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Gramatica
Mallayo - Angleca

The
Mallayan Gramar
Composed
by
Wm. M. Esq.

1682.

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MUSEUM
BRITANNICUM

All languages, how [redacted] harsh soever
to the eares, rude to the apprehensions, or difficult to the
[redacted] pronunciation, have in them some native
elegance, and harmonious congruity; which seemeth
rather introduced to, or infused on, the human
spirits by the powers of that divine providence
(which first caused the confusion at Babel)
than wholly invented by human fancy; the
Almighty (who made all things in weight, rule, and
measure) delighting himself in the harmonious
methods of order and symphonie: And the
worst of tongues hath some secret rule, or
clavis, to unlock its most reclute mysteries,

and incite the admiration for its primary invention and system; the recurritous disquisition for which key is the first studious care of all such, as prudent=ly apply their thoughts for the due attainment of any language. and for this reason the old sages of true Literature gave Grammar (Gramatica) the primary seat at the Club of all the seven liberall Sciences. Nor can it certainly be less requisite for the Enucleation of the East-Indian or west-Indian forms of speech (hitherto unknown to us) than for the Hebrew, Caldaick, Syriack, Greek, Latine, German, Italian, Spanish, french, Nether Dutch, English &c; And in truth, without it Men may gabble (like parrots) but can prescribe no true rule for their speech; Only (if Rather) providence doth generally adapt their souls and tongues by the instincts of nature to it; (if illiterate Sojourners) they must obliged for all their skill to imitation and experience. It is true few trouble their brains for any more knowledge in foreign dialects, than so much

as may serve them to procure necessaries, victuals, and money (and indeed this is the most thriving way for sensual students) — But since Divinity has implanted reason in the human souls, and a desire after excellence (which principally makes the distinction between man and beast) most ingenious spirits cannot rest satisfied in a bare outside knowledge, but dive into the rational essence, order and rule of things. Certain also it is, that where the methodical regularities of any language are observed, they make the Linguist more grateful to all auditories, his expressions more significant, and his applications more pertinent. Nor is it a study unbecoming the vacant hours of any foreign resident Merchant, to become knowing in the most arcane mysteries of the languages, constitutions, and customs of all countries; as well as in their commodities: But for such as candidly aim at the propagation of the

Christian Religion, or transplantation of our English Dialect in such remote regions, it is absolutely necessary. As a manu-duction therefore to all such ingenious Mercurialists, this gramatical Tract in the Mallayan Idioms is chiefly designed, not doubting their candid acceptation (for scientia non habet inimicum nisi ignorantem) but dareth not to draw publick air or breath, except under the wing of ye Honble kind patronization, whose superlative experience in the most mystiall axioms of Learning and Commerce, & Qualification of being Govern^r of that R^t honble Society (in whose service this study was part of my divertisement) exacts this grateful oblation in the due sense of all ye and their favors to Ye^r Hon^rs Most obliged humble & faithful Servant

W. M.

Lno
Aug^ti 5°
1683.

To the Honble
Sr Josiah Child Baron^t.
Governor of the R^t Honble
The East=India Comp^a.

پيگو pīgū – the country of Pegu. Marsden.

جوهر jōhor – a river and kingdom at the extremity of the Malayan peninsula. Marsden.

پتاني patānī – the name of a town and district on the N.E. side of the Malayan peninsula, bordering on the dominions of Siam. Marsden.

سيام sīam – the country of Siām. Marsden.

ملاكه malāka – the city of Malacca, long the principal seat of the Malayan government, & a place of considerable trade; the Portuguese made themselves masters of it in 1511, sustained many sieges undertaken by the kings of Johor and Achin, & were expelled from it by the Hollanders in 1641. Marsden.

ملايو malāyū or malāyō – Malayan. Marsden.

Proëmium.

The Mallayans were a people, that chiefly resided on that Isthmus of Land, that runs from the kingdom of Pegu, by the straights of Malacca to the now kingdom of Johor and Patane, and so to the kingdom of Syam. And Malacca (a then famous town, and now an important Colony and fortification) situate in the bosom of those straights, was doubtless the capitall seat, as its name seems to testify: - Malacca (q. d.) Mallayo-ca. The said

people (being then and still termed in that dialect, Mallayo) were naturally more addicted to trade and commerce, blessed with better laws, milder government, and consequently more civilized, than their adjacent neighbours; — And their language (whether by vicinity of situation, intermixture of families, elegance of style, or peculiar affection) is still in great request and use by the neighbouring regions on the northern and western parts of Sumátra; Nor do the Maningrabo people (corruptly so called, ~~para~~ for Munnang-Cabow) wch. inhabit the very heart of Sumatra, differ so much from them in their dialect, as the Scotch from the English. So that in all probability the Natives of Sumátra are? their original descent as well as language from these Mallayans; who by their frequent navigations and commerce into all the as=

سمترا samatrā and سمنترا samantrā (by the Persians written سکرو, but the word is apparently of Hindu origin) the island of Sumatra (named also اندلس indalas and فرچه percha. Marsden.

2. کابو menangkābau the name of a Malayan king-dom in the central part of Sumatra, formerly of great consequence, but now gone to decay. Marsden.

جاو and جاوَ jāu and jāwa the island of Java. Marsden.

برنی burnī and برنی burnī Hind. [redacted] वरुणी Borneo, a large island in the eastern Archi-pelago; also a port & kingdom in that island called Borneo-proper. Marsden.

منگکسر mañgkasar the kingdom of Macassar on the south western coast of Celebes. Marsden.

امبن umbun - (dew) the name of an island by Europeans called Ambryna. Marsden.

سرندیب serendīb Hind. & Pers. the land of Selan or Ceylon. Marsden.

تیمور tīmor (east, eastern) the name of an island lying eastward of Java, & northward of New Holland. Marsden.

=proximate countries; and by retirement to, & residence in them (after the conquest of Malacca (wch was subdued by the portuguese . . . . . and retaken from them by the Dutch . . . . .) disseminated this their language in all the vicinous places of communication: whence it soon found an easy acceptation for its pleasant and grateful pronunciation; necessity also pleading for one communicative dialect amongst so many various nations and speeches: And thus by an unanimous consent (like the lingua franca) it became admitted and practised, by all maritime ports of commerce, in Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Macassar, the islands of Ternate, ambon, Seran, Banda, Timor, Selor &c and so, familiarly used by the Chinese, portuguese, english & dutch conversing in those parts; And altho' it is not so copious or rhetorical as the European, yet compared with the

Java, Macassar, and other un-remote lan-
-guages, it far exceeds them in the sweetness
of pronunciation and significancy of expres-
-sions: And for that reason, the Dutch finding
it of general use, and for the better ease and
encouragement to those Eastern people, and
also for the propagation of the Christian Re-
ligion, did cause a Translation to be made
and printed of the four Evangelists, Acts of
the Apostles, and the singing psalms into
the Mallayan Tongue, and for the use of their
colonies, and once a week (or oftener) a
Minister is designed to preach to them in that
language, in a publick Church; wch (at
Batavia) is now built in that place, where
was formerly the English garden, before the
Dutch reduced that country to their sub-
jection, and is called the Mallayan Church.
But in their translation of those parts of the

Bible, and in several of the Dictionaries published by them, there are so many mistakes in the Orthographie, as well as the Ortho-epie, that they proved but deceitfull guides to me in my first endeavours for the attainment of that language: and therefore was necessitated to take new gramaticall methods, with as strict inquisition as I could make from the Mallayars themselves, by addicting my thoughts & studies to their writings, and books, that I might the better trace the etymologie of the words, and the original roots: without which, and the reduction of them into gramaticall rules, and recognizance of the phrases, I concluded no great proficiency was to be expected.

For the better encouragement and assistance therefore of all young students, who (either for the profit, curiosity, or publick desires; — for the service of God or the Country)

shall be induced to travell into those regions, or to dive into the mysteries of that language, I have freely communicated these following Notes, digested into as good a method, as my present time or ability will per-mit, for a manuduction to their better attempts; and also added the accents due to each word for the more commen-dable pronuntiation; and tho' I will not presume to be so much dogmaticall as to pretend this Tract to be incapable of additions or emendation - yet I may modestly averr that it is the exactest peece of yt nature yt extant - and therefore recommend it to thy charitable censure - yet

——— si quid cognoste rectius isti,
Candidus impertii; si non, his utere mecum.

The Mallayan-Characters were doubtless borrowed from the Arabians, and introduced before (at least with) the Mahometan Religion, and consequently subjected to the Arabick rules for Orthographie and Orthoepie; — as also for the distinctions used between Initiall, Mediall, and Finall letters; — and for such letters as admit or reject connexion with others immediately preceding or succeeding; — and also for the whole method of writing from the right hand to the left.

But for the better understanding of my rules and design in the Alphabet, Orthoepie, Orthographie or Syntax the following Rules are to be observed: —

In the Alphabet

1. ph for ڢ pha, for that it exactly imitates the greek Φ phi.

2. k and not C consonant for ق or ک kaph or koph, because in its pronunci-ation it truly resembles the greek κ ~~χ~~ kappa ~~or khi~~.

3. ks being so used in the Alphabet in two different letters, and also so observed by me, rather than by an X, that al-phabet knowing no such letter.

4. G wch in all Mallayan words is to be read as an harsh g in england altho' before vowels, to prevent confusion between the milder g and j consonant - and therefore reject the Dutch use of gh in the Mallayan words, for ڭ ga, because it truly represents in sound

5. la

the greek γ gamma, whose capital also is Γ.

5. Ee and ëe, for ę Eëa, which nearest imitates the sound of the greek η eeta, and the English ee; and when it is pronounced as two distinct ee, I add always two tittles, as in the premised: but when it beareth the sound of y or i broad, I only use y (altho' in the middle of a word) to prevent mispronunciation.

