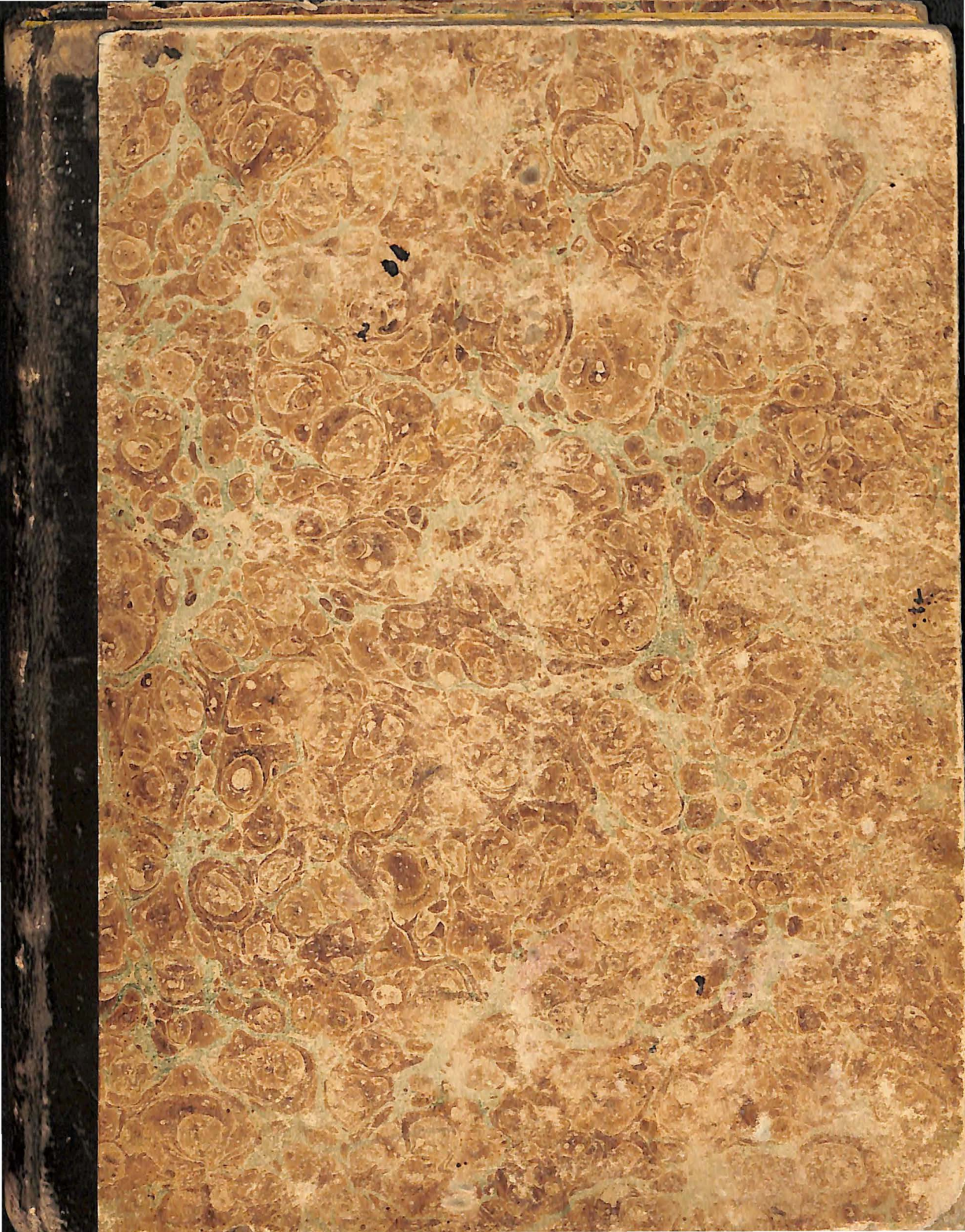




Mr. Nicholas

Mr. Nicholas

Mrs. Nicholas Hamilton 1833

Anne

Mary

Anne Nicholas.

Hamilton.

1833 —

Grammatical Notices. of the Burmese Language.

The Alphabet.

The Burmese Alphabet consists of ten vowels (၁၀) and thirty two consonants (၃၂)

Vowels.

၁, ah; ၁၁ ah; ၂ i; ၂၂ ee; ၃ or ၃၀၀; ၃၀၀
e a; ၃၁ ay; ၄ or ၄၀၀ an; ၄၀၀ an.

Consonants.

၁ ka, ၁ hka, ၁ ga, ၁ ga, e nga;
၁ lsa; ၁ htsa, ၁ dza, ၁ or ၁ dza; ၃ or ၃ nga;
၄ ta; ၄ hta; ၃ da; ၁ da; ၁ na;
၁ ta; ၁ hta; ၃ da, ၁ da; ၄ na;
၁ pa; ၁ hpa; ၁ ba; ၁ ba; ၁ ma;
၁ ya; ၃ ra; ၁ la; ၁ wa; ၁ theh; ၁ ha, ၄ la.

Note. 1st According to this arrangement the first twenty five consonants are distributed into five classes.
The letters of the first, or ၁ class, are gutturals,
(၁ ၁ ၁ ၁ ၁)

2?

Those of the second, or ② class, are palatals, (ဝဿုဒ္ဓိ)

Those of the third or ③ class are linguals (ဇ္ဈိ) or briefly ဇ္ဈိ - - -

Those of the fourth, or ④ class are dentals (တု)

Those of the fifth or ⑤ class are labials (မ္မိ)

2^d The first letter of each class is a simple articulation smooth and soft; The third is the same, rough and hard; The second is the aspirate of the first; The fourth according to the Samskrit, whence the alphabet is derived, is the aspirate of the third, but according to the Burman pronunciation differs both from the third; and the fifth is the corresponding nasal. The pronunciation also of the linguals, so termed, and the dentals, though different in the ~~dentals~~ Samskrit, is the same, in the Burman. The remaining consonants are unclassified.

Names and Powers of the Letters.

ဒံ ah, as the interjection ah, pronounced short.

30 ah, the same, pronounced long.
31 i, as in pin.

32 ee, as in feet.

33 oo, as in good.

34 oo, as in food.

35 a, as in fate.

36 ay, as in mayor.

37 or 38 an, as o in on.

39 an, as in audience.

Consonants.

Name

Power.

40 ㄅ: great ka.

k, as in king.

41 ㄆ: curved kka.

k, aspirated.

42 ㄊ small ga.

g as in good.

43 ㄊ: great ga.

g - the same.

44 ㄋ ga.

ng - as in rang.

45 ㄗ: round tsa.

ts.

46 ㄗ twisted ktsa.

ts, aspirated.

47 ㄗ divided dza (formerly ㄗ)

dz.

48 or 49 ㄗ: ㄗ bridle like dza.

dz. the same.

49 or 50 ㄎ ya.

ny.

51 ㄌ: ㄌ brier hook like te.

l, as in time.

52 ㄌ

l, aspirated.

(See Accents) Thus $\mathfrak{X}$ is pronounced as $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{E}$ than.

Compound Consonants

Compound Consonants are formed by combining one or more of the letters, $\mathfrak{w}$, $\mathfrak{r}$, $\mathfrak{o}$ and $\mathfrak{u}$, under Symbolic forms, with simple Consonants, according to the following table.

Let:	Sym.	names of Sym.	Inc. with $\mathfrak{w}$	Power.
$\mathfrak{w}$	$\mathfrak{w}$	$\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}$	$\mathfrak{w}$	$\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{a}$.
$\mathfrak{r}$	$\mathfrak{C}$	$\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{E}$	$\mathfrak{C}$	$\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{a}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{a}$
$\mathfrak{o}$	$\mathfrak{o}$	$\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}$	$\mathfrak{o}$	$\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{a}$.
$\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{o}$	$\mathfrak{w}$	$\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}$	$\mathfrak{w}$	$\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{a}$
$\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{o}$	$\mathfrak{C}$	$\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}$	$\mathfrak{C}$	$\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{a}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{a}$
$\mathfrak{u}$	$\mathfrak{u}$	$\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}$	$\mathfrak{u}$	$\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{a}$
$\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{u}$	$\mathfrak{w}$	$\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}$	$\mathfrak{w}$	$\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{a}$.
$\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{u}$	$\mathfrak{C}$	$\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}$	$\mathfrak{C}$	$\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{a}$ or $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{a}$.
$\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{u}$	$\mathfrak{o}$	$\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{E}$	$\mathfrak{o}$	$\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{a}$.

Note The $\mathfrak{u}$, in aspirate capacity of aspirate, is combined with the nasals, and the letter $\mathfrak{u}$ only. When combined with $\mathfrak{w}$ or $\mathfrak{r}$, the compound has the power of $\mathfrak{sh}$, as in ship; thus $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{E}$ is pronounced shan. $\mathfrak{w}$ has the same power. $\mathfrak{u}$ has sometimes the same power, thus $\mathfrak{u}$ is pronounced sho.

၆ is equivalent to ၁၁

၁၂ is equivalent to ၁၁

Vowels combined with Consonants.

Vowels combined with consonants, simple or compound, are represented by symbols, according to the following Table.

Vowel	Sym.	Names of Symbols	Names of Symbols	Power.
၁				
၁၁	၁ or ၇	အ	က, ဂ	kah, gah.
အ	၀	အိုးကြီးတင်	ကိ	ki.
အိ	၈	အိုးကြီးတင်သံဝတ်	ကီ	kee.
ဥ	၂	တစ်ခုတင် င	ကု	koo.
ဥ	၂	နှစ်ခုတင် င	ကု	koo.
ဧ	၆	သစ်တင်	ကာ	ka.
အဲ	၁	နှောက်သံ	ကဲ	kay.
အော	၆ ၁	သစ်တင် အ	ကာ	kan.
အော	၆ ၁	သစ်တင် အ ဂါးတင်	ကာ	kan.

Note. ၁ has no symbol; but is understood after every consonant, unless superseded by the symbol of another vowel, or made quiescent by the mark ၀ placed over the letter; thus ကိ, or by a consonant subjoined, thus ကု.

1) The second symbol of 3D is used whenever the use of the first would convert the consonant into another letter, — also with 2H. O and L (the symbols of 3 and 2) when written and combined with a consonant, have the power of O, in note, as O₂ ho. When this diphthong closes a syllable, it optionally takes the final consonant S after it, without occasioning any change, in pronunciation thus O₂ and O₂S are equivalent. 3D may be combined with the symbol of any vowel, in which case the compound has the power of the vowel which the symbol represents, thus, 3D is equivalent to 3; 3L to L &c.

When O or L are followed by a consonant they have the sound of ai, as O₂W kaik. OS₂ S₂ S₂ are not used after this combination; and the consonants, except E and OS when used after it, are silent.

Final Consonants.

Consonants, when not furnished with a following vowel, necessarily coalesce with the preceding, and become final (oo oo) in the syllable.

A final consonant is distinguished by the mark C , called oo oo that, or oo g oo : an unfurled flag. or, it is distinguished by the initial consonant of the following syllable placed under it, thus oo oo oo ; here oo is final, and oo initial.

h. B. The initial consonant of a following syllable, is sometimes placed under the initial of a preceding one, but this is to be regarded as a mere abbreviation, and does not come under the above rule, thus oo oo : is written oo oo oo .

g when double, is written gg , the same as one form of the single.

g with g subjoined, is written gg , or simply g .

oo when double, is written oo or oo .

Final consonants generally assume a new and peculiar power, and also modify the preceding vowel. These permutations are exhibited in the following table.

Table of Finals.

ဒဂ္ဂ	ဒဂ္ဂ	ဒဂ္ဂ	ဒဂ္ဂ	ဒဂ္ဂ	ဒဂ္ဂ
ဒဂ္ဂ et.	ဒဂ္ဂ ik.	ဒဂ္ဂ ok.	ဒဂ္ဂ ect.	ဒဂ္ဂ out.	ဒဂ္ဂ aik.
ဒဂ္ဂ en.	ဒဂ္ဂ ing.	ဒဂ္ဂ ong.	ဒဂ္ဂ oun.	ဒဂ္ဂ aing.	
ဒဂ္ဂ ect.	ဒဂ္ဂ ik.	ဒဂ္ဂ ok.	ဒဂ္ဂ ect.	ဒဂ္ဂ out.	
ဒဂ္ဂ een.	ဒဂ္ဂ ing.	ဒဂ္ဂ ong.	ဒဂ္ဂ een.	ဒဂ္ဂ oun.	
ဒဂ္ဂ at.	ဒဂ္ဂ ik.	ဒဂ္ဂ ok.	ဒဂ္ဂ ect.	ဒဂ္ဂ out.	ဒဂ္ဂ aik.
ဒဂ္ဂ an.	ဒဂ္ဂ ing.	ဒဂ္ဂ ong.	ဒဂ္ဂ een.	ဒဂ္ဂ oun.	ဒဂ္ဂ aing.
ဒဂ္ဂ at.	ဒဂ္ဂ ik.	ဒဂ္ဂ ok.	ဒဂ္ဂ ect.	ဒဂ္ဂ out.	ဒဂ္ဂ aik.
ဒဂ္ဂ an.	ဒဂ္ဂ ing.	ဒဂ္ဂ ong.	ဒဂ္ဂ een.	ဒဂ္ဂ oun.	ဒဂ္ဂ aing.
ဒဂ္ဂ ay.					ဒဂ္ဂ o
			ဒဂ္ဂ e.		ဒဂ္ဂ o
ဒဂ္ဂ an.	ဒဂ္ဂ ing.	ဒဂ္ဂ ong.	ဒဂ္ဂ een.	ဒဂ္ဂ oun.	ဒဂ္ဂ o
ဒဂ္ဂ at.	ဒဂ္ဂ ik.	ဒဂ္ဂ ok.	ဒဂ္ဂ ect.	ဒဂ္ဂ out.	
ဒဂ္ဂ an.	ဒဂ္ဂ ing.	ဒဂ္ဂ ong.			

