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A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
PUNJABEE LANGUAGE.

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PREFACE.

THE extensive territorial possessions, the political influence, and the extended commerce of the British nation in the East, are constantly giving rise to a variety of circumstances which render a knowledge of the languages spoken in every part of India, and the countries contiguous thereto, highly important. Hence the necessity of Elementary Works in these languages.

The language which this grammar is intended to teach is spoken by the Shikhs, that singular people, who inhabit the Punjab, or the country lying between the Sutledge and the Indus.

The following sheets are intended to furnish short and appropriate rules for the acquisition of this language, without attempting any remarks upon the nature of grammar in general. Conscious that long disquisitions respecting minute circumstances only serve to deter a student from the study of a language, the writer of this work has endeavoured to give a sufficient number of rules in as simple a manner and as few words as possible.

The Sh*i*khs follow the religion founded by Nan*u*k*a*, the precepts of which are contained in a large volume, called, emphatically, the Gr*u*nth*a*, or *The Writing*, which is written in a peculiar character called G*oo*r*oo*-M*oo*kh*ee* Nag*u*ree; on which account they have a peculiar veneration for that character, and, with few exceptions, use it in all their transactions. That character is therefore used in the following work, as that which properly belongs to the language.

The Punjabee language is confessedly of mixed origin: a great part of it is derived from the S*u*ngskrit, the common parent of all the Indian languages; and a great part also from the Arabic, Persian, Pushto, and other languages spoken in the vicinity of the Punjab. Most of these words are much altered from their original form; though easily recognizable by any person acquainted with those languages.

To add any thing further respecting this little work is unnecessary; if the inquisitive student of oriental languages obtains any assistance from it, the author will feel this a full compensation for his labour in writing it.

W. CAREY.

SERAMPORE, *May*, 1812.

A GRAMMAR, &c.

SECTION I.

Of Letters.

THE character used by the Shikhs is formed from the Deva-nagura, and is called the Gooroo-mookhee. The Alphabet is arranged on the same principles, and the names of the letters are the same, but a few of the corresponding characters are wanting. The following is the Alphabet:

Vowels.

ਅ,*	ਆ,	ਇ,	ਈ,	ਉ,	ਊ,	ਏ,	ਐ,	ਓ,	ਔ,	ੰ,	ਃ.
a	a	*i*	ee	*oo*	oo	e	i	o	ou	ung	uh

---

* In expressing the sound of Indian characters in English letters, it must be observed that Italic letters are used to express the short vowels, and Roman letters the long ones. *Ex.* *a* expresses the sound of the final a of America; a the sound of a in father; *i*, the sound of i in trim; *ee*, the sound of ee in cheese; *oo*, the sound of oo in good; oo, the sound of oo in food; e, the sound of e in men; i, the sound of i in mine; o, the sound of o in lobe; ou, the sound of ou in foul, and u, the sound of u in but.

Consonants.

ਕ k*a*	ਖ kh*a*	ਗ g*a*	ਘ gh*a*	ਙ gṅ*a*	gutturals.
ਚ ch*a*	ਛ chh*a*	ਜ j*a*	ਝ jh*a*	ਞ gn*ee*a	palatines.
ਟ t*a*	ਠ th*a*	ਡ d*a*	ਢ dh*a*	ਣ n*a*	linguals.
ਤ t*a*	ਥ th*a*	ਦ d*a*	ਧ dh*a*	ਨ n*a*	dentals.
ਪ p*a*	ਫ ph*a*	ਬ b*a*	ਭ bh*a*	ਮ m*a*	labials.
ਯ y*a*	ਰ r*a*	ਲ l*a*	ਵ w*a*		semi-vowels, &c.
ਸ s*a*			ਹ h*a*	ਕ੍ਸ਼ ksh*a*	

2. The vowels are divided into short (ਹ੍ਰਸ੍ਵ), and long (ਦੀਰਘ). *Ex.* ਅ, ਇ and ਉ, are short, and all the others long.

3. The first twenty-five letters are distributed into five classes (ਵਰਗ), each of which class is pronounced with a different organ, as expressed in the alphabet. Of these classes the first and third letter is unaspirated (ਅਲਪਪ੍ਰਾਣ), the second and fourth aspirated (ਮਹਾਪ੍ਰਾਣ), and the fifth nasal (ਸਾਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ).

4. The other letters are miscellaneous (ਅਦਵਰ ਰਾਜਿ), and consist of semi-vowels, the sibilant ਸ, the letter ਹ, and the compound letter ਖ, formed by the combination of ਕ with the Deva-nagura ष, and frequently pronounced like ਛ.

5. The sound of the letters is generally expressed by the English letters placed under them. That of the aspirated letters is best acquired by observing the sound of any two English words the first ending with any given letter and the next beginning with h. *Ex.* the sound of ਖ, will be found in the k and h of look here, that of ਛ, in the ch and h of watch house, &c. church ਖ.

6. The first and third letters of the third class agree precisely with the English t, and d, and the second and fourth are their respective aspirated letters. There is no discernible difference in the pronunciation of ਣ and ਨ.

7. The letters of the fourth class are pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth. There is nothing peculiar in the sounds of the other letters.

8. The vowel ਅ is naturally inherent in every consonant.

SECT. II.

Of the compounding of Letters.

9. When any vowel, ਅ excepted, follows a consonant in the same syllable, it loses its proper form, and is represented by a symbol which coalesces with the consonant and forms a new letter, or syllabic character; but ਅ being naturally inherent in the consonant requires nothing whatever to represent it.

10. The vowels with their representative symbols, and the method of combining them with consonants, are expressed below:

Vowel.	Representative symbol.	Consonant joined with the vowel.	Pronunciation.
ਆ	ਾ	ਕਾ	ka.
ਇ	ਿ	ਕਿ	k*i*.
ਈ	ੀ	ਕੀ	k*ee*.
ਉ	ੁ	ਕੁ	k*oo*.
ਊ	ੂ	ਕੂ	koo.
ਏ	ੇ	ਕੇ	ke.
ਐ	ੈ	ਕੈ	ki.
ਓ	ੋ	ਕੋ	ko.
ਔ	ੌ	ਕੌ	kou.

11. There are but few combined consonants used in writing this language, but the consonants are written after each other, and where it is necessary, the inherent ਅ is dropped in the pronunciation. *Ex.* ਸਮਰਣ, *recollection*, pronounced Sm*uruna*.

12. Some few consonants are combined, by using a substituted character instead of the last member of the compound. These repre-

sentative characters, and the manner of their combination with a preceding consonant is here exhibited:

Consonant.	Representative character.	Combined consonants.	Pronunciation.
ਯ	ਯ	ਦ੍ਯ	dy*a*.
ਰ	੍ਰ	ਦ੍ਰ	dr*a*.
ਵ	੍ਵ	ਦ੍ਵ	dw*a*.

13. There are very few instances in this language of the permutation of letters in joining words together. The only instances are in S*u*ngskrit compounds which were thus joined in that language, and have been transferred to this without alteration, such as ਪਰਮੇਸੁਰ, *the great God*, ਦੇਵਾਸੁਰ, *a god and a demon*, and others of the same nature.

SECT. III.

Of Words.

Words in this language are derived from several sources, the principal of which are the S*u*ngskrit and the Arabic; some of these words are pure Arabic or S*u*ngskrit, others are more or less corrupted; some few other words are of doubtful origin.

1. Words are Substantives (ਦ੍ਰਵ੍ਯਵਾਚਕ), Adjectives (ਗੁਣਵਾਚਕ), Pronouns (ਸਰਵਨਾਮ), Verbs (ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਦ), and indeclinable particles (ਅਵ੍ਯਯਸਬਦ).

2. Substantives are divided into (ਨਾਮਵਾਚਕ), proper names, (ਦ੍ਰਵ੍ਯਵਾਚਕ), names of things, ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਾਚਕ, verbals, ਭਾਵਵਾਚਕ, names of abstract qualities, ਜਾਤਿਵਾਚਕ, names of kinds, or generic nouns, and ਅਨੁਕਰਣਸਬਦ, imitative sounds.

3. Verbals (ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਾਚਕ) form a class contain-

ing many words which are not substantives, viz. participles, and adjectives which are formed immediately from the verbal root; some verbals also are considered as abstract terms.

4. Some imitative sounds are substantives, some adjectives, and others adverbs.

Of the Gender of Nouns.

5. Nouns are of only two genders, the masculine (ਪੁੰਲਿੰਗ) and the feminine ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀਲਿੰਗ. There are no neuter nouns in the language.

6. In most instances words derived from the S*u*ngskrit and Arabic languages are of the same gender as in these original tongues. There is no certain rule for ascertaining the gender of those derived from other sources. There being no neuter in this language, those S*u*ngskrit or Arabic neuters which end in ਅ, or a consonant, are masculine, and those which

end in ਆ, ਇ, ਈ, ਉ, or ਊ, are feminine. To this, however, there are many exceptions.

Of Number.

7. There are two numbers, the singular (ਏਕਵਚਨ), and the plural (ਬਹੁਵਚਨ).

Of the Declension of Nouns.

8. In this, as in every Indian language, there are seven cases to nouns, viz. the nominative, the accusative, the instrumental, the dative, the ablative, the possessive, and the locative; which are usually denominated by their respective numbers, (ਪਹਲੀ), the first; (ਦੂਜੀ), the second; (ਤੀਜੀ), the third; (ਚੌਥੀ), the fourth; (ਪੰਜਮੀ), the fifth; (ਛਿਵੀ,) the sixth, and (ਸੱਤਵੀਂ), the seventh.

9. Considered in their relation to an active verb, these cases are respectively called ਕਰਤਾ, the agent; ਕਰਮ, the object; ਕਰਣ, the instrument; ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ, the form which expresses

the act of bestowing; ਅਪਾਂਦਾਨ, that which expresses the taking from any thing; ਸਮਬਨਧ, that which expresses connection or possession, and ਅਧਿਕਰਨ, that which expresses containing or comprehending. The cases are placed in the order observed by S*u*ngskrit grammarians.

10. The cases of nouns are formed by affixing the following terminations, (ਵਿਭਕਤਿ), viz. ਨੂ, ਨੈ, ਤਾਂਈ, ਤੇ, ਦਾ and ਵਿਚ. These are applied equally to the singular and plural number.

11. The Nominative case has no termination affixed to it. *Ex.* ਈਸੁਰ, *God.*

12. The nominative plural of nouns ending in ਅ, is the same as the singular. That of nouns with a final ਆ, usually ends in ਏ. *Ex.* ਮਨੁਸਜਂ, *men*, ਕੁਤੇ, *dogs.*

13. ਆ is inserted before all the termina-

tions in the plural number, when the noun has a final ਅ.

ਜਨ, *a man.*

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	ਜਨ, *a man.*	ਜਨ, *men.*
2.	ਜਨਨੂ, *man.*	ਜਨਾਨੂ, *men.*
3.	ਜਨਨੇ, *by a man.*	ਜਨਾਨੇ, *by men.*
4.	ਜਨਤਾਂਈ, *to a man.*	ਜਨਾਤਾਂਈ, *to men.*
5.	ਜਨਤੇ, *from a man.*	ਜਨਾਤੇ, *from men.*
6.	ਜਨਦਾ, *man's.*	ਜਨਾਦਾ, *men's.*
7.	ਜਨਵਿਚ, *in a man.*	ਜਨਾਵਿਚ, *in men.*

14. Feminines which end in ਅ, change it to ਆਂ, in the plural number. *Ex.* ਗਲ, *a word*, ਗਲਾਂ, *words.*

15. In the singular number ਏ is substituted for the final of masculine nouns ending in ਆ, when the terminations of the cases are affixed, and also in the nominative plural.

16. ਈਆਂ is inserted in the plural number

before the terminations of masculine nouns ending in ਆ. The final ਆ is omitted when ਇਆਂ is inserted.

