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GRAMMAR

OF THE

MALABAR LANGUAGE,

ROBERT DRUMMOND,

OF THE

Honorable East-India Company's

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MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE COURIER PRINTING OFFICE,

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TO THE

Hon'ble JONATHAN DUNCAN,

Whose strenuous and univearied exertions, in opposition to political prejudices and the mutual rancor of contending religious sects, equally intolerant in matters of faith and impatient of all legal restraint, have eminently contributed to the establishment of an enlightened system of jurisprudence in the protection of Malabar, whereby the happiness of the people has been promoted, a state of the most atrocious licentiousness supplanted, and the permanent interests of an important appendage to the British Empire secured, the following work is humbly inscribed by

ROBERT DRUMMOND.

Bombay, 16th December, 1799.

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PREFACE.

HE addition of territory acquired by the Honourable East India Company at the peace of Seringapatam in March 1792, by the cession of that part of the late Sultaun's possessions which lies on the Western side of the Sukhien or Ghaut Mountains, and extending from the Cavai River to Chetwa, fince denominated the Province of Malabar, forms a new Era in the annals of the Presidency of Bombay. The theatre of its administration is extended over a considerable tract of territory parcelled out into a number of districts, of which each had its local chief previous to Hyder Ally Khan's conquest of the country in 1766. One of the first acts of the Hon'ble Company's Government was the re-establishment of these native Chiestains in their ancient family abodes; all of whom, at the commencement of the war before the last with Tippoo Sultaun, were either in a state of exile in the Travencore Country, or existing on the precarious means which occasional excursions from the impenetrable recesses of some parts of the country, afforded to them and their adherents.

The Rajas, Chief Nayrs, and other principal landholders, were from thence forward charged, on certain conditions, with the collection of the revenues of their respective districts on account of the Hon'ble Company; of which a liberal portion was alloted for their subsistence, as well as that of their families, and of their temples. To guard against the acts of oppression and extortion to which the rapacity of these local agents might expose the bulk of the inhabitants, it was found necessary to station a certain number of the Hon'ble Company's covenanted Servants in the districts, for the purpose of controling them in the exercise of their authority, so far as to prevent the husbandman from being deprived of that proportion of the fruits of his labour to which he was, under the new system, entitled.

The Collection of the customs, the superintendency of the mint, and the administration of justice, devolved exclusively and solely to the Company's servants, excepting in trials of a criminal nature which are conducted by a native judge; whose proceedings, altho' not under the control

of the British magistrate, are nevertheless subject to his remarks and animadversion, in cases where the native judge shall have deviated from the regulations laid down for his guidance. As an additional security to the lives of the people, his proceedings, which are held in the language of the country, are translated into English and transmitted in that form to the Chief Judge of the Province, for the execution of which office Commissioners have been appointed since May 1796, who confirm, mitigate, commute or annul the sentence, without having, in any case, the power to enhance it; or forward the trial to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council for the final determination of Government, according as the particular description of the case

may, on reference to the Regulations, be found to require.

In fulfilling these important duties, in which the cause of humanity and the Company's interests, as well as those of individuals, are alike concerned, a proficiency in the language of Malabar is necessary to give sulfoce to the judicious and humane regulations framed for the administration of that Province, which secure to the various descriptions of the natives, their own respective laws, in all cases both Civil and Criminal, to a more extensive degree than the subsisting published Codes in other parts of our Indian territories. It was however soon found that our desirency in this respect was but ill supplied by the interpreters which it was, at first, necessary to employ in the incessant intercourse between the Officers of Government, and the people of whose privileges and properties they were the guardians. This medium occasioned considerable unavoidable delay in all cases; and was often, in other respects, very unsatistactory.

Many Gentlemen, both of the Civil and Military establishment, accordingly applied themselves to the study of the language, and several have made great progress. Five of these Gentlemen, Mr. Hay Clepkane of the Civil service, Lieutenants Joseph Watson and Hugh Stacey Osborne, Mr. James Wilson Surgeon, and Mr. John William Wye Assistant Surgeon, on the Bombay establishment, are sufficiently masters of the language; and if the majority have not attained such a degree of persection as is to be wished, it may be, in strict justice, imputed less to their want of zeal, than to the close application which the discharge of their current duties requires of them, and which leaves them little time for study. The supervenient disadvantage which all students have hitherto experienced, from the want of any introductory treatise on the structure of the language, has also not only retarded the progress of those who have engaged in this pursuit, but has appeared to many so insuperable an obstacle, as to deter them from the attempt.

Having, by furmounting these difficulties, acquired a sufficient know-ledge of the language to excite a desire of improvement, I was happy in the opportunity of paying a visit to the Right Reverend Luis, the titular

PREFACE.

titular Bishop of Uzula, presiding over the Carmelite mission at Verapoly, in the vicinity of Cochin, in the month of April 1796, with whom I resided during the whole of the Monsoon, or rainy season, of that year. His long residence in that country, and the very high degree of respect in which he is deservedly considered by all classes of the natives, as well as Europeans, has enabled him to accumulate a fund of knowledge and learning in the Malabar language, which could not be easily attained in any other situation or circumstances.

The worthy Prelate's original object was the support and propagation of the Christian faith according to the tenets of the Church of Rome; but being entirely exempt from bigotry or prejudice of any kind, he, with a generosity equal to his hospitality, submitted to me all his store of manuscripts, with an injunction to render them as subservient as possible to the end of distusing a knowledge of the Malabar tongue, among the Hon'ble Company's representatives in their newly acquired possessions; whereby, he added, in the genuine spirit of philanthropy, the happiness and permanent interests of a numerous race of people who had been hitherto enslaved, would be more effectually secured to them under the mild and equitable institutes of a Christian Government.

Affisted by the instructions of my reverend host I prosecuted my savorite study, and scrmed the resolution of devoting my labors to the benefit of the public. These however would have been materially interrupted, if not entirely suspended, by subsequent ill health, if Mr. Thomas Maurice Keate, a Gentleman on the Civil establishment of Malabar, whose good offices claim my gratitude, while his virtues and talents attract my esteem and admiration, had not contributed his assistance in translating the manuscript, which was originally digested in the Latin tongue, in the same order in which the following English version is now presented. Mr. Keate, to a liberal European education, has also added, during his short stay in Malabar, no inconsiderable stock of the learning of that country; and I think I may without arrogance predict that, as this study is now become the principal pursuit of nearly all the Company's fervants in Malabar, the business of that fine province will in a short time be conducted in the language of the natives, with great eafe to the Gentlemen serving there, and dignity to their honorable employers.

I am authorized to draw this inference from the progressive state of peace, good order, and deference for the Officers of Government, which had become conspicuous, beyond all former example, for some time previous to my quitting the province in November last. My experience lately in the Office of Malabar translator to the Commissioners, contrasted with what passed under my observation, when acting in the same capacity under the Committee of Government, during the turbulent period of 1797, may I hope justify this remark on these unerring symp-

PREFACE.

toms of subordination to the laws, and its concomitant security to persons and property, produced in the short space of seven years, among a tumultuous race of Mohometans and Hindoos, bigots in religion and rivals in power, who had, for half a century before, spurned the one and disre-

ga ded the other, with equal contumacy and wantonness.

Being compelled by bad health to relinquish, for the present, my profestional duties in this country 1 intended to commit the following sheets to the press in England. On my late arrival in Bombay, however, I had the satisfaction to find a font of types, in the Malabar character, executed in an unexceptionable manner by Bheramjee Jeejebhoy, a Parsee inhabitant of this place, the ingenious artist who, without any other help or information than what he gleaned from Chambers's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, succeeded in completing a font of Guzzeratty types a few years ago; and has, on this occasion, again displayed his genius in a manner equally new and useful to society in general, and to Government in particular, of which the subsequent work is a fufficient testimony; and I presume an apology for subjoining the following specimen of his performance in the Guzzerat type is unnecesfary, altho' it has no connection with the present subject, further than to place, in a more conspicuous point of view, the merits of the founder who has offered to the inhabitants of this part of India, the native class in particular, an easy and unexpected means of instruction.

ખ 4 chha jha cha ja kha gha ka na ч Y. H M મ 2 21 ٤ d u 1 ba ·bha -dha ma na pa. 3 H 21

I now commit these Malabar rudiments to the public eye; and if they shall prove of sufficient use to the learner to qualify him for discovering their imperfections, I shall think my time has been well employed. Their chief merit is the novelty of the attempt. I do not presume to claim any other; not do I advance any pretensions to the talents which may be, hereaster, successfully exerted in the improvement of this essay. I am not insensible to the testimonies of approbation which a sew friends have benowed on it; but altho' my deserence for their judgment, and my confidence in their sincerity, will not, in justice to them, allow me to think my labour altogether lost, I hope I may, without offence, be permitted, in sympathy with my own feelings, to ascribe to their partiality all the savor it may meet with.

ROBERT DRUMMOND.

Bombay, 16th December, 1799.

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ALPHABET.

CHAPTER I.

THE Malabar language, as well as the Samscradam or Sanscrit, has fifty one Letters; fixteen of which are vowels, the other thirty five are consonants. The vocal letters are written in the following manner.

Charatter of	r figure. I	Vame, P	ower or Sound,
	ė <u>n</u>	a	a short
. 4	9	aá	á long
گ ' ' ر	<u> </u>	i .	i short
ቦ	OU 0	ii	i long
ع, .	2	u, .	u short
	<u>סת</u> י	uú	ú long
. 2		iru -	ru short
2	yu Yu	iruu	rú long
		`ilu.	lu short
6	7 3	iluu	lú long
4	3)	e	é English ai
4	90	ei	ei Diphtong
	პ	O .	o Distinct
-6	১ ত্ৰ	ow	ow as in own
n	32 O	am	a&m
C4	50 G	ah	ah final aspirate

Thefe

These are the fixteen vowels, which may be called Initials, being only used by the Malabars under their present sulfapes in the beginning of words, supplying their place with marks hereaster to be explained; and now in their alphabetical order are shewn the thirty sive simple, or radical confonants sollowing.

Figure,	Name, and power ka	Figure,	Name, and power dha
வ	kha	a	na
ν.	ga	പ്	pa
رموا ا	ngha	مـم	ippa
63	nga	<i>æ</i>	ba
لف	cha	S	bha
ತಾ	ccha	&	ma .
स	ja	8	ya
BW	inja	, 1 0	га
63	nya	. हा	la
S	da	വ	va
. , •	ta	v o	ſha,
ಒ	da	ഘ	i(ha
શ્ય	nda	m	fa
ÐI	na .	ഹ	ha ?
க	• ta	. 🚓	la
: ما	itta	ക്ഷ	kíha
૩	da,		

Malabar consonants, as well simple as double, have the power of forming a syllable of themselves, thus so an nalalda, good; A a hill; whence it appears that, to pronounce the short a, nothing is required to be added to the consonant.

The

The long a is expressed by adding to the consonant this figure g, which is called grade directions; thus from a, made all pa, comes and pavi a finner; and from a, comes as má or Agas a madava, signifying the mother.

This mark which is called vali when over a consonant, supplies the sound of the short i, whence from ella, rendered into elia, you have eloso so lingam, sex; or with the antecedent name of the Heathen God soloo so shiva lingam, from ela ba changed into elia, is made eloso solo bimbam an Idol, Image, or statue, and it is only necessary to make the same curved stroke with a circle in the forepart, thus to express the long vowel elia i, as from electron ged into express the long vowel elia i, as from electron constitution of electron in the monosyllable elemin, fish.

In writing however the short u, and long vowel u there are various modes which may be reduced to the following rules.

To the consonants f, and f, are added these marks f and f, thus from f made f ku, and f ku, comes f so f so f kumbham aquarius, and f kun a hump; from f made f ru comes f Rudren a name for Vishnu, and from f ru long comes f rubam, an Image, or picture. It may be as well however to draw the sign of the f long from the less to the right, thus f added to f, as in f and f aruli Cheyadu, the Raja ordered.

The

> ತಾ icha ichu ichú 恕 ja ju jú あ 函 ta tú tu 3 bha ള (\$ bhu bhú S ഉ ſha 6 shu ſhú ഹ ഫ് hu 63 ha hú

The letters & na, and na, and their compounds, and na na take the figures of short and long u in this way nu, nu, nu, nu, nu, nu.

E E E E

These two marks for short and long u viz. o o are joined to the bottom of the remaining consonants;

Thus ela makes elu, elú el cha el chu el chú el pa elu el pu and so on the rest, as may be seen under the next head of consonants compound, or joined with vowels.

These figures \odot and ϖ , drawn down from the right, with a gentle curvature returning from the lest, express the vowels \cong and \cong iru, and iru short, and long, as from \cong sa, comes \cong siru \cong siru.

A ma & miru, & miru ka D kiru, D kiru

fum.

Sometimes, however, the letter & ka expresses the ru short; in this manner, & kru, whence & all kruva, mercy; & krumi a worm; & krashna an Incarnate of Vishnu. Let it be observed that the sound of the i is scarcely in speech before this character which is generally pronounced ra short. The vowels oilu, and ilu sollow the consonant entire as else, chilu is chilu chilu; But seldom occur in Malabar writings.

They express the vowel © e by this mark o, which is called which pulli, and is always, placed before the consonant thus from the ka is, o the ke, as other keryaka East, A ma me, and o A consonant of megam a cloud, and this mark or pulli is doubled before a consonant in place of the diphthong of, thus o o placed before A ma makes o A mei the body.

They fignify 50 o by putting the consonant between these two figures of and of, thus from \$\alpha\$ ma, comes of of mo, of of molla the bosons, and of mola a bamboo, and of of molaga, pepper.

They figure the Diphthong on by these two marks of and placing the consonant between them, so pa, becomes pow, on bound powers, powrusham pride, Pomposity. The single dition of however, not unfrequently expresses the Dipht ong added to a consonant thus sa, we sow, when of sawkhyam happiness, comfort.

or oans is added to consonants entire as oram odam.

The aspirate yow reno is expressed by placing the two circles, which are called a wife visarggam, at the end of whatever consonant. CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.

Shewing the radical confounts with the vowels joined, and forming the first natural, fimple fyllables

som our sous sous ous our our sous our on on on कि म्हा त्मी त्मी त्मी त्माला म्हाला कमा कर्णा कर्णा कर्णा क्या order order order order the सु हा का का क्या नहा नहा नहा नहा है। kam, ka. का कात्र की की की की का काली कथा कावा कार्य कार कर मं की बस्त बबस बस्ता बस्ता उन्त छन्त्र बर्ज बरा बरा बरा बरा छ । क का के के के कि कु कु किल कर्जा ठक ठठक ठका ठका ු යු sea දින්ල බරු එබරු බරුව කරුය So Se ල ලා ලි ලි ලි ලු ලු लिन एउ एवं उपन क काउँ की की की Se S Ses E E E E But But Italy में करात में

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\$ \$ നെ സൈ സെർ സെർ സർ म भी भी भी भी भी भी किया किया किया में भी भी රිඅූ රාභිය රාඅගී රාඅයී අය අපි **ಎಬ** ಎಂಬ ಎಂಬಳ ಎಂಬಳ ಬಂ 0ಹಿಕ തെ തൈ തെയ്യാ ०क्षित ०क्षित धन्त धन्तु नध नन्ध नधा नधा මණීය නමණීය क ७० की है **a**) இரு நிரு இ **E** 33 य क (A) ट्य ું alo an ഉ න alo 10 4 3 E (a) (§ වෙ ව ව (A) A a **B** 50 300 5 3. S a)

CHAPTER III.

Of double and triple compound Consonants.

After thus demonstrating the radical letters, and plain syllables the Malabars teach the further characters composed of two, or three consonants, which they term and as they exhibit them in five classes they are so divided here.

CLASS FIRST.

Contains the confonants to which is coupled this figure brought from the tail of the letter, and under it to the left, and carried back beyond its right whence it commenced; the pronounciation resembles the iota of the Greeks, but the English confonantal y sounds it very well, making a light inspiration on, and gently expressing the preceding letter.

This form of compounds seldom occurs in the beginning of words, but in the middle, or end, E. G. who satyam, believed halyanam, be murtyam, Truth, marriage, Death.

To these letters may be added the figures which distinguish the vowels, in this manner \$\mathbb{D}^g\$ kya, \$\mathbb{D}^g\$ kyo, \$\mathbb{D}^g\$ kyo, \$\mathbb{D}^g\$ kyo.

CLASS

1)

CLASS SECOND.

In this class are enumerated the consonants to which ra is radded, and which is done by this figure \cup drawn from the right to the left of the consonant, which is then deprived of the vocal sound that it bears in its radical, or simple shape thus ka is rendered ka, and so on, as under.

All these may have the figures denoting the vowels tied to them, as in www kriya sacrifice, who krurin a cruel-

CLASS THIRD

Embraces those confonants to which this letter, $\sim la$, is subjoined, as $\approx kla \approx c$.

These letters are also united with vowels, as 있 pla, 있 pli, 및 plu.

CLASS FOURTH.

This exhibits those consonants which carry on their back the figure —, being a contraction of the letter and wa and to be

be brought out as we pronounce wa, the first fyllable in water, so the kwa &c.

ज्या का ही क्षम्बा रा ठा जा जा खा खा जा जा जा जा जा जा स्म गा जा जा खा जा खा जा खा जा खा जा खा जा खा

*CLASS FIFTH.

The last class of Compound consonants is marked by this slight stroke, which has the sound of r before the consonant, over which it is affixed, as in sound tarkam, Disputation.

க் வ் ச் க் ப் ம் ஜீ கூல் ஞ் s ் ச் க் வ் க் ம் 3 ல் ர் ப் ட்ட வ் உ க் கூ ம் ப் வ் சு ஸ் க் தே கூ

To these may be joined; or added all the figures of the vowels that are necessary in speech.

