AN INTRODUCTION TO SPOKEN SINHALA

EXTERNAL SERVICES AGENCY UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
SPOKEN
SINHALA

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

W. A. Jayawardana Director.

External Services Agency, University of Sri Lanka, No. 5, Elibank Road, Colombo 5.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. D. De Saram.

January 1977.

University of Sri Lanka Peradeniya Campus Peradeniya.

TRANSLITERATION

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

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

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

```
p as 'p' in 'pin'
b as 'b' in 'bin'
t is an unvoiced dental stop more front than the Eng. 't'
d is the voiced counterpart of 't'
T as a retroflexed unvoiced stop more backward than the English 't'
D is the voiced counterpart of 'T'
c as 'ch' in 'chin'
j as 'j' in 'jam'
k as 'k' in 'king'
g as 'g' in 'gun'
```

b, d, D, g are prenasalized voiced stops, beginning as nasal sounds but soon losing their nasality and becoming like corresponding oral stops.

```
as 'm' in 'man'
m
     as 'n' in 'name'
     as 'ñ' in Spanish 'señor'
     as 'ng' in 'sing'
1
      as 'r' in 'run'
     as T' in 'length'
     as 's' in 'sing'
8
     as 'h' in 'hat'
h
     as 's' in 'shoe'
     as 'v' in 'van'
\nabla
     as 'y' in 'yell'
y
```

[Selection of these symbols is restricted by the choice of types available in the Press.]

ABBREVIATIONS

ablative case abl. Accusative case acc. Animate an. Causative c. Conditional participle Cndp. Concessive participle Conep Concurrent participle Ctp. Dat. Dative case Def. Definite emph. emphatic; emphasis Genitive case gen. Inanimate inan. indef. Indefinite indic. Indicative Invol. Involitive \mathbf{L} . Lesson Lit. Literary Sinhala Noun N. Nominative case nom. Non-Past tense npt. padj. Participial adjective Plural pl. Participial noun pn. Past participle pp. present perfect pr. pft. Proper noun Pr. N. Past tense pt. Question Q. Request form req. Singular sg. Spoken Sinhala

Verb

Sp.

Vb.

LESSON ONE

1.1. Conversation 1

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

- mahattaya lapkaave hugak kal innava da ?
- ou, mehee auruddak vitərə innə balaaporottu venəva.
- mehee rassaavak kerənəva də ?
- nææ, mame igeneganneva.
- siphələ igenəgannəva vennə æti.
- sighələ vitərak nemee.
- vene monevade lankaave igeneganne tiyenne?
- mamə lankaavə gænə igenəgannəva. lankaave minissu gænə igenəgannəva.
- ehenar potak liyənəva vennə æti.
- ee vitərak nemee. mamə apee raTee visvə vidyaalekə ugannənəva.
- mahattəya ehee ugannanne monəva də ?
- mamə dakunu aasiyaave raTəval gænə ugannənəva.
- dakunu aasiyaave raTəval gænə ehee hugak denaa igenəgannəva də ?
- Tika denek igenagannava. mee raTavala samaaja sirit aagam, deesapaalana prašna gæna igenagannava.'
- ehenan sinhalat igeneganneva æti.
- ou, issərəvelaa siphələ igenəgannəva. nætuvə anekva hariyəTə igenəgannə bææ.

1.2. Explanatory Translation

```
mahattəya — lapkaave — hugak + kal — innəva + də sir — in Ceylon — much + time — stay + Q Do you stay in Ceylon for a long time, Sir?
```

siphələ — vitərak — nemee Sinhalese + only - not Not only Sinhalese. veno — monova + do + lankaave — igenoganno — tivenne other — what — in Ceylon — to learn — there is + emph. What else is there to learn in Ceylon? mamə — lapkaavə + gænə — igenəgannəva I — Ceylon + about — learn I learn about Ceylon mamə — lapkaave — minissu + gænə — igenəgannəva I — of Ceylon — people + about — learn I learn about people of Ceylon. ehenan — potak — liyənəva — vennə + æti in that case — a book — write — may be In that case, you may be writing a book. ee — vitərak — nemee not - only - that Not only that. mamə — apee — raTee — višvə vidyaalekə — ugannənəva I — our — in country — in a University — teach I teach in a University in our country. mahattəya — ehee — ugannanne — monəva + də Gentleman — there — teach — what + Q What do you teach there? mamo — dakunu — aasiyaave — raToval + gæno — ugannonova I — south — in Asia — countries + about — teach I teach about countries in south Asia dakunu — aasiyaave — raTəval + gænə — ehee — hugak + denaa south — in Asia — countries + about — there — many + persons igeneganneva -- de learn + Q. Do many persons there learn about countries in south Asia? Tikə + denek — igenəgannəva few + persons (indef) - learn A few persons learn mee — raTəvələ — samaajə + sirit — aagam — deesəpaalənə + prasnə this — of countries — social + customs — religions — political + problems

+ gænə — igenəgannəva

+ about -- learn

(They) learn about social customs, religions, and political problems of these countries.

ehenan — sinhalat — igenəgannəva + æti in that case — Sinhalese also — learn + may be In that case they may be learning Sinhalese also.

ou — issərəvelaa — siphələ — igenəgannəva yes — firstly — Sinhalese — learn Yes, first they learn Sinhalese

nætuvə — anekva — hariyəTə — igenəgannə — bææ without — others (inan.) — well — to learn — cannot Without (doing so) other things cannot be learnt properly.

1.3. Grammatical Notes.

Masculine.

1. Declension of nouns:

There are three genders: Masculine, Feminine and Neuter

1. putaa 'son'

	Singular	Plural	Indefinite
Nominative Dative Ablative Genitive	putaa putaaTe putaagep putaage	puttu puttunTə puttuŋgeŋ puttuŋge	putek putekuTe putekugep putekuge

2. šišyəya 'student'

sišyəya	sisyəyo	sišyəyek
šišyəyaTə	šisyəyan T ə	sisyeyekuTe
sisyəyagen	sisyəyanger	sisyəyekugen
sisyəyage	sisyəyange	sisyəyekuge
	šišyəyaTə šišyəyage _D	šišyəyaTə šišyəyanTə šišyəyagerə šišyəyangerə

	šišyəyage	šišyəyange	sisyəyekuge
3.	mahattəya	'Gentleman; Sir'	
	mahattəya	mahattəyəla mahatturu	mahattəyek
	mahattəyaTə	mahattəyəlaTə mahatturunTə	mahattəyekuTə
	mahattəyagen	mahattəyalagen mahatturungen	mahattəyekugep
	mahattəyage	mahattəyalage mahatturuŋge	mahattəyekuge

4. mamə 'I' ; api 'we'

mam_{θ}	api
maT_{θ}	apiTə
magen	apen
magee	apee

Feminine

1. taruni 'young woman'

taruni	taruniyo	taruniyek
taruniTe	taruniyan T ə	taruniyekuTə
tarunigen	taruniyangen	taruniyekuge _D
tarunige	taruniyange	taruniyekuge

2. sisyaavə 'student (female)'

šišyaavə	šišyaavo	sisyaavak
šišyaavə T ə	sisyaa $ ext{van}\mathbf{T}_{ ext{ ilde{ heta}}}$	sisyaavəkə T ə
šišyaavəgen	šišyaavangen	sisyaavəkəgen
sisyaavəge	sisyaavange	sisyaavəkəge

Key to meanings of different case forms:

puttaa — son; puttu — sons; putek — a son; putaa T_{θ} — to the son; puttun T_{θ} — to the sons; puteku T_{θ} — to a son; putaa g_{θ} — from the son puttun g_{θ} — from the sons; puteku g_{θ} — from a son; putaa g_{θ} — of the son; puttun g_{θ} — of the sons; puteku g_{θ} — of a son.

Neuter.

1. pote 'book'

pote	pot		potak
poteTe	potvələTə		potaka T a
poten	potvəlig	-	potakin
potee	potvələ		potaka

2. raTe 'country'

$\mathrm{ra}\mathbf{T}_{\Theta}$	$\mathrm{raT}_{\Theta}\mathrm{val}$	raTak
rateTe	$\mathrm{raT}_{\Theta}\mathrm{val}_{\Theta}\mathrm{T}_{\Theta}$	ra ${f T}$ əkə ${f T}$ ə
raTep	- ra ${f T}$ əvə ${f lip}$	ra T əkiŋ
raTee	raTevele	raTeke

3. bas + ekə 'bus'

$bas + ek_{\theta}$	bas	bas + ekak
bas + ekeTe	bas + vələTə	bas + ekəkəTə
bas + ekep	bas + vəlip	bas + ekəkin
bas + ekee	bas + vələ	bas + ekəkə

4. iskoole 'school'

iskoole iskoolə iskooləyak
iskooleTə iskooləyələTə iskoolekəTə
iskoole iskooləyələ iskoolekip
iskoole iskooləyələ iskoolekə

Key to meanings of different case forms:

pote — the book; pot — the books; potak — a book; poteTe — to the book; potveleTe — to the books; potekeTe — to a book; potep — from the book; potvele — from the books; potekeTe — in/on/of the book; potvele — in/on/of the books; poteke — in/on/ of a book.

2. Three verb forms : igenəgannəva; igenəganne; igenəgannə

igenəgannəva: mahattəya siphələ igenəgannəva

gentleman Sinhalese learn The gentleman learns Sinhalese

igenəganne: mahattəya igenəganne sinhələ

It is Sinhalese that the gentleman learns

igenəgannə: mahattəya sinhələ igenəgannə balaaporottu + venəva

The Gentleman expects to learn Sinhalese.

igenəgannə — Non – past indicative igenəganne — Non – past emphatic

igenəgannə — Infinitive

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

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

mamə siphələ igenəgannəva — I learn Sinhalase api siphələ igenəgannəva — We learn Sinhalese mahattəya sinhələ igenəgannəva — The gentlman learns Sinhalese mahattəyəla sinhələ igenəgannəva — The gentlmen learn Sinhalese.

4. innəva — innəva + da

eyaa — lapkaave — hugak kal — innəva he — in Ceylon — much time — stay He stays a long time in Ceylon

eyaa lapkaave hugak kal inneva + de Does he stay in Ceylon for a long time?

5. innəva --- innə balaaporottu + venəva

eyaa lapkaave hugak kal innəva

eyyaa lapkaave hugak kal innə balaporottu + venəva

to stay - hope

He hopes to stay in Ceylon for a long time

6a. Kərənəva \longrightarrow kəranne nææ; innəva \longrightarrow nææ.

eyaa — lapkaave — rassaavak — kərənəva he — in Ceylon — a job — do

He does a job in Ceylon

eyaa lapkaave rassaavak keranne + nææ

do: emp. + no

He does not do a job in Ceylon

eyaa lapkaave innəva he — in Ceylon — is (an.) He is in Ceylon

eyaa lapkaave nææ He is not in Ceylon

6b. nemee - Is not.

eyaa kəranne rassaavak he do:emp. a job It is a job that he does

eyaa keranne rassawak nemee It is not a job that he does

eyaa inne lapkaave.

he — stay: emp. — in Ceylon

It is in Ceylon that he stays

eyaa inne lapkaave nemee.

It is not in Ceylon that he stays

7. tiyenəva — tiyenne

ehee kərannə væDə tiyenəva there — to do — work (n) — there is = There is work to do there.

ehee kərannə tiyenne væDə

there to do is : emp. work = It is work that is there to do.

æti

ehee kərannə tiyenne monəva + də

there to do is : emp. what + Q = What is there to do?

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

ehee karanna tiyenne moneva + de?

8. eyaa potak liyənəva

he — a book — write = He writes a book venne + æti

eyaa potak liyenəva

He may be writing a book

```
9. sighələ + t -> Sighəlat (Note the change of 'ə' -> 'a')
   Sinhalese + also
                          Sinhalese also
                          potat
   pote + t
                          the book also
                          potut (Note the augmentation of 'u')
   pot + t
                          books also
                          potekut
   potak + t
                           a book also
                                         mahattəyaTə vædə kərannə bææ
10. mahattaya væDə kərənəva
   gentleman - work - do
                                         The gentleman cannot work
   The gentleman works
11. ee: ehee; mee: mehee
   Sinhalese has four demonstratives:
   mee this, these (near the speaker)
   oya that, those (near the listener)
   are that, those (over there, yonder)
   ee that, those (referred to previously in the conversation)
   meyaa (pl. mee gollo: meyaala) — this person
   meeka (pl. meeva) — this one (neuter)
   mehee - here
   mee — this (adj) — e.g., mee pota — This book
   oyaa (pl. oya golla; oyaala) - you
   ooke (pl. oova) — that thing near you (listener)
   ohee - there near you
   oyə — that (adj) — e.g., oyə pota — That book (near you)
   araya (pl. are golla) — those persons over there
   arəkə (pl. arəva) — that thing over there
   arəhe — over there
   are — that (adj). e.g., are pote — that book (over there)
   eyaa (ee golle, eyaala) — he (referred to earlier)
   eeka (pl. eeva) — that one (referred to earlier)
   ehee — there, referred to earlier.
   ee — that (referred to earlier). — (adj.) e.g., ee pote — That book (referred to earlier)
1.4. Vocabulary.
                                                    gentleman; sir
   mahattəya (pl. mahattəyəla; mahatturu)
   lankaava
                                                    Ceylon
   hugak
                                                    much; a lot
   kal
                                                     time
   innəva
                                                     stay; is (animate)
   də
                                                     question marker
```

```
ou
                                                    yes
                                                    here
 mehee
 auruddə (pl. aurudu)
                                                    year
                                                    about
 vitərə
                                                    become
 venəva
                                                    expect; hope
 balaaporottu venəva
                                                   job
 rassaavə (pl. rassaaval)
                                                    do
 kərənəva
                                                    no, does/do/is not
 nææ
                                                    Sinhalese
 sinhələ
                                                    learn; study
 igenəgannəva
                                                    may be
 vennə æti
                                                    only
 vitərak
                                                    is not
 nemee
                                                    other
 venə
                                                    what
 monəvadə
                                                    there is (inanimate)
 tivenəva
                                                    Ι
 mamə (pl. api)
                                                    about
 gænə
                                                    man
 miniha (pl. minissu)
                                                    in that case
 ehenan
                                                    book
 pote (pl. pot)
                                                    write
 liyənəva
                                                    that
 ee
                                                    we
 api
 raTe (pl.raTeval)
                                                   country
                                                    University
 višve vidyaale (pl. višve vidyaale)
                                                    teach
 ugannənəva
                                                    there
 chee
                                                    south
 dakuna
                                                    persons (hugakdenaa — many persons)
 -denaa
                                                   little; few
 Tikə
                                                   society
 samaaje (pl. samaaje)
                                                   custom
 siritə (pl. sirit)
                                                   religion
 aagəmə (pl. aagam)
                                                   politics
 deesəpaalənee
                                                   question
 prasne (pl. prasne)
                                                   at first
 issərəvelaa
                                                   v ithout
 nætuvə
                                                   other (pl. anekva)
 anek
                                                   well, properly; correctly
 hariyəTə
                                                   cannot
 bææ
                                                   that, those (near the listener)
 оуә
буаа
                                                   that, those (over there; yonder)
 arə
                                                   village
 gamə (pl. gam)
                                                   can
 puluvan
```

1.5 Exercises.

1 Fill the blanks:

ii. mahattaya lapkaave hugak kal...... do ?

stay learn teach work do a job hope to stay

iii. oyaa yanava.

in our country in a country

to Ceylon
from Ceylon
to that village
from that village
to that country
to this country
to my country
to his country
from our country
to the gentleman's village
to a country
from a country

2. Transform according to model:

i. mamə sinhələ igenəgannəva. → mamə igenəganne sinhələ.
mamə lankaave innəva.
mahattəya visvə vidvaale ugannənəva.
eyaa potak liyənəva.
ee miniha mehee væDə kərənəva.
mamə gaməTə yanəva.
mahattəya lankaavoTə yannə balaaporottu venəva.
mamə rassaavak kərənəva.

- ii. eyaa rassaavak kərənəva. —> eyaa rassaavak kəranne nææ. hugak denaa siphələ igenəgannəva. eyaa mehee væDə kərənəva. mahattəya potak liyənəva. mahattəya mehee innə balaaporottu venəva. sišyəyo Tikə denek gaməTə yanəva. eyaa višvə vidyaale innəva. mamə rassaavak kərənəva. apee raTee višvə vidyaalayak tiyenəva.
- iii. eyaa kəramıc rassaavak → eyaa kəramıc rassaavak nemec. hugak denaa igenəganıc siphələ.
 mee minissu væDə kəramıc mehec.
 mahattəya liyamıc potak.
 eyaa innə balaaporottu venne mehec.
 šišyəyo yanıc gaməTə.
 mamə inne višvə vidyaalc.
 rassaaval tiyenıc mehec.
 mahattəya uganıanıne višvə vidyaalc.
- iv. eyaa sinhele igeneganneva → eyaa sinhelat igeneganneva.
 eyaa visve vidyaale uganneneva.
 eyaa mehee væne kereneva.
 eyaa potak liyeneva.
 api pot liyeneva.
 mahatteya lankaave gæne igeneganneva
 eyaa rassaavak kereneva.
- v. eyaa pot liyənəva. → eyaa liyanne monəva də?
 eyaa potak liyənəva. → eyaa liyanne mokak de?
 mahattəya rassaavak kərənəva.
 eyaa væDə kərənəva.
 mehee rassaaval tiyenəva.
 mee šišyəya siphələ igenəgannəva.
 mahattəya dakunu aasiyaave raTəval gænə ugannənəva.
 apee raTee višvə vidyaaləyak tiyenəva.
- vi. mahattəya ehee rassaavak kərənəva. →
 mahattəyaTə ehee rassaavak kərənəva.
 eyaa væDə karənəva
 mee sišyəya siphələ igenəgannəva.
 mahattəya dakunu aasiyaave raTəval gænə ugannənəva.
 apee ra't'ee višvə vidyaaləyak tiyenəva.
 mehee rassaaval tiyenəva
 sišyəyo Tikə denek gaməTə yanəva.
 eyaa mehee igenəgannəva.
 mamə višvə vidyaalə gænə potak liyənəva.
 mahattəya lapkaave auruddak vitərə innəva.
 eyaa višvə vidyaaleTə yanəva.



LESSON TWO

2.1. Conversation 2.

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

- meə palaatə bohomə rasney vaage, needə?
- mee davasvele nap taremak rasney. namut væhi kaaleTe ee tarmme rasne nææ.
- mehaaTə vahinne aurudde koy kaaleTə də?
- oktoober maase di mehaaTe væsse paTap ganneva. ee kaaleTe nap mehee hugak saniipedaayekay.
- etəkoTə mehee govitænut saruvenəva æti needə?
- ou, ee kaaleTə mehce minissu alə-batələ, kurakkar, irigu ehemə vavənəva.
- mehee vii vavanne næddə?
- æy nætte? mehee kuburu bohomə saruy. væhi kaaleTə mehee koy deet saruvəTə vævenəva.
- vana sattungen meheeTa karadara nædda?
- eheməTə karədərəyak nææ. idəla hiTəla nap up apee govitæpvələTə enəva. namut væDi alaabəyak kəranne nææ.
- mee palaate iskoolekut tiyenava da?
- ou, mee lagə hodə iskooleyak tiyeneva. apiTə balannə yannə puluvəni iskoole mahattəyat hambə vennə ρuluvəni.
- dæ) auve rasne væDiy. vene velaaveke yamu. vene monevade mehee balanne tiyenne?
- mee lagə puraanə vihaarəyak tiyenəva. ee kiTTuvə vævəkut tiyenəva. hændæævəTə ee hariyə bohomə lassənay. ehenan api hændæævəTə ee pættəTə yamu.

2.2. Explanatory Translation.

mee — palaatə — bohomə — rasney — vaage — needə? this — area — very — hot + 'y' — like — isn't it This area appears to be very hot, isnt' it?

mee — davasvələ — narj — tarəmak — rasney this — in days — of course — some what — hot These days, of course, it is some what hot.

namut — væhi — kaaleTə — ee taram + mə — rasne nææ. but — rainy — at time — that much + emphasis — hot no But in the rainy season, it is not so hot.

mehaaTə — vahinne — aurudde — koy — kaaleTə də? to here — rain(v) + emphatic — in the year — which – at time + Q At what time of the year it rains here?

oktoober — maase + di — mehaaTe — væsse — paTap + ganneva. October - month+during - to here - rain - starts Rain starts here in the month of October. ee — kaaleTə — naŋ — mehee — hugak — saniipədaayəkay that -- at time -- of course -- here -- much -- healthy + 'y' At that time, of course, it is very healthv here. etakoTa — mehee — govitænu+t — saruvenava+æti — needa? then (at that time) - here - cultivations+also - become prosperous+be - isn't it Then the cultivations also in this place may be growing well, isn't it? ou — ee — kaaleTə — mehee — minissu — alə batələ yes — that — at time — here — people — yams kurakkar) — irigu — ehemə — vavənəva a kind of cereal — Indian Corn — etc. — grow Yes, at that time people here grow yams, kurakkan, Indian corn etc. mehee — vii — vavanne — næddə? here — paddy — grow + emphatic — no + Q Don't they grow paddy here? æy - nætte? why - no + emphatic Why not ? mehee -- kuburu -- bohoma -- saruy here — fields — very — prosperous Here the fields are very prosperous. væhi — kaaleTə — mehee — koy + deet — saruvəTə — vævenəva rainy — at time — here — which + thing + 't' — well — grow During the rainy season every thing grows well here. vana — sattungen — meheel'a — karadara — nædda? forest — from amimals — to here — troubles — no + Q Is there no trouble to this place from wild animals? eheməTə — karədərəyak — nææ that manner + to - trouble - no There is not much trouble idəla + hiTəla — nar — ur — apee — govitær — vələTə — enəva once in a way — of course — they (animals) — our — to cultivations — come Cnce in a way, of course, they come to our cultivations. namut — væDi — alaabəyak — kəranne — nææ but — much — damage — do(emphatic) — no But (they) don't do much damage. mee - palaate - iskooleku + t - tiyenəva + də? this — in area — a school + 't' — there is + Q Is there a school also in this area?

ou — mee — lag_{θ} — hod_{θ} — iskooleyak — tiyeneva yes — this — near — good — a school — there is Yes, there is a good school near by.

apiTə — balannə — yannə — puluvəni to us — to see — to go — can We can go to see (it).

iskoole mahattəyat — hambəvennə — puluvəni school master + 't' — to meet — can We can meet the school master also.

dæp — auvə — rasne — væDiy now — sun (light) — hot — too much + 'y' Now the sun is too hot.

venə — velaavəkə — yamu other — at a time — let us go Let us go some other time

venə — monəva + də — mehee — balannə — tiyenne other — what — here — to see — there is What else is there to see here?

mee — lago — puraano — vihaaroyak — tiyenova this — near — ancient — temple + (indef.) — there is There is an ancient temple near by

ee — kiTTuve — vævekut — tiyeneva that — near — irrigation tank + 't' — there is There is an irrigation tank also near there.

hændæævəTə — ee — hariyə — bohomə lassənay evening + Dat. — that — area — very — beautiful + 'v' In the evening, that area is very beautiful.

ehenan — api — hændææveTe — ee — patteTe — yamu in that case — we — evening + Dat. — that — to area — let's go In that case, let's go there in the evening.

