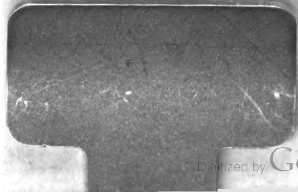




L. Als. 58.

gr. mal.



10

ALPHABETUM
GRANDONICO - MALABARICUM
S I V E
SAMSCRUDONICUM .



ROMAE MDCCLXXII.
 Typis Sac. Congregationis de Propag. Fide .

Praesidium Facultate .

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**Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München**

CLEMENTI . XIII . P . O . M

TUTORI . FIDEI . ET . CVSTODI . RELIGIONIS

CVIVS . VIRTUTE . FELICITATE . IVSTITIA

SOLLICITVDO . OMNIYM . ECCLESIARVM

PROVIDE . ET . SANCTE . SVSTINETVR

ALPHABETVM . GRANDONICVM . MALABARICVM

SEV . SAMSCRVDONICVM

QVOD . AD . LATIVS . LONGIVSQUE . PROFERENDVM

CHRISTI . EVANGELIVM . INTER . INDICAS . GENTES

NVNC . PRIMVM . IN . TYPOGRAPHIA . SACR . CONGR

DE . PROPAGANDA . FIDE

INGENTI . SVMPTV . SCALPTVM . CONFLATVM . ET . EXCVSVM . EST

STEPHANVS . BORGIA

A . SECRETIS . SS . CONGREGATIONIS

OB . MERITORVM . CVMVLVM

ET . RARVM . SVMMI . SACERDOTII . EXEMPLAR

INDVLGENTISSIMO . AC . CLEMENTISSIMO . PRINCIPI

ANIMO . LIBENS

OFFERT . COMMENDAT

LECTORI ERUDITO

IOHANNES CHRISTOPHORUS AMADUTIUS
Praefes Typographiae Sacrae Congregationis
de Propaganda Fide.

I. **N**ovum profus peregrini Idiomatis Alphabetum nunc exhibemus, ut hisce veluti exoticarum lautitiarum primitiis Christianae Religioni, tum Litterato Orbi litare nos videamur. Alphabetum nempe Grandonico-Malabaricum, seu Sanscrudonicum hoc est, unum scilicet ex tribus, quae in vastissima Malabarensi Regione usurpantur, quae quidem a Promontorio Comorino ad Canarense Regnum pertingit, & in qua quatuor Dynastiae summas tenent, idest Cocini, Samorini, seu Calicuti, Travancori, & Canarai; quemadmodum & quatuor Religiones ibidem coluntur; Ethnica nimirum, Nestoriana, Iacobitica, & Catholica. Commode tres has Linguas accurate distinguit Clemens Peanius Alexandrinus, Carmelita Excalceatus Provinciae Pedemontanae, qui per plures annos Apostolicae Missioni Verapolensi, quae sui Ordinis Alumnis centum, & amplius abhinc annis concredita est, operam dedit; quique Romani, redux & sacri muneris rationem reddere, & nobis ad huius Linguae instrumenta typographica scite paranda dux, & magister optimus opportuno esse potuit, ut proinde eius etiam diligentia,

ac eruditionis copia, qua rem hanc & in Prologo, & in ceteris Alphabeti partibus pertra-
xit, nobis eadem vel repetendi, vel uberius
etiam tradendi otium nunc fecerit, ac pauca
alia dumtaxat nobis praefanda reliquerit. Quare
eodem sedulo Operas dirigente, huius Idiomatis
elaborati typi, & characteres conflati nunc pri-
mum sunt in hac Typographiae nostrae officina
regio plane sumpta, & apparatus; quandoqui-
dem cum li. radicales litterae censeantur, xvi.
nempe Vocales, & xxxv. consonantes, ex qui-
bus dein aliae, veluti secundariae procedunt,
quas compositas, seu potius litterarum nexus ap-
pellaveris, eo sane processit characterum, seu
typorum copia, ut mcxxviii. numerentur, atque
ex ea non leve etiam Typographis in perqui-
rendis, ac simul etiam neclendis singulis harum
litterarum formis constetur negotium.

ii. Alia sane Indicarum Linguarum Alpha-
beta ex Typographia Orphanotrophei, quod Ha-
bitae Magdeburgicae ad exemplum huius nostrae
supra omnem imitationem Congregationis, Colle-
gii, & Typographiae conditum pro Heterodoxae
Religionis incremento, & propagatione tandem
nos prodisse vidimus; ac inter cetera Telugicae,
& Tamulicae Linguae praesertim nonnulla specu-
mina innotuerunt, cura Beniamini Scultzei, qui
Catechismum, & alia Ethices Opuscula hisce con-
scripta linguis vulgavit anno cidiocclxvi., quem-
admodum & Tamulicae Linguae Grammaticae In-
stitutiones, auctore Bartholomaeo Ziegenbalgio Re-
gis

gis Doniae apud Indos Orientales Missionario, antea excusae fuerant anno MDCCCXVI. Harum sane Linguarum Alphabeta nos etiam parare contendimus, ut per ea ceterorum, quae obtinemus, characterum ampla supellex, quae iamdiu personato Dorotheo Asciano, seu Matthiae Zimermannio (1) invidiam creavit, plenius augeatur. Verumtamen id honoris nobis nunc factum gratulamur, ut ad verae Religionis amplificacionem, & ad Romanae Ecclesiae decus, hortanto potissimum hac beatitudine temporum, quae nobis CLEMENTIS XIV. P. O. M. providentia, qua regimur, obtigisse gaudemus, huius Linguae formas, ac Orthodoxae Fidei placita, & rudimenta hisce consignata typis, quae propediem in lucem emittentur, primi omnino protulisse gloriaremur: Innotuerant sane aliqua ex parte Litterato Orbis huiusmodi Grandonico-Malabarici, seu Sanscrudonici characteres, quibus scilicet Herbarum nomina designata videri possunt in Horto Indico Malabarico, quod opus per Henricum Van Rheedeum Malabarici Regni Governatorem, & Ioh. Casparium Ecclesiasten in Coccino cum notis, & commentariis Arnoldi Syenii, & Ioh. Commelinii editum est Amstelodami IX. Voluminibus instructum an-

(1) Montes Pietatis Romanenses; in Tractatu sane calumnioso: de Nervis rerum gerendarum Romanae Ecclesiae; Lipsiae 1670. 4. Cl. pag. 522. & seqq.

no CIJCCLXXVII. (1), & in quo nempe Regnè Malabarici Plantae rariores Latinis, Malabari-
cis, Arabicis, & Brammhanicis characteribus,
nominibusque expressae, & una cum floribus,
fructibus, & seminibus delineatae exhibentur.
Verum nec singuli characteres, nec qui ibidem
habentur, typographicis formis expressi conspi-
ciuntur, sed aere incisi in Tabulis prostant, quem-
admodum & iisdem characteribus in lignea Tabu-
la expressis habetur testimonium Emmanuelis Car-
nerii Interpretis Societatis Indico-Belgicae, ut &
vulgares Malabarico-Tamulici insculpti deprehen-
duntur in Tabula pariter lignea, quam scilicet in
Prologo (2) dedit Peanius noster. Ceterum Ca-
rolus Mortonius Medicus, & Societatis Regiae
Londinensis & Secretis in Eduardi Bernardii Oxo-
niensis Orbis Eruditi Litteratura (3), seu in
Tabula xxvii. Alphabetorum, quam a se restau-
ratam, & supplementis quibusdam auctam charta
maxima rursus edidit anno CIJCCLXXIX., commode
col. vii. aliquot Litteras, quae Malabaricae in-
scribuntur, exhibuit, sed quae Tamulicae potius
sunt, ut intuenti patebit. Desideratur quapro-
pter Alphabetum hoc ipsum in ampla illa Al-
phabetorum Collectione, quam, adscitis quinque etiam
Orationibus Dominicalibus ducentis litterarum,
& idio-

(1) Typis Job. Van Samerenz in fol.

(2) §. xii. pag. 12.

(3) Edit. ann. 1689.

Et idiomatum generibus expressis, edidit Lipsiae anno MDCCXLVIII. typis Gott. Frid. Rumffii (1) Joh. Frid. Fritzius, cui succenturiatus accessit Beniaminus Scultzius, quem supra laudavimus; Quaedam quidem Tamulicae litterae sunt, quae ibidem pro Malabaricis proponuntur. Deest postremo etiam in Magno Lexico Encyclopedico, ubi idiomatum omnium Alphabetum recensentur, quamquam tamen Grandonicum Alphabetum Brammbanibus sacrum exhibeatur, ac interim aliqua ibidem etiam de Sanscrudonico leviter attingantur.

III. Quare par fuit, ut de hac Lingua nova, & incognita prorsus nunc paullo fusius tractaretur, quod sane in Prologo accurate peractum a Peonio nostro deprehendes, ubi etiam nonnulla proferuntur, quae ad Grammaticam, cuius edendae stat consilium, pertinere potius videantur. Succedunt Prologo XI. Capita, quorum primum est de vocalibus litteris; II. de consonis simplicibus; III. de consonis compositis; IV. de litteris binis, ac ternis compositis; V. de aliis consonis duplicibus; VI. de litteris finalibus; VII. de variis litterarum nexibus; VIII. de recta pronuntiandi ratione; IX. de litteris deficientibus; X. est de notis numericis, quas in VIII. Tabulas redegit;

(1) Orientalisch und Occidentalischer Sprachmeister / &c.

degit ; ac xi. tandem succedit, quod Christianam Catechesim pro Tironum exercitatione comprehendit. Adnotat quinetiam Peaninus noster ad calcem, inter Malabaricas voces aliquas adesse, quae cum Syriacis, vel Chaldaicis affinitatem habeant, ut sane habere etiam animadvertit Marturinus Veyssierreius La-Crozius in eius Epistola ad Ioh. Chamberlaynium (1), qui putat una cum Religione Christiana Syrorum litteras penetrasse, in remotissimas Orientis partes, in Taprobanam nempe Insulam, seu Siedeivam, quam nunc Ceylan dicunt, in Dioscoridem, sive Zocotoram, in Malleicam, & Callianam, quae Regiones nunc Malabar, & Calicut audiunt, & in quibus etiam non pauci ex iis populis Christiani supersunt, qui Syrorum elementis, & idiomate in Liturgiis utuntur. Testis hac de re esse etiam potest MS. Codex, in quo habetur Ordo baptizandi iuxta ritum Chaldaeorum Syriace, qui descriptus innuitur iussu Iulii Antonii Santorii per Gasparem de Malabar Indum, servum olim, deinde Diaconum, & familiarem Rever. D. Hazman Ignatii olim Patriarchae Iacobit., unum ex Praeceptoribus Linguae Chaldaicae, & Arabicae in Collegio Neophytorum Romae, mense Julio Anno MDCLXXX., qui Codex fuit Salomonis Nigri Damasci Syriae, Schismatici hominis, qui,

emen-

(1) *Theaur. Epistolic. La-Crozian. Lipsiae 1742. Tom. II. Epist. 42. pag. 83., & seq.*

ementita Romana fide, Cathedram Linguae Syriacae in Atrihigymnasio Romanae Sapientiae, & Arabicae in Collegio Urbano de Propaganda Fide spatio annorum iv. obtinuit, ut ex vita, quam de se ipso conscripsit (1), manifeste patet, quique dein in Angliam rediit, ac denno etiam Halam Magdeburgicam petiit, ubi Heterodoxorum operibus ad Religionem spectantibus inserviebat, ut & eiusdem Orphanotropheo Libros suos plures donaverit, qui recensentur in Catalogo Codicum Mss. laudat Orphanotrophei, quem habes in Epistola Theophili Sigefridi Bayerii ad La-Croxiurn (2). Certe Saeculo vi. litteras Syriacas in Malabarensibus Regionibus una cum Christiana Religione cultis fuisse suadent praesertim, quae Cosmas Aegyptius Monachus, Indopleustes dictus, anno circiter 1033. imperante Iustiniano, scriptis mandavit (3): *Εν τῇ Ταμεσβάρῃ νῆσῳ ἐν τῇ ἐσωτέρῃ Ἰνδίᾳ, ἔνθα τὸ Ἰνδίων πῖλαζός ἐστι,*





(1) *Memoria Nigrinata, hoc est Salomonis Negri Damasceni vita, olim ab ipso met conscripta, nunc autem occasione quibusdam illustrata &c. Edidit Gottlieb Anastasius Freylinghaus. Halae Salicae impensis Orphanotrophei 1764. pag. 3., & 4.*

(2) *Cit. Thesaur. Tom. I. Epist. 3. pag. 19.*

(3) *Opinio de Mundo Lib. iii. pag. 178., & 179. Tom. II. Collectionis Novae Patrum, & Scriptor. Graecor. per Bernard. de Montfaucon Perissis 1706.*

ὄσι, καὶ Ἐκκλησία Χριστιανῶν ὄσιν ἐκᾶ Ἐ
 κληρικοί, Ἐ πησοί, ἐκ οἶδα ἢ εἰ καὶ πε-
 ραυτέρῳ ὁμοίως, καὶ εἰς τὴν λεγομένην Μα-
 λὲ, ἔνθα τὸ πέδιον γίνεται. Ἐ ἐν τῇ Καλ-
 λιάνᾳ δὲ τῇ καλεσμένῃ, Ἐ Ἐπίσκοπος ὄσιν
 ἀπὸ Περσίδῳ χηροτόνῳ. ὁμοίως καὶ
 ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τῇ καλεσμένῃ Διοσκορίδους καὶ
 τὸ αὐτὸ Ἰνδικὸν πέλαγος, ἔνθα καὶ οἱ πα-
 ροικῆτες Ἑλλήνισι λαλοῦσι, πάροικοι τῶν
 Πτολεμαίων τῶν μὲν Ἀλέξανδρον τὴν Μα-
 κεδόνα ὑπαρχόντων, καὶ κληρικοί εἰσιν ἐκ
 Περσίδῳ χηροτόνῳ καὶ πεμπόμοιοι
 ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖσι, καὶ Χριστιανῶν πληθῶν.
 In Taprobana Insula ad interiorem Indiam,
 ubi Indicum pelagus exstat, Ecclesia Chri-
 stianorum habetur, ubi Clerici, & fideles
 reperiuntur: an ulterius etiam, ignoro.
 Similiter in Male, ut vocant (*unde Male-
 barr*), ubi gignitur piper. In Calliana vero
 (sic nuncupant) Episcopus est, in Perside
 ordinari solitus. Similiterque in Insula,
 quae Dioscoridis vocatur, in eodem Mari
 Indico sita, cuius incolae Graece loquun-
 tur, suntque coloni a Ptolemaeis Alexan-
 dri Macedonis successoribus istuc deportati,
 Clerici reperiuntur, ex Perside, ubi ordi-
 nantur, eodem transmissi; ibi etiam Chri-
 stia-

stianorum multitudo versatur. Consule hæc de re, quæ erudite Montfauconius disserit in Præfatione (1) ad ipsam Cosmæ Christianam Topographiam. Addit præterea La-Crozius supra laudatus (2) Christianos Malabareses iis uti litteris, quæ Chaldaicis, seu Syriacis antiquis characteribus, qui Estranghelo vulgo dicuntur, respondent, ut ex quibusdam schedis inde allatis, quæ in Bibliotheca Regia Berolinensi servantur, seprehendisse affirmat, & ut etiam patet ex Missali Ms. iisdem Chaldaicis litteris conscripto, quod paucis ab heinc annis Florentius Polonus Episcopus Areopolitanus, & Vicarius Apostolicus in Serra Malabarum Romam misit ad Sacram Congreg. de Prop. Fide, ut eius typis excuderetur.

iv. Malabares vero scripta sua metrica potius, quam soluta oratione condere gaudent, ac multi inter eos idcirco omni tempore exstiterunt Poetae, qui historias, & res ad Religionem pertinentes versibus consignarunt, & quidem vario modo. Tria enim metri genera potissimum in eorum Poesi, quam   Cavi nominant, usveniunt, unum, quod xiv. pedibus constat, ac   Paruvam dicitur; alterum vero, quod

(1) Cap. III. §. VI. pag. x.

(2) Cit. Tom. III. Epist. 42. pag. 82.

quod primum versum ex XVIII. pedibus, secundum ex XII. habet, & ക്കിടം Kánnam vocatur; ac tertium tandem, cuius singuli versus ab Alphabeti litteris inchoantur, & ണം ക്കിടം Sanghirttenam appellatur. Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalgius testatur in eius Epistola ad La-Crozius (1) se iam concinasse Delineationem Ethnicismi Malabarici, quod Opus nondum editum Halae inter Mss. invenitur, & in eius Parte II. tantum de Philosophia Caput de Poesi agere affirmat. Nos haec haud inopportunos, neque iniucundum futurum censemus, si fragmentum Poematis de Osipara haec nunc attulerimus, quod nobis Peanius noster communiavit, quodque metro, quod ഹിടം Paruvam dicitur, & quo praesertim fabulosae eorum Numinum historiae, bella, & cetera ipsarum gesta conscripta habentur, conceptum est. Ex eo facile etiam quisque deprehendet, qua soni dulcedine carmina hoc idioma, & hoc metri genere elaborata donentur, quae inest nimirum tribus prioribus syllabis ob harmoniae leges, quae in his potissimum perficiuntur. En illud:

(1) Cit. Thesaur. Epist. La-Croz. Tom. I. Epist. 319. pag. 381., & seqq.

