## A

OR AM MA A

OF THE

## 

FOR THE USE OF EUROPEAN STUDENTS.

W.


BY
C. Chounavel, O. M. I., Miss. Ap.
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> 1886.
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& c 150
\end{aligned}
$$



GL 11918 RARE

# LETTER OF MR. H. W. GREEN C. C. S. 

## Director of Public Instruction.

TO REVD. O. UHOUNAVEL.

## Dear Sir,

I thank you very much for sending me a copy of your Sinhalese Grammar.

I have been reading and looking over a good deal of it and I am glad to congratulate you upon having supplied a great want.

Your Grammar ought to be most useful to civil servants for passing their examinations in Sinhalese, and to all Europeans who desire to learn Sinhalese, but who frequently. find native Sinhalese Grammarians perplexing to their European ideas of Grammar.

I noticed some few points in your book which I thought capable of improvement, and a few typographical defects, concerning which when you prepare a second Edition of your Grammar, I shall be happy to confer with you, should you desire it.

Believe me,

> Yours faithfally,
(Sgd.) H. W. GREEN.

## iv.

A Grammar of the Sinhalese Language for the use of European Students, by C. Chounavel, O. M. I., Miss. Ap. Colombo, 1886.

To write a Grammar of the 'Sinhalese language, as it is now spoken, is a task of very great difficulty, arising chiefly from the circupstance that the only classical Sinhalese Grammar, the Sidatsangarava, deals with the language as it existed some centuries ago, and which now has become almost obsolete.

The patecity too of that class of works which can safely be accepted as illustrating the present usage of the language, contributes not a little to increase this difficulty. Then again, the spelling does not appear to be yet fixed, especially. where the sibilants and the dental and cerebral nasals are concerned.

In the face of these difficulties and other discouraging circumatances, too many to be here particularized, the Rev. C. Chounavel has accomplished, with great credit to himself, the task of writing an excellent Grammar of the Sinhalese language, and of thus supplying a want that has really been long felt.

We commend the work to the attention of students as one which, in point of practical importance, is, we think, ansurpassed by any Sinhalese Grammar that has yet been published. The work is especially adapted to Europeans and those who are more acquainted with the European method of treating the subject of "Grammar" than with the Native.

No doubt there are in it, as may be expected in a work of the kind, some inaccuracies and imperfections, bat
these are so few and unimportant that they do not in any way. affect its value or usefulness. Indeed some of them are on points which are quite extraneous to the subject of Sinhalese Grammar and which might therefore have been left out altogetter. An instance of these inaccuracies may be bere pointed out in elucidation of what we have just stated.

Our author on page 4 says "The letters © and @ both in Pali and Sanskrit are articulated sometimes short, sometimes long." The fact, however, is that they are* so articulated only in the Pali-in the Sanskrit they are always articulated long, never short. Now it does not at all concern the Sinhalese Grammar whether thesse letters are articulated long or short in the Sanskrit language and, hence, this inaccuracy does not in any way affect the value of the work as a Grammar of the Sinhalese langrage.

We may take this opportunity of referring to a subject which we have often thought of noticing. There appears to be a great deal of misapprehension regarding what the generality of Sinhalese call "al." Our author translates it "elision" evidently under the impression that, as the mark of quiescence indicates the elision of the vowel $a$ inderent in a consonant, the; name of this mark, which he thinks is "al," means "elision." This, it must be admitted, is a natural error to which any one may easily fall. But the word, in the first place, is not "al;" neither is it, in the second place the name of the mark of quiescence; nor does it, in the third place, mean "elision." The correct word is "hal." It is not a real word of any language, but a name invented by Panini to signify a consonant, and adopted, in their phraseology, by almost all subsequent Grammarians, the author of the : Sidatsangarava himself not excepted. The origin, or rather the history, of this name "hal," is of course known to all Sanskrit Scholars, but we
vi.
may briefly state it here for the benefit of such of our readers as are unacquainted with the Grammar of that bighly elaborated language.

One more observation and we shall have done. Some Sinhalese writers of late have somehow or other fallen into the error of misspelling the word parakrama by omitting the second letter a and thus writing prakrama. Our author, having no reason to doubt the correctness of the spelling of these writers, has adopted the erroneous spelling and has given the incorrect word prakrama on page 130 of his work.

Barring such inaccuracies as these, which, as we have already pointed out, do not detract from the merits of the work or affect its usefulness, we strongly recommend it to learners as a work the stady of which will impart to them a sound knowledge of the principles of Sinhalese Grammar.

> Tefe Orientalist Editor.
ti.. Orientalist. Vol. III. Part I. and II. Page 34.


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## PREFACE.

The want of a grammar of the Sinhalese language especially adapted to European students has been long and severely felt in Ceylon; not that there is in reality any lack here of Sinhalese grammars; many such of widely unequal merits, some of real worth, all containirg something useful, are in existence which the compiler of the presentwork has derived an assistance be freely acknowledges: but no Sinhalese grammarian, so far as the compiler is aware, has ever set before himself the task, or if he did, has successfully accomplished it, of removing from the path of the European student those difficulties which at the outset most impede his progress, and, in not a few cases, discourage him.

One of those difficulties has been aptly set forth by the Rev. B. Clough, in his preface to the Sinhaiese English Dietionary published by him in 1830.
"The want," he says, "of an acknowledged standard of spelling has, notwithstanding the perfection of the alphabet, created a degree of orthographical irregularity and confusion which will require much attention effectually to correct. Almost every writer seems to have adopted a system of his own having been solely guided by the manner in which the sound of the word struck his ear. But in a language and alphabet like the Singhalese, in which there is so nice a discrimination of sound distinguishing words of totally different meanings, such a
practice could not fail to prove most fatal to correct spelling; hence, in familiar correspondence especially, scarcely two persons will be found to spell alike."

Praiseworthy, and in some instances, successful efforts have been made of late to reduce Sinhalese spelling to 'a uniform system. The compiler has availed himself of those labours, and he has embodied in the following pages such of their results as seem to have now met with geveral acceptance.

But the want of a well fixed standard of spelling is not the only difficulty in the way of thenopean student; he has to face others of a no less momentous nature as he passes on to the study of the parts of speech or words, and again when he attempts to form words into phrases, and to clothe his own Western conceptions in idiomatic Sinhalese.

With a view to remove those, or where this was not possible, at least to lessen them, sevieral remarks and explanations have been introduced here and there in parts II and III, which, whilst there is no pretension whatever to erect them into fixed rules, will nevertheless prove welcome to the foreign student, save him a deal of time and spare him much fruitless labour. Those in Part II treating of Etymology, refer chiefly to the formation of nouns, adjectives, compound-words, the past tense of verbs, etc. etc., and will be found useful in making less irksome and tedious the task of mastering the declensions and conjugations.

Coming next to the structure of the language, the student enters on a field where helps, such as can be obtained from existing works, are few, and difficulties many.

That the latter should be the case, can be a matter of surprise only to those unacquainted with the turn of the Oriental mind and the genius of Oriental tongues ; mere word for word rendering into any of them of the simplest sentence in an European language will fail in most cases to convey a correct notion of the text transl ated, whilst any attempt to transfer any idiom from one tongue to the other will only result in no meaning at all, or one entirely ridiculous.

Special pains have been taken in this work to acquaint and familiarize the student with the peculiar construction of the Sinhalese sentence, the place to be occupied and the variations in accidence to be undergone by each part of speech in it, and with the actual signification of idiomatic forms of expression. Examples with English translation annexed have been multiplied, and nothing, it is believed, has been left unnoticed which could be considered as a difficulty peculiar to the language.

Although the rules of the Sidath Sangarawa have been carefully adhered to in this little work, the reader will please to bear in mind that it lays no pretension whatever to be considered a scientific treatise on the Sinhalese tongue, much less a grammar of the high or poetical language. It is simply what it professes to be and no more, an elementary grammar intended to help foreigners to acquire a knowledge of vernacular Sinhalese as used in conversation and in correctly written books. But, if thoroughly mastered, it will no doubt enable the student to read and understand classical works also.

It remains only for the compiler to claim the indulgence of the public for any drawbacks and short-comings from which he cannot expect his work to be free; as a foreigner, as a priest in charge of extensive missions with the care of several thousand souls, with no adequate assistance from without, he had to contend with disadvantages neither few nor trifling. Under existing circumstances, he has done the best he could; others after him with more leisure and facilities, may employ their talents in giving the work the perfection which was not to be looked for in a first attempt, or, if God preserves his life, he may perhaps improve it himself in a second edition.

Anyhow, the thought that with its many imperfections, the little work will give his dear brother missionaries a most needed assistance in acquiring the language in which they have to announce the saving truths of the Gospel to the people of this country, and thus, indirectly contribute to the propagation of the Catholic Faith and to the salvation of souls, is a more than sufficient reward for the trouble he underwent in its preparation, and he relies upon the charity of all to whom it may prove of some utility, kindly to remember him before the Giver of all gifts.

Colombo, Modera,
24th May, 1886.
The Compiler.
N. B.-Some words and short phrases throughout the grammar will be fcund prefixed with $B$ or $V$. Those with the letter $B$ are chiefly used in books and solemn speaking; those with the letter $V$ are in common use.

# A <br> (2) M M <br> OF TH் <br> <br>  

 <br> <br> }

PABTI.

CHAPTERI.

## THE ALPHABET.—Ocosฝై.

The Sinhalese Alphabet, as used now, is composed of 52 letters, of which 12 are vowels, 6 diphthongs, and 34 consonants.

The vowels are called gnarmeosocf, pránáksharayó, or
 letters; the diphthongs ©®oby ర@af, dwimatráksharayô or double measure letters; and the consonants, cospyse $\sigma \square a f$,
 akuin, or body letters.

Eight of these vowels and one of the diphthongs are mere prolongations of the sounds of the corresponding short letters.

The short vowels are called ©


## [2]

When not initial these vowels and diphthongs are represented by other signs called 8iç pili, except \&, $a$, short, which has no symbol, being inherent in every consonant not followed by another vowel, or not united to another consonant, or not made mute by the addition of the sign $P$ al, elision,

The consonants are divided into Gutturals, Palatals, Cerebrals, Dentals, Labials, Nasals, Semivowels and Sibilants.

Ten of them are called q8e, alpa, simple, and their cor-


The aspirate letters are pronounced as if $h$ were annexed to them; so in the word pack-horse $k h$ gives somewhat the sound of $\triangle$; in $\log$-house, $g h$ gives the sound of $\infty$, etc.

The first classes of these consonants are called อึ§, warga, class, and are respectively denominated from the first letter of each class, which contains five letters, viz: 2 e es, kawarga; ออรึ, chawarga, \&c.

The other letters are called $¢$ ¢$డ ึ$, awarga, miscellaneous.
In reciting the Alphabet, Natives add to each letter cision, yanna, or $\omega$, yanu, which means that is; so $\varphi$ is called


## 1.-VOWELS.——"



$$
\text { [ } 3 \text { ] }
$$



|  | ai | au | ru | n | hh |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $0{ }^{0}$ | Q1 | $\infty$ | 40 | 48 |
| Symbols ... | 60 | Q-4 | 9 | 。 | 3 : |
| Long |  |  |  |  |  |
| Symbols ... |  |  | ${ }^{9}$ |  |  |

(O) and @r are rather lorg.

The letter Ena, and its corresponding etz, especially ę̃ are. seldom used.


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| మைరీక. | \% | อ | $\cdots$ | $\approx$ | ® | 3 |  |
| Gutturals. | ka | kha | ga | gha | nga | ha |  |
| nueg. | - | $\checkmark$ | 8 | 28 | 乐 | $\infty$ | $\cdots$ |
| Palatals. | cha | chha | ja | jha | ก̃a | ya | sa |
| (2)ిర. | - | $\omega$ | ๕ | $\omega$ | \% | $\sigma$ | $\because$ e |
| Cerebrals. | ta | tha | da | dha | na | ra | sha la |
| cosos. | $\infty$ | 0 | 8 | ๑ | $\boldsymbol{*}$ | C | $\pm$ |
| Dentals. | ta | tha | da | dha | na | la | sa |
| Q®or. | $\cdots$ | 0 | ค | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | อ |  |
| Labials. | pa | pha | ba | bha | ma | wa |  |

## [4]

This Alphabet is the one in use now, and contains letters proper to Sinhalese, Pali and Sanscrit.

Both Sanscrit and Pali Alphabets have the same consomants which in Sanscrit Grammars are disposed according to the order here given: $\odot$ and are not in the Pali Alphabet. There is some difference as regards the vowels-The Pali vowels are: $\&, \varnothing, \odot, \&, \odot, \odot^{\infty}$, e and ©. In the Sanscrit


The letters $\theta$ and $\otimes$ both in Pali and Sanscrit are articulated sometimes short, sometimes long; on that account in several Sinhalese words introduced from these languages, where these letters occur, they are written in both ways, long
 lókaya, the world.

## 

Some of the consonants when united to other letters take special forms. Ex:

 s－\＆$\sigma$ dra．ब乌fô，drôhi，treacherous．



$$
\text { CHE } \overline{A P T E R} \text { II. }
$$

## PRON UNCTATION．

## § 1．－VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS．

The correct pronunciation of Sinhalese cannot be represented to the eye by foreign characters，it must be learnt by the ear from a native teacher；however the following rules may be of use to the beginner：

$$
\Phi-\Phi
$$

$\Phi$ ，as an initial，is sounded like the first $a$ in papa，and $\Phi$ ， as $a$ in father．But at the end of the words the short \＆has a sound less distinct，almost like $u$ in but．Ex：©＠，mama，I； ఎర，bara，weight．If the last syllable is followed by $\partial$ ，as in thie dative case，both $\ddagger$ have the same mute sound．Ex： 2 多 （อ），kirimata，to the doing；ఐอ○，katata，to the mouth；\％๘


$$
8-8
$$

๑ is sounded like $i$ in pity，and $\%^{\circ}$ like ee in sweet，Ex：©8， iri，lines；$\Psi^{\circ} ర$ ，irí，sow．

$$
\mathbf{c}-\mathbf{c}^{7}
$$

 una，fever；©ৃๆG，úrá，boar．

$$
0-\theta
$$

$\hat{\theta}$ is sounded as $e$ in été（french）and $\forall \begin{aligned} & \text { as } e \text { in clef（french．）}\end{aligned}$
Ex：tิ＠たf，esé，so．

## [6] <br> ఎ-

 bohósê, plentifully.

$$
\Phi z-\varphi z
$$

\&z sounds somewhat like $a$ in dash; $\varphi_{\xi}$ is the same, long. Ex: $\neq q$, , ẹpa, pledge; $\mathcal{O}$, ré, night. @ワ


## ad

๑రి is sounded like $y$ in my. Ex: ๑๑อరఱ, vayraya, hatred.

$$
\omega_{\substack{2}}
$$

Esa and ewa sound like $r$ with a somewhat indistinct vowel sound before $r$, as $u r$ in surtout (french) Ex: ఉs. wamb, krura, cruel,

## \&。

¢̧o is sounded as $n$ in king. Ex: ©oss, ganga, river.
$\Psi^{8}$
ess sounds like the German ch. Ex: ¢f, ahh, ha!
$\qquad$

## § 2. CONSONANTS.

1st Class.-Gutturals. \&อฏ.
m-a
© is sounded like $c$ in cup; © is the same, aspirated, as if connected with $\sigma, h$, and sounds almost like $k h$ in back-hall.


$$
\infty-\infty
$$

$\omega$ is sounded like $g$ in garden; and $\omega$ is the same, aspirated, and sounds as gh in ghastly. Ex: $\omega \infty 0$, gaha, tree; $\infty(\infty$, ghana, thick.

## ［7］

## จ

อ is sounded like $n$ in king，or in mon（french），Exy －®asol，lankáwa，Ceylon．

> 2nd Class.-palatalis. ออఱ.
อ - ๔
© is sounded like ch in church；\＆is the same，aspirated， and is sounded like chh in watch－house．Ex：Dem，chakra， wheel；©owse，chháyáwa，shade．
శ-వ
© is sounded as $j$ in $j a r$ ；and $\mathfrak{x}$ is the same，aspirated，but seldom used．Ex：$\underbrace{}_{\infty}, j a y a$ ，victory．

## 织

is sounded like $g n$ in the French word gagner，or some－ what as $n i$ in maniac．Ex：

## 3rd Class．－cerrbbrals．ออతి．

It is well to remark here that foreigners are apt to make mistakes through not，carefully attending to the fact thai this class of letters，后 excepted，is pronounced by turning the tip of the tongue far back against the palate，

$$
0-\infty
$$

© $t$ ，vide supra；$\oplus$ th is the same，aspirated．Ex：అล，mata， to me；๑ณు＠ฏseec，kothàsaya，share．

$$
\text { ص- }-
$$

＠$d$ ，vide supra；tิ $d h$ ，is the same，aspirated．Ex：อఎ， mada，mud；©्रట，múdha，foolish．

## 西

no is sounded as $n$ in nut，Ex：wో，kana，ear，

$$
\begin{gathered}
{[8]} \\
\text { 4th Clàss,-Dentals, } \\
\text { [s. }
\end{gathered}
$$

The letters of this class，$\infty$ excepted，are pronounced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the teeth．

$$
2-0
$$

$\diamond$ is sounded more forcibly than $t h$ in thick；and $\theta$ is the

\&ーロ
$\xi$ is sounded nearly as $t h$ in mother；$\omega$ is the same aspi－ rated．Ex：\＆®，dana，knee；ఎ（e），dharmaya，doctrine．

## ＊

20 is sounded like $n$ in not．Ex：© 0 包，nama，name．The sound of is practically the same，but is said to be more nasal．

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 5th Class.-Labials. ©อ⿴囗 } \\
\text { ©- }
\end{gathered}
$$

$S$ is sounded like $p$ in papa； 0 is the same，aspirated．Ex： Boç̧，pápaya，sin；已ిల，phala，fruit．（not fala．）

## ఏー

Q is sounded like $b$ in but；$\infty$ is the same，aspirated，Ex： ఏర，bara，weight；ఉอ，bhawa，existence．

## （2）

© is sounded like $m$ in mud．Ex：〇७，mama，

©
$\omega$ is sounded like ya in yard．Ex：$\omega$ ，yata，under． When $\propto$ final is annexed to $\mathscr{D}^{\circ}$ as $\boldsymbol{\propto}$ ，it is sounded ai．Ex：
（〇）ß，matai，to me；when $\mathscr{B}$ comes after 8 the $c$ is not pro－
 nearly as ณぇఅి，kemutee，willing．
$\sigma$ is sounded like $r$ in run，but more smoothly．Ex：$\sigma$ ， s＇ata，country．

$$
e-e
$$

These two letters have nearly the same sound of $l$ in like， Ex：©

## อ

D is sounded，first like $r$ when joined to a vowel other than $母$ ，secondly like $w$ at the beginning of a word，and nearly like



## 3

$\infty$ sounds as $h$ in hair．Ex：©๑，hama，skin．

## § 4．－SIBILANTS．c゙๕อง，

$0-9-\infty$
The first $\omega$ is called mゆecsios，kadasayanna，ant its proper sound is produced by applying the tip of the tongue to the fore part of the palate．The second \＆is called ocosiecs O＇O，golushayanna，and sounds like sh in shut；and the third
 manushayá，man；ผฺతృઝ，samána，like．

Remark that when two consonants are joined both must be pronounced ；for instance จల゚ల్，อைை，must be pronounced ballá，watta；not balá，wata．

The distinction between the two nasals 响 and $\varnothing$ ，and between $\mathcal{C}$ and $\Theta$ ，which had become almost obsolete，has of late years been revived in writing，though not in pronun－ ciation；for the use of these letters，as well as for co and es， special rules generally admitted now shall be given hereafter． B


## [10]

## § $5 .-$ SYMBOLS——e

## 3

 consonant to lengthen its inherent vowel \&. Ex: 200,80 , ©); $k \dot{a}, p a \dot{a}, m a ́ ;$ except with $\&$ and which cannot be written $\varepsilon_{9} ;$
 ©, Ex: दsmes, dánaya, donation; ๑दु $\sigma$, dora, door.
n_or
§జేళిల్, ispilla, or head symbol $?$ for §, and $T$ for $\%$, is written over any consonant; with the following letters வ, อ, ○, ఎ, ๑, ๑, อ, ending in a line turned upwards, this symbol is written as if it were a continuation of these letters. Ex: 238, kiri, milk; 88, piti, flour; sజోమిమ, dukikita, sorrowful; జీజిరిశ్, sitivili, thoughts; ఠఆీఐిర, minibiri, grand daughter.

$$
₹ \xi-山 \omega
$$

$08 \mathrm{C}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, papilla, or foot symbol, z and $u$ for $\mathbb{C}$ short, ₹ and ${ }_{c}$ for en long; this symbol having two forms, the first is used with the six following consonants, $\infty, \infty, \infty, \infty, \sigma . \infty$. The second form with all the other consonants. Ex: $\mathcal{Q}_{\boldsymbol{q}}$,

 accustomed; $\sigma_{z} \Theta$, rúpa, forms.

## ©

๑బుతినอ, kombuwa, curve, for $\}$ is put before the consonant, and to make it long, the symbol P or $\stackrel{a l}{ }$ is put over the consonant to which it belongs. Ex: ๑అ๑๐t, mehé, here.

## ©a

 and is sometimes written \&ீి. Ex: ๑๑อర or อรర waira, hatred.

$$
๑ \longrightarrow \text { and } \Theta \longrightarrow d
$$

 symbol, for @ and ©, have the consonant enclosed between them. Ex: ๑วง๑ธ゚ง, boho, much.

9

 medicine．

$$
0-9
$$

 stands for＠ๆ．Ex：©conరอ，gaurawa，honor．

$$
\geq \mathbf{z}
$$

 letters which are not placed in the pure Sinhalese Alphabet by some Grammarians，but which are now much used．After ₹
 forest．

This symbol ought not to be confounded with pápilla $z$ and a for $\mathcal{E}^{\text {and }} \mathcal{E}^{\eta}$ ，which are nearly similar in form，and used as above said with the six consonants $\infty, \infty, \infty, \infty, \sigma, \infty$ ，be－ cause $\mathscr{c}_{2} \bigcirc$ \＆is added to the middle part of these consonants，as．




$$
a-a \mathrm{a} \quad .7
$$

 with the knot is for ea and 世ą．Ex：E®açcs，hrudaya，heart， ผาaฉర，krúra，cruel．
－ 1
q（्），al，elision；having two forms，the first a is used with letters ending in a line turned upwards as mentioned with regard to ®fficcor the second form $\rho$ is used with all the other letters．By means of this symbol the inherent $\mathcal{q}$ is
 measure ；థఱీకిలేC，ispilla；也，ஹ，short，become long by this sign．Ex：©゙，※，é，ó．

In some words the letters $\sigma, \infty$ and $8^{\circ}$ are also expressed． by other signs of Sanscrit origin，viz ：
(e)gyce, mútransa, symbol of quantity, is used for $\sigma$ and put below the consonant to which it belongs. Ex: ģo శీ, prána, life; ; 内్రుల, kriyúwa, action. With the letter ę it is written sEx: ©sfel, drohi, treacherous. The sound of for $\sigma$ is less distinct than the common $\sigma$.

## ©

Oరலி, repha, for $\sigma$ is put over the following consonant. Ex:


28-283
$\omega_{\circ} ఱ$, yansa, $\approx$ is used for $\infty$, and $\infty$ for $\omega$, following a
 Tరీదుex , mityágama, false religion.

$$
c
$$

 and when affixed to $\varsigma, ~ ఐ, \&$ or $\square$ has a very slight nasal sound of $n$. Ex: cos, for cen, ganga, river; $\infty 刃$, for $\infty$.

Before $\operatorname{D}$ and © it has a full sound of and stands for ${ }^{2}$ ext.
 ఆŋ@, anjanama, a kind of medicine.

Before the aspirates $\omega$ and $\propto$, it stands for their correspon-


 island.
 Lankáwa, Ceylon,

## 8

దీ ๑ç, bindudeka, two drops, is put after a vowel or a consonant, but very seldom used. Ex: $\%$, ah! ha! ets, sah! dear!

The letter $1 l u$, and its corresponding long $90 \%$, Clii. are obsolete in Sinhalese, therefore we have omitted them in the Alphabet. Nevertheless these two letters of Sanscrit origin ought to have been put in the enumeration of the Sanscrit vowels, page 4.

## COMBINATION

of the symbols with the consonants.
 $p a, p a ́, p i, p i ́, p u, p u ́, p e, p \dot{e}, p o, p o ́, p e$,
 pé, pau, pai, pra, pr, purr, par, pan, pah.
All the letters, except $\infty, \infty, \infty, \emptyset, \infty, \sigma$, with the vowels: $\mathcal{O}^{\circ}$ and $C^{n}$ and a few others, are written as the above.

