AN INTRODUCTION TO
SPoken SINHALA

EXTERNAL SERVICES AGENCY
UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
AN INTRODUCTION TO SPOKEN SINHALA

D. D. De Saram

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Writing System
An Introduction to Spoken Sinhala is the second of the series of publications planned by the External Services Agency of the University of Sri Lanka. The main aim of this programme of publications is to provide, initially at least, material needed for some of the more important courses undertaken by the Agency, particularly when relevant standard publications are not readily available. The first publication in this series was "An Introduction to Spoken Sinhala" which is intended to serve, primarily the students enrolled for the Pre-school Education Course.

With the introduction of the Sinhala and Tamil Language Courses meant mainly for adult non-Sinhalese and non-Tamils respectively, the need for the preparation of lessons designed specially to meet the requirements of this category of students came to be increasingly felt. The Language Committee of the Agency whose advice was sought in selecting suitable publications for use in these classes recommended the use of the mimeographed edition of Dr. D. D. De Saram’s book which has been tested over the past number of years in similar classes in the Peradeniya Campus of the University for the Sinhala Language Course and a manuscript prepared by Dr. S. Suseendiraraja of the Vidyalankara Campus for use by students following the Tamil Course. Accordingly, these two books were selected for publication. The Tamil manuscript is now in the Press and will be published as the third in these series.

It is hoped that Dr. De Saram’s book providing an introductory course in Sinhala meant specially for adult non-Sinhala students will benefit not only those in Sri Lanka but also the foreigners interested in learning to speak and write simple Sinhala. This book adopts the linguistic approach in language teaching and it provides ample opportunity for the students to practise speaking.

I would like to take this opportunity to record my appreciation of the ready consent given by Dr. De Saram for the publication of his book in this series, the advice and assistance rendered by the Language Committee in the selection and the approval given by the Vice-Chancellor for its publication. I also wish to thank the University Printer and his staff for undertaking this difficult publication involving transliteration and the use of diacritical and other signs even without having adequate facilities for the printing of a book of this type.

W. A. Jayawardana
Director.
INTRODUCTION

This book is produced to meet the demand for a satisfactory introductory course in Spoken Sinhala and most of the material here has been used for a number of years in classes consisting of Ceylonese and foreign non-Sinhalese students. Proficiency in a language can be achieved only by using that language (in speech or writing), and not by mere accumulation of facts on grammar and meanings of words. The conversations and the exercises in this book introduce the student to Spoken Sinhala and provide material for him to practise speaking.

The fourteen lessons presented here contain graded conversations specially prepared with the aim of giving the student the key sentence patterns commonly found in day to day conversations, the grammatical core of the Spoken Language, and a basic vocabulary. The exercises at the end of each lesson help the student to generate new sentences on the pattern of those found in the conversations. The semi-phonetic script used in transliterating Sinhala texts, helps the student to pronounce Sinhala the way the native speakers do.

The student should first learn the meaning of the conversation and the grammar underlying it. Then he should practise repeating the conversation sentence by sentence with the aim of delivering them as a native speaker does. (Recordings on tape especially prepared for this purpose are also available). When the student knows the sentences by memory and able to deliver them fairly fluently, he may start doing the exercises. He should practise the sentences in the exercises also with the aim of delivering them as a native speaker does.

The Sinhala script and the conversations reproduced in Sinhala script at the end of the book are meant to introduce the student to reading. He may first learn to recognize the letters and the diacritical marks, and then proceed to read the conversations. As he already knows the conversations, it would not be too laborious for him to decipher the conversations, but in doing so he will gain familiarity with the writing system.

I would like to make use of this opportunity to thank,

Mr. W. A. Jayawardana, Director, External Services Agency, University of Sri Lanka, who kindly undertook the publication of this book,

the members of the committee which recommended the use of this book in the Sinhala Language classes conducted by the External Services Agency, University of Sri Lanka,

Mr. Mahendra Senanayake, the University Printer and his staff who completed, within a short time, the tedious task (involving transliteration) of printing this book,

Prof. James W. Gair of the Cornell University, some of whose terminology I have borrowed from his Clause Structure in Colloquial Sinhalese. He has also been a source of inspiring guidance to me in my academic work,

my students in whose classes I tested the material used in this book, and

my wife and children who helped me in many ways in the production of this book.

January 1977.

University of Sri Lanka
Peradeniya Campus
Peradeniya.
TRANSLITERATION

An approximate indication of the sounds represented by the letters used in the transli-
teration of Sinhala texts is given below. The best way to learn their pronunciation is from
one who speaks Sinhala as mother tongue.

i as in 'hit'
e as in 'hen'
ə as in 'hat'
ə as in 'her' but shorter
a as in 'car' but shorter
o as in 'boat' but without the glide
u as in 'put'

These vowel symbols appear doubled to represent the long vowel of the corresponding
short vowel.

p as 'p' in 'pin'
b as 'b' in 'bin'
t is an unvoiced dental stop more front than the Eng. 't'
d is the voiced counterpart of 't'
T as a retroflexed unvoiced stop more backward than the English 't'
D is the voiced counterpart of 'T'
c as 'ch' in 'chin'
j as 'j' in 'jam'
k as 'k' in 'king'
g as 'g' in 'gun'
b, d, D, g are prenasalized voiced stops, beginning as nasal sounds but soon losing their
nasality and becoming like corresponding oral stops.

m as 'm' in 'man'
n as 'n' in 'name'
ñ as 'n' in Spanish 'señor'
 ş as 'ng' in 'sing'
r as 'r' in 'run'
l as 'l' in 'length'
s as 's' in 'sing'
h as 'h' in 'hat'
§ as 's' in 'shoe'
v as 'v' in 'van'
y as 'y' in 'yell'.

[ Selection of these symbols is restricted by the choice of types available in the Press. ]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>acc.</td>
<td>Accusative case</td>
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<td>an.</td>
<td>Animate</td>
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<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Causative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cndp.</td>
<td>Conditional participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concp</td>
<td>Concessive participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctp.</td>
<td>Concurrent participle</td>
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<td>Dat.</td>
<td>Dative case</td>
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<td>Def.</td>
<td>Definite</td>
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<td>emphatic; emphasis</td>
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<td>gen.</td>
<td>Genitive case</td>
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<tr>
<td>inan.</td>
<td>Inanimate</td>
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<tr>
<td>indef.</td>
<td>Indefinite</td>
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<tr>
<td>indic.</td>
<td>Indicative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Invol.</td>
<td>Involitive</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>Lesson</td>
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<td>Literary Sinhala</td>
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<td>N.</td>
<td>Noun</td>
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<td>nom.</td>
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<tr>
<td>npt.</td>
<td>Non-Past tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padj.</td>
<td>Participial adjective</td>
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<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>Plural</td>
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<tr>
<td>pn.</td>
<td>Participial noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp.</td>
<td>Past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr. pft.</td>
<td>present perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pr. N.</td>
<td>Proper noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt.</td>
<td>Past tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.</td>
<td>Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>req.</td>
<td>Request form</td>
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<td>sg.</td>
<td>Singular</td>
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<td>Sp.</td>
<td>Spoken Sinhala</td>
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<td>Vb.</td>
<td>Verb</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LESSON ONE

1.1. Conversation 1

A foreigner on a visit to Ceylon is met by a Ceylonese.

— mahattaya laŋkaave hugak kal inna va do ?
— ou, mehee auruddak vitarə inna balaaporottu venəva.
— mehee rassavak keraəva do ?
— nææ, mama igenāgannəva.
— siŋhala igenāgannəva venə əti.
— siŋhala vitarək nemeec.
— venə monavada laŋkaave igenāgannə tiyenne?
— mama laŋkaave gəna igenāgannəva. laŋkaave minissu gəna igenāgannəva.
— ehenaq potak liyanəva venə əti.
— ee vitarək nemeec. mama apec rətee višva vidyaaleka ugranəva.
— mahattaya ehee ugranəme monəva do ?
— mama dakunu aasiyaave rətəvaal gəna ugranəva.
— dakunu aasiyaave rətəval gəna ehee hugak denəa igenāgannəva do ?
— Tiko denek igenāgannəva. mee rətəvala samaajo sirit aagam, deesəpaləna praŋə  
gəna igenāgannəva.
— ehenaq siŋhalət igenāgannə əti.
— ou, issərəveela siŋhala igenāgannəva. nətuvə anekva hariyə ə to igenāgannə bæə.

1.2. Explanatory Translation

mahattaya — laŋkaave — hugak + kal — inna + do  
sir — in Ceylon — much + time — stay + Q 
Do you stay in Ceylon for a long time, Sir!

ou — mehee — auruddak + vitarə — inna — balaaporottu venəva
yes — here — a year + about — to stay — hope (expect)
yes I hope to stay here for about a year.

mehee — rassavak — kəranəva + do  
here — a job — do + Q  
Are (you) doing a job here?

nææ — mama — igenagannəva  
no — I — learn  
No. I am studying

siŋhala — igenagannəva — venə + əti  
Sinhalese — learn — may be  
(You) may be learning Sinhalese.
What else is there to learn in Ceylon?

I learn about Ceylon.

I learn about people of Ceylon.

In that case, you may be writing a book.

I teach in a University in our country.

I teach about countries in south Asia.

Do many persons there learn about countries in south Asia?

A few persons learn this.

Not only that.
(They) learn about social customs, religions, and political problems of these countries.

*ehena* — *siyhalat* — *igenagannava + ați*

in that case — Sinhalese also — learn + may be

In that case they may be learning Sinhalese also.

*ou* — *issaravela* — *siyha* — *igenagannava*
yes — firstly — Sinhalese — learn

Yes, first they learn Sinhalese

*nâtuva* — *anekva* — *hariyâTa* — *igenaganne* — *nâve*
without — others (fem.) — well — to learn — cannot

Without (doing so) other things cannot be learnt properly.

### 1.3. Grammatical Notes.

1. **Declension of nouns:**

   There are three genders: Masculine, Feminine and Neuter

   **Masculine.**

   1. *putaa* 'son'

      | Nominative | Dative | Ablative | Genitive |
      |------------|--------|----------|----------|
      | *putaa*    | *putaaTa* | *putaage* | *putaage* |
      | *puttu*    | *puttuTa* | *puttuage* | *puttuage* |
      | *pute*     | *puteTa* | *puteage* | *puteage* |

   2. *siyâya* 'student'

      |------|------|------|------|
      | *siyâya* | *siyâyaTa* | *siyâyage* | *siyâyage* |
      | *siyâyo* | *siyâyoanTa* | *siyâyoange* | *siyâyoange* |
      | *siyâyek* | *siyâyekuTa* | *siyâyekuge* | *siyâyekuge* |

   3. *mahattôya* 'Gentleman; Sir'

      | Mahattôya | Mahattôyalâ | Mahattôyek |
      |------------|-------------|------------|
      | *mahattôya* | *mahattôyalâ* | *mahattôyek* |
      | *mahattôyaTa* | *mahattôyalâTa* | *mahattôyekuTa* |
      | *mahattôyage* | *mahattôyalâge* | *mahattôyekugê* |
      | *mahattôyage* | *mahattôyalâge* | *mahattôyeku* |

---

3
4. **mama** 'I'; **api** 'we'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mama</th>
<th>api</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maTa</td>
<td>apiTa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mageG</td>
<td>apeG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magee</td>
<td>apee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feminine**

1. **taruni** 'young woman'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>taruni</th>
<th>taruniyo</th>
<th>taruniyek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taruniTa</td>
<td>taruniyanTa</td>
<td>taruniyekuTa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarunigeG</td>
<td>taruniyageG</td>
<td>taruniyekugeG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarunige</td>
<td>taruniyage</td>
<td>taruniyekuge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **šišyaava** 'student (female)'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>šišyaava</th>
<th>šišyaavvo</th>
<th>šišyaavvak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>šišyaavaTa</td>
<td>šišyaavvanTa</td>
<td>šišyaavvakTa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šišyaavaGeG</td>
<td>šišyaavageG</td>
<td>šišyaavakageG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šišyaavaGe</td>
<td>šišyaavage</td>
<td>šišyaavakage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key to meanings of different case forms:**

- puttaa — son; puttu — sons; putek — a son; puttaaTa — to the son; puttuTa — to the sons; putekTa — to a son; puttaageG — from the son; puttuageG — from the sons; putekugeG — from a son; puttaage — of the son; puttuage — of the sons; putekuge — of a son.

**Neuter.**

1. **pota** 'book'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pota</th>
<th>pot</th>
<th>potak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>potaTa</td>
<td>potvalaTa</td>
<td>potakaTa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potageG</td>
<td>potvaliG</td>
<td>potakig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pottee</td>
<td>potvala</td>
<td>potaka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **raTa** 'country'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>raTa</th>
<th>raTaval</th>
<th>raTak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>raTaTa</td>
<td>raTavaluTa</td>
<td>raTakTa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raTageG</td>
<td>raTavaluG</td>
<td>raTakig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raTee</td>
<td>raTavala</td>
<td>raTaka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **bas + eka** 'bus'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bas + eka</th>
<th>bas + ekaTa</th>
<th>bas + ekak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bas + ekaG</td>
<td>bas + valTa</td>
<td>bas + ekakTa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bas + ekee</td>
<td>bas + vale</td>
<td>bas + ekake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. iskool 'school'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Form</th>
<th>iskool</th>
<th>iskoolayak</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>iskoolTa</td>
<td>iskoolayakTa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iskoolO</td>
<td>iskoolayalTa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iskoolalTa</td>
<td>iskoolayakO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key to meanings of different case forms:**

- *pota* — the book; *pot* — the books; *potak* — a book; *potaTa* — to the book; *potvelaTa* — to the books; *potakaTa* — to a book; *potev* — from the book; *potvali* — from the books; *potaki* — from a book; *pote* — in/on/of the book; *potvala* — in/on/of the books; *potaka* — in/on/of a book.

2. Three verb forms: igenagannava; igenaganne; igenaganna

- **igenagannava:** mahattaya sịghala igenagannava
  - gentleman Sinhalese learn
  - The gentleman learns Sinhalese

- **igenaganne:** mahattaya igenaganne sịghala
  - It is Sinhalese that the gentleman learns

- **igenaganna:** mahattaya sịghala igenaganna balaaporottu + venava
  - The Gentleman expects to learn Sinhalese.

- **igenaganna** — Non - past indicative
- **igenaganne** — Non - past emphatic
- **igenaganna** — Infinitive

Sinhalese verb inflects for two tenses: non - past and past

3. Spoken Sinhalese verb does not inflect for number or person e. g.,

- Mama sịghala igenagannava — I learn Sinhalese
- Api sịghala igenagannava — We learn Sinhalese
- Mahattaya sịghala igenagannava — The gentleman learns Sinhalese
- Mahattaya sịghala igenagannava — The gentlemen learn Sinhalese.

4. innava — innava + da

- eyaa laŋkaave — hugak kal — innava
  - he — in Ceylon — much time — stay
  - He stays a long time in Ceylon

- eyaa laŋkaave hugak kal innava + da
  - Does he stay in Ceylon for a long time?

5. innava — innē balaaporottu + venava

- eyaa laŋkaave hugak kal innava
- Eyyaa laŋkaave hugak kal innē balaaporottu + venava
  - to stay — hope
  - He hopes to stay in Ceylon for a long time
6a. Karansava —→ karanne nax; innava —→ nax.
eyaa lagkaave — rassavak — karansavahe — in Ceylon — a job — doHe does a job in Ceylon
eyaa lagkaave rassavak karanne + naxdo: emp. + noHe does not do a job in Ceylon
eyaa lagkaave innavahel — in Ceylon — is (an.)He is in Ceylon
eyaa lagkaave naxHe is not in Ceylon

6b. nemee — Is not.
eyaa karanne rassavakhe do:emp. a jobIt is a job that he does
eyaa karanne rassawak nemeeIt is not a job that he does
eyaa inne lagkaave,he — stay: emp. — in CeylonIt is in Ceylon that he stays
eyaa inne lagkaave nemeeIt is not in Ceylon that he stays

7. tiyensava — tiyenne
ehee karanne vaDe tiyensavathere — to do — work (n) — there is = There is work to do there.
ehee karanne tiyenne vaDe there to do is : emp. work = It is work that is there to do.
ehee karanne tiyenne monova + de there to do is : emp. what + Q = What is there to do?

N.B. Question word with — de (e.g., monova + de) has verb in emphatic form. e.g.,
ehee karanne tiyenne moneva + de?

8. eyaa potak liyensavahe — a book — write = He writes a bookeyaa potak liyensava venne + atiHe may be writing a book
9. **sighala + t —> Sighalat** (Note the change of 'a' —> 'a')

Sinhalese + also    Sinhalese also

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>potat</td>
<td>the book also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pot + t</td>
<td>potut</td>
<td>books also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potak + t</td>
<td>potakut</td>
<td>a book also</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **mahattaya vaD̄o karanava —> mahattayal vāḍa kārannā bāge**

gentleman — work — do

The gentleman cannot work

The gentleman works

11. **ee: eehee; mee: mehee**

Sinhalese has four demonstratives:

- mee this, these (near the speaker)
- oya that, those (near the listener)
- are that, those (over there, yonder)
- ee that, those (referred to previously in the conversation)

meyyaa (pl. mee golla; meyaala) — this person
meeka (pl. mee va) — this one (neuter)
mehee — here
mee — this (adj) — e.g., mee pota — This book

oyaa (pl. oya golla; oyaala) — you
ooka (pl. ooya) — that thing near you (listener)
ohee — there near you

oy — that (adj) — e.g., oya pota — That book (near you)

aroa (pl. aru golla) — those persons over there
arakka (pl. arava) — that thing over there
arake — over there

aro — that (adj). e.g., aru pota — that book (over there)

eyaa (ee golla, eyaala) — he (referred to earlier)
EEKa (pl. eeva) — that one (referred to earlier)
ehee — there, referred to earlier.
e — that (referred to earlier). — (adj.) e.g., ee pota — That book (referred to earlier)

1.4. **Vocabulary.**

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<thead>
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<th>word</th>
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<th>English</th>
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<td>gentleman; sir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laqkaava</td>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lugak</td>
<td>much; a lot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kal</td>
<td>time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innova</td>
<td>stay; is (animate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>question marker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ou
mehee
aurudda (pl. aurudu)
vitara
venava
balaaporottu venava
rasaava (pl. rassaaval)
karana va
naae
sighala
igenaganna va
ve nava
ti
vitarak
nemee
vena
monavada
ti yenava
mam a (pl. api)
gana
miniha (pl. minissu)
chenaj
pot a (pl. pot)
liyenava
e e
api
raTa (pl. ral a va l)
vi svm a vidyaale (pl. vi sm a vidyaale)
ugannanava
chee
dakuna
—denaa
Tika
samaaje (pl. samaajo)
sirito (pl. sirit)
aagama (pl. aagam)
deesaapala nee
pra sna (pl. pra sna)
issoravelaa
naytuvu
anek
haryTa
bae
oyo
pyaa
ara
gama (pl. gam)
puluvag
1.5 Exercises.