2.3. Grammatical Notes.

rasne + y---> rasney 1. rasne hot + 'v' is hot hode + y \rightarrow hoday hodə is good (Note: Change of 'a' to 'a' preceding 'y') saru + y → saruy saru is prosperous $lassana + y \longrightarrow lassanay$ lassənə is beautiful

2. nar

> mee davasvələ tərəmak rasney (During) these days it is somewhat hot.

mee davasvələ nan taromak rasney (During) these days, of course, it is somewhat hot.

3. -me - Emphatic particle ee taran - ee taran + ma

ee taramma that much + emphasis

that much 4.

- koy kaale which time koy miniha which man

which -+ di5.

> oktoober maase October month

oktoober maase + di

during the month of October

lankaave in Ceylon lankaave + di while in Ceylon

6. saru prosperous hari

 $saru + Te \longrightarrow saruve Te$ 'prosperously'

prosperous + Dat. suffix

correct

hari + Tə → hariyəTə

correct + Dat. suffix correctly, properly hodə hode + TehodeTe

well

good

vavənəva — vævenəva grow + active - grow + involitive minissu mehee vii vayənəva people here paddy grow - People grow paddy here

mehee vii væveneva here paddy grow + involitive — Paddy grows here.

minissu vanə sattu marənəva

people wild animals kill + active - People kill wild animals

vanə sattu mærenəva

wild animals kill + involitive = Wild animals die.

eyaa viiduruvə bidinəva

glass break + active = He breaks the glass.

viiduruvə bidenəva

glass break + invol. = The glass breaks.

8. Singular: iskoole

Indefinite: iskooleyak

iskooleyak + t \longrightarrow iskoolekut

(Lit. sing. iskooleye Lit. indef. iskooloyak)

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Similarly,
                               samaajeyak+t —→ samaajekut
      samaaje
       society
                                                    vihaarekut
                               vihaarəyak
       vihaare
                         api yamu
9 api yanəva →
                         we let us go = Let us go
     we go
2.4. Vocabulary.
                                            province; area (geographical)
     palaate (pl. palaat)
                                            very; much
     bohoma
                                            hot; warm
     rasne
                                            like
     vaage
                                            isn't it
     needə
                                            day
     davese (pl. davas)
                                            somewhat; to some extent
     tarəmak
                                            but
     namut
                                            rain
     væsse (pl. væhi)
                                            time
     kaale
                                            that much
     ee taran
                                            rain (verb)
     vahinəva
                                            which
     koy
                                            October
     oktoober
                                            begin; start
     paTangannava
                                            health
     saniipe
                                            healthy
     saniipadaayaka
                                            then
     etəkoTə
                                            cultivation
     govitæne (pl. govitæn)
                                            prosperous
     saru
                                             become
     venəva
                                             become prosperous
     saru venova
                                            yams
     alə
                                             sweet potatoes
     batələ
                                             different kinds of yams
     ale batele
                                             a kind of cereal
     kurakkan
                                             Indian Corn; maize
     irigu
                                             etc.
     ehema
                                             paddy
     vii
                                                      (82)
                                             grow
      vaveneva
                                             nææ + də
     næddə
                                             why
      æy
                                             nææ - emph.
      nætte
                                             field
     kubura (pl. Kuburu)
                                             thing
      dee (pl. deeval)
                                             forest
      vanee (adj. vanə)
                                             animal
      sataa (pl. sattu)
                                             wild animals
      vane sattu
```

karədəree (pl. karədərə)	-	trouble
ehemə	_	that manner; that way
idəla hiTəla	_	once in a way
uu (pl. up)	_	it (animate)
væDi		much, extra
alaabe (pl. alaabə)		
iskoole (pl. iskoola)		loss; damage
hod_{Θ}	-	school
lagə		good
balanava	_	near
	_	look
puluvəni	-	can
iskoole mahatteya	-	school master
hambə venəva	-	meet; come across
hambə kərənəva	_	earn
auvə	-	sun light
venə	-	other
velaavə	-	time
loku	-	big
puraanə vihaare	-	ancient
kiTTu	_	temple
hændæævə 2-	_	near (adj.)
lassənə		evening beautiful
pættə		
ikmənə T ə		side, area (geographical) quickly
maranaya		kill (active)
mærenəva	_	kill (involitive)
viiduruvə (pl. viiduru)	names.	glass
bidinəva	-	break (glass etc.) (active)
$\mathrm{bi} d\mathrm{e}\mathrm{n}$ əva	-	break (glass etc.) (involitive)
Sar-		
2.5. Exercises.		
1. Fill the blanks:		
i. mee palaate bohome		
is	hot	
is	good	
is	prosperou	าร
	healthy	
	beautiful	
is	troubleso	me
<i>ii.</i> , me	hee saniir	nadaayakay
	and summy	oddwy okay.
these days at the rainy season		
at that time		
at this time		
during the month of Oc	tober	
'at the evening'		

iii. mehee koy deet.....vævenəva.

'prosperously' well beautifully quickly

iv. mehee minissu.....næddə ?

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

- 2. Transform according to model:
 - i. mehee minissu vii vavanne nææ.

— mehee minissu vii vavanne næddə ? api dæp yanne nææ.
upgep karədərə nææ.
væhi kaaleTə mehee rasne nææ.
oktoobər maasedi mehaaTə væssə paTap ganne nææ.
mee gaməTə iskooləyak nææ.
mehee siphələ ugannanne nææ.
mehee venə balannə deyak nææ.
mehee venə balannə deyak nææ.
mehee vii vævenne nææ,
mee lagə vihaarayak nææ.

- ii. mehee kuburu saruy → mehee kuburu saru nææ.
 ee palaatə saniipədaayakay.
 mee hariyə lassənay
 mee iskoole hoday
 dæp auvə rasne væDiy
- iii. api dæp yanəva --- api dæp yamu

api govitæn kərənəva

api višvə vidyaale igenəgannəva

api vihaare balənəva

api lankaave inneva

api alə batələ vavənəva

api siphələ ugannənəva

api mehee maasəyak vitərə innəva

api iskoole mahattaya hamba venava

api hændæævəTə hugak væDə kərənəva

api pote liyeneva.

iv. mee kuburu saru nææ. → mee kuburu saru nætte æy?
 (Do the sentences in 2i above)

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LESSON THREE

3.1. Conversation 3.

Is this the way to Mr. Perera's house?

- percera mahattayage gedereTe yanne mehen de?
- koy pereera mahattaya da? mehee pereera mahatturu kiipa denek innava.
- arə, kaccəriye væDə kərənə pereera mahattəya.
- kaccəriye væDə kərənə pereera mahattəya? mame hariyəTə kiyannə danne nææ.
- ratu paaTə kaar-ekəkin yanə mahattəyek næddə mee lagə?
- ee mahattəya də mee hoyanne? ee mahattəyage namə pereera nemee, silva.
- ee mahattəya inne mee lagə də?
- ee tarammə lagə nemee. hætæmmak vitərə tiyenəva.
- ehaaTə yannə paarə kiyannə puluvan də?
- mee paarə digee hætæmmə baageyak vitərə yannə. etəkoTə paŋsəlak hambə venəva. etəniŋ dakunəTə hærenne.
 tavə Tikak durə yanəkoTə iskooleyak tiyenəva.
 - iskoole issərahapiTə tiyenə gee.
- ee paare kaar yanne puluvan de?
- paare nap Tikak hode nææ. namut miduleTema kaar-eke geniyanne puluveni.

3.2. Explanatory translation.

pereera — mahattəyage — gedərəTe — yanne — mehen + də?

Perera — gentlenman + of — to house — go + emph. — by here + 'də'

Is this the way to Mr. Perera's house?

(Is it by this route that (one) goes to Mr. Perera's house?)

koy — pereera mahattəya + də? which — Mr. Perera + Q. Which Mr. Perera?

mehee — pereera — mahatturu — kiipə — denek — innəva. here — Perera — gentlemen — several persons — are There are several Mr. Pereras here.

are — kacceriye — væDe — kerene — percera — mahatteya. that — in kaccheri — work — do (adj.) — Perera — gentleman That Mr. Perera who works in the kaccheri.

kacceriye — væDə — kərənə — pereera — mahattəya? in kaccheri — work — do (adj.) — pereera — gentleman Mr. Perera who works in the kaccheri?

mamə — hariyəTə — kiyannə — danne — nææ. I - correctly - to say - know - no I don't know to tell exactly. ratu — paaTə — kaar — ekəkip — yanə — mahattəyek — næddə red — colour — by a car — go (adj.) — a gentleman — no + Q. mee - lage? this - near Isn't there a gentleman going by a red car in this neighbour-hood? ee — mahattəya + də — mee — hoyanne? that — gentleman + Q. — this — search + emph. Is it that gentleman (you) are searching for ? ee mahattəyage — namə — pereera — namee — silva of that gentleman — name — Perera — not — Silva The name of that gentleman is not Perera, (but) Silva. ee mahattəya — inne — mee — lagə + də? that gentleman — stay (emph.) — this — near — Q. Is it near here that that gentleman lives ee tarammo lago - nemee. that much near - no It is not so near. hætæmmak — vitərə — tiyenəva. a mile - about - there is It is about a mile (from here) ehaaTə — yannə — paarə — kiyannə — puluvan + də to there — go(adj.) — road — to say — can + Q. Can (you) tell (me) the way there? mec — paarə — digee — hætæmmə — baageyak — vitərə — yannə this — road — along — mile — half + indef. — about — go + request Go about half a mile along this road etəkoTə — paŋsəlak — hambəvenəva then — a temple — come across Then (you) come across a temple etənin — dakunəTə — hærennə from there — to right — turn + request Turn right there. tavə — Tikak — durə — yanəkoTə — iskooleyak — tiyenəva more — a little — distance — when — going — a school — is

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

iskoole — issərahapiTə — tiyenə — gee school — in front of — is (padj.) — house

The house in front of the school.

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ee — paare — kaar — yanna — puluvan + de that — in road — cars — to go — can + Q. Can cars go on that road? (i. e. Is it motorable?)

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

namut — miduləTə + mə — kaar — ekə — geniyannə — puluvəni but — to compound (home-garden) + emph. — cər — to take — can But (you) can take the car right to the compound

3.3. Grammatical notes.

l. kərənəva \longrightarrow kərənə doing — participial adjective (padj.)

pereera mahattəya kacceeriye væDə-kərənəva Mr. Perera works in the kaccheri.

> kacceeriye væDə-kərənə pereera mahattəya in kaccheri work — doing Perera gentleman Mr. Perera who works in the kaccheri.

mahattəya kacceeriya væDə — kərənəvə

→ mahattəya væDə-kərənə kacceeriyə
The kaccheri in which the gentleman works.

mahattəya visvə vidyaale ugannənəva

višvə vidyaale ugannənə mahattəya
 in University teach(padj.) gentleman
 The gentleman who teaches in the University

mahattəya višvə vidyaale uagannənəva

→ mahattəya ugannənə višvə vidyaale The University in which the gentleman teaches.

Verb Participial Adjective igenə-gannəva igenə-gannə liyənəva liyənə tiyənə tiyenəva vavənəva vavene vanəva yanə balənəva balənə hambə-venə hambə-venəva venəva venə hoyənə hoyənəva geniyənəva geniyənə nææ næti bæri bææ

- 3. eyaa mee paare digee yaneva mee paare digee yanne He goes along this road (Please) go along this road eyaa meTenip hæreneva — metenip hærenne He turns here (Please) turn here
- 4. yanəva yanəkoTə
 go when going
 eyaa yanəva; ətəkoTə mamat yanəva
 He goes; then I too go
 eyaa yanəkoTə mamat yanəva
 When he goes I too go

3.4. Vocabulary.

pereera	-	Perera (proper name)
gedəra (pl. geval)	-	home
kiipə	-	several
kacceeriya	-	kaccheri
kiyənəva (pt. kiuva)	_	say
danneva (pt. dænegattha)	-	know
ratu.	-	red
paaTə	****	colour
alut	_	new
kaar-ekə	-	car
hoyənəva (pt. heuva)	-	search for
namə		name
silva	-	(proper name) Silva
hætæmme	_	mile (pl. hætæmmə)
paarə (pl. paarəval)	-	road
digə	-	length
digee		along
baage	-	half
-hamaarə	-	half
dakunə	_	right (side); South
durə	-	distance
issəraha	-	front
issərahapiTə		in front of
midulə (pl. midul)	_	compound; home-garden
geniyeneva (pt. genicca)	-	take away
isTeesomo (pl. isteesap)	-	(Railway) station
tæpæl kantooruvə (pl. tæpæl kantooru)	-	post office
ispiritaale (pl. ispiritaale)	-	hospital
maakəT-ekə (pl. maakəT)	-	market
bas-ekə (bas)	-	bus
koocciyə (koocci)	-	train
reelluvə (reellu)		

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3	F-6	Exercises.

		-		
1	Trill	the	blanks	3

- i.yanne mehen də
 - to the temple
 - to the school
 - to the station
 - to the post office
 - to the hospital
 - to the market
 - to the University
 - to Mr. Perera's house
 - to that gentleman's village
 - to that temple
- ii. višvə vidyaaleTə yanne...... də?

by this road by that bus by which train by that road

by this side (direction)

- iii. pereera mahattaya,
 - who works in the kacceri
 - who goes by the red car
 - who writes many books
 - who teaches Sinhalese
 - who goes to that school
 - who searches for a job
 - who goes to the University
 - who stays near the temple
- iv. eyaa danne nææ.

to tell the way

- to go to Mr. Perera's house
- to work in the kacceri

Sinhalese

this area (locality)

to grow paddy

- to go there
- to teach Sinhalese
- to write books
- to teach about countries in South Asia
- 2. Transform according to model
 - i. mahattəya kaccəriye væDə-kərənəva

minissu vii vavənəva vanə sattu apee govitænvələTə enəva pereera mahattəya mehee innəva mahattəyaTə ratu paaTə kaar-ekak tiyenəva mahattəya mehee ennə paare danne nææ iskoole issərahapiTə gee tiyenəva mahattəyaTə sinhalə bææ

ii. eyaa gedərə yanəva. etekoTə mamat yanəva.
 —→ eyaa gedərə yanəkoTə mamat yanəva

eyaa dakunəTə hærenəva. etəkoTə mamat dakunəTə hærenəva eyaa gedərə innəva. etəkoTə mame isteesəməTə yanəva mahattəya væDə-kərənəva. etəkoTə apiTə kiyannə mahattəya potak hoyənəva. etəkoTə meekə dennə mamə iskoole ugannənəva. etəkoTə hambəvennə. mahattəya kaar-ekə geniyanəva. etəkoTə apitə kiyannə. mehee kuburu saruvəTə vævenəva. etəkoTə vanə sattu enəva. api mee palaate innəva. etəkoTə api papsələ balannə yanəva.

3. Say in Sinhalese.

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

LESSON FOUR

4.1. Conversation 4.

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

- siripaala mahattəya innəva de?
- dæn nan ee mahattaya kantooruve nææ.
- adə aave næddə?
- siripaalə mahattəya aave kantooruvə arinnat issella.
 namut dæn TikəkəTə issella koheedə giyaa; tavat mahattəyek ekkə.
- kov mahattəya ekkə də giye ?
- arə aluten aapu mahattəya ekkə; jayəseenə mahattəya ekkə.
- kohee de giyee? ææteke de?
- æzteke yanne næz, mee velaave. ikmeneTe enne oonæ.
- mame iiyet aava. namut mahatteya hambe-unee nææ.
- are enne, siripaale mahatteya. kænTime pætte idela.

4.2. Explanatory translation.

siripaalə — mahattəya — innəva + də? Siripala (proper name) — gentleman — is + Q. Is Mr. Siripala in?

dæn — nan — ee mahattaya — kantooruve — nææ. now — of course — that gentleman — in office — no Now, of course, that gentleman is not in office.

adə — aave — næddə? today — came + (emph.) — no + Q. Didn't (he) come (to office) today?

siripaalə mahattəya — aave — kantooruvə — arinnat — issella Mr. Siripala — came + emph. — the office — to open + 't' — before It was even before the office was opened that Mr. Siripala came.

dæn — TikəkəTə — issella — kohee + də — giyaa; now — to a little — before — where — went (indic.) A little while ago (he) went somewhere.

tavat — mahattəyek ekkə, more + 't' — a gentleman — with. with another gentleman.

koy — mahattəya — ekkə + də — giye ? which — gentleman — with + Q. — went + (emph.) With which gentleman did (he) go? are — aluten — aapu — mahatteya — ekke; that — newly — came + (padj.) — gentleman — with With that gentleman who came newly (recently)

jayəseenə — mahattəya — ekkə Jayasena — gentleman — with With Mr. Jayasena.

koheedə — giye — æætəkə + də? where + Q. — went + emph. — distance + Q. Where did (he) go, far?

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

ikmənəTə — ennə — oonæ. soon — to come — should (He) should come soon.

mamə — iiyet — aava I — yesterday + 't' — came I came yesterday also.

namut — mahattəya — hambə + unee — nææ but — gentleman — met + (emph.) — no But I didn't meet the gentleman (i.e. Mr. Siripala).

arə — enne — siripaalə mahattəya there (yonder) — come + (emph.) — Mr. Siripala There comes Mr. Siripala

kænTimə — pætte — idəla canteen — side + Loc. — from from the direction of the canteen.

4.3. Grammatical notes.

1. kantooruvə arinnat issella

kantooruvə arinəva
office open = (someone) opens the office.
kantooruvə arinnə issella
office to open before = before the office opens
kantooruvə arinnə + 't' issella
office to open + 't' before = even before the office opens

oktoober maaseTe issella
October to month before = before the month of October
oktoober maaseTat issella = even before the month of Oct.

issella governs a dative case noun or infinitive

oktoober $\underline{\text{maseT}_{\partial}}$ issella kantooruvə arinnə issella

2. kohee + də

which place + de'

evaa koheeda giyaa

he which place went + past indicative = he went somewhere eyaa koheedə giye

he which place went + emph. = Where did he go?

koheede when occurring with the indicative form of the verb

means 'somewhere or other'.

koheedə giyaa — went somewhere or other

koheede when occurring with an emphatic form of the verb

means 'where'

koheede giyee - where did (he) go?

So are kaudə, mokakdə and monəvadə.

kaudə innəva — someone is (there)

kaude inne - who is there

mokakdə tiyenəva — something or other is there.

mokakde tiyenne - what is there.

3. tavat mahattəyək ekkə

tava - more

tavə mahatturu innəva — There are some more gentlemen

tavə mahattəyek innəva — There is one more gentleman

tave + 't' mahatteyek — Another gentleman. (tave+t > tavat)

tavat mahattəyek ekkə — with another gentleman

Similarly.

eyat ekkə - with him

lameyat ekke - with the child

4. mahattəya aluten enəva

gentleman newly come = The gentleman comes newly

aluten ene mahatteya

newly coming (padj.) gentleman = The gentleman who comes newly

mahattaya alutan aava — The gentleman came newly

aluten aapu mahattaya — The gentleman who came newly

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

past indicative	past emphatic	$Past\ padj.$
bæluva (balənəva)	bæluve	baləpu; bæluvə
liuva (liyənəva)	liuve	liyəpu; liuvə
kiuva (kivənəva)	kiuve	kiyəpu; kiuvə
heuva (hoyənəva)	heuve	hoyapu; heuva
væuva (vavənəva)	væuve	vavəpu; væuvə

giyaa (yanəva)	giye	giyə
unna (innəva)	unne	minis
hiTiya (innəva)	hiTiye	hiTəpu; hiTiyə
tibuna (tiyenəva)	tibune	tibunə
genicca (geniyənəva)	genicce	geniccə; geniyəpu
gatta (gannəva)	gatte	gattə
keruva) kəlaa) (kərənəva)	keruve kəlee	keruvə; kerəpu kələ
aava (enəva)	aave	aapu; aavə
unaa (venəva)	unee	unə
hæruna (hærenəva)	hærune	hærune; hæricce
igena-gatta (igenagannava)	igenegatte	igenəgattə
igænnuva (ugannənəva)	igænnuve	ugannəpu; igænnuvə

5. idəla — from

kænTimə pætte idəla enəva canteen direction from come = (He) comes from the direction of the canteen eyaa nuvərə idəla enəva — He comes from Kandy eyaa peeraadeniye idəla mehaaTə aava — He came here from Peradeniya.

4.4. Vocabulary.

siripaala	-	Siripala (Proper name)
kantooruve	_	office
arinəva (pt. æriya)	_	open
issella	_	before
kohee	-	which place
tavə	-	more
tavat	-	another (when occurring with an indefinite noun)
ekkkə	-	with
alut	-	new
æætə	-	far; distance
velaavə	-	time
iiye	_	yesterday
kænTimə	-	canteen
pætte		direction; side
idəla	-	from
vahanəva (pt. væhuva)	-	close; shut

4.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

i. eyaa aave

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

ii. mamə væDə-kəranne

with another gentleman
with this gentleman
with another man
with farmers
with the school master
in this office
in an office
in the canteen in our office
with the gentleman who came from Kandy
with the gentleman who said it

iii. mee bas-eka enne

from the University
from Peradeniva
from Colombo
from that village
from our school
from yesterday
from yesterday evening
from the direction of the University
from Mr. Siripala's office
from that temple

- 2. Transform according to model:
- i. mamə adə nuvərə yanəva → mamə adə nuvərə giyaa eyaa siəhalə igenəgannəva mee mahattəya hodəTə ugannənəva mamə etəniə dakunəTə hærenəva mehee koy deet saruvəTə vævenəva vanəsattu govitæəvələTə enəva api adə papsələ balənəva mamə adə hugak væDə-kərənəva mahattəya mee paare kaar-ekə geniyənəva mehee mahatturu kiipədenek innəva mamə adə nuvəriə potak gannəva mee laməya rassaavak hovənəva mee gamee puraanə papsəlak tiyenəva
- ii. Jaməya adə nuvərə giyaa → adə nuvərə giyə laməya mahattəya papsələ bæluva kaar-ekə dakunəTə hæruna laməya potə genicca

minissu govitæn keruva
maTə mahattəya hambə-unaa
ee palaate iskooləyak tibuna
mahattəya koləbin kaar-ekak genaava
eegollə gedərəTə aava
mahatturu kiipədenek etənə unna
laməya rassaavak heuva

iii. mamə mee potə genaava —→ mamə genaave mee potə api adə bas-eken giyaa mehee vii saruvətə væuna kaar-ekə etənə nævətunaa mamə iiye koləbə idəla aava ee palaate puraanə vihaarəyak tibuna eyaa pansələ pættəTə hæruna ee mahattəya venə rassaavak heuva mamə adə hugak væDə-keruva ee mahattəya sinhələ potak liuva iskoole mee kiTTuvə tibuna

3. Say in Sinhalese:

Come with me.
Mr. Siripala went to office this morning.
The man who worked in the office is here.
The book he brought is very good.
He came from Colombo.
He should come soon.
He comes from the direction of the school.
He came to office today.
I came yesterday also.
He went somewhere, a little while ago.

LESSON FIVE

5.1. Conversation 5.

Two students in a University Hall of Residence.

- tamuse gamaTa gihilla kavada-da aapahu aave?
- mame ade udee koocciyen aava.
- koocciyen ava nan meccere parakku unee mokede?
- koocciyə adə peeraadeniyəTə enəkoTə hugak parakku unaa.
- koo anit aya? kohee gihilla da ?
- hæmoome pustekaaleTe gihilla. dæn vibhaage lagene.
- tamuse vitərak mokədə mehee inne ?
- maTe iiye rææ saniipe næti unaa. eeke nisaa giyee nææ.
- ehenan gihilla beet Tikak ganna oonæ nee?
- mamə udee gihillə beet genaava. dæp maTə hoday. unat bæhæla. ægee teheTTuyə vitərak Tikak tiyenəva.
- nivaaDu kaale mokede kelee? paaDan keranne æti.
- nææ, mamə gedərəTə velaa, kaala biila naala saniipə gatta.

5.2. Explanatory translation

tamuse — gaməTə — gihilla — kavəda + də — aapahu + aave you — to village — having gone — what day — back + came (emph.) Having gone home, when did you return?

mamə — adə — udee — koocciyen — aava. I — today — morning — by train — came I came this morning by train

koocciyen — aava — nan — meccərə — parakku — unee + mokə + də by train — came — if — this much — late — became + emph. — why If (you) came by train, why did you get so late?

koocciyə — adə — peeraadeniyəTə — enəkoTə — hugak train — today — to Peradeniya — when came — much parakku unaa late became

When the train came to Peradeniya today, it was very late.

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

kohee — gihilla + də which place — gone (pr. pft. + Q Where (are) (they) gone ? hæmoome — pustekaaleTe — gihilla all (animate) — to library — gone (pr. pft.) all are gone to the library.

dæp — vibhaage — lagə + ne now — examination — near + isn't it Now the examination is near, isn't it?

tamuse — vitərak — mokədə — mehee — inne you — only — why — here — stay — emph. Why are you only staying here.

maT₀ — iiye — rææ — saniip₀ — næti — unaa to me — yesterday — night — health — not — became I became ill last night.

eekə — nisaa — giye — nææ that (inanimate) — because — went + emph. — no Therefore I did not go

ehenan — gihilla — beet — Tikak — ganna — oonæ — nee in that case — having gone — medicine — a little — to take — should — isn't it In that case, (you) should go and get some medicine, isn't it?

mamə — udee — gihilla — beet — genaava I — morning — having gone — medicine — brought I went in the morning and brought medicine

 $d x - maT_{\theta} - hoday$ now - to me - good + 'y'Now, I am alright.

unat — bæhæla fever + 't' — has come down (pr. pft) Fever also has come down.

ægee — teheTTuvə — vitərak — Tikak — tiyenəva of body — tiredness — only — a little — is (inanimate) I only feel a little physical weakness

nivaaDu + kaale — mokədə — kəlee vacation + time — what — did + emph What did (you) do in the vacation?

paaDar, — kərannə — æti lessons (studies) — to do — may he (You) may have studied

nææ — mamə — gedərəTə + velaa — kaala — biila — naala — saniipə — gatta no — I — to home + having become — having eaten — having drunk — having bathed — health — took.

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

5.3. Grammatical notes.

- gihilla¹; gihilla²
 - a. eyaa gameTe yaneva. he goes home.
 - b. eyaa gaməTə giyaa. he went home.
 - c. eyaa gaməTə gihilla adə aapahu-aava.

 he to (home) village having gone today back-came

 He having gone home returned today.
 - d. eyaa gameTe gihilla he to (home) village is gone He is gone home.

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

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

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

eyaa gameTe gihilla aapahu aava He, having gone home, returned

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

Present perfect form, e.g. gihilla², occurs usually at the end of the sentence, as the finite verb. eyaa gamaTe gihilla. — He is gone home.

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

non-past tense Past participle and Present Perfect balala balanava liyəla liyənəva kiyala kiyənəvə hoyənəva hoyəla vavəla vavənəva gihilla yanəva idəla innəva tibila tiyenəva geniyənəva genihilla gannəva aregene; aran kərənəva kərəla ævilla; ævit enəva

hærenəva
igenəgannəva
ugannənəva
kanəva
naanəva
bonəva

velaa hærila igenəgenə ugannəlakaala naala biila

2. nap - if

mahattəya gaməTə yanəva — The gentleman goes home. mahattəya gaməTə yanəva nap — If the gentleman goes home.

mahattəya gaməTə yanəva naŋ mamat yanəva. If the gentleman is going home I too (shall) go.

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

3. mokede - why

you late became = You got late

tamuse parakku unee mokada? you late became (emph.) why = Why did you get late?

4. enəkoTə — participial adjective + koTə'

adə koocciyə peeraadeniyəTə enəkoTə hugak parakku venəva today train to Peradeniya when coming much late become (npt) When the train comes to Peradeniya today it becomes (or will be) very late.

adə koocciyə peeraadəniyəTə enəkoTə hugak parakku unaa today train to Peradeniya when came much late became (past tense) When the train came to Peradeniya today it was very late

When followed by a non-past verb, padj. + koTə is also non-past;

when followed by a past tense verb it indicates past tense, as in the above examples.

5. lagene

lage + y + ne \longrightarrow lagene near + 'y' + isn't it (It) is near, isn't it ? hode + y + ne \longrightarrow hodene good + 'y' + isn't it (It) is good, isn't it? 6. maTə saniipə næti unaa maTə saniipə nææ to me health no = I am ill.

> maTə saniipə næti unaa to me health no + adj. became = I became (fell) ill.

maTə saniipə unaa to me health became = I became healthy (i.e., got well).

7. giyee nææ

mamə pustəkaaleTə giyaa I to library went = I went to the library.

mamə pustəkaaleTə giyee nææ.

I to library went (emph.) no = I did not go the to library.

8. gedərəTə velaa

mamə gedərəTə velaa innəva

I to home having become stay = I stay confined to home.

eyaa ædəTə velaa innəva

he to bed having become stay = He stays confined to bed.

eyaa kaamereeTə velaa paaDap kərənəva he to room having become lessons do He stays confined to room, studying.

5.4. Vocabulary.

tamuse you (when addressing a friend, male person to male person) kavada what day; when gihilla having gone. (present: yanəva) aapahu enəva come back; return . adə today udee morning koocciya train aava came (present: eneva) meccara this much parakku late mokada why enəkoTə when coming koo where anit other anit-ayə other persons kohee where pustokaale library (pl. pustekaale)

now vibhaage (pl. vibhaage) examination vesterday night rææ health saniipə because nisaa because of that eekə nisaa medicine beeta (pl. beet) take gannəva must; should oonæ fever unə body ægə (pl. ægəval) teheTTuvə tiredness vacation; holiday nivaaDuvə nivaaDu kaale vacation time rige orde 1. study paaDan kereneva tomorrow heTə daval day-time ædə (pl. ædəval) bed

5.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

ii. mamə adə udee

went to the temple learnt Sinhalese brought medicine drank medicine came here took a book met him did lot of work began to do a job bathed while at home

iii. mame giyee nææ.

because of that
because of ill health (no health)
because there is a job
because of rain
because there is lot of work
because the sun is too hot
because the road is not very good
because he did not go
because the examination is near
because I don't know the road

2. Transform according to model.

- i. mamə iskoole giyaa —→ mamə iskoole giyee nææ maTə rassaavak hambə-unaa mamə gedərədi paaDaŋ keruva mamə eheedi govitæŋ kəlaa eyaa laŋkaave auruddak vitərə unna maTə ehee rassaavak tibuna mahattəya pot kiipəyak liuva adat kooceiya parakku unaa adə iskoole paTaŋ gatta. tamuse mehaaTə ennə paarə kiuva eyaa adat beet genaava
- ii. hæmoomə pustəkaaleTə giyaa → hæmoomə pustəkaaleTə gihilla hæmoomə aapahu aava adə iskoole paTap gatta eyaa hodəTə igenə-gatta mahattəya adə kaar-ekə genaava dæp væDə okkomə keruva eyaa adat beet gatta siripaala mahattəya kænTiməTə giyaa eyaaTə rassaavak hambə-unaa eyaa adat vævee nææva eyaa kaar-ekə genicca.

iii. mahatteya yaneva; ehenap mamat yaneva.

—> mahattəya yanəva nan mamat yanəva.

mamə sinbələ dannəva; ehenan lankaavəTə yanəva.

eyaa ikmənəTə aava; ehenan rassaavak hambə-venəva
tamuse asəniipə unaa; ehenan beet gannə oonæ
mehee saniipədaayəkay; ehenan api hugak kal innəva
eyaaTə rassaavak tiyenəva; ehenan mehee enne nææ
maTə tavəmə saniipə nææ; ehenan adat nivaaDu gannə oonæ
tamuseTə rassaavak oonæ; ehenan gaməTə yənnə
tamuseTə govitæn kerannə puluvan; ehenan heTə udee ennə

3. Say in Sinhalese.

I go (having gone) to University now, shall return in the evening. When he came, it was very late.

All have eaten.

Having gone home what did you do?

Did you study much?

He brought medicine yesterday also.

Did you go to meet Mr. Perera yesterday?

Do you know the way to our home?

If you are not well, get some medicine

If the examination is near, study well.

If you came by car, why did you get so late?

I stayed confined to bed.

Staying in bed, he studies.

LESSON SIX

6.1. Conversation 6.

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

- dæn hæmoome bas ekeTe nægela de ?
- ou. səər, dæp hæmoomə nægəla vaage. bas-ekep piTə kauruvat peennə nææ.
- ehemə bææ. ganan kərəla balannə oonæ. gunəpaalə ganan kərannə.
- hoday səər, ekay, dekay, tunay, hatəray, pahay, visihatəray. visihatərədenay inne. ekkenek aDuy səər.
- koo balanna. kauda taama aave nætte?
- okkomə inneva vaage səər. namut ganap kərəla balənəkoTə ekkenek aDuy.
- eekə vennə bææ. gunəpaalə, tamuse tamusevə ganaŋ keruva də?
- anee səər, maTə værədilaa. maavə ganan kərannə bærivelaa.

6.2. Explanatory translation

dæn — hæmoome — bas + ekeTe — nægela + de? now — all — to bus — have boarded + Q. Have (they) all boarded the bus now?

ou — səər — dæn — hæmoomə — nægəla — vaage yes — sir — now — all — have boarded — looks like Yes Sir, it appears they all have boarded.

bas — ekep — piTə — kauruvat — peennə — nææ from bus — outside — anyone — to see — no There is no one outside the bus to be seen.

ehemo — bææ that way — cannot That won't do.

ganan + kərəla — balannə — oonæ having counted — to see — must (You) must count and check

gunopasle — ganan + kəranna Gunapala (proper name) — count Gunapala, please count.

hoday — səər good + 'y' — Sir Alright Sir.

okay — dekay — tunay — hateray — pahay — visihateray. it is one — it is two — it's three — it's four — it's five — it's twenty-four. one, two, three, four, five, twenty-four. visihatərədenay — inne. twenty-four + 'y' - there is There are only twenty-four persons. ekkenek — aDuv — səər, one person - less + 'y' - Sir One person is missing, Sir. koo - balannə. where - to see Let (me) see kaudə — taamə — aave — nætte? who — yet — came (emph.) — no (emph.) Who hasn't come yet ? okkoma — innava — vaage — saar. all — there are — looks like — Sir It looks as if they are all in, Sir namut — ganan + kərəla — balənəkoTə — ekkenek— aDuy — səər but — having counted — when looking — one person — less — 'y' + Sir. But when (you) count and check, there is one person less, Sir. eekə — vennə — bææ that - to be - cannot That cannot be gunəpaalə — tamuse — tamusevə — ganan + keruvadə Gunapala — you — you + Accusative — counted + Q Gunapala, did you count yourself? anee — səər — maTə — værədilaa oh - Sir - to me - gone wrong (invol.) Oh, Sir, I have gone wrong.

maavə — ganaŋ + kərannə — bærivelaa me (acc.) — to count — has failed I have failed to count myself.

6.3. Grammatical notes.

piTə 'outside'; ætulə 'inside'; uDə 'on' and yaTə 'under' bas-eken piTə from bus outside = outside the bus kaaməren piTə from room outside = outside the room

bas-ekə ætule bus inside = inside the bus kaaməree ætule room inside = inside the room

bas-ekə uDə
bus on = on the bus
meese uDə
table on = on the table \

meese yaTə table under = under the table bas-ekə yaTə bus under = under the bus

2. kauruvat

kauru + vat who + 'vat' = any person

kauruvat occurs in negative sentences or in question sentences.

bas-ekee kauruvat nææ — valo in bus anyone no = There is no one in the bus bas-ekee kauruvat inneva de? in bus anyone is + Q. = Is there anyone in the bus? Similarly,

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

bas-ekee mokakvat nææ
in bus anything no

= There is nothing in the bus
bus-ekee mokavat tiyenava da = Is there anything in the bus?

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

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

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

værədenəva — go wrong
bærivenəva — fail
dænenəva — feel
æhenəva — hear

4. kaudə 'who'; mokakdə 'what'

kauru + de → kaudə kaudə bas-ekee nætte who in bus no(emph.) = Who is not in the bus? mokakdə bas-ekee nætte what in bus no (emph.) = What is not in the bus?

5. -və Accusative case marker

tamuse

you

you + Acc. marker

-və is used after a noun to mark it as belonging to Accusative case, to avoid ambiguity.

-ve is used after animate nouns only.

mamə tamusevə heuva

IND LEVE

Ι

you +

Acc. searched = I searched for you.

6. bæriveneva

bæri + venəva

cannot (adj.) + become - fail or become impossible to do something.

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

7. Numerals.

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

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

1	ekə	ek-,ekə
2	dekə	de-
3	tunə	tuŋ-
4	hatərə	hatərə, haa
5	paha	pas, pa-
6	hayə	hayə
7	hatə	hat
8	aTe	aTe
9	navəyə	navə
10	dahaya	daha
11	ekolaha	ekolos
12	doləha	dolos
13	dahatune	dahatun
14	daahatərə	daahatərə
15	pahalohə	pahalos
16	dahasəyə	dahasəyə
17	daahatə	daahat
18	daha-aTe	daha-aTe
19	dahanaməyə	dahanamə
20	vissə	visi
21	visi-ekə	visi-ek
30	tihə	tis
31	tis-ekə	tis-ek
40	hatəlihə	hatəlis
41	hatəlis- ekə	hatəlis-ek
50	panəha	panas

51	panco-eke	panas-ek
60	hæTo	h \approx T \circ
61	hæTe-ekə	hæTə-ek
70	hættæævə	hæitææ
71	hættæ-ekə	hattæ-ek
80	asuuvo	asuu
81	asuu eka	asuu-ek
90	anuuvə	omuu
91	anuu-eke	añuu-ek
100	ekə-siiyə	ekə-siyə
101	ekə-siyə-ekə	elzə–siyə–ek
1000	ekə-daaha	eka-daas
1001	ekə-daas-ekə	ekə-daas-ek

Animate forms.

ek-kenaa

one (stem) + person - one persen
denna (\leftarrow de + denaa) - two persons
tup-denaa - three persons
hatere-denaa - four persons

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

Ordinal forms.

palemu- veniya — the first person

paləmu-vænnə — the first thing (inanimate)

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} $-$ & the second person \\ \end{tabular}$

de-vænnə — the second thing (inanimate)

tur)-veniya — the third person

tup-vænne — the third thing (inanimate)

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

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

tunə — the three tunak — a three

tup-denas - the three persons' tup-denek - 'a three persons'

tup-veniya — the third person tup-veniyek — a third person

tup-vænne — the third (inanimate)
tup-vænnek — a third (inanimate)

Usually the indefinite form of the numeral is used preceded by the noun it qualifies when referense is made for the first time unless the referent is already known to both speaker and listener:

bas-ekee lamay pas-denek inneva — There are five children in the bus kaameree puTu dekak tiyeneva — There are two chairs in the room.

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