## EXCEPTIONAL LETTERS.

 $k u, k u, g u, g u ́ u t u, ~ t u ́, b h u, b h u ́, s u$, sui, ru, rúu,
2. ñá, no, da, de, dẹ, ref, rẹ, draw

## PART II.

##  <br> $\qquad$ '

```
ETYMOLOGY.
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CHAPTER 1.
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§ I. NOUNS.—§』.

According to Grammarians there are only two genders in

 beings belong to one of these two genders, as © $\odot$, sun; Oct, moon; etc. But as such nouns properly have no gender, for the sake of clearness, we class them as belonging to


Nouns of the masculine gender generally end in as as
 the woman; neuters in $\&$, as cos, the tree. Nevertheless several nouns, specially the neuters, end in some other letter, as $\sigma$, toddy; ouse, rice; हI, paddy; $\sigma\left\{0^{\circ}\right.$, gold. etc.

## 

Besides the simple nouns for animates or inanimates, substances or qualities, several others are composed in different ways. Yet it is well to remember that the following rules are neither general nor applicable to all sorts of nouns.

1st. Many nouns signifying the performer of an action, a profession or condition, are formed by affixing the word $\infty$, agent, for the masculine gender, and 2008 for the feminine, to the word for the action, condition or profession.

The word preceding these affixes must be in the adjective form．Ex：

| อ，v． 8 |  | O（2） | simer． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| อిఱిద， | work． |  | servan |
| బెలిద， | verse． lie． | かులిふっరదొ， <br>  | poet． <br> liar． |
| ออోถ， | garden． | อฎఙృ3రది， | gardner． |
| อesp， | riches， | Duxmucms， | rich man |
| corcels， | redemption． |  | redeeme |
| Soccm， | Franc |  | French man． |
| ถ๐చ్ | aa | R | zaar |
| దைை， | ger |  | angry woman． |
| 2 ㅈํㄹํㄹ | respect． | మతరిలుంర， | spectable woman． |

 the masculine gender only，and with nouns meaning a phy＝
 executioner，or cruel man．Also อठau is affixed to form a


2nd．From most verbs nouns of two sorts are formed． 1．Nouns denoting the agent，the patient or the instru－ mental cause are formed by adding to the root of the verb 30800 for the masculine，and $50^{\circ} 85$ for the feminine． 2. Nouns signifying the mere existence of action or passion denoted by the verb are formed by adding 8（0，BO゙C，C（®）， ¢๕®，to the second part of these verbs．Ex：

| －－Des，to |  | the maker． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | あฺ®tos， | the breaker． |
| （0）－¢อృ，to create |  | he creator． |
| （0） | （b）650\％s， | he meas |
| రิ\％－๗ృコ，to suffer． | Eterion， | the sufferer． |
| （®ช）ర－ | ＠®రぴలు， | e dyin |
| 208－5003，to pin． | దరకుts， | pinner．f． |
| Beceo－m ${ }^{\text {c，} \text { ，to assist．}}$ | 8\％ธอออี์ | he assistant．f． |
| சிద்－mอ），to write． | （6）essff）， | the writer．f． |



 coll，to go．cse，（irreg．）the going． もోలుల，to come．జీఅ，（irreg．）the coming．



The affix ©（2）is also used to form a few nouns，as C్రిలు



The present indefinite ending in $\infty$ อ 0 ，and the past tense in $\varphi$ ，are also used as verbal nouns specially in the Dative and
 you came．Literal．I am glad to your coming；or C © CD $^{\text {® }}$ జియా exిరింరత，I am glad by your coming．

3rd，Abstract nouns are formed from adjectives by affiixing దఅ．Ex：

| cas3est， | grod． | Шccomimel | goodness． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| క®0， | wicked． | ¢®0me， | wickedness． |
| దைకి， | hypocritic． | దురిరిది， | hypocrizy． |
| $4 \mathrm{C}^{6}$ | lazy． | ¢ฺயమమฺ， | laziness． |
| வアず®， | virtuous． |  | virtue． |

4th．A few nouns are formed by annexing $\operatorname{son}^{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．Ex：

| ＂uns， ©ై8x， ๑ఁุอె， <br>  | true． <br> false． <br> divine． <br> ignorant． |  <br>  ๙ฯอ๓อฺฺ， <br>  | truth． <br> falsehood． <br> divinity． <br> ignorance．etc． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

5th．A few nouns are also formed by adding ๑ธைวอิอి or ©eos．Ex：
 Gcsecs，horse．



6th．Nouns denoting a person of a particular nation or country are formed in different ways；some by adding $\varphi$ ，
 or adjective designating the nation or country．Ex：

| cos， | China． | อృ00， | Chinese． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| のcoe， | Tamil． | ๑ఇ＠ゃ， | Tamil man． |
| ®e， | Sinhalese． | \％omems， | Sinhalese man． |
| （6）cs， | Europe． |  | European． |
|  | Rome． | ๑రోఅอีセณை | Roman． |
| qצ్రmjo | Africa． |  | Africa |

7th．Several compound nouns are formed by joining two nouns of which the first，in the adjective form，is added to the other implying the attribute of the latter．Ex：

ఆP，hole，moct，pot．\＆iciocd，perforated pot．
 （అ），way．ఉఱ్ఱ，junction．⿹勹ఱణిఱ，road－conjunction．
 ఠ๐ Osso，ferry．Be，place．Onogee，landing place，etc．

8th．A few neater nouns are formed by adding to them the

 Cల゙mでDa，tile．






$$
[19]
$$

9．To names of diseases，fruits，trees，grains，towns and countries，generally is annexed the generic name as a mere ex－ pletive．Although some are used without this generic name in the singular，yet generally in the plural all require it in all the Cases，except in the Nominative and Accusative which may be used with or without this generic name．Ex：

 జూద అరృఱ，
 อజ్ష8 ๑ర๓ை，
 ๑మuefయcొటిఱ，
 ఆయై ด ดటెఱ， ๑ชฺ త్ర ๑ตఱึ，
 ＜ 8 ณைอర 8 உర๘ $\mathfrak{8}$ ， ๑జు๙ $\mathfrak{8}$ ，

| dropsy． paralysis． | （1x）మix R，teak． कだ（8，palmyra． |
| :---: | :---: |
| consumption． | ๑อో cos，bo |
| syphilis． |  |
| small－pox | \％อx cos，areka |
| frui | జిమ్ల్ 000 ，kitul． （७）$\overbrace{2}$ O，bean seed |
| $\begin{aligned} & k \text { fruit } \\ & \text { ingo. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ay apple． |  |
| cocoanut． | कuef qzo，rice grain |
| age |  |
| oo | రజీకర \％్రుర，Pekin． |
|  | ¢రை్ర ర0，Italy． |
| satinwood． | ¢⿴囗⿰丨丨⿹勹冫 |
| jackwood． | ®obtecs $ర 0$ ，India．etc． |

## § 2．FORMATION OF THE FEMINLNE NOUNS．



1st．Some nouns of the masculine gender become femi－


Masculine．

| ©రకఁ， | friend． | ఆెర్కర， | friend． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 \％ోfes， | madman． | Bณో병 | madwoman． |
| Escos， | ver man | 20855， | ever woma |
| ¢uçisions， | maker |  | ak |
| ¢セ¢ది， | slave | ¢®， | slave． |
|  | brother． | E®ocict | sister． |

Masculine．
ต¢D） 2，men，drake． ©
do

Fenvinine

 ©83，do，etc．

In many words the feminine gender may be formed from the masculine by changing \＆o or $\omega$ final into $\&$ ；nevertheless． this rule is far from being general；in this case the word or ca 83 is edded to the adjective form of the masenline noxa．


2．Oftentimes not only the last vowel is changed，but the others too．These changes are：

| 4 | into | \％ 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\Phi$ | － | ¢\％ |
| 0 | － | 8 |
| $8^{4}$ | － | 8 |
| ＊ | － | $\theta$ |
| ® | － | 8 |



Masculine：

| ๑セfer， | dog． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Des， | he cat． |
| 2nతeかっ， | young bu cack． |
| Corc， | boar． |
| （0） | grand sort． |
|  | deaf mar． |
| $86^{\text {cse }}$ ర003， | chief． |
| （2］） $0^{\circ}$ | he who sends． |
| Uf\％0， | that． |
| ¢゙がms， | he who has． |
| ESEDST， | enemy， |

Feminine．
อีย゙で，bitch． Dueg，she cat． O々気式，young cow． జెజీ，h，hen． 8＇8，sow．
ర్రిమిక゙，grand daughter． ఱైరక，deaf moman． ర゙cse）\％，chief． Ble $0^{\circ}$ ，she who sends． ย゙జి，that． ¢rsisf，she who has． Ezifs，enemy．etc．
3. Some nouns are irregular, viz:

Masculine.


4, Some are quite different according to gender. Ex:

Masculine.

| 8 css. <br>  ำว), | father. do son. | ఆలి, в. ๑อ, <br> ๕(అ), <br> ¢, $ร$ อ, | mother. <br> do <br> daughter. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

๕ఇజిమ, elder brother.
-(e)s,
Dizen,

రた, రళ, . king.
88®ైss, male. Bess ciscs, youth.


Feminine.
 elder sister. younger sisteri; niece. wife.
 COzB , female. లత్రోమి maiden. DTSiqg , widow.

5. The names of quadrupeds ending in cso or D , generally
 - J20 อ to the adjective form of the nouns. Ex:

Masculine. Feminine.





 ลmைอలอ


6．Some nouns of this class are irregular．viz：

## Masculine． <br> Feminine．








$\qquad$

## § 4．FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF masculina mouns．

##  

1．The nouns of kindred and rank generally form their plural in e）or อठz．Ex：

\＆்லs，father．
¢®eత），mother，
（－）అ， qุనిరి， 0003 Dぇかっ，nephew．
 ªpp్రియ， \＆̨て己か， ఇฺ૭రが， ணిల゚తి， అ్రళళ్ర
uncle．（maternal）＠っఅ゚って，

younger sister．©cico，
อィかった。 nephews．
 द్రશ్రలురz，sons． \＆$\sigma_{z} ల \sigma_{z}$ ，．children． ฉุఆァరอర $r$ ，princes． ఆฺలంతెอర $r$ ，noblemen． ＠osgob $\sigma_{Z}$ ，church elders， － ［rences．

For nouns of kindred the form of the plural in $\mathcal{C}^{\text {s }}$ is often used for the singular also（honorifically）．

2．Nouns ending in $\omega_{0}$ ；those ending in $\mathrm{e}_{3}, \sigma_{0}, \infty, \mathcal{C}_{0}$, preceeded by \＆or $\mathcal{E}$ ，and their corresponding long $\&$ or $\mathcal{C}^{a / 7}$

 the plural by changing $\propto$ into ©．Ex：

Singular．

| 区－x్రn） | friend． | ©xomst | friends． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | workm |  | work |
| อออ） | carpenter． | อวดอง， | carpenters． |
| Byอ， | worm． | ex eof， | ， |
| อ¢б， | monkey． | อęof， | monke |
|  | boar． | codf， | boars． |
| ๗ర6， | deaf m | ®๑๐ర， | deaf m |
| －ね\％ | bug． |  | bugs． |
| 9030， | lizard． | gexos， | lizards． |
| ออย） | ba | Eอ¢®f， | bats． |
| ๑wっを | cuckoo | －x，eref， | cuckoos． |
| Exacsios， | maker． | escesionst， | makers． |
| ceioten， | nner | cextorf， | runners， |
| ²mbmu | puppy． | Mssoms， | puppies． |
| Dల゙きでun， | flea． | Dザ | fleas， |
| జrరotusion， | cockroach． | Dr | ，cockroa |
| ¢z\％izs， | possessor archer． |  | possessors． |
| อxter | archer． dog． | อutafy， actoef， | archer |
| จffer | dog． | จ®®®） | dogs． |
| Bestes， | madman． | Befowf， ©efees | madm |
|  |  |  | traders． |
| A | poor ma | ¢̨S0 |  |
| cosen， | hare， | ¢0𧰨丶 | hares． |
|  | porcupine． |  | porcupines |

EXCEPTIONS．
Singular．

| ， | cobra． | 20\％ | cobra |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （ous， | child | C®జి，¢అఱ゙，ర๑＠j， | children， |
| om， | sepoy， | 区రณి， | sepoys． |
| m， | chaliya． | కరజె，కరందో， | haliyas， |
| రఠో，రб， | king． | రఆలర⿰， | kings |




3．Nouns ending in ©®s from their plural，by dropping ®ఱు．Ex：

| Singular， |  | Plural． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | minister． | ¢T®TR， | ministers． |
|  | chief． | Q（e）ect | chiefs． |
|  | barber． | 8லிమ！ | barbers． |
| 9®3＇c 8 cu， | lad． | QCome 8 ， | lads． |
| 1880¢， | male． | 880， | males． |
| ¢8css， | elephant． |  | elephants， |
| （－x）8 | tiger． | ＠1308， | tigers， |
| 2800， | fox． | 28， | foxes， |
| ｜⿴囗玉 ¢ | mongoose． | 匃๘ర， | mongooses， |
| ज¢fers， | eagle． | ज88， | eagles．－ |
| นుอృరิธึ， | oyster． | 2003\％， | oysters．etc． |

EXCRPTIONS．


| Singular． |  | Plural． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 82\％ms， | yoüng | －でのが， | yo．of anim． |
| ®fcs， | rat | తోరఱో， | rats． |
| ¢̇®ess， | red ant． | ¢ֻరocci | red ants． |
| ถరరైకి， | pigeon． | 8రకิดcas | pigeons． |
| （－xమి， | frog． |  | frogs． |
| ตணைరఱ， | a fish． | ๑ணை | fish |
| 3cas， | do | દृరెంas， | do |
| జ్రుర్రరిరియి | ss，beetle． |  | beetles． |
| ๑ชง（9） | \％3，locust． |  | locusts etc． |

 vowel，except $\mathcal{C}$ or $\mathcal{C}^{\natural}$ ，before these terminations，change the final $\notin$ into $\mathcal{C}$ and double the last consonant．Ex：

Singular．

|  | crane． | ๑దైఱ゙ఱ | cra |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cqz(b), , | elephant．（tusked）． living being． | ながD，世がゆ్， | elephants． <br> living beings． |
| \％ 8 \％ 3 ， | son． | ర్రమీ， | son |
| ๑อ¢， | doctor． | ๑อใ์ | doctors． |
| ๑セ『ง， | sick person． | ©Cもె | sick persons， |
| 00800， | clever man． | ఆช5\％＇్ㅐ， | er |
| Ocosou， | bull． | －ธธנ5t＇ | bulls． |
| வ®eア， | cat． | Deefa | cats． |
| สือ］ల， | jackal． | ธอల゙® | jackals． |
| ฮฺึ่）， | buffalo． | ，శ్రై） | buffaloes．etc． |

EXCEPTION：
ふరふை，bullock．ふరぶ，bullocks．
5．Nouns ending in 00 have the plural in सfen$^{2}$ ，the $\infty$ being changed into $\leftrightarrow$ and doubled．Ex：

| రెకిలు， | man． | ซิరిజో | men． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Decos， | bear． | อฺฺ๕์\％ | bears |
|  |  |  |  |

## ［ 26 ］

EXCEPTION．
Singular．
Plural.

6．Nouns ending in $\sigma$ preceded by any vowel，except $\mathcal{C}$ or $0^{0}$ form their plurals in $\sigma_{2}$ ；nouns ending in $\ddagger \boldsymbol{q}^{\circ}$ ，have the plural in $\uparrow \Phi$ ，those of irrational beings in ep preceded by a double consonant of which the first is a nasal，in C．Ex：

|  | Singular． |  | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OCous， | thief． | のosor， | thieves． |
| －0ıns， | peacock． |  | peacocks． |
| OอjG， | shark． | ๑லすరて， | sharks． |
| －cen， | washerman． | ర¢ฺ， | washermen． |
| 8 \％ed， | monkey．（small） | 88 8， | monkeys． |
| ธิరอు， | parrot． | ธิరలి， | parrots． |
| $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{CDO}_{3}$ | young of animals． | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ อย） | yo．of animals． |
| ¢®， | eel． | ¢05 | eels． |
| 20కైో\％， | a fish． | Wuest | fishes． |
| O¢0¢0）， | cowry． |  | cowries． |
| Osices， | a serpent． | ๑லி๑¢ア¢， | serpents．irreg． |
| \＄\％¢0， | horse． | Dृరఖ， | horses，etc． |



## § 4．FORMATION OF THE INDEFINITE．

## 

The indefnite nouns in the three genders end in as．For the masculine \＆final is changed into tixl，from tిన3，one；for
 ending in $¢$ e， al $^{\circ}$ is affixed．Ex：

| గరకీలం， （9） ఱ్రీ， జీజీన్ర， | man． <br> beast． <br> woman， hen． |  ఆぇம๑దぶ， <br>  జిజిల్రంM్మ， | a man． <br> a beast． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| coss， | tree． | cosems | a tree． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （6） chec，$^{\text {a }}$ | way． |  | a way． |
| $0_{0} \sigma$ ， | road． | Oנరが， | a road．etc． |

Some nouns cannot be formed according to the above rule，

 queen．etc．to give them the indefinite form，๑దைைைが，some

 ๑ณో ๑ணดணைో，a mudaliyar．

For neuters not used in the singular，the definite form is used for the indefinite or the word 8 mas＇，a little，is annexed．



Some other nouns having no plural as อD̨ర，\＆ॄळ，water；
 upper part；©e，the nearness to，etc．，cannot take the form of the indefinite．

## § 5．FORMATION OF THE PLURAL－

of feminina nouns．

## 

1．The plural of nouns of the feminine gender is formed by the addition of to the nominative singular in ®cs and $\mathcal{S}^{\circ}$ which is changed into $\odot$ ．Ex：

Singular．
Plural．

| te్రీలి，weman． <br> в．हृळ，do <br> Cతిగే m，maid． <br> జిజి， <br> ©8，sow． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


B．हुのaft do
Cతెజోడింఁ్య，maids．
బిబిక్రిఠธో，hens． రరంఠయf，sows．

Singular．
®u®f Dル巴દ，she cat． రిల్రీష్ young she goat．Dల్లీకంaf，yo．she goats．etc．

Names of rational beings may also have the plural in D $\sigma_{2}$ ．


2．Nouns of kindred ending in कq have the plural in © $\mathcal{C}$ or D $\sigma_{2}$ ，as in the masculine gender．Ex：

Singular．
Plural，






3．Nouns ending in qอ have the plural in qのอో．Ex：
Singular．
Plural．

| 0cciso | wife． | องcasionof， | wives． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | na | （umbuodj） | womer． |
| ๗ฺっอ， | do | 世03030ゴ， | do |
| อぬைอ， | lot |  | rlo |
| ఆฺరముอ， | princess |  | nc |
|  | queen． |  | queens．etc． |

4．Some are irregular．viz：




| ¢， | do |  | do |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Be． | maid， | Cosis， | maids．${ }^{\text {－}}$ |
| Csisit， | woman． | Czien， | women． |
| B．mos， | do | మntis， | do |




| రి¢Ocrs， | cow． | Eி®OC50 | cows． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| రిరెఱદை， | she goat． | రిరీఠçok | she goats ete． |

## § 6．FORMATION OF THE PLURAL，

## OF NEUTHㅗㅗ NOUNS．




As neuter nouns end in various ways in the singular； some by vowels，some by consonants，so the plural also takes several forms．

1．Nouns ending in $\partial, \sharp, \varsigma, \zeta, ๑, \sigma$ ，make the plural by： affixing ${ }^{\text {ef }}$ to the nominative singular．Ex．

Singular．

| mo， | mouth． | moอer， | mouths |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| อฺ， | belly． | อఎอษ゙， | bellies． |
| ๑ชை¢， | drop． | ๑ชงદฺอల゙， | drops． |
| శ్రె， | hearth． | ¢®อలై | hearths． |
| \％ว， | dispute． | ตอองู้， | disputes． |
| $\cdots$ ars， | road． | ఆరอิల゙， | roads．etc． |

Plural．

EXCEPTIONS．

 －gem，©®
 hour；©ఱ，breast；$\infty \infty$, debt；© plural in $e^{f}$ as the above．

2．Nouns ending in ©，$\infty, \infty, \infty, \infty, \infty, อ, \infty$, not pre－ ceded by a mute consonant，generally form the plural by dropping the $\&$ final；$\infty$ is changed into $\mathbb{E}$ ．Ex：

|  | Singular． |  | Plural， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๑๒， | village． | ¢6， | villages． |
| ESen， | bridge， | ర®®e | bridges． |
| ®ゆ®， | resting place． | ®ゆల， | resting place |
| 8，¢్ర ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | letter， | C¢gex | letters． |
| อนช囚ฺอ | imposibility． |  | imposibilities． |
| （1） | gem． | ＠でず， | ems． |

$$
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$$

Sengular．Plural．

| sm, \$(x). | sorrow． hand． | siss， cqub， | sorrows． hands． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （835） | book． | ต8s50， | books． |
| coox） | travelling． | coesf， | travellings． |
| 心おூ， | account． | cosmst， | accounts． |
| మిరీ， | ear． | 2వsర， | ars， |
| 0¢， | flower． | ®（E）， | flowers． |
| ce， | stone． | cert， | stones． |
| Qe． | root． | Qet， | roots． |
| ข్రృ， | thread． | W్రె， | threads． |
| ¢ีిల， | entanglement． | \＆घరల） | entanglements． |
| ๑๐ைำ | word． | ๑ைை్రల゙， | words． |
| （－）， | month． | （0）5 | months． |
| Qes， | ray． | Qes， | rays． |
| ¢¢゙®®， | bribe． | ¢E゙®er， | bribes． |
| ¢อ， | sin． | ఆలి， | sins． |
| อิอ， | tank． | อ） | tanks． |
| $0_{2} 0$ ， | ship． | $2023^{\text {O }}$ ， | ships． |
| cos， | tree， | COEf， | trees．etc． |

To this rule there are some exceptions，specially in dis－ syllables ending in 20 and $\mathcal{E}$ ，which have the plural in $\mathrm{De}^{\circ}$ ． or © ，viz：

Singular．－Plural．

|  | liver． | 以下2อ | livers． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \％er | torch | coge | torches． |
| （2） | Budh |  | Budh，doctrines． |
| O－5， | life． | －ศచల | lives． |
| ¢20， | knee． | ¢ைอత్ర゙， | knees． |
| 82 CO | canal． | ¢\％『อల） | canals． |
| \＆ | flame | \＆ | flames． |
| $Q_{8}$ ， | wave． | aced | wave |

$$
[31]
$$

| 50， | pit． | อ®อఁ， | pits． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ose， | row． | ต8『ల | rows． |
| ©¢\％， | brook． |  | brooks． |

 used as a compound with ตes trees，the plural is ตi๑m or cefomiebsi，tree leaves．

3．Dissyllable neuters ending in ¢อ and ©己D drop 0 ； those in ®® or $\ddagger \propto$ drop $\propto$ ，those in＠อ have the plural in ©． Ex：

Singular．
Plural．
$\cos ^{\infty}$ D，hall．©




| ตฺอ， | chair． <br> boil | gą, | chairs． boils. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ㄸํㄴอ， |  | cou, | boils． |

ఆరిద，belt．ఆరి，belts．


qzO心，security．$\ddagger$ ¢\％，securities．



4．The following contracted nouns ending in $\hat{v}$ instead of $\infty$ make the plural in changing ev into es．Ex：


Note that several of the neuter nouns ending in $\infty$ ，in vulgar conversation change $\omega$ into $\theta^{*}$ in the singular，but have not the plural in $¢ \rho$ as the above exceptional nouns．Ex：
Singular. Plural.




 \＆の8，－§రద，prison．สర，ऊరలల్


5．Neuter nouns ending in $\odot \checkmark$ change the plural into $\odot 8$ ；


|  | Singular． |  | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W） 236 ， | cucumber． | \％288， | cucumbers． |
| §6， | －file． | 88， | files． |
| ®ర， | line， | ®8， | lines． |
| ணைைర， | scissors． | దைర్ర， | scissors． |
| ษโ¢ర， | mat． |  | mats． |
| ¢వృర， | key， | ¢．8̧ర2， | keys． |
| 玉豳， | dirt． | स2Fers， | dirts． |
|  | mark． | ©以面， | marks． |
| ๑రைఙృ | tank． |  | tanks． |
|  | lightning． |  | lightnings． |
| （0） | face． | Qup， | faces．etc． |
|  |  | eption． |  |
| ¢ర， | sun． | ®రలఁల， | suns． |

6．Neuter nouns ending in a double consonant with the inherent vowel $\&$ form the plural，1st by dropping one of the consonants，those in st\＆change it into c．2nd if the penul－
 preceded by another vowel $\varphi$ is changed into e．Ex̧：

| Singular． |  |  | Plurat． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ®ธิto | creature． | $\text { © } 8$ | creatures． |
| －6¢9， | cloth． | ๑ర¢̨， | clothes． |
| Qe゚¢， | wrinkle． | Qf， | wrinkles． |
| Oixim， | side． | $\mathrm{EST}_{2} 8$ ， | sides． |
| करुtc， | spoom． | का दै， | spoons． |
| 以ıE゚อ， | necklace． | कnce | necklaces． |
| R2ETM， | bill hook． | （1） | bill hooks． |
| อֹss， | garden． | อิ＞ุ， | gardens． |
| 83090 ， | feather． | 8009， | feathers． |
| （6）wి， | rubbish． | のరฺ， | rubbishes． |
| csios， | bow． | S退， | bows． |
| మరోళ， | mountain． | బฺ， | ountains， |

EXCEPTIONS．


7．Nouns ending in and have the plural in $55^{\circ}$ or a some in Eeで．Ex：

| Singular． | v． | Plurol． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （\％），horn． | ¢ot or ¢¢， | horns． |
| ஓ（，waist． | Q5t－80 | waists． |
| gerem，wind． | 8est－8co， | winds， |
| Ce，well． | 8－8－80， | wells． |
| బొe，trunk． | wecsp－wiec， | trunks． |
| Dee，earthen pan． | อess－Deo | earthen pans． |
| Wee，drachm． | Wrest－Wico， | drachms． |
| qre，bed． |  | ç，beds． |
| ese，moon | ఱęอer゙． | moons |
| ¢720，body． | ¢゙¢อ己 | bodies，etc． |
|  | irregular， |  |
| copor，river． |  | ivers． |
| ＠↔，way． | （1）50，（0）， | ways． |

Singular．

| రెఱ＜， | gender． | ع |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| อิも囚， | heel． | อరరీత， |
| $\mathrm{O}_{\text {I同，}}$ | pillar， | O20， |
| อçoct， | tail． | อč์ |
| อరీలో | broom． | Q（exjr， |
| ¢セfలు， | epistle， | ¢¢呂5\％， |
| 06efon， | do | Oquix |
| อలోర， | cover． | อ－u్ర50， |

Plurat．
gender＇s．
heels．
pillars．
tails．
brooms．
epistles． do covers，etc．

8．Nouns of diseases，fruits，plants，trees，grains，form the plural by annexing the generic names which follows the ge－ neral rule，Ex：

Singular．

| C05， | fever． | Com orciod | fevers． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢（9） | mango． | ¢网 ๑ธณิ， | mangoes． |
| ๑ธงคอง， | cabbage． |  | cabbages． |
| బిల్ల్ర | kitul． | బીమृల్ర બలో， | kitul trees． |
| ฉึ\％て， | cinnamon． |  | cinnamon trees． |
| อิరณึ， | chilli， | ®ెరగో $\mathfrak{\sim}$ ¢ | chilli trees．etc． |

9．Several other nouns，specially nouns of substances；or animal，mineral，vegetable productions，have the plural form only；though some of them are used in the singular，generally the inflections of the Cases in the plural form are used；never－ theless the Nominative and the Accusative never take $\operatorname{De}$ form of the plural．Ex：

| （e）f， | flesh． | कuct， | rice． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๑（）， | blood． | E， | paddy， |
| జి8， | milk． | ¢®゙， | ashes． |
| 8\％， | silver． | 玉ૃa్ర， | powder． |
| రxiర60， | gold． | 2beg | cotton． |
| ๑మల゙， | oil． | ©0゙， | v．fish． |
|  | gum． | 8goz | straw．etc． |



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10．The most part of the abstract neuter nouns expressing－ moral qualities，virtues，vices，mode of existence，have no： plural．Ex．

| －ゆฺฺอ | pride． | 8゙లెma， | life |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cowerbos， | haughtiness， | ฉอฺอ | intelligence． |