ਘੋੜਾ, *a horse.*

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਘੋੜਾ, *a horse.*	ਘੋੜੇ, *horses.*
2.	ਘੋੜੇਨੂ, *horse.*	ਘੋੜਿਆਂਨੂ, *horses.*
3.	ਘੋੜੇਨੇ, *by a horse.*	ਘੋੜਿਆਂਨੇ, *by horses.*
4.	ਘੋੜੇਤਾਂਈ, *to a horse.*	ਘੋੜਿਆਂਤਾਂਈ, *to horses.*
5.	ਘੋੜੇਤੇ, *from a horse.*	ਘੋੜਿਆਂਤੇ, *from horses.*
6.	ਘੋੜੇਦਾ, *horses.*	ਘੋੜਿਆਂਦਾ, *horses'.*
7.	ਘੋੜੇਵਿਚ, *in a horse.*	ਘੋੜਿਆਂਵਿਚ, *in horses.*

17. Feminine nouns ending in ਆ, are declined in the singular number by merely affixing the terminations. In the plural the final ਆ is made nasal.

ਦਜਾ, *compassion.*

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਦਜਾ, *compassion.*	ਦਜਾ, *compassions.*
2.	ਦਜਾਨੂ, *compassion.*	ਦਜਾਂਨੂ, *compassions.*
3.	ਦਜਾਨੇ, *by compassion.*	ਦਜਾਨੇ, *by compassions*, &c.

18. The terminations are merely affixed to nouns ending in ਇ, ਈ, or ਉ, in the singular number.

19. ਆਂ is inserted before the terminations, in the plural number of nouns which end in ਇ, ਈ, ਉ, or ਊ, and the final short vowels, viz. ਇ and ਉ are made long.

20. The final vowel of nouns ending in ਇ or ਉ is optionally rejected.

21. When the final ਇ is rejected the inserted ਆ is optionally nasal in masculine nouns.

ਕਵਿ, *a poet.*

Singular.

1. ਕਵਿ, *a poet.*
2. ਕਵਿਨੂ, *poet.*
3. ਕਵਿਨੇ, *by a poet.*
4. ਕਵਿਤਾਂਈ, *to a poet.*

5. ਕਵਿਤੇ, *from a poet.*
6. ਕਵਿਦਾ, *poet's.*
7. ਕਵਿਵਿਚ, *in a poet.*

Plural.

1. ਕਵੀ, *poets.*
2. ਕਵੀਆਂਨੂ or ਕਵਾਂਨੂ, *poets.*
3. ਕਵੀਆਂਤਾਂਈ or ਕਵਾਂਤਾਂਈ, *by poets.*
4. ਕਵੀਆਂਨੇ or ਕਵਾਂਨੇ, *to poets.*
5. ਕਵੀਆਂਤੇ or ਕਵਾਂਤੇ, *from poets.*
6. ਕਵੀਆਂਦਾ or ਕਵਾਂਦਾ, *poets'.*
7. ਕਵੀਆਂਵਿਚ or ਕਵਾਂਵਿਚ, *in poets.*

22. The final of feminines ending in ਇ, is changed to ਈ or ਆ optionally. The ਈ is optionally nasal except in the nominative case.

ਮਤਿ, *mind, opinion, (fem.)*

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਮਤਿ, *mind.*	ਮਤੀ, *minds.*
2. ਮਤਿਨੂ, *mind.*	ਮਤੀਆਂਨੂ or ਮਤਾਂਨੂ, *minds.*
3. ਮਤਿਨੇ, *by mind.*	ਮਤੀਆਂਨੇ or ਮਤਾਂਨੇ, *by minds, &c.*

23. ਆ is inserted in the nominative plural after words which have a final ਈ.

ਤ੍ਰੀਵੀ, *a woman.*

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਤ੍ਰੀਵੀ, *a woman.*	ਤ੍ਰੀਵੀਆਂ, *women.*
2.	ਤ੍ਰੀਵੀਨੂ, *woman.*	ਤ੍ਰੀਵੀਆਂਨੂ, *women.*
3.	ਤ੍ਰੀਵੀਨੇ, *by a woman.*	ਤ੍ਰੀਵੀਆਂਨੇ, *by women.* &c.

24. The final of words ending in ਉ is optionally made long in the singular number.

25. The final of words ending in ਉ is optionally rejected in the nominative plural.

ਪ੍ਰਭੁ, *a lord or master.*

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਪ੍ਰਭੂ or ਪ੍ਰਭੁ, *a lord.*	ਪ੍ਰਭੁ or ਪ੍ਰਭ, *lords.*
2.	ਪ੍ਰਭੂਨੂ or ਪ੍ਰਭੁਨੂ, *lord.*	ਪ੍ਰਭੁਆਂਨੂ or ਪ੍ਰਭਾਂਨੂ, *lords.*
3.	ਪ੍ਰਭੂਨੇ or ਪ੍ਰਭੁਨੇ, *by a lord.*	ਪ੍ਰਭੁਆਂਨੇ or ਪ੍ਰਭਾਂਨੇ, *by lords.* &c.

26. The seventh case is frequently made by ਵਿਖੈ, *with respect to*, or by ਮਧਜੇ, *in the midst*. ਵਿਚ is not properly the termination of a case, but a word which may govern a genitive case or be united to the word in the manner of a termination. *Ex.* ਪ੍ਰਭੁਦੇ ਵਿਖੇ, or ਪ੍ਰਭੁਵਿਖੇ, *in the master*, ਪ੍ਰਭੁਆਂਦੇ ਮਧਜੇ, or ਪ੍ਰਭੁਆਂਮਧਜੇ, *among the masters*, ਪ੍ਰਭਾਂਦੇ ਵਿਚ, or ਪ੍ਰਭਾਂਵਿਚ, *among the masters*.

27. The sixth case, viz. the possessive or genitive, is properly an adjective, and varies its gender to agree with the substantive it governs.

28. The masculine singular of the genitive case is made by ਦਾ, the plural in ਦੇ. The feminine singular ends in ਦੀ, the plural in ਦੀਆਂ. *Ex.* ਪ੍ਰਭੁਦਾ ਘੋੜਾ, *the master's horse*, ਪ੍ਰਭੁਦੇ ਘੋੜੇ, *the master's horses*, ਪ੍ਰਭੁਦੀ ਵਾਤ, *the master's word*, ਪ੍ਰਭੁਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਤੇਂ, *the master's words*.

29. When a word in the genitive case agrees with another noun in any case, except the nominative, the plural termination is required. *Ex.* ਜਨੇਦੇ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਨੂ, *a man's son*, ਜਨੇਦਿਆਂ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਾਂਨੂ, *a man's sons*, ਜਨੇਦੇ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਨੇ, *by a man's son*, ਜਨੇਦਿਆਂ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਾਂਨੇ, *by a man's sons*, ਜਨੇਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀਨੇ, *by a man's daughter*, ਜਨੇਦੀਆਂ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀਆਂਨੇ, *by a man's daughters.*

30. ਪਾਸ, *a side*, ਵਿਚ, *midst*, ਵਿਖੈ, *with regard to*, ਵਾਸਤੇ, *for*, ਨਾਲ, *with*, and a few other particles, always govern the genitive case in ਦੇ. *Ex.* ਪ੍ਰਭੂਦੇ ਪਾਸ, *near the master*, ਪ੍ਰਭੂਆਂਦੇ ਨਾਲ, *with the masters.*

31. The above particles however are frequently compounded with the preceding word, in which case the termination of the genitive case is omitted. *Ex.* ਬਹੁਤਿਆਂਵਾਸਤੇ, *for many.*

32. The participle ਕਰਕੈ is often used instead of the termination of the instrumental case. *Ex.* ਮਨੁਸਕਰਕੈ, *by a man.*

SECTION IV.

Of Adjectives.

1. Adjectives do not require the terminations of cases when the substantive is expressed.

2. Adjectives vary in gender and number to agree with their substantives. *Ex.* ਸੋਹਣਾ ਪੁਰੁਸ, *a handsome man*, ਸੋਹਣੀ ਤੀਵੀ, *a handsome woman*, ਸੋਹਣੇ ਪੁਰੁਸ, *handsome men*, ਸੋਹਣੀਆਂ ਤੀਵੀਆਂ, *handsome women.*

3. The feminine of adjectives which have a final ਆ, is made by substituting ਇ for the final ਆ. When the adjective ends in ਇਆ, the feminine is made by substituting ਈ for the final ਇਆ.

4. The plural masculine of adjectives which

end in ਆ, is made by substituting ਏ for the final. The penultimate ਇ of those ending in ਇਆ is frequently rejected. *Ex.* ਕਰਿਆ, *done*, ਕਰਿਏ, *done* (plur.) ਆਇਆ, *come*, ਆਏ, *come* (plur.)

5. ਏ is substituted for the final ਆ of masculine adjectives when they are constructed with a noun in any case singular except the nominative. *Ex.* ਸੋਹਣੇ ਪੁਰਸਨੂ, *handsome man.*

6. Adjectives with a final ਅ, or ਈ, suffer no change in the singular number, *Ex.* ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪੁਰਸ, *a handsome man*, ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪੁਰਸਨੂ, *handsome men*, ਸੋਹਣੀ ਤੀਵੀ, *a handsome woman*, ਸੋਹਣੀ ਤੀਵੀਨੂ, *handsome women.*

7. The plural masculine of adjectives in ਅਂ is made by ਆਂ, and that of those ending in ਆ by ਇਆਂ, when they are constructed with a substantive, in any case except the nomina-

tive. *Ex.* ਸੋਹਣੀਆਂ ਪੁਰੁਸਾਨੂ, *handsome man,* ਸੁੰਦਰਾਂ, ਪੁਰੁਸਾਂਨੂ, *handsome men.*

8. The plural of feminine adjectives is made by affixing ਆਂ to the final ਈ. *Ex.* ਸੋਹਣੀਆਂ ਨਾਰੀਆਂਨੂ, *handsome women.*

9. ਸ is optionally inserted after ਸਭ, in the singular, before the termination of a case.

10. In the plural number ਨਾ is inserted after ਸਭ, *all,* and ਹੋਰ, *another,* when any termination follows it.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਸਭ, *all.*	ਸਭ, *all.*
2.	ਸਭਨੂ, *all.*	ਸਭਨਾਨੂ, *all.*
3.	ਸਭਨੇ, ਸਭਸਨੇ, *by all.*	ਸਭਨਾਂਨੇ, *by all,* &c.

Thus ਹੋਰ, *every one.*

The comparative degree of adjectives is usually made by the words ਬਡਾ, *much,* or ਅਧਿਕ,

more. *Ex*. ਖਰਾ ਉਤਮ or ਅਧਿਕ ਉਤਮ, *better*, or *more excellent*.

The superlative degree is made by the words ਅਤਿ, *very*, ਬਹੁਤ, *much*, or ਘਲਾ, *much*. *Ex*. ਅਤਿ ਉਤਮ, ਬਹੁਤ ਉਤਮ, or ਘਲਾ ਉਤਮ, *best*, *most excellent*.

ਅਤਿ, ਬਹੁਤ, and ਅਧਿਕ, suffer no change of gender or number when used in the comparison of adjectives, but ਖਰਾ and ਘਲਾ do. *Ex*. ਖਰੀਉਤਮ, *very* or *more excellent* (fem.); ਘਲੀ ਸੌਹਨੀ, *very handsome* (fem.) but ਅਧਿਕ ਸੌਹਨੀ, *more handsome*, ਬਹੁਤ ਸੌਹਨੀ, and ਅਤਿ ਸੌਹਨੀ, *very handsome*, (fem.) admit no change in the adverb.

SECT. V.

Of Pronouns.