സ്വദീകരണകീരിത്രം ക്രമസ്ത
പുഴു ദേവം

സ്വദീകരണപ്രകരണഹിഷ്ട
ദിഷ്ടം

അകരണദേവദേവം പരീ
കരണം ദേവം

അകരണദേവദേവം പരീ
ഹവിയം

ക്രമസ്തകിയം അഹംകരണഹിഷ്ട
യദൃച്ഛം

ക്രമസ്തദേവദേവദേവദീ
യം പിതേ

സുപുഷ്പം കരിഷ്കരണദീ
കരണപരല

സുഖസ്തൃകൃത്യകൃഷ്യാർത്ഥമുദാരൈഃ
ദിഗ്ദിഗ്ദി

കുടാഭ്യോഃപദാഭ്യോഃപദാഭ്യോഃ
പദാഭ്യോഃപദാഭ്യോഃ

കുടാഭ്യോഃപദാഭ്യോഃപദാഭ്യോഃ
കൃഷ്യാർത്ഥമുദാരൈഃ

Suámiden bbhakdi nitiam manessil púndu
Dévam
Suámida gunam predi snéhicciu vannicci-
dum
Adinà Déva dánam varddhikkum kcianam
tórrum
Adinà nájaga ddharmmà varggam behu
biddham
Manà sciuddhium ahangàra hinavum ddhár-
fztiam
Manà sciubbhà anuruttivm Déva bbhidium
pinne
Suvarnam tannil manì sciòbbhikkum enna
póle
Suvarnà kaniágheil ddharmabbhà sciòbbhi-
cciettam
Màttullà pónna lôha sceszattil enna póle
Ma-


Mattullà ddharminà anugà ganattil pragá-
scicciu (1).

v. Malabares quinetiam scripta sua tradere con-
sueverunt foliis oblongis, ☉ ☽ Ola dictis ex Pal-
ma Indica, quae ☽ ☽ ☽ Panà vocatur, eaque exa-
rant ope cuiusdam stili ferrei, vel chalibei, qui
☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ Ezuttáni, vel ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽

Narájam apud ipsos audit. Huiusmodi graphium
exstat etiam inter peregrina Cimelia Bibliothecae
huius nostrae Congregationis ex dono Cl. Prae-
sulis Stephani Borgiae eiusdem Congr. a Secretis.
Nec caret Bibliotheca ipsa aliquot Voluminibus

ex huiusmodi foliis compactis, quos ☽ ☽ ☽
Grantham Malabares dicunt, ☽ quorum sex
in ea adseruantur. In horum uno Christiana
Catechesis, ☽ alia ad Religionem pertinentia,
b tum

(1) Idest: Beata Virgo Maria Deum semper ha-
bens in mente, ☽ propter ipsius bonitatem Domi-
num amabat, atque ipsi inserviebat, ac adeo Dei
gratia omni momento in Virgine augebatur, ac
multiplici virtutum genere Domina replebatur: in
ipsa elucebant puritas, humilitas, prudentia, ca-
stitas, virginitas, religio, ac pietas in Deum. Ve-
rum sicuti universis metallis aurum purissimum su-
pereminet; ac prae auro refulget lapis pretiosus ☽
sic inter omnia virtutum genera pretiosae Virginis
magis enituit clementia, ac misericordia.

tum soluta oratione, tum carmine exarata continentur; in altero Tractatus habetur ad Medicam artem spectans; in tertio prostant superstitionis nonnullae Orationes, quas  Mandram Malabares vocant; in quarto paucula de rebus superstitiosis occurrunt, sicut & sortilegia, ac incantationes traduntur in quinto; ac demum in sexto Catechismus Christianus Missionis Malabaricae deprehenditur: ut nunc omittam LVI. alia folia huiusmodi ex dono laudati Cl. Praesulis in eandem Bibliothecam inlata, quae sermones aliquot morales, atque in Christi passionem considerationes exhibent. Adest quin etiam fragmentum Poematis ab Anonymo in laudem Divi Alexii concinnatum, quod pariter hisce foliis ex Indica Palma excipitur. Ceterum Europei praesertim, qui in illis Regionibus degunt, charta communi utuntur, cui eorum scripta commendant, & ex qua dein Libros compingunt. Tale est Dictionarium Grandonico-Malabarico-Lusitanum in 4. inchoatum a Ioh. Ernesto Hanklendenio S. I., & eo vita functo, perfectum ab Antonio Pimentelio Lusitano Archiepiscopo Cranganorensi. Aliud etiam Dictionarium Latino-Malabaricum in fol. nunc habet Bibliotheca ipsa ex dono Cl. Borgiae, cui eiusdem Auctor Peaninus noster concesserat. Tertium etiam ibidem adservatur Lexicon Malabarico-Lusitanum, cui Grammaticae Institutiones adnectuntur, ex dono Peanii nostri. Exstat ibidem pariter Grammatica Lusitano-Malabarica.

barica Sinica charta conscripta, cui parvum Lexicon succedit, & altera Latino-Malabarica, in 8., auctoribus anonymis. Adest pariter Catechismus Missionis Malabaricae in 8. elaboratus, atque conscriptus ab Angelo Francisco a Sancta Theresâ Vigliottio Carmelita Excalceato Provinciae Pedemontanae, Episcopo Metelopolitano, ac in Serra Malabarum Vicario Apostolico. Tum Miscellaneorum parvum volumen in 4. habetur, in quo Catechismus parvus pro pueris, Sermo de Passione Domini, Carmen de iudicio universali, aliud de Deipara, & Alphabetum denique Malabarico-Tamulicum comprehenditur. Insuper ex dono Cl. Borgiae Bibliotheca nunc habet Synodum Diamperitanam in 8. vetustissimae Indorum Orientalis Ecclesiae ab Alexio De Menezesio Eremita Augustiniano, Archiep. Metropolita Goensi, & Indiarum Orientalium Primatē celebratam ex auctoritate Clementis VIII. Pont. Maximi anno 1601. de qua infra dicemus; cui adnectitur methodus orandi per Laudosias, seu armillas precarias, quae rosaria, & coronae vulgo audiunt, tum brevis Catechismus, ac Vita Beati Andreae Apostoli. Accedit praeterea Commemoratorium Pastoralē, seu Conciliare, ac potius Diamperitanae Synodi explanatio, quam anno 1606. concinnavit Franciscus Rozius Catalaunus S. I., quibus Menezesii laborum, & vigiliarum consors, ac Syriacae Linguae interpres in celebratione laudatae Synodi exstitit, quique primum Episcopus Angamallensis, ac deinde Cranganorensis Archiepiscopus.

piscopus designatus est . Nec omittendus venit Tractatus de VII. Ecclesiae Sacramentis in fol. exaratus manu Colanceri Matthai Cattinari, Sacerdotis Syri, qui auctorem habet Ioh. Bapt. Muldium Genuensem Carmelitam Excalceatum, Episcopum Limirensis, ac in Serra Malabarum Vicarium Apostolicum; quique ex laudati Peanii dono cessit Bibliothecae huiusce Congregationis, in qua nimirum Codices omnes, quos hactenus recensuimus, adseruantur. Alii etiam huiusmodi Mss. Codices habentur in Bibliotheca Seminarii Missionum Apostolicarum apud Carmelitas Excalceatos ad Divi Pancratii extra Portam Aureliam: in qua scilicet exstat Grammatica Latino-Malabarica, atque Lexicon Lusitano-Malabarico-Latinum, auctore Stephano a S. Maria Carmelita Excalceato Veneto, ac in Indiis Orientalibus Missionario Apostolico; tum etiam Viridarium Orientale, in quo genuinae Herbarum, & Plantarum figurae graphice describuntur, ac earum natura, vires, ac proprietates accurate explicantur, auctore Matthaeo a S. Iosepho Carmelita Excalceato Neapolitano, in Arabia, Perside, ac demum in Indiis Orientalibus Missionario Apostolico, qui etiam multam operam impendit in Horto Indico Malabarico, quem supra inuimus, ut Cassearius Belga Ecclesiastes in Civitate Cocinensi fatetur (1), & ut etiam Henricus Van Rheedius rursus ingerit (2). Quapropter Codices

bos

(1) In Praefat. Tom. I. (2) In Praefat. Tom. II.

Hos omnes nunc innuisse iuvabit, tum ut Sacrae Congregationis usibus, & opportunitatibus, si quando contigerit, patere facile possint, tum ut Appendicis loco esse etiam queant, si quando publicae luci affulgeat Bibliotheca Malabarica, quam ab anno MDCCCVIII. concinnaverat Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalgus, ut ex eius Epistola ad La-Crozius data cognovimus (1), quamque dein La-Crozius (2) ipse Latine vertendam, atque etiam edendam Paulo Ernesto Jablonskio per litteras exhibuerat; quamquam nos facile deprehenderimus saepe in hoc lapsos Ziegenbalgium, & La-Crozius, ut litteras, & cetera Tamulica nobis pro Malabaricis obruderint.

VI. Nunc id reliquum esset, ut de Malabaricae gentis religione, moribus, regione, ceterisque aliqua praefaremur, ut quo loci Alphabetum hoc nostrum in usu sit, clarius innotesceret. Sed qui pro dignitate id faciat, qui tam angustiis continetur limitibus? Quare saltem id cursim, & leviter, ut nobis nunc licet, perficiemus. Malabaribus quidem primarium Numen est പരബ്രഹ്മം Parabrahmam, cui subsequuntur tercenta triginta duo decies centena millia Semideorum, quos ദേവന്മാർ Dévaghel

(1) Cit. *Tbesaur. Epistolic. La-Crozian. Tom. I. Epist. 319. pag. 381. & seqq.*


(2) *Ibid. Tom. III. Epist. 90. pag. 170.*

ghel dicunt; quibusque pro Rege, & Principe
 adest Numen alterum, quod ཇྷམ་ལྷ་མོ་ In-
 dren, seu ཇྷམ་ལྷ་མོ་ Devindren appel-
 lant. Communis est praeterea universis ferme
 Indorum Populis, ut docet Vir Cl. Augustinus
 Antonius Georgius Eremitarum Augustinensium
 decus, & ornamentum in suo Alphabeto Tibe-
 tano (1), Trinitas quaedam Deorum ཇྷམ་ལྷ་མོ་
 ཇྷམ་ལྷ་མོ་ Trimúrttighel a Malabaribus nun-
 cupata, quae quidem sit illis veluti Religionis
 fundamentum praecipuum. Brammhanis enim
 erat femina quaedam **परासाक्षी** Parafakti,
 quae ཇྷམ་ལྷ་མོ་ Parasciakti audit &
 apud Malabares, idest prima quaedam potentia
 excellentissima, & sublimissima, ex qua tres filii
 prodierunt, quorum primus **ब्रह्मा** Bramha
 apud Indostanos, ཇྷམ་ལྷ་མོ་ Branmáva,
 vel ཇྷམ་ལྷ་མོ་ Brahmáva apud Malaba-
 res dicitur, secundus **वीरनु** Viscnù a primis

(1) Part. I. §. LI. pag. 97., tum §. LII. pag. 99.

വിഷ്ണു Visznu, ഹരി Hari, vel നദനദയ
 നാരായണൻ Nárájanen ab alteris salutatur, ac ter-
 tius tandem, quem illi **इश्वर** Isuoren,
 seu **इश्वर** Isuor appellant, hi vero **रुद्र**
 Rudren, **शिव** Sciven, **महेश्वर**
 Mahésuaren, seu **परमेश्वर**
 Paramésuaren etiam nominant. Varia
 dein his potestas a Matre tradita, & variae
 horum proprietates praedicantur, inter quas prae-
 cipuae sunt **सृष्टि** frusti, **मिथि** sthi-
 di, **സമുദ്ര** samugáram, nempe
 creare, gubernare, & destruere, quaeque
 a Georgio nostro ibidem, ab Auctore Dissertationis
 De Diis Indorum Orientalium, a Buchetio in Epistola ad Huetium, a La-Crozio in
 Libro De Christ. Ind., ac tandem a Ioh. Fran-
 cisco Pivatio in novo eius Dictionario (1) am-
 ple exponuntur. Insuper Pivatio ope decem
 aenea

(1) Nuovo Dictionario scientifico, e curioso sa-
 cro-profano. In Venezia 1749. per Benedetto Mi-
 locco pag. 117. ad pag. 160.

aenearum Tabularum exhibet tantundem metamorphoses Idoli  *Viſznù, quae etiam cerni poſſunt mire expreſſae a Constantino Aſculano Capuccinorum Alumno in Nepaleſi illo Codice ex charta radicis arboreae, qui exſtat in Bibliotheca Collegii Urbani, & cuius nos meminimus in Praefatione ad Alphabetum Bramhanicum (1); quemadmodum haec ipſa luculenter explanavit, ac conſixit Ioh. Taddaeus a S. Birgitta Carmelita Excalceatus in eius Ms. Codice, qui in Archivò Fratrum Ordinis ſui ad Divae Mariae de Scala adſervatur. Ziegenbalgius quin etiam in ſuis ad La-Croziùm litteris, quas ſupra citavimus, provocat ad Delineationem Ethnicifini Malabarici, & ad Genealogiam Deorum Malabaricorum, quam ſe concinnaffe affirmat; ſed Opera haec adhuc inedita ſunt, ut ipſe teſtatur (2), & ut nos etiam adhuc ſuſpicamur. Perum Chriſtiana Religio non nova, nec peregrina proſus eſt illis in Regionibus, quin potius iamdiu floret; Teſtis enim eſt Coſmas Indopleuſtes, ut ex eius loco ſuperius adducto patet, Saeculo VI. a Chriſto nato, ibidem veri Dei cultum obtinuiſſe. Tum celebres ſunt Chriſtiani illi, qui Sancti Thomae dicuntur, quique ſe eius diſcipulos gloriantur, licet id dubia, & incerta ſaltem traditione nitatur. Ceterum La-*

Cro-

(1) §. VI. pag. XVIII.

(2) Tom. I. n. 319. pag. 381., & ſeqq.

Crozius (1) ad Bayerium scribens in ea est opinione, ut censeat, horum Christianorum originem in fine Saeculi III. esse statuendam. Ast vero, cui Thomae, an Christi Apostolo, qui in India fuerit, Maliapure degerit, ibique Christi Religionem stabiliverit, an Thomae Manetis discipulo, qui in Indiam venisse dicitur missus a Manete ipso circa ann. CCLXXVII., an Thomae altero Cannae, seu Mar-Thomae, mercatore Christiano

Armeno, qui, imperante ገ ጊ ጎ ግ ገ ገ ጎ
 ጌ ግ ጎ Cerā-Perumāl, Rege nempe universae Malabaricae Ditionis circa ann. DCLXXIV., Indiam petiit, & cum admodum dives esset, Christianis Malabaricis multa beneficia impertivit, multaque illis a Rege privilegia obtinuit, ipsius Christianae Religionis apud Indos origo, & propagatio adscribenda sit, dubium sane est, & incertum. Historiam vero Malabarice scriptam de Divo Apostolo Thoma ex Ziegenbalgio memorat Theophilus Sigefridus Bayerius, in Epistola ad La-Crozium (2). Tum Ziegenbalgius ipse (3) laudato La-Crozio ingerit suam de Christianis S. Thomae prolixam epistolam Tranquebaria ad Ministerium Berolinense missam. Ceterum La-Crozium Librum de S. Thomae Christianis elaboravit, quem memorat Bayerius, quemque elegantissimum.

(1) Tom. III. n. 32. p. 62. (2) Tom. I. n. 15. p. 24.
 (3) Ibid. cit. Epist. 319. pag. 381., & seqq.

