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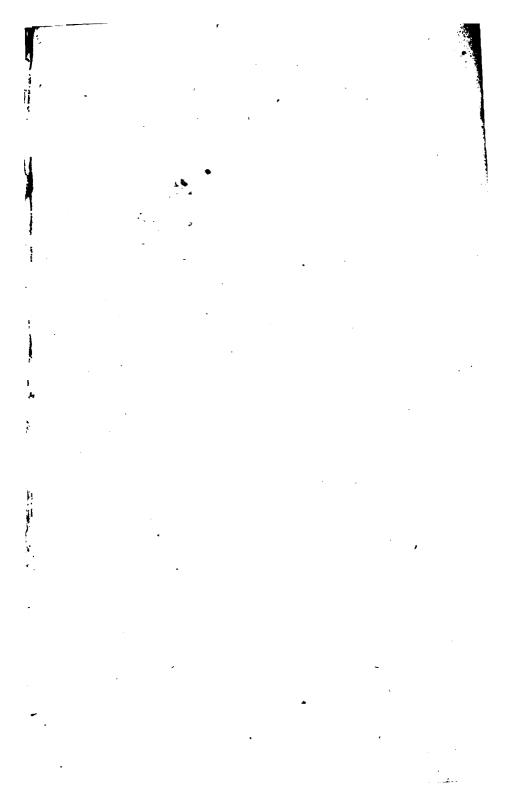
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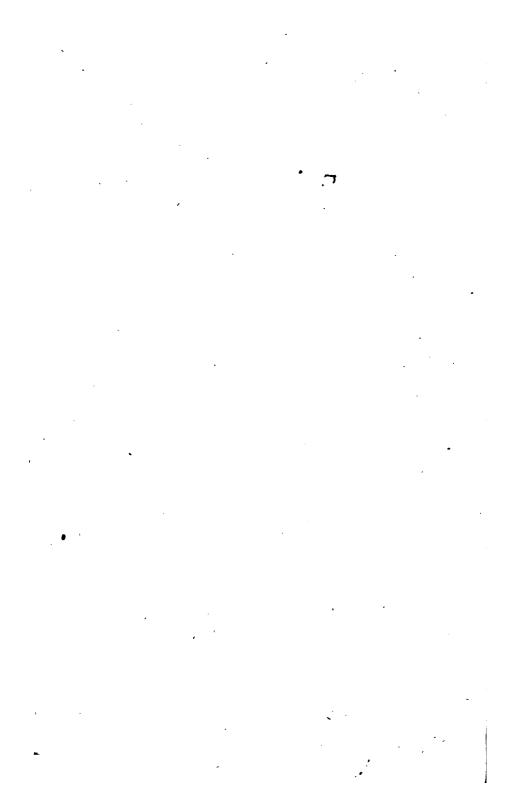
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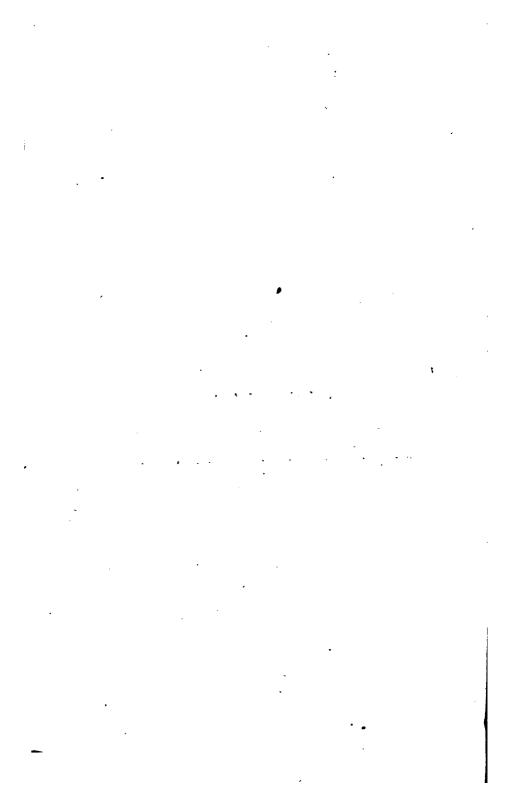


A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

MAHRATTA LANGUAGE.



GRAMMAR

MAHRATTA LANGUAGE.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

DIALOGUES ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

THE THIRD EDITION.

By W. CAREY, D. D.

Professor of the Sungskrit, and Bengalee Languages, in the College of Fort William.

SERAMPORE:

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1825.

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PREFACE

THE successes which have lately crowned our military operations, have added several rich and important provinces to the British Empire in India. The Mahratta language is universally spoken in some of these provinces, and throughout the whole of those states from which it is denominated.

A line drawn across the peninsula in the latitude of Visiapore, will nearly express the southern boundary of this language, and another at a small distance from Oojjuyina, in about twenty-four degrees north latitude, will nearly mark its
northern limits. From east to west its extent is various, but it
may, in general, be reckoned to be spoken from the mountains which separate Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa from the countries immediately west of them, to the western side of the
peninsula, and the province of Guzerat.

The study of this language having been lately introduced into the College of Fort William (an institution which will always reflect the highest honour on its Noble Founder, and Patron) elementary books became absolutely necessary; and the office of teaching it having been confided to the author of the following work, he thought it a part of his duty to do the

most in his power towards facilitating the acquisition thereof by attempting this grammar.

Every one must be sensible of the difficulty of reducing to rules a language which has hitherto been almost wholly neglected. On this account it is hoped the public will put the best construction on any imperfections which may attend a first attempt. A grammar of this language was, indeed, written, many years ago, in the Portuguese tongue, but the writer of this, not having been able to procure a copy of it, could not derive any assistance from the labours of its author, and has been therefore obliged to strike out a plan of his own.

Very considerable assistance has been received from the observations of Vidyu-natha, the chief Mahratta pundit in the College of Fort William, whose zeal and ability are highly honourable to himself, and promise to be of great advantage to those students who may engage in the study of this language.

The character used in the Mahratta states, in all writings which relate to business, is the Moorh, but among men of learning the Devu Nuguri is the best known, it being the characterin which their books are written. This was the reason why that character was used in the first edition; but it having since appeared that a knowledge of the current character is neces-

sary to the transacting of business, it has been made use of in the present edition.

Some familiar dialogues, upon common subjects, are added, by way of 'Appendix, which may serve for exercises to the student, and will be a sufficient introduction to the study of writings of a higher class.

This grammar is now submitted to the candour of the public. If it be found to yield assistance in acquiring a language, which introduces to our acquaintance so many millions of our fellow creatures, to whose customs, commerce, wants, and interests we have hitherto been, necessarily, strangers, it will be esteemed a sufficient compensation for the time spent in writing and preparing it for the press.

W. CAREY.

Serampore, 1st June, 1808.



A GRAMMAR, &c.

BOOKS in the Mahratta language are generally written in the Deva-naguri* character, but the character commonly used in business is the Moorha. The arrangement of the letters of that alphabet and the Deva-naguri, their names, and powers are the same, except in a few instances which will be mentioned in the sequel. Both these alphabets are given below, though the Moorha only will be used in this work.

SECTION I.

Of the Letters (दासन).

The Deva-naguri Alphabet.

CONSONANTS.

1. Class.	क ka. ख kl	na nga	च gha	₹ gna
2. Class.	च cha इ cl	nha ज ja	म jha	স gna
	टta टt'l			
	त ta घ th			
	प pa म p			
į .)	य ya र re श्र sha घ sl	a ৰা a	व $\mathbf{w}a$	
Miso neor	श्र sha च sl	na स sa	₹ ha	\mathbf{z} rl a

^{*} In expressing Indian sounds by English letters, a (except at the end of a word where it has the sound of the last letter in America) must be invariably sounded as in father, e as a in name, i as in his, i as in time, o as in robe, a as in but, ee as in reed, oo as in good, oo as in food, and on as in foul.

VOWELS.

ष्म a	चा a	\mathbf{x} i	t ee
ত ০০	জ ৩০	靶 roo	ऋ r00
v lroo	छ lroo	₹ e	से i
च्या 0	चेर ou	म्रं ung	म्रः uh

The Moorha Alphabet.

CONSONANTS.

1. Class.	N ka	& kha	ग ga	च gha	3. gna
2. Class.	च cha	v chha	न ja	ञ् jha	স gna
3. Class.	อ ta	Z tha	z da	T dha	M na
4. Class.	71 ta	ey tha	v da	🕻 dha	न na
5. Class.	T pa	प्र pha	₹Į ba	A bha	N ma
<u></u>	य ya	7 ra	y la	▼ wa	
Miscells neous	हा sha	च sha	₹ sa	D pa	a rla

VOWELS.

W a	আ =	ਈ i	ਈ. ee
67 00	<u> </u>	乖 roo	₹€ 100
त्ह Iroo	स्तृ lroo	ख e	हें i
खे ॰	ed on	T ung	खाः uh

In the current Moorha alphabet the long vowels are wanting. For the purpose of making the system compleat, they are denoted above by the short vowel with a dot under it.

The pronunciation of nearly all the characters will be evident on comparing them with the Roman letters placed by

them to represent their sounds, but some of the sounds, particularly those of the U, 55, and 57, cannot be acquired with out a teacher.

- 1. The letters are fifty in number, of which thirty-four are consonants (ফ্ৰেন), and sixteen vowels (হ্ৰেন).
- 2. The first twenty-five consonants are called অসীয়, classed, being formed into five regular classes (অম); and the last nine are called অ্যায়, miscellaneous.
- 3. The first and third letters in each class of the consonants are unaspirated (उच्चित्राण), the second and fourth are aspirated (अञ्चाण), and the last letter is the nasal (श्राच्चाण) expressed by the organ by which that class is pronounced. The character *(called उच्चाण) is the proper representative of every nasal letter. At the end of a word it has exactly the sound of the English ng in sing; when followed by a consonant it has the sound of the nasal belonging to the class to which that consonant belongs. Sometimes it only gives the vowel over which it is placed a strong nasal sound.
- 4. The vowels are divided into similar ones (समान), as, ज and जा, ज and जा, ही and ही, ज and जा; and dissimilar ones (जसमान), as, ज and ही, ही and जि; i.e. every short vowel is similar to itself and its corresponding long vowel; and every long vowel is similar to itself and its corresponding short vowel, but dissimilar to all others.

- 5. ਪ੍ਰ, ਧ੍ਰ, and ਨ੍ਰ, are the semi-vowels.
- 6. Every consonant is supposed to have the vowel of inherent in it, on which account it is necessary to compound the letters when two consonants come together without an intervening vowel. Exam. And must be pronounced tura, and of tra.
- 7. To being inherent in every consonant, it is obvious, that any other vowel following a consonant would not make a syllable with it; for instance, To must not be pronounced ki but kni:
- 8. To prevent this inconveniency, every vowel has an appropriate representative mark, which is joined to the consonant, and, occupying the place of the inherent T. forms a new letter, which includes the sound of the superadded vowel. An example of these forms connected with T follows, viz. T, ka, T, ki, T, kee, T, koo, T, koo, T, kri, T, kree, T, ke, T, ki, T, ko, T, kou, T, kung, T, kuh. These vowel signs may be put after any other consonant, or compound letter.
- 9. Many of the vowels may be, and usually are so intimately connected with the consonants, as to form but one character, on which account all the consonants connected with their vowels are given below:

म का की भी कि घूम में के की की

क छो छो छ छ छ धे khee khoo khoo khri khe khi kho khou kha khi kha गै में . गा गो गी गु गृ म गाः. ग्र gri gi gee goo goo go gi go ga चे चे धा घी ह्य चू ghoo ghoo ঘ घे घो घा ghri gha ghi ghee ghe ghi gho ghou वै बैा वे वेा ची. ৰ্ ची च ब् चा choo chi chee choo chri che chi cha cha cho chon छे छे छी uheo chhoo chhri छा छा छी \overline{v} chha chha chhi chhee chhe chhi chho chhou नै ने न् jri क्रे नी मी नु न् ন্ম ja ji jee joo joo je jì jo jou मे मे स्रो सृ সূ श् হা ় সী সূ স jha jhi jhee jhoo jhoo jhri jhe jhi jhe jhou ગુ र्ट गै . iri गे ठे ग गे তণ ਹ੍ਰ ฮ ta tee too ü ti te to tou र्द ठे है। ठा. ठी ठृ ठा ठौ हु तू thj tho thou tha . thi theo thoo thoo thri the Ž डे डैा उो डा उो <u>ड</u> <u>ર્</u>ટુ उ। da di dø di da dee doo doo . dri do don रे • जी री षी रे टेा 5 দূ ज. ር চ dha dhi dhee dhoo dhoo dhri dhe dhi dho dhou dha णा जै जे णो णा ण णा .णी ण णू ਯੂ ni noo поо nri ni not no रो री। रा_रा रो सी राी ব্য रोा रा ta ţi ta ton tee too tri

चे चैा चे चो ची षी T च प थ पा thoo thri tha tha thi thee three the thi tho thou चे દાં geo E છે ਹੀ ঘী ঘ चो घु ঘ ভা di di фo da des dee dow ध धा धे घ धी धी धी ষ্ঠ প্ন धे dhoo dhri đha dha dhi dhee dhoo dhe dhi dho dhou नै नै। ने नौ 5 **न** 1000 ना नृ ना nrŧ na. ni née noo ne ni 0.0 nou ďа भै पी ਧੂ pri पे ਚੈਾ पी पा उ पू प पा pα рa $\mathbf{p}i$ pee poo poo рe pi ро pou फ्रे भै फ्रे फ्री प्री N N সূ न्ना 4 प्रा phi phri phe pha pha phee phi pho phou धै घे चै। घो घी **घु** घो য়ু द्य ध धा e bri be bi ba bi bee bo bon जै भी भु भे भे मो TH भा bha bha bhi bhee bhoo bhoo bhri bhe bhi bno bhow भै भा मे ਸੀ भी ध মূ भो ম मा H. mi mri má mee moo moo me mi mo mou य ये या यौ यी यु या य या यु य уe у٩ уi yee 300 **y**00 yri yi yо you 76 नै ने नै। नी নী नृ भ ना रा नू ना ri ree reo roo rri re ri 74 18 ro rou Ŷ मे ष्ठी स्री Ä ጷ X म्र म ম্ভ ¢ li lri li la lee log log le lo lou Ů न्ने प्रे पी খী ঘূ য়ৄ पे प **'T** wi wee woo WOO wri WO. wi WOL

- N. B. The vowels a, , and: are omitted in the above, the three first being seldom if ever used, and the two last being added to every consonant or compound letter without its suffering any change in its form. The representative symbol of the long of may be distinguished by having a dot under it, as may also that of the long of where the consonant and its included vowel are intimately combined. In other cases it is represented by this mark.
- 10. Any two consonants may be compounded by placing them one over the other, and in some cases in contact side by side. When this is done, the upper or left hand letter must be pronounced first. In common writing the latter mode is the most generally used.
- 11. To form many of these combinations one of the letters loses its original form and assumes one entirely differ-

ent. An example of these forms connected with ञ्र follows, viz. ञ्ल, kyu, ञ्ल, kru, ञ्ल, kwu, and ञ्ल, rku.

12. This mark denotes that the inherent wis suppressed.

Exam. A. tut, not tutu.

SECTION II.

Of the permutation of Letters, (संधी).

When two letters come together under certain circumstances, they coalesce into one. This is accomplished by one or both of them undergoing some change. In the colloquial languages of India this most frequently occurs when two distinct words, being united, appear as one, but it is also sometimes necessary in affixing the terminations of inflected words,

Of the permutation of Vowels.

- 1. Two similar vowels coalesce and form one long vowel. Exam. তথ and ব্যান্তন form তানুন্তন, a god and an infernal spirit.
- 2. **ઈ**, जि, ऋ, and स्तृ (including their corresponding long vowels), if preceded by जा, or जा, coalesce therewith, and suffer the change called goon, viz. ही is changed for छ, जि for जा, ऋ for जान, and स्तृ for जाए. Exam. प्राप्त भावत ही स्पन्

form প্ৰসাঞ্চল, the excellent Lord. বিশ্ব and তান্দা form উটান্দা, an expression in the Veda.

Exception. ऋरा, affected with, following द्या or द्या, when it forms a compound word of the third class, requires vriddhi. Exam. हा क्र के, sorrowful. There are a few other exceptions, but being seldom used they are omitted here.

- 3. ए, ऐ, चे, or चे preceded by द्य or ख, coalesce therewith, and suffer the change called vriddhi, viz. द्य is changed to द्य, ही to छ, जि to चे, ऋ to द्यन, ऋ to द्यह, ए to ऐ, and द्ये to द्ये. ऐ and द्ये coalesce with the द्य or द्य without suffering any alteration. Exam. एम and एम form एमें म, one by one. मम, great, and द्येष म, a medicine, form ममें द्ये, a sovereign remedy.
- 4. When any vowel, द्या and द्या excepted, is followed by a dissimilar vowel, it undergoes the following change, vis. ही and ही are changed to य; जि and दी to ए; ऋ and ऋ to न; ल्ह and ॡ to ए; ए to द्याय; द्यो to द्याप, and द्यो to द्याप. Exam. द्यापी and द्यापमान, form द्यासापम्यम, very necessary. द्यापी and जिल्लाम form द्यासामान, very excellent.

Of the permutation of Consonants.

- 5. Any letter of the fourth class (স্ব-ঘুর্য), followed by one of the second, (অ-ঘুর্য), or the third (ত্ত-ঘুর্য), is changed into that letter. Exam. ম্যা and অবান form মন্ত্রাল, good conduct.
- In this and the preceding rule the long vowels are changed into the same letters as their corresponding short ones.

- 6. If the first, second, or fourth letter in any class (पर्ज) be followed by the third or fourth letter in its own or any other class, or by a vowel, a semi-vowel, or a nasal, it is changed to the third letter of its own class. Exam. सर् and गुण form सञ्जूण, a good quality. राज् and जिएन form राजुपन, upon that.
- 7. Any letter of the fourth class followel by y is changed to y. Exam. सरा and ाम form सद्याम, good people
- 8. An aspirated letter followed by an aspirated letter becomes soft.
- 9. The first letter of any class followed by a nasal, is changed into the nasal of its own class. Exam. সাম and মন্ত্র্য form সুনাইন, in the midst of it.
- 10 If श्व, followed by a vowel, a semi-vowel, or a nasal, follow the first letter of any class, it is changed to छ; and छ in the same circumstances is changed to the fourth letter of that class.

 Exam. राग बार्च नेन form राक्तनेन, that body. राग and छोरा form राक्योग, that advantage.
- 11. स followed by शा, or any letter of the second class, is changed to शा. If followed by any letter of the third class it is changed to श. Exam. सन्स् and शान्ती form सनःशान्ती,* peace of mind. सन्स् and जीना form सस्योना, anxiety of mind.

[:] is occasionally the representative of \(\mathcal{X} \) and \(\mathcal{X} \).

- 12. If: follow ব্য, and be followed by ব্য, a semi-vowel, a nasal, or the third or fourth letter of any class, it is changed to ©. This © is frequently changed to আ by goon.* Exam. থায়: and ব্যহাম form যোগাছীম, more than.
- 13. If t follow any vowel except ন্য or আ and be followed by a vowel, a semi-vowel, a nasal, or the third or fourth letter of any class, it is changed to ন. Exam, মুন্দ্রী: and তিন্দ্রী form মুন্দ্রীক্রন্দ্রী.
- 14. A nasal followed by a letter belonging to any series except its own, is changed to the nasal of that series. *Exam*. স্থা নাব বিলম্ভান নামন, a proper name.
- 15. A final द, गा, and ज preceded by a short vowel, is doubled if it coalesce with the initial vowel of another word. छ following a vowel is doubled if followed by a vowel. Exam. सज्ञ and खद्दा form सज्ञासा, a good spirit. पुरु and छाया form पृहाकाया, the shadow of a tree.

SECTION III.

Of Nouns, (श्रञ्ज).

