ABSTRACT
        This summary gathers together for easy reference the
inflected forms of Literary Sinhala together with a transliteration
guide to the writing system. This work differs, therefore, from the
authors' previous work, "Literary Sinhala" (1974), which presented
the inflected forms in a pedagogical sequence. In this summary, the
inflected forms are grouped into sections dealing with nouns,
pronouns, quasi-verbs, and verbs. The guide to transliteration of the
Sinhala writing system completes the volume. (CFM)

LITERARY SINHALA INFLECTED FORMS:
A SYNOPSIS
with a Transliteration Guide to Sinhala Script

James W. Gair

W. S. Karunatilaka

with the assistance of

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PREFACE

This summary gathers together for easy reference the inflected forms of Literary Sinhala together with a transliteration guide to the writing system. Virtually all of the forms given have been discussed in our <u>Literary Sinhala</u> (South Asia Program and Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics, Cornell, 1974), but they were presented there in a pedagogical sequence rather than in a form designed for reference, so that all of the forms of the verb, for example, did not appear in one place as they do here. A few forms and variants that did not occur in <u>Literary Sinhala</u> are given here, usually because they came to our attention after that work was completed.

In a few instances, the description of the way in which forms are made, as given here, differs somewhat from that in <u>Literary Sinhala</u>, even though the resulting forms are the same. This is usually a consequence of the different organization of the two works, but in a few cases reflects a subsequent reanalysis.

Only the formation and not the use of the forms is dealt with here, but extensive cross references are made to <u>Literary Sinhala</u> where their use is described.

A glance at the Table of Contents will make the organization of this work clear. Letter prefixes with mnemonic value -- N for Noun, V for Verb, etc. -- are used to designate main sections. This will allow the user to identify any section quickly, and also serves to distinguish cross-references within this work from those to <u>Literary Sinhala</u>, which do not bear letter prefixes.

Gregory Pearson carried out the task of preparing the English text for the computer and is largely responsible for the final format. Virtually all of the Sinhala typing was done by Heloise Perera. The cover graphic is by Helen Kelley.

Thanks are due to the Office of Education for making this financially possible, and again we owe our special thanks to Mrs. Julia Petrov of that office for her encouragement and understanding.

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   and
Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

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N. NOUN FORMS

Literary Sinhala nouns are divided into _inanimate_ (classes 1-4) and _animate_ (class 5) on the basis of their inflection, specifically their singular endings. (These classes are retained from _Colloquial Sinhalese*_, but in Literary Sinhala classes 1 and 4 are rare) (L.S. 1,3.2). This distinction agrees almost completely with the meaning of the nouns; that is, whether they refer to living, animate beings or not. Animate nouns in Literary may be divided further into _masculine_ and _feminine_. This distinction is also on the basis of inflection and again parallels the meaning. Feminine nouns are feminine in meaning, but masculine need not be masculine, but may also refer to beings of unspecified gender.

Nouns inflect for _number, definiteness_ and _case_. The endings are given in N.1 below.

In general, to derive the forms of a Sinhala noun, one needs to know the following:

1. the singular definite (nominative or direct)
2. the plural (nominative or direct)
3. the genitive singular definite (for inanimate nouns)

since they are not predictable from one another. Given these forms, the remaining case, number and definiteness forms are usually predictable.

Both animate and inanimate nouns also have a _stem_, used largely in compounds. Although the stem, the definite singular and the plural are not as a whole predictable from one another, there are certain common patterns into which most nouns fit. They are given in N.2 below.

N.1 Case, Number and Definiteness Endings

N.11 Inanimate Nouns (Classes 1-4)

Literary Sinhala inanimate nouns inflect for number - singular and plural; definiteness - definite and indefinite, and for four cases - direct, dative, genitive, and instrumental. The definiteness distinction applies only in the singular.

Class 1: Nouns of this class have a direct singular in -ඔස and are usually borrowings, particularly from English. They are very rare in Literary Sinhala, but if they do occur they have the same forms as in Colloquial. The paradigm of බස් ඔස 'the bus' is given for reference. For details, see _Colloquial Sinhalese_, I, 2 & 3 and II, Appendix; L.S. 1,3.2.

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*Noun and verb forms for Colloquial Sinhala have been summarized in the appendix of Volume II (pp. 186-195) of Gordon H. Fairbanks, James W. Gair, M. W. Sugathapala DeSilva _Colloquial Sinhalese_, South Asia Program, Cornell University, 1968. The following summary concentrates on those forms of Literary Sinhala that differ from Colloquial.

	Definite (sg.)	Indefinite (sg.)	Plural
Direct	බස් එක	බස් එකක්	බස්
Dative	බස් එකට	බස් එකකට	බස්වලට
Genitive	බස් එකේ	බස් එකක	බස්වල
Instrumental	බස් එකෙන්	බස් එකකින්	බස්වලින්

Class 2: Class 2 nouns are by far the most common in Literary Sinhala (1,3.22). The endings are the same as in Colloquial, except for the genitive which is -ඒ (i.e. always long) or its alternate -එහි. The definite singular endings are thus: direct -අ ; dative -අට ; genitive -ඒ or -එහි ; instrumental -එන්.

	Definite (sg.)	Indefinite (sg.)	Plural
Direct	-අ *	-අක්	(varies)
Dative	-අට	-අකට	-වලට
Genitive	-ඒ /-එහි	-අක	-වල
Instrumental	-එන්	-අකින්	-වලින්

-ඉන් is sometimes found as an alternate for -එන් in the instrumental singular.

The genitive -ඒ can be used wherever -එහි appears, but the latter occurs most often indicating location and more rarely in the other uses of ඒ. It could thus be considered a separate, locative case. The indefinite ending -එක් is also found particularly in older writings (15,8).

ගම 'village' (stem ගම්)

	Definite (sg.)	Indefinite (sg.)	Plural
Direct	ගම	ගමක්	ගම්
Dative	ගමට	ගමකට	ගම්වලට
Genitive	ගමේ / ගමෙහි	ගමක	ගම්වල
Instrumental	ගමෙන්	ගමකින්	ගම්වලින්

Class 3: Class 3 nouns differ from Class 2 only in that the genitive singular has -අ (rather than -ඒ), and the instrumental is generally -ඉන් (rather than -එන්) (1,3.23). Thus, the endings of the definite singular are: direct -අ ; dative -අට ; genitive -අ ; instrumental -ඉන්.

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*The direct singular of an inanimate noun of Class 2 ends in -අ. This is counted as part of the endings here, since that makes its replacement by -ඒ, -එහි and -එන් easier to show. Note that the nominative endings of animate nouns in N.12 are not so treated, since there are several of them, and the same replacements do not take place.

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බිම 'ground' (stem බිම)

	Definite (sg.)	Indefinite (sg.)	Plural
Direct	බිම	බිමක්	බිම
Dative	බිමට	බිමකට	බිම්වලට
Genitive	බිම	බිමක	බිම්වල
Instrumental	බිමි්	බිමකි්	බිම්වලි්

One sometimes meets the -ටම̂ ending of the Class 2 genitive on Class 3 nouns as well. Thus බිගෙම̂ .

Class 4: Class 4 nouns (those with a direct singular in -ට of -ඒ) are very rare in Literary Sinhala, since most Colloquial Class 4 nouns would end in -ඡ in Literary (1,3.24). They are thus largely restricted to place nouns like ඔබගේ which has only singular definite forms as follows:

Direct	ඔබගේ
Dative	ඔබගේට
Genitive	ඔබගේ
Instrumental	ඔබගේ

N.12 Animate Nouns (Class 5)

N.121 General Animate Case and Definite Endings

Animate nouns, like inanimates, inflect for number and definiteness. They inflect for five cases: nominative, accusative, dative, genitive and instrumental. Many animate nouns have a sixth case, the vocative. As with inanimate nouns, there are a number of kinds of relationships in shape between the singular, plural and stem form which will be dealt with in N.2.

The case and definiteness endings for masculine and feminine nouns are similar, differing primarily in the indefinite (1,3.3; 3,1; 7,1.1). They are as follows:

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| | Definite (sg.) | Indefinite (sg.) | | Plural |
		Masc.	Fem.	
Nominative	(varies)*	-එක්	-අක්	(varies)***
Accusative	(varies)**	-අකු /-එකු	-අ	-�න්
Dative	-ට	-අකුට /-එකුට	-අට	-න්ට
Genitive	-ගේ	-අකුගේ /-එකුගේ	-අගේ	-න්ගේ
Instrumental	-ගෙන්	-අකුගෙන් /-එකුගෙන්	-අගෙන්	-න්ගෙන්

The vocative case, like the singular definite and plural nominative, varies with the noun, and will be dealt with in N.122 below.

Cases other than the nominative are sometimes called, collectively, oblique cases. Note that the indefinite and plural accusative forms can be looked on as oblique stems, from which the other oblique cases are formed by adding the same case endings as for the singular definite.

For some nouns, the accusative singular definite differs from the nominative (see N.122.5 below) but for most they are the same.

Nouns with a plural in -�ෝ do not take the -න් in the plural case endings, but use the same ones as the singular (see N.122,6 below).

Some animate nouns take an indefinite in ගෙනෙක් or නමක් . Both of these are honorific, but නමක් is restricted largely to clergy: හිමිනම්වහන්සේ නමක් 'a Buddhist monk'. ගෙනෙක් is used primarily with kin terms and with occupational titles borrowed from English: අම්මා ගෙනෙක් 'a mother'; ඩ්‍රයිවර් ගෙනෙක් 'a driver'.

N.122 Vocative Case

Animate nouns have a vocative case, used in addressing the one or ones referred to (8,8). The most common forms of the vocative are as follows:

---

*Since there are several nominative singular endings, they are not given as part of the case endings here (as the direct singular was for inanimate nouns in N.11). Note that the animate definite plural endings are added to the nominative singular ending, while the indefinite endings replace it.
**The accusative is the same as the nominative definite for most, but not all, types of animate nouns.
***As stated earlier, the plural is not predictable from the singular, nor the reverse, though there are common patterns given below in N.2.

N.122.1 Vocative Singular

There are two main types of vocative in the singular, and many nouns occur with both. Type 2 below occurs in Colloquial Sinhala as well and is the usual one there.

Type 1:
For masculine nouns ending in -අා in the nominative singular, that vowel is shortened to -අ :

Nominative		Vocative
ගොවියා	farmer	ගොවිය
පුතා	son	පුත
ශිෂ්‍යයා	student	ශිෂ්‍යය
සොරා	thief	සොර

For other kinds of masculine nouns and for feminine nouns, the vocative singular is the same as the accusative (which may, of course, be the same as the nominative):

Nominative		Accusative and Vocative
හිමිව	Buddhist monk	හිමිව
කාන්තාව	woman	කාන්තාව
කුමරි	princess	කුමරිය
ස්ත්‍රී	woman	ස්ත්‍රිය

Type 2:
The final vowel of the accusative singular is changed to -ඒ or -ඕ as follows:

For kin terms, feminine nouns, or where some intimacy is implied -ඒ is used:

Nominative		Vocative
පුතා	son	පුතේ
අම්මා	mother	අම්මේ
කුමරිය	princess	කුමරියේ
යාළුවා	friend	යාළුවේ

For masculine nouns other than kin terms, the ending is -ඕ :

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Nominative		Vocative
ගොවියා	farmer	ගොවියේ
ශිෂ්‍යයා	student	ශිෂ්‍යයේ

N.122.2 Vocative Plural

For nouns with a plural in -ලා the nominative is used as a vocative. Thus: මාමලා '(maternal) uncles', දුලා 'daughters', etc.

For other nouns, -නි is added to the accusative form. If the vowel preceding the -න් of the plural accusative is -අ- it may be optionally changed to -ෙ :

Nominative	Plural	Accusative Plural	Vocative
ගොවියෝ	farmers	ගොවියන්	ගොවියනි / ගොවියෙනි
ශිෂ්‍යයෝ	students	ශිෂ්‍යයන් / ශිෂ්‍යයින්	ශිෂ්‍යයනි / ශිෂ්‍යයෙනි ශිෂ්‍යයිනි
පුත්‍රු	sons	පුත්‍රුන්	පුත්‍රුනි
සොරු	thieves	සොරුන්	සොරුනි
ඉුරුවරු	teachers	ඉුරුවරුන්	ඉුරුවරුනි
කුමරියෝ	princesses	කුමරියන්	කුමරියනි / කුමරියෙනි

Honorifics in -ආණෝ take the plural vocative (just as they take plural endings generally) (8,7):

පියාණෝ	father	පියාණන්	පියාණනි / පියාණෙනි

Sometimes -ෙ occurs as an alternate for -ඉ. The vowel -අ- before -න් of the accusative is then not changed. Thus ගොවියෙන් , පුත්‍රෙන්, ශිෂ්‍යයෙන්, ශිෂ්‍යයින් etc.