CHAPTER IV.

Here follow the fifth order of letters where the Malabars make another form of double confonants, and, in this table, these are exhibited with the five short natural vowels a e iou, in their native order.

	-B	į	u	· e	0	•
kka	ക	&	₩	െൽ	ക്കെട്ട	•
nka	65 7	8	:873	கை	லை ர	
-nga	· 663	€ €3	æş	ଚ ୧ଟ୍ଡଃ	୭ ୧୯୫ ଅ	•
_		,	•	·		ccha

ccha	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u>ெல</u>	. 6. 0\ ir
	હ્યો ~17	<u>ন্থ্</u> য	<u>ુ</u>		0 <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
njja				୍ ଚର୍ଗ୍ରୋ	
nnya	663		. ક્ ટુંક	क इन्हें	्ळ १८३ ४
tta	3	(H)	- 188	രട്ട	्ठ ≦ उ
nda	ങ	3	ஆ	663	<i>୍ରଟ</i> 3ଏ
nna) 왕	(E) (A)	ं हर्न्स	ಾಣ್ಣ	၈ဣ္ဏ
tta	ക്ക		ाळ	ം ക്ക	० एक १
nta	6 5	6	E	ි (ජි	© @3
nna	T	૿ૺૡ૽ૺ	: 6 10	oli	സ്വെ
ppa	84	A	G-R	o Ra	o ₹72
mpa	₩ <u></u>	ω	w	മെപ്പ	. v. v. 72
mma	4	(<u>a</u>	4	64	் தெர
iya	્રજી	<u>જ્</u> રિ	₽	. ଡଲି	७ ळी.३
tta	ቡብ	<u>તિ</u>	6.9	် ၈၈၈	ൈറ്
inta	UPPU	neen	U LP 3	ത്രപ്പുറ	് തറപ്പിയ
ılla	8	a	भ	உ ல்	ு தி 2
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hha	33	333	<u></u>	ക്ക	စလိုသ
lla	BB	E	6	<u>சூ</u>	ு இது ப
kfhma	8	## ##	ent Ent	ெ.சூ	എക്

For the pronounciation of the above examples; fee the orthography at the end of the Grammar, as well as for the following

lowing five finals.

त कि कि

Which can only be attained with experience in conversation, as may be said, of the letters $rac{1}{2}$ rya (the y scarcely sounded), and ra, which are much in use, tho left out of the Malabar alphabet.

With a knowledge of the preceding examples, the various other connections may be readily understood, and this science is called by the teachers as the safety aksparaketta, or compling, and tying of letters as the kti gni, the kshmi in the strength, and and and another Lakshmi signifying Strength, Fire and Lakshmi the Goddess of corn which will serve for example, and the strength of the safety strength of the s

TABLE OF NUMERAL MARKS.

Figure,	Name		Pronounce,	N.
· 90 ,	ಕ್ಷಾ	,	Onna	1
~	/D 6 ² 3	•	Randa	2
rc	- ୫ ୯	<i>!</i> .	Muna	3
க	ល១៩	•	Nala	4
3	1411 6 <u>7</u>	•	Anja	5
m	ഷം വ	:	Ага	6
១	ക -	•	Era	7
<u>a</u>	(8) 3	:	Eta	8.

18

Figure,	Name,	Pronounce,	N.
M	<i>പെ</i> യ	Onbada	9
W	പക്ക	Patta	10
₩ ∞	പങ്ങെന്ന	Padinonna	II
W (C	பஞ்நவ	Pandaranda	12
an hs	പക്ഷത	Padimuna	13
4 (4)	പ്രവാല	padinala	14
എ (3)	പകരങ്ങ	Padinanja	15
4 5	പ്രത്യർ	Padinara	16
না হা	പകരെട	Padinera	17
W 2	പരംതെട	Padineta	18
W YX	പരക്കാത്രക	Patt, onbada	16
<i>R</i> W	கற் வக்	Irivada	20
~ (m) ∞	து முலகு நடி	Irivattonna	·2I
ew c	தம்வ கூறது	Irivattaranda	22
rw m	ഇർക്ക് മ	Irivattamuna	23
ശ്ചക	ജ്യവ ഷാവമ	:Irivattanala	24
ഡ (3)	च्नुण फ्रम्ब	Jrivattanja -	25
KM 723	द्यापुरा स्करवन	Irivattara	26
·MD	്ങ <u>ന്</u> വയെക്കുന്ന	- Irivattera	27
~ RW =	്ജ്യൂവത്തെട്ട .	Irivatteta	28
RW rs	യ്യവം അവവുട	Irivattonbada	2.9
MW)	த ஆக	Muppada	30
⊠π	•	Nalpada	40 (,
@	പല ധ്ന് വ്ര	Anbada	:50 (⊜;-

Figure,	Name,	Pronounce,	N.
Tath -	അുവക	Aravadr	60
ক্রম) ্র	എഴുപക	Eluavda	70
<u>A</u>	முமுக	Enbada	80
(Wen	கைரணு	Tonnura	90
ப	ന്ത ര	Nura	100
ឃ្ ៕	ന്ദ്രാസ് പ്രത്യാ	Nutoruvada	110
(CE	் தொகுர்	Irunufa	209
(ICT	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	Munura	300
ভিন্তা	o தூ ந்	Nanura	400
(C)	ா கித்திர	Anyura	500
W E	ven V LB u	Aranura	600
ூற்	കുട്ടക	Elanura	, 700
அம	ക ജ്ജ ര	Eunura	800
WП	மைத்திர்கள்	Tolluiram	900
ബ՝	ு இர	Airam	1000
్లు (చె)	வை இற்ற	Orairam ?	1000
ച ബ	പ്രദേഹം	Padinairam	10,000
ष्ण भ	து முழும் இ ம	Irivadinairam	20,000
च स्म	௸௳௸	Nurairam	100,000
யாகு	പക്കന്ദ്രന്ത്യയിരും	PattaNurairam	1000,000
ത്ത പ്പ ജി	த மிவகரு வது இம்	•IrivadaNurairam	2000,000
ய ய வ	௸௸௸௸	NuraNurairam 1	0,000,000
∞ <u>n</u> en	ലക്ഷം	Lakshum,aLack	τ00,000
ना के थी	പ്രകലക്ഷം Pattal	akshum, 10lacks	10,00,000 Moei

To make the ordinal numbers it is only necessary to add Io am, for the masculine, and seminine (or when adjectively placed before Substantives to the consonants terminating with a vocal sound) and IAB for the neuter, or in an adverbial sense, as more sully explained in the 4th section of Lecture 2.d, thus, masc. Signo onam, Feme. Signo onam, Feme. Signo onam at a sin I am a sin I am a a sin I am a sin I

LECTURE

LECTURE FIRST,

OF THE DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

All nouns substantive in the Malabar language may be referred to two forms of declension; to the first of which belong all nouns ending in a short, or in 17th, or 4, in 4, or in 4, in 4, or in 4; that is, in al, el, il, ol, ul; or an, en, in, on, un, or in ar, er, ir, &c.

To the fecond belong all nouns in a long, or in i.

Nouns of the first declension in a short, (that is in any letter which I call a vocal consonant) form the genitive by changing a into i and adding thereto and the dative by adding into i and adding the vocative by changing a into i; the first ablative (of which this language has four) by adding into the termination of the nominative already changed in the oblique case into i; this ablative signifies in; to make the second added, which answers to our sign of the ablative with; the third ends in in the power of, by, or through the means of; the last ablative is formed by adding the particle into into the first, thus adding the particle into it to the first, thus is formed by adding the particle into it.

Singular,	Plural.
Nom. a bow.	Nom. விலுக்க
Gen. De sonti	Gen. விவுகு த
ு றிதிய	Dat. விபூகு க

Acc.

Singular,	Plural.
Acc. ာ်ည်စက	Acc. விலுக்கை
Voc. പ്ലെ	Voc. the same
ıstabl. ி இசு	rst abl. விலுகைடுகள்ள
2d. သို့ည်စက္အင	2d. വില്ലക്കെട്ട
3d. ગેંટ્રેજિયત્મ	3d. பிலுகுதுரு
4th. බඩුබෙහි	4th. விலுகுடுருள்ள

The cases of the plural number are sormed by changing the final a of the singular, into u short; and adding of the as the above example sheweth.

Such is always the form of the plural in words fignifying irrational objects; but the names of reasonable beings reject the a, or final letter, adding instead thereof the termination to the nominative plural, or others. Ex. gr. others always a Lord makes of soft of the following words of the same manner are declined the sollowing words of the same manner are declined the sollowing words of the same of the same

To the same form of declension are referred all nouns ending in 5 or 0, with this partial difference that, in the oblique case, they double this letter in the singular into $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ except in the vocative. For instance $\frac{1}{2}$ a house, makes in the genitive $\frac{1}{2}$ south, and not $\frac{1}{2}$ south, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ or

the face 女母 gen. 女母 non-ho; 山壑 a Bean; 母 or rope, 雪 a sheep, and others in the same manner which make the vocative like 山島, except 山s, which makes 山岛 s and 雪 or. In the plural these nouns are declined precisely like 山島 母 as before cited, thus 山島 母 houses; Gen. 山島 母 os; 雪 o あ ら Rivers &c.

In the plural 两 is changed into 号 and 6 into 曼, and the cases are formed as in බ일ණ6; thus 罗曼那6 persons, 如果那多多;那里一两4 feet, gen. 那里是那是多5.

The following are exceptions from the general rule so a some a boy, 智可 a male, sully a female, sully a female, sully a young man, 山河 fanctity, 르코의 bleffedness, such a planet, 可知 o a ftar, sully a cloud, and others which do not make souls about souls sully but souls sully and in like manner the rest.

But the two following nouns & あち a Daughter, and & 四 A あち a Niece are declined in the singular number like 可以 あち; thus & あち gen & あ是の5; dat & あち ぬ ; & 西 & あち

a Niece, gen Amas gos; dat Amas dans; in the plural they end in off, as dos dans and other nouns ending in wa all or va.

We come now to nouns ending in the which belong to the first declension, but since they differ from each other, according to the preceding vowel, whether an, en, in, on, un, be the termination, they require to be separately considered.

Sometimes however, tho not frequently, these nouns change

change re into re in the plural, thus ressource a tean, makes ressource. ressources ressource and so on like ressource but observe response is the only word of this termination which makes in the plural, either response respons

Nouns ending in en are declined like the former example கூறுக், that is by adding in the genitive கூறு in the dative sec. thus ஆகு a son, gen. ஆகுகை கிரை dat. ஆகு, acc. ஆக்கை, voc. ஆக, if abt. ஆக்கி, 2d, ஆக்கையுக், 3d, ஆகுவர்க், 4th, ஆகும் ரக்கிற, thus are all nouns ending in en declined in the singular.

Observe that these nouns usually form the voc. by changing the into a long g as AB, o son, which a lord or chief who, which a father, which of sther.

Except Athe a fon, and ABATH a nephew, which make the vocative Ather and ABATH, other exceptions are other honey, and some other names of irrational things, which change hinto , and are declined like at thus other of honey, dat. other a louse makes or door ho, dat. or other act however no plural; which is indeed the case with almost all irrationals, in which the singular is used for the plural.

Nouns of this termination form the plural by adding & 3-6 to

to the final ஆ, or by changing this latter into ஆ, as was above noticed in speaking of nouns in an, thus ஆகு or ஆகுவர்க் or ஆகுவர்க் or ஆகுவர்க் of sons, ஆகுவர்க் or ஆகுவர்க் or ஆகுவர்க் or ஆகுவர்க் or ஆகுவர்க், ஆகுவர்க் or ஆகுவர்க் or ஆகுவர்க். ஆகுவர்க்கில் or ஆகுவர்க். ஆகுவர்க்கில் or ஆகுவர்க்.

There are however some nouns which I should rather have AIL than b, as from BOOK, a kinsman, it is not proper to say in the plural BOOK, but BOOK, BUT BOOK, BUT BOOK, BUT BOOK, BUT BOOK SAL, BUT BOO

The following are exceptions from the general Rule; \$\overline{\mathcal{B}} \sigma \text{PB} \text{PB} \text{PB} \text{A} aboy, which makes \$\overline{\mathcal{B}} \sigma \text{B} \text{B} \text{A} and is declined, like \$\overline{\mathcal{B}} \text{B} \text{B} \text{A} \t

Nouns ending in & change the final the into and are declined like பில்; thus Ath fish makes இற்றையும். கி முற்றையும்.

Nouns in on are declined like those in an, by making the genitive to end in and changing the dative into m, as

മനത്തില Excommunication, മനത്തിലെ യമെട്ടും Salomon യമെത്തലെ &c.

Nouns ending in un are declined like 心思 changing 中into 识; for example 西西 a humpback 西面的中心图如 a Pillar 图面的中心.

Except of store a female relation which makes of store and in the plural of store & 34.

But nouns in bor be change the final binto n, and bor into n, and bor into n, and are declined precifely as ne; as not root number of below, below,

It remains to speak of nouns ending in u, and in o; the first are declined with this slight variation like 心思 namely, they add 心 after the final u in the oblique case, except in the vocative in which on is added as 이번 a thing, 이번 a case, one of all of the same manner on the afternation of the same manner on the afternation a friend, on the same manner on the above, 로델 a beast, 로델리아라아, 어덩 an Enemy, 여덩리아라아, 로델 a beast, 로델리아라아, 어덩 an Prince, (나를리아라아, one a cause, one allocher, these are also declined in the plural like 이렇하나, only that they double into thus (나를 라서 Princes, (나를 라와 only that they double things, 이번 라는 of sind things, 이번 로마스아

Nouns which end in o m are declined in the fingular like $\widehat{n} \otimes b$ but change the final o into 1000, or rather 1000, except in

in the vocative, in which the fign o is added as in பி இ as folfows, ஐக்ரம், heaven, gen. ஐக்ரம் கிரைம், Dat. ஐக்ரம் கிறை, acc. ஐக்ரம் கிறை or ஐக்ரம் கிறைக்க, voc. ஐக்ரம் கிறி abl. ஐக்ரம் கிறிக்க, 2d ஐக்ரம் கிறைர், 3d ஐக்ரம் கிறிக்க, 4th ஐக்ரம் கிறிக்கிறு.

It may be remarked that thele nouns may end in all their cases in feth thus, gen. 智力以及,Dat. 智力以及,acc. 智力以及,1ft abla. 智力以及形, 2d 智力以及,3d 智力以及形式,4th 智力以及形式

Secondy observe that this sort of nouns as well as some others of this declension, besides the termination கொடி வாவு end in கைய, or கொக்க , or in கை ; Ex. gr. மூக்க மூ gen. மூக்க விருக்க வி

Thirdly that nouns ending in o have also in the fingular number another dative, by adding to the ablative in the particle of as from The state of the particle of as from The state of the particle of the par

Fourthly observe that these nouns in o have also a different form

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form of the ablative, by adding to the indeclinable noun the terminations following 2000万米, or 如此 thus 可如此 thus 可如此 thus 可如此 thus 可以 thus form of the ablative is formetimes added the particle 可可, as 可是 the kingdom. Sometimes indeed the ablative is formed by adding only 环 to the indeclinable noun, thus 可由 the kingdom. The in a coat, And the indeclinable noun, thus 可由 the kingdom. 可由 the kingdom. 可由 the indeclinable noun, thus 可由 the indeclinable noun, thus 可由 the kingdom. 可由 the ki

Nouns of the second declension also in often follow this rule, as 心色 a church 心色 西西 a bed chamber 本 命 .

But we proceed to speak of nouns of the 2d declension: theseend, as before observed, in 可 or in ; the first generally drops the a or changes it into e, adding os for the genitive, and to for the Dative. E. g. Aely, a Hill, gen. Aoelos, dat. Aoelos, acc. Aoel, or Aoelos, voc. Aoel, abl. Aoelos, 2d Aoelowys, 3d Aoeloysoft, 4th Aoelosoft, 2d Aoelowys, 3d Aoelosoft, 4th Aoelosoft; fo also also war, gen. alosos. they a story the solutions; they may also end in so, so that it is indifferently said tho elos or thou whos of the head; and alosoft so war. But

But the words $2 4^3$ a matron, or lady (applied to muffulman women) $^{nen}4^3$ a mother (applied to Hindu women) and some others like those, or compounded of them, make in the genitive $^{nen}5^5$; thus $24^{nen}5^5$, or $24^{nen}5^5$; $^{nen}4^5$ $^{nen}5^5$ or $^{nen}4^{nen}5^5$.

These nouns are declined in the plural like and the it is long a of the singular is not written, or expressed, but lightly accented; thus it is written And mountains, And or sign of which gives the power of a long, is dropped.

Exceptions to this rule are 24³, & ¹ 4³, and some other nouns signifying rational beings which take 4³ in the plural, like those of the first declension which have been noticed; thus 244³ and ¹ 4³

Nouns in o it should have been observed, instead of \$\omega\$4, in the plural, have \$\omega\$4, and are declined like \$\omega\$34, altering the termination to \$\omega\$4.

It remains only to treat of nouns ending in or ; these add @ss in the genitive; without the additional i, in this manner was, but in the, dative they add to the final the particle &, thus a woman, genitive. was, dat was, acc. was, or was, voc. was, abl.

There are however different forms of the genitive by adding

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ding, to the termination w, only s, as രൂടെ of a woman, പള്ളംട, or യുടെ, as രൂയുടെ, പള്ളയുടെ, and from പല a tyger, is formed with equal propriety പലയുടെ.പുല്ടെ, or പുലയുടെ.

These nouns are declined in the plural like $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, by adding to the final of the singular of the fingular of the solution of the singular of they be the names of rational creatures they may be declined with the particle $\frac{1}{2}$, like $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; thus $\frac{1}{2}$ a friend makes $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and of $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ or trader of $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.