As an Appendix to the foregoing Table,
 Note 1st Linguals, when final, are the same as dentals;
 2^d. Linguals ~~where final~~, The third letter of each class, the same as the first.
 3^d. The second and fourth letters of each class never occur as finals, except in some words, derived from the Magada, when they are mute, as ငဝ်: from ငဝ် a cloud, pronounced as ငဝ်

4th ξ is the same as ζ throughout.

5th $\circ$ and $\oslash$ final are mute.

6th 33 before a final gives the syllable the same power as 33 , thus $\text{33}\xi$ is pronounced an.

7th The final syllables as exhibited above, are combined with any consonant, simple or compound, as mm ket, $\text{m}\xi$ kyen. &c. without any change in their pronunciation, except in two cases, viz. $\circ$, before ξ , $\oslash$, ζ , or 22 , is pronounced woot, not wat; and before m , ξ , ω , 25 or $^\circ$ is pronounced woon, not wan; and consonants compounded with $\circ$, as $\text{m}\zeta$, 28 &c. before ξ , $\oslash$, ζ , or 22 are pronounced kovat, tsovath &c. and before m , ξ , ω , 25 or $^\circ$ are pronounced kovam, tsovan &c. The latter exception however, is not sanctioned by court usage.

8th The sound of a final consonant is frequently lost, or absorbed, in the initial consonant, of the following syllable or word, as $\text{32}\text{m}\text{2p}$ ekara, not etkara; and sometimes modified thereby, as $\text{26}\text{m}$ them ban, not then ban. But these permutations, being dictates of nature, will be naturally acquired without rule.

Accents.

1 The short accent, $\circ$, called ခံဝှေ့, or ဝှေ့ကံဝှေ့, is placed under the letter, thus ကံဝှေ့. It is used with the vowels, ϵ , ဒ် , ဝှေ့ , and ဒ် , and with the nasal consonants.

2^d The heavy accent, $\circ$, called ဝှေ့ခံဝှေ့ (vulgarily ဝှေ့ခံဝှေ့) or ဝှေ့ဝှေ့ကံ, is placed after the letter, as ကံဝှေ့. It is used with the vowels, ဒ် , ဝှေ့ , ဒ် , ဝှေ့ , and ဒ် , &c. with the nasal consonants. This accent is considered inherent in the vowel ဒ် (unless superseded by the short accent) and the final consonant ဝှေ့ when combined with the vowel ဒ် . In these cases therefore it is omitted as superfluous, by correct writers.

Abbreviations.

for မှေ့	for ဝှေ့	for လှေ့
လှေ့	မှေ့	လှေ့
လှေ့	မှေ့	လှေ့
လှေ့	မှေ့	လှေ့
လှေ့	မှေ့	လှေ့
လှေ့	မှေ့	လှေ့
လှေ့	မှေ့	လှေ့
လှေ့	မှေ့	လှေ့
လှေ့	မှေ့	လှေ့
လှေ့	မှေ့	လှေ့

လှေ့ is sometimes represented by its symbol after ကံ as လှေ့ကံဝှေ့.
 for လှေ့ကံလှေ့; လှေ့ကံ for လှေ့ကံလှေ့; &c.
 ငှေ့ is frequently placed over the following letter, as လှေ့ကံ

Punctuation.

The mark " is used to separate sentences, and sometimes the clauses of a sentence. Between paragraphs it is doubled, thus " "

Numerical Figures.

၁ " ၂ " ၃ " ၄ " ၅ " ၆ " ၇ " ၈ " ၉ " ၁၀ "

၁ " ၂ " ၃ " ၄ " ၅ " ၆ " ၇ " ၈ " ၉ " ၁၀ .

Classification of words.

In the Burman language, there five parts of Speech, viz. nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, and Interjections.

Nouns.

Nouns are original or derivative.

Original nouns are of three kinds, common, proper, and personall.

Common nouns are the names of whole species.

Proper nouns are names of individuals, as distinguished from others of the same species.

Personal nouns (commonly called personal pronouns) are names of individuals, relatively considered, as speaking, spoken to, and spoken of.

Derivative nouns are of two kinds, Adjective

and verbal, both of which will be considered in the sequel.

Number .✕.

The plural of all nouns is formed by affixing ဝှ် (pronounced 3) to the singular, as ၵ man, ၵဝှ် men.

Gender.

Gender is distinguished, sometimes by a different word, as ဝှ် ၵ: a man; ဝှ် ၵ a woman. Sometimes by the feminine affix ဝှ် or ၵဝှ်, as ၵဝှ်: a priest.

✕. The singular form is often construed as a noun of multitude, as ၵ ၵဝှ် ၵဝှ် ၵဝှ်: The law which men must observe. ဝှ်: may sometimes be used instead of ဝှ် as ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: The words which the children spoke. ဝှ်: and ဝှ် are also used together, as ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: ဝှ်: Other words are also used with ဝှ် as ဝှ်: ၵ ၵဝှ် ၵဝှ် ၵဝှ်: all kings. ၵဝှ် ၵဝှ်: ဝှ်: ၵဝှ် ၵဝှ်: the whole multitude, or all the men; ၵဝှ် ၵဝှ်: ဝှ်: ၵဝှ် ၵဝှ်: all men.

Many nouns may be considered as of the common gender, unless there is something to designate them as being masculine or feminine, as ၵ is either mas or fem. ဝှ်: is a dog simply. Thus also ဝှ်: a child;

၄၀၀ a bird. ဖဲ: a horse; ဘဲ an elephant, and innumerable others.

(of Boodh) ဂုဏ်: မ, a priestess; မဲ: a governor; မဲ: မဝေဝေ a governess. And sometimes by affixing ထိ: or မ, or ဖဲ for the mas. and မ for the fem. as ဝဲ: ထိ: a dog, ဝဲ: မ a bitch; ကျက် မ a cock; ကျက် မ a hen; ငဲ: ဖဲ a gander; ငဲ: မ a goose.

Case

The relations of nouns, expressed in most languages by prepositions, or inflections, are here expressed by particles affixed to the noun, without any inflection of the noun itself.

These noun affixes are as follows -

Examples.

Mas or Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
ကျ် man.	ကျ်ယာကျ်း ။	ကျ်မိမ ။
ဝဲ: ။ dog.	ဝဲ: ထိ:	ဝဲ: မ ။
ကျက် ။ fowl.	ကျက် မ ။	ကျက် မ ။
ငဲ: ။ goose.	ငဲ: ဖဲ ။	ငဲ: မ ။
သုဝေဝေ holy person.	ဖဲ သုဝေဝေ	မ သုဝေဝေ

How Affixes.

Nominative. ~~11~~

2225 denoting the agent or subject.

က: ၇

သုဉ်ကာ : ၄

$\varphi m:4$ (sometimes φ)

do. asto, concerning, in regard to.

Objective #

Obj denoting an object on which an action terminates;
sometimes, the object to which a thing is given, or
for which, or on account of which a thing is done;
sometimes the object to which motion is directed.

29 towards, unto according to, at.

* The simple noun without an affix, when the verb immediately follows, is frequently used nominatively, as *what the teacher said*.

Examples; တရားသည်ကောင်း၍ the law is good.

၀၁၇:ကက:ကကင်း:၆၆၆ as to the law it is good.

တၢ်ဂၢ်: သၢ်ဃ်ကၢ်: ရကၢ်: ဇၢ်ၤ do.

တရား : မကား ကောင်း : ဇော်ကူ do.

The whole sentence may be used nominatively by affixing any of these particles; ခုစံတော်သည်လဲ
ကတိ: က ပံတို့ငှါ မှာ အသက်စွန့်တော်မူခြင်းသည်

ငါ့တို့ငါးမျှော်လင့်ခြင်းအကြောင်းဖြစ်၏။ Christ's having given up his life on the cross is the ground of our hope.

က is sometimes nominative, (see Ablative affixes) as ဆရာက မပြုနှင့်။ The teacher says do not do it.

The objective affixes are sometimes understood; as ဝေငှသေ့ (give drink) for ဝေငှသေ့သေ့. In a sentence is used objectively, when these particles are affixed to it.

Possessive. %

ငါ့၏ of; denoting possession.

Relative. %

အသီးကိုး by, as ကံ့ပီး အသီးကိုး by land; ဝေငှသေ့ကိုး by water.

Sometimes objective.

ငါ့ကိုး for, in order to.

Causative X

အကြောင်းကိုး because of; on account of; sometimes it is instrumental.

On ditto. but is seldom used in writing.

Instrumentive. *

ဖြင့်ကိုး by means of; by.

* Exam: ရင်စုရင်ငါ့ဒေဝနီဝေဝ်။ the king's order.

ဘုရားသခင်ငါ့ဘုန်းဝေဝ်။ the glory of God

But ငါ is frequently understood, as ဘုရားဝံ့ဒ်။
the power of God.

And sometimes, of cannot be rendered by ငါ။ on
account of the peculiar idiom of the language.

Exam. The oldest of the children, would be
rendered သားဝှံ့ဝှံ့ဒ်ဒ်ဒ်ဒ်။ a basket of rice
သိဝေဝ်။ &c.

ဝှံ့ဒ် is sometimes possessive; see Locative Affixes.

* Exam: သားသားဝေဝ်။ give to the teacher.

ငါသားဝှံ့။ to me there is none, or, I have none.

ဝှံ့ is sometimes used for သား။ as, သားဝှံ့ဝေဝ်။
give to the teacher.

သားဝှံ့၊ သားဝှံ့၊ သားဝှံ့၊ ငါးငါး are the same as
ငါး။

x Exam. သားဝှံ့ဝေဝ်။ on account of sin. သား
ဝှံ့ဝေဝ်။ because of illness.

* Exam: ဝေးဝှံ့သေသေ။ he killed him with
a sword.

ဝေးဝှံ့။ by means of a boat.

သားဝှံ့။ is the same as ငါးဝှံ့။ in certain cases.

Connective. १.

꠫ꠣꠤ "with, together with; sometimes instrumentally
by means of; sometimes causative, on account of

Locative १

꠫ꠣꠤ "in; among; it is sometimes possessive.

꠫ꠣꠤ or ꠫ꠣꠤ "ditto.

꠫ꠣꠤ "in, among; in presence of; as to; concerning
in regard of. ꠫ꠣꠤ is sometimes used as a com-

parative affix, as ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ, he looks like
the teacher. It is construed also with ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ

꠫ꠣꠤ "as ꠫ꠣꠤ: ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ "he does as much as
he can, or, according to his strength. ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ

꠫ꠣꠤ "according to that. Sometimes is repeated,
as ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ ꠫ꠣꠤ "he and I are not alike.

꠫ꠣꠤ "in.

* Exam. သူ သ ပု သ ဟ နှင့် သွား သ ပု။ he went with the teacher

ဒ သ နှင့် ဝ သ သ ပု။ he died by means of illness.

သူ သ ပု နှင့် ဒ ကျီး ဂ သ ပု။ on account of an offering he obtained a reward.

နှင့် is used with ဒ သူ။ ဒ ကွ။ & ဝ ကွ။ the rendering is the same as in example 1st, as သူ ဟ နှင့် ဒ သူ သွား သ ပု။ he went with the teacher &c.

* Exam. ဒဝ် ဝ နှင့်။ in the house.

သူ ဝ နှင့်။ among men.

ဝ နှင့်။ in the water. ဝဝ် is sometimes used with နှင့် as ဝ ဝဝ် နှင့်။ in the water.