N.123 Illustrative Animate Paradigms

The paradigms that follow illustrate the general points of N.121 as well as the special features of particular subclasses of animate nouns.

N.123.1　Nouns with a plural in -� (or -යෝ or -ෝ) change it to -අ before the -න් of the plural oblique (i.e. non-nominative) endings.

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මිතුරා   'friend (masculine)' (stem මිතුරැ)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	මිතුරා	මිතුරෙක්	මිතුරෝ
Accusative	මිතුරා	මිතුරකු (-එකු)	මිතුරන්
Dative	මිතුරාට	මිතුරකුට (-එකුට)	මිතුරන්ට
Genitive	මිතුරාගේ	මිතුරකුගේ (-එකුගේ)	මිතුරන්ගේ
Instrumental	මිතුරාගෙන්	මිතුරකුගෙන් (-එකුගෙන්)	මිතුරන්ගෙන්
Vocative *	මිතුර	_____	මිතුරනි / මිතුරෙනි

N.123.2   Feminine nouns with singular in -ආව and plural in
-ආවෝ have an alternate plural oblique in -උන් as well as -අන් ,
but it is relatively infrequent.

සාක්‍ෂාව   'woman (feminine)' (stem සාක්‍ෂා)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	සාක්‍ෂාව	සාක්‍ෂාවක්	සාක්‍ෂාවෝ
Accusative	සාක්‍ෂාව	සාක්‍ෂාවක	සාක්‍ෂාවන් / සාක්‍ෂාවුන්
Dative	සාක්‍ෂාවට	සාක්‍ෂාවකට	සාක්‍ෂාවන්ට / සාක්‍ෂාවුන්ට
Genitive	සාක්‍ෂාවගේ	සාක්‍ෂාවකගේ	සාක්‍ෂාවන්ගේ / සාක්‍ෂාවුන්ගේ
Instrumental	සාක්‍ෂාවගෙන්	සාක්‍ෂාවකගෙන්	සාක්‍ෂාවන්ගෙන් / සාක්‍ෂාවුන්ගෙන්
Vocative	සාක්‍ෂාව	_____	සාක්‍ෂාවනි / සාක්‍ෂාවෙනි / සාක්‍ෂාවුනි

N.123.3   Nouns that end in -අයෝ in the nominative plural have
alternate oblique plural forms in -අයින් . These nouns are
masculine.

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*For vocative, only the first type is given, since that is the
usual one in Literary Sinhala (N.121.2).

ශිෂ්‍යයා   'student' (stem ශිෂ්‍ය)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	ශිෂ්‍යයා	ශිෂ්‍යයෙක්	ශිෂ්‍යයෝ
Accusative	ශිෂ්‍යයා	ශිෂ්‍යයකු / ශිෂ්‍යයෙකු	ශිෂ්‍යයන් / ශිෂ්‍යයින්
Dative	ශිෂ්‍යයාට	ශිෂ්‍යයකුට / ශිෂ්‍යයෙකුට	ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට / ශිෂ්‍යයින්ට
Genitive	ශිෂ්‍යයාගේ	ශිෂ්‍යයකුගේ / ශිෂ්‍යයෙකුගේ	ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ / ශිෂ්‍යයින්ගේ
Instrumental	ශිෂ්‍යයාගෙන්	ශිෂ්‍යයකුගෙන් / ශිෂ්‍යයෙකුගෙන්	ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගෙන් / ශිෂ්‍යයින්ගෙන්
Vocative	ශිෂ්‍ය	────────	ශිෂ්‍යයෙනි / ශිෂ්‍යයිනි

N.123.4 Some nouns double the consonant before the plural
nominative ending -ු . (N.221.6, N.221.7, N.222.4). These have a
single consonant in the oblique plural forms.

මිනිසා   'man (masculine)' (stem මිනිස්)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	මිනිසා	මිනිසෙක්	මිනිස්සු
Accusative	මිනිසා	මිනිසකු / මිනිසෙකු	මිනිසුන්
Dative	මිනිසාට	මිනිසකුට / මිනිසෙකුට	මිනිසුන්ට
Genitive	මිනිසාගේ	මිනිසකුගේ / මිනිසෙකුගේ	මිනිසුන්ගේ
Instrumental	මිනිසාගෙන්	මිනිසකුගෙන් / මිනිසෙකුගෙන්	මිනිසුන්ගෙන්
Vocative	මිනිස	────────	මිනිසුනි

දෙන   'cow (feminine)' (stem දෙන්)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	දෙන	දෙනක්	දෙන්නු
Accusative	දෙන	දෙනඛ	දෙනුන්
Dative	දෙනට	දෙනකට	දෙනුන්ට
Genitive	දෙනගේ	දෙනකගේ	දෙනුන්ගේ
Instrumental	දෙනගෙන්	දෙනකගෙන්	දෙනුන්ගෙන්
Vocative	දෙන	──────	දෙනුනි

Note that the rule does not apply to those nouns that have double consonants in **both** the singular and the plural and the plural affix -ඔ. These behave like the nouns in N.122.1, thus වැද්දු 'veddah'; pl. වැද්දෙ dative pl. වැද්දන්ට etc.

N.123.5   Nouns that end in a consonant in the nominative plural add -ඌ before the -න් of the plural oblique endings.

හරකා 'ox (masculine)' (stem හරක්)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	හරකා	හරකෙක්	හරක්
Accusative	හරකා	හරකකු / හරකෙකු	හරකුන්
Dative	හරකාට	හරකකුට / හරකෙකුට	හරකුන්ට
Genitive	හරකාගේ	හරකකුගේ / හරකෙකුගේ	හරකුන්ගේ
Instrumental	හරකාගෙන්	හරකකුගෙන් / හරකෙකුගෙන්	හරකුන්ගෙන්
Vocative	හරක	———————	හරකුනි

N.123.6   Nouns with a nominative singular in -ී have an accusative in -ිය , which also occurs as an alternate for the nominative. As with other accusative endings, it serves as a base for the other oblique cases (N.121.1). Some authors use -ි- rather than -ිය- in the accusative and other oblique forms. The plural of nouns of this type is usually -ියෝ and they are feminine (8,6).

කුමරී 'princess' (stem කුමරී)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	කුමරී / කුමරිය	කුමරියක	කුමරියෝ
Accusative	කුමරිය / කුමරී	කුමරියක	කුමරියන්
Dative	කුමරියට / කුමරිට	කුමරියකට	කුමරියන්ට
Genitive	කුමරියගේ / කුමරිගේ	කුමරියකගේ	කුමරියන්ගේ
Instrumental	කුමරියගෙන් / කුමරිගෙන්	කුමරියකගෙන්	කුමරියන්ගෙන්
Vocative	කුමරි / කුමරිය	———————	කුමරියනි / කුමරියෙනි

Some nouns of this type end in -ින් (or ිණී). Thus යකින් (or යකිණී) 'demoness'. These take the same endings as කුමරී . Thus accusative යකිනිය or යකිනි etc. However, they also have alternate forms in -ින්නී or -ින්න . Hence යකින්නී or යකින්න . The -ින්නී alternates take the same endings as කුමරී but the -ින්න ones have only singular forms. These alternates thus have forms as follows:

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	යකින්නි යකින්න	යකින්නියක් යකින්නක්	යකින්නියෝ
Accusative	යකින්නිය යකින්න	යකින්නියක යකින්නක	යකින්නියන්
Dative	යකින්නියට යකින්නට	යකින්නියකට යකින්නකට	යකින්නියන්ට
Genitive	යකින්නියගේ යකින්නගේ	යකින්නියකගේ යකින්නකගේ	යකින්නියන්ගේ
Instrumental	යකින්නියගෙන් යකින්නගෙන්	යකින්නියකගෙන් යකින්නකගෙන්	යකින්නියන්ගෙන්
Vocative	යකින්නි යකින්න	———————	යකින්නියනි / යකින්නියෙනි

N.123.7 Nouns with a plural in -ලා do not take -න් in the plural oblique endings. This can be illustrated with the honorific form වහන්සේ (10,9):

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	වහන්සේ	වහන්සේනමක්	වහන්සේලා
Accusative	වහන්සේ	වහන්සේනමක	වහන්සේලා
Dative	වහන්සේට	වහන්සේනමකට	වහන්සේලාට
Genitive	වහන්සේගේ	වහන්සේනමකගේ	වහන්සේලාගේ
Instrumental	වහන්සේගෙන්	වහන්සේනමකගෙන්	වහන්සේලාගෙන්
Vocative	වහන්ස / වහන්සේ	———————	වහන්සේලා

Note that the form වහන්සේ never occurs by itself, but always as an adjunct to some preceding form such as හිමින්වහන්සේ 'Buddhist monk', ස්වාමින්වහන්සේ 'swami, lord', and that the preceding form is in the plural accusative (oblique). Note also that this form takes the නමක් indefinite since it is highly respectful. In general, forms with -ලා plurals tend to take the නමක් or කෙනෙක් indefinite, and the latter is used even where respect is not involved: ඩ්‍රයිවර් 'driver'; pl. ඩ්‍රයිවර්ලා ; indef. ඩ්‍රයිවර්කෙනෙක් .

N.2 The Formation of Singular, Plural and Stem Forms

Although the singular, plural and stem forms of nouns are not entirely predictable from one another, most nouns follow one of a set of common patterns in forming these forms, and can be grouped accordingly. Thus when one encounters one of the forms of a new noun, he can assume that it will fall into one of the groups below

and then make a reasonable guess as to what the other forms might
be.

Strictly from the point of view of grammatical analysis, it
is usually simpler to regard the stem as the base from which the
others are made.   However, the stem is the form least often
encountered, since it is restricted largely to the first member of
compounds (except for inanimate nouns, where it is usually the
same as the plural).   Also, dictionaries generally list nouns
under the singular. Thus the patterns below are grouped according
to the singular and plural forms rather than by the stem form.
Although there are nouns, sometimes very common ones, that do not
fall into one or the other of these groups, these patterns cover
by far the largest number of nouns in Sinhala.

N.21 Inanimate Nouns

For inanimate nouns, the direct singular usually ends in -අ
(often in -ය or -ව). The plural most commonly loses the -අ
sometimes along with other changes in form.

For inanimate nouns, the stem is usually the same as the
plural, or the plural without -වල් for nouns having that ending.
The most common patterns are given below.

N.211   Singular   ends   in   -අ .   Plural and stem are like the
singular without -අ .

Singular		Plural and stem
අත	hand	අත්
ගස	tree	ගස්
කන	ear	කන්
නැටුම	dance	නැටුම්

For a few nouns of this type, the last consonant is unvoiced
when it becomes final in the stem and plural. That is, බ , ද, ග
become ප , ත , ක   respectively.

Singular		Plural and stem
දාගැබ	dagoba, stupa	දාගැප්
දිග	length	දික්
කද	pingo (yoke for carrying)	කත්

If the direct singular has one of the half-nasals බ , ද , ග ,
the stem and plural will end in ම , න and ං respectively (in
Colloquial generally, and sometimes in Literary, all of   these
become ං).

Singular		Plural and stem
අං	horn	අ
ළිඳ	well	ළිං / ළිං
විළඹ	heel	විළුඹ / විළුං

N.212 Singular ends in -අ . The stem is the same as the singular. The plural is like the singular, with -වල් added. In this type, the consonant before the -අ is usually but not necessarily one of the following ට, ඩ, ර, ළ, ණ, ද, ව.

Singular and Stem		Plural
රිය	vehicle, chariot	රියවල්
රට	country	රටවල්
නුවර	city, town	නුවරවල්
බඩ	stomach	බඩවල්
කඳ	tree trunk	කඳවල්

Some nouns of this type may also be found in the plural without the -වල් so that the plural is the same as the singular and stem. Thus රිය has the plurals රිය or රියවල්.

When the -වල් of the plural oblique endings is added the වල් of the direct plural is generally retained. Thus dative plural රටවල්වලට, genitive plural රටවල්වල etc.

Nouns of this type with half-nasals, like කඳ above or අැඳ 'bed', also appear with plurals in -න්: කඳන්, අැඳන්, etc.

N.213 The singular ends in -ය or -ව following one of the short vowels -අ-, -ඉ- or -උ-. (-ය follows -අ- or -ඉ- and -ව follows -උ-). The plural and stem equal the singular without -ය or -ව.