But remember the particle AJ is very rarely used, and indeed only in some sanscrit words. It is always better to say of, thus always better a soldier, makes aloseys of, and not assessed.

LECTURE SECOND,

Of the Gender, and formation of the nouns, and of the adjective.

SECTION 1st.

Of certain adjectives which require to be placed after the substantive.

As this fort of adjectives stand singly exceptions to a general rule, let us begin with them. They correspond with our expressions all, every, and are as follow; of the or the same of th

The latter of these expressions is the best.

These words serve only for the masculine and seminine genders தாட்டிரு அர்க்க, or கிறு வளையும் all men, முர்க்கு அர்விக்க to all learned, இக்குகிற நாவிக்கையும் of all women.

Nouns placed before this adjective may be sometimes tho' seldom declined, and not in all cases, as intimated before.

In the same manner the two following words are placed after nouns substantive in the nominative only, or perhaps in

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in any other viz. case 何の社 西o, and 何o社o社 西o all, As 四种七仞o社 西o all mankind.

SECTION 2d.

Of the Gender, and formation of the noun.

In the Molabar Language the names of God, angels, Demons, and men; are of the masculine Gender; so 两个是一个,or sale God; Asumer man; sale for the family an appel.

Nouns relating to the female fex are feminine, as no a woman; 如如如 a virgin; 一 a woman, and a female.

All other nouns whether the names of animals, or senseless things, are neuter; as AINO heaven, MACO the sea, Soo

an

an animal, the mess a monkey, the reduced to two declensions already explained.

SECTION 3d.

Of adjectives, and their formation.

Adjectives in this language are indeclinable, and, with a few exceptions, are always placed before their substantives. Thus 可是 good, 6 의 是 声动 white, ある声动 black, join with nouns substantive in this manner, 可是各可可产品 a good man, 可是份 a good woman, 可是各分 a good animal.

Adjectives may be formed from nouns substantive by means of the participle of the verb Them I am, being placed between two nouns. This radical participle is 2 be; the same is done with This radical participle is 2 be; the same is d

But if you place between two nouns the radical participle of the negative verb 黑色, which is 黑色 7 形, you will have a negative adjective, thus, oa 是是 7 形 a woman without honor, 不可以無色 7 形 質 an ignorant person, 向心 空色 7 形 图 2

Observe first that adjectives become, or have the power of substantives

Secondly, adjectives are formed from the radical participles of any verbs whatever, as வக்கைவிருக் the past summer.

Thirdly, they are formed by adding to substantives the particle also which is the radical participle of the verb also the fame, comes also the particle also the particle also the particle also the particle also the participle of the verb also they are participle of the verb also they are participle of the verb also they are participle of the verb also they write also they write also they write also they write the participle of the participle of the participle of the participle of the verb also they write also they write also they write also they are they write also they are they write they are they are

Fourthly, adjectives are made from nouns ending in •, by leaving out this final letter, and adding another substantive, in

in this manner, of AINO, law, is formed AINA 2013 legal custom, Amero Death Amero AISO the danger of death, Amero Aeo the approach of death. Sometimes, but not often, adjectives are similarly made of other nouns not ending in o. 山區 西田 200 Church affairs, 山區 西田 200 西田 200 the Church key.

But if this fort of adjectives be formed from nouns in s or or, the first is changed into $\sqrt{3}$, and onto or; as, from $\sqrt{3}$ a house $\sqrt{3}$ so house affairs. But this mode should be rarely used.

All neuter nouns become adjectives by adding to them the termination கூராக், and nouns of the feminine gender by adding கூராக், thus ஆக fignifies prudence, ஆக்கூராக் a prudent man, ஆக்குராக், a prudent woman, உரக் ரெல்ல Italy, உரகரில் கூராக் an Italian, கைரி கூரையில் Cochin, கெரி கூராக் a Cochinese.

But if the nouns end in o this must be dropped, and of some of the preceding letter, thus of some of the preceding letter, thus

கைசுக்க happiness, makes கொக்கணையு and கொக்கள் சிற்று; but if the noun end in s, this letter is changed into தி, thus மேர் a country, மீர் திக்சியும், a native, வி a house, வித்கைசயும், and கிறவிரத்கிசயும் from கிறவிரு a man of noble birth, or family.

Lastly, it may be remarked that some nouns are made adjectives only by adding 中, or, ②, or 河 instead of 西田中, and 西田市市; as 坚忠。 sanctity, 坚忠中, and 坚忠, or 坚忠河 a holy-man, or woman; 이 the belly, 이 의 and 이 의 a fat-man, or woman; 의 에 라, 의

SECTION 4th.

Of Numerals, and of Comparatives, and Superlatives.

The numerals are 岛門, മ്യാ, one, two, three &c &coas may be seen at the end of the alphabet, and are placed without variation before all nouns, thus മയാക്യലം two years, 岛門里南山 three persons, മയാക്യാലം in five months; they may therefore be considered as adjectives.

Observe that 岛門, when joined with a noun, is changed to 岛市, or 岛市, as 岛市岛小。 one animal, 岛市公門。 one book, 岛市 河 one woman.

The cardinal numbers become ordinals by adding the particle 呵, or thus उo; as கிறுக்கில் the first day, ானுக்கில் the fecond day, கிறுக்கில் the third day, என்றுக்கில் the fifth head, or chapter, விதிக்கில் கைக்க

லை the 40th fable, ஊிவகர் வெல் the twentieth day.

There is another way of making adjectives of these numerals; which is by adding the particle alm, or all contracted from and, and, to the ordinal formed as above. Thus almost the first, as almost the fecond, and the third; but when in reckoning they assume the form of an adverb, we then say as all almost firstly, as ally, and adverb, all almost the form of an adverb, we then say as a solution.

ten is twenty, வகிரை இதுக் three times ten is thirty, வகிரைவாக்களை ten times ten is a hundred.

It is to be especially remembered that these numerical nouns are declined in certain cases, thus son gen. son en. Dat. son, and neight. gon. Bo a hundred, gen. Book, dat. Boom, abl. Book.

But the more elegant way is to put the thing, or person to which you would compare another in the ablative in கர், as (த்திக்க நிறுக்கிற்கு விறுக்க முறு கிக்கிற்ற ம

e) as above; வெக்குறிக்கிகிற்கோ death is preferable to fin.

Sometimes, by way of interrogation, the comparative is used in this manner representation and so in other instances.

LECTURE THIRD,

SECTION 1st.

Nom.

Observe that instead of 63 83 \$ 55, the Malabars frequently fay 63 83 5 of us, as they do T \$35 of you; and \$5, and \$25 5 of of him.

SECTION 2d.

Of the pronoun of the second person.

Nom. Tyou, or thou, Gen. To some Dat. To the Acc. To you, or thou, Gen. To some Dat. To the Acc. To you, or thou, Gen. To some Acc. To you, or thou, Gen. To some Acc. To you, if a Male, fay, we fay only word, or which B. G. English and fometimes, omitting To, we fay only word, or which B. G. English and some you hither. Speaking to a man, or woman; but this is inelegant.

The honorary pronoun of the second, or perhaps third person, is あらららい Gen. あるっとっ Dat. あいめ Voc. rarely used, Acc. あるい: In the plu. it would make あまる Gen. あるる Boos, but this is not in use in conversation between equals.

With respect to this pronoun it may be remarked that is addressed to persons only of low condition, or to Children; In general speaking to men we say sound to women unless of the lowest order sound; thus you cannot say to a semale

ஐ. இன்ற வுள்ள why are you come? but, இலை த கிறவுள், இ கூடி வெ s கூள do not be alarmed. Sometimes indeed this form of expression is used to men, and it may be a greater mark of distinction than ந்துக், thus இதை வெ s கூடைய கூள்ள where is your highness going?

Secondly observe that the Malabars in speaking to a king, or great personage make use of a still more respectful expression, which may answer to your Majesty (1988), or (1988), or (1988), or (1988), Acc. (1988), the other cases are wanting, as (1988) (19

But in addressing a Raja, or his Minister, to avoid offence, it is usual to repeat the name "geggal, and so we can be in whatever case the sentence may require.

SECTION 3d.

Of Pronouns of the third person.

These are வைடி. வைடி. கை. He, she, it, or that, உடி. உடி. உக். this, masc. sem. and neuter; வெடி, வெடி, கை who, what? They are declined like பகு, or மக்கு, or like வில்; but this last pronoun is not in use except in the neuter gender கிக் which, or what.

The plural of these pronouns is common to the masculine, and

and fem. genders, thus makes makes mand both for male, or female, and is declined like 一份为, but the neuter has no plural mas, 严厉, 严厉,

But when we speak reverentially of the semale sex the plural is used for the singular and, each, as and a semalar should be somether as a semalar and should be should be somether as a semalar and should be some

SECTION 4th.

Of Possessive Pronouns.

There being no distinct pronouns of this class, in the Malabar language, to express them the genitive cases of the preceding primitives are used in all genders, and numbers as the sentence sentence may require. E. G. my book എറെപ്പറ്റുക്കം, my fins എറെപ്പറപ്പെട്ടുക്കോട്ട, your will അറെപ്പെട്ടുത്തു, thy Father ന്റെപ്പെട്ടുക്കുക്കും, his business അവറെപ്പെട്ടും

According to the distinctions of rank we use the common, or what I have called honorary pronouns. The possessive pronoun is also supplied by placing the participle between the person, or thing possessing in the dative, and the thing possessing in the nominative, as where it is my house, where it is the thing belonging to you, it is the thing belonging to you, it is the money belonging to the church.

SECTION 5th.

Of Relatives.

which talked so well is flown away, கொறுவெலை உர்the mother who bore me, இரைவை இருவை ஆறுவை கூர்க்கி கூர்க்கி கிருவி கூர்க்கி கிருவி கிருவிருவி

But when we would use the interrogative, who? in the masculine, or feminine, we say 罗克 both in singular, and plural, as 罗西山岬 who is come, 罗西山山 who went? 西西山乡 即即 who did this?

Observe that this pronoun is most commonly joined to verbs in the neuter radical participle, as 6元岁 两项 who is gone? 本元子 who is dead? 可可以是我而写现 who created you? It is declined thus, Nom, 可与 Gen. 写现 as Dat. 写都 acc. 写而 abl. 写现 2d, 写而写写 3d, 项项对形.

The neuter interrogative pronoun what? is expressed by 他時; or 他時, or 他時 as, 他的自己 what do you want?

or குருவை ; கூக்கிகை which of these? But கிக், or கிருவின் to what? கிக்கியில் as, கிக்கியில் what? கிக்கியில் what has this come for, கூக்கிக்கியில் to what purpose is this?

The particle felf, which is often subjoined to pronouns, as myself, yourself, is expressed by adding あので, as ⁶⁹⁵中 あので I myself, であので thou thyself, or ありみあので you yourself, でのみあので he himself, でああるで that same.

But it is to be remembered that あので is very frequently used for the adverb solely, alone, as ^{634年あの}「I only, ^{634年あの}で I only, ^{634年の}ででする。 I alone was there, ^{634年あの}で only this, ⁶⁴⁶からできた。 not only that.

It will be necessary to say somthing of the affirmative, and negative pronouns. Of the first class are 習知知中 fome one, which has only the genitive 習知知中中, as also it, compound 本中可知知中 any other, 本中可知知中中, as also it, compound 本中可知知中 any other, 本中可知知中中, but the neuter, any thing, is expressed by 母母知中中, as, is there any news? 母母知中中,对于我们, or 母母知知中, or 母母知识, or 母母知识, Annorm, or Admais the most part, the generality, and Admid, the neuter gender, corresponding to our adverb, in general, for the most part; 如即中 many, genitive 如即即如果, and 如即即 neuter, 如即中, neuter 如即即 some; 如即如此, on 如 即即

ත인 의 지나 whoever, neuter 이 이 의 의 등 whatever. These in the masc. gender, which serves also for the sem. are declined like 다 음자.

Observe that these are more properly substantive pronouns, but they may be made adjectives, thus all Against many men, all of many women, all of whatever business.

2dly, that we use these pronouns to form others corresponding to them, namely by adding angle, or angle as as an angle for the most part, all and the how often solver.

LECTURE FOURTH,

Of Verbs, and their Conjugation.

All verbs in the Malabar language are impersonal, and, confequently, are similarly conjugated without variation, and, in strictness of speaking, have only three tenses; the present, the preterite, and the suture. The others, corresponding with ours, are supplied by annexing certain particles, of which more will be said hereafter.

The conjugation of the substantive verb 雪岛門 I am, Present tense 영見中, 河, ლവ中, or ლവ七, ദൈക, or റോം, හිසය, അവ七, 雪岛門 in all persons.

Imperf. Twas. Preterite Two 2d, part Twas. Preterite Two 2d, part Twas. or Two 2d, part Twas. after that I was 4th, pret. Two 5 because I was.

Optative mood is supplied, in the manner hereafter explained, by means of the conjunction of the conjunction

Conditional

CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIVE கிகிர்க், present அக்கைக் if I be, Imperf. ஒண்டைக்கி if I was, conjunctive & e although, preterite & AB e) although, I have been, ക്കപ്പെ 54 when, preterite 900234 when I have been, Future தக்வைசக் when I shall be, Infinitive mood, pre s. & & mow of to be ு வில் been, to have been, Fut. To be about to be, fupine ভ라고 하 or 트리크나 to be, Gerunds. 1st, மூகைவ which ought to be; 2d, தெக்கித் that it may be; ad, എക്കെറ്റ or എക്കെറ്റം which must be, 4th, ആകെണുന്നത, ആക്കെപ്പത in the neuter. participle, pres. "" being; preter. "" w that has been, having been, Future ஐகவர்கிக்குள் which will be.

Conjugation of verb active, ஜைவிக்கு to love.

Indicative mood,

Present வேடி, பி, வைடி, வையி, வக்கி, பிக்கே, வைடி வைடி விக்கி

Preterite 63 9 டி ஜெ I loved,
2d,

2d, の形面 公司 by loving,
3d, の形面 公司の when I loved,
4th, の形面 公司の when I loved,
Preter-plu. perf. の形面 公司 I had loved,
1ft, future の形面 無の I will love,
2d, の形面 無 4 I am used to love,

Imperative mood.

Sing. எத்கையூ மிக்கி let me love, பிலையி love thou, or more respectfully கத்கையூலிக்கை, லுமிக்க, or still more reverentially கத்கையூல் ஆத்வு ், வாவக், or கூலத்தில் கூறிக்கை let him love.

Plural വദം, or ആജ്യസ്സെന്ക് or സ്റ്റെന്ക് et us love, വജ്യസ്ക് പ്രസ്ത പ്രം, love you, അവും സ്ത്രീക്കടെ.

The optative and conjunctive moods are formed by adding to the different tenses of the indicative the particles, if, when, altho' How the particles, if, when if I love, how the particles, if, when it is a particle particles, if, when it is a particle particle particles, if, when it is a particle particle particle particle particle particles, if, when it is a particle pa

Infinitive mood.

Pres. 可以而我們可愛們, to love,
Preterite, 可以而是可做 to have loved,
Future 可以而是可以 to be about to love,
Supine 可以而是可以,or more properly 可以而是可比
to love.
Part.

Part. സ്കെക്ക്സ്, loving,

Pret. part. or having loved,

Fut. Part அவிக்கிரு, to be about to love.

Observe that participles may be declined by adding to them the pronouns and the, as noticed in speaking on the adjective.

LECTURE FIFTH,

On the Conjugation of verbs.

For the more ready formation of verbs it will be useful to prefix a few remarks. If, that all verbs, whether neuter, or active, are conjugated in the same manner as the two preceding Tom, and Markon, and Markon, addy, that all perfect verbs terminate in the press indicative in 2m, as almost to come and the togo; 3dly, that the Malabar Language has no preter: Imperfect which is therefore supplied by adding the preterite Emm, of the verb Emm, to the preterite of the verb to be employed, as, when I came to Rome the holy pontiff Clement the 14th governed the Church of God, 69JHO OFAT SOLLANDERS AND BUTTERS AND BUTTERS.

Observe here that when the preterite ends in 2 this is changed into which becomes , being absorbed in the initial

initial of the follwing word 墨西門, hence you would not write 可知识是西門 I was loving, but 可知识是西門. But if the preterite ends in it is left unchanged and coalelces with the following 些thus, it is not written 智知是西門 I was, but, 智知西門, and 可知识是西門 and not 可知是西門 I did fee.

But sometimes the Malabars use the preterite for the Imperfect, as, when I was going to Cochin I saw him on the road 635465 and 5000 and 5

RULE FIRST.

For determining the Preterite.

All verbs ending in them, or the as also their efficients, or causal verbs, which are made by doubling them into the make the preter, in , leaving out the termination of the present them, or the present thus.

ு கோன், I am, pret, அை. உளுக்கு to have உளுக். வேதுக்கு to grow வேது காை.

12 Wa

புறுக்கு to be good, புறுத்து. கைருந்துக்கு to be good, கைரந்துத்து. வைருக்கு to diminish வைருக்கத்து. கக்குரக்கு to suffice கக்குரத்து. வைரக்கு to go, வெர்கு.

In the same manner are formed all verbs compounded of, or derived from, the substantive verb. Their efficients or causals are

ுக்குள் to make, or do அக், உள்கள் fame உள்கக், வடிக்கள் to dilate, to enlarge வடிக்கக், வைக்கள் to raise up, வைக்க்.