1 Fill the blanks:

i. mahattaya ............................................................... hugak kal innava do?
   in Ceylon
   here
   there
   in the University
   in that country
   in this village
   in this country
   in that village
   in our country
   in a country

ii. mahattaya lapkaave hugak kal................................................ do?
    stay
    learn
    teach
    work
    do a job
    hope to stay

iii. oyaa ..................................................... yanava.
    to Ceylon
    from Ceylon
    to that village
    from that village
    to that country
    to this country
    to my country
    to his country
    from our country
    to the gentleman's village
    to a country
    from a country

2. Transform according to model:

i. mama sinhala igenagannava. —> mama igenaganne sinhala.
   mama la$kaave innava.
   mahattaya visva vidvaale ugannanava.
   eyaa potak liyanava.
   ee miniha mehee veDe koraneva.
   mama gameTa yanava.
   mahattaya lapkaaveTo yan ne balaaporottu venava.
   mama rassaavak koroneva.
ii. eyaa rassaavak karannava. —> eyaa rassaavak karanne meee.
  hugak denna sijholo igenagannova.
eyaa mehee vaDo karonava.
  mahattaya potak liyanova.
  mahattaya mehee inne balaaporottu venewa.
iisiyo Tiko denek gamaTa yanawa.
eyaa viSva vidyaale innawa.
mama rassaavak koronava.
appee raaTee viSva vidyaalayak tiyenawa.

iii. eyaa karanne rassaavak —> eyaa karanne rassaavak nemee.
hugak denna igenaganne sijhala.
mee minissu vaDo karanne mehee.
  mahattaya liyanne potak.
eyaa inne balaaporottu venne mehee.
iisiyo yanne gamaTa.
mama inne viSva vidyaale.
rassaaval tiyenne mehee.
mahattaya ugamannanne viSva vidyaale.

iv. eyaa sijholo igenagannova —> eyaa sijholat igenagannova.
eyaa viSva vidyaale ugamannawa.
eyaa mehee vaDo koronava.
eyaa potak liyanova.
appee pot liyanova.
mahattaya lajkaava gane igenagannawa.
eyaa rassaavak karonava.

v. eyaa pot liyanova. —> eyaa liyanne monawa da?
eyaa potak liyanova. —> eyaa liyanne mokak de?
mahattaya rassaavak koronava.
eyaa vaDo koronava.
  mehee rassaaval tiyenawa.
mee iisiyo sijhola igenagannawa.
mahattaya dakunu aasiyaave raaTaval gane ugamannawa.
appee raaTee viSva vidyaalayak tiyenawa.

vi. mahattaya ehee rassaavak koronava. —>
mahattayaTa ehee rassaavak karanne puluvaaj
eyaa vaDo koronava
mee iisiyo sijhola igenagannawa.
mahattaya dakunu aasiyaave raaTaval gane ugamannawa.
appee raaTee viSva vidyaalayak tiyenawa.
  mehee rassaaval tiyenawa
iisiyo Tiko denek gameTa yanawa.
eyaa mehee igenagannawa.
mama viSva vidyaala gane potak liyanowa.
mahattaya lajkaave auruddak viSva innawa.
eyaa viSva vidyaaleTa yanawa.
LESSON TWO


In a remote village. A visitor speaks to one of the villagers.

— meehaTa palaate bohoma rasney vaage, needa?
— mee davasvala naa taromak rasney. namut vahi kaaleTa ee tarmma rasne naa.
— meehaTa vaihine aurude koy kaaleTa da?
— oktoobar maase di meehaTa vesse paTa gannava. ee kaaleTa naa mehee hugak sanipadaayakay.
— etakoTa mehee govitayun saruvenava ati needa?
— ou, ee kaaleTa mehee minissu ala-hatata, kurakka, iriyu ehema vawanava.
— mehee vee vawanne needa?
— awi nattu? mehee kuburu bohoma saruy. vahi kaaleTa mehee koy deet saruvaTa vawanava.
— vee sattu jordi meeeTa karadara needa?
— ehemaTa karadarayak uvee. idaTa hiTala naa uj ace govitayutayTa enawa. namut veDa aliabahayak karanne naa.
— meehaTa palaate iskoolekut tiyenava do?
— ou, mee laga boda iskoolayak tiyenava. apiTa balanna yanne pulunavi. iskooli mahattayat bamba vennu pulunavi.
— dejj auva rasne vedi. vee velaavako yamu. vee monavado mehee balanna tiyenne?
— meehaTa laga pusaana viharayak tiyenava. ee hiTTa vaavakut tiyenava. haanayTa ee hariyab bohoma rassanay.

2.2. Explanatory Translation.

mee — palaata — bohoma — rasney — vaage — needa?
this — area — very — hot + 'y' — like — isn't it
This area appears to be very hot, isn't it?

mee — davasvala — naa — taromak — rasney
this — in days — of course — some what — hot
These days, of course, it is some what hot.

namut — vahi — kaaleTa — ee taram + ma — rasne naa.
but — rainy — at time — that much + emphasis — hot no
But in the rainy season, it is not so hot.

mehaTa — vaihine — aurude — koy — kaaleTa da?
to here — rain(v) + emphatic — in the year — which — at time + Q
At what time of the year it rains here?
October — month + during — to here — rain — starts
Rain starts here in the month of October.

At that time, of course, it is very healthy here.

Then (at that time) — here — cultivations + also — become prosperous + be — isn’t it?
Then the cultivations also in this place may be growing well, isn’t it?

At that time, of course, it is very healthy here.

Yes, at that time people here grow yams, kurakkan, Indian corn etc.

Don’t they grow paddy here?

There is not much trouble

Once in a way, of course, they come to our cultivations.

But (they) don’t do much damage.

Is there a school also in this area?
Yes, there is a good school near by.

We can go to see (it).

We can meet the school master also.

Now the sun is too hot.

Let us go some other time

What else is there to see here?

There is an ancient temple near by.

There is an irrigation tank also near there.

In the evening, that area is very beautiful.

In that case, let's go there in the evening.

2.3. **Grammatical Notes.**

1. rasne — rasne + y —> rasney
   hot — hot + ‘y’ — is hot
   hoda — hoda + y —> hoday
   is good (Note: Change of ‘o’ to ‘a’ preceding ‘y’)
   saru — saru + y — saruy
   is prosperous
   lassane — lassane + y — lassanay
   is beautiful
(During) these days it is somewhat hot.

(During) these days, of course, it is somewhat hot.

- Emphatic particle

that much

that much + emphasis

which

which time

which man

October month

during the month of October

while in Ceylon

prosperously

correctly, properly

well

People here paddy grow — People grow paddy here

People kill wild animals

Wild animals die.

He breaks the glass.

The glass breaks.

(Lit. sing. iskoolayē)

Lit. indef. iskoolayē)

iskoolayē + t —> iskoolekut
Similarly,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>samaaje</th>
<th>samaajyak</th>
<th>samaajekut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>society</td>
<td>vihaare</td>
<td>vihaarekut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. api yanava —> api yamu
we go
we let us go = Let us go

2.4. Vocabulary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>palaat (pl. palaat)</th>
<th>—</th>
<th>province; area (geographical)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bohomo</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>very; much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rasne</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hot; warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaage</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needo</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>isn’t it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>davasa (pl. davas)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taramak</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>somewhat; to some extent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namut</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vassa (pl. vashi)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaaie</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee taraq</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>that much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vahinova</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rain (verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koy</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oktoober</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paTaagannova</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>begin; start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saniipe</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanipodaayaka</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etakota</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govitæna (pl. govitæ)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saru</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>prosperous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venava</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saru venava</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>become prosperous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allo</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>yams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batala</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sweet potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alo batala</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>different kinds of yams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurakka</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a kind of cereal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irigu</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Indian Corn; maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ehemə</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vavenæva</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naddo</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nææ + de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñy</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>naa + emph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nattte</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuburo (pl. Kuburu)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dee (pl. deeval)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vanee (adj. vanə)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sataa (pl. sattu)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wild animals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15
karadaree (pi. karadare) — trouble
ehem — that manner; that way
idala hiTela — once in a way
uu (pl. u) — it (animate)
væDi — much, extra
alaabe (pl. alaaba) — loss; damage
iskoole (pl. iskoola) — school
lodo — good
laga — near
balenova — look
puluvoni — can
iskoole mahattaya — school master
hambë venova — meet; come across
hambë koronova — earn
auva — sun light
ven — other
velaavo — time
loku — big
purnana — ancient
vihare — temple
hiTTu — near (adj.)
hanḡeavo — evening
lassana — beautiful
patte — side, area (geographical)
ikmarndo — quickly
maronova — kill (active)
märenova — kill (involitive)
viiduruva (pl. viiduru) — glass
bidinova — break (glass etc.) (active)
biduña — break (glass etc.) (involitive)

2.5. Exercises.
1. Fill the blanks:
   i. mee palaate bohoma ..........................
      is hot
      is good
      is prosperous
      is healthy
      is beautiful
      is troublesome

   ii. ......................... mehee sanipadaayakay.
      these days
      at the rainy season
      at that time
      at this time
      during the month of October
      'at the evening'
iii. mehee koy deet...................væavenous.

'prosperously'
well
beautifully
quickly

w. mehee minissu..............................nædda ?

grow paddy
go to school
go to see the temple
go to meet the gentleman
do work
do much damage
do (create) trouble
write books
learn Sinhalese
start work

2. Transform according to model :

i. mehee minissu vii vavanne næx.

-> mehee minissu vii vavanne nædda ?
api dæg yanne næx.
ugæg karadore næx.
væli kaaleTa mehee rasne næx.
oktoobar maasedi mehaaTa væssa patæg ganne næx.
meen gamaTa iskoolayak næx.
mehee sighala ugannanne næx.
meen kaaleTa mehaaTa væssa næx.
mehee vena balanna deyak næx.
mehee vii vævenne næx,
meen lago vihaarayak næx.

ii. mehee kuburu saruy -> mehee kuburu saru næx.

ee palaato sanipodaayakay.
meen hariya lassonay
meen iskoole hoday
dæg aunu rasne væDiy

iii. api dæg yanova --> api dæg yamu

api govitæg karëna
api višva vidyaale igenaganna
api vihaare balana
api lajkaave innova
api alo batala vavanova
api sighala ugannya
api mehee maaayak vitore innova
api iskoole mahattaya hambo venova
api hændægTa huyak væDe karëna
api poto liyanova

iv. mee kuburu saru næx. --> mee kuburu saru nätte ay?
(Do the sentences in 2i above)
LESSON THREE


Is this the way to Mr. Perera’s house?
— pereera mahattayage gedaraTe yanne mehe) da?
— koy pereera mahattaya da? mehee pereera mahatturu kiipo denek innova.
— ara, kaccariye vadhe korana pereera mahattaya.
— kaccariye vadhe korana pereera mahattaya? mame hariTe kiyanna danne naxe.
— ratu paaTe kaar-ekarig yahe mahattayek nadda mee laga?
— ee mahattaya da mee hoyanne? ee mahattayage name pereera nemee, silva.
— ee mahattaya inne mee laga da?
— ee taramma lage neme. hastammak vitaro tiyenova.
— ehaaTe yanne paahe kiyanna puluvad da?
— mee paahe dige hastammke baagelayk vitaro yanna. etakoTe pagsolak hambe venova.
etani) dakoTe harenne.
tave Tikak dura yanskoTe iskooleyak tiyenova.
iskoole issarahapite tiyena gee.
— ee paare kaar yanne puluvad da?
— paare nag Tikak hohe naxe. namut miduloToma kaar-ekne geniyanne puluvoni.

3.2. Explanatory translation.

pereera — mahattayage — gedaraTe — yanne — mehe) + da?
Perera — gentleman + of — to house — go + emph. — by here + ‘da’
Is this the way to Mr. Perera’s house?
(Is it by this route that (one) goes to Mr. Perera’s house?)

koy — pereera mahattaya + da?
which — Mr. Perera + Q.
Which Mr. Perera?

mehee — pereera — mahatturu — kiipo — denek — innova.
here — Perera — gentleman — several persons — are
There are several Mr. Pereras here.

ara — kaccariye — vadhe — korana — pereera — mahattaya.
that — in kaccheri — work — do (adj.) — Perera — gentleman
That Mr. Perera who works in the kaccheri.

kaccariye — vadhe — korana — pereera — mahattaya?
in kaccheri — work — do (adj.) — pereera — gentleman
Mr. Perera who works in the kaccheri?
I — correctly — to say — know — no
I don’t know to tell exactly.

Isn’t there a gentleman going by a red car in this neighbour-hood ?

Is it that gentleman (you) are searching for ?

The name of that gentleman is not Perera, (but) Silva.

Is it near here that that gentleman lives.

It is not so near.

It is about a mile (from here)

Can (you) tell (me) the way there?

Go about half a mile along this road

Then (you) come across a temple

Then (you) go along that road a little distance more, there is a school.

The house in front of the school.
ee — paare — kaar — yanna — puluvañ + de
that — in road — cars — to go — can + Q.
Can cars go on that road? (i.e. Is it motorable?)

paare nañ Tikak — hode — nañ.
road of course a little — good — no
The road, of course, is a little not good. (i.e. not very good)

namut — midubTa + ma — kaar — eka — geniyanna — puluveni
but — to compound (home-garden) + emph. — car — to take — can
But (you) can take the car right to the compound

3.3. Grammatical notes.
1. kərənəva —— kərənə
doing — participial adjective (padj.)

pereera mahattaya kacceeriye vacDə—kərənəva
Mr. Perera works in the kaccheri.

—> kacceeriye vacDə—kərənə pereera mahattaya
in kaccheri work — doing Perera gentleman
Mr. Perera who works in the kaccheri.

mahattaya kacceeriya vacDə — kərənəvə
—> mahattaya vacDə—kərənə kacceeriya
The kaccheri in which the gentleman works.

mahattaya viśva vidyaale ugamnənəvə
—> viśva vidyaale ugamnənə mahattaya
in University teach(padj.) gentleman
The gentleman who teaches in the University.

mahattaya viśva vidyaale ugamnənəvə
—> mahattaya ugamnənə viśva vidyaale
The University in which the gentleman teaches.

Verb
igena—gannəva
liyonəva
tiyønəva
vavənəvə
yənəvə
balənəvə
hambo—venəvə
venə
tøyənəvə
hoynənəvə
geniyənəvə
nañ
bær

Participial Adjective
igena—ganna
liyonə
tiyənə
vavənə
yənə
balənə
hambo—venə
venə
hoynənə
geniyənə
nañ
bær
2. 2. baageyak — hamaarak  
     — half  
     hætæmno baageyak — half a mile  
     hætæmno dekak — two miles  
     hætæmno deko hamaarak — two and a half miles

3. eyaa mee paare digee yanewa — mee paare digee yanne  
   He goes along this road  
   (Please) go along this road  
   eyaa metanig hørenøva — metanig hørenø  
   He turns here  
   (Please) turn here

4. yanewa — yanekoTo  
   go  
   when going  
   eyaa yanewa; otokoTo mamat yanewa  
   He goes; then I too go  
   eyaa yanekoTo mamat yanewa  
   When he goes I too go

3.4. Vocabulary.

perera  
gedara (pl. geval)  
kiipø  
kaacceriya  
kiyanøva (pt. kiuva)  
dæmøva (pt. dænogattha)  
ratu-  
paaTa  
alut  
kaar-eko  
boyanøva (pt. henva)  
namø  
silva  
hætæmno  
paara (pl. paarøval)  
diø  
digee  
baage  
—an hamaare  
dakuno  
duro  
issara  
issarahapitø  
mítula (pl. midul)  
gænlyonøva (pt. geneica)  
istræsamø (pl. istsocøgæ)  
tæpøl kantooruva (pl. tæpøl kantooru)  
ispiriitaale (pl. ispiritaala)  
maakoT-eko (pl. maakoT)  
bas-eko (bas)  
koocciya (koocci)  
reelluva (reellu)  

---  
Perera (proper name)  
home  
several  
kaccheri  
say  
know  
red  
colour  
new  
search for  
name  
mile (pl. hætæmno)  
road  
length  
along  
half  
half  
right (side); South  
distance  
front  
in front of  
compound; home-garden  
take away  
(Railway) station  
post office  
hospital  
market  
bus  
train
3.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

   i. ............................................ yanne meheg do
      to the temple
      to the school
      to the station
      to the post office
      to the hospital
      to the market
      to the University
      to Mr. Perera’s house
      to that gentleman’s village
      to that temple

   ii. viśve vidyaaleTa yanne...................................... do?
        by this road
        by that bus
        by which train
        by that road
        by this side (direction)

   iii. .............................................. pereera mahattōya,
        who works in the kaccari
        who goes by the red car
        who writes many books
        who teaches Sinhalese
        who goes to that school
        who searches for a job
        who goes to the University
        who stays near the temple

   iv. eya.............................................. danne nēxe.
        to tell the way
        to go to Mr. Perera’s house
        to work in the kaccari
        Sinhalese
        this area (locality)
        to grow paddy
        to go there
        to teach Sinhalese
        to write books
        to teach about countries in South Asia

2. Transform according to model

   i. mahattōya kaccariye vaDe-kērēnōva
      ----> kaccariye vaDe-kērēno mahattōya
minissu vii vavana
vana sattu sree goviya maaTee ena
pereera mahattaya mehee inna
mahattayaTee rati paaTee kaar-ekak tiyene
mahattaya mehee enna paare danne ne
iskoole issarhapiTee gee tiyene
mahattayaTee sighala bee

ii. eyaa gedore yanena. etekoTee mamat yanena.
    → eyaa gedore yanskoTee mamat yanena

eyaa dakunTee harenena. etekoTee mamat dakunTee harenena
eyaa gedore inna. etekoTee mame istesomTee yanena
mahattaya vaDDe-karenu. etekoTee apiTee kiyanna
mahattaya potak hoyena. etekoTee meeka denne
mamo iskoole ugunnenena. etekoTee hambovenna.
mahattaya kaar-eku geniyanena. etekoTee apiTee kiyanna,
mehee kuburu saruvaTee vavenena. etekoTee vano sattu enena.
apme palaate innena. etekoTee api paqsole balanee yanena.


Turn left there.
Go along that road about a mile.
Is he having a car?
The house in front of the temple.
My name is Siripala.
The gentleman who has a new car.
Which schools?
He lives near by.
I don’t know his name.
You cannot go by this road.
LESSON FOUR


A visitor to an office asks for Mr. Siripala, one of the employees.

— siripaala mahattaya innova de?
— dəq naŋ ee mahattaya kantooruve naŋ.
— ada aave nəddə?
— siripaala mahattaya aave kantooruve arimut issella.
— namut dəq TikakəTə issella koheedə giya; tavat mahattayek ekkə.
— koy mahattaya ekço da giye?
— ara aluteə apu mahattaya ekko; jayoseno mahattaya ekko.
— kohee do giye? xətəka do?
— xətəka yanne naŋ, mee velaave. ikmanoTe enno oonə.
— mama iiyet aava. namut mahattaya hambə-unee naŋə.
— ara enne, siripaala mahattaya. kænTime pætte idala.