That where the other letters ought to be distinctly pronounced with an aspiration, or lost in the sound, I have interposed a small Coma on the top between the first letters. as k'h for ϊ kh, the h being more heard than the k.

In the titular Vowels.

That for the basis under the Letter I always write it i or ee, which ought to be pronounced as the Italian i; yet almost like a double ee, or as ie in the rather Dutch.

In the Orthographie

that I always duplicate the Letters in the English Character, tho' it be singular in the Mallayan writing, when it ought to be pronounced double; to avoid the rules, that ought to be superfluit: as مكه (wch. ought to be مكّه) makka, دالم (دالّم) dallam.

That for the more facile pronunciation of the words, I have superfixed the accents: as pem-barich-an.

That where the Enclitick, or any the other words (if any the parts in Speech) may have a double or various signification; the same words are found under the various denominations; as ـكه ka is a preceding enclitick to Nouns, Pronouns,

adverbs, and other parts of speech, and is of itself a preposition. So ملا dallam is an adjective, adverb and preposition, or at least admits those severall signi-fications.

That it may pass for a general Rule and observation - that by amputation of the preposed and postposed Enclitics, the radicall or originall word will remain; which will help much to discover and preserve the true meaning and metaphor of the word; as pa-kotta-an-nia, speech, from kotta to speak.

and
allam
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y ni-

Rule
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a

The Malayan Alphabet

Since Authors generally differ in the true position (as well as Number) of the Letters, this subsequent Method shall so state them as they may be best apprehended, distinguished, and remembered by the ingenious student.

Sound or pronunciation.	Character. Final.	Medial.	Initial.	Name.
A. a . . .	ا ـا	ـا	ا	Alifh.

A. a in the beginning is never joined to any other Letter. Before all Letters it is wholly silent, except it receive a titular vowel above or below it, and then it only observes the virtue and intent of that titular vowel; as ا a, ا, i, ا o, ا u. as ولد más But فيل ámbil

Being prefixed to و (wau) or ي (zza)

it stands only as an Usher-Cipher also, to give them a more graceful enunciation: as اورنغ orang, اوتغ utang, ايتم eetam, ايجو eeju — Yet preceding ي it is often pro-nounced as ai dipthong; as ايير ayer, ايام ayam &c.

In the Middle is pronounced fully, and always takt or annexed to the preceeding letters; as ب ba, ت ta, س sa, ش sha, ج ja, خ kha, ك kha, &c. Except to those following د dal, ذ zal, ض dha, ر ra, ز ze, و wau, to which it is never takt or annexed.

In the End is never placed alone, but the preceeding consonant terminate with a deflecting dash, implying a lightly gentle pronunciation: as ب ba, ت ta, ك ka, ل la, ج ja, &c.

sabda دوم

bantan بنتن

bintang نتغ

B. b. . . . ب .. ب .. ب Ba.

in the beginning is always affixed to the adjoining letter; as ب ba, ر ber, بر br, ر bu, ب bee, ك bk, ل bl, ن bn.
in the middle is frequently joined to the preceding & subsequent letters; as in مبلى mem-billee, ممبنى mem-bunuh.
in the end is always extended; as ب, rébab, سبب sébab, except it terminate with a dash importing a; as ب ba.

N. n. . . . ن .. ن .. ن .. Nun

in the beginning admits connexion with any subsequent letter; as ن na, نس nepis, نى neay.
in the middle is annexed to any letters; as منتا minta, ننده tanda, نبر bonar.
in the end is extended; as نون pun, نين neen, بولن bulan.

T. t. . . . . ت .. ـتـ .. ـتـ .. ت Ta.

follows the same directions as ب Ba, with somewhat a lisping sound.

Ss. ſs. . . . . ث .. ـثـ ... ـثـ .. ث Sa, Ssa

follows the same directions as ب Ba, with a full and strong pronunciation.

Nya. nya. ـپـ .. ـپـ ... ـپـ ... پ Nya.

nya
nia

- observes the same rules as ن nun namely - in the beginning is adjoined to any subsequent letter; as نيا nyámet.
- in the middle is annexed to any letters; as ـنـپـ men nyenyee. But in the end ~~it requireth a long Tayla;~~ the pricks are often placed above the letter; as ثونيا punia, ـوـنـ, ـوـاـثـ sa mōania ـسـيـثـ saphatnia.

Th. th. . . .. ـثـ .. ـثـ ... ـثـ .. ث Tha.

in the beginning is always linkt to the following letter; as ثا tha.
in the middle is frequently joined to the pre-cedent & subsequent letters:

توتور tutur

تلور tellor

زنتی rantee

سکلی sa-kalee

مینبور meny-ambur

مینیی meny-anyee.

بانیق banyak

حاجی Hajee

محمد Mahomed

khuruph خورف

beejee بیجی

ajar اجر

janjee جنجی

bacharra بچار

chator چاتور

chinching چنچنگ

in the end is extended; as ح; except ـه followeth and then it is made deflectent and lightly pronounced, as ه hha; yet sometimes (tho rarely) it terminates thus: as ح ح.ا Rubbuh. But note that in good writing it raiseth the preceding letter, that is joined to it; as محمد Mahomed, &c. hajee.

K'ha. kha. . . . خ خ .. خ .. خ K'ha.

like the greek Χ k'h' – but rather as k–h; observes the same rules a ح Hha.

J. j . . . . ج ج ج .. ج .. ج Jim.

like the english j consonant; observes the same rules as ح hha.

Ch. ch . . . . چ چ چ .. چ .. چ .. چ Cha.

observes the same rules a ح hha, with the common aspiration, and is most in use.

H. h. ... ه ه .. ح ح .. ه .. ه Ha.

in the beginning admits conjunction with the following letters; as ه ha, و ه hárram, ح ه hubaya.

in the middle is annexed generally to the preceding and following letters; as و ه subhahána.

in the end is generally made like a small ه (or ه) and sometimes takt to the tayle of the preceeding letter; as و ه surah, all Allah.

D. d. .... د .. د .. د .. د Dal.

in the beginning is never joined to the following letter.

in the middle is most frequently annexed to the precedent Letter; as مداقت men-dapat, مدتانج men-datang; but is never annexed to the subsequent Letter.

in the end, is either single; as داود Dáud; or joined to the preceding Letter; as تدا Tá-da.

حرف harup

صحابت sahabat

~~صحبه~~ meng-hamba

ابدال abdal

برث brut

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Ds. ds. dz. . . . ذ ذ ذ .. ذ Dsal

~~between a ds. & dz~~: observes the same rules as ذ Dal.

Dh. dh . . . . ذ .. ذ .. ذ .. ذ Dha

observes the same rules as ذ Dal.

R. r. .. ر ر ر .. ر ر .. ر Ra.

in the beginning admits of no conjunction wth the subsequant Letter; as رنتي ; rántee, رنغن ; ringan, ربوت ; rebut.

in the middle is often joyned to the pre-cedent Letter; as ترڠ terbong, برات brat, كرات krát. But never is annexed to the following Letter. But if joined to another letter, it begins at the foot of the precedent letter, as ڤرتاما pertáma.

in the end is adjunctive to the precedent Letter; but if it terminate with a h in the tayle, as ر, it implieth rah, roh, ruh, with an asperation, and is gently pronounced as سورة surah; but if that final termination have two titles superfixt, it importh

at; as ڠرن surat, ڠڬس sa-perti.

Z. z. ز .. ز .. ز .. ز Ze.

observes the rules of ر Ra, with the common pronunciation.

S. s. س .. س .. س .. س Sin.

in the beginning admits of connexion wth the subsequent letters; as سر sa, سو so, سو su, سڠ seéng-a, سبتو sabto.

in the middle admits of conjunction both wth the precedent and subsequent letters; as بسار bassár, بنتوک bantock, بنتڠ bintang.

in the end it is extended; as كريس krés, كراس krás, خاميس k'hamés.

Sh. sh. ش .. ش .. ش .. ش Shin.

with the common pronunciation. observes the rules of س sin.

W. w. و .. و .. و .. و Wau.

U. u.

in the beginning. if no letter precede it. as وارنا wárna, واجا wája.

If to be pronounced as the vowel u; it

سبب sebab

ستم hasta

شربت sherbet

turut توت

hath always an aliph ا prefixt, as اورڠ orang, اوتڠ útang, اوڤ úpa. but the u is to be pronounced full, as the english oo. It admits of no conjunction with any letter, and reserveth its figure unaltered. but it requireth a strict observation to distinguish when it is v or w consonant: for باوا is bawa and bava; جاو is jaw and java.

in the middle it is generally pronounced as a vowel, or w; as ڤونڽ púnya, بونڽي búnyee, باوا báwa, تاور táwar. but sometimes as the v consonant; as باوڠ bavang, جاوا java. It generally joins to any preceding letter, by being annexed to the bottom of the letter; as بوتا búta ڤون pún; except ا aliph, د dal, ذ dhal, ر ra, ز za, و waw.

in the end or tayle it often admits a small ه, importing an h; as ڽوروه suruh, بونوه búnuh and a small ه with two small pricks superfixed, importing at: as ڽوراط súrat, لاوت láut.

Ph. ph. f. ف .. ف .. ف .. ف Pha.

exactly in sound like the greek Φ —
in the beginning delights to be joined by the
subsequent letter; as فكت phakat, فرنگی
phrangee.
in the middle admits conjunction to the
precedent and succeedent letters; as سفكت
sa-phakat, سفات seephaat.
in the end it is extended: as حروف
huruph.

P. p. پ .. پ .. پ .. پ Pa.

observes the rules of ف Pha.