In the same manner are conjugated other verbs in the factorial fuch as

உக்கும் to assist உக்கி, உக்கும் to melt உக்கி, கிக்கும் to be accustomed கிக்கி, கிக்கும் to be bound கிகி, கிக்கும் or கிடின் to crow as a cock, கிகி, or கிகி; கிக்கும் to swim, or dive under water கிக்கி; கிக்கும் to embrace கிக்கி, கிக்கும் to wash plates கிக்கி, கிக்கும் to give கிக்கி, (used only in poetry,) கைகுக்கும் to spread a floor with cow dung, கைகுகி. The compounds of these, or their efficients, perhaps more appropriately causals, have the same preterite, as,

உருக்குள் to cause to melt, or dissolve உருக், or ஒத்துள் to cause to flow ஒத்தி, கைத்துள் to habituate கத்தி, உருக்குள் harden, or to squeeze உருக், The following are Exceptions from the general rule, ஆகின் to die, (speaking of brutes) உது;

The same Preterite have verbs in their efficients in their efficients.

த்துள் to fink, திதி,
தீக்கள் to drown திகி,
தீக்கள் to grow ripe ஒதி,
தீக்கள் to make ripe ஒதி,
இதுள் to recede இதி;
இதுள் to remove இதி;
காத்துள் to be enclosed காத்தி,
காத்குள் to include காத்கி,
கூடக்கள் to include காத்கி,
கூடக்கள் to be muddy கூடக்கி,
கூடக்கள் to be muddy கூடக்கி,
கூடக்கள் to grow hot வெக்கி,
வைகுள் to grow hot வெக்கி,

Verbs which end in and have also the preterite ending in as, as,

ருத்

でいる。 to call to gether でき; るまで to discharge (as a debt) るま; でまって to expel でき; でもきで to shut いる。 あまで to smite, or hammer ある。

Verbs ending in 2, or form their preterite in the same manner.

西愛門 to pierce, or stab ある。
のあり愛們 to strike のありあう。
あ透門 to burn あがみ。
あ透門 to dance あがみ。
の写真們 to make to go でらがみ,
の愛們 to arrive, to follow 何がみ,
ショラ門, to blow 智彦。
ショラ門 to fay prayers ありあ。

The fame preterite have verbs in set or or and 是是 mo, or and and 是 mo as the following.

Resemble to count 中間,

Deep mo to tremble 是是,

Texcept 2 set to buy or set;

and 可是 mo to split, or cleave 可以, and 可是 mo to split, or cleave 可以, verbs in or offick, 可以 are as under.

under to stick, 可以, 可以 or offick, 可以 offick, 可以 offick, 可以 office, offi

Werbs in mim, and more follow this Rule.

Amm, to shine, And,

show to water show,

Be mum to sew 医nd,

show mum to sew und, or level, obsolete show,

amm to scatter and,

en momo to rest on a staff en m.

The following are Exceptions.

ama to eat am,

തെച്ചുന്ന to feel pain തെച്ചു

வை வுள்ள or வைகள் to cook, or dress, or burn வைகு.
This rule also comprehends verbs ending in தார், மான்,

om, and mu when these syllables are preceded by a long vowel as.

শ্রু জিল to dance শ্রু জিল এয় জিল to leap এয় জি

ಹಿನಗಾ

കുട്^m to run കട്ട്, തെടുന്ന to gain തെട്ട வராகு to collect வரம் nnoms to faw onon 食臭^m to mumble &色, & লা to cover & s, പാട്ട് to fing പാട്ട്, ஹாமா to unsheath ஜாரி, கைசங்கள் to draw water கைசங் காது to burn as it were internally. கூர் இ, % № mo to agitate, dash % €, வரதாம to blaze வர்க். The following are Exceptions, ind dinift to finish ചെന്ന് to unite ചെന്നു വളം to redeem വണ്ണ, ற்து to be extended இனு,

Finally, all verbs follow this rule which have any two confonants, other than 17th, or before mo, as

Acymo to be super fluous Acymo to run Aci;

Doming, to be poured out Dais,
Acymo to open the mouth Acis,

RULE

RULE SECOND.

Verbs active,

And efficient in whom, as also the efficients of verbs which end in whom, and whom, if the termination whom be preceded by any short vowel, except and, make the preterite in and the same manner are conjugated all verbs which have any short vocal letter before whom, unless such as were excepted in the 1st Rule.

கிக்கைய to bite கித்து, விக்கைய to rob விழ்த்த, விக்கைய to laugh விழ்த்த, வக்கைய to deceive வக்ஆ்,

Except the following to smother $\widehat{\Omega}$ $\widehat{\oplus}$,

வ்ண™ to dry rice வகி.

Effectives in are as follow are as follow to make to pass की की, from की आ to pass,

Asam to derstoy As an from Asam to be in ruins; வசட்கு to cause to reign வசட் ஆ from வச்சு to reign வட்களை to make to fall வட்ளு from வசு me to fall, கலையை to drive a nail கலைய்,

EXCEPTIONS.

த ்கின் to open த ் ் ் ் கா த கின் to measure ் க த ் க கா த கின் to wash ் ் ் அதை கின் to carry on the shoulders அத் ் ் உர்களை to beg உர்ள்,

RULE THIRD.

Verbs neuter, in which do mo is preceded by any short vowel, or vocal consonant, have the preterite in mo as.

திக்குள் to fit, or be கொள், கிக்குள் to lie down கிகள், விரக்கள் to be born விருள்,

പറക്കുന്ന to fly പറന്നം, കടക്കുന്ന to transgrels, pass over കടന്നം, വെരക്കുന്ന to be pacified വെരുന്നു, വരക്കുന്ന to hunger വരുന്നു, നടക്കുന്ന to go, or walk നടന്നു,

வைத்களை to open the month வைத்தள், Except the verb விளைகள் to tremble விளையு.

RULE FOURTH.

Verbs which end in 2 ക്ക^{ന്ന} make the preterite in 2 തുട്ടേ കൊ

கைருக்குள் to give கைருத்து, கித்குள் to take கித்து, வக்குள் to divide வக்கு, வித்குள் to ripen, வித்து, வெரிக்கள் to fuffer வெரி குத்து, கித்குள் to detain a man கித்து, குத்குள் to approach கூதது.

In the same manner are conjugated verbs in as to cut render,

Except.

পুগক্তা to bind পুগক্তি.

RULE FIFTH.

Examples of verbs in """,

山西西西 to pour 山西市,

夏山西西 to be cleaned 夏山市,

அ山西西 to drop அവ市,

山色西西 to increase 山色市,

西西西西 to be broken 西西市,

Except the following.

ക്രണ് to give ക്രം, വരുന്ന to come വ്യം, പൊരുന്ന to come പൊര്യം, പൊരുന്ന് to contend പൊരുക്കും

RULE SIXTH.

Verbs in who have in the Pret. 5.

red of the

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கற்குரு to approach கைவைக்க, கைவைகுரு to weep கூவைக்க, கூவைகுரு to die கூடுக்க், கூவைகுரு to grow black கூற்கு,

But if they double of into of the preterite ends in of of of of of as.

செர்கிய to thoot arrows முத்த், or முத்த், வாகிய to rain உருத், or வாத்த், வாகிய to weave உற்த், or உத்த், வகிய to do, or make உத்த், or உடித்த்,

RULE SEVENTH.

Verbs in 5 m and 2 m make \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$, fo that they be not preceded by a long vowel for in that case they make \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$, as in rule first.

비용에는 to toalt 원등,
아마라이너무 to bear 하다.
아마라이너무 to bear 하다.
아마라이너무 to hope, 너미라이건무,
이미로이건무때, idem, 리기도이건무,
이 보고이건무를,

RULE

RULE EIGHTH.

Except

ப்பிக்கை to fland பிறி

RULE NINETH.

Verbs in & make the pret. in and those in ed mo or, ed mo make mo as,

வர்கள் to govern வர்கர், வித்ன to fall வெர், கர்தின் to descend நூரை, வித்ன to descend நூரை, வைச்சின் to be raised விள், கைர்சின் to kill கைரன், கைர்சின் to be distant கூகள், கைர்சின் to vomit கூரன், வெழின் to come to வெள்,

EXCEPT

EXCEPT.

கையுள் to strike, கூல், வைத்தின் to speak வைதல், and in poetry also வைதன. RULE TENTH.

Verbs in & m, if the preceding letter be short, or i, long, make the preterite in as

वाक्षण to wither वात्सु,

2四段m to roil 2四部,

உர்க் ம pe dark கம்வி.

வீது to redeem வீனு,

காது mo to gnaw காவு,

மத்ட to be stretched மன்,

பாஜா to be anointed பாஜ,

This will be sufficient for determining preterites.

We proceed to say something on the secondary preterites, which end in 5/7th, 多多,多5000, or 6cm. To form the preterite in al; where the radical preterite ends in 多, this is changed into 多, adding 3元00, thus 5, and 不 as, 6 分 分 分 by loving; 6元37th by doing; 6元37th by doing; 6元37th by doing; 6元37th by weeping; from 6分 分 分 元 。

But if the preterite end in , this remains, and street is added as out each by speaking; as somether by shutting, or locking; as somether by descending; from oute, as, and street by descending; from oute, as, and street by descending; from oute, as, and street.

If.

The preterite in sist thus formed; if the radical preterite end in nothing more is done but adding sas, emoly sist because he said this, from only; but if the preterite end in s, this letter is changed into and sis added, as remotion sisted and shaving done this he departed; remains having done this he departed; remains of speech appears from the preceding examples to be rendered sometimes by, after, and because; the first of these perterites is rendered also by the preterite in sisted of these perterites is rendered also by the preterite in sisted in some sharp having said this, or, after he had said this he died; remains on significant to him. This requires to be followed by a preterite.

In the fouthern district for wish they commonly use only after he had married a wise he deserted her.

Of

Of the preterite plural perfect.

Of the future.

The future is formed from the present by changing the final minto உo, as வைக்கை I love, fut. வைக்கை; வெச்சு I go, fut. வைச்சூல், வைச்சூன் Lipeak வைச்சூல்; fometimes the future is uled for the present but rarely; E. G. வையர்வை நக்கி உரிக்கில் கைய ரூ. சலில் விரும் விரு

Of the Imperative mood.

The fecond person of the Imperative is formed by taking away the termination and of the present, and substituing as any as any as a love, Imperative and substituing as a series shaped to go and the present to go and the

In the same way is formed the first person plural as had believe, and the let us go, and let us play.

But in verbs of more than three fyllables the common imperative is formed by cutting off the final em with its confonant, as from order imperative order love thou; em to fet em; rs em to walk rs; essem to lie down, es; the same happens, in verbs of three fyllables em to give, es; alumnto come, alumnto go, oly or empter to hear, obt.

The third person, both singular and plural, should rather be called a permissive than an imperative mode of speech, and it is sormed by changing the of the present into

S pronounced short, like இதை, as അവപ്പ, or അവധ്യെ விக்கை let him, or her love; வாதை let him come; விக்கை let him laugh; கிக்கை let him sit. This form includes also the first as well as third persons.

Of the Imperative deprecatory affirmative.

The Malabarians use this form in their prayers; it is made by changing the penultimate a into and adding was, thus, as a some and adding was, thus, as a some and some and some pray for us, from and the some; and the some pray for us, from and the some; and the some prayers are some fave me oh my God, from at the some prayers are give me; and some some and help me. This is used only in praying instead of the first Imperative in we; it is compounded of the defective verb and so it is necessary, which is indeed some times used in this sense, without undergoing any contraction.

Of the deprecatory negative.

Of the optative mood.

In the Malabar language there is no regular optative mood; its place is supplied by the expression of the wind would be well - as, I wish the wind would

Of the Conjunctive mood.

This is expressed, in the malabar, by the help of the particles, when, if, although கூடையுக்கு அத்து வைக்கு வைக்கு வைக்கு வைக்கு வைக்கு வைக்கு வைக்கு வைக்கு வருக்கு வைக்கு வருக்கு வ

On this head three observations may be made, first that if the particle when is joined to the present, or preterite in u, the initial is cut off, and it is written and it is when joined to a preterite in the is changed, and it is written as a supple world when he spoke, as a supple world when he spoke,

2dly. If the particle, when, is joined to the imperfect, the preterite is used instead thereof. As, when I was willing

when he was going down അവകന്യായപ്പെട്ടു.

3dly. That when the particle is written, and pronounced പെട്ടം, as when joined to the future, the final of is left out, and it is written ചെട്ടാർas, when I shall love സ്ക്ക

Of the Conditional இது ரசு, குக்லு.

These conjunctions are added to the present, and preterite as; if I do, or did; இதுக்கை ஆன்கு கிரு; if you spoke வே வைக்குக் கிரு altho I love இதுக்கையை இதுக்கையை கிறுக்கில் பி did this may God punish me குக்கு மக்கையை கிறுக்கில் பி fi said so punish me இதுக்கில் கிறுக்கில் விறுக்கில் விறிக்கில் விறுக்கில் விறுக்கில்

Of the Infinitive mood.

Verbs

Of the supine

The same supine have verbs in some which make the preterite in s, as; satistic to give; said all to ber.a

Also verbs ending in the preterite in m, as; salate to happen from sam; and set to sit, or be, from and set to stand, from set also pret. salate from salate from salate from to carry, pret. In fine, all verbs which end in the present in and in the pret. in a but not in a make the supine generally in also.

But verbs in ^{我們} whose pret. ends in ^② generally make the supine in ^{□되}中, as 營母^{□되는} to be, from 營母[™]; [○] 回母[□] or to go, from ^{○□□} or to flow, from ^{○□□} or the flow or

In the same manner is formed the supine of all the compounds of Tom, which, tho' in the present they end in the present the pr

Also verbs in ത്രണ, as, തത്തിച്ചുക, to give; വതരിച്ചുക to come; വളത്തിച്ചുകള്ടെങ്ങ് it began to increase; വെച്തവച്ച കവെച്ചെട്ട do not proceed to quarrel.

But verbs which end in the pret. The have the supine has as

கிப்பு to finish, from கிக்கும், வர்ப்பு to tarry, from வரக்கும், விலைப்பு to sweat, from விலைக்கும்.

Verbs ending in 의 등 등 등 also in 을 등, and pret. in 등, or 를, 때 make the supine in 이 되는, as, 이리를 이 이 되는 이 acquire, 이 등 이 되는 to govern.

Somtimes however the supine ends in The by changing the penultimate of into I, as offered to kill, as offered to kill, as to roaft.

Verbs in എന്ന make വ്യാപ്പ in the supine, omitting entirely എന്ന, as, ക്കൈവ്യാപ്പ from ക്കൈത്ത് to weep; പറെവ്യപ്പ to speak from പറെയുന്ന.

But if in भूण this भू is changed into कती, and व्यक्त is added, as किरायाम to rain from कर्भण; कर्म भूषिक to do from कर्म भूष्ण.

All other malabar verbs, whatever be the termination of the present, have the supine in 5th, by changing the 2 penultimate into 5th, as, \$\omega_{\omega}^{\omega_{\sigma}}\text{from \$\omega_{\omega}^{\omega_{\sigma}}\text{from \$\omega_{\omega}^{\omega_{\sigma}}\text{from \$\omega_{\omega_{\sigma}}^{\omega_{\sigma}}\text{from \$\omega_{\omega_{\sigma}}^{\omega_{\sigma}}\text{from \$\omega_{\omega_{\sigma}}^{\omega_{\sigma}}\text{to reckon;} from \$\omega_{\omega_{\sigma}}^{\omega_{\sigma}}\text{to dress victuals.}

The following verb உருள்ள, to eat rice, is an exception to all these rules, it making the supine உ想, and கிரணம் to see கிருவிக், or கிறிகிரக், as also கிறும் to eat கிறிகி.

Of Gerunds.

Gerunds are compounded of the verb to be used in the sentence, and the desedive verb வைன், or வைன், as அறுவில் கூன், வழுவிலைகள் Swhich ought to be loved, and வழுவிலக்களு, வழுவில் வருவில் வருவ

Of Participles.

The preterite is formed from the pret. indicative which if it end in 2 this is changed into the letter is added except in the verbs and the letter and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds, in which the final is changed in without adding it as 63540 mm and its compounds and its

The future participle is compounded of the supine with the addition of the verb end but, in speaking of a thing to happen at a great interval of time, we add end, as and

வர்கள்களுக்று செர்ப் in the next year; கையுற்று திற்று கைக்கவ்கையுக்று கிற்று கைக்கவர்கள்கள்களை கைக் I heard that your Highness is about to return into your own coutry; வகவர்களையில் வர் செல்று சிற்று வகும் கிறியில் நிறையில் கிறியில் நிறையில் கிறியில் நிறையில் கிறியில் நிறையில் நிற

Here it should be remembered, as was before observed in speaking of the adjective, that these participles may become adjectives by placing them before the noun, as, and and a withered tree; and by joining to them the pronouns and and a withered tree; and by joining to them the pronouns are all and they may be declined as in the third Lecture respecting pronouns, as may be more fully seen.

LECTURE SIXTH,

Causal or Effective verbs.

What we express in two verbs, the Malabars do by a fingle word, which may be termed a causal or effective verb. Thus, to make to come, to cause to do, to make to love, are in Malabars single expressions. But as these are formed in various modes according to the form of the radical verb, the following Rules are laid down for the more readily distinguishing the primary verb.

RULE

RULE FIRST.

Verbs which end in the present in some become effectives, or causals by adding 知 before som, for instance, som some I love, some to cause to love, pret. some to labour, 回设施和参加; 和是 some to call, 和是是 to make to call; 和 some to laugh, 和 some to make laugh; 何 是 some to receive, 因 是 some to cause to take; some to hear, some to make to bear.

Exceptions,

டி கொட to sit, உருதா, சி to cause to sit; சிக்கா to stand, மிற்று to make stand; மிக்கா to walk மிற்று மா to make walk; கிக்கிய to pass கிற்று மா, சி to cause to pass; கிற்கைய to lie down கிற்று மா, சி to make to lie; மிற்கைய to be appealed மிற்கு மா to make calm.