Nouns are distributed into six classes, viz নাম নেবস, proper names; সুতানেবস, names of things; মানীনবস, generic names; মুতানেবস, names of qualities, viz. adjectives;

• See page 8, Rule 2,

भाषप्रदेश, names of ideas, viz. abstract substantives, and ज न्यनगाश रू, imitative sounds.

They are further divided into आणीयनम, names of animals, and श्राणीयनम, names of inanimate things.

Of Gender, (प्रीश).

- 1. Names of males, and of inanimate things, ending in আ, are masculine, (মুখুন).
- 2. Names of females, and of inanimate things ending in চ্ৰী are feminine, (স্ক্রী স্টার).
- 3. Nouns of inanimate things ending in ব্যা, or a consonant, are neuter, (মুন্তীবার্থা). These rules admit of many exceptions.
- 4. Words ending in other vowels are not at present reducible to any rules.

Of Cases.

1. There are seven cases, viz. the nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, possessive, and locative. These cases are respectively called मर्ना, मम, मनण, संप्रधान, अध्यापान, संग्रीम, and खद्दीमनण. An inflected word is called प्रा.

- 2. A word is prepared for inflection by inserting some letter after it, or expunging a letter from it.
- 3. The nominative is the simple word. The nominative singular has no inflection; rules for the terminations of the plural follow in their proper places.
- 4. The accusative of words signifying animals is formed from the nominative by affixing Ξ o Ξ . Words signifying inanimate substances take no inflection in this case, unless they are personified. If personified they are inflected like masculine or feminine nouns.
- 5. The instrumental is formed by affixing or a. It is expressed by by, through, and some times for.
 - 6. The dative is uniformly the same with the accusative.
- 7. The ablative of nouns which mean inanimate things is frequently made by বাৰ, টোৰ or টোৰ. Some other word, as বাব, upon, বাম, near, or a word meaning some particular part of the body, is generally put between nouns meaning animals and the above affixes. Exam. হাত্যক্ৰ, from upon the kerse,
- 8. The genitive is properly an adjective, and varies in its gender to agree with the substantive to which it belongs. It is formed by affixing a for the masculine, a for the feminine, a for the neuter, and a for all genders, It is properly expressed by s,

- 9. The locative is formed by affixing Tor of. It is expressed by in, to, on, at, &c.
- 10. The plural is formed by making the vowel which preeedes the affix nasal. In many instances the plural is formed by affixing the word उपदा or सर्व, all, regularly declined, after the word is prepared for receiving the terminations.

A scheme of the Terminations.

Sing,	Plur,
Nom. —	:, অ, ছ -
Ac. & D. स्, झ.	स, झ-
Instru. न, ने.	म , ने
Ablative. क्षेन् जैन्,	डीम् क्षम् जैन् डीम्
Gen. ৰা, ৰী, ৰ	बे, बाबो, ब बे
Loc. रा. री.	श्. र्घ.,

Of Substantives ending in T, or a Consonant.

- TI Words ending in &, or a consonant, are prepared to receive their inflections by inserting & after them. Exam. It is changed to & in all cases except the nominative. There are a few instances in which the insertion of the & is optional.
- 12. When Giff is affixed to form the ablative, or of to form the locative, no letter must be inserted.
- 13. Masculines which end in a consonant or to make the nominative plural in .

चे प. a god

Sing.

Plur.

N.	ঘ্যু	a god.
A		

A. তিদ্ধ্ তিদন্ধ, göd:

I. छेपन, छेपने, by a god.

D. छेपस्, छप्रम, to a god.

A. छेपपा खन् from a god

G. ভীদৰা, a god's.

L. चेपरा, in a god.

चेपं, gods.

चेपांस, छेपांझ, goda

चैंपन, चेपने, by gode.

चै तंस्, चे तंझ, to gode.

चैत्रपाखन्, fram gods.

ઇેવં ≈ા, gods'.

चेत्रंरा, in gods.

The genitive masculine is ਹੈ ਯਕਾ, fem. ਹੁੰਧਕੀ, neut. ਹੇਯਕ, and ਹੌਂਧਕੇ, com. The plural is formed in the same manner.

13. Feminines and neuters with a final consonant or w. make the nominative plural in w.

णन उ, a husband's sister.

Q	;,	~
Э	in	g.

Plur.

N. ਗੁਜ਼ਾਂਹ.

A. & D. ग्रान्यास झ

I, णनंधान, ने

Ab. णनंछापाखन्

G. ए.नंश्वाचा, बी, ब, बे.

L. णनं गंरा.

णनंछाः

णनंद्य,स् झ

ण ं छांन ने

ण नंशांपाळ न

णनंघाया, यो, य, ये.

णनंघांटाः

14. Many neuters, and perhaps some other nouns ending in a or a consonant, are prepared for inflection by inserting before the terminations in the oblique cases singular.

बाप, a boat.

. Sing.

Plur.

N. নাব-

नापः

A.&D. नाप.

I. नाचेन, ने

े चापंन्, ने, घीं।

Ab. नापेक्षन, किन्

नापंतान्, छान्। G. नापेबा, बी, ब, बे, खा. नापंबा, बी, ब, बे, खा.

L नापेंग्र

नापंगः

Of words ending in T.

15 a must be inserted before a final at to prepare the word for inflection.

16. Masculines in a make the plural nominative in v.

ससना, a husband's or wife's father.

Sing.

Plur.

N. ससना

ससने.

A. &D. संस न्यास्, झ.

ससन्यांस, झ

ससन्यान, ने

समन्धान, ने, छीं.

Ab. ससन्यापाउउन्

सप्तयापा अन्

ससत्याचा, बो, ब, बे, च्याः ससत्यांचा, बी, ब, बे, च्यां-

ससन्यांहर्.

ससन्धाराः

- 17. If य precede the final या, the insertion of य is superseded thereby.
 - 18. The nominative plural of feminines and some neuters in खा is made by खाः

खासा, a father's sister.

Sing.

Plur:

N. खात्या-

A. & D. वासासं, व सांझ.

1. खासान, वासाने

Ab. खासापासून.

G. यासाचा, बी, ब, ब्रे, चा

L याचांराः

•

ष्यत्यां:

यसांस् यसांझः यसानः यसानः शैं

यासां पास् न

प्रसामार्थी, या के व्या

याचांराः

झउगा, a leopard.

Sing.

Plur.

N. इदियाः

झडगे.

A. & D. झडग्यास्, झ.

अ**उग्यांस**् झः

I. इ. इ. इ. इ. इ. इ. इ. इ.

झडग्यांन, ने, ठीं-झडग्यान पळून्-

Ab. झउम्बानपळून्

G. प्रद्रायाचा, ची, च, चे चा. प्रद्रायांचा, चो, च, चे चा.

L झडग्यांस्

इ.उग्यां स्

19. There being no increment affixed to the accusative and dative of nouns signifying inanimate things, the insertion of a does not make place in those two cases.

खाँद्या, a mango.

Sing.

Plur.

N. खंदाः

यं द्ये

A. & D. खांद्या

यांचे.

I. वंधान, वंधानेः

वांधानि, वांधानि, ठों।

Ab. वंशारान्, शून् वंशारान्, शून् G. वंशाना, नो, न, ने, चाः वंशांना, नो, न, ने, चाः L. वंशाराः वंशाराः

Of words with a final of or of.

20. Masculines terminating in ही or ही, change it to स्पृ before the terminations of the cases.

ग्रज्ञी, a daughter's husband.

Sing.	Flur,
N. স্বলচ.	चपर्छः
A. & D. न्नप्रयास् झ	भ्रषयांस् झ
1. श्राप्यान, मे	भ्रप्यांन, ने, ठों.
Ab. अप्रयापासून्	श्राप्यां पासून्
G. श्रपयाचा, बी, ब, बे, खा.	भाषयांचा ची न ने चा
L अप्रयांत्.	ब्र प्रयांत्.

21. Feminines and neuters in or of, receive the terminations in the singular without any further preparation. In the plural the final is changed to या.

साळी, a wife's sister.

Sing. Plur.

N. साळी. साळा.

A. & D. साळीस, झ. साळान. ने. शें.

I. साळीन, ने. साळान. ने. शें.

Ab. सळीपासून. साळापालन्.

🏞 साळीबा, बी, ब. वे. चा. साळांबा, बी, ब. वे. चा. L साळींतर साब्बांटा े

के जी, a pen.

Sing.

Plur.

N. Prof.

प्रेष्ट प्यां

A. & D. x 2007.

प्रेफिण्यां.

श्रेष्ठणीन ने

डेफिणान, ने, हों.

Ab. क्षेष्ठणीकान, क्षमः

प्रेफ ण्यांक्षन् छन्

P. हे छ णोबा, बी, ब. बे. चा. हे छ ण्यां बा, बी, ब. बे. चा.

L, श्रेष्ठ जों रा

क्षेष्ठ ण्यांता.

Of nouns with a final & or &.

22. Masculines in G or G change their final to g before the terminating syllable in all the oblique cases.

प्रमान, a male child.

Sing.

Plur

N. 8 मर.

प्रें प्रमं

A. & D. क्षेप्रनास, झ.

श्रेंभगांस, झ.

क्षेत्रतान, ने

श्रें प्रतांन, ने, हों.

Ab. श्रेंन्ननांपासून्

क्षेत्रनां पास्न्-

G. श्रेंप्रनाबा, बी, ब, बें, च्या. श्रेंप्रनाबा, बी, ब, बे, च्या,

L. डेंग्ननांत्र

डें प्रनारा•

23. Feminines and neuters in to or to require no preparation in the singular. In the plural T is substituted for the final letter.

wife, a brother's wife, (so called by another brother's wife),

Sing.

Plur,

N. ছাট্য

ब्रज्ञ.

A. & D. ब्राजिस, झ.

च्रवंस, अ

I. ऋधिन, ऋधिने.

अपंन, अपंने, धौं,

Ab. अिंगामन्

बार पास्त्

P. हार्णिया, बी, ब,के चा-

चापंचा, बी. ब, बे. चा

L. अधिरा

क्रसंग

24. Common nouns in 3 or 3 are declined as masculines.

प्रंसक, a calf.

Sing.

Plur.

N. दीमुक्त.

पंसन.

A. & D. प्रंसनास् झ

फंसनांस, झ पंसनांन, ने, ठों.

पंसनान, ने

प्रंसनां पार्व वर्

Ab. प्रमना मापून्

G. प्रंतनाबा, बी, ब, बे, च्या. प्रंसनांबा, बी, ब, बे, च्या

L पंसनांत्ः

प्रंसनां ए

झड्, a sort of sweet meat. Singular.

Ab. प्रदूर्वान् - डीन्

A. & D. झडू

G. प्रदुव , बी, ब, बे, खा,

1. अर्ब अर्बे

L अंतराः

The plural is wanting.

Of words with a final .

25. There are very few words which end in v. They are prepared for inflection by changing the final letter into u.

মীর, pepper, (collective.) Singular.

N. भीने.

A. & D. भीने.

I. भीत्यान, भीत्य ने

Ab. भीयाडीन, भीयाछन्

G. भीयाता दी, ब, ब, चा

L भीत्यांत्रः

This word has no plural.

Of words with a final .

26. Some few words ending in यो change it optionally to word in the singular number, but the termination is affixed to others without any previous preparation. In the plural the final यो is changed to या.

द्यायक्ते, a woman.

हांबह.

N. द्यायक्री

A. & D. द्यायक्रीर, क.

I. द्यायक्रीर, क.

Ab. द्यायक्रीरा, ची. चायक्रीरा, ची. च्यायक्रीरा, ची. च्यायक्रीरा,

पीस्त्री, fire. Singular.

N. पीर्साः

A. & D. चीस्ली

- I. पीरतपन पीरतीन पीरतपने पीरतीने
- Ab. पीक्लोकान, पीक्लप्रान्
- G. पीक्ताबा, बी, ब, बे, च्या, पीक्तप्रवा, बी, ब, बे, च्या
- L पीरेलारा, पीरलदंराः

This word has no plural

Observations on the Substantives.

- 1. The accusative in स is sometimes used, especially in the gerunds of verbs, to denote for, for the purpose of, on account of, &c. Exam. स्नायास, for the purpose of doing.
- 2. The terminations of the ablative case cannot be indifferently used the one for the other. বাৰ forms the proper ablative, expressed by from. বাৰ is made by the syllable তাৰ affixed to the termination of the locative case, and signifies from within, and তাৰ is only affixed to those particles of speech which, serve the purpose of prepositions in other languages. Exam. বা ঘৰাবাৰ মাইবা, he went from the house: বা ঘৰাতাৰ অইবা, he came out of, or from the house; খালো ঘৰাবাৰ প্ৰৱা ঘৰাৰ, water falls from the house.
- 3. Words meaning animals require the insertion of some particle followed by G ল to express the ablative case. Exam. মীয়াল্ডকুল, from the father.

- . 4. The locative of ভাষম, a day, and a few words signifying time are often made by আ, and that of words signifying place or time by ডি. Ezam. ভাষমা নিয়, he went in the day. ভাষা, in the house.
- 5. The vocative does not terminate differently from the nominative, but is simply connected with the vocative particle. These particles differ according to the quality of the person addressed, or the respect or disrespect intended to be shewn to him. The signs of the vocative follow: viz. न, रान, masc. जा जा, राजा, राजा, को, fem. expressive of familiarity or contempt. राजा, हो, हो, expressive of respect.
- 6. The vocative particle may either precede or follow the word to which it belongs, but in the latter case the vocative signs with the inital द्या are not used. Exam. द्याने भादि or भादिन, O brother; द्यानामाय or भायम, O mother; द्यानामाय or मायम, O tord.
- 8. 3) and zare frequently added to nouns and pronouns to make them emphatic.
- 9. जननन, besides, beyond, पाचेता, पर्यन, until, प्रध्मे, in the midst, within, पन, upon, पास, near, by, पीना, पंचून, except, besides, जाप्घा, all, साठों, मनीतां, स्नप, स्नण, and

লামান, for, সানা, to, মান, towards, ন্তামান, than, and some other words, are frequently joined to substantives in the same manner as the terminations of the cases. The substantive is previously prepared as for the regular inflections. Exam. লাড়া আনুনা, after eating. আহাত্যান্যান্যা, until that day.

- 10. Abstract substantives are formed by affixing খ্যা তিন্ন, লা, or বা. Exam. ইউনক্ষ্যা, childhood; মাহালানখ্যা, old age; মমস্যান, knowledge; স্তহায়িলা, good-naturedness; মহবা, greatness.
- 11. Nouns which denote the doer of a thing are formed by affixing & to the root of a verb, the last syllable being previously rejected. Exam. তাত্তাক, a traveller, from তাত্তা, ক road, and মু, to go: যাসমহ, a pilgrim.
- 12. A great number of feminine substantives are made by affixing চিন্ to the masculine. Exam. মলুন, a labourer; মলুনান, a char woman.
- 13. पजी is often affixed to make nouns of multitude. Exam. शापापको, a company of cow-keepers.

SECTION IV.

OF ADJECTIVES!

Of the gender of Adjectives.

- 1. Adjectives vary in their gender to agree with the substantive to which they belong. The masculine singular usually ends in sq, the feminine singular and neuter plural in sq, the neuter singular in sq, the masculine plural in sq, and the feminine plural in sq. This rule holds good also for the genitive cases of nouns and pronouns, and for the preter tenses of verbs.
- 2. The masculine of some adjectives is made by affixing মাৰ্
 or মল, and that of others by affixing মেল্ or যল. The feminine of the first of these is made by মানা, and that of the
 others by যানা. The neuters of these adjectives should be
 made by মান্ and মান্, but are seldom used.
- 3. Many Sungskrit participles, and some other adjectives which end in ব্য, have the masculine and neuter in ব্য, and the feminine in ব্য.
- 4. Some Sungskrit words ending in ব্যাহ্ম, make the femining in চ্ছান্ন. Exam. দোষম, masc. দাখোর, fem. pervading.
 - 5. Sungskrit words, which in that language terminate in

हीं ज, but in this language in ही, have their feminines in हीं Exam. पापी, masc. पापीजी, fem. sinful.

6. Some words ending in छी, have the feminine in छीन Exam. सेक्ननी, masc. सेक्ननीन, fem. residing near.

Of the declension of adjectives.

7. Adjectives have no inflection of case, unless put absolutely, or instead of a substantive. The adjective generally forms a compound word with its substantive.

Of the comparison of adjectives.

- 8. The comparative degree is formed by affixing সূত্ৰ. Ex. সূত্ৰেৰ, firmer.
- 9. The comparative is also frequently made by affixing the word उप्राप्त, more than, to the word or sentence with which another word or sentence is compared. Exam. सापिता धनः better than that.
- 10. The superlative is formed by the words फ्रान, great, very; खारा, very; खारान, exceedingly, &c. Exam. खासाना धन, फ्रान धन, खारा धन, very good.

Of the formation of adjectives.

Most of the Sungskrit rules for forming adjectives are used in this language; but as it would be tedious to give them

all, only a few of the most useful are mentioned here. Dicationaries must be consulted for the rest.

- 11. Those adjectives which denominate a thing from its locality are formed by affixing स्थ to the name of that place. Exam. शास्त्र, situated in the village; सभास्य, in assembly.
- 12. Adjectives which denominate a thing from its being produced from some thing or circumstances, are formed by affixing Gun to the name of that thing, &c. Exam. Unit not produced in the forest.
- 13. Adjectives which denominate a thing from its having the quality of conferring some thing, are formed by affixing ভাগো or ভাষা, to the name of that thing. Exam. আন্তভাগো or আন্তভাষা, joy-giving.
- 14. Adjectives which denominate a thing from its having the quality of effecting something, or of producing somewhat, are formed by affixing মনা, নেনী or ক্ষা. Exam. মুম্মানা, মানানা ক্ষানা ক্ষানা
- 15. Adjectives which denominate a thing from its being given by any one, are formed by affixing তাল. Exam. থাকা, goddess-given.
- 16. Those which denominate a thing from its being made or done by any person or thing, are formed by affixing Exam. If MARIA, God-formed, done by God.

- 17. Those which denominate a thing from its having a destructive property, are formed by affixing च्न, नाशा , नाशा or छन्ना to the word which expresses that which they are calculated to destroy. Exam. सर्पनाशा, सर्पनाशा, all-destructive; शतुच्च or शतुभना, enemy-destroying.
- 18. Adjectives denominating a thing from its having a power of, or propensity to loco-motion, are formed by affixing আমা to the word which expresses the place or situation in which it moves. Exam. স্তাহামান, preceding, going before.
- 19. Adjectives which denominate a thing from its being involved in some thing, are formed by affixing মূল. Exam, ক্ৰীলামূল, involved in thought.
- 20. Adjectives which denominate a thing from its being connected with, or possessed of something, are formed by affixing युन्त. Exam. प्रेम्यन्त, affectionate.
- 21. Words which denominate the inhabitants, language, or other adjunct of a country from the name of the country, are formed by affixing ही, or ही, य thereto. Sometimes these words are formed by increasing the first vowel of the word by wriddhi, without any affix. Exam. श्रीय, belonging to a country; पानसी, Persian: हातीन, Dravira,
- 22. Words which denominate a person from some ancestor, are generally formed by increasing the first vowel of the

ancestors name by vriddhi. Exam. ক্রপেন, descended from Kushyupa.

- 23. Many adjectives which denominate a thing from its quality, are formed by affixing 野田 to the word from which they are derived, and increasing the first vowel of the word vriddhi. Exam. 知知知, religious, from 知识, religion; 如思知, paternal, from 如元, a father.
- 24. A number of adjectives of the same import as the above are made by affixing of to the word. Exam. पापी, sinful; and, religious.
- 25. Possessives which imply the belonging to some place or point of the compass, are made by affixing of 3 or 5 sto the word. Exam. 3 states or 3 states of that quarter.
- 26. Many adjectives are formed from the roots of verbs, by rejecting the last syllable, and affixing जान. Exam. द्वेणान. casting; ज्योज्ञान, unquenchable. These are sometimes used as substantives.