K. k. ق .. ق .. ق .. ق Kaph.

ک .. ک .. ک .. ک

suitable to the common pronunciation; and
tho' some make them two distinct letters
and call them Kaph and Koph, or great
Kaph and little Kaph, yet I never could
find any true distinction, but find them
promiscuously used.
in the beginning observes the same rules

فارسی pharsee

کھپنگ kepping

پنتا penta

سمپورن sampurna

bungkee بنگکی
korap کورڤ
lakas لاکس
kras کریس

tugghal تڠگل
tugghu تڠگو
bangat بنگت

as ڢ pha and ڢ pa, namely admits conjunction with the preceding letter: as ڢ kami, ڢ krát, 24
ڢ kota, ڢ kaju.
in the middle, it joined to both the precedent and subsequent letters; as ڢ angkat, ڢ sa-képping, ڢ sa-eéeur, ڢ sa-kálee.
in the end, it terminated thus; as ڢ baik
ڢ banyak. But is often not sounded, but melted away and lost, as ڢ baik, ڢ banyak.
But if joined to aliph ا it is usually written thus ڢ, ڢ, ڢ: if joined wth J lam, it is usually thus written ڢ, ڢ.

Ga. ڢ ڢ .. ڢ .. ڢ .. ڢ .. ڢ
G. g.
observe the directions for ڢ Raph. But sometimes the pricks are superfixt, and sometimes only one prick is superfixt or suffixt.

Tsad ڢ ڢ . . ڢ
Ts. ts. tz.
admits of no conjunction wth other letters precedent, but is so pronounced, as that s or z is more heard than the t; proper for a lisping tongue; but

seldom used except in Arabick words.

D'h. dh. . . . . ض D'had

admits no conjunction with precedent letters. But is variously pronounced: some will have it as dz; others as dlh (the l being gently heard). others as ll nearest (as the Welch pronounce ll). But my opinion is, that dh is most proper for its representation with something of a z in the sound. only used in Arabick words.

T'h. th. . . . . ط T'ha.

may be annexed to the preceding and subsequent letters. Rarely used but in Arabick words, having an aspiration after the t, or some will like a double tt gutturally.

H'l. hl. . . . . ه H'la

may be annexed to the precedent or subsequent letters. Rarely used but in Arabick words: hath an aspiration adjoined to the l.

s.

I'ha
I'had
letter.
ill have
gently
voleh
that
ation
only

I'ha.
nd
t in
tion
rable

H'la
sequent
rrd:
l.

as ض Sult-han. sultan: yet some would have it pronounced as dh; and so read the premised sult-han, sul'dhan; wch perhaps occasioned the variety of that word in the hystories: sultan and soldan.

S Ain.

A. a . . ع . . .

with a light breathing. Tho' generally pro-nounced as aliph ا, and most frequently used in the begining of a word; and then joined to the subsequent letter; but not annexed to any precedent letter. Some will have it pronounced as aa, or a-i; and not improperly. May be annexed to the subsequent letter. If any titular vowell be superfiset or suffiset; it then observes the power and intent of that vowell, as ا aliph doth. غ غ .. غ غ .. غ غ N-Ga-in

Ng. ng. .. غ غ غ .. غ

in the begining the n is melted (as in غ ن n'gaïb to vanish or dis appear, in the pronun-ciation, tho' some call the letter Rha-in,

and will pronounce it a th lisping.
in the middle and in the end is fully pro-
-nounced as ng; as ئڭ بوڭا, ئۆل ئۆگۈن,
ئۇ بوۋاڭ. May be annexed to the subse-
-quent letter. Most commonly also it is
used with a single prick superfixt, as
ئۇ تاڭ.

گ'ن. غ'ن. ڭ . . . ڭ گ'نا.

pronounced as غ'ن, but the غ melted, and
not much heard; as in ئۇ ئۈ غ'نابىر.
But by no disquisition can I find any dif-
-ference in the shape of this letter and
the preceding ڭ ن'غا; nor do I find
it otherwise used, than as the second
ڭ ن'غا, and so often confounded, and
therefore observeth the same rule.

ل. ل. ل . . ل . . ل لام

may be joined to the precedent and subsequent
letters; as لادا, ئۇ تىللار, ئۇ باتۇل,
true.

شحايب nga-ib

بقة bang-at

(ستنقر) a-stingar

ḷ bela

if joined to kaph ک or ga گ, it is written thus: ک or ک. if it precede mim م and to be joined to it, it is written thus ل or لم with the mim at the foot of it; as

لم dallam, ل lama.

in the end its tayle is extended; as لا la

batul; ک kakal.

La. la. ل ل ل ل ل Lám-aliph

is rather added to make up a number, than of necessity, being only the ل lam and aliph conjoined.

M. m. م م م م م م Mim.

may be joined to the precedent or succeedant letters: as مو maw, موت moät, ميت merat, مك makka, مب timba, ممت tampat, ممت mempee, ممب mem-bunuh, مع ilmu, مر umur. But being joined to a precedent letter, it often raiseth the said precedent letter; as مپ sampurna; and falleth itself often lower than the line; as مپ sempah.

تمپا tampa

تمبا tamba

تمپڠ tempang

eetong ايتو

bee-ah بيه

baghee-to بغيتو

in the beginning, preceding ح hha, it is raised above the line, as محمد Mahomed. Preceding a mim it is written thus; ـمـ as ممبوت mem-boät. in the end it terminates with a slight dash or tayle; as ملّم, eétam, ملم mallam, ميم meehum.

ع. عـ. ـعـ. ـع. ع ع ع ع ع.

in the beginning is joined to the subsequent letter; as عـ عـا.

Hath generally an alifh ا prefixed; as عتم eetam, عجم eeju.

in the middle admits connexion on both sides; as عبر beeru, عبر beer. But if pronunciable, as a y or broad i, some suffix the basis under it; as خيران k'hi'ran

in the end it terminates in a long curved tayle; as عسي seesee: but sometimes the the tayle is turned into a straight stroke backward, thus: كلى k'halee بغى bagghee.

Thus
their
by de
as pre

1. ا
2. ب
3. ن
4. ت
5. ث
6. ي
7. ح
8. خ
9. ج
10. ج
11. ط
12. د
13. ذ
14. ذ
15. ر
16. ز
17. س

Thus the Mallayans admit 34 letters in their alphabet: tho' some make them to be 35, by distinguishing the ڭ kaph, and ک, to be two letters as premised.

1.	ا	aleph.	18.	ش	Shin.
2.	ب	Ba.	19.	و	wau.
3.	ن	Nun.	20.	ف	pha.
4.	ت	Ta.	21.	ڤ	pa.
5.	ث	Sa.	22.	ک	kaph.
6.	پ	Nya.	23.	ڬ	ga.
7.	ج	Tha.	24.	ص	Tsad.
8.	خ	K'ha.	25.	ض	Dhad.
9.	ج	Jim.	26.	ط	T'ha.
10.	چ	Cha.	27.	ظ	H'la.
11.	ح	Sta.	28.	ع	ay-in.
12.	د	Dal.	29.	غ	N'gay-in.
13.	ذ	Dsal.	30.	ڠ	G'na.
14.	ذ	D'ha.	31.	ل	Lam.
15.	ر	Ra.	32.	لا	Lam-aleph.
16.	ز	Za.	33.	م	Mim.
17.	س	Sin.	34.	ي	Yea.

Six Letters of the premised Alphabet are challenged by the Mallayans to be their own invention; tho' they only are the Arabick Letters, admitting a new sound and pronunciation by the additional tittles. viz.t ڈ Dha, چ Cha, گھ Gha, پ pa, گ Ga (as often prickt with a single prick as with three pricks; and as often marked above as below) and ڽ Nya.

By the premised method of the Alphabet, it is easily distinguishable, how the variety of the pricks, or tittles, vary the nature of the Letters.

Ar: ب ba. ح hha. و waw. د dal.
ن nun. خ k'ha. ف pha. ذ dsal.
ت ta. ج jim. ق pa. ذ d'ha.
ث fsa. چ cha. ق kaph.
پ nya.

ط T'ha. ص Tsad. ر ra. س sin.
ظ H'la. ض Thad. ز ze. ش shin.

ع ay-in. ک kaph. ل lam.
غ nga-in. گ ga. لا lam-aliph.
ق q'ra.
ى ecma.

These following Letters are almost homoio-phonous - of the same sound.

ا alifh.	ت ta.	ز ze.	ع nga-in.
ع ay-in.	ط t'ha.	ض Fad.	غ g'na.

ح hha.	ث fsa.	د dal.	ل lam.
خ k'ha.	س sin.	ذ dha.	لا lam-alifh
ه ha.	ص Fsad.	ظ dhad.	ظ h'la.

These following Letters are seldom used or found except in Arabick words, vizt. ح hha, خ kha, ص Fsad, ظ dhad, ط t'ha, ظ h'la.

It is frequent in writing to use a small stroke [—] instead of [··] ـٖ for ـٖٖ eéa ـٗ for ـٗ Kaph. and so also for three pricks, ـٗ ـٗ ـٗ ـٗ, for ـٖٖ ـٖٖ as ـٖٖ ـٖٖ for ـٖٖ Nya, ـٗ ـٗ for ـٗ pa. But this I consider is rather accidental than designed or usual.

Alifph and ع Ayin are accounted in the Alphabet altho' in their own nature they only import a gentle animation or respiration, requisite for the words commencing with vowells, as is premised, when they precede و and ـٖٖ Waw & Eéa; making of those letters to have a perfect vowell sound; as اوڤ ـٖٖا ـٖٖ ـٖٖ ـٖٖ

Of the Vowells.

The Mallayans, instead of Vowells, supply certain pricks or marks, above, beneath, and within the word. Which Marks are thus noted and named :—

(ا) Baris, above the letter (called by the Arabians fhatha) is a, or e; as بَ ba, سَلَ sabalas, سَ sa-perti, سَوَ samoania.

(ا) Baris, below the letter (called by the Arabians Kesri) is i or e, lightly pronounced; as سِ ting-a, سِ billee, as almost ee, or ie as the Dutch.