RULE SECOND.

The verb substantive, and its compounds, and verbs active in the make their effectives by changing the into the make to be, or have; as to be, or have, and to make to be, or have; and to make to have; and to make to have; and to go and the to cause to go; and the to flow, and to cause to flow; and to become liquid, and to make to make to melt; and some others similar to these, but not all, for some verbs have no effective.

In

In the same manner, verbs in the made effective by changing the into the manner, as A the made effective by changing the into the manner, as A the made to sink A to cause to sink, A the second to grow ripe, satisfied to make to sink, A to second to second

RULE THIRD.

Verbs which have not the final m preceded by to or to become causal by changing the syllable into and ending in some so, 两只m to strike 两只要m to cause to strike; 可见实际的 to do 可见实际的 to cause to do; 几个对的 to speak, 几个分子的 to make speak; 可见是两个 to speak, 可见是我们 to speak, 可见是我们 to cause to speak; 可见是我们 to reign, 可见是我们 to cause to reign.

Except the following,

RULE FOURTH.

Verbs in 而m change this termination in 遵m, or 最而, as, 山鱼而m to increase, 山鱼河 to make grow 尚; 山西西m to be changed, 山西西m to change, 西西西 to be broken, 西西西m to break; 后西 to be finished, 西西m to finish 靈; 山西m to come 山西西m, 伊西 to cause to come.

EXCEPT.

ம் give to me, or you, கம் கொரு ஆ.

RULE FIFTH.

Verbs in homo double d in to homo, The to become cool The home to make cool in; And to ascend And to make to ascend, to raise up, And; And to be altered, And to land, And to cause to change.

EXCEPT.

പെറുന്ന to bring forth, ചെറ്യക്കുന്ന, ചൂ.

RULE SIXTH.

There are also a few active verbs which are made effective in ham, or some; as word to educate as ham to cause as ham to cause as ham to finish, ham to make to finish by to say to say

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LECTURE SEVENTH.

OF VERBS PASSIVE,

The Malabars feldom use the Passive voice, but since it is sometimes employed, the rule is subjoined by which verbs active become passive; namely, by taking away the final mand changing the penultimate 2 into man, annexing the verb and sm in this manner, and to love, and to love, and to be loved; man to celebrate, man to be celebrated, 2 man to open 2 man 25 m to be opened.

All verbs passive have the preterite ending in \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and conjugated as in the 4th Lecture.

But it should be remarked that some verbs cannot be made passive without the utmost impropriety, and solecism in language.

Secondly, that many verbs with the addition of selfment are not passive, but common, or active, or deponent, and are formed by joining salfment to certain nouns only, for the greater number cannot be united with it, thus element of love, selfment to love, selfment to love, selfment to love, selfment to suffer; selfment to suffer; selfment to suffer; selfment to suffer; selfment to despise.

A passive mode of speech is also formed from certain adverbs, as from 30m far, is made 30m also to be distant;

ന്ത്ര ക്

within, 哈西岛是 5^{mo} to be enclosed; 岛 本 由 above, 岛 是 5^{mo} to be over, to remain; hence 岛 本 西, or 岛 是 5 西 J n 中 a superior, tho' 岛 是 1 5 better.

LECTURE EIGHTH,

OF THE VERB PERSONAL.

It was before observed that all verbs in this language are impersonal. In poetry, however, and their best writings, we find a first, and third person singular, and a third person plural as.

Letent പ്രാഷം കുറുന്നു അവുന്ന് അവുന്നു അവുന്നു.

Preterite ⁶³⁵ கூறை இது கூ, கூற கூறை இதகு, கூற் முறை இது கு, கூற குறை இது இது கூற்கு இது கூற்கு இது கூற்கு இது கூற்கு இது கூற்கு இது கூற்கள் கூற்கள் கூற்கள் கூற

Future fight of the fewery fparingly.

LECTURE NINTH.

OF IMPERFECT AND ANOMALOUS VERBS,

Irregular, or anomalous verbs are divided into two Classes; affirmative, and negative, and both require the person spoken of to be in the dative case.

The affirmatives are 263 to be, or have, pres. 263 m. 263 I, or you have (est mihi).

But in other tenses we must use the verb engume, as,



മുറ്റുള്ള പ്രത്യായ I had; പ്രത്യായ they had; വ കൂക്കളങ്ങൾം we shall have.

This verb makes 200 in the participle, whence comes 2000 nd. 2000 who, or which is. See farther in the section of adjectives; this verb has also another form in 2000, which is alone or only.

But the verb, or noun preceding this must always end in $0 \le 1$, as, $0 \le 1$ how many persons are there $0 \le 1$ there are two only.

This defective verb is joined to almost all verbs, by changing minto 263; thus and almost all am loving; which form is also used for the future, as and almost I will love a memora I come, or I will come.

But when we would use this verb in a past sense, we use the preterite in S, changing S into F, and adding S, as, or S S I was loving; Man A M F S He came; or is come. We also use the verb 2 S when we would express the habit, or custom of doing a thing, substituting for the final the termination A S L 2 S, as, or M M A S S I used to love; or S I am accustomed to do; or S I used to love; or S I am in the habit of saying.

Secondly വെങ്ങം I must, or will; Present ഇർക്വെങ്ങം, or വെങ്ങ്കണ, It is necessary for me, Imust, or will, റ്റ് കോവങ്ങ്കണ you wish, or must. pret. ഇർക്ക: or റ്റ് കാരവങ്ങ്ങ് Future വെങ്ങ്ക്കാം; Infin വെങ്ങം എസ്ര

Preter. വെങ്ങന്നുന്നു; Part. വെണ്ണ, or വെങ്ക്ക്ക ന്യ; neuter വെങ്ക്, വെണ്ടവക്ക, or വെങ്ക്കുന്നുക

But observe, this verb may be joined to all others by removing the final m, and changing the penultimate 2 into m long, thus mos, as, or makes or makes or makes or I must love; alm to come as mos I must come.

And that this may added, without change, to all verbs in the fecond fingular imperative by adding thereto the letter യം, thus സ്റ്റെക്കയുംവെങ്ങയും o a we must love, from സ്റ്റെ love thou; വെട്ടക്കാരെ നട്ടപടപ്പെടുക്കും പെടും കടുട്ടും കടുടും വെടും വെടും വേടും വെടും വെടും വെടും വേടും വേടും വേടും വേടും വേടും വേടും വേടും വേടും വെടും വേടും വേ

In place of the verb வெஞ் we may make use of வெஞ், to which ஊ்குறு is always joined, or sometimes வந்று, thus வெஞ்குறை, or வெஞ்வந்றை, I must, வெஞ்நாறை, or வெஞ்குறை it was necessary. But to express the other tenses we ought to join to this defective verb, ஊ்கைறா or வந்றை in the tense required, as வெஞ்வறுவை சம் when it was necessary; வெஞ்குறை வைக்கு if it be necessary; வெஞ்குறை வைக்கு if it be necessary; வெ

Sometimes also and is made to coalesce with other verbs, as was said of and of, by changing the final of the imperative into a long, with the addition of and and the momentum, or a make in that tense which the sense requires as a some same it will be necessary for you to go; and the same of the same it will be necessary for you to go; and the same and the same it will be necessary for you to go; and the same and the same and the same and the same are same as a same and the same are same as a same and the same are same as a same are same are same as a same are same are same as a same are same as a same are same are same as a same are same are same as a same are sam

ക്രവെടകളിവന്ന I was obliged to go to Cochin; നിന്നെങ്ക ലെളിവരും I shall be forced to beat you.

Instead of வென், sometimes வென்க is added in the manner before said, which however gives the verb the force of a supine, as, வையிக்கையிக்கு விக்க விக்கியிரும் I came in order to go to Cochin; விக்க விக்கியிரும் விக்கியிரும் வெழும் முக்கியிரும் வெழும் to acquire happiness I do penance.

Thirdly. The verb I am able, this has only the prefent tense as, in I can; in the first case to other verbs either entire, or contracted; in the first case the verb is in the imperative in with annexed, as in the case of in the imperative in with in the first case the case of in the imperative in in with in the final ois changed into its corresponding vocal consonant, and it is written in this only in the instances where the imperative ends in in this only in the instances where the imperative ends in in the present is dropped, and is added instead; thus, is if it has a different termination, then the final of the present is dropped, and is added instead; thus, is also to be observed when this fort of verbs precedes on so

fpeak, from 하고 되었, or 하고 되었다; this verb may be traced perhaps to the substantive verb 떨쬬 as its origin.

In the same manner we use the desective rencouse only in the present, it signifies either I know, or I know not, from to know.

Fourthly. A it is enough; A it suffices for me; it is used only in the present. When other tenses are required they are formed by the aid of the verb T to am, as A A I to it was sufficient; A A I to it will suffice A A I to only the only the only the sufficient; for the cough.

The opposite correspondent to this verb கிக is வெரம it is not enough, as ஊரிக்கைவரம் வெரம் நில் it is, or was not enough or me; Part வெரம் நிலை which is not sufficient, from which comes the substantive வெரம்ர ஆதி insufficiency.

Of Imperfect Negative Verbs.

First. வென I will not, I do not want, I need not. Present ஊர்க்கைவன I want not; Prete. வென்றதை, 2d. வென்றதை ரகு, 3d வென்றத்த, 4th. வென்றதை because I was unwilling or wanted not.

Inf. വെങ്ക്വ്; Pret. വെങ്ങളുക്ക്വ്, വെങ്ങളെക്സ്; noun substantive വെങ്ങളുക്ക് inconvenience, usele saels.

This verb is joined to others by taking away em, and substituting ens as, or others I will not, I need not love; one was you must not, or should not do. But this

This form of expression is more commonly used in the imperative mood, as anysates do not go; the modern do not weep; along you must not come.

Second. 프린, or 마리 not to be, or have as; 프고프린 I have not. Pret. 프린크다. 2d, 프린크다 3d. 프린크다 크. 4th. 프린크다크다.

Inf. 世島の愛門; or 世の見門 Pret. 世島『舜の愛門; Part. 世島『伊み which is not; Pret. 世島『孁; Supine 巴 吳 () Fret. 世島『孁 () Supine 世 () Want; as 如弘世島 () Want; as 如弘世島 () Judge-ment.

adly. We use the present participles of these verbs to form negative adjectives, and also substantives with the addition of result, re

 But, 如而思; not 两只。但思, But 那是思 I will not beat.。
But when a negative is required to be joined to the imperative mood 知思 is used instead of 思思, as 可知而知思, or 可知而知识。

In this manner $\cong \bowtie$ may be joined to all verbs which then require a dative of the person, unless the verb, requires by its nature, a different case.

From this verb is formed ATRED, to which is oppofed ATRICT I am willing. (see Primitive Negative adverbs.

Thirdly ლாக், I cannot 西南 中 ; Pret. ლாக்ரண ; 2d. ლாக்ரண்; 3d. ლாக்ரண்ട்; 4th. ლாக்ரண்ர

Inf. ლாக்கிற; Pret. ლாக்கித்லைற; Part. ஊர்க்கிக்கில் which cannot; Pret. ஊர்கிக்கில் Noun substantive மாக்கிக்கில் Inability.

When this verb is joined to others 2^m is changed for mmm, thus வையாக I cannot do; வைக்கை I cannot love, வைக்கை I cannot go.

Fourthly. A I am unable, which may be conjugated

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gated like இந்தை, but it is feldom used unless in the present tense, as உர்கூகைப் I cannot, உத்துக்கைப் I cannot do this, வைவியாகவ் I cannot love, வைலுருக்கைப் I cannot do, உர்கேவில்லில் அருக்கப் I cannot believe it.

When joined with other verbs, these ought to be in the supine, as with கைല; thus கூதுக் வல் I cannot eat; கதுக் வல் I cannot walk.

This verb is joined, without any change, to the preterite of others; it requires a dative உருக்க உணுகு 59 I cannot do it; உரிக்கை பு இத்த I cannot go. கூறிக்கியாது 59 he cannot come.

It is proper for Learners to write all the defective verbs with a long, as ஞ 5ஏ, கர ையர, வழு வர, ஊர், ஊர்.

Besides these desective verbs, which joined to regulars make a negative signification, there are certain particles which have the same power, such are and gos.

Of the Negative particle "

All verbs become negative, if, in place of the final உர, you annex 智, as, 1st. Pret. வைவு என், or வலைக்கு, 2d Pret. வைவு என், by not doing, or having done; 3d. வைவு என்; Inf. வைவு என், Pret. வைவு என்ற வையி, Pret. வைவு என்ற வையி, Part.வைவு என்ற Supine வைவு வி. noun substantive, வெவு எண்டு.

So also பார்க்கி, he comes not, Pret. பார்க்க்; or பார்க்கி; வ மர்க்கிர்கு! பார்க்கி; Part. பார்க்கி, neuter பார்க்கை; Supine பார்கிக்; noun Substantive பார்கி the not coming, the non arrival.

In the same manner is conjugated and I cannot go; constant I cannot walk. From which it might appear that this mode of expression is deducible from and, or 59.

Affirmative verbs, also, become negative, by the addition of the particle தூகை, instead of உண, and by joining to this, ஊன்கை, in whatever tense the sentence may require, thus from கை மைக்கள் is formed, கை மிகையிக்கள் I do not love, from வலைக்கள் to speak, வலைக்கள் கண he is silent, வைக்கைகள்கள் he will not go.

Sometimes by way of adding grace, or elegance to the expression, and is joined to some, thus alonewish and he was silent, or spoke not.

Sometimes also a verb ending in Sometimes is joined with other verbs, and in this case it may be rendered by our expression

pression without being, as ന്നയാകെവന്ന I came without being wet, ന്നിയാകൊല്ല I did it without knowing; പറെയാകെക്കുക്കിച്ചുപൊയ He went away without speaking.

More will be said on this subject when treating of adverbs to which the reader is referred for fuller information.

LECTURE TENTH.

Of Verbs of Elegance,

This fort of verbs is used by the Malabarians to add force, or beauty to an expression. They are as follows; of to buy, to take, or receive, is joined to the preterite of verbs, and seems to have no other sense than to mark the time, or tense, for the preceding verb expresses the signification, which is also the case with other emphatical, or ornamental verbs, as Asmartally of the mass of the same and some of the same of t

Secondly. கூற்கு வா to cast out, is added to verbs in the preterite, as, வைர்கைகளு he ddə arted; வர்க்கை கூறி he will go; ஐத்கைகளு to turn out; கூறிக்கை அமை to beat, கூறிக்கை Preterite.

Thirdly. Ends to exist, to be, to sit, is joined teo

the preterite also, thus സെ വെ പ്രാത്ത് am I am loving, പോപം ക്രാം പാരം when he is saying this, എട്ടിക്ക് ക്രാം പാരം as it is written.

Fourthly. க்க்கை, to lie, is also added to the preterite, as வைவிக்களை it is said, கிதிக்களை it is written.

Fifthly. The same to fend, is joined to the same tense, only the initial is cut off, & it is written whom, and preterites ending in a are changed into in but those in remain unchanged, thus, About the same and same and same and same who had said this to him he departed.

Sixthly. as to dismiss, when added to the preterite of a verb signifies to send, as our end of the preterite of a verb signifies to send, as our end of the preterite of a send of the preterite of

In the same manner some as to send to give (speaking of the 1st. or 2d. person) or some sem pret. some fit appears that as an in composition is written, and pronounced as if it was as some such this form is very seldom used and only in the above examples.

Seventhly, some to give to the first, or second person; some to give to the third, being joined to the preterite, add somewhat to the signification of the verb; some some he took, and gave it me sould some he gave me in words,

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or he said to me; 10 A $^{$

Eighthly 6 2 2 m to do, may be joined to other werbs in three different ways.

in the participle of the present, or preter tense, as അവലപ இது கைவ ஆருக he teaches; உரு வைவிக்கைவகுக் he came yesterday.

and வை ஆரு, and வை வை is annexed to the imperative, and வை ஆரு, and வை வை is added in the same manner as வை ல, and காகை; thus, காப்பு பங்கை அவை மை மை மை நடியங்கை அவை I am much rejoiced; and not unfrequently it governs two, or three verbs, as in the following example, வை ஒவ் வகு வகை வருக்கையுக்கும்.

This form of speech is very common.

3dly The last way in which this verb is annexed to others, is to the supine, dropping the final an சி., and sub-stituting, ஐந் E. G. திவித்தையையில் கூறிக்கில் நிற்ற வட்டு வடுக்கில் நிற்ற வட்டு வடியில் கூறிக்கில் நிற்ற வட்டு வடியில் நிற்ற வட்டு கிற்ற வட்டு க

did it; from which last example, it is plain that, this verb may be added, in the manner aforesaid, to itself.

Ninthly. വരുത്ത, to come, is joined to the verb വെട്ടു; as, വെട്ടവത്ത it will be necessary. It is added also to verbs which have this defective verb previously annexed to them, as, വെടക്കുവതം I shall be forced to go; to this verb വെട്ടി is also added കുറിക്കുന്ന, as വെട്ടിരുക്കുന്ന it will be necessary,

See the paragraph on on on so above:

Tenthly. இக்ன to be, is added to the imperative, டி வக்பலைக்கு கை he faid to; விடி வகைவலிக்கு கூறி he did it.

Eleventhly. ചരെയ്യ് to become, is joined to the preterites of the verbs എക്സ്, and പെടക്സ്; as പെടയ്ചരെക്ക് he departed; ക്യല്യക്യക്യപ്പെടുന്നും ചെയ്യ്ട്രെച്ചുക്യപ്പെടുന്നും he departed; ക്യല്യക്യക്യപ്പെടുന്നും ചെയ്യ്ട്രെച്ചുക്യാപ്പെടുന്നും the angels having finned became Devils.