|  | gluttony． | ณைฺ¢， | cold |
| ¢cse， | mercy． | ซ⿴囗十⺀⿺𠃊 | enjoyment． |
| ¢ைxி\％ | piety． | セร58ఱ， | health．etc． |

11．In books several of the neuter nouns have the plural in（ख．Ex：

| Singular． |  | Plural． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （1）ณ， | doctrine． | 二6ocis | doctrines． |
| （0）ఁకిఱ， | way． | －uşoci， | ways． |
|  | element． | ¢6®af， | elemonts． |
| జరை刃ைอ， | truth． | జถைอง๑อf， | truths． |
| อృณ๕ん， | tree． |  | trees． |
| ๗ைరబைอ， | star． | かைరかuods， | stars． |
| இ\＆゙心， | sense． | \＄89\％us， | senses． |
| ตงข్ర） | limb， | crou＠${ }^{\text {ch，}}$ | limb |
| \％ญை¢， | affix． | ¢めைのくお发， | affixes．， |
| ¢¢¢ை， | desire． | ¢¢ை®อf， | desires．etc． |

## CHAPTER II．

## casms．ริ ๑ึ์．

There are no Articles in Sinhalese，they are supplied by Cases or inflections called ริองร．

If by Cases we are to understand special meanings of the words，with the best Sinhalese Grammarians we may admit nine；but if we mean special inflections of these words there are only six．viz：the first enumerated below．Without dis－ cussing the question，for the sake of clearness，we shall take the Cases in the second meaning as more in conformity with Eu－
ropean Grammars．It is also for the same reason that int the classification of the Cases we have not followed the order of the Sinhalese Grammarians but that of the Europeans．These nine Cases are the following．viz；

| Nominative， | ๑8ర | อิอง |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Genitive．， | แอc | － |
| Dative． | mectst | － |
| Accusative． | బฺ | － |
| Ablative， | ¢0¢ | － |
| Vocative， | $9 c^{8}$ | － |
| Locative， | 化何 | － |
| Auxiliary． | 心ర6 | － |
| Instrumental． | $\infty$ | － |

According to Sanscrit，Cases are called రెలn＞ை．



Both forms are used．
The Auxiliary and the Instrumental are rendered by Pre－ positions with the Accusative，therefore they are not properly Cases，as in Latin，vos and robis are Cases，but per vos and vobiscum are not．The Instrumental for animates is rendered by the Preposition 53505 ，and sometimes by $\mathbb{C}^{\mathrm{P}}$ ，with the Accusative；for neuters，oftentimes by the Ablative．Ex： $\mathcal{O}^{4}$ （6）8ంass రెఱః⿱一土龰，by me．The Auxiliary is rendered by the word mo

 SOTGD $950^{\circ}$ ．He perished through or by sin．

The Locative also for animates is deficient and is expressed by the Accusative with the Preposition எదைరங，๑อை and
 in God．For neuters it is rendered by the Genitive with or without $\&$ or 33 ，there，from 03 ，and 035 ．Whon 85 is used
the for long of the Genitive Singular is changed into short．
 garden．In some nouns $\mathcal{\xi}$ is used with the Nominative，as ©os，in the way．

## § 1．DECLENSION．

## 

According to the best authorities there is but one De－ clension in Sinhalese；yet as there are some divergencies in the formation of the Cases，others however say that there are two Declensions，the first for animates，the second for in－ animates．

The general form of the Nominative singular is $\&$ for the masculine gender， $\mathcal{O}^{\circ}$ for the feminine， al $^{\circ}$ for the indefinite of the three genders．The plural is generally © for animates of both genders，and sometimes $\operatorname{D} \sigma_{\imath}$ or $\mathcal{P}$ for rational beings．

In books of is sometimes affixed to the Adjective form of some nouns to form the Nominative plural，as రऊঞo，the kings；敢家家，the sons；tw్ुిర్ర，the women；



The Nominative singular of neaters takes several forms； Dé， $\mathcal{C}^{\prime}, \mathbb{C}, \mathscr{B}, \mathcal{S O}^{\circ}$ ，\＆ are the most frequent forms of the plural．

The form of the Genitive for animates is ©ad for the sin－
 neuter nouns， $\mathcal{e}$ for the plural and $\infty$ for the indefinite．

The form of the Dative is $\partial$ for the three genders in the singular， $20^{\circ}$ for the plural of animates，$D_{\beta^{\circ}}$ for the plural of neuters．
The form of the Accusative is generally the same as the Nominative in the singular of the three genders and：also in the plural of neuters． $50^{\circ}$ is the form of the Accusative plural of ánimates．

The Ablative is बcss for the singular of animates, siocsol for the plural; $80^{\circ}$ or Degso for the plural.

The Vocative is $\&$ or $\varphi$ for the singular of rational beings, and 8 for the plural in the two genders. Bf form of the plural is also used in the singular as honorific or affective as ç $\sigma_{2}$ อళి, 0 child! ©లిళి, 0 mother!

For irrational beings the Nominative is used for the Vo-
 จలేయுఱึ, etc.

Properly speaking there is no Vocative for neuters, nevertheless, especially in poetry when used as personifications they
 O light!

As the Auxiliary and the Instrumental Cases are rendered by Prepositions, and the Vocative seldom used for neuters we shall omit them in the Declensions.

Although there is only one Declension, yet on account of some divergency in forming the Cases we shall give severa examples of each form.

## § 2. TERMINATIONS OF THE CASES OF THE DECLENSION. อర๙,

## 1. Animate. ego שffes.

Singular. Өิณลจะ.

| suline. ిలైణ | Feminine. ఆీ్రిలిం |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\varnothing, ๑, \nsubseteq,$ ๑๙ை. <br> อ. | ๗ฺ. |



The termination \％ animates and in books only；in common use EDE is used for the Auxiliary and Instrumental Cases．

## Plural．国运包皮．

## Masculine and Feminine．

Nom．©，$\sigma_{z}, C$, อे，©，，๗్ర．

Dat．$)^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ ，లృอ．
Acc．$\quad 00^{\circ}$ ，ep，





## § 3．DECLENSION．

Masculine Gender．
1．©ebeco，Friend．
Singular． Plural，



Singular．
Dat．©్రిర్ఠวి，
Acc．ఠైூర




 etc．are declined as ©రఠలૃऊ，except the Vocative singular which is generally as the Nominative，specially in verbal nouns ending in $25^{\circ} 203$ ，and in nouns of irrational beings．





2．©esars，Thief．
Singular．
Nom．๑ณงธ，．the thief．๑๕๐ธ兀．


Acc．๑ఙை $\sigma$ ，




 clined as ๑ணฺธை．

3．๑อॄ，Physictan．

## Singular．

Nom．बอิद，

Dat．©อุจ，
Acc．๑อц，

## Plural．

the physician．बอุอరて．
 to the physician．๑อุอరz ${ }^{\circ}$ ． the physician．๑อุอరてが．

Singulàr.
Plural.


 etc. are declined as ๑อุ. Except in the second form of the Vocative for $8^{\circ} \omega_{3}$ and $\sigma ళ$, etc.

Note here that several nouns of rational beings masculine and feminine have two forms in the plural as $\mathcal{\xi} \sigma_{z}$

 they are declined according to their finals. All plural nouns ending in อठz are declined as ๑อฺุุอ $\sigma_{z}$.

Singular.
Plural.


Dat. घ్రஜ్యఱి,
Acc. घ్రణ్రదీ, ,

Voc. - ్ㅣ벗 !
of the son.

to the son. giycesto.
the son. gyymol.

In all the Cases of the plural, except in the Nominative, 8






5. ©esmo, Traveller.

Singulara
Nom. ©(5ిఱu, the traveller.
Gen. ©( Dato ©గీదృコ,

Plural. of the traveller. ©ธీகsfoct. to the traveller. © فీకిsio,

## Singular．





In all the Cases of the plural，except in the Nominative，$\infty$ may be dropped，（8）being changed into 8，viz：©ல்ంosf， అృை

EDT）（es），lord；（0） ©（ $-\infty$ ，nevertheless，generally the $\omega$ is dropped in all the Cases singular and plural，viz：風迫；plural．


Also $\pi_{z}(\omega), \omega_{z} \varepsilon_{1}(1)$ ，relative；（ serpent，etc．are declined as（3） 530 ；as well as several other nouns specially those ending in §cs which are declined as the above，but in the first form only，as being not dropped．



> 6. Ө(అ), Uncle.

Singular．
Nom．＠ひ，
Gen．©os．ect，
Dat，＠u，O，
Acc．©త\},
Abl，enousico $0^{\circ}$ ，

the uncle．
of the uncle．
to the uncle．
the uncle．
from the uncle．
$O$ uncle！

Pluiral．
(e)(అ)(P,
(0), (e) (5i,
（ひ），

©（9）！

 $\infty<\infty, \infty_{0}=5$, younger sister；$Q_{i} \infty$ ，nephew，etc，nouns ending in అet，ont ，as quz Cぷ

In the Genitive，Dative and Ablative singular，and in all
the Cases plural the $\propto$ final is often changed into $\S$ ．viz：$\ddagger 0$

The Vocative in some nouns takes also different forms，viz：
 0 younger brother！

The Vocative of nouns ending in おiఠw is sics．Ex：Qరz


> 7. ๑อ๕எङு, DостоR. (native.)

| Singular． |  | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom．Ф๑¢ర¢， | the doctor． | ๑อุర¢లరఇ． |
| Gen．فD¢ | of the doctor |  |
| Dat．๑อ¢б¢， | to the doctor， |  |
| Acc．๑อ¢̧¢， | the doctor． |  |
|  | from the doc |  |
| Voc．๑อ¢50 ！ | O doctor！ |  |


 are declined as هอ̨bs，Sometimes in the plural of these



> 8. 8eలu, Monkey.

|  | Singular： |  | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom． | 8 ¢03， | the monkey． | $8 e^{\text {® }}$ ． |
| Gen． | 8e己bots， | of the monkey， | 8eల్రుంof． |
| Dat． | 8®己ృつ， | to the monkey． | \％edrso． |
| Acc． | 8®อృ， | the monkey． | 8eputi． |
| Abl． | 8®อృด๓ை5゙， | from the monkey． | 8 8อu゚ロms゙． |
| Voc． | 8ed！ | 0 monkey ！ |  |

 ర๕อ，washerman，etc．are declined as $8 \bigotimes^{\text {อ）}}$ ．





## 9．$q$ 己®On，Elephant．

|  | Singular． |  | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom． | ¢¢¢m， | the elephant． | ¢8． |
| Gen． | ¢ | of the elephant． | ¢¢500 |
| Dat． | ¢8¢s） | to the elephant． | ¢ृల00． |
| Ace． | ¢） | the elephant． | ¢ |
| Abl． |  | from the elephant． |  |
| Voc． | ¢8ర¢） | O elephant ！ | 9 C （ |




10．ezos，Animal．（living being．）

Singular．
Nom，esbis， Gen，exsocci，
Dat．Esoo
Acc，ఱைை，
Abl．セைைローロが，
Voc．ఉs．，B．esorsi！ 0 animal！

## Plural．

世ssiç．

 జயొమిక＂．


In the plural，the first of the double consonants may be dropped in all the Cases，except the Nominative．Ex：ผspos

 goldsmith；घ्रex，son；ecoss，learned man；saicsos，poor man；


 ๑ct，or © generally，v．द्वดవ）， O son！©csm，in the plural has also Confonf，ecossiont，ecossio，etc，

## FEMINTNE CHMDBR,

All nouns of the feminine gender ending in $\circlearrowright \sigma_{z}, \mathcal{P}, \sigma^{\prime}$, are declined as the masculine nouns having the same termi-



Singular.
Nom.
Gen. सusfoct,
Dat. espo,
Acc. జ్రె,
Abl. 2
Voc. essf!

1. Wh, Woman.
the woman.
of the woman,
to the woman.
the woman,
from the woman.
O woman!

## Plural.

జ్రియaf. జ ~oso zuffor జisiacssi. (2)

In all Cases singular and plural $\omega$ máy be affixed; in this

 ๑cosi, ఉో
 grand daughter; ©@uss), peahen; $0_{2}$

 జీబి, ken, etc. are declined in the singular as 5 , in the first form only; in the plural in both forms, nevertheless for irrational beings a is generally required.

> 2. B. ฉowosod, Woman.

Singular.
Nom. nosmod, the woman.
Gen musmooดco; of the woman. Dat. mussive , to the woman,
 Abl. ณை


 declined as מusmoue．



> 3. se, Daughter.

Singular．
Nom．sอ，
Gen．รอ๑お，
Dat．sออ，
Acc．sอ，
Abl．Sอดตร์
Voc．รอ！รのอ！
 clined as se．

4．cozse Woman．

## Singular．

Nom． $\mathrm{Coz}_{2} 55$.

Dat．心ŋSbコ，
Acc． $\mathrm{C}_{2} 5$ ，
Abl．Cozsocosf，

©e，maid，except the Nominative plural © $0^{\circ} \leftrightarrows$ ，is declined as $\omega_{i} 33$ ，viz：ecsiont，cesoo，cesi，etc．

5．©Wece Lass．

Singular．
Nom．๑బేల్，
Gen．๑سఁలాతీ， Dat．๑దల゚ల్ర，
Acc．๑ఙビ○，

Plural．
the lass．๑ணలోの®f． of the lass．
to the lass，
the lass．

Plural．
Cだと． Coze CR czex
 COzays ！

## Singular．

Plural，


 $\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．

6．E®OçD Cow．
Singular．
Plural．
Nom．もCǪか；

 Dat．もCOくூかっ
Acc．DCoदn， to the cow．UCoçs




In all the Cases of the plural，at may remain as ©çf ๑は，๑दsiysio，etc．

All nouns of irrational beings ending in बçळ，are dèclined as \＃®ocso．


## 

## 

## Masculine．

Feminine．




 Voc．caret．

In books the Accusative ends also in $2 x$ and either in




జoxnt，a living being；erfocss or tejnet，a woman； QCecert a dog，etc．are declined as zapponsmb

Although in the Nominative and the Accusative effinsi be



neuter nouns．థegocint exio．
1．$\sigma 0$ ，Country．

Singular．
Nom－$\sigma$ ，the country．，$\sigma$ ออeత．


Acc．$\sigma \partial$ ，the country．－$\sigma 0$ อ



In the Ablative singular 9 may be changed into $\oplus$ ．viz：
 $\sigma$ ดЭร，according to the meaning；\＆means being in， $2 \mathfrak{a n d}$ tef simply in．

In books the Locative plural C ， $\mathrm{C}^{\circ} ఆ$ ， $5^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ are used．viz：


ณอ，mouth； 0 ， ，colour； 8 ，silk；దర，arm，shoulder；
 $อ_{2} \partial$ ，fence；ออ，belly，etc．are declined as $\sigma$ 。

2．cobe，Village．
Singular．
Nom．
$\infty$ ©
Gen．cooee
Dat．©oออ，
Acc．$\omega^{\bullet}$ ，
Abl． $\operatorname{coler}$
Loc． ๑のも，

Plural．
the village．
of the village．
to the village．
the village．
from the village． in the village．ตఱอల．



 $\infty_{2}$ ，ship，etc．are declined as ธ๑．

Nouns ending in 8 ，for the plural change $\infty$ into ef ，viz： coed．

## 3．Geje，Hall．

|  | Singular． |  | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom． | $\cdots \cos ^{\text {cosen }}$ | the hall． | ${ }^{\text {cosej}}$ |
| Gen． |  | of the hall． | coseder |
| Dat． | ¢roped， | to the hall． | wrjero． |
| Acc． | Geree | the hall． | ${ }^{\text {ciej}}$ ， |
| Abl． | ตை®®อง， | from the hall． | crsporisi， |
| Loc． | creuel | in the hall． | $\mathrm{me}^{\text {coper}}$ |


 ¢cose，inclination，etc．are declined as $0_{0}$（3）

4．๑மைฺఱ，Fruit．
Singular．

| Nom． | ๑ையิద， | the fruit． | ๑๐ฺิ． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gen． | லஸணె๑ณ゙， | of the fruit． | ๑๘బెอల． |
| Dat． | ๑ぃゃ゙ゃココ， | to the fruit． | ๑๙జือల్రర． |
| Acc． | ๑ฺమిఱ， | the fruit， | C0E |
| Abl， |  | from the fruit． | ๑๙బెอఁరకా． |
| Loc． | ๑ธబెందో， | in the fruit． | ๑ธฺอ |







$$
\begin{gathered}
{[50]} \\
5 . \infty \Phi \sigma, K_{E Y} .
\end{gathered}
$$

|  | Singular． |  | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom． | ． | the key． | $\omega \omega_{\text {¢ }}$ ． |
| Gen． | வ゙த்ல8， | of the key， | 心ゆุరฆల． |
| Dat． | ఱถृరం， | to the key． | ゅవ్ర్రల్లర． |
| Acc． | ఎట̨ర， | the key． | $\infty^{\infty}$ |
| Abl． |  | from the key． |  |
| Loc． | ఱవૃ®ర， | in the key． | 凹N్zoe |






6．qaim，Branch．

Singular．
Nom．ఢண゙ロ， Gen．ఢุరీయవో， Dat．$\nsubseteq \infty$ ， Acc．\＆๐ை，
Abl．母ை

the branch．
of the branch．
to the branch．
the branch．
from the branch．．
in the branch．

Plural．


 declined as eqsins．

7．©reefe，Creature，Creation．

母D2
\＆゙Dలి． \＆ைอฺコ． \＆゙カุ． థణ్రిల్రా． \＆ゆை．

Plural－




 Loc，®శిలేఁలే，
from the creature． in the creature．

Singular．
®ఃిశైల్రు．


## ［ 51 j





Cecter hoe，is declined as the above，with the exception of the final in 0 which remains in the other Cases of the plural， viz：©\＆G，C\＆Gอి．etc．

$$
\text { 8. mot } \ddagger \text {, Mountain. }
$$

## Singular．

Nom．దைプఢ，the mountain．．De．
Gen．mstock
Dat．బைfeç，
Acc．mote，
Abl．कை
Loc．mぶのషి，
fo the morntain
of the mountain．
to the mountain．
the mountain．
from the mountain．
Plural．

द⿴囗十心，club；also nouns ending in a double consonant of which the first being a nasal and having the plural in $Q$ are
 fibre；のదళ

> 9. ©ad, House.

Singular．
Nom．๑ণீ，๑๐ைs，
Gen．๑๗ை，
Dat．Ocod，
Acc．๑ளす，๑யை，
Abl．๑๓ณが，
Loc．எைঞ，๑ธை

Plural．

| the house． | ๑๓อలా． |
| :---: | :---: |
| the house． | ๑๙อ |
| he house． | Ow－¢ |
| the house． | $\bigcirc \sim$ |
| us | ๑ |
| the house． | ๑ณอర | ๑ぃอల． ๑๙อยコ， ต๓อల． ๑๓อలふా． のธอer．

 B5
 nitive or the Locative which is ๑दุ๑ய


## 10．Weg，Stem or trunk of a tree．

## Singular．

Nom．\＆ac，
Gen．ลை๑c！，of the stem．
Dat．męo，to the stem．
Acc．ঝฺ，the stem．
Abl．ద๑६ロか，from the stem．
Loc．कை๔ध，in the stem．

## Plural．

 బฺุల，かఁุง゚อఁ．




¢qC，bed，is declined as wec．
Also eco，horn；户ृe，well，in the singular；the plural of

 ల్రీలి，

11．ถิऊియ⿷匚，KNIFE．

|  | Singular． |  | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom． | 8\％30c， | the knife． | 8 \％icso． |
| Gen． | Bisiod， | of the knife． | ถสีుอల |
| Dat． | 83¢๑ณ5อ， | to the knife． |  |
| Acc． | రైో๑దో， | the knife． | 8\％ics， |
| Abl． | 8క5ందృ5 | from the knife． |  |
| Loc． | 8గై⿷匚， | in the knife． | Eษncer． |

 nut cutter；ఆЭ๑อ，bark；etc．are declined as the above，ex－


> 12. 厄ิठ, Handle, Fist.

Singular．

| Nom． | ®్రి， | the handle． | ชิరి． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gen． | ఠైరి， | of the handle． | ธิరอల． |
| Dat． | ®ออ， | to the handle． | ชెరอల |
| Ace． | ช8อ， | the handle． | ธెర． |

## ［53］

Singular．
Plural．

ఆరిอ，uncultivated land；8อ，rowing pole；๑ணులి，goad；
 etc．are declined as ©ెอ．
Nouns of substances having only the form of the plural as
 are declined as ©®రి．
$8 \xi$ ，and $\sigma^{\circ} \delta^{\circ}$ are also used in the Ablative singülar．as $8 \%$


## 13．emssmod，Truth．

Singular．
 Gen，世かx mose Dat．世ถை่งออ，
Acc．世ถx
Abl．แかைカைロロが，


 แตைวงอสร゚อ，etc．
 assembly；๒ァァっอ，language，Щఆっอ，linit，etc．are declined as ๕ัвฉงอ．





๑¢円, two; $¢ \supset$, eight, and all numbers composed from


On and ๑ধか, are also used in the Ablative ending in



## 

The indefinite is formed by affixing at to the Nominative singular, viz:

Nom. ๑லைகை Gen. ๑லைைை, of a book. ๑๓ைக, of a house.
 Acc. बலimsi, a book. ๑cocis , a house. Abl. ๑๐ைை


Note that to prevent the collision of the vowel, cs is inserted to form the indefinitive in $\sigma 00 \mathrm{~min}$.

As before said nouns of subtances having the form of the plural cannot take that form of the indefinite.




## 

The nouns corresponding to our Adverbs and Prepositions have only the Nominative, the Accusative, the Dative and the Ablative. Ex:

| 隹包， | inside． | $\cdots \mathrm{c}$ ， | under． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| qraso， | to inside． | ～OD， | to under． |
| ¢がosst， | from inside． | cuరsst， | from under＇， |
| ees， | near， | c®， | upon． to upon． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ess } \\ & \text { essisf, } \end{aligned}$ | from near． | CDisf | from upon． |
| ஓ๖ల， | high． | ¢ $\square^{\text {a }}$ | far． |
| ¢๐ed， | to high． | ¢రО， | to far， |
|  | from high | ¢85\％ | from far． |
| － | there． | రెm， | little． |
| Өnmo | to there | 8®0， | to little． |
| บmssix， | from there． | 8జs | from or by little． |
| ¢80， | there．（beyond．） | ఆ（®）5， | only． |
| ¢ைைo | to there． | ๑ब『व， | to only． |
| ¢ைை85xi， | from there， |  | by only．etc． |

For the Locative，some of these nouns take the particle $\mathcal{E}$ ，as
世かems．

The most part of the adverbial nouns and of the mono－ syllables，also all the nouns indefinite have the Ablative in BSO＇．viz：

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { eas, } \\ & \text { ©อ, } \end{aligned}$ | near． under． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ๑द, } \\ & \text { ๑(E, } \end{aligned}$ | thing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢®， | upon． | （0）， | way． | （0） | fles |
| ๑อை， | wards． | も゙ふ0， | there | Cor＇， | gold |
| ç， | far． | ๑ฺฺゅ， | here | ¢res | eye， |
| 80m， | outside． | ¢nes， | there． |  |  |
| ழயోகఁ， －acso， | before． home． | उळe， | low． <br> high． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GR, } \\ & \times 0 . \end{aligned}$ | knee． mouth．et |

## CHAPTER III．

## 

Adjectives are indeclinable，and never altered on account of Case，gender or number．

1．Besides the Adjectives simply composed as ©esse，
 others are composed of nouns by annexing to them some af－ fixes generally with the dropping or change of some letters according to the rules hereafter given：Some of these affixes are also annezed to Adjectives．The principal are the fol－ lowing，viz：

|  | అరెమอ్ర， | marvellous． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| อ30 00 d， | ¢ณูอง์かง | clever． |
| $\mathrm{D}_{2}$（）， | ต゙ฺer | fiery． |
| อxmes， | $\mathrm{Er}_{2} \mathrm{CO} \mathrm{m}$ | happy． |
| อృf， |  | intelligent． |
| ¢゙で， | E3içz | mindful． |
| セes）$\sigma$ ， |  | wise． |
| Qus， | ロ®＠s， | powerful． |
| evt | Ou®0x | named． |
| －¢， | ఆอ刀巴， | created． |
|  |  | meriting． |
| 5¢， | อx¢xe， | venerable． |
| ¢者か， |  | scientific． |
| ®， | ¢¢8） | significant． |
| 毋が，ర゙ฒ， | co38＊， | bodily． |
| ¢ర，రొm， | \％sser， | despicable， |
| แธิธ， | Eరకxerim， | joyful． |
| ®ర， | ¢ぃつดర， | merciful． |
| かs， |  | cruel． |
| B－7， | 8ixicm， | wonderful． |
| ＠） | comeer | strong． |
| ＠ద， |  | golden， |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { c్m } \\ & \text { ®ఆO, } \end{aligned}$ |  ద贲闻 | affectionate． righteous． |

Without changing the meaning of the word the suffix ef for the euphony，is often annexed to these affixes，except to cq8．


 tempered．
 fire like；$\ddagger$

Cf，©ésed，are affixed especially to the participle present


These affixes are not used in vulgar conversation，except




2．When two or three nouns are to be joined to form a compound the preceding noun or nouns must be in the ad－ jective form，generally by dropping the final and as such are indeclinable，the last only may be declined as if it were used




 rive form is obtained by dropping caa or $0^{2}$ ．
©（x）వ్s，
 ©rcocsu， อใ్షอง， ఉఙలిలి， ๑ธฺలెอ）， ฉฉைอల， （థ）ఖరలు， ఐอ్రอ， ene $e$ ，hare． Qb）
 youth． beast． crab．
spider．
camel．
friend． carpenter． companion． dumb man．
porcupine．


H

Compounds，
©๐ைーが，friendship．

అฺธ－ธைమిณీ，beastly nature．

 ๑ธைも－『®ఱை，dumb child．

（®xల－ç，cubweb．
இอ己－®，camel skin． ©－（७），hare flesh．

3. Nouns ending in $\sigma, 20,0$, 0, preceded by $C$ change the eq final into C. Ex:
 Q6, teacher. Qర_-ळ@, office of a teacher






 బื్రంృว, crow.

మை
4. Nouns ending in $\mathcal{E}$, $\mathbb{D}_{3}$ and those in $\sigma$ not preceded by $\mathcal{C}$ as the above change © into $q$. Ex:

๑อย, , physician. ๑อุ-ณ๑, medical practice.


 ถอ
5. Nouns ending in the double consonant C゚Co, ti\&s, not preceded by 8 , 0 or $\not \subset z$ drop one consonant and change $q$ in-
 changed into §. Ex:










| ๑อฺฺฺ， | oyster． | ๑อఁ్ర－๑๐， | oyster shell． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ®てゼณை， | fly． |  | fly wing． |
| $\mathrm{Coz}_{\text {（2）3 }}$ | frog． |  | frog noise．etc． |

## EXCEPTION．

రิณోడి，Iunatic．Befe్ర－m్తిల，insane speech．
6．Nouns ending in $270,8000, \mathbb{B}^{3}, 80$ ，not preceded by O drop $\Phi$ ； 80 is changed into ef．Ex：

| ๑రబు， | bullock． | कరచో－తఱీ， | beef |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ned |  | uditio |
| ¢\％っ） | hant | ¢゙っが－cist |  |
| ）3， | devil | దజోర్రం | ， |
| 50003 | bull． | ๑cousi－503 | f bulloc |
| 00, | ver man | 38t－m（e） | eve |
| 2ి8ณ80 | brute． | ¢5：－อిల | ute |
| வe®＇， | cat．－ | Cf－ \％$^{\text {cos，}}$ | kitten |
| \％อ¢ |  | ¢ీ－凹๘ృอ， | al de |
| Der | guardian． | （e゙－®0ったm， |  |
| ఆ¢0， |  | \％ef－w్， |  |
| cem， | bea |  | ear tooth． |

Some are irregular．viz：








ออృ，deer．＠อ－q๙，deer horn．
ธิరอు，parrot．ติธ－బైష్రอ，parrot＇s cage．


7．From neuter nonns，adjectives are formed in different ways；In nouns ending in $\omega$ or อ，these letters are dropped； for the others the Nominative plaral is generally used as Adjective，except when it requires Dé；for such the No－ minative singular or the Genitive plural is used．Ex：

 ๑லアロச，

〇〕）



$\infty$（
कe，moon．ふę－tifcs，moonlight．
ถை，breast．ைை－ணీ8，human milk．
६，knee．६ை－q్qgコ，kneeling desk．
శृ，well，ళఃశో－อమุర，well water．


8\＆，silver，8\＆－0 ©
EXCEPTIONS．






8．Some nouns ending in ©，అఱ，$\infty$ ，when joined to $\mathfrak{\omega}$ css，agent，to form a compound change their finals into abs．Ex ：






## ［61］

9．Although in English and more frequently in French． the Genitive is used to form compounds，in Sinhalese it is not so，the Genitive would give a meaning quite different．Ex：