```
visi-ekə

20(stem) + one = twenty-one
tis-paha
30(stem) + five = thirty-five
de-siyə-paha 6

two (stem) + hundred (stem) + five = two hundred and five.
haara-siiyə
four(stem) + hundred = Four hundred
pan-daaha
five (stem) + thousand = Five thousand
```

6.4. Vocabulary.

```
bas-ekə (pl. bas)
                                       bus
naginəva (pt. nægga)
                                       ascend
 seerla)
                                       Sir
 piTə
                                       outside
kauru
                                       who
kauruvat
                                       anyone
 peeneva (pt. penuna)
                                       see; appear
ehemə
                                       that way; that manner
 ganana (pl. ganar))
                                       number
 ganan-kərənəva (pt. g'keruva)
                                       count
 aDu
                                       less
 taame
                                       yet
 tavəmə
                                                          512516
                                       mistake, fault
 væræddə (pl. værədi)
 væredeneva (pt. væredunaa)
                                       go wrong
 bæriveneva (pt. b'unaa)
                                       fail; become impossible
                                       behind
piTipasse
                                       chair
puTuvə (pl. puTu)
laməya (pl. lamay)
                                       child
kaameree (pl. kaamere)
                                       room
 meese (pl. meesə)
                                       table
 rupiyələ (pl. rupiyal)
                                       rupee
uDэ
                                       on
                                       inside
ætule
yaTə
                                       under
```

8.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks. kauruvat peenne nææ. inside the bus under the car on the table inside the room near the field in front of the temple behind the car on the chair in the compound (use Genitive case) in the road (do mokevat tibune nææ. with him (= near him) under the chair to see to say to bring to take away inside the bus under the bed outside the school on the table iii. iskoole lamay innəva. two twenty-five thirty-nine eighty-four one hundred one hundred and fifty five hundred five hundred and seventy-five five hundred and one six hundred and sixteen iv. maa lagə rupiyal tiyenəva. one two fifty-two one thousand and fifty-two two thousand five hundred

three thousand five hundred and fifty-two one thousand nine hundred and nineteen

- 2. Transform according to model.
 - i. mehee kauruvat nææ → mehee mokovat nææ

mamə ee kauruvat danne nææ.
gedere kauruvat innəva də?
iskoole di kauruvat hambə-unaadə?
paare kauruvat yanəva də?
bas-ekee kauruvat unne nææ.
tamuseTə kauruvat peenne nææ.
kauruvat taamə aDu də?

ii. ganap-kərəla balənəko Tə <u>ekkenek</u> a
Duy —> ganap-kərəla balənəko Tə <u>ekak</u> a Duy ganap-kərəla balənəko Tə <u>dennek</u> a Duy.

> pasdenek dehadenek visidenek visidennek siyadenek

iii. mamə iiye mehee aava. ---> maTə iiye mehee ennə bæri-unaa.

mahattəya mee bas-ekep aava.
mamə lapkaave hugak kal unna.
api papsələ bæluva.
maTə mahatturu hæmoomə hambə-unaa.
eyaa pot okkomə gatta
eyaa nivaaDuvəTə gaməTə giyaa
eyaa lankaavedi sinhalə igenə gatta
eyaa bus-ekəTə nægga.

3. Say in Sinhalese.

You all please board the bus.

Please get down (bahinəva) from the bus.

There are only twenty persons in the bus.

I could not (failed) come yesterday.

Who hasn't come yet?

Still there is one less.

Did you count me?

You have gone wrong.

I could not go there yesterday.

There is one person extra (væDi).

LESSON SEVEN

7.1. Conversation 7.

Two passengers at a bus halt.

- koləbə yanə bus metənə navattenəva də?
- ou, navattənəva. namut mahattəyaTə Tikak velaa inne vey, bus ekə enəkaŋ
- ee æy?
- mee dæŋ kolebə bus-ekak giyaa. iilagə bas-ekə ennə aDumə gaane pæyə baagəyakvat yay.
- hæbææTə? kolebə bas tiyenne pæyə baageŋ baageTə də?
- ou, pæyə baager) baageTə tamay. namut saməharə velaavəTə parakku-venəva.
- dær) velaave kiiya de? mame ade hadissiye aave. oreloosuve geenne ameteke unaa.
- velaave hatay dahayay . nuverio hateTe piTat vene bas-eke dæn mage æti.
 hatay hateliheTe vitere eeke mahaaTe eevi.
- koləbəTə yanna bas-ekak koccərə velaa gannəva də?
- eekə kiyannə amaaruy . saməharə bas pævə dekəhamaaren yanəva. saməharə eeva pæyə tunak gannəva.
- mehee idəla koləbəTə yanna kiiyak gannava da?
- rupiyal dekay satə visipahak gannəva.
- koocciye nan rupiyal tunak gannava needa?
- ou, bas-ekee yana-eka laabay.

7.2. Explanatory translation.