LECTURE ELEVENTH.

Of the other Parts of speech.

After having separately treated of the noun, pronoun, verb, and participle, it remains to consider the other parts of speech as they regard syntax, or construction. Namely, prepositions, the rules for forming the different cases of the noun, adverbs, interjections, and conjunctions, from the combination

combination of all which the structure of language is raised and fixed.

Of the Nominative.

Observe that, in neuter nouns, the nominative is used frequently; and generally, for the accusative case, especially in the Plural.

Of the Genitive

When there is no rule to the contrary, the genitive is used as in the European languages; 最高而高5205%以外 the master of the horse; 可写面中间显现可能可以 the king of the country;

country; தேத்தை வை வி the light of the fun; இக் வு ைவ வெ the magnitude of the Earth; கிற்ற சுகை வை மட்டி கிறல் the ordonnance of the Law.

Observe 1st, that, nouns ending in s double this letter into 5, and so obtain the force of a genitive, thus from 44 s a burden, and 54 a person, comes 4554 a bearer of burdens, a porter; from 55 a country, and 656 double of one fion, comes 556 of 656 civil discord, the 5 being sometimes changed into 5, and, indeed, sometimes into 50, as 550 of 650 of

Secondly. That, when two names of irrationals come together, one requiring in our idiom to be in the genitive, the Malabars leave it in the nominative, as Therefore the Malabars leave it in the nominative, as Therefore, to which the English has a corresponding expression, the Church key; Therefore the Church door; Therefore Bush a harbour, or place where boats are laid up; Asser a plaintain leaf. But this form of expression is not universal, and would often be absurd; thus we cannot say Assert a serpent's tooth, Therefore a disturbance in a country; but Assert stooth, Therefore, or Therefore, or Therefore, or Therefore, or Therefore,

In general, when a noun ends in a short, it is safer for beginners to use always the genitive, rather than the nominative, until experience shall have taught them in what instances this peculiarity of expression may be used.

Thirdly

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But they are sometimes put in the nominative, by cutting the final o, and connecting the noun with the following one as An orange the Bark of a tree; ~A 3 The Sea water

See foregoing observations on the formation of adjectives where two substantives come in this manner together. But this form can never be used when the last noun begins with a vowel.

4 thly. that, nouns fingnifying supreme authority, tho', they may be used in the genitive, are frequently put in the dative case, as ுத்தக்குக்கையை இன்றைக்கு we ought to be subject to kings; வாக்குக்குக்கு உலையுக்கு முற்று மு

Prepositions which require a Genitive.

In the Malabar language these parts of speech are always placed after the noun; their more appropriate appellation would therefore be post positions, the following govern

govern the genitive case; கூற்கை near, or கூற்கை as பெர்வது வாய் வைக்கை near the river, வித்வைகளைக்க near the house.

It requires also a dative as வந்திக்கு வம்கை.

ணக்குக் within, வந்தைவக்குக் within the church;

Also sometimes a dative as அந்திக்கை சக.

രുക്കാക്ക് beyond, ഇട്ടെ on this fide, and their compounds രോക്ക്ക്ക് ഇട്ടെ ക്കെട്ട് as പൊച്ചെട്ടെ ക്കെട്ട് on that fide of the river, and the latter sometimes with a dative, as പൊച്ചെട്ടുക്കുക്കുക്ക

രായാപ്രാക്കാന് പ്രവാധ പ്രവാധ

குக்கா opposite the Church.

கைகு, கையை, or உள்ள over, upon, above; கிரைகுர் கைகு above me உள்ளைகளை above this.

കുന്നെ, കുന്നം, കുപപ്പം, or കുമ്പ് before, in prefence of, എറെപ്പറ കുമ്മിൽ before me; അറെപ്രകുപ്ടാമ ഗ before you;

പുറഞ്ഞ്, or പ്രക്കെ behind, എറെപ്രവിരകെ behind me.

Also the adverbs അവരെട്ട, and ഇവരെ there, here, require a genitive; as, തുട്ടെക്കുന്നുവരെടുന്നുക്കാൻ where in the

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the country do you live? നമ്യാള് ചെയ്യാള് ക്യാപ്പാര് ക്യാല് ക്യാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്യാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്യാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്യാപ്പാര് ക്രാപ്പാര് ക്യാര് ക്രാപ്വാര് ക്രാപ്വാര് ക്രാവ് ക്രാപ്വാര് ക്യാപ്വാര് ക്രാപ്വാര് ക്രാപ്വാര് ക്രാപ്വാര് ക്രാപ്വാര് ക്യാപ്വാര് ക്യാപ്വാര് ക്യാപ്

Their compounds also require the same case, അവടെറ്റ് ന്ന് from thence ലവടെറ്റ്റ്, എവടെന്ന്, as; എറെപ്പലെ വടെന്ന്വത്തെ I came from my house; വെങ്കൂടെ അവ ടെക്കപോക്കുന്ന I go to my sister's house; തെയുപ്പെട്ടെ പ്രവി ക്, or തെയുക്ടാം before God, or the King.

But when 各种 on 各种 一种 fiignifies the time past, then, the noun is better in the dative, as, on 可是 如此 如此 before the summer; 各 四面 是 他 before the rains.

தவகுக், or தவை in presence of, governs a genitive, மைந்தைவக்கை he struck him in my presence.

വക്കു to, or at. അവറെപ്പറവക്കു at him, to him; കൈറെപ്രവക്കു കൊടില്ല ട്ട് he fent to speak to you.

വിട്ട് പിട്ടിയായ്, വിട്ടിയായിട്ട or, വിട്ടിയെ according to, tho' included in those adverbs which require a genitive case, are more properly joined to the indeclinable noun in ത്രാം; as, ത്രായത്രാവിട്ടി agreeable to justice; ഒ

പ്പക്ഷ after, as സുഖക്കരെപ്രവിപ്പെടുംഖം after mirth comes forrow.

പുറക്ക upon, എറെപ്പറക്കുവ്ണ he fell upon me; പല്ലായുടെപുറക്ക, or, with a dative പല്ലാക്കുപുറക്ക without the church. குப்பில் beneath; also கரவு, or கரப்சுமைder; மர ஐப்பில் கிரைய, or கிப்பிக்கையாக்கள், முத்து மாகியாக்கள் முத்து விரும் and under the sea.

ശെഷം after, as അക്നെപ്രശെഷം after that.

ுரி about, at (த் விறை திரி விறி about the Earth.

Of the Dative

All verbs fignifying gain, or loss, or injury, or the value of any thing, also verbs of going, such as imply the limit of motion to a place, verbs of giving, of buying, lending, shewing also the verbs substantive ஐக்ஸ் to be, கூத்ஸ் to acquire, உரும் to fit, இத்ஸ் to arrive, or reach at, require a dative case, as உருக் உடக்கால் உருவில் இ I gained nothing, வைக்கை உருக்க உடக்கால் முன்னர் they suffered great loss; மகு வெல்ல உருவில் முன்னர் முன்னர் முன்னர் வில்ல முன்னர் வில்ல முன்னர் வில்ல முன்னர் வில்ல வில்

But observe, when we say we go home, the dative is not used

3 dly. nouns in o must always be used in this sense in the genitive, so that you can never say கால் ஐக்க முக்க வையி the leaf of a tree; ஐக்க முக்க வையி the celestial horn, or Cornucopia; இக்க முக்க வையி the branch of a tree; ஐக்க வையி ஜூக்க வெயி ஜூக்க விரும் முக்க வெயி இரும் முக்க விரும் முக்க

But they are sometimes put in the nominative, by cutting the final o, and connecting the noun with the following one as An arabae the Bark of a tree; 心名(3元) Sea water

See foregoing observations on the formation of adjectives where two substantives come in this manner together. But this form can never be used when the last noun begins with a vowel.

4 thly. that, nouns singnifying supreme authority, tho', they may be used in the genitive, are frequently put in the dative case, as முத்தக்கு சக்கையையன் உருக்கையை மூல் முல்லிய வருக்கு மில்லிய வருக்கு வருக

Prepositions which require a Genitive.

In the Malabar language these parts of speech are always placed after the noun; their more appropriate appellation would therefore be post positions, the following govern

govern the genitive case; மாம்கை near, or மாம் ைகை, as பை நடிகளில் கை near the river, வித்தை முகைக்கள் near the house.

It requires also a dative as அந்திக்கையில்க. அதை within, அந்த இத்தைக்குக் within the church;

Also sometimes a dative as படுக்கைக்கை.

രുക്കാക്ക് beyond, ഇടെ on this fide, and their compounds രുക്കാന്, ഇടെക്കണ്; as പൊട്ടെക്കാക്കാന് on that fide of the river, and the latter sometimes with a dative, as പൊട്ടെക്കുക്കുക്കാന്.

as ഒപ്പെട്ടാക്കുന്നു പ്രവാധ പ

குக்கா, or வகை opposite; as அத்த அகைகைக்கா, or கிக்கா opposite the Church.

கைகு, கையை, or கீன் over, upon, above; கிலைக்க

களை, திரிக், திக்வை, or திவிக் before, in prefence of, கொட்ட திவிக் before me; கலையுடிதிய்≧்க் மி before you;

പുറക്കെ, or വിറക്കെ behind, എറെപ്രവിരക്കെ behind

Also the adverbs கூடிக்க, and உடிகை there, here, require a genitive; as, முரத்கை கூடுகிக்க கியிக்கை where in the

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the country do you live? നമ്യാള് ചെയ്യാട്ട് ക്യെപ്രത്തിയെട്ടിലെ amongst us there is no disturbance; ക്യെപ്രത്തിയെട്ടെ

Their compounds also require the same case, கூடிக்கி ர from thence உடிக்கிறு, கிக்கிறு, as; கிரையும் கெகிறு விடியா I came from my house; வைக்கு கொளி கைகைவுக்கு I go to my sister's house; கொகும்வி சு, or கிடித்தைல் before God, or the King.

But when 名件の心 or 名件心压 fiignifies the time past, then, the noun is better in the dative, as, our 压断名件的 before the sains.

தவக்க, or தவைன in presence of, governs a genitive,

வகை to, or at. காவளையு வகை at him, to him; கூரை நடிரவக்கைவையில் இச் he fent to speak to you.

வடு, வட்டை வட்டை வட்டி வர்க்கி according to, tho' included in those adverbs which require a genitive case, are more properly joined to the indeclinable noun in கு; as, அதை வட்டு agreeable to justice; வ

വെപ്പെ after, as സുഖക്തരെപ്രവിപ്പെട്ടും after mirth comes forrow.

പുറക്ക upon, എറെപ്റപുറക്കവണ് he fell upon me; പള്ള യുടെപുറക്ക, or, with a dative പള്ള അപുറക്ക without the church.

ശെ after, as അതിരെപ്രശേഷം after that.

್ರಾಂಡಿ about, at (ತ್ರಿಪ್ ಜ್ಯಾಂತ್ರಾಗಿ oಹ ತ್ರಾಗ್ the sea is round about the Earth.

Of the Dative

All verbs fignifying gain, or loss, or injury, or the value of any thing, also verbs of going, such as imply the limit of motion to a place, verbs of giving, of buying, leading, shewing also the verbs substantive ஐக்ஸ் to be, இதன் to acquire, உரும் மாம் மிர், இதன் to arrive, or reach at, require a dative case, as உருக் உடக்கால் உரும் இரு இரும் இரும் அரும் இரும் அரும் இரும் அரும் இரும் அரும் இரும் இ

Verbs which fignify the boundary at which we would arrive; பிலிக்கையால he went to the city; குக்கையே கூரு விழு வரும் he afcended into Heaven; விழு செரிவை சிலி மா மார்க்கிய விரும் மக்கிய விரும் மக்க

But observe, when we say we go home, the dative is not

The verb கி சிரு; as படிவக்கை கிக்க கிசு the good shall obtain happiness, or heaven.

what you have done does not become you, mas as to approach, as add mas proach, as add mas proach as a day of the proach, as add mas proach mas

Secondly, The definitive verbs, as has been seen, require a dative case, but the verbs வென் and வைன, when the person is absolutely necessary take the nominative, as, க்கிக்கு கிகைவல் you deserve praise; உது இருக்கு வருவருக்களு வைன் you deserve praise; உது இருக்கு முன் நடிக்கையுள்ள கையில் I myself am required in this business; கிக்கையை திகையில் you are not wanted to help me; விக்கியில் you must go to Cochin; விவியிக்கையுல் you must not go.

The

The verb 2635年 Trequires a dative as observed of 智趣 to be; 智o, and 阿爾爾 as also their compounds require the dative case. But when 智o signifies only a readiness to do a thing then it has a nominative; as, 馬馬中西記 25 日本 2015年 15 日本 2015年

The verb 263 when it signifies to exist, or live takes the nominative, as ng \(\mathref{ng} \) \(\mathref{

Likewise the compounds of 263, and ஊ require the nominative, (although the simple verbs govern the dative case) as கருந்தரைகள்ள வருவருக்கு முறை முறை வருவருக்கு வருவருக்கு வருவருக்கு முறையுக்கு முறை

The verbs ரூ.59, கை வ, க 9 வை also require a dative case but their compounds which end in a long, in அதி, or இ will have the nominative; உறு உக்க 9 கூடைய வூர் cannot do this to day; 69 9 டி வ வைக்க மிக்க மிக்க கிக்க கிக்க

Prepositions which govern the dative.

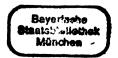
ക്കെവ്യൂം, or ക്കെപ്രെല് according to; ക്കെവ്യൂം, or ക്കെപ്പെട്ടെ because of; പക്പം

பக்கை or பக்கை இன் inflead of; கூகை or கூகை fuitable to, or proportioned to; கூடிக் eaftward, or கூடிக்கூர் ஒரு கைகையிரு fouthward; வித்கை, or வித்கையிரு on the north. வித்து வைகியிருக்க, or வித்கையிருக்கு, or வித்து விக்கு விருக்கு within a month; Ex. Gr. In return for the favor you did me to the northward, I, also having gone into the south, when I had adopted means proportioned to the business of which you spoke, within two months time, efficient the business according to your wish கூறுக்கை வளித்து வகையது உடக்கு கூறை வருக்கு வகையிருக்கு வகையிருக்கு

Of the Accusative.

All verbs active, and verbs fignifying help, require an acculative of the thing, as உரிக்க வைகள்களுள்கள் help: me O God! கழுவர்கள்கள் கொறியாகவாவலு வகைய God loves mankind.

Here it must be remembered that in neuter nouns the nominative serves for the accusative, which is to be particularly



Prepositions requiring the Acausaive.

Those preposions in general require an acculative proper
But

But in neuter nouns the nominative is sometimes used for it.

Of the Vocative

There are some prepositions, altho' they may be called as properly interjections, which govern the vocative case, as the sylvestime of fir! To you! To (to a semale); The sylvestime of pain, or grief, The sylvestime of the sylvestime of pain, or grief, The sylvestime of the

Of the Ablative in & 17th,

First, This case is always used to correspond with our preposition in.

Secondly, The verbs & & & Month, and its effective & & & & Month to cause to enter, require the ablative in & 17th, as & & 17th & 17th

Thirdly, The verb வைக்கும் to go, and வகும் to come very frequently governs this ablative in න , as வித்து வரு 6 紀 4 4 when I came home.

Fourthly, The verb & to meet together, and its effective & & The to collect together, take the ablative in & The also the verbs & The to ascend, and & The with its effective & The work to make to ascend.

Fifthly,

Prepositions governing the ablative & 17th.

வளு after, as கூகிக்கிறை after that; but when it follows a verb the latter is put in the neuter participle, and should end in தொக்க வறுக்குவிறை after he came; கை வதிக்குவிறை after he had done this.

எர, from, always require the abl. in இரு, வை as far as, விதர்சு வை as far as the house.

But observe that in speaking of rational beings, by way of comparison, this preposition will govern an accusative case, as ლവറെ 150 344 世間中 100 one is so wicked as he.

Of the Ablative 635

Ift. verbs of the following fignifications; of speaking, demanding, enquiring, taking at interest, fighting, of being at peace, of disputing, conquering, asking, will have the ablative in so as, and well to speak, suggested to say, suggested answer, or suggested to enquire, as some to fight, suggested buy, as some to quarrel, assay to fight, suggested to be appealed, some to dispute, when to ask, all require

require an ablative of the person in 635.

2dly. Also verbs of borrowing, and taking at interest வ வெகைவரணு I take at interest: க் 5 ் கை நடிக்க I am taking a loan.

3dly. The following verbs govern the same ablative, & ? 我們, or & ? 馬兒 我們 to be opposite, or adverse; எ 我們 to be equal, எ 紹子 我們 to make equal, பல கையின்ற to promise; ஸ்க் ஒன்ற to be equal, or அக் மா to make equal கிறிய to be together; வெவ்திய, or வெவில்லுள், or வெக்கிலுள் to be separated; கிக்கள் to play; and a few other verbs, similar in sense to these.

Prepositions requiring the Ablative in 555,

கு s, or க் s together with; as கிறு ரக்கவை he came with me; கிற சு againft, as, விவ ரலை சு நை கிற சே contrary to belief, மீர் ஐ நலி நகி வுள்ளி the Raja.

Of the Ablative in Tot,

This is used to express the mode, or cause or instrument by which any thing is done, இருக்கூர் இல்லு அலும் will not gain your cause by my means, இதுக்கு நக்கு நக்கியில் கில் உள்ள by riches you will achieve greatness.

It is better to express this form of speech by கைசத, as வசத்தாக, or வசுகைசன்கள் இ he died by the sword.