This is the usual group into which Sanskrit nouns with inanimate meaning and ending in -අ, -ඉ, or -උ- are borrowed, and such loans, particularly those in -අ (Sinhala -අය) are very common. It is also the group into which Tamil nouns ending in -ඉ or -උ are borrowed.

Nouns of this type with stems in -අ are Colloquial Class 4 nouns, since -අය becomes ෙ or ේ there.

Stems in -අ:

Singular		Plural and stem
නගරය	town, city	නගර
ධම්ය	doctrine	ධම්
ප්‍රශ්නය	question	ප්‍රශ්න
කළය	water jar	කළ

Stems in -ඉ:

Singular		Plural and stem
ඇසිය	eye	ඇස්
පෙට්ටිය	box	පෙට්ටි
රැසිය	kind	රැසි

There are a few nouns of this kind in which the final vowel of the plural and stem is lengthened:

කුලිය	wage	කුලී
මිනිය	corpse	මිනී

Stems in -උ:

Singular		Plural and stem
හේතුව	reason, cause	හේතු
ඔරුව	boat, canoe	ඔරු
නඩුව	lawsuit	නඩු

N.214 The singular ends in -ය or -ව preceded by a long vowel. The plural is the singular without -ය or -ව. Note that these are like the nouns in the preceding section except that they have a long vowel and that given the stem final vowel for these one cannot predict whether -ය or -ව will follow.

Singular in -ය:

Singular		Plural and stem
කම්බාය	cloth (skirt)	කම්බා
ලීය	(piece of) wood	ලී
වෑය	adze	වෑ

These are commonly but not always monosyllabic plurals.

Singular in -ව:

Singular		Plural and stem
මාලිගාව	palace	මාලිගා
කැලෑව	jungle	කැලෑ

A few nouns have plurals of this type in ෝ or ෞ, but this vowel is short in the singular:

පොරොව	axe	පොරෝ
ලොව	world	ලෝ
ලෙය	blood	ලේ
දෙය (or දේ)	thing	දේ

Note: Sanskrit feminine nouns in -ආ are generally borrowed into this class if they are inanimate in sense. Thus සේනාව 'army' plural සේන . The singular is thus like the Sanskrit feminine nouns with animate sense given in N.222, but the remainder of the forms are different, since these take the inanimate endings.

N.215 Singular ends in -අ. Plural and stem replace it with -ි or -ු. Usually, if the vowel within the stem is front (-ි-, -එ-, -ඇ-) the stem-final vowel will be -ි, and -ු otherwise. In this type, the consonant preceding the stem vowel is usually one of the set ට, ඩ, ර, ළ, ණ.

Stems in -ි:

Singular		Plural and stem
මිණ	gem	මිණි
ඉර	line	ඉරි
ඉර	tile (tool)	ඉරි

Stems in -ු:

Singular		Plural and stem
අකුර	letter	අකුරු
ලකුණ	sign, mark	ලකුණු
මුහුණ, මුණ	face	මුහුණු, මුණු

Note that given the singular form of this type of noun one cannot tell it from those in N.212 (the රට-රටවල් type) or from those in

N.211 (the අඩ-අඩ් type) except that the latter never have the stem final consonants listed above.

N.216 Singular ends in -අ, preceded by a double consonant. The plural replaces -අ by -� or -ඉ and the consonant becomes single. Note that these are like those in N.215 except for this consonant simplification. Note also that given the stem and plural form one cannot tell whether the noun belongs to this group or to N.213 or N.215. However, unlike N.215 these will not have ණ, ළ or ර as the last consonant of the stem, since those consonants do not occur double.

Stems in -ඉ:

Singular		Plural and stem
අත්ත	branch	අතු
දුන්න	bow	දුනු
මුද්ද	ring	මුදු
මල්ල	bag	මලු

Stems in -ඉ:

Singular		Plural and stem
බැද්ද	woods, thicket	බැදි
කැල්ල	piece, part	කැලි
කැත්ත	chopper, sickle	කැති
ඔන්න	stake	ඔනි

Note that half-nasal plus consonant (ඬ, ඩ, ඳ, ඹ) stands in the same relationship to full nasal plus consonant (ණ්ඩ, ඬ, න්ද, ම්බ, respectively) as single consonant does to double consonant. Hence:

Singular		Plural and stem
කන්ද	hill, mountain	කඳු
දණ්ඩ	stick, staff	දඬු

N.22 Animate Nouns

For animate nouns, as for inanimates, there are a number of patterns in form between singular, plural, and stem. There are, however, some generalizations that cover the singular and plural forms of by far the majority of animate nouns:

1. For masculine nouns, the general nominative singular ending is -අා (often in -යා or -වා).
2. For feminine nouns, the most common nominative singular

endings are -ට (or its alternate -ගය) or -ඳ (often in -ව).

3. For both masculine and feminine nouns, the most common plural endings are -ඕ (often in -ගයෝ or -ගඔ) or -ළු. The -ළු may be accompanied by doubling of a preceding consonant. For -ළු, there is a (somewhat archaic) alternate -ය, which does not cause doubling (see N.223.2).

For most types of animate nouns, the stem differs from both the singular and the plural, unlike for inanimate nouns where it is virtually always the same as the plural.

The most common patterns of relationship between singular, plural and stem are given below. Those groups under N.221 are masculine and those under N.222 are feminine. N.223 deals with some plurals and honorifics that apply to both.

There are a number of individual nouns or very small groups of nouns which show patterns other than these given here, but these must be learned individually in any case as irregular forms. The patterns given below do account for by far the majority of animate nouns.

N.221 Masculine Nouns

Nouns in N.221.1 through N.221.5 have plurals in -ඕ. N.221.6 through N.221.7 have plurals in -ළු, and N.221.8 through N.221.11 have other types of plurals.

N.221.1 The singular ends in -ඳ; replaced by -ඕ in the plural and -ඳ, -ඬ, or -ළු in the stem:

Stems in -ඳ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
මුවා	deer	මුවෝ	මුව
සුරා	god	සුරෝ	සුර
මයුරා	peacock	මයුරෝ	මයුර

Stems in -ඬ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
බැරා	dear person	බැරෝ	බැඬ

Stems in -ළු:

Singular		Plural	Stem
බමුණා	brahman	බමුණෝ	බමුණු
කුකුළා	cock	කුකුළෝ	කුකුළු
හූනා	´use lizard, gecko	හූනෝ	හූනු
කවුඩා කවුඩ }	crow	කවුඩෝ කවුඩෝ	කවුඩු කවුඩු

N.221.2 The singular ends in -අ,   preceded by a double consonant.
The plural has -ෝ replacing -අ.   The stem has -ි or -ු   with
the double consonant becoming single.

Stems in -ි:

Singular		Plural	Stem
මැස්සා	fly	මැස්සෝ	මැසි
වැද්දා	archer, Veddah	වැද්දෝ	වැදි
ඉබ්බා	tortoise	ඉබ්බෝ	ඉබි
බෙල්ලා	shellfish	බෙල්ලෝ	බෙලි

Stems in -ු:

Singular		Plural	Stem
බල්ලා	dog	බල්ලෝ	බලු (බළු)
ගෝනුස්සා	scorpion	ගෝනුස්සෝ	ගෝනුසු
කුරුල්ලා	bird	කුරුල්ලෝ	කුරුලු (කුරුළු)
දැනමුත්තා	wise man	දැනමුත්තෝ	දැනමුතු

Note that half-nasal plus consonant (ඟ, ඬ, ඳ, ඹ)   stands in the
same relationship to full nasal plus consonant (ංග, ණ්ඩ, න්ද, ම්බ)
respectively) as single consonant does to double consonant.
Hence:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ගෙම්බා	frog	ගෙම්බෝ	ගෙඹි
දිළිඳා *	poor man, pauper	දිළින්දෝ	දිළිඳු

In at least one noun, ට doubles as -ට්ට-.

බක්කා	owl	බක්කෝ	බකු
Compare වස්සා	calf	වස්සෝ	වසු

N.221.3 The singular ends in -යා or -වා following one of the
short vowels -අ-, -ඉ-, -උ-. (-යා follows -අ- or -ඉ-, and -වා
follows -උ-.) The plural changes the අ of -වා or -යා to -ෝ.
The stem is like the singular without -යා or -වා.

_____
*The nominative singular of this noun also occurs as දිළිඳ .

Stems in -අ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
පණ්ඩිතයා	scholar	පණ්ඩිතයෝ	පණ්ඩිත
සිංහයා	lion	සිංහයෝ	සිංහ
කුමාරයා	prince	කුමාරයෝ	කුමාර

This is the usual way of adapting Sanskrit masculine nouns of the -අ class into Sinhala and such borrowings (like the ones above) are very common.

Notice that the nominative singular of these nouns is like that of the nouns in N.221.9, though the other forms are quite different.

Stems in -ඉ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ගොවියා	farmer	ගොවියෝ	ගොවි
ගිහියා	layman	ගිහියෝ	ගිහි
ඇමතියා	minister	ඇමතියෝ	ඇමති
		(or ඇමතිවරු - see N.223)	

Stems in -උ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
එළුවා	goat	එළුවෝ	එළු
වඩුවා	carpenter	වඩුවෝ	වඩු
මදුරුවා	mosquito	මදුරුවෝ	මදුරු

N.221.4 The singular ends in -යා or -වා following a long vowel ආ, ඊ, ඇ or ඌ. The plural replaces the -ආ of යා or වා by ඕ. The stem is like the singular without -යා or -වා. (Note that these are like the nouns in the preceding section except for the long vowel and that given the stem final vowel one cannot always predict whether -යා or -වා will follow, since both -යා and -වා may follow -ආ- or -ඇ-   .) These nouns may have monosyllabic stems.

Singular in -යා:

Singular		Plural	Stem
මීයා	rat	මීයෝ	මී
වේයා	white ant	වේයෝ	වේ
නෑදෑයා	relation	නෑදෑයෝ	නෑදෑ
සේවයා	soldier, servant	සේවයෝ	සේව

Singular in -වා:

Singular		Plural	Stem
හාවා	hare	හාවෝ	හා
තාරාවා	duck	තාරාවෝ	තාරා
සිව්පාවා	quadruped	සිව්පාවෝ	සිව්පා
ඉත්තෑවා	porcupine	ඉත්තෑවෝ	ඉත්තෑ

N.221.5 The singular ends in -�, replaced by -ු in the plural and -අ in the stem:

Singular		Plural	Stem
සොරා	thief	සොරු	සොර
උරඟා	snake	උරඟු	උරඟ
බඹරා	wasp	බඹරු	බඹර

The last consonant of these nouns is very commonly ර or ඟ. Those with ඟ may have alternate stems like the singular; thus උරඟ or උරඟා.

N.221.6 The singular ends in -ආ, following a single consonant. The plural replaces -ආ by -ු and doubles the consonant. The stem is like the singular with ආ replaced by අ.

Singular		Plural	Stem
වෙදා	physician	වෙද්දු	වෙද
ගෝනා	elk	ගෝන්නු	ගෝන
රජා	king	රජ්ජු	රජ

Note that a half-nasal plus consonant (ඦ, ඩ, ඳ, ඹ) doubles as the equivalent full nasal plus consonant (ඤ්ජ, ණ්ඩ, න්ද, ම්බ, respectively). Thus:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ආඳා	eel	ආන්දු	ආඳ
තෙලෙඟා	poisonous snake	තෙලෙඟු	තෙලෙඟ (or තෙලෙම)

N.221.7 The singular ends in -ආ, preceded by a single consonant. The plural replaces -ආ by -ු and doubles the consonant. The stem is like the singular without -ආ and thus ends in a consonant. (Note that as far as the singular and plural are

concerned, this type is like the one in the preceding section, and differs only in the consonant ending stem.)

Singular		Plural	Stem
මිනිසා	man, person	මිනිස්සු	මිනිස්
උගතා	scholar	උගත්තු	උගත්
බළලා	cat	බළල්ලු	බළල්
ගොනා	bull	ගොන්නු	ගොන්
සතා	living being	සත්තු	සත්
යකා	devil	යක්කු	යක්
ලේනා	squirrel	ලේන්නු	ලේන්

N.221.8 The singular has –ආ, preceded by a single consonant. The plural and stem are like the singular without –ආ, and thus these are among a few animate nouns for which the stem and plural are the same. (See also N.221.10.) Note that final ්ද may be spelled යි (compare N.221.9).