4.2. Explanatory translation.

siripaala — mahattaya — innova + do?
Siripala (proper name) — gentleman — is + Q.
Is Mr. Siripala in?

dəq — naŋ — ee mahattaya — kantooruve — naŋ.
now — of course — that gentleman — in office — no
Now, of course, that gentleman is not in office.

ada — aave — nəddə?
today — came +(emph.) — no + Q.
Didn’t (he) come (to office) today?

siripaala mahattaya — aave — kantooruve — arimut — issella
Mr. Siripala — came + emph. — the office — to open + ‘t’ — before
It was even before the office was opened that Mr. Siripala came.

dəq — TikakəTə — issella — kohee + do — giya;
now — to a little — before — where — went (indie.)
A little while ago (he) went somewhere.

tavat — mahattayek ekko,
more + ‘t’ — a gentleman — with.
with another gentleman.

koy — mahattaya — ekko + do — giye?
which — gentleman — with + Q. — went + (emph.)
With which gentleman did (he) go?
that — newly — came + (padj.) — gentleman — with
With that gentleman who came newly (recently)

jayasena — mahattaya — ekka
Jayasena — gentleman — with
With Mr. Jayasena.

koheedu — giye — aetake + da?
where + Q. — went + emph. — distance + Q.
Where did (he) go, far?

aetake — yanne — naae — mee — velaave
far + (indef. Loc.) — go + (emph.) — no — this — at time
(He) does not go far at this time.

ikmeneTa — ene — oone.
soon — to come — should
(He) should come soon.

manu — iiyet — aava
I — yesterday + ‘t’ — came
I came yesterday also.

naanu — mahattaya — hambu + unee — naae
but — gentleman — met + (emph.) — no
But I didn’t meet the gentleman (i.e. Mr. Siripala).

are — enne — siripaale mahattaya
there (yonder) — come + (emph.) — Mr. Siripala
There comes Mr. Siripala.

kenTime — pette — idala
canteen — side + Loc. — from
from the direction of the canteen.

4.3. Grammatical notes.

1. kantooruva arinnat issella
   kantooruva arinava
   office open = (someone) opens the office.
   kantooruva arinna issella
   office to open before = before the office opens
   kantooruva arinna ‘t’ issella
   office to open + ‘t’ before = even before the office opens

   oktoobar maaseta issella
   October to month before = before the month of October
   oktoobar maaseta Tat issella = even before the month of Oct.

   issella governs a dative case noun or infinitive
     oktoobar maaseta issella
     kantooruva arinna issella
2. kohee + da
which place + 'da'
eyaa koheeda giyaa
he which place went + past indicative = he went somewhere
eyaa koheeda giye
he which place went + emph. = Where did he go?

koheeda when occurring with the indicative form of the verb means 'somewhere or other'.
khoheeda giyaa — went somewhere or other

koheeda when occurring with an emphatic form of the verb means 'where'
khoheeda giyee — where did (he) go?

So are kauda, mokakda and monavada.

kau da innava — someone is (there)
kau da inne — who is there
mokakda tiyenava — something or other is there.
mokakda tiyenne — what is there.

3. tavat mahattayok ekko
tavo — more
tavo mahatturu innava — There are some more gentlemen
tavo mahattayek innava — There is one more gentleman
tavo + 't' mahattayek — Another gentleman. (tavo+t > tavat)
tavat mahattayek ekko — with another gentleman

Similarly,
eyat ekko — with him
lamayat ekko — with the child

4. mahattaya aluteq enava

gentleman newly come = The gentleman comes newly
aluteq ena mahattaya
newly coming (papj.) gentleman = The gentleman who comes newly
mahattaya aluteq aava — The gentleman came newly
aluteq aapu mahattaya — The gentleman who came newly

(Note: Past tense verb also has a corresponding past tense participial adjective and past tense emphatic)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>past indicative</th>
<th>past emphatic</th>
<th>Past papj.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bæluva (balanava)</td>
<td>bæluve</td>
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<tr>
<td>liuva (liyanava)</td>
<td>liuve</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiuva (kiyanaava)</td>
<td>kiuve</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>heuva (hoyanava)</td>
<td>heuve</td>
<td>hoyepu; heuve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>væuva (vavanava)</td>
<td>væuve</td>
<td>væepu; væuve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. idala — from

kantoo (kantoo) pette idala enava

canteen direction from come = (He) comes from the direction of the canteen
eyaa pette idala enava — He comes from Kandy
eyaa peeraadeniyite idala mehaaTa aava — He came here from Peradeniya.

4.4. Vocabulary.
siripala Siripala (Proper name)
kantooruva office
arinava (pt. ariya) open
issella before
kohee which place
tava more
tavat another (when occurring with an indefinite noun)

okko with
alut new

baa far; distance
tavat yesterday
date canteen

date direction; side
idala from
vahanava (pt. vahuva) close; shut

4.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.
i. eya aave .................

before the school was opened
before me
before that
before time
even before the school was opened
even before me
even before this year
before the gentleman
before the office was closed
even before the office was closed

ii. mama vaDa-karanne ...........................................
    with another gentleman
    with this gentleman
    with another man
    with farmers
    with the school master
    in this office
    in an office
    in the canteen in our office
    with the gentleman who came from Kandy
    with the gentleman who said it

iii. mee bas-eko enne ...........................................
    from the University
    from Peradeniya
    from Colombo
    from that village
    from our school
    from yesterday
    from yesterday evening
    from the direction of the University
    from Mr. Siripala’s office
    from that temple

2. Transform according to model :

i. mama ada nuvara yanava ----> mama ada nuvara giyaa
   eyaa sighalo igenagannava
   mee mahattaya hodaTa uggannanava
   mama etanig dakunaTa harenaTa
   mehee koy deet saruvaTa wavenanava
   vanasattu govitaTaTa enava
   api ada papsala balaTa
   mama ada hugak vaDa-karananava
   mahattaya mee paare kaar-eko geniyananava
   mehee mahatturu kipadenek inanava
   mama ada nuvarig potak gannanava
   mee lamaya rassaavak hoyanava
   meee gamee puraanTa papsalak tiyenava

ii. lamaya ada nuvara giyaa ----> ada nuvara giyaa lamaya
    mahattaya papsala baluva
    kaar-eko dakunaTa hareuna
    lamaya pota genicca
Come with me.
Mr. Siripala went to office this morning.
The man who worked in the office is here.
The book he brought is very good.
He came from Colombo.
He should come soon.
He comes from the direction of the school.
He came to office today.
I came yesterday also.
He went somewhere, a little while ago.
LESSON FIVE

5.1. *Conversation 5.*

Two students in a University Hall of Residence.

— tamuse *gamaTa* gihi *kavada da aapahu aave?*  
— mama *ada udee koocciyq aava.*  
— koocciyq *ava *mëccesë* parakku unee mokoda?  
— koocciyq *ada peeraadeniyaTa enëkoTa hugak parakku unaa.*  
— koo anit *aya? kohee gihilla da?*  
— hëmooma *pustokaaleTa gihi. dëq* vibhaage lagone.  
— tamuse *vitarak mokada mehee inne?*  
— maTa *iiye rëx saniipa nëti unaa.* eekë nisa giyee nëxe.  
— ehenëq *gihilla beet Tikak gamaa ona nëe?*  
— mama *udee gihilla beet genua. dëq maTa hoday.*  
unat bañhëla. aëge teheTTuya vitarak Tikak tiyenava.  
— nivadDu kaale mokada këlee? paaDaë karamë geti.  
— nëxe, mama *gedarTa velaa, kaala biila naala saniipa gatta.*

5.2. *Explanatory translation*

tamurse — *gamaTa* — gihi — kavada + da — aapahu + aave  
you — to village — having gone — what day — back + came (emph.)
Having gone home, when did you return?

mama — adë — udee — koocciyq — aava.  
I — today — morning — by train — came
I came this morning by train

koocciyq — aava — mëq — meccesë — parakku — unee + moka + da  
by train — came — if — this much — late — became + emph. — why
If (you) came by train, why did you get so late?

koocciyq — adë — peeraadeniyaTa — enëkoTa — hugak —  
train — today — to Peradeniya — when came — much  
parakku unaa  
late became
When the train came to Peradeniya today, it was very late.

koo — anit + aya  
where — other + persons
Where are the others?

kohee — gihilla + da  
which place — gone (pr. pft. + Q)
Where (are) (they) gone?
All (animate) — to library — gone (pr. pft.)

Now the examination is near, isn’t it?

Why are you only staying here.

I became ill last night.

Therefore I did not go.

In that case, (you) should go and get some medicine, isn’t it?

I went in the morning and brought medicine

Now, I am alright.

I only feel a little physical weakness

What did (you) do in the vacation?

(You) may have studied

No, I stayed at home, ate, drank, bathed and relaxed.
5.3. Grammatical notes.

1. *gihilla*¹ ; *gihilla*²

   a. *eyaa gamaTa yanava.* — he goes home.

   b. *eyaa gamaTa giyaa.* — he went home.

   c. *eyaa gamaTa gihilla ada aapahu-aava.*
      he to (home) village having gone today back-came
      He having gone home returned today.

   d. *eyaa gamaTa gihilla.*
      he to (home) village is gone
      He is gone home.

   yanava — non-past tense
   giyaa — past tense
   gihilla¹ — past participle. (As in c. above)
   gihilla² — present perfect. (As in d. above)

   eyaa gihilla — He is gone (and therefore not here now)
   una bāhcuła — fever has gone down (and there is no fever now.)

   (Note: Past participle form, e. g., *gihilla*¹ is either followed by the finite verb of the sentence or it may be preceded by the emphatic form of the verb.)

   *eyaa gamaTa gihilla aapahu aava.*
   He, having gone home, returned

   *eyaa aapahu aave gamaTa gihilla.*
   It is having gone home that he returned.

   Present perfect form, e. g., *gihilla*², occurs usually at the end of the sentence, as the finite verb.
   *eyaa gamaTa gihilla.* — He is gone home.

   Both forms (past participle and the present perfect) are identical in sound.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>non–past tense</th>
<th>Past participle and Present Perfect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>balanava</td>
<td>balala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liyanava</td>
<td>liyala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiyanave</td>
<td>kiyala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoyanava</td>
<td>hoyala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vavanava</td>
<td>vavala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yanava</td>
<td>gihilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innava</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiyenava</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>geniyanava</td>
<td>genihilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gannava</td>
<td>aragene; arağ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karanava</td>
<td>korola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enova</td>
<td>øvilla; øvit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. naf — if
mahattaya gamaTa yanava — The gentleman goes home.
mahattaya gamaTa yanava naf — If the gentleman goes home.

mahattaya gamaTa yanava naf mamat yanava.
If the gentleman is going home I too (shall) go.

naf after a predicative construction, as in the examples above, usually means if; after a nominal (i.e. a noun or a noun phrase) its meaning is similar to of course as in many examples in previous lessons.

3. mokak — why

tamuse parakkunaa.
you late became = You got late

tamuse parakkunaa mokak?
you late became (emph.) why = Why did you get late?

4. enakoTa — participial adjective + koTa'

today train to Peradeniya when coming much late become (npt)
When the train comes to Peradeniya today it becomes (or will be) very late.

When followed by a non-past verb, padj. + koTa is also non-past;
when followed by a past tense verb it indicates past tense, as in the above examples.

5. lage

lag + y + ne —> lagan
near + 'y' + isn't it (It) is near, isn't it?

hoda + y + ne —> hodane
good + 'y' + isn't it (It) is good, isn't it?
6. maTa saniipa nati unaa
maTa saniipa nata
maTa saniipa nati unaa
to me health no = I am ill.
to me health no + adj. became = I became (fell) ill.
to me health became = I became healthy (i.e., got well).

7. giyee naa
mama pustakaaleTa giyaa
I to library went = I went to the library.
mama pustakaaleTa giyee naa.
I to library went (emph.) no = I did not go the to library.

8. gedaraTa velaa
mama gedaraTa velaa innava
I to home having become stay = I stay confined to home.
eyaa adaTa velaa innava
he to bed having become stay = He stays confined to bed.
eyaa kaamereesTa velaa paaDaj karoenava
he to room having become lessons do
He stays confined to room, studying.

5.4. Vocabulary.

tamuse — you (when addressing a friend, male person to male person)
kavada — what day; when
gihilla — having gone. (present: yanava)
aapahu enova — come back; return
ado — today
udee — morning
koociyewa — train
aaava — came (present: enova)
meccara — this much
parakku — late
mokade — why
enakoTa — when coming
koo — where
anit — other
unit-aya — other persons
kohee — where
pustakaale — library (pl. pustakaale)
dēj — now
vibhaage (pl. vibhaaga) — examination
iīye — yesterday
rēj — night
sānipe — health
nisaa — because
eekā nisaa — because of that
beeta (pl. beet) — medicine
gāmāva — take
oonā — must; should
uno — fever
āgo (pl. āgoval) — body
teheTTuva — tiredness
nivaaDuva — vacation; holiday
nivaaDu kaale — vacation time
paaDaf) karanava — study
heTā — tomorrow
daval — day-time
āda (pl. ādaaval) — bed

5.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

i. .......................... kavādāde gamaTā giyee?
   you having gone to University
   you having learnt about Ceylon
   you having worked there
   you having stayed in the school
   you having seen (looked) the temple
   you having written the book
   you having taken the car
   you having searched for a job
   you having met the gentleman
   you having come to our home
   he having met the school master
   he having taken the medicine
   he having studied in the library
   he having come to Peradeniya

ii. mama ada udee ..............................
    went to the temple
    learnt Sinhalese
    brought medicine
    drank medicine
    came here
    took a book
    met him
    did lot of work
    began to do a job
    bathed while at home
iii. .................................. mame giyee nae.
because of that
because of ill health (no health)
because there is a job
because of rain
because there is lot of work
because the sun is too hot
because the road is not very good
because he did not go
because the examination is near
because I don't know the road

2. Transform according to model.

i. mamo iskoole giyaa —> mama iskoole giyee nae
maTa rassaavak hambo-unaa
mama gedaradi paDa keruva
mama eheeti govitag kalaa
eyaa laaykaave auruddak viya unna
maTa ehee rassaavak tibuna
mahattaya pot kiipayak liuva
adat koocciya parakk unaa
ad isoole paTa gatta.
tamuse mehaaT enna paara kiuva
eyaa atat beet generaava

ii. hsemoome pustakaaleTa giyaa —> hsemoome pustakaaleTa gihilla
hsemoome aapahu aava
ad isoole paTa gatta
eyaa hodaTa igena-gatta
mahattaya ad kaar-eko generaava
dae veDo okkoma keruva
eyaa atat beet gatta
siripaala mahattaya kentimeTa giyaa
eyaaTa rassaavak hambo-unaa
eyaa atat vevee naeava
eyaa kaar-eko genicca.

iii. mahattaya yanava; ehena mamat yanava.
—> mahattaya yanava nay mamat yanava.
mama sihbaa dannava; ehena laaykaave yanava.
eyaa ikmeTa aava; ehena rassaavak hambo-venava
tamuse asanipaa unaa; ehena beat ganna oonae
mehee sanipadaayakay; ehena api huvak kal innaa
eyaaTa rassaavak tiyenava; ehena mehee enne naae
maTa tavama sanipaa naae; ehena adat nivaadu ganna oonae
tamuseTa rassaavak oonae; ehena gameTa yenna
tamuseTa govitaq keranne puluvay; ehena heTa udee enne

I go (having gone) to University now, shall return in the evening.
When he came, it was very late.
All have eaten.
Having gone home what did you do?
Did you study much?
He brought medicine yesterday also.
Did you go to meet Mr. Perera yesterday?
Do you know the way to our home?
If you are not well, get some medicine
If the examination is near, study well.
If you came by car, why did you get so late?
I stayed confined to bed.
Staying in bed, he studies.
6.1 Conversation 6.

School children on an excursion. Teacher checks whether they all boarded the bus.

— daę həmoomə bas – ekeTa nəgəla do ?
— ou, seer, daę həmoomə nəgəla vaage. bas–ekeę piTa kauruvat peenə nəx.
— ehəme bəx. ganaę kərəla balanə oonə. gunapaalə ganaę kəranə.
— hoday seer, ekay, dekay, tunay, hateray, pahay, ....... visihateray. visihateredenay inc. ekkenek A'Duy seer.
— koo balanə. kənda taamə save nətte ?
— okkoma inneva vaage seer. namut ganaę kərəla balanəkəTa ekkenek A'Duy.
— eeke vennə bəx. gunapaalə, tamuse tamusevə ganaę kəruva do ?
— anee seer, ma'Tə varədiləa. maavə ganaę kəranə bərivələa.

6.2 Explanatory translation

daę — həmoomə — bas + ekeTa — nəgəla + do?
  now — all — to bus — have boarded + Q.
  Have (they) all boarded the bus now?
ou — seer — daę — həmoomə — nəgəla — vaage
yes — sir — now — all — have boarded — looks like
  Yes Sir, it appears they all have boarded.
bas — ekeę — piTa — kauruvat — peenə — nəx
  from bus — outside — anyone — to see — no
  There is no one outside the bus to be seen.

ehəme — bəx
  that way — cannot
  That won't do.

ghanaę + kərəla — balanə — oonə
  having counted — to see — must
  (You) must count and check

gunapaalə — ganaę + kəranə
  Gunapala (proper name) — count
  Gunapala, please count.

hoday — seer
  good + 'y' — Sir
  Alright Sir.
okay — dekay — tunay — hatoray — pahay — ....... visihatoray.
it is one — it is two — it’s three — it’s four — it’s five — ....... it’s twenty-four.
one, two, three, four, five, .... twenty-four.

visihatoradenay — inne.
twenty-four + ‘y’ — there is
There are only twenty-four persons.

ekkenek — aDuy — seer,
one person — less + ‘y’ — Sir
One person is missing, Sir.

koo — balamna.
where — to see
Let (me) see

kaua — taama — aave — nattte?
who — yet — came (emph.) — no (emph.)
Who hasn’t come yet ?

okkoma — innava — vaage — seer.
all — there are — looks like — Sir
It looks as if they are all in, Sir

namut — ganaq + korala — balonskoTə — ekkenek— aDuy — seer
but — having counted — when looking — one person — less — ‘y’ + Sir.
But when (you) count and check, there is one person less, Sir.

eeka — venno — bæx
that — to be — cannot
That cannot be

gunapałə — tamuse — tamuseva — ganaq + keruvade
Gunapala — you — you + Accusative — counted + Q
Gunapala, did you count yourself?

ane — seer — maTə — varadilaq
oh — Sir— to me — gone wrong (invol.)
Oh, Sir, I have gone wrong.

maave — ganaq + korame — bərivelaq
me (acc.) — to count — has failed
I have failed to count myself.

6.3. Grammatical notes.
1. piTə ‘outside’; ætula ‘inside’; uDa ‘on’ and yəTa ‘under’
bas-ekəq piTə
from bus outside = outside the bus
kaamareq piTə
from room outside = outside the room
bas-eka guelu
bus inside = inside the bus
kaamaree guelu
room inside = inside the room

bas-eka uDα
bus on = on the bus
meese uDα
table on = on the table

meese yaTa
table under = under the table
bas-eka yaTa
bus under = under the bus

2. kauruvat
kauru + vat
who + 'vat' = any person

kauruvat occurs in negative sentences or in question sentences.

bas-ekee kauruvat nαα = in bus anyone no = There is no one in the bus
bas-ekee kauruvat innəva da? = in bus anyone is + Q. = Is there anyone in the bus ?

Similarly,
mokakvat ← mokak + vat
what + 'vat' = anything

bas-ekee mokakvat nαα = in bus anything no = There is nothing in the bus
bus-ekee mokəvat tiyenəva da = Is there anything in the bus ?

3. peenəva 'see'
peenəva occurs with a Dative case noun

maTa iskoole peenəva
to me school see = I see the school.