ဝဝ်။ & ဝဒဝ် ဝဝ်။ are also construed with နှင့်။

ဟ။ သူ ဟ ဟ ဝ ဝင်။ သ ပု။ The teacher has rice,
or, there is rice at the teachers. သဝ် ဝဝ်။
in what you say. သွား သ ပု သဝ် ဝဝ် ဝင်။ as to,
concerning, or, in regard to going. ဝဝ်။ ဝ ဝဝ်
ဝ ဝဝ်။ in the hand. ဝ ဝဝ် ဝဝ် ဝဝ် ဝဝ်။ in the
air

Ablative. ✕

᠋᠋ from; out of; it is sometimes nominative,
and sometimes locative.

᠋᠋ from; out of; besides; it is sometimes loca-
tive.

Comparative. ✕

᠋᠋ as, like as.

᠋᠋ do, do.

᠋᠋ do. do.

᠋᠋ a little like.

Certain verbal affixes, as ᠋᠋ ᠋᠋ ᠋᠋ ᠋᠋ ᠋᠋ ᠋᠋
᠋᠋ when affixed to nouns, are merely exple-
tives.

Exam. ဇိုကလသပသ်။ he came out of, or from
the town.

ဆရာကဆိုသပသ်။ the teacher says. (here it is here)
က is frequently construed with ထိုဝါဒ်။
ထိုဝါဒ်က, as သထိုဝါဒ်ထိုက, out of the ship. ဒီ
ဝါဒ်က, from the top of the house; ဒီထိုဝါဒ်က
from under the house.

မှ is construed with the foregoing words, the
same as က။

✕ Exam: ထိုဝါဒ်က ဆိုသပသ်။ he acts like a beast.

ထိုသတ္တဝါက ဆိုသပသ်။ it thins like the sun.

မင်းလိုသပသ်။ he acts as a king, or, as if he were a king.

လူလိုလိုသပသ်။ it is a little like a man.

နည်းတူ၊ သဘာဝတူ။ are used as comparatives; as

ဆရာနည်းတူလိုသပသ်။ he acts like a teacher, or like
his teacher. တရားသဘာဝတူကုသပသ်။ he acts accor-

-ding to duty.

See, also, remarks under နှိုင်း။ (Connective case) See, also
also secondary nouns.

Vocative. *.

The vocative is expressed by the noun in a simple state, divested of all affixes. The nominative also, especially in colloquial discourse, is frequently divested of its proper affix.

Relations of nouns expressed by secondary nouns.

Some relations of nouns are expressed by means of secondary nouns, which take some of the preceding affixes, and are connected to the principal nouns by the sign of the possessive, expressed or understood, as in the following examples.

Secondary nouns.

3300T " an upper part.

3300N " ditto.

0330N " an under part.

033 " a fore part.

0330N " a hind part.

Compounds.

3300T3300T3300T " or 3300T3300T3300T " above, over, or upon the house

3300T000N " ditto.

3300T0330N " under the house

3300T033 " before the house.

3300T0330N " behind the house

✱ The vocative is always to be separated from what follows by a n, as 329C 6C: 33: n 53: 0000C 00054 In listen b king. Various particles are used singly or prefixed to the noun in the vocative, as 329n 329C: n 03! n de.

39 is used only with the noun, as 39 29 70: 22 2 24
O God. 25 is reprehensive, as 25 29 2: n la you
thief. (also used singly) 25 29 2: n la you

32 $\mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{e} : n$ is sometimes used without the noun with
 $\mathfrak{o} \mathfrak{z} n$ as 32 $\mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{e} : \mathfrak{o} \mathfrak{z} n$.
 See next page but one.

Secondary nouns.

- အပြင် an outside.
 အပြင် ၏ do.
 အတွင်း an inside.
 အတွင်း ၏ do.
 အနား a side.
 အနီး a near part.
 အထံ presence.
 အထံ do.
 အပေါ် an upper part.
 အောက် a lower part.

Compound.

- အပြင်မှာ without the house.
 အပြင်မှာ ၏ do.
 အတွင်းမှာ within the house.
 အတွင်းမှာ ၏ do.
 အနားမှာ by the house.
 အနီးမှာ near the house.
 မင်းထံမှာ in presence of the ^{son} fair.
 မင်းထံမှာ ၏ do.
 မြစ်ပေါ်သို့ up the river.
 မြစ်ကမ်းသို့ down the river.

The following secondary nouns are commonly used without an affix; and in some instances are connected to the principal nouns by နှင့် instead of နှစ်.

Secondary Nouns.

Compounds.

* ၁၁ နှစ် a part, portion.

၁၁ နှစ် for the house.

၁၁ နှစ် a summit, extre_{mit}.

၁၁ နှစ် through last, or to the end of life.

၁၁ နှစ် a circuit.

၁၁ နှစ် round the house.

၁၁ နှစ် do

၁၁ နှစ် do

၁၁ နှစ် do.

၁၁ နှစ် do.

၁၁ နှစ် a whole circuit or duration.

၁၁ နှစ် during or throughout the time.

၁၁ နှစ် evenness, accordance.

၁၁ နှစ် or ၁၁ နှစ်

၁၁

၁၁ according to his wish.

33 20 n 00 n 29: 36 20 n he did it at the
end of life.

၁၀၄: ကျင့် is sometimes followed by နှံ
 နှံ (the verb from ၁၁ နှံ) used with နှံ. င် is construed
 thus, ၁၀၇၁ ၁၁ နှံ နှံ င် နှံ ၁၁ နှံ it is according to the
teachers wish.

of custom, common courts, (or of) may be ad-
ded to the above, as γ or ϵ in 322 or 5 in 4

Secondary nouns.

ဒေဝ်ဇ်း: "measurement. (1) ဒေ လိန့်ဒေဝ်ဇ်း: " or ဒေ လိ
ဇ်ဒေဝ်ဇ်း: " according to (his)
with.

ဒေလျာက် " an agreeing with. ဒေ လိန့်ဒေလျာက် " or ဒေ
လိဇ်ဒေလျာက် " ditto.

ဒေမျှ " as much as. (3)

သေ့န့်ဒေမျှဝေဝေသေ့ " he knows as much as the
teacher.

ဒေဝ် " a being with. (2)

သေ့န့်ဒေဝ် " with the
teacher.

ဒေဝ် " ditto.

သေ့န့်ဒေဝ် " ditto.

h. B. In some instances
the numeral ၀၃ is option-
ally substituted for the for-
mative ဒေ " as သေ့န့်ဝေ
မျှ " သေ့န့်ဝေဝေ " &c.

(1) 32 09 6: and 32 09 32 09 32 09 are frequently construed without the 32 or 09, as, 32 32 32 32 32 32: according to the teacher's wish.

32 32 32 32 32 32 do.

(2) 32 09 and 09 32 are frequently both used, as 32 32 32 32 32 32 with, or together with the teacher.

(3) 32 is frequently used without the 09 as 09 32 32 32 (he) did not stay so much as one day.

(4) 09 32 seems sometimes to be used as a secondary noun, as 32 09 32 along the river. 32 09 32 09 32 32: all the way along the river.

Some relations of nouns are expressed by means of verbs also, as from ဝိုင်သိ၍ to reach, arrive at; may be formed the following viz.

ဒိဝိုင်ဝေသင် (with a continuative affix) unto, or, as far as the house.

ကလဝိုင်ဝေသင် until the time.

ဝှာဝိုင်ဝိုင် (the root doubled) through the country.

ကလဝိုင်ဝိုင် during the time.

In which case ဝိုင် or သိုင် is understood.

မဲ့ to be wanting, be destitute of, governs the noun which precedes it, as သူ့မဲ့ without God.

I one
Monday

Personal nouns.

(1st pers)

၁။ I, mas. or fem. is used by a person in speaking to himself, of himself, and in addressing inferiors. (1)

၂။ I, mas, or fem, is used in addressing equals. (2)

၃။ a servant, or slave.

၄။ a female slave.

၅။ a disciple, &c

၆။ a female disciple are used as first personals in addressing superiors.

၇။ I, fem is of similar import with ၈။ but not in common use.

၉။ The plural increment ၁၀။ is sometimes used for the plural of the first person.

(2nd pers) ၁၁။ thou, mas, or fem, is used to a ^{nor.} superior.
၁၂။ you, mas or fem used to one somewhat inferior.

(1) It is also used to equals (& sometimes to superiors in anger.

(2) ၁၃။ is also used sometimes in addressing superiors.

Remarks and Illustrations.

၇၁ နှစ် is used at the end of an address, as, ၁၁၁၁
၇၁ နှစ် do not you go.

၁၁ နှစ် is used with ၁၁ prefixed (၁၁ ၁၁) in the vocative,
as ၁၁ ၁၁: ၁၁ ၇၁" O Thou Teacher.

၁၁" is used when some person is particularly refer-
red to, but any person indefinitely, as ၁၁ ၁၁
Another's goods; ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁
not say my religion or his religion. ၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁:
၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁: ၁၁: ၇၁ နှစ် One went one way, and another
another. In such cases not only ၁၁ but ၁၁ also,
is 3^d person indefinite.

Adjectives.

Adjectives are of three kinds, pronominal, verbal, and numeral.

Adjectives of either kind are prefixed to their nouns by means of the connective $\omega \rho \sigma$ or $\omega \sigma$ if singular, and the same, or $\omega \rho \sigma \omega \rho \sigma$ or $\omega \rho \sigma \omega$ if plural; or they are directly affixed. But to this general rule, there are several exceptions, particularly in the pronominals.

An adjective and noun united in either way, form a compound word, which admits the plural increment, and the noun affixes, the same as a simple noun.

Pronominal Adjectives.

The following pronominals are prefixed to their nouns with or without a connective, — $\omega \rho$ being in some instances, occasionally substituted for $\omega \sigma \omega \sigma$ before words of time.

① $\omega \rho$ this, as $\omega \rho \gamma \mu$ this man. $\omega \rho \omega \rho \sigma \omega \rho$ this day.
 $\omega \rho \sigma$ this as $\omega \rho \sigma \gamma \mu$ this man, $\omega \rho \sigma \omega \rho$ this day.
 $\omega \rho$ that, $\omega \rho \omega \rho$ or $\omega \rho \sigma \omega \rho \omega \rho$ that person. $\omega \rho \sigma \rho$
 $\omega \rho \sigma \rho$ that time.

Pronominals continued.

ဝင်္ဂ် that.

ဒဒ္ဒဝ် that (infrequent).

ဝိုဝ် ဝုဝ် ဝဝ် and ဝဝ် ဝ်, that, (colloquial)

ဒဝ် ဝ် or ဝဝ် occasionally contracted to ဒဝ်
before သ် as, ဒဝ် သ် for ဒဝ် ဝ် သ် (1) 7

ဒဝ် ဝ် what (pronominal).

ဒဝ် ဝ် ဝိုဝ် what (infrequent) used with words of time.

ဒဝ် ဝ် what, (infrequent) (2) 8

ဒဝ် ဝ် whatever, (3) 9

ဒဝ် ဝ် ဝိုဝ် whatever (used with words of time).

ဝ် ဝ် what, whatever, (4) 10

ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် do, is directly prefixed or affixed (5)
ဝ် ဝ် such, indefinite.

(3) ဒဝ် ဝ် used with သ် signifies whoever.

(4) "ဝ် ဝ် သ် a certain person. ဝ် ဝ် သ် ဝ် ဝ်
ဝ် "if any one dislikes it. ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် any thing.

(5) "ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် ဝ်: ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် is there any
reason.

ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် ဝ် when he arrived at
a certain city

(1) ဘယ် is sometimes used in a peculiar sense,
as ဘယ်သူမျှ there is no one. ဘယ်ထိ: မရှိ
there is no kind of rice. ဘယ်ထိ: ဘယ်သွေး: ဘယ်
လှကြီး: ကိုယ်မှီမပြု။ I depend on no king, no rich
man, no great personage.

ဘယ် with မျှ and ဝိသိသ် are used in a similar
sense, as ဘယ်မျှဝိသိသ် ကိုယ်သိသည်။ I know
not how much there is. ဘယ်ဝိသိသ် ကိုယ်: သိသည်
how great!

ဘယ်ဝိသိသ် what thing, is frequently contracted
to ဝိသိသ် as ဝိသိသ် ဘယ် is it? ဝိသိသ် မရှိ။ there
is nothing at all.

(2) ပီသိသ် is used with မျှ and ဝိသိသ် the same
as ဘယ်

lepro.

Pronominals Continued.

The following are joined to their nouns according to the general rule, except that when prefixed the connective is sometimes omitted.

ဒၢ ခိုၤ ၵၢ် ၵၢ် some.