Vocat (1). At in tanta rerum incertitudine prudentius se gerere mihi videtur laudatus Bayerius, dum ait (2): De S. Thoma, quis omnino sit, vehementer ambigo. Nam Apostolum non credam fuisse, quaedam videntur prohibere: ut negem, nulla satis iubet argumentatio. Quod vero certum haberi debet, illud est, ex antiquis traditionibus notum esse, Christianos Syriacos in littore Montano, seu Malabarico per longam saeculorum seriem suos Episcopos semper ex Babylonia habuisse. Tum in Concilio Nicaeno sub Constantino M. celebrato ann. cccxxv. mentio fit Indiae magnae, nec ob aliam sane causam, quam propter Christianos in ea tunc commorantes. Insuper veteres eorum Historiae Syriace scriptae, & illis in Regionibus inventae anno cixcxcix. testantur, referente Antonio Gouvea, qui Itinerarium scripsit Alexii Menezesii in Montibus Angamalitanis in ora Malabarica, Malabarensium Episcopum duos olim habuisse Suffraganeos, qui eidem, tamquam Metropolitae suberant, Episcopum scilicet Zocotorae, sive Dioscoridis Insulae, & Episcopum Masin in Oriente. At Christiana Religio firmiter in Indicis oris constabilita, amplificata, & ab erroribus expurgata fuit anno, quem supra dixi, cixcxcix., in quo nimirum Alexius Menezesius olim Eremita Augustinianus, dein Goensis Archiepiscopus Synodum

(1) Ibid. Epist. 40. p. 53. (2) Ibid. Epist. 36. p. 49.

dum in Urbe Malabarenſi Diampor celebravit, qua ſane multos, qui irrepſerant, & late ſerpebant, Neſtorianiſmi, & Manicheiſmi errores confodit, atque proſtigavit. Synodus haec ipſa, quam nos ſupra Malabarice ſcriptam designavimus, in Luſitanum idioma, & ex eo in Latinum converſa, edita eſt Romae anno *MDCCXLV*. Hieronymi Mainardii typis a Ioh. Facundo Raulinio Caſarauguſtano, qui iam fuerat Eremitarum Auguſtinienſium Magiſter Generalis, ac ſimul Hiſtoriam Eccleſiae Malabaricae, eiufdemque Liturgiam, ac Diſſertationes varias inſuper addidit. Hunc Librum conſulat, qui pleniora deſiderat. Nec leve incrementum Chriſtianae Religioni factum in Indicis Malabarenſium plagis poſt Apoſtolicos Miniſtros illuc primum ab Alexandro VII. Pont. Max. ablegatos ex Carmelitarum Excalceatorum Familia, quorum agmen duxit Iosephus M. Sebaſtianus, qui renunciatus Episcopus Hieropolitanus illic Episcopum ordinavit Indicum Presbyterum, nomine Alexandrum de Campo, quique Romam repertens miſſus eſt ad Aegei Maris Inſulas, dein Episcopus Biſignanenſis inter Calabros renunciatus, ac tandem ad Tiphernatem Eccleſiam in Umbria translatus eſt. Eius in Malabarenſis Regionis delegationis Hiſtoriam Italice ſcripſit, quae Romanis typis dein excuſa eſt anno *MDCCXLVI*. Si de Miſſionum Apoſtolicarum ſtatu aliis in Regionibus conterminis Indorum cognoscere quis velit, adeat Relationem Provinciae Malabarenſis Franciſci Barreſtii excuſam anno *MDCCXLV*, & in qua plures quoque chorographicas

ctu-

ruditiones percipere facile erit. Ceterum hac re consuli etiam poterit Philippus Baldius in Descriptione Malabari, & Coromandelii, ut alios nunc omittamus, qui haec obiter attigerunt.

VII. Haec sunt, quae de Alphabeto Grandonico-Malabarico, seu Samscrudonico, tum de ceteris, quae ad ipsum pertinere visa sunt, praefari nobis nunc libuit. Faxit Deus, qui iamdiu videt, ac sustinet in Aquilone, & in Oriente admirandi nominis sui abominationem, & caelestis, vivificaeque doctrinae suae depravationem, & incitiam, ut vel ab hisce levioribus primordiis, quorum dein ope etiam maioribus, utilioribusque incoeptis velificari enitimur, tantum & adiumenti, & commodi in Evangelicae veritatis Praecones, qui ab Apostolica Sede illuc ablegantur, derivetur, quo maiori, aliqua saltem ex parte, Christianae Fidei incremento per hoc ipsam consulatur. Prelo siquidem nostra quam citissime expectant Christianum Catechismum in hoc ipsum idioma a Peanio nostro conversum, quo duce, & auspice per vastissimas illas Orientis plagas sincera, & intemerata Orthodoxae Religionis dogmata, & Christi mysteria, confractis tandem Idolis, devictis efficaci, suavique Christi gratia insipientibus cordibus Paganorum, eliminatisque superstitionis, & gentium ritibus, longe, lateque disseminentur. Qui legis, vivas, & vales, floreas feliciter.

I

ALPHABETUM

GRANDONICO - MALABARICUM

S I V E

SAMSCRUDONICUM.

PROLOGVS.

I.



UM Purpuratorum Patrum Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide cura, atque sollicitudo plane Apostolica in Christianorum utilitatem, ex quibus populosa coalescit Malabarensis Ecclesia, in eo etiam fuerit, ut publica luce donaretur suis expressa elementis, ac formis recenti, deditaque opera elaboratis Malabarica Lingua, atque ea quidem typis, & impensis Sacrae eiusdem Congregationis; par, & aequum sane fuit, ut de eius elementis, litterisque aliqua a nobis proferentur; tum ex quibus ipsa permanet fontibus, quibusque insuper saltem primioribus utatur regulis, etiam a nobis proderetur. Exspectanda autem non erit a benevolo Lectore effusa, numerisque omni-

A


bus


bus absoluta explanatio , quae a nobis nunc tradatur ; quandoquidem praestitutos limites facile praetergrederemur, cum Grammaticales regulas haud nunc proponendas susceperimus , sed prima tantum rudimenta , eaque brevi , expeditaque methodo exponere nobis mens sit .

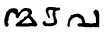
II. Quare ut clariori , qua fieri potest, ratione incidatur , in ipso sermonis exordio non incongruum admonere putamus , quod & ab Eduardo Bernardo in suis Alphabetis , a Bayerio in *Comment. Academ. Petropolit.* Tom. IV. pag. 243. , & ab aliis , quos prae manibus habere licuit , haud animadversum deprehendimus , Malabaricam scilicet Linguam , confusam , indistinctamque penes eosdem Auctores semper existisse ; quasi idem prorsus esset Idioma Malabaricum , atque Tamulicum ; quo sane nihil absurdius hac in re comminisci potest . Asserere enim , Tamulicam Linguam Malabaricam esse , aut Malabaricam esse Tamulicam , idem prorsus esset , ac si Gallicam diceres , & Italicam Linguam invicem non differre . Licet autem utriusque Linguae , Malabaricae , & Tamulicae radices communes sint ; scriptura tamen , modus pronuciandi , expressio ipsa verborum , diversa litterarum conformatio in externis rebus significandis , & elementorum denique numerus in Malabarica maior , ac in Tamulica


lica minor ostendunt sine dubio , quam
ingens in utraque diversitas habeatur .

III. Quod si Auctores eruditione , ac
litterarum fama ceteroquin praestantes Ta-
mulicam , & Malabaricam in unam veluti
redigunt linguam , easdemque confusas no-
bis exhibent , non ab alia certe repeti cau-
sa potest , quam ab inscitia Idiomatum ,
litterarumque , quibus utuntur populi con-
termini , qui in littore Coromandelino , ac
Malabarico commorantur . Mirandum pro-
pterea non est , Cl. Virum Bartholomaeum
Ziegenbalgium splendide hac in re fuisse
allucinatam ; videns enim ipse aliquot scri-
pturae Malabaricae specimina typis ex-
pressa in ingenti Opere Horti Indici-Mala-
barici , quod sex maioribus Voluminibus
Amstelodami anno *MDCCXXIX* . prodiit ,
ipsa censuit esse Tamulica , ratus , *adeo di-
scernere a genuina characterum Malabaricorum
forma , ut ipsis etiam Indis ignota sint* , ut ni-
mirum ait in Praefatione ad Grammati-
cam Tamulicam Halae Saxonum ab ipso
editam anno *MDCCXXVI* , cum tamen ea ,
quae in Horto Indico-Malabarico inspi-
ciuntur Malabaricae scripturae specimina
sint optime expressa , ac peritis nativae il-
lius linguae elementorum lectu facillima .
His necessario praelibatis , apteque perpen-
sis , in Malabaricae Linguae explicationem
progredimur .

iv. Gens itaque Malabarica tribus utitur Linguis; Grandonica, Sanscrudonica, ac vulgari Malabarica. Grandonica Lingua, quae ab Indis  Grantham

appellari solet, est vetustissima Indorum lingua, Brammhanibus sacra. Brammhannes enim, qui divinam originem a 

 *Bramhava* supremo Deo sibi arro-

gant, tribuuntque; summam perinde nobilitatem, & sacrorum auspiorum praerogativam, docendique itidem alios, quod verum, iustumque sit, auctoritatem sibi vindicant; quamvis nativa propriae regionis lingua loquantur ut plurimum. In iis tamen, quae propius sacra eorundem attingunt,  Grantha




Grava Homa devaram, preces videlicet, ritus, caeremonias, sacrificia, aliaque huiusmodi, non vulgari, sed Grandonica Lingua constanter utuntur. Hanc sine dubio ceterarum, quae intra Gangem sunt, linguarum matrem facile dixerim; neque immerito in hac sententia fuerunt omnes, quotquot de rebus Indicis egerunt; quos inter Christophorus Theodosius Walterius Danus in adnotationibus in Idioma vulgare Linguae Tamulicae impressis Trangambariae

in

in Indiis Orientalibus anno **MDCCCXXXIX.**
 & Vir Cl. Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalgius,
 qui de Brammhanibus, ac de ipsorum
 lingua verissime pronunciavit: *Brammhanum*
Linguae propriae nomen est Grantbam, neque
a Brammhanibus ipsis umquam aliter vocatur.
Affirmant autem Brammhani ipsorum linguam
esse radicem Malabaricae, Warticae, seu Telugi-
cae, Ziglesicae, aliarumque; quae in littore Co-
romandelino, ac Malabarico, necnon in Insula
Ceylan, aliisque locis in usu sunt, linguarum.
 Vid. Tom. I. pag. 381. *Thesauri Epist. Lacroziani.*
 Verum & haec attigisse sufficiat.

v. De Sanscrudonica Lingua modo sub-
 iungenda sunt aliqua; monitumque impri-
 mis volumus benevolum Lectorem nostrum,
 diversimode ab Auctoribus eandem fuisse
 haecenus falso nominatam. Athanasius Kir-
 cherius in *Cina illustrata*, *Hanscret*; Thomas Hy-
 dius in *Ludis Orientalibus*, *Sanscroot*; Andreas
 Mullerius in *Alphabetis Universi*, *Hanscreticam*;
 Eduardus Bernardus, ac Carolus Mortonius
Hanscretanam vocarunt; neque ullus, quod
 sciam, existit usque modo, qui Sanscrudo-
 nicas dederit litteras; sed earum loco Bram-
 mhanicas, Balabandicas, Telugicas, aut al-
 terius generis Linguas nobis tradidere. Nil

aliud itaque sonat म० म् ष० *Sanscrudam*,
 quam res suo ordine bene completa; ac
 numeris omnibus, ut dicunt, absoluta;

apteque proinde Grandonica voce sapien-
 tum linguam  *Samscrudam* ap-
 pellare consueverunt. Hanc vero apud In-
 dos antiquissimam esse, & Brammhanibus
 sacram, testis est luculentus Crofaius in
Historia Christianorum Indiae Lib. vi. pag. 242.,
 ac facile quisque intelliget, qui uiderit
 hac lingua conscriptam esse vetustissimam
 Indorum legem, seu potius leges, cum
 tres ipsi enumerent, quas 
 *Iruchā Sāma Jagiūr bēdam*
 vocare consueverunt.


vi. Samscrudonicam Linguam Grandon-
 nicæ matrem, atque radicem esse puta-
 rat Theophilus Sigefridus Bayerius Regio-
 montanus, qui videndus est in *Comment.*
Academ. Petropol. Tom. iv. pag. 243. Verum iu-
 dicio nostro malumus Samscrudonicam
 dicere a Grandonica ferme indistinctam,
 quam hanc iniuriam Linguae impingere,
 quæ ab omnibus, tamquam mater vene-
 ratur, & est. Nostra autem ratio hæc
 plane est. Ubi vocabula eadem sunt, lit-
 teræ ferme eadem, significationes in lit-
 teris, & verbis conclusæ haud diversæ,
 ibi certe unica tantum haberi lingua vide-
 tur. Haec autem omnia deprehenduntur
 in Grandonica, atque Samscrudonica Lin-
 gua,

7

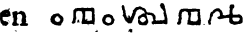
gua, ubi iisdem vocibus eadem ferme res significatur; ex. gr. **പ്രദപ്രം** *Viaggram* tum Grandonice, tum Samserudonice *Tigris* significat; **പ്രകീം** *Brakiam* arborem; **അബം** *Anavam* Mare in utroque Idiomate denotat, & sic de ceteris.

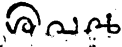


vii. Quod etiam in hac sententia nos confirmat, hoc est, quod **ചിരകന്ദ്രം** *Cittarivam* Grammatica Grandonica; **അമരസംഹാരം** *Amarasimbam* sublimioris Linguae Vocabularium; **പമ്പുക്കുളം കടലേക്കുളം** *Parvaghelam Chanaghelum* celeberrima Malabarum poemata, ubi fabulosa bella describuntur propter raptum **സീക** *Sida*, habita inter **ശ്രീരാമൻ** *Srirámen*, & **രാവൻ** *Rávanen* Regem Insulae Ceylan **ലംക** *Lengá* dictae; **നമ്പൂപുരം** *Nampupuram* **ഇന്ദ്രി** *Indri* **നവീ** *Navee* **ഇ** *E* **യെ** *Ye* **Reggú** *Pansam Judistiravigeje*, historiae scilicet

licet Regum, atque Deorum, aliaque huiusmodi tum sacrae, tum profanae historiae monumenta Grandonica communiter appellantur, cum tamen Samscrudonica Lingua sint conscripta, & voces ipsae in relatis Libris contentae non Grandonicum, sed Samscrudonicum exhibeant nomen: Cur autem una, atque eadem Lingua duplici donetur distincto vocabulo, non aliam sane putaverim causam, quam Librum quemlibet appellare consuevisse Ma-

labares  *MLD* o *Grantham*, unde & Grandonica Lingua; licet tamen, quae intus in Libris conscripta essent, non nisi Samscrudonica Lingua conciperentur.

viii. Tanti autem pendunt Samscrudonicum Idioma, elementaque, ex quibus ipsum coalescit, Malabares, Tamuli, Telugici, ac Indostani, sive Indi proprie dicti, ut non sit abs re eruditionis ergo fabulosam originem repetere, sicut ipsi enarrant. Fingunt itaque supremum apud ipsos

Numen  *Issuaren* (quem alio

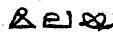
nomine  *Siven* appellant) collocatum fuisse cum uxore sua  *Sakti* (quae &  *Paruvadi*) suprema pater

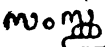
riter Deitate, dixisseque *ഹൃം* *Hum*, ipsamque respondisse *ഈം* *Aam*, cui addidit ma-
 sculus Deus *നമഃ ശിവായ* *Namástivája*,
 adoretur *Sciiven*, ipsique Dea subiunxit
നമഃ ശിവായൈ നമഃ *Narájaneje na-*
má, adoretur *Narájanen* (idem est, ac *വി-*
ഷ്ണു *Višnu*); atque ita phantasticam huius-
 modi locutionem prótrahentes quinquaginta, & unum composuisse elementa,
 quibus efformatur Alphabetum Samscru-
 donicum. Quamobrem tanta veneratio-
 ne prosequuntur primas quinque hæc
 litteras, seu potius syllabas *നമഃ ശിവ*
യ *Namá Sciívája*, *പഞ്ചമകൃതം* *Pan-*
giákcíaram ab ipsis dictas, quas protulisse
 fertur ipsorum Deus *Išsuaren*, ut in sole-
 mnem, quotidianamque communiter evase-
 rit eorundem orationem, sicut & sequen-
 tia verba ab his non absimilia *ശിവ*
ശിവ *Sciivá Sciivá*, *നമഃ ശിവായ*
നമഃ ശിവായ *Narájana Narájana*, *ഹന*

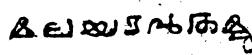
ഹര ഹര

ix. Ex fabulosa huiusmodi narratione tuto colligimus huiusce Linguae elementa antiquissima esse, neque originem facile innotescere; minus autem probari posse omnes Indorum litteras a Brammhanicis ortum ducere, sicut autumat La-Crozius *The-sauri Epistolici* Lib. III. pag. 23. His itaque adnotatis, tum ut erudiatur Lectoris animus, ac disponatur, tum ne cogeremur inutiliter repetere, quae nullatenus repetenda non sunt, modo in explanationem vulgari Linguae Malabaricae contendimus.

x. Lingua igitur vulgaris Malabarica ea nempe, quae usurpatur a Gentibus littoris Malabarici Incolis a Promontorio Comorino usque ad Montem Deli prope Regnum Canarâ, nil nisi dialectus est Samscrudonicae Linguae; iisdem enim ferme utitur elementis, atque Grandonica, paucis exceptis; unde & hoc Alphabetum Grandonico-Malabaricum appellatur, nisi velis ipsum dicere Samscrudonicum, eo quod, si excipias humiliorem vulgi Linguam,

quae proprie  *Maleáima* vocatur; quae vero a cultiori, ac nobiliori hominum coetu scribitur, atque pronunciat, Samscrudonica dicitur, nempe

 *Samscrudam*, ut optime ad-
 tit Vincentius Maria a Sancta Catharina
 Missionarius Apostolicus in suo Itinerario
 ad Indos Lib. III. Cap. XIV. pag. 280. Neque
 ego aliter illam nuncupatam audivi toto
 eo temporis spatio, quo inter Gentes Ma-
 labaricas Catholicae Fidei promulgandae
 operam dedi.

