් ආවා
I came in a ship	නැවෙහි ආවා
By what road did [you] come ?	කොතෙකින්ද ආවේ
I came by land	ගොඩින් ආවා
Come through that door-way	ඔය දොරකඩින් වරෙන්
Can one plough with calves	වසසනෙකින් ගාතෑකැසි
It was broke by you [that is unintentionally]	උබගෙන් බිඳුණා
I will come in ten or fifteen days	තව දහ පහලොස් දවසකින් පසු
The oil leaks from this lamp	මේ පාතෙහි ගෙල් යනවා
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 හදපුවාවෙන්

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— *අනූන කඩරු දෙදෙනෙක්මර්*
 ing *වුවොනවා*

Exception.

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

<i>Five kings</i>	<i>රජවරු පස්කව්වුවක්</i>
<i>Three noblemen</i>	<i>නිලචොලා තුන් චොලක්</i>
<i>Four priests</i>	<i>උනනාන්චෙලා හතර නවක්</i>

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

The <i>two</i> worlds	<i>දෙචොලාව</i>
Three years	<i>තුන් මාරුදා</i>

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 අභිගතනැසිය අගෙනරි
 me said so ක්විවා
 To the place *from which he* උා හිවුනා ආතැනට නවක් ස
 came, he shall never return තෙත් නැහැ
 Whosoever cannot clear him- මෙහෙත උතරදෙබ බැවිවුන
 self concerning this matter මිනිසා හිරි දවනවා අ.හි
 shall be imprisoned

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

Those *that go* to that place අතනට යතෙත් විකදෙනෙහි
 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 ගැන ත
 self to supply his own wants ව තමාට වැයම් කරබ ඕනැ

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The suffixes වත් and ඉවුත් are thus constructed :—

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

I want nothing at all what- කොසි දෙසකින් වත් මට වැඩක්
 ever නැහැ
 He cannot eat any thing මොන දෙසක් වත් කනනට
 whatever බැහැ
 Now then I want no more of පයින් පකක් වත් ඉතිං පහ
 them

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 කැපෙන්නේ නැහැ

The dew *wetted me to-day* මම අද පිහෙන්නේ තෙමිම

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 අළුඟර කෙස් කාපි

All four of us who went to their house, *were abused* උන්ගේ ගෙදරට ගිය අපි හතරදෙනාටම 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 උගෙන්නුවිකෑ මනක් නැ

I saw a pig that *had been shot* වෙඹිකාටු උෆාර ක් මම දුටිත්

What shame can there be in one who *is thumped* by this that and anothere අරුහෙන්නේ මුහෙන්නේ වොකු කන මකාව වොන ලැජ්ජාද

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| Many relics and images <i>have been brought</i> by us | අප විසින් බාහුපෙති පිළිම කීප
නවක් ගෙනෙඩවයදුනා |
| Those letters <i>were never received</i> | ඒ ලිවුම් සඹාවඩවයදුනේ නැ
නැ |
| All we <i>banished</i> men | රචනන්ගඩවයදුනු 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 යන්නම්රක්කානුනැකි |

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 | ගෙව හාගනන් මව කියා එවා
පං |
| If nothing happen by the way, he will be there to-day | වහදි අන්ත්‍රාවක්නුනොත් අදම
යාවි |
| If I had met with him in my anger, I should have flogged him | තරහ තීසැද්දි සඹවුනානම් න
ලාපිං |
| If it had been fully ripe would it be thus, think you? | ගොදව පැහීලානම් නව වෙගෙ
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 **බලනා, 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 **බලනා මේ නාභර්. ඉලිඳසනාව**

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 එකී උා මකකාද හැදී**
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 ඉතෝනි උා නොවේ |
| How shall I get to know that ? | ඒක මම දැනගතෝනි කොතො මද |
| Shall I send another message to see ? | බලෝනිම නවපණිවිසක් අරිසැසැසු |
| It was I that went | ඒ හිගේ 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 උතුටු ගොදු වැඩක් කර පිං |
| Hendrick has done his work before you clever fellows | ගෙදික් අර හපන්හුන්ඩත් ඉ සාරවෙලා උගේ වැඩේ කරපි |
| He has lost me about ten Rix-dollars. | උා මම පතාහ දහසකට 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 රෝගේ 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 පොලොභාවාගෙසි
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 අලලාහිටින් ගේ උඹේ බබිගෙනි

Third way—by juxtaposition.

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

It is a monkey *	ඌ වඳුර
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 ගෘහදරන් 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 අහක් වෙවෙව්
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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 ජනකල් යන්න. 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 ජනනවහිසෙනැ

It is not that, that I speak of මම කියන්නේ ජන නොවේ

iii. Negative Potential.