ဒၢ ခၢၢ်: ၵၢ် ၵၢ်: ၵၢ်

ဒၢ ဝၢ်: ၵၢ် ၵၢ်: ၵၢ် } others. (1)

ဝၢ် ၵၢ်: ၵၢ်

ဒၢ ခိုၤ: ၵၢ် ဒၢ ခိုၤ: ၵၢ်

ဒၢ: ခိုၤ: ၵၢ် ဒၢ: ခိုၤ: ၵၢ် } all, the whole. (2)

ဝၢ် ဝၢ်: ၵၢ် ဝၢ် ဝၢ်: ၵၢ်

K. B. ဒၢ ခိုၤ: ၵၢ် when affixed to a noun, or a numeral auxiliary, frequently drops the ဒၢ ၵၢ် or changes it to ဝၢ် as ဒၢ ဝၢ်: ၵၢ် or ဒၢ ဝၢ်: ၵၢ် the whole house. ဒၢ ဝၢ်: ခၢ်: ၵၢ် or ဒၢ ဝၢ်: ခၢ်: ၵၢ် all the three houses. When affixed to a singular noun, the compound occasionally takes the numeral one, before it without a change of meaning, as ဝၢ် ဒၢ ဝၢ်: ၵၢ် the whole house, or ဝၢ် ဒၢ ဝၢ်: ၵၢ် do ဝၢ် ဝၢ်: ၵၢ် or ဝၢ် ဝၢ်: ဝၢ်: ၵၢ် the whole ship.

(1) Exam. ဒဝ်ချိဝ်သဝ်သ် " some persons. ဂ်ဝ်ချိ " some men.

ဒဝ်ချိဝ်သဝ်သ် " or သဝ်သ်ဝ်ဝ်သ် " another ship.

ဒဝ်ချိဝ်သဝ်သ် " remarkably, extraordinarily (adverbially).

ဒဝ်ချိဝ်သဝ်သ် " are sometimes used together.

ဂ်ဝ်ချိဝ်သဝ်သ် " another, in distinction from one's self.

ဂ်ဝ်ချိဝ်သဝ်သ် " or ဝ်သဝ်သ်ဝ်သ် " another (ဂ်ဝ်ချိဝ်သဝ်သ် " one man.) (see numeral auxiliaries.

(2) ဂ် " is sometimes used alone, as ဒဝ်ချိဝ်သဝ်သ် " all kinds.

Noun ominals Continued.

(1) 33 33 33 33 33 or 33 33 33 33 how many, is directly prefixed, to numeral auxiliaries, or words denoting a part, or quantity, of a thing, as 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 how many mangoes. 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 how many baskets of mangoes.

(2) 33 33: this, or that, (mas. fem. or neut.) and its compounds are commonly used substantively. Some pronominals are doubled to form a kind of plural, as 33 33 33 33 those goods.

Verbal Adjectives.

Verbal adjectives are formed from verbal roots,

(3) by prefixing 33 33 as 33 33 33 excellent, from 33 33 to be excellent, and are joined to nouns according to the general rule, as 33 33 33 33 33 33 or 33 33 33 33 an excellent man, but when affixed, the 33 33 is dropped, as 33 33 33 ditto.

Verbal adjectives are also formed from verbal roots reduplicated, and affixed to the noun, as 33 33 33 33 33, an excellent man. (But generally in this case it signifies less than when the simple root is used.)

(1) ω ω ω is always used in asking how many there is of a thing or kind.

(2) 200: "frequently" signifies which, as 200 200
0: (200) 200 200 200 "which do you like?"

(3) Adjectives of this kind are frequently joined to the noun by *go* instead of *o* as " or in connection with it, as *Go o go o go* " or *Go o go o go o go* " *go* " " "

2 Two

Verbal Adjectives.

Comparison of Nouns and Adjectives.

The imperfect degree of comparison is, in some instances, made by shortening and reduplicating the verbal root, as ṣṣ « sweetish; from ṣ « to be sweet. ḥḥ « bitterish; from ḥ « to be bitter, and sometimes, by shortening the root, and affixing reduplicated chiming increments, as ṣṣṣṣ « sweetish. ḥḥḥḥ « saltish.

The comparative degree is made by means of the second any noun, ḥḥ or ḥḥḥḥ , and a verb, as ḥḥḥḥ « to be greater than the lion or by a circumlocution of verbs, as ḥḥḥḥ « to exceed in greatness, or be greater.

The superlative degree is made by affixing ḥḥḥḥ « to the simple adjective, as ḥḥḥḥ « most excellent, and is joined to nouns according to the general rule, as ḥḥḥḥ « the most excellent man.

Verbal Adjectives continued.

Verbal adjectives are frequently used substantively, in which case, they may be called adjective nouns, and become subject to all the preceding remarks on nouns, as 3505: "a food"; from 25 "to eat"; 350055 "a crook"; from 50055 "to be crooked". 3505: "a light". from 25 "to be light". 35055: "a sentry"; from 5055: "to watch".

In composition, the 35 is commonly dropped, as 2505: "2505: "supper or evening food". This is also frequently the case when a syllable or word is affixed, as 2555: "for 35255: "a large branch". 2505: "for 352505: "an image".

Numerals Helpatives.

Numerals are generally combined with a word descriptive of some quality, in the noun to which they belong, and in that state are joined to nouns according to the general rule.

If the numeral is less than ten, the auxiliary word is affixed to it, (the formative ss whenever it occurs, being dropped) as ḡ ṛṣ ḡ ṣ ṛṣ: or ḡ ṣ ṛṣ: ṣ ṛṣ ṣ ṛṣ ḡ ṛṣ "two cups; (from ḡ ṛṣ a cup, ḡ ṣ two, and ṣ ṛṣ: wound.) Or, if it is a capital number, as ten, twenty, thirty &c two hundred, three hundred &c, the auxiliary is prefixed to it, as ḡ ṛṣ ṣ ṛṣ: ḡ ṣ ṣ ṛṣ or ṣ ṛṣ: ḡ ṣ ṣ ṛṣ ṣ ṛṣ ḡ ṛṣ "twenty cups. And if it is any numeral intervening between the capitals, the auxiliary is both prefixed and affixed, as ḡ ṛṣ ṣ ṛṣ: ḡ ṣ ṣ ṛṣ ḡ ṣ ṛṣ: or ṣ ṛṣ: ḡ ṣ ṣ ṛṣ ḡ ṣ ṛṣ: ṣ ṛṣ ḡ ṛṣ "twenty two cups.

N. B. In any case in which the auxiliary is prefixed, it may be omitted, as ṣ ṛṣ: ṣ ṛṣ: ḡ ṣ ṣ ṛṣ ṣ ṛṣ ḡ ṛṣ "twenty goods, may be written, ṣ ṛṣ: ḡ ṣ ṣ ṛṣ or ḡ ṣ ṣ ṛṣ ṣ ṛṣ: and ṣ ṛṣ: ṣ ṛṣ: ḡ ṣ ṣ ṛṣ ḡ ṣ ṛṣ:

on 3d 17: ၂၀၁၀ ယ် ၂၀၁၀ ၁၇ ၁၇: ၁၁၁၁ ၁၇ ၁၇: ၁၁၁၁
two gods, may be written, ၁၇ ၁၇: ၂၀၁၀ ယ် ၂၀၁၀
၁၇: ၁၁၁၁ ၁၇ ၁၇: ၁၁၁၁ ၁၇ ၁၇: ၁၁၁၁

316pon

Tuesday

Numeral Nominatives continued.

The following is a list of the most common numeral auxiliaries, arranged alphabetically, with the classes of things to which they are applied.

Numeral auxiliaries.	Classes of things.
35 9: " chief, first.	Rational beings, generally characters of small note, as 35 9: 35 9: 35 9: " two merchants.
35 6 35 35 35 " a brute animal	Brute animals, as 35 9: 35 9: 35 9: " two dogs.
35 35 35 35 35 " a line.	Things extended in a line, as 35 9: 35 9: 35 9: 35 9: " two roads
35 35 35 35 35 " circular.	Rings, nooses, and such like, as 35 9: 35 9: 35 9: 35 9: " two rings.
35 35 35 35 35 " spread out.	Mats, gardens, any thing spread out, as 35 9: 35 9: 35 9: 35 9: " two sheets.
35 35 35 35 35 " an individual thing.	Things which admit of no other word more descriptive, as 35 9: 35 9: 35 9: 35 9: " two chairs. Sometimes used fa-

30 2/ 𐑦 "the centre of k-
-nereb radii.

30 2/ 𐑦 "flat.

30 𐑦 𐑦 "a bar, a long piece.

30 𐑦 𐑦 "voice.

30 𐑦 𐑦 "extended in a line.

30 𐑦 "holden upon.

30 𐑦 𐑦 " (uncertain)
writing, 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 ^{two} looked.

30 𐑦 𐑦 " (uncertain. +

miliarly in other cases.
umbrellas, wheels, and
such like, as 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦
two umbrellas.

Things which are flat,
as 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 two mats.

Things long and straight, or
nearly so, as 30 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦
𐑦 " two needles.

words, speech, as 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦
𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 " two words.

Things, long and straight,
or nearly so, as 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦
𐑦 " two spears; 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦

𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 " two ships.

Beasts of burden, vehi-
cles of conveyance, as

𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 " two horses.

Deities, as 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦 𐑦
two gods. also, a chariot,

wheel of do, a pagoda,
the umbrella of do, a
graduated wof, and a Barma
paper book.

- 356 200 c " containing Buildings, as 35 6 5 0 6
 200 c " two houses.
- 35 00 5 " intervening space. whatever occurs at inter-
 vals, either time, or place
 as 35 00 5: 5 0 00 5 " two
rewards.
- 35 00 25 " a piece of cloth. wearing apparel, as 35 00 5:
 5 0 00 25 " two coats.
- 35 0 c " a tree, plant. Trees, plants, as 20 9 0 0 c
 5 0 0 c " two mangoe trees.
 also, thread, hair, &c.
- 35 01: " (uncertain). Scitizens, ecclesiasties, per-
 sons in power, any respec-
 table characters, things
 immaterial, as 20 9 5 0
 01: " two teachers. 01 0
 20 0 01: " ten virtues,
- 35 00 5: " flat. Things flat, as 0 2 5 0
 00 5: " two boards.
- 35 0 0 0 " one of a pair. Things which are naturally
 joined in pairs, as 0 0 0
 5 0 0 0 " two hands.
- 35 9 0 " a place. Languages, opinions, cus-
 toms, writings, as 0 0 0:

30 ㄣ ㄣ "an arm, or hand.

30 ㄣ: "round.

30 ㄣ "thin.

30 ㄣ "slender.

~~ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ~~ " (uncertain)

ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ

Sometimes the noun itself becomes the numeral auxiliary, or is substituted for a descriptive word, as, ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ "two villages, ㄣ ㄣ: ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ: "two governors.

ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ "two languages. weapons, tools, whatever is used by the hand, as ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ "two guns.

Things round, cubical, or approaching these forms, as ㄣ: ㄣ ㄣ: "two pots. ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ: "two boxes.

Things which are thin, as, ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ "two leaves

Things small in bulk, compared to the length, as, ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ "two rivers.

Rational beings, as ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ "two men.

words denoting some part, or quantity, of a thing are combined with numerals in the same manner as words descriptive of a quality; there being no other difference in the cases, excepting that in the latter, the number of individual things merely, is expressed; in the former, the number of the parts, or quantities of the thing;

as 6 2 3 4 5 || two cups of water. 0 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 || twenty bundles of paper. 3 4 5 || two days (2 3 4 || time, being understood) literally, two days of time.

3 4 || a pair.

Things inanimate that are used in pairs, as 0 1 2 3 4 5 || two pairs of shoes.

2 3 4 || united, put together.

Beasts of labor when united in pairs, as 3 4 5 6 || two yoke of oxen. Patterns, pictures, forms, writings, as 3 4 5 6 || two forms, or kinds of

4 || figure, representation.

q" a pile, heaps.

q" collection (from 30 q)

30 00 0" a load.

0 0" rolled (as paper &c)

0" a time turn (from 30 0 0)

30 00 0" bundle

houses, 00 0 0 q: " two
kinds of writing on dif-
ferent books.

Things in heaps or
quantities, as 00 0: 0

0 q" two piles of wood.

Things collected, as 0 0 0

0 q" two companies of
men.

Things carried (by a per-
son) as 0 0 0 0 0 0

two loads of grass.

Things rolled up (or that
are frequently so) as

0 0: 0 0 0 0" two men.

Things multiplied, as
2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0" twice
seven days; two weeks.

2 0: 2 0 0" twice three, &

0: 2 0 0 0 0" twice four

Things in bundles, parcels &c
as, 30 00 0 0 0 0 0 0" two bundle-
dles of clothes.

upon

Ordinal Numerals.

Ordinal numerals are of Magada origin, and are prefixed to their nouns, as 308w2w: "the second section."

Ordinals are sometimes made by affixing 080w to raise, to cardinal numerals, modified as a-

(1) two, as 2w: 808w2w 080w "the second son."

(2) 808w 080w "the second day."

808w 080w 080w 2w 8: 308w2w "the second promotion."