Singular		Plural	Stem
ඔරකා	ox	ඔරක්	ඔරක්
නයා	cobra	නය්/නයි	නය්/නයි

N.221.9 The singular ends in –යා or –වා, preceded by –අ–. The plural removes the ආ of –යා or –වා. Note that final –යි and –වි are commonly spelled යි and වු (compare N.221.8). The stem is like the singular without –යා or –වා and with the preceding –අ– lengthened.

Singular in –යා:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ළමයා	child	ළමයි	ළමා

Note that the singular of this type is like that of N.221.3.

Singular in –වා:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ගිරවා	parrot	ගිරවි (ගිරවු)	ගිරා
බදුවා	monkey	බදුවි (බදුවු)	බදා

N.221.10 The singular ends in -යා following -ඉ. The plural and stem are like the singular without -යා. These are among the few animate nouns with plural and stem the same (see also N.221.8).

Singular		Plural	Stem
අලියා	elephant	අලි	අලි
කොටියා	leopard	කොටි	කොටි
ඉබන්දුරියා	young man	ඉබන්දුරි	ඉබන්දුරි

Note that these nouns are like those of N.221.3 with stem vowels in -ඉ except for the plural. They may also be round inflected like nouns of that class, i.e. with plural in යෝ added to the stem. Thus අලියෝ, etc.

N.221.11 The singular ends in -ව and the plural replaces -ව by -හු. The stem is the singular minus -ව. This is a very small group of masculine nouns and is unusual in that it has endings like a feminine noun. (For details, see Literary Sinhala, 15,14).

Singular		Plural	Stem
බි�ක්ෂුව	Buddhist monk	බික්ෂූහු *	බික්ෂු

N.222 Feminine Nouns

The nouns given in N.222.1 through N.222.3 represent the most numerous types of feminine nouns. All of them have plurals in -ඕ (or යෝ). Other feminine nouns fall into very small groups or even groups or one with regard to the formation of the singular, plural and stem. They must thus be learned individually in any case, but a number of such nouns are given in N.222.4 to give an idea of the range of patterns.

N.222.1 The singular ends in -ව following the long vowel -ආ-. The plural changes the -ආ of -ව to -ඕ. The stem is like the singular without -ව.

Singular		Plural	Stem
කන්‍යාව	maiden	කන්‍යාවෝ	කන්‍යා
භාර්‍යාව	woman	භාර්‍යාවෝ	භාර්‍යා
උපාසිකාව	female devotee	උපාසිකාවෝ ..	උපාසිකා

This is the usual way of adapting Sanskrit feminine nouns of ආ class into Sinhala. Notice that the definite singular is like the inanimate nouns of N.214 but that the other forms will be different since these will take animate endings.

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*Note the vowel lengthening before හු (N.223.2).

N.222.2 The singular ends in -ඊ and the stem is the same. The plural shortens -ඊ to -ඉ- and adds -යෝ.

Singular		Plural	Stem
කුමරි	princess	කුමරියෝ	කුමරි
ස්ත්‍රී	woman	ස්ත්‍රීයෝ	ස්ත්‍රී

The accusative changes ඊ to ඉ and adds ය: කුමරිය, etc. Some authors use this as the nominative singular (see N.122.5 for details).

Some feminine nouns appear with short -ඉ rather than long ඊ in the nominative singular and stem, but the other forms are the same. Thus දුවැනි 'woman', plural දුවැනියෝ, etc. These nouns often have alternate forms in -ඊ, however, and there is a great deal of variation in writing them.

N.222.3 There are a number of feminine nouns in -ඉනි (sometimes -ඉණි). The endings are like those of the preceding group, and they can be considered to belong to it.

Singular		Plural	Stem
යකිනි (or යකිණි) demoness		යකිනියෝ (or යකිණියෝ)	යකිනි (or යකිණි)
ඇතිනි (or ඇතිණි) she-elephant		ඇතිනියෝ (or ඇතිණියෝ)	ඇතිනි (or ඇතිණි)

However, these have alternate nominative singular forms in -ඉන්නි and -ඉන්න. Those in -ඉන්නි take the same endings as the -ඊ type. Those in -ඉන්න simply add the usual case endings in the singular, but have the plural forms of the -ඉනි ones. For all of these, the stem remains -ඉනි (or -ඉණි). Thus, with the dative singular given to indicate the singular case forms:

Singular	Dative Singular	Plural	Stem
යකින්නි	යකින්නියට		
යකින්න	යකින්නට	යකින්නියෝ	යකිනි

(See N.112.5 for the full paradigm.)

N.222.4 Feminine nouns that do not belong to one of the groups above form their singular, plural and stem forms according to a number of patterns, most of them pertaining to a very few or even one noun. They must thus be learned individually, but the nouns given below will serve to give an idea of the range of patterns. Note, however, that the most common endings are -අ or -ඊ and that the plural is usually -ඔ or -ල (sometimes with other changes in form).

Plurals in -ඕ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
අඟන	woman	අඟනෝ	අඟන
අඹුව (or අඹූ)	wife	අඹුවෝ	අඹූ
බිරිඳ	wife	බිරිඳෝ	බිරිඳු
කෙල්ල	girl	කෙල්ලෝ	කෙලි

Plurals in -ඌ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
සෙබඩ	pea hen	සෙබඩූ	සෙබඩ
ගැනි ⎫ ගැහැනි ⎬	woman, wife	ගැනු ගැහැනු	ගැනු ගැහැනු
ළඳ	young woman	ළඳූ	ළඳ
දෙන	cow, female animal	දෙනූ	දෙන්

Others:

බිසෝ	queen	බිසව (or බිසෝවරු)	බිසෝ

N.223 Plurals Applying to other Masculine and Feminine Nouns

N.223.1 -ලු Plurals

A number of nouns, particularly kin terms and titles, (including those titles borrowed from English and other foreign languages) have plurals in -ලු. The -ලු is added directly to the nominative singular, which is commonly the same as the stem.

If the nominative singular ends in -අ, it is shortened to -අ- (pronounced ə) if the -ලු would be pronounced -a in Colloquial Sinhala or in reading aloud, but not if the pronounciation is -aa. (The pronounciation -aa is confined almost entirely to words of two syllables with a short first syllable, i.e. one consonant preceeded by a short vowel, such as පුතා putaa and the honorific -තුමා tumaa). Some authors do not follow this shortening rule, and continue to write -අ before -ලු with all nouns. (Note the relevant examples below.)

Singular		Plural
අම්මා	mother	අම්මලා/අම්මාලා
මාමා	uncle	මාමලා/මාමාලා
ගුරුතුමා	teacher	ගුරුතුමාලා
නංගි	younger sister	නංගිලා
–වහන්සේ	honorific	–වහන්සේලා
ඉන්ස්පැක්ටර්	inspector	ඉන්ස්පැක්ටර්ලා

The honorific –තුමා has an alternate plural in which it takes the plural accusative ending before –ලා. Thus ගුරුතුමන්ලා as well as ගුරුතුමාලා.

N.223.2 –හු Plurals and –ා Singulars

Animate nouns with a plural in –ා, have an alternate plural by which –හු is added to the stem (11,16)(for stem forms see N.221.6-221.7 and N.222.4.)

Singular		–ා Plural	–හු Plural
පුතා	son	පුත්තු	පුත්හු
සොරා	thief	සොරු	සොරහු
ළද	young woman	ළන්ද	ළදහු

Some nouns with plurals other than –ා also appear with –හු alternates. In these also, the –හු is added to the stem. Thus සොහු as well as සොයෝ etc. The plurals in –හු are older forms and now have a somewhat archaic or formal ring.
Some nouns with –හු plurals may appear with a singular in –ා rather than –ආ. Thus පුතු for පුතා 'son' (plural පුත්තු or පුත්හු); සොරු for සොරා (plural සොරු or සොරහු). These forms also have an archaic ring (11,17).
A number of nouns with stems in –ා or –ු regularly take the හු plural. These include names of natives or groups and භික්ෂුව 'Buddhist monk' (11,16f 15,14; N.221.11). The –ා or –ු is lengthened before –හු. In the oblique forms, –න් replaces හු, but the length of the preceding vowel is retained:

Stem		Nominative Plural	Oblique Stem
ඉංග්‍රීසි	English	ඉංග්‍රීසිහු	ඉංග්‍රීසින්
හිඳු	Hindu	හිඳූහු	හිඳූන්
භික්ෂු	monk	භික්ෂූහු	භික්ෂූන්

N.223.3 -වරු Plurals

      -වරු is actually the plural of the honorific වරයා. Thus අමාත්‍යවරයා, plural අමාත්‍යවරු; ගුරුයා, plural ගුරුවරු, etc. However, it is also found on some nouns with singulars not in -වරයා. Thus මව 'mother', plural මව්වරු; බිසව 'queen', plural බිසෝවරු, etc. Note that these are also nouns implying respectful status.

P.   PRONOUNS

P.1 Personal Pronouns

P.11 First Person මම 'I', plural අපි 'we' (2,2)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	මම	අපි
Accusative	මා	අප
Dative	මට	අපට
Genitive	මගේ / මාගේ	අපගේ / අපේ
Instrumental	මගෙන් / මාගෙන්	අපගෙන්

P.12 Second Person

P.121 Second Person Familiar තෝ masculine, ඕ feminine, plural (for both) තොපි or තෙපි (7,9; 8,2). Note that තෝ can be used with feminine reference as well as masculine but that ඕ is only feminine.

	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
Nominative	තෝ	ඕ	තොපි / තෙපි
Accusative	තා	ඕ	තොප
Dative	තට	ඕට	තොපට
Genitive	තගේ / තාගේ	ඕගේ	තොපගේ
Instrumental	තගෙන් / තාගෙන්	ඕගෙන්	තොපගෙන්

P.122 Second Person Polite ඔබ, plural ඔබලා (9,6)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ඔබ	ඔබලා
Accusative	ඔබ	ඔබලා
Dative	ඔබට	ඔබලාට
Genitive	ඔබගේ / ඔබේ	ඔබලාගේ
Instrumental	ඔබගෙන් / ඔබෙන්	ඔබලාගෙන්

P.13 Third Person

P.131 Third Person Human

P.131.1 එයාම 'he, that man', ඕතොමෝ 'she, that woman', plural (for both) ඕහු or ඕවුහු / ඕවිහු (2,1; 7,10; 8,4)

	__Masculine__	__Feminine__	__Plural__
Nominative	එයාම / ඒ / ඕහු	ඕතොමෝ / ඕ / ඈය / ඈ	ඕවිහු / ඕවුහු / ඕහු
Accusative	ඕහු	ඈය / ඈ	ඕවුන්
Dative	ඕහුට	ඈයට / ඈට	ඕවුන්ට
Genitive	ඕහුගේ	ඈයගේ / ඈගේ / ඈගේ	ඕවුන්ගේ
Instrumental	ඕහුගෙන්	ඈයගෙන් / ඈගෙන් / ඈගෙන්	ඕවුන්ගෙන්

P.131.2 මෙයාම 'he, this man', මෝතොමෝ 'she, this woman', plural (for both) මොහු or මොවුන් (4,4; 7,10)

	__Masculine__	__Feminine__	__Plural__
Nominative	මෙයාම / මොහු	මෝතොමෝ / මෝ / මැය / මැ	මොහු / මොවිහු / මොවුහු
Accusative	මොහු	මැය / මැ	මොවුන්
Dative	මොහුට	මැයට / මැට	මොවුන්ට
Genitive	මොහුගේ	මැයගේ / මැගේ / මැගේ	මොවුන්ගේ
Instrumental	මොහුගෙන්	මැයගෙන් / මැගෙන් / මැගෙන්	මොවුන්ගෙන්

P.132 Third Person Animate Non-human (10,14)

P.132.1 මූ 'this one (animal)', plural මූලා

	__Singular__	__Plural__
Nominative	මූ	මූලා
Accusative	මූ	මුන්
Dative	මූට	මුන්ට
Genitive	මූගේ / මුගේ	මුන්ගේ
Instrumental	මූගෙන් / මුගෙන්	මුන්ගෙන්

P.132.2 අරෑ 'that one (animal)', plural අරෑලා

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	අරෑ	අරෑලා
Accusative	අරෑ	අරෑන්
Dative	අරෑට	අරෑන්ට
Genitive	අරෑගේ	අරෑන්ගේ
Instrumental	අරෑගෙන්	අරෑන්ගෙන්

උෑ 'that one (animal)', plural උෑලා

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	උෑ	උෑලා
Accusative	උෑ	උන්
Dative	උෑට	උන්ට
Genitive	උෑගේ / උගේ	උන්ගේ
Instrumental	උෑගෙන් / උගෙන්	උන්ගෙන්

P.133 Third Person Inanimate (1,7)

P.133.1 මෙය 'it, this one (thing)', plural මේවා

	Singular	Plural
Direct	මෙය / මේ	මේවා
Dative	මෙයට / මීට	මේවාට / මේවාවලට
Genitive	මෙහි	මේවායේ / මේවායෙහි / මේවාවල
Instrumental	මෙයින් / මීන්	මේවායින් / මේවාවලින්

P.133.2 එය 'it, this one (thing)', plural ඒවා

	Singular	Plural
Direct	එය / ඒ	ඒවා
Dative	එයට / ඊට	ඒවාට / ඒවාවලට
Genitive	එහි	ඒවායේ / ඒවායෙහි / ඒවාවල
Instrumental	එයින් / ඉන්	ඒවායින් / ඒවාවලින්

P.2 <u>Reflexive</u> <u>Pronouns</u> තෙමේ masculine, තොමෝ feminine, plural (for both) තුමු (2,1; 6,8; 7,10)

Note that the masculine-feminine distinction applies only to the nominative singular.