(ا) Dapan, above the letter (called by the Arabians thama) is u or o, or between both, as practise must instruct. It is made like a small figure of 9 in arithmetick.

(ء) Hamza, above the letter, or amidst the word, imports an ا or a; as ءَ la, ءُ, su as سَءَوَ sa-orang, سَءِ sa-ekur.

But note that when the above mentioned Bavis or Dapan are duplicated, in the end of a word, it is nunn'd; and adds the sound of nun after it as ب̈ ban, ب̈ bin, ب̈ bun:

and to correspond to the English Vowell, they may be thus written:

a or phatha in the beginning of a word ا, ـَ: as ا̈ábong, ا̈ amát.

——— in the middle ـَ ب; as ب̈ـَگ ba-gús, ب̈ batul.

——— in the end ـَ; as ـَ̈ mátta.

i or Kesri in the beginning of a word ا, ـِ; as ا̈نتن intan, ا̈ ilmu.

——— in the middle ـِ ب; as ب̈ـِنتن bin-tan, ب̈ـِمپوڠ himpong.

——— in the end as ـِ̈ سمبوري sambure.

o or

1

as

—

—

4

i short

lo ä

aa

ai

ee

oo

oi

ui

o or Dhamma in the beginning of a word ا ُ as اُ oleh, اُنتا unta. Adad او

as اورڠ orang اوڤا úpa.

— in the middle و as بوت boät, كوت koät,

— in the end as بوبو bubu, لالو lalu —

y in the beginning ي as يم yam. and

i short — in the middle ي as خيرن khiran

in the end

ا ا as ڤكتان, ڤكاتان pa-kottaän

o aä. ا ا as ڤكتان, ڤكاتان pa-kottaän

aa. ا as آدم Adam.

ai. ا as ايڠر ayer, ملائكة malaikat.

ee. ee. ي ي as بير beer.

oo or u broad. و as بوري bŭree.

oi or oy. وي as بويا boya يوم yo-moy-ang.

ui. وي as ڤوين amphuin. opium

Teete
Amo
word

Neäat
u

Matte
hates
as i
Saddu
Therefo
maff

Angka
pone
prone
tayk
dazim
words
in the

Of the stops and signals.

Teetee (or title) is chiefly used to the frame of most of the alphabetical letters; and after a word, implyeth the Coma: as .

Neëat is Tánda bréntteeran; a full period, in a sentence: as ⁝

Mattee, being placed above the letter, terminates the syllables; and hath no aspiration: as ڤڤن pappan, ڬ̈ل batul.

Saddu, pit above the letter, duplicates the sound of that letter: as باڤّ bappa, ماتّ matta.

Angka is the figure for two, and being postponed to the word, requireth a double pronuntiation of the word; as ٢ ايك bayk bayk, ٢ ڽ̈ك banyak banyak. ٢٤

Lazim (wesla) is rarely found, but in Arabick words; and then only posited over ا alifsh, in the beginning of a word; and imports not

only its own silence, but that the letter subsequent to it, is knit in sound with the last letter of the precedent word: as

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

bismillah urrahman ulrahheem

Mát is only posited over aliph (like the greek circumflex ~) and requireth a long pronuntiation. as: ما آدم

Adam.

But observe that in the cursory writing the premised titular Vowells and Signalls are frequently omitted.

the letter
end with
word is
e.
em
sh (like
l requ.
. gst
writing
nd
ed.

The En
since, b
therwise
only ad
ignifica

b.

Lane's Lexicon

tie

full

J.

Of the Enclitick.

The Enclitick are next most properly observable since, being prefixed, or post-posed to words (tho' otherwise insignificant of themselves) they add not only an ornamentall grace, but an emphaticall signification.

The prepositions Enclitick are

prefixed to Verbs or Nouns

ba, be, bi — as بكوتا ba-cotta; بنيغا binyaga. — only used to precede consonants; as باقرغ ba-prang; بكودا ba-kudah, بكوه.

in composition of adjectives, or participles, or adverbs, it implyeth Ious or full of ا باقوهن ba-pohon, باكوم ba-kaum, باراتس ba-ratus, باربو ba-reabu.

ber, bar, as بروكا ber-ráka; براڤ ber-áppa. — precedeth Vowells & consonants.

ma as ملاون ma-láwan } precedeth only
ملارغ ma-lárang } consonants.

mem } as ممايير mem-báyer } precedeth
mim } ممبونو mem-búnuh } only words
ممفونت mem-púnia } initiatory

prefixed principally before verbs.

ب ba and پ pa, but often (es-
-pecially w^n it precedes پ pa) the
ب and پ is lost and left out; as
ممونس mem-útus for mem-pútus
ممونو mem-únuh for mem-búnuh.

من men as منذغر men-dingar } prefixed
منريم men-reema } only before
منچورى men-chúree } د dal, ت ta,
منجاد men-jáddee } ز jim & ز:

cha; as منداڤت men-dápat
منجاد men-jáddee
منچورى men-chúree. but
in composition with words commencing with
ت ta, the ت is lost or left out, as منوتور
men-útur for men-tutur, منريما man-
reema for men-treema. And so, w^n
compounded wth words commencing wth د dal,
the د dal is sometimes elided; as منغر men-íngar

Prefixed to Assam

Prefixed principally before Vol. 2.

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for men-dinger.

ڠ meng. as ڠمبل meng-ámbil, ڠكوريس meng-gúris, ڠكاليه meng-gállee, ڠوڤه meng-úpa, ڠچتڠ meng-ectong, ڠوڤس meng-úpas, ڠوكم meng-kúkam; prefixed only to words commencing with ا aleph, و waw, ي eëa, ع ay-in, ڠ ngay-en, ح kha, and ه ha; or the consonants ك kaph and ڬ ga, but then the ك is wholly lost, or left out; as ڠوڤس meng-úpas for meng-kúpas.

prefixed principally before verbs.

ڽ meny. as ڽمبوت meny-ambút: prefixed only before words commencing with س sin, and then the س sin is wholly lost, left out, or melted into into the ڽ پ: as ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~. ڽمبور meny-ámbur for men-sambur.

ڤ pa. as ڤكوتان pa-kottaän. prefixed only to nouns, and then adds an emphasis to the signification; or imports a

prefixed to Adjectives.

thing or place. as منسي mang-see, ink, ڤاماسين pa-mangsee-an, ink-horn. ڤابدل pa-bedil, a gun; ڤابدلن pa-bedil-an, a magazine or gun-room.

ڤم pem. as ڤمبونوه pem-bunuh-an prefixed only to words beginning with ب ba and ڤ pa: but sometimes the ب ba, and always the ڤ pa, are lost & left out in the composition: as ڤموكل pem-ókul for pem-pókul.

ڤن pen. as ڤنڠل pen-ingal-an
ڤنچوري pen-churee-an
ڤنجادين pen-jaddee-an
ڤندستا pen-dusta.
ڤنوس pen-oéas.
prefixed only to words beginning w.th ت ta, and then the ت ta is lost and left out, as ڤنولس pen-éli-an

principally to Nouns. But where there be prefixed to Nouns, they most frequently imply the office or function of the person acting, the instrument wherewith he acts, or the thing acted.

as [illegible]
pa-
nk-horn.
; [illegible]
magazine

-bunch-
beginning
; but so
ways the
in the
m-ókul

-ingal-
chureco-
iaddee-
dusta.
oúas.
ginning
; ta il
en-sel-

for pen-túlij-an; or ج jim: as ڤنجادين
pen-jáddee-an; or چ cha: as ڤنچارين
pen-charee-an; or د dal; as ڤندستا
pen-dusta.

ڤڠ peng. as ڤڠيتڠن peng-eetong-an.
ڤڠولو peng-úluh.
ڤڠكاى peng-gállee.
ڤڠكورسن peng-gurís-an
ڤڠراتس peng-ráfus.
ڤڠاى peng-áya.
ڤڠايس peng-áyes. pre-
-fixed only to words beginning w.th
aliph, و waw, ي yea, ر ra, ك kaph and
ڬ ga; but when prefixed to ك koph,
the ك koph is lost or left out, as
ڤڠالڠكافن penga-langkaf-an for
peng-kalankaf-an.

ڤر per. as ڤرڬاتان per-kottaän - pre-
fixed promiscuously to words commen-
-cing w.th any letter.

پ peny. as پیاپو peny-áppo

پیوکرت peny-úkar-an.

prefixt only to words commencing wth. ب sin, and then the ب sin is lost or left out, or melted into the پ as پیورت peny-úrat-an for pen-súrat-an.

ت ta. as تالاپس ta-lápis. } proceedeth only words commencing wth. consonants. and in composition wth. Verbs, implieth a participle passive.

تاکولغ ta-gúlong.

تاکورس ta-gúris.

تر ter. as ترتولس ter-túlis } proceedeth only words commencing with any letters, but in composition with Verbs imports a participle passive. and of Nouns Adjectives it importeth [very] as ترمورح ter=múruh, ترلبه ter=lébbeh.

& prefixed to Verbs or Nouns.

But th

ز bar

ة me

ت , ق

heng

from t

كات

سلي

لكى

هاين

سولس

باقو

بيبى

And

But observe that where the Enclitics ب, ب, ba, be, 40
ر bar, ber, ما ma, مى me, م mem, mim, من men,
منگ meng, مني meny, are prepored to Verbs; the Enclitics
پا, ت, pa, ta, پر, تر, per, ter, پم pem, پن pen, پنگ
peng, پني peny, are prepored to the Nouns derivative
from those verbs: as

باكت ba-kotta. to speak. pa-kottaän پاكتان speech.

ممبلي mem-billee. to buy. pem-billeean. پمبلين a buying.

منگلي meng-gallee. to dig. peng-gallee پنگلي a spade.
-things.