Miscellaneous Adjectives (3)

There are a few adjectives which, on account of some peculiarity, cannot be placed in either of the foregoing classes, as, 080w: "every." 080w, all (4) 308w2w: "small." 080w (honorific)

080w principal, chief among many.

They are uniformly affixed to their nouns, as 080w: "every man." 308w2w: "a small house."

(1) more frequently ၵဝ်ဝံသကံတြာ ကံသး။
or ၵဝ်ဝံသကံတြာ ကံသး သး။

(2) more frequently, ၵဝ်ကံတြာ ကံသး။ or ၵဝ်
ကံတြာ ကံသးဝံသး။

(3) Roots are sometimes reduplicated to ex-
-press variety, as ဃဝဝဝံသဝဝသး။ various
words. ဃဝ် ဖျိး ဖျိးဝံသ ဂျ။ or ဂျ ဃဝ် ဖျိး ဖျိး။ the
various races of men. ဝဝံသဝဝဝံသဝဝဝံသ။ various
books or writings. &c.

(4) ဝဝံသ။ sometimes takes the noun both
before and after it, as, ဂျဝဝံသ ဂျ။ every
man. ဝဝံသ ဝဝံသ။ every book.

3. Three

Verbs.

Herbs are active or neuter.

By active verbs are intended those which imply activity and exertion, whether corporeal or mental, transitive or intransitive as, $\text{Q} \text{W} \text{O}$ to strike; $\text{Q} \text{O} \text{O} \text{O} \text{O}$ to love. $\text{Q} \text{O} \text{O} \text{O} \text{O}$ to go.

By neuter verbs are intended those which im-
-ply the absence of activity or exertion, ex-
-pressing merely some state of being, as, $\text{os } \text{os } \text{os } \text{os}$,
to remain; $\text{os } \text{os } \text{os } \text{os}$ to be good; $\text{os } \text{os } \text{os } \text{os}$
to be ruined, or in a state of ruin.

Many active verbs are formed from nenter verbs by aspirating the initial letter. If the initial is the first letter of either of the five classes of consonants, it is changed for its corresponding aspirate (the second letter of the class) as ny o o o o to fall; ay o o o to throw down, or carse to fall; ey o o o to be ruined; ey o o o to ruin. If the initial is a nasal, or unclassified letter it is combined with the (symbol of the) letter o, as, oo o o o to be bent down; oo o o o to bend down; oy o o o to be free; oy o o o to make free.

Verbs Continued.

Accidents of Verbs.

The accidents of verbs expressed in most languages, by inflections, or auxiliary verbs, are here expressed by particles affixed to the verb, without any inflection.

The verbal affixes are as follows: —

Assertive Affixes.

- (1) ३३ २५" (sometimes ३३ ३३ ३३) }
- (2) ३३" — — — } simply assertive, as, ३३ २५" he goes.
- (3) ३३" simply assertive in negative sentences, as ३३ ३३ ३३:
३३" he goes not (chiefly colloquial).

(1) When any other particle is affixed to the verb, the assertive 22 25 is generally either placed after it, (or them) or else dropped altogether; as 22 25: 6 22: 22 25 he still goes. 22 25: 6 22 25 22 25: 6 6 22 25, though he went, he did not arrive.

h. B. houn affixes following a verb, form an exception to this rule, as 22 25: 22 25 22 25: 22 25 22 25. Interrogative affixes are placed after the assertive.

(2) 6 22 is used at the close of a sentence.

(3) 22: is also an affix of tense, as 22 25 22 25 22 25: 22 25 I have seen that book. In which case if the sentence be a negative 22: is reduplicated, as 22 25 22 25 6 22 25: 22: I never saw that book. or 6 22: is used as 6 22 25: 22: I have not yet seen

(1) 20 is not very frequently used, and when it is, it generally takes the verb, 9 or 6 after it, as 5 20 9 20 20 or 5 20 6 20 20 he is now dying

(2) ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ "is frequently separated from its verb by other affixes, either of tense, or enclitic, or qualifying, as ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ he had gone before I arrived ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ he has gone; ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ I wish to go. ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ hereafter I wish not to go, or, I wish never go again. ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ ᄆᄃᅇᆯᆫ he is already gone.

(3) 35" is sometimes combined with the euphonic affix 52" in which case it is generally abbreviated to 26" as ags: 26" or ags: 266 25" he with go. (see remarks on 26" under 52" euphonic affixes). Combined with 50" the causal affix, it is written, 26" as ags: 266 25" I with cause him to go.

leaves

Verbal Affixes continued
Continuative Affixes.

ṛṣṣ denoting the continuance of one action, or state of being, during another, as, ṛṣṣ: ṛṣṣ ṣṣ: ṛṣ ṣṣ, he eats as he goes.

Sometimes it is equivalent to ṛṣṣṣ sometimes forming a participial noun, as, ṛṣṣ: ṛṣṣ ṛṣṣṣ by going merely. (ṣṣṣ ṛṣṣ: ṛṣṣṣ or ṣṣṣ ṛṣṣṣ ṛṣṣṣ: in regard to its being so, or since it is so. (1)

ṛṣṣṣ same as ṛṣṣṣ sometimes equivalent to ṛṣṣṣ (2).

ṛṣṣṣṣ or ṛṣṣṣṣ ditto (3).

(1) *ns* and *ns:* appear to be different words and have different meanings; see *ns:* under nominative affixes. *ns* is most generally joined to its verb, without the intervention of any other particle, as in the examples above, and may be followed by either of the helping verbs, *q* or *qo* as *q ns qo* or *q ns q* *ns* he barely credits it.

(2) *ny ns* admits of *o* or *oq* between it and its verb, as *ny ns o* *ny ns oq ny ns* and some others, but it is most frequently joined to its verb. *ny ns* frequently gives its verb the nature of a present participle, as *ny ns o* *ny ns oq ny ns oq* *ns* he remains eating and drinking and enjoying himself.

(3) *qE:* has various significations, as *oq ns qE:* from the first of my arriving, or as soon as I arrived, *oq ns qE:* *ny ns qE:* as, I come and go, or while coming and going.

$\delta 225''$ same as $\gamma 15'' (2)$

$\eta'' \eta''' = \omega \eta''$ same as $\eta' E$

(1) חָלַל may be separated from its verb by the causative affix סִי as אָג: סִי חָלַל having caused him to go, or by an affix of tense, as אָג: חָלַל if he have gone, or by a qualifying affix, as אָג: חָלַל if he desire to go; or, by an aftertime affix and helping verb, as אָג: וְיִחָלַל if it be so that he is gone.

חָלַל in its second signification is sometimes affixed to nouns, as וְיִחָלַל but in this case the verb is understood. חָלַל is sometimes followed by חָלַל as אָג: חָלַל חָלַל as to (the matter) if he be gone. also by וְיִחָלַל as $\text{אָג: וְיִחָלַל וְיִחָלַל}$ ditto. also by וְיִחָלַל as $\text{אָג: וְיִחָלַל וְיִחָלַל}$ but if he go (or have gone).

(2) סִי generally gives its verb the nature of a perfect participle, as אָג: סִי having gone. (Here it agrees with the 1st definition, of חָלַל אָג: סִי if he say thus. (Here it has the second definition, of חָלַל) אָג: סִי may also mean, when he says thus.

Wednesday

(Continuative affixes continued.)

(1) 9" denoting the completion of an action prior to another.

no" ditto. (2).

no os 2d: no" from the first, as 2g: no os 2d: no" from first of his going.

o 2d os 2d: " though, notwithstanding, as 2g: o 2d os 2d: " though he go, he will not die. (3)

no os: or no 2d no os: " do.

no 2d no: " ditto. (infrequently) (see (1) next page.

1) 𐤑" admits the affixes of tense (and some others) between it and the verb, but is frequently, joined immediately to the verb, as 𐤁𐤏: 𐤑: 𐤑" having gone or when he had gone. 𐤁𐤏: 𐤏𐤏𐤑 𐤑" from the going, that is from the time of going. But when it is joined immediately to the verb, it frequently gives another turn to the meaning, as 𐤁𐤏: 𐤑𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤑" having gone he obtained it, i. e. he did not obtain till he went, implying that if he had not gone he would not have obtained. 𐤏𐤏𐤑: 𐤏𐤏𐤑 𐤏𐤏𐤑 𐤑 𐤏𐤏𐤑: 𐤏𐤏𐤑" a reward can be obtained only by keeping the law.

(2) m is affixed to the verb by the intervention of the assertive affix, 2025 and it is in this connection principally, that it is equivalent to 7 as 2025 m from the going & from the time of going.

(5) 5 225 225: " are frequently separate particles as, 225: 5 225 225: 5 225: " and having gone he died. (See 5 225 and 225: ")

(1) Continuation of previous continued.
(2) 6333 E, 1st histo, so that; as 6226333 E 222:
222 E, he went, so that he died. 2^d that (acting
a final end) in order to, as 6226333 E 222:
222 E, he went that he might die.

2^d because (colloquial) sometimes affirmative (3)

2^d 222 E, ditto.

2^d and, as 222: 222 222 E, he went and died,
sometimes it is equivalent to 222 E.

(1) O OS 25:11 and O q 25:11 are also used to express the idea of though, notwithstanding as OS: O OS 25:60 " Though I have eaten I am not satisfied. OS: O q 25:60 ditto.

(2) 6355 ɛ" when used alone generally gives the verb the tense of a present infinitive, as, 35 20 ʋ6 ɛ: 6355 ɛ ʋ6 ɛ 20 25" he works to get a living. It seems sometimes to be also a contraction of 0ʃ ɛ 6355 ɛ" or used for it. as, 6 20 6355 ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ: 20 25, he went till he died, but 6355 ɛ in its second tense is generally combined with ʋ" as 6 20 ʋ 6355 ɛ ɛ ɛ: 20 25" he went that he might die. 0ʃ ɛ" ʃ ɛ" ʃ ɛ ɛ ɛ are combined with 6355 ɛ" as ɛ ɛ: 20 25 0ʃ ɛ 6355 ɛ" till he went, ɛ ɛ: ʃ ɛ 6355 ɛ" that he might be able to go. ɛ ɛ: ʃ ɛ 6355 ɛ" that it may be practicable to go.

(3) ʋ6" in conversation is frequently combined with ʃ ɛ" as ɛ ɛ: ʋ6 ʃ ɛ" because of going.

before

(Verbal Affixes continued)

Interrogative Affixes. (1)

Interrogative affixes are connected to the verbal root, by an aftertive affix; $\omega \rho$ being commonly abbreviated to ω

$\omega \omega$ (formal)

ω (familiar) as $\omega \rho$: $\omega \rho \omega \omega$ does he go? (or $\omega \rho$: $\omega \omega$)

$\omega \rho$: " or ω

$\xi \rho$: " used in connection with an interrogative pro-nominal, as $\omega \omega \omega \xi \rho$: $\omega \xi \rho$: " whither does he go?

$\omega \rho$ do (colloquial)

$\omega \rho$ or ω affixed to the root without an intervening aftertive affix; as, $\omega \rho$: $\omega \rho$ does he go?

X

(1) In speaking (and perhaps in writing) the in-
terrogative affixes are sometimes used in another
sense, as 23: 20 22 6 05 20 25. I thought he had
gone, or, I was thinking whether he had not
gone. 23: 20 22 6 05 20 25. do. 23:
20 22 6 05 20 25. I was thinking
whether he would not go. or, I supposed he
would go &c (also also other uses of the inter-
rogatives under negation. page 66.

Verbal Aptitudes continued.

Imperative Affixes.

ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦ first person plural, as; ᑭᑦᑭᑦ let us go.

(1) σ is imperative proper, as $\sigma\sigma$: σ is σ go.

2. 25. do.

6° " ditto (obsolete)

(2) ᖃᓕᓐ prohibitory, (ᓐ being prefixed to the verb, as ᓐᓂᓂᓐ: ᖃᓕᓐ go not).

$\omega \zeta$ " ditto as $\omega \alpha \alpha$: $\omega \zeta$ " go not.
 (a) If

[illegible]

လေ။ လေ။ ချေ။ ခွဲ။ သိ။ နှိုက်။ ကျော့။ ငြိ။ ဂုဏ်။ စမ။

&c. Some of these affixes are also variously
 combined with one another, and with the mispe-
 -rative affixes, to convey the ideas of intimacy,
 authority &c.

(1) 5 22 is pronounced, and frequently written
5 22

(2) 5 22 and 22 are used in dissuading as well
as in prohibiting; as 5 22: 22 do not go. 5 22:

5 22 I beg you will not go.

(3) It may be remarked that the euphonic and
qualifying affixes are not used to form an im-
perative; but are used to qualify it just as
they are used to qualify any other mood as
22: 22 22 I will go again; 22: 22: "go again."

4 four

Verbal Affixes continued.