1. The personal pronouns are ਮੈਂ, *I*, ਤੂੰ, *thou*, and ਸੋ, *he*.

2. The same terminations are used to make the cases of pronouns as those of substantives, except those of the genitive case in the first and second personal pronouns.

3. The genitive singular of ਮੈਂ, *I*, and ਤੂ, *thou*, is made by affixing ਰਾ, and that of the plural by ਡਾ.

4. ਮੇ is substituted for ਮੈਂ, *I*, and ਤੇ, for ਤੂ, *thou*, in the fourth, and following cases singular.

5. ਤੇ is inserted after the substituted syl-

lables ਮੇ, and ਤੇ in the fourth, fifth, and seventh cases singular.

6. ਅਮ is substituted for ਮੈਂ, in the plural number, and ਤੁਮ for ਤੂ.

7. ਈ is affixed to ਅਮ, and ਤੁਮ, in the nominative plural, and ਆ is inserted in all the other cases, before the terminations.

8. ਡੇ is inserted in the fourth, fifth, and seventh cases plural after the increment ਆ.

ਮੈਂ, *I.*

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਮੈਂ, *I.*	ਅਮੀ, *we.*
2. ਮੈਂਨੂ, *me.*	ਅਮਾਨੂ, *us.*
3. ਮੈਂਨੇ, *by me.*	ਅਮਾਨੇ, *by us.*
4. ਮੇਰੇਤਾਂਈ, *to me.*	ਅਮਾਡੇਤਾਂਈ, *to us.*
5. ਮੇਰੇਤੇ, *from me.*	ਅਮਾਡੇਤੇ, *from us.*
X 6. ਮੇਰਾ, *mine.*	ਅਮਾਡਾ, *ours.*
7. ਮੇਰੇਵਿਚ, *in me.*	ਅਮਾਡੇਵਿਚ, *in us.*

om possessive pron. which agree like
adjectives. ਰਾ. ਰੀ ਰੇ ਰੇ

9. ਤੁਹ is optionally substituted for ਤੂੰ, *thou*, in the second and third cases singular, and ਤੁਧ in all the cases except the nominative.

ਤੂ, *thou*.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਤੂ, *thou*.	ਤੁਸੀ, *ye*.
2.	ਤੁਹਨੂ or ਤੁਧਨੂ, *thee*.	ਤੁਸਾਨੂ, *you*.
3.	ਤੁਹਨੇ or ਤੁਧਨੇ, *by thee*.	ਤੁਸਾਨੇ, *by you*.
4.	ਤੇਰੇਤਾਂਈ or ਤੁਧਤਾਂਈ, *to thee*.	ਤੁਸਾਡੇਤਾਂਈ, *to you*.
5.	ਤੇਰੇਤੇ or ਤੁਧਤੇ, *from thee*.	ਤੁਸਾਡੇਤੇ, *from you*.
6.	ਤੇਰਾ or ਤੁਧਦਾ, *thine*.	ਤੁਸਾਡਾ, *your*.
7.	ਤੇਰੇਵਿਚ or ਤੁਧਵਿਚ, *in thee*.	ਤੁਸਾਡੇਵਿਚ, *in you*.

10. ਤਿਸ and ਤਿਹ are substituted for ਸੋ, *he*, in all the cases singular except the nominative, and ਤਿਨਾ in the plural.

11. ਸੋ, *he*, ਜੋ, *who*, ਏਹ, *this*, ਓ, *that*, and ਕੋਈ, *who*, are the same in the singular and plural nominative.

ਸੋ, *he.*

Singular.

1. ਸੋ, *he.*
2. ਤਿਸਨੂ or ਤਿਹਨੂ, *him.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ or ਤਿਹਨੇ, *by him.*
4. ਤਿਸਤਾਂਈ or ਤਿਹਤਾਂਈ, *to him.*
5. ਤਿਸਤੇ or ਤਿਹਤੇ, *from him.*
6. ਤਿਸਦਾ or ਤਿਹਦਾ, *his.*
7. ਤਿਸਵਿਚ or ਤਿਹਵਿਚ, *in him.*

Plural.

1. ਸੈ, *they.*
2. ਤਿਨਾਨੂ, *them.*
3. ਤਿਨਾਨੇ, *by them.*
4. ਤਿਨਾਤਾਂਈ, *to them.*
5. ਤਿਨਾਤੇ, *from them.*
6. ਤਿਨਾਦਾ, *theirs.*
7. ਤਿਨਾਵਿਚ, *in them.*

12. ਜਿਸ and ਜਿਹ are substituted for ਜੋ, *who,* ਇਸ or ਇਹ, for ਏਹ, *this,* ਉਸ or ਉਹ, and ਓਸ, or ਓਹ for ਓਹ, *that,* and ਕਿਸ, for ਕੋਈ or ਕੋਨ, *who,* ਕਿਸੈਕ for ਕੋਈਕ, *any one,* in all the cases

singular except the nominative, and ਜਿਨਾ, ਇਨਾ, ਉਨਾ and ਕਿਨਾ, for the same words respectively in the plural.

ਜੋ, *who*.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਜੋ, *who*.	ਜੋ, *who*.
2.	ਜਿਸਨੂ, ਜਿਹਨੂ, *whom*.	ਜਿਨਾਨੂ, *whom*.
3.	ਜਿਸਨੇ, ਜਿਹਨੇ; *by whom*.	ਜਿਨਾਨੇ, *by whom*, &c.

through the other cases.

ਏਹ, *this man or thing*.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਏਹ, *this man* or *thing*.	ਏਹ, *these*.
2.	ਇਸਨੂ, ਇਹਨੂ, *this*.	ਇਨਾਨੂ, *these*.
3.	ਇਸਨੇ, ਇਹਨੇ, *by this*.	ਇਨਾਨੇ, *by these*, &c.

through the other cases.

ਓਹ, *that man or thing*.

	Singular.
1.	ਔਹ, *that*.
2.	ਉਸਨੂ, ਉਹਨੂ, ਔਸਨੂ, ਔਹਨੂ, *that*.
3.	ਉਸਨੇ, ਉਹਨੇ, ਔਸਨੇ, ਔਹਨੇ, *by that*.

Plural.

1. ਔਹ, *those.*
2. ਉਨਾਨੂ, ਔਨਾਨੂ, *those, them.*
3. ਉਨਾਨੇ, ਔਨਾਨੇ, *by them,* &c. through the other cases.

13. The final of ਜੇਹੜਾ and ਜੇੜਾ, *who,* is changed to ਏ, when followed by any termination of the singular number, and to ਇਆਂ, in the plural.

ਜੇਹੜਾ, *who.*

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਜੇਹੜਾ, *who.*	ਜੇਹੜੇ, *who.*
2. ਜੇਹੜੇਨੂ, *whom.*	ਜੇਹੜਿਆਂਨੂ, *whom.*
3. ਜੇਹੜੇਨੇ, *by whom.*	ਜੇਹੜਿਆਂਨੇ, *by whom,* &c.

through the other cases.

ਜੇੜਾ, *who.*

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਜੇੜਾ, *who.*	ਜੇੜੇ, *who.*
2. ਜੇੜੇਨੂ, *whom.*	ਜੇੜਿਆਂਨੂ, *whom.*
3. ਜੇੜੇਨੇ, *by whom.*	ਜੇੜਿਆਂਨੇ, *by whom,* &c.

like a masculine noun with a final ਆ.

The feminine of ਜੇਹੜਾ is ਜੇਹੜੀ, and that of ਜੇੜਾ is ਜੇੜੀ, which are declined like nouns ending in ਈ. Thus also is declined ਕੇਹੜਾ, *who? any one*, the feminine of which is ਕੇਹੜੀ.

Thus also are declined ਤੇਹੜਾ, *he*, and ਤੇਹੜੀ, *she*.

14. ਜਿਕੇ, *who*, and its feminine ਜਿਕਾ, are declined as ਜੋ, the final ਕੇ and ਕਾ being changed to ਸ or ਹ in all the cases except the nominative.

15. ਣਾ is affixed to ਆਪ, *self*, in the genitive singular.

16. ਣੇ is optionally inserted after ਆਪ, before the terminations of the fourth, fifth, and seventh cases singular.

Singular.

1. ਆਪ, *self.*
2. ਆਪਨੂ, *self.*
3. ਆਪਨੇ, *by self.*
4. ਆਪਤਾਂਈ and ਆਪਲੇਤਾਂਈ, *to self.*
5. ਆਪਤੇ and ਆਪਲੇਤੇ, *from self.*
6. ਆਪਲੇ, *own.*
7. ਆਪਵਿਚ and ਆਪਲੇਵਿਚ, *in self.*

Thus also ਆਪਸੁ.

The plural is seldom used.

17. Compound pronouns are declined in the last member only.

18. ਜੋ ਕੋਈ, *whosoever, he who,* is changed for ਜਿਸ ਕਿਸ in the singular, and ਜਿਨਾ ਕਿਨਾ in the plural when followed by the termination of any case.

Singular.

1. ਜੋਕੋਈ, *whosoever.*
2. ਜਿਸਕਿਸਨੂ, *whomsoever.*
3. ਜਿਸਕਿਸਨੇ, *by whomsoever.*

Plural.

1. ਜੌਕੋਈ, *whosoever.*
2. ਜਿਨਾਕਿਨਾਨੂ, *whomsoever.*
3. ਜਿਨਾਕਿਨਾਨੇ, *by whomsoever*, &c. through the other cases.

19. ਜੋ ਕੋਈਕ, ਜਿਕੋ ਕੋਈਕ, ਜੇਕੋ ਕੋਈਕ, and ਜੇਹੜਾ ਕੋਈਕ, *whosoever*, are declined in the same manner, substituting ਜਿਸ for ਜੋ, and ਜੇਹੜੇ, for ਜੇਹੜਾ, in the singular, when followed by the termination of any case, and ਜਿਨਾ and ਜੇਹੜਿਆਂ, in the plural. ਜੇਹੜੀ is the feminine gender, the final of which is changed like that of substantives feminine in ਈ.

SECT VI.

Of Verbs.

1. The verbal noun in ਣਾ, is the root of the verb. *Ex.* ਹੋਣਾ, *a being,* ਵੇਖਣਾ, *a seeing.*

2. The final ਣਾ of the verbal noun is always rejected, and the remaining letters are accounted the radical letters of the verbs. *Ex.* ਹੋ, ਵੇਖ.

3. There is but one conjugation of verbs in this language.

4. There are two voices; the active (ਕਰਤ੍ਰਿਵਾਚ੍ਯ) and the passive (ਕਰਮਵਾਚ੍ਯ).

5. There are three modes, the indicative (ਸਾਰਥੇ), the imperative (ਅਨੁਮਤ੍ਯਰਥ), and the subjunctive (ਆਸੰਸਾਰਥ).

6. The indicative mode has seven tenses, of which one is present (ਵਰਤਮਾਨ), five past (ਅਤੀਤ), viz. the aorist, the imperfect definite, the imperfect, the perfect, and the pluperfect, and one is future (ਭਵਿਸ਼ਯਤ).

7. All these tenses except the future are formed by constructing the auxiliary verb ਹੋਨਾ, *to be*, with the present and past participles.

8. A pattern of the auxiliary verb follows:

Present Tense.

ਹੋਨਾ, *a being or existing.*

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਮੈਂ ਹਾਂ, *I am.*	ਅਸੀ ਹਾਂਗੇ, *we are.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਹੈਂ, *thou art.*	ਤੁਸੀ ਹੋਹੁ, *ye are.*
3. ਸੋ ਹੈ, *he is.*	ਸੋ ਹੈਨ, *they are.*

Past Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਮੈਂ ਹੈਸਾਂ or ਸਾਂ, *I was.*	ਅਸੀ ਹੈਸਾਂਗੇ, *we were.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਹੈਸੇ or ਸੇ, *thou wast.*	ਤੁਸੀ ਹੈਸਾਂਗੇ, *ye were.*
3. ਸੋ ਹੈਸੀ or ਸੀ, *he was.*	ਸੇ ਹੈਸੈਨ, *they were.*

9. The present tense of the active verb is made by affixing the present tense of the auxiliary verb to the present participle of any verb.