```
kolebə — yanə — bas — metənə — navattənəva + də
Colombo — going (padj.) — buses — this place — stop + Q.
Do (they) stop Colombo bound buses here?
```

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

namut — mahattəyaTə — Tikak — velaa — innə — vey
but — to gentleman — a little — time — to stay — might have to
bas-ekə — enəkap.
bus — coming (padj.) + 'kap'.

But you will have to stay for some time till the bus comes.

ee — æy ?
that — why ?
Why is that ?
mee — dæp — kolebe + bas-ekak — giyaa.
this — now — Colombo + a bus — went
Just now, a Colombo bound bus went.

iilagə — bas-ekə — ennə — aDumə + gaane — pæyə + baagəyak + vat — yay. next — bus — to come — least + amount — hour + a half + 'vat' — might go For the next bus to come it might take at least half an hour.

hæbææTə? true + 'Tə' Is that true?

koləbə bus — tiyenne — pæyə + baager) + baagerə + də? Colombo bus — is (emph.) — hour + from half + to half + Q Is it every half hour that there are buses to Colombo?

ou — pæyə + baagep baageTə — tamay. yes — hour + from half to half — emph. Yes it is every half hour.

namut — saməharə — velaavəTə — parakku + venəva. but — some — at time — late — become But sometimes they get late.

dæp — velaave — kiiye + de? now — time — how much + Q What is the time now?

mame — ade — hadissiye — aave. I — today — in hurry — came(emph.) It is in a hurry that I came today.

oreloosuve — geenne — ameteke-unaa. watch — to bring — forget-became (I) forgot to bring the watch.

velaave — hata + y — dahaya + y. time — seven + y' — ten + 'y' The time is seven ten (i. e. ten past seven).

nuverity — hateTe — piTatvene — bas-eke — dæp — mage — æti. from Kandy — at seven — depart (padj.) — bus — now — on road — may be The bus that leaves Kandy at seven may be on way now.

hatay + hatəlihəTə — vitərə — eekə — mehaaTə — eevi seven + and at forty — about — that — to here — might come It might reach here at about seven forty.

kolebe — yanne — bas + ekak — koccere velaa — ganneva + de? Colombo — to go — a bus — how much time — take + Q How long a bus takes to go to Colombo?

eekə — kiyannə — amaaruy that—to say — difficult It is difficult to say. samehare bas — pæye — deke-hamaaren — yaneva. some buses — hours — by two and half — go Some buses go in two and a half hours.

saməharə eeva — pæyə — tunak — gannəva. some ones — hours — three — take Some (buses) take three hours.

mehee — idəla — kələbə — yannə — kiiyak — gannəva + də? here — from — Colombo — to go — how much — take + Q. How much (money) they take to go from here to Colombo? (i.e. what is the fare to colombo?)

rupiyal — dekay satə visipahak — gannəva. rupees — two and cents twenty five + (ind.) — take (They) take two rupees and twenty — five cents.

koocciye — nap — rupiyal tunak — gannəva — needə in train — of course — rupees three — take — isn't it By train it is three rupees, isn't it?

ou, bas-ekee — yanə — ekə — laabay. yes — in bus — going(N) — cheap + '(y)' Yes, going by bus is cheap.

7.3. Grammatical Notes.

1. navatteneva - navetineva

draiver bas - eke navatteneva
the driver the bus stops = The driver stops the bus.

pætrool nætuve bus - eke navetineva
petrol not having bus stops = There being no petrol, the bus stops

2. ey (or'eevi')

mahattəyaTə Tikak velaa innə venəva

to Gentleman a little time to stay become Sir, you will have to stay (wait) for some time.

mahattəyaTə Tikak velaa innə vey (or veevi) Sir, you might have to wait for some time.

balənəva balay; balaavi kəranəva kəray; kəraavi innəva idiy; idiivi gannəva ganiy; ganiivi tiyenəva tiyey; tiyeevi naginəva nagiy; nagiivi

Latter.

3. bas-ekə enəva

bas-eka ena + kap

The bus comes

Until the bus comes

maTə rassaavak hambə-venəva. etəkan mamə rassaavak hoyənəva to me a job find

till then I a job search for

rassaavak hambəvenə-kan mamə hoyənəva a job till find I search for I search for a job till I find one.

4. pæyə haagəyak yay

hour a half might go

= Half an hour might pass.

pæyə baagəyak + vat yay

hour a half + 'vat' - might go = Helf an hour at least might pass.

5. pæye baager baageTe

- from half hour to half your (i.e. every half hour)

Similarly,

pæyen pæyeTe

- from hour to hour. i.e. hourly

tænin tæneTe

- from place to place (tænə = place)

pæya deken dekaTa

- from two hour to two hour

i.e. every two hours.

6. tamay

pæye baagen baageTe tamay hour from half to half emphasis It is every half hour (not at other intervals)

mehee rassaaval tiyenəva There are jobs here.

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

7. kiiyə 'how much' (indefinite: kiiyak)

dæn velaave kiive + de

now time how much

- What is the time now?

meeke milə kiiyə + də of this price how much = What is the price of this (article)? meekə kiiyadə — how much (price) is this?

8. amətəkə-unaa 'forgot' (pr. amətəkə-venəva)

maTə orəloosuvə geennə amətəkə-unaa

to me watch to bring forgot = I forgot to bring the watch.

maTə orəloosuvə geennə matak-unaa

to me watch to bring remember = I remembered to bring the watch. mateke - memory

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9. hatay dahaya seven and ten hata + y dahaya + yseven and ten + 'y' (= is) = It is seven ten 'v' after hate is equivalent to 'and' 'y' after dahaye acts as a predicator, as already learned in lesson two. (e.g., rasney 'is hot') Similarly, rupiyal deka - y satə visipahak rupees two and cents twentyfive - two rupees and twenty five cents. 10. mehee idəla kolobəTə here (Loc.) from to Colombo = from here to Colombo peeraadeniye idəla koləbəTə Peradeniya (Loc.) from to Colombo = from Peradeniya to Colombo 11. bas-ekə koləbəTə yanəva — the bus goes to Colombo - the bus that goes to Colombo koləbəTə yanə bas-ekə kolobeTe yane-eke - the one that goes to Colombo yane-eke may mean either 'the one that goes' or 'going' (verbal noun.) e.g. meekə koləbə yanə-ekə — this is the one that goes to Colombo. bas-eken yanna-eka laabay - going by bus is cheap 7.4. Vocabulary. koləbə - Colombo - here metana navatteneva (pt. nævættuwa) stop velaa time velaava iilagə next (to that) miilagə next (to this) 200 gaanə amount pæyə (pl. pæyə) hour hæbæævə truth baage half -hamaare saməharə some kiiyə (+ də) how much; what number (indef. kiiyak) hadissiyə hurry; urgency orəloosuvə watch; clock mateke memory matak-veneva remember

recollect, remind

lack of memory

matak-kereneva

amətəkə

ameteke-veneva	****	forget
nuvərə	_	Kandy (proper name)
nuvərə piTat-venəva	_	depart
mage 1 c	-	way; road
magə æti		may be on the way
amaaru (amaaruvə (N))	_	difficult (adj.)
$\mathrm{i}d$ əla	_	from
rupiyələ (pl. rupiyal)	-	rupee
laabə (N. laabe)	_	cheap
draiver (pl. draiverla)	-	driver
pæTrool	_	petrol
tænə (pl. tæg)	_	place
kaalə (pl. kaal)	-	quarter
pæyə kaalə	_	quarter hour
leesi	-	easy
milə	_	price
mateke	-	memory

7.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

ii. tamuse metənə innə.

till the bus comes

till I come back

till I bring the book

till I tell you the way (road)

till the next bus departs

till we find (for) you a job

till I tell (you) the time

till he boards the bus

till he counts the children

till all the students alight from the bus

iii. koləbə bas tiyenne

every half hour every quarter hour every six hours every twenty minutes once in a way every thirty minutes

iv. dæŋ velaavə

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

- 2. Transform according to model.
 - i. koləbə bas-ekə dæp enəvə koləbe bas-ekə dæp eevi.

 mee koocciyə dæp piTat-venəva
 eyaa dæp yanəva
 tamuse etəkoTə paaDap kərənəva
 mahattəya maTə rassaavak hoyənəva
 laməya siphələ hodəTə igenə-gannəva
 ee minissu mehee hugak kal innəva
 mahattəya heTat ugannənəva
 mahattəya ævillə papsələ balənəva
 dæp hæmoomə bas-ekəTə naginəva
 mahattəya hændæævəTə kaar-ekə geenəva
 - ii. bas-eken yanava. eeka laabay. → bas-eken yana-eka laabay. mehee Tikak kal innava. eeka hoday. mehee rassaavak karanava. eeka leesiy. ada iskoole paTan-gannava. eeka hoday. dæn pansala balanava. eeka Tikak amaaruy. ada kaar-eka geniyanava. eeka hoday hændæwvaTa beet geenava. eeka leesiy
- 3. Say in Sinhalese:

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

dæp velaave now time Now the time is

hatay — 'is seven'
hatay dahayay — 'ten and seven'
i.e., ten past seven.
hataTa dahayay — 'to seven ten'
i.e., ten to seven.
hatay kaalay — 'seven and quater'
i.e., quarter past seven
hataTa kaalay — 'to seven quarter'
i.e., quarter to seven
hata-hamaaray — 'seven and half'
i.e., half past seven.

LESSON EIGHT

8.1. Conversation 8

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

- lameya, moneyade kææmeTe tiyenne?
- oonæ deyak tiyenəva mahattəya. mahattəya kæməti bat kannə də? nættap venə morəvahari kannə də?
- bat kanna monava da tiyenne?
- mahattəyaTə maalu oonænan maalu tiyenəva; mas oonæ nan mas tiyenəva.
- mas kohomede hadela tiyenne?
- bædəpuvat tiyenəva; maaluvəTə uyəpuvat tiyenəva.
- mas maTə saamaanyen agunay. maalu monəvadə tiyenne?
- toorə maalu tiyenəva mahattəya; mirisəTə uyəla.
- mirisəTə uyəpuva bohomə særə væDiv. kirəTə uyəpuva næddə?
- kireTe uyepuva iveray mahatteya.
- toorə maaluvələTə mamə kohomat kæməti nææ.
- mahattəyaTə ehenan elooluy batuy vitərak geennan?
- hoday geennə. eloolu monəvadə tiyenne?
- banDakkay baTuy patoolay tiyenəva.
- banDakka maTə kannə hodə nææ. maTə hembirissaavə hædila. baTut barə væDiy. maTə baDee amaaru hædenəva. patoolə nar) varədak nææ.
- ehenan patoolay batuy geennan?
- hoday beriveccə batvelir) Tikak geennə.
- adə nan bat Tikak idila madi mahattəya.
- eekat ehemədə? ehenan maTə nikan tee ekak genat dennə.

8.2. Explanatory translation.

```
lameya — moneyade — kææmeTe — tiyenne
child (waiter) — what + Q. — for eating — there is (emph.)?
Waiter, what is there to eat?
```

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

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

nættap — vene + moneva + hari — kanne + de? or else — something else or other — to eat + Q Or to eat something else?

```
bat — kannə — monəyadə — tiyenne ?
rice — to eat — what — there is (emph.)
What is there to eat rice (with)?
mahattəyaTə — maalu — oonænarı — maalu — tiyerəva.
to gentleman — fish — want + if — fish — there is.
Sir, if you want fish there is fish.
mas - oonænan - mas - tivenova
meat — want + if — meat — there is
If (you) want meat there is meat
mas - kohomede - hadela - tiyenne?
meat — how + Q. — having prepared — there is (emph.)
How is meat prepared?
bædəpuvat — tiyenəva — maaluvəTə — uyəpuvat — tiyenəva
fried ones + 't' - there is - to curry - cooked ones + 't' - there is
There is fried meat as well as curried meat.
mas — maTə — saamaanyen — agunay.
meat — to me — generally — not agreable + 'y'
Meat generally does not agree with me (bad for me).
maalu — monevade — tiyenne?
fish — what + Q. there is
What fish is there ?
toorə + maalu — tiyenəva — mahattəya — mirisəTə — uyəla
seer + fish — there is — sir — to chillies — having cooked.
There is seer fish, Sir, prepared into chillie curry (i.e. without coconut cream).
mirisəTə — uyəpuva — bohomə — særə — væDiy.
to chillies — cooked ones — very — strong — too much + 't'
What is prepared to a chillie curry is much too strong.
kirəTə — uyəpuva — næddə?
to milk — cooked ones — no + Q.
Don't you have what is prepared with milk (i.e. with coconut cream)
kirəTə — uyəpuva — ivəray — mahattəya.
to milk — cooked ones — finish + 'y' — Sir
What is prepared with milk is finished Sir.
toorə maaluvələTə — mama — kohomat — kæməti — nææ
to seer fish (pl) — I — in any manner — like — no
I don't like seer fish in any case.
mahattəyaTə — ehenan — elooluy — batuy — vitərak — geennan
to gentleman — in that case — vegetables + and — rice + and — only — I shall bring.
In that case, I shall bring you vegetables and rice only.
```

hoday - geenna, good + 'y' - please bring Alright, please bring.

eloolu - monevade - tivenne? vegetables — what + Q. there is What vegetables are there?

banDakkay — baTuy — patoolay — tiyenəva banDakka + and - buTu + and - patoole + and - there is There is banDakka, buTu and patoole.

banDakka — maTə — kannə — hodə — nææ banDakka — to me — to eat — good — no It is bad for me to eat banDakka.

maTə — hembirissaavə — hædila to me - cold - have got I have got a cold.

baTut — barə — væDiy baTu + 't' - weight - too much + 'y' Batu is also too heavy (i.e. to digest)

aged disease maTə — baDee — amaaru — hædenəva to me — of stomach — difficulties (disorders) — get

patoole - nan - varedak - nææ patoole — of course — a wrong — no patoole, of course, is not bad.

I get stomach disorders.

ehenan — patoolay — batuy — geennan in that case — patoole + and — rice + and — I shall bring In that case, I shall bring patoola and rice?

hoday — beriveccə — batvəlin — Tikak — geennə good + 'y' - over-cooked (padj.) - of rice (pl.) - a little - bring Alright, please bring some of the over-cooked rice.

b al

3.

4.

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

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

ehenap — maTə — nikap + tee + ekak — genat + dennə in that case — to me plain + tea + a one — having brought + give In that case, please bring me a plain cup of tea.

8.3. Grammatical notes

1, kanava (verb)

kææmə (participial noun)

201-1

eat

eating

mahattəya bat kanəva

mahattəya eekəTə kæmətiy

Gentleman eats rice.

Gentleman likes that

mahattəya bat kææməTə kæmətiy

Gentleman likes eating rice

Similarly,

rerb

Participial noun

balanava

hoyənəva badinəva

bæliimə hevumə bædiimə

bonəva gannəva

kərənəva vavənəva tiyenəva

biimə gæniimə kiriimə væviime tibiimə

idiimə

innəva

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

kæməti

mame lankaaveTe kæmetiy

I to Ceylon like + 'y'

= I like Ceylon.

mame mee rassaaveTe kæmetiy = I like this job

mame bat kanne kæmetiy

I rice to eat like + 'y'

= I like to eat rice.

mame lapkaave inne kæmetiy

I in Ceylon to stay like + 'y'

= I like to stay in Ceylon

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

$$= næti + nap \longrightarrow \begin{cases} nætnap \\ nættap \end{cases}$$

4. oonæ deyak

want thing + indefinite

= anything (one) wants.

laməyaTə oonæ deyak —

to child want thing + indf.

= Anything that the child wants.

laməyaTə oonæ dee

to child want thing + def

= What the child wants

5. hadəla tiyenəva

- (a) hadənəva 'make, prepare'
 hadəla tiyenəva
 having prepared it is = It is there having been prepared.

 mas bædəla tiyenəva
 meat having fried there is = Meat is there having been fried
 mas tiyenne bædəla
 It is having been fried that the meat is there (available)
- (b) mamə lapkaavəTə aava I came to Sri Lanka
 mamə miiTə issella lapkaavəTə ævilla tiyenəva
 I to this before to Sri Lanka have come
 I have come to Sri Lanka before this

 mamə sişəhələ kææmə kaala tiyenəva
 I Sinhalese food have eaten
 I have eaten Sinhalese food.

In the examples given in this sub-section (5 b) (i. e. ævilla tiyenəva, kaala tiyenəva) the past participal cannot be separated from tiyenəva as in the examples in the previous sub-section (5a). Besides, in the examples in 5b, the finite verb is always tiyenəva whereas in 5a it need not be.

e. g., mas bædəla genaava mas bædəla kææva

More examples:

mahattəya mehee ævilla tiyenəva — The gentleman has come here (sometime in the past)

mahattəya mehee ævilla innəva — The gentleman having come here is still here.

6.	mas badinəva meat fry	bædəpu mas bædəpuva fried meat fried ones (what was fried)	
	Similarly,	620 X10	
	uyənəva	uyəpuva (what was cooked)	
	liyənəva	liyəpuva	
	kapənəva	kapəpuva	
	denəva	diipuva	
	gannəva	gattuva	
	beriven ₀ va	berivecca Oscillation	
	vævenəva	vævicca	
	kæDen _ð va	kæDicea	

These (bædəpuva etc.) can be declined like inanimate nouns in the plural: bædəpuva bædəpuvaip, bædəpuææ.

```
7.
     særə
                                                særa væDiy
     strong
                                                strong too much = too strong.
                                                sære madi
                                                strong insufficient = not sufficiently strong.
     diga
                                                digə væDiy
                                                                   too long
     length
                                                digə madi
                                                                   not long enough
8.
     geenəva
                          geennan
     bring
                          I shall bring
     Similarly,
         hoyənəva
                                hoyannan
         gannəva
                                gannar
         denava
                                dennan
         yanəva
                                yannan
   Sentences with verbs like geennan can also be delivered with question intonation, expecting
the listener's approval as in the examples in the conversation.
8.4. Vocabulary.
     bat
                                            rice (cooked)
     kæmati
                                            like; desire
     nættan (= naeti + nan)
                                            or else; if not
     monova hari
                                            something or other
     venə monəva hari
                                            something else or other
     maalu
                                            fish
     maaluva (pl. maalu)
                                            the fish (whole)
                                            meat
     hareka (pl. harak)
                                            cattle (sg.)
     harak mas
                                            beef
     eluva (pl. eluvo)
                                            goat
     elu mas
                                            mutton
     uura (pl. uuro)
                                            pig
     uuru mas
                                            pork
     kohomada
                                            how
     hadənəva (pt. hæduva)
                                            make; prepare
     maaluvə (pl. maalu)
                                            meat, fish or other dish prepared for eating with
                                            with rice. Some use the word væænjenee,
                                            (pl. væænjnə)
     saamaanya
                                            general
    saamaanyen
                                            generally
    gunə
                                            aggreable
                                                             re. food
    agunə
                                            not aggreable
    toorə maalu
                                            seer fish
    miris
                                            chillies
```

milk

verv

ast a).

be.

is

uva

kiri

bohoma

	Særə		strong	
-	ivərə (adj.)		finish	
	kohomat		in any case	
	eləvəlu (also eloolu)	densiralist.	vegetables	
	banDakka baTu batoolə	_	kinds of vegetables	355
- (hembirissaavə -		cold	
d	barə		weight	
	baDə (pl. baDəval)		stomach; belly	
	amaaru,	-	difficult	
	baDee amaaru		stomach disorders	
	berivenəva		get over-cooked, over	er ripe
	tee		tea	
	nikan tee		plain tea, tea withe	out milk.
	kapeneva (pt. kæruva)	-	eut	
	deneva (pt. dunna)		give	
	kaDənəva (kæDuva)		break	
	koopi		coffee	
	ævidinəva (pt. ævidda)		walk	
	unu		hot	
	rasə		taste (N)	
	tambanava (pt. tæmbuva)		boil	
	pæni rasə		sweet	
	pæænə (pl. pææŋ)	_	pen	
	pænsələ (pl. pæpsal)	_	pencil	-
	kaDədaasiyə (pl. kaDədaasi)	—	sheet of paper.	7
	hisə (pl. his) oluvə (pl. olu)	_	head	
	kækkumə	-	ache	
	hisee kækkume	-	head ache	
S.	Exercises.			
Ι.	Fill the blanks			

8.5

i. mahattəya kæməti..... da ?

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

ii. mee kææma too strong too hot not strong enough not tasty enough not good enough not sufficiently cooked over-cooked not sufficiently fried not sufficiently boiled too sweet vii. ivəray what is curried with milk what is brought my me what is fried by him what is given by him what is cut by him what is over-cooked what is grown in this area what is made by the gentleman iv. tiyenəva paddy and Indian Corn a tank and a temple a school and a house a pen and a sheet of paper meat and fish fish and vegetables meat, vegetables and rice v. mahattəyaTə hædilə, a cold a stomach ailment fever head ache an illness vi. mamakæmətiy to this area to Sinhalese food to eat vegetables and rice to work here to that gentleman to see that temple to stay in Sri Lanka to eat Sinhalese food to learn Sinhalese to go by bus

2. Transform according to model

- i. eyaa mehee væDə keruva → eyaa mehee væDə kərəla tiyenəva eyaa særə kææmə kææva eyaa nikap tee biuva eyaa pot okkomə genaava eyaa mee iskoole ugannannə aava eyaa rassaavak hoyəla dunna vanə sattu iiye kuburəTə aava api ee palaate govitæp keruva maTə hembirissaavə hæduna
- ii. mamə nikan tee bonəva → mamə nikan tee bonnan mamə adə kantooruvəTə yanəva.
 mamə heTə kææməTə enəva.
 mamə tavə Tikəkin kiyənəva.
 mamə eekə heTə udeeTə denəva.
 mamə etənə kaar-ekə navattənəva.
 mamə ikmənəTə væDee ivərə kərənəva.
 mamə heTə tamusevə hambəvenəva.
 mamə adə ugannannə paTan gannəva.
 mamə aTəhamaarəTə kantooruvə arinəva.
 mamə dæn kææmə uyənəva.

LESSON NINE

9.1. Conversation 9a.

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

- mokede ade hadissiyeme mee pætte?
- maTə labənə maase hiTə mehaaTə maaruvak læbila tiyenəva. eekə nisaa mee palaatə Tikak baləla yannə aava.
- eekə bohomə hodə aaranciyak ne. kavədadə mehaaTə padinciyəTə enne?
- eekə tamay mee kalpənaakəranne.
- monəvadə kalpənaa kəranne? ikmənəTə ennə. mee palaatə bohomə hoday. laməyipTə hodə iskoolat tiyenəva.
- iskoolə nan ee taran prasnəyak nemee. geyak hoyaa gæniimə tamay prasne.
- geval heviimə nan mee palaate Tikak amaaruv, ee unat maTə puluvəni hodə geyak hoyəla dennə, koy vidihe ekak də oonæ?
- maTə ee tarap visaala geyak oonæ nææ. kaamərə tunak vitərə tiyenəva nap æti. hæbæy laiTuy vaturay tiyennə oonæ. garaaj ekəkut oonæmay.
- kuliyə Tikak væDiyen dennə kæməti nan ec vidihe geyak hoyaa gannə bæri nææ.
- eet kamak nææ. hode geyak hoyela balanneko.

Conversation 9b.

- kaude mahatteyage liup Taip-keranne?
- mame me Taip-kere ganneva.
- liun tiyenakoTa kiyanna. mama Taip-karala dennan.

Conversation 9c.

- mahattəyəla heTə udemmə yanəva də?
- ou, api gihilla anidda aapahu enəva. geey malpælə Tikay hodəTə balaagannə oonæ.

9.2. Explanatory translation.

mokada — ada — hadissiyema — mee pætte? why — today — in urgency + emphasis — this side Why are you here today unexpectedly?

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

eekə + nisaa — mee palaatə — Tikak — baləla — yannə — aava that + because — this area — a little — having looked — to go — came Therefore I came to have a look at this area and go. eekə — bohomə — hodə — aaranciyak, — ne, that — very — good — a news — isn't it That's very good news, isn't it?

 $kav_{\theta}da + d_{\theta} - mehaaT_{\theta} - padinciy_{\theta}T_{\theta} - enne?$ what day + Q. — to here — for residence — come + emph. When will you come here for residence?

eekə - tamay — mee — kalpənaa — kəranne that — (emph.) — this — think + emph. That's what I am thinking (contemplating) now.

moneva de - kalpenaa keranne. what - think + emph. What are (you) thinking. (i. e. What is there to think?)

 $ikm_{\partial n}T_{\partial}$ — enn_{∂} soon — come (req.) Come soon.

mee — palaatə — bohomə — hoday this — area — very good + 'y' This area is very good.

laməyin Tə — hodə — iskoolat — tiyenəva for children — good — schools + also — there are There are good schools also for the children.

iskool₉ + nap — ee taramm₉ — prasn₉yak + nemee schools + of course — that much + emph. — a question + not Schools are of course not much of a problem.

geyak — hoyaa + gæniimə tamay — prasne a house — finding out emph. — question Finding out a house is the problem.

geval — heviimə — nap — mee palaate Tikak amaaruy houses — finding out (pn.) — of course — in this area — a little difficult Finding out a house of course is a little difficult in this area.

ee unat — maT₀ — puluv₀ni — hod₀ geyak — hoy₀la denno even then — to me — can — good house — find out for you Even then, I can find out a good house for you.

koy vidihe — ekak $+ d_{\theta}$ — oonæ which type — a one + Q. — want What type of house (you) want?

maT₀ — ee tarap visaalo geyak — oonæ nææ to me — that much big a house — want not I don't want a very big house. kaamere — tunak — vitere — tiyeneva + nap — æti rooms — three — about — there are + if — enough If there are about three rooms, it's enough.

hæbæy — layTuy — vaturay — tiyennə oonæ true + 'y' — lights + and — water + and — to be must But, there must be lights (electricity) and (pipe-borne) water.

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

kuliyə — Tikak væDiyep — dennə — kæməti + nap rent — a little more — to give — willing + if ee vidihe geyak hoyaa + gannə — bæri nææ that type house to find — cannot no If you are willing to give a little high rent it is not impossible to find a house of that type.

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

hodə geyak — hoyəla balannəko good house + indef. — having searched — please look Please search (and see) for a good house.

kaamere — tunak — rooms — three — al If there are about the hæbæy — layTuy — true + 'y' — lights But, there must be garaaj + ekekut — a garage + 't' — r A garage is also vo kuliye — Tikak væl rent — a little more ee vidihe geya that type hous If you are willing to get — kamak nææ that + 't' — doesn' Even that (under su hode geyak — hoye good house + indef Please search (and se

1. hiTo - 'from; since' (re. location in time and space)

labənə maase hiTə — from next month labənə aurudde hiTə — from next year giyə aurudde hiTə — since last year

(Note: Noun governed by hiTo should be in genitive case. idola can be used instead of hiTo in the above examples without change in the meaning.)

2a. hadaa-gannəva — make or build for oneself
mamə geyak hadənəva — I build (make) a house.
mamə geyak hadaa gannəva — I build (make) a house for myself.
hoyənəva — search. hoyaa-gannəva — find out for oneself
(N.B. In Literary Language, hadaa and hoyaa are equivalent to hadəla and hoyəla in Spoken Language.)

2b. hadaa-gannəva — make or build for oneself.

hadaa-denəva — make or build for another

hoyaa-denəva hoyəla-denəva — find out for another

3. vidihə - 'type; manner; way'

ee vidihe geyak — a house of that type.

eyaa kiyənə vidihe geyak — a house of the type that he says.

eyaa væDə kərənə vidihəTə — according to the way he works.

eyaa kiyənə vidihəTə — according to the way he says.

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

hæTi — 'manner'
eyaa kiyənə hæTiyəTə — according to the way he says

4. hoyənəva — 'search'

hoyəla-balannə — 'having searched please look'

= please search and see (what the outcome is)

kiyəla-balannə — please say and see (what the outcome is)

hoyanna-balanna — 'to search please look'

= please try to search for

kiyannə balannə — please try to say

5. balanna — 'please look'

balanneko is a more polite form than balanne and could be used among friends and also in informal situations.

9.4. Vocabulary.

hadissiyə hurry, urgency. maase (pl. maasa) month labana maase next month hiTə from maaruva (n) transfer maaru kərənəva (v) change; transfer labeneva (pt. læbuna) receive aaranciyə (pl. aaranci) news _ kavəda which date or day padinciya residence kalpenaave (pl. kalpenaaval) thought kalpanaa karanava (pt. k'keruva) think, contemplate, hitənəva (pt. hituva) think gee (pl. geval) house amaaru difficult amaaruva (pl. amaaruval) difficulty ee unat even then vidihə manner; type; way višaalə big kaameree (pl. kaamere) -room hæbææ true