	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Plural**
Nominative	තෙමේ	තොමෝ	තුමු
Accusative	තමා / තම		තමන්
Dative	තමාට		තමන්ට
Genitive	තමාගේ		තමන්ගේ
Instrumental	තමාගෙන්		තමන්ගෙන්

P.3 <u>Interrogative</u> <u>Pronouns</u>

P.31 Animate interrogative කවරෙක් 'who' (7,12)

	Masculine	**Feminine**
Nominative	කවරෙක්	කවරක්
Accusative	කවරකු / කවරෙකු	කවරක
Dative	කවරකුට / කවරෙකුට	කවරකට
Genitive	කවරකුගේ / කවරෙකුගේ	කවරකගේ
Instrumental	කවරකුගෙන් / කවරෙකුගෙන්	කවරකගෙන්

P.32 Inanimate interrogative කුමක්(9,11) and කවරක්

Direct	කුමක්	කවරක්
Dative	කුමකට	කවරකට
Genitive	කුමක	කවරක
Instrumental	කුමකින්	කවරකින්

P.33 Animate and inanimate කවරේ (14,14)

Note that the singular-plural distinction applies only to the animate forms.

	Animate			Inanimate
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Plural**	
Nominative	කවරේ / කවර	කවර	කවරහු / කවුරු	කවරේ / කවර
Accusative	කවරහු	කවර	කවුරුන්	කවර
Dative	කවරහුට	කවරට	කවුරුන්ට	කවරට
Genitive	කවරහුගේ	කවරගේ	කවුරුන්ගේ	කවරේ / කවරෙහි
Instrumental	කවරහුගෙන්	කවරගෙන්	කවුරුන්ගෙන්	කවරින්

P.4 Indefinite Pronouns

P.41 Animate

P.411 කිසිවෙක් 'anyone (whatsoever), someone' (singular only) (8,9; 15,6)

	Masculine	**Feminine**
Nominative	කිසිවෙක්	කිසිවක්
Accusative	කිසිවකු / කිසිවෙකු	කිසිවක
Dative	කිසිවකුට / කිසිවෙකුට	කිසිවකට
Genitive	කිසිවකුගේ / කිසිවෙකුගේ	කිසිවකගේ
Instrumental	කිසිවකුගෙන් / කිසිවෙකුගෙන්	කිසිවකගෙන්

P.412 ඇතැමෙක් and සමහරෙක් 'some people', plurals ඇතැම්හු, සමහරු (2,1; 2,6). The singular is generally used in a plural sense.

P.412.1 ඇතැමෙක්

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	ඇතැමෙක්	ඇතැම්හු / ඇතැම්මු
Accusative	ඇතැමකු / ඇතැමෙකු / ඇතමකු	ඇතැමුන් / ඇතමුන්
Dative	ඇතැමකුට / ඇතැමෙකුට / ඇතමකුට	ඇතැමුන්ට / ඇතමුන්ට
Genitive	ඇතැමකුගේ / ඇතැමෙකුගේ / ඇතමකුගේ	ඇතැමුන්ගේ / ඇතමුන්ගේ
Instrumental	ඇතැමකුගෙන් / ඇතැමෙකුගෙන් / ඇතමකුගෙන්	ඇතැමුන්ගෙන් / ඇතමුන්ගෙන්

P.412.2   සම්බරෙක්

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	සම්බරෙක්	සම්බරු
Accusative	සම්බරකු / සම්බරෙකු	සම්බරුන්
Dative	සම්බරකුට / සම්බරෙකුට	සම්බරුන්ට
Genitive	සම්බරකුගේ / සම්බරෙකුගේ	සම්බරුන්ගේ
Instrumental	සම්බරකුගෙන් / සම්බරෙකුගෙන්	සම්බරුන්ගෙන්

P.42 Inanimate

P.421 කිසිවක් 'anything' (8,9; 15,6)

Direct	කිසිවක්
Dative	කිසිවකට
Genitive	කිසිවක
Instrumental	කිසිවකින්

P.422 සම්බරක් and ඇතැම්ම 'some things' (2,1)
    Note that although singular in form, these are plural in meaning.

Direct	සම්බරක්	ඇතැම්ක් / ඇතමක්
Dative	සම්බරකට	ඇතැම්කට / ඇතමකට
Genitive	සම්බරක	ඇතැම්ක / ඇතමක
Instrumental	සම්බරකින්	ඇතැම්කින් / ඇතමකින්

P.5 Indefinite - Correlative Pronouns (14,2)

P.51 Animate යමෙක් 'whoever, he who' (singular only)

Nominative	යමෙක්
Accusative	යමකු / යමෙකු
Dative	යමකුට / යමෙකුට
Genitive	යමකුගේ / යමෙකුගේ
Instrumental	යමකුගෙන් / යමෙකුගෙන්

P.52 Inanimate යමක් 'whatever, that which' (singular only)

Direct   යමක්

Dative   යමකට

Genitive   යමක

Instrumental   යමකින්

P.6   Inclusive Pronouns

P.61 Animate සියල්ලෝ 'everyone' (plural only)

Nominative   සියල්ලෝ

Accusative   සියල්ලන්

Dative   සියල්ලන්ට

Genitive   සියල්ලන්ගේ

Instrumental   සියල්ලන්ගෙන්

P.62 Inanimate සියල්ල 'everything' (1,13)

Direct   සියල්ල

Dative   සියල්ලට

Genitive   සියල්ලගේ

Instrumental   සියල්ලගෙන්

     Note that සියල්ල although inanimate, takes the animate case affixes, but without the oblique -න් preceding them.

P.7 Alternative Pronoun අනෙක් 'the other (person)', plural අන්‍යු (stem අන්)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	අනෙක්	අන්‍යු
Accusative	අනෙකු	අනුන්
Dative	අනෙකුට	අනුන්ට
Genitive	අනෙකුගේ	අනුන්ගේ
Instrumental	අනෙකුගෙන්	අනුන්ගෙන්

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Q. QUASI-VERBS

Q.1 The quasi-verbs ඇති 'is, are', නැති '(is/are) not', යුතු 'must' and හැකි 'can' (9,4; 13,6.2) have some forms resembling those of verbs in appearance and use, but do not have all of the forms characteristic of verbs. In particular, they lack forms showing distinction in tense. The forms of these quasi-verbs are as follows:

Q.1.1 Simple Form

Quasi-verbs differ from verbs in that they have both agreeing and non-agreeing simple forms. The latter may be used with all persons and numbers without change in form.

Agreeing Forms:

ඇති	Singular	Plural
1st Person	ඇත්තෙමි	ඇත්තෙමු
2nd Person	ඇත්තෙහි	ඇත්තෙහු / ඇත්තහු / ඇත්තාහු
3rd Person masc.	ඇත්තේය	ඇත්තෝය / ඇත්තහ / ඇත්තාහ
fem.	ඇත්තාය / ඇත්තිය	

නැති	Singular	Plural
1st Person	නැත්තෙමි	නැත්තෙමු
2nd Person	නැත්තෙහි	නැත්තෙහු / නැත්තහු / නැත්තාහු
3rd Person masc.	නැත්තේය	නැත්තෝය / නැත්තහ / නැත්තාහ
fem.	නැත්තාය / නැත්තිය	

යුතු	Singular	Plural
1st Person	යුත්තෙමි	යුත්තෙමු
2nd Person	යුත්තෙහි	යුත්තෙහු / යුත්තහු / යුත්තාහු
3rd Person masc.	යුත්තේය	යුත්තෝය / යුත්තහ / යුත්තාහ
fem.	යුත්තාය / යුත්තිය	

හැකි	Singular	Plural
1st Person	හැක්කෙමි	හැක්කෙමු
2nd Person	හැක්කෙහි	හැක්කෙහු / හැක්කහු / හැක්කාහු
3rd Person masc.	හැක්කේය	හැක්කෝය
fem.	හැක්කාය	

Non-agreeing Forms:

Quasi-verb	Non-agreeing Simple Form
ඇකි	ඇක / ඇකිය
නැකි	නැක / නැකිය
යුතු	යුත (rare)/ යුතුය
හැකි	හැක / හැකිය

Q.1.2 Other Forms

	ඇකි	නැකි	යුතු	හැකි
Emphatic:	ඇක්තේ	නැක්තේ	යුත්තේ	හැක්තේ
Adjectival:	ඇකි	නැකි	යුතු	හැකි
Participial:	ඇකිව / ඇතුව	නැකිව / නැතුව	යුතුව	හැකිව

Note: The form ඇතුව and නැතුව are also used in Colloquial Sinhala, and are less literary than the others.

Conditional:	ඇතයොත් / ඇතොත්	නැතයොත් / නැතොත්	_____	_____
Concessive:	ඇතත්	නැතත්	_____	_____

Agent Verbal Noun

	ඇකි	නැකි	යුතු	හැකි
Masculine	ඇත්තා	නැත්තා	යුත්තා	හැක්කා
Feminine	ඇත්ති	නැත්ති	යුත්ති	හැක්කි
Inanimate	ඇත්ත	නැත්ත	යුත්ත	හැක්ක

Q.2 කැමති 'like' (9,5), also has some of the forms of a quasi-verb. The equivalent of the simple form of the verb is usually කැමති plus the predication marker ය used with all persons and numbers, but there are also agreeing forms as follows:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	නැමැත්තෙමි	නැමැත්තෙමු
2nd Person	නැමැත්තෙහි	නැමැත්තෙහු / නැමැත්තහු / නැමැත්තාහු
3rd Person		
masc.	නැමැත්තේය	නැමැත්තෝය / නැමැත්තහ / නැමැත්තාහ
fem.	නැමැත්තිය	

Other forms of නැමි are:

Emphatic: නැමැත්තේ

   Note: This form is rare, and just නැමි is usually used instead.

Participial: නැමිව

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V. VERB FORMS

Verbs are generally listed in dictionaries and glossaries under the present base (-නවා) form. This form is of very limited occurrence in Literary Sinhala, though it is widely used in Colloquial.

Only Literary Sinhala verb forms are dealt with here. Specifically Colloquial forms may be found in Colloquial Sinhalese, and there is a summary in the Appendix (vol. II, pp. 190-195).

V.1 Verb Stems and Classes

Literary Sinhala verbs have three stems from which other forms are made:

the present tense stem
the past tense stem (this has two forms: an ordinary and a short form)
the past participial stem

Verbs for which the latter two stems and the forms based on them can be predicted from the present tense stem are regular. Verbs for which at least one form is not so predictable are irregular.

The present tense stem is obtained by removing the -නවා of the present base form. For most verbs the resulting stem will have at least two syllables and end in one of the vowels -අ , -උ , or -ඊ . Such verbs are Class 1, 2, or 3 according to the final vowel of the present stem.

Class 1: Stem in අ: කප (නවා) 'cut', කර (නවා) 'do', etc.
Class 2: Stem in උ: අදු (නවා) 'pull', සිටු (නවා) 'be, 'remain', etc.
Class 3: Stem in ඊ: තේරේ (නවා) 'understand', වැටේ (නවා) 'fall', etc.

Some verbs have a present stem of one syllable. Most such monosyllabic verbs are irregular, but there is a very small regular class ending in අ or අ: කා (නවා) 'eat', ගා (නවා) 'rub', etc. These are described in V.23. Except for the latter, all regular verbs belong to one of the classes 1, 2, or 3 above. (The reverse is not true, however, since some irregular verbs also belong to these classes.)

The formation of regular verb forms is given in V.2, and irregular forms in V.3.