10. The present participle active is usually formed by affixing ਦਾ to the radical letters of the verbal noun or to those substituted for them. *Ex*. ਕਰਦਾ,* *doing*, ਹੋਂਦਾ, *being*.

1. ਧਾ is affixed after ਆ to form the present participle. *Ex*. ਖਾਧਾ, *eating*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

ਕਰਨਾ, *a doing*.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦਾਹਾਂ, *I do*.	ਅਸੀ ਕਰਦੇਹਾਂਗੇ.
2.	ਤੂੰ ਕਰਦਾਹੈਂ, *thou doest*.	ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਦੇਹੋਹੁ.
3.	ਸੋ ਕਰਦਾਹੈ, *he doth*.	ਸੋ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੈਨ.

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* The present participle masculine singular is ਕਰਦਾ; plural, ਕਰਦੇ; feminine singular it is ਕਰਦੀ, and plural ਕਰਦੀਆਂ.

12. The feminine verb requires the feminine participle, but differs in no other way from the masculine. *Ex.* ਸੋ ਕਰਦੀਹੈ, *she does*, ਸੋ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹੈਨ, *they (women) do.*

13. The aorist does not differ from the present participle in its form.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦਾ, *I was wont to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਦਾ, *thou wast wont to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਦਾ, *he was wont to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ, ਕਰਦੇ, *we were wont to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਦੇ, *ye were want to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਦੇ, *they were wont to do.*

14. The imperfect definite is made by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the present participle.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦਾਹੈਸਾਂ or ਕਰਦਾਸਾਂ, *I was doing.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਦਾਹੈਸਹੁ or ਕਰਦਾਸੇ, *thou wast doing.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਦਾਹੈਸੀ or ਕਰਦਾਸੀ, *he was doing.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਦੇਹੈਸਾਂਗੇ or ਕਰਦੇਸਾਂਗੇ, *we were doing.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਦੇਹੈਸਹੁ or ਕਰਦੇਸਹੁ, *ye were doing.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਦੇਹੈਸੈਨ or ਕਰਦੇਸੈਨ, *they were doing.*

15. The imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses are in reality the passive voice of these tenses, but custom has given them an active signification. The imperfect is nothing more than the passive participle governed by its agent in the third or instrumental case; it always agrees in gender and number with its object if the verb be transitive, except in ਬੋਲਣਾ, *to speak*, which follows the rule of intransitive verbs.

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਮੈਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *I did.*	ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *we did.*
2. ਤੈਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *thou didst.*	ਤੁਸਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *ye did.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *he did.*	ਤਿਨਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *they did.*

16. The passive participles of verbs are usually made by affixing ਇਆ to the radical letters of the verb, for the masculine singular, which is varied to make the masculine plural, and the feminine gender, exactly as substantives with a final ਆ. *Ex.* ਕਰਿਆ, *done*, ਸੱਦਿਆ, *called*, ਰੱਖਿਆ, *placed*, and ਕਹਿਆ, *spoken*.

17. Some verbs have two forms of the passive participle which are used optionally. *Ex.* ਕਰਿਆ and ਕੀਤਾ, *done*.

18. A few passive participles are formed irregularly by an alteration of the radical letters of the verb, or by merely affixing ਆ instead of ਇਆ, or by both of these. *Ex.* ਆਇਆ, *come*, ਦਿਤਾ, *given*, ਬੈਠਾ, *sitten*, and ਸੋਤਾ, *slept*.

Imperfect (Transitive Verb).

ਮੈਨੇ, ਤੂੰਨੇ, ਤਿਸਨੇ, ਅਸਾਨੇ, ਤੁਸਾਨੇ, or ਤਿਨਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *I, thou, he, we, ye,* or *they did*.

19. But if the verb be intransitive the agent is in the nominative case, and the verb agrees with the agent in gender and number.

Singular.

Masc. *Fem.*

1. ਮੈਂ ਸੋਤਾ or ਸੋਤੀ, *I slept.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਸੋਤਾ or ਸੌਤੀ, *thou didst sleep.*
3. ਸੋ ਸੌਤਾ or ਸੌਤੀ, *he, she, slept.*

Plural.

Masc. *Fem.*

1. ਅਸੀ ਸੋਤੇ or ਸੋਤੀਆਂ, *we slept.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਸੋਤੇ or ਸੌਤੀਆਂ, *ye slept.*
3. ਸੋ ਸੋਤੇ or ਸੌਤੀਆਂ, *they slept.*

20. The perfect tense is made by constructing the present tense of the auxiliary verb with the passive participle. The transitive verb is governed by the agent in the instrumental case, and the intransitive verb in the nominative.

Transitive Verb.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹਾਂ, *I have done.*
2. ਤੂੰਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹੈਂ, *thou hast done.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹੈ, *he hath done.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸਾਂਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹਾਂਗੇ, *we have done.*
2. ਤੁਸਾਂਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹੋਹੁ, *ye have done.*
3. ਤਿਨਾਂਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹੈਨ, *they have done.*

Intransitive Verb.

Singular.

Masc. *Fem.*

1. ਮੈਂ ਸੋਤਾਹਾਂ or ਸੋਤੀਹਾਂ, *I have slept.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਸੋਤਾਹੈਂ or ਸੋਤੀਹੈਂ, *thou hast slept.*
3. ਸੋ ਸੋਤਾਹੈ or ਸੋਤੀਹੈ, *he, she, has slept.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਸੋਤੇਹਾਂਗੇ or ਸੋਤੀਆਂਹਾਂਗੇ, *we have slept.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਸੋਤੇਹੋਹੁ or ਸੋਤੀਆਂਹੋਹੁ, *ye have slept.*
3. ਸੋ ਸੋਤੇਹੈਨ or ਸੋਤੀਆਂ ਹੈਨ, *they have slept.*

21. The pluperfect is made by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the passive participle.

Transitive Verb.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਸੀ, *I had done.*
2. ਤੂੰਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਸੀ, *thou hadst done.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਸੀ, *he had done.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਸੀ, *we had done.*
2. ਤੁਸਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਸੀ, *ye had done.*
3. ਤਿਨਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਸੀ, *they had done.*

Intransitive Verb.

Singular.

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	
1. ਮੈਂ	ਸੋਤਾਹੈਸਾਂ or ਸੋਤਾਸਾਂ;	ਸੋਤੀਹੈਸਾਂ or ਸੋਤੀਸਾਂ,	*I had slept.*
2. ਤੂੰ	ਸੋਤਾਹੈਸੇਂ or ਸੋਤਾਸੇਂ;	ਸੋਤੀਹੈਸੇਂ or ਸੋਤੀਸੇਂ,	*thou hadst slept.*
3. ਸੋ	ਸੋਤਾਹੈਸੀ or ਸੋਤਾਸੀ;	ਸੋਤੀਹੈਸੀ or ਸੋਤੀਸੀ,	*he, she, had slept.*

Plural.

Masculine. *Feminine.*

1. ਅਸੀ ਸੋਤੇਹੈਸਾਂਗੇ or ਸੋਤੇਸਾਂਗੇ; ਸੋਤੀਆਂਹੈਸਾਂਗੇ or ਸੋਤੀਆਂਸਾਂਗੇ, *we had slept.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਸੋਤੇਹੈਸਤੁੰ or ਸੋਤੇਸਤੁੰ; ਸੋਤੀਆਂਹੈਸਤੁੰ or ਸੋਤੀਆਂਸਤੁੰ, *ye had slept.*
3. ਸੇ ਸੋਤੇਹੈਸੈਨ or ਸੋਤੇਸੈਨ; ਸੋਤੀਆਂਹੈਸੈਨ or ਸੋਤੀਆਂਸੈਨ, *they had slept.*

22. The future tense is formed by affixing to the root (the final ਣਾ being first rejected) the terminations ਆਗਾ, ਏਂਗਾ, ਏਗਾ, for the singular, and ਆਂਗੇ, ਓਗੇ, ਅਣਗੇ, for the plural.

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ, *I will do.*	ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ, *we will do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰੇਂਗਾ, *thou wilt do.*	ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੋਗੇ, *ye will do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੇਗਾ, *he will do.*	ਸੇ ਕਰਣਗੇ, *they will do.*

THE IMPERATIVE MODE.

23. The Imperative singular, first person, is formed by rejecting the final ਣਾ of the ver-

bal noun, and affixing ਆ; the second person by affixing ਉ, and the third by ਏ to the remaining letters. The first person plural is made by affixing ਹ, the second by adding ਹੁ, and the third by ਅਨ.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਕਰਾ, *let me do.*	ਕਰਹ, *let us do.*
2.	ਕਰੁ, *do.*	ਕਰਹੁ, *do ye.*
3.	ਕਰੇ, *let him do.*	ਕਰਨ, *let them do.*

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

24. The subjunctive mode has only three tenses, the present, past and future; the present is formed by affixing ਆਂ for the first person singular, ਏ for the second, and ਐ for the third; ਆਂਗੇ for the first person plural, ਓ for the second, and ਅਨ for the third; the past tense is the same as the aorist, and the future has the form of the future Indicative.

Present.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਜੌ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਂ, *if I do.*	ਜੌ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ, *if we do.*
2.	— ਤੂੰ ਕਰੈਂ, *if thou doest.*	— ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਹ, *if ye do.*
3.	— ਸੋ ਕਰੈ, *if he do.*	— ਸੋ ਕਰਨ, *if they do.*

Past.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦਾ, *if I did.*	ਜੌ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਦੇ, *if we did.*
2.	—ਤੂੰ ਕਰਦਾ, *if thou didst.*	— ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਦੇ, *if ye did.*
3.	— ਸੋ ਕਰਦਾ, *if he did.*	— ਸੋ ਕਰਦੇ, *if they did.*

Future.

Singular.

1. ਜੌ, ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ, *if I shall do.*
2. — ਤੂੰ ਕਰੈਂਗਾ, *if thou shalt do.*
3. — ਸੋ ਕਰੈਗਾ, *if he shall do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੌ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ, *if we shall do.*
2. — ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੋਗੇ, *if ye shall do.*
3. — ਸੋ ਕਰਨਗੇ, *if they shall do.*

25. There is not, properly speaking, any

infinitive mode in the Indian languages. The gerund which has usually been accounted the infinitive mode is formed by affixing ਨੂ to the verbal noun, changing the final ਆ to ਏ. *Ex.* ਕਰਣੇਨੂ, *to do*, or *for the purpose of doing.*

26. The indeclinable participle, which is either present or past as the sentence requires, is formed by affixing ਕੈ or ਕੇ to the radical letters of the verb. *Ex.* ਕਰਕੈ or ਕਰਕੇ, *doing*, or *having done.*

Of the Passive Voice.

1. The passive participle present is made by inserting ਈ after the radical letters of the verb, and affixing ਦਾ thereto for the masculine which becomes ਦੇ in the plural, and ਦੀ for the singular feminine which becomes ਦੀਆਂ in the plural. *Ex.* ਕਰੀਦਾਂ, (*he*) *done*, ਕਰੀਦੇ, (*they*) *done*, ਕਰੀਦੀ, (*she*) *done*, ਕਰੀਦੀਆਂ, (*they*) *done.*

2. The present tense singular is made by conjugating the auxiliary verb ਹੋਨ, *to be*, or ਜਾਨ, *to go*, after the present participle passive.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਦਾਹਾਂ, or ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾਹਾਂ, *I am made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਦਾਹੈਂ, or ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾਹੈਂ, *thou art made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦਾਹੈ, or ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾਹੈ, *he is made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰੀਦੇਹੈਂਹ, or ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇਹੈਂਹ, *we are made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰੀਦੇਹੋਹੁ, or ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇਹੋਹੁ, *ye are made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦੇਹੈਨ, or ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇਹੈਨ, *they are made.*

3. The aorist is simply the present participle passive, which is the same in each of the three persons, and only admits the inflections of number and gender.