```
๑&อ๑๑g(0.
```




```
๑C๐చి टఆఆ్వల,
బૃరz冖్ర@ఱో,
```



```
อg\sigmaて囚@,
```



```
๕8ిరెณ,
```


Divine love. love of God． danger of disease． danger of the disease． bird flesh． flesh of the birds． ape skin． skin of the ape． venom of serpents． venom of the serpent，etc．

10．Words denominating a thing made of any particular


| （8）minn ms， வమి mielims <br>  | wooden work． iron work． thread work．etc． |
| :---: | :---: |

11．Adjectives describing a being from its existing or mo－ ving mode are made by annexing ©z Dens to the noun in the Locative Case．Ex：


 water and on land．

Several other Adjectives must be rendered in Sinhalese by the participles of verbs，according to the same rule as above．

12．Some Adjectives of time meaning periodical recurrence are made by affixing $8 \infty 0$ to the nouns of time in the ad－ jective form．Ex：

| $\xi$ ¢0， | day | \＆osem， | aily |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cees， | do | ¢อย゙రమ， |  |



## 

Negative Adjectives are made by prefixes or affixes an－ nexed to adjectives or participles．



| Drర¢̨อ | wrong， |  | right， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| घరరలు | able． |  | unable． |
| ๑ชด） | visible． |  | invisible． |
| combeu | possible． | ๑วงธะสือ్ర， | impossible． |
| ¢ | meaning． | ถிర¢\％ | vain |
| ๑¢ฺ¢ృ్ర， | faulty |  | faultless． |
| రీల己్రి， | fruitful． |  | fruitless |
| ตอ¢ | noisy． |  | silent． |
| ฆఱைర్రై | meritorious． | ¢ఖ్మల゙మ్ర， | demeritorious． |
| 20 0］and | respectful． | ¢อొరై | disrespectfu |
| మీకియీอ్ర， | famous． | ¢రబెనిత్ర， | infamous． |

When the word annexed to these Negatives begins by $\mathcal{E}$ or $\mathcal{C}$ ，or by a consonant with $\hat{E}$ or $\mathcal{C}$ ，the Negative in 20


2．Negative Adjectives are also formed by affixing the


| Ces， | high． | Cuncos， | not high． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mercy． |  | merciless． |
| อญฺอ， | deceit． | อ甲）రీm， | incere， |

## 

The Comparative is rendered by the Dative, with or without ออง, more. Ex:

The Superlative is rendered in the same way with a term


 excellent.


## CHAPTER IV.

## 

The Numerals take several forms according to their meaning or use. They are used as Cardinal Substantives, Adjectives, Ordinal Adjectives and Ordinal Adverbs.

As Cardinal Substantives they are definite or indefinite, and have Cases as nouns, but only in the singular form. As Adjectives or Adverbs they are indeclinable.

The Ordinal Adjective is formed by affixing ๑อిணி to the adjective form; the Ordinal Adverb, by affixing ๑ออูอ; the




When combining the numbers, those which precede must be in the adjective form, the last in the substantive form and


When counting numbers, $\mathbb{\approx}$ is affixed to each single num-



| -6\% | billion, | 902088. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢çyomficu, | ten billions, | ¢¢gonxfo |

From ecceomifice there are two ways of counting the num-






From twenty the first nine numbers are added to the numeral adjective to compose the following numbers. viz:

 used; もD in the substantive form is used instead of Dist




Before the number 100 and above జos $\sigma$ becomes cos $\sigma$, as


The fractional parts are formed by adding ఆఱอภ' or ๑బు Desbt to the cardinal number in the ablative, as cobை




When two or more numbers are united, all except the last
 ६อฐ, 3,248.
Numerals which express one less than even tens or hundreds, etc. may be formed by prefixing అీఇరు, viz: అిఖకుల్లోఱి,
 Nevertheless these are used only in books. Instead of put-
 fifth, in books it comes sometimes the last, as ชetరిoอో.

In books the following Sanscrit forms are much used, viz:




# ［66］ <br> CHAPTER $\nabla$ ． 

## PRONOUNS，ఱがわり．

The Pronouns are divided into two classes：Definite， 8 คร

 ตฺ๙

Possessive and Relative Pronouns do not exist in Sinhalese， but their meaning is expressed in special ways as we shall explain hereafter．


## 

Personal Pronouns have declensions as nouns．The second person has a great variety of forms used according to the condition of the person addressed as also of the person a ddressing，for which use see the Syntax．


## 1at Person．I，we．© ๓＠çmjరぁ，

## Singular．

Plural．

 Dat．〇อ，to me，ধ๕®D，to us． Acc．＠，me．qe，us．

（©）is the pronominal root of ©（అ，the second（© is added for the Nominative；but omitted in the other Cases．To give
 which means myself．

2nd Person．thou，you，or ye．as copemban

Singular．
Masculine Feminine

Plural．
Both Genders．
Nom．๑๐f，कీ．thou．๑ைB，в．๑ை8，ye．




 feminine；かep，刃ege，for the plural of both genders．

SQe is also used as a form of the Nominative plural．viz：



$$
\text { v. © }{ }^{(1)} \text {, yov. (familiar.): }
$$

Singular：
Plurat：

Gen Cの日，of you．8，erond，of you．
Dat．Cond to you．C®ero，to you．


This form is not generally used in books．There are several other forms for the second person，for which use see

 cisfoes．

All these forms are declined as $\boldsymbol{C}^{(0)}$ ，except Qด which has no plural，also in the Genitive and the Ablative Cases the ap


3rd Person．甲ona contanusmy．



In all the Cases of the plural instead of 릉，约 is often used in vulgar conversation．viz：＠ugs ，ఎoussioct
The Nominative and Accusative $<\xi \infty$ ，for the singular，


From＠u are formed the honorifics ఇugionsioef，Cos


4．Irrational．

| Singular． | Plural， |
| :--- | ---: |
| Masculine． | Both genders． |


| Nom． | en， | it． | $\mathrm{C}^{3}$ | y． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gen． | ¢๑び， | its． | ర5¢ | ir． |
| Dat． | ®） | to i |  | to them． |
| Acc． | $8^{\text {n，}}$ ene， |  | రీ，coso | hen |
| Abl． | Cocosf， | from it． | Cs | from then |


 used．
$\mathcal{O}^{n}$ and $Q_{0}$ are sometimes used for rational beings，but they are not respectful and are scarcely used，except when speak－ ing of small boys．

$$
\text { [ } 69 \text { ] }
$$

## § 2．DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS．

## 

From the above personal pronouns are formed two sorts of Demonstrative Pronouns：some are used as adjectives，therefore indeclinable and always followed by a noun，as हt，that；ब®ల，

 as nouns and are declinable like nouns．viz：

## 1．Animate．

| Masculine． | Feminine | Irrationals． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | © | （ $0^{2}$ this． |  |
| ๑0¢3， | ๑రిమీ， | Q（b）R0，this． | （next to me．） |
|  | Q．మీ， | Qใm，that． | （next to you．） |
| Ucos， | ల゙జీ， | Efms，that． | （spoken of．） |
| ¢రณు，¢¢z，¢ठదీ\}. | ¢రదీ， | ¢¢ | （distant．） |

Plural．


๑అఱృ（ア），
＠がアア，
tims qరase





All these are vulgar forms．
In books ఏ్ర，ఆఅ๑ணఅ，or ๑తి๑ணฺ，for the masculine sin－
 the plural of both genders are used．

From these are formed also several nouns，which are used as Prepositions or Adverbs．viz：

๑తీணை，
ஷைை，
もోమை，
（ゆかっ
in this place．
there．
in that place
in that place．（nearer．）

 ఠ（ロお），
లిఁo
（q）
（®）
இอด૭จ，
t（owt
๑అ๑ண゙，


there．
in this side．
here．
in that side．
far．
near．
here and there．
so．
thus．
in that way．

2．inanimate．
Singular．Plural．


 Acc．ย゙，అेఱ，that．viอ），these．


expressing proximity．

## Singular．

Plural．
Nom．๑ฺ，๑తณ，๑อฺమ，this．๑తอง，these．

 Acc．๑ฺ．，๑అఱ，๑ฺฺమ，this．๑తెอు，these．



๑ఠెณ，this；ఢరజ，that thing；（distant．）are declined like ยim；the plural of $\ddagger$ రm is $q \sigma 0_{0}$ ；the adjective forms． E゙，＠c，の匂，are also used with a noun．Ex：（2）Cos，this


ఐょ，that thing，is declined as ๑७ఱ，except the Dative
 is＠లे，these things．


## 

These Pronouns are numerous and have special forms；some are adjectives，and therefore are indeclinable；the others are substantives and have cases more or less．

The Pronouns ending in＇at are declined like goyocsm； when they are followed by an indeclinable particle as ©， D＞，
 at least of one of them；心っออ $\sigma_{2} 5^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ か，to whomsoever．

The Pronouns composed from tix repeated，are declined
 to each one；nevertheless the first part may be used in the Ablative Case，according to the meaning of the sentence．Ex：
 procally．）

|  tiomsix | one． one． | （person）． <br> （irrational being．） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ยฺమைs＇， | one． | （thing．） |
| வவைைைが， <br>  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { some one. } \\ \text { some one. } \end{array}\right\}$ | （person．） |
| ¢®か， | something． |  |
|  | any one． |  |
|  | whosoever． |  |
|  | some． | （persons．） |
|  | each one， | （amimate．） |
| అ゙ぶ๑かము， | one another． | （person．） |
| రిజి๑凸మ． | do | （inanimate．） |
| Ш్రై ¢¢， | every one |  |



INDEFINITE PRONOMINAL AḊJECTIVES．

## 

ఉలి，బిఱి，
※®ఱర，
๑อดุุ，อోอย，
๑อฉ，
 ¢8ె0 ，


 nouns which are thus declined．viz：世eలo


$\qquad$
§ 4．INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS．

## 

To each of the interrogative Pronouns the letter $\boldsymbol{\&}$ ，form of interrogation，is affixed．

Singular．
Nom．इవ्यిद？
Gen．moocta？

1．Animate．

|  | Singular． | A | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom． | వ包促？ | who ？ |  |
| Gen． |  | of whom？ |  |

$$
\text { [ } 78 \text { ] }
$$

|  | Singilàr． |  | Plaral． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dat． | m0¢？ | to whom？ |  |
| Acc． | ఐอย์？mอ¢？ | whom？ | ※อర్రక゙¢？ |
| Abl． | బง๑ธை゙ู¢？ | from whom？ |  |

The Indefinite is m己g．
Singuldr．
Plyral．

Nom．๑ணfかx


Acc．๑బుొus？
to which？

2．inanimate．
Nom，فఅృふఁ？
Gen．๑అృดส゙ఁ！？
Dat．๑అృふつら̨ ？
Acc．ตฺงณைฺุ？
Abl．（0）（3）35iç？
what？
of what？
to what？
what？
from what？


๑ఆைைอっさを？



Gen．๑బைロがc？
Dat．©ద゙から】ç？
Acc．๑யోかと

which ？（of these）๑మృองรุ？

to which？๑జ゚องอุ？
which？๑బึองรุ？


## 3．indefintte．






From these are composed some other forms，viz：

adjectives and © ${ }^{3}$ which is a neuter indeclinable meaning：



 happen？

## § 5．POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS．

There are no Possessive Pronouns in Sinhalese as in En－ glish，mine，your，his，theirs，etc．；they are rendered by the Genitive Case of the Pronouns．Ex：

Masculine and Feminine．Masculine．Feminine．

 ¢のङ，our，ours．Irrationals．Inanimutes．



Own and self are expressed by（e）affixed to the noun or pronoun，in all cases and genders，singular and plural．Ex：
 of ourselves；母i๑cోఅ，of herself ；ย゙ดజోఅ，of itself．


## § 6．relative pronouns．

The Relative Pronouns，who，what，which，are also deficient in Sinhalese，they may be rendered in five ways，viz：
 the work that I make；Lit．by me doing the work．v．©（
 who comes，Lit．the coming man．అง s己 $\odot \sigma^{\circ}$ ，the house which I saw．Lit，the＇house seen by me．v．©® sel oct．

2．By using the relative form of the verb．Ex：๑லరమ
 happened，Lit．this happened through the fault of me．

3．By the verbal noun ending in $30^{\circ}$ 20 ，the man who does the work．Lit．the worker．

 conceived．Lit．have we been conceived in a $\sin$ it is that $\sin$ ．

5．By turning the verb transitive into a passive．Ex：
 $\mathfrak{B}$ ，he whom God loves is fortunate．Lit．the（man）loved by God is fortunate．
CHAPTER VL.

## 

The Verbs may be divided into different Classes according to their form，nature and use．

1．They are divided into three Classes according to the wowel preceding the final 2003 ，common to all verbs；so we－ may admit three Conjugations．viz：

2nd．－ஓ20－అணわつっ，to measure．
3rd，—＿－అో
To the first Class may be joined a few monosyllables ending
 one ending in＠ைอง，viz：๑องวิอง，to drink．

2．The Verbs may be also divided into Transitive，esmiరిము； Intransitive，ףమ 6ぁ．

The most part of the Verbs of the 1st Conjugation and some of the 2nd become Intransitive or Causative by the change or addition of some letters. ,Exx:
 $\infty^{\circ}$, to cause to break.

The causative Verbs belong to the 1st Conjugation.
$\qquad$

## § 1. FORMATION OF THE

## TNTRANSTTIVB VERBS.

## 

Intransitive Verbs are formed for the most part from Verbs of the 1st and 2nd Conjugations by the change of the final $\uparrow$ or $Q$ into $\theta^{\ell}$ and the preceding vowels according to the general rule given below, as for the formation of the feminine nouns from the masculine gender. These Verbs so turned into intransitive express simply a fact without expressing a cause or the act of an agent and have a peculiar meaning which cannot be confounded with the passive Verbs, although the English translation look so; in French it corresponds to the form se faire, se detruire etc. they express a natural or accidental effect. Ex:







Some intransitive Verbs of the 2nd Conjugation having thepast tense in $e^{200}$ may also take the general form of the intransitive. Ex:

 อరรฺอ


## § 2. FORMATION OF THE CAUSATIVE.

## 

The Causative is formed in different ways, viz:

1. From Verbs of the 1st Conjugation, the Causative is formed simply by annexing e to the root. Ex:




 อง-ைอง, to unload. องอฺอง, - unload.
 cosfi-mอ , to get. costen


Some are irregular.




When the last letter of the root is $\infty$ or $\AA$, the form of the Causative is generally $ః$ º or セfజอ. Ex:


2．In Verbs of the 2nd Conjugation，the Causative is formed by changing final $₫$ § into $\S$ and doubling the last con－ sonant when it is simple，except $\sigma$ which is never doubled，and annexing e as above said．

If the last consonant be a double letter $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ or 田， $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ is changed into 0 © ；；remains so．Ex：

| cition （2）mอง， | to drag． <br> to measure |  อృ゙かอృอง． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ถชฺฒอ， | to descend． |  |
| อณைอง， | to rain． | อย์ององ．อย์๙อృอง．． |
| อรุ̨ை） | to touch． | อยฯอฒอง． |
| ธీశ్రmలు， | to swallow． | ตfeporos． |
| జీతిక్ర， | to dive． |  |
| ถைฺออ）， | to ascend． |  |
| ¢8\％円อ） | to leave． | ¢రอฆอ入． |
| อร์วอง， | to bind． | จช์¢ృわอิ． |
| ถร์\％อง， | to break． | ถิञçon |
| ¢\％\％00， | to dress． | ¢35çom |
|  | to kiss． | แลอภอง． |
| 8 ถิอง， | to blow． | ถจอ๙อง． |

## Some are irregular．

| ¢88） | to stab． | ¢5์อnอృ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ุถిరులె， | to see． | ¢xைอలอ入． |
| ถัธ | to rise up． | かrway |
| \＆రిmอు， | to stand． | ๕อฺององ． |
| ®\％\％003， | to sit． | ®び¢ุอఐอิ． |

3．The Verbs of the 3rd Conjugation generally cannot be－ turned into Causative；nevertheless there are some excep－ tions．viz：

| tomo ๑ธ๑ช゙๗อృ， <br>  <br>  | to come． <br> to appear． <br> to befall． <br> to behave． | อิอ๙อง， <br>  ช包 <br>  | to send． to show． to cause． to regulate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## 3 3. FORMATION OF THE PASSIV゙E. 

The passive is formed 1st. By annexing the active Verb
 the Verbal noun ending in 9 .




2. By annexing बద๑ఁணอ), to become, to the infinitive of the Verb. Ex: एsçs
3. By using the Verbal in $\mathbb{C}^{(0)}$ with the Verb బiso
 have eaten a flogging.


## § 4. mOODS AND TENSES. 


 other tenses as Imperfect, Pluperfect, etc. do not exist in Sinhalese, they are supplied by auxiliary Verbs.

Besides the general Moods as Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Conditional and Infinitive, there are some others ${ }^{\circ}$ which affect special forms, viz: Optative, which expresses a
 Qอ

The Benedictive which expresses desire. Ex: @ego eero ©z๐ฝออง, may he obtain happiness.

The Potential which expresses possibility moral or physical.
 I can say.

$$
[80]
$$

The Relative which expresses a relation between the Verb
 took them away.

The Reflective which expresses the doing of an act which
 he cured himself.

There are also some other forms, for which see the Conjugations.
$\qquad$

## § 5. LEADING PARTS,

## 

 シnos, Present, the second qைimionc, Past.

The first is the root to which are affixed special terminations to form the Tenses Present and Future.

The second is formed from the first by the change of some vowels to form the Past Tense, which is composed from this second part with the general affix Do for the 1st Conjugation; $\propto$ for the $2 n d$; and $\infty 3$ for the 3 rd.


## § 6. FORMATION OF THE 2ND PART or

## 

The Past Tense is formed 1st. By the change of some vowels of the root. These changes are generally from

| $\ddagger$ | into |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\Phi$ | - |
| O | - |
| $0^{9}$ | - |
| \$ | - |
| (2) | - |


2．In the 1st Conjugation the final $\&<0$ อ 3 is changed into ©อつ．Ex：

|  | Present． |  | Past． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | to strike， |  |
| Bcose |  | to trample． | $0_{z}$ ¢D） |
|  |  | to suck． | $88_{2}{ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |
| \％ |  | to grate． |  |
| ดかっomes， |  | to pound． | －xปอ |
|  |  | to wash． | ๑ゼకై． |





3．In Verbs when the $c$ final is preceded by 8 or $\mathcal{C}$ the past tense is థอออง or \％゚อง．Ex：


4．In the Causative Verbs the last part Drobs is changed into $\operatorname{ออ}$ อ），the first syllable according to the rule given above， and $\theta$ is annexed to the last consonant of the root．

| Present． |  | Past． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ถออชออง， | to cause to break． |  |
|  | －＿release． |  |
| ccerom， | —＿r rub． | ¢๑¢రอออ． |
| ణరอఙอ， | －scrape． | ※๑రలิอง． |
| めかอわอృ， | －wrap round． | ยิดమృออง． |
| （ออ）อง， | －press down． | ยูอออว． |
| ๑ณைวอออว， | －＿pound． | ๑ธைอยอง． |
| ๕ูููరอ๙อง， | －burst． | 88๑రలిల， |
|  | －pluck up． | ®\＆¢రరలిอง． |
|  | －burn． | 8ఁ్రజ゚囚ఱอృอ）． |
|  | murmur． |  |
| ¢ช¢ฺฒอ）， | －－produce． | ¢ช๑¢ฺอెอ |
| ఆ®్రీఁ己 | －dress． |  |
|  | －scatter． | อెజి๑రอิอె， |
|  | exceptions． |  |
| ช\％çonex | to cause to enlighten． |  |
| ฉชออวอง， | －＿do． | ๑మைరอิอ）． |
| ๑ชง50 | to show． | ఆช55\％ |
| \＆ง์อைอง， | to inform． | ¢ைర |

5．In the trisyllables of the 1st and 2nd Conjugations，ex－ cept in the Causative verbs，the first and the third syllables are changed but the middle one is not，except it be q long．Ex：

|  | to decorate． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －console． |  |
|  | －grumble． | ๑ณ゙gరzอง． |
|  | －shed． |  |
| бออ๙อง， | －deceive． | Qออృอง． |
|  | －shine． | อนอุอง， |
| \％\％\％\％ | －split． |  |
| ఆอరీணృอ， | －last． | \％ర刃ల |
| อరళ్రญอง， | －err． | Q\％ర్రల． |

EXCEPTIONS．
Present．Past．

| 8®¢¢¢0） | to clear． | cozse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －evacuate． | $\mathrm{Br}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{2} \sigma_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |

6．In the trisyllables in $\sigma$ the second vowel $\propto$ is changed into $\not \subset$ ，Ex：

|  | to speak． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| องงరช็อ入， | ruminate． |  |
|  | －inquire． |  |
| దณைరช్రอ） | －decoct． |  |

7．In some Verbs the consonant $\sigma$ final is changed into fy and the past tense has two forms．Ex：

|  | to do． | काer） |  | irreg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| రెอ）ర๙ぁอ）， | －inquire． | อెอึゃ， |  |  |
|  | －say． | อ¢， | B．Olçr $\sigma_{2} \mathrm{O}_{0}$ ． |  |
|  | die． | ®er， |  |  |
| อz์రช్రอ）， | sow． | в．อegex |  |  |
|  | －spread． | B．¢మৃలు， | ¢rozozอ |  |
|  | －swear． | B．\＆゙®u， | ¢ฺ退రこう． |  |
|  | －shed． | в．อ¢¢， | อัฐするอง． |  |

## SECOND CONJUGATION．

1，To form the past tense of the 2nd Conjugation endirg in ®oைอ，besides the change of the vowels as above the last 8 is dropped and the consonants，$\sigma$ and $\infty$ excepted，are doubled and $¢$ affixed．Ex：

|  | to draw． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| จ¢ุ̨mอう， | －fry． | Dิt？ |
| （อ\％ைరై | －measure． | － $0^{51000}$ |
| จยfoอs， | －abuse． | D200003． |
| （0¢̧̨） | －rub． |  |
| ชร์ชอง， | －row． | ©＜＜tc． |

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| Present． |  | Past． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢8\％อ， | －stab． | ¢\％ |
| ¢¢¢以อง， | curse | $\omega$ |
| （f）mbs， | swallow | wer |
| ¢00อ， | reckon | corsioso |
| －（x）3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | ascend． | かってwos． |
| రజ6003， | －preserve． | Qธోరు． |
| 036003\％ | －jump． | 200 |

## EXCEPTIONS．

| ¢¢¢650 | to see． | อ）． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －stop． | 2\％อือร） |
| บอชื๖อว， | －last． |  |

2．If the last consonant be the double letter ®，without change $\oplus$ is affixed to it．Ex：

| 8wかった， |  | －kiss | 8 80． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

3．If the double consonant be eq it changed into or better into $00^{\prime} ¢$ ，and $\&$ affixed．Ex：

| อรุอ0อง， | to bind． | Qrw， | อ々がc． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| อรฺைอง， | －worship． | $\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{c}_{\text {，}}$ | อ） |
| ธิรุరుอง， | －break． | จิช్， | Фึtc． |
| ¢\％์0 | －dress． | ¢ 4 | Crajes． |
| 区ิษ่ออง， | －cut，to pluck off． | （1）3， | ®ை¢¢． |
| อิร์อง， | －suffer． | อ®x， | Exic． |

4．If the final be $\propto$ it is changed into $e$ doubled and $\Phi$ affixed．Ex：

| Q\％bubl， | to sprinkle． | ®ฝึอง． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W6en | －cough． | దresems． |
| อิ์ออง， | －descend． | ®refess．$^{\text {d }}$ |
| อぃぃอ， | －rain． |  |

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5，Some of the intransitive verbs form the past tense by affixing m to the root．Ex：

| ๑జ్రీరD， | to play． | （2）న్రిగ\％． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๕ช゙ఱอง， | －stand． | జరిఱs． |
| อฝొอง， | －come． | อิచెఁృ． |
| ¢8\％ศ冋อ）， | －leave． | ¢ৃర6s\％ |

 Ex：

| อร¢̨0） | to hit against． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cช¢\％）05， | －be born， | ¢8s0\％． |
| อర\＆ைอృ3， | rr． | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$（g）3 |

third condugation．
The formation of the past tense in the 3rd Conjugation is regular，the final Uomo is changed into 8003 ．Ex：

ఆะออைองร，





to obtain．
— anderstand．
－appear．
－ripen．
－swell．
－be torn．

Cr圆方．
 ๑ชช్ู20 ๑కరు． ®㻤ธっ。 § $\sigma_{\mathbf{z}}$ 』．
§ 7．FORMATION OF THE TENSES AND MOODS．
The Present indefinite，v．is formed from the root with the


The past tense is formed from the second part according to the rules given above．

The Future，v．is formed by affixing eqzef，to the present


The Imperative has several forms according to the persons． for which see the paragraph 8 ．

The Optative is formed by affixing to the root in the 1st
 อృ，let make；©ోీอృ，let measure；©zఠఐిอి，let obtain．

The Subjunctive present is composed as the above，by affix－ ing mof to the first part of the Verb，also peat or mox to the Verbal adjective，present tense，as excecrif，©onmbj， $\mathrm{D}_{\tau}$


The Subjunctive past is made by affixing to the 2 nd part Dest for the 1st Conjugation；$\Psi)^{\circ}$ for the 2nd and $850^{\circ}$ for the 3rd or by affixing 0 國名 or to the Verbal adjective， past tense，as ఱぇకอ


The Conditional present is formed by affixing ©nso to
 （O）s，

The Conditional past is composed by affixing बDost for the 1st Conjagation；＠of，for the 2nd and the 3rd to the second：


Another form is obtained by affixing $\infty$ to the present


In the past tense the $\propto$ final may be changed into ยै，as $^{2}$


The Infinitive is formed by affixing to the root 300 ，
 by people living in the maritime parts of the Island．Ex：ens


The Verbal adjective present is formed by dropping $\partial_{3}$ of the present or by annexing＇$\infty$ to the Ist part of the Verb．


## [ 87 ]

The Verbal adjective past is formed by affixing eper for the 1st Conjugation to the first part; for the 2nd Conjugation, and 2 for the 3rd to the 2nd part of the Verts, as woces, ®2 Conjugations, as wisco

The Participle present is made by affixing ©®a to the
 ing; อఒดवశ్రి $50^{\circ}$, falling.

The Participle perfect is formed by changing \& final of the root in the first Conjugation into o\%; in the 2nd Conjugation, the 2 nd part itself without any change; in the 3rd by changing the $C$ final of the 2nd part into 8 , as $\underset{\sim}{6}$, having made; $\bigotimes_{2}(2)$, having measured; $อ_{\mathbf{7}} \delta$, having fallen. To these three forms $\mathcal{B}$ may be affixed to express more emphatically the accomplishment of the action, as essese, erver, Droep. When $\mathcal{C}^{\circ}$ is affixed the of or $8^{\circ}$ long is sometimes made short,



To express that the action is continuing the Verb is repeated and the last syllable long of the first $\nabla$ erb is made short as


The Supine is composed by annexing दै\& to the root of the Verb, as ఉsęt Drader $_{2}$, when falling.

The Verbal nouns in the three Conjugations are made by




The Relative is formed by changing the final कDJ into $0^{\circ} \odot 0^{\circ}$ for the present; and the $q$ final of the past tense into


To express the future relative* ©( OமD to morrow, or any other expression indicating a future contingency must be used with the form of the present. Ex:
 will do this work in future.

## § 8. FORMATION OF THE PERSONS.

In common or vulgar Sinhalese the same forms are used for the three persons, singular and plural in the present, past


 make; for the first person singular for the plural
 shall fabricate.

In these three tenses there are special terminations for each person singular or plural used by well educated people and in public speeches, some in books or writing only.

The termination of the first person singular in the three




For the plural © is changed into ©. Ex: Esce, we make;

 $\Phi$ and ${ }^{(2)}$ affixed.

The plural form © is often changed into ©®® sometimes into


In the past tense the $\oplus$ is often changed into 8 and one of

 In the 3rd Conjugation 0 may also be changed into @. Ex:
 tained.

The second person singular in the present tense is $\mathbb{B}$ or $\mathfrak{B}$, the plural $\varphi$ or $\mathrm{O}_{0}$; in the past tense ©อ\& for the 1st Conjugation; tici for the 2nd; Фணை for the 3rd; for the plural. In the future 50 © ral. Ex: ณ $\rfloor$
 ๑బుళ

The 3rd person singular in the present tense is $\mathcal{B}$, in the lirst Conjugation; $8^{\circ}$, in the second; $\theta^{\circ}$ in the third; for the plural, $\infty 0^{\circ}$ or $\mathfrak{B}$ in the three Conjugations. Ex: usçac