There are a few other verbs of the same category as peenəva

varədenəva — go wrong
bərivenəva — fail
dənenəva — feel
əhenəva — hear

4. kaudo 'who'; mokakdə 'what'
kauru + de —→ kaudo
kaudo bas-ekee nette
who in bus no(emph.) = Who is not in the bus ?
mokakdə bas-ekee nətte
what in bus no (emph.) = What is not in the bus ?
5. -va Accusative case marker

 tamuse tamuseva
 you you + Acc. marker

 -va is used after a noun to mark it as belonging to Accusative case, to avoid ambiguity.
 -ve is used after animate nouns only.

 mama tamuseva heuva
 I you + Acc. searched = I searched for you.

6. bærivenevva

 bæri + venava
cannot (adj.) + become — fail or become impossible to do something.

 maTe bæri + unaa — I failed (to do something) Note: It occurs with a dative case noun.

7. Numerals.

 Each numeral has, a. stem form, b. inanimate form, c. animate form and d. ordinal forms

 In the list below, opposite each number, first column gives the inanimate form and second column the stem form:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>eka</td>
<td>ek, ek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>deke</td>
<td>de</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>tuna</td>
<td>tuq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>hatere</td>
<td>hatere, haare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>paha</td>
<td>pas, paq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>haye</td>
<td>haye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>hata</td>
<td>hat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>aTo</td>
<td>aTo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>naveye</td>
<td>nave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>dahaye</td>
<td>dahe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ekolaha</td>
<td>ekolos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>dolaha</td>
<td>dolos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>dahatune</td>
<td>dahatung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>daahatere</td>
<td>daahatero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>pahalohe</td>
<td>pahalos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>dahasaya</td>
<td>dahasaye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>daahata</td>
<td>daahat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>daha- aTo</td>
<td>daha- aTo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>dahanamayea</td>
<td>dahaname</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>visi</td>
<td>visi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>visi- eka</td>
<td>visi- ek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>thi</td>
<td>tis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>tis- eka</td>
<td>tis- ek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>hataliho</td>
<td>hatalis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>hatalis- eka</td>
<td>hatalis- ek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>panisa</td>
<td>panas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Animate forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ek—kenaa</td>
<td>one (stem) + person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>denna</td>
<td>two persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu0—denaa</td>
<td>three persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hatara—denaa</td>
<td>four persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and so on, the stem form + denaa. ekkenaa and denna are irregular.

Ordinal forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>palemu—veniya</td>
<td>the first person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>palemu—värne</td>
<td>the first thing (inanimate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de—veniya</td>
<td>the second person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de—värne</td>
<td>the second thing (inanimate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu0—veniya</td>
<td>the third person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu0—värne</td>
<td>the third thing (inanimate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and so on, the stem + veniya — animate ordinal
the stem + värne — inanimate ordinal

Animate, inanimate, (including ordinate forms) have indefinite forms also.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tuni</td>
<td>the three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tunak</td>
<td>a three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu0—denaa</td>
<td>the three persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu0—denek</td>
<td>‘a three persons’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu0—veniya</td>
<td>the third person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu0—veniyek</td>
<td>a third person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu0—värne</td>
<td>the third (inanimate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu0—värnak</td>
<td>a third (inanimate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Usually the indefinite form of the numeral is used preceded by the noun it qualifies when reference is made for the first time unless the referent is already known to both speaker and listener:

bas-ekee lamay pas-çenek innava — There are five children in the bus
kaamaree puTu dekak tiyenava — There are two chairs in the room.

In compound numerals, the non-final members appear in stem form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Numeral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>visi-eka</td>
<td>20(stem) + one</td>
<td>twenty-one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tis-paha</td>
<td>30(stem) + five</td>
<td>thirty-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-siyya-paha</td>
<td>two (stem) + hundred (stem) + five</td>
<td>two hundred and five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haara-siyya</td>
<td>four(stem) + hundred</td>
<td>Four hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pan-daaha</td>
<td>five (stem) + thousand</td>
<td>Five thousand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4. Vocabulary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bas-eke (pl. bas)</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nagina (pt. négga)</td>
<td>ascend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seer (pl. seerla)</td>
<td>Sir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pita</td>
<td>outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kauru</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kauruvat</td>
<td>anyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peenava (pt. penuna)</td>
<td>see; appear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chene</td>
<td>that way; that manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gana (pl. gana)</td>
<td>number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gana-karanava (pt. g'keruva)</td>
<td>count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aDu</td>
<td>less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taama</td>
<td>yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tavama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>værædda (pl. værad)</td>
<td>mistake, fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>værademava (pt. væradunaas)</td>
<td>go wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bařivenava (pt. b'unaas)</td>
<td>fail; become impossible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pëtipasse</td>
<td>behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puTuva (pl. puTu)</td>
<td>chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamaya (pl. lamay)</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaamaree (pl. kaamora)</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meese (pl. meesa)</td>
<td>table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rupiyalo (pl. rupiyal)</td>
<td>rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uDo</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ætule</td>
<td>inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaTa</td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

i. ........................................ kauruvat peenna nzæ.
   inside the bus
   under the car
   on the table
   inside the room
   near the field
   in front of the temple
   behind the car
   on the chair
   in the compound (use Genitive case)
   in the road

ii. ........................................ mokavat tibune nzæ.
   with him (= near him)
   under the chair
   to see
   to say
   to bring
   to take away
   inside the bus
   under the bed
   outside the school
   on the table

iii. iskoole lamay ......................... innava.
    two
    twenty-five
    thirty-nine
    eighty-four
    one hundred
    one hundred and fifty
    five hundred
    five hundred and seventy-five
    five hundred and one
    six hundred and sixteen

iv. maa laga rupiyal ...................... tiyenava.
    one
    two
    fifty-two
    one thousand and fifty-two
    two thousand five hundred
    three thousand five hundred and fifty-two
    one thousand nine hundred and nineteen
2. Transform according to model.

i. mehee kauruvat nēc → mehee mokovat nēc.
   mama ee kauruvat danne nēc.
   gedere kauruvat innōva dē?
   iskoole di kauruvat hambō-unaado?
   paare kauruvat yanēva dā?
   bas-ekee kauruvat unne nāc.
   tamuseTē kauruvat peene nāc.
   kauruvat taama aDu dā?

ii. ganaq-korōla balōskoTē ekkenek aDuy → ganaq-korōla balōskoTē ekak aDuy
   ganaq-korōla balōskoTē dennek aDuy.
   pasdenek
   dehadenek
   visidenek
   visidennenek
   siyadenek

iii. mama iiye mehee aava. → maTo iiye mehee enne bēri-una.
   mahattōya mee bas-ekee aava.
   mama lajkaave hūgak kal unna.
   api pāysala bāluva.
   maTo mahatturu hāomoome hambō-unna.
   eyaa pot okkōma gatta
   eyaa nivaaDuTe gamTe giyaa
   eyaa lankeavedi sinhala igenē gatta
   eyaa bus-ekeTē negga.


You all please board the bus.
Please get down (bahinava) from the bus.
There are only twenty persons in the bus.
I could not (failed) come yesterday.
Who hasn’t come yet?
Still there is one less.
Did you count me?
You have gone wrong.
I could not go there yesterday.
There is one person extra (vāDi).
LESSON SEVEN


Two passengers at a bus halt.

— kolaba yana bus metane navattanowa da?
— ou, navattanowa. namut mahattayaTa Tikak velaa inne vey, bus-eko enoka†
— ee ay?
— mee dæŋ kolaba bus-ekak giyaa. iilaga bas-eko ennë aDume gaane paye baagayakvat yay.
— haabazaTa kolaba bas tiyenne paye baage† baageTa da?
— ou, paye baage† baageTa tamay. namut samohara velavæTa parakku-venova.
— dæŋ velave kiiya da? mama ado hadissiye saave. oroolosuwe geneene ametake unaa.
— velavæ hatay dahayay . nuvæq hatæTa pitæTeva-bas-eko dæŋ mage æti. hatay hatælaTa vitoro eekë mahaaTa eevi.
— kolabaTa yama bas-ekak kocceero velas gannava da?
— eekë kiyannë amaaruy . samohara bas paye dekolamaareq yanova. samohara eeva paye tunak gannova.
— mehee idala kolabaTa yama kiiyak gannava da?
— rupiyal dekay sato visipahak gannova.
— kocceiyie naq rupiyal tunak gannova needa?
— ou, bas-ekë yanë-eko laabay.

7.2. Explanatory translation.

koleba — yana — bas — metane — navattanowa + da
Colombo — going (padj.) — buses — this place — stop + Q.
Do (they) stop Colombo bound buses here?

ou, — navattanowa
yes — (they) stop
Yes (they) stop (here).

namut — mahattayaTa — Tikak — velaa — inne — vey
but — to gentleman — a little — time — to stay — might have to
bas-eko — enoka†.

bus — coming (padj.) + ‘kaq’.
But you will have to stay for some time till the bus comes.

cé — aay ?
that — why ?
Why is that?

mee — dæŋ — kolaba + bas-ekak — giyaa.
this — now — Colombo + a bus — went
Just now, a Colombo bound bus went.
For the next bus to come it might take at least half an hour.

Is that true?

Colombo bus is (emph.) hour from half to half Q

Is it every half hour that there are buses to Colombo?

Yes it is every half hour.

But sometimes they get late.

What is the time now?

I came (emph.) in a hurry today.

(I) forgot to bring the watch.

The time is seven ten (i.e. ten past seven).

The bus that leaves Kandy at seven may be on way now.

It might reach here at about seven forty.

How long a bus takes to go to Colombo?

It is difficult to say.
Some buses go in two and a half hours.  
Some (buses) take three hours.  

How much (money) they take to go from here to Colombo?  
(i.e. what is the fare to Colombo?)  

By train it is three rupees, isn't it?  

Yes, going by bus is cheap.
3. **bas-eko ena**
   The bus comes

   **bas-eko ena + kaq**
   Until the bus comes

   maTa rassaavak hambé-venava. etakaq mama rassaavak hoyenava
till then I a job find

   rassaavak hambévena-kaq mama hoyenava
till then I a job find I search for

   a job till find I search for
I search for a job till I find one.

4. **paya baagayak yay**
   hour a half might go
   Half an hour might pass.

   **paya baagayak + vat yay**
   hour a half + ‘vat’ — might go = Half an hour at least might pass.

5. **paya baageTa**
   from half hour to half, your
   (i.e. every half hour)

   **Similarly,**
   **paya baageTa**
   from hour to hour. i.e. hourly

   **tanq tanTa**
   from place to place (tane = place)

   **paya dekeTa**
   from two hour to two hour
   i.e. every two hours.

6. tamay
   **paya baageTa tamay**
   hour from half to half emphasis
   It is every half hour (not at other intervals)

   mehee rassaaval tiyenava
   There are jobs here.

   mehee rassaaval tiyenava tamay
   There are (emphasis) jobs here.

7. **kiyya ‘how much’ (indefinite: kiiyk)**
   **deq velaave kiiy + de**
   now time how much — What is the time now?

   **meeka kiiy + de**
   of this price how much = What is the price of this (article)?

   **meeka kiiyade** — how much (price) is this?

8. **amateka-unaa ‘forgot’ (pr. amateka-venava)**
   **maTa oréloosuve geenno amateka-unaa**
   to me watch to bring forgot = I forgot to bring the watch.

   **maTa oréloosuve geenno matak-unaa**
   to me watch to bring remember = I remembered to bring the watch.

   **mateka** — memory
9. hatay dahayo
    seven and ten
    hata + y dahaya + y
    seven and ten + 'y' (= is) = It is seven ten

'y' after hata is equivalent to 'and'
'y' after dahaya acts as a predicate, as already learned in lesson two.
    (e.g., rasney 'is hot')

Similarly,
    rupiyan deka + y sato visipahak
    rupees two and cents twentyfive — two rupees and twenty five cents.

10. mehee idala kolobaTa
    here (Loc.) from to Colombo = from here to Colombo
    peeradeniya idala kolobaTa
    Peradeniya (Loc.) from to Colombo = from Peradeniya to Colombo

11. bas-eko kolobaTa yanava — the bus goes to Colombo
    kolobaTa yana bas-eko — the bus that goes to Colombo
    kolobaTa yana-eko — the one that goes to Colombo

    yana-eko may mean either 'the one that goes' or 'going' (verbal noun.)
    e.g. meeka koloba yanasa-eko — this is the one that goes to Colombo.
    bas-ekemp yanasa-eko haabay — going by bus is cheap

7.4. Vocabulary.

koloba — Colombo
metone — here

navattanava (pt. navættoo) — stop
velaa — time
velavwa —
iilaga — next (to that)
miilaga — next (to this)
gaane — amount

paya (pl. paya) — hour
haabææva — truth
baage — half
-amaaro — some
samaharo —
kiiya (+ da) — how much; what number (indef. kiiyak)
hadissiya — hurry; urgency
oralosuva — watch; clock
matako — memory
matak-venava — remember
matak-korona — recollect, remind
amatako — lack of memory

50
7.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

i. .................................................. mehee tiyenava da
   buses going to Colombo
   buses coming from Colombo
   the book that I searched for
   the car that the gentleman brought
   the book that he wrote
   a good hospital
   a train going to Kandy
   my two books
   an ancient temple
   that gentleman's watch

ii. .................... tamuse metone inna.
   till the bus comes
   till I come back
   till I bring the book
   till I tell you the way (road)
   till the next bus departs
   till we find (for) you a job
   till I tell (you) the time
   till he boards the bus
   till he counts the children
   till all the students alight from the bus
iii. koleba bas tiyenne ........................................
    every half hour
    every quarter hour
    every six hours
    every twenty minutes
    once in a way
    every thirty minutes

iv. dəŋ velaaavo .................................
    six ten
    half past seven
    quarter past eight
    quarter to one
    twelve o'clock
    ten minutes to twelve
    fifteen minutes past twelve.

2. Transform according to model.
   i. koleba bas-eko dəŋ enava ----> kolabē bas-eko dəŋ eevi.
      mee koocciyo dəŋ pəTət-vena
      eya dəŋ yanəva
      tamuətə paaDaŋ kərenəva
      mahattəya maTe rassavək hoyənəva
      laməya siihələ hodeTe igən-gənnəva
      ee minissu mehee hugək kal ᵇəna
      mahattəya hɛTət ugənnəna
      mahattəya əvillə pəysələ balənəva
      dəŋ həməomə bas-ekoTe nəginəna
      mahattəya həndəxəTe ƙaə-te gənənəna

   ii. bas-ekoŋ yanəva. eeka laabay. ----> bas-ekoŋ yanə-eke laabay.
      mehee Tikak kal ᵇənəva. eeko ƙəduya
      mehee rassavək kərenəva. eeko leesiya
      ƙədə iskoole pəTəŋ-gənnəna. eeko ƙəduya
      dəŋ pəysələ balənəva. eeko Tikak ƙəmaa
      ƙədə ƙaə-te gənənəna. eeko ƙəduya
      həndəxəTe ƙeet gənənə. eeko leesiya

3. Say in Sinhalese:
   At what time is the next bus?
   What is the fare to Kandy?
   It takes three hours to go to Colombo.
   Some buses get late.
   Wait a little till I come.
   This bus leaves at six thirty.
   This train goes to Peradeniya.
   I forgot to tell that.
   There are buses to Kandy every ten minutes.
   I forgot to bring my watch.
   You might have to wait for some time, till the bus comes.
Now the time is

hatay — 'is seven'
hatay dahayay — 'ten and seven'
i.e., ten past seven.
hatoTo dahayay — 'to seven ten'
i.e., ten to seven.
hatay kaalay — 'seven and quarter'
i.e., quarter past seven
hatoTo kaalay — 'to seven quarter'
i.e., quarter to seven
hato-hamaaray — 'seven and half'
i.e., half past seven.
LESSON EIGHT

8.1. Conversation 8

In a restaurant. A waiter tries to satisfy a discriminating customer.

— laməya, monəwəde kəxəməTa tiyenne?
— oone deyak tiyenəva mahattaya. mahattaya kəmətı bat kannə de?
— nəttax venə monəvarəhə kannə de?
— bat kannə monəva de tiyenne?
— mahattayaTa maalu oonənəag maalu tiyenəva; mas oonə nəq mas tiyenəva.
— mas kəhəməde hadəla tiyenne?
— bədəpuvət tiyenəva; maaluvoTa uyəpuvət tiyenəva.
— mas maTa səməmənəq agunəy. maalu monəwəde tiyenne?
— toore maalu tiyenəva mahattaya; mirisəTa uyəla.
— mirisəTa uyəpuvə bohoøə səøə vəDIy. kireTa uyəpuvə nəddə?
— kireTa uyəpuvə iərəy mahattaya.
— toore maaluvoTa məmø kəhəmət kəmətı nəx. mahattayaTa ehenəq eloohuy bətuq vitərək gəennəq?
— həday gəennə. eloohu monəwəde tiyenne!
— baNDakkay buTuy pətəllay tiyenneva.
— baNDakka maTa kannə hədo nəx. maTa hembirissaəo hədəla.
— bəTuq bəro vəDIy. maTa baDəəə amaəəu hədenəva.
— pətəllə nəq vəsədək nəx.
— ehenəq pətəllay bətuq gəennəq?
— həday berivəcə bəveliə Tikək gəennə.
— adə nəq bət Tikək idəla mədı mahattaya.
— eekət əhemədq? ehenəq maTa nikəq te okək geneə denna.

8.2. Explanatory translation.

laməya — monəwəde — kəxəməTa — tiyenne
child (waiter) — what + Q. — for eating — there is (emph.)?
Waiter, what is there to eat?

oonə + deyak — tiyenəva — mahattaya
want + a thing — is — Sir
There is any thing (you) want, Sir.

mahattaya kəmətı — bat — kannə + də?
gentleman like — rice - to eat + Q.
Sir, do (you) like to eat rice?

nəttax — venə + monəva + hari — kannə + də?
or else — something else or other — to eat + Q
Or to eat something else?
What is there to eat rice (with)?

If (you) want meat there is meat.

Meat generally does not agree with me (bad for me).

What fish is there?

Don't you have what is prepared with milk (i.e. with coconut cream)

What is prepared with milk is finished Sir.

I don't like seer fish in any case.

In that case, I shall bring you vegetables and rice only.
hoday — geenna,
good + 'y' — please bring
Alright, please bring.

eeloolu — monsvada — tiyenne?
vegetables — what + Q. there is
What vegetables are there?

banDakka — baTu — patoolay — tiyenna
banDakka + and — buTu + and — patoola + and — there is
There is banDakka, buTu and patoola.

banDakka — maTa — kanno — hoda — nae
banDakka — to me — to eat — good — no
It is bad for me to eat banDakka.

maTa — hembirissaava — xadila
to me — cold — have got
I have got a cold.

baTu — bare — vaDiy
baTu + 't' — weight — too much + 'y'
Batu is also too heavy (i.e. to digest)

maTa — baDee — amaaru — haedenova
to me — of stomach — difficulties (disorders) — get
I get stomach disorders.

patoola — naD — varodak — nae
patoola — of course — a wrong — no
patoola, of course, is not bad.

ehenaD — patoolay — batuy — geennaD
in that case — patoola + and — rice + and — I shall bring
In that case, I shall bring patoola and rice?

hoday — berivecC — batvaliD — Tikak — geenna
good + 'y' — over-cooked (paj.) — of rice (pl.) — a little — bring
Alright, please bring some of the over-cooked rice.

ado + naD — bat — Tikak — idila — madi
today + of course — rice — a litte — having cooked — not enough
Today, of course, the rice is a little under-cooked.

eekat — ehemado?
that + 't' — that manner + Q.
Is that also so?

ehenaD — maTa — nikaD — tee + ekak — genat + denta
in that case — to me plain + tea + a one — having brought + give
In that case, please bring me a plain cup of tea.
8.3. Grammatical notes

1. kanava (verb)  kææma (participial noun)
   eat             eating
   Gentleman eats rice.
   Gentleman likes eating rice
   Similarly,

   **verb**
   - balonava
   - hoyonava
   - badinava
   - bonava
   - gannava
   - karanava
   - vavanava
   - tiyenava
   - innava

   **Participial noun**
   - bæliima
   - hevuno
   - bædiime
   - biime
   - gæniima
   - kiriima
   - væviima
   - tibiima
   - idiima

   In Spoken Sinhalese, these participial nouns are used rather less and instead, participial adjective + eko (e.g., balana + eko; kane + eke etc.) are used. kææma, biime also means eats and drinks respectively.