XI. Verum sicut Aegyptiis, a quibus
 una cum Idolorum cultu, ac superstitiosa
 ipsorum Religione, litteras Indos primum
 accepisse putat, & multis non incongrue
 probat La-Crozius in Historia Christiano-
 rum Indiae Lib. VI. pag. 442., sicut, inquam,
 Aegyptiis duplex Alphabetum fuit, Hiero-
 grammaticum unum, & Epistolographicum
 alterum; sic Malabarensibus duplex est scri-
 pturae genus, videlicet Malabarico-Sam-
 scrudonicum, & Malabarico-Tamulicum.
 Malabarico-Samscrudonica scriptura, de
 qua nunc agimus, utuntur tum in veteri-
 bus exaratis Libris intelligendis, ac novis
 in dies componendis, tum praecipue in
 his, quae ad religionem, vel ad eruditio-
 nem pertinent. Scripturam Malabarico-Ta-
 mulicam, quae  *Ma-
 labar-Tamuz* nuncupatur, adhibent plerum-
 que in epistolis familiaribus, ac syngra-
 phis

phis conscribendis , in actis publicis firmandis , emptionibus stabiliendis , contractibus paciscendis , ceterisque huiuscemodi. Litterae eadem fere sunt numero , ac Tamulicae ; in figura tamen haud leviter discrepant : cum vero Sanscrudonicas significationes valde imperfecte enuntient in eo , quod ad profanam , sacramque eruditionem spectat , hoc infimum scribendi genus adhibere proinde detrectant .

xI. Harum Litterarum figuras , formamque nobis exhibet Syngrapha cuiusdam *Itti-Aciuden* Doctoris Malabarici excerpta ex *Horti Indico-Malabarici Tom. I.* in Praefatione , quae lignea tabula incisa adservatur inter Cimelia Typographiae Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide , quamque typis editam hic adnectimus . Sic autem interpretatur :

Ego Itti-Aciuden Doctor Malabaricus natione Cego , gentilis , & naturalis in Carrapuram , seu terra dicta Codda Carrapalli , habitator aedium , dictarum Collada , qui proavis , avis , ac parentibus Medicis , seu Doctoribus natus sum , testor me per mandatum D. Commendatoris Henrici a Rheede venisse in Civitatem Cocinensem , & per Emmanuelem Carneiro nobilis Societatis Indicae interpretem dixisse , & didicisse nomina , virtutes medicas , & proprietates arborum , plantarum , herbarum , & convolvulorum , tum scriptas , & explicatas in Libro nostro , tum
quas

7122088 40447 1y rē
 wē wē wē wē wē wē wē
 vā n- r733 833 wē wē
 a wē wē wē wē wē wē
 w 202 n- rē rē wē
 wē wē wē wē wē wē
 1wē n- rē wē wē wē
 8- 733 wē wē wē
 wē wē wē wē wē wē
 33 n- rē wē wē wē
 7123 833 wē wē wē
 wē wē wē wē wē wē
 wē wē wē wē wē wē
 33 wē wē wē wē wē
 33 wē wē wē wē wē
 n- rē wē wē wē


11-11

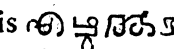
quas diuturna experientia, & exercitio observaveram: quod vero haec explicatio, & dictatlo absque ullo dubio praeterierit, nec ullus Doctorum Malabaricorum sit, qui de veritate eorum, quae dixi, dubitet, feci praesentes, quas propria manu mea scripsi, & subscripsi. Datum in Civitate Cocinensi 20. Aprilis 1675.


Ego Itti-Aciuden Doctor Malabaricus.

Haec sunt, quae necessario observanda putavimus circa infimum scribendi genus, quo natio Malabarica communiter uti solet.

xli. Ceterum Gens Malabarica, si eruditorum ordinem respiciamus, est litteris, ac omni disciplinarum genere, suo more, cultissima; libris, quos e foliis palmae In-

dicae  *pand* vulgo dictae, conficit,

graphiisque ferreis, & chalibeis 

 *Narajam*

nuncupatis, sine ullo mensae subsidio, aut brachiorum fulcro mira celeritate, & elegantia conscribit, affatim abundans; praecipue vero arti poeticae, scriptisque metricis deditissima est; adeo ut sit admodum difficile opus aliquod inter ipsos invenire soluta oratione exaratum. Dextrorsum ipsi versus scribunt, sicuti Graeci, Latini, ac ceteri termini Indi. Hoc autem ipsis maxime proprium est, ut nullis utantur punctis, atque com-

commatibus; imo nec spatiis quidem, quibus voces aliae ab aliis distinguantur; sed ita omnia simul commixta scribunt, ut una tantum vox videatur. Hinc nunquam utuntur figuris vocalium, nisi periodus incipiat per vocem, quae in fronte vocalem habeat; in medio vero orationis, si post vocem, quae definit per consonantem, sequatur alia, quae per vocalem incipiat, mutata consonae finalis figura, illi adnectunt figuram sequentis vocalis; ex. gratia:

അററം ഇല്ലാതെ ഉപവികു ഉട

ജകംപുനാഭയെടയ്യുപുഷ്ടീ

സകിയെകെടാഇഹലൈകശകി

കകു ഇരിക്കുസനെനാദകകസ്യ

കൈയെടാ. (കൃടെരിയെല്ല)

വികായംപദം. *Cum Deus sit summe amabilis, debemus ipsum, dum in hoc mundo sumus, ex toto eorde amare. Elegantis scri-*

bunt sequenti modo: അററു ഇല്ലാ

തകുപവികുടജകംപുനാഭയെ

ടയ്യുപുഷ്ടീസകിയെകെടാഇഹ

ലേശകശ്ചിംകലിനികൃശ്വേനദൃക

കൃശ്വേനകൃശ്വേനകൃശ്വേനകൃശ്വേന

ശ്വേഹികൃശ്വേനപദം . Hic autem scribendi modus non parum negotii facessit iis, qui linguam haud quaquam perfecte norunt, quique suæ libertate donata verba non aspicientes; nec ipsa intelligere, nec simili modo contexta in Lexico ipsa invenire umquam poterunt.

xiv. Nomina, quae apud Malabares

പചനം *Bacenam* vocantur, aliquibus immutatis, atque animadversis, duplici tantum gaudent declinatione in Lingua vulgari, licet plures inveniantur in sublimiori Samscrudonica. Numerus duplex est; singularis, qui കൃശ്വേനപചനം *Egabacenam*

vocatur, & pluralis, quem ഖഹുപചനം *Behúbacenam* appellant. In sublimiori autem Lingua datur etiam numerus dualis

ദുപചനം *Duibacenam* communiter dictus. Octo vero casus recensent Malabares; quos communi vocabulo dicunt

പെരികം *pericham*; hos autem Gran-
 donico. Idiomate eadem voce nominant,
 qua dies lunares appellare consuevere;
 unde Nominativum പ്രദിവാ *Prediva-*
dam; Genitivum ദിവിയാ *Duidia*; Dati-
 vum ത്രിദിയാ *Tridia*; Accusativum
 ചതുർത്ഥി *Ciadvrtti*; Vocativum പട്ടെ
 മി *Pangiami*; Ablativum primum ഏഴി
Szafi; Ablativum secundum സപ്തമി
Saptami; Ablativum tertium അട്ടമി
Astami: tres enim formant ablativos; nem-
 pe ablativum quietis, vel existentiae de-
 finentem in ഇഴൾ *il*; ablativum instru-
 menti, vel causae definentem in ഏഴൾ *al*;
 ablativum denique societatis definentem in
 ഒട *oda*.

xv. Nomina adiectiva in communi Lin-
 gua sunt indeclinabilia, quae neque gene-
 rum, neque numerorum, neque casuum dif-
 dif-

differentiam agnoscunt, sed ex conditione substantivorum, quibus eadem semper forma anteponuntur, diiudicari debent. Pronomina duplici modo distinguuntur, honorifica videlicet, & communia, quod est valde observandum in familiari locutione.

xvi. In sublimiori Sanscrudonica Lingua licet plura reperiantur genera, in vulgari tamen Malabarica tria tantummodo inveniuntur, nempe masculinum, femi-

num, & neutrum. Cum vero genera ലിംഗം *lingam* Grandonice dicantur, masculinum പുലിംഗം *Pulingam*, femininum

സ്ത്രീലിംഗം *Strilingam*; neutrum നപും

സകലിംഗം *Napunsaga lingam* appellare

solent. Generis masculini sunt ea omnia, quae ad Deum, Angelos, ac homines pertinent; femininum est, quod rationalem feminam sonat; cetera autem cuiuscumque ordinis sint, sive irrationabilia, sive

insensibilia sunt generis neutrius, ut വൃ

ക്ഷിം *Brakiam* Arbor, ആദിത്യൻ *Adi-*

tien Sol, മൃഗം *Mrugam* Bellua, ദൈവം

Méggam Nubes, மதுகுலம் *Samudram* Mare &c.

xvii. Verbum, quod Grandonica voce appellatur $\omega\text{ḍ}\text{ḍ}$ *Ddhádu*, in vulgari Idiomate habetur tamquam impersonale, quia coniugationes omnium temporum eadem omnino sunt. Proprie non invenitur, nisi tempus praesens, praeteritum, & futurum; reliqua vero tempora, sicut & modi, praeter modum imperandi, suppletur. quibusdam particulis, ac praepositionibus, verbis omnibus in fine annecti solitis. Nulla dantur in hac Lingua verba proprie passiva; quae enim passiva dicuntur, neutra potius habenda sunt; nam omnia verba fiunt passiva, ipsis

addendo verbum $\text{ḍ}\text{ḍ}\text{ḍ}$ *Pedumnu*, quod pati significat; ex. gr. $\text{ḍ}\text{ḍ}\text{ḍ}\text{ḍ}$ *nirejunnu*

implere, $\text{ḍ}\text{ḍ}\text{ḍ}\text{ḍ}\text{ḍ}$ *nirejappedumnu* impleri. Verba autem alia sunt affirmativa, alia negativa, anomala alia, & alia defectiva, & his praecipue abundat Malabarica Lingua.

xviii. Ceterum quod spectat ad huius Linguae syntaxim, ea quidem brevis est, ac iisdem fere utitur regulis, quibus Latina;

tina; imo ausim dicere, eo elegantiore-
fore, quo magis elegantiori Linguae Lati-
nae stilo accedat; & sane meretur Sanscru-
donica Lingua, ut ab eruditis inter prae-
stantiores Orientis, atque Indiarum Lin-
guas annumeretur, ut eam annumerare non
dubitabit, qui vel mediocrem eius notitiam
sibi adquisierit, eamque poterit cum aliis
conferre. Si enim verborum copiam spe-
ctemus, summa ea est, & incredibilis: adeo
ut cum locupletissimis eadem certare pos-
sit. Neque minor est eius elegantia, venu-
stas, atque maiestas, quibus singulari ver-
borum pondere exprimitur; simplicitate
demum, qualem natura ipsa requirit, non
parvam illustratur, atque cultoribus suis
se commendat. Sed de his satis.

xix. Pauca modo subiungenda aequum
duxerim de modo, quo Malabares scripta
sua solent exordiri, de ipsorum Epocha,
& usitata inter eos annorum computatio-
ne. Auspiciam itaque scribendi sumunt Ma-
labares a Deorum invocatione, praesertim

വിഷ്ണു & ഗണപതി *Vishnu*, & *Ganavadi*

sequenti modo: ഹരി ശ്രീ ഗണപതേ

ഈശ്വരേ *Hari Sri Ganavadeje nama*; Adore-

tur *Hari* (nomen est *Vishnu*) & *Ganavadi* sum-

mo honore dignus; alii tantummodo scri-
 bunt ഹരി Hari; alii vero, ac praecipue
 eruditi scribunt ശ്രീ ഗുരുവേ നാമം
Sri Guruvē namā; Summo honore dignus Ma-
 gister adoretur, nempe *Ganavadi*. Vistnu-
 vistae autem solent scribere ശ്രീ വിഷ്ണു
 നാമം *Shrī Viṣṇu nāmam* *Om namō Narājana*; Ado-
 retur *Narājanen*, seu *Vistnu*. Christiani vero
 Malabares eorum scripta exordiuntur ab
 invocatione veri summi Dei, sic: ശ്രീ
 ശിവായ നമഃ *Śrī Śivaय nāmā*;
 Adoretur omnipotens Deus, vel ഓം
 ശ്രീ മഹായേശ്വരായ നമഃ *Śrī Mahāyēśvarāy nāmā*;
 Adoretur Iesus Christus.

xx. Quod vero spectat ad annorum sup-
 putationem, ut olim ab urbe sua condita
 Romani, sic modo Malabares ab urbe
 കൊല്ലം *Collam* condita annorum com-
 putum exordiuntur, eo quod esset tunc
 temporis inter Malabaricas celeberrima,
 ac nobilissima; hinc iuxta ipsorum com-
 putationis formam hic annus, qui nobis
 est a Nativitate Christi *MDCCCLXXI*, est Ma-
 laba-

labarensibus ab urbe Collam condita an-
nus 100000XLVI., nempe കെടലും കെട

കൂട്ടിയായി നശകുലശകുടനംകുടലും

Collam tolláiratta nalpattáram kálam; ac pro-
pterea urbis illius erectioni assignandus est
annus 100000XXV. Aerae vulgaris; non au-
tem annus 100000XXII., ut volunt Crofaeus,
& Govea; minus vero annus 100000CLV., ut
e quibusdam Codd. Syr. Vaticanis censuit
Cl. Praesul Iosephus Simonius Affemanius
Dissert. de Syr. Nest. pag. 442-

XXI. His itaque eruditionis ergo praeli-
batis, nunc nobis loquendum superest de
litteris Malabaricis, earumque nomine, ac
divisione. Sicuti vero Malabares in sex or-
dines omnes suas distribuunt litteras, sic
nos pariter eorum morem sequuti eadem
ordinis divisione ipsas trademus.

- I. quidem Vocales dabimus initiantes.
- II. Consonas simplices, seu radicales.
- III. Consonas vocalium notis expressas.
- IV. Consonas ex binis, ac ternis litteris
contextas.
- V. Consonas alias duplices, atque fina-
les.
- VI. demum varios litterarum nexus.

C A P. I.

De Vocalibus.

M Alabarica Lingua aeque, ac Grando- nica quinquaginta, & una litteris constat; ex his sexdecim sunt vocales, & consonae trigintaquinque. Vocales litterae sequenti modo depictae traduntur.

| Figura . | Nomen . | Potesſas . |
|----------|---------|------------|
| ⱪ | a | a brevis |
| Ⱬ | aá | à longa |
| ⱬ | i | i brevis |
| Ɑ | ii | ì longa |
| Ɱ | u | u brevis |
| Ɐ | uù | ù longa |
| Ɒ | iru | ru brevis |
| ⱱ | iruù | rù longa |
| Ⱳ | ilu | lu brevis |

liuu

| <i>Figura.</i> | <i>Nomen.</i> | <i>Potestas.</i> |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| ᱠ | iluù | luù longa |
| ᱡ | e | e |
| ᱢ ᱣ | ai | a, & i distincte |
| ᱤ | o | o |
| ᱥ ᱦ | au | a, & u distincte |
| ᱧᱨ | am | a, & m |
| ᱩᱪ | ah | áh finalis aspirata |

Ex supradictis vocalibus, quatuor, nempe
 ᱠ ᱡ ᱢ ᱣ ru, & ruù, lu, & luù sunt
 ex Grandonico Aphabeto desumptae, nec
 iis utimur in vulgari Lingua; sed in anti-
 quis Codicibus ᱠᱡᱢᱣ Grantham dictis
 tantummodo est invenire.

In vocalibus ᱡ e, & ᱤ o conscri-
 bendis non distinguitur brevis a longa; ali-
 qui tamen, ut e longam distinguant, eam
 hoc modo inflectunt ᱡᱢ, e nempe longa:

െ൬ുക്കു *eppughel* iuncturae corporis ;
 hanc quoque notam െ addunt െ o scri-
 bendo െ൬, nempe o longa . Melius alii
 vocalem o longam hoc modo pingunt
 െ, unde െ൬ *oda* tegula . Hic scribendi
 modus licet ab omnibus constanter non
 observetur, ne quis tamen haereat in le-
 gendo, nonnulla quidem scire necesse est .

Quare litterae െ൬ *ai*, vel *ei*, & െ൬
au, quae debent exacte proferri, ita ut utra-
 que vocalis distincte audiatur, potius di-
 cendae sunt Diphthongi, quam vocales .

Littera െ൬ *am*, quae nobis consona
 esset, apud Malabares vocalis habetur, si-
 cut & in Brammhanicis elementis *ang* vo-
 calibus annumeratur . െ൬ *ah* finalis hoc
 addit െ൬ *a* brevi, quod cum aliqua levi
 aspiratione, atque conatu proferatur; illi
 enim duo circuli, quorum alter alteri
 supereminet, in fine additi sunt signum
 conatus, & aspirationis, qua littera pro-
 nuntiatur, clara tamen, & aperta voce ;
 Si vero in medio dictionis inveniantur di-
 cycli,

cycli, ut in hac voce క్షోలం *Du-kkham* tristitia, denotant ipsi suspensionem vocis in anteriori littera pronuntianda, atque conatum, quo subsequens efferri debet.

Nec video, cur haec littera inter vocalium numerum a quibusdam non adscribatur, cum inter vocales distincte eam tradant tam Brammhānes Magistri in praecleara Universitate Tricciurensi, quam ceteri Grammatici Malabares in ipsorum

Scholis കളരി *Kaleri* vulgo dicitis, & iure quidem; diversam enim continet pronuntiandi rationem, qua fit aliquando, & praecipue in sublimiori Samscrudonica Lingua, ut non solum distinctum reddat sonum, sed & sensum ipsum immutet; ex. gr.