Of the 4th Ablative & story,

This form of the ablative fignifies from, as கி. வெற்ற or கி. இரு வ குறு whence do you come? வித்து வ குறு வ குறு ப குறு வ குறை I come from home.

Sometimes instead of எரு, they only write ர, as கிவிக்க ர, ஊவிதா whence, hence; விதிர from home, கைந இரு from Cochin, என்று from the city.

Of Adverbs.

பெலை இது, or விலை இது சி besides, or principally, கிறு. முது o but, கிறு after it was so, or it having happened, கிறு கொகையன, or இரை கையன் therefore, கிறை either, or although.

Interrogative adverbs.

கிறை why, கிறை what, கிறை or கிறை swhy? கிறை, or கிறுவைற்ற for what reason? கூறை can it not? உற்றை! is it not?

Observe, in this place, that, in interrogations, the noun, or verb must always terminate in கி, as അവകവെടെയ് is he gone? பிவைகளையாக இரையாக இரு மாக விரும் மாக்கையில் விரும் கிறிய கிறிய believe? கிறிக்கிய கிறிய கிறிய

To make an interrogative of the present tense, is changed into off, or a final into off, and the same in the presente, thus off off did he love? off did he do? and in the future, and in nouns ending in off, this?

is changed into the set as a set of the set will you got and the set is it good?

In short the final letter, whatever it may be, must be joined with , but if the termination, be whether the preterite of a verb, or a noun of is added thereto, and the finals 17th, 4, 4s, are vocalized into open, and ones.

Of Adverts derived from nauns:

These are formed, sometimes, simply by putting the noun in the ablative in Total, as, And of total, or And of the nound sometimes, simply by putting the nound in the ablative in Total, as, And of total, or India, or And of the level by the prepositions by, or with; therefore, it would be more proper, always, to consider these words as substantives. The proper method of forming adverbs from nouns. is, by adding to the nominative case the preterite of the verb Total, namely, Total, or Total for Example.

ന്യവ night, ന്യവായ, or ന്യവായിട്ട by night, nightly. ന്യവും പക്കൂം by night, and by day; മ്യ good മ്യ്യാ യട well.

ുഷ്ക് wickedness ുഷ്ക് ആയ്ട്ട നിമ്പം easiness നിമ്പുമായി easily. വെപ്മം difficulty. വെപ്മമായി difficulty പടാടെ truth, പടാട്ടോയിട്ട truly

क शका क

കാതുൻ effence കുടകലായിട്ട effentially കൊവ്നെം mercy കുവ്വലങ്ങളുട്ടിട്ടു.

Primitive Adverbs Affirmative.

உவ yes; ஊகை yes, or so; ஊகைகைறு it is so; ஊஃவைர கவு just so, ஃைSanscrit.

Negative. 은원³ no (negation of existence.) 여 리 리 ³ no, (negation of essence, or qualites, or power;) 은 이원³ it certainly is not; 여미 이원이원³ it cannot be; these are both quaint negatives to be discriminated by use.

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

പ്രെട് where, പ്രോട് here, പ്രോട് there, പ്രാട് whither, പ്രോട് thither, പ്രാട് whence, പ്രാട് whence, പ്രാട് thence, പ്രാട് where, on which fide, പ്രാട് where, on which fide, പ്രാട് there, on that fide,

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ക്കു^{ച്യാ} any where, ളങ്ങള hither, reno 6395 to that fide, എല്പുള്ളം every where, கை, or கைவை, and இகை above, உக்வு s this way, மைக்கில் that way, (these not much in use,) പലെടത്തം any, or iome wehre, ഘടക്കെ, അന്ത് near. Зоп, Зп ты far off, கையவு வு வகை very far, രെല്ട, മെല്ടെട upwards, ஆர்கு திகர்கள் gownwards, கைக்கைக் above and above, ளைக்கு within, கைக்கு in fide, ரு அர்க்க without, adomes out fide, പലക്കുട്ടാഗക്ക to the right, കടക്കുട്ടാഗക്ക to the left, க்கை த Eastward, തെക്കെട്ട് Sonthwatd, വടകൊട Notthward, പട്ടെത്താട Westward, கி அகைக்க 🥯 South Eaft,

വടക്കപ

്പടക്കപ്ടെങ്ങാറായ ടെ North West, ADVERBS OF TIME.

ക്കെട്ട് when,
അപ്പെട്ടം, കല്യാ പ്രായം always,
പ്രൈപ്പാട്ടം, കല്യാ പ്രായം even now,
പ്രൈപ്പാട്ടം, പ്രൈ even then,
ക്രൈപ്യാട്രം, പ്രൈ even then,
ക്രൈപ്യാട്രം at what time,
ക്രെപ്യാട്രം what day?
പ്രൈ today,
പ്രൈ then, that day,
ക്രൈ അത്രം, ക്യാം എത്രത്രകം ക്യാം always

for ever,

உருவை yesterday,
கிற்கூரர் the day before yesterday,
கவைரைம் the day before,
ராவி மிற்கை tomorrow,
காவிர்விக் the day after tomorrow,
வாவிரைக் the next day,
ராவுகை the next day,
ராவுகை the next day,
ராவுக்கார், விர்விர்வி விர்வி,
கிறிராக்கை at all times,
தவர், தெர்வை afterwards,

ுவ மூ மூ ம

ரைகாக, வகாக afterwards, இதி of old times, formerly, ளை சக்கை சித் from eternity, അന്തരങ്ങള് പ്രത്യാള പ്രം from that time till now, പട്ടെ, പട്ടു of old, formerly, வளுக்கியண்டு in ancient times, ஆல் கூகையு, or ஆல் செக்காசு in the beginning, mos formerly, கியுவத்தி in times past, கிடினுள்கு last year, கை விருக், or கை பிவைக் hereafter, in future, தர் or தர்க் from this time, உரிகாராது never after this, കെത്യൂള്ം never, ' കെളം, കെള്ളെക്ക് until, ஆவைக்கில் இவ்வுல் exert hear விரு, டின again, அவை வரவிவை early, in the morning, உலின் at noon, സമ്പ്പെ അക്ര, വൈയിട്ട, വൈയിട്ട in the revening, mono some servent at night, പക്ഷയുക്ട by day, வரசிரைக், வரசு வர்கள் at midnight, காகாக once, வு உடிக்கை e very early, at day break,

χċ.

നാട്ടികതെതാറാം, നടിട്ടികകക്കോയിലും every hour, പ്രാട്ടികതതാറാം, or എല്ലാവ്യാട്ടികയിലും, or വ്യത ഉട്ടികകക്കയിലും every instant,

തെന്നംവെളുക്കാവെ at dawn of day, ഉഷയാത്രംത്ക, ഉഷയാനത്രംത്ക at fun rife, അസൂകാനത്രംത്ക് towards evening, പലെകായിട്ട of old.

പുക്കന് ഉയിട്ടി lately, newly,

ക്രുക്ക, ക്രുക്കന്റെ, കെയ്ക്കെന്ന്, കെയ്ക്കായ് quickly, in hast espeedily, instantly, കുടക്കാന്, പെട്ടത്, unexpectedly, suddenly,

உது, உதுக்கைறு immediately, வந்கை வந்கை by little and little, flowly, கைவ, கைவ by degrees, flowly, (In the interior parts they fay வலையாக by degrees)

ADVERBS OF MODE &c.

ஞ் (ஞ்சவை In poetry) together,

കസ് exactly,

ಎಲ<u>್ ೫</u> jointly,

किंग क्षे distinctly,

വെഹ്റൈ feparately,

പെറുടെ, പഴുടെ, ബലാപ്ര, രിഷ്ട്രലം wantonly, കൊറെ, കുറെയ്യ, അലം, ഇറിൽ, ഇറിൽ, ഇരിൽ, ഇരിൽ,

How much, how great;

ল্লঞ

≝ o many, so much, കരുക്റ്, കരു ഈ ചം, കരു വടം how often, എര്യെളം, എരുലെച്ചും how far, ഇരു പെച്ചും, ഇരെ ചുകം fo far, ளுவை தூல as far as possible ആവെള്ള ക്രെക്ക Idem, ന്തര more, much. എററം very much, ന്തര്രം only as much, വ പ്രമെക bafely, শ্ৰন্ত s by this means, ം സൗക്ഷൗ്റ്രം, clearly, evidently, പക്ഷെ perhaps, குவைன்கு வகை எனக்கை இத் in order, regularly, னு வ ஜ்., மக்க excellently, very well, நாள்கள் கர் இத் handsomely, ைவை in some measure, a little, പെള്ളികെ clearly, Size of the Atlantage of നന സൂകുകള് കള് പാലെ, കെ ക്കൂ ക mysteriously, obscurely, hiddenly, and have a transfer of the contract of 🟸 வாவறு தர 🥯 publicly, 💮 💮 💮 💮 💮 💮 கார்க்க ு குகைக்கை for the most part, Observe that the adverb of similitude, a so as, is joined to the preterite, and future participles on sold as he did, പറയും വണ്ണം as he will fay.

This is sufficient on the subject of adverbs; but, whenever one is required, by adding to a noun the word , or , or , or , or you will have as many adverbs as there are nouns in the language.

OF CONJUNCTIONS between nouns.

When there are in a sentence several nouns, they are connected with each other, by the 2°, annexed to the end of the noun, having the power of and, thus, Th

This particle 20 is also equivalent to as well as, and both, E. G. as well wisdom, as power, is conspicuous in what God hath created கூடியாக்கு இதிரைக் வையைத்து மிற வடியாக விறியாக வ

But if 20 be added to only one noun, then it fignifies also; renchino 西名 Andrew he also ought to be pardoned: These however are more frequently expressed by adding ons, as Endowed of serior give to me also; 639000 西 serior also was present.

Ha negative follow, it means neither at 전환, 은밀하다 원 다 으므 there is neither milk nor water; 외3기주다.

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본터어요요 there is neither vice, nor virtue.

Disjunctives are expressed by கூக்க், which in this case signifies either, or; thus, either to suffer, or to die வர கைக்கிக்கு கிக்கிக்கில்; either you, or I must infallibly die தோக்கிக்கில் பிக்கிக்கில் வரி; giving to me either a horse, or an ox is enough கொக்கியகுக் வு கைக்கியகுக்

This fense is sometimes thus expressed, அடுக்கப்பக்கையைக்கையிக்கியில் வர்க்கியில் வர்களில் வருகளில் வர்களில் வரிகளில் வர்களில் வ

Of Conjunctions between Verbs.

To avoid errors, a beginner when he finds two, or three verbs in a sentence, should place all but the last in the preter-tense, and this last in the tense which the sentence requires, E. G. He, having received money, went to Cochin, and bought

bought me new Shoes கூறுக்கையை இதுக்கையில் இதுக்கையில் விறுக்கையில் விறுக்களில் விறுக்கையில் விறுக்கையில் விறுக்கையில் விறுக்கையில் விறுக்க

Also the neuter participles are used connected by the particle ഉം as, ചെയ്യുന്നു പെറെയ്യുന്നു പെറെയുന്നു പെറെയുന്നു പെറെയുന്നു പെറെയുന്നു പെറെയുന്നു പെറെയുന്നു പെറെയുളം വരു പരവയും പെറെയുളം വരു പരവയും പെറെയുളം വരു പരവയും പരവയു

Sometimes ക്കൊള്ള is added to this form of speech; ചെയ്യുളംപറെങ്ങളും കൊട്ടുള്ള പ്രകാലിയക്കെം. ഉപ്പേടി have great concern at what I have done, and said.

Cherve that interrogatives, some times, make disjunctions when & is repeated, as ভ্রেত্রতার্ত্তিক প্রের I, or you? প্রনার্ভ্রতার

ன்வரை this, or that man? கிஜுரைக் வெர்வர் do you wish to eat or to drink.

But, it is to be observed that, all nouns ending in have, in conjunction, the termination பு, as ஆக்சம்பு வைத்தில் அது வருக்கில் அது வருக்கில் குறு வருக்கில் இது வருக்கில் God made the heaven, and the earth, and all things which are therein.

All nouns in Flong take the termination Wo, as also we somewhat work who fin, and evil, and goodness, from also, as, as, as we call who fire, and the Church, and a Tyger.

Nouns in ^{ரி} (which is the final of almost all accusative cases) take also அ், as உப்பை அ் ஊப்பை அ் him, and them; இக்கரைக் அ்க காக அ் காக அ் வை காக அ் வை காக வில் and கால் (names for a tree) may be used indifferently.

Nouns ending in 2 add 40, as a malong 40 the thing, and the Enemy.

All other nouns change the vocal confonant into உ as, விடி ் வரத்திய ் கைய வை கை வக்கைய ் கையு க்கிய ் கைய வக்கிய ் கைய வக்கிய ் கைய வக்கிய க்கிய வக்கிய வக

Here it may be seen that, to is changed into to, thinto to, to into to, and into to.

Of

Of the Particle MM.

This was before observed to mark the infinitive mood.

Thirdly it seems to signify also, that is to say, truly &c 记句由句句如如 what is your name? 记写中间.
Peter forsooth, or otherword, Clement truly, but in this sense it is used for 智趣M

Fourthly the particle of fignifies when, and of the al-

On the Malabar Syntax.

There are not many Rules of construction in the Malabar language, which have not already been laid down in the preceding pages; but, that nothing may be wanting, which the forms of grammar require, a few remarks are subjoined on the peculiarities of construction, which are necessary to be learned.

This, like all other languages, has three Genders, the Masculine, feminine, & neuter, altho the distribution of nouns under each class is different.

The Masculine, Alors comprises all nouns expressing the names of God, Demons, and men.

The feminine women. And

And the names of animals, trees, minerals, stars, virtues, vices, in short all nouns expressing irrational things, are of the neuter gender, which is called on the owner.

All adjectives in this language are indeclinable, and are placed before their substantives.

All verbs have the same termination of the present tense, and have no variation of person, and, with the exception of a sew irregulars, may be reduced under the form of one conjugation, in every mood, and tense; for which see the lecture on verbs.

In strictness of speaking, there are no more than three tenses, the present, the preterite, and the future, called respectively representation, and companyeless, and companyeless, and companyeless, the other tenses are supplied by the aid of certain prepositions, or particles annexed.

The following observations will be found very useful for the attainment of a thorough knowledge of the nature of the verb.

The imperative also is used for the noun, as man 中 1000 mo 5000 mo 50

Sense as, பிவருக்கை சன்ன விகை வக்க சில I Sustained a loss by your coming.

Secondly, It is a most general, and elegant practice to use the neuter participles of verbs, ending in rend, for the present tense, or the preterite, and it is the only way of expressing our relative, who or what, as 6354 and way of expressing our hear what I said? 6354 and who was adapted to interrogations: To you way of expressions who created you? To who do not would be who taught you? But observe that, to use this mode of expression, To must always stand last in the sentence; for, if The be placed in the beginning, the verb will be in the preterite, as Too you? who created you?

Thirdly, It is usual, in common language, to use the termination of placing the verb in the preterite, and adding thereto and placing the verb in the preterite, and adding thereto and placing the verb in the preterite, and adding thereto and place when I was speaking, while I was doing, when I was doing it; and, in this sense, corresponds with the particle or which is in the same manner subjoined to verbs.

ா, instead of faying வை விற்ற விற்ற by loving women you will suffer ill.

Inftead of இடுப்பட்ட they have the following mode, இற இந்த வர்ப்பு வாக்கையல் I will do it tho' you beat me; வைக் வர்க்கு ் ஊக்கையத்தை I will buy it tho' I lofe; it is derived from the preterite in சி. by adding உ, as 3 ஆவாளுக்கு வர்களை கை கையி வர்கள் விருக்கியத்தி, kings should be bad men we must not, can not kill them; கா வலைக்கை இயில் விக்கிய it will have no effect though you correct him.

Here it is observable that இந்தை implies a necessity, as does கட்டு, 6 கிறுஸ்வர்க் உதுக்கி you must assist me.

ter well considering a thing you can alone determine what is right, or wrong; உள்வையை இறு வடிக்கை வடியாடிக் இறுக்க சிக்கையை இத்தில் இடிய பிருக்க விறுக்க விறு

In speaking to men of superior rank, or dignity we cannot use Areas but, rather, and the antecedent verb must be in the imperative.

Be pleafed to go to Cochin on account of my business ര

Finally observe that the Malabars, sometimes, use verbs ending in The for the optative; And and a season was season observed in this mode is nearly obsolete.

٤

Fifthly, The verb \$\D_{\infty}^{\infty}\mathred{m}^{\infty}\$, to begin, requires a supine to precede it, as \$\pi_{\infty}^{\infty}\mathred{m}^{\infty} \mathred{m}^{\infty} \math

வைகளை இரு இந்தை when I saw him I began to laugh; வனைக்கு s க்கி he began to work.

Sixthly, The Malabars, by way of ornament, add இல், or இத்த to supines, as வரக்வாக வருக்கு இது தகை விக்கி he called his people to depart; விக்கி முக்கி வருக்கி வருக்கி களை to learn; விக்கி மாக்கி களை to be brought to amuse him.

There are also certain adverbs which have various influence on the verbs to which they are joined.

65 & until, requires a supine, and is added to them by taking away the final டு, as மாவடிவகவையுக் வரகையை you must wait till he comes; கால் வரக் மலை கல்லை we must do good till death.

து கிறிக் takes before it the future, as கிறையிக்க து கிறிக்கு கிறிக்கையில் வெல்ல before going to sleep we must pray.

விரை after requires a neuter preterite participle in the ablative in இருக், as வைச்சைந்திவின் after he was gone; கிறுக்கில் after he had eaten.

പട്ടാം, പോലെ as like, require the participle of the preterite, terite, or future, as ക്പ്രേപ് പെട്ടെ പ്രാച്ച I did as you told me; നിലെയ്യാവെ ചെയ്യു 10 I will do as you shall do.