```
water
   vaturə
                                                light
   laiT-ekə (pl. laiT)
                                                garage
   garaaj-ekə (pl. garaaj)
                                                like
   vagee
                                                easy
  leesi
   kuliyə (pl. kulii)
                                                rent; wage
                                                letter
   liuma (pl. liup)
   Taip-kərənəva (pt. T'keruva)
                                                type
                                                day after tommorow
   anidda
                                                flower
   malə (pl. mal)
                                                plant
   pælee (pl. pæle)
                                                flower plant
   mal pælee
                                                look after
   balaaganneva (pt. balaagatta)
                                                sell
   vikuneneva (pt. vikunuva)
                                                like
   vaage
                                                manner
   hæTi
   salli
                                                money
                                                read
  kiyəvənəva
                                                Sunday
                       irida
   Days of the week:
                                                Monday
                       saduda
                       agəharuvaada
                                                Tuesday
                       badaada
                                                Wednesday
                       brehaspetinda
                                                Thursday
                       sikuraada 🕗
                                                 Friday
                       senəsuraada — —
                                                Saturday
9.5. Exercises.
1. Fill the blanks.
     i. (a) mamə..... mee kantooruve vaeDə kərənəva.''
                  from day after tommorrow
                  from today
                  from tomorrow
                  from next month
                  since last month
                  since last October
                  since last year
                  this year
     ii. (b) eekə bohomə hodə .....
                              a news (sg.)
                              a house
                              an area
                              a day
                              a school
```

- ii. (c) eyaa bohomə hodə
 - a person
 - a child
 - a teacher
 - a driver
 - a student
 - a farmer
- iii. ekakdə mahattəyaTə oonæ

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

iv. tamay prasne.

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

- 2. Transform according to model.
 - i. mamə geyak hoyannan —→ mamə geyak hoyaa dennan mamə liun taip kərannan.
 mamə kææmə hadannan.
 mamə okkomə væDə kerannan.
 mamə eheeTə yannə paarə kiyannan.
 mamə liun kiyəvannan.
 mamə meekə liyannan.
 mamə mal-pælə Tikə vavannan.
 - ii. mame liup taip kereneva → mame-me liup Taip keraneva.
 api uder) yaneva.
 eyaa ade aapahu eneva.
 eyaa eeke gæne hiteneva.

maTə mehaaTə maaruvak oonæ.

mamə mee palaate padinci venəva.

eyaa salli hoyənəva

mahattəya pot kiyəvenəva

mahattəya mal vavərəva

siripaalə nivaaDu kaale paadan kərənəva
eyaa ikmənəTə enəva.

3. Say in Sinhalese:

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

LESSON TEN

10.1. Conversation 10.

Two friends discussing politics.

- heTə needə tamuselage aturu-mætivarəne ?
- ou, heTə tamay. mee davasvələ apiTə hariyəTə væDə. adə maTə ræsviim hayəkə kataa pavattannə tiyenəva.
- tamuse bohome kataa pavattene bave nap peeneva.
- ee kohomada?
- tamusege uguren.
- kamak nææ heTə okkomə ivərəne.
- ee unaaTə kauru dinay də danne nææ.
- kisimə sækak nææ. api tamay dinanne.
- ou itip tamuselage apeeksakaya dinuvot tamuselaTa hoday.
- apəTə vitərak nemee, hæmooTəmə hoday. mulu raTəTəmə hoday.
- eekə man danne nææ. apəTə nan itn kauru dinuvat prəyoojənəyak nææ.

1 0 6

- æy ehemə kiyanne ?
- apəTə paksəyak næti hinda.

10.2. Explanatory Translation.

heTə — needə — tamuselage — aturu-mætivarəne. tomorrow — isn't it — your (pl.) — by-election Your by-election is tomorrow, isn't it?

ou — heTe — tamay yes — tomorrow—emph. Yes it is tomorrow.

mee davasvələ — apiTə — hariyəTə — væDə. these days + in — to us — much — work We have much work these days.

adə — maTə — ræsviim — hayəkə — kataa pavattannə — tiyeneva. today — to me — meetings — in six — speeches to make — is Today I have to speak in six meetings.

tamuse — bohome — kataa — pavattene — bave + nap — peeneva. you — much — speeches — make — the fact + of course — appear The fact that you make many speeches is, of course, apparent.

ee — kohomede? that — how How is that? tamusege — ugurep your — from/by throat By your throat.

kamak nææ — heTə — okkomə — ivərəne. doesn't matter — tomorrow — all — finish + isn't it Doesn't matter, everything will be over tomorrow, isn't it?

ee unaaTe — kauru dinay + de — danne nææ. that happened + Dat. — who might win + Q. — know + emph. no But (i. e. although it is finishing tomorrow) don't know who will win.

kisimə —sækak nææ — api tamay dinanne. any + 'mə' — doubt no — we emph. win + emph. There is no doubt at all, it is we who will win.

ou — itip — tamuselage — apeeksəkəya — dinuvot — tamuselaTə — hoday. yes — so — your (pl.) — candidate — if won — to you (pl.) — good Yes, so if your candidate wins it is good for you.

apeTe — viterak — nemee — hæmooTe + me — hoday. to us — only — not — to all (an.) 'me' — good + 'y' Not only to us, it is good for all.

mulu raTeTe — me — hoday.

whole country + Dat. + 'me' — good

It is good for the whole country.

eekə — map — danne + nææ that (inan.) — I — know + emph. + no That I don't know.

apeTe nap — itip — kauru — dinuvat — preyoojeneyak + nææ. to us — of course — so — who — even if won — a use + no To us of course, there is no use (benefit) whoever wins.

æy — ehemə — kiyanne ?
why — that way — say + emph.
Why do (you) say like that?

apeTe — pakšeyak — næti — hinda to us — a party — no (adj.) — because Because we have no party (i.e. because we don't belong to any (political) party).

10.3. Grammatical notes.

1. kataavak pavatteneva.

pavattənəva — 'hold; conduct; deliver'

kataavak pavattənəva — make a speech ræsviimak pavattənəva — hold a meeting pantiyak pavattənəva — conduct a class 2. mamə ræsviiməTə yanəva

I to the meeting go - I go to the meeting maTə ræsviiməTə yanna tiyenəva to me to meeting to go there is = I have to go to the meeting gould social

mamə kataavak pavattənəva — I make a speech maTə kataavak pavattannə tiyenəva.

to me a speech to make there is = I have to make a speech.

3. tamuse kataavak pavatteneva — You make a speech

tamuse kataavak pavattana + bava you a speech make (padj.) + 'bave' — The fact that you make a speech.

tamuse kataavak pavattene bave mame danneva you a speech make (padj.) 'bavə' I know I know that you make a speech.

tamuse sighələ dannəva — You know Sinhalese. tamuse sinhələ dannə bavə mamə dannəva — I know that you know Sinhalese.

mee palaate hoday — This area is good mee palaate hode bave — That this area is good mee palaate hode bave eyaa kiyeneva. — He says that this area is good.

puluvan bava puluvan bæri bavə bææ næti bave nææ

4. eyaa adə dinay

he today might win = He might win today eyaa adə dinay + də danne nææ he today might win + Q. know + emph. no = Don't know whether he will win today.

evaa adə pantiyəTə ey + də danne nææ he today to class might come + Q. know + emph. no Don't know whether he will come to class today.

kisimə — 'any'

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

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

kisi prəyoojənəyak nææ — There is no use or benefit kisimə prəyoojənəyak nææ — There is no use at all

kisi usually occurs in a negative sentence with nææ as in the above examples. It also may occur in question sentences e.g. kisi sækak tiyenəva də? — is there any doubt? But these are less frequent in Spoken Language.

 dinətot — 'if one wins', Conditional Participle tamuselage apeeksəkəya dinənəva — your candidate wins tamuselage apeeksəkəya dinətot — If your candidate wins.

Non-past Indic.	$Non-past\ condp.$	Past Indic.	Past condp
dinənəva	dinatot	dinuva	dinuvot
yanəva	yatot	giyaa	giyot
enəva	etot	aava -	aavot
kərənəva	kərətot	keruva	keruvot
balənəva	balətot	bæluva	bæluvot
badinəva	baditot	bædda	bæddot
nææ	nætot		

- a. tamuse heTə koləbə yatot maat ennap
 you tomorrow Colombo if go I + 't' shall come.
 If you are going to Colombo tomorrow, I too shall come.
- b. tamuse heTə koləbə giyot maTə potak geennə.
 you tomorrow Colombo if were to go to me a book bring (req.)
 If you happened to go to Colombo tomorrow, please bring a book for me.

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

dinətot = dinənəva nap dinuvot = dinuva nap

7. Concessive Participle

dinənəva dinətat
win even though (one) wins

dinuva dinuvat
won even though (one) won

eyaa ræsviimvələTə eneva. eet eyaa kataa pavattanne nææ. He comes to the meetings. Even then he does not make speeches.

eyaa ræsviimvələTə etat kataa pavattanne nææ. he to meetings come (concp.) speeches make + emph. no Even though he comes to the meetings he does not make speeches.

eyaa ræsviimeTe aava. eet kataavak pævættuve nææ. He came to the meeting. Even then he did not make a speech.

eyaa ræsviimeTe aavat kataavak pævættuve nææ.

Even though he came to the meeting, he did not make a speech.

mee rassaave heday, eet mame vene ekalt hoyeneva. This job is good. Even then I am searching for another.

mee rassaave hode unat mame vene ekak hoveneva. Even though this job is good, I am searching for another.

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

aavat = aavaTə = aavaTə mokədə came (concp.) cəme (pt.) + Dat. came + Dat. + 'mokədə' eyaa ræsviiməTə $\begin{pmatrix} aavaT$ ə aavaTə kataavak pævættuve nææ.

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

8. hinda = nisaa.

mee palaatə hodə nisaa = mee palaatə hodə hinda. Because this area is good.

9. apeTe = apiTe (variant usage)

10.4. Vocabulary.

mætivarene (pl. mativarene) election aturu-mætivarene by-election maha-mætivarene general election ræsviimə (pl. ræsviim) meeting kataavo (pl. kataa) speech pavatteneva (pt. pævættuva) hold; conduct kataa-pavatteneva (pt. k pævættuva) make speeches peenava (pt. penuna) see kohomede how ugurə (pl. uguru) throat kauru who dinənəva (pt. dinuva) win kisi anv sækee (pl. sæke) doubt apeeksəkəya (pl. apeeksəkəyo) candidate mulu (adj.) whole prayoojanee (pl. prayoojana) use; benefit pakše (Lit. pakšeye; pl. pakše) party hinda because pantiyə (pl. panti) class æhæ (pl. æs) eve muunə (pl. muunu) face nahayə (pl. naas) nose

kane (pl. kar)	-	oar
illənəva (pt. illuva)		ask for
kataa-kərənəva (pt.k'keruva)	-	speak
gamene (pl. gamar) (n)		trip; journey, walk
gaman-kərənəva (pt. g'keruva)	-	travel
penumə		appearance
oluvə (pl. olu)	-	head
kaTə (pl. kaTəval)		mouth
date (pl. dat)		tooth
belle (pl. beli)		neck
konDe		hair (of the head)
ate (pl. at)		hand
kakulə (pl. kakul)		leg
payə (pl. paa)		foot
payir) yanəva (= ævidinəva)		walk (vb.)
hambəkərənəva	-	earn
adunənəva (pt. ædunuva)		know (a person)
saappuvə (pl. saappu)		shop

10.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks

i. maTə mee davasvələ

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

ii. apiTə peenəva

that you know about Ceylon
that they get down from the bus
that they are inside the house
that you are ill
that you are late
that you can give us the money
that you can cook well

that this food doesn't agree with you that he can make good speeches that this area is healthy that you walk a lot that you can find a home for me

iii. tamuseTə saniipə næti bavə peenəva

from your throat
from your eyes
by your speech
by your walk (gamene)
by your appearence (penume)
by your face

iv. tamuselaTə hoday.

if he won

if I came to reside here

if you gave the money on time (velaaveTe)

if he made a speech

if you (pl.) carned lot of money

if you found out a good house for yourself

if you prepared a good drink for him

if I could come

if you (pl.) learnt Sinhalese soon

if you (pl.) built a house here

v. apiTə kisi prəyoojənəyak nææ.

even though he won

even though he had money

however much (koccere) money one earned

even though he got a job

even though the examination is over

even though you bought a car

even though you had money

even though he was in this office

even though we met him.

even though we know him.

2. Transform according to model:

i. eyaa dinənəva. eekə api danne nææ.

--> eyaa dinay də api danne nææ.

eyaa adə enəva. eekə api danne nææ tamuseTə rassavak hambə-venəva. eekə maTə kiyannə bææ mee laməya igenəgannəva. eekə maTə kiyannə bææ. eyaaTə geyak hoyaagannə puluvan venəva. eekə kiyannə bææ. mee velaavəTə kolabəTə bas tiyenəva. eekə kiyannə amaaruy.

adə koocciyə velaavəTə yanəva. eekə dæmmə kiyannə bææ. eyaa həTə salli denəva, eekə api danne nææ. govitæpvələTə væssə madivenəva. eekə danne nææ. mehee minissu hodəTə væDə kərənəva. eekə mamə danne nææ. siripaalə mahattəya mehee innə kæmətiy. eekə mamə danne nææ.

- ii. maTə rassaavak læbuna. ehenaŋ mamə liumak evannaŋ.
 - --> maTə rassaavak læbunot liumak evannaŋ.

mamə koləbə giyaa. ehenan mamə geennan.
saappuve ee potə tibuna. ehenan mamə geennan.
koocciyə velaavəTə aava. ehenan kantooruvə arinnə issella yannə puluvan.
mamə kataavak pævættuva. ehenan tamuselage apeeksəkəya dinay.
eyaaTə saniipə nææ. ehenan væDə kərannə hodə nææ.
mamə lankaave auruddak hiTiya. ehenan hodə nææ.
mamə geyak hæduva. ehenan eekə kuliyəTə denəva.
eyaaTə rassaavak hambə-unaa. ehenan salli aapahu dey.
eyaa geyak kuliyəTə gatta, ehenan mehee padinciyəTə ey.
eyaa mehee govitæn kərannə paTan-gatta, ehenan salli hugak hambə kərannə puluvan

iii. eyaaTə rassaavak hambə-unaa. eet salli aapahu denne nææ.

—→ eyaaTə rassaavak hambə-unat salli aapahu denne nææ.
kænTimee tee tibuna. eet mahattəya tee biuve nææ.
eyaa lagə salli tibuna. eet apeŋ salli illuva.
siripaaləTə rassaavak læbuna. eet eekə hariyəTə kəraane nææ.
eyaa hugak kataa pævættuva. eet eyaage apeekšəkəya dinuve nææ.
mee palaatə bohomə hoday. eet api mee palaatəTə kæməti nææ.
eyaaTə dæŋ saniipay. eet eyaa tavəmə beet gannəva.
eyaa hugak kal siŋhələ igenəgatta. eet eyaaTə tavəmə kataa-kərannə bææ.
kantooruve kauruvat nææ. eet eekə ærəla tibuna.
ee saappuve baDu laabay. eet mamə mokəvat gatte nææ.
ee koocciyə velaavəTə piTat-unaa. namut nuvərəTə enəkoTə hugak parakku unaa

LESSON ELEVEN

11.1. Conversation 11.

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

- tamuse višve vidyaalen giyaaTe passe dækepu kal!
- kohee enne de? kisi nivaaDuvak nææ.
- æy monəva də oyə hæTi væDə?
- bisnəs kərannə paTan-gattaTə passe kisi viveekəyak næz.
- moneya de tamuse kerene bisnes? æy dær, pot liyanne nædde?
- ee višvə vidyaale innə kaale. dæn mamə pot liyanne nææ. mamə pot liyəvənəva.
- pot liyəvənəva?
- mamə pot liyəvala accu-gassəla prəsiddə kərənəva.
- maTə dæn teerenəva. tamuse pot liyənəva venuvaTə pot prəsiddə kərannə paTan-genə.
- anna hari, višva vidyaale inna kaale tamay man pot liyanna aasaaven hiTiye. passe balanakoTa pot liya-liya idala kisi væDak nææ.
- ehenan dæn tamuseTe accu kantooruvekut tiyeneva de?
- nætuve, æmeti tumaaTe kiyela eeke vivurte kereuvet.
 dæp maase dekekeTe vitere issella jarmeniyemme alut mæsimekut genna gatta.
- mamat iiye pereeda potak liyəla ivərə keruva.
 tamuseTə kiyəla prəsiddə kərəva ganna oonæ.
- eekə bohomə leesiy. maTə piTəpətak evannəko. mokak-də potee namə ?
- 'vijəyaagamənəyəTə perə lankaavə'.
- apoy, eekə mudrənəyə kərəvəla kisi prəyoojənəyak nææ. eevage pot kaudə kiyəvanne?
- æy eheme kiyanne? mame aurudu pahak tisse paryeesene kerelay eeke liuve.
- tamuseTə bæri də jii sii ii vibhaageTə itihaasə paaDap potak liyannə? mamə oonæ velaavəkə baarəgannap.

11.2 Explanatory Translation.

tamuse — višvə vidyaalən — giyaaTə passe — dækəpu — kal! you — from University — went + Dat. after — saw (padj.) — time The time I saw you after you went from the University. (i. e. After what a long time that I saw you since you left the University.)

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

æy — moneva + de — oyehæTi — væDe? why — what + Q — so much — work Why, what is so much work you have?

deta

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bisnəs — kərannə — paTap gattaTə passe — kisi — viveekəyak — nææ.
business — to do — began + Dat. after — any — leisure — no
After I began to do business, there is no leisure at all.
moneva + de - tamuse - kerene bisnes?
what - you - do(padj.) business
What business are you doing?
æy — dæn — pot — liyanne — næddə?
why — now — books — write (emph.) — no + Q.
Why, don't you write books now?
ee — višvə vidyaale — innə — kaale
that — in University — stay(padj.) — time
That was when I was in the University.
dæn - mama - pot - liyanne - nææ
now — I — books — write (emph.) — no
Now I don't write books
mamə — pot — liyəvənəva
I — books — write (C)
I get books written.
pot - liyəvənəva?
books — write (C)
(You) get books written?
mamə — pot — liyəvəla — accu—gassəla — prəsiddə kərənəva.
I - books - write + C + pp. - print + C + pp. - publish.
I get books written and printed and publish them.
maTe — dæn — teereneva
to me — now — understand + invol.
Now I understand.
tamuse — pot — liyənəva — venuvəTə — pot — prəsiddə-kərannə paTan-genə
you - books - write - instead of - books - publish have started (pp.)
You, instead of writing books, have started publishing them.
anno hari — višvo vidyaale — inno kaale tamay — man pot liyanno aasaaven — hiTiye
that's right — in University — staying (padj.) time + emph. — I books to write
desire + Abl. - was + emph.
'That's right, it was when I was in the University that I had the desire of writing books.
passe — balanakoTa pot — liya — liya
later — looking (padj.) + 'koTe' — books — writing (ctp.)
    idəla — kisi væDak — nææ
     having stayed (pp) — any benefit — no
```

When I looked at it later, there is no use in spending time writing books.