V.2 Regular Verbs

V.21 Formation of Tense and Participial Stems

V.211 Present Tense Stem

The present tense stem is obtained by removing the -නවා of the present base form as stated in V.1.

V.212 Past Tense Stems

There are two past tense stems in Literary Sinhala, the ordinary and the short form. The formation of both of these past tense stems involves, along with other changes, the following changes of vowels within the stem:

-අ-   is changed to -ඇ- or -ඔ- as follows:
     -ඇ- in the first syllable (except in forms or කරනවා) or before two consonants (i.e. where pronounced a).
     -ඔ- otherwise, and in the first syllable of කරනවා (i.e. where pronounced ə)

-අා-	is changed to	-ඇ
-ඔ-	is changed to	-ඔ-
-ඕ-	is changed to	-ඒ-
-උ-	is changed to	-ඉ-
-ඌ-	is changed to	-ඕ-

Vowel change can be said to apply to Class 3 verbs, but is actually irrelevant there, since those verbs always contain the kinds of vowels that result from the changes above.

V.212.1 Past tense ordinary stem

The past tense stem for regular verbs is formed as follows (6,1):
Class 1: Vowel change (V.121) and stem final vowel replaced by -ුව. If the present stem ends in -ව or -ය they are changed to -ඕව- or alternatively -ූව (6,1):

Present Stem		Past Stem
කප-	cut	කැපුව
සාද-	make	සෑදුව
උසුල-	bear, carry	ඉසිලුව
කිය-	say	කිව්ව- / කිවුව
කියව-	read	කියෙව්ව- / කියෙවුව

Verbs ending in ර may have an alternate past stem formed simply by changing -ර to -ෑ without vowel change (15,5):

Present Stem		Past Stem
කර-	do	කෑ-
පුරුර-	study, memorize	පුරුෑ-

Class 2: Vowel change with stem-final -අ removed and the preceding consonant doubled. Note that half-nasal plus consonant doubles as full nasal plus consonant:

Present Stem		Past Stem
අදි-	pull	ඇද්ද-
අදි-	draw	ඇබ්ද-

If the final consonant is one that does not double (usually ව, ක, ර, ළ, ට) the stem final vowel is retained and -ඊ is added:

Present Stem		Past Stem
අර-	open	ඇරිරි-
සිට-	be, remain	සිටිරි-

Class 3: The final -ට of the stem is replaced by -ුණ (sometimes -ුන්):

Present Stem		Past Stem
තේරේ-	understand	තේරුණ-
වැටෙ-	fall	වැටුණ -

Unless the short form is specifically called for, the ordinary form is meant when the past tense stem is required in forming verb forms.

V.212.2 Past tense short form stem

Literary Sinhala verbs have a past tense stem used in forming the past tense short form (V.221.3) and some other forms. It is made as follows:
   1) Vowels within the stem are changed as usual.
   2) The stem final vowel (of all classes) is dropped. Class 2 vowels do not double the final consonant.*

Present Stem		Past Stem
කප-	cut	කැප්-
අදි-	pull	ඇද්-
වැටෙ-	fall	වැට-

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*Note that in L.S. 11,13, the vowels ට and ුන appearing before the person-number endings are treated as part of the stem, resulting in two past tense short form stems for each verb, whereas here they are treated as part of the endings (V.221.3). The resultant forms are the same, but this system allows forms other than the past tense short simple form to be made from this stem.

For monosyllabic stems ending in - අ or -අා   the vowel is changed to -ඇ for all persons:

Present Stem		Past Stem
බ-	eat	බැ
ගා-	rub	ගැ

V.213 Past Participial Stem (5,1)

The past participial stem is formed as follows:

Class 1:   The final -අ of the present stem is lengthened to -අා :

Present Stem		Past Stem
කප-	cut	කපා
බල-	look	බලා
හද-	make	හදා

Note that the final vowel in කර- 'do' does not lengthen. Hence කර .

Class 2:   Vowels in the stem are changed as for the past tense, and stem final -ඉ is changed to අ with no doubling of the preceding consonant:

Present Stem		Past Participial Stem
අදි-	pull	ඇද
අඳි-	draw	ඇඳ
හිට-	be, remain	හිට

Class 3:   The stem-final vowel -ඔ is changed to ඉ

Present Stem		Past Participial Stem
තේරෙ-	understand	තේරි
වැටෙ-	fall	වැටි

V.22 Inflected Forms of Regular Verbs

The forms of regular verbs, based on the stems given in V.21, are given below. Only brief descriptions of their formation are given, with cross references to the section of Literary Sinhala in which they are discussed at length. At times, the description of formations will differ from that in Literary Sinhala, but the resulting forms will be the same. (This is because forms in

Literary Sinhala are more often based on other forms for pedagogical simplicity whereas here all forms are based on the three stems given in V.1.) Each form below is exemplified with one verb from each of the three regular classes.

Literary Sinhala verb forms divide into those which show person and number (Finite Forms) and those which do not (Non-finite Forms). In addition, some finite verb forms also show gender (Masculine, Feminine and Inanimate - 1,4.3; 2,6).

V.221 Finite Forms

V.221.1 Present Tense Simple Form

Present tense stem plus the following person-number endings (1,4; 8,2.21):

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-මි	-මු
2nd Person	-හි	-හු
3rd Person	-යි	-ති

Note: (a) Verbs with a present stem in -අ or -ව (Classes 2 and 3) have an alternate third person singular form which lengthens the stem vowel without adding යි (2,5).

(b) The first person singular ending also appears as -ම් particularly in classical texts.

(c) The third person plural has an alternate form -ත්.

(d) Verbs with a stem ending in -න්- add -ව- before the endings. Thus ගනී 'take', etc.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
	බල- look	අද- pull	වැටෙ- fall
Singular			
1st Pers.	බලමි / බලම්	අදමි / අදම්	වැටෙමි / වැටෙම්
2nd Pers.	බලහි	අදහි	වැටෙහි
3rd Pers.	බලයි	අදයි / අදා	වැටෙයි / වැටේ
Plural			
1st Pers.	බලමු	අදමු	වැටෙමු
2nd Pers.	බලහු	අදහු	වැටෙහු
3rd Pers.	බලති / බලත්	අදති / අදත්	වැටෙති / වැටෙත්

V.221.2 Past Tense Simple Form

Past tense stems plus one of the vowels -ඒ , -ඒ , -ආ , -ඕ , plus the person-number endings so as to form endings as follows (6,1; 7,1.2; 8,2.22; 11,12):

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	–ඒ + මි = ඒමි	–ඒ + මු = ඒමු
2nd Person	–ඒ + හි = ඒහි	–ආ + හු = ආහු
3rd Person masc.	–ඒ + ය = ඒය	–ඕ + ය / –ආ + ත = ඕය / ආත
fem.	–ආ + ය = ආය	

Note: (a) Class 3 verbs have alternate third person singular endings -ණ and -ඡ. These are added directly to the stem and do not show gender. Thus either of them may replace -ඒය or -ආය. When -ණ is used the -ටන of the past stem may, optionally, be changed to -ණන (see examples below) (11,14; 14,3).

(b) Irregular verbs with a past stem in a double consonant (වැද්ද-, දුන්න-) have an alternate third singular feminine form with -ඒ- rather than -ආ-: වැද්දිය, දුන්නිය.

(c) Some authors use -ඡ- or -ඒ- before the -මු of the second plural (see examples below).

(d) Some authors use -ඡ- before -ත in the third plural (see examples below) (11,12).

(e) The third person endings with -ය sometimes appear without it.

(Examples of both ඇද- and සිට- are given for Class 2, since only the former shows doubling in the past.)

	Class 1	Class 2		Class 3
	බල-	ඇද්-	සිට-	වැටෙ-
Singular				
1st Pers.	බැලුවෙමි	ඇද්දෙමි	සිටියෙමි	වැටුණෙමි
2nd Pers.	බැලුවෙහි	ඇද්දෙහි	සිටියෙහි	වැටුණෙහි
3rd Pers. masc.	බැලුවේය	ඇද්දේය	සිටියේය	වැටුණේය
fem.	බැලුවාය	ඇද්දාය	සිටියාය	වැටුණාය

වැටුණි
වැටිණි
වැටුණ

Plural

1st Pers.	බැලුවෙමු	ඇද්දෙමු	සිටියෙමු	වැටුණෙමු
2nd Pers.	බැලුවාහු / බැලුවහු / බැලුවෙහු	ඇද්දාහු / ඇද්දහු / ඇද්දෙහු	සිටියාහු / සිටියහු / සිටියෙහු	වැටුණාහු / වැටුණහු / වැටුණෙහු
3rd Pers.	බැලුවාය/ බැලුවහ/ බැලුවහ	ඇද්දේය/ ඇද්දහ/ ඇද්දහ	සිටියෝය/ සිටියහ / සිටියහ	වැටුණේය / වැටුණහ / වැටුණහ

V.221.3 Past Tense Short Form

Past tense short form stem (V.212.2) plus one of the vowels
-ඊ- or -ඌ- plus the person-number endings so as to form endingsas
follows:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-ඊ + මි = ඊමි	-ඊ + මු = ඊමු
2nd Person	-ඊ + හි = ඊහි	-ඌ + හු = ඌහු
3rd Person	-ඊ + ය = ඊය	-ඌ + හ = ඌහ

Note: (a) The third person singular ending sometimes appears without -ය.
(b) Those monosyllabic stems with the past short form stem ending in a vowel add the endings without -ඊ- or -ඌ-. Thus කෑවා has කෑමි etc.

	Class 1 බැලු-	Class 2 ඇද්-	Class 3 වැටු-
Singular			
1st Pers.	බැලීමි	ඇදීමි	වැටීමි
2nd Pers.	බැලීහි	ඇදීහි	වැටීහි
3rd Pers.	බැලීය / බැලී	ඇදීය / ඇදී	වැටීය / වැටී
Plural			
1st Pers.	බැලීමු	ඇදීමු	වැටීමු
2nd Pers.	බැලූහු	ඇදූහු	වැටූහු
3rd Pers.	බැලූහ	ඇදූහ	වැටූහ

V.221.4 Future Tense (12,2)

Present tense stem plus න්න් plus one of the vowels -එ , -ඒ ,
-ආ , -ඕ , -ඕ , plus the person-number endings so as to form endings
as follows:*

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-එ + ම = එම්	-එ + මු = එමු
2nd Person	-එ + හි = එහි	-ආ + හු / -අ + හු / -එ + හු = ආහු / අහු / එහු
3rd Person masc.	-ඒ + ය = ඒය	-ඕ + ය / -ආ + බ = ඕය / ආබ
fem.	-ආ + ය / -ඒ + ය = ආය / ඒය	

Note that, except for the third person feminine alternate
with -ඒ- these endings are the same as those for the past
(V.221.2).

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
	බල-	අදි-	වැටෙ-
Singular			
1st Pers.	බලන්නෙම්	අදින්නෙම්	වැටෙන්නෙම්
2nd Pers.	බලන්නෙහි	අදින්නෙහි	වැටෙන්නෙහි
3rd Pers. masc.	බලන්නේය	අදින්නේය	වැටෙන්නේය
fem.	බලන්නාය / බලන්නිය	අදින්නාය / අදින්නිය	වැටෙන්නාය / වැටෙන්නිය
Plural			
1st Pers.	බලන්නෙමු	අදින්නෙමු	වැටෙන්නෙමු
2nd Pers.	බලන්නාහු / බලන්නහු / බලන්නෙහු	අදින්නාහු / අදින්නහු / අදින්නෙහු	වැටෙන්නාහු / වැටෙන්නහු / වැටෙන්නෙහු
3rd Pers.	බලන්නෝය / බලන්නාබ	අදින්නෝය / අදින්නාබ	වැටෙන්නෝය / වැටෙන්නාබ

*In L.S. 12,2, the future is formed by replacing the -ඒ of the
present emphatic form by these endings, with the same result.

V.221.5 Optative

Present tense stem plus the following person-number endings (12,3):

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-මි	-මෝ
2nd Person	-හි	-හු
3rd Person	-ා (with lengthening of the preceding vowel)	-ත්

Note: There are alternative forms of the optative, made by simply affixing -ා to the present tense simple forms (V.221.1). For Class 2 and 3 verbs, the -ද- and -ට- alternates of the present tense are used, and for all classes the -ත් alternate of the third plural is used, resulting in forms identical with the above. Note that for second person forms also, this formation will result in forms identical with the above.