Imperative Affixes.

Q^h Q^h first person plural; as Q^h let us go.
(1) Q^h imperative proper, as Q^h go.

Preative Affixes. (1)

ଚଢ଼ା ଚଢ଼ା ଚଢ଼ା: " ଶବ୍ଦ (2)

○○○ $\mathcal{W}_H$ do (infrequent)

5222 connecting the verb with a subsequent noun, equivalent to the relative pronoun, in most languages, as 222: 5222 222 "The going man, or the man who goes. 522 25 5222 222 5222 "The arriving ship, or the ship which arrives. common-ly omitted after the assertive future affix

မ ညွှန်။

22 23 " ditto.

Verbal affixes continued.

Accessory Affixes of Tense.

(1) 522: " denoting present continuance, as 222: 522: 22 25 " he is still going. & 222: 522: " he is still not gone, or, he is not yet gone.

(2) 2 " just past, as 222: 2 22 25 " he is just gone very frequently euphonic.

22: " past indefinite; as 222: 22: 22 25 " he went, (see also 3^d. remark under assertive affixes, page 41.

22 2 " prior past, or prior future, according to the connection; as 222: 22 22 2 " he had gone or 222: 22 2 22 " he will have gone.

(1) 6 22: This affix is frequently separated from its verb by a euphonic affix; as 22: 6 22 6 22: 6 22" but the sense is not altered by it. But there is another sense in which it is used, as 6 22 6 22: 22 22" may not only mean, the book is still here, but also, there is another book. 6 22 6 22: 6 22 6 22" 6 22 6 22: 22 22" there are not my words, but scripture or, are also contained in scripture. There is another meaning still, as 22 6 22 6 22: 22 22" still smaller than he.

(2) 2" does not always mean just part, but is sometimes used when things long past are spoken of; as 6 22 6 22 6 22 6 22: 2 22 22"

leper

(1) 2 C" when this affix is used & is generally prefixed to the verb; & 225: 2 C" before he went or previous to going.

Q" is used in the same way, and with the same signification as 2 C" (see Q" & 2 C among the qualifying affixes).

(2) 27" is also used in the following manner; 225: 27 5 225 35 27" or 225: 27 22 27 5 225" 225: 27 Q 5 225 35 27" when about to go, or being about to go. 225: 27 27 5 27" he is probably about to go. 225: 27 5 27" may have the same signification as 225: 27 27 5 27"

(3) 27 5" is sometimes used adverbially (see 27 5" among the qualifying affixes)
The affixes of number are very frequently omitted.

Verbal Affixes continued.

Qualifying Affixes. (1)

ḤC or ḤC potential, to be able (from ḤC" to provide, overcome) as ḤC ḤC" to be able to go.

ḤC ḤC" do (infrequent)

ḤC ḤC" to be capable, (in regard to feeling)

(2) ḤC" optative, to wish, to desire as ḤC ḤC" to wish to go.

ḤC ḤC" to be willing (unfrequent)

(3) ḤC: to dislike, to hate; as, ḤC ḤC: ḤC" to hate to see; ḤC: ḤC: ḤC" to hate to hear.

ḤC" causal (from ḤC" to send, order;) as ḤC ḤC" he makes (him) go. When affixed to the neuter verbs, it is equivalent to the aspirated initial; as ḤC ḤC ḤC" (equivalent to ḤC ḤC ḤC") to make free. (from ḤC ḤC ḤC" to be free) frequently used as an imperative, or precative, in which case it is commonly connected to the principal verb by a euphonic affix, as ḤC ḤC ḤC" may it be. ḤC ḤC ḤC" let him go; combined with ḤC it is frequently written ḤC ḤC" instead of ḤC ḤC" (4)

Qualifying affixes continued.

- ① 2" must; as 22: 2 2" he must go. (frequently ^{supphonic})
o o 2" denoting a slight necessity.
o 2" denoting a slight uncertainty; sometimes
used like the continuative affix, o 3 o 2" as 2 o
2 22: 2 2" to go singularly well.
G 2" again; (from G 2" to return) as 22: G 2 2
2" to go again.
E!" (pron; 3 2!) more or again. It is commonly
used with an assertive future affix; as o o: E!
o 2" he will give more, or again.

(1). ဂ" is used with several of the other qualifying affixes, as ဝဝ" ဝဝဝ" ဖုန်" ဇီး" ကုန်" ဂဝ" ယ" ဝန" ဝဇ" &c as သွားဝဝဂ ဝဇ" must make go. သွားဂဝဝဝ ဝဇ" must go; သွားဂဖုန် ဝဇ" must go again သွားဂဇီး ဝဇ" do ဝနဂဝ ဂဝဇ" must remain behind. ဖြောယဂဝဇ" obliged to say much သွားဝနဂဝဇ" obliged to continue going. သွား" ဝဇဂဝဇ" must try going. ဝဇ" is made by the combination of ဝဝဝ" upon

(1) $\eta \xi''$ care must be observed in rendering
not to confound this with the plural affix,
 $\eta \xi''$ as $\alpha\sigma$: $\eta \xi \textcircled{C}''$ all eaten up instead of
all have eaten. The connection generally shows
at once which of the meanings is to be taken.

(2) os 20ⁿ immediatelly, as, 22: os 20 20ⁿ he
goes off immediatelly. & 22: os 20 22: he will
not go immediatelly, or at present.

(3) ဂဝ် နေ ဂဝ် stay; ဝဝ: ဂဝ် leave; ဂဝ် stay
do. do.

(4) ㄺ" also means much in some connections, as
 ㄹㄱ ㄺ ㄱ" said much. Sometimes it means
often, as, ㄹㄱ ㄺ ㄱ" have gone often, also
well, thoroughly, as ㄹㄱ ㄺ ㄱ" thoroughly or
well acquainted with.

(5) 8" is frequently preceded by 7" as on no. c:
7 8" very good indeed.

Inclafifying Affixes continued.

ᑭᑦ denoting affection, or sympathy in the speaker, as ᑭᑦᑦ: ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑦ he goes, alas!

(1) ᑭᑦᑥᑥ ᑭᑦᑥᑥ (with a continuative affix, and the verb repeated) perhaps; as ᑭᑦᑥᑥ: ᑭᑦᑥᑥ ᑭᑦᑥᑥ: ᑭᑦᑥᑥ ᑭᑦᑥᑥ: ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑥᑥᑥ or briefly, ᑭᑦᑥᑥ: ᑭᑦᑥᑥ ᑭᑦᑥᑥ: ᑭᑥ ᑭᑥᑥᑥ perhaps he with go.

ᑭᑥᑥᑥ: (with a continuative affix understood, and the verb repeated, or a participial affix understood) just, only, nothing more; as ᑭᑥᑥᑥ: ᑭᑥᑥᑥ: ᑭᑥᑥᑥ: ᑭᑥ ᑭᑥᑥᑥᑥ to be large merely; i. e. professed of no other qualities. ᑭᑥᑥᑥ ᑭᑥᑥᑥ: ᑭᑥ ᑭᑥᑥᑥᑥ a country that just has being. i. e. a very ordinary, undistin-
-guished country.

ᑭᑥᑥᑥᑥ (with ᑭᑥ prefixed, and a continuative affix understood) immediately, without delay; as ᑭᑥᑥᑥ: ᑭᑥ ᑭᑥᑥᑥᑥ ᑭᑥ ᑭᑥᑥᑥᑥ immediately on going he with die. (infrequent)

(1) 5 W C: seems to express probability; as
in the cases above, the meaning may be he
will probably go. The continuative affix is
frequently omitted as 225: 5 W C: 225: 620
he will probably go.

Inalifying Affixes continued.

ᑭᑦ (with ᑭᑦ prefixed to the root, and a continuous affix expressed or understood) before, as
ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ: ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ: ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ he eat before going.

ᑭᑦ used in the same way, and with the same signification as ᑭᑦ.

ᑭᑦ (with ᑭᑦ prefixed to the root, and a continuous affix expressed or understood,) without, as
ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ: ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ: ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ he went without eating.

N. B. These three each sometimes take a noun affix; as ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ: ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ before going.

Q" (must also be added to the list of qua-
-lifying affixes, though it is sometimes en-
-phonic) happen, unintentionally; as Q Q
Q Q" happened to say. It frequently implies
an acknowledgement of fault; as Q Q Q Q" I
happened to say it; (i.e., what was improper)
Q Q Q Q" I happened to take it; (i.e., without
proper liberty.)

Q E: with Q prefixed both to it, and the word
before, previous; as Q Q Q Q E: before dying
Q Q Q: Q Q E: "previous to going. See also mis-
-cellaneous affixes, page 64.

upon

5 five

Q^u (must also be added to the list of qua-
-lifying affixes, though it is sometimes ca-
-phonice) happen, unintentionally; as Q^u Q^u
Q^u Q^u happened to say. It frequently implies
an acknowledgement of fault; as Q^u Q^u Q^u Q^u I
happened to say it; (i. e., what was improper)
Q^u Q^u Q^u I happened to take it; (i. e., without
proper liberty.)

Q^u E: with Q^u prefixed both to it, and the word,
before, previous; as Q^u Q^u Q^u Q^u before dying
Q^u Q^u Q^u Q^u previous to going. See also mis-
-cellaneous affixes, page 64.

lepon
5 five

Qualifying Affixes continued. x.

To the foregoing list may be added several verbs which are occasionally used to qualify a principal verb. A few of most frequent occurrence are as follows:—

- (1) os os¹¹ to know how, be skilled in; as ags: os os os os¹¹ to know how to go. Sometimes denoting, the way, custom, usual course; as os os os os os¹¹ prone to fall.
 os os¹¹ to be fit, proper, right; as ags: os os os os¹¹ it is right to go. Sometimes passive, particularly when used as an adverbative to os os¹¹ frequently euphonic.
- (2) os¹¹ similar to os os¹¹ frequently euphonic.
 os¹¹ to desire, as ags: os os os os¹¹ equivalent to ags: os os os os¹¹
 os¹¹ to continue, as os os os os os¹¹ to continue doing.
 os os¹¹ to try, make trial; as ags: os os os os os¹¹ to go by way of trial. Frequently but little more than euphonic.

Euphonic Affixes.

Alphabetically arranged.

- [illegible]

(1) ǝ " see also Aux. Affix of Tense page 50. sometimes Imper. page 40.

(2) ǝǝ: used with ǝ prefixed, both to it, and to the root, before, previous; as ǝ ǝ ǝ ǝ ǝǝ: before dying. but this is ǝǝ: not ǝǝ and belongs to the qualifying Affixes, see page 56.

(3) ǝǝ " sometimes Imperative, see page 40.

(4) ǝǝ: " sometimes seems to be a little more than merely euphonic. It is a kind of asseveration to the truth, or correctness of what has been stated; as ǝǝ ǝǝ: ǝ ǝǝ ǝ ǝǝ: ǝǝ ǝǝ: ǝǝ to be sure he makes an offering but he will get no reward.

Euphonic Affixes continued.

(1) ∞ " mostly used before the participial affixes, when several participial clauses precede a noun.

(3) $\mathcal{A}$ " conciliatory, polite, respectful.

(4) $\mathcal{B}$ " mostly used before the assertive affix,

$\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ " abbreviated to ∞ " in connection with the noun affix, $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ " as $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$: $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ " as he went. also in verbal nouns, before the formative $\mathcal{C}$: which construction is rather intensive, as $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$: $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$: ($\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ understood) here are very many.

$\mathcal{B}$ " mostly before the continuative affix $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ "

(5) $\mathcal{B}$ " (combined with $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ ") $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ "

$\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ " mostly used before active verbs.

$\mathcal{B}$ "

N. B. To these may be added several of the qualifying affixes, which are occasionally used without meaning.

Also the verbs $\mathcal{B}$ $\mathcal{C}$ " $\mathcal{B}$ " $\mathcal{B}$ " $\mathcal{B}$ " when used as affixes to a principal verb.

Miscellaneous Affixes.

or" that, noting, indicative, viz (from or" to say, declare, mean,) it is used at the close of a sentence which is the subject of a subsequent assertion; as or or or or or or or or he says that he knows. It is also used after a word which is explanatory of a subsequent word; as or or or or or or or or he gave (him) the title of men shenyan; sometimes it takes a verbal affix, but ought then to be written or & parted as a verb. (1)

or or" used at the close of a simple sentence equivalent to the substantive verb, or or to be;— the nominative being generally made by or or" as or or or or or or or or his name is Moung Louk. Also at the close of a parenthetical sentence, or a distinct paragraph closing in or or" (commonly abbreviated to or) as or or or or or or he went. Sometimes taking or or" or or or or immediately before it.

or. The spelling of this word being different from that of or and the use of each being quite distinct, it may be considered as a different word.

or may perhaps be considered as a defective verb, because used only in the third person, and does not admit except a part of the verbal affixes of mood and tense after it.