برمايين ber-mayen. to play. per-mayen-an پرمايينن play-

منولس men-ulis. to paint. pen-ulis پنولس a painter.

مپاڤو meny-appo. to sweep. peny-appo. پپاڤو a broom.

ماڽيي ma-nyanyee. to sing. pa-nyanyeean. a song.

And observe also; that

ب ba and ر ber	imply	an active	signifi-
ت ta and تر ter		a passive	-cation.

To Rha
be pro
altho

5 Ka
[to]
Pron

Noun

Prona

Adverb

Lw p
mea
to

To these prepositions Enclitics may also be properly added ڭ ka, and ڠ sa; altho' otherwise distinct words of themselves.

ڭ ka — is properly a preposition importing [to]; but is frequently added to Nouns, Pronouns, and Adverbs: to

Nouns — as كاماينن. ka-máyen-an. play-things.
كارغن ka-lárang-an. a prohibition.

Pronouns — as كدوڽ ka-dua-nia. both.
كتيڬنيا ka-teega-nia. all three.

Adverbs — as كدالم ka-dallam. within.
كمان ka-manna. whither.
كباو ka-bava. below.
كلڽم ka-lcema. fifthly &c.

ڠ sa abbreviated from سواتو suatu (one) is usually joined to Nouns, Verbs, & Adverbs: to

Nouns — as سارووڤ sa-rúpa. of alike countenance figure or shape.

سجنس sa-jénis. of alike sorts.

Verbs — as ساكوتن sa-köat-nia. to his power.

سبوليڽ sa-bullea-nia. to the utmost of his power.

Adverbs — as سڤرڽ sa-pertea. as, like as.

سبلس sa-balas. Number eleven.

ا la

تا ta

کا ka

ان an

Post positions Enclitics are

لا la. but usually postponed to Verbs in the Imperative Mood; as لیوتلا lécat-la, دڭرلا dingar-la.
or to adjectives and adverbs; as ایتوحلا eetoh-la باڭیتولا bagheeto-la! دمیکیانلا demikeän la. so that it neerest imports eeee, lo! بایکلا bayk-la.

ته ta. is sometimes, but not frequently, found postponed to words; and imports demonstration, or as eeee lo! as ته ایناتلا eene-ta lo! this is it.

کن kan. subjoined to Verbs implies a transient action (tho' کن kan is truly but the abbreviation of the preposition کنا akan {serving to the accusative case, or the sign of the accusative case} as مبونوک mem-búnuh; مبونوکن mem-búnuh-kan, to kill.

ان an. subjoined usually to substantives derived from Verbs: as پاکوتان pa-kotta-an.

پ ش nia. subjoined to Nouns; adds an em-
=phasis to the word; as پاکتانش pa-koltaän=
=nia: or denotes the plural number; as
راجانش Raja-nia. Kings.

to Verbs, denotes the third
person singular and plurall; as میوروش
meny-iruh-nia; he or they send.
کتانش kotta-nia; he or they say or speak.

to Adverbs. As سرتیش
sa-pertee-nia, سلمانش sa-lama-nia;
making them nouns.

سیه seea. is rarely found, but when it is
postponed to words, it implyeth plenty.
As.

کو ko'. is properly a pronoun, & being subjoined
doth imply my or our; as توانکو Tuan-ko
my (Sr.) master.

مو mu. is also a pronoun, & being subjoined,
doth import thy or your. as باپامو
báppa-mu thy or yr. father.

This

compound

post-for

tules, 1

significa

لقاقف la

لقاقن la

كالقاقن k

فقالقاقن

بالس

بالسكن

مبالسكن

قهبالسن

قهبالسنن

Of Compounds and De-Compounds.

This language seemeth naturally to delight in compounds, as well as simples; by preposing and post-posing severall of the premised Enclitick-pas=
=ticles, for the more graceful and emphatical signification. as

لڠكڤ langkap. fitted up, equipped.

لڠكڤكن langkap-kan. to fitt up. equip.

كلڠكڤن ka-langkap-an. an equipping.

ڤڠالڠكڤن peng-a-langkap-an. Arsenal, magazine.

بالس bálas
بالسكن balas-kan } to reward.
ممبالسكن mem-balas-kan
ڤمبالسن pem-balas-an. a reward.
ڤمبالسنن pem-balas-an-nia.

کاتا kotta } to speak
کاتاکن kotta-kan

بر کاتاکن ber-kotta-kan
ڤر کاتاءن per-kottaän } a speech.
ڤر کاتانن per-kotta-an-nia

کاسی kasee,
مڠاسی meng-assee } to love.
بر کاسیکن ber-kassee-kan

کاسیئن kasseëan } love, affection.
ڤر کاسین per-kassee-an.

So from هاتي hattee (properly the liver, but corruptly taken for) the heart &
هندق hendak, to will or desire, is ~~derived~~ derived
کهندات kahendátee (pronounced kandátee) quasi ka-hendak-hattee. content, pleasure, will, delight.

کواسا köassa } power.
کواسان köassa-an
ککواسان ka-köassa-an

on.

corrupt

derived

Fee / que

asure,

سوکر súkar
سوکارن súkar-an
کسوکارن ka-sukar-an } trouble.

بنر bonár . true.
بنارن bonár-an
کبنارن ka-bonár-an } truth.

بسر bassár . great.
بسارن bassár-an
کبسارن ka-bassár-an } greatness.

For
have
adher
Inter

The
and
or d

الله
تون
اوع
قون
ت
وهة
كانت
لقل
But

For parts of speech they (the Mallayars) have Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Participles, Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections, as in English.

Nouns.

The Nouns are also Substantive and Adjective, and not variable by gender, cases, numbers, or declensions.

Nouns Substantives: as

الله Allah. God.
توان tuan. a Lord or master.
اورڠ órang. a man.
ڤرمڤوان perampôan. a woman.
كوت kóta. a fort.
ڤوهڠ pohong. a tree.
ڤاكاتان pa-kotta-an. speech.
كڤل káppal. a ship.

But to express a Noun vigorously, they usually duplicate the word: as ٢ توان tuan tuan, ٢ لاكي lakki - lakki.

genders

in Mankind are distinguished by لاکی lakki (for a man) and ښځون prompoän (for a woman) as: اورغ لاکی ۲ órang lakki-lakki a man; اورغ ښځون órang prompoän, a woman. For other creatures, for male they use ښځن janton; for female ښځن beteéna: but ښځن beteéna is never used for a woman without offence; although by rude or ignorant people the words ښځون and ښځن, prompoän and beteéna, are too often promiscuously applied. But note that لاکی lakki is seldom used alone, but doubled, as ۲ لاکی lakki-lakki, for a male or husband.

lakki

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akki

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thout

people

n foär

nously

; seldo

kki –

-rally
Nous
Non
Gen

Cases are also distinguished gene-
-rally by particles preponed or postponed to the Noun.

Nom. The nominative usually stands alone, and precedes the Verb; as اورڠ ايتو ملو
órang eetoh mau.
But is emphatically distinguished, when ڠ
ڠرڠ and اول óleh precede.

Gen. The genitive is frequently known by one noun being governed by another; as
انق راجا anak Rája.
مينيق تانه meeniak tánna.
ايرلاوت ayer laüt.
or by adding ڤونيا púnia to the noun; as
توان ڤونيا رومه tuàn punia rúma.
راجا ڤونيا نڬري raja punia negree.
although ڤونيا punia & امڤونيا ampunia are properly pronouns possessive: as

بيتة قوت beta-punia.

دى قوت dea-punia.

Dat. The Dative Case is most properly expressed by the prepositions ڪ ka, ڦد páda, ڪڦد kapada, and اڪن ákan: as

بري ڦد دى bree páda déa.
بري ڪڦد دى bree kapada déa } give to him.
بري اڪن دى bree akan déa.

ڦرڪه ڪ انگريز herghi ka Ingreez;

سورت ڪڦد دى súrat ka-pada déa.

though sometimes the prepositions are omitted.

Accus. The accusative Case usually follows the Verb alone; as

تورت ڪتوه turut cetoh.

ڦنگهل اورڻ panghil órang.

and sometimes the preposition اڪن akan is premised; as

پنغكل اكن اورڠ ايتو panghil ákan órang eetoh.

But it is most emphatically expressed, when ڠ eéang or اوله óleh is prefixt: as سورت اكن اوله تون surat ákan óleh Tuan.

تورت اوله تون Turut óleh Tuan.

تورت ڠ داداڤن turut eéang de adap-an.

Voc. The Vocative is like the nominative.

Ablat. The Ablative is best distinguished by the prepositions دڠ deri and دڤد deri-pada: as

سورت دڠ اورڠ اڠكرس surat deri orang Inggeris.

داتڠ دڠ بنتن dátang deri Bantan.

ايتو سورت دڤد باڤ eetoh-la surat deri-pada bapa.

Numbers —

Singular and Plurall — they have. But the Plurall is usually discerned by duplication of the word: as راجه raja-raja.

اورڠ orang-orang.

or by adding the enclitick ڽا nya; as

راجاڽ raja-nya.

اورڠڽ orang-nya.

The
word

Office
of
Commas

Exerc

The Malayans are not overstocked with primitive words, and therefore ingeniously express

Offices of Command } by prefixing ڤن pen, ڤڠ peng, and sometimes ڤڽ peny; as

ڤڠولو peng-úluh
ڤڠورو peng-gúruh
ڤڠراتس peng-rátus
ڤڠوكم peng-hukom

Exercises } by adding اورڠ órang; as

اورڠ هوكم órang húkom.
اورڠ لاوت órang laüt.
اورڠ ڤرڠ órang prong.

Trades & Employ-ments — by prepositing جور júrn; as

جور تولس jurn-túlis. secretary.
جور داڤر jurn-dáfor. cook.
جور مودی jurn-mudee. steersman.
جور جایت jurn-jayit. tailor.