Adjectives which denominate a thing from its resembling some other thing, or partaking of some quality in a smaller degree, are made by affixing A7 the masculine, and A7 for the feminine. Exam. 33787, masc. or 35737, fem. as peautiful.

SECTION V.

OF PRONOUNS.

- 1. The pronouns are भी, I; द्वां, thou; ता, he or it; ते or ता, she; ठो, this; जो, or तो, who; जो आ, who? भी, what? जो एठी, any one; खपपु, or खपणा, own.; जो जो एठी or ते जो एठी. whosoever, whatsoever.
- 2. जाकी, जिल्ली, and तो, are the plurals of भी, जिं and तो। notwithstanding which ताकी and ता are generally used as the honorific personal pronouns singular. The plurals of these two words are in that case made by affixing जाप्या, all, to the pronoun.
- S. Most of the colloquial languages of India have two sorts of pronouns, the one is expressive of respect, the other conveys an idea of humility in the first person, of familiarity or contempt in the second, and, in the third person, neither expresses honour nor dishonour. The first sort are called honorific, (মানমা), the other are called inferior, (মানমা). Some condemn this distinction, and assert that the honorific pronouns are the true plurals, but custom has established it in this language,

मों. 1.

Sing.

N. #, I.

A. & D. মझ, মन, মनुझ, me.

1. प्राञ्चान, प्राञ्चान, म्मा, by me.

Ab. माज्ञापास्न, from me.

G. प्राज्ञाः जी जा जी स्थाः my:

L. मासारा, in me.

Plur.

N. चाम्ही, we.

A. & D. षास्यास, षास्यास, ॥३.

I. यम्यान, यम्याने, यम्याने, खम्याने, by us.

Ab. वाम्याकान् वाम्याकान्, from us.

G. खप्रवा, वी, व, वे, चा, ours.

L. खप्र चारा, खम्छ रा, in us.

3, thou.

Sing.

N. 3, thou.

A. & D. दीझ, दीन, दीन्झ, (fem.) राझि

I. जिल्लान, क्रमाने, ता. ता, by thee.

Ab. किशापासून, from thee.

G. जिल्ला, जिल्ली, जिल्ला, जिल्ला, thy.

L. GRIZI, in thee.

Plur.

N. GRof, ye or you.

A. & D. क्रिकास, क्रिक्टाझ, you.

I. अप्रचान, अस्थान, अप्रचाने, अस्थाने, by you.

Ab. अस्टालन, अभ्यालन, from you.

G. अप्रवा, ची, च, चे, चा, yours.

L. अभ्यांत् अन्हांत्, in you.

When জাম্চী is the singular honorific, the plural is made by affixing অত্যা. Exam. জাম্চাত্তত্ব্ব. Acc. জাম্চাত্ত তথ্যায় or জাম্চাত্তত্ব্বয়ে, &c.

Zit, he or it.

Sing.

Masc. and Neut-

N. 71, her

A. & D. त्यास, त्याझ, him.

I. स्थान, त्यान, by him.

Ab. लाकान, लाचाकान्, from him.

G. स्थाना, दी, न, ने, चा, his.

L. सांरा, सचारा, in him.

Plur.

N. रो, they.

A. & D. त्यादांस, त्यादांस, them.

I. साधंग साधने सा वं ठीं, by them.

Ab. साघडान्, साधंन्याडान्, from them.

6. साधंबा, बी, ब. बे, खा, their.

L बाघंरा, बाघंचांरा, in them.

Sing.

Fem.

N. 71, she.

A. & D. शीस् शोझ, शीब्, शीब्झ, her.

I. रानि, रानि, राच्यान, राच्यान, by hen

Ab. तीचाक्षन्.from her.

G. राीचा, ची, च, चे, चा, her's

L. शीच्यांश् in them.

Plural as the masculine

Neuti

N. 21, it.

A. & D. रो, it.

I. सान, साने, by it.

Ab. सार्जन् न्याचार्जन्, from it.

G साना, सानी, सान, साने, साचा, संक

L. सांत् सार्चात् in it.

Plural as the masculine.

ह्य, this,

Sing.

Mase.

N. Į, this.

A. & D. यास, याझ, to this.

I. यान, याने, याच्यान, याच्याने, by this

Ab. यालान, याच्यालान, from this.

G. याचा, चौ, च, चे, चा, of this.

L. यारा याचारा in this.

Plur.

N. D, these.

A. & D. या हांस, या हांझ, to these.

I. याद्यंचान, याद्यंचान, by these.

Ab. याघंडान् याच्यांडान्, from these.

G. याघंबा, नी, न, ने, चा, of these.

L. याद्यंत्, याद्यं यात्, in these.

Sing.

Fem.

N. Di, this.

A. & D. ઈझ, ઈक, ઈक्झ, to this.

I. ही चान, हीचान, by this.

Ab. Endia, from this.

G. धीना, बी, ब, बे, चा, of this

L. छिच्चांत्, in this.

Plural as the masculine.

Sing.

Nest

N. E, this.

A. & D. 3, this.

I. यान, थान, याने, थाने, by this.

- Ab. याकान, याचाकान, from this.
- G. याचा, याची, याच, याचे, याचा, of this,
- L. यांत्, याचांत्, in this.

Plural as the masculine.

D, who

Sing.

Masc

N. 3, or 3, who.

A. & D. कास्, न्याझ, whom.

I. न्याच्यान, न्याच्याने, by whom.

Ab. न्याजीन, न्याचातीन, from whom!

G. नावा, बो, ब, बे, चा, whose.

L. न्याच्यांत्र, न्यांत्, in whom.

Plural.

Masc. and Fem.

N. 3, (masc.) आ, (fem.) who.

A. & D. न्याइंस, न्याइंझ, whom!

I. न्यादांन, न्यादांने, by whom.

Ab. न्याइंजिन् न्याइंचाजन्, from whom!

G. माघंत्रा,-बी,-ब,-बे,-चा, whose

L नाइंश, नाइचांस्, in whom,

Sing.

Fem.

N. of, who.

A. & D. नीस, नीस, whose.

R 9

I. कीचान, कीचाने, by whom.

Ab. नोकान, from whom.

G. बीबा, बी, ब, बे, चा, whose.

L. नीचारा, in whom.

N. B. री, छे, and जे, are frequently used as the nominatives singular feminine of री, झ, and ज़े.

Sing.

Nout

N. a, what.

A. & D. 3, what.

I. करान, न्याने, by what.

Ab. न्यांक्षन्, न्याचाक्षन्, from what.

G. नावा,-बी,-ब,-बे,-चा, of what.

L. क्यांटा, न्याच्यांटा, in what.

Plural as the masculine.

Sing.

N. sauf, who?

A. & D. झेणास, झेणाझ, झेण्डास झेण्डाझ, whom?

1. क्षेणाचान क्षेणाचाने क्षेण्यान क्षेण्याचा क्षे, by whom.

Ab. ज्ञेणाक्षेत्र क्रीण्याक्षेत्, from whom?

G. क्रीहाबा, क्रीण्ठाबा, बो, ब, बे, च्या, whose

L. झेणांस् झेणाऱ्यांस् झेण्डांस् झेण्डाचांस् : whom.

The plural is made by compounding the singular with

खेप्च, all. Exam. Nom. ज्ञेणखप्चे, Acc. ज्ञेणाखप्घास्, &c.

द्मेपछी, any one.

Sing.

N. जीपठी, any one.

A. & D. जोण्छास्, जोण्छादा, जोणास, जाणाज, any one.

I. (क्री व्यान, क्राणाचाने, क्रीण्ठाचान, क्रीण्ठाचा ने, by any one.

Ab. ज्ञणांजन ज्ञेण्यांजन, from any one.

G. झोणाचा, झोण्छ।चा, नी, न, चें, चा, any one's,

L जोगांत, जोण्छांत, in any one.

खपण, अ्टोर.

Sing.

N. অ্পত্য, myself, thyself, or himself.

A. & D. वापणास्, वापणाझ, वापणास्, वापणाझ,—self.

I. याप गांठों, यापणाच्याने, यापणान, यापणाने, यापणा चान, यापणाचाने, by—self.

Ab. खपणालेन्, खपम्यालेन्, from-self.

G. यपदा, क्र, प्र, प्रे, ध्या, -oton.

L. खपणांत् खपप्रांत्, in—self.

क्रीण्डी, any, is indeclinable. जा क्रीण्डी and ने क्रीण्डी, whosoever, whatsoever, are declined in the last member only.

SECTION VI.

OF VERBS.

- 1. Mahratta verbs have eight modes, viz. The Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Inchoative, Potential, Optative, Intensive, and Causal.
- 2. There are eight tenses, viz. The First and Second Aorist, the Present, the Imperfect, the Imperfect definite, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future.
- 3. There are three persons: the first \overline{M} , I, the second \overline{G} , thou, and the third \overline{M} , he; two numbers, the singular and plural; and two genders, the masculine and feminine. N. B. There are three genders in some of the preter tenses.
- 4. The root or verbal noun ends in a or m. The last syllable is always rejected before any termination is affixed.

A scheme of the endings of a regular verb.

INDICATIVE MODE.

FIRST AORIST.

:	Sing.	•	Piur.
1.	Gi .		ं (व ां.
2.	र्धस्∙ छस्∙		অ.
	छ. य. ई.		र्घराः छराः

SECOND AORIST.

			SECO.	ND AO	RIST.		
		Sing	•			Plur	
		Maşo.	;	Pem.		Masc. a	nd Fem.
1.	शें। र्घ	रों।	, ,			रों। र्घ	ेशें।
2.	रों।स्	ड िते।स्	7	रासे -		ेराा, र्घ	'रा <u>ा</u> .
	रो। छ		. 3	गे-		रोरा्. ह	रिरोस् _,
			PRESE	NT TE	NSE.		
		Sing.				Ple	ır.
		Masc.		Fem.		Masc. a	nd Fem.
1.	र्घ रा	เอ๊:์	ಶೆ	रो षर्छः		र्घ रा	षद्यं•
2.	र्री य	छेस-	ਈਰ	गे षा छ र	म्∙	र्धरा प	
	र्धरा य			ो खछेः		र्घ रा	प्रधेराः
•	•		IMPERP	BCT TI	BNSB,	•	
			Trans	itive ver	rbs,		
				Sing.			
	3. 3	न्-	স্ত∙	3 ·	₹.	4	पा-
	2. ;	ন -	ছ্য-	₹.	₹.	8	पा.
	3. 3	न•	ন্ত্ৰ-	g. .	₹.	. 2	गा-
Plur.							
2	ম	<u>જ</u> ે.	छरा∙	y .	3 .	इ ग्-	क्टेंटा-
2	. झ.	छ).			₹.	च्या.	प्रे टा-
	झ	3 7	छ रा∙े	_	_		इरा
			•				. •

Neuter, or intransitive verbs.

Sing.		Plur.					
1	Mase.	· Fem.	Masc.				
1.	में•	₹.	ର୍ଚ୍ଚ.				
2.	घस्∙	छ स्	ष्टेरा-				
3.	ਬ.	छ . े	छरां∙	द्वेरा,	fem.	भारा,	छ राः

IMPERFECT DEFINITE.

	Sing.	Plu	ır.
	Masc.	Fem.	Mase. and Fem.
1.	धरा घेतें।	र्धरा घेरोः	र्धरा घेटों।
2.	र्धरा घेतास्∙	र्छ स् घेतीस्	र्धरा घेरोरा
3.	र्धरा घेता	र्धरा र्घरारे	ष्टरा धेरोरा

PERFECT TENSE.

Transitive verbs.

Sing.

- 1. प्रचरे, श्रुचरे, प्रचरे व प्रेचरे
- 2. प्रचरे छचरे प्रचरे व हेचरे
- 3. ज्ञच्छे, क्षच्छे, प्रच्छे or प्रेच्छे.

Plur.

- 1. प्रच्छे, क्रुच्छे, प्रचर्छे or प्रेंचर्छे.
- 2. इ.वारो, श्रुवारो, प्रवारों or प्रेंबारी.
- a. प्रयाचे, श्रुवाचे, प्रयाचे व प्रेयाचे:

Neuter or intransitive verbs.

		g. P i	lur,
	Maso.	Fem.	Masc. and Fem
ı.	র্ম অন্ত	प्रेचा छे	भ्रेषधं-
2.	अख रोस्	ळ ष घे स्	ष्ठेषघ-
3.	মঅ্ট-	ळवाचे व बाचे स्	ं प्रेष्यचेत्रः 🗎

Transitive verbs.

Sing.

1.	मघेता.	अ घेती	ष्ठघेतः	डेघेत∙ ≥≥-	ष्याघेत्रात्रः
3.	मधराः मधेराः	छ धराः छघराः	ष्ठघरा- ष्ठघरा-	४ घरा- ४ घरा-	माघेचाराः माघेचाराः
			Plur.		
1.	मघेरा:			ष्टेघेरा-	माघेचाराः

अघेता छघेती प्रघेत प्रेघेते आघेतातः 3 प्रघेता छात्रेती प्रघेत प्रेघेते प्राचेसात्

Neuter or intransitive verbs.

	Sing.		Plur.
	Masc.	Fem,	Masc. and fem.
.1.	मेघेता.	प्रे घेरोः	डे धेरोा.
2.	प्रघेतास्	छघरोस्.	ष्टे घेरारा'
3.	क्र घे ता∙े	क्रघेती, व घेतीरा	क्रघेरोराः
		Fem. इषा घोत्याराः	

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing.	Plar.
1. ਈੰਗ੍	ত ি.
2. धीशीष्ट	অস্ত:
3. চাষ্, ভয়্	સાર્જ.

1MPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Plur.
2.		অ∙
3.	खे•	खेरा.

Prohibitive, 2d. person sing. जिंबझे, plur. जिंबझ.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

	Sing.	•	Plar.
1.	ਈ., ਦਾਂ•		ৰ্তা.
·2 .	ध ेस्.		অ.
3.	ਈ, ਹ.	•	घ रा _् ष्ट्रा•
		PRETER TENSE.	
		PRETER TENSE.	
	Sing.		Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	
1.	शों .	रों∙	ह्यां.
2.	राास्-	र ाीस्-	्रारा _ट ्
3.	शाः	राी-	रारा:

INFINITIVE MODE:

ᡋॱ

PARTICIPLES.

Present, छ रा, रा. Adverbial, © ज. Repeated, रा.ं. Passive, ४, ४४.

GERUND.

णयः

- N. B. The initial of these terminations is frequently omitted, and if the remaining part of the root, when the last syllable is rejected end in a vowel, it is always rejected.
- 5. The first and second agrist are formed immediately from the root by rejecting its last syllable, and affixing the syllable directed in the foregoing scheme.
- 6. The present and imperfect tenses are formed by the auxiliary & regularly declined after the present participle. To is affixed to the participle to form the feminine.
- 7. Some roots suffer a change in the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses, and in the passive participles, before the terminations are affixed, viz.

ਸ਼ਤਗ is changed to ਸ਼. ਸ਼ਤਗ — ਸ਼ਹਹੂ ਫ਼ਿਸ਼ — ਯੂ. ਸ਼2

पण is	changed to	ग.
घेण	_	धेटाः
छेण		ଚ ୍ଚି
भीण		अ या-
घाष्ठण		घाटा-
सांगण		सांगीरा:
घेण		ऋा∙
प्रेण		ड्या:

And a few others.

- 8. Some roots require the insertion of ef before the affix স্থ of the preterimperfect tense. Exam. আয়নীয়, he heard, বাব
- 9. In the preter tenses of transitive verbs, the agent is in the third case.
- N. B. It is highly probable that these tenses are always expressed by the passive participle, governed by an agent in the third case. In the first person singular this agent is always with and in the second wit, or wit. In the first and second person plural the agent is in the nominative case. The gender of the verb agrees with what of the object, which is in the accusative case, like that of active verbs.
- 10. The perfect and pluperfect tenses of active and causal verbs are formed by adding the present and preter tenses of the auxiliary verb to the imperfect tense.

- 11. The future is formed by rejecting the final syllable of the root, and affixing the syllables directed in the scheme.
- 12. The potential, optative, and inchoative modes are formed by conjugating the verbs सम्भा, to be able, sign, to desire, and sign, to come into contact, respectively, after the infinitive mode.
- 13. The intensive is formed by conjugating the verb and to throw, with the abverbial participle.
- 14. The compound subjunctive is formed by conjugating the verb strong, to remain, to be, with the present participle, for the present and future tenses, and with the passive participle for the preter.
- 15. The passive voice is formed by conjugating the verb with the passive participle.
- N. B. That form of the passive participle which is used in the preter tenses of active verbs must be used to form the compound subjunctive and the passive voice.
- 16. The impersonal subjunctive is formed by constructing the third person of the verb মৃত্ৰ, to fall, to befall, with the verbal noun,

षाई, Iam.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.

Plur.

Masc, and Fem.

Masc. and Fem.

1. মা অহা, I am.

चाम्छी चार्चे, we are.

2. जिंचारीस, thou art.

किम्छो खद्य, ye are.

3. तो चरे, he is.

रो चार्चेस्, they are.

Fem. रो खरे and त्या खरेशा, she is.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

Maso.

Fem.

मों घेतों।

2 डी घेतास्

s. शो घेशा,

घेरों, I was.

घरासि, thou wast.

घेती, she was.

Plur.

Masc.

- 1. षास्टी घेरोां, we were.
- 2. जिम्छी, घेरोरा, ye were.
- 8. रो घेरोरा. fem. सा घेसारा, they were.

The other tenses are wanting.

अनण, to do.

INDICATIVE MODE.

FIRST AORIST, PRESENT.

Plur.

Masc. and Fem,

Masc. and Fem.

1. 利知, I do.

खान्छो प्रक्तं, we do.

2. जिं भनीस, thou dost.

जिम्ही मना, ye do.

3. तो अनी, he doth.

रो अनीरा. they do.

SECOND AORIST, PRESENT.

Sing.

...

Plur.

Masc.

Fem.

Masc.

1. भी मर्री, मर्ने, I do.

याम्ग्री मर्नी, we do.

2. & प्रमास, प्रमाप, thou dost.

कीम्छो प्रनी, ye do.

8. तो प्रमा, रा. प्रमा, he (she) doth. रो प्रमारा, fem. रा प्रमारा, or सा प्रसारा, they do.

PRESENT DEFINITE.

Sing.

Masc

Fem.

- 1 भी भनीरा पछें, or भनीराछिं, में भनीरोपछ, I am doing.
- 2. की भनोत् बार्रेस, or कि भनीती बार्रेस, thou art भनीता होस. doing.
- 3. ता अनोत् षाठे, or तो जनोतिषाठे, he अनीताठे, (she) is doing.

Plur.

Masc. and Fem.

- 1. खम्छो प्रनोत्खर्ये, or प्रनीतार्थे, we are doing.
- 2. जिल्छ भनीरा ग्रहा, or भनीसाध, ye are doing.
- 3. रो भनीरा महोरा, or भनी साहिता, they are doing.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

- 1. मां मेझ, मेंछ, मेंष्ठ, मेंष्ठे, मधा, I did.
- 2. जां मेझ, मेक्क, प्रेष्ठ, मेक्के, मेक्सा, thou didst.
- 3. त्यान, मेझ, मेंहा, मेश, मेशे, भेषा, he did.

Plur.

- 1. जम्मी प्रेप्त, प्रेक्त, प्रेक्षा, प्रेष्ठ, प्रेष्ठे, or प्रेष्ठेरा, we did.
- 2. कि.टी मेस, मेळ, मेश्रा, मेर, मेरे, or मेरेरा, ye did.
- 3. त्याठों मेझ, मेळ, मेखा, मेब्र, मेब्रे, or मेब्रे रा, they did.

The gender of the verb in the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses, varies to agree with that of the object. The form ending in Ξ is masculine singular; that in Ξ , feminine singular and neuter plural; that in Ξ , neuter singular; that in Ξ or Ξ , masculine plural, and that in Ξ , feminine plural.