Singular.

Masc. *Fem.*

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਦਾ, or ਕਰੀਦੀ, *I was made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਦਾ, or ਕਰੀਦੀ, *thou wast made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦਾਂ, or ਕਰੀਦੀ, *he was made.*

Plural.

Masc. *Fem.*

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰੀਦੇ or ਕਰੀਦੀਆਂ, *we were made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੀਦੇ or ਕਰੀਦੀਆਂ, *ye were made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦੇ or ਕਰੀਦੀਆਂ, *they were made.*

4. The imperfect definite is made by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary with the present participle passive.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਦਾਸਾਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਹਾਂ, *I was being made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਦਾਸੈਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਹੈਂ, *thou wast being made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦਾਸੀ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਹੈ, *he was being made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰੀਦੇਸੀਹ or ਕੀਤੇਸੀਹ, *we were being made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੀਦੇਸਹੁ or ਕੀਤੇਸਹੁ, *ye were being made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦੇਸੈਨ or ਕੀਤੇਸੈਨ, *they were beingmade.*

5. The imperfect mode is a particular form of the passive participle past formed by

inserting ਇ after the radical letters of the root, and affixing ਆ. The plural masculine is ਕਰੇ, the feminine singular ਕਰੀ, and the plural ਕਰੀਆਂ.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆ, *I was made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆ, *thou wast made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆ, *he was made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰੇ ਗਏ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ, *we were made:*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੇ ਗਏ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ, *ye were made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੇ ਗਏ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ, *they were made.*

6. The perfect tense is formed by constructing the present tense of the auxiliary verb with the passive participle past.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਹਾਂ, or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਹਾਂ, *I have been made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਹੈਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਹੈਂ, *thou hast been made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਹੈ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਹੈ, *he hath been made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰੇ ਗਏਹਾਂਗੇ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਹਾਂਗੇ, *we have been made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੇ ਗਏਹੋਹੁੰਗੇ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਹੋਹੁੰਗੇ, *ye have been made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੇ ਗਏਹੈਨਗੇ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਹੈਨਗੇ, *they have been made.*

7. The pluperfect tense is formed by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the past participle passive.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਸਾਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਸਾਂ, *I had been made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਸੈਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਸੈਂ, *thou hadst been made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਸੀ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਸੀ, *he had been made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਬਰੇ ਗਏਸਾਂਗੇ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਸਾਂਗੇ, *we had been made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਬਰੇ ਗਏਸੈਹੁਗੇ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਸੈਹੁਗੇ, *ye had been made.*
3. ਸੋ ਬਰੇ ਗਏਸੈਨ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਸੈਨ, *they had been made.*

8. The future is formed by inserting ਈ, after the radical letters of the verb, and then affixing for the singular ਆਗਾ, ਏਂਗਾ and ਏਗਾ; for the plural ਆਂਗੇ, ਓਗੇ, and ਅਲਗੇ.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਆਂਗਾ, *I shall be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਏਂਗਾ, *thou shalt be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਏਗਾ, *he shall be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰੀਆਂਗੇ, *we shall be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੀਅਹੁਗੇ, *ye shall be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਅਲਗੇ, *they shall be made.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

9. The imperative mode is formed by inserting the vowel ਈ after the radical letters of the verb, and then affixing ਆਂ, ਏਂ, and ਏ respectively for the three persons singular, and ਅਨੁ, ਅਹੈ, and ਅਹੁ for the plural.

Singular.

1. ਕਰੀਆਂ, *may I be made.*
2. ਕਰੀਏਂ, *be thou made.*
3. ਕਰੀਏ, *let him be made.*

Plural.

1. ਕਰੀਅਹੈ, *may we be made.*
2. ਕਰੀਅਹੁ, *be ye made.*
3. ਕਰੀਅਨੁ, *let them be made.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

10. The subjunctive mode passive, like that of the active verb, has three tenses. The present, the past, and the future.

11. The present tense is formed by affixing to the radical letters ਆਂ for the first person singular, ਐਂ for the second, and ਏ for the third; and ਏਹ, ਅਹੁ, and ਅਨ, for the three persons plural, respectively.

Present.

Singular.

1. ਜੈ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਂ, *if I be made.*
2. --ਤੂੰ ਕਰੈਂ, *if thou beest made.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰੇ, *if he be made.*

Plural.

1. ਜੌ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਹੀ, *if we be made.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਹੁ, *if ye be made.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਨ, *if they be made.*

12. The past tense is made by inserting ਈ after the radical letters of the verb, and then affixing ਦਾ for the singular masculine, ਦੀ for the singular feminine, ਦੇ for the plural masculine, and ਦੀਆਂ for the feminine, in all the persons.

Past.

Singular.

1. ਜੌ ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਦਾ, *if I were made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਦਾ, *if thou wert made.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦਾ, *if he were made.*

Plural.

1. ਜੌ ਅਸੀ ਕਰੀਦੇ, *if we were made.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੀਦੇ, *if ye were made.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦੇ, *if they were made.*

13. The future tense of the subjunctive is formed by inserting ਈ after the radical letters of the verb, to which ਆਂਗਾ, ਏਂਗਾ and ਏਗਾ are affixed for the first, second and third persons singular respectively, and ਅਿੰਗੇ, ਅਹੁਗੇ and ਅਣਗੇ for the plural.

Future.

Singular.

1. ਜੌ ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਆਂਗਾ, *if I shall be made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਏਂਗਾ, *if thou shalt be made.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰੀਏਗਾ, *if he shall be made.*

Plural.

1. ਜੌ ਅਸੀ ਕਰੀਅਹੰਗੇ, *if we shall be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੀਅਹੁਗੇ, *if ye shall be made.*
3. ਸੌ ਕਰੀਅਲਗੇ, *if they shall be made.*

Of the Causal Verb.

In this language there are two kinds of causal verbs: the first is that which expresses the causing of a person to do a thing; the other the causing of another to cause an action to be done. The first of these, for the sake of distinction, is called the causal, and the other the double causal.

1. The causal verb is made by inserting ਆ after the radical letters of the verb, and affixing the same terminations as form the simple verb in the indicative mode.

It must be observed that no causal verb can be intransitive, but neuter verbs when in the causal form become active.

2. The present participle causal is made by affixing ਵਿੰਦਾ to the radical letters of the verb after ਆ has been inserted. This participle varies with the gender and number of the agent. *Exam.* ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾ, (*he*) *causing*, ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੇ, (*they, men,*) *causing*, ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੀ, (*she*) *causing*, ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਿਆਂ, (*they, women,*) *causing.*

3. The present tense is formed by the present tense of the auxiliary verb, constructed with the present participle.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾਹਾਂ, *I cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾਹੈਂ, *thou causest to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾਹੈ, *he causeth to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਂਵਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂਗੇ, *we cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਂਵਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਂਹੁਗੇ, *ye cause to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੇ ਹੈਨਗੇ, *they cause to do.*

If the agent be feminine, the participle must be so likewise. *Exam.* ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੀ ਹਾਂਗੀ, *I (a woman) cause to do,* ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੀਹੈਗੀ, *she causeth to do,* ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਾਂਗੀਆਂ, *we (women) cause to do, &c.*

4. The aorist is merely the present participle, and varies in gender and number to agree with the agent, but is the same in every person. *Exam.* ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾ, *I (a man) used to cause to do,* ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੇ, *we (men) used to cause to do,* ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੀ, *she used to cause to do,* ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੀਆਂ, *they (women) used to cause to do.*

5. The imperfect definite is formed by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the present participle.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਂਵਿੰਦਾਹਾਸਾਂ or ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾਸਾਂ, *I was causing to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਂਵਿੰਦਾਹੈਸੈਂ or ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾਸੈਂ, *thou wast causing to do.*

3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਂਵਿੰਦਾਹੈਸੀ or ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾਸੀ, *he was causing to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਂਵਿੰਦੇਹੈਂਸਾਂਗੇ or ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੇਸਾਂਗੇ, *we were causing to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੋ ਕਰਾਂਵਿੰਦੇਹੈਂਸਹੁ or ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੇਸਹੁੰ, *ye were causing to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੇਹੈਸਨ or ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੇਸੈਨ, *they were causing to do.*

6. The imperfect tense is the passive participle causal, governed by the agent in the instrumental case, and has no variation of person. It however varies in number and gender to agree with its object. *Exam.* ਮੈਂਨੇ or ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕਰਾਇਆ, ਕਰਾਂਏ, ਕਰਾਈ, or ਕਰਾਇਆਂ, *I* or *we caused it* or *them* (*masculine* or *feminine to do*).

7. The perfect tense is formed by constructing the third person present of the aux-

iliary verb with the passive participle causal. There is no variation of person in this tense, but the participle varies in number and gender to agree with the object. The agent is always in the instrumental case. *Exam.* ਮੈਂਨੇ ਤੂੰਨੇ ਕਰਾਇਆਹੈ or ਕਰਾਂਏਹੈਨ, *I have* or *thou hast caused it* or *them.*

8. The pluperfect tense is made in the same manner by constructing the third person of the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the passive participle, which varies to agree with the gender and number of the object, and is governed by an agent in the instrumental case. *Exam.* ਮੈਂਨੇ or ਤਿਸਨੇ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਸੀ or ਕਰਾਏ ਸੈਨ, *I* or *he had caused it* or *them.*

9. The future tense is formed by affixing to the radical letters of the verb, ਵਾਂਗਾ ਵੇਂਗਾ and ਵੇਗਾ, for the singular, and ਵੀਹੇਗੇ, ਵਹੀਗੇ, and ਵਨਗੇ, for the plural; ਆ is inserted before these terminations.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਗਾ, *I will cause to do.*
2. ਤੂ ਕਰਾਵੇਂਗਾ, *thou wilt cause to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵੇਗਾ, *he will cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਹੀਗੇ, *we will cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਹੁਗੇ, *ye will cause to do.*
3. ਸੌ ਕਰਾਵਣਗੇ, *they will cause to do.*

OF THE IMPERATIVE MODE.

10. The imperative mode of the causal verb is formed by affixing respectively ਵਾਂ, ਵੇਂ and ਵੇ for the three persons in the singular number, and ਵਿਹ, ਵਹੁ and ਵਣ, in the plural, ਆ being first inserted after the radical letters of the verb.

Singular.

1. ਕਰਾਵਾਂ, *I will cause to do.*
2. ਕਰਾਵੇਂ, *cause thou to do.*
3. ਕਰਾਵੇ, *let him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਕਰਾਵਿਹ, *we will cause to do.*
2. ਕਰਾਵਹੁ, *cause ye to do.*
3. ਕਰਾਵਲ, *let them cause to do.*

OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

11. The present tense of the subjunctive causal is the same as the imperative mode, being, however, preceded by a subjunctive particle.

Singular.

1. ਜੌ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਾਂ, *if I cause to do.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਵੈਂ, *if thou causest to do.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵੈ, *if he causeth to do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੌ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਹੀ, *if we cause to do.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਹੁ, *if ye cause to do.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵਲ, *if they cause to do.*

12. The past tense is the same as the aorist causal.

Singular.