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

You cannot go that way ඔබගසන්න 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*, *ඉඟනවා*, *හිඳෙනවා*,

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 පාලම මත 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 ඉරුක්පිටියාගේ ගොර නිකක ඔබගේ වෙන්වෙන්නේ 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 පොලොංගා වගේ නොවේ
That is not my uncle	ඒ අපේ මව්මා නොවේ
Before too, he was not very clever	ඉසසරත් උෆා වැඩි හපරනක් නො වේ

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 ඉව for the interrogative; වා into ව්ව; but for the interrogative singular change ඉව into තිය, and වා into ර්, ම් into මිය, and අ and ඉ into එයි; as,

Assertion.

Interrogation.

When I came away those peo- ple were in good health	Were those people well when you came away ?
මම එද්දී ඒ ගොලල සැප සනී පෙන් උනනා	උඹ එද්දී ඒ ගොලල සැපසනීප න් උන් ඉව
They said something about you	Did they say anything about me?
උඹ ගැන කාරනාවක් කීවා	මා ගැන මොකවත් කීව්ව
He was there when I was coming	Was he there when you were coming ?
මම එද්දී උෆා එනන උනනා	උඹ එද්දී උෆා එනන උනිය

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

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

The fruit of this tree is ripe	Is the fruit of this tree ripe ?
මේ ගහේ ගෙඬි පැහිව	මේ ගහේ ගෙඬි පැහිවෙව්ස

iii. Assertions ending in ඉ (not past imperfects) are made interrogations as follows. First, ඉ with ස that is සි by changing the penult vowel අ into ජ. Second, ඉ with ක, ත, or ජා, that is කි, ති, ජි, by changing final ඉ into අ. Third, ඉ with any other consonant, that is මි, රි, &c. by adding ස ; as,

It is good	ගොඳසි	Is it good ?	ගොඳසි
That is one of the articles I spoke of	ඒක මව කියාපු බඩුවලින්පකකි	Is that one of the articles you spoke of ?	ඒක උඹකියාපුබඩුවලින්පකක ?
That is finer than this	ඒක මිවත් හිනි	Is that finer than this ?	ඒක මිවත් හින
They are still poor	උන් තවම දුපහ	Are they still poor ?	උන් තවම දුපහ ?
What you have done is right	තෙර් කලා හරි	Is what you have done right ?	තෙර් කලා හරිස ?

As I was coming he was making the fence

මම පදිදි උඟ වැට්ට බැනෙදි

As you came was he making the fence ?

උඹ පදිදි උඟ වැට්ටබැනෙදි

It was breaking

කැඩුණි

Was it breaking ?

කැඩුණෙයි ?

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

You told [me] to say so

හවුරෙස් පගෙව කියයි කිව්වා

Did I tell [you] to say so ?

මම පගෙව කියයි කිව්වාය

If so do not bring it

පගෙනාම් ගෙනෙනයි පපා

Must it not be brought then ?

පගෙනාම්ගෙනෙනයි 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 වැරද්දක්ද

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 යනේන් Shall I go up this tree ?

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

මේ ගහට යබයි 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.]

මහනුවරද 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 ?

මෙලෙකකව ලේ සබඳද්දේද, 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 කීවේ 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 බිලූල බිලූල 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,

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

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

වෙනකොනන් නැතිකොට ඉඹිං හිටිනකොනන් අනේවත් කියාලා අර්ථ ප්‍රායෝගික If one have no one else, one must send by such as one has?

භොදයි ජික ගිසකොට 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,

වච අඹනැහුවේ අයි Why did you call for me?

මම පිඹුණ නොමරනෝ මන්දා Why do you not kill this bee?

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 ඉල්ළුවාව 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.

මෙහන ඊහනල් 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>
ගෙ go	මව යබ කිවො } මව 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 සිත් පත්තුවෙන්නේ නැහැ	අනන්තගැස්සු විාපත්තුවෙන්නේ නැහැ තකිකොට මේ මක්වුනාද
I have snapped your gun re- peatedly ; 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 ර්ඳේර අපේ හර කෙක් කාපි	ර්ඳේ ර කොට්ඨාස කාට්ඨාසකි-හර කාගේ හමද 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 ?

වට පද උබේ බාප්පාදුන් ගිරේ නැතිවෙව්ව	අරුට පද, තවුසේ දුන් ගිරේ නැතිවුනාය 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,

වට ඉතින් ගොයිනි ප්‍රේසුකු Now then I will go *	වුදු ගොයිනි ප්‍රේසුකු නි-නවා This person says he will go.
---	--

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

අද නාවොත් ගෙට පත් They will come to-morrow if not to-day	අද නාවොත් ගෙට පත්කි උ 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
------------------------------------	--

If you go near that bull, you will have a lesson	If you go near that bull you will have a lesson, they say
---	--

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

සියසක් ඇතත් වදි	සියසක් ඇතත් 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 වන වස ගොරය	උආ වන වස ගොරය කියාලාගෙන වේයයි ආර මිනිකා ආප දැකෙතිදි කිවා
He is a pestilent rogue.	