IMPERFECT DEFINITE.

Sing.

Masc.

1 मीं प्रनीरा हेरों।

2. के भनीरा बेतास्

अ. रो प्रनीराघेरा।

Fem.

प्रनीतियों, I was doing.

अनीराघरासि, thou wast doing. अनीराघराहि, he (she) was doing.

PluraL .

Masc. and Fem.

- ी. धास्त्री प्रतीश देशों, we were doing.
- 2 जिन्छी भनीरा बेरोरा, ye were doing.
- 3. रो प्रतीरा जेरों रा, they were doing:

PERFECT:TENSE

Sing.

- 1. मां मेम पछे में इ पछे में इ पछे, भेडे पछे, में बायरोग, Have, &c.
- 2. यां मेजया मे ज्वा , में इया में में मां महिता प्रहेता । thom hast, &c.
- 3. बार्ने में अव्यक्ति में ज्वारी, में हवारी, भेड़ेवारी भेजावा रुटा he hath, &c.

Plur.

- 1 चारू मेद्राप्त मेक्ष्य है मेह्रपति मेह्रपते, मेक्षाच ह्या, we have done.
- 2 किन्छो मेहायों, मेहायहे, मेह्यहें, मेह्याय हेरा; ye have done.
- बार्ग भेनवरे मेळवरे, मेसवरे, मेरेवरे, मेमवर रुस, they have done.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

4 मां मेमधेताः भेडाधेतीः भेडाधेतः मेडिधेतः भेडाधे स्वातः, I had done

- 2. ता प्रेमचेता, मेहाघेती, मेहघेता, मेहेघेते, प्रेमीघे स्वाता, thou hadst done.
- का व प्रेमधेता, मेडियेती, प्रेष्टयेत, मेष्टियेते, प्रेम्पाने स्वात्, he had done.

The plural as the singular.,

FUTURE TENSE

Sing.

Mass

- 1. मी भनीब, I will do.
- 2. Gi Anfr, thou wilt do.
- 8. शा अनीष्ठ, he will do.

Bem. सी or रो अनीष्ट्र अमिष्ट्र, she will do.

Plur.

Maso, and Fem.

- 1. यानी प्रज्ञ, we will do.
- & रो प्रमी र they will do.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.

Plur.

- 2. मन् do thou. भना, do ye.
- 3. अना, let him do. अनारा, let them do.

PROHIBITIVE

अक् नक्त, don't do. अक नक्त, don't ye do.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE

PRESENT TENSE

Sing,

Maso.

- 1. अन भी भनी, if I do
- 2. (5) अनीस, if thou do
- 🤏 🔫 शो भनी, if he do

Plur.

Masc

- 1. जन खास्टी प्रक्, if we do.
- 2. G. Fol Stall, if ye do.
- 3. रो भनीरा, if they do.

PRETERPERFECT, THIER

Sing.

Maso.

Fem

- 1. अन् भो भन्तों अन्तो, if I had done.
- 2. डी प्रन्तास् प्रन्तीस् if thou hadst done.
- 8. 271 3771. 711 3771, if he (she) had dome.

Plural.

Maso, and Fem.

- 1. जन पार्छी अनुतों, if we had done.
- 2. जिन्छ। म रोरा, if ye had done.
- ३. स अनरोरा, चा अनत्वारा, if they had done.

COMPOUND SUBJUNCTIVE MODE

FIRST AORIST, PRESENT.

Sing.

Maso.

- 1. नन मीं मनीर्यासें, if I may do.
- 2. छा अर्ने त्युसेस् i; thou mayst do,
- 3. रा द्रनीराजुसे, if he may do.

Plur,

Masc

- 1. बन खाची सने राख्य हो, if we may do
- 2. किस्टी घनों , असा, if ye may do.
- & रा झनो ्छ सेटा, if they may do,

* SECOND AORIST PRESENT.

Sing.

Mass.

- 1. जन भी इनोट्युक्ति. if I might do.
- 📤 🗕 ति अ ीरा छान्। तां, if thou mightest do.
- 3. हो। अनीर खाला, if he might do.

Fem.

- 1. जन भी अनीराख्यकों, if I might do.
- 2. 'क' भनीत् अस्तर् or 'अस्तीस मृं क'
- 8. में or हा. अनार खरते, or खरती, ध्रं, क्षेत्र

Plur.

Masc.

- 1. बन व स्थो दर्भ रा चारतो, if we might do.
- 2. -- कम्टो प्र[ा]रा. खस्ता, if ye might de,
- 8. रो मन रा खरले रा. if they might do.

Preter tense.

Sing.

- 1, बन मां भेड खनुझा भेड खस्छा भेट खस्
- 2 यां भेड श्रप्ताः भेडा पर्छः भेष्टश्रप्ताः भन्ना श्रम्माराः, if thou mightest have done.
- 3. सा ने भेट क्रम्झा भेळ का प्रक्रा भेड़ का प्र भेड़म क्रम् ारा, if he might have done.

The plural as the singular.

PRETER TENSE.

Sing.

- ा, बन म्मां मेमजसे १०—मेक असेष्ट्र,—मेष्ट्रकारेष्ट्र,—मेष्ट्र or मे स्माजसेष्ट्र, if I might have done.
- 2 या प्रेप्त जारेष्ठ, रेक्ष जारेष्ठ, प्रेष्ठ or प्रे घा जारेष्ठ, if thou mightest have done.
- ३ स. ने महत्त्वसंष्ठ, मेळवासंब्र, मेळवासंब्र, हे हे or में भाषासंब्र, if he might have done.

The plural as the singular.

FUTURB TENSE.

Sing.

Masc.

- 1. अन भी भने राखानेन, if I shall do.
- 2. अं अनीरा् अस्तीष्ट, if thou shalt do.
- % शा अनी र खमेश, if he shall do.

Plur.

M280.

- 1 नन प्रीमोरा गुरुं. if we shall da
- 2. कि ही मनीरा ग्रमा :, if ye shall do.
- 3. रो प्रतीर स्नी इ. If they shall do.

When the subjunctive mode implies obligation to do or to, suffer, expressed in English by must, the verb UIII is governed by the verb or verbal nour, and the word which would be the agent in English is in the accusative case,

FIRST ACRIST. PRESENT.

- 1. अझ अनण पहरा, I must do.*
- 2. डीझ झन्॥ पडरा, thou must do.
- 8. नहास् अन्ण एउरा, he must do.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

1. মন সন্তা ঘত্ত, I was obliged to do, ধুৱ

PERFECT TENSE.

- 1: मझ मन्ण चड्हघेता, I have been obliged to do, देव
 - * Literally, to me to do it falls out.

FUTURE TENSE.

মান মান্যা ঘট্ৰয়, I must do, or shall be obliged to do.
This form may also be as follows:
মান মান্যা ঘটেন্যাকন, I must do, &c.

N. B. The gender of the preter tenses varies with that of the subject. Exam. ম ভ্ৰামত্ত্য, মত্ত্য, মত্ত্য, and মৃত্যু

INFINITIVE MODE.

झक् to do.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, সাবল, সাবল, doing.
Adverbial, সাক্ৰ, having done.
Continuative, সাক্তি, doing, continuing to do.
Passive, মসু, মসুসু, done.

GERUND.

সনায, doing. acc. and oat. সনাযাম, for doing ins. সনা যান, in doing. gen সনাযানা,—হা,—হা,—হা, of doing.

POTENTIAL MODE.

FIRST AORIST.

Sing.

- 1. भी प्रक्त संदत्त, I can do.
- 3. Gi प्रक् सप्त स्, thou canst do.
- 3. तो अरु सभे, he can do.

Plur.

- 1. appl nat HGH, we can do.
- 2 जिल्हों मर्क सफा, ye can do,
- 8. रो प्रायह इंजिंग, they can do.

SECOND AORIST,

Sing.

Mase.

- 1. 3 इन्हें सच्ची, I can do.
- 2. र्डा क्रक सक्ती म, thou canst do.
- 3. शा अर्ज सक्ता, he can do.

Fem.

- 1. 利斯斯· 表示 I can do.
- 2. (ता प्रक्रां सन्तीस. thou canst do.
- 8. शी or रो सक्त सक्ते. he can do.

Plur.

Masc. and Fem.

- 1. याम्ही प्रक्त सन्ती, we can de.
- 2. किन्छो मह सम्मा, ye can do.
- 3. रो प्रक सन्ते स, they can do.

This and the three following modes are conjugated through all the tenses, but the terminations not differing in any respect from the indicative mode, it is not necessary to exhibit more than the acrists in this place.

OPTATIVE MODE.

FIRST AORIST.

Sing.

- 1. मों झक हिन्ह , I wish to do.
- 2. जी प्रक्रा छ च्हेंस, thou wishest to da.
- 3. त्रा प्रक र च्छी, he wishes to do.

Plur.

- 1. बाम्छी प्रक्तं छक्कं, we wish to do.
- 2. जिस्टी मर्फ र चित्रा, ye wish to do.
- 3. रो प्रक छ च्हीरा or छ च्हीरा, they wish to do.

SECOND AORIST.

Sing.

Masc.

- 1. भी प्रतं र कि रिता, I desire to do.
- 2. डीं प्रमं र च्हीतास, thou desirest to do.
- 3. त्री प्रक्र र क्राती, he desireth to do.

Fem.

- 1. भों प्रक् ध च्छीरो, I desire to do.
- 2. कें प्रक्र हिंच्छोरास, thou desirest to do.
- 3. रा प्रक्रं र्डच्छ।रो, she desireth to do.

Plur.

Masc. and Fem.

- 1. वास्त्रो प्रक्तं हिन्त्रों।, we desire to do.
- 2. জीम्बो प्रज्ञ ईन्हिंगा, ye desire to do.
- 3. रो प्रक्र र च्हीरोरा, they desire to do.

INCHOATIVE MODE.

FIRST AORIST.

Sing.

- 1. মা মুক মুম, I begin to do.
- 2. Gi मर झगस, thou beginnest to do.
- 8. शा अरु धरा, he begins to do.

Plur.

- 1. আফ্রী মুক্ মুক্, we begin to do.
- 2. डीम्छो झर्ज झगा, ye begin to do.
- 8. रा प्रकः सगेरा, they begin to do.

SECOND AORIST.

Sing.

Masc

- 1. मों मर् जगरों।, I begin to do.
- 2. जिमक झगरो स् thou beginnest to da.
- 3. शा अरु अगरों।, he beginneth to do,

Sing.

Fem.

- 1. भी झक् झग्री, I begin to do.
- 2. दी प्रक् घग्रोस, thou beginnest to do.
- 3. रो प्रक् भगरो, she beginneth to do.

Plur.

Maso. and Fem.

1. बास्टी मरु अग्रों।, we begin to de,

- 2. र्जिस्टी झक् झगराा, ye begin to do.
- ३. रो प्रक्रं प्रग्रोत, they begin to do. Fem. सा प्रक्रं प्रग्नाता

INTENSIVE MODE.

PIRST AORIST.

Sing.

- 1. মাঁ সুমূৰ্ তাজন, I do thoroughly.
- 2. दी मर्जन् जामीस, thou dost thoroughly.
- 8. शा इन् ग्राम, he doth thoroughly.

Plur.

- 1. याम्बी प्रक्त गुजां, we do thoroughly.
- 2. जिस्छो अञ्चल ग्राझ्न, ye do thoroughly.
- 3. रो दक्न ग्राप्तीरा, they do thoroughly.

SECOND ACRIST.

Sing.

Maso

- 1. भी मक्न गमरी, I do theroughly.
- 2. डी प्रक्रन ग्रामरामि, thou dost thoroughly.
- 8. शो प्रक्रन् ग्राप्तरों, he doth thoroughly.

Fem.

- 1. भी मक्रन् राम्रो, I do thoroughly.
- 2. जी प्रकृत गाप्तरास्, thou dost thoroughly!
- 3. रो प्रक्रन् ग्राम्रो, she doth thoroughly.

Plur.

Masc. and Fem.

- 1. याम्भी प्रकृत ग्राम्ती, we do thoroughly.
- 2. किस्टी प्रकृष ग्रीप्रहा, ye do thoroughly.
- 8. रो प्रक्रन् ठाइरोरा, they do thoroughly. Fem. स्वाप्तकन् ठाप्तनारा

THE CAUSAL VERB.

'प्रन्पीन, to cause to do.

INDICATIVE MODE.

FIRST AORIST.

Sing.

Masc. and Feni.

- T. মা সন্ধ, I cause to do.
- 2. की प्रन्तीस्, thou causest to do.
- 3. त्री अन्तो, he or she causeth to do.

Plur.

Masc. and Fem.

- 1. खाक्के प्रत्यू, we cause to do.
- 2. डीम्छो प्रनुज, ye cause to do.
- 3. रो प्रन्तीरा, they cause to do.

SECOND AORIST.

Sing.

Maso.

- 1. भी अन्तीर्शी, I cause to do.
- 2. के अन्वीरोस, thou causest to de.
- 3. না সন্বানা, he causeth to do.

Fem.

- . 1. মাঁ মন্গানা, I cause to do.
 - 2. के अन्पीरोस, thou causest to de.
 - 3. रो or रा) अन्पीरा, she causeth to de.

Plur.

Masc. and Fem.

- 1. खम्छी प्रन्पीरीं, we cause to do.
- 2. डीम्छ; प्रनिपी हा।, ye cause to do.
- 3. रो प्रन्पीरोरा, they cause to do. Fem. सा प्रन्पीसारा

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.

Masc.

- 1. र्भी प्रन्पीरा खही, I am eausing to do.
- 2. कीं प्रन्पीराखि स्, thou art causing to do.
- 3. शा अन्पीश्यहो, he is causing to do.

Fem.

- 1. में प्रन्पीरोचाहीं, I am causing to do.
- 2. जी अन्पीरीय हैस, thou art causing to do.

3. रो or सी प्रन्पीरोच हो, she is causing to de.

Plural.

Masc. and Fem.

- 1. याम्छी प्रन्तीरायार्घे, we are causing to do.
- 2. जिम्ही प्रन्तीरा यहा, ye are causing to do.
- 3. रो प्रत्री राष्ठिरा, they are causing to do.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

- 1. मां प्रन्पीझ,—डा,—डि,—चा,—डिरा,—चारा, I couse ed to do.
- 2. खां अन्तीत, -क्ष, -क्ष, -क्षा, -क्षेत्र, -क्षात, those caused to do.
- 2. त्याची प्रन्पीप्त,—क्ष्र,—४,-४,-४वा,-४ग,-४वारा, he caused to do.

Plur.

- 1. व्यक्तो प्रन्तीझ,—क्क,—४,—४,—भ्रा,—४रा,—भारा ् we caused to do.
- 2. जिम्हो प्रन्पीप्त,—क्ष,—क्षेत्र,—क्षेत्र,—क्षात, क्ष्र caused to do.
- ३. सांठों प्रन्पीझ,—क्ठ,—क्र,—क्रे,—मा,—क्रेत्र,—मात्त,they caused to do.

IMPERFECT DEFINITE.

Sing.

Masc.

1. भी अनपीराहोतीं, I was causing to de.

OF VERBS.

- 🙎 अन्तीराघेतास, thou wast causing to de.
- 3. शा अन्पीराघेशा, he was causing to do.

Fem.

- 1. भी अन्तीर्घेशें, I was causiag to do.
- 2. की प्रत्यीराधितीस्, thou wast causing to do.
- 3. हो अन्तीराघेती, she was causiny to do.

Plur.

Mase, and Fem.

- 1. षास्त्री प्रम्पीराधेरीं।, we were causing to do.
- 2. जिन्हों प्रन्पीराघेरोरा, ye were causing to do.
- 3. रो प्रन्पीराघेरोरा, they were causing to do. Fem. सा प्रन्पीराघेसारा

PERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

- 1. मां प्रन्तीसवारो,* I have caused to do.
- 2. बां प्रन्ती अवार्ध, thou hast caused to do.
- 3. त्याने प्रन्पोधचारो, he has caused to do.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

- 1. मां प्रत्पीहिंदोता,† I had caused to do.
- 2. जा अन्योझहेता, thou hadst caused to do.
- 3. साने प्रमणी द्विरा, he had caused to do.
- The gender of the first member of this word varies to agree with the object,
 as in the imperfect tense.
 - † The gender of the first member varies to agree with the object.

BUTURE TENSE.

Sing.

Maso, and Fem.

- 1. मीं प्रन्योक, I will cause to do.
- 2. जी अन् ीशीष्ट्र, thou wilt cause to da
- 3. शा अन्योष्ठ, he will cause to da.

Plur.

Mase, and Fem.

- 1. खम्छो प्रनप्, we will cause to do.
- 2. জাফী সন্দার, ye will cause to do.
- ३. रो प्रन्पारीष्ट्र, they will cause to do.

IMPERATIVE MODE,

Sing.

- 2. प्रतीप् cause to do.
- 3. अनो ज, let him cause to do.

Plur.

- 2. अन्ये, cause ye to do.
- 3. अन्जिर्ा, let them cause to da.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.

Masc.

- 1. লব মা মন্ঘা, if I cause to do.
- 2. कि मनपोस, if thou causest to da
- 3. हा भनपो, if he causeth to do.

Plur.

Masc, and Fem.

- 1. बन् खाम्छी अन्तुं, if we cause to do.
- 2. किस्टो अन्त्र, if ye cause to do.
- 3. रो द्भन्योरा, if they cause to do.

PRETER TENSE

Sing.

Mass.

- 1. লবু মা মুব্বীয়া, if I had caused to do.
- 2. के प्रन्पोशास, if thou hadst caused to do.
- 3: हो अन्पीता, if he had caused to do.

Sing

Tam.

- i. अन् भी भन्पीरी, if I had caused to do.
- 2. के अन्वोत्रोस, if thou hadst caused to do
- 3. हों or हा। अन्योहाी, if she had caused to do

Plur

Maso.

- 1. अन्याम्यो प्रन्पीरों।, if we had caused to do.
- 2. उच्छी प्रन्योशास, if ye had caused to do.
- 3. रो प्रन्पीरोरा, if they had caused to do.
- Fem. सा अन्योद्यारा, if they had caused to do.

INFINITIVE MODE.

মন্তু, to cause to do.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, মন্তান, causing to do.
Adverbial, মন্ত্ৰ, having caused to do.
Repeated, মন্তানাত, continuing to cause to do.
Passive, মন্তাম, মন্তামিম, made to do

GERUNDS.

Nom. সুস্মা, causing to do.

Acc. and dat. अन्यास, for causing to do.

Ins. प्रनदावी, in causing to do.

Gen. प्रन्त्याचा,-ची,-ब,-बे,-चा, of causing to do.

The Potential, Optative, Inchoative, Compound Subjunctive, and Intensive, are regularly formed by constructing their respective verbs with the infinitive mode or participle, as in the simple forms of the verb.

श्रेण, to be.

INDICATIVE MODE.

FIRST AORIST.

Sing.	· Piur.
Mase.	Masc.
1. मों घेन, I am	1. जम्ही र्घ, we are,
2. के घेयेस, thou art.	2. डीम्ठो घ, ye are.
8. तो होय, he is.	3. रो छेण्या, they are,

SECOND AORIST,

Sing.

Masc.

Fem.

🎙 मों घेरों।

घेतें, I am.

2 की घेतास्

घेतीस, thou art.

🧎 रोा घेराा,

राो घेराी, he, she is.

Neut. रो धेरा, it is,

Plur.

- 1. पाम्छी घेती, we are.
- 2. जिम्छी घेरोरा, ye are.
- ३ रोघेरोरा Fem चा घेचारा Neut. सी घेसीस they are.

PRESENT DEFINITE.

Sing.

Masc. and Fem.

- 1. मीं घेरा इन्ने, I am existing.
- ३. जी घराष्ठेस, thou art existing.
- 3. तो, तो, or तो, घेत्वछे, he, she, is existing.
 Neut. तो घेत्वछे.