2. kæmati
   - mama lajkaavæTo kæmatiy = I like Ceylon.
   - mama mee rassaavæTo kæmatiy = I like this job.
   - I rice to eat like + 'y' = I like to eat rice.
   - I in Ceylon to stay like + 'y' = I like to stay in Ceylon.

   Infinitive (kanna) as well as participial noun + Dat. (kææmaTo) can be used with kæmati, but infinitive has higher frequency in Spoken Sinhalese. aasay, 'like, desire', satuTuy 'pleased' also have similar grammatical distribution.

3. nættañ — 'or else'
   = nati + nañ ——> ( nætnañ)

4. oonæ deyak
   want thing + indefinite = anything (one) wants.
   lamayaTo oonæ deyak —
   to child want thing + indf. = Anything that the child wants.
   lamayaTo oonæ deyak
to child want thing + def = What the child wants
3. hadala tiyenava

(a) hadonava — 'make, prepare'

hadala tiyenava

having prepared it is = It is there having been prepared.

mas bædala tiyenava

meat having fried there is = Meat is there having been fried

mas tiyenne bædala

It is having been fried that the meat is there (available)

(b) mamo larpkavaTa aava — I came to Sri Lanka

mama — miiTo — issella — larpkavaTa — ævila tiyenava

I — to this — before — to Sri Lanka — have come

I have come to Sri Lanka before this

mama — sip¹hada kæeæ — kaala — tiyennava

I — Sinhalese food — have eaten

I have eaten Sinhalese food.

In the examples given in this sub-section (5b) (i.e. ævila tiyenava, kaala tiyenava) the past participle cannot be separated from tiyenava as in the examples in the previous sub-section (5a).

Besides, in the examples in 5b, the finite verb is always tiyenava whereas in 5a it need not be.

e.g., mas bædala genaava

mas bædala kaæava

More examples:

mahattaya mehee ævila tiyenava — The gentleman has come here

(sometime in the past)

mahattaya mehee ævila innava — The gentleman having come here is still here.

6. mas badinava

meat fry

bædapu mas

fried meat

bædapuva

fried ones (what was fried)

Similarly,

uyanava

uyøpøva (what was cooked)

Ilyanava

liyøpøva

kapanaava

kapøpuva

denøva

diipøva

gannava

gattuva

berivenava

berivecca

vævenava

vævicca

kæDenava

kæDicca

These (bædapuva etc.) can be declined like inanimate nouns in the plural: bædøpuva, bædøpuvaTa, bædøpuvaig, bædøpuvaæ.
7. **săra**
   strong
   
   **săra** vëDiy
   strong too much = too strong.
   
   **săra** mădi
   strong insufficient = not sufficiently strong.
   
   **diga**
   length

8. **geenă** → **geennă**
   bring
   I shall bring
   
   Similarly,
   
   **hoyană**
   **hoyanna**
   
   **gannă**
   **ganna**
   
   **denă**
   **dennă**
   
   **yană**
   **yanaa**

   Sentences with verbs like **geennă** can also be delivered with question intonation, expecting the listener's approval as in the examples in the conversation.

8.4. **Vocabulary.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St.</th>
<th>Cst.</th>
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<tr>
<td>be.</td>
<td>is c.</td>
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<td>bat</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kənitivity</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>nätta (= naeti + naŋ)</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>mona</td>
<td>hari</td>
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<tr>
<td>vena mona hari</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>maalu</td>
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<td>maaluva (pl. maalu)</td>
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<td>mas</td>
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<td>hareka (pl. harak)</td>
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<td>harak mas</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>eluva (pl. eluvo)</td>
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<td>elu mas</td>
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<td>uura (pl. uuro)</td>
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<td>uuru mas</td>
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<td>kohomade</td>
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<td>hadanava (pt. hæduva)</td>
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<td>maaluva (pl. maalu)</td>
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<td>saamaanya</td>
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<td>saamaanyaŋ</td>
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<td>guna</td>
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<td>aguna</td>
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<td>toora maalu</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>miris</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>kiri</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>bohoma</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
særa — strong
iværa (adj.) — finish
kohomat — in any case
eļoļæra (also eļoolu) — vegetables
banDakka — kinds of vegetables
baTu —
patool —
hembriršsævæ — cold
bæ — weight
baDæ (pl. baDëval) — stomach; belly
amaaru —
baDee amasaru — stomach disorders
berivenæva — get over-cooked, over ripe
tee — tea
nika tee — plain tea, tea without milk.
kapænæva (pt. kæpæva) — cut
dænæva (pt. dunna) — give
kaDañæva (kæDæva) — break
koopi — coffee
ævidænæva (pt. ævidëda) — walk
unu — hot
rasæ — taste (N)
tumberæva (pt. tæmbæva) — boil
pæni ræsæ — sweet
pæsæna (pl. pæsæg) — pen
pænsæla (pl. pæsæsal) — pencil
kaDædaasiya (pl. kaDædaasi) — sheet of paper.
hisæ (pl. his) —
oulæva (pl. olu) — head
kækkumæa — ache
hisæe kækkumæe — head ache

8.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks

i. mahattaya kæmati .......................... do ?

to eat rice
to bathe in the irrigation tank
to drink something else
to take it away
to do cultivations here
to drink coffee
to look at wild animals
to walk in the sun
to give this book
to cut bread
to take a holiday
to work in this office
ii. mee kæmo

- too strong
- too hot
- not strong enough
- not tasty enough
- not good enough
- not sufficiently cooked
- over-cooked
- not sufficiently fried
- not sufficiently boiled
- too sweet

iii. iveray

- what is curried with milk
- what is brought by me
- what is fried by him
- what is given by him
- what is cut by him
- what is over-cooked
- what is grown in this area
- what is made by the gentleman

iv. tiyenova

- paddy and Indian Corn
- a tank and a temple
- a school and a house
- a pen and a sheet of paper
- meat and fish
- fish and vegetables
- meat, vegetables and rice

v. mahattayaTa

- a cold
- a stomach ailment
- fever
- head ache
- an illness

vi. mama

- to this area
- to Sinhalese food
- to eat vegetables and rice
- to work here
- to that gentleman
- to see that temple
- to stay in Sri Lanka
- to eat Sinhalese food
- to learn Sinhalese
- to go by bus
2. Transform according to model

i. eyaa mehee vaDa keruva —— eyaa mehee vaDa korala tiyenava
eyaa sara kasema kaserva
eyaa niakaj tee biuva
eyaa pot okkoma gemaava
eyaa meee iskoole ugaamaa aava
eyaa rassaavak hoyola dunna
vana sattu iuye kuburoTa aava
api ee palante govitaj keruva
maTa hembirissaar veeh duna

ii. mama niakaj tee bonava —— mama niakaj tee bonnaaj
mama ade kaastoruvTa yanava.
mama keTa kaseemaTa enava.
mama tava Tikaki kjyanava.
mama eeka keTa udeeTa denava.
mama etana kaar-eka navattanava.
mama ikmanaTa vaDee ivara koranaa.
mama keTa tamusevo hambavenava.
mama ade ugaamaa paTaaj gannaava.
mama aTaahamaaarTa kantooruvu arinava.
mama dajj kaseem uyanava.
LESSON NINE


Looking for a house. A government officer coming on transfer talks to a friend regarding finding a house.

— mökada ada hadissiyemə mee pätte?
— maTa labana maase hiTa mehaaTa maaruvak ləbila tiyenəva. eeka nisaa mee palaate Tikak balala yanna aavə.
— eeka bohomo hoda aarañciyak ne. kavədada mehaaTa padiñciyəTa enne?
— eeka tamay mee kalpanakaranne.
— monəvada kalpaanə koranne? ikmanaTa enna. mee palaate bohomo hoday. lamayiTa hoda iskoolat tiyenəva.
— iskoolə naq ee taraŋ prasnayak nemeem. geyak hoyaa gəniimə tamay prasne.
— gevəl heviimə naq mee palaate Tikak amaaruy. ee unat maTa puluvənə hoda geyak hoyala denna. koy vriende ekak də oune?
— maTa ee taraŋ visaala geyak oune naa. kaama rə tunak vitarə tiyenəva naq əti. həbaỳ liiTuy vaturay tiyenəna oune, garəaj ekakut oune kimay.
— kuliya Tikak vəDiye7 denna kämmət naq ee vriende geyak hoyaa gənə bəri naa.
— eet kamak naa. hoda geyak hoyala balannako.

Conversation 9b.

— kauda mahatta西洋 liu7 Taip-koranne?
— mamə mə Taip-kəra gənəməna.
— liu7 tiyenənaTa kiyanna. mamə Taip-kərala dennaq.

Conversation 9c.

— mahatta西洋 heTa udeemə yanəva da?
— ou, api gihilla andidda aapahu enəna. geya məlpəlo Tikay hodaTa balaagəmə oune.

9.2. Explanatory translation.

mökada — ada — hadissiyemə — mee pätte?
why — today — in urgency + emphasis — this side
Why are you here today unexpectedly?

maTa — labana maase hiTa — mehaaTa — maaruvak — ləbila tiyenəva.
to me — next month from — to here — a change — have got
I have got a transfer to this place from next month.

eeka + nisaa — mee palaate — Tikak — balala — yanna — aavə
that + because — this area — a little — having looked — to go — came
Therefore I came to have a look at this area and go.
That's very good news, isn't it?

When will you come here for residence?

That's what I am thinking (contemplating) now.

What are (you) thinking. (i. e. What is there to think?)

Come soon.

This area is very good.

There are good schools also for the children.

Schools are of course not much of a problem.

Finding out a house is the problem.

Finding out a house of course is a little difficult in this area.

Even then, I can find out a good house for you.

What type of house (you) want?

I don't want a very big house.
kaamara — tunak — vitara — tiyenava + naŋ — aŋti
rooms — three — about — there are + if — enough
If there are about three rooms, it's enough.

hābhay — layTuy — vaturay — tiyenav aong
true + 'y' — lights + and — water + and — to be must
But, there must be lights (electricity) and (pipe-borne) water.

garaaj + ekakut — oongəmy
a garage + 't' — necessary + 'emph, + 'y'
A garage is also very necessary.

kuliya — Tikav gDiyav — denna — kəmati + naŋ
rent — a little more — to give — willing + if
ee vidhe geyak hoyaa + ganna — bəri naŋ
that type house to find — cannot no
If you are willing to give a little high rent it is not impossible to find a house of that type.

eet — kamak naŋ
that + 't' — doesn't matter
Even that (under such conditions) doesn't matter.

hōda geyak — hoyala baḷannako
good house + indef. — having searched — please look
Please search (and see) for a good house.

9.3. Grammatical notes.

1. hiTa — 'from; since' (re. location in time and space)
labana maase hiTa — from next month
labana aurudde hiTa — from next year
giyo aurudde hiTa — since last year
(Note: Noun governed by hiTa should be in genitive case. idala can be used instead of hiTa in the above examples without change in the meaning.)

2a. hadaa—gannava — make or build for oneself
mama geyak hadaa gannava — I build (make) a house.
mama geyak hadaa gannava — I build (make) a house for myself.
hoyaa—gannava — search. hoyaa—gannava — find out for oneself
(N.B. In Literary Language, hadaa and hoyaa are equivalent to hadala and hoyala in Spoken Language.)

2b. hadaa—gannava — make or build for oneself.
 hadaa—denava
hādala—denava
hoyaa—denava
hoyala—denava
 — make or build for another
 — find out for another
3. vidiha — 'type; manner; way'
   ee vidihe geyak — a house of that type.
   eyaa kiyana vidihe geyak — a house of the type that he says.
   eyaa vaDa karonu vidihaTa — according to the way he works.
   eyaa kiyana vidihaTa — according to the way he says.

vaage — 'like'
   ee vaage geyak — a house like that

haeTi — 'manner'
   eyaa kiyana haeTiyaTa — according to the way he says

4. hoyana — 'search'
   hoyJa-balanna — 'having searched please look'
   kiyala-balanna — please search and see (what the outcome is)
   hoyanna-balanna — 'to search please look'
   kiyanna-balanna — please try to search for

5. balanna — 'please look'
   balannako is a more polite form than balanna and could be used among friends and also in informal situations.

9.4. Vocabulary.

hadissiya — hurry, urgency.
maase (pl. maase) — month
labana maase — next month
hiTa — from
maaruva (n) — transfer
maaru karonu (v) — change; transfer
labanava (pt. labuna) — receive
aaranciya (pl. aaranci) — news
kavaTa — which date or day
paduviye — residence
kalpanaavo (pl. kalpanaaval) — thought
kalpana karonu (pt. kalpana vuva) — think, contemplate.
hitonaavo (pt. hituna) — think
gee (pl. geval) — house
amaaru — difficult
amaaruvu (pl. amaaruvuval) — difficulty
ee umat — even then
vidiha — manner; type; way
višala — big
kaamaroo (pl. kaamara) — room
haebae — true
vatura — water
laiT-eko (pl. laiT) — light
garaaj-eko (pl. garaaj) — garage
vagee — like
leesi — easy
kuliye (pl. kulii) — rent; wage
liuma (pl. liuq) — letter
Taip-karanava (pt. T'keruva) — type
anidda — day after tomorrow
mala (pl. mal) — flower
palee (pl. palea) — plant
mal palee — flower plant
balangannava (pt. balaagatta) — look after
vikunanava (pt. vikunuva) — sell
vaage — like
laTi — manner
salli — money
kiyavanava — read

Days of the week: irida — Sunday
saduda — Monday
agaharuvaada — Tuesday
badaada — Wednesday
brahaspatinda — Thursday
sikuraada — Friday
senasuraada — Saturday

9.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

   i. (a) mama................................. mee kantooruve vaeDa karanava.

      from day after tomorrow
      from today
      from tomorrow
      from next month
      since last month
      since last October
      since last year
      this year

   ii. (b) eeko bohoma hode..............................

      a news (sg.)
      a house
      an area
      a day
      a school
ii. (c) eyaa bohoma hoda ...........................................

a person
a child
a teacher
a driver
a student
a farmer

iii. ........................................ ekakûdû mahattôyaTo oona ?

which type
this type
that (referred to above) type
of the type (you) said now
of the type that I took
like (vagee) this
like this house
like my house
of the type that I said
of the type that I built

iv. ........................................ tamay prasne.

finding out a house
selling his house
coming to reside (residence)
taking care of the flower plants
typing the letters
finding out a person to teach
going to Mr. Siripala's house
eating this food
not having time (there being no time)
not having money

2. Transform according to model.

i. mama geyak hoyanna*) ----> mama geyak hoyaa denna*)
mama liu?) taip karanavâ.
mama këama hadannâ).  
mama okkoma vaTo kerannâ).  
mama eheetô yanna paara kiyannâ).  
mama liu?) klyavannâ).  
mama meeko liyannâ).  
mama mai-pëla Tîka vavannâ).  

ii. mama liu?) taip karanavâ ----> mama-mo liu?) Taip karanavâ.

api udeg yanavâ.
eyaa ado aapahu enavâ.
eyaa eekë gëna litënava.
maTa mehaaTa maaruvak oonae.
mama mee palaate padinco venava.
eyaa salli hoyanava
mahattaya pot kiyanavaya
mahattaya mal vavaneva,
siripaalo nivaaa Du kaale paadan karanavaya
eyaa ikmanTa enava.

3. Say in Sinhalese:

Please look after my house till I return.
Please type these letters for me.
Please find out a good house for me.
Please find out a school for my children.
I like a house of that type.
I like to take this house on rent.
I like to stay here.
I like to reside here.
Please try to meet him tomorrow.
He wants to sell this house.
LESSON TEN


Two friends discussing politics.

— heTa needa tamuselage aturu-mätivarane?
— ou, heTa tamay. mee davasvalə apiTa hariyəTa vəDo. 
  ada maTa rəsviim hayaka katta pavattanə tiyenəva.
— tamuse bohoma katta pavattana bave naŋ peenəva.
— ee kohomədo?
— tamusege ugureŋ.
— kamak naəc heTa okkoma ivarane.
— ee unnəTa kauru dinay da dane naəc.
— kisima təkak naəc. api tamay dinanne.
— ou itiŋ tamuselage apeekšəkeya dinuvot tamuseləTa hoday.
— apoTa vitərak neme, həmooTəma hoday. mulu raTəTəma hoday.
— ee ko ma naəc danne naəc. apoTa naŋ itiŋ kauru dinuvat prəyojenəyək naəc.
— ay ehema kiyanne?
— apoTa pakšəyak naeti hinda.

10.2. Explanatory Translation.

heTa — needə — tamuselage — aturu-mätivarane. 
tomorrow — isn't it — your (pl.) — by-election

Your by-election is tomorrow, isn't it?

ou — heTe — tamay  
yes — tomorrow—emph.

Yes it is tomorrow.

mee davasvalə — apiTe — hariyəTe — vəDo. 
these days + in — to us — much — work

We have much work these days.

ada — maTe — rəsviim — hayaka — katta pavattanə — tiyenəva. 
today — to me — meetings — in six — speeches to make — is

Today I have to speak in six meetings.

tamuse — bohoma — katta — pavattanə — bave naŋ — peenəva. 
you — much — speeches — make — the fact + of course — appear

The fact that you make many speeches is, of course, apparent.

ee — kohomədo?
that — how

How is that?
your — from/by throat
By your throat.

doesn’t matter — tomorrow — all — finish + isn’t it
Doesn’t matter, everything will be over tomorrow, isn’t it?

that happened + Dat. — who might win + Q. — know + emph. no
But (i.e. although it is finishing tomorrow) don’t know who will win.

there is no doubt at all, it is we who will win.

Doesn’t matter, everything will be over tomorrow, isn’t it?

Yes, so if your candidate wins it is good for you.

Not only to us, it is good for all.

It is good for the whole country.

That I don’t know.

To us of course, there is no use (benefit) whoever wins.

Why do (you) say like that?

Because we have no party (i.e. because we don’t belong to any (political) party).

Grammatical notes.

1. kataavak pavattanava.

pavattanava — ‘hold; conduct; deliver’

kataavak pavattanava — make a speech
rasviimak pavattanava — hold a meeting
pantiyak pavattanava — conduct a class
2. mama ræsviimTæ yanæva

I to the meeting go — I go to the meeting
maTæ ræsviimTæ yanæva tiyenæva.
to me to meeting to go there is = I have to go to the meeting

mama kataavak pavattænæva — I make a speech
maTæ kataavak pavattænnæ tiyenæva.
to me a speech to make there is = I have to make a speech.