වම උඤුව බොගෙම ආදරයයි	උඹ ආරඋඤුව බොගොම ආද රේය කිවේ ඔබගොමකරම හිනා ගනාද
I have a great regard for that person	

වෙනන ආපේ වී විවරයි	උඤුවෙනන ආපේ වී විවරයිකිවා
There is no paddy but mine here	There is no paddy but his there, he said.

වටන් එහෙම අහුනි

I heard the same

තවත් එහෙම අහුනෙයි කීවා
නොවෙයි පද,

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

vii. Assertions in කි, හි, නි, being recited, change final ඉ
into අ ; as,

දෙකට ගියාණි

You can go in two hours

ඉතිං අහි

Now there is enough

වට සබ පුළුවනි

I can go

දෙකට ගියාණ කීවාට වෙහිස

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

ඉතිං අන කි

Now there is enough, he says

කරනි යාට සබපුළුවනකි

Karonchi can go, they say

viii. අහැ, නැහැ, බැහැ, being recited become අන, නන,
බැරිස ; as,

උන් වෙලාකට එතන අහැ

They will be there now

මේවා හොඳනැහැ

These are not good

වට සබ බැහැ

I cannot go

උන් වෙලාකට එතනඅන කීව
වා

They will be there now, he
said

මේවා හොඳ නැන කියනවා

These are not good, he says

උාට සබ බැරිස කියනවා

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 ගෙයක්වගේඑ
That is like a new house	This, he says, is like a new house

මම කීවේ එහෙම නොවේ	උඤා කීවේ එහෙම නොවේඑ
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 පැහැලුනම් නව බඳො වසැසි	ගොදුරු පැහැලුනම් නවවෙහෙම නොවිඑ
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 හිරිවද	යොහානිස් හිරිය කීවි
Johannis is in prison do you know ?	Johannis is in prison, they say

අන්ත්‍රාවක් ඉනොත් දෙදවස කින් පැයකි	If nothing happen, I can come in two days
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තෝත්ලොනොවෙයි මම මුඤාට 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 දුනොනාන්ගෙ (I) will ask *and* try, *and* if (I)
 සෙසු (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

ගත් ගොනින් අර කිව්වන්දුල් ලාගන අර ගගේ පොළින් ගො 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 බැවෙන කැවෙහි 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
---	---

ගහෙන් දුනෙන් උනුයි වරදැවැටු ගේ අපවයි	They got it, <i>and</i> we bore the blame for it
---	---

සබි කිව්වි 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
අහ මුල	End <i>and</i> beginning
අගං සුනියම්	Necromancy <i>and</i> witchcraft
අගර අඩකිර	Effeminacy <i>and</i> pride
අම්මි මුතතා	Grandmother <i>and</i> grandfather
අච අච්ච	All sorts of seeds
අච කවු	Bones (great <i>and</i> small)
අඩු මර්වු කරනවා	Correction <i>and</i> discipline
අත පය	Hand <i>and</i> foot
අත් පා	Hands <i>and</i> feet
අත් අස්	Elephants <i>and</i> horses
අත මත	Farther <i>and</i> hither
අතී නැතී—අතන නැතන	Is <i>and</i> is not
අතතා මුතතා	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
අදනන කියන	Knowing <i>and</i> saying
අන වින	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
අඹ දරුවන්	Wife <i>and</i> children
අම්මා අප්පා	Mother <i>and</i> father
අඹ මලයා	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 අහුන්	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 තිප්පිලි	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 ඥාගත්	Learned <i>and</i> unlearned
උඩ බිම	Above <i>and</i> below
උඳු 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
උගරේ 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 මහත	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

ඔදිරි 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
එනොබ් වෙගොබ්	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
එතේ වෙතේ	There <i>and</i> here
ඔප වටව	Polish <i>and</i> burnish
ඔබ වෙබ්	Thither <i>and</i> hither
ඔරු පාරු	Boat <i>and</i> barge
ඔආව වැසූ	Sunshine <i>and</i> rain
කැක්කුම් පිපුරුම	Aching <i>and</i> bursting
කීකරු අකීකරු	Obedient <i>and</i> disobedient
කොම් පැදුරු	Pillows <i>and</i> mats
කඩු කණින	Swords <i>and</i> scymitars
කන් කඩවල්	Pingos <i>and</i> poles
කැති 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 ගඟල්	Mountains <i>and</i> hills
කන කොර	Blind <i>and</i> lame
කණු දඹු	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
කම්මලි කොකම්මලි	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
කොලොෆ 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 පොවනා	Cramming and drinking
කැඩුං 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
හහ වුද	River and sea
ගොඩ වඩ	Dry ground and muddy
ගේ දොර	House and door
භූනා භූභූනා	Kind and unkind
ගඳ පුවද	Stinks and perfumes
ගැහු පිරිමි	Females and males
ගනන් හිලවි	Reckonings and accounts
ගේ මිදල	House and precinct
ගම බිව	Village and land
ගං බිං	Villages and lands
හිර කිරාලෙල්වා	Areka cutters and lime box
ගරු ගාහිර	Grandeur and haughtiness
ගැසරු	Awe and reverence
භූරු දෙමව්පියෝ	Teachers and parents
ගල් බොරළු	Stones and pebbles
ගල් වුල්	Stones and roots
ගලන බහින	Flowing and ebbing
ගැල්ව බැස්ව	Flood and ebb