پندی pandee; as ماس پندی pandee-mas. goldsmith.
سورت پندی pandee-súrat. scrivener.

توکن túkon; as کایو توکن túkon-kaïu. carpenter.
باتو توکن túkon-bátu. mason.
بسی توکن túkon-bussee. smith.

And

we m

10

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10

And also for want of variety of words, they use many metaphoricall expressions; as

ماتا هاري	matta-haree	(the eye of day) the Sun.
ايرماتا	ayer-matta	(water of the eyes) tears.
ايرسوسو	ayer-susu	(water of the breast) milk.
ايرمدو	ayer-muddu	(water of the Bees) Honey.
انق لاکي لاکي	anak-lakki-lakki	(male child) Son.
انق ڤرمڤوان	anak-prompoäan	(female child) Daughter.
انق ساڤي	anak-sappee	(child of a Cow) a calf.
انق بابي	anak-bóbbi	(child of a Sow) a pig.
انق کنچي	anak-kúnchee	(child of a lock) a key.
انق ڤانه	anak-pannah	(child of a bow) an arrow.
ايبو تڠن	ebu-tang-on	(mother of the hand) the thumb.
ايبو کاکي	ebu-kokkee	(mother of the foot) the great Toe.
باتڠ کايو	bátang-káyu	Stock of a Tree.
باتڠ ليهير	bátang-leheir	The Neck.
باتڠ ڤادي	bátang-paddee	Stalk of Rice.
بولو	buluh	is properly a reed, growing with downy moss abt. it.
بوبوه رمبوت	búbeh-rámbut	hair of a man.

بولو دمبه. búluh dúmba. wool of a sheep.

بولو کوده. búluh kúdah. haire of a Horse.

بولو بورغ. búluh búrong. feathers of birds.

بولو بابی. búluh bobbi. bristles of a hog.

Nouns Adjectives.

as. ایتم eétam. black.
پوتی pútee. white.
کچیل kocheel. small.
بسر bassar. great.
بنر bonar. true.
بایک bayk.
جاهت jáhat.

ا being prefixed, implyeth [plenty and full-ness] as
باکاوم ba-käum. by troops.
باراتس ba-rátus. by hundreds.
باریبو ba-reébu. by thousands.

تر being prefixed, implyeth [very] as
تر بسر ter-bassar, very great.
تر لبه ter-lebbeh, very much.

ایانگ eéang
ایانگ-کا eéang-ka
ایانگ-دی eéang-de

being prefixed to Adverbs, make them have an adjective signification; as

ڠ دولو ee'ang dowlu. the first.
ڠ کمدیان ee'ang komedeän. the latter.
ڠ کدالم ee'ang ka-dálam. the inmost.
ڠ دلوار ee'ang de lówar. the outermost.

So also premised to Numerals emphatically denote the demonstrative power: as

ڠ برمولا ee'ang ber-múla. the first.
ڠ کدوا ee'ang ka-dúa. the second.
ڠ کسڤولو ee'ang ka-sapúlo. the 10th. &c.

تيادا Tecada, being post-poned to the noun, gives the word an adjective signification, importing [lessa] as

تاڠن تيادا tangan Tecada. hand-less.

Com

Insp

Degrees of Comparison

Positive پسر. bassar. great.

Comparative. پسر لبه lebbeh bassar. greater.

Superlative. پسر تر ter-bassar.
پسر لبه تر ter lebbeh bassar.

پسر پسر bassar bassar.

پسر سکی bassar sa-kálee.

Of the Numeralls.

The numeralls are thus expressed and formed: as in sa, when prepoſed to a word, is made part of it; as سورغ sa-órang.

سبو sa-bäa.

سروڤه sa-rúpa.

سبيجي sa-beejee.

But note – that in the form of ſpeech

سورغ	sa-órang	One – ſo of	men.
سكاڤال	sa-kapalla		Beaſts.
سيكور	sa-ékur		fruits, lands, ſhips, cities &c
سبو	sa-böa		pieces of mony.
سكڤڠ	sa-kepping		leaves of trees, paper, matts &c
سليه	sa-léh		
سبيجي	sa-beejee		ſeeds, grain, berries, pearles &c

١	1
٢	2
٣	3
٤	4
٥	5
٦	6
٧	7
٨	8
٩	9
١٠	10
١١	11
١٢	12
١٣	13
١٤	14
١٥	15
١٦	16
١٧	17

Cardinal Numbers.

١	1.	سواتو . سا .	sa . suátu .	One.
٢	2.	دوا	dúa.	Two.
٣	3.	تيگا	teega.	Three.
٤	4.	امڤت	ámpat.	Four.
٥	5.	ليما	leema.	Five.
٦	6.	انم	ánnam.	Six.
٧	7.	توجو	túju.	Seven.
٨	8.	دلاڤن . دولاڤن	delápan.	Eight.
٩	9.	سمبيلن	sambeélan.	Nine.
١٠	10.	ساڤولو	sa-púlo.	Ten.
١١	11.	سابالس	sa-balás.	Eleven.
١٢	12.	دوبالس	dua-balás.	Twelve.
١٣	13.	تيگا بالس	teega-balás.	Thirteen.
١٤	14.	امڤت بالس	ampat-balás.	Fourteen.
١٥	15.	ليم بالس	leema-balás.	Fifteen.
١٦	16.	انم بالس	annam-balás.	Sixteen.
١٧	17.	توجو بالس	túju-balás.	Seventeen.

۸!	18.	دلاڤن بالس	delápan-balás.	Eighteen.
۹!	19.	سمبيلن بالس	sambeelan-balás.	Nineteen.
۲۰.	20.	دو ڤوله	dúa-púlo.	Twenty.
۲۱.	21.	دو ڤوله سا سليکور	dúa-púlo-sa sa-leékur.	Twenty one.
۲۲.	22.	دو ڤوله دو دوليکور	dúa-púlo-dúa dúa leékur.	Twenty two.
۲۳.	23.	دو ڤوله تيگه تيگه ليکور	dúa-púlo-teega teega leékur.	Twenty three.
۲۴.	24.	دو ڤوله امڤت امڤت ليکور	dua-púlo-ampat ampat leéper.	-four.
۲۵.	25.	دو ڤوله ليم ليم ليکور	dúa-púlo leema leema leékur.	-five.
۲۶.	26.	دوڤوله انم انم ليکور	dúa-pulo-annam annam leekur.	-six
۲۷.	27.	دو ڤوله توجو توجو ليکور	dúa-púlo-Fúju Fúju leékur.	-seven
۲۸.	28.	دو ڤوله دلاڤن دلاڤن ليکور	dúa-púlo-delápan delápan leekur.	-eight
۲۹.	29.	دو ڤوله سمبيلن سمبيلن ليکور	dúa-púlo-sambeelan sambeelan leékur.	-nine.
۳۰.	30.	تيگه ڤوله	teéga púlo.	Thirty.

١٣١	31. تيگه ڤولو سا	Teega púlo sa.	Thirty one.
٣٢	32. تيگه ڤولو دوا	Teega púlo dúa.	Thirty two.
		ततो de catoro	Do.
٤٠	40. امڤت ڤولو	ampat-pulo.	Forty.
٥٠	50. ليم ڤولو	leema-pulo.	Fifty.
٦٠	60. انم ڤولو	annam-pulo.	Sixty.
٧٠	70. توجو ڤولو	túju-pulo.	Seventy.
٨٠	80. دلاڤن ڤولو	delápan-púlo.	Eighty.
٩٠	90. سمبيلن ڤولو	sambeelan púlo.	Ninety.
	100. سارات	sa-rátus.	one Hundred.
	1000. سريبو	sa-reebu.	one Thousand.
	10000. ساتكس	sa-laksa.	
	100000. ساكت	sa-kattee.	
	1000000. سباهر	sa-bahar.	
	10000000. سايوتن	sa-eúdan.	
	100000000.		

1st. سبرمولا sa-ber-múla. First.

2d. چڠ دوا ccang dua. } Secondly.
چڠ کدوا ccang ka-dua }

Vide de cæteris, preposing چڠ ccang or ڠ ccang-ka.

بر مولا ber-múla

2 کدوا ka-dua.

Vide de cæteris preposing ک ka.

Once. سکالي sa-kálee.

Twice. دوا کالي dúa-kálee.

Vide de cæteris, subjoining کالي kálee.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Of the Pronouns.

Primitives.

1st person. Sing: number.

I.	اکو áko.	used	from superiors to inferiors.
	بیتا béta.		between equalls.
	ڤاتک pattek		fr. gt. men to their kings.
	ہمبا hámbak		
	سایا sáya		from slaves to their Lords.

We. 1st Pers. Plur. number.

ہمی kámi.
کیتا keeta.
ڤاتکنیا pattéhnia
ہمبانیا hamba-nia
سایانیا saya-nia.

But note - that great men use ہمی kami and کیتا keeta for the singular number, as in english We is used by princes for I. —

2d pers

Thou
You

You
or
ye

But
usual
lian

to do

3d pe

He
or
She

They

2d. person. Sing. Number.

Thou	انڠکو	angkow	seldom used.
You	کو	kow	generally used in contempt and scorn unto Inferiors.
	کمو	kámu	from superiors to inferiors.
	ڤکنيان	pukkanean	a Java-word, but frequently used.

~~Frequently used~~

2d. Pers. Pl. number.

You or ye.	کمو kamu

But when inferiors address to Superiors, they usually say توان tuän Mr. or Sr.; as توان بوات tuän buät, توانکو بوات, tuan-ko buät, Sr. please to do it, or let my Mr. do it, or Mr. do it.

3d person Sing. Number

He or She	دي	dea. He or She.

Pluraell Number.

They ديان déa-nia, They.