The Verbal noun ending in $50^{\circ} 03$, is also used for the third person and expresses that the action is still continuing as, enool ดcృలిఁs อeg

In the past tense the 3rd person singular for the 1st Conjugation is ๑రీ, the plural ๑อో; in the 3rd Conjugation E゚, the plural © with the doinble consonant; in the 3rd ๑ல5;



A particular form is also formed by adding $E$ for the 3rd person singular and $\theta$ for the plural to the Participle present
 stabbed; the first person singular ©, the plural © are also


In books the of the past tense is often changed into $\infty$, except in the 3rd person singular ending in $\partial$, and in the 2nd



Another form of the 3rd person used only in tbooks, is formed by adding $\&^{\circ}$ for the singular and $\mathcal{C}^{\text {a }}$ for the plural to
 final is generally followed by the letter $\mathcal{C}$, and $\rho^{\circ}$ by 80 or 0

 changed into ๑.

The third person in the future is' $v$, बos for the singular;




In books the 3rd person singular is $50^{\circ}\left(65^{\prime}\right.$, the plural
 also used for the relative present, and $50^{\circ} \dot{\circ} 20^{\circ}$ for the plural


What does he make a net? 世ucs the makers.

To form the imperative when addressing inferiors, © for the singular, © for the plural, are affixed to the first part of
 make; or $8 \infty$ for the singular and $8 \infty 0$ for the plural are




In some Verbs of the 1 st Conjugation, $\varphi$ is changed into $\varnothing$ except in monosyllabic Verbs ending in $\ddagger 20$ or or $¢ 0003$, in Causatives and in Verbs ending in csooอృ. Ex: צesisso, hear;


In the 3rd Conjugation © final is changed into © and $\infty$ affixed for the singular, or $\omega 5^{\circ}, \omega 5^{\circ} \infty$; for the plural $\operatorname{cs} \theta$,


The imperative honorific is rendered in two ways. 1st by



 © โ 3 อి.

The Optative in the 1st Conjugation is formed by annexing



 ©อ, ${ }^{\circ}$ are annexed to the $2 n d$ part, and one of the two con-


For the past tense ๑อ and ๑อฉ are affixed to the past


In the 3rd Conjugation the final $\Theta$ is changed into 9 and




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§ 9，PARADIGMS OF THE CONJUGATIONS．


## Prisent．Dßి＠us．

v．1st 2nd 3rd persons singular and plural．－～oอ．

| Singular． |  | Plural． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1．（అ७））－匹，в．－®． |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 3．อฺู，－ึ，－ゼ． |  |  |

Pastr．$\ddagger$ nsx．
v．1st 2nd 3rd persons singular and plural，－$\varphi$ ．

2．в．－Өิณి．
2．в．－-9.



## Future థajess．

v．1st 2nd 3rd persons singular and plural．－－DOr $\ddagger$ qus
1．v．$-2 \operatorname{sic}$

3．- 区ి，－యో๑యో．


Imperative．లివumb

Singular．

$-\infty,-\infty ల ో,-\infty క ా ల ు$.

Plural．




Singular．
1．в．－®อృ．
2．－в．－ณ็อง，－ณอง．
3．－ยอง，－ณึอృ．

Plural．

B．－tap ${ }^{2}$ ，

[92]
V.








Past. -のอృ
Infinitive,

Verbal adjectives. QQ كimisics.


Participle present. ©egixjes.

Parttciple past. genemes.


Verbals. థรัజ్రిలైç. $-30803,-5055$

Verbal nouns. enjew ims one.


$$
\text { [ } 93 \text { ] }
$$

 \＆® อ

## 

## PRESENT．

## V．

| 1．（®） | ఉうకุ2003， | జెદุ¢ర | I make． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2．（x） |  | B．¢3¢̧̨ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | thou makest． |
| 3．Q边 | ณงદุ\％อง， | セెక్ర\％， | he makes， |
| 1．$\xi^{8}$ |  | జア¢®， | we make， |
| 2．©bை8 | Шฺ¢ | B．జิకุ่ร | you make． |
| 3．©อర ${ }^{\circ}$ | ผృદุరอృง， | జుక్రు， | they make． |

In classical Sinhalese the final $\theta_{\text {e }}$ in the three tenses and in the three Conjugations，is generally contracted into 0 viz：
 \＆ைరంరుఠ；especially when followed by \＆form of the inter－ rogation or 20 form of the conditional，viz：ఱృçect do I


Although the proper form of the second person be 8 for the singular and ${ }^{2}$ for the plural，several modern writers do not use them；instead of euses they write escçac，form of the third person，and for ఉuece they write encie ；nevertheless as these forms $\mathcal{E}$ and 0 which were anciently used occur fre－ quently in our classical books and in sacred writings of mo－ dern times，in order to avoid confusion they ought rather to be admitted．
 books，and esçs for exces even in colloquial language．

When the special terminations to the first person singular and plural are used，the personal pronouns are often omitted as in Latin facio，I make；facimus，we make，etc．

## PASTI．

| V， |  |  | ， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1．®® | ผ¿కర） | 世゙క్రలอత， | I made． |
| 2．ดbை | ผี¢ ${ }^{\text {cob }}$ |  | thou made． |
| 3．®¢్ర | ¢zser， | ఱృక్రల， | he made． |
| 1．¢8 | ¢isco | セzక®ロ®） | we made． |
| 2．©bை8 | ※x¢己っ， | B．®ิక్ర | you made． |
| 3，ஹอర్రか | జz̧̧o | ఱzక్ర＠อf， | they made． |

In the Grammatical form 0 may be changed into $\propto$ ，except in the 2 nd and 3 rd persons plural，or dropped，and $\mathcal{C}$ changed


 in books also for the third person feminine singular．

## FUTURE．

## V．








 the three persons singular and plural；nevertheless the special forms for the first and third persons are more usual．esces $50^{\circ}$
 20000 for the third person plural are used in books．

## IMPERATIVE．



## [95]


 the Imperative, first person plural; nevertheless several good writers use esseg , which ought rather to be admitted by all to avoid the confusion with essci , first person of the present.

## NEGATIVE.

| Singular. |  | do not make. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plural. |  | do |
| Sing. and Pl. |  | do |
|  | Honorifio. |  |
|  |  | make. |

PRECATIVE.
 OPTATIVE.

## Singular.

Plural.





 very vulgar conversation.

## sUbjunctive.




## [96]

## CONDITIONAL.




if I etc. make. if I etc. have made。

These forms for the Subjunctive and the Conditional are used for the three persons singular and plural.

This affix چ気, if, form of the Conditional may be affixed ' to the special forms of the three persons singular and plural






These remarks are applicable to the three Conjugations.
infinitive.

participlet present.

Continual. उsęsiç, do Lit. making making.
participle perfect.


VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

Past. , ↔૬ร
verbals.
Singular.
Plural.
Masculine. esçatron, the maker. ençrosor, the makers.


SUPINE.
Present. شৈç̨ç
whilst making.




RELATIVE.
 Past. ఉร

Verbs Causative and monosyllables ending in queses or


§ 11. CAUSATIVE VERB. §eanerx fles.
อoses.
Causative Verbs belong to the first Conjugation.

PRESENT,

[to break.
Sing. 1. జDอితి,
2. B. మఉอఆి, దఐอలి,
3. سฏอ:



I
thou
he caus. to break.
you
N

## ［ 98 ］

## PAST．

พ．1st 2nd 3rd persons sing．and pl．ณૂఃのอออコ，I etc．caused ［to break．

Sing．1．かz＠อలి๑อఠ，
2．в．ณఁ๑ออิดอฬి，


caused to


3．ぶ๑ఱอีดอో，
B．ณz๙ゆออ）
you they

## FUTURE，

 ［will cause to break，

## V．



## IMPERATIVE．


 1 st pers，$P l$ ．ณออ⿹勹巳 $\quad$ let us cause to break． ฉைセออออతశృอ，cause to break． optative．

## B．

1．దఐอితిอు，
2，๙ఐอริอง，๗ฝอณిอง，
3．๙ออณอง，
1．ฉఐอฏอง，ฉฉอิ๑తోอง，
2．พฉอยอง，
3．พออออฺอง，


## [ 99 ]




SUBJUNOTIVE.



OONDITIONAE.




should I etc. cause to break. had I etc. caused to break.

## infintive.

 partioiples.

| Present. | మఐอఠియ゙, | causing to break: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Past. | ถออง, ฉอองฺฺ, | having caused to break. |
| Continual. | ณஹอณఐอง, | causing to break. | verbal adjectives.



verbal NOUNS
 ฉออี่

## SUPDNE.



## RELATIVE.

 Past. దుz@ఐృอิఠరి, caused to break.

## $\S$ 12. SECOND CONJUGATION.'

v. Ist 2nd 3rd pers. sing. and pl. ©8ibolos, I ete. measure:

Sing. 1. ©ชิఠ, I measure.

3. ©5f,

2. в. ©ో

he measures.
we measure.
you measure,
they measure.

PAST.
V. Ist 2nd 3rd pers.sing. and pl. ®z8fen, I etc. measured.





## FUTURE.

 [measure,

$$
\mathbf{V} .
$$



## [ 101 ]

## rmperative.


 measure. 1. pers. pl. ©ふ〇อ,


OPTATIVE


B.

subjunctive.
Present. © (ి)

conditional.


VERBAL ADJECTIVES．

| Present． |  | measuring． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Past． |  | measured． |
|  | verbal nouns． |  |

 （0）
sUPINES．
อబిदిళ
whilst measuring．




## RELATIVE

| Present． | （e）toiosf， | measures． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Past． | ®zひోOకో， | measured． |


§ 13．THIRD CONJUGATION．
© 2000
present．

Sing．1．อz๑อఠ．If fall．

3．อlog．
thou fallest． he falls．


3．อఒ๑పか，อてఠつふ， we fall． you fall． they fall．

## [ 103 ]

PAST.





2. в. ᄅ2,

In books for some Verbs of the 3rd Conjugation, $\infty$ is changed into $\omega$, as $\operatorname{D}$ in the 1st Conjugation, viz: ©


## FUTURE.

 [shall fall.

## V.

 imperative.

| Sing |  | fall. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plur. |  | fall. |
| 1st Pers. Pl. | Ezodge, | let us fall. |



B.


## ［＇104］

EUBJUNOTIV広．
 Past．D＜${ }^{2} \mathfrak{c}$ CONDITIONAI．

| Present． |  | if I etc．fall， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Past． | อช¢ைைジ， | if 1 etc．fell． |
| Present． |  | should I etc．fall． |
| Past． | อృz్ర＠2ust， | had I etc，fallen． |

INFINITIVE．

PARTICIPLES．

| Present． |  | falling． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Past． |  | having fallen |
| Continual． | $\partial_{2}$ రిల్ర | falling． |

## VERBAL ADJEOTIVES．

| Present． |  | falling． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Past． |  | fallen， |
|  | verbal nouns． |  |


 sUPINES．
อิญで\＆，$\quad$ whilst falling．

 RELATIVE．

| Present． |  | falls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Past． | อะโ్రంひో， | fell |

## [ 105 ]


 from c̨జs.

## PRESENT.

 [etc. seen.


PAST.

 [etc. seen.



 2. B: ciader, you w.


FUTURE.
 [I etc. shall be seen.


## [ 106 ]

IMPERATIVE.

 1st. pers. pl. - -อออ, let us be seen. ——erala $\mathfrak{y}$ be been.
optative.


sUBJUNCTIVE.
 Past. - eraอ CONDITIONAL,

| Present, |  | if I am etc. seen, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pa | C2込อృ囚ృ | if I etc. have been |
| Present. |  | should I etc, be seen. |
| Past, | อเอดออร์์ | had I etc. been seen, |

infinitive.

PARTICIPLES.


Contin. - © ${ }^{\text {Pe® }}$,
being seen.
having been seen, being seen,

VERBAL ADJECTIVES.


verbal nouns,


- $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{D}} 20^{\circ} 5,-\mathrm{B}^{\text {D. }}$

SUPINE.

whilst been seen.



## RELATIVE.



The passive voice is formed in the same way with the intransitive Verb eroboை ; and with the defective Verb éd Oct in the following forms only.

## PAST.





2. - - estag,
3. - - ®\&

I have been seen. thou hast —— he has we have
you
they
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
optative.


## verbal nouns.



## RELATIVE.


All these forms of the passive voice, especially the last $\mathcal{B} \mathcal{E}$ Oct, are not used in colloquial language.

## [ 108 ]

## § 15. HOW TO SUPPLY THE TENSES.

## 

Besides the moods and tenses as above given there are



 ออง and ๑อబอง for inanimates or neuter,

Some of these compound tenses have theen of late designated differently from before. To help the student especially in translating English into Sinhalese we give here both appellations.

1. present definite.
. (Present imperfect tense.)

## 

I am writing.
The present definite is rendered by the participle present with the auxiliary in the present tense. Ex:

To express the continaation of the act the participle ending in $\varnothing, \notin, \mathcal{O}^{\circ}$, is repeated and the long vowel of the first is shortened. Ex:
@అ శ్రీదఁఁి 毋ఁఠ్ర, Lit. I am writing writing.
2. preterit indefinite.
(Present perfect tense.)

## 

$I$ have written.
The perfect indefinite is rendered by the preterit or past tense, or by the participle ending in $\propto, \notin, \not \subset$ with or without
© and the auxiliary in the present tense or with مీの日， 20อె．Ex：



The present perfect of continued action：I have been writing，


> 3. imperfect,
> (Past imperfect tense.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I was writing. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Imperfect is rendered as the above with the auxiliary in the past tense．Ex：

4．pluperfect．
（Past perfect tense．）

## 

## I had written．

The pluperfect is rendered by the participle past in © with the auxiliary in the past tense．Ex：
（అ雨 శ్య
The past perfect of continued action，I had been writing is rendered as the imperfect．Ex：

5．Future anterior．
（Future perfect tense．）

I shall have written．
The future anterior is rendered by the participle past with

## ［ 110 ］

the auxiliary，in the future tense，or by the past tense with the affix © and a Verb in the future tense ending the sentence．Ex：：

 Uस्द⿸尸匕，when I shall have written I will come．

The future imperfect tense，I shall be writing，is rendered by the participle with the auxiliary in the future tense．
 อ）צ゙z

The future perfect of continued action，I shall have been writing，is rendered by the participle followed by the auxiliary：


6．SUbjunotive anterior．

## 

Although I have written．
The subjunctive anterior is rendered by the participle past with the auxiliary in the subjunctive．Ex：



The subjunctive imperfect：though I should have written：is： rendered by the subjunctive with the auxiliary in the sub－ junctive mood past，Ex：
 That I should have written，is rendered by the past tense： ending in qu used as a verbal noun in the dative or ablative case，or by a verbal adjective followed by the conjunction，

 ๑ณఁఁరు，etc．

## [ 111 ]

7. SUBJUNOTIVE FUTURE.

## 

Although I should write.
The subjunctive future is rendered by the infinitive with the auxiliary in the subjunctive past or with ๑อలอง in the same mood. Ex:



In Sinhalese the conditional belongs to the same mood as the

The conditional future, if I ...... will write, is rendered simply by the future or by the infinitive with the auxiliary ฬీดอைอง in the present tense. Ex:

If I have time I will write many things, ออ ¢อఎณృఱ



The conditional anterior is rendered in the same way with the auxiliary in the past tense. Ex:

If I had had time I would have written many things, అอ ¢ฺ
 ర్రిఱை లోర

If I have written, is rendered by the past tense with $\infty$. 0 ,


If I had written, is rendered by the participle past with

8. potential.

## 

## Can or may.

The potential is rendered in different ways, viz:
1st By the infinitive with gృరలో or 8\&己ి, may or can.
 you may go.

## [ 112 ]

2nd By ©izณి affixed to the second part of the Verb, with somé modifications. viz:

1st When the second part of the Verb is ending in $C$ as in the Verbs of the 1st and of the 3rd Conjugations the $\mathcal{C}$ is





2nd If the 1st or the 2nd part is ending in ஒ๐ as $\mathcal{C} \infty$




3rd In the ${ }^{\text {, Verbs }}$ of the 2nd Conjugation of which the 2nd part is ending in a double consonant. © 0 zen, is affixed without change, as well as in monosyllables; in Verbs in $\sigma_{6} \mathrm{O}_{0}$, having two forms, $\mathrm{Coz}_{2}$ is annexed to the form in ©.







With $\Psi \xi$ \% the Verb annexed may also take another form as
 की, can get.
In some places $\varphi \xi z 3$ is used with the infinitive. Ex: Enç
 ¢z

That I may or can, is rendered by the infinitive with $80 z$ ి


 I may speak Sinhalese.

## [ 113 ]

## § 16. IRREGULAR VERBS.

A few Verbs are irregular, especially in forming the second part or the past tense; nevertheless all moods and tenses deriving from that second part are generally regular. The principal are the following which shall be given here especially in moods and tenses in which they are irregular.

## 1. $\operatorname{sos}$

Present. co




Optative. co lex , plur. 0 let him take, etc.



 Infinitive. costo, 心sins, to take.


 Supines. © ब whilst taking.
 comonuo, coxime , cosfmer, cosfose,
when taken. after having taken.
2. €(అ)อృ , to put, to throw.


## [ 114 ]

3. ตอฒอว, to place.






Verb, noun.
Supines.


4. $\infty \infty$ อ , to go.





Subj. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pres. } \\ \text { Past. }\end{array} \quad\right.$ ©

Infinitive. $\quad \cos 0, \infty \leq 500$, to go.


Verb.noun. $\quad \cos$,, క్, ©,
Supines.
going. gone. the going. whilst going.

 மీcృృ $\quad$ after having gone.

# ［ 115 ］ <br> 6．mos． 

## present．

v．1st 2nd 3rd persons sing．and pl．బంఠmel，I etc．do．

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

1．$\quad$ రలe，I do：
2．B．๑விరகి，thou doest．
3．வைర⿷．he does．

1．ธை包，we do．
2．в．מు $\sigma$ g ，ye do．
3．NరED＇they do．

Note that the intransitive form of this Verb，๑మంర（ Dis is sometimes used for the above，viz：எదురశ్ర for מరఠ్ర；దమ

 బొఠ®，etc．as in the Verb שuço

## PAST：


I．ดదొeత，I did．I．๑దைఆB we did．



 the first form is more used．

| $\boldsymbol{P}_{\text {art }} .\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Pres. } \\ \text { Past. } \end{array}\right.$ <br> Contin． | దురఠృయ， <br>  מొరమెర， | doing， having done． doing． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { Verb. adj. }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Pres. } \\ \text { Past. } \end{array}\right.$ |  <br>  | doing， done． |
| Verb．nouns． |  | the doing． |
| Supines． |  | whilst doing． |

 かアఅがD， ฉைలృఱ，v．ฉురణ్రอృఅ，
when done． after having done．

## ［116］

7．ตฉงฒைอง，to drink．

## present．

| 1．，๑వృల゙， | I drink．${ }^{\text {－}}$ | （อ）ง |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2．๑®ை¢ิ， | drinkest． | ․ ๑วบอู่ ๑อృอี， | ye drink． |
| 3．๑ญฺฺู， | he drinks． |  | they drin |

## PAS＇T．



2．B．ถెロอృ＠，
3．ถึలి๑రి，ธింరి，
1．నอి๑อి，ఙฺออళ，
2，B．ఐื่อยู，

FUTURE．
V．

2.

3．๑పృอิ，

2.

3．๑อృริమf，



B．बనைがか

thou drankest．
he drank．
we ——
ye
they－
imperative．


3rd pers．pl．๑จง＠อ，
drink（ye．）
let us drink．



## subjunctive．

 though I etc．drink．


## ［ 117 ］

CONDITIONAL．

Past．ఐือృ๘ைఆ，
Pres．๑อง๑ถงが，

if I etc．drink．
if I have drunk． should I etc．drink． had I ete．drunk．
infintitivie．

to drink．

## PARTICIPLE．－

Pres．๑องతిక゙，
Past．ญ゙，నిల్，
Contin．ฝิณి，

Verb．noun．बืЭ，



8．Cossiex

 form，past．ęง Ocs 5 ＂ox a ，are conjugated as the above．

## 2．Condugation．

\＆ุమీలు，to see．

## PRESENT．





## ［ 118 ］

PAST，



 FUTURE．

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 3． 4 ¢fర， | ¢జీర |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\text { Verb. adj. }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Pres. } \\ \text { Past. } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
| Verb．noun．ट̨రీఅ，the seeing |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ¢¢ర¢か | O，s®lme，B．sg్రmer， | en se |
| ¢อరอコ®， |  | aving see |

## 3．Conjugation．

1．Hைరలు，to come．
Pres．



 Verb．adj．$\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { Pres．} \\ \text { Past．} & \text { ©，}, & \text { coming．}\end{array}\right.$
Verb．noun．ยోఅ，ช゚అ， the coming．
becte

 ฯอృอ,
whilst coming.
when coming.
when come.
after having come。

This Verb is formed from ๑oss participle past of cosios Os to get and temos to come.


 bring (thou.) bring (ye.)
 bringing.

bringing. having brought. the bringing. whilst bringing.



3. ๑ุุ๗อృ, to give.

Special attention must be paid in the use of the imperative mood of this Verb.
Pres. ๑द्̨ఠิ, etc. I give.

IMPERATIVE.




## ［120］

| Contin． | द̇\％ | giving． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Verb．adjj． | Pres．©̧か， <br> Past．కぶ，కృ5ాయు，షిళ్రి， | giving． given． |
| Verb．nour | 8．\＆®， | the giving． |
| Supines． | $\bigcirc$－ | whilst giving． |
|  |  <br>  | when giving． when given． |
|  |  | after having given． |

4．v．のठ \％
Past．Gzaiso．


6，ตอออృ，to become．
This Verb is of a very frequent use and generally always preceded by and adjectivy，and nearly regular in all moods， tenses and persons．



Contin．๑อฺ，

Verb．noun．
Supines．
๑อุદ゙\＆

 อ్రుงఆ，v．๑ออองఅ，
becoming． having become． becoming．
becoming， became．
the becoming．
whilst becoming．
when becoming． when became． after having become．

## [191]

## § 17. DÉFECTIVE VERBS.

Some Verbs are defective more or less in moods, tenses and persons. viz:

## 1. दุవర 80 อ), to know.

This Verb in the active form is not much used, except in the following tenses and moods; the intransitive form $\varepsilon_{2}^{\circ} \odot \infty$
 all moods and tenses.
 Past. $ఢ$ \&


 should I etc. know. knowing. having known. knowing.
 knowing: khown.


Supinés. ६'zิदُళ, etc.
Relative. ६కుతీరు,
the knowing. he or she who knows. whilst knowing. know.
2. ©

This Verb is not much used in this form but is supplied in another way as we shall explain in the Syntax. §50 © form of the future is used for the present which is deficient. The imperative, the subjunctive present in msi, the optative present, the verbal nouns, and the 1st supine are deficient; nevertheless they are supplied from the Verb © © deficient in those moods and tenses which are in the Verb『వులులై


## [122]

## PAST.



## FUTURE.



imperative.




All the other forms of the imperative may be formed with the participle past §ร and the Verb cosfoฺை as given above.










## [123]

## 3. cossione , to learn.

This Verb is not used alone, but generally with cosione


4. ฯรฺை

This Verb means, to be acquainted with persons, to know them, and is used generally with cost D3, alone it is not much used except in the following moods and tenses.

## PRESENT.

 v. ఝ゙r ๕̧ion, (scarcely used.) I knew.



Verb. adj. Pres. $\ddagger \subseteq \infty \infty$,


if I etc. know. should I etc. know. knowing. having known.
knowing. he or she who knows. whilst knowing.

> 5. గిఱைอృ to put.


 Eo are very vulgar, the last is impersomal and used only for things without life.

> 6. అิడొొొి, to die.


This Verb is scarcely used.

## [ 124 ]


This Verb ought not to be confounded with the vulgar Verb

8. ©दُध्रै done, accomplished.

This Verb is used only to form the passive voice with the verbal adjective present or the verbal ending in or or as seen before, page 107.

## 

 noun ぶతీోs, wish, to form the 1 st and 2 nd persons singular and plural of the present tense only.


10. The following impersonal Verbs have only the indicative, subjunctive, conditional and infinitive moods, and the verbal adjective present. The 2nd part is deficient.

Ezecone , to suffice, to be competent, proper.
 อีరోฒอง,
to be proper, to behave. to be worth, to merit.
11. Several Verbs cannot be turned into the causative, some into the involitive voice, some neither into causative nor involitive, as:

12. The following particles are much ased as Verbs, viz:

9220,9248



is.
is not.
can or may.

|  | cannot． |
| :---: | :---: |
| （e）＞ | must． |
| Etcs， | must not． |
| © ${ }^{\text {c，}}$ | it is not eqpoght． |
| ¢x¢̧\％ | is it？is it enough？ |
| D2\＆゙¢， | is it not？ |

For the use of these see the syntax．


## CHAPTER．VII．

## ADVTBRES．

## 2 上is secee

The Adverbs and Prepositions in Anglish are indeclinable； in Sinhalese，some of them are used as nouns，and admit Cases more or less，especially the Dative and the Ablative．
 gisuor，to adjectives they become Adverbs．

| Adjectives． |  | Adverbs． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cenemb Qene | good． |  | well． |
|  | （do） nice． | ®¢uç， | （do） |
| แ్రక］ | proper． | \％தeereem | properly． |
| ¢¢¢\％， | right． | ¢్రవ్జ్， | rightly． |
| ¢ヶ¢） | crooked． | ¢rceoput | crookediy． |
| Qర．5， | old． | 006neris | as of old． |
| SE， | proper． | Wิt¢ల | properly． |
| E8రీ⿷్రు | customary． |  | customarily． |

The Adverbs may be divided into those of time，place，mode． or circumstance；the more usual are：

## ［ 126 ］

## TIME．

| Now， | ¢0\％， |
| :---: | :---: |
| Just now， |  |
| Then， |  |
| To day， |  |
| To morrow， | ๑๐อ． |
| Yesterday， | ళ゙O¢f， |
| Day before yesterday | ，هరல8¢． |
| Day after to morrow | ，¢की |
| Three days ago， | Be包它． |
| Three days hence， |  |
| Morning， |  |
| Evening， |  |
| Early， |  |
| Constantly， |  |
| Every day， |  |
| Always． |  |
| Eternally， |  |
| Before， |  |
| After， |  |
| At that time． |  |
| At any time， |  <br>  |
| When？ |  |
|  | ［巴ODSt？ |
| Oftentimes， |  |
| Some times， |  |
| From time to time， |  |
| Seldom， |  |
| Soon |  |
| Since． |  |
| During， |  |
| Till， |  |
| About；nearly， | （5） |
|  | $\sigma$ ，are also used as prepositions． |

## ［127］

## PLACE．

| Herere； |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| There， |  <br> ［ヘかった，ひがが。 |
| Where？ |  |
| Near， |  |
| Far， |  |
| Before， |  |
| Aside， | ¢¢\＄\％． |
| High， | Q5e，e¢，¢จ． |
| Down， | R゙®，335，8， |
| Whence？ | ๑ைงฐ |

## MEASURE．

| Only， | రఅ． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Much， |  |
| Little； |  |
| Enough， | qref． |
| Yet， | わだ囚． |
| Exceedingly＇； | ¢5\％，毋ை，ఢీనై． |
| More， |  |
| More and more， |  |
| Too much， | อఒఱె． |
| Too little， | ©¢̧． |
| So much， |  |
| At all， |  |
| Little by little， | రీ， |
| Not only， |  |

## MODE．

So，
Thus，
As，

 ［0かった 0かふ心：

 ［ఠอై：

 ఢ่ఆm．

बీel ，उ3se，em．





Well, How? Quickly, Slowly, Straight, Lenghtwise, Across, By turns; How much? So much, By degrees, By steps, Entirely,




ดజిక్ల5,
\% \% O.
$\infty \sigma 00$.








CHAPTER VIII.
PREFOSXTIONTE.

## $\boldsymbol{c}-\cos ^{-1}$

The Prepositions would be better called postpositions than prepositions, because they follow always the nouns to which thy are affixed and generally in the accusative case. Some of the Prepositions admit cases, especially the dative and the ablative according to the meaning of the sentence. The principal are the following. viz:

On account of, \&ో
In favour of, टОடุセ3.



About, Gien, qอe:



| Before， <br> Behind， <br> For， <br> Except， <br> Besides， <br> Upon，over， <br> Beneath， <br> Within， <br> Above， <br> Below， <br> From， <br> To， |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> சமக <br> రఠse． <br>  <br> －อ． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | CHAPTER ．IX． |

## CONJUNCTIOAS．

## 

Some of the conjunctions follow，some precede the words to which they refer；for which rules see the syntax．

And，
Either，or，
జీఁ，ถు，わలి
But，
－อぶ，－が．

Because，
Then，
Or，
Therefore，





 Moreover，¢zరが，nอç．

# ［ 130 ］ <br> CHAPTER X． 

## 

## C

The following indeclinable particles are prefixed to nouns or adjectives and give them special meaning，viz：

9，go，Conveys idea of excellency．Ex：gఎoふు，chief， gimocs，power．
 ©๑，absent，turned away．



 barren；சెరకை

siff sర，$\quad \sigma$ ，hard ； religious；乌లిల，weak；§ర囚®，sorrowful．
08，Completion，termination．Ex：\＆8ை

ఉత，ఉం，Augmentation，Ex：ఉలై్రత్ perfect；ఉ๐



g²，Reprocity．Ex：ģxyonరథ，answer；98ி $0^{8 \infty u 〕 \omega}$ ，service for a service．
Excellence，direction．Ex：\＆\％


 chief raler．

 dary king.
$\mathrm{C}^{0}, \quad$ Excess, over, fraud. Ex: C®mర



GHAPTER XI.

## SUTrixsess;

## ©

 ออః, it is to me; అ〇๔, to myself.
$\infty$. . Recitation, to end a sentence. Ex: उదోంఁ,

\&, , Said. Ex: ชax came.
 trarily.
\& Interrogation, conjunction: Ex: mede? who?
己á, powerful and good.

 a serpent? (I do not know.)
This is used as affirmation and ought not to be confounded with the same form ending an in-
 cal రxsçoç, you have certainly suffered for us; రి๑ట ఆழிலలిद? shall it happen so?
¢๕\% I Interrogation and affirmation. Ex: 2ูำ (0) Crze్రంలి ఢcal for what did you strike me?
 The meaning is not interrogative but affirma-
tive. Can I steal? you know well that I catnot.
 you and I fell.
 give me at least a rupee.
 ${ }_{50} \mathrm{Z}_{z} \infty$, you or I must go.
 he is the man.
 ๑ைை, the soul.




## 

## 



Attention,

Calling,
Contempt,
Deliberation,


Disappointment,
Dislike,
Distress,
Exaltation,
Felioitation,

con, c. hum!
§s, tut!



Horror, $\quad$ 『『ษితe. death!
Joy,
Laughter,
Pain,
Praise, qeon, won, well! hurrah! [ther! O mother! 803, 03803, welcome!

cone, ges, ha! ha!



## [ 133 ]

| Prevention, | Coses, \#8s, hold! do not! |
| :---: | :---: |
| Recollection, |  |
| Salute, |  |
| Scoff, | ผదమి, ¢ళ్రరశณి, nice indeed! |
| Silence, | อరీ, อֻ. hush! |
| Sorrow, |  |
| Surprise, |  |
| Wonder, |  |

## Partill

## $-00-$

## \$YMTAX.

## 

It is not enough to know the words of a language to speak it well; it is also necessary to know how to dispose these words in the sentence so as to express one's thoughts according to the idiom or the rules of the language. For want of this knowledge, a foreigner under the garb of a new tongue speaks his own language and is oftentimes misunderstood, as happened to a new preacher who after having delivered a sermon was addressed thus by an old woman: "Father, please, tell us in our language all the good things yon have said so well in your own."

In this third part of the Grammar we will follow the same order as was followed in the first and second parts.


## CHAPTER I.

## 

## 

## § 1. CHANGE OF LETTERS.

To understand the value or the meaning of the words it is necessary to know some changes or modifications which take place in writing them. viz:

1. When a noun ending in $\varphi$ is followed by another noun
 or if the first noan end in $¢$, and the following begin in $¢$ or © one of these two letters is dropped. Ex:

| \％ | for | Ofor qx | vowels． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \＆ゆ『す！ | － |  | right hand． |
| อ®ర | － | D® ¢冖， | left hand． |
| ¢00．0003 00.3 | － | ¢以N0 ¢ ¢ | infinite joy． |
| Wఅ゙包 | － | 20 ¢ ¢\％6ీ， | named． |
| 203639 | $\cdots$ | O0\％ | various meanings． |
| ¢రీలnm | － |  | altar． |
| Oçucss | － | ๑¢̧ ¢0 ¢ | divine religion． |
|  | － | 凹め\％¢ை | true religion． |
|  | $\div$ |  | false religion． |

2．According to the same rule the short vowels $£, \oplus \in \subset$ are sometimes changed into their corresponding long letters．Ex：


 ๑デァ－๑ை అை，not coming．



not born．
having not come．

Note here that such junction of two words with the change or omission of vowels，especially used in forming compounds，is not a general rule and ought not to take place with adjectives， especially the verbal．Ex：

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| మை ¢®ชฝద， | crime committed． |
|  | stratágem made |
|  | dreadful da |
| d equ． | ck bo |
| ¢8，${ }^{\text {c／3，}}$ | white elephant． |
| 86 \％ | old vic |
| （－um）¢\％cio | nice mode． |

3．Sometimes a consonant is annexed between the two vowels，especially cs and 20．Ex：

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甲วつuç－\＆（privat．）esç，despise（lit．not love．）



4．In a few words the two vowels are changed into another． Ex：

| －6 ¢u¢x | for | （9xu cenco | excellent． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － |  | uman king． |
| ¢以zomర心 | － | ¢రీ－ைைర心， | answer． |
|  | － | －（1）¢8 | five senses． |
|  | － |  | two years． |
| ¢008x | － | ¢ $\underbrace{}_{0}$ | mutual．etc． |

5．Some letters are sometimes changed into others even in the same words，especially in vulgar use $\approx$ is very often used for $ఱ$ ，in some words © for อ，อ for $\omega$ and จ；¢ $\bigodot$ for their corresponding बeng）the sign $P$ sometimes is dropped． Nevertheless this rule is far from being general，such changes in several words would give another meaning．Ex：

| －50 | for | ఉరర， ఉis） | four． <br> skin． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๑రుర\％ | － | ๑జురదొ9， | theft． |
| ¢ర¢ைరృ | － | ณరณฺอง， | to decorate． |
| ¢ీరిమอ | － | \＆రీmอ） | to be． |
|  | － |  | to search． |
| © C | － | 世లెఱ， | evening． |
| ¢5\％ |  | ¢ถை， | will． |
| çcmo | － | Ш－¢， | to make． |
| ふ0山 | － | 20อఱ， | nine． |
| พిరฺฺరృ | － | เฺฺอురులు， | to extinguish |
| ¢లర్ర | － | Cqवáde, | letter． |



About the use or change of some of the consonants diver gency of opinion has created much confusion, nevertheless the following rules are accepted now by the best writers.
1.

1. ©్రిీర శీ followed by any vowel comes after $\sigma$. Ex:


2, 5 is not ased at the beginning nor at the end of a word as a mate. Ex:

20రcos, man. $\quad$ mebson, from the town.

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3．When is to be made mute it is changed into st，ex－ cept before the Dental＠．Ex：


4．After the corresponding symbols of $\sigma$ ，viz：$;$ ；${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， and after $\sigma$ ，is used，except if $\sigma$ or its symbols were fol－ lowed by the Palatal \＆and by the Dentals $\infty, 0, \leftrightarrow, \&, D$ and by co or cos．

Such words being for the most part of Sanscrit origin， they are written in Sinhalese as in their primitive language．

| gis． ถーも | life． | çn <br>  | wioked． <br> loud sound． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B． 8 a ¢5， | grass． |  | stable． |
| इᄌ \％ | instant． | （emonnc， | council |
| C5sor， | nice． |  | prayer，desires |
| మ1m | keen | （0¢ | subduing． |
|  | eating． |  | increasing． |
| द我成， | south． | ¢（x） | vision |
| 288かus， | rebuke． | ¢900\％， | question． |

5．Compound words keep their ewn orthography．Eix：


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6．Many other words alse deriving from Sanscrit or Pali， although not keeping their original form in Sinhalese，are written with ar as in these languages．viz：

| Sanscrit． | Pali． | Sinhalese．． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C－mbl |  | 『心． | mark． |
| C\＆Brab， |  | ¢ | south |
| 28－5 | ถุ\％ర | ゆ汤， | decayed substance． |
| ¢02m， | ¢\％\％． | ¢ | precept． |
| 96\％ | セ0．95， | （\％）®5， | Buddhist monk． |
| 208． | ถை | 國家， | one eyed man． |
| ह］¢fr， | வஞ， | ゼであ， | instant， |
| ๑๓ைが， | の（b） | Ocostsiny | stag |
| 包 6 | － | ట్రear | powder． |
| cosoris | 808， | 085 | life． |
| （－）x | ออญை |  | bug． |
|  | （－）m | （2）${ }^{\text {cimb }}$ | gem． |
| ¢9\％す！ | O७3） | O包馬， | measure． |
| ¢อ］． | cอea， | 8第为 | salt．etc． |

7．To avoid confusion of meaning，the distinction between $\overbrace{0}$ and 5 must be observed in words alike，viz：

| ®ె－ | gem． | ． 0.8 ， | corpse． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | fever． | c） | bamboo． |
| ¢ $\%$ ， | command． | $\oplus \underbrace{\circ}$ | a negative particle． |
|  | multitude． | $\cdots$ cos， | gross，thick． |
| W6） | ear． |  | eating． |
| W闳， | column． | W2， | （do） |
| อ豕， | wound． | D®， | desert． |
| わ6， | grass． | 6os， | breast |
| （100）${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Buddhist monk． | （emb）， | sewing． |

## 2．© and e．

1．$e$ is not used at the begiming nor as a mute at the end of a word．Ex：

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| Czで「， | plank， | Quer | houses． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๑రアముద， | world． | ®ల゙， | flowers， |
| BEF， | salt． | దరల్ర゙， | ear of corn． |
| ¢2， | cord． | రz8ఱత్ర | rupees． |

2．$\Theta$ comes as a substitude of $\sigma$ in the past tense and its derivatives in Verbs ending in $\sigma$ హృ己）．Ex：

|  |  | Past tense． | Ferb．adj． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ముర\％ల0 | to do． | R心， | దย． |
|  | to say． | อ¢¢， | อ¢е． |
| రెอ） | to inquire． | ธิอง， | Sృอม． |
|  | to die． | ©®， | （9）．ete． |

3．In numbers and words deriving from Sanscrit or Pali， e comes as a substitude of a Dental．Ex．

| Sanscrit． | Sinhalese． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ソ＠， | Be9， | first． |
|  | రీయద30 | eleventh． |
| （1）¢̧CS， |  | twelfth． |
| 勺ీక్ర | B．$\rightarrow$ ¢ை®®i， | thirceenth． |
|  | 800 035 | fifteenth， |
| ல®ృ囚ை， | B．๑கை๑ழృผ゙， | sixteenth． |
|  | B．జరు๑¢ృజ5， | seventeenth． |
| ¢ |  | eighteenth． |
| อ®っ8っ¢， |  | fortieth． |
| ఖబฆ్ర | 2ைఖ® | cock． |
| జీరి， | W6రも， | crown． |
| మฺอృว， | దె్రుల | window． |
| ¢8రె， | ๑cuer | earth． |
| ＊్రిల， | ๑దిర్రీ， | play． |
| OW33， | －దை | period． |
| కరై） | ©çer | Tamil．ete． |

4．The distinction between $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathbb{C}$ ought especially to

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be observed when the alike words have different meanings ze－ cording to their orthography．Ex：

| We， | done． | Wc， | time． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （®）， | dead． | （9）， | flower． |
| ๑దఆ， | period． | ๑冂ை， | spit． |
| \＆E， | tusk． | \＆C， | flame． |
| 凹ల） | wild． | ఖ๕， | fans． |
| ¢ ${ }_{\text {E }}$ | ashes． | ¢G\％ | palms of the hands． |
| 중） | the whole． | 包鸟； | corners． |
| ఱも， | dresses． | 世䧺， | darts． |
| బొర్， | black． | RS， | clays． |
|  | nature． | 릉， | little． |
| ఆరె， | sheds． | （6）G， | sacks． |

$$
\text { 3. e, \&, } 6
$$

1．The letter of and of ought not to be used before $D$ and $\omega$ ，and oftentimes before $\mathrm{D}^{\text {．Ex：}}$

| లిகியฺ． ใीำ ¢cselcis， | judgment． <br> firm． <br> wonder． | రิ50ృ ¢csens， Scsiecs | faith． horse． immoral． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

2．The letter © comes geneelly after $\approx$ m，$\delta, \varnothing$ ，and when an－ nexed as a mute to $\partial$ or $\triangleq$ and sometimes before 8 and $s$ ．Ex：

| ¢¢®\％ | letter． | इए Ex， | leprosy． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| రణ®ల） | livelihood． | ¢ ${ }_{\text {co，}}$ | biting，（of serpents．） |
| © हख8， | ，party． |  | flower． |
| Rతద， | decay． | （－2్రర్రs， | human． |
| อใชอ， | rain． | ¢⿵冂ை冖 | pupil． |
|  | eight． | \％＇⿷⿹勹巳us | envy． |

3．$\omega$ is often used instead of $\omega$ initial when $\xi z$ or $\xi_{z}$ is annexed to it；so that many words which were written es
 from Sanscrit．Ex：

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4．Nasaits．
The nasal letters 巴ิ，followed by a consoniant of the class to which they belong ought not to be written with P ，alg but joined to the following consonant．Ex：




## $\longrightarrow$

## 8．§ JUNCTION OF THE mutry consonamts．

In old Sinhalese called pure or unmixed Sinhalese，mite consonants are not joined as in Sanscrit or Pali but are known by the sign P afflxed to them；therefore in words taken from Sanscrit or Pali，mute consonants are joined as in their pri－ mitive language，and in pure Sinhalese words，according to their original form．Ex：

| Sanscrit． | Pure Sinhalese， |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢006， | danger． | ¢๐， | branch． |
| Cかes， | excellent． | อోm， | garden． |
| comb， | answer． | Smicmit | poor． |
| couets | haughty， | C51めn， | five hondred． |
| 2000， | pungent． | ¢çex ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | to seize． |
| Eీర్x5， | prognostic． | Ewefe | all． |
| ¢¢®0， | pleasant． | ఆโరీల， | creature． |
| ¢xpm | public． | Egर̇e， | the whole． |
| ๑ை15， | bound． | ชฺ\％ | instruction． |
| ¢9805， | right． | ๕（fee， | asking． |

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| － | dream． | ¢゙చోమ， | he fact． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| อఱை | dress． |  | lad． |
| Obey | riches． | బతఅఁఁ్ర， | idle． |
| రG6， | rays． | OQuscxelo， | beginning． |
| ¢ைைి， | piety． |  | to accept． |
| 8es． $0^{3}$ | distress． | 以゙్¢ | to push． |
| రె0 5 \％ | case． |  | to burn． |
| Q（－umos， | worshi | ¢ֹ̧¢రర， | before． |
|  | contritio | ¢వుకైి， | fter． |
| D気か， | yeneration． | （2）్లుios， | crown． |
|  | occasion | cisfm， | side． |
| ¢ $0^{(9)}$ | soul， | De飞゙ల | bracelet， |
| © | shame． | （6）కాల）， | fire． |
| ¢゙069）， | end | ©tedt | shame． |
| की | despise． | ©お＇c， | why？ |
| － | heat． | Dissionst | he abused． |
| （®）ฺை， | head． | ¢以゙®ひた， | thou gavest． |
| 世9\％m， | al | coserife， | they got． |
| （0）ภセษ\％ | fish． | आ®ざ | whilst standing． |
| Sup05x， | fortunate． | ช5ు＇0） | So |
| ¢9150） | joy． |  | to fail．etc． |

－

## § 4．JUNCTION OF WORDS．

1．Oftentimes the same word is repeated to express con－ tinuation or repetition of an action or progress，intensity，reci－ procity，etc．When the word repeated ends in a long vowel the first alike is changed into its corresponding short one． Some Adverbs so repeated take the Ablative case．Ex：

| （్రథగ్య | writing． |
| :---: | :---: |
| దము， | eating． |
| ถెనె， | drinking． |
| \＆\％， | giving． |
| \＆\％， | burning． |

＊（య゙బిద，


อฏอฉ，

మొల్రియదకా，
8\％ ఆజెందయాలฝిజయ，
దగ్రాద్రి，




saying． oneself． themselves． more and more． （do） by degrees． little by little． by steps． from time to time． to all the countries（he），went． the things thought of． according to the wish． incessantly．etc．

2．It is a very common use to join two words with a single meaning and without conjunction．Ex：

| ๑யદర， | house and firewood， | for home． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๑ศ゚๐¢ర， | house and door， | －（do） |
| Cistc， | fire and firewood， | －fire． |
| ¢ర¢్రలి， | ashes and dust， | du |
| 4 cm | bones and thorns， | －bones． |
| Otoc， | things and fruits， | －properties． |
| cxereest， | pots and pans， | vessel |
| రิmuct | paddy and rice， | grains |
| อ¢క8ి， | gardens and fields， | －gardens． |
| ๑Cもらが， | sicknesses and sorrow | sicknes |
| ๑ర゙తఱగ， | blood and flesh， | des |
| ముజిరోలె， | money and fanams， | ey |
|  | getting and giving， | －trade．etc． |

3．Words having some relation of likeness or opposition are often joined in the same way without conjunction．When such words in opposition are used，the word expressing in any way inferiority or negation is generally put the last；never－ theless feminine nouns precede the masculine ones．Ex：

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世cęe

－cosęonరか，
8่కోరอి，

ณ200200，
๙ைもిか，
Corbitucos，

ย゙கைతోమ，
（อ๑ฺ่ดด，
¢லைcs，
－ณఅలు
தகைరகை，
§бజฺ，
్ఱํอ
－（bళocif
essizazc్రంcts，
$\omega_{2} \operatorname{cin}^{6} 88$ ，

뚜
ब๕อలో，
caltas，
the end and the begnining．
big and small．
good and bad．
merits and sins．
truth and falsehood．
eating and drinking．
going and coming．
learned and ignorant．
blind and cripple．
this and that．
here and there．
hands and feet．
tall and large．
high and low．
sun and moon． （do）
mothers and fathers． wives and husbands， females and males． good and vice． right and wrong．
night and day． sorrow and happiness．etc．

4．In the colloquial language the Sinhalese are accus－ tomed to add at the end of a word a mere expletive of a similar sound．Ex：

entanglement．
hands．
books．
affairs．
lands．
detraction．
rank，condition．
mischief，trick．

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| ¢ャ®ロ， | teeth． |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢zosm， | body． |
|  | intentio |
| Ceymbul | masquerades． |
| －wor， | seolding． |
| 上ৃeers | abuse．etc． |



## CHAPTER II．

## USE OF THE CASES．

## 1．Nominative．

The Nominative case dectares the simple sense of a word as，
 a door．

The Nominative has no inflection，save those which result from the formations of words from roots，nevertheless there－ are some affixes which are peculiar to the Nominative，viz：
 singular；Bृత and ea for both genders plural．Ex：

 gice
 fort to preserve their lives：కజ్రిడf Bడుజిరచు రij），birds fly．©®emscis 8 nci，the fish swims．


 women went to the village．
（bை is also used with some neuter nouns taken as personi－ fications．Ex：©

These affixes are not used in vulgar conversation．

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The Nominative is used as the subject of the verb and generally must precede it, except sometimes when the verb is taken in the relative form. Ex:
 listens well to me. ๑ชçoర



 what country did the earthquake happen? ロదuele mido (2) or I ?

A neuter noun generally cannot be used as subject of a verb transitive; therefore if there is an accusative, the verb is turned into passive, and the English accusative becomes nominative; if there is no accusative as the object of the verb, the intransitive form is used. Ex:

The rain has destroyed our harvest, is rendered: q๑ర
 troyed by rain. This knife does not cut, cannot be rendered:



Oftentimes the English Nominative cannot be ased, es-

 Des, to pain. Ex:



## 2. Genitive.

The Genitive expresses a relation of possession, dependency or annexion, and is always put before the noun annexed to it. Ex:


 are large.

Sometimes the English Genitive cannot be rendered by the Genitive in Sinhalese, for instance: This man has not the fear of God, translated.literally would mean: This man has not the

 The love of money, must be rendered by, 国近 mifoub.

In the neuter nouns the Genitive corresponds to the Locative. Ex:
 mud of the roads;


The oblique or adjective form is used for the Genitive, in nouns of country, town, person, etc. when the idea of possession is not included. Ex:
 Ow, the statue of St. Antony.

In books $\boldsymbol{D}_{2}$ © a conjunction of two nouns of which one is a term of comparison. Ex:



## 3. Dative.

The Dative case is used to express the object or the person, to which or to whom a thing is done or given.

The nouns, a djectives, verbs and adverbs indicating proximity, distance, motion, direction, opposition, intention, similitude, union, fitness, help, love, pity, hatred and alike passions or sensations, require generally the Dative case which often takes the place of a preposition. Ex:

















Nevertheless several nouns of town, village, after verbs expressing motion are put in the Accusative, as in Latin eo Romam; especially nouns ending in $\sigma$, త, ธఅ, อฬొ. Ex:
 Cz@ప〇cy ๑x have the chance to go to Kandy, ๑ç̨̨ర sercsit, go home.

Many verbs, especially in the intransitive form, require the Dative. Ex:




 Appuhamy has been appointed to the office of Vidane. $\mathcal{S e}_{5}$


Several adverbs, few prepositions and nouns, used as adverbs require the Dative. Ex;



 these news are very pleasant to us.

The Dative case is also used to express comparison, time, mode, etc. Ex:


 I cannot write well. అ( Dదట years old.

Sometimes the Dative is used for the Auxiliary and Genitive. Ex:

 whole world.

## 4. Accusative.

The noun which receives the action of a verb active is generally put in the Accusative and precedes it. Ex:


 sold his bullock for eight. rupees.

For the sake of euphony or to avoid amphibology the particle D is sometimes affixed to the Accusative. Ex:
 ¢çnim

When the verb is used in the relative or interrogative form the Accusative comes often after it. Ex:

อఅ మிலరి ఢz


Most prepositions govern the Accusative. Ex:
 סఠఁష

 lieve in God. Bb, 包 อี caped through me.

Instead of the Genitive case of the pronouns, ©லजt, €@d,




The Accasative is oftentimes used for the Instrumental, without the preposition Əछst, which is understood, Ex:



 children ought to obey their parents.

The nouns of animates take oftentimes $\mathcal{O}$ in the Accusative indefinite. Ex:

 ceived by some body.

## 5. Ablative.

The Ablative expresses a relation of principle, cause, dependency, place, means, etc. Ex:










 （iscossf \＆cocrob，ask him．

The Ablative may be used to express the superlative．Ex：




Some adjectives and adverbs require the Ablative．Ex；


 abounds with riches he is very poor in virtue，$\xi^{\infty} \mathrm{O}$（－）


The Ablative is also used to designate the agent of some verbs，the matter from which a thing is made，or the means by which it is fabricated．Ex；

 deceived by the devil．క $\wp$





 CDア゚ロme if we behave well we shall obtain heavenly
 బరక్ఱిక゚，explain this by signs if you cannot by words．

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## 6. Vocative.

The Vocative is used to call or to pray. The singuilar
 used, except in books. The final 83 , though form of the plural, is generally used for the singular too, except in case of anger or of familiarity; the $\mathscr{Q}$ or $\mathscr{q}^{\circ}$ is sometimes changed into $\mathbb{E}^{\circ}$. Ex:




 rice.

The Nominative is also used for the Vocative, especially with personal names or in anger and with irrational beings.
 come here; ఎ®ోల ఆer, dog, go away.

## 7. Locative.

The Locative for animates is rendered by the Accusative


๑દุอี
 God,

The Locative for inanimates is the same as the Genitive, or is expressed by the adjective form of the noun annexed to it or by a preposition. Ex:

 cis Buat ozs Dz of the road.
 Ex:


## [155]






The Instrumental by or through and the Auxiliary are rendered by a preposition or by the Ablative. Ex:

 $\infty$ \% the médicine which the physician gave. Eixces mb fanmu
 gulated.


## § 2. HONORIFICS.

1. When the name of God is ased, the final Denotors is generally annexed to the word ๑ধ̨EิธివD, adjective form of


 especially on account of the practice of the Buddhists to call ๑சุరింci? many false divinities whom they consider inferior to Buddha as Deయ, రృ

 Lord, is often added to the holy name of Jesus. Ex:
 redeemed us.
2. The final oosf is oftentimes added to nouns of the masculine gender as honorific. Ex:


 the eminent person.

3．When speaking of our Lord Jesus Christ or of amy part or member of His body some special prefixes and affixes




 ced with nails His hands and feet，they gave blows to His holy face，and having shed His blood，He suffered several sorts of torments for our sake．




 the Divine Eucharist；but $\xi_{2} e_{s}$ is not to be used for the Mo－ ther of God or any other Saint．

For the Divine attributes ๑ฺุอ is generally used，as ๑६อ


5．The name of a Saint is never used by Catholics with－
 blessed；oftentimes 国囚 cunsfocssfoజf，which comes after the noun：Ex：

 the Apostle saw several visions．

For the feminine gender，⿹勹巳ళిตอ8 may be affixed．Ex：
 0 St．Lucy！

6．Ḑ＠，which is an abreviation of cosos，person of emi－ nence，for the feminine ©๐ை＠ฺf．are used as honorific after nouns，especially the demonstrativo pronouns．The feminine

Qดnoo@f, she, is much used in writings. The plural of both

 ゆ(9), etc. are also used for the singular as honorifics in both genders. Ex:




 Virgin Mary seeing the Angel got fear, she conceived by the
 fore ormb, if thou art the Son of God, change these

 adore God and honour the Virgin Mother, zరtasmesfer

7. To names of priests the honorific c $00^{\circ} 0050^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ is always affixed. 8-0imosioes alone, and for the plural C05 Ousforfer, are also used for priests in general and great superiors, and (0)

 with two other priests celebrated the high mass. ©ecen $50^{\circ}$
 three Buddhist monks came to preach the Buddhist doctrines.

The proper term corresponding to Reverend is ๑ธๆరอళ
 priest is usually called moృดc a Tamil word meaning order, command, in Sinhalese, ap-





8. The term ©oob $\sigma_{2}$ or coss $\sigma_{2}$ QDS, although translated in English by the word lord, has not always the same honorific meaning conveyed by the English word; nevertheless it is of a very frequent use amongst Sinhalese people when speaking of, or to God, superiors, priests, agents, mudaliyars, advocates, proctors or rich and respectable people, Ex:


 it will be a great merit.
9. Church officers as muppus, annavis, native doctors, inferior officers, even renters and carpenters, have for honorific Ge. Ex:

 the doctor, the village headman, the renter, the carpenter, were all pleased at it.

For the other dignitaries see the appendix.
10. Gerno
 to the names of women of the same class. qefegojee alone, without name, is also used. Ex:

 ఆธ

For the sake of respect, the following nouns are generally

 some others composed from these. Ex:

 ©asf, my elder brother gave money to my younger brother,



## [159]

Should that form of the plural happen to seem ambigiguious;




## § 3. REMARKS ON SOME NOUNS.

1. After a noun of town or country, the words ஜृอ $\sigma, \sigma \partial$, ๑çœas are often affixed; nevertheless if the town or country is well known, these affixes are better omitted. Ex:





2. Personal nouns and names of country, city, village, etc, are declined as nouns, unless they are followed by another generic appellative as above. Ex:

 Spain?