പ്രകാശ *Brakcia* arbor; പ്രകാശ *Brakciae* duae arbores; പ്രകാശ *Bracciāh* plures arbores. Addas, quod cum ഐ *a* brevis sit unicuique consonae congenita, numquam scribitur; at ഐ *āh* finalis aspirata semper debet exprimi, sicuti ഐ *a* longa, ac ceterae inter se distinctae vocales.

CAP. II.

De Consonis simplicibus, seu radicalibus.

SExdecim itaque vocalibus statutis, ut a Malabaribus accepimus, veniamus nunc ad consonantes simplices, seu radicales, quae sunt trigintaquinque, quaeque sequenti ordine traduntur.

| <i>Figura.</i> | <i>Nomen.</i> | <i>Potesitas.</i> |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| ക | ka | k |
| ഖ | kkha | kk |
| ഗ | ga | g |
| ഘ | ggha | gg |
| ങ | nga | ngh |
| ച | cia | c |
| ഛ | cciha | cc |
| ജ | gia | g |
| ഝ | ggiha | gg |

gn2

| Figura . | Nomen . | Petes/mas . |
|----------|---------|-------------|
| 63 | gna | gn |
| S | ta | t |
| o | ttha | tt |
| ९ | da | d |
| २९ | ddha | dd |
| ६३ | na | n |
| १० | ra | r |
| ५ | ttha | tt |
| ३ | da | d |
| ७ | ddha | dd |
| ८ | na | n |
| १ | pa | p |
| २० | ppha | pp |
| ६१ | ba | b |

bba

| <i>Figura .</i> | <i>Nomen .</i> | <i>Potestas .</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ३ | bbha | bb |
| ४ | ma | m |
| ५ | ja | j |
| ६ | ra | r |
| ७ | la | l |
| ८ | va | v |
| ९ | scia | s |
| १० | fza | fz |
| ११ | fa | s |
| १२ | ha | h |
| १३ | la | l |
| १४ | kcia | kc |

Ex his litteris alias effingunt , quibus
vocales copulantur consonanti; non enim
Latinorum more postponunt consonanti
vocalem , ut syllabas efforment : sed Aetio-
pum ,

pum, ac reliquorum Indorum more vocales cum consonis copulant, atque ad dictionem instituendam ex vocali, & consonanti tertiam efformant figuram. Supradictis autem vocalium figuris initio dictionis tantummodo utuntur, numquam vero in medio, vel in fine orationis; iis enim alii subrogantur figurarum ductus, quibuscum consonae devinctae vocalium naturam superinduunt.

Verum consonae Malabaricae tam simplices, quam duplicatae hanc proprietatem habent, ut per se ipsas syllabam, ac nomen constituere valeant, ceu ex. gr.

നല്ലതാ *nallada* bonum; ക്ഷിപ്തം *ksiamā* terra, eo quod *a* vocalis brevis unicuique consonae sit ingenita, & ab ea inseparabilis.

Hinc Malabares ad vocalem അ *a* brevem explicandam nihil addunt consonanti, licet pronuntietur, & quidem diversimode iuxta variam nominum, ac verborum definitiam. In ceteris vero vocalibus delineandis utuntur quibusdam notis, atque figuris, ut sequitur.

Exprimunt ഞ *a* longam addendo consonae hanc figuram ഞ, quae ഞ.

dirgham vocatur. Sic ex ഞ fit ഞ *pa*

പാപി *pāvi* miser, vel peccator; ex ഴ
 fit ഴനാ *nā* canis; ex ഴ fit ഴബാ *bā* os,
 oris; ex ല fit ലമാ *mā* Dea *Lekcimi*; &
 sic de ceteris.

Haec nota ഴ പകുട്ടി *valli* dicta su-
 pra consonam scripta supplet vicēs vo-
 calis *i* brevis; unde ex ല *la* ലി *li*, ലി
 ലം *lingam* genus, vel sexus; ex ഴ *ba*
 fit ലി *bi*, ലിംബം *bimmam* imago, stā-
 tua, vel idolum. Si autem haec eadem
 figura hoc modo ഴ inflectatur, atque
 circulum exprimat in anteriori parte, su-
 pra consonas picta sonat, ut ഴം *i* vo-
 calis longa. Hoc modo ex പ *pa* fit പി
 പി, പിര *piddha* trinitia; ex ല *la* fit ലി
 ലി, ലിഴ *lilā* iocus; ex ല *ma* fit മി
 മി, മിൻ *mīn* piscis. In exprimenda ve-

ro u vocali brevi , & u longa variant
fatis Malabares ; omnes tamen figurae ,
quibus hae vocales delineantur , ad sequen-
tes reduci possunt .

Consonis ക്ക , & റ ra adduntur hae
duae notae ങ , & ഞ . Ita ex ക്ക fit ക്കു
ku , & ക്കു kuu , ക്കും kumbbham signum
aquarii , & ക്കു kuu gibbus ; ex റ fit
റു ru , & റു ruu , റു റു Rudren , idem
ac *Vistnu* ; റു റു ruddhiram sanguis ;
റു റു ruvam imago . Verum in hac ul-
tima littera u longa melius sane expri-
metur , si a laeva ad dexteram inflecta-
tur hoc modo റു റു rivi corporeus ;
റു റു arivi incorporeus ; റു റു
rupiam argentum &c.

In sequentibus litteris , nempe ണ ഞ
ഞ ഞ ഞ u brevis , & u longa
hisce duabus figuris exprimuntur ഞ , &

3. Sic ex 𐌶 ga fit 𐌶 𐌶 gu ; guū ;
 ex 𐌶 cciab 𐌶 𐌶 ccihu , ccihuū ; ex
 𐌶 gia 𐌶 𐌶 gin , giuū ; ex 𐌶 ta
 𐌶 𐌶 tu , tuū ; ex 3 bbha 𐌶 𐌶 bbhu ,
 bbhuū ; ex 𐌶 scia 𐌶 𐌶 sciu , sciuū ; ex
 𐌶 ha 𐌶 𐌶 hu , huū .

Litterae 𐌶 na , & 𐌶 na , ac ex ipsis
 compositae 𐌶 , & 𐌶 nna , induunt figu-
 ras u brevis, & u longae, hoc modo 𐌶 𐌶 nu
 nu , nuū ; 𐌶 𐌶 nu , nuū ; 𐌶 𐌶 nuu ,
 nuuū ; 𐌶 𐌶 nuu , nuuū .

Reliquis demum consonis haec duae no-
 tae 𐌶 𐌶 subnectuntur sequenti modo ; ex
 𐌶 la fit 𐌶 𐌶 lu , luū ; ex 𐌶 cia fit
 𐌶 𐌶 ciu , ciuū ; ex 𐌶 pa fit 𐌶 𐌶 pu .

pu, puu, & sic de ceteris, ut inferius in Syllabario.

Pro vocalibus ூ iru, & ௃ iruu duae

sequentes figurae subrogantur ு, & ௖ quae subter consonas a dextera ad laevam curve deductae, ipsisque subnexae debent exprimere iru brevem, & iruu longam hoc pacto; ex ூ sa fit ு ு firu, firuu; ex

ma fit ு ு miru, miruu; ex ka

fit ு ு kiru, kiruu. Attamen haec littera

ka aliquando exprimit ru brevem hoc modo: ு kru, unde ு ு kruva miseri-

cordia, ு ு krumi vermis.

Vocales ு ilu, & ு iluu integras addunt consonantibus ு ு ு ci-

lu, ciluu; ு ு ு tilu, tiluu.

Vocalem ு e pingunt hac figura ு ு
palli dicta, quae consonae semper
C per

per anteponitur sequenti modo ; ex പ *pa* fit പെ *pe* Diabolus ; ex & *ma* fit
 മെ *me* മേലം *meggham* nubes &c.

Loco Diphthongi ഐ *ai*, vel *ei* an-
 taponunt consonae binas haece figuras
 ഐ; unde ex & *ma* fit ഐ *mei* cor-
 pus ; ex ക്ക *ka* fit ക്ക *kai* manus .

Vocalem ഓ • significant locando in-
 ter has duas figuras ഐ , & ഓ . consonam
 hoc pacto ; ex & fit ഐ ഓ *mo* ഐ
 ക്കം *mokciam* gloria caelestis ; ex ഓ *scia*
 fit ഐ ഓ *scio* ഐ ഓ *sciobbba* splendor ,
 ഐ ഓ *scobbiden* vir praeclarus .

Diphthongum ഐ ' *ai* pingunt duabus
 haece notis ഐ , & ഓ , atque in earum
 medio consonam locant ; sic ex പ *pa* fit

പെട്ട *paṭ*, പെട്ട *paṭ* ഘോ *paṭṭam*
 ostentatio; aliquando vero hanc solam fi-
 guram ട addunt consonanti, & ita ex *ṣa*
sa fit *ṣṭa* *ṣṭam*, *ṣṭ* ഘോ *ṣṭṭam* felici-
 las; ex *ṣ* *bbha* fit *ṣṭ* *bbham*, *ṣṭ* ഘോ *bbham*
miam res terrestris.

Vocalem *ṣ* & *am* integram addunt
 consonantibus, unde *ṣ* & *kaṃ* *ṣ* & *saṃ*.

Supplent demum vices ultimae vocalis
ṣ & *āh* finalis expirativæ addendo con-
 sonae duos illos circellos, quos *വിസർഗ്ഗം*
visarggham vocant, qui & vocalem deno-
 tant, atque, ut superius dictum est, ex-
 primunt aspirationem, & levem vim, qua
 littera profertur.

C A P. I I I.

De Consonantibus compositis.

VOcalibus, atque Consonis simplicibus
 seiunctim expositis, sub oculis mo-
 do subiiciam consonantes compositas & seu

C 2

cum

cum vocalibus coniunctas, quae sequenti ordine, ac figura traduntur. Quare fit modo sequens Syllabarium.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| ക | കട | കി | കി |
| Ka | kaa | ki | ki |
| കീ | കീ | കി | കി |
| ku | kuu | kiru | kiruu |
| കെ | കെ | കെ | കെ |
| kilu | kiluu | ke | kai |
| കെട | കെട | കെ | കെ |
| ko | kaù | kam | káh. |
| ഖ | ഖട | ഖി | ഖി |
| Kkha | kkhaa | kkhi | kkhi |
| ഖു | ഖു | ഖു | ഖു |
| kkhu | kkhuu | kkhiru | kkhiruu |
| ഖെ | ഖെ | ഖെ | ഖെ |
| kkhilu | kkhiluu | kkhe | kkhai |
| ഖെട | ഖെട | ഖെ | ഖെ |
| kkho | kkhaù | kkham | kkháh. |
| ഗ | ഗട | ഗി | ഗി |
| Ga | gaà | ghi | ghii |

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| ಗ | ಗು | ಗಿರು | ಗಿರು |
| ಗು | ಗು | ghiru | ghiruu |
| ಗಘ | ಗಘ | ಗಘ | ಗಘ |
| ghilu | ghiluu | ghe | gai |
| ಗಘ | ಗಘ | ಗಘ | ಗಘ |
| go | gau | gam | gah |
| ಘ | ಘ | ಘ | ಘ |
| Ggha | gghaa | gghi | gghii |
| ಘ | ಘ | ಘ | ಘ |
| gghu | gghuu | gghiru | gghiruu |
| ಘಘ | ಘಘ | ಘಘ | ಘಘ |
| gghilu | gghiluu | gghe | ggai |
| ಘಘ | ಘಘ | ಘಘ | ಘಘ |
| ggho | gghau | ggham | gghah |
| ಘ | ಘ | ಘ | ಘ |
| nga | ngaa | nghi | nghii |
| ಘ | ಘ | ಘ | ಘ |
| ngu | nguu | nghiru | nghiruu |
| ಘಘ | ಘಘ | ಘಘ | ಘಘ |
| nghilu | nghiluu | nghe | ngai |

| | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| ങദ | ങദ | ങദ | ങദ |
| ngo | ngan | ngam | ngah. |
| ച | ച | ച | ച |
| Cia | ciaa | ci | ci |
| ച | ച | ച | ച |
| ciu | ciuu | ciuu | ciuu. |
| ച | ച | ച | ച |
| cika | cikuu | cic | ciai |
| ച | ച | ച | ച |
| cio | ciuu | ciam | ciah. |
| ച | ച | ച | ച |
| Ceiha | ceihaa | ceihi | ceihii |
| ച | ച | ച | ച |
| ceihu | ceihuu | ceihiru | ceihiruu |
| ച | ച | ച | ച |
| ceihila | ceihiluu | ceihe | ceihai |
| ച | ച | ച | ച |
| icciho | ceihau | ceiham | ceihah. |
| ച | ച | ച | ച |
| gia | giaa | gi | gii |

| | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| ஜி | ஜி | ஜி | ஜி |
| giu | giuù | giru | giruù |
| ஜிஎ | ஜிஏ | ஜெ | ஜை |
| gilu | giluù | ge | gai |
| ஜெ | ஜை | ஜம் | ஜஃ |
| gio | giu | giam | giah. |
| ஜ | ஜ | ஜி | ஜி |
| Ggiha | ggihaa | ggihi | ggihiù |
| ஜி | ஜி | ஜி | ஜி |
| ggihiu | ggihiuù | ggihiru | ggihiruù |
| ஜிஎ | ஜிஏ | ஜெ | ஜை |
| ggihilu | ggihiluù | ggihe | ggihai |
| ஜெ | ஜை | ஜம் | ஜஃ |
| ggiho | ggihaù | ggiham | ggiha. |
| ஜெ | ஜை | ஜி | ஜி |
| Gna | gnaa | gni | gniù |
| ஜெ | ஜை | ஜெ | ஜை |
| gnau | gnuù | gniru | gniruù |
| ஜெஎ | ஜெஏ | ஜெ | ஜை |
| gnilu | gniluù | gne | gnat |

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| ဂေၤ | ဂေၤ | ဂေၤ | ဂေၤ |
| gno | gnaù | gnam | gnáh. |
| ၤ | ၤ | ၤ | ၤ |
| Ta | taa | ti | tii |
| ၤ | ၤ | ၤ | ၤ |
| tu | tuù | tiru | tiruù |
| ၤ | ၤ | ၤ | ၤ |
| tilu | tiluù | te | taì |
| ၤ | ၤ | ၤ | ၤ |
| to | tau | tam | táh. |
| ၤ | ၤ | ၤ | ၤ |
| ttha | tthaà | tthi | tthii |
| ၤ | ၤ | ၤ | ၤ |
| tthu | tthuù | tthiru | tthiruù |
| ၤ | ၤ | ၤ | ၤ |
| tthilu | tthiluù | tthe | tthaì |
| ၤ | ၤ | ၤ | ၤ |
| ttho | tthau | ttham | ttháh. |
| ၤ | ၤ | ၤ | ၤ |
| Da | daà | di | diì |

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| du | duù | diru | diruù |
| దు | దు | ది | ది |
| difu | diluù | de | dai |
| ది | ది | ది | ది |
| do | daù | dam | dáh. |
| ది | ది | ది | ది |
| Ddha | ddhaà | ddhi | ddhiì |
| దు | దు | దు | దు |
| ddhu | ddhuù | ddhiru | ddhiruù |
| దు | దు | దు | దు |
| ddhilu | ddhiluù | ddhe | ddhaì |
| దు | దు | దు | దు |
| ddho | ddhaù | ddham | ddháh. |
| దు | దు | దు | దు |
| Na | naà | ni | niì |
| ని | ని | ని | ని |
| nu | nuù | niru | niruù |
| ని | ని | ని | ని |
| nilu | niluù | ne | nai |
| ని | ని | ని | ని |

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| னெய | னெய | நெய | நெஃ |
| no | naù | nam | náh. |
| நெ | நெய | நெ | நெஃ |
| Ta | taà | ti | tii |
| நெ | நெ | நெ | நெ |
| tu` | tuù | tiru | tiruù |
| நெய | நெய | நெ | நெநெ |
| tilu | tiluù | te | taì |
| நெய | நெய | நெய | நெஃ |
| to | taù | tam | táh. |
| நெ | நெய | நெ | நெ |
| Ttha | tthaà | tthi | tthii |
| நெ | நெ | நெ | நெ |
| tthu | tthuù | tthiru | tthiruù |
| நெய | நெய | நெ | நெநெ |
| tthilu | tthiluù | tthe | tthai |
| நெய | நெய | நெய | நெஃ |
| ttho | tthau | ttham | ttháh. |
| நெ | நெய | நெ | நெ |
| da | daà | di | dii |

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| டு | து | து | து |
| du | duù | diru | diruù |
| டுள | துள | டு | டு |
| dilu | diluù | de | dai |
| டு | டு | து | டு |
| do | daù | dam | dáh. |
| ஹ | ஹ | ஹ | ஹ |
| ddha | ddhaà | ddhi | ddhià |
| ஹு | ஹு | ஹு | ஹு |
| ddhu | ddhuù | ddhiru | ddhiruù |
| ஹள | ஹள | ஹ | ஹ |
| ddhila | ddhiluù | ddhe | ddhaà |
| ஹ | ஹ | ஹ | ஹ |
| ddho | ddhaù | ddham | ddháh. |
| ந | ந | ந | ந |
| na | naà | ni | niì |
| நு | நு | நு | நு |
| nu | nuù | niru | niruù |
| நள | நள | ந | ந |
| nilu | niluù | ne | nai |