ගෝල බාලයෝ	Disciples and youngsters
ගහ කොළ	Tree and leaf
ගස් කොළ	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 කුඩ මස්	Flesh and fish
දු දරුවෝ	Daughters and children
දෑන දෙපය	Both hands and feet
දුනු ර 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
ධර්මයා අධර්මයා	Righteous and unrighteous
දරවා මලලා	Child and spouse
දර මලලෝ	Children and spouses
දෙල් පොල්	Bread fruit and cocoa nuts

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

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

ලෙඩ දැක්	Sickness and sorrow
ලී දඩ	Sticks and staves
ලෙද බොලුද	Little ones and infants
එහු ඇඹුල්	Salt and vinegar
එහු කහ මිරිස්	Salt, turmeric, and pepper
ලෙඩු පුහුල්	Gourds and pumpkins
ලෙඩි ලපවි	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
වැඩුවහල් 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
වැඩු 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
හැන බස	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 පුරුසයෝ	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 හොඳහොඳ	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
සිහි සුඛි	Soft sugar <i>and</i> candied sugar
සිංහ මහනාදිත්	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 මාත	Phlegm <i>and</i> wind
සිරු මාරු	Gentle <i>and</i> easy
හොරු හතුරෝ	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 මෝසා	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 සොවු	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 ජේඛ	Cleverness
ආරු මරු	Exchanging
ආණ්ඩ මාණ්ඩ	Trouble, toil
ආව ජේව	Menial service (to Budu)
ආරු මාරු	Upholding (a weak person)
ආණවුල්	Entanglement
ඉලො පිලො	Having begged
ලහුළු විහිළු	Antics, harlequinades
ලතනර පතනර	Answer
ලොච්ච පසාච්ච	Stratagems
ලදච්ච පදච්ච	Help
මලො පෙලො	Having (loosely) attached
මල මොල—මල මොව්වල	Folly
හමං හහමං—හමං බිමං	Journey
ගුණන් පණන්	Kindness
මාවු මාවු	Politeness, good behaviour
මාණේ මාණේ	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
නැසීන දෙහින	Dying
පමන අමන	Behaviour
පල වැල	Fruits
පලි රෙරිද	Grumbling
බදු හද	Rent
බන දහම්	Righteousness
බර පහල	Important, weighty
බග බැරි	Burden of child bearing
මතුල් උතුලා	Wedding feasts
මේවු පඩික්තු	Submissiveness
මඩු කුඩං	Open halls
මනක අගන	Remembrance
මගන අගන	Bulkiuess
මාන්සි ආන්සි	Trouble
මරිං පොරිං	With all possible exertion
රමා පරවා	Looking asquint
ලග පාන	Neighbourhood
ලවදෙව නැතුම්	Without bounds
වග 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
සුණු විසුණු	Shivered to atoms
සාගමාරු	
සාග සේත්තු	Trafficking
සිලම් පලම්	

සල පතල	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 අත්දැරියා |
| tise it | |
| (1) I did not go for my own | (2) ඔවුන්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනේ නිසා |
| profit, (2) but for theirs | විස (1) මගේ ප්‍රයෝජනේව ශි |
| | යේ නැ |
| (1) He voluntarily suffered,(2) | (2) අපි නොසිතී නොවෙනෙපිනිස |
| that we might not perish | (1) ඔහු 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 අරඳෙහා	A cobra capel is gliding into a white ant's hill
බසාව අත කිට්ටුනොකර	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 කීපගමනක් යොලඹ හිසෙන්	I have often gone to Colombo on foot
මගේ අතින් ලියාපු කඩදාසි ග නන් නෑ	There is no telling how much paper has been written by my hand
මගෙන් ඉල්ලී බලුව දෙබ් ගැටි යක් නෑ	I cannot give the article you asked of me
මම උඹගේ ලැබෙබිම් නෑ ගන නා මතක 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 අර් හර
කෙන් කෘටි

* This too is an example of the rule; for නෑ is compounded of න the negative 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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