Piur.

Masc.

- 1. बाम्ही घरावाघें, we are existing.
- 2. जिम्छी घराखद्य, ye are exsiting.
- 3. रो घेरोबहिस् Fem. त्या घेराबहिसा. Neut. रो or सी घेराबहिस, they are existing.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

Masc.

Fem.

1 मीं शही

ऋदि, I was.

2. डी ज्ञाञस्

ऋास, thou wast.

३ शों साम

सी म् क्रु, he, she was.

Neut. 21 ATB, it was,

Plur,

- 1. याम्बी ज्ञाझें, we were.
- 2. किम्छी ऋष्टिंग, ye were.
- 3. रो ज्ञाष्ट्ररा, Fem. स्वां ज्ञासारा, Neut. सी ज्ञास्तरा, they were.

IMPERFECT DEFINITE.

Sing,

Masc.

- 1. भी घेराघरीं, I was existing,
- थ. क होराहोतास, thou wast existing.
- 3. तो घेरा नेता, he was existing,

Sing.

Fem.

- 1. मीं खेरा घेरो, I was existing.
- 2. के घेर घेरासि thou wast existing,
- 3. तो धेराघेतो, she was existing.
 Neut. तो घेराघेता, it was existing.

Plar.

- षस्त्री घेराघेरींा, we were existing.
- 2. जिन्छी घेराघेरोत्, ye were existing. 3. रोघराघेरोत् Fem. सा घेराघात्राराः Neut. तो घेराघेरारा, they were existing.

PERFECT TENSE.

Sing,

Maso.

- मीं ज्ञाञ्जें यहीं, I have been.
- 2. के ज्ञाह्यक्रम, thou hast been,
- रो। ज्ञाध्यक, he hath been.

- 1. मों ज्ञ हेचाई, I have been.
- जी शाक्षकारी, thou hast been.
- रो or रारे शास्त्रवारी, she hath been. Neut. ANISTE, it hath been.

Plur.

Masc.

- वाम्मे ज्ञा भें खद्ये, we have been,
- 2. डीक्री ज्ञारेच्या, ye have been.
- 3. रो त्राष्ट्रेयछेराः Fem. सा त्राज्यायकेराः Neut. रो प्राक्ठवाछेत्, they have been,

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

Masc.

भी ज्ञानिहों, I had been.

- 2. के ज्ञाजधेशास, thou hadst been,
- 3. शा शासबेशा, he had been.

Fem.

- 1. भी मारे or —हा दोरों, I had been,
- 2. के जाल जेशीस, thou hadet been.
- 🤼 रो or सी जाश्च घेसी, she had been. Neut. ते ज्ञाष्ठघेस, it had been.

Plur,

Masc.

- 1. जाकी मारेघेशा, we had been.
- 2. जी श्री ज्ञा प्रेचेरोरोरा, ye had been.
- ३ रो ज्ञाष्टेघेरोरा Fem. चा ज्ञाष्ट्राधेचारा Neut. ती ज्ञाछहोराीरा, they had been,

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing.

Plur.

Masc, and Fem.

Masc.

- 1. भो घेछ न, I will be.
- 1. वास्त्री घेती, we will be.
- 2. 3 De y, thou wilt be.
- 2. GRET THE, ye will be.
- 3. शा देई ४, he will be.
- 3. रो घेराीय, they will be,

Fem. चा घरासि, they will be.

IMPERATIVE MODE

Sing.

Plur.

Ei, be thou.

च्या, be ye.

દોલે, let him be.

ह्रेस घेनेस, let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.

Plur.

- 1. बर्न मीं घेंत्र, if I be. 1. वास्टी घंडी, if we be.
- 2. के घेष्ट, if thou be. 2. किस्टी स्ना, if ye be.
- 3. शो घेय, if he be. 3. रो घेटरा , if they be.

PRETER TENSE.

Sing.

Masc.

- 1. जन भी घेरींा, if I were.
- 2. अं घेतास, if thou wert,
- 3. 711 घेटाा, if he were.

Fem.

- 1. मों घेरो, if I were.
- 2. जि घेरासि, if thou wert.
- 2 ती or ते घेती, if she were, Neut. ते घेता, if it were.

Plur.

- 1. बन बाम्छी घेरी, if we were.
- 2. जिम्ही घेरोरा, if ye were.
- 3. रो घेरोरा मिला. चा घेचारा Neut. सी घेरोरा if they were.

INFINITIVE MODE.

घेडा, to be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, ইয়া, being.
Adverbial, ইজিন্, having been.
Repeated, ইয়াই, continuing to bei
Passive, সাম্বামিষ, been.

GERUND.

ध्याया, being. व्यायाम्, for being. व्यायाना, ननी, नने,

The present tense of the verb aut, preceded by the negative particle, is conjugated thus:

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.

- 1. भी नध्यें, I am not.
- 2. क नच्चेस, thou art not.
- 3. शा बहा, he is not.

Plur.

- i. खम्छो नम्मां, we are not.
- 2. ब्रीम्छी नच्या, ye are not.
- 3. रो नचेरा. they are not, कु

through all the tenses.

Sometimes the verb is omitted, and the negative particle alone is inflected, as follows:

PRESENT TENSE

Sing.

- 1. भी बाठी, I (am) not.
- 2. जी नाछीस, thou (art) not.
- 3. हो, हो हो नाइ, he, she, it (is) not.

Plur.

- 1. खाम्छी नार्छी, we (are) not.
- 2. जिम्छो नाछो or नाछीरा, ye (are) not.
- 8. रो नाठोंरा. Fem. स्था नाठों रा;, they (are) not.

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The passive voice is formed by conjugating the verb আ with the first form of the passive participle. The neuter can be only in the third person.

INDICATIVE MODE.

FIRST AORIST.

Sing.

- 1. भी पार्छ अन् I am seen.
- 2. जिं पाछीझ-छ अयेस, thou art scen.
- 3. हा पाछोझ-छ-४ ब्राय, he, she, it is seen.

Plur.

- 1. यामी पाछोश-मां अपू , we are seen.
- 2. जिल्ही प्राही आ ज, ye are seen.
- 3. रो पाठी है-चा क्र कांतरा, they are seen.

N. B. The pronouns 71 or 77 for the feminine singular, 71 for the neuter singular, 77 for the feminine plural, and 77 for the neuter plural, of the third person, must be supplied throughout this verb when they are not expressed.

SECOND AORIST.

Şing.

Maso-

- 1. मों पाछोझ बारों, I am seen.
- 2. अं पाछीम बारोस् thou art seen!
- 3. शा पाछोझ ऋशा, he is seen.

Fem.

- 1. मीं पाछीष्ठ or हे स्रहों, I am seen.
- 2. दी' पाछीड़ा कारोस, thou art seen.
- 3. रो or राी पाठीश्च न्यरो, she is seen. Neut. रो पाठीश्च न्यरा, it is seen.

Plur:

Masc.

- 1. जाम्ही पाछीडे अहों, we are seen.
- 2. ब्रीम्छो पाछोष्टे बाराा, ye are seen.
- 3. रा पाछडे चरारा, they are seen.

Fesi.

- 🧎 खम्भी पाछीत्रा क्रहों।, we are secm.
- १. बास्ट्री पाठी जा जारा।, ye are seen.
- उ. त्या पाछीष्या कात्याता, they are seen.
 Neut. ती पाछोछ कातींत् they are seen.

PRESENT DEFINITE.

Sing.

- 1. भी पाठीस, -क बारावार्ड, I am (now) seen;
- % जी पाछीझ,-क्क कारावाहेस्, thou art (now) seen.
- है. तो पाछीझ-छ-ष्ठ काराया है, he, she, it is (now) seem.

Plur.

- 1. खम्भी पाठौंडे-मा बाराबारी, we are (now) seem.
- 2. फिन्छी पार्छाप्र-च्या चारायाद्य, thou art (now) seem.
- ३ रो प ठीप्ट-ब्रंरावाछेरा Fem. सा पाछीमा ब्रारावाछे हार Neut. सी पाछीक ब्रारावाछेरा, they are (now) seen,

IMPERIECT TENSE.

Sing.

Maso.

- 1. माँ पाछीझ मेझें, I was seen.
- 2. के पाछीझ गेझस्, thou wast seen
- के रो। पाछीझ मैझ, he was seen.

Fem.

- 1. भी पाछीछ मेहां, I was seen.
- 2. जी पाछोक्ठ मेळ म, thou wast seen.
- 3. त्री or त्रे पाछीक्क मेक्क, she was seen.

Plur.

Masc.

- 1. जम्छी पाछी है गेस्ने, we were seen.
- 2. किस्टी पाछीष्ठे मेष्ठेरा, ye were seen.
- 3. हो पाछोष्ठ शेष्ट्रेंग, they were seen.

Fem.

- 1. बाम्ठी पाठीत्रा मेझें, we were seen.
- 2. किंग्छी पाछोद्या मेखारा, ye were seen.
- 3. सा पाठीया ग्रेयारा, they were seen.
 Neut रही पाठीकु गेकुरा, they were seen.

IMPERFECT DEFINITE.

Sing.

Masc

- 1. मों पाछीझ बाराघेरोां, I was (then) seen.
- 2. दी पाछोझ ऋराघेताम, thou wast (then) seen.
- 3. रो पाछीझ ऋराबेसा, he was (then) seen.

Fem.

- 1. भी पाछा छ or प्रे ऋरा होती, I was (then) seen.
- 2. जी पाछीछ ऋराघेरासि, thou wast (then) seen.

8. সৌ पाঠ স্ত অন্ত্রসৌ, she was (then) seen. Neut. সৌ पाঠीষ্ঠ অনুষ্ঠাস, it was (then) seen.

Plur.

Mase

- 1. जम्ही पाठीप्रे चराह्मेशी, we were (then) seen.
- 2. फिम्छी पाछीष्ठे चारा घेरोरा, ye were (then) seen.
- 3. रो पाछोष्टे जारा घेरोरा, they were (then) seen.

Fem.

- 1. वास्ठी पाछीत्रा बाराघरीं। we were (then) seen.
- 2. फिर्म्गे पाञीत्रमा चारा घेरारा, ye were (then) seen.
- 3 चा पाछीया त्रराघेचारा, they were (then) seen. Neut. सी पाछीछ त्रराघेसीस, they were (then) seen.

PERFECT TRNSR.

Sing

Masc.

- 1. भी पार्शीस ग्रेसियहीं, I have been seen.
- 2. कि पाछ झ गेझवारीस्, thou hast been seen.
- 3. रो। राठीस गेंसपारे, he has been seen.

Fem.

- 1. भी पाठीका गेका or गेष्ठेवारो, I have been seen.
- 2. जि. पाठीक मेक खाठेस, thou hast been seen.
- 3. रो or रारे पाछीक्ष मेळ्याछे, she has been seen. Neut. रो पाछीव्र मेळ्याछ, it has been seen.

Plur.

Mase

- 1. वास्त्री पार्रीष्ठ मेझेवार्टी, we have been seen.
- 2. जिम्ही पाछीष्ठे गेष्ठेवाझ, ye have been seen.
- 3. रो पाछोप्रे मेप्रेखहेरा. they have been seen.

Fem.

- 1. वास्टी पाठी आ में आवारों, we have been seen.
- 2. ब्रास्टी पाछीझ मेखा पहा, ye have been seen.
- 3. बा पाठीया मेजावाठरा, they have been seen.
 Neut. शी पाठीश मेळवाठरा, they have been seen.

PLUPERFECT TENSE,

Sing,

Masc.

- 1. भी पाछीझ मैझियों, I had been seen.
- 2. कि प्रशीब में ह्यास, thou hadst been seen,
- 3. शा पाछोझ गेमधेशा, he had been seen.

Fem.

- 1. भी पाछोळ मेळ or मेथ्रेघेरों, I had been seen,
- 2 कि पाठीक मक्क घेरासि, thou hadst been seen.
- 3. रो or रारे पाठीछ मेस्टिंगी, she had been seen, Meut. रो पाठीस मेस्टिंग, it had been seen,

Plural.

Masc.

1. आम्छे, पाछीष्ठे गेष्ठे छेता, we had been seem

- 2. डिम्छी पाछी है मे हैं हो रात, ye had been seen.
- 3. ते पाठीष्टे मेरे घेरोता, they had been seen.

Fem

- 1 वास्त्री पाछीचा गेमाघेरों, we had been seen.
- 2. फिर्म्म पाछीचा ग्रेस घेराँरा, ye had been seen.
- 3. सा पाछीत्रा में अपाचे चारा, they had been seen. Neut. सी पाछीछ में क्रघेरोरिंस, they had been seen.

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing.

- 1. मों पाछोडा-क पार्टी न्. I shall be seen.
- 2. के पाठीस-क ब सीष्ट, thou wift be seen.
- 3. रो पायोस-छा-४ कार्ड ४, he, she, or a will be seen.

Plur.

- 1. यामी पारीके ह्या कार्जी, we shall be seen.
- 2. जिल्हों पाछी हे—स्मा बाष्ट, ye shall be seen.
- 3. रो पाठीप्रे बर्गाप्ट. Fem. सा पाठीप्र बर्गीप्ट. Neut. रो. पाठीप्र ब्रागीप्ट, they shall be seen.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.

- 2. पाछौद्ध-क्क जा, be thou seen.
- 3. पाछीझ अ काले, let him, or it be seen.

Plur.

- : 2. षाठी हे ज्ञा ख, be ye seen.
- 3. माठी हे मा- 5 जाने रा. let them be seen.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.

- 1. जन मीं पाठीम-क अञ, if I be seen.
- 2. कि पाठीझ-क न्रस्, if thou be seen.
- 3. रो पाठीझ—छ ए ज्यस, if he, she or it be seem.

Plur.

- 1. नन खम्छी पाछी छे—आ अपूं, if we be seen.
- 2. किस्टी पाठीप्रे—मा बा, if ye be seen.
- 3. हो or सी पाछोष्ठे—स्वा—क न्यास, if they be seen.

PRETER TENSE.

Sing.

Masc.

- 1. जन भी पाछीझ चारों, if I had been seen.
- 2. कि पाछोझ कारास, if thou hadst been seem.
- 3. रा पाछीझ बारा, if he had been seen.

Fem.

- 1. जन मों पाछोछ चारो, if I had been seen.
- 2. ति पाठो छन्तरोह, if thou hadst been seen.
- 3. रो or सी पाछीडा जारो, if she had been seen. Neut. से पाछीड जारा, if it had been seen.

Plur.

- 1. अन करती मां शिक्ष कारों, if we had been seen.
- 2. किम्छी पाछीस-मा खरारा, if ye had been seen.
- 3. रो पाछीश्च-सा-क बारोरा, if they had been seen.

COMPOUND SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

FIRST AORIST.

Sing.

- 1. वर्न भी पाछीझ छ जारा रामें, if I may be (now) seen!
- 2. की पाछोझ-छ ब्रह्म खासेस, if thou mayest, &c.
- 8. तो पाठीझ—छ ४ चरा खर्स, if he, she, or it may be (now) seen.

Plur.

- 1. जंन खंम्छी पाछोडी-धां जात् खसैं।, or खसुं, if we may be (now) seen.
- 2. क्रिस्टो प्राठी ग्रे-मा बारा खासा, if ye may, &c.
- 3. रो प्राचीक्रे-प्रमा-क कारा का से खा. if they may, &c.

SECOND AORIST.

Sing.

Maso.

- 1. जन भी पाछीझ करा खरली, if I may be seen.
- 2. की पाछीझ बारा करतास, if thou mayst be seen!
- 3. शो पाछीझ स्नार्यको, में he may be seen,

Fem.

- 1. वन भी पाछी छ- हे बारा असी, if I may be seen.
- 2. की पाठोड़ कारा खस्तीस, if thou mayest be seen.
- 3. -- रो or सी पाछीछ बास् खरूनी, if she may be seen. .Neut. कम रो पाछीष्ठ बास् खरून, if it may be seen.

Plur

- 1. जन खान्छी पाछोप्ठे—ध्या चारा खारतीं, में we may be seen.
- 2. क्रिकी पाछोप्रे—ध्या बारा जस्ता, if ye may be seen.
- 3. रो षाछोद्रे—मा—छ चरा असीरा, if they, \$c.

AMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

Meso.

- 1. जन भी पाछी ज मेझ खास हों, if I may have been seen.
- 2. की पाछोझ मेझ ग्रमझस, if thou mayest, &c.
- 3. रो। पाछोझ गेझ उसझ, में he may have been seen.

Fem.

- 1. जन में पाछोड़ मेहा जस है, if I may have been seen.
- 2. 🐧 पाठीक गेक्ष अस्क्षस्, if thou mayest, &c.
- 3. तो or तो पाछी हा ग्रेष्ठ खस्छ, if she may, कु.
 Neut. तो पाछीष्ठ मेष्ठ खस्छ, if it may have been seen.

Plur.

Maso.

- 1. जन खारवी पार्छ है गेष्ठ खास्त्रों, if we may have been seen .
- 2. किस्टी पाछीष्ट गेष्ठे खसप्टरा, if ye may have, &c.
- 3. रो प्राधिष्ठ मेष्ठे जस्प्रेरा, if they may have, कुट,

Fem.

- 1. तक चारही पाछीचा नेचा खस्त्रें, if we may have been seen.
- 2 जिन्ह्यो पाठोच्या मेखा श्रम् च्या व राष्ट्र प्रयाता, if ye, sa
- 3. सा पाछीत्रा गेचा सम्भा, or सम्बारा, if they, &c. Neut, राी पाछीक्ष गेक समझरा, if they may have been seen!

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

Sing.

Masc.

- 🕽 जन माँ पाछौद्ध गेद्ध यसेन, if I might have been seen.
- 2. के पाछीझ गेझ कस्त्रीष्ठ, if thou mightest have, क्.
- \$, तो पाछोझ में अ खसेष्ठ, if he might have been seen.

Fem,

- 1 नन मों पाछीक्ष येख खसेन, if I might have been seen.
- 2. जि. पाछीक्क मेळ ग्रस्त्रीष्ट, if thou mightest, कुट.
- 3. रो or राी पाछोळ मेळ खस ए, if she might, &c. Neut. रो पाछोष्ट मेष्ठ खसप्र, if it might, &c.

Plur.

Masc.

- 1. अन वास्त्री पारीप्रे गेष्ठे वार्सं, if we might have been seen.
- 2. किन्छी पाछी है गेष्ठे खसाइ, if ye might, &c.
- 3. हो पाछीष्ठे गेष्ठे खारूनीष्ठ, if they might, &c.

Fem.

- 1: बन আন্তী দাতীঙ্গা गेशा উদ্ৰে, if we might have been,
- 🏖 क्षिम्छी पाछीच्या गेच्या राजसाङ्, if ye might, &c.

3. — सा पाछोत्र्या प्रेत्र्या प्रज्ञीझ, if they might, \$4. Nout, शो पाछीछ मेछ प्रक्रोप्ट, if they might, \$4.

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing.

Maso

- 1. जन भी पाछौझ अरा खासेन, if I may be seen (hereafter),
- 2. कः पाछीझ कारा काराशिक, में thou mayest, कुंद.
- 3. ता पाछीझ जारा खसे हु. if he may, ६c.

Sing.

Fem.

- 1. अने भी नाठीक or- हे कार धारीन, if I may be seen (hereafter).
- 2. क पाठोछ बारा यस्तीह, if thou mayest, &c.
- 3. रो or रारे पार्छ छ छारा असे ह, if she may, \$c.
 Neut.—रो पार्छीष्ठ छारा असे ह, if it may be, \$c.

Plur.

- 1. जन वास्य पार्थोष्ट्र—मा बर्ह वास , if we may be seen (hereafter).
- 2. कि की पाठीक्रे—मा बारा कारा के माइ र् ye, ६०.
- 3. ते पाठीष्ठ चारा असीष्टः Fem. चा पाठीचा, चारा असीघः Neut. ती पाठीखा चारा असीष्ट, if they may be seen (hereafter).