3. tamuse kataavak pavattænæva — You make a speech

tamuse kataavak pavattæna + bæva
you a speech make (padj.) + 'bæva' — The fact that you make a speech.

tamuse kataavak bæva mama dannæva
you a speech make (padj.) 'bæva' I know
I know that you make a speech.

tamuse sîphælæ dannæva — You know Sinhalese.
tamuse sîphælæ dannæ baæva mama dannæva — I know that you know Sinhalese.

mee palaæta hodæy — This area is good
mee palaæta hodæ bæva — That this area is good
mee palaæta hodæ bæva eyæa kiyanæva. — He says that this area is good.

puluvaq bæva
bææ bæva
nææ bæva

4. eyæa ada dinay

he today might win = He might win today
eyæa ada dinay + da danne nææ
he today might win + Q. know + emph. no = Don’t know whether he will win today.

eyæa ada pantiyæTa cy + da danne nææ
he today to class might come + Q. know + emph. no
Don’t know whether he will come to class today.

5. kisima — ‘any’

kisi sækak nææ
any doubt no — There is no doubt.

kisi + ma sækak nææ
any + emph. doubt no — There is no doubt at all.

kisi prayoojænæyak nææ — There is no use or benefit
kisima prayoojænæyak nææ — There is no use at all

kisi usually occurs in a negative sentence with nææ as in the above examples. It also
may occur in question sentences e. g. kisi sækak tiyenæva ðæ? — is there any doubt ?
But these are less frequent in Spoken Language.
6. *dinatot* — 'if one wins', Conditional Participle

- tamuselage apeekšakaya dinanava — your candidate wins
- tamuselage apeekšakaya dinatot — If your candidate wins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dinanava</td>
<td>dinatot</td>
<td>dinuva</td>
<td>dinuvot</td>
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<tr>
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<td>yatot</td>
<td>giyaa</td>
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<td>enava</td>
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<td>aava</td>
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<td>karatot</td>
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<td>keruvot</td>
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<td>balatot</td>
<td>beluva</td>
<td>baluvot</td>
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<tr>
<td>badinava</td>
<td>bidatot</td>
<td>badda</td>
<td>baddot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naza</td>
<td>ngetot</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- a. tamuse heTa kolaba yatot maat enna:
  
  you tomorrow Colombo if I + 't' shall come.
  
  If you are going to Colombo tomorrow, I too shall come.

- b. tamuse heTa kolaba giyot maTa potak geenna.
  
  you tomorrow Colombo if were to go to me a book bring (req.)
  
  If you happened to go to Colombo tomorrow, please bring a book for me.

The non-past conditional participle (condp.) is used when the action referred to by it is concurrent with or when it follows the action referred to by the finite verb; as in the example (a) above. The past condp. is used when the action referred to by it has to be completed for the action referred to by the finite verb to take place; as in the example (b) above.

- dinatot = dinanava naga
- dinuvot = dinuva naga

7. Concessive Participle

- dinanava
  
  win

- dinuvat

- even though (one) won

- eyaa rasviimvalaTa eneva. eet eyaa kataa pavattanne naza.
  
  He comes to the meetings. Even then he does not make speeches.

- eyaa rasviimvalaTa etat kataa pavattanne naza.

  he to meetings come (concp.) speeches make + emph. no
  
  Even though he comes to the meetings he does not make speeches.

- eyaa rasviimoTa aava. eet kataavak pavaasuve naza.

  He came to the meeting. Even then he did not make a speech.

- eyaa rasviimoTa aavat kataavak pavaasuve naza.

  came (concp.)

  Even though he came to the meeting, he did not make a speech.
mee rassaava hodu. cet mane veno ekak hoyonava.
This job is good. Even then I am searching for another.

mee rassaava hodu unat mane veno ekak hoyonava.
Even though this job is good, I am searching for another.

As in the case of the past conditional participle, the past concessive participle is used when the action referred to by it has to be completed for the action referred to by the finite verb to take place

\[
aavat = aavaTa = aavaTa mokade
\]
came (concp.) came (pt.) + Dat. came + Dat. + 'mokade'

\[
eyaa rəsviimTa \quad \left[\begin{array}{l}
aavaTa \\
mokade
\end{array}\right]
\]
kataavak pəvəttuva nae.
Even though he came to the meeting he did not make a speech.

8. hinda = nisaa

mee palaata hodo nisaa = mee palaata hodo hinda.
Because this area is good.

9. apoTa = apiTa (variant usage)

10.4. Vocabulary.

mativarane (pl. mativarane) — election
aturu-mativarane — by-election
mahəmativarane — general election
rəsviim (pl. rəsviim) — meeting
kataa (pl. kataa) — speech
pavattanave (pt. pəvəttuva) — hold; conduct
kataa-pavattanave (pt. k’pəvəttuva) — make speeches
peonava (pt. penuna) — see
kohomade — how
ugura (pl. uguru) — throat
kauru — who
dinənova (pt. dinuva) — win
kisi — any
səkə (pl. səkə) — doubt
apeekəkəya (pl. apeekəkəyo) — candidate
mulu (adj.) — whole
prayoojone (pl. prayoojana) — use; benefit
pakše (Lit. pakšeyo; pl. pakšə) — party
hinda — because
pantiya (pl. panti) — class
əhə (pl. əs) — eye
muunu (pl. muunu) — face
nahaya (pl. naas) — nose
kana (pl. k\text{a}g) — car
illo\text{n}a (pt. ill\text{u}va) — ask for
d\text{a}ta\text{a}-k\text{e}\text{r}\text{o}\text{n}a (pt. \text{k}k\text{e}\text{r}u\text{u}va) — speak
gama\text{n}a (pl. gama\text{n}\text{a}) (n) — trip; journey, walk
gama\text{n}a-k\text{e}\text{r}\text{o}\text{n}a (pt. g\text{e}\text{r}u\text{u}va) — travel
pen\text{u}m\text{a} — appearance
olu\text{v}a (pl. olu) — head
k\text{a}\text{T}e (pl. k\text{a}\text{T}aval) — mouth
d\text{a} (pl. dat) — tooth
be\text{l}e (pl. bel\text{i}) — neck
konDe — hair (of the head)
\text{a}t\text{e} (pl. at) — hand
kakula (pl. kakul) — leg
pay\text{e} (pl. paa) — foot
pay\text{g} \text{y}a\text{n}a ( = \text{\ae}\text{vidin}a\text{v}a) — walk (vb.)
hab\text{e}k\text{e}\text{r}\text{o}\text{n}a\text{v}a — earn
\text{a}\text{d}un\text{a}n\text{a} (pt. \text{\ae}\text{d}un\text{u}va) — know (a person)
\text{a}\text{s}\text{a}p\text{p}u\text{v}a (pl. saappu) — shop

10.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks

i. ma\text{T}e mee davas\text{v}a\text{lo} ........................................

have to make many speeches
have to do much work
have to meet all of them
have to find out a house
have to give extra rent
have to go to several meetings
have to get a transfer
have to do cultivations
have to teach fifteen hours
have to buy (take) lot of things
have to walk much
have to go to class
have to win the by-election
have to travel by bus
have to look after the house

ii. ................................ api\text{T}e peen\text{v}a ..............................................................

that you know about Ceylon
that they get down from the bus
that they are inside the house
that you are ill
that you are late
that you can give us the money
that you can cook well
that this food doesn't agree with you
that he can make good speeches
that this area is healthy
that you walk a lot
that you can find a home for me

iii. tamuseTo sanlipo nati bave .................. peenava
from your throat
from your eyes
by your speech
by your walk (gamana)
by your appearance (penuma)
by your face

iv. ....................... tamusselTa hoday.
if he won
if I came to reside here
if you gave the money on time (velaavaTa)
if he made a speech
if you (pl.) earned lot of money
if you found out a good house for yourself
if you prepared a good drink for him
if I could come
if you (pl.) learnt Sinhalese soon
if you (pl.) built a house here

v. ........................ apiTa kisi prayoojonayak nax.
even though he won
even though he had money
however much (koccere) money one earned
even though he got a job
even though the examination is over
even though you bought a car
even though you had money
even though he was in this office
even though we met him.
even though we know him.

2. Transform according to model:

i. eyaa dinanava. eeke api danne nax.
   --- eyaa dinay de api danne nax.

eyaa ade enava. eeke api danne nax
tamuseTo rassavak hambo-venova. eeke maTa kiyanna baax
mee lamaya igenagamavax. eeke maTa kiyanna baax.
eyaaTa geyak hoyaanax puluvaax venova. eeke kiyanna baax.
mee velavaTa kolabaTa bas tiyenoxa. eeke kiyanna amaaruy.
ii. ል.loads koočciya ሰላቪው የላሎባል ጥ.

三是 ል.loads koočciya ሰላቪው የላሎባል ጥ.

iv. ል.loads koočciya ሰላቪው የላሎባል ጥ.
LESSON ELEVEN


'I don’t write books; I get them written.’ Two friends meet after a long time.

— tamuse viśva vidyaalaj giyaTa passe dēkopa kal!
— kohee ena do? kisi nivaaDuvak nēz.
— ay monava da oyō haTa vāDa?
— bisnas karanna paTaṣ-gattaTa passe kisi viveekayak nēz.
— monova da tamuse karana bisnas? ay dēk pot liyanne nēddo?
— ce viśva vidyaale inna kaale. dēk mama pot liyanne nēz. mama pot liyanenēva.
— pot liyanenēva?
— mama pot liyanvala accu-gassala prasidda karanēva.
— maTa dēk teerenēva. tamuse pot liyanēva venuvTa pot prasidda karanna paTaṣ-gena.
— anna hari, viśva vidyaale inna kaale tamay mag pot liyanē aasaavē hiTīye. passe balanakTo pot liē-liya idaTa kisi vāDak nēz.
— ehena dēk tamuseTa acoē kantooruvakut tiyēnēva da?
— nātuva, anniti tumaaTa kiyala ecko vivurē kereuvet.
— dēk maasa dekakaTa vītē issella jarmēnīyemna alut mēsimakut genna gatta.
— mamat iīye pereeda potak liyala ivara kерuva.
— ecko bohoma leesiy. maTa piTa potak evannako. mokak-da potee namē?
— ‘viyaa ganganēvaTa peRa laajkaava’.
— apoy, ecko mudronaya kiyovāla kisi prayojoṇayak nēz.
— cevēgē pot kauda kiyavanne?
— ay chemo kiyanne? mama aurudu pahak tisse paryēsana koralay ecko liuve.
— tamuseTa hēri da jī sī sī viibhaageTa itihāsā pāDāg potak liyanē? mama oone vēlaaako baaragannē).

11.2 Explanatory Translation.

tamuse — viśva vidyaalaj — giyaTa passe — dēkopa — kal!
you — from University — went + Dat. after — saw (adj.) — time

The time I saw you after you went from the University.
(i. e. After what a long time that I saw you since you left the University.)

kohee — emē + do — kisi — nivaaDuvak — nēz.
where — to come + Q. — any — a vacation (leisure) — no
How to come, there is no leisure whatsoever.

ay — monava + do — oyōhēTa — vāDa?
why — what + Q — so much — work
Why, what is so much work you have?
After I began to do business, there is no leisure at all.

What business are you doing?

Why, don't you write books now?

That was when I was in the University.

Now I don't write books.

I get books written and printed and publish them.

You, instead of writing books, have started publishing them.

That's right, it was when I was in the University that I had the desire of writing books.

When I looked at it later, there is no use in spending time writing books.
In that case do you have a printing press also now?

Why not, it is by the minister that I got it opened also.

About two months ago, I got down a new machine also from Germany.

I too finished writing a book very recently.

I must get it published by you.

That is very easy.

Please send me a copy.

What is the name of the book?

Oh, getting that printed is of no use.

Who reads books like that?

Why do you say that?
It is after doing research for full five years that I wrote it.

Can't you write a History text book for the G.C.E. Examination?

I shall accept it (for publication) any time.
He learns (studies) while doing a job.

He learns (studies) while doing a job.

padj. + gam' doesn't usually occur with the verbs inn' and tiyen'. padj. -j- gam' and the finite verb also must have same subject.

5. eyaa pot liyan' — 'He writes books'
mama eyaaTAILiyala pot liyan'.
I — to him having told books write(C) = I get him to write books.
mama pot liyan'. I get books written.

6. eyaaTAILiyana — send
mama tamuseTAILliumak evanna. — I shall send you a letter
mama ehaTAILliumak yavanna. — I shall send a letter there.
maTAILpiTAILpatak evanna — Please send me a copy.
If the movement is from speaker to listener or vice versa evanāva is used. If the movement is elsewhere (to a third person or place) yavanāva is used.

11.4. **Vocabulary.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bisnas</td>
<td>business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accu-gahanāva (pt. a'gahuva)</td>
<td>print</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teerena (pt. teerunač)</td>
<td>understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosidda</td>
<td>famous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presidda-kāranāva (pt. p'keruva)</td>
<td>publish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venuvaTō</td>
<td>instead of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anna hari</td>
<td>that's right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accu kantooruva (pl. a'kantooru)</td>
<td>printing press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kantooruva (pl. kantooru)</td>
<td>office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivurta</td>
<td>open (adj.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivurta-kārona</td>
<td>open (ceremoniously, for the first time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māsima (pl. māsim)</td>
<td>machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iiye</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pereeda</td>
<td>day before yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iiye-pereeda</td>
<td>very recently</td>
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<tr>
<td>pitāpat (pl. pitāpat)</td>
<td>copy</td>
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<tr>
<td>evanāva (pt. euva)</td>
<td>send</td>
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<td>yavanāva (pt. yeuva)</td>
<td>send</td>
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<td>paryeesna</td>
<td>research</td>
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<td>apoy</td>
<td>oh</td>
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<td>mudraṇayo-kārona (pt. m'keruva)</td>
<td>print</td>
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<td>itihāse</td>
<td>history</td>
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<td>paaDama (pl. paaDag)</td>
<td>lesson</td>
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<tr>
<td>paaDag po ta</td>
<td>text book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baaro-ganmōna (pt. b'gatta)</td>
<td>accept</td>
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<tr>
<td>issare</td>
<td>in the past; before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yanna issare</td>
<td>before going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madinava (pt. madda)</td>
<td>rub; polish; iron (clothes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapanava (pt. kāpuva)</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saahitye</td>
<td>literature</td>
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<tr>
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<td>archaeology</td>
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<td>samaajavidyaāavo</td>
<td>sociology</td>
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<tr>
<td>bhungoolavidyaāavo</td>
<td>geography</td>
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<td>maanāgavidyaāavo</td>
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<td>aarthikavidyaāavo</td>
<td>economics</td>
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<td>vidyaāavo</td>
<td>science</td>
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<td>pattaree (pl. psattera)</td>
<td>newspaper</td>
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<td>vikunmōna (pt. vikunuva)</td>
<td>sell</td>
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<td>indiyaāavo</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>paēna (pl. paēp)</td>
<td>pen</td>
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<td>paēnāla (pl. paēsal)</td>
<td>pencil</td>
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<tr>
<td>demolo</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.5. **Exercises.**

1. Fill the blanks.

   i. ............................................... kisi vivekayak nae.
      
      after I started doing business
      after I started writing books
      after I started doing politics
      after I won the election
      after I accepted this job
      after I finished the examination
      after I came here
      after I opened this office
      after I started learning Sinhalese
      after I took that house on rent

   ii. ........................................... kisi vivekayak tibune nae.
       
       before I came (use non—past infinitive) here (e. g., enne issella)
       before I got this machine
       before I opened this office
       before this gentleman accepted duties (=vaDe)
       before I got down this car
       before we found this house
       before we came to reside here
       before I finished the examination
       about a year ago
       about six months ago

   iii. mama ................................. gedaro innave.

       writing books
       publishing books
       searching for jobs
       typing letters
       reading books
       growing vegetables
       earning money
       cooking food
       frying fish
       making speeches

   iv. tamuse ................................. veiyaTə

       tea
       fish
       write books
       type letters
       search for a house
       study for the exam.
       go by bus
       make speeches
       drink coffee
       eat meat
       publish books
       read newspapers
       ask for a transfer
       do politics
       go walking
       write to the paper
2. Transform according to model:

i. eyaa pot liyanava. —> mama eyaaTa kiysela pot liyanava.

lamaya kænne hadanava.
eyaa liuðj dahayak taip-keruva.
æmoti-tumaa kantooruva vivurta keranava.
siripaalo magee pot accugahansva.
eyaa hugak kataa pavattenava.
goviy o vii vænua.
eyaa gee hælduva.
mahattaya beet genaava.
puttaa mehaaTe maaruvak ilIonava.
lamaya paaq kaapuva.

ii. eyaa pot liyanava. eyaa pot accugahansva.

—> eyaa pot liya-liya accugahansva.
eyaa rassaavak hoyanava. eyaa kantooruvaq kantooruvaTe yanava.
eyaa biemas kanava. eyaa hugak salli hambakerenava.
eyaa beet honava. eyaa ispiritaale innove.
goviy o miris vavanava. goviyo miris vikunanava.
æmoti-tumaa kataa pavattenava. æmoti-tumaa gameq gameTa yanava.
eyaa mee pakataTa udau kerenava. eyaa mativarone dinanava.
eyaa kænne kanava. eyaa api ekka kataa kerenava.
eyaa pot aragena kiyavanava. eyaa pot vikunanava.

iii. eyaa koocciye koliba yanaava. eyaa potak kiyavanava.

—> eyaa koocciye koliba yana-gamaq potak kiyavanava.
eyaa bat kanava. eyaa hugak kataa kerenava.
eyaa bas-eko ensakaq innova. eyaa maa ekko kataakorenava.
mama vaDe karenava. mama vibhaaTe paaDaq korenava.
mama larjaavavTa enava. mama indiyaavTaT giyaa.
mama potak gannava. mama pænokut gatta.
mama vii vavanava. mama eloolut vavanava.
eyaa kataa karonava. eyaa pitipasse balanava.
eyaa sighala igenagannava. eyaa demalat igenagannava.
eyaa gee balagannava. eyaa mal vavanava.
eyaa kænne uyanava. eyaa gee hodaTe balaagannava.
12.1. **Conversation 12**

He said that ............................................................

— siripaala ikiye kolaba giyaa da?
— ou, kolaba giyaa. namut loku-mahattaya kantooruve hitiye naae.
— itiiq ?
— mame mahattayage gedateso giyaa. ehee di yagaTay hambe unaa.
— mame diipu liuma dunna da?
— ou, dunna. namut mee dasavala abawerti naga nati lu
— mokavatma naae kiyala kiuva da?
— ou, danaTay inna aayat as-karana veewi da kiyala bayerij innava kiuva. mee dasavala anu-dravya natapa maseyiyoTay vaDe nati lu. ee unat maeTay kiyala ilula patrayak evanna kiyala, sudusuka danvala. mahattayage vacane ahaka daama bari nissaa vene seti.
— kookaTay ilula patrayak liyala yavanna. maat kolaba giyama aayemat mahattayTa matak karanap.