قوتی
امقون

Mine

bur

Possessives.

ڤونيا punia
امڤونيا ampunia } signify the propriety of anything: and so being added to the first, second and third person, singu=lar or plural, they infer a possessive signification.

Mine or my. اكو امڤونيا áko ampúnia.
بيتا ڤونيا béta púnia.

Sing.

كو ko, postponed to the noun; as
تونكو tuan-ko - my master.
باڤكو bappa-ko. my father.
رومه كو rúma-ko my House.

بيتا beta, postponed to the noun, as
تون بيتا tuan-beta. my master.
باڤ بيتا bappa-beta. my father.
رومه بيتا ruma-beta. my House.

Our or ours. كامي ڤونيا kami-punia. } Plur.
كيتا ڤونيا keta-punia.

Thine

Your or yours.

His.

Theirs

Thine or thy. ڤوڽ ڬمو Kamu-punia
ڤوڽ ڪو Kow-punia (to inferiors)

ڬمو mu, postponed to the noun, but generally used in scorn, or to inferiors — as
ڬمو باڤا bappa-mu. thy father.
ڬمو ماه mah-mu. thy mother. } Sing.

Your or yours. } ڤوڽ ڬمو kamu-punia. } Plur.

Sing.
His. ڤوڽ ڎا dea-punia.
Plur.
Theirs. ڤوڽ ڎا dea-punia.

But when inferiors speak of things relating to superiors, they usually prefore the quality of the person; as
ڤوڽ توان tuän punia. Le

Demonstratives —

Have no distinction of Numbers or Cases. As

اين ini. this.

اينته ineto. that.

سياڤ sheeáppa. who (usually pronounced shappa; as shitan is used for sa-heetan, the Devil) —

بارڠ سياڤ barang sheeáppa. whosoever.

سياڤ اينته sheeáppa ineto. who is that?

اڤ appa. what.

اورڠ اڤ اينته órang appa ineto. what man is that?

بارڠ اڤ barang appa. whatsoever.

ڠ ڠ ڠ

The Mallayans to superior persons often speak in the third person; as ڑاجا پنگیل raja panghil the king calls (tho' in presence) not, he calls. And so for the second person they use to propose the titular dignity; as کندات توان kandáte Tuan my Master's pleasure for your pleasure. To inferior persons names they often prefixe, as چ سے se-Chan, پھ سے se-phamis. Male children of inferior persons till Circumcision, or the solemn imposition of their names, are called کولوپ kóluep, and the father, if he hath no elder children, is called پا کولوپ pa-kóluep, father of kóluep, the mother ماه کولوپ mah kóluep mother of kóluep. Female children of inferior persons till names are solemnly imposed, are called اوپه ópeh, and the father, if he hath no male children is styled پا اوپه pa-ópeh, the mother ماه اوپه mah-ópeh.

For nescio quis, or what you call him,
they use gil ano.

Verb.
Conj.
Exam.

Imp.

Plur.

Of Verbs

Verbs in this language admit of no variation in Conjugations, Moods, or Tenses, and therefore an Example of one Mood may serve for all.

Verbs Active.

ثوکل to beat.

Sing.

بیته ثوکل beta pókul

کامو ثوکل kamu pókul

دی ثوکل dea pókul

Plur.

کیته ثوکل keeta pókul

کامو ثوکل kámu pokul

دی ثوکل déa pokul

بیته اد ثوکل

کامو اد ثوکل

دی اد ثوکل

Indicative Mood — Present Tense.

Voice de cateri

Oret

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Futu

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of a te

Preter-perfect Tense. is denoted by prefixing

د de; as ساق د بوت sheáppa de böat.

اد ada; as ساق اد بوت sheáppa áda böat

subsisting the basis, under the last letter of the Verb-primitive; as ساق سوت sheáppa súrat-i.

سوت suda; as بوت سوت súda-böat.

Future tense. is expressed by premitting

هندق hendak; as بيته هندق سوت beta hendak surat

سوه saw; as بيته سوه سوت beta saw-surat.

اد áda; as بيته اد داتنغ beta áda dátang.

But note that ث nya subjoined to the Verb, signifyeth the 3d person sing: or plu: as اپ ث appu kottánia? What said he, or they? But especially at the end of a sentence, when no noun followeth.

Imperative Mood — is emphatically expressed by post-posing

ڵ لا ; as لیتڵ lecat-la.

دڕڕ dingar-la.

Infinitive Mood — is known, when two verbs meet, and the one is governed by the other: as

ڕۆیشتن سوڕ súruh meny-úrat.

or by suffixing the bari, to the last letter of the word; as

دەسوڕ مەبایک dea suruh mem-baik-ee; or by adding ی eea; دەسوڕ مەمبایک membaik-ee.

or by subjoining کن kan; as دەسوڕ فنجڤکن dea súruh panjang-kan.

or by preposing ئاکان ákan

and ئاگار ágar

Verbs active are significantly compounded also of Nouns and Verbs by subjoining the Enclitick particle كن kan: as

كوت kota		كوتاكن kota-kan.	
بسر bassar		بسركن bassar-kan.	
فنجغ panjang		فنجغكن panjang-kan.	
سورو surub		سوروكن surub-kan.	

also by preposing the premitted Enclitick

با ba	as	ترغ prong	باترغ ba-prong.
بر ber	..	انق anak	برانق ber-anak.
ما ma	..	رمفس rampas	ماريمفس ma-rampas.
مم mem	..	بالس balas	ممبالس mem-balas.
مغ meng	..	ايتغ eetong	مغيتغ meng-eetong.
من men	..	تولس tulis	منولس men-ulis.
مني meny	..	سوروه surub	ميوروه meny-urub

But to express a verb emphatically, they use the primitive Verb doubled; as پوكول پوكول pokul-pokul: And the primitive Verb joined to the compound verb: as ميوروه سوروه surat meny-urat. But the signification is then generally reciprocal to and fro. as

تڠکس منڠکس tangkis - men - angkis. to fence.

بالس ممبالس balus mem - balus. reciprocally to reward.

سبلہ ممبالہ sa-belá meny-abelá. on both sides.

سابرڠ ممبابرڠ sábring meny-ábring. on both sides the river.

And the primitive verb joined to the verbal Noun:

as لونتر لونتارن lontar-lontaran. to throw vigorously.

کاسيه کاسيه‌ان kassee kassee-an.

Verbs signifying change of Place, sometimes infer an adverbial signification; as

باو نايق báwa naik. bring it up.

باو تورن báwa turun. bring it down.

باو ماسق báwa massok. bring it in.

باو ڤولڠ báwa pulang. carry it away.

باو کمبالي báwa kombállee. bring it back.

Verse de alif.

Gerunds

are expressed, by prefixing

سدڠ	sédong	as	سدڠ دڠ سورت	sedóng déa súrat.
سرڠ	serta		سرڠ دڠ مكن	sérta déa mokha.
سمبل	sámbil		سمبل دڠ جالن	sambil déa jalan.
سلم	sama	as	سلم دا تڠ	sama dátang.
دالم	dallam		دالم تيدور	dálam téedor.

Hav

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Verbs Passive

Have also no Variation in Moods or Conjugations.

Indicative Mood — Present Tense distinguished by جادّه jádde / مڭجادّه men-jádde / سوده súda } prepored; as

ڤوسو جادّه سوره jádde suruh.

ڤوسو سوده سوره súda súrat.

Preter-perfect-Tense — known by سوده súda de prepored. As ڤڠڠيل سوده panghil de súda. He was called. And subjoining سڠ ڠ to the end of the Verb, or suffixing the basis, to the last letter; as سمبوڠ سوده / سمبوڠ سوده } súda de sambu=ng. it was sprinkled.

Infinitive Mood

Also distinguished by preposing

جاد jádde جاد قوتس jádde pútus

منجاد men-jádde

Verbs Neutrall

الا	álla	may be termed Neutralls –
بناسا	benássa	
روسق	rúsak	
ايلغ	eélang	

Ex – نكرى الا negrée álla. country destroyed.
كفل بناس kappal benassa. ship perisht.
تانه روسق tánna rúsak. land ruined.
هرت ايلغ harta eélang. goods lost.

اد

جاد

منجاد

سود

داتّ

سوئ

تس

جاد

But

ادکن

دکن

and

fine

Auxiliar Verbs.

اد ada. To have. to be. esse.

جاد jádde } To become. to be made. fore, fieri.

منجاد men-jádde

سوده súda. importing the thing done.

بيتة اد داتڠ béta ada datang. I do (or will) come.

بيتة سوده سوڠ beta súda súrat. I have written.

جاد ڤوتس jádde putus. It is finisht or done.

هندق جاد hendak jádde. It will be done.

But note that of جاد jádde is made جادكن jádde-kan; of منجاد men-jádde منجادكن men-jádde-kan (to make, create); and of سوده súdah, سودا كن súda-kan. to finish.

Participles –

Of the active Voice – are expressed by joining the compound Verb to the simple Verb.

or by duplication of the simple Verb. as

ر ي ل larree - larree . running.

ب ر ت ك ل ba - kotta - kótta . speaking.

ت ك ن ت ك ل ta - gántong - gántong . hanging.

By prefixing ڠ ecang to the Verb; as

ڠ ك ت ecang ecput.

or س ل ت sertu

س ل ه sama.

س د ڠ sedong

س ا م ب ل sambil.

د ا ل ا م dalam

(as the premixed gerund)

Participles

Of the Passive Voice are known by the Enclitics

ب ba	prefixed as	باکوت ba-kóta	fortified.
تا ta		تاجورس ta-gúris	ruled.
تر ter		ترقوتس ter-pútus	finished.

also by prefixing

د de, as ديسورت د de-súrat written.

د چ eeang de, as

د چ بايکي eeang de baykee.

د چ برنو eeang de búnuh.

د چ داتڠ eang de dátang.