INFINITIVE MODE.

प्र, होझ-छ-इ-इ-अ। बाईं, to be seem

PARTICIPLES.

Present, দাতীয়—ত্ত—ত্ব—ত্ত—তা আৰ্, being seen.
Adverbial, দাতীয়—ত্ত—ত্ত—তা অভিন, kaving been seen.

Repeated, पाक्रोझ—श्र—प्र-प्रमा जातांच, continuing to be seen.

(Forund, पाछौडा-क्य-क्य-क्या-क्या, being to be seen.

The compound modes are formed as in the active voice. As, therefore, there is no irregularity nor difficulty in them but what may be easily explained by the foregoing examples, only the first agricular is exhibited here.

OPTATIVE MODE:

Sing.

- 1 मों पाठौझ-क खाजें ही बहु , I wish to be seem
- 9. की पाठीझ-का जारी हिन्दीस, thou wishest to be seen.
- 3. शो पाछीस—क्ष—क्ष को छ क्ष्मी, he, she or it wishes to be seen.

POTENTIAL MODE,

Sing.

- 1. भी पाछोझ-छ चाउी सकतं, I can be seen.
- 2. के पाछोझ—क्ष बाकी सम्रस्, thou canst be seen.
- %, शो पार्शीस-क्र-४ कर्ज़ सही, he, she or it can be seen,

INCHOATIVE MODE

Sing.

- 1. भो षाशीय-का जाएं सम्, I begin to be seen.
- 2. ति पाछीझ-क्र बाजि झगेस, thou beginnest to be seen.
- अ तो पाछोझ-छ-प्रकृषि झगे. he, she or it begins to, हुले

When a verb is used negatively the form is different, as follows:

FIRST AORIST PRESENTA

Sing.

- 1. भी नम्मः or नांशी मक् , 1 do not.
- 2. Si नप्तनीस् or नांठीं प्रनीत्, thou doest not
 - 3. रा नमना or नांशें भनी, he doth not,

Plur.

- 1. पारटी नम्रक् or नांठों प्रक्; we do not.
- 🧸 जिल्हों नमना or नांछों मना, ye do not.
- . रो नमनीरा or नांभी मनोरा, they do not.

The second agrist differs nothing from that of the verb. SAU, above exhibited, except in adding the negative particles, as in the first agrist.

PRESENT DEFINITE.

Sing.

া. সাঁ মশীল নাতা, I am not doing.

- 2. Gi प्रनीता नांशीस, thou art not doing.
- 8. शा अनीरा नार्श, he is not doing.

Plur.

- 1. खाम्छी भनीरा नांछों, we are not doing.
- 2 जिम्छी अनीरा नांछोरा, ye are not doing.
- 3. रो अनीरा नांछौरा, they are not doing.

IMPERFECT.

े स्मा निष्ठेष्ठ, I did not, &c. This is formed by prefixing the negative particle to ब्रेष्ट.

IMPERFECT DEFINITE.

মাঁ সনীয়ে ৰাফানা. I was not doing, &c. This is formed by prefixing ল to the auxiliary verb, and changing the initial হ্ল to অ.

PERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

- 1. आं मेष्ठ नांठीं, I have not done.
- 2. यां मेष्ठ नां हों, thou hast not done.
- 3. All a By , iDi, he hath not done.

Plur.

- 1. पारी प्रेष्ठ नांठीं, we have not done.
- 2. किस्टी मेष्ठ नांठीं, ye have not done.
- 3. आठीं मेप्र नांठीं, they have not done?

PLUPEREECT TENSE.

মা মন্ত নহয়, I had not done, &c. This is formed by prefixing ন to the auxiliary verb, and substituting আ for its initial ম. This tense does not vary in its inflections, except to distinguish the genders.

FUTURE TENSE.

भी नमनीव or नांधी सनीम, I will not do, &c. This is formed by prefixing the negative ज or नांधी to the verb.

PROHIBITIVE.

Sing.

2. प्रश्र नक्षे ज नक्षे प्रक , do not.

Plur.

3. अर्ज नद्धां or नद्धां अर्ज, do ye not.

It is obvious that the prohibitive form can be used only in the second person. The third person imperative is as follows:

Sing.

3. नम्नी, let him not do.

Plur.

3. SPRITT, let them not doi

The subjunctive is the same as the indicative with a only prefixed.

Remarks on the Verbs.

- 1. The difference between the first and the second acrist is go very trifling and indefinite that it is difficult if not impossible to point it out. The first acrist is generally though not exclusively employed in relative sentences. Exam. को पह यह अपराह्म अपरा
- 2. The agrist tenses are used to express an action which is proper, or customary to the agent, without any particular designation of time. Exam. हैं अनं के करास, children play,
- 3. The imperfect, perfect and pluperfect tenses have been exhibited above with their inflections of gender. It must, however, be observed, that when the verb is used actively, viz. when the object is expressed in the accusative, the form of the neuter singular only is used. When the object is in the nominative case, the verb is passive, and varies with the gender of the subject. Exam. स्रो शायक्रम प्रशिष्ठ, I saw the woman, स्रो शायक्रम प्रशिष्ठ, the woman was seen by me.

The meaning of the other tenses is expressed in the Eng. lish translation.

when the necessity of the action is to be expressed, the singular पाञ्चल, or the plural पाञ्चल, is constructed

with the first form of the passive participle. Exam. हे गेर्ड ग्रायम्प सांगीराक्ष पाठीन, this must be told.

- 5. Four kinds of participles are formed from every verb, each of which, when used negatively, expresses the impossibility of the action, but on different accounts. The first is formed by affixing to the root, after rejecting the last syllable. Exam. FULTI AID, not to be spoken, viz. because the powers of the speaker are insufficient to speak it.
- 6. The second is formed by affixing प्रत्या, to fill or accomplish, to the present participle of the verb with ख inserted after it. Exam. स्टाएगां प्रत्या नांहों, not to be spoken, viz. because some circumstances put it out of the speaker's power, or render it improper.
- 7. The third is formed by affixing the present participle of प्राण, to fill or accomplish, to the present participle of any verb with আ inserted as before. Exam. स्टबरा प्राण्डा, not to be spoken, viz. on account of their number, magnitude, &c.
- 8. The fourth is formed by constructing the present participle of প্ৰায়, to come, with the present participle of any verb.

 Exam. স্থানা মন্ ৰাহ্য, not to be spoken, viz. because it is a secret, or on some other account improper to be spoken.

Whenever these participles are used without the negative particle, 3 is affixed to them.

D. णान is affixed to all verbs, the last syllable being previously rejected, to form a participle active which usually expresses the quality or condition of the agent. This participle is past, present, or future, as the nature of the sentence may require. Exam. गुत्र स्थान पाद्यनाने द्वाराने पीता, your Father seeing, or, who seeth in secret. हिन्यनाने पाणी सना नासेंग दिस्सी प्रका समणान नासेंग, ye cannot serve God and riches. Literally, the service of God and of wealth, you to perform able are not.

The negative particle is inflected after all these participles,

SECTION VII.

Of Postpositions.

- 1. Those words which are called Prepositions in European languages are always placed after the word in those of India, and have therefore acquired the name of Postpositions.

 The following may serve as a specimen of them: মেন্টা, মনী গোঁ, মাতী, কাব, for, বন, বন্তা, upon, প্রস্তু, প্রস্তুত্তা, beneath, মাতিয়া, মহাল, until, unto, মহা, to, মত্তি, ভাষা, towards, মহা, in, within, ভাষাত্ত, লামত, near.
 - 2. Some of the words used as postpositions are nouns substantive, and therefore always govern a genitive case, or form a compound word with that which they govern; others are indeclinable particles.

Besides the postpositions there are twenty inseparable prepositions (जिपसर्ज), which, being placed before primitive verbs, or nouns, form derivatives, or occasion à different meaning of the word. It is not easy to affix a definite meaning to these particles; but the most general one si the following: viz. या, extension, यहा, enlargement, excess, य ही, possession, जान, consequence, imitation, जामी, reception, turning towards, खप, deterioration, ablation, खपी, completeness, खप, ablation, deterioration, छिप, vicinity, imitation, छारा, elevation, भून, baseness, difficulty, नीन्, privation, जो, amelioration, completeness, प्र, excellence, प्रशी, retribution, remuneration, पत्री, exuberance, compleatness, पी, privation, excellence, पना, aversion, excess, सं, connection, collection, द्ध, excellence, superiority. Exam. जाराजिक, extending from the sea to —. जारीशय, excessive उद्योद्धनन, a possession. रामुक्रम, in succession. रामी স্ত্রত, facing, turning towards. তাব্দেশ, accusation. তাব্দেশ, deteriorated. क्रिपद्भन, assistance. क्रिपपरा , a gallant. किरा धन्त, good, ameliorated. शुनाचान, wieked. जीनर्थ, useless. प्रकाश, manifestation. प्रशोधींस, revenge. प्रनासन, a reply. पनीपूर्ण, compleatly filled. पाच, in vain. पीष्ठस्ता, excellent. संपूर्ण, compleat. खुर्श, well, happy. पनालय, defeat.

Of Conjunctions.

These particles not admitting of any inflection, a bare list

of the most common ones will be sufficient. They are as follows:

प्त, खणी, खणछीन् उचप, राचा, and, also, moreover, पननु, पण, मीनु, but, yet, nevertheless, मीप, मी, or, पनोम, rather, राचान, राचापी, राघी, राघपी, राघपी, yet, nevertheless, &c.

Of Interjections.

The principal are আহা, oh! alas! আহাহা, brave! surprising! oh! ক্র'ক্, alas! férbear! হা, Gi, oh! alas! মুমু, fie! pshaw.

SECTION VIII.

Of Compound Words (समासपछ).

1. Compound words make a very considerable part of this language, and contribute much to its elegance. They are generally made by uniting all the words which are to be compounded, into one, after which the last member alone receives the inflective termination. Those Mahratta nouns which are derived from the Sungskrit frequently revert to their original form, when compounded. Exam. They a father, is changed to Tr. The pronouns, though sometimes much altered from their original Sungskrit form, often assume it again when compounded.

Compound words are divided into six classes, as follows:

- 2. The first class, called छाउ, consists of compounds formed by uniting several substantives into one, omitting the copulative conjunction and the terminations of the cases. Exam. नामस्ता, Ramu and Lukshmunu, छेन्छन, a god and a titan, गायनंसन, a cow and calf, श्रे शिक्ष छा।, an ink-stand and a pen. Sometimes the copulative conjunction is retained. Ex.
- 3. The second class, called ঘ্রামীচী, consists of compound epithets or adjectives, formed by uniting two or more words, generally substantives into one. Exam. মাঘ্যমাতি

red-faced, from शांदान, red and शांद्र, a face; अमप्रश्लेचन, water-lily-eyed, from अमप्र, a water-lily, and श्लेचन, an eye, जीगंदान, clothed with the points of the compass, viz. naked, from जीग, a point of the compass, and जांदान, clothing.

- 4. The third class, called क्राह्म्स्य, consists of words formed by compounding an adjective with its substantive. In the Mahratta language the adjective never receives the inflection of the cases when the substantive is expressed, but is compounded, and forms one word with it. Exam. बार्स महास्यास, to a good man. भिराष्ट्र पद्ध, washed cloths.
- 5. When the word মন্তা forms a compound of the third class with a following word, মন্তা is substituted instead of it.

 Exam. মহাৰাৰ, a great man.
- 6. The fourth class of compounds is called সন্তান The class consists of words formed by compounding two others, the last of which is constructed with the first in any case whatever. The last of these words is generally a verb, except the first be in the first or sixth case, and the compound formed by their union is an adjective. Exam. মৰ্ঘ্টামম, maninjuring. মম্মানী, work-doing. ঘাইতান, father-given. মন্ত্ৰা
- 7. When the compound is formed with a noun in the nominative or genitive case, the last member is usually a sub-

stantive, and the compound formed by their junction is a substantive. Exam. NEISICH, mid-day, AIGUNITA, a king's son.

- 8. When the compound is formed by a noun in the sixth case, it is often prepared for being joined to the following word in the same manner as it would be to receive the regular inflection of the case. Exam. IN MINITED, for the sake of a brahmun. Sixtherica, in the vicinity of thee.
- 9. The fifth class of compounds is called হয়ে. Words of this class are formed by compounding a word with a numeral. The numeral is generally the first member. These words are substantives. Exam. বঙ্গান্ত, the four cardinal points. সামুখন, the three worlds.
- 10. The sixth class of compounds is called दाययोभाव.
 The first member of these is generally an indeclinable particle, and the compound is used as an adverb. Exam. यथा सम्बं, to the extent of (one's) ability. प्रशीच है, every year.

SECTION IX.

Of Indeclinable Particles.

- 1. Under this head are included Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.
- 2. A short list of the most common adverbs, classed in the usual manner, follows:

Adverbs of Time.

निष्णां, नधीं, नहीं, when. रोष्णां, राष्ट्री, राहीं, then. खरां, now. खपद्यी, from (a time). खन, to-day. प्रेचां, प्रदीं, प्रहों, when? प्रतष्ठ, yesterday. जिल्ला, to-morrow. प्रम् दां, the day after to-morrow, or the day before yesterday. नेन्द्रां, the fourth day past, or to come.

Adverbs of Place.

छचे, here. रोचे, there. नेचे, where. क्रेंडे, where? पर्ने, पर्ने रो, above. श्रष्टे, श्रष्ट्रो, beneath. दिनपे, to the right side. द्वा प, to the left. द्विं, before, in front. माचे, behind.

Adverbs of Circumstance.

चास खाशीं वासें खासा होसें होशीं, होसा होस, thui. रास टासीं टासें टामा टीसं दोशीं टीसा टीस, in that manner. नस, नशें, नसें, नसा, नेसें नेशों, नेसा, नेस, in which manner. प्रस. प्रश्ती, प्रसी. प्रसा. प्रेसी, प्रेशी, प्रेसा, प्रसा. प्रसा. प्रसा. प्रसा. प्रसा. प्रसा. प्रसा. प्रसा. प्रसा. प्रमान, प्राचित्र, क्ष्मित्र, प्रपान, प्रमान, प्राचित्र, क्ष्मित्र, प्रपान, प्राचित्र, क्ष्मित्र, प्राचित्र, प्रची. स्वची. स्वची. राज्यी, र

SECTION X.

Of Syntax.

- 1. In order to form sentences in this language it is usual to place the agent of the verb first, the object second, and the verb last. Exam. भें सांधंचा आजास भाजीन, I will beat his dog.

- 8. The visheshunu, however long, should always precede the vishishyu, and must agree with it in gender, number and case. When it forms a compound word with it, the terminations of number and case are not expressed. Exam. মানুবা, a very good man.
- 5. Some neuter and common nouns, and a few feminines which end in ব্যা, or a consonant, make the nominative plural in চা, as প্রেল, a dog, স্থান্ত, the name of a particular ornament, ঘ্রামা, a sister. The genitive and adjective in চা must be always used to agree with these plurals. Exam. মাহা প্রেল, my dogs. মাহা স্থান্ত, my looguru. মাহা ঘ্রামান, my sisters.

- 6. When any thing is said to be done with another, except it mean in company with, or by the instrumentality of, it is expressed by affixing श्री to the word denoting the person with whom, or the thing with which the action is done. Exam. धन्याशि ४५१० द्वारो, there is war with the Mahrattas. प्रश्री से द्वारा, he met with me.
- 7. सा, स, शी, and आ are added to adjectives, in the form of enclytics, to give emphasis to the word, or to express the English words, even, &c. Exam. झरूनसा चाडा चेडीन से, having taken the little horse came (hither). बांग्यूस एक घेडीन से, taking the good cloth come (hither). बांग्यूस एक घेडीन से, taking the good pen come (hither). उच्च चारा प्रेस्स पाण, bring that handsome child. शास्त्रायाचा सार्थ करा तेरा there is need of some clever women. प्रानशी घन पाले व
- 8. When the object of a verb with its visheshung consists of a long sentence, or of several sentences, and the agent consists of one or a few words, the object is placed first, and the agent immediately precedes the verb. Exam. सर्वास्त्री मान पानी खराशिय छयाब्दु सुधीखीतीयनी छ ज्यास मान माने कियास स्थान माने हैं ज्यास माने माने हैं किया स्थान माने हैं किया स्थान माने हैं किया स्थान माने हैं किया है स्थान स्थान माने हैं किया स्थान स्थान माने हैं किया स्थान स
- 9. The agent of an active verb is always in the nominative case, and that of a passive verb in the instrumental, or is expressed by a form which is equivalent to the instrumental.

Exam. मों मर्नी, I do. आम त्याने झेष्ठ आहा, this business is done by us,

- 10. The agent of an active verb in the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses, the first and second persons plural excepted, is in the instrumental case. The forms of the instrumental used on this occasion are स्मां, by me, लां or लां, by thee, लान or सान, by him, and लांडी, साइंडी, लानी or साइंडी, by them. Exam. सां साइंस्स्ट्रूप, I spake to him,
- The agent of a verb in the preter tense cannot be in the instrumental case, if the action be suspended upon the performance of a prior action expressed by an active participle, because the verb, though accounted active, is really passive when thus governed. Exam. योशु पौरानाचे घर्नी येछीन् पीरानानी साम् प्रवाने पीडोरा। शयनी पाछोछ, Jesus, having come to Peter's house, saw his wife's mother lying ill of a fever. The agent of this sentence cannot be स्रोश्न, because of the subordinate sentence पौरानाचे घर्नी ये छन्, but if that be omitted the agent must be in the third case. Exam. योश ने पीरात्रान्वे सासुस् व पीरातान्वी सासू प्रपताने पीशीरा शय नी पाठीश्च, Jesus saw Peter's wife's mother lying ill of a fever, or Peter's wife's mother, lying ill of a fever, was seen by Jesus. In the active form the genitive must be in , because it agrees with an accusative; in the passive form it must be in ब्ली, to agree with the gender of the noun सास्.

- 12. An active verb usually governs a noun in the accusative case, and the subject of a passive verb is in the nominative case. Exam. मो चाइंस प्रश्लीन, I will see them. हे प्रस्ति मासाने श्राप्त क्षार्ट में this book will be written by me.
- 13. Verbs signifying falling from, separating from, going from, receiving from, &c. govern a noun in the ablative case, Exam. মা ঘনায়েৰ ৰীঘান, he came out of the house.
- 14. Compound verbs active, viz. such as are formed by adding the verb সুন্যা to a substantive, govern an accusative case, but if the verb be considered as distinct, the noun which gives force and meaning to the verb is constructed with its object in the genitive case. Exam. চিস্থন্ত্ৰী দুঅ মনা or চুস্থন্ত্ৰী দুঅ মনা or
- 15 Verbs of motion towards a place or thing govern a noun either in the locative or accusative case; those denoting arrived at, or remaining in a place govern a noun in the locative case only. Exam. মা ঘনা or ঘনাম কারা, I go to the house. মা ঘনা নাচারা, I stay in the house.
- 16. The infinitive mode of a verb, followed by पद्या, to full, governs a noun in the accusative case, to express obligation. Exam. जिल्हास अध्रमसींग अन पदेष्ठ, you must go to Calcutta.
- 17. When a comparison is made between two sentences, that which in English would be last, must be placed first in this

language, and the word छापेंझ affixed to it. Exam. या संसा नांटा छिन्नीयांचा छमन भनता नभनी अयापेझ जिलम खर्छे. it is better to subdue the appetites in this world than to go to helk

18. That member of a sentence which is governed by a relative pronoun generally precedes that which is governed by the antecedent. These pronouns must precede the noun in the manner of adjectives, and never follow as explanatory of it. Exam. का अनुष्य आभने चनी गेम्रसंशा रा आसा उपरो सम्बद्धा समित्र समित्र सम्बद्धा समित्र स

, • • •

APPENDIX.

DIALOGUE I.