Miscellaneous affixes continued.

os os" at the close of a parenthesis, or paragraph, same as os 25:"

os ns:" emphatic or indicative of some emotion, as os: ns: os: 22(3: os ns:" My little son is dead indeed, or alas! sometimes superseding an assertive affix, as 22: 22: 22: os ns:" he goes not indeed.

22c:" ditto (infrequent)

os 22" or os 22" expletive after an assertive affix, as 22: 22 22 os 22" (obsolete)

The following are colloquial only.

22 22" soliciting acquiescence, as 22: 22 22 22 22 22 22 22" I will go, shall I? 22: 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 go with you?

(1) 22 22" or 22 22 22" slightly emphatic, or persistent used after the assertive affixes, as 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22" it certainly is, or I assure you it is.

(2) 22" or 22 22" expletive after the assertive affix.

(3) 22 ns" 22 ns 22" ditto, sometimes superseding an assertive affix.

(4) os 22" (pron. 3) denoting that the words to which it is affixed, are repeated from the mouth of another, as 22 22 22 os 22" it is (he) says.

(1) 5 2 11 is also used as a coercive, or exhortatory,
as 2 5 2 11 do work (implying that the person
spoken to needs a little urging)

(2) There are pronounced vowels as $\text{P} \approx \text{P} \approx \text{P}$ or $\text{P} \approx \text{P} \approx \text{P}$. There is of course, or something si-
-milar, with simply there is) It is used to equal
and persons inferior.

"om" is sometimes interwoven actively used; as 207
H 20 26 20 90 m o o s s o m " The Teacher is here,
where is the Teachers?

[illegible]

Friday ^{lepro}

Verbs continued.

Negation.

The negative is made by prefixing 𐀀 to the verb, which besides its negative power, has the privilege of occasionally dispensing with the assertive affix, or of conveying an assertive power to the work; or to the qualifying and euphonic affixes; the affixes of number, and the auxiliary affixes of tense, all of which in affirmative sentences, require an assertive; thus 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈 he goes, 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈 or 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋 he goes not. 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍 he is still going; 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏 he is not yet gone. 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑 he can go; 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑𐀒 he cannot go.

In colloquial discourse, the negative is sometimes made by affixing 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈 to the work, or 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌 to an assertive affix; as 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌 or 𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑 he goes not.

Verbs used Substantively

Verbs terminating in the assertive affix $\alpha\alpha\alpha$ or $\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ (occasionally abbreviated to $\alpha\alpha\alpha$) are frequently used substantively, and in that character admit the noun affixes.

Verbs terminating in an assertive affix of the 2nd tense, are capable of being used in the same manner, but the termination $\alpha\alpha\alpha$ or $\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ is commonly superadded to qualify them for the substantive construction:

Examples.

$\alpha\alpha\alpha: \alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ or $\alpha\alpha\alpha: \alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha: \alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$
it is true that he goes.

$\alpha\alpha\alpha: \alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ he knows that he goes

$\alpha\alpha\alpha: \alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ ($\alpha\alpha$ or $\alpha\alpha\alpha$ understood)
until he goes.

$\alpha\alpha\alpha: \alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ or $\alpha\alpha\alpha: \alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ after he goes. K. B. When verbs are constructed with a following noun, the progressive affix $\alpha\alpha\alpha$ is commonly omitted, as $\alpha\alpha\alpha: \alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ the place of going, or the place where he goes, $\alpha\alpha\alpha: \alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ the time of going, or, when he goes. $\alpha\alpha\alpha:$

to go to go " while he goes, ag: so go to go
c: " the reason of go: go."

The heaven of gods.

by means of ground

(Guthrie) " : c c c c c c : c c c

22:00:00 (with after the future of the)

in order to go.

«*de la nature de la chose.*»

200: 20 22 24 " ditto (g) with you day date Thru

(13) 6: cdc n yod oc raf

by means of gun, when he goes

ago: as you go with you! when he goes.

ccy: 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 according to the group.

[illegible]

1870

In ab marf "6 r "cu ro d c : ebo

200: 20 10 20 " 20 10 20 " 20 10 20 " 20 10 20 "

220 : 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 119

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

a little like young.

1891: 2091: in proportion as he goes.

As 22

Verbal nouns.

When verbs are used substantively, and connected by the affix EC , with a following noun, whose initial is a syllabic 35 , drops both the noun affix and the verbal, and takes the noun into union with itself by rejecting or modifying the initial letter; the abbreviated compound becomes a verbal noun, of the same import as the original clause, thus, $\text{235: 22 25 EC 35 21}$ becomes 235: 21 "the time of going." $\text{59 22 25 EC 35 0 25}$ becomes 59 0 25 "while remaining." 59 22 25 EC 35 0 becomes 59 0 "the beginning of making."

Several classes of verbal nouns, on account of their frequent occurrence deserve particular mention;

1st EC : "The verbal in EC : " (from 35 EC : " an act, deed.) denotes action, or being in the abstract, as 235: EC : " going. 59 22 EC: EC : " being good.

2nd P : " The verbal in P : " (from 35 P : " a thing, subject, matter) denotes the object of an action, or the place where a thing is done, as

ᠰᠣᠪᠠᠨᠲᠤ an object of love.

᠔ᠰᠢᠨ a remaining place. ᠔ᠰᠢᠨ a place
of throwing away.

Verbs become nouns by prefixing 35 to the root; as 35 275: " 35 275" 35 275" 35 275" 35 275" the verbal in 275" (from 35 275" changing 35 with 275) and 275" or in 275" (derivation uncertain) denotes what is for some purpose; as 275: 275" what is for eating, or to be eaten. 275" what is to be done.

4th $\varnothing W_{II}$ (from 3^d $\varnothing W_{II}$ Suitable) denotes what is fit for or adapted to, or worthy of some use, or purpose, to also $\varnothing W_I$ as 3^d: $\varnothing W_{II}$ what is good to eat 3^d: $\varnothing W_{II}$ what is wonderful; 2^d $\varnothing W_{II}$ what is lovely.

$\alpha \omega \xi^{\circ} \parallel$ }
 $\gamma \omega \xi^{\circ} \parallel$ } according to one accentuation.

These terminations
are of similar import with
the termination in $\varphi \omega$ as
 $\varphi^o \circ \kappa \varphi$ (o euphonic) $\varphi^o \varphi \varphi \omega$
 $\varphi^o \varphi \omega \varphi \circ \varphi \varphi$ Le what
is dis gustful.

〇 〇 𐎧: " according to another accentuation } these Termini-
 〇 𐎧 𐎧: " } nations verbs
 〇 〇 〇 〇 " } denoting likeness

resemblance, similarity, as 𐎧 〇 〇 𐎧: 〇 〇 𐎧: 〇 〇
 𐎧 𐎧: 𐎧 〇 〇 〇 〇 " what is like going. 〇 〇 〇 〇
 〇 〇 𐎧: what is like burning.

〇 〇 〇 𐎧 " Besides the verbal nouns formed from
 verbs, used substantively, there is another
 kind which may be termed, the honorific verbal
 formed by combining the verbal root with the
 adjective 〇 〇 〇 〇 " This verbal followed by
 the verb 𐎧 〇 〇 𐎧 " to do, perform is always
 used instead of the simple verb, in speaking
 becomingly of deities, kings, or any exalted
 personages, as 𐎧 𐎧 〇 〇 〇 𐎧 𐎧 〇 𐎧 (the deity, or
 king) speaks, literally, does divine, or really
speaking. 𐎧 𐎧 〇 〇 〇 〇 𐎧 " he means not.

Rule 1st. Most verbal nouns retain the same
 power of government as their verbs, i. e. cause
 the preceding noun to take the same affix, as
 their verbs would do; as 𐎧 〇 〇 𐎧 〇 〇 〇 〇 𐎧
 〇 𐎧 " he makes a beginning of a rehearsing
the fact. 𐎧 〇 〇 𐎧 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 𐎧 〇 𐎧 " he

shearses the gat, or he does shearsing the
gat

Rule 2^d. But some, particularly the verbalists
@C: " govern the preceding noun in the proposition
@C: " (or @C: ") the
shearsing of the gat.

before

Adverbs.

Adverbs are of seven kinds.

1st Adverbs proper, as $\text{Q m } \S$ " certainly. z m " in vain. m: m: " an intensive before a negative, as $\text{m: m: } \text{Q Q}$ " he says nothing at all. z m " rather, prefixed to adjectives, formed from verbal roots, reduplicated, as $\text{z m } \text{z Q: } \text{z Q}$ " rather bad.

2^d. Adjectives used to modify a following verb, as $\text{z m } \text{z } \text{Q: } \text{z m}$ " to be very great. $\text{z m } \text{z c}$ m: go quickly.

3^d. Adverbs formed from simple or compound verbs. From simple verbs.

1st By affixing Q " as $\text{Q m c: } \text{Q}$ " well. (1)

2^d. By reduplication, as $\text{Q m c: } \text{Q m c:}$ " well

3^d. By reduplication with z or Q " prefixed (2) as $\text{z m } \text{Q: } \text{Q:}$ " variously. Q m m " by turns.

(1) But when roots in ʔʔ are followed by a noun to which it is joined by ʕ ʔʔʔ they become adjectives; as ʕ ʔʔ ʕ: ʔʔ ʕ ʔʔʔ ʔʔ "a good man". The ʕ ʔʔʔ is sometimes understood, as ʕ ʕʕ ʔʔ ʔʔʔ: " &c

(2) The above note is equally applicable to this kind of adverbs also as ʔʔ ʕʕ: ʕʕ: ʕ ʔʔʔ ʔʔ ʕʕʕ ʕ: " various seasons".

Proverbs continued.

- 4th By reduplication with 35 prefixed to each member, as 35 28: 35 28: " separately, from compound verbs
- 5th By affixing 28" as 5 m e: 6 o s 28" excellently.
- 6th By prefixing 35 or 28" to each member, as 35 28 35 28 28" penally, by way of punishment. 28 28 28: 28 6 w" extraordinarily.
- 7th By prefixing 35 to the first, & 28 to the latter, as 35 5 28 28 28 28" quickly.
- 8th By prefixing 35" or 28" to the first and reduplicating the latter, as 35 28 28 28 28 28" certainly. 28 28: 28 28 28" fearfully, anxiously.
- 9th By prefixing 35" to the first, and 28" to the latter, as 35 5 m e: 28 6 o s 28 28" excellently.
- 10th By reduplicating both members, as 5 m e: 5 m e: 6 o s 6 o s" excellently.
- 11th By prefixing 35" or 28" to each member reduplicated, as 35 5 m e: 5 m e: 35 6 o s 6 o s" or 28 5 m e: 5 m e: 28 6 o s 6 o s" excellently.

12th By prefixing os or o (pron. o & oa) to each member, as os o q os os q os head - leply. o q o : o q o disorderly.

2. B. Under this head may be classed a few of anomalous construction, made out in imitation of some of the above forms, as os o os os o with-
out notice. os o : os q as having power. o os os o highly. os o os : os o : " in expectance of payment.

2. B. Also a few formed from negatives by affixing chiming increments, as os os o : os o os o : " not well. o os os o " not handsome, not agreeable.

4th Verbs, formed from nouns by reduplication, dropping the syllable os in the latter member (if it is the initial of the noun) and prefixing it to the former member, (if the nouns begin with a consonant) as os o o " respectately (from os o " a time) os o o o " of one's own accord. (from os o " with, pleasure. os o os o " of various countries; or, from country to country (from o os " a country).

2. B. Verbs formed from verbs or nouns, are sometimes used adjectively, as os o : o : o os os os o " various reasons. os o os o " various reasons. os o os o " various reasons.

12th By prefixing or or or (pron. oll or) to each member, as or or or or or last leply. or or disorderly.

2. B. Under this head may be classed a few of anomalous construction, made out in imitation of some of the above forms, as or or or or with-
out notice. or or as having power. or or highly. or or in expectance of payment.

2. B. Also a few formed from negatives by affixing chiming increments, as or or or not well. or or or not handsome, not agreeable.

4th Hovers, formed from nouns by reduplication, dropping the syllable or in the latter member (if it is the initial of the noun) and prefixing it to the former member, (if the nouns begin with a consonant) as or or respectably (from or "a time") or or of one's own accord (from or with, pleasure. or or of various countries; or, from country to country (from or "a country").

2. B. Hovers formed from verbs or nouns, are sometimes used adjectively, as or or various reasons. $\text{or or or or or or or}$

4th " things of various countries.

5th " adverbs formed from nouns, beginning with a syllabic 35" by dropping the 35" prefixing 05" one, and affixing 05 25:" only, as 05 25 05 25:" even, altogether (from 35 25" evenness uniformity).