چ اد eeáng ada.

چ جاد eeáng jadde.

سوده suda. سوده قوتس suda-pútus.

چ سوده eeang súda.

د سوده sudah de. د تيلم سوده suda de teckum.

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Adverbs —

of Place.

سیں	seéne.	here.
د سیں	de seéne	
کسیں	ka-seéne	hither.
کماری	ka-márree	
سیته	seéto	there.
د سیته	de seéto	
ځانه	sánna.	
د ځانه	de sánna	
کسیته	ka-seéto	thither.
کځانه	ka-sánna	
ځانه	mánna	where.
د ځانه	de mánna	
کځانه	ka mánna.	whither.
دالم	dallam	within.
د دالم	de dallam	
کدالم	ka-dallam	
لوړ	lowar	without.
د لوړ	de lowar	
کلوړ	ka lowar	

here-hence. there. thither. where. whither. within. without. hence. whence. hence. whence.

اتس	átus	above.
د اتس	de-átus	
کاتس	ka-átus	
باو	báva	below.
د باو	de-báva	
کباو	ka-báva	
امغر	amper	neere.
د امغر	de amper	
جاو	jaw	farre.
سبله	sa-belá.	on one side.
سبله میا بله	sa-belá meny-abelá.	on both sides.
سابرغ	sá'brang.	on one side of the river.
سابرغ میا برغ	sá'brang meny-abrang.	on both sides of the River.

Of Time.

بیلا beela. } when?
اپ بیلا appa-beela.
بیلا مانا beela-manna,
تتکلا tatkalla. then.
کلا کلا kalla-kalla. sometimes.
سکجر sa-kéjar. presently, imediately.
سکارنگ sa-karrang. even now, very lately, now, presently.
سڤگهل sa-fugghál presently, a little longer.
سدکت لاڱه sedekit. a little longer.
کلاڱه ka lágghe.
سهاري sa-harree. to-day.
سهاري هاري sa-harree harree. daily, every day.
ايسک eesok. to-morrow
ستدي toddi. even now.
لاما lama. long-since.
ساڽلاما لاماڽا sa-lama lamania. a very long time since, as long as can be remembered, a very long time to come, for ever.

بلم bullum. } not yet.
سبلم sa-bullum

کاکل ka-kakal. for ever.

ڤرلاهن per lahán. gently, easily, by degrees
(corruptly pronounced pulla hán.

دهولو dówlu. before.

کمدیان komedëan } afterwards.
ککمدیان ka-komedëan
کڤدکمدیان kapada komedëan
ڤدکمدیان pada komedëan

برمولا ber. múla } first.
سبرمولا sa-ber. múla
ڤرتاما per-tá ma

Of Number.

اکه	sa-kálee	once.	Also the signall of the superlative degree. sic de cæteris.
دوکاله	dúa-kálee	twice	
تیکاله	teéga-kálee	thrice.	
بارغ کاله	bárang-kálee	some-times.	
کادغ کاله	kádang-kálee		
براق کاله	ber appa kálee	how often?	
باپق کاله	baniak-kálee	often.	

Of Order.

برمولا	ber-múla	first.
سبرمولا	sa-ber-mula	
کسواتو	ka-suátu	
کدو	ka-dúa	2dly
کتیاکه	ka-teéga	3dly
کمپت	ka-ampat	4thly
کلیما	ka-leema	5thly & sic de cæteris.
لاگهه	laggha	more.
کلاگهه	ka-laggha	
سباگهه لاگهه	sa-bágghe lágghe	

Of Interrogation.

اق ápp̄a
اقتہ appa-ta } what, how.

اقبر. ber-áppa. how mang?

کرناق kernáppa
مغاق meng-áppa } why?

~~[illegible] Teeada~~

تیاد مغاق Teeada merg-áppa. it matters not.

باکہ مان bágghe-mánna. how?

باکیں bagheeke
بالیتہ bagheeto } thus, in reference to { this / that

کالو kallow.
جکلو jikkalow. } if.

دمیکیں demikeen. 10. quasi dumme-keen.
adipół.

Of Affirmation.

سونگو	súng-gu	Truly, certainly.
نیین	Neen	
کیین	Keen	
ییه	yéa	yea, yes.
ججه	jája	only, alone.
مکه	makka	Therefore.

Of Adjuration.

دمه	dume. as الله دمه dume Allah. by God!
الله ایشی	inshi-Allah. by the grace of God!
بسم الله	bismillah. In the name of God!

Of Admiration.

سبحانه	subahána	o wonderfull!
استغفر الله	astofferla	
استغفر الله	astogofferla	

Of Negation.

تیاد teéada. no. not.

بوکن bukon. not.

جاغن jángan. in no wise. do it not.

جاغن تیاد jangan-teeda. forget not to do it. be wise it be done.

Of Quantity.

چدو tedóng } enough.
سودا sudah }

لبه lebbe more } signalle of the } degrees, comparative & superlative

تر لبه ter-lebbe most

لاگه lagghe. more, rather.

کا لاگه ka-lagghe. more, moreover.

امات amát. too-much.

مانکین mánkin. rather. the n being pronounced tho' not written.

Of Quality & Similitude.

سما sama
سما-سما sama-sama } alike, together.

ڤرتي perti
سڤرتي sa-perti } as. like as.

اوڤام upáma
ڬاي káya. } as. exempli gratiâ.

Of Demonstration.

ا la
ايتا ita } ecce. lo! post-poned to the Imperative mood; and adjectives signifying demonstration.

سلڽوبايا hubaya. Therefore, to the end that.

Some Adjectives are also used Adverbially.

As بايك bayk. well.

جاهت jáhat. ill.

بانيق banyak. much.

سدكيت sedekit. a little.

باروه báruh. lately, newly.

Some Verbs also, as premised. as

باوا نايك	báwa nayk.	bring up.
تورن	túrun	down.
ماسك	mássok	in.
فولغ	púlang	away.
كمبالك	kombálee	back.

Tree de coteris.

Conjunctions

Copulative

دان dán . and .

جوگہ júga } also.

ثون pún }

Disjunctive .

اتو atáwa } or.

کہ ka . } — as بایک کہ جاہت baik ka jáhat . well or ill .

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Mr. Robert Ly a Roan

مسكي máskee either, although. as

مسكي اين maskee ere maskee eeto.

هاڽ hánia. } but.
تاڤي tafápee.

مالاينكن malainkan except. ~~Hardly~~ only.

كالو kallaw
جكالو jikkalaw } if.
لامن lámon
جك jikka

كرن kórna
سبب sebab } for.
تاغل tághal

كرن اينه kórna eetoh.
سبب اينه sebáb eetoh.
تاغل اينه tághal eetoh.

سبب sebab (probably a noun)

اڬر agar
سڤايا suppaya } to the end, that.

كاتاوان ka-tawan. to wit, scilicet.

Prepositions.

ک	ka	to. as a place	کدارت ka dárat. to the shore. کلانت ka laut. to the sea.
د	de	to, towards.	
انتار	antára	between.	
د انتار	de antara		
د تنګه	de tinga.		
قد	pada	to. as to persons.	
کقد	ka-pada		
در	dere	from.	
درقد	dere-pada		
سره	sérta	with.	
باسره	ba-sérta		
دغه	dirqan		
سره	sama		
دالم	dállam	within, amongst.	
کدالم	ka-dállam		
ددالم	de-dállam		

اتس	átas	above
کاتس	ka-átas	
د اتس	de-átas	
باو	báwa	below.
کباو	ka-báwa	
د باو	de-báwa	
لوړ	lówar	without.
کلوړ	ka-lówar	
د لوړ	de-lówar	
اداف	ádaf	
اداف	ádaf-an	before, in presence of.
کاداف	ka-ádaf-an	
د اداف	de-ádaf-an	
سمبل	sámbil	whilst.
سمدې	sedong	
سمفک	sampec	untill.
تړوس	trús	through.
کولیاخ	kuleeling	about.

سبلا sa-belá
سبلا ka-sa-belá } on one side.

سبلا سبلا sa-belá meny-abela. on both sides.

ابرنو sabring. on the other side of the river.

ابرنو ابرنو sabring-meny-abring. on both sides of the river.

ڠ ڠ | the, preceding of noun, de=
اوله oleh | =notheth, l nom: + dec: case — and are properly pronouns.

اکن ákan. to. ا ک د اکن دڠ ákan déa. bring it to him.

Interjections

Admiration.

استغفر	astaghfirlá	wonderfull!
استغفر الله	astaghfirlá	
سبحان	subahána	

Exultation.

ها	hey!	
اوى	adúy	woe! oo!
امبوى	amboy.	
ياسى	yáyang.	alas! 'tis pity.
چك	chék	fye!
چس	chís	

كسودهن Ka-sudahan

Finis.

توجى الله والله

Gloria Deo.

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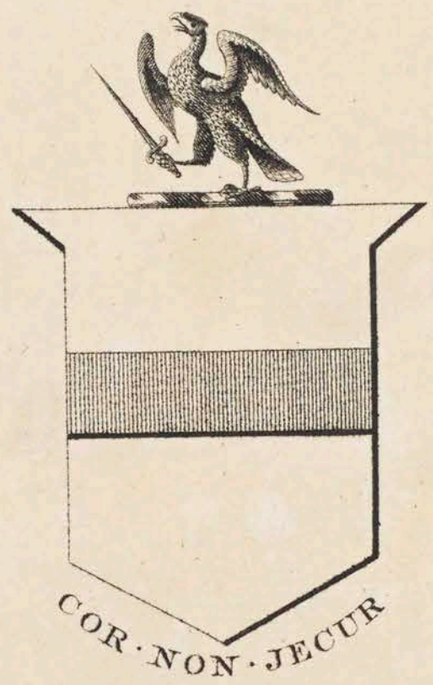

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