सारो याची चाणी चायंने धनसामात्री ।

साछेघ सम्रम 1 श्वनसामा पलं खणा क्रनाळाची सामग्री सौच्य मनीपी सर्प सामग्री सोच्ध वाछे साछे । मों पस्न ने हुन् प्रनाळ भनीन्। शीपन जिन्नास चझजन यणीप्। धकीरा कि नम 1 धीन्शोनी यप्ठेष्ठेरा् साठेश ! ष्याघंस् चसायास् ने। भी छे। धीन्शीनो यन डीम्टांस् जिशीन पान शामा घे सार्छेच एमे साममूळे संशीन जित्तीन जास छना। खसा किशीन ज्ञान्यांस पठण्यांत् श्वेळंचा घष्टिष्ट्रा पारां खस घेणान नाठी साठे हा चन फिक्को चा फिच्या नप घठी मेंत् या १ घक्तरा घन। N.

(Continued) रोब् गेर्घ १

श्वसामा स्पनी सोच्छ मनीय ! रूनी सोच्छ माछ्यछे साछ्य ! माने पनछान् बेण्यापापेता संपाम सीच्छ मनीय ! ने याना मनपीन ! श्वसामा सनम्मन यानय छे ! यान याच्याप रान यान बाछो साछ्य ! माने यान नाछो ! माने मान्य भारत साना समानान याणीय ! श्वानी घन रान मेण्यास्यो ठाफिम नाछो साछ्य ! धन याना याचामा चाने घनाना ठीमाणा प्रस्तु देपणा ! स याना प्रस्तु स्थान ! संपाम सीच्छ माम्याच्य साछ्य ! स्वानी पनार्योग प्राम्य स्थाने !

(Continued.) रोव में घा

सनद्भन प्रायशे सारेश ! चास् माने समोन घेणे न् ये ! सनद्भन फ्रिस का जिसीन द्धां ज्ञात ! शा-ीनास् रास्था नव्यतं म्यणून जिसीन ज्ञात ! धन पतां तान सास्थ्य का द्धां द्धां सम्हारि ! धे सारेश करां मज्ञ समेन् !

न्या प्रमाणे मी व्यव्या भनीन चा प्रमाने नाला समसीह। धे सार्धे रोपापेरो। नातान प्राय्य प्रनीष्ट्रा वाराशीन् धरे चिन् धैस माँ नेजन् जुदुन् जार्य सांगेन्। सनद्भन दाखनाछीन द्रांशीम पत्नं धेछन्ये। धन साछेध खणरीं। १ पस्रं वाणळ वाघेरा रो पाघवीरा। ज्ञेणरा पन ज्ञेणा माछ्यां वहेरा साग्। हे पन छाह्य कपैये यानाने हीशाही गडांत्र थाण्डाय छेस् १

मझ छीरामी पल रात येण नार्जी एईए यान केर्डन यारुप यान्याना ना मोष्ट साग्री

मों चा ज्ञपञाशी पेमळ्य में ह सम्मान् वेण्न समिन्। राष्ट्रा नेमडॉरा मीराीम बैंझ खंडे सांग। पैन के घेता तो अर्व शास बता चाडान्करेश। क्षेये पाछीने रान श्वनसामा । उन् चे १ किन्म पाछीने रोच्यां घेडी न् । भंत्रती धाजाना छाणा वाणपास पाछीने। धन व्यापीन । मास सनझ नामनांने नंशीमानी प्रश्ने प्रकृत वाण खाठां

बा बंधोना व्यायाबी वाला धेरीन्। ने याला जिला पर्छ मक्त राष्ट्रियोन्। समम यन माँ घनों बातों। धन का जिव्या सद्धाओं बेज़िन क्या का द्धारानी पासा ची

क्रीषठे ते सर्प मन।

DIALOGUE II.

साठेवाशी वाणी एमे गृठस्वाशी गाचा।

खित म्र ग्रस्य वाप्रे भिगीस वारेवा थे ता। सम्भ सार्थेवः । सम्भ मनो । छिन्दी चने वादा । दी सार्थेवाने कानु चादा ने चना वार्थे। वापण राम चने करना । से दिन्याने प्रचेने चना वार्थे। बीम बान जिन्दी स्नय मनो चय मन्दन वारेवाद्य ! वापणा प्रोमेनी हिन्दा सान घेरा स्ट जून खरी जार वार्ये। भेराने मुपा मेळा ।

सांगा हेमनं चाळं आरणे च खपचे रान खहेरा। ये सार्धेच खप्डें खनुस्थानें सर्पेचने खहेरा। इत्य जिच्चाम प्रनीत खना।

ं पूर्णी प्रमापीशचानी प्रनीटाघेशी पननु संप्रती जिमान् चसमें यह !

इनं वं तां कि क्षोत्र झनीत् नार्शीत्। जातां ने कि क्षोत्र झनीत् नार्शी यान इन तण हो तो पूर्णी की अकानी चानु यह पान होता वातां तातृ श नार्शी। तान वाता की सनी नोपीइन इन सान नार्शी। मपळ इनंशीं से इस्स वाहे बानान् होन्सेन अक्षन इनळ दोपण सन्तीं। असा छेनप्रेन मनी खणी सान डीम्छास् प्रत्य मौळत् रो सांगा !

परना गाञ्चण ठेफीन् ऋण छेरां ब्यांस् रूपया छाण रूपेये शेषटा पान भीळरा !

ण्ये प्रय गाधणा गीठीया पापान घतारा होरा फरो। माठी सारोध प्रयीस प्रश्नी।

्धः एषे क्रेण्या अच्छेम खरे मी न्यांत् मीट्गत् प्रान्धरा

DIALOGUE III.

अभिनाशो वणी नायक्रशो।

खने झेण्ठी खठें। घे मघनान मीं खठें। नायमनीस् घमिन खणा। ने खाना। नायमनो छाम्ठास् श्रीमनाठीं खत्पीष्टबाठे। चिम्रा

्र इते सम्यास खरी समयौं घन्नपौष्ट<mark>षठे कीन संघीं ठाकीम्</mark> षठे ।

ाठों प्रघनान एस रान झंटों प्रज्ञष्ठ नाटों पननु खस जगरा ने झंग्छी झर्याची खला प्रन्तीषु १

अोमन प्राय प्रतीरा यहेरा।

पीछ नीने झांठ घानपठापन घसष्ठेवाछेरा वारी झोनेन पन राषा भोनोप वाषा गार्यापन घर्छन् श्रीभनाशी ो प्रत्विष्ठेरा वाणी वानंग्राम घामेना छानेगा नाघोनां स भोन जिसा वाछे बास् मंछ, शेष्ट्रा प्रसर्हिरोरा छे स्मां छु क्रन् मान पाछीष्ठे पर्ननु क्रण्यो गोष्य उसराधेरोरा रो र्ज छो व्ययभी छ नाठों।

्याने पे। या प्राप्ता श्रेष्ठ यण १

घाप !

माने जेरे।

छे हैं डोचा छोझ प्रती गेलिस् म्यव्ह पायीने काणतास् कीमनामदे करों। यासमयों मोने खणापेरा मो नायों की पन मों न मांगेन् हो पन छोझ ये खनरा नांथों।

भाघनत्र मासाने खपनाच शास खरां खस घेणान ना भारत

माने मांगारो नाष्ट्र !

(Continued.) रोन्ग्राधा

माधनान नायमनी खप्रत्।

नगर्भान।

नाय प्रली।

यहा।

नाचानी खह खरे !

श्रीय स् दागेनी प्रसुराता ना ना प्रप्राणे स्थणेती खा बा प्रप्राणे खपण नीन धेकिन् भना खणी प्रयमन् घेच तो भन्ण।

चागेनी राज्यो भूमो मान्स मध्यस्य हैं पन्नास घत मंघ निर्णाणी चानाचनीने मधी हो चन्न चणी साने नकां में णान पंचा घताचा नान मेठजा चणी सप्पाणी सान प्रमा णे। श्रंच गांध धेनेनी दौन्नने साना चनीप ए णणी तोन मन्तन पणसप्रमानी छात मान जल्द से ध्रा श्रंकमा सन

च्ही जमडे मागन्याना राध्या खान नाम घे प्राना । पत्री मेमडे एमे पळोने बार्ट नुर्छ शेपराो नांपा चलाळ यांचा पया। जिन्नतेमडे समयानुज्ञप पुरं झपीछ बारीय खशी नवना प्रतप धामेंचे चला चारास्त्री पर्छी प्रांध शंभान घरा कुछ पंचपीस् पीस् पधना घरा। प्रमाणे वाणी फीनी घाठेनः **छला छंट घाडों ना घयाची बागा छशीप्रडे वाणी** स्पन्या हेप यानी क्रमा पुसने पड़े खण्छीन माणसं नावयान स्थळ शीसने मडे छाने।बाने समान श्रीम पद्मा गर्मीनीचा छांछीं पार्श्वी नाडिए मंर्ट.यें च्छ्छये रोष्टे मांची क्रमा असे वाणी **फर्म वे राफिसाननान वर्ता भड़े बान राब्ही सा**बे बानी घाठ माचनाने झंठ छ रूप्तनान दां चेष्ठे चरारि। प्रती चारापन एमेम बांचणी बापन बीदाना घेरी श्वा बीदाराबी मजड छीडमा धनण प्रभारी ज्ञीपन नंगा मेनीच सम घेरी र्या नीरानि घेष्ट ह यणी नैाणीयनीने नपळ पळाने यंदा प्रण स् पेक अपक्र अनीन शक्ताळू छाहा प्रभारो फळांची नके भड़े साने ध भड़े शाम पानीचा यां पेनायानी समा श्वरोष्ठ साघ प्रमाणे पेनमा सर्वाष्ट्र याने छना चेना या

क्तप को छयन पाछीने हो। बामछान श्वनापन ने श्व मनपून् च्या । चार्ने हा माळी चे प्रधान नी को पाछीने हा हो को ठेप नाने चाम सप्क नाछे न ए। न घेफी पापे।

ने षशा

न्मा नमः प्रधानीं यन्ता आछ राधनुरूप प्रतीन् नाचानीओं व्ययप्रस्विते ।

भी रान संचेत्र रोचे ऋषीं सम्जान न श्री ते रोचे सप्चा नामशीप्री

अधीं अधीं मीं ऋछन् ममानान चेरा ऋछीन्। छश्च यास् अस्टोठी श्रीमनां यो खखा म साक्ष रो तप गा खु धानारा ठेप।

या व नीता ने भनण पडेश्र

घे नाचानो सां ना ना गाडी स्वाधारा रे सर्प अग्बे बोनांत् प्रवाद प्राधारा भी नार्थो ।

घे मघनान छप्धे गेष्य वयमोछ।

खालन्कपन् घेष्टिश् खागी नायमती ही मधे । खाणन् हो च समानान घेरी है श्रीमनाने मराापान यपास्थीरा घे ष्टिश्या सेपानन खानान पड्णान नाहीं खागी नेच्यां नेच्यां ने को प्रमान घेरा कारीह रोच्यां रोच्यां समस् पीननी मनीरा का ष्टिन !

प्रान की नम खरां पीचा व्या।

DIALOGUE IV.

धीछेशाक्षम मीनपापुन पनाशी पृत्तानान मचीपमचना इतय में पनो घर्नी बाम 1 इत्रेग बार्टे 1 भी ।

क्रीण पाउँगी मघनाव !

या या वान मेा ठा खिछीन ने वापष्ठ छश्न साप्त 1

मधीं येणकाष्ट्री

पनदं खझें।

शनीन खराशिय खुश माष्ठवाछे।

घे प्रवसान अम वापणास्ताप पीछीत बछता समयास् श्रीण पीज नाघों बाणी पठेंता नाष्ट्रां नाष्ट्रां पुसाडा नीच शो पाछपने जिन्छाने खप्च शतीत नलुन् चता बाणीता घनाने मळा जिन पत्तुन् पाठता ।

क्रंसक्तओं जितुन् र्जन रधा प्रक्रन् चोड तो गंत् चा कीन् मनोष्ट्र मेळ रात घरा नाठौं राष्ट्रियडो छे जिलेरा रामक्रत ठों पाय नाठों ।

खाने खरां भोग जिपप्रय खाने पर्यतीये के हंगें खती। श्रम जिपप्रय खनं सा के क्षेत्रखाने यास्त्रय फारेंग् मेळाचे सां गारो पर निम मनधीं राचार्या येरा नागी।

इतं खरा कियारा प्रश्नी नच्चरा। यान इतनण स्वय १

किन्दी भीमपी व्यवसीष्ठ नाठों। रोपी हो नाना ने भाज भाजरा सग्डा सामवाठे अमरा भाज भीसीम सेम एम पर मकन नाष्ट्रमाना जंग मांगरो। याबी के पर्परीय से इतंस माध्रप्र रो सेम एमन बेजिन परसक यान मकस की श्रीन्चेरोरा नाम रान व्यपष्ठे घनाने पौनी घंरा पडमवाये, श्राच्याने याघंन पानपद्य मकंसमरा नाठों।

घंरान प्रशेत सर्गभीत खेळन् येण पडता.[चे रे

पापमास्या प्रमसारा झंय प्राप्त शाह १

क्राठी प्रानरान या प्रगणक्षण मौळप्र नार्थी पनन्तु मां रोषे एप छश्यंषान पनायण मेप्रयोश सांग्र नान्याक छन् छोन सठम क्षेये खणी छी पणाने पान शे पभेड यहस्यां कपळून् द्यानाशे मौत्रीप क्षेये एकान् ने। सरसाने पे गांग् भोळाप्रता

चास् १

या समयाम् ने हे मोळाष्ठ हो हो से वी गेष्य प्रहे । हो महानान किन ! धन स्परम् होम बनी रान पापक्षेत्र, हान मोहा अस प्रहे ।

DIALOGUE V.

शामीया शिह्नोस् गेहेरा।
चार्यने समाममें झेण्छो घुच्योंमान् नार्था!
मणेशपन सांगारा मेडेखेहरा पण चार्यने माद्यरानपणां ने छोपस खडेरा रार्छी चा माद्यरान्यासानी है धुसना घुच्यी पन झेण महोन।
पनांन केनन झेमन छहा।
किचा छठीन।
चा पनाने सठीरा नैं। इस्तो केंडी परिपून् चा !
पन।
झेण्छाने छुझनानी पारपुं!
पपनो छासाने घुझन्नी छठपुन पारपः!
चाएंछीन ने झंठों पारपीण खंठा रो किचा सांगेन्!

DIALOGUE VI.

जिम्ही नम पम्ही हों येतों ते हो गृहस्य माघासन् येती है स्वामन पीड़ंच मेमान ते हो यक्तन् पापती है ने गोच के म्हों म्हणाइ तेन् गोच्च पम्ही हों म्हणुं। की म्हों मेड हो तेत् की म्हों वार्च मो में या स्वाह्य होती मी नां हों। की म्हों प्रमुने घनों या राज्य प्रपृष्टी की मूने घनों येकी।

घकारा नांगड छन् मना उन्हों त्या झार्यास् गेडे घेरोरा रा झार्य रान महन् वाछेन् कासाड् वान्हों छान्या पर्यन अठी परोन् पनमं पापेरों येरोडि डिन्हों या मार्यास रान शोध का छे झार्य महन् शीच यें छन्ने नीना परांगा। काचे वान रो वाडे घेरोरा छान्या डिन्हास् सांधन घीड़ाडी जाण छन्दीरा वाहे। भे सन्छान वा प्रझाने म्हणून् अयं खाना मान ठेपण कामा वाहे। खद्ये मां मर्थाम् खपण पाठक्षश्चेत सा प्रत्यास् भी सर्वे अक्रन चेळन्यसेखर्धे ।

डीम्टी छिन्नडे या ने गेष्य श्रीमनाचे सेपेंग् पीखन प्रना बेर्स् इतष्ठ म्टिन्छ शे श्रीमनास् म्टिन्छ राधननन श्रीमन इतय घोष्ठेरा श्रीमनाचा मनेष्य इतय ष्रि हो श्रीमनाचा मनेष्य खसेष्ट्र सान् प्रमाणे पर्याणुम मक्ते।

खाये एक भेष्य ज्ञानां स् व्यय अंन् च साधे धाने ज्ञानां स् म्यणून् ने वाला जनीत तो सदान ये कि वाम्यास् सांगा राख ननान वाप दे वीनानां सुने में खा छूठ येष्टी हु तो जक्ते ।

कंद्रे चानी चपण झंठीं छैंगनेनो पाचा जमन्ता 1

अध्यान पाम्छो हें जित्र पाणी अहम्सांत् संगती गुणाने इतं हों शोमझे घेतों। नोपठ पेत्र पाण घेत सानी पीसनझें। इतं हों इत्हों पाठपीते स्रोमनानी पाला ज्ञास्य प्रापास मेचा ने पातांछे शोजि समता।

्**छन्ने र्छ** गनेनी भागे पीचा चार्छ शीनवास् प्रान जिपयाग्री परेष्ठ्रो

धकरा बांगप्रभों याचा जिच्चाग प्रनृतें।।

जानी मेहे बहोरा खाखप्थांस् धे कम् येरा ह जिल्ही खरें नक्ष बम्छ हों म चुन् येरों। नन हो बने विन्हां कि न्पा चेरा रान चकारा किनम बने नां हो रान याद्यंने बणायास् प्र यक्ष मनण पडेह सान्या पाठपीन् प 'राोद्ध ।

भयनाव स्वयं जीना रोधे पापआपन याप्डे याखा प्रामा णे जिच्चाम भेस सार्टिश्

खंदी ताला मों तन माद्यताना हाझें छांता परं झगरेत पृ द्यापखेंत छ छा शोषळ हाखात नीपनान छ छ भोमणे नाछों। तकणापखेने छ धेस् पीसकन शनीन खनील का णून्झ म्याचीम तोषान सेपन् मनापं खता नीनं नीपने छो पस खछेत् तकणापखा खरे नान तमाशे पाद्येत् छ छ भनेत्त माह्य मन याजीळे या तमाम्यांत् झगरा नाधों खमने नोनं नीपस् च छीन् च छीन च मोछे दीशाना तमाशा मां फान पाछीम मछे खाडी मंछी माछीम नां छो तो पाद्येत् खानी, माछीमास्नीनास्सनोष समाधन घेटि ११

शानी पीछा घेफन, बीन नीपनपळ गेप्रेश खाद्यस्यान

अन्यून् चे जिन् यहेरा श्रीमनांनी नीनंनी जंसहीरा माठे हीसा ने नाश्नीना चाराशिय रामाशा घारा घेरा हो। सर्प पात्नम् सर्पा सगठ वर्गे आश्चल सम यहेरा।

DIALOGUE VII.

वारों श्रीमनाने पोंगेस् वाहेंचेता श्रीमन श्रीमन किया यास् गेडेचेतेत् यास्तप पोंग न जाडा पनकान् गेर्ने।

छे खपणाओं सब म्छन्य प्रधन छोपस चढमानननं खम्छी स्पान घेणेन् शीक्तनेस् गेर्ने घेटों। यास्तप फींग न हाड खप णास पनकीन् अप्यं अग्य !

वापणाठों वामने समानी स्तय नेमगुप्त मेळवाठे वास्त्री रात सर्च प्रस्तते वाप्रेन् वाद्यं वापसन् पातासा वाठे वापण पडोश् वाच ।

बाको कैम्बे मधीबा धंछा घरता में मोजबारे श्रीमन पं जोता प्रधन पेशपे सारोध यांशी वापछ पोठ प्रतपून च्याने श्याप प्रतप्न पत्रे छेषुन् वाप्रे बागीता ने प्रभाषीश छाती, प्रतपीश प्रक्रो

ष्मान्व चा मधीन ज्ञाय प्रशेष रो खणा स्पष्ट खाला प्रना । भाशान के मर्थ खन्मणा घेनान नाकों खम्को पकोरेन सर्प स्पष्ट श्रीमनांसमान द्यार्थ ने सम्बद्ध रोन् से धर्र

DIALOGUE VIII.