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| നെട | നെട്ട | നമ | നഃ |
| no | naù | nam | náh. |
| പ | പട | പി | പി |
| pa | paà | pi | pih |
| പു | പൂ | പു | പു |
| pu | puù | piru | piruù |
| പണ | പണ്ട | പെ | പൈ |
| pila | piluù | pe | pai |
| പെട | പെട്ട | പമ | പഃ |
| po | paù | pam | páh. |
| ഫ | ഫട | ഫി | ഫി |
| ppha | pphaà | pphi | pphiù |
| ഫു | ഫൂ | ഫു | ഫു |
| pphu | pphuù | pphiru | pphiruù |
| ഫണ | ഫണ്ട | ഫെ | ഫൈ |
| pphilu | pphiluù | pphe | pphai |
| ഫെട | ഫെട്ട | ഫമ | ഫഃ |
| ppho | pphaù | ppham | ppháh. |
| ബ | ബട | ബി | ബി |
| ba | baà | bi | biù |

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| bu | buu | biru | biruu |
| ബു | ബൂ | ബിറു | ബിറൂ |
| bilu | biluu | be | bai |
| ബിലു | ബിലൂ | ബെ | ബൈ |
| bo | bau | banr | báh. |
| ബോ | ബൗ | ബാൻ | ബാഹ്. |
| ഭ | ഭു | ഭി | ഭി |
| bbha | bbhaa | bbhi | bbhi |
| ഭ് | ഭ് | ഭി | ഭി |
| bbhu | bbhuu | bbhiru | bbhiruu |
| ഭ് | ഭ് | ഭി | ഭി |
| bbhilu | bbhiluu | bbhe | bbhai |
| ഭ് | ഭ് | ഭെ | ഭൈ |
| bbho | bbhau | bbham | bbháh. |
| ഭ് | ഭ് | ഭ് | ഭ് |
| ma | maa | mi | mi |
| മാ | മാ | മി | മി |
| mu | muu | miru | miruu |
| മു | മൂ | മിറു | മിറൂ |
| milu | miluu | me | mai |
| മിലു | മിലൂ | മെ | മൈ |

| | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| மொ | மொ | மா | மாஃ |
| mo | mau | mam | máh. |
| ய | ய | யி | யி |
| ja | jaa | ji | jii |
| யு | யு | யு | யு |
| ju | juu | jiru | jiruu |
| யள | யளு | யெ | யெய |
| jilu | jiluu | je | jae |
| யொ | யொ | யா | யாஃ |
| jo | jaa | jam | jaáh. |
| ரி | ரி | ரி | ரி |
| Ra | raa | ri | rii |
| ரி | ரி | ரி | ரி |
| ru | ruu | rira | riruu |
| ரிள | ரிளு | ரெ | ரெரி |
| rilu | riluu | re | rai |
| ரொ | ரொ | ரா | ராஃ |
| ro | raa | ram | raáh. |
| லி | லி | லி | லி |
| La | laa | li | lii |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| ലു | ലു | ലു | ലു |
| lu | luù | liru | liruù |
| ലണ്ട | ലണ്ടു | ലെ | ലെലെ |
| lilu | liluù | le | lai |
| ലെട | ലെട | ലട | ലട |
| lo | lau | lam | láh. |
| വ | വ | വി | വി |
| Va | vaà | vi | vii |
| വു | വു | വു | വു |
| vu | vuù | viru | viruù |
| വണ്ട | വണ്ടു | വെ | വെലെ |
| vilu | viluù | ve | vai |
| വെട | വെട | വട | വട |
| vo | vau | vam | váh. |
| ശ | ശ | ശി | ശി |
| Scia | sciaà | sci | scii |
| ശു | ശു | ശു | ശു |
| sciu | sciuù | sciru | sciruù |
| ശണ്ട | ശണ്ടു | ശെ | ശെശെ |
| scilu | sciluù | fce | sciai |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| ശൊട | ശൊട | ശമ | ശഃ |
| fcio | fciaù | fciam | fciah : |
| ഷി | ഷിട | ഷി | ഷി |
| Sza | fzaà | fzi | fziì |
| ഷി | ഷി | ഷി | ഷി |
| fzu | fzuù | fziru | fziruù |
| ഷി | ഷി | ഷി | ഷി |
| fzilu | fziluù | fze | fzaì |
| ഷി | ഷി | ഷി | ഷി |
| fzo | fzaù | fzam | fzàh . |
| സ | സട | സി | സി |
| Sa | faa | fi | fii |
| സ്യ | സ്യ | സ്യ | സ്യ |
| fu | fuù | firu | firuù |
| സ | സ | സ | സ |
| filu | filuù | fe | fai |
| സ | സ | സ | സ |
| fo | faù | fam | fàh . |
| ഹ | ഹട | ഹി | ഹി |
| ha | haa | hi | hiì |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| ஹு | ஹூ | ஹிரு | ஹிரு |
| hu | huu | hiru | hiruu |
| ஹலு | ஹலூ | ஹெ | ஹை |
| hilu | hiluu | he | hai |
| ஹாய் | ஹாய் | ஹம் | ஹஃ |
| ho | hau | ham | hah. |
| லி | லி | லி | லி |
| la | laa | li | lii |
| லு | லூ | லிரு | லிரு |
| lu | luu | liru | liruu |
| லிலு | லிலூ | லெ | லை |
| lilu | liluu | le | lai |
| லெய் | லெய் | லம் | லஃ |
| lo | lau | lam | lah. |
| கி | கி | கி | கி |
| kcia | kciaa | kci | kcii |
| கி | கி | கி | கி |
| kcii | kciiu | kciru | kciruu |
| கி | கி | கி | கி |
| kcilu | kciluu | kcie | kciai |

D

കെടാ കെടാ ക്കിയാ ക്കിയാ
 kcio kciau kciam kciáh.

C A P. I V.

*De litteris binis , ac ternis consonis
 compositis .*

Postquam ea , quam cernis , methodo
 consonas vocalium notis distinctas ,
 atque connexas tradidere Malabares ; lit-
 teras omnes binis , ac ternis consonis
 compositas , quas ipsi കൂട്ടിടുകിയാ
Plurnákiaram vocant , quintuplici diverso
 modo nobis iterum exhibent , quas clari-
 tatis gratia quintuplici Classe nos quoque
 dividemus .

CLASSIS I.

Haec prima Classis continet consonan-
 tes , quibus copulatur *ja* , seu *jota* conso-
 nans Graecorum , quod hac figura ്യ
 expressum sub calce litterae dextroversum
 ascendendo subnectitur hoc pacto :

| | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| കൂ | കൂ | കൂ | കൂ |
| Kija | kkija | ghija | gghia |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ங் nghija | ச் cija | ஞ் cihija | ஞ் gija |
| ங் gghija | ஞ் gnija | த் tija | த் tthija |
| டி dija | ஞ் ddhija | ந் nija | ந் tija |
| த் rthija | தி dija | ய் ddhija | ந் nija |
| பி pija | ஞ் pphija | பி bija | பி bbhija |
| மி mija | ய் lja | ரி rija | லி lija |
| வி vija | ஞ் scija | ஞ் fzija | ய் sija |
| ஹி hija | ஞ் lja | ஞ் kcija | |

Hiscе litteris addi possunt figurae, quibus vocales exornantur hoc modo: க்

kià க் க் kiò க் க் kiè க் க் kiù க் க் kiak

കൃഃ *kiah*. Non omnes tamen, & eodem modo eas admittunt, ac respuunt ut plurimum figuram, qua *a* vocalis exprimitur, praeter sequentes ചൃ *chja*, തൃ *tija*, ഞൃ *ñja* ഹൃ *hja* ബൃ *bbhja*; faciunt enim ചൃ *cin* ഞൃ *ñin* തൃ *tin* *aciuden* nomen Idoli, & proprium; തൃ *tiñ* കൃ *krutiñ* mors; ചൃ *chiñ* പ്രചൃ *prachj* *pradjumnén* Cupido Malabaricus; ഹൃ *hiñ* & മൃ *miñ* animi moeror; ബൃ *bbhiñ* ഞൃ *ñi* *abbhiudajam* cláritas.

CLASSIS II.
































In hac Classi enumerantur consonae illae, quibus additur *r* Latinorum, quod pingitur hac nota \cup , quae a dextera ad laevam tantisper ascendendo litterae subnectitur hac forma:

കൃ
Kéra

ചൃ
kkhéra

തൃ
ghéra

ഞൃ
gghéra

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| nghiéra | ciéra | ccihéra | giéra |
|  |  |  |  |
| ggihéra | gnéra | téra | tthéra |
|  |  |  |  |
| déra | ddhéra | néra | téra |
|  |  |  |  |
| tthéra | déra | ddhéra | néra |
|  |  |  |  |
| péra | pphéra | béra | bbhéra |
|  |  |  |  |
| méra | jéra | réra | léra |
|  |  |  |  |
| vréra | sceréra | szréra | fréra |
|  |  |  | |
| héra | léra | kceréra. | |

Hae omnes vocalium figuris neci pos-
sunt; nota tamen, quod legendo non
pronunciatur éra, sed ra tantummodo;

unde legitur  kya  pra &c.  rra

പദങ്ങളെ *grantharājena* lectio librorum ,

ക്രമം *kramam* ordo in rebus, & similia.

Ex his vero, quae figuris vocalium *i*,
& *u* depictae frequentius aspiciuntur; &
his contextae una quasi littera affurgunt,
sunt sequentes:

ക്രി

Kri

ക്രി

krii

ക്ര

kru

ത്രി

tri

ക്രി

krii

ക്രി

krii

ഗ്രി

gri

ഗ്രി

grii

ദ്രി

dri

ദ്രി

drii

പ്രി

pri

പ്രി

prii

പ്ര

pru

പ്ര

pru

പ്ര

pru

പ്ര

pru

ശ്രി

sciri

ശ്രി

sciri

ശ്ര

sciru

Ex superioribus litteris tres copulan-
tur vocali *i* longae hac nota ക്രീ *krii*;

ക്രീ *krii* *kriren* vir crudelis; ക്രീ *krii*,

உரு *bbhrkva* axilla; ஸு *scirui*, ஸு ஸு
 ஸு *sciufriśa* obsequium.

Litterae ஸு *trā*, & ஸு *drā*, admittunt aliquando figuram, qua *ja* Latinorum, ut superius diximus, exprimitur; unde ஸு *trija* ஸு ஸு *ddhātrijam* res terrestris; ஸு *drīja* ஸு ஸு *daradrījam* paupertas.

CLASSIS III.

Tertia Classis complectitur consonas illas, quibus subnectitur haec littera ஸு, quae est *la* Tamulicum, & correspondet *l* consonanti Latinorum; unde fit:

| | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| ஸு | ஸு | ஸு | ஸு |
| Kéla | kkhéla | ghéla | gghéla |
| ஸு | ஸு | ஸு | ஸு |
| nghéla | ciéla | ccihéla | giéla |
| ஸு | ஸு | ஸு | ஸு |
| ggihéla | gnéla | téla | tthéla |

| | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| ḍéla | ḍḍhélia | néla | théla |
| tthélia | déla | ddhélia | néla |
| péla | pphélia | béla | bbhélia |
| méla | jéla | réla | léla |
| véla | sciéla | fzéla | féla |
| héla | léla | kciéla : | |

Hae quoque litterae vocalibus uniuntur; in vocibus autem exprimendis non legitur *éla*, sed tantum *la*; unde pronuntiatur $\text{ḍḍ} \text{pla}$, $\text{ḍḍ} \text{pli}$, $\text{ḍḍ} \text{plu}$, non vero *péla*, *péli*, *pélu* &c.

Vix aliquando cum vocali *u* connexa inveniuntur; aliquae potius admittunt (sed raro) notam vocalis *i* hoc pacto $\text{ḍḍ} \text{kli}$

കൃപി *kripti ornatus*, കൃപി *kri* കൃപി *പി*
kliimba sexu carens, പ്ലിഹ *plibà hydrops* .
 സ്രിപ *Sivà Crux*, ശ്രിഹ *Scilibà Apосто-*
lus, ഗ്ലില *Ghlilà Galilaea &c.*

CLASSIS IV.

Haec nobis exhibet consonas, quibus a tergo necitur sequens figura *h*, cui exprimenda est littera *h* *va*, & eodem modo profertur, quo a nobis pronuntiatür, haec vox *hva*. Sic

| | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| കൃ | പൃ | ഹൃ | ഘൃ |
| kúva | kkhúva | gúva | gghúva |
| ങൃ | ചൃ | ജൃ | ഝൃ |
| nghúva | ciúva | ccihúva | giúva |
| ശൃ | ശൃ | ടൃ | ഠൃ |
| ggihiúva | gniúva | túva | ttháva |
| ഡൃ | ഡൃ | ബൃ | ഭൃ |
| dúva | ddbúva | núva | táva |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| ത | ദ | ധ | ന |
| tthúva | dúva | d dhúva | núva |
| പ | പ | ബ | ഭ |
| púva | pphúva | búva | bbhúva |
| മ | ജ | ര | ല |
| múva | júva | rúva | lúva |
| വ | ശ | ഷ | സ |
| vúva | sciúva | fzúva | súva |
| ഹ | ള | ക | |
| húva | lúva | kciúva | |

Ex his aliquae litterae afficiuntur nota

í vocalem exprimente, ut sequitur: ക്കി

kui, സി sui, സി suii, നി nuvi, നി

nuvii, ദി dui, ദി duui, ശി sciúvi,

ശി sciúvii; unde സി ജം *sujam* res pro-

pria; അനികം *anuidam* perquisitio; ദി

പം *duivam* elephas; ദിദി *dultta* inimi-

cus; പശി & *pasuima* Occidens &c.

CLAS-

CLASSIS V.

Supereſt modo quinta, & ultima conſonantium compoſitarum Claffis, in qua deſcribuntur litterae, quibus ſupraſonitur ſequens nota ' , quae aequivalet litterae Latinorum mutae, & effertur, tamquam ſi conſonam praecederet.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| ക | ക | ഗ | ഗ |
| Ercha | erkkha | ergga | erggha |
| ഈ | ഈ | ഈ | ഈ |
| erngga | erccia | erccihā | erggia |
| ര | ര | ര | ര |
| ergghā | ergnā | erttā | ertthā |
| ദ | ദ | ദ | ദ |
| erdda | erddhā | ernnā | erttā |
| ത | ത | ത | ത |
| ertthā | erdda | erddhā | ernnā |
| പ | പ | പ | പ |
| erppā | erpphā | erbbā | erbbhā |
| റ | റ | റ | റ |
| erma | ria | erttā | erlā |

| | | | |
|------|--------|--------|-------|
| erzā | erfcia | erfzā | erfsā |
| erhā | erllā | erkciā | |

Cum supradictae litterae aliis in oratione uniuntur, non pronuntiatur *e* antecedens *r* mutum, sed ipsum *r* tantum profertur, hoc modo: മാർഗ്ഗം *mārggam* lex; തർക്കം *tarkam* disputatio. Ferme omnes vero tum supra, tum sub se vocalium notis afficiuntur; hinc fit:

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| ercki | erckii | ercka | erkuu |
| ergghi | ergghil | erggu | erggrā |
| ergghi | ergghil | ergghu | ergghija |
| ernggghi | ernggghil | erngggu | ernggguā |

ercci

erccii

ercciu

ercciuu

erccija.

erggi

erggii

erggiu

erggija

erggni

erggnii

erggna

erggnuu

ertti

erttii

erttu

erttuu

ernni

ernnii

ernnu

ernnuu

ertti

erttii

erttu

erttuu

erttri

erttrii

erttija

ertthi

ertthii

ertthu

ertthu

ertthija

ertthuvii.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | |
| erddi | erddii | erddu | erdduù |

erddija .

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| | | | |
| erddhi | erddhii | erddhu | erddhija |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | |
| ernni | ernnii | ernnu | ernnuù |

ernnija .

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | |
| erppi | erppii | erppu | erppuù |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | |
| erbbi | erbbii | erbbu | erbbuù |









| | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | | |
| erbbhi | erbbhii | erbbhija | erbbhiù |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | |
| ermami | ermami | ermmu | ermmuù |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | |
| ertti | erttii | erttu | erttuù |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| etlli | erllii | erllu | erlluū |
|  |  |  |  |
| rui | ruii | ervū | ervuū |
|  |  |  |  |
| erſci | erſcii | erſciu | erſcija |
|  |  |  |  |
| erſſi | erſſii | erſſu | erſſuū |
|  |  |  |  |
| erlli | erllii | erllu | erlluū |
|  |  |  |  |
| erkci | erkcii | erkciu | erkcia |

Quamvis hæc linea supra litteras scripta ex simplicibus eas duplices reddat ; fit tamen aliquando , ut supra simplices posita inveniatur , unde

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| erggiha | ernā | erni | ernii |
|  |  |  |  |
| erbā | erbbha | erſcia | erſci |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| erfcii | erfzā | erfzi | erfzii |
| erfzu | erfzuū | ersā | erfi |
| erfi | erfu | erfuū | erhā. |

Praeterea per omnes litteras tum compositas, tum nexibus inter se devinctas vagari potest; unde fit:

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| erkkhija | erghija | erglja | erggija |
| ernija | ertija | ertiū | ertúva |
| erdija | erdiū | erdúva | erdduī |
| erdduī | erddhija | ernija | ermija |
| erlija | erpija | erfzija | ersija |
| erddhija | erfcíuva | erfcíuvi | erfcíuviī. |

CAP. IV.