6th " Incomplete clauses, 35 05 05 05" certainly for 35 05 05 05 05 05" 35 05: 05 05 05" exceedingly remarkably, extraordinarily for 35 05: 05 05 05 05 05" To adverbial affixes as follows;

05 05:" only, no more, as 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05:" one man only. 05 05 05 05:" a day only. 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05:" in a night only. (1)

05 05:" only, merely, nothing but, as 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05:" men only, nothing but men. 05 05: 05 05 05 05:" he only goes, does nothing but go.

05 05" even; (highly emphatic)

(1) 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05:" must be a mistake in copying and that it should be, 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05:"

before

Adverbial Affixes continued.

Verbal affixes are used adverbially, when placed after an adverbial or noun affix.

The same is true of noun affixes, when placed after a verbal, or adverbial affix.

Ex: "The noun affix *ns* is sometimes used emphatically after another noun affix, as *ss g ns g ns: s g c a w o ns* can you indeed bear the beating. also repeated after successive clauses, intended to be set adverbially, as *o g ss g c ns: g c ss w w w ns o g od g ns: o g c g c* "on the land it is easy to see, in the water we cannot see. (1) *.

Interjections.

Interjections are of the same use and application as in all other languages.

(1) *ss* in the above sentence signifies easy.
* *ss g* "as much as, proportionally, may be added to the list of adverbial affixes.

Saturday —

Appendix.

Numerals.

Cardinal.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠠᠷ ᠐ᠳᠢᠨ ᠑ᠠᠨ one.

᠑ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠑ᠠᠨ two.

᠒ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠒ᠠᠨ three

᠐ᠪᠠᠨ ᠙ᠠᠨ four.

᠑ᠠᠨ ᠑ᠠᠨ five.

᠐ᠶᠠᠨ ᠖ᠠᠨ six.

᠒ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠑ᠠᠨ seven.

᠑ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠐ᠠᠨ eight.

ᠠᠨᠳᠢᠨ ᠘ᠠᠨ nine.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠠᠷ

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠠᠷ ᠐ᠳᠢᠨ ᠒ᠠᠨ eleven. ᠘ᠠᠨ ᠠᠷ ᠑ᠳᠢᠨ ᠠᠷ eleven.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠠᠷ ᠑ᠳᠢᠨ ᠒ᠠᠨ twelve. ᠑ᠠᠨ ᠠᠷ ᠑ᠳᠢᠨ ᠠᠷ twelve.

᠑ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠠᠷ ᠑ᠠᠨ twenty.

᠒ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠠᠷ ᠒ᠠᠨ thirty.

᠐ᠪᠠᠨ ᠠᠷ ᠔ᠠᠨ forty.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠑ᠠᠨ one hundred.

᠑ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠑ᠠᠨ two hundred.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠑ᠠᠨ one thousand.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ ᠑ᠠᠨ ten thousand.

Ordinal.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ first.

᠑ᠳᠰᠢᠨ second.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ third.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ fourth.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ fifth.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ sixth.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ seventh.

᠐ᠳᠰᠢᠨ eighth.

᠑ᠠᠨ ninth.

᠑ᠠᠨ tenth.

၀၁ ၁၀၅:။	၁၀၀၀၀၀။ one hundred thousand.
၀၁ ၁၀၅:။	၁၀၀၀၀၀၀။ one million.
၀၁ ၇၀၆:။	၁၀၀၀၀၀၀၀။ ten million.

lepon

of Time.

The true epoch of Burman time is the annihilation of Inadama, the last Boddh, or deity, which is placed 500 years before Christ; but the vulgar epoch is placed 1100 years later, or 630 years after Christ.

Time is measured by lunar months, consisting of 29 and 30 days alternately. Twelve lunar months make a common year— and every third year admits an intercalary month of 30 days.

Months.

The names of the months are as follows;

ဝိ ဂျး။	April (nearly)	ဝဝ ဝိ ဂျး။	October.
ဝ ခု နှစ်။	May.	ဝ နှစ် ဝဝ ဝိ ဂျး။	November
န ခု နှစ်။	June.	န ဝိ ဝဝ ဝိ။	December.
ဝ ခု။	July.	ဝ ခု ဝိ။	January.
ဝ ဝိ ဝိ။	August.	ဝ ခု ဝိ။	February.
ဝ ဝိ ဝိ ဝိ။	September.	ဝ ဝိ ဝိ။	March.

ဝိ ဂျး။ consists of 29 days, ဝ ခု နှစ်။ of 30, and so on.

In leap year, the month ဝ ခု။ is repeated under the name of န ဝိ ဝိ ဝိ။ second July.

A month is distinguished into two parts, the waxing, (ဝ ခု နှစ်။) and the wane (ဝ ခု ဝိ ဝိ။)

The full moon, (20 9 25") falls on the fifteenth of the waxing, after which a new count of days begins; and the change or disappearing of the moon, (20 23 15") falls on the fourteenth or fifteenth of the wane.

The days of worship are the eighth of the waxing, the full, the eighth of the wane, and the change.

Time is also divided into weeks, or periods of seven days, which are, of course, independent of the lunar arrangement, and follow the same order that obtains in all other parts of the world, viz.

Weeks.

03 5 03" Sunday. (20 20 00 00" Thursday.

03 5 03" Monday. 0 20 20 20 (20" Friday.

30 20" Tuesday. 0 0 30" Saturday.

03 03" Wednesday.

Days and Hours.

The day and night are each divided into four periods, which as they terminate, are designated by their appropriate beat of drum.

The single beat (03 21 20 03") accords with 9 o' clock, morning or evening. The double beat,

(502 NOS:11) accords with 120' clock; the tri-
-ple beat, (22:2 NOS:11) with 30' clock; the
quaduple beat, (62:2 NOS:11) with 60' clock
A natural day is also divided into 60 equal
parts, (50211) which are again subject to various
subdivisions; seldom used but in astrological
works.

759!" a certain seed, marked 60, as 68" 60 "

8 9 0 1:: or 4 5 6 7:: make one d (great) mark as
d" } " &c.

4005 " one $\alpha_1 \beta_1$ marked α_1 as $\beta_1 \rho_1$

h. B. The term 30 2 W₁₁ is substituted for 30 20 in connection with any cardinal number, above ten, as 30 2 W₈ & 30 W₁₁ for 30 20 & 30 W₁₁ twenty pick thahs. Ten pick thahs are written

Measures of Capacity.

20 w^{ts} or 128 dr^s a small measure, marked as 3" j"
 40 w^{ts} make one 62" marked as 3" j" Lc.
 2 62" " one 124" "
 2 124" " one 248" " as 3" j"
 2 248" " one 496" "
 2 496" or 16 62" one 992" as 3" j" Lc.

lepon

Syntax.

1st The different relations of nouns with one another, and with verbs are pointed out, by appropriate affixes (page 15) by second and nouns, (p. 19) and in some cases by certain verbs, (p. 23) combined with the noun affixes expressed or understood.

2^d Adjectives are combined with nouns to point out what persons or things are intended, or to express some quantity respecting them.

3d. The adjective ὅς is frequently used to qualify verbs, as ὅς ἔβλεπεν ὅς ἔβλεπεν ὅς ἔβλεπεν I see it as often as I look.

4th Every verb must have an agent expressed or understood. I. B. When two or more nouns signifying the same thing, are agents to ὅς the nominatives affixes must be attached to the first only, as, ὅς ἄνθρωπος καλὸς ὅς ἔστιν ὅς ἄνθρωπος καλὸς ὅς ἔστιν that person is a good man. ὅς ἄνθρωπος καλὸς ὅς ἔστιν ὅς ἄνθρωπος καλὸς ὅς ἔστιν that boy is the governor's son. But when two or more nouns signifying the same thing, are agents to any other verb except ὅς the sign of the nominative must be attached to the last only, ὅς ἄνθρωπος καλὸς ὅς ἔστιν ὅς ἄνθρωπος καλὸς ὅς ἔστιν the sign of the nominative ὅς may generally be admitted when the verb immediately follows, as ὅς ἄνθρωπος καλὸς ὅς ἔστιν ὅς ἄνθρωπος καλὸς ὅς ἔστιν

8th A verb is sometimes compounded of a noun,
and verb, as 20 75 78 35 60 60 60 20 20 11 he accompanies
the teacher.

9th One verb governs another that precedes it,
and depends upon it, when 53 35 60 is expressed
or understood, as 57 2 60 22: 20 20 11 i. e. 57
78 2 60 35 60 22: 20 20 11 he has gone to draw
water.

10th A noun used adverbially, qualifies
a following verb, as ဘဝသွားသော်လည်း he
goes continually. သူတို့သည်အတူတူသွားကြ၏။
They go together. သူတို့နှင့်အတူတူသွားသည်။

11th In elliptical sentences an affix is frequently
used for the noun, or verb to which that affix
would belong if the sentence were full, as ဝှံ
သခင် for ငါ့ဝှံသခင်၊ သူတို့အတွက် for သူတို့
အတွက်လေ

12th Simple assertive affixes declare an action or state of being, whether positive or negative, without relation to time past, present or to come, but the assertive and auxiliary affixes of tense, qualify verbs in respect of time. The place for assertive affixes is after the qualifying affixes, and before the continuative and interrogative affixes.

13th Continuative affixes, besides qualifying the verb, according to their respective significations, serve to connect sentences. Their place is after all other affixes.

14th Some qualifying affixes have an adverbial, and others a verbal signification. They are placed next the verb, i. e. before all other affixes; except sometimes in case of affixes of number.

15th Interrogative affixes are used in asking questions, speaking ironically, and sometimes indifferently expressing the opinion of the speaker affirmatively. They are placed after all other affixes.

16th Imperative affixes are used in commanding and exhorting. or when used imperatively, implies motion from the speaker. & when imperative implies motion towards the speaker.

17th Precative affixes are used in intreating, imprecating evil, and in blessing.

upon

10th Most verbal nouns retain the same power of government, i.e. require the preceding noun to take the same case, as their verbs would do.

19th Some verbal nouns, particularly those in @ C., govern the preceding noun in the preposive.

22^d. *and* & *wherefore*: are used to connect words and sentences.

23^d. *or* is used to connect sentences, when the former sentence is the subject of the latter, and in that case the verb which follows it governs the former sentence in the objective. It also connects words when the former is explanatory of the latter.

24. Verbal affixes are used adverbially when placed after an adverbial or noun affix. This is sometimes the case also with noun affixes, when used after a verbal or adverbial affix.

25. The affixes which are called euphonic are not altogether expletive, but generally have the power producing a slight effect on the meaning of words, with which they are used.

26. 5 ~ When affixed to two successive
verbs, may be called an affix of propor-
-tion, as 380 ~ 4 ~ 50 ~ The older he grows
the more ignorant he becomes. Used with
os it qualifies numeral auxiliaries, as
os os ws 50 os 5 ~ now and then a person.
os 51 os 5 ~ now and then (a time) &c.
upon

- ၃၁ ကုသားသည်မိမိဘုရားစားရှုသောကိုယ်တော်ကောင်းကင်တမန်များစုစုတစ်စုနှင့်တကွလွှဲလွှာလောက်
- ၃၂ မူသောစာသိဘုရားမြဂ္ဂပဏ္ဍိတမိမိတို့၏ရှေ့တော်၌မူများစေမင်းတို့ကိုစုစုစေသဖြင့်သိုးထိန်းသင့်
- ၃၃ ဆိုးတရားဆိတ်တရားစွဲထားသောသူလူတမင်းတို့ကိုအစီအစဉ်စွဲသိုးတို့ကိုလက်ကျားကပ်။ဆိတ်
- ၃၄ တို့ကိုလက်ကပ်ထားလော့မူလကံ့။ ထိုစာစာမင်းကြီးကလက်ကျားကပ်သတ်၍သောသူတို့ဘား။
- ၃၅ ငါစမည်းတော်ထံတောင်းကြီးမင်္ဂလာကိုခံသောသူတို့။ကမ္ဘာဦးမှစ၍သင်တို့တမို့ဖြင့်ဆင်သောရှင်ကံ့လော
- ၃၆ ဤစာစွဲစာစွဲလော့။ စာစွဲကြောင်းမူကားငါသည်မှတ်မိသောစာစာသင်တို့သည်စောကြီးကြီး။ငါသည်စော
- ၃၇ ကံသောစာစာသင်တို့သည်သောကံ့မို့မေးကြ၏။ငါသည်စောသည်ဖြစ်သောစာစာသင်တို့သည်စောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေး
- ၃၈ ကံ။ ငါသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေး
- ၃၉ ကံ။ ငါသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေး
- ၄၀ ကံ။ ငါသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေး
- ၄၁ ကံ။ ငါသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေး
- ၄၂ ကံ။ ငါသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေး
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- ၄၇ ကံ။ ငါသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေး
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မဒန်ပိဒ်အာယုဒကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေးစောသည်စောကံ့မို့မေး

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