	Class 1 බල-	Class 2 අද-	Class 3 වැටෙ-
Singular			
1st Pers.	බලමි / බලම්	අදිමි / අදිම්	වැටෙමි
2nd Pers.	බලහි	අදිහි	වැටෙහි
3rd Pers.	බලා / බලයි	අදී	වැටේ
Plural			
1st Pers.	බලමෝ / බලමු	අදිමෝ / අදිමු	වැටෙමෝ / වැටෙමු
2nd Pers.	බලහු	අදිහු	වැටෙහු
3rd Pers.	බලත්	අදිත්	වැටෙත්

V.221.6 Familiar Imperative (8,2.3)

The Familiar Imperative occurs only in the second person and has two forms in the singular:

Form i:

Class 1: Same as the present stem
Class 2: Present tense stem vowel -ඉ replaced by -ා
Class 3: Present tense stem vowel -ෙ replaced by -ාව

Note: (a) Those irregular verbs with a present stem in -ඉ (යෙ-   etc.) behave like Class 2 verbs.

(b) Irregular monosyllabic stem verbs ending in -අ- (ක- etc.) lengthen it to -ආ.

(c) Irregular monosyllabic verbs ending in -ආ, use the present stem.

Form 2:

Classes 1 and 2: Form 1 plus -ව.

Class 3: Present tense stem plus -ව .   Some authors lengthen the stem final -ව- before -ව.

Note: (a) Irregular verbs with present stem in -ඉ again behave like Class 2.

(b) Irregular verbs which lengthen the vowel in Form 1 do not do so in Form 2.

Plural:

All classes: Present tense stem plus -ව (or -මු).

Note: Class 3 has an alternate which adds -ව (or -මු) to Form 1 of the singular.

	Singular		Plural
	Form 1	Form 2	
class 1			
බල-	බල	බලව	බලව (බලමු)
Class 2			
අඳි-	අඳ	අඳව	අඳිව (අඳිමු)
Class 3			
වැටෙ-	වැටෙය	වැටෙව /	වැටෙව (වැටෙමු) /
		වැටෙව	වැටියව (වැටියමු)
Irregulars mentioned above:			
ක-	කා	කව	කව (කමු)
හො-	හො	හොව	හොව (හොමු)
යම්-	යමු	යමුව	යමිව (යමිමු)

V.222 Non-finite Forms

V.222.1 Present Emphatic Form (2,4; 13,8)

Present tense stem plus -න්නේ or -මුයේ

	Present Stem	Present Emphatic
Class 1	බල-	බලන්නේ / බලනුයේ
Class 2	අදි-	අදින්නේ / අදිනුයේ
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙන්නේ / වැටෙනුයේ

V.222.2 Past Emphatic Form (6,1.2; 15,3)

Past tense stem plus -ඒ

Note: Class 1 verbs have an alternate form which changes the -ව of the past stem to -ඳ when adding -ඒ. With this alternate, the preceding -ෑ- may, optionally, be lengthened.

	Present Stem	Past Stem	Past Emphatic
Class 1	බල-	බැලුව-	බැලුවේ / බැලුයේ / බැලූයේ
Class 2	අදි-	ඇද්ද-	ඇද්දේ
	සිට-	සිටිය-	සිටියේ
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටුණ-	වැටුණේ

V.222.3 Present Tense Verbal Adjective (10,3)

Present tense stem plus -න or -නා

Note: Monosyllabic stems ending in a short vowel (ක- , ගේ- etc.) have only the -න form.

	Present Stem	Present Verbal Adjective
Class 1	බල-	බලන / බලනා
Class 2	අදි-	අදින / අදිනා
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙන / වැටෙනා
Monosyllabic, Short Vowel	ක-	කන

V.222.4 Past Tense Verbal Adjective (7,3)

The past tense verbal adjective has two forms: the General and the Pre-nominal:

General form:

Past tense stem plus -අ

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Pre-nominal Form:

Class 1: Past tense stem with -ව removed and -ඇ- lengthened to -ඈ

Class 2: For those which double the consonant, same as the past general form. For those which do not double the consonant, -ය of the general form is removed.

Class 3: Past tense stem plus -ඇ

	Present stem	Past Stem	General Form	Pre-nominal Form
Class 1	බල-	බැලුව-	බැලුව	බැලූ
Class 2	අදි-	ඇද්ද-	ඇද්ද	ඇද්ද
	සිටි-	සිටිය-	සිටිය	සිටි
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටුණ-	වැටුණ	වැටුණු

V.222.5 Action (-ඊම) Verbal Noun

Past tense, short form stem plus -ඊම

Note: There is a less common alternant with -ඉල්ල rather than -ඊම

	Present Stem	Past Short Form Stem	Verbal Noun
Class 1	බල-	බැලූ	බැලීම / බැලිල්ල
Class 2	අදි-	ඇදූ	ඇදීම / ඇදිල්ල
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටූ	වැටීම / වැටිල්ල

V.222.6 Agent Verbal Noun (11,10)

Present tense stem plus the following affixes:

Animate Masculine: -න්නා
Animate Feminine: -න්නී
Inanimate: -න්න

		Verbal Noun		
	Present Stem	Masculine	Feminine	Inanimate
class 1	බල-	බලන්නා	බලන්නී	බලන්න
Class 2	අදි-	අදින්නා	අදින්නී	අදින්න
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙන්නා	වැටෙන්නී	වැටෙන්න

V.222.7 Infinitive

Present stem plus -න්නට

Note: Notice that the Literary intinitive is actually the dative case of the inanimate agent verbal noun (V.222.6). There is an alternate form in -න්ට and the Colloquial form -න්න is also sometimes encountered in written works.

Present Stem		Colloquial Infinitive	Literary Infinitive
Class 1	බල-	බලන්න	බලන්නට / බලන්ට
Class 2	අදි-	අදින්න	අදින්නට / අදින්ට
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙන්න	වැටෙන්නට / වැටෙන්ට

V.222.8 Concurrent Participle (5,2)

Present tense stem plus -මින්

	Present Stem	Concurrent Participle
Class 1	බල-	බලමින්
Class 2	අදි-	අදිමින්
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙමින්

V.222.9 Absolute Participle (12,4)

Present tense stem plus -ත්

	Present Stem	Absolute Participle
Class 1	බල-	බලත්
Class 2	අදි-	අදිත්
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙත්

V.222.10 Passive Participle (4,6)

Present tense stem plus -ඳු

Note: Those irregular verbs with stems in -න් drop it when -ඳු is added. Thus ගන් (ගනු) has ගඳු.

	Present Stem	Passive Participle
Class 1	බල-	බලනු
Class 2	අදි-	අදිනු
Class 3	වැගෙ-	වැගෙනු

V.222.11 Potential Participle

Past tense short form stem plus -ුය

Note: Class 2 verbs have an alternate identical to the past tense verbal adjective (V.222.4).

	Present Stem	Past Short Form Stem	Potential Participle
Class 1	බල-	බැලි-	බැලිය
Class 2	අදි-	ඇදි-	ඇදිය
Class 3	වැගෙ-	වැටි-	වැටිය

V.222.12 Present Participle (13,4)

Present tense stem plus -න

	Present Stem	Present Participle
Class 1	බල-	බලන
Class 2	අදි-	අදින
Class 3	වැගෙ-	වැගෙන

V.222.13 Past Participle (5,1)

Class 1: Final -අ of present stem lengthened to -ආ
Class 2: Vowels within stem changed as for past tense; stem final -ඉ replaced by -අ (i.e. equivalent to the past tense short form plus -අ).
Class 3: Final -ඔ of present stem replaced by ඉ

	Present Stem	Past Participle
Class 1	බල-	බලා
Class 2	අදි-	ඇද
Class 3	වැගෙ-	වැටි

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V.222.14 Reduplicated Form (10,6)

Past participle (V.222.13) doubled. If the final vowel of the first occurrence is long, it is shortened.

	Present Stem	Past Participle	Reduplicated Form
Class 1	බල-	බලා	බලබලා
Class 2	අදි-	ඇද	ඇදඇද
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටි	වැටිවැටි

V.222.15 Present Progressive Participle (12,1)

Present tense stem plus -න්න් plus the following gender-number endings:

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate		= Singular
Masculine	-ේ	
Feminine	-ී- / -ා	-ෝ / -අහු / -ාහු

Note: Notice that the masculine-inanimate form is the same as the present emphatic form (V.222.1). The අහු form is less common.

Class 1   බල-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	බලන්නේ	බලන්නේ
Masculine	බලන්නේ	බලන්නෝ / බලන්නහු / බලන්නාහු
Feminine	බලන්නී / බලන්නා	බලන්නෝ / බලන්නහු / බලන්නාහු

Class 2   අදි-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	අදින්නේ	අදින්නේ
Masculine	අදින්නේ	අදින්නෝ / අදින්නහු / අදින්නාහු
Feminine	අදින්නී / අදින්නා	අදින්නෝ / අදින්නහු / අදින්නාහු

Class 3   වැටෙ-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	වැටෙන්නේ	වැටෙන්නේ
Masculine	වැටෙන්නේ	වැටෙන්නෝ / වැටෙන්නහු / වැටෙන්නාහු
Feminine	වැටෙන්නී / වැටෙන්නා	වැටෙන්නෝ / වැටෙන්නහු / වැටෙන්නාහු

V.222.16 Past Progressive Participle (12,1)

Past tense stem plus the following gender-number endings:

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	}	= Singular
Masculine	} -ඒ	} -ඕ / -අහු / -ආහු
Feminine	-ආ	

Note: Notice that the masculine-neuter form is the same as the past emphatic form (V.222.2). The -අහු form is less common.

Class 1   බල-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	බැලුවේ	බැලුවේ
Masculine	බැලුවේ	බැලුවෝ / බැලුවහු / බැලුවාහු
Feminine	බැලුවා	බැලුවෝ / බැලුවහු / බැලුවාහු

Class 2   අඳි-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	ඇන්දේ	ඇන්දේ
Masculine	ඇන්දේ	ඇන්දේ / ඇන්දහු / ඇන්දාහු
Feminine	ඇන්දා	ඇන්දේ / ඇන්දහු / ඇන්දාහු

Class 3   වැටෙ-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	වැටුණේ	වැටුණේ
Masculine	වැටුණේ	වැටුණේ / වැටුණහු / වැටුණාහු
Feminine	වැටුණා	වැටුණේ / වැටුණහු / වැටුණාහු

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V.222.17 Present Conditional (13,6)

The present conditional occurs in two forms. They are alternates but the second is more common:

Form 1: Present participle (V.222.12) plus -ගොත්
Form 2: Present Stem plus -ොත්

	Present Stem	Form 1	Form 2
Class 1	බල-	බලතගොත්	බලොත්
Class 2	අදි-	අදිතගොත්	අදිොත්
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙතගොත්	වැටෙොත්

V.222.18 Past Conditional (7,14)

General form of the past tense verbal adjective (V.222.4) plus -ගොත්

Note: The Colloquial form with the past tense stem plus -ඔත් may also be encountered in written works.

	Present Stem	Past-verbal Adj (General Form)	Lit. Past Conditional	Coll. Past Conditional
Class 1	බල-	බැලුව	බැලුවගොත්	බැලුවෙත්
Class 2	අදි-	ඇද්ද	ඇද්දගොත්	ඇද්දෙත්
	සිටි-	සිටිය	සිටියගොත්	සිටියෙත්
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටුණ	වැටුණගොත්	වැටුණෙත්

V.222.19 Present Concessive (13,7)

Present tense stem plus -තත් , -තද , -තද්, or -තුද

Note: The first three alternates are equivalent in form to the present participle (V.222.12) plus -ත් , -ද , or -ද

	Present Stem	Present Concessive
Class 1	බල-	බලතත් / බලතද / බලතද් / බලතුද
Class 2	අදි-	අදිතත් / අදිතද / අදිතද් / අදිතුද
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙතත් / වැටෙතද / වැටෙතද් / වැටෙතුද

V.222.20 Past Concessive (11,1)

Past tense stem plus -අත් , -අද , or -අද

Note: These forms are equivalent in form to the general form of the past tense verbal adjective plus -ත් , -ද , or -දු

	Present Stem	Past Stem	Past Concessive
Class 1	බල-	බැලුවි	බැලුවත් / බැලුවද / බැලුවදු
Class 2	අදි-	ඇද්දි	ඇද්දත් / ඇද්දද / ඇද්දදු
	සිටි-	සිටිි	සිටියත් / සිටියද / සිටියදු
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටුනි	වැටුනත් / වැටුනද / වැටුනදු

V.222.21 සේක Honorific Form (10,10)

Present tense: present tense verbal adjective (V.222.3) plus සේක
Past tense: general or prenominal form of the past tense verbal adjective (V.222.4) plus සේක

Note: The prenominal form is most frequently used.