3. When speaking of paxts of the body of which there are two or more than one, as eyes, ears, teeth, knees, hands, feet, etc. the singular is used for the plural. Nx:

 çisl ఐఱ

 foot?
4. Words expressing substance in general, as gold, silver, wood, rice, oil, etc. are generally put in the plaral. Ex:


## [ 160 ]

can we make wholesome food with corn and with rice? ๑జు



 I do not like rings made of silver.

## ExCEPTIONS.


 $\xi \propto$, quick silver, are used only in the singular. Ex:
 face with cold water.
5. Several neuter nouns having the plural in อef or in $\mathfrak{g}$, are better used in books with the second form, Ex:

 must search the proper ways to salvation. ๑çతి

 God has created the stars, the plants and the four elements, not from any thing, but by His Divine power.
 bly, eltc. require the singular in the verb. Ex:
 bly of people met there.

## [ 161 ] <br> CHAPTER III.

## adjectives.

1. As before said, Adjectives are indeclinable and never altered on account of gender, number or case. Ex:

 Q๑๒z, we must pay well for good work.
2. The adjectives precede the nonn which they qualify; nevertheless if the Adjective is annexed to the verb to be, as ending the sentence, it comes after the noun with the affix $\mathbb{Z}$ which means is. Ex:




3. In colloquial language, when several adjectives precede a noun, they are used without conjunction and without af_ fixes; in writings they are often followed by some of the affixes and generally united by conjunctions. Ex:
 çse, I have seen a very nice and small bird in our garden.





 luable and strong.
4. If the sentence ends by a negative with an Adjective, the negative $\left.\infty_{z}, \infty_{2}(0), \infty\right)_{z}$ follow the Adjective and supply the verb. Ex:

## [ 162 ]

 $\sigma \mathrm{ES} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{OO}_{2}$, this rice is not tasty.
5. The Adjective may often be rendered by substantives. Ex:







## § 2. COMPARATIVE.

1. The comparative of superiority is expressed by the





 ఉธింธ, it is a dangerous thing to spend beyond measure.
 easier to learn Sinhalese than English.

Better is generally rendered by The best Worse ${ }^{-}$ The worse

อฉง ๑องฺ.
 อฝృ చురణ.

2. The Comparative of inferiority is rendered by the dative
 comparison. Ex:

 younger sister. Lit, his, younger sister is cleverer than he.
 you.
3. To express the comparative of equality, words expressing quantity, measure, similitude are used, as อృஎธ゙, อ๑ธ็,




 as he.
4. The Superlative is rendered by a term of universality in the dative case to which © may be affixed, or by the ablative and also by the accusative followed by the preposition





 pondit said that the Sanscrit is the most perfect of all languages.
5. When the superlative is used without comparison the


 supreme.

## [ 164 ]

## CHAPTER IV.

## NUMERATS.

Ordinal adjectives precede always the nouns which they affect. The cardinal adjective requires the following substantive to be in the singular. When a number refers to ani-

 Onst or बçzon is used. Ex:

 ऊc, อ๑ర $500^{\circ}$, come on the 2 nd of the next month. goత


 ○ ๑అఱ జึดอఠฺ, I told you this two or three times. ๑తి అు









 in jail four years, two months and twenty days. ఏつ ๑తి ৫ర
 chase this silk cloth for eight rupees? ©5ాటి Oçonm oత -




 women and a dog having fallen into the river, died. porg


Dates are generally put at the end of letters, deeds, etc. in a special way; first the year, afterwards the month, the day and lastly the place. For the year the word De8, for the month,
 are affixed. Ex:

 $\omega$, John died on the eight of this month. ฐ६ qออ) to day is the eight day of the moon.

When a determinated time or an epoch is given, the locative, the dative or the ablative is required; and for year






 born 569 years after Christ, in Mecca, city of Arabia. wien
 years before Christ.

The Sanscrit forms ©, two; ๑ை,
 pecially in a concret meaning, viz: twofold, threefold or double, triple, quadruple, quintuple, etc. Ex:


 times; ชดอీ

The formulas for operating on numbers are the following:

 ๘, from 5 taking 3 (remains) 2. For multiplication, อ อ $ฺ$

 (6),

The Indefinite form may be also used in the first numbers, viz: © రీ


## CHAPTER V.

## PRONOUNS.

## § 1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are used for nominatives of verbs as the nouns, but are often omitted when the meaning of the sentence is clear without them, especially when the final termination of the verb is special to any particular person as, ©, ©, etc. Ex:
 I shall come to morrow.

When the verbal general forms ending in $\infty 0_{3}, \partial_{3}, 50$,
 times the pronoun is required. Ex:


 or not.

The personal pronouns are used for both genders masculine and feminine, except ons, 解, and those composed from them.

The pronouns of the second person have several forms ac-

## ［ 167 ］

cording to the rank of the person addressing or addressed． These must be carefully observed in talking and writing．
®๐sf, Thou.

Ons is often used．1．By parents to their young children， 2．$\odot \infty f, \infty$ ，$\infty \mathfrak{B}$ ，by high caste people，when speaking to low or very inferior persons．3，By persons in passion， to their equals or to respectable people；when used so they are disrespectful．Ex：

 go home．కిర అఅ మీఠరも かutç？did I not tell thee？

かo is more disrespecful than ๑๐ை○．
Obs or obs even லbf are much used in old Bana books as honorifics，and बळos 8 may be used in public speeches，es－ pecially when relating texts of scriptures，or speaking in general；nevertheless this form can be seldom used with pru－ dence．The same form is sometimes used in books for the singular，when addressing princes，kings and even God in some sentences as the following．Ex：




 GEియs＇మిఱ． 0 God，I do not submit to thee，said Lucifer．
 menials or very inferior classes．Ex：

©包.
$\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ is not used in books，but generally in familiar collo－ quial language，between parents，brothers，sisters，friends， children and by superiors speaking to inferiors．Ex：

 you do not require these.
(2) and sometimes ชृด are more polite and generally used in books and public speeches. Ex:
 Bic? should not behave as I have often told you? ©๑cct.


Bఅ్రియే.
 such as muppus, annavis, aratchies, native doctors, village headmen, etc. Ex:

 0 Oึs'o (o)z, you must attend our wedding feast.

Q(exizo
mossimzos is used for the last degree of a superior condition and for gentlemen such as native proctors, rich common people between themselves and especially by inferiors addressing them. Ex:
 ©อఠత, I came to give you the particulars of my case. ©อ ¢
 O\$3, as I am not well, please, give me a good medicine.

2వ
 great superiors, and respectable people. 2. in writing, viz: to editors, proctors or to the public, in a general invitation to a festival, a meeting, etc. 3 . by priests and respectable people addressing each other. Ex:
 day will you come to our village？nత్రకా

 ®Cfejo qoob，I came to ask some money from your Reverence．

ตुखอఎ superiors，such as priests，bishops，Governors，etc，and also in addressing the saints，the Angels，the Divine Mother；
 more affectionate．Ex：
 many thanks to your Reverence for having assisted me．๑ç
 $\emptyset$ D，Divine Angels，help us with your prayers．

## 

 above but chiefly in addressing God．QD is also used for ロออญை゚๐世 in books，prayers and poetry．Ex：



 ordered by your Reverence，I have sent my child to school．

In addressing men of rank，superiors cannot properly use any of the above，but they may use the third person．Ex：
 very glad that you，（Lit．the gentleman）came to this village．
 joying good health？）๑బు， exf？where do you live？（Lit．where does the Notary lives？）


ఆజை D2 great pain always for us.

The same form is used when addressing English ladies, or Sinhalese rich and respectable women. Ex:

Oరు,



Women speaking of their husbands, especially in their presence avoid saying: my husband; they use also a third person as above. Ex:
 of the child. etc.

ఏอ has two meanings, viz: one's self and thou. In the first meaning often with repetition; in the second it is disrespectful among equals, and much more when addressing superiors. Ex:



 not ask any thing from you.

 ๑லోலமைతิ are used in classical books; in colloquial language and often in writings ©oㅇㅇ is generally used; © for irrational beings or very inferior persons. Ex:
 ¢巴


 tavern and having drunk arrack, got intozicated,

Although much used in colloquial language $\varphi z$ is not very respectful; therefore ©త్ జూక్రి, or a more honorific term is used;

 used for the singular likewise as honorific; for the nominative


 she, (Lit. the lady) gave me yesterday a coloured cloth.. (i)



## § 2. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

These pronouns are of two sorts, some are used as nouns, some as adjectives; the first are declinable as nouns, the second indeclinable. Ex:


 that fence is old.
 or distant, Ex:

 view. Ex:


 spoken of before. Ex:
 good to explain these more.
 person addressed．Ex：
ค㒸
 used for persons are not respectful；the adjective form，$\overbrace{}^{\circ}$, ©®， ¢ $\sigma$ ，with a noun are better used；so instead of のఅ๗s，say

The indeclinables，ef，๑త，$ఢ \sigma$ ，as adjectives，are used for the three genders．Ex：
 well．

These and those for the masculine and feminine genders are

 fixed proper work for these and those，（to do．）ย้อง ๑๒ออ $\ddagger$ ¢
 or tem，๑＠ณు．Ex：

 this and that（persons）are my servants．For the neuter，this

 Dが
$\mathcal{C}^{n}$ ，鸟 generally used for irrational beings are also used for men，but are not respectful．Ex；
 good，but this（one）is not obedient．

Instead of the pronoun in English，it is often necessary to repeat the noun in Sinhalese．Ex：



 ment of men, but not that of God,


## § 3. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

These various pronouns being rendered in different ways according to the meaning of the sentence, some examples will perhaps be more useful than rules. Ex:

世(ఝ)








 (0) 0 z $)$, how great soever your riches may be, you will not take with you to the next world even so much as a copper.





 one that comes. ๑દุరెఱ
 but he with whom God is can work such miracles.

 to each. もీబిดணைை


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ఢర ©ూ

 this but that．
 and those have acted in some measure intelligently．६ठ ๑ペ
 this one is new．＠asm



 an，bring the other cloth not this．（3）


 O\＆$\omega_{z}$ Ons
 one a shilling．

 D．OTD马
 Cx搨の（tcs，we have succeeded to sell all the bullocks at a good
 Qదfமీ，many having come were there，few went away．

## § 4. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who? is rendered by weąc, and generally put after a verb in the relative form. Ex:


 ticle $\&$ comes after that noun. Ex:


 run to see? pow ebo tsiont mలç̨? when doss your uncle come? ఏotc? why nui omuen cutost mo ¢̧? when do you go to Colombo? คळుఱ \&ळç? what day?

If the verb ending the sentence means asking, inquiring, knowing, the interrogative pronouns may be also used. Ex:

 came.

After the interrogative $\mathbb{\&}$, which is adjective, the word $๑$ Onss for animates is required Ex:

 Eิがmaç? how many bullocks did your nephew sell?

For neuter nouns జిயsis is used as a substantive. Ex;
 జీcum bిఠఐి? how many trees are in this garden?
 which means what? or what thing? and is followed by a verb. Ex:



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The same interrogatives may be used when Dost，any，is following the noun annexed to that pronoun．Ex：
 any way this work．
 be used instead of these．Ex；
 of these children has failed．


## § 5．RELATIVE PRONOUNS．

There are no relative pronouns in Sinhalese，they are ren－ dered in four different ways．

1．By the verbal adjectives．Ex：





 man who got money from you ran away．

2．By the verbal noun ending in 0 ºn．Ex：

 right to punish them who do improper things to others．

 రがぬ commandments of God will reach heaven．

## [ 177 ]

3. By the relative form of the verb. Ex:

 the fault which I have committed was through ignorance.
4. By the interrogative form with repetition of the noun to which the relative pronoun refers. Ex:
 I was born, Idit, is there a house in which I was born? it is that house.

The local adverb where is rendered in the same way. Ex: ¢



The difficulty of rendering a sentence with two or more relative pronouns, is avoided by dividing it into two or more sentences. Ex:
"God of whom we admire the bounty and who is all power-





## 

## § 6. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

As there are no possessive pronouns in Sinhalese, these are simply expressed by the Genitive, sometimes by the Dative of the pronoun. Ex:


 ę, the king Nero killed his own mother. qo coors


 Obegof q8 excee, we have twenty five cows, with their milk

 self to supply his owr wants.


## CHAPTER VI.

## $\mathbf{V E R} \mathbf{B}$.

## 1. Verbal terminations,

The general form of the verbal terminations for the three tenses, present, past and future, the subjunctive and the conditional, for all persons singular and plural, as ゃృ官อల),



This form is much used in common conversation, also the

 in conversation by well educated people.

 are used only in books and in public speaking. Ex:
 1 read with great pleasure the book you gave me. ை O-0



 read. ©อ

 दอళ \%, the troops armed with all their weapons started to the



## 2. PRESENT AND fUTURE.

There is some confusion in the use of the tenses present and future, especially for the third person singular and plural; the future is frequently used for the present and the present for the futnre, especially in the colloquial language; the third person plural is sometimes used for the second. Nevertheless the proper forms ought rather to be used, especially in writing and in public speaking Ex:
 for ๑อఠ, I make the resolution of behaving well. (అబోవరత





 ๑ธం లో5, if our grand-mother and grand-father do not come




 (6):B, John iii. 12. you receive not our testimony.

## 3. PAS'T TENSE.

When there is a particularity of fraud, luck, cleverness, irony, etc. in a deed, the past tense is sometimes rendered by affixing to the participle past the particle 8 for the singular and $\varepsilon$ for the plural, 8 e for the 1st person singular and 80 for the plural. Ex:


 indeed!

## 4. imperative.

The various forms of the imperative correspond to the condition of the person addressed or addressing, as we have seen above for the pronouns in the second person. ఉsç is used in





 Ons is familiar but not disrespectful. DQous ej Deofo



 esces is used for the imperative, nevertheless means rather
 hibition and is more imperative than ๑osesçefor, Ex:
 อปఎ జురలి, v. దరళఱ







 बயు๑ష



## 5．infinitive

The infinitive is often rendered by the verbal noun．Fx：


 I have no opportunity now to send any news．

The infinitive is often used in interrogative sentences．Ex：

The form $0^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ is generally used in colloquial language and in writings；かっos，sometimes in writing；ふొల，in colloquial language by people living in the maritime parts of the Island．

6．belative．
The relative form is of a very frequent use and has two forms，the first for the present and the future tenses，the se－ cond for the past．Ex：




## 7．negatives．

The same form of the relative is often used in negative，du－ bitative and interrogative sentences．Ex：

 how can I manage to go to Kandy to day？Dwso $\mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{\boldsymbol{m}}$ \＆
 garden？

When the verb is used in the relative form，the negative
 Oわ， 2,003 precede it．Ex：
（อ）cఅอ csfosf 刃z，I do not go to the village．อe





If the verb is composed with a noun, an adjective, an auxiliary verb or an indeclinable particle, the negative precedes the last constituant. Ex:
 why did not you ask a fair salary for having done this work?

 not happen as I thought.



 I cannot go. @ego msid ఏifcci? can he not go? csfo $\mathrm{D}_{2} 8 \infty$ @

The negative particle is assimilated to the first vowel of the verbs beginning in © or $\mathcal{C}$, with or without a consonant. Ex:







 about things which you do not understand.

In the verbs beginning by $f, 0 \in \mathcal{C}$, the negative particle merges into the vowel and lengthens it. Ex:

 we do not know these men. - ©
 been born.

In the past tense of the auxiliary verb ๔อృอృง, to become, viz: $\mathrm{g}_{0} 0$, and in all the tenses formed from it as, घan,
 negative sentences. Ex:
 $\infty_{2} \infty$, if you do not fall into sin, there will be no hindrance to your obtaining heavenly happiness.

## 8. interrogative.

Interrogative sentences are formed by amexing $\&$ to the word designating the object of the question, be it a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, a verb or an adverb; in such sentences, the verb is often used in the relative form, especially when
 \&\&, బీఠఅీో\}, etc. or by an interrogative adverb such as





 is it he or another who is coming? (2a అe ceo poలి ๑జు ๔ ళุ@sitc? on what day did you come to this village? ๑త
 of these do you like to choose?

When answering a question, the answer must be made by the repetition of the verb. Ex:


 ©லす' $D_{z}$, is the new coach broken? no.

In the verbs of the first and second conjugation the form of the interrogation is sometimes obtained by annexing \&\& to the first part of the verb. Ex:
 or इరరచ゙ध, if you do not give a fair salary to the workmen

 will they measure the depth of the sea?

When the meaning of the sentence is dubitative ocf and



¢ccci, is used for interrogation, yet expressing an impossibility of doing something which had been said or thought possible, or the absurdity of the affirmation. Ex:

 know that I cannot.)





 come.

## 9. General remarks.

The verb is almost invariably last in the clause; the nominative precedes the objective; dependent and relative clauses come before the principal. Ex:


 when you were stealing these cocoanuts.

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All verbs do not govern the same cases in Sinhalese as in English; some require the dative for animates and the accu* sative for inanimates. Ex:





 mischief to these good people?

The parenthesis so frequent in European languages, is not admitted in Sinhalese; therefore when it occurs it is expressed as an incident clause, or by a separate phrasẹ. Ex:

The sun is far greater than the earth, everyone knows it,





Except in interrogative sentences ending with a negative particle, the letter $\omega$ is often annexed to the last word ending
 the letter © or \& may be affixed. Ex:


 ฉอ ఆరิ๑caics, the Japanese were against the true religion.

 రణో, or ఙరవి, many Sinhalese men speak English. ๑® రర
 the people of this country do not consider us because we are
 sfa, it is through our own fault that we become very poor.

Note here that the word Dठ६ is in the ablative case $\mathrm{D}^{\circ}$

## [ 186 ]

๑६ร5\%; nevertheless for the sake of euphony $E$ is changed here into §.


 man.

In assertions ending in ९, and followed by జిธை, that, ® is often changed into $\mathcal{F}$; if followed by $\mathcal{G} \mathrm{i}$. e. he said (which is used in quoting assertions just made) \& final remains. Ex:
 said that they were willing to work as we require. (0) ஜ్రే

 దరఠల, I think that it is enough now.

## 10. intransitive verbs.

Intransitive verbs express an action or a state that is limited

 Nevertheless the intransitive verbs formed from the transitives, which are also called involitive, and by some grammarians, passive, have a special meaning and a form which differ from the verbs properly called intransitive, and likewise from the passive verbs, as we have explained above, page 76. Several verbs in the passive voice in English are rendered by these intransitive verbs which are of a very frequent use in Sinhalese. Ex:

Bアe Rnt

 how shall I be consoled? ตっอை


 have come.

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## 11. causative verbs.

The meaning of the causative verb is rather the procuring of the thing to be done than the compelling of some person to do it; this latter meaning is better expressed by a transitive
 causative verbs are formed from the transitives, and a few from involitives or intransitives; the former have their full causative meaning: the latter become volitives and transitives, without expressing the causing of any person to do the thing. Several verbs although having the causative form i. e. in Dœอృ are merely transitive. Ex;





 well these sheets of paper.


## § 2. AUXILIARY VERBS.


By prefixing to these two verbs some special particles, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, even the defective verbs $\mathscr{F}_{2} 8$,








The most usual particles prefixed to these two verbs are the following, viz:

| $\Psi$ | noరశ్రల, to levy. | ¢c @อை) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢\% | to catch. | -__-_ caught. |
| 20 | - to break. | broken. |
| Bri | - to appoint. | appointed. |
| யథி, ஓய $\qquad$ to accomplish.世తో $\qquad$ to gain. $\qquad$ |  |  |
| क) |  |  |
| (0) $\sigma_{2}$ |  |  |
| Sై |  |  |
| ఆరీమ - to alight. -_ alighted. |  |  |
| mefe | - to push. | pushed. |
| ఆరృ | - to subdue. | subdued. |







 బోᄅ్రింைోద, these youngmen have been corrupted by reading bad books.

 perly mean to do bad, in a moral sense but to spoil; $n \sigma \infty{ }^{\prime}$ ๑อைอง also means to become spoiled, rotten, bad, out of use, etc, Ex:

 that tree are rotten.

Foreigners often misuse the verb $\sim$ ర verb to make; but it cannot be used when the verb means to fabricate, or when there are special words to express any particular action. Ex:


 I made a mistake．

๑อฺฉอృ is used to turn into intransitive a few verbs，such as
 write；हోదดออృออง，to become written，etc．Ex：

 a Tamil word escaped my lips：I unintentionally said a Tamil word．

己్ర，verbal adjective of ๑อిふอง is often affixed to adjectives， nouns and verbals ending in $¢$ or $50^{\circ}$ ros．Affixed to adjec－ tives，道 is used only for the sake of euphony without changing the meaning；when it is affixed to verbal nouns，these become adjectives，and in the plural are used as nouns．Ex：



 $5^{\circ} \bigcirc 5^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$ ，the，sinner who breaks the commandments of God

 రంอృ ๖u



 murdered the inmates．

When 包 is affixed to verbs to form a noun，the $\Phi$ final is often changed into $\%$ ．Ex：
 happened to them who went to the sea．
© adverbial form of the verbal adjective $\Theta_{0}$ is frequently used after nouns and especially after adjectives. Instead of อ sometimes $D_{0}$ is ased to form a noun, which takes sometimes the dative. Ex:




 using me and as though that were not enough be beat me also.

 to praise too much other people, and to make exertions beyond

 read well he can write also.

E, participle past of のออออ), for the sake of euphony may be affixed to the relative form of the verb without changing its meaning. Ex:
 there.

 Hics, and after some other adjectives as mere euphonic terminations. Ex:

 them.
 Dss are frequently used, Ex:

 the Son.

The verb ९of $ల$ ), to be, is not so much used as our verb to $b e$, nevertheless it is often annexed to the past participle of verbs either active, passive, causative or neuter, to supply the tenses wanting in Sinhalese, and then it takes the meaning of those verbs with the proper modification of tenses and persons. Ex:







The verb థֻరఃలు is generally omitted after an adjective ending a sentence and is then sufficiently expressed by the particles $₫$, , ஐ, ๑. Ex:


 Qosf కxicxి, the residents of this village are very poor.

 expressed by कఅ, after an adjective, in interrogative sentences, and in phrases expressing dependent clauses ending by the




 where as fraud is the way to many misfortanes and sins' it must be avoided,
§ช゚かอ is sometimes used for to have when speaking of animates. Ex:

 @osfఱ, I had five, two died.

When ®3iblo means a mode of being, the noun annexed to it takes the ablative, Ex:



3. $ఆ ి శ ి ల ు, ~ t o ~ b e, ~ t o ~ s t a n d . ~$
\& auxiliary to verbs in the present and past tenses, but only for animates. Єరిமอృ. is also used to express a mode of being, in that case the noun annexed takes the adverbial form. Ex:

 ఢcణsfice I I am sick from six months. This last form is generally used and preferable to the above forms with 850 and ๔ฺిలైల.
 quently used and means is, affirmative, but with some uncertainty. Ex:


4. เุดอว่อి, or จ. ซிดณமอృ, to be.

 inanimates. Ex:


 there were fifty fruits on the tree. ๑çఢర or బీดอృอృ

 జీฝిఠอఠ్，or mz

 state of the subject of the verb；\＆రఠnอ ${ }^{\circ}$ ，the continuation of that state or of the act performed；\％ดอภอว with a par－ ticiple past expresses that the action has been or would have been performed．Ex：


 of escape．

$$
\text { 5. © } \mathfrak{e} \text { อ, to obtain. }
$$

This verb is much used alone or with costode ，especially to form the passive verb；the intransitive form Croanอ is used with the same meaning as the transitive，but it re－ quires the dative case．Ex：

 ตుfon
 Him．

－woçoD is used alone，but especially with other verbs，
 be in the infinitive．©eわอ is used generally for animates and ๑coçoコ，for inanimates．Ex：
 ©，for the last few days I have been engaged in very serious

 ఠDか ๑\＆\＆Sion mele？who knows the things which are

 have been build in Negombo.

> 7. ములులు, to eat.