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ehenan — dæn — tamuseTə — accu kantooruvəkut — tiyenəva + də
 in that case — now — to you — a printing press also — is + Q.
 In that case do you have a printing press also now?
 nætuvə - æməti - tumaaTə kiyəla — eekə — vivurtə kereuvet
 without — minister + Dat. having told (pp) — that — opened + 't' ((C)
 Why not, it is by the minister that I got it opened also.
dæn — maase dekekeTe vitere issella — jarmeniyemme
now — months two + Dat. about before — from Germany + emph.
     alut mæsiməkut — genna gatta
      new a machine + 't' - brought (C) + for myself
About two months ago, I got down a new machine also from Germany.
mamat — iiye perecda — potak — liyəla — ivərə keruva
I + 't' — yesterday, day before yesterday (very recently) — a book — having written (pp)
finished
I too finished writing a book very recently.
tamuseTə mə kiyəla — prəsiddə kərəva + gannə — oonæ
to you + emph. - having told (pp) - to get it published (C) for myself - must
I must get it published by you.
eeka - bohoma - leesiy
that - very - easy + 'v'
That is very easy.
maTə — piTəpətak — evannəko
to me - a copy - please send
Please send me a copy.
mokak + de — potee — name ?
what + Q. — of book — name
What is the name of the book?
vijeyaagameneyeTe - pere - lankaave
Vijaya's arrival + Dat. — before — Ceylon
'Ceylon before the arrival of Vijaya'
apoy — eekə — mudrənəyə + kərəvəla — kisi — preyoojənəyak nææ
oh — that — having got printed (pp) — any — use no
Oh, getting that printed is of no use.
ee + vaage - pot - kauda - kivavanne?)
that + like - books - who - read (emph.)
Who reads books like that ?
æy — ehemə — kiyanne
why — that manner — say (emph.)
Why do you say that ?
```

mamə — aurudu pahak tisse — paryeesənə — kərəlay — eekə — liuve, I — years five right through — research — having done + 'y' — that — wrote. It is after doing research for full five years that I wrote it.

tamuseTə — bæri + de — jii sii ii vibhaageTə — itihaasə paaDap potak — liyannə ? to you — cannot + Q. — G.C.E. Examination + Dat — History — lessons book to write Can't you write a History text book for the G.C.E. Examination ?

mamə — oonæ — velaavəkə — baarə — gannaŋ I — any + time — shall accept I shall accept it (for publication) any time.

11.3. Grammatical notes.

1. passe — 'after' (preceded by a Dative case noun)

iiTə passe — 'atter that'
mahattəya giyaaTə paase
gentleman went + Dat. after = After the gentleman left.

- 2. kohee ennə + de where to come + Q. = How to come (in this context)
- 3. kisi 'any'
 kisi nivaaDuvak nææ
 any leisure no = No leisure at all
 Cp. væDi alaabəyak kəranne nææ. (L2.)

kisi occurs only in negative sentences and question sentences. (vide. 9.3.)

4. kərə—kərə and kərənə—gaman — Concurrent Participle.

mamə mee davasvələ paaDan kərənəva. mamə innəva.

I study these days. I am (staying)

mamə mee davasvələ paaDan kərə—kərə innəva.

I stay studying these days. (i.e. I spend my time studying these days.)

kere-kere - 'doing and doing' while doing

eyaa rassaavak kərənəva. eyaa igenəgannəva. He does a job. He learns. eyaa rassaavak kərə—kərə igenəgannəva He learns while doing a job.

eyaa paan kapeneva. eyaa paan kaneva.
He cuts bread. He cats bread.
eyaa paan kape—kape kaneva.
He cats bread while cutting (bread).
Subject of the Concurrent Participle (ctp.) and the finite verb must be the same.

liyənəva	liyə-liyə
balənəva	balə-balə
badinəva	bæde-bæde
madinəva 🗈	mædə mædə
kanəva	ka-kaa
bonəva	bi-bii
enəva	ævit-ævit
yanəva	gihip-gihip

kərənə-gamaə —

'while doing'

eyaa rassaavak kərə—kərə igenə-gannəva. He learns (studies) while doing a job. eyaa rassaavak kərənə-gaman igenə-gannəva. He learns (studies) while doing a job.

kərə-kərə = kərənə-gaman padj. + gaman doesn't usually occur with the verbs inneva and tiyenəva. padj. + gaman and the finite verb also must have same subject.

5. eyaa pot liyənəva — 'He writes books'
mamə eyaaTə kiyəla pot liyəvənəva.
I — to him having told books write(C) = I get him to write books.
mamə pot liyəvənəva. I get books written.

non—Causative non—Past	Causative non—Past	Causative Past
liyənəva balənəva	liyəvənəva baləvənəva	liyeuva bæleuva
kapənəva	kappeneva	(kæpeuva kæppeuva
badinəva	baddənəva	bæddeuva
madinəva	maddənəva	mæddeuva
kanəva	kavənəva	kæveuva; kæuva
geenəva	gennənəva	gennuva
vavənəva	vavoonəva	væveuva
kərənəva	kərəvənəva	kereuva
gannəva	ganneneva	gænneuva; gænnuva
denova	devereva	deveuva
illənəva —	illəvənəva	illeuva
hoyənəva	hoyəvənəva	heveuva
hadənəva —	hadəvənəva	hædeuva

6. evənəva — send

mamə tamuseTə liumak evannap. — I shall send you a letter mamə ehaaTə liumak yavannap. — I shall send a letter there. maTə piTəpətak evannə — Please send me a copy.

If the movement is from speaker to listener or vice versa evənəva is used. If the movement is elsewhere (to a third person or place) yavənəva is used.

11.4. Vocabulary.

	bisnəs	70	business
	accu-gahanəva (pt. a'gæhuva)	_	print
	teerenəva (pt. teerunaa)	-	understand
	prəsiddə		famous
	prəsiddə-kərənəva (pt. p'keruva)		publish
	venuv _∂ T _∂	-	instead of
	annə hari	-	that's right
	accu kantooruvə (pl. a'kantooru)	-	printing press
	kantooruvə (pl. kantooru)	-	office
	vivurtə	-	open (adj.)
	vivurtə-kərənəva	-	open (ceremoniously, for the first time)
	mæsimə (pl. mæsip)	_	machine
	iiye	_	yesterday
_	pereeda	_	day before yesterday
	iiye-pereeda	_	very recently
	piTəpətə (pl. piTəpat)		copy
	evənəva (pt. euva)	-	send
~	yavənəva (pt. yæuva)	_	send
_	paryeesənə	-	send research
	apoy	_	oh JD C
	mudrənəyə-kərənəva (pt. m'keruva)	-	print
	itihaase	-	history 3/A
	paaDəmə (pl. paaDap)	Marrie .	lesson
	paaDan pote	_	text book accept
	baare-ganneva (pt. b'gatta)	-	accept
	issərə	****	in the past; before
	yannə issərə	-	before going
_	madinəva (pt. mædda)	-	rub; polish; iron (clothes)
	kapeneva (pt. kæpuva)	_	cut literature
	saahityo	-	literature
	puraavidyaavə	-	archaeology
	samaajəvidyaavə		sociology
	bhuugoolevidyaave	-	geography
	maanəvəvidyaavə		anthropology
	aarthikəvidyaavə	-	economics
	vidyaava	_	science
	patteree (pl. paattere)	-	newspaper
	vikuneneva (pt. vikunuva)		sell
	indiyaavə	-	India
	pæænə (pl. pææp)	_	pen
	pæpšələ (pl. pæpsal)	-	pencil
	demələ	-	Tamil

11.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

i. kisi viveekoyak nææ. after I started doing business after I started writing books after I started doing politics after I won the election after I accepted this job after I finished the examination after I came here after I opened this office after I started learning Sinhalese after I took that house on rent kisi viveekəyak tibune nææ. before I came (use non-past infinitive) here (e.g., enne issella) before I got this machine before I opened this office before this gentleman accepted duties (=væDə) before I got down this car before we found this house before we came to reside here before I finished the examination about a year ago about six months ago iii. mamə gedərə innəva. writing books publishing books searching for jobs typing letters reading books growing vegetables earning money cooking food frying fish making speeches iv. tamuse venuvəTə drink coffee tea fish eat meat write books publish books type letters read newspapers search for a house ask for a transfer study for the exam. do politics

go walking

write to the paper

go by bus

make speeches

2. Transform according to model:

i. eyaa pot liyənəva. —→ mamə eyaaTə kiyələ pot liyəvənəva.

lamaya kææma hadanava.
eyaa liup dahayak taip-keruva.
æmati-tumaa kantooruva vivurta kerenava.
siripaala magee pot accu-gahanava.
eyaa hugak kataa pavattanava.
goviyo vii væuva.
eyaa gee hæduva.
mahattaya beet genaava.
putaa mehaaTa maaruvak illanava.
lamaya paan kæpuva.

ii. eyaa pot liyənəva. eyaa pot accugahanəva.

--> eyaa pot liyə-liyə accugahanəva.

eyaa rassaavak hoyənəva. eyaa kantooruven kantooruvəTə yanəva. eyaa bisnəs kərənəva. eyaa hugak salli hambəkərənəva. eyaa beet bonəva. eyaa ispiritaale innəva. goviyo miris vavənəva. goviyo miris vikunənəva. æmeti-tumaa kataa pavattənəva. æməti-tumaa gamen gaməTə yanəva. eyaa mee palaatəTə udau kərənəva. eyaa mætivarəne dinənəva. eyaa kæmə kanəva. eyaa api ekkə kataa kərənəva. evaa pot arəgenə kiyəvənəva. eyaa pot vikunənəva.

iii. eyaa koocciye koləbə yanəva. eyaa potak kiyəvənəva.

—→ eyaa koocciye kolebə yanə–gamaŋ potak kiyəvənəva.

eyaa bat kaneva. eyaa hugak kataa kereneva.
eyaa bas-eke enekan inneva. eyaa maa ekke kataakereneva.
mame væDe kereneva. mame vibhaageTe paaDan kereneva.
mame lankaaveTe eneva. mame indiyaaveTat giyaa.
mame potak ganneva. mame pæænekut gatta.
mame vii vaveneva. mame eloolut vaveneva.
eyaa kataa kereneva. eyaa piTipasse baleneva.
eyaa sinhele igeneganneva. eyaa demelat igeneganneva.
eyaa gee balaaganneva. eyaa mal vaveneva.
eyaa kææme uyeneva. eyaa gee hodeTe balaaganneva.

LESSON TWELVE

12.1. Conversation 12

He said that

- siripaalə iiye koləbə giyaa də ?
- ou, koləbə giyaa. namut loku-mahattəya kantooruve hiTiye nææ.
- itip ?
- mame mahattəyage gedərəTə giyaa. ehee di yaptap hambe unaa.
- mame diipu liume dunna de ?
- ou, dunna. namut mee davasvələ æbæærtu nap næti lu
- mokavatma nææ kiyala kiuva da ?
- ou, dænaTa inna ayat as-karanna veevi da kiyala bayen innava kiuva. mee davasvala amu-dravya nætuva mæsinvalaTa væDa næti lu. ee unat maTa kiuva illun patrayak evanna kiyala, sudusukan danvala. mahattayaga vacane ahaka daanna bæri nisaa venna æti.
- kookaTat illun patrayak liyala yavanna. maat kolaba giyaama aayemat mahattayaTa matak karannan.

12.2. Explanatory Translation

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siripaalə — iiye — koləbə — giyaa + də?
Siripala (proper name) — yesterday — Colombo — went + Q
Siripala, did you go to Colombo yesterday?
```

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

namut — loku-mahatteya — kantooruve — hitiye nææ. but — big (chief) gentleman — in office — was (emph.) no But the big 'boss' was not in office.

iting So?

mamo — mahattəyage — gedərəTə — giyaa I — of gentleman — to home — went I went to the gentleman's house.

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

mamə diipu — liumə — dunna + də I gave (padj.) — letter — gave + Q. Did you give (him) the letter that I gave (you) ?

ou — dunna. yes — gave Yes (I) gave. Jr-1--

namut — mee davasvələ — æbæærtu — næti-lu but — in these days — vacancies — no-it seems But it seems (it is said) there are no vacancies these days.

mokak-vat-mə — nææ — kiyəla — kiuva + de what-'vat'-'mə' — no — 'kiyəla — said + Q. Did he say there are no vacancies at all?

ou — dænəTə — innə ayat — as + kərannə veevi + de
yes — at present — are(padj.) persons + 'also' — to discontinue might have to + Q.
— kiyəla — bayep — innəva — kiuva.
'kiyəla' — fear + Ahl. — stay — said

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

mee davasvələ — amu + dravyə — nætuvə — mæsipvələTə — væDə — næti + lu these days — raw material — there being no — to machines — work — no + 'lu'

It seems there is no work for machines, there being no raw material these days.

ee unat — maTə — kiuva — illup patrəyak — evannə — kiyəla — sudusukap — danvəla even then — to me — said — an application— send(req.) — 'kiyəla' — qualifications — having informed.

Even then (he) asked me to send an application stating (informing) (my) qualifications.

mahattəyage — vacəne — ahakə + daannə — bæri — nisaa — vennə æti of gentleman — word – to disregard (put aside) — cannot — because — may be (It) may be because (he) cannot disregard your word (request).

kookeTat — illup patreyak — liyela — yavanne which one + Dat + 't' (in any case) — an application — having written — send. In any case, write an application and send. maat — kolebe — giyaame — aayemat — mahatteyaTe — matak-kerannap I too — Colombo — when gone — again . — to gentleman — shall remind. I too shall remind (it to) the gentleman again when I go to Colombo.

12.3. Grammatical notes.

- 1. yaptap hamba-unaa.
 hamba-unaa 'met'
 yaptap hamba-unaa 'just managed to meet'
 yaptap hoyaa-gatta 'just managed to find out'
- 2. æbæærtu nææ 'there are no vacancies' æbæætru næti lu 'It is said there are no vacancies' hoday + lu → hoda lu hææ + lu hæri lu

 3. mokəvat mə nææ. mahattəya eekə kiuva.

There is nothing at all. The gentleman said that.

mahattəya mokəvat mə nææ kiyəla kiuva. The gentleman said that there is nothing at all.

kiyəla can be substituted with y

mahattəya æbæærtu nææy kiuva mahattəya maTə rassaavak denəva kiyəla kiuva. mahattəya maTə rassaavak denəvay kiuva kiyəla can also be deleted.

mahattəya æbæærtu nææ kiyəla kiuva mahattəya maTə rassaavak denəva kiyəla kiuva mahattəya maTə rassaavak denəva kiyəla kiuva

However, if the report part of the sentence, (e. g., æbæærtu nææ and maTə rassaavak denəva in the above sentences) are questions, kiyəla vacannot be substituted by y, but it can be deleted. e.g.,

mahattəya magen rassaavə baarəgannəva də kiyəla æhuva. mahattəya magen rassaavə baarəgannəva də æhuva.

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

rassaavə baarəgannəva də kiyəla mahattəya magen æhuva. mahattəya magen æhuva rassaavə baarəgannəva də kiyəla.

- 4. dænəTə innə ayə as-kərannə veevi də? ee gænə bayen innəva
 Will those there at present have to be discontinued? About that he is afraid.

 dænəTə innə ayə as-kərannə veevi də kiyəla bayen innəva.

 He is afraid that those there at present will have to be discontinued.
- amu-dravyə nææ. eekə nisaa mæsipvələTə væDə nææ. no raw material. Therefore no work for machines

amu-dravyə nætuvə mæsiəvələTə væDə nææ.

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

6. sudusu
suitable (adj.)
hodə
væDi
loku

sudusu-kəmə suitability (N) hodə-kəmə 'goodness' væDi-kəmə 'too-muchness' loku-kəmə 'bigness' 7. mama kolaba giyaa. mama mahattayaTa matak-karannag. I went to Colombo. I shall remind (it to) the gentleman.

mamo kolobo giyaa-mo mehattoyaTo matak - kerannan.

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

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

12.4. Vocabulary.

	loku	No.	big
	loku-mahattəya		big boss
	deneva (pt. dunna)	-	give
	æbæærtuve (pl. æbæærtu)	_	vacancy
	dæneTe (dæn-Te)	_	at present
	as-kərənəva (pt. a'keruva)	triang	discontinue
	bayə	-	fear
	amu	_	18.W
	amu-dravyo do U		raw material
	illənəva (pt. illuva)	The same	ask for
	illup patreyo (pl. i'patre)		application
	sudusukama (pl. sudusukam)		qualification; suitability
	damanava (pt. dænniva)		inform
	vacene (pl. vacene)	_	word
Direct	ahaka	-	away
	aliako-daaneva (pt. a'dæmma)	_	throw away: disregard
	ahake-yaneva (pt. ahake-giyaa)	-	go waste
	ahak-kereneva (pt. a'keruva)	_	put aside
	ahak-veneva (pt. a'unaa)		get aside
	aayemat		
	aayet	-	again
-	matak-kərənəva (pt. m'keruva)	-	remind
	matak-veneva (pt. m'unaa)	-	come to memory
-	higə	-	scarse; scanty
	aliya (pl. ali)		elcphant
	paas-kereneva (pt. p'keruva)	+	pass (exam. etc.)
	ahanova (pt. æhuva; æhæuva)		ask; listen
	porondu-veneva (pt. p'unaa)	-	promise
-,	sinduvə (pl. sindu)	-	song
-	sindu-kiyənəva (pt. s'kiuva)	-	sing
	paDiyə (pl. paDi)	-	sclary
	vahanəva (pt. væhuva; væhæuva)	-	close; shut
	sellan-keranava (pt. s'keruva)	-	niav
	Tæksiyə (Tæksi)	_	Taxi
	paniviDec (pl. paniviDe) nidaa-ganneva (pt. n'gatta)		message
	nægiTinova ((pt. nægiTTa)	-	sleep get up; wake up
-	vaaDi-veneva (pt. vaaDi-unaa)	and the same of	sit
	tiyeneva (pt. tibba)	-	place, keep
	laabə (adj)	-	cheap
	· •/		2

12.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

i. loku mahattaya nææ

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

ii. mee davasvələlu.

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

iii. eyaa kiyəla kiuva.

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

iv. mahattaya eeka kiyanna porondu-unaa.

when gone to Colombo
when he met the boy
when he awoke
when he found a job
when he took residence in the new house
when my speech is finished

after eating (food)
when the office opened
when the vacation started
when salary is given
when raw material is brought
when work is stopped

2. Transform according to model:

- i. mee davasvələ æbæærtu nææ. → mee davasvələ æbæærtu næti lu. mee davasvələ ehee rasne nææ.
 eyaaTə adə salli dennə bææ.
 laməya kææmə hadannə danne nææ.
 mee laməyaTə lassənəTə sindu kiyannə puluvan.
 ee gee mahattəyaTə punci væDiy.
 iiye mætivarənen mahattəya dinuva.
 iiye siripaalə kataavak pævættuva.
 dæn mahattəyage gee hadala ivəray.
- ii. eyaa lagə salli koccərə tiyenəva də? eekə api danne nææ.
 → eyaa lagə salli koccərə tiyenəva də api danne nææ.
 eyaa dinay də? eekə api kiyannə danne nææ.
 koocciyə velaavəTə yay də? eekə apiTə tavəmə kiyannə bææ.
 laməya mehee hugak kal væDə kəray də? eekə kaaTəvat kiyannə bææ.
 ehee monəva laabə də? eekə kauruvat danne nææ.
 eyaa koccərə paDi gannəva də? eekə api danne nææ.
 eyaa meheeTə kæməti də? eekə api danne nææ.
 eyaa salli bæŋkuve dæmma də? eekə api danne nææ.
 eyaa potə meese uDə tibba də? eekə eyaaTə matekə nææ.
- iii. mamə koləbə giyaa. etəkoTə mahattəya rassaavak dunna.

 → mamə koləbə giyaamə mahattəya rassaavak dunna.
 iskoole væhuva. etəkoTə lamay sellap kərannə giyaa.
 kantooruvə æriya. etəkoTə api vædə paTap-gatta.
 bas-ekə magə di kæDuna. etəkoTə api Tæksiyen aava.
 mahattəya kantooruve di hambə unaa. etəkoTə mamə paniviDee kiuva.
 mahattəyaTə saniipə næti unaa. etəkoTə mamə beet genat dunna.
 cegollə ennə parakku unaa. etəkoTə api gee venə kenekuTə dunna
 loku mahattəya udee nægiTTa. etəkoTə tee-ekak illuva.
 eyaa beet biuva. etəkoTə eyaa nidaa gatta.
 eyaaTə paDi læbuna. etəkoTə eyaa geval kuli geuva.
 kantooruwe væDə paTap-gatta. etəkoTə hænoomə aapahu aava.

LESSON THIRTEEN

13.1. Conversation 13.

Two friends at a public meeting.

- misTə gunəpaalə hambəvenə balaaporottuvenuy mamə meə ræsviiməTə aave.
- kohome de misTe siriseene danne mame ade ene bave? dænviimvele magee name tibune nææ.
- ee unaaTə mamə dænə-gatta. misTə gunəpaalə adə kataavak pavattənə bavatdænə-gatta. mamə væDiyemmə aave misTə gunəpaaləge kataavə ahanə balaaporottuven.
- monəva kərannə də? meeke sapvidhaayəkəyo geDərəTəmə ævidip aaraadənnaa kəlaa. itip næævit bææ ne.
- næwit bææ neennap. mee vagee avastaavələdi misTə gunəpaalə vaage ayə idiriyəTə ævilla saTap kərannə oonæ.
- saTan kərannə oonæ tamay. namut mamə kataakərənəvaTə væDiyə kæmətiy liyannə
- ekə atəkin balənəkoTə liyənə-ekə væDiye hodə tamay.
 mamə kiyeuva misTə gunəpaalə pattərə sagəraavələTə liyaapu lipi koovat vaage. eeva bohomə agev.
- misTə siriseenəTat bohomə ageeTə liyannə puluvan ne. narəkə də lipiyak dekak liuvaamə ?
- liyannə puluvan tamay. namut mamə liyənəvaTə væDiye kiyəvannə kæmətiy.
- ou, mee vagee prasne gæne liuvaa me sameharu taraha venevat ne.
- eekə ættə. namut taraha venne ekə pættay. anik pættə yaalu venəva needə ?

13.2. Explanatory Translation.

misTə gunəpaalə — hambəvenə — balaaporottuvenuy — mamə — mee ræsviiməTə — aave Mr. Gunapala (Pr. N.) — meeting (padj.) — hope + 'y' — I — this meeting + Dat. — came It is with the hope of meeting you (Mr. Gunapala) that I came to this meeting.

kohomə + də — misTə siriseenə — danne — mamə — adə — enə — bavə how — Mr. Sirisena (Pr. N.) — know+emph. — I — today — come (padj.) — 'bavə' How do you (Mr. Sirisena) know of the fact that I am coming today?

dænviimvələ — magee — namə — tibune — nææ. in notices — my — name — was + emph. — no My name was not in the notices.

ee unaaTə — mamə — dænə + gatta inspite of that — I — got to know Inspite of that, I got to know (of that.)

misTə gunəpaalə — adə — kataavak — pavattənə bavat — dænəgatta Mr. Gunapala — today — a speech — making + 'bavə' + 't' — got to know I got to know the fact that you are making a speech also today.