De aliis Consonis duplicibus.

Sequitur modo quintus litterarum ordo, ubi Malabares tradunt alias consonas duplices una cum litteris finalibus, hoc pacto :

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ക | ക | ക | ക |
| Ikkà | ingà | ingà | iccià |
| ങ | ങ | ങ | ങ |
| ingià | ignià | ittià | indà |
| ഇ | ഇ | ഇ | ഇ |
| inna | ittià | indà | inna |
| ഈ | ഈ | ഈ | ഈ |
| ippà | Inbà | imma | ija |
| ഉ | ഉ | ഉ | ഉ |
| ir | illa | il | ivvà |
| ഊ | ഊ | ഊ | ഊ |
| iz | illa | il | ittià |
| ഋ | ഋ | ഋ | |
| indà | indà | en. | |

Ex his litteris quinque sunt finales, de
E
qui-

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| erfcii | erfzà | erfzi | erfzii |
| erfzu | erfzuù | ersà | erfi |
| erfi | erfu | erfuù | erhà. |

Praeterea per omnes litteras tum compositas, tum nexibus inter se devinctas vagari potest; unde fit:

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| erkkhija | erghija | erglja | erggija |
| ernija | ertija | ertiù | ertúva |
| erdija | erdiù | erdúva | erdduì |
| erdduì | erddhija | ernija | ermija |
| erlija | erpíja | erfzija | ersíja |
| erddhija | erfcíuva | erfcíuvi | erfcíuviì. |

CAP. IV.



























De aliis Consonis duplicibus.

Sequitur modo quintus litterarum ordo, ubi Malabares tradunt alias consonas duplices una cum litteris finalibus, hoc pacto :

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ക | ക | ക | ക |
| Ikkà | ingà | ingà | iccià |
| ങ | ങ | ങ | ങ |
| ingià | ignià | ittià | indà |
| ഇ | ഇ | ഇ | ഇ |
| inna | ittià | indà | inna |
| ഇ | ഇ | ഇ | ഇ |
| ippà | Inbà | imma | ija |
| ഈ | ഈ | ഈ | ഈ |
| ir | illa | il | ivvà |
| ഊ | ഊ | ഊ | ഊ |
| iz | illa | il | ittià |
| എ | എ | എ | എ |
| indà | indà | en. | |

Ex his litteris quinque sunt finales, de
E
qui-

quibus inferius ; reliquae autem vocalium notis exornantur , sicuti radicales consonae, a quibus derivantur. Hic vero eas tantum ductuum figuras tradam , quibus tamquam una syllaba descriptae assurgunt. Sit itaque

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| Ikkii | ikkii | ikku | ikkuu |
|  |  |  |  |
| inghi | inghi | ingu | inguu |
|  | | | |
| ingra. | | | |
|  |  |  |  |
| inghi | inghi | ingu | inghuu |
|  |  |  |  |
| icci | icci | icciu | icciu |
|  | | | |
| iccia. | | | |
|  |  |  |  |
| ingi | ingii | ingiu | ingiuu |
|  |  |  |  |
| iggni | iggnii | iggnu | iggnu |

இ

itti

இ

indi

இ

indúva .

இ

ittii

இ

indii

இ

ittu

இ

indu

இ

ittuú

இ

induu

இ

inni

இ

itti

இ

ittia .

இ

innii

இ

ittii

இ

Inda

இ

innu

இ

ittu

இ

indi &c.

இ

innuu

இ

ittuu

Vide inferius in nexuum Syllabario .

இ

Inni

இ

inru

இ

inla

இ

innii

இ

inruú

இ

inúva

இ

innu

இ

innija

இ

ernija .

இ

innuu

இ

inra

| | | | |
|------|-------|---------|-------|
| ippi | ippii | ippu | ippuù |
| inbi | inbil | inbu | inbuù |
| immi | immii | immu | immuù |
| iju | ijii | iju | ijuù |
| illi | illii | illu | illuù |
| ivvi | ivvii | ivvu | ivvuù |
| illi | illii | illu | illuù |
| itti | ittil | ittu | ittuù |
| inda | indi | ಎಂದೂಕೂಂ | |

inda indi &c. Ut inferius in nexibus:

Littera ಇಂದಿ inda inter finales merito

recenseri deberet; ea enim tantummodo
 utimur in casu genitivo numeri singularis
 nominum desinentium in *ഓരോ inde*;
 ita *സൃഷ്ടാവ* *frustāva* creator, *സൃ*
ഷ്ടാവി *ഓരോ frustāvinde* creatoris,
പിതാവ *pidāva* pater, *പിതാവി* *ഓ*
രോ pidāvinde patris, *പുത്രൻ* *pu-*
strēn filius, *പുത്രൻ* *ഓരോ putrēnde* filii.

C A P. V/L

De litteris finalibus.

Diximus usque modo de litteris sim-
 plicibus, atque compositis; nunc fi-
 nales perpendendae sunt, ac de iis debe-
 mus singillatim loqui. Hae igitur sunt octo,
 nempe

ൺ ് *el*, *er*, *el*, *iz*, *en*, *en*, *en*, *am*;

Omnes sunt mutae, nec ullis umquam vo-
 calium figuris copulantur.

Littera റ്ത el aequivalet l finali Latinarum, tum in fine, tum in medio dictionis.

Sic ഏ റ്ത *ál arbor* Diis sacra; ഏ റ്ത

ഉർകം *albbhudam* mirum aliquid.

Littera ത er correspondet r finali Latinarum, ac ut plurimum utimur pro formando numero plurali. Hinc പുത്രൻ

puerè filii, പലർ *patèr multi*, ലലയ

മളർ *Malajáler* Malabares &c.

Littera ല el oritur ex ല la, & eadem linguae inflexione pronunciat; correspondet nostro l, ac utimur tum in fine, tum in medio dictionis. Sic എ

പ്പാൾ *eppol* quando; ഇപ്പാൾ *ip-*

pol nunc; ഏൾ ഉർകം *álcidam* hominis praestantia.

Littera ഴ ix videtur aliquo modo aequi-

quivalere ꝛ finali Latinorum ; sed pronun-
tiatur cum aliquo sibilo , clauso ferme
ore , ac retrorsum attracta tantisper lin-
gua : idem tamen sonat in medio , ac in
fine dictionis ; sic കിഴ കുഴ subtus ; കി

ഴ ദകനം കുഴ്ത്താരം res inferioris con-
ditionis &c.

Littera റ് en aequivalet n finali Lati-
norum tum in fine , tum in medio dictio-
nis. Ita ദെവൻ Deven Deus ; മൂൻ
മൂൻ munde prius .

Litterae റ് , & റ് correspondent lit-
teris n , & nn finalibus .

Littera റ am eadem est ; ac consona
finalis m apud Latinos . Sic റം ഭ്രം .
sambbhramam metus ; റം മം ദം samram-
bbham superbia . In medio tamen dictionis
aliquando sonat , ut റ en , quod prae-
sertim accidit , cum invenitur ante litte-

ras ക്ക *ka*, & പ *pa* : tunc enim fit ഞ്ജ *enga*, ഞ്ബ *enba*; unde ഞ്ജ *engi-*
lum quamvis; ഞ്ജ *sanghedam* afflictio;
 ഞ്ബ *sanbatta* divitiarum.

Ast litteris finalibus addunt Malabares
 duas litteras ex superioribus ortas, nempe
 ഞ്ജ *za*, & ഞ്ബ *ra*, quae sunt valde in usu
 in Lingua vulgari, & hoc modo vocali-
 bus copulantur:

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| ഞ്ജ | ഞ്ബ | ഞ്ജ | ഞ്ബ | ഞ്ജ |
| za, | zi, | zii, | zu, | zui, |
| റ | രി | രി | റി | റി |
| rra, | rri, | rii, | rru, | rrui, |

C A P. V I I.

De variis litterarum nexibus.

Postquam omnia Linguae elementa de-
 dere ഗുരുക്കൾ *Gurukkel*, seu Magi-
 stri Malabares, aliquos addunt litterarum
 nexus ഞ്ജ *akciaraketta* ab ipsis
 di-

dictos; quibus facilior pateat aditus ad Librorum lectionem, & ad ceteras complicatas syllabas dignoscendas. Horum itaque morem nunc sequuti, eos hic dabimus litterarum nexus, quos in eorum








































᳚᳚᳚ Grantham, seu Libris saepius est invenire.

SYLLABARIUM.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| ക | കി | കി | കി |
| Kda | kdi | kdi | kdi |
| ക | ക | ക | ക |
| kdru | kttha | kna | ksa |
| ഗ | ഗ | ഗ | ഗ |
| gna | gni | gni | gnija |
| ഗ | ഗ | ഗ | ഗ |
| gniu | gddha | gddhi | gddhija |
| ഗ | ഗ | ഗ | ഗ |
| gma | gga | ggha | gghu |
| ഗ | ഗ | ഗ | ഗ |
| gghna | cfcia | cfci | cfci |
| ഗ | ഗ | ഗ | ഗ |
| cfciu | cfra | ercfcia | ercfi |

| | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | |
| ercfcii | ggia | ggi | ggii |
| | | | |
| ggiu | ggija | tgna | tgni |
| | | | |
| tgnii | tgnu | tgnuü | ddha |
| | | | |
| dga | dghi | nga | nghi |
| | | | |
| nttha | ntthi | ntthii | nddha |
| | | | |
| nddhi | nddhiü | nddhu | nddhuü |
| | | | |
| nma | nmi | nmii | umu |
| | | | |
| nmuü | npa | tna | tni |
| | | | |
| tnii | tnu | tma | tmi |
| | | | |
| tnüü | tnuü | tthä | tthi |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| தீ | தீ | தீ | தீ |
| tthii | tthu | tthuù | tthija |
| தீவ | தீவ | தீவ | தீ |
| tthúva | tthui | tthuii | dtz |
| தீ | தீ | தீ | தீ |
| dba | ddha | ddhi | ddhii |
| தீ | தீ | (தீ) | தீ |
| ddhu | ddhija | ddhera | ddhmaz |
| தீ | தீ | தீ | தீ |
| ddhúva | ddhuvi | ddhuvii | erddhúva |
| தீ | தீ | தீ | தீ |
| nda | ndi | ndii | ndu |
| தீ | தீ | (தீ) | (தீ) |
| ndija | ndra | ndri | ndrii |
| (தீ) | தீ | தீ | தீ |
| ndria | ntúva | ntha | nthi |
| தீ | தீ | தீ | தீ |
| nthii | nda | ndi | ndii |
| தீ | தீ | தீ | தீ |
| ndu | nduù | ndija | ndra |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| ndri | ndrī | nddha | nddhi |
|  |  |  |  |
| nddhi | nddhu | nddhu | nddija |
|  |  |  |  |
| nddhrā | nddhrī | nddhrī | nna |
|  |  |  |  |
| nni | nnī | nnu | nnu |
|  |  |  |  |
| ernna | ernni | ernni | ernnu |
|  |  |  |  |
| ernnu | nma | nmi | nmī |
|  |  |  |  |
| nmu | nmu | pta | pti |
|  |  |  |  |
| ptija | pna | phi | pfa |
|  |  |  |  |
| pli | pla | pli | plī |
|  |  |  |  |
| plu | bda | bdi | bddha |

(ဗ) bddhi
 (မ) mfcí
 (န) iga
 (ဗ) ikku
 (ဗ) idi
 (ဗ) imá
 (ဗ) iva
 (န) lga
 (ဗ) lkki
 (ဗ) lpiit

(မ) mna
 (မ) mfcil
 (န) ikka
 (ဗ) icia
 (ဗ) idu
 (ဗ) imi
 (ဗ) ivi
 (န) lghi
 (န) lkku
 (ဗ) lpu

(မ) mni
 (န) iga
 (ဗ) ikki
 (ဗ) ici
 (ဗ) ina
 (ဗ) ipa
 (ဗ) ifla
 (န) lgu
 (ဗ) lpa
 (ဗ) lma

(မ) mícia
 (ဗ) ighi
 (ဗ) ikkil
 (ဗ) ida
 (ဗ) ini
 (ဗ) ipi
 (ဗ) iffi
 (န) lkka
 (ဗ) lpi
 (ဗ) lmi

| | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚ |
| Imii | Ina | fcia | fci |
| ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚ |
| fcii | fna | fni | fma |
| ᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚ |
| fmi | fzka | fzki | fzkii |
| ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ |
| fzkra | fzkri | fzkrii | fzkru |
| ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ |
| fzta | fzti | fzti | erfzti |
| ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ |
| erfzti | fztu | fztija | erfztija |
| ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ |
| fztra | fztúva | fzttha | fztchi |
| ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ |
| fztthii | fztthu | fzna | fzni |
| ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ |
| fznii | fznu | fznija | erfznija |
| ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ | ᳚᳚᳚ |
| fzma | fzpa | fzpi | fzpii |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| szpu | szpra | szppha | zma |
| zta | zti | ztu | lsa |
| lfi | lfi | lfu | lfuu |
| lsija | lfnija | erlfnija | lbbha |
| lbbhu | fka | fki | fki |
| fku | fkr | fka | fka |
| fii | fii | fii | fii |
| ftri | ftrii | ftrija | fthha |
| fthi | fthii | fthhu | fthuu |
| fthija | fkkha | fna | fni |

| | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|
| ꣳ | ꣳ | ꣳ | ꣳ |
| fnii | fnu | spa | spi |
| ꣳ | ꣳ | ꣳ | ꣳ |
| spu | spru | spra | sppha |
| ꣳ | ꣳ | ꣳ | ꣳ |
| spphi | spphu | smā | smi |
| ꣳ | ꣳ | ꣳ | ꣳ |
| smu | smru | hna | hni |
| ꣳ | ꣳ | ꣳ | ꣳ |
| hnija | hma | kciama | kciamī |
| ꣳ | | | |
| kciamiī. | | | |

C A P. V I I I.

De recta pronuntiandi ratione.

Explicatis itaque iis, quæ ad rite efformandas litterarum figuras, ac varias inter-se complicationes necessaria videbantur; superest nunc, ut de earundem litterarum vi, ac recta pronuntiandi norma aliquid attingamus, potius quam explicemus; in aliquibus enim Malabaricæ Linguæ

guae litterarum sonus Latinis litteris exprimi haudquaquam potest. Sit ergo:

ക Ka in principio dictionis aequivalet nostro k; in medio autem, & in fine pronuntiatur, ut ട ga; hinc കർകദവ *kar-táva* Dominus; കർക *maghen* filius.

കക Kka est idem ക duplex maiori vi prolatum.

കക Kkha pronunciatur, tamquam duo ക, & profertur cum aliquo conatu, & aspiratione.

കക est quoddam ക, quo solum utuntur in Poesi, ac in ipsorum Grandonicis scriptis; ipsius sonus efformatur in interiori gutture.

ഗ Ga est nostrum ga leviter tamen in gutture prolatum; ഗഗ duplex gga.

ഗഗ Ggba duplex gg cum conatu, & aspiratione.

ങ Ngha Latinis litteris vix exprimi

R

po-

82

potest, & pronuntiatur attracta retrorsum
lingua, ita tamen, ut g vix audiatur; 663
duplex nga.

ⲛ Cia, ut c Etruscum; 664 ccia idem
duplicatum duplex cc.

ⲛ Cciba cum conatu, & aspiratione.

ⲛ Gia, ut g Italicum, leviter tamen
in gutture expressum; 665 ggis tamquam
duplex gg.

ⲛ Ggiba duplex gg, grave, cum cona-
tu, & aspiratione profertur.

666 Gna, ut gn Italicum, efformatur pro-
pe dentes cum aliquo narium ministerio;
667 duplex ggns.

S Tha mixtum ex t, & d; at in me-
dio, vel in fine dictionis pronuntiatur, ut
d; sic 668 pedem cuculla serpentis cu-
cullati. Huius litterae sonus, sicuti & trium
sequentium, idem prorsus est; est autem
Europeis admodum difficilis, ac pronun-
tiatur

tiatur inversa omnino retrorsum lingua, adeo ut anteriorem palati summitatem attingat. Duplicatur vero hoc modo S ss duplex ss , & profertur eadem prorsus linguae inversione, cum maiori tamen impetu.

o *Ttha*, quasi duplex tt , inflexa, ut superius diximus, lingua, ac mox cum impetu vibrata, cum conatu, & aspiratione effertur; at in medio dictionis pronuntiat inter *d*, & *s*.

o *Dha*, *d* grave, inflexa lingua pronuntiat crasso quoddam sono.

o *Ddha* duplex dd gravius, profertur ex intimis cum conatu, & aspiratione.

o *Ns*, ut *n*, cum aliquo tamen narium ministerio; eodem modo profertur

o *Nns* duplex ns , maiori tamen vi, quod in litteris duplicibus semper est observandum.

o *Ta*, ut *s* Latinorum; in medio autem, & in fine dictionis, ut *d*. Hinc

അ അ അ *adade* unumquodque ; quando vero duplicatur അ അ , est ut duplex *tt* .