1. ਜੋ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾ, *if I caused to do.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾ, *if thou causedst to do.*
3. —ਸੋਕਰਾਵਿੰਦਾ, *if he caused to do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੋ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੇ, *if we caused to do.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੇ, *if ye caused to do.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵਿੰਦੇ, *if they caused to do.*

13. The future tense is the same with the future of the indicative mode.

Singular.

1. ਜੌ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਗਾ, *if I shall cause to do.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਵੈਂਗਾ, *if thou shalt cause to do.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵੇਗਾ, *if he shall cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੌ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਹੀਗੇ, *if we shall cause to do.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਹੁਗੇ, *if ye shall cause to do.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਾਵਣਗੇ, *if they shall cause to do.*

OF THE DOUBLE CAUSAL.

This is formed in the same manner as the causal, admitting only a difference in the formation of the participles, the imperative, the subjunctive present tense, and the future of the indicative.

14. The present participle active, is formed by inserting ਵਾਵ after the radical letters of the verb, and then affixing ਦਾ which varies in number and gender like a noun ending in ਆ. *Exam.* ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦਾ, *(he) making one to cause to do,* ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੀ, *(she) making one to cause to do,* ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੇ, *(they, men,) making one to cause to do,* ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੀਆਂ, *(they, women,) making one to cause to do.*

15. The present tense of the auxiliary verb constructed with the present participle, forms the present tense of the verb.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਵਿੰਦਾਹਾਂ, *I make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦਾਹੈਂ, *thou makest him cause to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦਾਹੈ, *he maketh him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਵਦੇ ਹਾਂਗੇ, *we make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਬਰਵਾਂਵਦੇ ਹੋਹੁੰਗੇ, *ye make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੇ ਹੈਨਗੇ, *they make him cause to do.*

16. The aorist is the present participle, varied to agree with the gender and number of the agent.

Singular.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	
1.	ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦਾ,	ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੀ,	*I used to make him cause to do.*
2.	ਤੂ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦਾ,	ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੀ,	*thou usedst to make him cause to do.*
3.	ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦਾ,	ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੀ,	*he used to make him cause to do.*

Plural.

Masc. *Fem.*

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੇ, ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੀਆਂ, *we used to make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੇ, ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੀਆਂ, *ye used to make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵੌਂਵਦੇ, ਕਰਵੌਂਵਦੀਆਂ, *they used to make him cause to do.*

17. The imperfect definite is made by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the present participle.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਹਾਂਸਾਂ or ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਸਾਂ, *I was making him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਹੈਂਸੈਂ or ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਸੈਂ, *thou wast making him cause to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦਾਹੈਸੀ or ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਸੀ, *he was making him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇਹੈਸਾਂਸੇ or ਕਰਵਾਂਸਾਂਦੇਸੈਨ, *we were making him cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇਹੈਸੀਤੁ or ਕਰਵਾਸੀਤੁ, *ye were making him cause to do.*
3. ਸੈ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇਹੈਸੈਨ or ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇਸੈਨ, *they were making him cause to do.*

18. The passive participle of the double causal is formed by inserting ਵਾ after the radical letters of the verb, and affixing for the masculine singular ਇਆ, for the masculine plural ਏ, for the feminine singular ਈ, and for the feminine plural ਈਆਂ.

19. The imperfect tense is expressed by the passive participle of the double causal verb, governed by an agent in the third or instrumental case, and varied to agree with the object in number and gender.

Examples.

1. ਮੈਂਨੇ or ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ, *I or we made him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰਨੇ or ਤੁਸਾਨੇ, ਕਰਵਾਇਆ, *thou or ye made him cause to do.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ or ਤਿਨਾਨੇ, ਕਰਵਾਇਆ, *he or they made him cause to do.*

20. The third person present tense of the auxiliary verb constructed with or put after the participle passive as employed above for the imperfect tense, forms the perfect tense, and the third person, of the past tense of the auxiliary verb put in the same manner, forms the pluperfect tense.

Perfect Tense.

1. ਮੈਂਨੇ or ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਹੈ, *I or we have made him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰਨੇ or ਤੁਸਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਹੈ, *thou or ye have made him cause to do.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ or ਤਿਨਾਨੇ ਕਰੰਵਾਇਆਹੈ, *he or they have made him cause to do.*

Pluperfect Tense.

1. ਮੈਂਨੇ or ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਸੀ, *I or we had made him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰਨੈਂ or ਤੁਸਾਨੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਸੀ, *thou or ye had made him cause to do.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ or ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਸੀ, *he or they had made him cause to do.*

21. The future tense is formed by inserting ਵਾਂ after the radical letters of the verb, and then affixing for the three persons singular ਵਾਂਗਾ ਵੈਂਗਾ, and ਵੇਗਾ, respectively, and for the plural ਵਹੀਂਗੇ, ਵਹੁੰਗੇ and ਵਲਗੇ. The feminine is made substituting ਈ for the final ਆ of the singular terminations, and ਈਆ, for the final ਏ of the plural ones.

Future Tense.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਾਂਗਾ, *I will make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੈਂਗਾ, *thou wilt make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੇਗਾ, *he will make him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਹਿੰਗੇ, *we will make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਹੁਗੇ, *ye will make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਣਗੇ, *they will make him cause to do.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

22. The imperative mode is formed by inserting ਵਾਂ after the radical letters of the verb, to which are added ਵਾਂ, ਵੇਂ and ਵੈ respectively, to form the persons of the singular number, and ਵਹੀਂ, ਵਹੁੰ, and ਵਣ, for the plural.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਾਂ, *we will make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੇਂ, *make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੈ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੈ, *let him make him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਹੀਂ, *we will make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਹੁ, *make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਣ, *let them make him cause to do.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

23. The present tense of the subjunctive mode is the same as the imperative, governed by a conditional particle.

Singular.

1. ਜੈ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਾਂ, *if I make him cause to do.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਵੇਂ, *if thou make him cause to do.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੇ, *if he make him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੈ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਿਹ, *if we make him cause to do.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਵਹੁ, *if ye make him cause to do.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਵਨ, *if they make him cause to do.*

24. The preter tense of the double causal subjunctive is the same as the aorist, with the conditional particle before it,

Preter Tense,

Singular.

1. ਜੈ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾ, *if I made him cause to do.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾ, *if thou madedst him cause to do.*

3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦਾ, *if he made him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੇ, *if we made him cause to do.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੇ, *if ye made him cause to do.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਦੇ, *if they made him cause to do.*

25. The future of the double causive, subjunctive mood, is formed as the indicative future.

Future Tense.

Singular.

1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਾਂਗਾ, *if I shall make him cause to do.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੇਂਗਾ, *if thou shalt make him, &c.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੇਗਾ, *if he shall make him, &c.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੀਹੁੰਗੇ, *if we shall make him, &c.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਹੁਗੇ, *if ye shall make him, &c.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਲਗੇ, *if they shall make him, &c.*

26. The causal verbs are conjugated in the passive voice in the same manner as the simple verbs are.

27. The present participle is formed by inserting ਆਈ after the radical letters of the verb, to which ਦਾਂ is affixed to form the masculine singular. This participle varies precisely like the other present participles to form the plural number and the feminine gender. The different tenses are formed as in the simple passive verb.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਹਾਂ, *I am caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਹੈਂ, *thou art caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਹੈ, *he is caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹਾਂਗੇ, *we are caused to be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹੋਹੁੰਗੇ, *ye are caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹੈਨ, *they are caused to be made.*

Aorist.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *I was caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *thou wast caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *he was caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *we were caused to be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *ye were caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *they were caused to be made.*

Imperfect Definite.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਸਾ, *I was being caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਸੇ, *thou wast being caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਸੀ, *he was being caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਸਾਂਗੇ, *we were being caused, &c.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਸਹੁੰ, *ye were being caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਂਸੈਨ, *they were being caused to be made.*

28. The past participle is the same as that used in the active causal verb, and is used as in that case for the imperfect tense.

Singular.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	
1. ਮੈਂ	ਕਰਾਇਆ,	ਕਰਾਈ,	*I was caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ	ਕਰਾਇਆ,	ਕਰਾਈ,	*thou wast caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ	ਕਰਾਇਆ,	ਕਰਾਈ,	*he was caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ	ਕਰਾਏ,	ਕਰਾਈਆਂ,	*we were caused to be, &c.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ	ਕਰਾਏ,	ਕਰਾਈਆਂ,	*ye were caused to be, &c.*
3. ਸੇ	ਕਰਾਏ,	ਕਰਾਈਆਂ,	*they were caused to be, &c.*

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	
1. ਮੈਂ	ਕਰਾਇਆਹਾਂ,	ਕਰਾਈਹਾਂ,	*I have been caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ	ਕਰਾਇਆਹੈਂ,	ਕਰਾਈਹੈਂ,	*thou hast been caused to be made.*

Masc. *Fem.*

3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਇਆਹੈ, ਕਰਾਈਹੈ, *he hath been caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਏਹਾਂਗੇ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਹਾਂਗੇ, *we have been caused to be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਏਹੋਂਗੇ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਹੋਂਗੇ, *ye have been caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਏਹੈਨ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਹੈਨ, *they have been caused to be made.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਇਆਸਾਂ, ਕਰਾਈਸਾਂ, *I had been caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਇਆਸੈਂ, ਕਰਾਈਸੈਂ, *thou hadst been caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਇਆਸੀ, ਕਰਾਈਸੀ, *he had been caused to be made.*

Plural.

Masc. *Fem.*

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਏਸਾਂਗੇ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਸਾਂਗੇ, *we had been caused to be made.*

2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਏਸੇਹੁ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਸੇਹੁ, *ye had been caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਏਸੈਨ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਸੈਨ, *they had been caused to be made.*

29. The future tense is formed by affixing ਆਂਗਾ, ਈਂਗਾ, and ਏਗਾ respectively for the first, second, and third persons singular, and ਅਹੀਂਗੇ, ਅੰਹੁੰਗੇ, ਅਨਗੇ, for the plural.

Future Tense.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਆਂਗਾ, *I shall be caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਏਂਗਾ, *thou wilt be caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਏਗਾ, *he will be caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਅਹੀਂਗੇ, *we shall be caused to be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਅੰਹੁੰਗੇ, *ye shall be caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਅਲਗੇ, *they shall be caused to be made.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

30. The Imperative mode is the same as the future tense, with the exception of the final ਗਾ and ਗੇ, which are suppressed to form this mode.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਆਂ, *let me be caused to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਐਂ, *be thou caused to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਏ, *let him be caused to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਅਹਿ, *let us be caused to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਅਹੁ, *be ye caused to do.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਅਨ, *let them be caused to do.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

31. The subjunctive mode has three tenses; the present is formed like the present indicative, the past like the aorist of the indicative, and the future like the future of that mode.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. ਜੌ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਹਾਂ, *if I be caused to be made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਹੈਂ, *if thou be caused to be made.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਹੈ, *if he be caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਜੋ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਇਦੇਹਾਂਗੇ, *if we be caused to be, &c.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹੋਹੂੰਗੇ, *if ye be caused to be, &c.*
3. —ਸੌ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹੇਨ, *if they be caused to be made.*

Preter Tense.

Singular.

1. ਜੌ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *if I had been caused to be made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *if thou hadst been caused, &c.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *if he had been caused, &c.*

Plural.

1. ਜੌ ਅਸੀ, ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *if we had been caused to be made.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *if ye had been caused to be, &c.*
3. —ਸੌ ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *if they had been caused to be, &c.*

Future Tense.