12.2. **Explanatory Translation**

siripaala — iiyee — kolaba — giyaa + do?
Siripala (proper name) — yesterday — Colombo — went + Q
Siripala, did you go to Colombo yesterday?

ou — kolaba — giyaa
yes — Colombo — went.
Yes, I went to Colombo.

namut — loku-mahattaya — kantooruve — hitiye naae.
but — big (chief) gentleman — in office — was (emph.) no
But the big ‘boss’ was not in office.

itiq
So?

mame — mahattayage — gedateso — giyaa
I — of gentleman — to home — went
I went to the gentleman’s house.

ehee di — yagaTay hambe-unaa.
while there — just met
There I just managed to meet him.

mame diipu — liuma — dunna + do
I gave (padj.) — letter — gave + Q.
Did you give (him) the letter that I gave (you)?
ou — dunna.
yes — gave
Yes (I) gave.

namut — mee davasvola — abæærtu — nati-lu
but — in these days — vacancies — no — it seems
But it seems (it is said) there are no vacancies these days.

mokak-vat-ma — næe — kiyola — kiuva + de
what — 'vat' — 'ma' — no — 'kiyola' — said + Q.
Did he say there are no vacancies at all?

ou — dænaTa — inneayat — as + keranva veevi + de
yes — at present — are (padj.) persons + 'also' — to discontinue might have to + Q.
— kiyola — bayej — inneva — kiuva.
'kiyola' — fear + Abl. — stay — said

(He) said (that he) is afraid that he will have to discontinue even some of the persons who are there at present.

mee davasvola — amu + dravya — natuve — maæiyvalTa — vaDæ — nati + lu
these days — raw material — there being no — to machines — work — no + 'lu'
It seems there is no work for machines, there being no raw material these days.

ee unat — maTa — kiuva — illuñ patrayak — evama — kiyola — sudusuka — danvola
even then — to me — said — an application — send (req.) — 'kiyola' — qualifications — having informed.
Even then (he) asked me to send an application stating (informing) (my) qualifications.

mahattavage — vacone — ahake + daanna — bæri — nisaa — venna æti
of gentleman — word — to disregard (put aside) — cannot — because — may be
(It) may be because (he) cannot disregard your word (request).

kookat — illuñ patrayak — liyola — yavanna
which one + Dat + 't' (in any case) — an application — having written — send.
In any case, write an application and send.

maat — kolaba — giyaama — aayemat — mahattayaTa — matak-kerannañj
I too — Colombo — when gone — again — to gentleman — shall remind.
I too shall remind (it to) the gentleman again when I go to Colombo.

12.3. Grammatical notes.

1. yaætañ hambo-umaa,
   hambo-umaa — 'met'
   yaætañ hambo-umaa — 'just managed to meet'
   yaætañ hoyas-gatta — 'just managed to find out'

2. abæærtu næe — 'there are no vacancies'
   abæærtu næt lu — 'It is said there are no vacancies'
   hoday + lu —→ hodo lu
   bææ + lu —→ bæri lu
   puluvæañ + lu —→ puluvæañ lu
   yanava + lu —→ yanava lu
3. mokovat mo nae. mahattaya eeka kiuva.
The gentleman said that, there is nothing at all.

mahattaya mokovat mo nae. kiyala kiuva.
The gentleman said that there is nothing at all.

kiyala can be substituted with y

mahattaya aebartzu nae. kiyala kiuva.

mahattaya maTo rassaavak denova kiyala kiuva.

mahattaya maTo rassaavak denova ay kiyala kiuva.
kiyala can also be deleted.

mahattaya aebartzu nae. kiyala kiuva

mahattaya aebartzu nae. kiyala kiuva.

mahattaya maTo rassaavak denova kiyala kiuva.

mahattaya maTo rassaavak denova kiuva.

However, if the report part of the sentence, (e.g., aebartzu nae and maTo rassaavak
denova in the above sentences) are questions, kiyala vacannot be substituted by y, but it
can be deleted. e.g.,

mahattaya mage) rassaava baarogannova de kiyala zhuvu.
mahattaya mage) rassaava baarogannova de zhuvu.

The word order of these sentences can be changed thus: putting report part of the sentence
at the beginning or end:

rassaava baarogannova de kiyala mahattaya mage) zhuvu.
mahattaya mage) zhuvu rassaava baarogannova de kiyala.

4. daaTa inna aya as-karanna veevi da? ee gana bayeg innova
Will those there at present have to be discontinued? About that he is afraid.
daaTa inna aya as-karanna veevi da kiyala bayeg innova.
He is afraid that those there at present will have to be discontinued.

5. amu-dravya nae. eeka nisa nasiyvaloTa vaDe nae.
no raw material. Therefore no work for machines

amu-dravya natauva nasiyvaloTa vaDe nae.

There being no raw material, there is no work for the machines.

6. sudusu suitable (adj.)
sudusu-kama suitability (N)
hoda hoda-kama 'goodness'
vaDi vaDi-kama 'too-muchness'
loku loku-kama 'bigness'
7. **mama kolabo giyaa. mama mahattayaTa metak-karanaga.**

I went to Colombo. I shall remind (it to) the gentleman.

**mama kolabo giyaa-me mahattayaTa metak-karanaga.**

When I have gone to Colombo (i.e. when I finish going to Colombo) I shall remind it to the gentleman.

verb (pt.) → ma: Always the past tense of the verb precedes ma in this context. Finite verb may be past or non—past.

### 12.4. Vocabulary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>loku</td>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loku-mahattaya</td>
<td>big boss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denava (pt. dunna)</td>
<td>give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahezaertuvo (pl. ahezaertuva)</td>
<td>vacancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denaTa (dæy-Ta)</td>
<td>at present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as-karanava (pt. a’keruva)</td>
<td>discontinue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baya</td>
<td>fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amu</td>
<td>raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amu-dravya</td>
<td>raw material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilmanava (pt. ilhuva)</td>
<td>ask for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilnay patrayo (pl. i’patra)</td>
<td>application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sudusukama ‘(pl. sudusukag)</td>
<td>qualification; suitability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damanava (pt. damnuva)</td>
<td>inform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacane (pl. vacana)</td>
<td>word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahaka</td>
<td>away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahaka-danave (pt. a’damna)</td>
<td>throw away; disregard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahaka-yenava (pt. ahake-giyyas)</td>
<td>go waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahak-karanava (pt. a’keruva)</td>
<td>put aside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahak-venava (pt. a’unaa)</td>
<td>get aside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aharemat</td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aharet</td>
<td>remind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metak-karanava (pt. m’keruva)</td>
<td>come to memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metak-venava (pt. m’unaa)</td>
<td>sense; scanty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>higa</td>
<td>elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aliya (pl. ali)</td>
<td>pass (exam, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass-karanava (pt. p’keruva)</td>
<td>ask; listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abanava (pt. abhuva; abhhuva)</td>
<td>promise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poronzu-venava (pt. p’unaa)</td>
<td>song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinduva (pl. sindu)</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sindu-kiyenava (pt. s’kiuva)</td>
<td>salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paDiye (pl. paDi)</td>
<td>close; shut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vahanava (pt. vaehuva; vaehauva)</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sellary-karanava (pt. s’keruva)</td>
<td>Taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teksiyo (Teksi)</td>
<td>message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paniviDee (pl. paniviDa)</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nidaa-gannava (pt. n’gatte)</td>
<td>get up; wake up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negiTinova (pt. negiTTha)</td>
<td>cit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaalDi-venava (pt. vaaDi-unaa)</td>
<td>place, keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiyenava (pt. tibba)</td>
<td>cheap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

i. loku mahattaya ................................................. nax.
   was in the office
   gave me a job
   spoke to me
   was working in the office
   comes to office today
   ask (tell) to do this
   did ask for the books
   did accept the application
   drives this car
   eats meat
   does sit on this chair
   gave me a message

ii. mee davesvola ........................................ lu.
   no vacancies what so ever
   Siripala does not work well
   doesn’t rain there
   the train doesn’t come on time
   he studies for the examination
   vegetables are very cheap
   jobs are very scarce
   cultivations are prosperous
   elephants come to their fields
   to him there is no leisure

iii. eyaa ......................... kiyola kiuva.
   there are no vacancies
   will give me a job
   can come to the meeting
   willing to make a speech
   won the election
   passed the examination
   will not come to the class today
   not give the house on rent
   not accept the transfer
   not go to see the big boss
   has qualifications for that job
   not giving the salary today

iv. mahattaya ....................... eeke kiyanna porondu-unaa.
   when gone to Colombo
   when he met the boy
   when he awoke
   when he found a job
   when he took residence in the new house
   when my speech is finished
after eating (food)
when the office opened
when the vacation started
when salary is given
when raw material is brought
when work is stopped

2. Transform according to model:

   i. mee davasvole abzartu nexe. → mee davasvole abzartu nati lu.
      mee davasvole eche rasne naxe.
      eyaaTa ado salli dema baxe.
      lamaya kaxema hadanna danne naxe.
      mee lamayaTa lassanTa sindu kiyanna puluva.<
      ee gee mahattayaTa puñci væDiym.
      iiyi mëtivaranëg mahattaya dinuva.
      iiyi siripaalo kataavak peveattuva.
      dëg mahattayage gee hadala ivoray.

   ii. eyaa lâgë salli kocchori tiyenava da? eekë api danne naxe.
      → eyaa lâgë salli kocchori tiyenava da api danne naxe.
      eyaa cinây da? eekë api kiyanna danne naxe.
      koccciya velavaTa yay da? eekë apiTa tavamë kiyanna baxe.
      lamaya mehee hugak kal væDa karay da? eekë kaaTavaT kiyanna baxe.
      eche monova laabo da? eekë kauruvat danne naxe.
      eyaa kocchora pâDi gannava da? eekë api danne naxe.
      eyaa meheeTa kâmati da? eekë api danne naxe.
      eyaa salli bëçkuve demma da? eekë api danne naxe.
      eyaa pota meese uDa tibba da? eekë eyaaTa mateko naxe.

   iii. mama kolaba giyaa. etakoTa mahattaya rassaavak dunna.
      → mama kolaba giyamo mahattaya rassaavak dunna.
      iskole vahuva. etakoTa lamay sellaT këramë giyaa.
      kantooruva ærnya. etakoTa api væDa pâTaT–gatta.
      bas–eka maga di këDuma. etakoTa api Tëksiyëg avaa.
      mahattaya kantooruva di hambo unaa. etakoTa mama paniviDee kiuva.
      mahattayaTa sanîpe nati unaa. etakoTa mama beet genat dunna.
      eegolë enma parakkü unaa. etakoTa api gee venë keenkuTa dunna
      loku mahattaya udeer nagiTTa. etakoTa tee–ekak illuva.
      eyaa beet biuva. etakoTa eyaa nidas gatta.
      eyaaTa pâDi kebuna. etakoTa eyaa geval kuli geuva.
      kantooruva væDa pâTaT–gatta. etakoTa hâmoomë aapahu avaa.
LESSON THIRTEEN

13.1. **Conversation 13.**

Two friends at a public meeting.

— misTa gunapaala hambavena balaaporottuvanuy mama mee ræsviimTa aave.
— kohoma da misTa siriseena danne mama ada ena bava ?
   dænvimvala magee nama tibune nøx.
— ee unaaTa mama dæne-gatta. misTa gunapaala ada kataaavak pavattene bavat dæne-gatta.
   mama væDiyemna aave misTa gunapaaloge kataavo ahana balaaporottuveq.
— monova koranna da? meeke sayvidhaayakayo geDeroTama ævidiç aaraadannaa kola.
   itiç næxvit bæx ne.
— næxvit bæx neenæq. mee vagee avastaavaladi misTa gunapaala vaage ayo idirioTo ævilla saTaç koranna ooneæ.
— saTaç koranna ooneæ tamay. namut mama kataakaranovaTa væDiyo kæmatiy liyanna
   eke atekij balanakoTa liyana-æk væDiye hoda tamay.
   mama kiyeuva misTa gunapaala pattaro sagaraavaloTa liyaapu lipi koovat vaage. eeva
   bohoma agey.
— misTa siriseetaTat bohoma ageeTa liyanna puluvaj ne.
   narokæ lipiyak dekak liuvaama ?
— liyanna puluvaj tamay. namut mama liyenaTa væDiye kiyuvanne kæmatiy.
— ou, mee vagee præna gæna liuvaæ ma samhuru taraha venavat ne.
— eeka Ætta. namut taraha venne eka Ættay. anik Ættæ yaalu venova needæ ?

13.2. **Explanatory Translation.**

misTa gunapaala — hambavena — balaaporottuvanuy — mama — mee ræsviimTa — aave
Mr. Gunapala (Pr. N.) — meeting (padj.) — hope + ‘y’ — I — this meeting + Dat. — came
It is with the hope of meeting you (Mr. Gunapala) that I came to this meeting.

kohoma + da — misTa siriseena — dane — mama — ado — ena — bavo
how — Mr. Sirisena (Pr. N.) — know+emph. — I — today — come (padj.) — ‘bavo’
How do you (Mr. Sirisena) know of the fact that I am coming today ?

dæviimvala — magee — nama — tibune — nøx.
in notices — my — name — was + emph. — no
My name was not in the notices.

ee unaaTa — mama — dæne+gatta
inspite of that — I — got to know
Inspite of that, I got to know (of that.)

misTa gunapaala — ado — kataaavak — pavattene bavat — dænagatta
Mr. Gunapala — today — a speech — making + ‘bavo’ + ‘t’ — got to know
I got to know the fact that you are making a speech also today.
I came mainly with the hope of listening to your (Mr. G’s) speech.

The organizers of this came right to my home and invited.

In occasions like this, people like you (Mr. G.) must come forward and fight.

Must fight of course.

When looking from one side (aspect) writing is better, of course.

I read almost all the articles that you (Mr. G.) wrote to newspapers and magazines.

They are very fine.
I can write of course.

But I like to read more than (I like) to write.

Yes, when (one) writes on problems like this, some get angry also isn’t it?

That is true.

But it is only one side that gets angry.

The other side becomes friendly, isn’t it?

**13.3. Grammatical notes.**

1. *mama ada ena bava si siriseena dannava.*
   I come today. That Sirisena knows.
   *mama ada ena bava si siriseena dannava.*
   Sirisena knows that I come today

2. *iti mama na xavit bave.*
   So I having not come cannot.
   So I have to come. I cannot stay without coming.
   Same as, *ennu natave bave.*

   *mama veelaasani vaDeta yanava, natave bave.*
   I go to work early. cannot do (without doing so)
   *mama veelaasani vaDeta nogihij bave.*
   I early to work not—having—gone cannot.
   I cannot (do) without going for work early.

   Similarly,
   *maaruva ne nogen bave.*
   a transfer not having taken cannot = Cannot do without getting a transfer.
   *vihare nobala bave.* ‘Cannot (do) without seeing the temple.
   *vihare nobala aapahu enno bave.* Cannot come back without seeing the temple.

   *balanava* no + *balala* → *nobola*
   *kiyanava* no + *kiyala* → *nokiya*
   *liyanava* no + *liyala* → *noliya*
   *hoyanava* no + *hoyala* → *nohoya*
| koronava  | no + karala | → | nokare |
| venava    | no + velaa  | → | novii  |
| badinava  | no + bædala | → | nobæda |
| madinava  | no + mædala | → | nomæda |
| gannava   | no + genø   | → | noganø |
| kanava    | no + kaala  | → | nokaa  |
| bonava    | no + billa  | → | nobii  |
| denava    | no + diila  | → | nodii  |

Form of the past participle in the third column is based on the form in use in the Literary language. balala (Sp.) balaa (Lit.), —hala (with the final vowel short) when preceded by no.

3. mama katalakoronaTæ væDiyæ liyanne kæmatiy
I speak + 'Tø' more to write like + 'y'
I like to write more than I like to speak. ( = I like writing more than speaking)

mama mee potøTæ væDiyæ arø potøTæ kæmatiy
I this book + 'Tø' more that book + 'Tø' like + 'y'
I like this book more than (I like) that book.

mama nikaTæ innævaTæ væDiyæ væDëkoranna kæmatiy
I stay doing nothing + 'Tø' more to work like + 'y'
I like to work than to stay doing nothing.

4. lipi koovat vaage
articles which ones (inan.) + 't' like
almost all articles.

eegolle kaurut vaage
they which ones (an.) + 't' like = almost all of them
api kaurut vaage — we almost all' = almost all of us

5. lipiyak dekak
an article two (indef.) = an article or two
minihek dennek — a man or two = one or two men

13.4. Vocabulary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>miktæ</th>
<th>—</th>
<th>Mister</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ræskiime (pt. ræsiiim)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>danvønæva (pt. dænnuva)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>inform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dænsiiimæa (pl.dænviim)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ræ—venønæva(pt.ræs—unaa)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>meet(Vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>danvønæva (pt. dænnuva)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>inform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dænnagaanøva (pt. d'gatta)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>get to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>væDiyæmmæ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mostly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarpvïdhaayakøya (pl. sarpvïdhaayakøyo)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>organizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaraadonæva (pl. aaraadonaaval)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>invitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaraadonæa korønøva</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ir.vite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ævidit ( = æviti)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>having come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.5. *Exercises*

1. Fill the blanks.

i. ................................ meme ræsviÌmëTe save.
   it is with the hope of meeting you
   it is with the hope of listening to your speech
   it is to meet you
   it is to make a speech
   it is with great pleasure (*satuTe*)
   it is with great difficulty
   it is with ill-health
   it is with the hope of seeing the minister

---

occasion; opportunity
to the front
in front of
fight; battle
fight
side; direction; hand
read
newspaper
magazine; periodical
article; letter
value
is fine; is of value
nicely; finely
anger
get angry
truth
friendly
friend
become friends
friendship
whichever one; every one (inan.)
almost every one
whichever ones (inan.)
several (adj.)
several ones (inan.)
several persons
doctor (dostara kenek — a doctor)
easy
loss (paaDuvo (N))
spend (money)
less
oneself
stay doing nothing.
come without any purpose
give free
for nothing; without any purpose; free
ii. ................................ tamuse danne kohoma de ?

that I come here today
that I make a speech
that I like to read this type of book
that I hope to convene a meeting
that I am in this school
that I went to Colombo yesterday
that I was in the University yesterday
that I am angry with you
that I am not well
that I am friendly with the big boss

iii. naraka—do ..............................

if you wrote a letter or two to newspapers
if you build a house or two in this area.
if you type several letters
if you find out (for yourself) a job
if you make two or three speeches
if you went for a holiday
if you learned a little Sinhalese
if you ask for little more salary
if you stay confined to home doing nothing
if you read almost all my articles

2. Transform according to model.

i. mama rasviimTo yanawa. eeka varDiya hoday.

mama adat gedo inna va. eeka varDiya hoday.

mama rassevimaTa yanava va. eeka varDiya hoday.

mama rashimTa yana eeka varDiya hoday.

eyaa leesiya dhunimava. eeka varDiya hoday.

eyaa me dosta mahattayage beet gannava. eeka varDiya pahasuy

eyaaTa maruvak lebume nea. eeka eyaaTa karadara.

eyaaTa dey sindu kiyama base. eeka apiTe paaDuy.

eyaa vibhaage passunna. eeka apiTe loku satuTak.

ada kantooru veelaseniy vaheva. eeka hukak denaaTa pahasuy.

eyaa varDo no-koro nikaaT innava. eeka loku rasunyak

tamuse tavamat vaDe paaTag gatte nea. eeka bohoma varadiy.

ii. mama kataaa-koraTova. mama liyanava.

mama kantooru-De varDe koraTova. mama gedaradi varDe koraTova.

mama kantooru-de varDe koraTova. mama gedaradi varDe koraTova.

eyaa salli hambe koraTova. eyaa salli viyodaT korova.

eyaa pot kiyovena. eyaa pot salli dilla gannava.

eyaa varDe korova. eyaa kataakoranova.

eyaa rasavaavTova yanava. eyaa gedore inna va.
I

mehee minissu vii vavanava. mehee minissu kurakkag vavanava. eegolle apit-ekka taroha venova. eegolla apit ekka yalu venova. eyaa koocciyag yanava. eyaa bas-ekay yanava. eyaa vDaokaranava. eyaa paDi gannava. ee mahattaya rassava karanava. ee mahattaya bisness karanava

iii. ee palaata rasney. mee palaata rasney.