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mamə — væDiyer + mə — aave — misTə gunəpaaləge — kataavə ahanə — balaaporuttuven
 I — mostly — came + emph. — Mr. Gunapala's — speech — listen (padj.) — hope + abl.)
 I came mainly with the hope of listening to your (Mr. G's) speech.
moneva - keranne de
 what - to do - Q
 What to do? ( = Can't help it.)
meeke — saŋvidhaayəkəyo — gedərəTə+mə — ævidiŋ — aaraadənaa+kəlaa
of this - organizers - to home+emph. - having come invited
The organizers of this came right to my home and invited.
itin - næævit - bææne.
so — without coming + cannot — isn't it
So, cannot help coming isn't it?
næævit — bææ — neennap.
without coming - cannot - of course
Of course, you cannot help coming
mee vagee — avastaavələ + di — misTə gunapaalə vaage ayə — idiriyəTə — ævilla
    saTan + kərannə — oonæ
this like — occasions + in — Mr. Gunapala like persons — to front — having come — to
   fight - must
In occasions like this, people like you (Mr. G.) must come forward and fight.
saTar + kərannə — oonæ — tamay —
fight + to do - must - emph.
Must fight of course.
namut — mamə — kataa + kərənəvaTə — væDiyə — kæmetiy — liyannə
but — I — to speaking — more — like + 'y' — to write.
But I like to write more than I like to speak.
ekə atəkin — balənəkoTə — liyənə + ekə — væDiyə — hodə — tamay
one side + from — when looking — writing — more — good — emph.
When looking from one side (aspect) writing is better, of course.
mamə kiyeuva — misTə gunəpaalə — pattərə sagəraavəleTə liyaapu — lipi — koovat vaage
I read (pt.) — Mr. G. — newspapers magazines + Dat. wrote (padj.) — articles — almost all
I read almost all the articles that you (Mr. G.) wrote to newspapers and magazines.
eeva — bohomə — agey
those - very - fine + 'y'
They are very fine.
misTə siriseenəTat — bohomə ageeTə — liyannə — puluvan + ne
to Mr. S. also - very well (advb.) - to write - can + isn't it
You (Mr. S.) too can write very nicely, can't you?
narəkə + də —lipiyak dekak — liuvaamə
bad + Q. — an article (or) two — when written
Is it bad, if you wrote an article or two ?
(=What if you wrote an article or two?)
```

liyannə — puluvap — tamay to write — can — emph.

(I) can write of course

namut — mamə — liyənəvaTə — væDiyə — kiyəvannə — kæmətiy but — I — write + Dat. — more — to read — like + 'y' But I like to read more than (I like) to write.

ou, — mee vagee — prasnə—gænə — liuvaamə — saməharu tarəha vəneva + 't' — ne yes — this like — questions+about — when wrote — some(an.) angry become + 't' — isn'it Yes, when (one) writes on problems like this, some get angry also isn't it?

eekə ættə 2 c that true That is true

namut — taraha + venne — ekə pættay but — get angry + emph. — one side + 'y' But it is only one side that gets angry.

anik — pættə — yaalu + venəva — needə other — side — become friendly — isn't it The other side becomes friendly, isn't it?

13.3. Grammatical notes.

- mame ade eneva. eeke siriseene danneva.
 I come today. That Sirisena knows.
 mame ade ene-bave siriseene danneva.
 Sirisena knows that I come today
- itin mame næævit bææ.
 so I having not come cannot.
 So I have to come. I cannot stay without coming.
 Same as, enne nætuve bææ.

mamə veelaasəniə væDəTə yanəva. nætuvə bææ. I go to work early. cannot do (without doing so) mamə veelaasəniə væDəTə nogihiə bææ. I early to work not—having—gone cannot.

I cannot (do) without going for work early.

Similarly,

maaruvak nogene bææ.

a transfer not having taken cannot = Cannot do without getting a transfer. vihaare nobela bææ. 'Cannot (do) without seeing the temple. vihaare nobela aapahu enne bææ. Cannot come back without seeing the temple.

kərənəva		no + kərəla		nokərə
venəva		no + velaa	\longrightarrow	novii
badinəva		no + bædəla		nobædə
madinəva	45 Carella	no + mædələ	\longrightarrow	nomædə
gannəva	7	no + gene		nogənə
kanəva		no + kaala	\longrightarrow	nokaa
bonəva		no + billa	$-\rightarrow$	nobii
denəva		no + diila	\longrightarrow	nodii

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

3. mamə kataakərənəvaTə væDiyə liyannə kæmətiy

I speak + 'Te' more to write like + 'y'

I like to write more than I like to speak. (= I like writing more than speaking)

mame mee poteTe væDiye are poteTe kæmetiy I this book + 'Te' more that book + 'Te' like + 'y' I like this book more than (I like) that book.

mamə nikan innəvaTə væDiyə væDəkərannə kæmətiy I stay doing nothing + Tə more to work like + 'y' I like to work than to stay doing nothing.

4. lipi koovat vaage

articles which ones (inan.) + 't' like almost all articles.

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

5. lipiyak dekak

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

13.4. Vocabulary.

misTə	danes	Mister
ræsviimə (pt. ræsviim)	_	meeting
danvanava (pt. dænnuva)	-	inform
dænviimə (pl.dænviim)		notice
ræs-venəva(pt.ræs-unaa)	-	meet(Vb.)
danvənəva (pt. dænnuva)	-	inform
dænəgannəva (pt. d'gatta)	-	get to know
væDiyemmə	-	mostly
sanvidhaayəkəya (pl. sanvidhaayəkəyo)	-	organizer
aaraadənaavə (pl. aaraadənaaval)	-	invitation
aaraadenaa kereneva	-	invite
avidio (= avit)		having come
		_

				*
	avasthaave (pl. avasthaaval)		-	occasion; opportunity
-	idiriyəCə	4	-	to the front
	idiripiTə		-	in front of
	saTene (pl. saTap)	_	_	fight; battle
	saTan kərənəva		_	fight
	atə		_	side; direction; hand
	kiyəvənəva (pt. kiyeuva)			read
	patteree (pl. pattere)		-	newspaper
	sageraave (pl. sageraaval)		_	magazine; periodical
	lipiyə (pl. lipi)		-	article; letter.
	agee			value
	agey			is fine; is of value
	ageeTə		-	nicely; finely
	tarəha		-	anger
	tarəha-venəva (pt. t'unaa)		*****	get angry
	ættə		-	truth
	yaalu		-	friendly
	yaaluva (pl. yaaluvo)		-	friend
	yaalu-venəva (pt. y'unaa)		-	become friends
	yaalu-kəmə		***	friendship
	kookat		-	whichever one; every one (inan.)
	kookat vaage		-	almost every one
	koova		-	whichever ones (inan.)
	kiipə		-	several (adj.)
	kiipəyak			several ones (inan.)
	kiipa-denek		-	several persons
	dostərə mahattəya		-	doctor (dostərə kenek — a doctor)
	pahasu		-	easy
	paaDu (adj)		-	loss (paaDuvə (N))
	viyədan kərənəva (pt. v'keruva	o.)	-	spend (money)
	aDu		-	less
	taman		-	oneself
	nikap inneva		-	stay doing nothing.
	nikan eneva		-	come without any purpose
	nikan denava		-	give free
	nikan		_	for nothing; without any purpose; free

13.5. Exercises

1. Fill the blanks.

it is with the hope of meeting you it is with the hope of listening to your speech it is to meet you it is to make a speech it is with great pleasure (satuTa) it is with great difficulty it is with ill-health it is with the hope of seeing the minister

ii. tamuse danne kohome de ?

that I come here today

that I make a speech

that I like to read this type of book

that I hope to convene a meeting

that I am in this school

that I went to Colombo vesterday

that I was in the University yesterday

that I am angry with you

that I am not well

that I am friendly with the big boss

iii. narəkə—də

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

2. Transform according to model.

i mamə ræsviiməTə yanəva. eekə væDiyə hoday.
 → mamə ræsviməTə yanə-ekə væDiyə hoday.

mamə adat gedərə innəva. eekə væDiyə hoday.
tamuset kataavak pavattənəva. eekə væDiyə hoday.
eyaa leesiyen dinənəva. eekə væDiyə hoday.
eyaa mee dostərə mahattəyagen beet gannəva. eekə væDiyə pahasuy
eyaaTə maaruvak læbune nææ. eekə eyaaTə karədəray.
eyaaTə dæn sindu kiyannə bææ. eekə apiTə paaDuy.
eyaa vibhaagen paas-unaa. eeke apiTə loku satuTak.
adə kantooruvə veelaasənin væhuva. eekə hugak denaaTə pahasuy.
eyaa væDə no-kərə nikan innəva. eekə loku prasnəyak
tamuse tavəmat væDə paTan gatte nææ. eekə bohomə værədiy.

ii. mamə kataa-kərənəva. mamə liyənəva.
 → mamə kataa-kərənəvaTə væDiyə liyənəva.

mamə kantooruve-di væDə kərənəva. mamə gedərədi væDə kərənəva. eyaa salli hambə kərənəva. eyaa salli viyədap kərənəva. eyaa pot kiyəvənəva. eyaa pot salli diila gannəva. eyaa væDə kərənəva. eyaa kataakərənəva. eyaa rassaavəTə yanəva. eyaa gedərə innəva.

mehee minissu vii vavənəva. mehee minissu kurakkap vavənəva. eegolle apit-ekkə tarəha venəva. eegolla apit ekkə yaalu venəva. eyaa koocciyəp yanəva. eyaa bas-əkəp yanəva. eyaa væDəkarənəva. eyaa paDi gannəva. ee mahattəya rassaavə kərənəva. ee mahattəya bisness kərənəva

iii. ee palaatə rasney. mee palaatə rasney.
 —→ ee palaatəTə væDiyə mee palaatə rasney.

mee lameya yane iskoole duray. mame yane iskoole duray.
mee paare hoday. ee paare hoday.
koocciyen yane-eke laabay. bas-eken yane-eke laabay.
dæn yaneva pahasuy. hændææveTe yaneva pahasuy.
lameyage une udee aDuy. lameyage une dæn aDuy.
mee tee rasay. lankaave tee rasay.
api issella hiTepu gee alut. mee gee alut.

lameya ee iskooleTe kæmetiy. lameya mee iskooleTe kæmetiy.

iv. eyaa ee kaale pot kiyəvənəva.
 —⇒ eyaa ee kaaleTə væDiyə dæn pot kiyəvənəva.

mamə iiye væDə keruva. mamə adə væDə keruva.
eyaa meheeTə kæmətiy. mamə meheeTə kæmətiy.
mahattəya mee palaatə dannəva. mamə mee palaatə dannəva.
mamə koopi bonəva. mamə tee bonəva.
mahattəya raTəTə væDə kərənəva. mahattəya gaməTe væDə kərənəva.
ee gollə dæn paan kanəva. eegollə dæn bat kanəva.
mamə pansələ balannə yannə kæmətiy. mee mahattəya pansələ balannə yannə kæmətiy.
eyaa pani gannəva. mamə pani gannəva.
ee mahattəya raTəTə væDə kərənəva. ee mahattəya tamanta vænə vænəva.

LESSON FOURTEEN

14.1. Conversation 14

Accepting an invitation.

- mee maase visipas-venida apee iskoole saahityo sargemeye ræsviimak tiyeneva. mahatmeyaTo aaraadenaa-korannay api aave.
- mee davasvələ nan maTə væDi viveekəyak nææ.
- anee, bææ kiyannə epaa. kohomə hari ennə oonæ. ræsviiməTə passe vividhə prəsangekut tiyenəva.
- vividhə presangəyak ?
- ou, iskoole laməyipgə gaayənə vaadənə vagəyak, punci naaTyəkut tiyenəva, apee iskoole bohomə lassənəTə sindu kiyannə naTannə puluvap lamay innəva.
- mamə nan ennə bohomə kæmətiy. koccərə velaa ganiy də kiyənə-ekay prasne.
- væDi velaavak ganne nææ. utsavee paTap ganne hændææve tunehamaareTe. hayehamaare venekoTe okkome ivere veevi. mahatmeyaTe hugak væDe tiyeneva nap vividhe presapgeTe viterak-vat enne.
- nææ, mama tunahamaaraTa-ma ennaŋ. aaraadanaa kalaaTa bohoma istutiy.
- api bohome satuTuy aaraadenaave piligattaTe. api gihip ennap.

14.2. Explanatory translation.

mee maasc-visipas—venida — apee iskoole — saahityə sapgəməye — ræsviimak — tiyenəva this month + in — 25th day + gen. — our school + in — literary association + of — a meeting — there is

There is a meeting of the literary association of our school on the twenty fifth of this month

mahatməyaTə — aaraadənaa kərannay — api — aave to you (gentleman) — to invite + 'y' — we — came + emph. It is to invite you, sir, that we came.

mee davasvele — nap — maTe — væDi viveekeyak — nææ. these days + in. — of course — to me — much leisure — no. These days of course, I don't have much leisure.

ance — bææ — kiyanne — epaa. please — cannot — to say — don't Please don't say that you cannot.

kohome hari — enne — oonæ somehow or other — to come — must (You) must come somehow or other. ræsviimeTe — passe — vividhe presaggekut — tiyeneva. to meeting — after — a variety entertainment + 't' — there is There is a variety entertainment also after the meeting.

vividhə prəsangəyak A variety entertainment?

ou, — iskoole — laməyipge — gaayənə vaadənə — vagəyak yes — of school — of children — vocal music (singing) instrumental music — some. Yes, some (programme) of vocal and instrumental music of school children.

puñci — naaTyəkut — tiyenəva sınall — play + 't' — there is There is a playlet also.

apee iskoole — bohoma lassanaTa — sindu + kiyanna — naTanna puluvap lamay — innava our school + in — very beautifully — to sing — to dance can children — there are In our school there are children who can sing and dance very beautifully.

mame — nat) — eme — behome kæmetiy. I — of course — to come — very like As for myself, I like very much to come.

koccərə — velaa — ganiy + də — kiyənə—ekay — prasne. how much—time — might take + Q. — 'kiyənə + ekay' — question The question is (that) how much time it will take.

væDi velaavak — ganne — nææ. much a time. take + emph. — no It does not take much time.

utsavee — paTap—ganne — hændææve — tunahamaaraTa ceremony — start + emph. — in evening — three + half + Dat. · The ceremony starts at half past three in the afternoon.

hayəhamaarə — venəkoTə — okkomə — ivərə veevi six + həlf — become (padj.) + koTə — all — finish might be When it becomes half past six, (i.e. by half past six) everything might be over.

mahatməyaTə — hugak væDə — tiyenəva + nap vividhə prəsapgeTə — vitərak + vat — ennə to (you) gentleman — much work — if there is — to variety entertainment— only + 'vat' come (req.)

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

nææ — mamə — tunəhamaarəTə + mə — ennaŋ no — I — three + half + 'mə' — shall come No, I sall come right at half past three.

aaraadonaa kelaaTo — bohomo — istutiy invited + Dat. — very — thanks + 'y' Thank you a lot for inviting.

api — bohomə — satuTuy — aaraadənaavə — piligattaTə

we - very - happy + 'y' - the invitation - accepted + Dat.

We are very happy that (you) accepted the invitation.

api - gihin ennan

we - having gone shall come

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

- 14.3 Grammatical notes.
- 1. mahatmaya = same as mahattaya but used in learned conversation.
- 2. epaa 'don't; don't want.'

bææ kiyənəva

cannot say = say that (one) cannot.

bææ kiyannə epaa

cannot to say don't = (please) don't say that (you) cannot

maTə nikan tee ekak oonæ

to me a plain tea want = I want a cup of plain tea

3. vagəyak

pot - 'books'

pot vagəyak — some (indefinite) books.

gaayənə vaadənə — 'singing and instrumental music'

gaavənə vaadənə vagəvak — 'some (indefinite) singing and instrumental music'

lamay dennek aava - Two children came

lamay vagayak aava — 'Some (indefinite) children came.'

4. aaraadenaa kelaaTe istutiy.

naraadenaa kəlaa. istutiy.

invited. thanks

aaraadenaa kelaaTe istutiy.

invited + Dat. thanks. Thanks for inviting.

mahattəya — ee minihaTə aDə-gæhuva

The gentleman called that man.

mahattəya ee minihaTə aDə-gæhuvaTə aave nææ.

gentleman that man + Dat. called + Dat. came + emph. no

Although the gentleman called that man (he) did not come

mahatteya $\begin{pmatrix} aave \\ enne \end{pmatrix}$ nææ. — The gentleman $\begin{pmatrix} did & not \\ doesn't \end{pmatrix}$ come.

mahatteya aave naetuvaTe api taraha nææ.

Although the gentleman did not does not come, we are not angry.

5. gihip emmp — 'shall go and come' (Popular way of saking leave. ennap only is also used in this context.)