Singular.

1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਆਂਗਾ, *if I shall be caused to be made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਏਏਂਗਾ, *if thou wilt be caused to be,&c.*
3. — ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਏਗਾ, *if he will be caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਅਹੀਗੇ, *if we shall be caused, &c.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਏਐਹੁੰਗੇ, *if ye shall be caused, &c.*
3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਾਏਅਣਗੇ, *if they shall be caused, &c.*

OF THE DOUBLE CAUSAL PASSIVE.

32. The double causal passive is formed upon exactly the same principle as the causal passive, the only difference is in the form of the participles.

33. The present participle of this form of verb, is made by inserting ਵਾਏ, after the radical letters of the verb, to which ਵਾ is

affixed for the masculine singular, which is varied to make the plural, and the feminine gender, exactly as nouns ending in ਆ. *Exam.* ਕਰਵਾਈਦਾ, ਕਰਵਾਈਦੇ, ਕਰਵਾਈਦੀ, ਕਰਵਾਈਦੀਆਂ.

Present Tense.

Sing:

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਦਾਹਾਂ, *I am obliged to be caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਈਦਾਹੈਂ, *thou art obliged to be caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਈਦਾਹੈ; *he is obliged to be caused to be made.*

Plur.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਈਦੇਹਾਂਗੇ, *we are obliged to be caused to be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਈਦੇਹੋਹੁੰਗੇ, *ye are obliged to be caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਈਦੇਹੈਨ, *they are obliged to be caused to be made.*

The aorist and imperfect indefinite are formed regularly.

34. The past participle is the same as that which is used for the active voice and, as in all the other modes, is employed to form the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses. The gender varies as in the causal.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.

1, 2, 3. ਮੈਂ, ਤੂੰ, or ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ, *I, thou, or he was obliged to be caused to be made.*

Plur.

1, 2, 3. ਅਸੀ, ਤੁਸੀ or ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਏ, *we, ye, or they were obliged to be caused to be made.*

Perfect Tense.

Sing.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਹਾਂ, *I have been obliged to be caused to be made, &c.*

Plur.

1. ਅਸੀ, ਕਰਵਾਏਹਾਂਗੇ, *we have been obliged to be caused to be made, &c.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਸੀ, *I had been obliged to be caused to be made, &c.*

Plur.

1. ਅਸੀ, ਕਰਵਾਏਸੈਨ, *we had been obliged to be caused to be made, &c.*

35. The singular of the future tense is formed by affixing ਆਂਗਾ, ਏਂਗਾ and ਏਗਾ for the three persons respectively, and ਅੀਂਹਗੇ, ਅਹੁੰਗੇ, ਅਨਗੇ, for the plural ਵਾਈ is previously inserted after the radical letters of the verb.

Sing.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਂਗਾ, *I shall be obliged to be caused to be made.*

੨. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਈਏਂਗਾ, *thou wilt be obliged to be caused to be made.*

੩. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਈਏਗਾ, *he will be obliged to be caused to be made.*

Plur.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਈਓਅੰਉਂਗੇ, *I shall be obliged to be caused to be made.*

੨. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਈਅਉਂਗੇ, *ye will be obliged to be caused to be made.*

੩. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਈਅਨਗੇ, *they will be obliged to be caused to be made.*

THE IMPERATIVE MODE.

36. The Imperative singular is made by suppressing the final ਗਾ or ਗੇ of the future tense.

Sing.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਂ, *let me be obliged to be caused to be made.*

੨. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਈਏਂ, *be thou obliged to be caused to be made.*

3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਈਏ, *let him be obliged to be caused to be made.*

Plur.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਈਐਹੇ, *let us be obliged to be caused to be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਈਅਹੁੰ, *be ye obliged to be caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਈਅਨ, *let him be obliged to be caused to be made.*

As the subjunctive differs in nothing from the present tense, the aorist, and the future of the Indicative, except in its being constructed with a subjunctive particle, no examples are given.

37. The only irregularity that occurs in the verbs is in the formation of the present participle active, and the passive participle past. To obviate that difficulty the following list of verbal roots, with their participles is here given.

A list of verbs with their participles.

	Present Participle.	Passive Participle.
ਆਉ, *to come.*	ਆਵਿੰਦਾ.	ਆਇਆ.
ਆਖ, *to speak.*	ਆਂਖਦਾ.	ਆਖਿਆ.
ਅਪੜ, *to arrive.*	ਅਪੜਦਾ.	ਅਪੜਿਆ.
ਆਰੰਭ, *to begin.*	ਆਰੰਭਦਾ.	ਆਰੰਭਿਆ.
ਊਂਘ, *to sleep.*	ਊਂਘਦਾ.	ਊਘਿਆ.
ਉਠ, *to arise.*	ਉਠਦਾ.	ਉਠਿਆ.
ਉਧਾਰ, *to deliver.*	ਉਧਾਰਦਾ.	ਉਧਾਰਿਆ.
ਉਪਜ, *to be produced.*	ਉਪਜਦਾ.	ਉਪਜਿਆ.
ਉਪਦੇਸ, *to teach.*	ਉਪਦੇਸਦਾ.	ਉਪਦੇਸਿਆ.
ਉਸਾਰ, *to build.*	ਉਸਾਰਦਾ.	ਉਸਾਰਿਆ.
ਕਰ, *to do.*	ਕਰਦਾ.	ਕਰਿਆ, ਕੀਤਾ.
ਕੂ, *to speak.*	ਕੂਵਦਾ.	ਕੂਇਆ.
ਖਰਚ, *to expend.*	ਖਰਚਦਾ.	ਖਰਚਿਆ.
ਖਰੀਦ, *to buy.*	ਖਰੀਦਦਾ.	ਖਰੀਦਿਆ.
ਖਾ, *to eat.*	ਖਾਧਾ.	ਖਾਇਆ.
ਖੋਜ, *to seek.*	ਖੋਜਦਾ.	ਖੋਜਿਆ.
ਗਜ, *to roar.*	ਗਜਦਾ.	ਗਜਿਆ.
ਗਡ, *to bury.*	ਗਡਦਾ.	ਗਡਿਆ.
ਗਵਾਉ, *to lose.*	ਗਵਾਂਵਦਾ.	ਗਵਾਇਆ.

	Present Participle.	Passive Participle.
ਗਿਨ, *to count.*	ਗਿਨਦਾ.	ਗਿਨਿਆ.
ਘਲ, *te send.*	ਘਲਦਾ.	ਘਲਿਆ.
ਚਕ, *to lift up.*	ਚਕਦਾ.	ਚਕਿਆ.
ਚਟ, *to scatter about.*	ਚਟਦਾ.	ਚਟਿਆ.
ਚਾਰ, *to feed cattle.*	ਚਾਰਦਾ.	ਚਾਰਿਆ.
ਚਾਹ, *to want.*	ਚਾਹੀਦਾ.	ਚਾਹਿਆ.
ਚਿਤਾਰ, *to remember.*	ਚਿਤਾਰਦਾ.	ਚਿਤਾਰਿਆ.
ਛੁਟ, *to get free.*	ਛੁਟਦਾ.	ਛੁਟਿਆ.
ਛੁੜਾਵ, *to release.*	ਛੁੜਾਵਦਾ.	ਛੁੜਾਈਆ.
ਛੁਟ, *to sift, to agitate.*	ਛੁਟਦਾ.	ਛੁਟਿਆ.
ਜਾ, *to go.*	ਜਾਂਦਾ.	ਗਇਆ.
ਜਾਣ, *to know.*	ਜਾਣਦਾ.	ਜਾਣਿਆ.
ਜੀਵ, *to live.*	ਜੀਵੀਦਾ.	ਜੀਵਿਆ.
ਝਾਕ, *to look.*	ਝਾਕਦਾ.	ਝਾਕਿਆ.
ਝਿੜਕ, *to scold or rebuke.*	ਝਿੜਕਦਾ.	ਝਿੜਕਿਆ.
ਝਿਰਕ, *to rebuke.*	ਝਿਰਕਦਾ.	ਝਿਰਕਿਆ.
ਟੰਗ, *to hang.*	ਟੰਗਦਾ.	ਟੰਗਿਆ.
ਟਿਕ, *to be in a place.*	ਟਿਕਦਾ.	ਟਿਕਿਆ.
ਠਹਰ, *to confirm.*	ਠਹਰਦਾ.	ਠਹਰਿਆ.
ਠੋਕ, *to spit.*	ਠੋਕਦਾ.	ਠੋਕਿਆ.
ਡਿਗ, *to fall.*	ਡਿਗਦਾ.	ਡਿਗਿਆ.

	Present Participle.	Passive Participle.
ਡੇਗ, *to sink.*	ਡੇਗਦਾ.	ਡੌਗਿਆ.
ਢਕ, *to cover.*	ਢਕਦਾ.	ਢਕਿਆ.
ਢਹ, *to fall.*	ਢਹੈਂਦਾ.	ਢੰਹਿਆ.
ਢੋਵ, *to carry.*	ਢੋਵੈਂਦਾ.	ਦੋਇਆ.
ਤੁਟ, *to break (neut.)*	ਤੁਟਦਾ.	ਤੁਟਿਆ.
ਦਿਠ, *to see.*	*wanting.*	ਦਿਠਾ.
ਦੇ, *to give.*	ਦਿੰਦਾ.	ਦਿਤਾ.
ਦੌੜ, *to run.*	ਦੌੜਦਾ.	ਦੌੜਿਆ.
ਧਾਰ, *to hold, to borrow.*	ਧਾਰਦਾ.	ਧਾਰਿਆ.
ਨਸ, *to perish.*	ਨਸਦਾ.	ਨਸਿਆ.
ਨਿਕਸ, *to come forth.*	ਨਿਕਸਦਾ.	ਨਿਕਸਿਆ.
ਨਿਘਰ, *to sink, to go to the bottom.*	ਨਿਘਰਦਾ.	ਨਿਘਰਿਆ.
ਨਿੰਦ, *to reproach.*	ਨਿੰਦਦਾ.	ਨਿੰਦਿਆ.
ਪਉ, *to fall.*	ਪਉਂਦਾ.	ਪਇਆ.
ਪਕੜ, *to seize.*	ਪਕੜਦਾ.	ਪਕੜਿਆ.
ਪਟ, *to pull up by the roots.*	ਪਟਦਾ.	ਪਟਿਆ.
ਪਲੋਸ, *to touch.*	ਪਲੋਸਦਾ.	ਪਲੋਸਿਆ.
ਪਹਿਨਾਉ, *to put on clothes.*	ਪਹਿਨਾਵੈਂਦਾ.	ਪਹਿਨਾਇਆ.
ਪਹੁਚ, *to arrive.*	ਪਹੁਚਦਾ.	ਪਹੁਚਿਆ.
ਪਾਵ, *to find, to obtain.*	ਪਾਵੈਂਦਾ.	ਪਾਇਆ.