—→ ee palaataTe vDaDiya mee palaata rasney.

mee lamaya yana iskoole duray. mama yana iskoole duray. mee paara hoday. ee paara hoday. koocciyag yana-eka laabay. bas-ekay yana-eka laabay. daQ yanava pahasuy. handzevTa yanava pahasuy. lamayage uno udee aDuy. lamayage uno daQ aDuy. mee tee rasay. lajkaave tee rasay. api issella hiTepu gee alut. mee gee alut. lamaya ee iskooleTe kæmatiy. lamaya mee iskooleTe kæmatiy.

iv. eyaa ee kaale pot kiyavanava. eyaa daQ pot kiyavanava.

—→ eyaa ee kaaleTe vDaDiya daQ pot kiyavanava.

mama iiye vDa keruva. mama ado vDa keruva. eyaa meheeTe kæmatiy. mama meheeTe kæmatiy. mahattaya mee palaata dannava. mama mee palaata dannava. mama koopi bonava. mama tee bonava. mahattaya raTeTe vDa keranava. mahattaya ganeTe vDa karanava. ee golla daQ paar qaana. eegolla daQ bat kana. mama pægælæ balanne yanne kæmatiy. mee mahattaya pægælæ balanne yanne kæmatiy. eyaa pæDi gannava. mama pæDi gannava. ee mahattaya raTeTe vDa karanava. ee mahattaya tamaQTe vDa kægægænava.
LESSON FOURTEEN

14.1. Conversation 14

Accepting an invitation.

— mee maase visipas-venida apee iskool saahitya sa@gamaye rasviimak tiyenava.
  mahatmayaTa aaradana-karanay api aave.
— mee davasvale naTa maTa vaDi viveekayak naa.
— anee, hae kiyanna epaa. kohome hari enaa oonaa. rasviimTa passe vividha
  prasa^gekut tiyenava.
— vividha presaggyayak ?
— ou, iskooole lamoyигра gaayena vaadana vagayak. punci naaTyekut tiyenava.
  apee iskooole bohoma lassanaTa sindu kiyanna naTanna puluva? lamay innaa.
— mana naTa enna bohoma kasmusiy. kooceego velaa ganiy da kiyana-ekay prasne.
— vaDi velasanak ennaa naa. utsavnc paTa? ganne hendraa eunahamaaroTa.
  bayahamaaTa venkoTa okkone ivara veeri. mahatmayaTa hikak vaDe tiyenava naa
  vividha prasa^geTa vitarak-vat enna.
— naa, mana tunahamaaroTa-me enna? aaradanaaa koloTa bohoma istutiy.
— api bohoma satuTuy aaradanaaave piligattaTa. api gihija enna?.

14.2. Explanatory translation.

mee maase—visipas—venida — apee iskooole — saahitya sa@gamaye — rasviimak — tiyenava
this month + in — 25th day + gen. — our school + in — literary association + of — a
meeting — there is

mahatmayaTa — aaradanaa karanay — api — aave
to you (gentleman) — to invite + ‘y’ — we — came + emph.
It is to invite you, sir, that we came.

mee davasvale — naTa — maTa — vaDi viveekayak — naa.
these days + in. — of course — to me — much leisure — no.
These days of course, I don’t have much leisure.

anee — hae — kiyanna — epaa.
please — cannot — to say — don’t
Please don’t say that you cannot.

kohome hari — enaa — oonaa
somehow or other — to come — must
(You) must come somehow or other.
There is a variety entertainment also after the meeting.

A variety entertainment?

Yes, some (programme) of vocal and instrumental music of school children.

There is a playlet also.

In our school there are children who can sing and dance very beautifully.

Yes, some (programme) of vocal and instrumental music of school children.

In our school there are children who can sing and dance very beautifully.

As for myself, I like very much to come.

The question is (that) how much time it will take.

It does not take much time.

The ceremony starts at half past three in the afternoon.

When it becomes half past six, (i.e. by half past six) everything might be over.

If you have lot of work, please come at least for the variety entertainment.

Invited, very thanks.

Thank you a lot for inviting.
We are very happy that (you) accepted the invitation.

We shall go (now) and come (later). = (We take your leave).

1. mahatmaya = same as mahattaya but used in learned conversation.

2. epaa — ‘don’t; don’t want.’

baæ kiyønsøva
cannot say = say that (one) cannot.
baæ kiyønna epaa
cannot to say don’t = (please) don’t say that (you) cannot
maTa nikaæ tee ekak oonæ
to me a plain tea want = I want a cup of plain tea
maTa nikaæ tee ekak [epaa oonæ nææ] — I don’t want a cup of plain tea.

3. vagayak

pot — ‘books’
pot vagayak — some (indefinite) books.
gaayana vaadana — ‘singing and instrumental music’
gaayana vaadana vagayak — ‘some (indefinite) singing and instrumental music’
lamay dennek aava — Two children came
lamay vagayak aava — ‘Some (indefinite) children came.’

4. aaraadanaa kalaaTa istutiy.
aaraadanaa kalaa. istutiy.
invited. thanks
aaraadanaa kalaaTa istutiy.
invited + Dat. thanks. Thanks for inviting.

mahattaya — ee mininhaTo aDa=gaæhuva
The gentleman called that man.
mahattaya ee mininhaTo aDa=gaæhuvaTa aave nææ.
gentleman that man + Dat. called + Dat. came + emph. no
Although the gentleman called that man (he) did not come
mahattaya [aave] enme naætuvaTe api taraha nææ.
Although the gentleman [did not] come, we are not angry.
5. gihi t enn - 'shall go and come' (Popular way of taking leave. enn only is also used in this context.)

14.4. Vocabulary.

- saahitya — literature
- saahgane a —
- samitiya
- epaa
- saahgiite (Lit. saahgiitaya)
- vividha prasaagge (Lit. v'prasaagaya)
- gaayane
- vaadene
- naatya (pl. naatyaval)
- utsaavee (pl. utsava)
- istuti
- piliganaava (pt. p'gatta)
- aDagahanava (pt. a'gathuva)
- saahgiite bhaanaDo
- noona (pl. noonaala; noonaaru)
- (ee mahattayage) noona
- misis
- palaturu
- bedanaava (pt. beduva)
- saahgrahe kowenava (pt. s'keruva)
- udauva (pl. udau)
- udau kowenava (pt. u'keruva)
- viyadaag kowenava (pt. v'keruva)
- tarage kowenava (pt. t'keruva)
- tarage (pl. tarage)
- taraha
- tarahe venava
- tacegga (pl. tacegi)

- — literature:
- — association
- — don’t; don’t want
- — music
- — variety entertainment
- — vocal music
- — instrumental music
- — play
- — ceremony; function
- — thanks
- — accept
- — call
- — musical instruments
- — lady, mistress
- — (that gentleman’s) lady (i.e. wife)
- — Mrs.
- — fruit (pl.)
- — divide; serve (food)
- — treat
- — help (N)
- — help (vb)
- — spend
- — compete
- — competition.
- — angry; anger
- — be angry
- — gift; prize

14.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

_ api aave.
to meet you, Sir
to invite you, Mr. Siripala
to invite you, Mrs. Siripala
to call
to see the child
to buy some books
to see the variety entertainment
to buy some (a few) fruits
to sell some tickets
to go with you
i. say cannot
say no
say (you) have (=there is)
say yes
eat this curry
serve more rice to me
earn too much money
get angry
get friendly with him
delay the rent
drive like this

ii. how much (he) will take
how much salary (he) will give
how much for a ticket it will be
how many friends there will be
how many days he will stay there
how many rupees you will need
how many invitations they will send (here)

iii. for accepting the invitation
for inviting me
for sending that letter
for coming to meet me
for showing me the temple
for treating us well
for coming this way
for helping me
for giving me the news
for teaching us

2. Transform according to model

i. mahattaya aaraadamaavu piligatta. eekatapi satutuy.
   ➔ mahattaya aaraadamaavu piligattaapi satutuy.
   mahattaya mehee padinhinaa aava. eekatapi kameeti.
   mamo mehaaTa maaruavak gatta. eekatapi eegolle hemoome sarahay.
   mamo eyaaTa uduavak kala. eekatapi eyaa matapasaggak duna.
   mamo hodaTa vaadi kala. mahattaya padivaadi kura.
   eyaaTa vihaareTo yanna labuna. eekatapi eyaa bohomo satutuy.
ii. eyaa raesviiməTa aava, namut kataavak pəvəttuve nəxe.

--- → eyaa raesviiməTa aavaTa kataavak pəvəttuve nəxe.

eyaa laqkaave auruddak hiTiya. namut anaaradəpurəe gihilla nəxe.
eyaa paDi gamaəəa. namut koy velaaave-vət eyaa logə salli nəxe.
eyaaTo veDə puluvaf (unan). namut eyaa hodoTo veDə karanne nəxe
api oheee yanne nəxe. namut api eyaa ekko tarəha nəxe.
eyaaTo salli tibuna. namut eyaa viyaadəj karanne nəxe.
eyaaTo salli nəxe. namut eyaa satuTej innəva.
eyaa dihuve nəxe. namut eyaa aayet təroga kəroonəva.
eyaaTo veDə viDək nəxe. namut huyak paDi hambənnəva.


It is after a long time that I came here.
Whom to invite is the question.
Somehow or other I must go.
All will be over by six o'clock.
It will start by quarter past six in the evening.
The train takes three hours.
There are seventy-two miles from Colombo to Kandy.
How far it is from here to Polonnaruwa?
How long it will take?
They can sing very beautifully.
WRITING SYSTEM

1. Vowel Letters:

2. Consonant Letters:
3. Diacritical marks representing vowel sounds.

These are added to the basic form of the letters which represent consonant sounds.

- showing the absence of a vowel sound after the consonant sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel Sound</th>
<th>Mark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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<td>a</td>
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</table>

- with k, g, j, n, t, d, n

- with c, T, D, b, m, v,

- represents aa: kaa maa

- represents æ: kæ, mæ

- represents æ: kæ, mæ

- i: ki mi

- ii: kii mii

- represent u.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel Sound</th>
<th>Mark</th>
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<tr>
<td>u</td>
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</table>

- with ku, gu, tu, biu, su, ru

- with cu, chu, ju, nu, Tu, Thu, Du

- with nu, thu, du, dhu, nu, pu, phu, bu

- represent uu: kuu muu

- with letters with which is used.

- with letters with which is used.

- + >
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Represents</th>
<th>Consonant Letters</th>
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Basic forms of the Consonant Letters (i.e. Subviews, etc.) represent the consonant sound followed by either 'a' or 'a'. Subviews ka/a, Subviews ga/a.
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<th>Sinhala</th>
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(Conversation) 1.

— දකුණු නෙළම්ම දුකාත මේලාගේ කළු ?
— මෙම නෙළම්ම කදේ සෙවිය යි. මෙම නෙළම්ම මෙමෙනාවක් නොමැද.
— එය නෙන්මා දර්ශනය කළු ?
— එය නෙන්මා මෙමෙනාවක්.
— කෙනගේය නෙන්මා දර්ශනය කළු.
— එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම.
— එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම සේතු ලැබේ?
— එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම සේතු ලැබේ. එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම සේතු ලැබේ.
— එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම සේතු ලැබේ?
— එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම සේතු ලැබේ.
— එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම සේතු ලැබේ?
— එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම සේතු ලැබේ?
— එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම සේතු ලැබේ?
— එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම සේතු ලැබේ?
— එය දකුණු නෙළම්ම සේතු ලැබේ?

2.

— එය කොහොත් මෙමෙනාවක් මෙමෙනාව හැකිල්ල, පෙන් කරන්න?
— එය මෙමෙනාවක් මෙමෙනාව හැකිල්ලේ. එය මෙමෙනාවක් මෙමෙනාව හැකිල්ලේ.
— එය මෙමෙනාවක් මෙමෙනාව හැකිල්ලේ?
— එය මෙමෙනාවක් මෙමෙනාව හැකිල්ලේ?
— එය මෙමෙනාවක් මෙමෙනාව හැකිල්ලේ?
— එය මෙමෙනාවක් මෙමෙනාව හැකිල්ලේ?
— එය මෙමෙනාවක් කොහොමද මෙමෙනාවක් හැකිල්ලේ?
— එය මෙමෙනාවක් කොහොමද මෙමෙනාවක් හැකිල්ලේ?
— එය කොහොමද කොහොමද මෙමෙනාවක් හැකිල්ලේ?
— එය කොහොමද කොහොමද කොහොමද මෙමෙනාවක් හැකිල්ලේ?
— එය කොහොමද කොහොමද කොහොමද මෙමෙනාවක් හැකිල්ලේ?
—  සෙ මෙම ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවලෝකන කෙරීමට අනුව? 
—  මෙම මාර්ගයේදී ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ඉදිරිපත්ක් කෙරීමට අවලෝකන කෙරීමට අනුව? 
—  වෙතින් කෙරීමට කුඩාවාද කිරීමට මෙහෙළත් කිරීමට අවලෝකන කෙරීමට අනුව? 
—  සෙ මෙම ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවලෝකන කෙරීමට අනුව? 
—  මෙම ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවලෝකන කෙරීමට අනුව? 
—  මෙම ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවලෝකන කෙරීමට අනුව?
— ගැටි එයේ කර මෙම බිඳම සැලැසේ.
— එය රෙල් පිළිබඳ. එම් නැවත එකක සැලැසේ.
— එය පිටියේ විස්තර සැලැසේ, එම් ඔබට පැහැති ආයත.

ද-දැමු 5.
— එම් පුරා එකකේ සඳහා බොහෝ පිළිතුරු?
— එය පිළිතුරු අතරින් එකකේ?
— එකකන්ම නිසා එම් පුරා එකකේ සඳහා බොහෝ පිළිතුරු?
— එකකන්ම පුරා එකකේ සඳහා බොහෝ පිළිතුරු. එම් පිළිතුරු නිසා එකකන්ම පිළිතුරු?
— එකකන්ම විස්තර සැලැසේ. එය පැහැති ආයත.
— එම් එකකන්ම එකකන්ම එකකේ විස්තර?
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකන්ම. එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකන්ම විස්තර සැලැසේ. එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකන්ම විස්තර සැලැසේ.
— එම් පිළිතුරු එකකන්ම විස්තර?
— එම් පිළිතුරු එකකන්ම විස්තර.

ද-දැමු 6.
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකේ විස්තර?
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකේ විස්තර.
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකේ විස්තර.
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකන්ම විස්තර.
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකන්ම විස්තර.
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකන්ම විස්තර.
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකන්ම විස්තර?
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකන්ම විස්තර.
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකන්ම විස්තර?
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකන්ම විස්තර?

ද-දැමු 7.
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකේ විස්තර?
— එම් පිළිතුරු සඳහා එකකේ විස්තර.
— කැපී එකකන්ම විස්තර?
9a.

- अयोध्या ओलिब्रियों लागूलिनी ही स्थल होता?
- तुम्ही येउ मंगणे त्यांच्या साहित्यात शब्द लिहणाऱ्या. तुम्ही कोणत्या तुम्ही कोणत्या स्थितीत किती शर्यत द्याला?
- प्रत्येक यात्रीला आकर्षक तपस्या म्हणून असे. तुम्ही कोणत्या तपस्या म्हणून आकर्षित?
- तुम्ही कोणती देवी शर्यती आहे?
- लघुकेली या तपस्या म्हणून? एकूण म्हणून. तुम्ही तपस्या म्हणून कोणता आहे?
- लघुकेली या तपस्या म्हणून?
- तपस्याची मात्र या मात्र गुरुक्षेत्रात स्थापन. देवींच्या बाबुले म्हणून तपस्या म्हणून.
- तपस्याच्या कृपेने या तपस्या म्हणून जोडतात. तपस्या म्हणून कोणता आहे?
- तपस्याच्या कृपेने या तपस्या म्हणून जोडतात. तपस्या म्हणून कोणता आहे?
- तपस्याच्या कृपेने या तपस्या म्हणून जोडतात. तपस्या म्हणून कोणता आहे?
- तपस्याच्या कृपेने या तपस्या म्हणून जोडतात. तपस्या म्हणून कोणता आहे?
- तपस्याच्या कृपेने या तपस्या म्हणून जोडतात. तपस्या म्हणून कोणता आहे?
- तपस्याच्या कृपेने या तपस्या म्हणून जोडतात. तपस्या म्हणून कोणता आहे?

9b.

- कोणती तपस्या म्हणून तुम्ही तपस्या म्हणून?
- कोणती तपस्या म्हणून?
- कोणती तपस्या म्हणून?

9c.

- मराठमध्ये कोणी खुलतो असे खुलतो?
- मराठमध्ये कोणी खुलतो असे खुलतो?
- मराठमध्ये कोणी खुलतो असे खुलतो?

10.

- कोणती तपस्या तुमच्या छत्रीयात तपस्या म्हणून?
- कोणती तपस्या तुमच्या छत्रीयात तपस्या म्हणून?
- कोणती तपस्या तुमच्या छत्रीयात तपस्या म्हणून?
- कोणती तपस्या तुमच्या छत्रीयात तपस्या म्हणून?
- कोणती तपस्या तुमच्या छत्रीयात तपस्या म्हणून?
- कोणती तपस्या तुमच्या छत्रीयात तपस्या म्हणून?
— එම නමුත්වලින් සැලසන්නේ?
— එසේ නැති. කොහොමද එම පුළුලක් මධ්‍ය අතර ලෙස.
— එමන්ත් ඉතිහාසික නිශ්චිත කරන්නේ?
— එම පුළුලට පරිමාණය සැහැනු සැම්පාදික අතරින් මෙහෙය. එමෙක් පැහැති බිමා අතර, කීර්තියේ එමෙක් පැහැති බිමා අතරින් මෙහෙය, මදුරාව බිමා. ඉතිහාසික මෙහෙය පිළිබඳ අතර මෙහෙය පිළිබඳ.
— එමන්ත් ගැටයුම පහසුකම් වියමු. එම අමාත්මක උපෙකුව.

මාසාල 13.
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව ඇමාත්මක අතර ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව පිළිතුරු තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව පිළිතුරු තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව පිළිතුරු තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව පිළිතුරු තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව පිළිතුරු තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව පිළිතුරු තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව පිළිතුරු තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?

මාසාල 14.
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?
— එමෙක් දැක්වා පිළිම විශේෂයෙන් බිවුව තුළ ඔබ අපේ කියන්නේ?