14.4. Vocabulary.

saahityə literature: sangemeye association samitiyə don't; don't want epaa sangiite (Lit. sangiitəyə) music vividhə prəsange (Lit. v'prəsangəyə) variety entertainment gaayənə vocal music vaadənə instrumental music naaTyə (pl. naaTyəval) play utsavee (pl. utsava) ceremony; function istuti thanks piliganneva (pt. p'gatta) accept aDəgahanəva (pt. a'gæhuva) call sangiite bhaanDe musical instruments noona (pl. noonala; noonavaru) lady, mistress (ee mahattəyage) noona (that gentleman's) lady (i.e. wife) misis paleturu fruit (pl.) bedənəva (pt. beduva) divide; serve (food) sangreha kereneva (pt. s'keruva) treat udauvə (pl. udau) help (N) udau kərənəva (pt. u'keruva) · help (vb) viyədan kərənəva (pt. v'keruva) spend tarəgə kərənəva (pt. t'kernva) compete tarage (pl. taraga) competition. taraha angry; anger taraha veneva be angry tææggə (pl. tæægi) gift: prize

14.5. Exercises.

1. Fill the blanks.

i. api aave.

to meet you, Sir

to invite you, Mr. Siripala

to invite you, Mrs. Siripala

to call

to see the child

to buy some books

to see the variety entertainment

to buy some (a few) fruits

to sell some tickets

to go with you

say cannot
say no
say (you) have (= there is)
say yes
eat this curry
serve more rice to me
earn too much money
get angry
get friendly with him
delay the rent
drive like this

iii. man danne nææ.

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

iv. bohome istutiy

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

2. Transform according to model

i. mahattəya aaraadənaavə piligatta. eekəTə api satuTuy.
 → mahattəya aaraadənaavə piligattaTə api satuTuy.

mahattəya mehee padinciyəTə aava. eekəTə api kæmətiy.
mamə mehaaTə maaruvak gatta. eekəTə eegollə hæmoomə tarəhay.
mamə eyaaTə udauvak kəlaa. eekəTə eyaa maTə tææggak dunna.
mamə hodəTə væDə kəlaa. mahattəya paDi væDi keruva.

eyaaTə vihaareTə yannə læbuna. eekəTə eyaa bohomə satuTuy.

ii. eyaa ræsviiməTə aava, namut kataavak pævættuve nææ.
 → eyaa ræsviiməTə aavaTə kataavak pævættuve nææ.

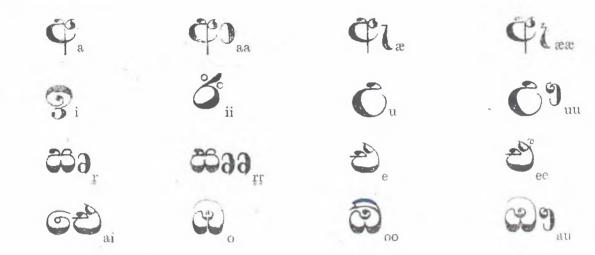
eyaa lapkaave auruddak hiTiya. namut anuraadəpuree gihilla nææ. eyaa paDi gannəva. namut koy velaave-vat eyaa lagə salli nææ. eyaaTə væDə puluvap (unaa). namut eyaa hodəTə væDə kəranne nææ api ehee yanne nææ. namut api eyaa ekkə tarəha nææ. eyaaTə salli tibuna. namut eyaa viyədap kəranne nææ. eyaaTə salli nææ. namut eyaa satuTep innəva. eyaa dinuve nææ. namut eyaa aayet tarəgə kərənəva. eyaaTə væDi væDak nææ. namut hugak paDi hambəvənəva.

3. Say in Sinhalese.

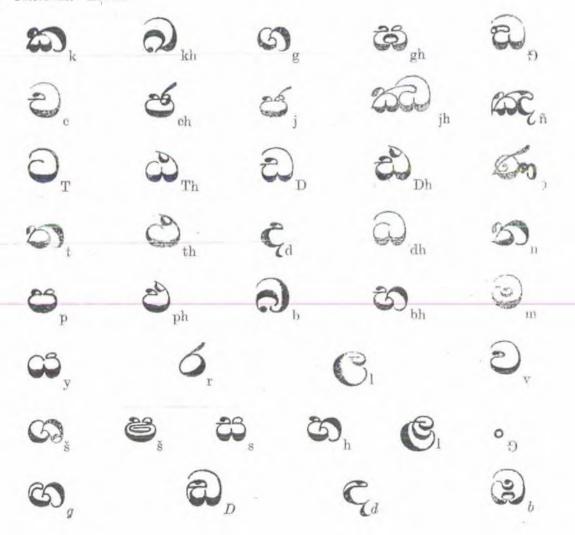
It is after a long time that I came here.
Whom to invite is the question.
Somehow or other I must go.
All will be over by six o'clock.
It will start by quarter past six in the evening.
The train takes three hours.
There are seventy-two miles from Colombo to Kandy.
How far it is from here to Polonnaruva?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

WRITING SYSTEM

1. Vowel Letters:



2. Consonant Letters :



3. Diacritical marks representing vowel sounds.

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

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

with
$$\mathbf{H}_{ku}$$
, \mathbf{H}_{gu} , \mathbf{H}_{tu} , \mathbf{H}_{bhu} , \mathbf{H}_{su} , \mathbf{H}_{ru}

$$\mathfrak{L}_{\mathrm{nu}}$$
, $\mathfrak{L}_{\mathrm{thu}}$, $\mathfrak{L}_{\mathrm{du}}$, $\mathfrak{L}_{\mathrm{du}}$, $\mathfrak{L}_{\mathrm{nu}}$, $\mathfrak{L}_{\mathrm{pu}}$, $\mathfrak{L}_{\mathrm{phu}}$

with letters with which is used.



Basic forms of the Consonant Letters (i.e. ∞ , ω , etc.) represent the consonant sound followed by either 'a' or 'e'. ∞ ka/e, ω ga/e.

ගණන් කරමු.

1	එක		එක්, එක
2	ලදක		© €,
3	තුන		තුන්
4	හතර		හතර, හාර
5	පහ		පස්, පන්
6	හය		හය
7	ທສ		හත්
8	අට		අට
9	නවය		නව
10	දහය		දහ
11	එකොළහ		එකොළොස්
12	ි දළහ		ලද <u>ුළොස්</u>
13	දහතුන		දහතුන්
14	දහහතර		දහහතර
15	පහලොව		පහළොස් -
16	දහසය		දහසය
17	දහගත		දහහත්
18	දහඅට		දහඅට
19	දහනවය		දහනව
20	විය්ය		විසි
21	විසි එක		විසි එක්
30	තිහ		තිස්
31	නිස් එක		තිස් එක්
40	ගතළිහ		හනළිස්
41	හතළිස් එක		හතළිස් එක්
50	පතහ		පනස් 🎎
51	පනස් එක		 පනස් එක්
60	හැට		හැට
	හැට එක		හැට එක්
	ගැන්තැව		හැත්තෑ
	හැත්තෑ එක		හැත්තෑ එක්
	අසූව		සුපු
81	අසූ එක		අසූ එක්
	අනුව		අනු
	අනු එක		අනූ එක් එකසිය
	එකසිය එකසිය එක		එකසිය එක්
			(එක) දුස්
	(එක) දහ		එකදස් එක්
1001	එදකස් එක		ට කා ද ය ට කා

සංවාදය (Conversation) 1.

- මහත්තයා ලංකාවෙ හුහක් කල් ඉන්නවා ද ?
- ඔව්, මම මෙතේ අවුරුද්දක් විතර ඉන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.
- මෙහේ රස්සාවක කරනවා ද ·?
- තෑ මම ඉගෙනගන්නවා.
- සිංහල ඉගෙන ගන්නවා වෙන්න ඇති.
- සිංහල විතරක් තෙමේ.
- වෙන මොනවා ද ලංකාවේ ඉගෙන ගනන තියෙන්නෙ ?
- මම ලංකාව ගැන ඉගෙන ගන්නවා. ලංකාවෙ මිනිස්සු ගැන ඉගෙනගන්නවා.
- එහෙනං පොතක් ලියනවා වෙන්න ඇති.
- ඒ විතරක් නෙමේ. මම අපේ රටේ විශ්ව විදාහලෙක උගන්නනවා.
- එහේ උගන්නන්නෙ මොනවා ද ?
- මම දකුණු ආසියාවෙ රටවල් ගැන උගන්නනවා.
- දකුණු ආසියාවේ රටවල් ගැන එහේ හුහක් දෙනා ඉගෙනගන්නවා ද ?
- ටික දෙනෙක් ඉගෙනගන්නවා. මේ රටවල සමාජ සිරිත්, ආගම්, දේශපාලන ප්‍ශ්න ගැන ඉගෙනගන්නවා.
- එහෙනම් සිංහලත් ඉගෙනගන්නවා ඇති.
- ඔව්, ඉස්සරවෙලා සිංහල ඉගෙනගන්නවා. නැතුව අනෙක්වා හරියට ඉගෙනගන්න බැ.

සංවාදය 2.

- මේ පලාන බොහොම රස්තෙයි වාගෙ, තේද ?
- මේ දවස්වල නම් තරමක් රස්නෙයි. නමුන් වැනි කාලෙට ඒ තරම් ම රස්නෙ නෑ.
- මෙහාට වහින්නෙ අවුරුද්දෙ කොයි කාලෙට ද ?
- ඔක්තෝම්බර් මාසෙ දී මෙහාට වැස්ස පටන්ගන්නවා. ඒ කාලෙට නම් මෙහේ හුහක් සනීපදයකයි.
- එතකොට මෙහේ ගොවිතැනුත් සරුවෙනවා ඇති තේද ?
- ඔව්, ඒ කාලෙට මෙහෙ මිනිස්සු අලබනල, කුරක්කන්, ඉරිහ එහෙම වචනවා.
- මෙහේ වී වවන්නෙ නැද්ද ?
- ඇයි නැත්තෙ? මෙහේ කුඹුරු බොහොම සරුයි. වැහි කාලෙට මෙහේ කොයි දේත් සරුවට වැවෙනවා.
- වන සත්තුන්ගෙන් මෙහේට කරදර නැද්ද ?
- එහෙමට කරදරයක නෑ. ඉඳලා හිටලා නම උන් අපේ ගොවිතැන්වලට එනවා. නමුත් වැඩි අලාබයක කරන්නෙ නෑ.

- මේ පලාතට ඉස්කොලෙකුත් තියෙනවා ද ?
- ඔව, මේ ලහ හොඳ ඉස්කොලයක් තියෙනවා. අපිට බලන්න යන්න පුළුවනි. ඉස්කෝලෙ මහත්තයක් හම්බවෙන්න පුලුවනි.
- දැන් අව්ව රස්නෙ වැඩියි. වෙන වෙලාවක යමු.
- වෙත මොනවා ද මෙහේ බලන්න තියෙන්නෙ ?
- මේ ලහ පුරාණ විහාරයක් තියෙනවා. ඒ කිට්ටුව වැවකුත් තියෙනවා. හැන්දවට ඒ හරිය බොහොම ලස්සනයි.
- එහෙනම් අපි හැන්ද්වට ඒ පැත්තට යමු.

සංවාදය 3

- පෙරේරා මහත්තයාගෙ ගෙදරට යන්නෙ මෙහෙන් ද ?
- කොයි පෙරේරා මහත්තයා ද? මෙහෙ පෙරේරා මහත්තුරු කිප දෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා.
- අර කච්චේරියෙ වැඩ කරන පෙරේරා මහත්තයා.
- මම හරියට කියන්න දන්නෙ නෑ.
- රතු පාට කාර් එකකින් යන මහත්තයෙක් නැද්ද මේ ලහ ?
- ඒ මහත්තයා ද මේ හොයන්නෙ ? ඒ මහත්තයාගෙ නම පෙරේරා නෙමේ, සිල්වා.
- ඒ මහතනයා ඉන්නෙ මේ ළහ ද ?
- ඒ තරම ම ළහ තෙමේ. හැතැම්මක් විතර තියෙනවා. ්
- එහාට යන පාර කියන්න පුලුවන් ද ?
- මේ පාර දිගේ හැතැම්ම බාගයක් විතර යන්න. එතකොට පන්සලක් හම්බවේනවා. එතනින් දකුණට හැරෙන්න. තව ටිකක් දුර යනකොට ඉස්කෝලයක් තියෙනවා. ඉස්කෝලෙ ඉස්සරහ-පිට තියෙන ගේ.
- ඒ පාරෙ කාර් යන්න පුලුවන් ද ?
- පාර නම් ටිකක් හොඳ නෑ. නමුත් මිදුලට ම කාර්–එක ගෙනියන්න පුළුවනි.

සංවාදය 4

- සිරිපාල මහත්තයා ඉනනවා ද ?
- 🛨 🖒 නම් ඒ මහන්තයා කන්තෝරුවේ නෑ.
- අද ආවේ නැද්ද ?
- සිරපාල මහත්තයා ආවේ කනතෝරුව අරින්තත් ඉස්සෙල්ලා. නමුත් දැන් වීකකට ඉස්සෙල්ලා කොහේ ද ගියා, තවත් මහත්තයෙක් එක්ක.
- කොයි මහත්තයා එක්ක ද ගියෙ ?
- අර අලුතෙන් ආපු මහත්තයා එක්ක; ජයසේන මහත්තයා එක්ක.
- කොහේ ද ගියෙ? ඇතක ද ?

- ඇතක යන්නෙ නෑ, මේ වෙලාවෙ. ඉක්මනට එන්න ඕනෑ.
- මම ඊයෙන් ආවා. නමුත මහත්තයා හම්බඋතේ නෑ.
- අර එන්නෙ සිරිපාල මහත්තයා, කැන්ටීම පැත්තෙ ඉඳලා.

සංචාදය 5.

- තමුසෙ ගමට ගිහිල්ලා කවද ද ආපභු ආවෙ ?
- මම අද උදේ කෝව්චීයෙන් ආවා.
- කෝච්චියෙන ආවා නම් මේච්චර පරක්කු උනේ මොකද ?
- කෝච්චිය අද පේරාදෙණියට එනකොට හුහක් පරක්කුඋනා. කෝ අනිත් අය ? කොහේ හිහිල්ලා ද ?
- හැමෝ ම පුස්තකාලලට ගිහිල්ලා. දන් විභාගෙ ළහ නේ.
- තමුසෙ චීතරක් මොකද මෙහේ ඉන්නෙ ?
- මට ඊයෙ රෑ සනීප නැති උනා. ඒක නිසා ගියේ නෑ.
- එහෙනම් ගිහිල්ලා බෙන් ටිකක් ගන්න ඕනැ නේ.
- මම උදේ ගිහිල්ලා බෙත් ගෙනාවා. දැන් මට හොඳයි. උණත් බැහැලා. ඇහේ නෙහෙට්ටුව විතරක් ටිකක් තියෙනවා.
- නිවාඩු කාලෙ මොකද කළේ? පාඩම කරන්න ඇති.
- නෑ මම ගෙදරට වෙලා කාලා බිලා නාලා සනිප ගත්තා.

සංවාදය 6.

- අත් හැමෝ ම බස්-එකට තැගලා ද ?
- ඔව්, සර්, දුන් හැමෝ ම නැගලා වාගෙ. බස්–එකෙන් පිට කවුරුවත් පේන්න නෑ.
- එහෙම බෑ. ගණන් කරලා බලන්න ඕනෑ. ගුණපාල, ගණන් කරන්න.
- හොඳයි සර්. එකයි, දෙකයි, තුනයි, හතරයි, පහයි...... විසිහතරයි. විසිහතර දෙනයි ඉන්නෙ. එක්කෙනෙක් අඩුයි සර්
- කෝ බලන්න. කවුද තාම ආවෙ නැත්තෙ ?
- ඔක්කොම ඉන්නවා වාගෙ, සර්. නමුත් ගණන් කරලා බලනකොට එක්කෙනෙක් අඩුයි.
- ඒක වෙන්න බෑ. ගුණපාල, තමුසෙ තමුසෙව ගණන් කෙරුවා ද ?
- අතේ සර්, මට වැරදිලා, මාව ගණුන් කරන්න බැරිවෙලා.

සංචාදය 7.

- කොළඹ යන බස් මෙතන නවත්තනවාද ?
- ඔව් නවත්තතවා. නමුත් මහත්තයාට ටිකක් වෙලා ඉන්න වෙයි, බස්-එක එතකත්.
- ඒ ඇයි ?

- මේ න කොළඹ බස්–එකක් ගියා. ඊළහ බස් එක එන්න අඩු ම ගානෙ පැය බාගයක් වන් යයි.
- හැබෑට ? කොළඹ බස් තියෙන්නෙ පැය බාගෙන් බාගෙට ද ?
- ඔව්, පැය බාගෙන් බාගෙට තමයි. නමුත් සමහර වෙලාවට පරක්කු වෙනවා.
- දුන් වෙලාව කීයද ? මම අද හදිස්සියෙ ආවේ. ඔර්ලෝසුව ගේන්න අමතක උනා.
- වෙලාව හතයි දහයයි. නුවරින් හතට පිටත්වෙත බස්–එක දැන් මග ඇති.
- හතයි හතළහට විතර ඒක මෙහාට එවී.
- කොළඹ යන්න බස් එකක් කොච්චර වෙලා ගන්නවා ද ?
- ඒක කියන්න අමාරුයි. සමහර බස් පැය දෙකහමාරෙන් යනවා. සමහර ඒවා පැය තුනක් ගන්නවා.
- මෙහේ ඉඳලා කොළඹට යන්න කීයක් ගන්නවා ද ?
- රුපියල් දෙකයි සත විසිපහක් ගන්නවා.
- කොච්චියෙ නම් රුපියල් තුනක් ගන්නවා නේ ද ?
- ඔව්, බස් එකේ යන එක ලාබයි.

සංවාදය 8.

- ළමයා. මොනවා ද කෑමට තියෙන්නෙ ?
- ඕනෑ දෙයක් තියෙනවා මහත්තයා. මහත්තයා කැමති බත් කන්න ද ? නැත්නම් වෙන මොනවා හරි කන්න ද ?
- බත් කන්න මොනවා ද තියෙන්නෙ ?
- මහත්තයාට මාලු ඕනෑ නම් මාලු තියෙනවා, මස් ඕනෑ නම් මස් තියෙනවා.
- මස් කොහොම ද හදලා තියෙන්නෙ ?
- බැදපුවත් තියෙනවා; මාලවට උයපුවත් තියෙනවා.
- මස් මට සාමාතායෙන් අගුණයි. මාලු මොනවා ද තියෙන්නෙ ?
- තෝර මාලු තියෙනවා මහත්තයා, මිරිසට උයලා.
- මිරිසට උයපුවා බොහොම සැර වැඩියි. කිරට උයපුවා නැද්ද ?
- කිරට උයපුවා ඉවරයි මහත්තයා.
- තෝර මාලුවලට මම කොහොමත් කැමති තැ.
- මහත්තයාට එහෙනම් එළවලයි බතුයි විතරක් ගේන්නම් ?
- නොඅයි ගෙනන. එළටලු මොනවා ද තිමයනුමන ?
- බණඩක්කයි, බටුයි, පතෝලයි තියෙනවා.
- බණ්ඩක්ක මට කන්න හොඳ නෑ. මට හෙම්බිරිස්සාව හැදීලා. බටුන් බර වැඩියි. මට බඩේ අමාරු හැදෙනවා. පතෝල නම් වරදක් නෑ.
- එහෙනම් පතෝලයි බනයි ගේන්නම්.

- හොඳයි බෙට්වෙච්ච බන්චලින් ටීකක් ගෙන්න.
- සද නම් බත් ටිකක් ඉදිලා මදි මහත්තයා.
- ඒකත් එහෙම ද ? එහෙනම් මට නිකං තේ එකක් ගෙනත් දෙන්න.

සංචාදය 9a.

- , මොකද අද හදිසසියෙ ම මේ පැත්තෙ ?
 - මට ලබන මාසෙ හිට මෙහාට මාරුවක් ලැබිලා තියෙනවා. ඒක නිසා මේ පලාන ටිකක් බලලා යන්න ආවා.
 - ඒක බොහොම හොද ආරංචියක් නෙ. කවද ද මෙහාට පදිංචියට එන්නෙ ?
 - ඒක තමයි මේ කල්පතා කරන්නෙ ?
 - මොනවා ද කල්පතා කරන්නෙ? ඉක්මනට පන්න. මේ පලාන බොහොම හොඳයි. ළමයින්ට හොඳ ඉස්කෝලන් තියෙනවා.
 - ඉස්කෝල නම ඒ තරම් පුශ්නයක නෙමේ. ගෙයක් හොයා ගැනම තමයි පුශ්නෙ.
 - ගෙවල් හෙවීම නම් මේ පලාතෙ ටිකක් අමාරුයි, ඒ උනත් මට පුලුවන් හොඳ ගෙයක් හොයලා දෙන්න. කොයි වීදිහෙ එකක් ද ඕනෑ ?
 - මට ඒ තරම් විශාල ගෙයක් ඕනෑ නෑ. කාමර තුනක් විතර තියෙනවා නම් ඇති. හැබැයි ලයිටුයි වතුරයි තියෙන්න ඕනෑ. ගරාජ් එකකුත් ඕනෑ මයි.
 - කුලිය ටිකක් වැඩියෙන් දෙන්න කැමති නම් ඒ විදීගේ ගෙයක් හොයා ගන්න බැරි නෑ.
 - ඒත් කමක් නෑ. හොඳ ගෙයක් හොයලා බලත්නකො.

9b.

- කවුද මහන්තයාගෙ ලියුම් ටයිප් කරන්නෙ ?
- මම ම ටයිප් කරගන්නවා.
- ලියම් තියෙනකොට කියන්න. මම ටයිප කලො දෙනනම.

9c.

- මහත්තයලා හෙට උදෙන් ම යනවා ද ?
- ඔව, අපි හිහිල්ල අන්දද ආපහු එනවා. ගේයි, මල්පැල ටිකයි හොදට බලා ගන්න.

සංවාදය 10.

- ඉහට නේ ද කමුසෙලාගෙ අතුරු මැතිවරයේ ?
- ඔව් හෙට තමයි, මේ දවස්වල අපිට හරියට වැඩ. අද මට රැසවීම හයක කතා පවත්තත්ත තියෙනවා
- කමුසේ බොහොම කතා පවත්තන බව නම් පෙනවා.
- ඒ කොහොමද ?
- තමුසෙගෙ උගුරෙන්.

- කමක් නෑ, හෙට ඔක්කොම ඉවර හෝ.
- ඒ උනාට කවුරු දිනයි ද දන්නෙ නෑ.
- කිසිම සැකක් නෑ. අපි තමයි දිනන්නෙ.
- ඔව් ඉතින් තමුසෙලාගෙ අපේක්ෂකයා දිනුවොත් තමුසෙලාට හොදයි.
- අපිට විතරක් නෙමේ. හැමෝට ම හොඳයි. මුලු රටට ම හොදයි.
- ඒක මං දන්නෙ නෑ. පට නම ඉතින් කවුරු දිනුවත් පුයෝජනයක් නෑ.
- **—** ඇයි එහෙම කියන්නෙ ?
- අපිට පක්ෂයක් නැති හින්ද.

සංවාදය 11.

- තමුසෙ විශ්ව විදහාලෙන් ගියාට පස්සෙ දකපු කල්.
- කොහෙ එනන ද? කිසි නවාඩුවක් නෑ නේ.
- ඇයි මොනවා ද ඔය හැටි වැඩ ?
- බිසනස් කරන්න පටන්ගත්තාට පස්සෙ කිසි විවෙකයක් නෑ.
- මොනවා ද තමුසෙ කරන බිසනස්? ඇයි දැන් පොත් ලියන්නෙ නැළ් ද?
- ඒ විශ්ව විදුහලෙ ඉන්න කාලෙ. දන මම පොත ලියන්නෙ නෑ. මම පොත් ලියවනවා.
- පොත ලියවනවා ?
- මම පොත් ලියවලා අච්චුගස්සලා පුසිද්ධ කරනවා.
- මට දැන් තෙරෙනවා. නමුසෙ පොත් ලියනවා වෙනුවට පොත් පුසිද්ධ කරන්න පටන්ගෙන.
- අනත හරි, විශ්ව විදාහලෙ ඉන්න කාලෙ තමයි මං පොත් ලියන්න ආසාවෙන් හිටියෙ. පස්සෙ බලනකොට පොත් ලිය ලියා ඉඳලා කිසි වැඩක නෑ.
- එහෙනම් දැන් තමුසෙට අච්චු කන්තෝරුවකුත් <mark>නි</mark>යෙනවා ද ?
- නැතුව? ඇමතිතුමාට කියලා ඒක විවෘත කෙරෙව්වෙත්. දැන් මාස දෙකකට විතර ඉසසෙලලා ජර්මනියෙන් ම අලුත් මැසිමකුත් ගෙන්නා ගත්තා.
- මමත ඊයෙ පෙරේද පොතක් ලියලා ඉවර කෙරුවා. තමුසෙට ම කියලා පුසිදධ කරවා ගන්න ඕනෑ.
- ඒක බොහොම ලේසියි. මට පිටපතක් එවන්නකො. මොකක් ද පොතේ නම ?
- 'විජයාගමනයට පෙර ලංකාව'
- අපොයි ඒක මුදුණය කරවලා කිසි පුයෝජනයක් නෑ. ඒ වාගෙ පොන කවුද කියවනතෙ ?
- ඇයි එහෙම කියන්නෙ? මම අවුරුදු පහක් තිස්සෙ පර්යේෂණ කරලා ඒක ලිව්වෙ.
- නමුසෙට බැරි ද ජී. සී. ඊ. විහාගෙට ඉතිහාසය පාඩම් පොතක් ලියන්න? මම ඕනෑ වෙලාවක බාර ගන්නම.

සංවාදය 12.

- සිරිපාල ඊයෙ කොළඹ ගියා ද ?
- ඔව් කොළඹ ගියා. නමුත් ලොකු මහත්තයා කන්තෝරුවේ හිටියේ නෑ.
- ඉතින් ?
- මම මහත්තයාගෙ ගෙදරට ගියා. එහේ දී යන්තම් හම්බඋතා.

- මම දීපු ලියුම දුන්නා ද ?
- ඔව දුන්නා. නමුත් මේ දවස්වල ඇබෑරත නම් නැති ලු.
- මොකවත් ම තැ කියලා කිවුවා ද ?
- ඔව, දැනට ඉහා්න අයත් අස් කරන්න වේවි ද කියලා බයෙන් ඉහා්නවා කිවුවා. මේ අවස්වල අමු දවා නැතුව, මැසින්වලට වැඩ නැති ලු. ඒ උනත් මට කිවුවා ඉල්ලුම් පතුයක් එවන්න කියලා, සුදුසුකුම් දන්වලා. මහත්තයාගෙ වචනෙ අහක දන්න බැරි නිසා වෙන්න ඇති.
- කෝකටත් ඉල්ලුම් පතුයක් ලියලා යවන්න. මාත් කොළඹ ගියා ම ආයෙමත් මහත්තයාට මතක් කරන්නම්.

සංවාදය 13,

- මිස්ට ගුණපාල හම්බවෙන බලාපොරොත්තුවෙනුයි, මම මේ රැස්වීමට ආවේ.
- කොහොමද මිස්ට සිරිසේන දන්නෙ මම අද එන බව? දුන්වීම්වල මගේ නම කිබුනෙ නෑ.
- ඒ උතාට මම දැතගත්තා. මිස්ට ගුණපාල අද කතාවක් පවත්තන බවත් දැනගත්තා. වැඩියෙන් ම ආවෙ මිස්ට ගුණපාලගෙ කතාව අහන බලාපොරොත්තවෙන්.
- මොනවා කරන්න ද ? මේකෙ සංවිධායකයො ගෙදරට ම ඇවිදින් ආරාධනා කළා. ඉතින් නැවිත් බෑ නේ.
- නැවින් බෑ තේන්නං, මේ වාගෙ අවස්තාවල දී මිස්ට ගුණපාල වාගෙ අය ඉදිරියට ඇවිල්ලා සටන් කරන්න ඔනැ.
- සටන් කරන්න ඔතැ තමයි. නමුත් මම කතාකරනවාට වැඩිය කැමතියි ලියන්න.
- එක අතකින් බලනකොට ලියන–එක වැඩිය හොඳ තමයි. මම කියෙවුවා මිස්ට ගුණපාල පසු සහරාවලට ලියාපු ලිපි කෝවත් වාගෙ. ඒවා බොහොම අගෙයි.
- මීස්ට සිරිසේනටත් බොහොම අගේට ලියන්න පුලුවන් නේ. නරක ද ලිපියක් දෙකක් ලිවුවා ම?
- ලියන්න අලුවන් තමයි. නමුත් මම ලියනවාට වැඩිය කියවන්න කැමතියි.
- ඔව්, මේ වාගෙ පුශ්ත ගැන ලිවුවා ම සමහරු තරත වෙනවත් තෙ.
- ඒක ඇත්ත. නමුත් තරහ වෙන්නෙ එක පැත්තයි. අතික් පැත්ත යාලු වෙනවා නේ ද?

සංවාදය 14.

- මේ මාසෙ විසිපස් වෙනිද අපේ ඉස්කෝලෙ සාහිතාා සංගමයෙ රැස්වීමක තියෙනවා. මහත්නයාට ආරාධනා කරන්නයි අපි ආවෙ.
- මේ දවස්වල නම් මට වැඩි විවේකයක් තැ.
- අනේ, බෑ කියන්න එපා. කොහොමහරි එන්න ඕනෑ. රැස්වීමට පස්සෙ වීවිධ පුසංගයකුත් නියෙනවා.
- විවිධ පුසංගයක් ?
- ඔව්, ඉස්කෝලෙ ළමයින්ගෙ ගායන වාදන වගයක්. පුංචි නාටා‍යකුත් තියෙනවා.
 අපේ ඉස්කෝලෙ බොහොම ලස්සනට සින්දු කියන්න, නටන්න පුලුවන් ළමයි ඉන්නවා.
- මම නම් එන්න බොහොම කැමතියි. කොච්චර වෙලා ගනියි ද කියන–එකයි පුස්නෙ.
- වැඩි වෙලාවක් ගන්නෙ නෑ. උත්සවේ පටන්ගන්නෙ හැන්දැවෙ තුනහමාරට. හයහමාර වෙනකොට ඔක්කොම ඉවර වේවි. මහත්නයාට හුහක් වැඩ තියෙනවා නම විවිධ පුසංගෙට විතරක් වත් එන්න.
- නෑ මම නුනහමාරට ම එන්නම්. ආරාධනා කළාට බොහොම ස්තුතියි.
- අපි බොහොම සතුටුයි ආරාධනාව පිළිගන්තාට. අපි ගිහින් එන්නම්.