	Present Participle.	Passive Participle.
ਪੀ, *to drink.*	ਪੀਂਦਾ.	ਪੀਤਾ.
ਪੁਕਾਰ, *to publish.*	ਪੁਕਾਰਦਾ.	ਪੁਕਾਰਿਆ.
ਪੁਛ, *to ask.*	ਪੁਛਦਾ.	ਪੁਛਿਆ.
ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ, *to make manifest.*	ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸਦਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸਿਆ.
ਪ੍ਰਗਟ, *to publish.*	ਪ੍ਰਗਟਦਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਗਟਿਆ.
ਫੜ, *to hold, to seize.*	ਫੜਦਾ.	ਫੜਿਆ.
ਫੇਰ, *to turn.*	ਫੇਰਦਾ.	ਫੇਰਿਆ.
ਭਜ, *to run away, to flee.*	ਭਜਦਾ.	ਭਜਿਆ.
ਬਨਾਵ, *to make.*	ਬਨਾਵਿੰਦਾ.	ਬਨਾਇਆ.
ਬੈਠ, *to sit.*	ਬੈਠਦਾ.	ਬੈਠਿਆ.
ਬੋਲ, *to speak.*	ਬੋਲਦਾ.	ਬੋਲਿਆ.
ਭੰਨ, *to break.*	ਭੰਨਦਾ.	ਭੰਨਿਆ.
ਭਾਲ, *to seek for.*	ਭਾਲਦਾ.	ਭਾਲਿਆ.
ਭੁਲ, *to mistake.*	ਭੁਲਦਾ.	ਭੁਲਿਆ.
ਭੇੜ, *to shut.*	ਭੇੜਦਾ.	ਭੇੜਿਆ.
ਮਥ, *to stir up.*	ਮਥਦਾ.	ਮਥਿਆ.
ਮਨ, *to regard or esteem.*	ਮਨਦਾ.	ਮਨਿਆ.
ਮਾਰ, *to smite.*	ਮਾਰਦਾ.	ਮਾਰਿਆ.
ਮਿਲ, *to agree.*	ਮਿਲਦਾ.	ਮਿਲਿਆ.
ਮੁਕਰ, *to deny.*	ਮੁਕਰਦਾ.	ਮੁਕਰਿਆ.
ਰਖ, *to keep, to lay down.*	ਰਖਦਾ.	ਰਖਿਆ.

	Present Participle.	Passive Participle.
ਰਹ, *to stay.*	ਰਹੀਂਦਾ.	ਰਹਿਆ.
ਰੁਲ, *to trample under foot.*	ਰੁਲਦਾ.	ਰੁਲਿਆ.
ਰੋ, *to weep.*	ਰੌਂਦਾ.	ਰੌਇਆ.
ਲਗ, *to touch.*	ਲਗਦਾ.	ਲਗਿਆ.
ਲੰਘ, *to step over.*	ਲੰਘਦਾ.	ਲੰਘਿਆ.
ਲਭ, *to obtain.*	ਲਭਦਾ.	ਲਭਿਆ.
ਲਹ, *to obtain.*	ਲਹੇਦਾ.	ਲਹਿਆ.
ਲਿਖ, *to write.*	ਲਿਖਦਾ.	ਲਿਖਿਆ.
ਲੀ, *to take.*	ਲੈਂਦਾ.	ਲਇਆ.
ਲੋਭ, *to desire.*	ਲੋਭਦਾ.	ਲੋਭਿਆ.
ਵਗ, *to flow (as the wind, water, &c.)*	ਵਗਦਾ.	ਵਗਿਆ.
ਵਗਲ, *to encircle.*	ਵਗਲਦਾ.	ਵਗਲਿਆ.
ਵੜ, *to enter.*	ਵੜਦਾ.	ਵੜਿਆ.
ਵੰਡ, *to share out.*	ਵੰਡਦਾ.	ਵੰਡਿਆ.
ਵਧਾਊ, *to increase.*	ਵਧਾਵਿੰਦਾ.	ਵਧਾਇਆ.
ਵਾਲ, *to kindle a lamp.*	ਵਾਲਦਾ.	ਵਾਲਿਆ.
ਵਾਹ, *to carry.*	ਵਾਹਿੰਦਾ.	ਵਾਹਿਆ.
ਵਿਆਹ, *to marry.*	ਵਿਆਹਿੰਦਾ.	ਵਿਆਹਿਆ.
ਵਿਨਾਸ, *to destroy.*	ਵਿਨਾਸਦਾ.	ਵਿਨਾਸਿਆ.
ਵੀਜ, *to plant or sow.*	ਵੀਜਦਾ.	ਵੀਜਿਆ.

	Present Participle.	Passive Participle.
ਵੀਤਾਉ, *to speak.*	ਵੀਤਾਵੰਦਾ.	ਵੀਤਾਇਆ.
ਵੇਖ, *to see.*	ਵੈਖਦਾ.	ਵੈਖਿਆ.
ਸੈਉਪ, *to deliver over.*	ਸੈਉਪਦਾ.	ਸੈਉਪਿਆ.
ਸਕ, *to be able.*	ਸਕਦਾ.	ਸਕਿਆ.
ਸਦ, *to call.*	ਸਦਦਾ.	ਸਦਿਆ.
ਸਲਾਹ, *to praise, to applaud.*	ਸਲਾਹੰਦਾ.	ਸਲਾਹਿਆ.
ਸਾਂਭ, *to take, to accept.*	ਸੰਭਦਾ.	ਸੰਭਿਆ.
ਸਿਟ, *to throw.*	ਸਿਟਦਾ.	ਸਿਟਿਆ.
ਸੁਗੇ, *to hate.*	ਸੁਗਦਾ.	ਸੁਗਿਆ.
ਸੁਣ, *to hear.*	ਸੁਣਦਾ.	ਸੁਣਿਆ.
ਹੰਘ, *to be able.*	ਹੰਘਦਾ.	ਹੰਘਿਆ.
ਹਸ, *to laugh.*	ਹਸਦਾ.	ਹਸਿਆ.
ਹੂੰਝ, *to sweep a house.*	ਹੂੰਝਦਾ.	ਹੂੰਝਿਆ.
ਹਟ, *to send or force back.*	ਹਟਦਾ.	ਹਟਿਆ.
ਹੋ, *to be.*	ਹੁੰਦਾ.	ਹੋਇਆ.

Of Indeclinable Participles.

Indeclinable participles include adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

Of Adverbs.

1. The number of adverbs in this language is but few. They are either adverbs of time, place, or circumstance.

Adverbs of time.

ਅਜੁ, ਅਜ,	*to-day.*
ਕਲ,	*yesterday, or to-morrow.*
ਪਰਸੋਂ,	*the day before yesterday, or the day after to-morrow.*
ਤਰਸੋਂ,	*the third day, either past or to come.*
ਝਲਾਂਘ,	*in the morning.*
ਜਿਚਿਰ, ਜਿਤਨਿਚਿਰ,	*as long as, until.*
ਤਿਚਿਰ, ਤਿਤਨਿਚਿਰ,	*so long.*
ਕਦੋਂ,	*when?*
ਕਦੇਕ,	*sometime.*
ਜਦੋਂ,	*when.*
ਤਦੋਂ,	*then.*
ਹੁਣ,	*now.*
ਮੁਹਰੇ,	*before.*

ਊਪਰੰਦ, *afterwards.*
ਹਮੇਸ, *always.*
ਤੀਕੁਰ, *until, unto.*
ਪਿਛੇ, *afterwards.*

Adverbs of place.

ਊਚਾ, *above.*
ਊਪਰਿ, ਊਤੇ, *upon, on.*
ਕਿਥੇ, *where?*
ਕਿਥੇਕ, *wherever.*
ਜਿਥੇ, *where.*
ਜਿਥੇਕ, *wheresoever.*
ਤਿਥੇ, *these.*
ਏਥੇ, *here.*
ਕਿਥੋਂ, *whence?*
ਕਿਸਤੇ, *whence?*
ਤਿਥੋਂ, *thence.*
ਏਥੋਂ, *hence, thus far.*
ਤਾਂਈ, *to, towards.*
ਜਿਥੋਂ, *whence.*
ਮਗਰ, *after, following.*

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ, *following.*
ਪਾਸ, *near, to.*
ਮੁਹਰੇ, *before.*
ਵਲ, *towards.*
ਪਿਛੇ, *behind.*
ਵਿਚ, *in, within.*
ਵਹਰ, *without.*

Adverbs of circumstance.

ਚਾਨਚਕ, *suddenly.*
ਅਤਿਸਜ, *excessively.*
ਵਿਖੇ, *about, respecting.*
ਅਨੁਸਾਰ, *according to, following upon.*
ਬੁਰਾ, *badly.*
ਭਲਾ, *well.*
ਸਭਤੇ, *in every respect.*
ਜੇਹਾ ਜੈਸੇ, *as, like as.*
ਤੇਹਾ, ਤੈਸੇ, *so, such like.*
ਕੇਹਾ, ਕੈਸੇ, *how? in what manner?*
ਅਜੇਹਾ, ਐਸੇ, *thus, so.*
ਨਿਸਚੇ, *truly, certainly.*

ਕਿੰਉ, *why?*
ਕਿਛੁ, ਕੁਛੁ, *some, a little.*
ਜੇ, ਜੌ, ਜਦੋਂ, *when.*
ਤੇ, ਤੌ ਤਦੋਂ, *then.*
ਨਾਹੀਂ, *not.*
ਬਸ, *enough.*
ਫੇਰ, *again.*

Almost any word may be used adverbially by being put in the seventh case.

2. The S*u*ngskr*i*t inseparable prepositions are found prefixed to words derived from that language, but there are no other prepositions in this language; certain words, substantives, adjectives, or adverbs, constructed with other words, and always placed after them, supply the want of prepositions. Some of them follow:

ਨਾਲ, *with.*
ਸੰਗ, *with.*

ਸਾਥ, *with.*

ਵਿਚ, *in, within.*

ਉਤੇ, *on, upon.*

ਤਰਾਂ, *for.*

ਵਾਸਤੇ, *for.*

ਲਈ, *for:*

3. The conjunctions used in this language are very few, the principal of them follow:

ਅਤੇ, ਅਰੁ, *and, also.*

ਭੀ, *and, also.*

ਅਕੇ, *or.*

ਕਿੰਉਕੇ, *for, because.*

ਪਰੁ, ਪਰ, ਹੋਰਕੀ, *but.*

ਏਸਤੇ ਏਸ ਤੇ, *therefore.*

ਉਪਰੰਦ, *afterwards.*

ਜੋ, *that.*

ਕੀ, *a particle used to make a sentence interrogative.*

ਫੇਰ, *again.*

4. The interjections are few, and but sparingly used.

SECT. VII.

Of Syntax.

The principal rules of syntax have been intermixed with the rules for the declension of nouns, or the conjugation of verbs, so that nothing more is necessary here than to refer to them.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender. and number. *See page* 22, *rule* 2.

2. The adjective, when not in the nominative case, is commonly compounded with its substantive, on which account the termination of the case is suppressed. *See page* 23, *rules* 5, 6, 7.

3. A noun in the sixth, or genitive case, is to be considered as an adjective, and varies

with the gender of the substantive with which it is constructed. *See pages* 20 *and* 21, *rules* [illegible], 28, 29.

4. Several particles always require the plural number of the genitive case masculine, of the word with which they are constructed. *See page* 21, *rules* 30, 31.

5. The verb is usually placed last in a sentence. *Exam.* ਤਿਸਨੇ ਤਿਸਮਨੁਖਨੂ ਡਿਠਾ, *he saw that man.*

6. Transitive verbs are governed by the agent in the third case in all the preter tenses. *Exam.* ਤੈਨੇ ਤਿਸਕੈਮ ਕੀਤਾ, *thou didst that work.*

7. Intransitive verbs, and transitive verbs in the present and future tenses, are governed by an agent in the nominative case. *Exam.* ਮੈਂ ਸੋਤਾ, *I slept,* ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦਾਹਾਂ, *I do,* ਸੋ ਕਰੇਗਾ, *he will do it.*

8. The subject of the passive verb is always in the nominative case. *Exam.* ਸੋ ਕਰੀਏਗਾ, *it shall be done.*

9. Verbs of motion govern their object in the accusative case, unless motion in that place be designed, in which case it must be in the seventh case. *Exam.* ਸੋ ਪਾਟਨੇਨੂ ਗਇਆ, *he went to Patna*, ਸੋ ਪਾਟੈਵਿਚ ਗਇਆ, *he went into Patna, or he walked about in Patna.*

FINIS