2nைృอ, besides its first natural meaning, is also used to express the passive voice with the verbal ending in $\mathcal{C}^{( }$@, in the adjective form $C^{\text {®. }}$. Ex:
 this mischievous boy was beaten for the fault he committed.

 been nailed to the cross, died for our sins.


## § 3. DEFECTIVE VERBS.

1. e ect m made, accomplished.

This verb is most defective: when annexed to the present verbal adjective it forms the passive voice; it can be also annexed to nouns expressing qualities or modes of being such



 has been created not from any substance, but by the omni-








The verbal noun of this verb mary be also annexed to the verb ๑อ๖อง, to become, Ex:

## [ 195 ]




This verb is not used in conversation.
The following impersonal verbs have no past tense, no future, no imperative nor the first supine.



 certainly not proper to us.
 with a negation means exceedingly. Ex:


 exceedingly.
3. இఱைอృ, to be suitable, proper.
 either indicative or conditional. For the past tense the phrase is turned in a different way. .Ex:





 proper in such a place.
4. อిరిŋைอ, to be worth.

อరి20อว, is likewise used only in the present indicative or conditional. Ex:

two strings of pearls worth fifty rupees? yes. 0 而




$\qquad$

## § 4. VERBAL PARTICLAES.

The following particles are used as verbs, viz:

$$
\text { 1. } \xi z(z) \text { is. }
$$

$\mathcal{q}_{2} \triangleright$ is used 1st as affirmation: 2nd to form the future of verbs. Ex:


 morrow you will get your pay.

From this is formed $\ddagger \approx 8$ which is used as $\ddagger$ ¢ affirmation or to form the future, but generally showing some uncertainty, especially after the infinitive, the past tense and the participle past. Ex:

 tuato qz\%, the school master must have come by this time.
 has committed a fault. (I suppose)
¢z\% means also enough. Ex:



$\not \approx \approx 2$, annexed to a noun means having or possessing. Ex:


 our garden.

The relative is $\ddagger$ ชfond. Ex:


From qzon are formed the verbal nouns $\neq 2$ ronn, which means the possessor, the feminine $\overbrace{2}$
 feminine truth, it is so. Ex:





 what I said is the truth.

The negative of this particle is $\infty_{2} \infty, \infty_{2} \infty, \infty_{2} \infty^{\circ} \infty^{\prime \prime}$,


乌ర कD C
 or mzioxics, I had much money, now I have none. のe e

 ఆcost cion థeceoto mebins, there is no need asking


 ness, deficiency. Ex:
 through our deficiency we have been unable to help them.
 her want of affection made this woman abandon her husband.



 ¢\％


 by 世2かை：the conditional negative by subjunctive negative by 02 zosf．Ex：
 దరకోంత అboc？If you have no money why do you speak

 virtue otherwise you will not obtain the salvation of your soul．
 I have money or not I do not want this ring．

The adverbial form of this verb is $q>2 D$ ，with；and for the negative かzǫอ．Ex：
 you can do nothing．
 and $\boldsymbol{n}_{2}$ D2D，which are used as nouns，having the dative and ablative．Ex：
 ought not to feel jealous because I have much riches．mo్ర＠జా
 you have no money you cannot purchase these gold bracelets．

 although both expressions seem to have the same meaning，

 denies the quality or the mode. Ex;




 ๑อิณ, is that cloth silk? no.

ยูปอిల, expresses possibility physical or moral and vermission; this defective verb is generally preceded by a verb in the infinitive. Ex:


 Ni p ix uso pale then you may go.

From z్రcిอొ is formed the adjective q్రc̊อ $0^{\circ}$, possible, able. Ex:


 ๑อे, writing is not a thing possible to me.



 English? not well.

 moral and also sickness. Ex:




®＿$_{2} \sigma_{2}$ ，adverbial form of $\Omega_{2} 8$ is much used in colloquial language for sickness．Ex：
 I also was sick．
 explained before，（see page 111．）it requires another form for the preceding verb．Ex：



 $85^{\circ} \%$ ，try your best．
¢̧zz is used with the same meaning as ©ってయి．Ex：

 can do．¢૬૬₹చ゙，can come．
 © 303 ．Ex：


$$
\text { 4. (6) } \overbrace{\xi} \text {, must. }
$$

（i）วっ₹ expresses want，desire，command，duty，prayer．Ex：






 mandments of God．

## [ 201 ]

Sometimes © $0_{i}$ means future with a probability. Ex:
 if you sow paddy in this field it will grow well.

Q ®刀z $_{z}$ is also used as adjective. Ex:

 (ayd ${ }^{2}$ \&



 sense; with מుర




 does not care to learn.

## 5. Eికు, must not.

 refuse or prohibition. Ex:

 do not speak about the business of such and such people.
 to come.

From this is formed the abstract noun Uిరుంఆ used for refuse or neglect. Ex:
 did not learn, it is through carelessness.

## [ 202 ]

## 6. $\ddagger \tau \sigma$, besides.

 open, joined to a noun, a pronoun, a sentence means besides, except, especially after a verbal noun ending in es to which $\boldsymbol{\infty}^{\circ}$ is affixed for the sake of euphony; ¢ is often changed into $¢$. Ex:
 many more are required. Eौ qz $\sigma$, besides that. D


 fered for us but He died also on the cross.
7.- ๑ணుత, when,

ลబைว participle past of ฉธ and meanings. After the verbal adjectives it means when; affixed to an adjective or a noun it makes it an adverb; and after దைర్య and followed by అco EJ, to get, it composes a word which means through or by means of. Ex:

 for what motives does this (one) behave wickedly? (๑) Tes





Wొe, time, in books \&er, after the verbal adjectives is generally used insted of எబぃว. Ex:

కైదీది గ్రఠఠతூముల్, when misfortune happens.

> 8. జిณง, ออ, that.

బిడి, participle past of జిఱణைออ, to say, is used for the conjunction that. Instead of జิณu the word ออ existence, mode, is often used after a noun or an adjective. Ex:
 C包æs, ? did you receive the news that the notary died yes-


 ดอో(9) జిఱหి, all people say that the roses are very nice,


In books after a related sentence, $\omega \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ or $\omega 350^{\circ} \varnothing$ is used instead of wิcs. Ex:


 an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; but the doctrine of Christ is: if one strike thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other.


## § 5. INDECLINABLE PARTICLES.

There are some other particles much used; as they convey various meanings, some explanations will not be here out of place.

1. ๗ฺ, if.

Dత rally the conditional if. Ex:




 to do it we will succeed.

Sometimes $\varpi$ o means for, but or as to. Ex:
 Lonis is bad.

## ［ 204 ］

When asking a question क⿹勹巳一 is often placed after the notn which is the object of the question．Ex：



When Cers is affixed to 0 ose after a proper noun it means whose name is．Ex：

 cross in Rome．

 king called Alexander the Great．

These forms 20అ2 sation．

2．わ包
ODe $50^{\circ}$ after an adjective，a verb or an adverb means al－ though；at the beginning of the second part of a sentence it means nevertheless，yet，but．Ex：


 glad that you came to day，there is no means to give what you

 ఆֹncca less he is a little lazy．

> 3. ఠฺณ, రిఃை, besides, except.
 nevertheless they suppose another part of the sentence with a negative．Ex：




 $\omega$ のとうృ＠てのがద，besides baptism，there is no other means to efface original sin．

## 4．Dix t，at least．

This particle has different meanings；if used after numbers or nouns expressing quantity or measure，it means at least．Ex：


 would make a ring out of it．

When Das is repeated it means either，or．Ex：
 or I must bring this letter．

Dss followed by a negative means neither，nor．Ex：
 seen these（things．）

After some nouns it makes them adjectives．Ex：
 లుఃరజిళ，wise men are seldom found．

After a relative verb or a noun followed by a negative it means not even．Ex：





5．ఢย
\＆虽 is used with numerals and adjectives implying quan－ tity．Ex：

 three less than one hundred years old. less.

อఐึ is used as ¢๕远 with numerals or for the comparative. Ex:

 this paper is far better than that.

ออ, means also, rather than. Ex:
 mofé? is it not better to go to heaven rather than to fall into hell ?

If followed by a negative อ๖> means not many, not much. Ex:



 not many people came to the festival, (ف) అふD\&? what for too much talking?


 many cooks spoil the soup.

> 6. ๑થోమ.

అజీము is a particle honorific used only in books after the participle of verbs. Ex:

 be praised.

$$
\begin{gathered}
{[207]} \\
\text { § 6. REMARKS ON SOME VERBS. } \\
\text { 1. } \operatorname{cosi\infty } \mathfrak{0} \text {, to take; ๑દุ๗อు, to give. }
\end{gathered}
$$

These two verbs are much used in composition with the participle past of verbs；cistole gives a reflective meaning showing that the action regards the agent or his advantage； ๑氏๕อృ means that the benefit of the action passes to another． Ex：


 things to tell him．๑๐ ర\＆゙ silver chain with you．

When used alone，the verb 0030001 takes usually the

 come．Ex：

ఢరం maid took it away．Lit．having taken went．ধठ30 8®లు


 thieves having taken our ass，ran away．

The participle past acosin and cosb are seldom used alone but frequently in connection with other verbs，especially in the participle past and also preceding $\omega \infty$ ，to go，and అో
 the participle past the second form © $\sigma$ 的 is much used．Ex：

 $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ B＠๑ゼゃ，to day a cooly whilst working，on a sudden fell
 ยfలి，this lad having learned well，will become good．

These two verbs are frequently misused by foreigners， あอว is often annexed to the participle past of verbs importing sometimes the meaning of the adverbs，out，off，away，or the doing of a thing expediously；used alone \＆〇〇อつ has some－ what the meaning of putting carelessly or throwing；மைைరల or รือวอง of placing with intention or precaution，and is also used in a moral sense．Ex：









 in God a sincere faith will not obtain salvation．

The verb to send is rendered in three ways whitch cannot be taken indifferently one for another．
 mates；ตอృอง for animates only．
 ๙อణอు，to cause to go．Ex：


 not sent me till now a single word in answer to a letter which I sent you last month，I have been unable to send the


sent by mail to the address of the Agent of the N. Province




 rents who neglect to send their children to school, in future will have to weep.

## 

The verb to ask, in English conveys two meanings which in Sinhalese must be rendered by special words: when the
 inquire or to put a question, by qowos. Ex:

 true or false.

These two verbs generally rendered in English by to break,
 D3, destruction; thus, to break a cord, a stick, a leg, a command, a rule, a friendship, etc. is rendered by దఐణృృ; to break a glass, a plate, one's pride, the will, the heart, etc. is rendered by ఐิદ్ళుอుง. Ex:
 జิజ, it is difficult to break this cord but easy to break the
 ©จఱ, by breaking the Divine commandments the Divine

 EEGabt, my heart has been broken through sorrow.

## 

These three verbs are rendered in English by to see, nevertheless each of them has a special meaning. viz:

 D3，to appear，to be visible．Ex：

 things which were unpleasant to see．

> 7. ஸఙอృ, to go.

The verb arobs is much used，especially after the parti－ ciple past of verbs，giving them a meaning more absolute．Ex：






©かった in vulgar use is also used with two tenses，viz：the infinitive and some other．Ex：
 gone，I am also ready to go．

Besides its natural meaning，this verb is much used in com－ position，and takes various meanings according to the words annexed to it．Ex：

 ring the bell．எతి ๔ชงร ఢฺออ








## [ 211 ]





 อS, he who has committed adultery deserves to be lapidated.
 house with thorns.
$\qquad$

## § 7. HONORIFIC VERBS.

There are in Sinhalese some verbs more or less honorific, which ought to be used according to the condition of the persons; we mention here the more usual.

## 1. To eat.

ฌைอ express in vulgar form the passive voice. Nevertheless this verb is very vulgar when applied to rational beings and is not


 respectable people. When speaking of priests อererols is



2国



 CDucosfonç? did you receive the holy communion?





## [212]

## 2. To drink.

๑อைணออ is used in vulgar conversation for all animates, yet
 ought not to be used on account of an obcene expression having nearly the same sound; therefore instead of ๑องsfo,
 may be used.
 ing. Ex:



 blood hath everlasting life. John, vi. 54.

> 3. To sleep.

ล2\%axcosix all animates. becols and especially zeccsions is more used and more polite. In books, escoscsicionols is used. When speaking of superiors or respectable people שூைைชชை Da, to rest, is used. Ex:



 Lit. taking rest.

## 4. To go. To come.

 tional or not. The honorific term for to go and to come applied

 good) is used. Ex:

 B. U3J'の
 $\omega$, two priests went to the church. $\%$ ©





As an honorific the word $อ_{2} ゆ$ is often prefixed to $\& ర ి \infty อ_{3}$ and $\odot \xi \in 000$, especially when speaking of God. Ex:


 -at 8xoabis, our Father who art in heaven.
5. To speak.

ณังณை
 for God and priests, nevertheless not used in colloquial language. Ex:

 came to speak about my difficulties with your Reverence.

 $\omega_{2} ర ి \omega \vartheta$, according to St. John the Evangelist. అఠc $\mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{\omega}}$

 to his disciples: as my father sent me I send you.

อद, $\sigma$ อ 0 is also used as a mere honorific after a verb and adds nothing to the meaning. Ex:


 అబుర อदeతజీ, He went up again to Heaven.

9．To bring forth，
อ̨̨̧） $0_{3}$ ，is used in vulgar language either applied to rea－
 pectful and always used in．books or in public speaking，నైి ๑๖ゆอゝ，to be born，or to be brought forth，is also much used in colloquial language and in writings．Ex：


 has been born safely．

> 7. To die.




 finish，for priests and noblemen，also for the death of our Saviour．Buddhists when speaking of the death of Buddha，
 pleted．Ex：











## 8．To bury．

Déross is used for burying animates and inanimates． E®çm ฉొరహ⿷匚），for honorifics．Ex：

 to bury his corpse in the cemetery. ¢e mojel
 of our Lord was buried in the sepulchre.

## CHAPTER VII.

## ADVFRBS.

The adverbs generally precede the verbs to which they refer, except in interrogative sentences; some of them expressing place or time or measure are used as nouns and admit cases, especially the dative and the ablative, according to the meaning of the verb. Ex:


 ชู๗อ C2

 riches may be accumulated, salvation cannot be obtained by
 behaviour benefit is obtained in both worlds. ๑త ६ఱోఢฺర

 Eิఱ ¢్రర్జి, we must pay the taxes according to the laws of the





 after me, 『జోఉరఙం క్రలక $5^{\circ}$, run in front.

## [ 216 ] <br> CHAPTER VIII.

## PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions, better called post-positions, follow the nouns which they affect, and for the most part require the accusative; sometimes the English preposition is omitted and expressed by the dative or the ablative case, as before said. Ex:





 mise to pay the capital with the interest after my return from





 రంணைés, I put two birds in the cage, one of them went
 qroin shouczi, looking at me, without hesitation say the truth.


## CHAPTER IX.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

When two or more words come in an enumeration, the conjunctive particle 50 is often affixed to each of them. Ex:


 younger brother and I have suffered a great loss.

When $\mathfrak{z s}^{\circ}$ is used to join indefinite nouns, or definite nouns
 sign ${ }^{r}$ al is removed and the vowel ${ }^{\circ}$ inserted. Ex:
 we require a lamp, oil, bread, meat.and books.

In conversation, especially after $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$, © is often changed into $\mathrm{c}^{\text {ch. }} \mathrm{Ex}$ :
 two chairs, three lamps and oil.

When several verbs in the relative form are joined the conjunctive particle $8 y^{\circ}$ may be affixed, the ef long is then changed into © short. Ex:

 sow the paddy and put $u p$ the fences.

After the first word of the enumeration the conjunction ESO or 05 is generally used in writing, instead of is' or c. Ex:

 its father and its mother died the same day.

When more than two nouns are united, the conjunction is often omitted, then a collective expression follows the enumeration. Ex:







## [218]

 dren (all) went to the village.

 blows alternately from the four sides, the north, south, east and west.

The particle $\mathcal{C}$ is used as $\$ 0$ to join nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.; nevertheless as $\&$ is also a form of the interrogative, it ought to be avoided whenever its use would lead to ambiguity, especially when two nouns or pronouns are joined; so @@દ @ geac means: is it I or he? and also: he and I. Ex:

 assembled in council.

When in a sentence there are two sorts of enumeration, the conjunctive particles vary. Ex:

区-y
 birds eat, drink and sleep.

When several adjectives ending in 包 are joined in an enumeration, \& is used not $\boldsymbol{o}^{\circ}$. Ex:



 అంజోమోอ , may God be praised, who is all powerful, all merciful and preserving all men.

When and couples several verbs having the same subject, the last is put in the proper mood, tense and person; the preceding verbs take the participle form, without any conjunction, or of verbal adjectives with or without conjunction. Ex:






 ๑జోద, God who created the world and who governs it and who sees everything is every where.


## CHAPTER X.

## 

## § 1, A FEW SINHALESE IDIOMS.

## 







(o) Co తecen

Oxs Desso, let me see.

v. ๑తి జuఆज5 mอ్రీ? who is he?






ฉscotie 8oixo
¢7
©の $2 \mathscr{C}$, he is sleeping.

¢రుతికిముzత, gnashing of the teeth.
 బిక్రిరయ゚ర లిర, sleep. (imperative)



 v. ف்தை ๑๐3 $380^{\circ}$ อ๑ర $50^{\circ}$, go, or you may go, or go and come.

 Qey 800 g $55^{\circ} 055^{\prime}$, he gave for charity.


 [went home, I sat for dinner.


 [whether you go or not.

 [did it.
 [yes.

 [in time you might have got it.

 [since I fell sick.
 [between us.

## [221]


 [a letter through William.




®C, take this. (from my hand.)
 [pen, much less write.
 [would come, why did you not?

 [to copy this book.

[crying all the night. (the thirty hours of the night.) 0ర [right or wrong.


 [the road.
 [fail.

 [to lift this.
 [is required.
దిలి దరఠఠ, I warm myself at the fire.

Quァర

## § 2．USE OF SPECIAL WORDS．

Several words much used in colloquial language have synonyms more honorific or less common generally used in writings．Some of the principal are the following．viz：

Vulgo．
v．¢®®®，
v．ถางช์ำ，
v．gex



v．®eֹfesfos，
v．『రひఝేి，

v．20ணึ๗ை，
v．๑๐ఙิ อิณณ，



v．ణ్లికరుృదమ，
v．ตணைబీఁు，
v．ลฉ్రేతిగికు，
v．๑ఱృయ゙ไ్ర，
v．Cinlo
v．©つరి，

（e）cows，
कరబో，
ents，
จอยฺ，

Synonyms．

8ณు，8ณை๑ைை，father．
ไ్రpx
zesf esse $\sigma_{r}$ ，women．

（e）冖与月scu，man．

かっておす，maiden，
อuが，girl．

อృฏอ๙ย，old age．





＠రぁかc゙G，Moors．

（oxemus，fish．
ఆజ్రీఱை，bird．
W88ems，beast．
colocsf，cattle．
tean ocs ，boar．
ixonaccus dog．
＊This expression ought not to be used，except there be a necessity of making the distinction，as 88® 巳అ（5），male

［ 223 ］

| （2）D，宅D， |  | head <br> hand． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ఆ๗，బబల్ర | ఆ¢，spce | foot． |
| mo， | （9）0¢， | mouth． |
| わuoct， |  | nose． |
| ¢゙ておった | ๑ชi¢yc， | eye． |
| صֻ¢， | ๑อ゙ฺ¢，๑๙ை， | neck． |
| が－ | దో | ear． |
| 8发包， | em， | breast． |
| อฉี， | ço， | belly． |
| （C）， | $\sigma_{2}$ ¢ิరద， | blood． |
| $¢_{2} 0$ ， | ¢90， | bone． |
| Dஹర， |  | water． |
| DてE゙en， | อ题っ， | rain． |
| 9ర， | घ | sun． |
| \％¢， | －xas， | moon． |
| W2，${ }^{(9)}$ | ¢0036\％， | food． |
| ถึఅ） | Oנరుc， | beverage． |
| \％て， |  | dresses． |
| อ®తో |  | bracelet． |
| ¢て\％， | ¢がい， | bed． |
| Quch | E®క¢， | sea． |
| $B 6$ | （3） | way． |
| ๑అ， | ツ⿴囗口儿， | village． |
| ๑ธ5， |  | house． |
| ๑ֹకConjw | （1） | pulpit． |
| ¢ビかuロర゙， |  | altar． |
| \％cోers， |  | church， |
|  | \％נゆ゙か0 己jอ， | school． |
|  | （9）258\％రద， | corpse． |

Many other words could be added here；the reading of good writers will perhaps be more useful than a longer enu－ meration；in writing and public speaking，foreign words much used in colloquial language ought to be avoided when there are corresponding Sinhalese words．

## § 3. USUAL WORDS

TO EXPRESS VOICE OR CRY OF ANIMALS.


The lion roars,

- elephant (do)
- tiger growls,
- horse neighs,
- bull bellows,
- cow lows,
- ass brays,
- dog barks, howls,
- cat purrs,
- sheep bleats,
- bear growls,
- wild boar grunts,
- jackal howls,
- cock crows,
- hen clucks,
- crow croaks,
- bird sings,
- pigeon cooes,
- peacock screams,
- duck quacks,
- goose cackles,
- bee hums,
- fly hums,
- frog croaks,
- snake hisses,











อత゙ల゙๘ ๑๙ைరอฒอง.


జึజిత ๑బைరఁుணอง.












## § 4. RELATIONSHIP.

$02 \pi$ an

| Father, |  $33^{\circ} \xi^{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mother, |  |
| Grand-father, |  |
| Grand-mother, |  |
| Great grand-father, |  |
| Gr. gd. father's father, | మைic, his father <xుsimi. |
| Ancestors, |  |
| Son, |  |
| Daughter, |  |
| Brother, |  |
| Sister, |  |
| Eldest brother, | ๑®ృణ్ ¢జిmు |
| Elder (do) |  |
| Younger (do( |  |
| Youngest (do) |  |
| Eldest sister, |  |
| Elder (do) |  |
| Younger (do) | $\cdots \infty \times 0$, |
| Youngest (do) |  |
| Grand-son, | (0) $0^{\text {a }}$ |
| Grand-daughter, | రెళ్రిర. |
| Uncle father's brother (elder) ©๐s\%3. |  |
| -- | (younger) จงชోర3. |
| -- mother's brother (elder or younger) ©〕అง. |  |
|  |  |
| $\qquad$ <br>  $\qquad$ father's sister (elder or younger) 20 Tsc. |  |

If there are more than one younger or elder brother and likewise for the sisters, a distinguishing adjective such as
 fixed. viz:

## ［ 226 ］




| Step－father， <br> －mother， |  బุฝితై |
| :---: | :---: |
| Father－in－law， |  |
| Mother | かったic＠ou， |
| Brother | （0）f\％ros． |
| Sister |  |
| Son | Dzかった。 |
| Daughter | ๑ช゙®． |
| Nephew， | อรวง． |
| Niece， |  |




Children in the third degree of consanguinity are generally


Husband，

Wife，
Spouse，
Child，
Infant，
First born，
Twin children，
Relatives，
Legitimate child，
Illegitimate child


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## § 5．DISTINCTION OF CASTES．

## 配 © ©

To avoid all discussions concerning the relative excellence or rank of the different castes－a discussion entirely foreign to grammar－we have disposed their names here below in an alphabetical order．

Archer， Astrologer，
Barber，
Blacksmith，
Brassfounder，
Chaliya，
Chando，
Chetty，
Cultivator，
Fisher，
Goldsmith，
Grass cutter，
Jaggorer，
Kuru，
Lime burner，
Mat weaver，
Palankin bearer，
Parava，
Pareya，
Potter，
Rodhiya，
Scavenger，
Tomtom beater，
Washer，
Washers of low castes，

อutç．


๕อっ8๙ు．
๑యోణ్てอు．
®8ucos．

๑อฺฺ，๑อరిป．



ఆయfons．
0 ©

E050 200.
జికాగర

ఆరอర．
ఆరณు．

๑రణิณง．
coscrus．
๑ององธง．




## § 6．R A N K．

## 4．kandians or high country people．

Agent，
Chief of a district， do Corale， do Village，
Chief among the Durayas，






2．LOW COUNTRY people．

Great Modaliyar，
Modaliyar，
Mohandiram，
Aratchy，
Kankanama，
Vidane，
Peace officer，
Village chief，
Officer，
Esquire，
Gentleman，
Son of a gentleman，
Yeoman，
Registrar，
Secretary，
Proctor，




かったぃか・

心（6）．
 6 Cosios．


Gr．




3．WOMEN．

Wife of a Modaliyar，
Lady，



Wife of rich man，（dressing as Burghers）毋xibuceexiocs
Wife of an Appuhamy，
Wife of a Kandian chief，
Yeoman＇s daughter，

50ృతితకా．
ญでమ ลวฮอ．

## ［ 229 ］

## § 7．BUDDHIST MONKS．

The great chief，
The secondary chief，
Venerable，
Monk，
Professed monk， Hermit．
Resident monk， Novice， Attendant， Devil sacrificer， Devil dancer，

का שったరర．

๑はరさが
（e®గ్ర
Cem（osc，
อฉอృ๙ึ．
ตุகృృజฺณ．
ఊొ๑యోర．






## § 8．TIME．

MONTHS．
English．

January，
February，
March，
April，
May，
June，
July，
August．
September，
October，
November．
December．

ఆわอっช，
๑ชจีองร，
ఆ๐ర゙ゆ్，
థのget
®々，
Gif，
ตร์，



－かったできอర，


Sinhalese， 8520 อองః＂
 ®at．
๑อゃぶ，
 ¢que．
6ை
ఐิణుర．
อమ゙．
ஓе゙．
çems．

The Sinhalese add always ©jes or＠ఊ，month，after each of


The old Sinhalese names become obsolete；the English mames are now generally used．

2，WEEK DAYS．

|  |  | B． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monday， | सद्धc， | ®யుతిక్ర， |
| Tuesday， |  | 凹飞ళ¢ |
| Wednesday， | 包为， | Qف¢̧\％ |
| Thursday， | Q20 |  |
| Friday， | ถゅை¢， | सูలిక్రు． |
| Saturday， |  | ตकళ్రు． |
| Sunday， | ¢ర¢， | 888. |

3．divisions of time．
Second，
Minute，
Hour，
Day，
Week，
Month，
Year，
Leap year，

わை゙eరడ．
రิ๘ుฝิఱ．
$8_{z}$ ．
दृలes，ళ̨ఇ，द．
జుీఱ，ఱ్రైగు．
＠），తిల్．

ษณిముอశఃు．

## § 9．MEASURE．

Yodun， 16 miles，
Gavoo，
Mile，
Fathom，
Yard， Cubit，
Foot，
Span，
Inch，
Line，
－ఱృకృ
$\infty 0$ c．
かっかっで巡，
อดณ．

8 c 家．

Eิcm
EmC．
20．

| ［ 231 ］ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | § 10．M ONE Y． |  |  |
| Guinea， | దీగిం， | $\sigma$ రిact． <br> 10 | e98） 50 |
| Pound， |  | 10 |  |
| Rupee， | ర\％8ఱc， |  | 100 |
| Shilling， | ¢f：en， |  | 50 |
| Penny， |  |  | 4 |
| Cent， | ఉ๓ை， |  | 1 |
| Dollar， |  |  | 75 |
| Fanam， | రか， |  | $6 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tutu， | ¢ृరిప్రల， |  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Farthing， | m＠uctre ocm， |  | 1 |
| Half farthing， | ゆฺณక゙ర్రు |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

§ 11．THE CARDINAL POINTS．

§ 12．THE FOUR ELEMENTS．

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earth， <br> Water， | 『cぁ， | or | కరికి． eqorf． |
| Air， | องఙை， |  | อoowf． |
| Fire， | （6）， | － | Oゆో๑び． |

$$
145]+3+6102
$$

ERRATA．


Page 5 Line 21 for 88 read 88.

— 11 － 13 －and $a \quad$－and $\boldsymbol{z}_{0}$
－（do）－ $19-s u, \quad$－$s u$ ．
－（do）－ 20 －with－With．
—— 57 － 7 －part．pres．－verbal adjectives．
－ 72 － 8 －బీల－జీธ．

—— 88 － 23 －into $8^{\circ}$－into 9 or 8 ．
—— 89 － 14 －part．pres．－partic．past．
－ 91 － 17 －5ix010
－ 94 － 4 －made－modest．
－ 95 － 21 －may－mayest．
－ 153 － 1 －nobleman－gentleman．

－ 188 － 10 －to alight－to light．
—— 209 － 28 －घైดが－．Ts．
— 222 － 9 － $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{2}$ 旬－