↳ *Ttha* pronuntiatur quasi duplex *tt* cum aliquo impetu ; അ അ *ttha* idem cum maiori impetu .

3 *Da* , ut *d* Latinorum , clare effertur .

ω *Daha* , quasi duplex *dd* , cum aliquo leni impetu ; ഓ idem cum maiori vi , & aspiratione .

൮ *Na* , ut *n* Latinorum clare ; quando vero duplicatur ഏ *na* , ut duplex *nn* .

൯ *Pa* , ut *p* Latinorum ; aliquando vero in medio , vel in fine dictionis pronuntiatur , tamquam *b* ; പ്പ ut duplex *pp* .

ൺ *Ppha* duplex *pp* cum impetu , & aspiratione .

ൺ *Ba* , ut *b* Latinorum .

3 *Bbha* , ut duplex *bb* ; efformatur ex
inti-

intimis , atque cum vi , & aspiratione
profertur .

Ⓐ *Ma* , ut *m* Latinorum ; Ⓐ *mma* du-
plex *mm* .

Ⓢ *Ja* , ut *j* consonans Latinorum , Ⓢ
ut duplex *ija* .

Ⓡ *Ra* , ut *r* ; dulciter tamen , & tener-
rime profertur prope dentes , iisdem quasi
compressis .

Ⓛ *La* , ut *l* Latinorum clare ; Ⓛ ut
duplex *ll* .

Ⓥ *Va* , ut *v* consonans Latinorum ,
aliquando ut *b* ; sic ⓋⓇⓈ *birel* digi-
tus ; ⓋⓇⓈ *bisram* virus ; Ⓥ ut du-
plex *vv* .

Ⓢ *Scia* , ut *c* Gallico ore prolatum .

Ⓢ *Sza* inter *s* , & *z* pronuntiatur , in-
flexa ad palatum lingua cum aliquo sibilo .

Ⓢ *Sa* , ut *s* Latinorum formatur prope
dentes , quasi sibilando ; Ⓢ *ssa* duplex *ss*
F 3

✓

∞ Ha, ut b Germanico ore prolatum.

⊕ La est quoddam genus l, quod inflexa omnino ad palatum lingua crassiori sono efformatur; ⊕⊕ duplex ll.

⊕⊕ Kcia, retracta lingua, & ad palatum inversa cum impetu, & aspiratione profertur.

⊕ Za, quasi z Latinorum, dentibus, labiisque vix apertis pronuntiatur, retracta tantillum lingua.

∞ Ra, ut r Latinorum, asperum valde, & durum; si vero haec littera hoc modo ∞∞ duplicetur, efformatur duplex rr, quod effertur compressis quasi dentibus, lingua ipsos impellente.

Haec dicta sufficiant de litterarum vi, & pronuntiatione; genuinus enim ipsarum sonus non scriptis, sed voce est acquirendus. Quod vero spectat ad syllabas binis, ternis, atque quaternis litteris invicem connexas; quae a tergo, vel subtus neſtuntur litterae, nativum conservant sonum; ceterae autem dimidiatae tantum, & quasi

quasi mutae proferuntur, sicut apud Latinos *stramen*, *spec̄trum*, *psittacus*, &c.

C A P. I X.

De litteris in Malabarica Lingua deficientibus :

INdorum Linguae, si cum Latina conferantur, aliquibus carent litteris, uti accidit in Sinensi, Iaponica, Siamensi, Tibetana, Tamulica, Peguana, Marastica, Telugica, Grandonica, Canara, Gutzertica, Brammhanica, Indostana, Ziglesica, Wartica, aliisque. Hoc idem accidit in Lingua Malabarica; in hac enim quinque deficiunt Latinorum litterae, nempe *F*, *Q*, *Y*, *X*, *Z*. Nullam vero habent litteram aequalis, vel consimilis potestatis, qua suppleant *F* Latinorum: unde in ipsius

locum sufficiunt litteram *~ p*, quo nihil absurdus; diversum enim omnino reddit sensum, ac multoties nativae significationi contrarium; nam si Malabares deberent dicere *sax*, pronuntiarent *pax*; tum etiam pro *factum* dicerent *paclum*; pro *favor*, *pa- vor*; pro *felix*, *piclus*; pro *fluit*, *pluit*, & sic de ceteris.

At litteram *Q* suppleant ipsorum littera

ka, vel *ka*; pro *X* substituunt *~*

F 4

scia,

scia , vel ്കാ *kā*; loco *γ* scribunt conso-
nantem *j* hoc modo ്ജ *j*, vel ്ജ് *ij*;
in locum demum litterae deficientis *Z* ad-
hibent ്റ *ra*. Sed de his satis, superque.

C A P. X.

De Notis Numeralibus Malabarum.

Nunc vero nihil aliud superest nobis,
quam ut Malabarensum notas arith-
meticas, ac nomina tradamus, quod qui-
dem pro maiori Lectoris commodo ad
huiusce Alphabeti nostri finem praestandum
fatius duximus; ac ita omnes numero-
rum figuras, nomina, atque potestatem
octo distinctis Tabulis ad calcem reieci-
mus.

Cum autem Malabares complures quo-
que notas, atque figuras habeant, qui-
bus unitatem minutissime subdividunt,
mensuras, ac nummos distinguunt, an-
nos, menses, atque dies designant; hisce
relictis, quae Evangelii Praeconibus nullo
modo videntur necessaria; quatuor tan-
tum, quae magis in usu sunt, unitatis sub-
divisiones speciminis ergo hic tradam,
sequenti modo:

210.

B. I.

NOTAE NUM

AD

| Figura. | Nomen. | |
|---------|--------|---|
| ௨௦ | கிழ | 1 |
| ௨௧ | மீழ | 2 |
| ௨௨ | கிழ | 3 |
| ௨௩ | பீழ | 4 |
| ௨௪ | கிழ | 5 |
| ௨௫ | கிழ | 6 |
| ௨௬ | கிழ | 7 |
| ௨௭ | கிழ | 8 |
| ௨௮ | கிழ | 9 |

ய௮ பகிழை 17

ய௮ பகிழை 18

| | | | | |
|----|---------|---------|--------|-----|
| ക | കാൾ | kál | I 4 | |
| അ | അറ | ará | I 2 | |
| മു | മുക്കാൾ | múkkál | 3 4 | |
| അ | അറകാൾ | arakkál | I 8 | &c. |

C A P. X I.

*Signum Crucis , Oratio Dominica , Salutatio
Angelica , Symbolum Apostolorum ,
ac Præcepta Decalogi .*

CUM alicuius Linguae elementa traduntur, semper aliquae eiusdem lucubrationi subnecti solent, quibus Tiro in legendo exerceatur. Hinc nos modo Christianam Catechesim, a motis profanis, ex laudabili, acceptoque iam instituto proponimus, atque eam sane, adnexa litterali Latina versione, ut quae sit Malabarensum syntaxis, facile deprehendatur. Quare sit primo

SIGNUM CRUCIS.

ശ്രീമദ്ഭഗവദ്ഗീതയുടെ അടയാളം
*Sciuddhamána sliwáde adejá-
 Sanctae Crucis signum*

F 5

കുരിശുനാമം നമ്മുടെ ശത്രുക്കളെതിരെ

lattál nammudé sciátrúkkelil ni-
per nostrum inimicis ex

നമ്മുടെ നാമം നമ്മുടെ ശത്രുക്കളെതിരെ

una nammé rekçikké nammudé Tambu-
nos libera nostrum Deus

പാപങ്ങളെ പൊതുവെ

ráne Bávádejum Putrén-
Patris & Filii

നമ്മുടെ പിതാക്കളുടെയും

dejum Rrúhádákkudésciádejum ná-
& Spiritus Sancti & no-

കുരിശുനാമം

mattál ámen
mine in amen.

ORATIO DOMINICA.

ആകാശങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു

Agáscianghelil irikkunna
Caelis in qui stas

നിന്നു നമ്മുടെ പിതാവിന്റെ

gnangelude Bávà nintirunámam
nostrum Pater tuum nomen

ശുദ്ധീകരകർമ്മങ്ങളുടെ ഹിരംഭരനായ

sciuddhamāgappedenam nindē rā+
sanctificetur, tutum re-

ഇതിനോടൊന്നിച്ച് ഹിരംഭരനായി

gidam varenam nindē tiruma-
gnum adveniat tua volun-

നശ്ശിപ്പാക്കിയവർക്കുവേണ്ടി

nessa āgāsciattilē pōle bbbh-
tas caelo in ficut tēr-

മിശിപ്പാക്കിയവർക്കുവേണ്ടി

miilum āghenam gnangheludē
ra in & fiat nostrum

അന്നം പാനം ഇന്നു നമുക്കുവേണ്ടി

annannē appam inna gnanghelkke
 ● *quotidianum panem hodie nobis*

തനിമുക്കുവേണ്ടി നമുക്കുവേണ്ടി

tarigā gnangheludē kadappukkārēro-
da nostrum cum debitori-

നമുക്കുവേണ്ടി പൊതുക്കുവേണ്ടി

da gnangbel porukkunna pōle
bus nos dimittimus ficut

ആങ്ങേളുടെ കടപ്പുകൾ ആങ്ങേളുടെ തിരു

*gnanghelude kadappughel gnangeló-
nostrum debita nobiscum etiam*

ദൂതപത്രങ്ങൾ ആങ്ങേളുടെ തിരുപരിഷ്കരിച്ചി

*dum porrukka gnanghele parikcie-
dimitte nos tentationem in*

ലുംപ്രകീർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ വിശ്വസിക്കേണ്ടതല്ല

*lum pughikkelláje wisiefziccia
noli inducere sed*

തിരുമിശിഖരീസർവ്വങ്ങൾ തിരുനന്മ

*tinmeilnina gnanghele rekci-
malo ex nos li-*

എന്നീ കർമ്മങ്ങളുടെ അർത്ഥം

*rciã kolgã ámen
bera amen.*

SALUTATIO ANGELICA .

നന്മനിറഞ്ഞു നിൽക്കുന്നവരേ

*Nanmã nirreggna Marriamẽ Kartáwa
Gratia plena Maria Dominus*

നിന്നോടൊപ്പം സുഖപ്പെടുത്തേണമേ

*ninóda suatuam Strighelil
tecum salve mulieribus in*

പദസൂപ്പിട പകർച്ചയെ നീ പൊറ

vástappettavél nìe uinde
benedicta tu tui

പയററി ലെഫലദായം നം ശെട

bajettile pphalam ája Ifo
ventris fructus qui est Iesus .

പദസൂപ്പിട ത്രം ശുഭദായദരിയ

vástappettadum sciuddhamána Marria-
fit benedictus & Sancta Maria

കെകംപുനട പൊറണ കെ കെട

me Tanburánde amme do-
Dei Mater pec-

പ്പകടന നടയെ ഒക്കെ പെട്ട

szakkárer ája gnanghelkke vendi i-
catores qui sumus nobis pro

പെട്ടപ്പം നട്ടു കെകരി പ്പെ നനത്ത

pp zum nammude marippu nérattum
nunc & nostrum mortis hora: &

കെകംപുനട പെട്ടടണ പെക്കി പ്പെ

Tanburánóda awekicciu
cum Deo ora

കടകത്തു കേൾ

kolga amen
amen.

SYMBOLUM APOSTOLORUM.

ആകാശവും ഭൂമിയും സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടു
Agasciauum bhhiumium fruzticia sa-
Caelum & terram & qui creavit

പുത്രം കൈയ്യടങ്ങിയവടകൊണ്ടു
ruvadum kajanda Bava Tanbu-
omnipotentem Patrem Deum

നടകളും വിശ്വസിക്കുന്ന
ran melum bisiuvasikkunnen
supra credo

തന്നെ പുത്രനെ
tandē Putrē oruvēn nammu-
eius Filium unicum no-

കടകത്തു വന്നു കൈയ്യടങ്ങിയ
dē karttāva Ifo Misihā mé-
frum Dominum Iesum Christum

പുത്രനെ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്ന
lum bisiuvasikkunnen i Putrē
supra & credo iste Filius

പ്രഭുവേദനദൂഹദക്ഷദരയദെ

Sciuddhamána Rûhádakkudasciájá-
Sanctum Spiritum per

ലജ്ജിതകല്പകന്ദ്രസ്മിദരിയദകി

le genikkappetta Kaniá Sri Mariattil
conceptus Virgine Maria

നന്നി നന്നി പന്നി പന്നി യെട സന്നി

ninna piranna Pantiosa Pi-
ex natus est Pontii Pi-

ലടയെടയരിയെടനന്നദളികളിട

léttofindé nélughelil
lati diebus in

ദുഃഖപ്രകടനരശിരമെടപകിക്ക

dukhappesa kuriscinmél padikka-
passus cruci affixus

പ്രകടനരശിരമെടപകിക്ക

p̄p̄etta mariccia adakkappetta páddalan-
mortuus sepultus inferos

ഗലിലയിൽനിന്നിറങ്ങി മരിച്ചവരുടെ

gelil in errengi mariccia vern-
descendit mortuorum

ട ജ ട യി സ് ന്നി സ്തു ത്വരം ന്നര ക ഉ

de ideil ninna múnnám nál u-
medio ex tertia die re-

യി ദ്കാശ്വ ക്വരദൈ ത്വി ദ്ക ക്വര യൈ

ijrta ágásciāgbelil karejé-
furrexit. Caelos in ascendit

റി ഖ ദ വ ദ ക ം പൂ ന ദ ള ക റ റ വ ല

ri Báva Tanburānde vala-
Patris Dei dextera

ഭക്വ ദ ഗ ഭക്വ ജ്നി ക്കു സ്ത വ്വി ഡി ട

tta bbhágatta irikkunnu avide
in sedet inde

നിസ് ഉ യി ന പ ന ജ്യം ക്കരി ശ്ച പ ന

ninna ujraverejum maricciavere-
vivos & mortuos &

ജ്യം വി വി സ്വ ദ ള വ ന്ദ ദൈ സ്വ വി

jum biddhippān varumenna bi-
iudicaturus veniet cre-

ഖ സി ക്കര ത്വര ക ശ്ച ഉ ഭ വ ദ ന്ദ ഹ ദ ക്ക

sciuvasikkunnen Sciuddhamána Ráhadá-
do & Sanctum Spiri-

കുടാശയമേലും വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു

kkudascia melum bisciuvafikkunnen
tum supra & credo

ശുദ്ധമതമതങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു

Sciuddhamána Katolikka pallijum
Sanctam Catholicam Ecclesiam &

പുണ്യപദങ്ങളുടെയും പദ

puniaválenmárude orimbá-
Sanctorum communionem &

മുക്തികളുടെ പദങ്ങളും മറ്റും

dum pizaghelude porrudijum mari-
peccatorum remissionem & mor-

പ്പുപന്മാരുടെ ഉയിർപ്പും എന്തെങ്കിലും

cciaverude uijrppum ennannekku-
tuorum resurrectionem & in aeternum

മുക്തിയും ഉണ്ടാകും വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു

nulla áiffum undennum bisciuvafi-
quae est vitam & esse cre-

ക്കുന്നു എന്നും

kkunnen ámen
do amen.

PRARCEPTA DECALOGI.

20 ഒന്നു വർഷം പുനഃവർഷം

Oruven tanburáne vanni
Unum Deum

കുന്ബിദുനാദ
ccia kunbidunada
cole.

൨ തമ്പുരാൻ തമ്പുരാൻ

Tanburánde tirunámam
Dei nomen

കൊടുവെലയ്ക്കു ശൂന്യം

konda velal satiam
per in vanum ne

ചെയ്യാതെ

cejáde
iures.

൩ ദൈവത്തിന്നു കീഴെ പാപം

Gnártáccciaghelum perunálughe-
Dies Dominicos & festos dies

കീഴെ ശുദ്ധിയെ കൈമാക

lum sciuddhamé kolga
& sanctifica.

ശ അപ്പനായും അമ്മനായും വ

Appencjum ammonejum be-
Patrem & matrem &

ഹൃദയത്തിൽ കൈയടക്കി
humánicciu kolgá
honora.

ക കൈയല്ലയകെ

Kolláde
Non occides.

ന പെന്മുട്ടിയിടകെ

Perettadjáde
Non moechaberis.

ഗ കൈയകെ

Kakkáde
Non furaberis.

ച പുളിക്കുടകിടുന്നില്ലയകെ

Pulikka sákci nilláde
Falitati testis non affittas.

ഝ ഞ്ഞുടകെ

Aránde *bbháriávele*
Alterius mulierem

അ വെ ക്കി ന്ന ദ ക്ക

avekciráde ,
non concupisces .

യ ഞ്ഞു ന്ന ദ ക്ക ന്ന ദ ക്ക

Aránde *വരി* *avek-*
Alterius *rem* *non con-*

ക്കി ന്ന ദ ക്ക

ciráde
cupisces .

Nota hic cursum, in hisce Orationibus, sicut & in aliis, quae ad Religionem pertinent, uti Malabares multis vocibus ex Syriaca lingua desumptis; cum enim a vetustissimis temporibus Malabares Christiani, Sancti Thomae nuncupati, utantur in ipforum Liturgia Lingua Syriaca; hinc quae sacratiora sunt, quaeque Malabarice exprimi haudquaquam possunt, vocibus ex Syro, vel Chaldaeo deductis explicare consuevere.

F I N I S .