കെപ്പെട്ടും കെപ്പെട്ടാല, according to, require the neuter participle in the dative as ക്യാപകളി ക്കൊടെ അപ്പെട്ടാലെ വി did according to what you ordered.

തെന്നും after, takes the neuter participle preterite in the genitive, വന്ത്രെപ്പറശേഷം after he was come, വെഴയ തെരപ്പരശേഷം after he departed.

There are also two adverbs கூராம், and வைச்சி which confer great elegance, and energy on verbs to which they are added, though of themselves they have no sense. It may however appear that கூராம் signifies, but, and வெச்சி truly, namely, வதிவைக்கு வேசியைக்கு வசியைச்சி கூராம் I had great difficulty but I accomplished the business, வைவக்கில் விறைவர்கில் நடிக்கு வெறுவர்கில் நடிக்கு வெறுவர்கள் நடிக்கு விறுவர்கள் நடிக்கு விறுவர்கள்

Seventhly, We proceed to a few remarks on the irregular verbs; வென், ஒ, ஊர்க்க், as before observed, require the preceding verb to end in இல்; the same happens, sometimes, to வென I will not; வக்கை அல்க திக்க அல் வென் வன் வென் you must read, and write, you must not speak.

The verb and of has and of in the preterite, which is frequently joined in common discourse with the imperative terminating in and thus signifies permission to do a thing as,

ങ്ങ, പെടക്കെപ്പട്ട you may go; ജ്നക്കെവെട്ടെ you may fit

From the verb வைன் is derived வைன் it is not necessary, or வைனுக்கு; and வைன் அன் was not necessary. participle வென்ற கூக, or வைன் அரசு, வைன் அரசு, வைன் அரசு, வென்ற விக்கர் விக்கர் if it be not necessary; வென்றை altho' it be useless.

The verb வைசக்சு added to the preterite of other verbs, and has the power of I know not; as வை வைசக்சு know not how to do it പരെങ്ങപോക I cannot speak.

கைப் கிருவ் in preterites and fignifies to know to be able as விருவ் நைவை சிகிய I know, வைக்கைவரக்கு I can speak; விருவ் நிரைவர் a learned men விருவ் நிரைவர் குறைவர் with the negative a long, an ignorant man.

Sometimes வைசகிய takes an imperative before it, as விடியுக் உளுக்கையில் will be know how to do it.

ளுவக்ல I am unable, pret. ஐவக்லுக்கிர்க்கிர் this verb requires a dative case.

പരമല്ല, or പരമല്ല cannot; പരമല്പട്ടെ, പരമ ല്യാങ്ങള്; the other tenses like ജല്യാ; fubs: പരമല്യായി; this verb takes before it a dative of the person, and the supines of verbs നടപ്പാപപരമല്യ I cannot work.

വെച്നം, which fignifies any thing dubious, or which may take place, requires before it a supine ending in 20, thus ന് വരെപ്പറ പ്രാധിക്കായ പ്രവേശതവായം perhaps he may recover from his infirmties; ഇളിപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യക്രവസരം വെച

and this year.

வை it is not enough, when joined to a verb, requires the preterite in பார், as, இது கூரகையை இரணார் வை சா கைரக்க சிக்கையை வர்களையில் சிக்கையை வர்களையில் சிக்கையை வர்களையில் சிக்கையில் சிக்கியில் சிக

உள் is fometimes placed before verbs without any particular meaning, as மாவிடி உள்ள பிரும் Is he coming? inftead of faying விடி வங்களை; இத்தை உகையது have you done this, for இத்தையத் தினைய

Two negatives, in the Malabar language, do not make an affirmative, therefore if there be a negative noun the verb it governs should be also negative, thus 呵ால்பித்து no one came, கொக்கைக்கித்தி I saw no one; எதுக்குக்குக்கு நடித்தில் நடிக்கைக்கைக்கு வாக்களையுத்தில் வடிக்கைக்குக்கள் the vision which ye saw tell to no one.

Sometimes ഉദ്ദ is used after വെണ്ഞ, and then expresses ഒപ്പിൽ in need of as ലത്രവേഗംവെണം എന്നു ഉദ്ദേ is so much hurry necessary? വെണം എന്നു ഉപ്പി is necessary.

They use also, with elegance, ലൂല, after വെണം എന്ന, or വെണം എന്നു ചെംക, as, മെചക്ഷം തെടുവചകരുക്കുള്ളത്ത പെസ് വെച്ചുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള, or തെച്ചുക്കുക്കുമച്ചുകള இ to acquire blis it is not necessary always to fast; வாக்கவ துகைறில் there is no need for that; ஊகவினிலிகைனை திறுத்தில் it is not absolutely necessary to believe this.

When two verbs come together, in a sentence, even of opposite meaning, the former is always in in the preterite tense; as வைக்கியா I went, and came; வெக்கியா மைக்கியாக when I shall have gone and come.

The genitive is placed first of two nouns, in whatever case they may be; the noun before the verb, and this latter always at the end of the sentence.

When many verbs meet together in a sentence, all the former are put in the preterite participle; the last, only, in that tense which the context requires. E. G. Fear God, pray daily, eschew sin, practice virtue, repent for sins committed, and thus ye will save your souls கூடி வரையை வர் ஆற்கு வருக்கையை வர்களில் வருக்கு வருக்கையை வருக்கையை வருக்கையை வருக்கையிக்கையுக்கையையுக்கையுக்கையுக்கையுக்கையுக்கையுக்கையுக்கையுக்கையுக்கையுக்கை

Here, all the antecedent verbs are in the preterite partieiple; the last, only, in the imperative.

LECTURE TWELTH,

ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

It is not enough to be able to speak any language, it is also necessary

necessary to know how to write with correctness the ideas you would express; for in this respect, principally, the line may be drawn between the learned, and the vulgar. I shall therefore proceed to lay down a few rules of strict orthography in the language; by attending to which, beginners may be guided in writing, and considerably assisted in reading Malabar compositions.

Secondly, observe that, if the short a united to any consonant be sollowed by a Blong, instead of the latter they use the mark, called Grelo; thus, I after the former as a Myst the person who came, for a Myst, and who went for any something it is already two years, from meaning and But

But if the fign of 3^{rel}o be followed by a long T, the latter is cut off, thus 159×196 when it was war, from 159×196 ; as is also the case when the a short comes in the last place, $196 \times 196 \times 196$ is your mother there? from $196 \times 196 \times$

The finals 4 செய் க்க வி and o, if followed by a vowel, change this mute letter into a vocal confonant, affuming the nature of the vowel following, thus கூடிரக் மையில் கூடிரக் மையில் கூடிரக் மையில் கூடிரக் மையில் கூடிரக்கியில் கூடிரக்கியிய

Sometimes & final is transported to the following letter, which, in this case, must be doubled and the be expressed by a dash written over; thus & 5-6-15-25, the holy Pontiss,

is written தந்திர் and வெப்பின் for விழு it distincted, or he detached himself; வை டி உண்டைய இருக்கு, they are dead, may be written வெழுந்தை வர்கு,

The same takes place with the tinal, which som, himself, is written and that; some I myself some off; as the some this instant as the junction of letters, which may be seen in the alphabet, such as which were seen.

The final o is, sometimes, united with a following consonant, as if it was the, thus a more of generally written as the sum of the property of the will come; of the sum of the

Fourthly, observe that the vowels are only used in the beginning of a word, hence if B, or E be followed by any vowel this latter is changed into w, w, w, ow, ow, as as of E But, that person, instead of But; Ewit instead of E But so this time, or turn.

If or be found in the middle of a word, it is doub-

led, to distinguish it from on, as ethagyon this sacrifice; on some to receive, from on on, and on subtemption.

Finally, observe that, if the, or o at the end of a word, be followed by the consonant of, from the junction of the two is formed the double letter of, thus and or the, when he will come, write and or the conserved that the measure, is written and of the end of a word, be took the measure, is written and of the end of a word, be two the measure, is written and of the end of a word, be two the two the consonant of the two the end of a word, be two the end of a word, be followed by the consonant of the end of a word, be followed by the consonant of the end of a word, be followed by the consonant of the end of a word, be followed by the consonant of the end of a word, be followed by the consonant of the end of a word, be followed by the consonant of the end of a word, be two is formed the double letter of, thus a monorous of the two is formed the double letter of, thus a monorous of the two is formed the double letter of, thus a monorous of the two is formed the double letter of the end of the two is formed the double letter of the end of the two is formed the end of the end

Whence it appears that, in order to write well, a perfect knowledge of the language is required, as well as of all the combinations of the letters, which are not few, but which may be all acquired by a defire to learn, and unremitted application.

LECTURE THIRTEENTH,

Of the principal Seasons of the year, and of life, the signs of the Zodiac, the months, days of the week, and planets.

The Malabarians know but two vicissitudes of seasons; the fair weather, and the rainy season, and which may be called their summer, and winter; the former they call on of the sand the latter 心而异。 or 全是是是是一种原理。 the fair, or season of tun shine; and the latter 心而异。, or 全是是是那里。 the rainy season.

The year is called கூர்ப் , ஆன், வக்காம், லைவக்காம், கூறிய வரை this year; கூறின் கூர்ப் , or கூறிவிழ்கள் வகுகர்ப் the enfuirg year.

The

The year of one's age is called a with.

An age is called $^{\circ}$, of which they reckon four, anfwering to the Golden, Silver, Brass, and Iron ages of the
European mythology, which they call $^{\circ}$, $^{\circ}$,

The Malabars compute their present Era from the building of the City のあり起っ, (Kollam) once a flourishing place, now called Coillao, or Quilon; thus the year 1796 corresponds to the Malabar calculation 971, and is written by them のあり起ってあるりという。 or ありり ありままるのです。 or ありり あるのりまるのです。 or ありり

Leap year is called கு தூக்கியல்

Those who live in the Island of and A, Veppi, or vaypin, compute from the time at which the sea began to retreat from their land, and the above said year will crrespond with their date of 456, commencing the year on the first of september.

The months are derived from the figns of the Zodiac, and are as follows.

A BTO

ககா் Capricorn, is made ககாகர்ஸ் January, from this name ககா், and கர்ஸ்; a month.

ക്രവം, or കാടം a Pitcher (aquarius) കാടമാസം February.

Ano the fishes AndIno March.

മെടം the ram മെട്ടിയം April.

തടവം the bull തടവമാസം May.

ALgo the twins ALgo Asmo June.

குடு 5குல the crab குடு 5குதால் July, or குடு 5குல or குடு 5துல்

സംഹം the Lion സംഹമ്യസം August, or സിങ്ങം, or സി ങ്ങ, or ചെങ്ങമ്യസം.

கூற the Virgin, கூறிக்சல் September, or குறி a Virgin, குறிக்சல்.

து வுர் the balance து வுக்கில் October.

அழிக்othe Scorpion அழிக்குரல்o November.

weight the Archer weight December, or weight; idem in the Samscrit tongue.

If you add to the foregoing, instead of \$_{\sumsymbol{\infty}}^{\sumsymbol{\infty}}\circ \alpha \text{ word of the same signification viz. } _{\sumsymbol{\infty}}^{\sumsymbol{\infty}} \text{ you will have } _{\sumsymbol{\infty}}^{\sumsymbol{\infty}} \text{ the month of february &c.}

ு இது the week is called ு இதி, or அதி வதல.
The



শু এ ক্রন্ত daily; the final ত্র of this word is long, and it is declined like এ sy war.

The day is called anno, and was the thor sometimes and but the sometimes and but in reckoning the days of the moon's increase, or decrease the word and is always used, and never anno, & muse and the third day, walls and the fourth.

The word 心趣。 is also used in the same sense, as 何何可。 3 വസ. or 何何可。 பக்கிற how many days of the moon's age? 象們可。 3 വസ, or 象們可。 பக்கிற மாக third day; ான்ற மூல் வால்ற மான்ற மான

The anniversary of a person's death is called 534970000, 219700000 fignifying day of death.

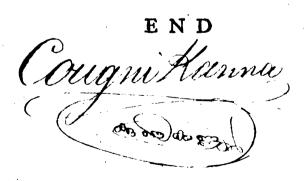
A holy day and and st.

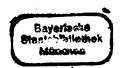
A Birth day is and of a king boots.

 To observe the day whether lucky, or not വേദ്യം പ്രവാല്ക് പ്രാവാം പ്രവാദ്യം പ്രവാദ്യം

குவைத்த எதை தவின் தலை இத்து இரு இரு விற்ற மூலத் சுற்றிரத் வெளிக்கள் வேற்ற கூடைச்சை வுல்ல வ உணி the good man, who strived all in his power for our sakes, having observed a lucky day, went to Chandra-diva. குறு அத்த மாவத் சல் கூருக்கை நக்கி விரும் வேத்க விரக்கி விற்றிக்கை விரும் குக்கை நடிக்கி விரும்

செல்ல இது கொள்கு இது கிருக்க கையுக்கு விருக்கி விருக்கி விருக்கி கிருக்கி கையுக்கு விருக்கி விருக்கி

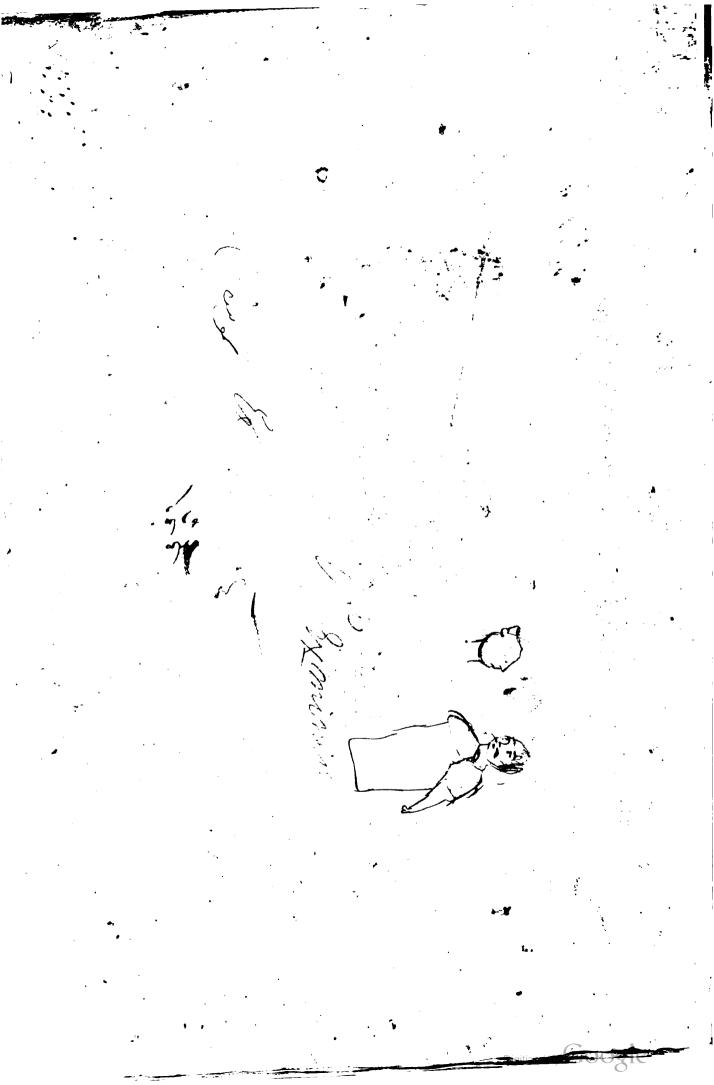


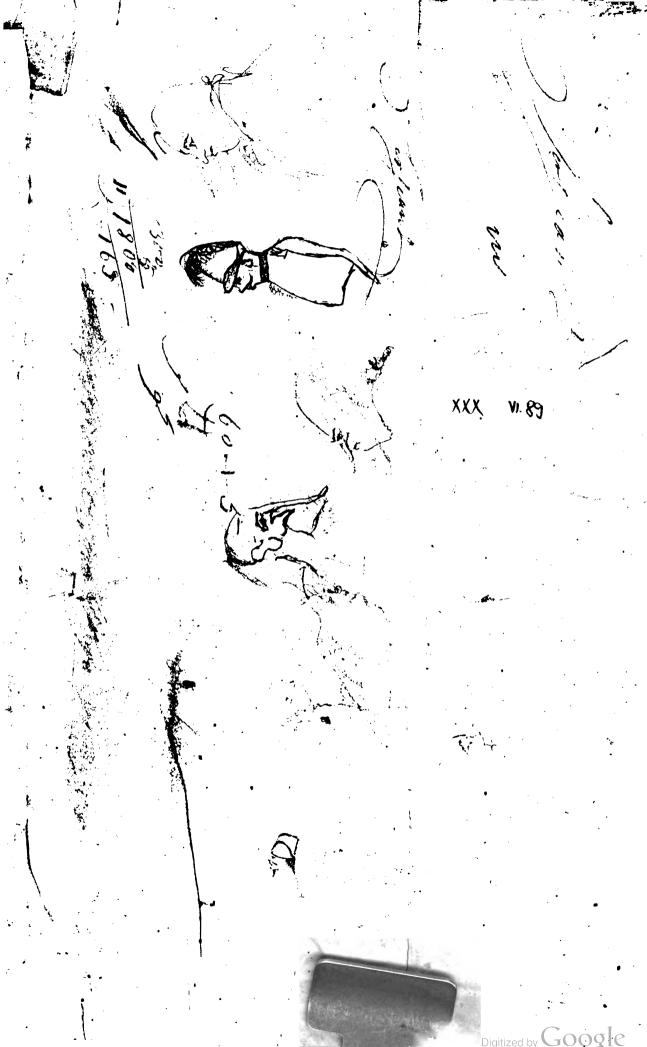


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