भी मणेशपन साने मेम्नेच मधै सौच्ध महीहर मात्र मधै भी सोच्ध मना ! मों वापम शांसानुशांस वार्धे वान वापण सेष्मने पण्डों येणिन् शामा मेळ पश्रीते घतारा जानस यान युगच येणं ।

सायं ज्ञर्जी श्री गणेश पत्त या छेरा भागे नमनेन ठाठान सा अंने येरानि सर्प ज्ञर्य सीच्य शार्ड !

ख्ये श्रीख समनांस्छो च अज शाना छिल्रोग प्रेम पाछी ने रोसर्प योनांने योन खहुरा सांघंने न खल्पाने क्यं डेंट नाइनान नांछों १

खर्ये ज्ञानीनानपनास्ठी चझतु पाठल मनुष्य पाठवीष्ट्र खरे रोठी खपा प्रकन्येरोष्ट्री

प्रास्थी खपण का घेड़ीन् या।

ने पाखा भी प्रमणन् करो। भेकिन् भेरो। छान घठीका नानी रोष्णाननात रोधी येकिन् पाप्छेरा।

खाने चेपनानम्न भारत्मनम्न प्रभृशी सर्प सन्धान्य चेश्

माञ्चनान हो सर्व पछीहेंन् चेकिन् चस्हें वहें रा्ध के कि कि सर्व साही का हुनी चाडे पाष्ट्रसा हे सर्व हो छाना पन् बाहेरा, प्रनाहीं रा्ध

माञ्चन तसर्व घनीन खहेरा नोराविते पिख्य देक प्रम ख्रायक माण्य शोध पनास्त्रान प्रमण राज्यक्त सर्व जेम पनशी पनासभागमें बाहोरा प्रमोब घनी पापमापन ने ४म घारीक नेमक घेरा साब् सम्यो पीपक पेठाक ज्ञाप्र पेठा चान शायण सर्व मक माग्रे पायारा पनस्पन सीरी सामान कि सायमा पनस्पन नमुप्ता प्रमाह पनके सारी मर्कं अग्रेत्। राष्ट्रकान षष्टा उच्चा पेकी का शा को का सप नीरा मर्क् अमीम प्रपन्न संपालून ने पना शी खड़े होरात् खांद्रं सपेंचा खछन पाप शी हान्यान प्ररुचे में प्रसन्न में राष्ट्रकान की पाय पहाने प को म्हान महिन्द्र प्ररुचे में जांस् पोलन नाना प्रज्ञननी एमर्जे प छने म प्रज्ञन वा शा ज्ञा प पापड प न्यू व्या सप सार्थ सार्थ सार्थ सार्य स्वा मृतपून खग्छ, पूर्ण सत्रेस् पोलन मनपून उपी को छोरा राष्ट्रकान संपू णे पनारा मिन्ना मिन्ना मनपून उपी को सपा मरून इस हेरा ना ख पेशाना हो को माम यान प्रज्ञने नान छोपस पापेशो खने प शहीण प खने में मान सने सपी माम्हणां मुझे प्रवने प शहीण प खने प मानाने सने वपून सपी माम्हणां स्वी पोल मेहेरा च बन्त पनास् नपनी सह राखे छोणा थे किन् ने चे दो उसी सं मूर्ण पनारा पीका मेक्या पन रोजन पनासा सह राजा सह राजा स्वी पाय होरा में प्रवा पनारा पीका मेक्या पन रोजन पनासा सह राजा सह राजा स्वी पाय होरा ।

ध्तमना नानी मी मी यहें। साधेष मारामा ज्ञापळे वेष्ठिरीर् १ ष्टीचुमराम ाम् बद्धप् १

साछेष छीछमत्गान क्लेग्टी एचे नाछों खप्चे नात्री ख मन्ना घनों गंे खछेत् मनुष्य पाठिकन् एक्स छं घड ।

ने यासा 1

कीछ प्ररागान खझ १

सारोध मनुष्य पाठपीष्ठवारे स्नेण्ठी घट्यामध्ये येदीन् पर् परो। १

साछेच छी छमरागान याम।

र्छो जोहे खमरोम नेच्यां काउँ है हो रोच्यां मोळर नार्धीस है सारोध नाना चीसस कनु नार्थरा। पननाज्ञप्र धनने मनु ब् खाप्ते धीमामाने चर्तनास् गेष्ठेघेरोरा ्चनी झेण्छी नव्यरोस् बासाठी घनी घोरी। १

चेस प्राप्यास् वाप्रनी नाछणान ना**धीं गम जनास् स्वस्** धारो प्रप्रमन शींड धायांकी सामग्री धेंजन्ये।

साधेघ प्रस्तृत षाधे।

शेष्ट्रणास्य मायानी पत्रं चेणिन् से !

साठेघ घेछना प्सासछोरा घनीन खछे।

नापीस् घन्नप होन अनपीन् नापी खन्न खरे। घेठन्यांम् स्थानी रोयानी अनायास् म्छण् भी नन्ननेपन स

च्छन्यस्र्याना रायाना प्रनायास् स्थण्मा व्यवपन च छिन्। छनप्रना खखीम साछेदानो व्यव ज्ञेणे घाठापन घेछे ठीझणा मकन्ये।

सार्धे मां व्ययभीष्ठवारे ने व्यवास सार्वेदानी नघन येत् घेतौ पननु नचीत पाणी चक्तत् जिण व्यर्थ यास्तप सेसग मधीयांत्र वेपीक्ष व्यर्धे ।

Continued.

साछेच जनगौनी यप्रेयछेत्।

यायास् म्छण्।

साधेव जिथा पाडाना धीपस पाठे पान सास्यक्रपेन जर्मा अभारत्वकारा वनी घेरारिश

धिनशोनी धिन्छों ने गाद्य न्छ एक रो चलरा चनी खरे पण भाग भन चलरा धन्धीन खरे छोन पर्व शास्त्र छेशाभ डोइ सभानान झंछो अळरा नाछी यास्त्र भो खन नघ भाग स्टिन्। खन खपझश च्यायाना नाछीं धन्छी ना भी या। नन समिता होटी इरान छोन नान प्रसा छ धीन सार्धे खन नानो माते प्रराष्णान प्रशास खरे होनो प्र डोर् प्रशादो बेरोरिश धिमना द्याप खरान्त चास् किरप्त् भार्यो घनांत् धुसना हेसा झेण्हो नाहों ने चद्यं खप्चाना खरून सन्मान प्रनो खप्चे झमाना हो है मझ घेण पडेर् है शोयास् नानीनो पीछा खाला मान्यास् किनम खरेश

्धन केच्या मोर्चे प्राराम्मर्की या मोर्चो घोड फौनपयास ष्राणान नार्घो ।

साछ्य चौपननी प्राठे पेळने चाछेन चस्रे प्रछेरा । प्राप्त प्रतंखनना न प्रछ ।

साठेव पूर्वी पाला घेराने अञ्चयाने समर्थी जेण्यानी किचन प्रमं नज्जे यासाठी सेवेमधे पीननी न भेळ ! साधन सांगारों चेजिन् ये!

DIALOGUE IX.

शीयनभी घने षाघ घतारा। शीपसाननन पाशीप धीती शीपस क्रीठे घेरोरा।

साठेर एपेन् घेरों। पननु क्रम क्रमनी मेरो परिड घेरो यास्तप सेपेरा पाणें न समझें परां सर्पक्रमाकान् खपक्रमा मामपछे परां सचैप सेपेरा पापेन्।

স্বাহ্য বহা মাৰ লয় অই।

मम मंग्री मळ ४ नाठों खपण मंग्री खाना मनापी ! ने मंग्रों पोड चलंता मळ ४ खसे ४ तन म्यणा !

साछेच चाकानारा झेठेना चन्ना प्राय साध क्रपेय हाझ वा ठे यांरा नोठे मनुष्यांस् चकारा झमा वाछे चाकानारा चना जीवना चेठीन् झेठ वीझरा चेरोरा वाणी मंगनीरा सीच्याने नी असामध्येरो चनाचन नाष्ठवीरोरा वाणी मनीच झेझंस् फान पीपस खरे ना ना सनजनांस बामनी मनतेत् तै भोगा विद्या नीमोन खपम गेगा सणुन् नमर कपेये व्यायास् मार्च उपे मनतेत् राघ मार्च प्रवेश मार्च प्र

चीपननी ये प्रष्ट पाँडे चीपसाने **प्रशेत् अप्रसनी प्रस** चानी यामास्य द्वारा नायणान नायों।

साठेर वप्षे समयानी गोचा झेठ पन म्छण् व्यान भी धन प्रनिशे हो। प्राप्त प्रष्टि प्रनिशे । एप प्रनुष्य हुनाप साच म्यण्न् मधननाने नाष्ठशीने नेयष्ठ श्रनामध्ये मेव घे शा साचे सोउपयाने नीमोन मझ खरीम सार्घेदाने वाला मेछ घेती वणी मींछी सास् खतीशीन गनीय व्यवकान् व पृष्ठे पा छन् छ। न शरा कपेये छेछन् रोधन पीछाक्त प्रेष्ठ य णिकेन खप्रे एक सारुवाने सांगारो सर्व क्रमक्रना जी कि सार में के के पार के मार के कान्या प्रांनी गेम रापोछे भन्यानी भेम वानी घुटरानी गोद्य मात्रे पाशी म्यणु अमरेरा पनन् मां वा माद्यी मना पन न धेराष्ट्रांस साने छाय दाना छोपसाननन महा धम्छा भाजि साठेदाने वाला प्रप्राणे एक्त भीन। नीस् चलारा योग्य खानेम छीगनेबाने सनम्भनांत् पापान मेप्रेस पाकान् सांगारी भेजम् यप्रयोगा भी सास छलाहाना सछीरा साछेदाने केतु नांत घठीन गेझें। साठेव छहान पाकान् वकारा सनुष्ठ हा देरा वणी वासा मेळ ने यास मात्र ध्रसगरा प्राप्त समर्पीत प्रना घुनीप्रसाधाने सानी चादडी सारोधाचे पाशी प्रकान चाने नमास् भोडा घारा म खण्छीन नामभेनन नाजन एम सार्धे वाचा जिनशी घेता चापनरों सार्धे तार्भे पत्रे घेरोरा साचा अपना भ्र समा मक्त साम अपूरे नायधी मध्य

नीयुक्त मेष्ठवारी वाणी ने ने जनचानी मारी मडीष्ठ घेरारा चा घर जीनशीन व्यानाने सेडिपीरो !

चीजननी अम्बो ज्ञार्थ बीना नज्ञ प्रक्र तो प्राप्ता फान मोन खर्छ मोठे चीपसापन खर्च बेडी प्र. खास् मो समझाणिन् न्या प्रज्ञन घेडी प्र्या प्रज्ञने चुमाप्रसाचास् अनसी संशीत साउपीन्।

साठेच प्रमा मंग्री एमनी म्हण्णा खहे खड़ी मनमें नहान मात्रा में जा मौन न्यानी मामप्रता महानी हुन ने नीका ने सां गातों घेती यास्तप छामने महाने साठेच तेणे खसेता सा घंने नपळ रुघ रुमन क्रमें ये ठेकिन न्याधंस् खपीप छनना ना समीन् छीला घेता खनामळों सा नमीन्छाना ने खपी प्रन में के के क्षेये सार्ट गने मणहों हेपी हे घेते त्याखिन स घ रुमन क्षेये प्रोक्तन् पापहेता द्यामी नान रुमन क्षेये चेता नाछीत् साम्मता समेता साठेच तो नमीन्छान मात्रा मेता मोन खहे खणी खपण ने मात्रेपन खन्यरु मनता रोता मोन खहे खणी खपण ने मात्रेपन खन्यरु मनता रोता घने प्रमाने मार्गा यामनणे मझ या क्ष्ये साठों द्या स्ता हुरु खरु यास्तप मीं प्रमाशी खहें ने खपण मेहनी हु नाने मोठीने सार्हेदास नीठी हुरु यो ने नान्याने क्ष्ये छे कि खपणास्त्रीरु पाठपीता खप्त मंद्रों कि न खसे तान्यास प्राम शामास् से नुनांत् मार्शे नाय्यानी सार्थमता खहे।

'छिच्यां तेय्यां उप्तिनी नीसी श्रुष्ठीन् रोथ्यां परुपण् प्रक्रन्, धेण १

साधेश या पेळेस् वाला घ्रंय तन शीष्टाहास् बार्ज र बीचा व्या १

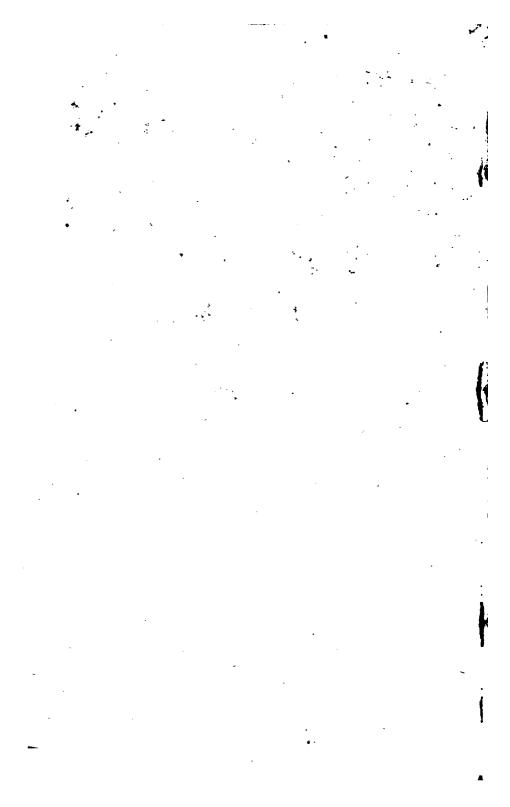
मझछो पीमयरोस पन छछोण याछे नमन छन छो छोप सारा कि है। सार्धेय पीप्तयरो सधे खिषाम सार्थेय सार्थे में है जिन्छों बहेरा बार्धेस में हों पत्र छहाँ न्। पनन् मझ ही मने मी छ होरा विराग्धों बन छान सीन छोपस किसीन होय रान हो एहां पाळन् छहपुन् बणुन हे हीन्। चिता किमम बहे।

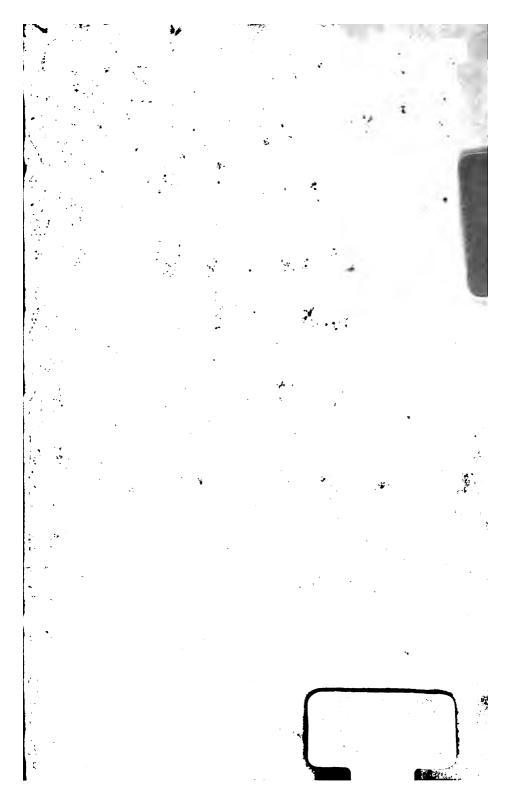
The STORY of the MERCHANT'S SON.

एमे प्रधाननाने पाप्रे प्रनास् यान प्रत्ने नान गेर्घी स शुन् मेम ने खने डना नाष्ट्रमाने खनुग्रयना पीन्यास प्रकं न ज्ञे खणौ ज्ञेरापञ्चनी प्रीराी मनांटा खणु न ज्ञे खण**छ**ोन् **भ** भूगे के माशी भैनी प्रक् नक्षे वाणी मनानी गोचा धायक्रीस् सांगु नक्ते। साक्षक्रत उनाने अपष्ठे घापाने मेघ्यापन चेर डे छोपसाननान नानछासीशों प्रोती मेछ । तो पर्कात गुण पन ख शोष्ठ पीचा पन वाणी क्रानेक्सप्रक्राने किप्युक्त वाणी पी षयांत् चलता यात्र घेता नाच्छी साच गुण प सै। नम पा क्षन् पान खपा खनुयछ प्रनीराघेरोरा खण्छीन् झेराजप्र सांगारो शंधीखठी घेरा। छप्र छोपस पोबाचा छपछेत भेष्ठेचा मोधी पनोहा मनायाबीमीन नामाने घर्नी खराीपत् भी मेम सा समयी नाच खनाउनांग घेरोरा साक्षमन उत्र नामाने धानों छिमा नाक्षन् नामाने मोर्ग सार्गं सार्यं के अयानी अपेक्षा अनोराघेता छरामारा रोन् शासीनी ने सां गारो का प्रधननानी प्रौरो घेरारि छम्न प्रद्रमारि होण प्राची धालुन् सडा घाप्तयास्तप छानापन वळ साने राशि छिप धल प्रेम घरमीन पातेन प सजाने मडमान पाणी साने पन रामक्ष मधनन झेमाने डेखि प्रन्तपुन माक्ष्मीपन स्पत

घेकी म् वाप्षे वनीं ने स वाणीम वाप्षे आषे पसास् छस मड आंत् पक्रन प साचे तो उार घळ मठ घांधी न खना उनांत नेषे बीनरा घेता रोषे साने पनरो एम शीम घाछी न सापन मउम टेपर याण्छीब साने छुसने छोपसी नानमंशीनीं च फीन नानमाने प्रेंद्रास् नेकिन् यणुन् एद्रानस्थळी वेपप्र रोचे नान्याचे प्रजारा नात्राचा हे म घर्षेम म्हणून् हो।न ज्ञाम खण शीन् हो गोधा नाष्ट्रम्य पापेरोा गेक्ष नामगाने चाहाणीं मीराप इस खाला भेळ ने नान उनास् ख ष्टं इतन ख भ् वण प ने ाना संघीरा घनीन अनशीष्ट्रान फिलम खंछे मार्छी रान क्षेत्र ख णी जिले सी अजास् रोज्याचे घाण्यांत् पेडणुप् ठान्रपीन्। क्ले राज्ञने नान्याने समीप सप्ताचना प्रनान प्रेप्त वाणीम् केड इतयास्तप नगनांत् खणी छेशानानीं प्रमुखं नीयभीत प्रेक्षत याणी वापणनी फीकं झगझ छम छी पस नात्रीं सालाझन वाणी चानी सी एमे शयापन नी नष्टे घेरोरा फर्किनाओं चार्च था घानी श्रोंप छघड्छ प साक्षेत्रनाने नेपनीनो घृष्टी सा मड आपन पड्छ प्रचननार एकी माछ ने या प्रदक्ती ज्ञास ष्य हो ती की का चीहर के हो गोष्य द्याय क्रीस सांगाया नी नच्ये। रा न शक्तरान् छर् मेम्र ने मम् छे भेष्य खपश्य सां गोराष्ठ पाठीने नाठों रान मों खडांरा किडी घाछन्।

सार्क स्तराने स्टाएं ने स्मां नान अनास् मगाने सेपाने मा रून् याने नगपन सर्प चे किन् नान मड या मंडमां ए उरून् तेप प्रयाशे शे गोष्य की क्रोण्यास् सांगुं न क्रोणि स्पन धिक्ये ने सा ने चान शीन घीपसाननान न्या छोषां श प्रश्र माझ नपन्या ने नपनीस् मान प्रशीन मे। त्याने घं क्रां माक्रन् स्टाएं ने या ययान ने नान उनास् धनाने नीमान मान प्रयां मझ मा क्रं धिक्ये शां साम यों क्रोश पर ब्याने पीनो से प्रे कि पा घेता सा उपया गेष्ठो ययक स्तान साम स्तान स





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