	Present Stem	Present සේක Form	Past සේක Form
Class 1	බල-	බලන සේක	බැලූ සේක / බැලුව සේක
Class 2	අදි-	අදින සේක	ඇද්ද සේක
	සිටි-	සිටින සේක	සිටි සේක / සිටිය සේක
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙන සේක	වැටුණ සේක / වැටුන සේක

V.222.22 මැනව Polite Imperative (8,2.4; 13,10)

General form of the past tense verbal adjective plus මැනව , මැනවි or මැන .

	Present Stem	Imperative
Class 1	බල-	බැලුව මැනව / -මැනවි / -මැන
Class 2	අදි-	ඇද්ද මැනව / -මැනවි / -මැන
	සිටි-	සිටිය මැනව / -මැනවි / -මැන
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටුණ මැනව / -මැනවි / -මැන

Note: There is an alternate form made with the passive participle plus මැනව , මැනවි , or මැන. Hence: බලනු මැනව , අදිනු මැනව , සිටිනු මැනව , වැටෙනු මැනව etc.

V.23 Monosyllabic Verbs Ending in -ඳ or -ඳා (The කනවා and යනවා Type)

This small class includes කනවා 'eat', දනවා 'burn' (intransitive), යනවා 'rub', සානවා 'plow', and has present tense, past tense and past participial stems formed as follows:

Present tense stem: Formed in the usual manner by removing the -නවා of the present tense base form: ක(නවා), යා(නවා), etc.
Past tense stem: -ඳ or -ඳා are both changed to-ඳැ and -ව- is added to make the ordinary form. The short form lacks the -ව- :

Present Tense Stem	Past Tense Stem	Short Form
ක-	කැව-	කැ
යා-	යැව-	යැ

Past participial stem: For stems in -ඳා , the same as the present tense stem. Stems in -ඳ lengthen it to -ඳා :

Present Tense Stem	Past Participial Stem
ක-	කා-
යා-	යා-

The following forms involve some special features in their formation from the stems above:

The Past Tense Short Form adds the person-number endings (V.221.3) directly to the short form stem. Thus, for කනවා :

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	කැම	කැමු
2nd Person	කැහි	කැහු
3rd Person (masc and fem)	කැය	කැත

The Past Tense Emphatic Form has an alternate which changes the -ව of the past stem to -ජ- when adding ඒ: කැවේ or කැජේ : යැවේ or යැජේ .
The Familiar Imperative, Form 1, is the same as the past participial stem: කා , යා , etc. Form 2 adds -ව to the present stem: කව , යාව ; the plural adds ව or ඉ to the present stem, as for other verbs (V.221.6): කව or කඉ ; යාව or යාඉ .
The Reduplicated Form shortens the first vowel, as for other verbs (V.222.14), even for those vowels with long -ඳා in the present stem: කක , යය etc.
The Potential Participle is the same as the past tense short form stem, or alternatively, adds -ව to that stem: කැ or කැව , යැ or යැව .

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The Action Verbal Noun adds –ම rather than –ඊම (V.222.5) to the past tense short form stem: කෑම , ගෑම etc.

Other forms are made in the usual manner from the tense and participial stems. Thus present tense (1st person) කම , යාම past tense කෑවෙම් , ගෑවෙම් ; future කන්නෙම්, යන්නෙම්, etc.

V.3 Irregular Verbs

In general, the procedure followed here is to give only those forms which are irregular, though if a verb has regular and irregular alternate forms, that fact is noted. Where any of the verb stems (see V.1) and all the forms derived from it are irregular, only the stem and a few sample forms, as stated below, are given. Other forms are made in the usual way from the stem unless specifically noted. Before consulting individual entries, the following points of organization regarding specific stems should be noted:

Present tense stem: Almost all Sinhala verbs are regular in the present tense. Thus the present tense stem is given only if it is not the same as the base form with –නවා removed. If any specific form is irregular (i.e. not derived from the present stem in the usual way) it will be given.

Past tense stem: Most irregular verbs are irregular in the past tense. For each such verb, the past tense stem is given, followed by the first person singular as a sample form. The emphatic form is also given, since it sometimes has variants not directly formed from the past stem. Other forms, unless specifically given, are made in the usual way from the stem.

Past tense short form stem: For regular verbs, the past tense short form stem forms the base for the past tense short form (V.221.3) and the potential participle (V.222.11). For irregular verbs, these forms often involve complications such that it is difficult to state a short form stem and simple rules. Thus these forms, if irregular, are given in their entirety.

Participial stems: Where the participial stem and other forms based on it are not formed regularly from the present stem, the forms are given.

Verbs are listed in alphabetical order.

උපදිනවා   'be born'

Past stem: ඉපදුන්– or උපන්– : thus ඉපදුනෙම්   or උපන්නෙම් ; Emphatic: ඉපදුනේ or උපන්නේ .

Past short form: උපනිම්   උපනිමු

                         උපනිහි   උපන්නු

                         උපනි   උපන්හ

Past participle: ඉපිද or ඉපද (also ඉපැද)

Potential participle: ඉපදිය

Reduplicated form: ඉඳ ඉඳ or ඉඳ ඉඳ (or ඉඳ ඉඳ)

ඉන්නවා 'be, remain'. See හිඳිනවා

එනවා 'come'

Past stem: ආව- : Emphatic: ආවෙමි , ආවේ

Past short form (stem ආ-): ආමි   ආමු

                                                   ආහි   ආහු

                                                   ආය   ආහ

Past verbal adjective general: ආව , අව

Past verbal adjective prenominal: ආ

Past participle: අවුත් , ඇවිත් , වුත් , අවුදින්

Potential participle: ආ or ඉය

කනවා 'eat'. See under "Monosyllabic Stems" (V.23)

කරනවා 'do'

    කරනවා has both regular forms (once we take account of the ə in the first syllable) and irregular ones.

Past stem: කළ- and කෙළ- in addition to regular කෙරුව- : thus කළෙමි , කෙළෙමි and කෙරුවෙමි; Emphatic: කළේ , කෙළේ and කෙරුවේ , කෙරුයේ , කෙරුයේ.

Past stem: කොළ- in 3rd plural කොළේය

Past tense short form: කෙරි-   (as in කෙරි-මි, කෙරි-මු etc.)

Past participle: කර , කොට , කැර

Past verbal adjective general: කෙරුව , කළ

Past verbal adjective prenominal: කෙරු , කළ

Potential participle: කෙරිය , කළ

Reduplicated form: කර කර

කියනවා 'say, tell'

    කියනවා has both regular and irregular forms.

Past stem: කිව්- in addition to regular කියුව-, කිව්ව-: thus කිවෙමි , කියුවෙමි ,

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and කිවෙමි ; Emphatic: කිවේ , කියේ , කිවුවේ , කිවුවේ , කිවුයේ , කිවෙවේ .

Past short form: කිමී   කිමු

                        කිහි   කිහු

                        කිය   කිහ

Past verbal adjective general: කිවිව , කිවුව , කිව

Past verbal adjective prenominal: කිවු , කි

Past participle: කියා

Potential participle: කිය , කිව , කියැ

Reduplicated form: කිය කියා

ගන්නවා   'take, get'

Present stem: ගනි   thus ගනිමි , ගනිහි etc.

Present participle: ගනිත

Present verbal adjective: ගන්න , ගන්නා

Present emphatic: ගන්නේ , ගනුයේ

Passive participle: ගනු

Past stem: ගත්ත-: ගත්තෙමි ; Emphatic: ගත්තේ. The third person feminine
has an alternate ගත්තිය along with expected ගත්තාය (V.221.2)

Past short form (stems ගත් and ගති):   ගතිමි   ගතිමු

                                            ගතිහි, ගත්හි   ගතිහු

                                            ගති   ගත්හ

Past verbal adjective general: ගත්ත , ගත

Past verbal adjective prenominal: ගත්

Past participle: ගෙන , අරගෙන

Potential participle: ගත

යානවා   'rub'. See under "Monosyllabic Stems" (V.23)

තිබෙනවා   'be, exist'

Past tense third person singular: තුබුණි besides regular තිබුණි , තිබිණි ,
and තිබිණ

Past verbal adjective prenominal: බිබු , අඹු , අඹුණ , බිබුණ

දකිනවා   'see'

Past stem: irregular දුටුව- as well as regular දැක්ක්-:thus දුටුවෙමි , දැක්කෙමි ; Emphatic: දුටුවේ , දුටුයේ , දැක්කේ.

Past short form: දිටිමි   දිටිමු

                             දිටිහි   දුටුහු

                             දිටිය   දුටහ

Past verbal adjective general: දුටුව , දැක්ක

Past verbal adjective prenominal: දුටු , දැක්ක

Past participle: දැක

Past progressive participle: දුටුවේ   (fem දුටුවා) in addition to regular   දැක්කේ (දැක්කා)

දනවා   'burn'. See under "Monosyllabic Stems" (V.23)

දන්නවා   'know'

Present stem: දන   thus දනිමි , දනිහි etc.

Present participle: දනිත

Present verbal adjective: දන්න , දන්නා

Past stem: දත්ත-: දත්තෙමි ; Emphatic: දත්තේ. The third person feminine has an alternate දත්තිය along with expected දත්තාය (V.221.2)

Past short form: දතිමි   දතිමු

                             දතිහි , දත්හි   දත්තු

                             දති   දත්හ

Past verbal adjective general: දත

Past verbal adjective prenominal: දත්

Past participle: දැන

Potential participle: දත

දෙනවා   'give'

Past stem: දුන්න්-: දුන්නෙව්; Emphatic: දුන්නේ. The third person feminine has an alternate දුන්නිය along with expected දුන්නාය (V.221.2)

Past short form: දිනිම්, දිනිම්, දුනිම්   දුනිමු

දුනිබ්, දුන්බ   දුනිහු

දුනී, දිනී, දිනා, දින්   දුන්හ

Past verbal adjective general: දුන්න , දුන

Past verbal adjective prenominal: දුන්නු , දුන්

Past participle: දී

Potential participle: දීය

පැමිණෙනවා   'arrive'

Past stem: පැමුණුන්- or පැමිණිය්-: thus පැමුණුනෙව් or පැමිණියෙව් ; Emphatic: පැමුණුනේ , පැමිණියේ .

Past verbal adjective general: පැමුණුන , පැමිණිය

Past verbal adjective prenominal: පත් as well as පැමුණුනු , පැමිණි

Past participle: පැමිණ , පැමිණි

Potential participle: පැමිණිය

බොනවා   'drink'

Past stem: බිව්ව්- or බිව්- : thus බිව්වෙව් or බිවෙව් ; Emphatic: බිව්වේ , බිවුවේ , බිවේ .

Past short form: බිම්   බිමු

බිබ්   බිහු

බී , බිය   බිහ

Past verbal adjective general: බිව්ව , බිවුව , බිව

Past verbal adjective prenominal: බිවු , බිව්

Past participle: බී

Potential participle: බිය , බිව , also බීය and බීව

යනවා   'go'

Past stem: ගිය්-: ගියෙමි; Emphatic: ගියේ .

No past short form

Past verbal adjective general and prenominal: ගිය

Past participle: ගොස් , ගොසින් (Colloq. ගිහින් , ගිහිල්ලා)

Potential participle: ගිය

ලබනවා   'receive, get'

        has both regular and irregular forms.

Past stem: ලද්ද- in addition to regular ලැබුව- : thus ලද්දෙමි and ලැබුවෙමි ; Emphatic: ලද්දේ and ලැබුවේ. The third person feminine has an alternant ලද්දිය along with expected ලද්දය (V.221.2)

Past short form:

ලැබීමි , ලදිමි	ලැබීමු , ලදිමු
ලැබීහි , ලදිහි , ලද්හි	ලැබූහු , ලදහු , ලද්හු
ලැබී , ලදී	ලැබූහ , ලදහ , ලද්හ

Past verbal adjective general: ලැබුව , ලද

Past verbal adjective prenominal: ලැබූ , ලද්

Past participle: ලබා

Potential participle: ලැබිය , ලද

ලැබෙනවා   'receive, get'

Past participle: ලැබී besides regular ලැබී

වදාරනවා   'say, speak, preach (honorific)'

Past stem: වදාළ- in addition to regular වැදාරුව- : thus වදාළෙමි or වැදාරුවෙමි ; Emphatic: වදාළේ or වැදාරුවේ .

Past verbal adjective general: වැදාරුව or වදාළ

Past verbal adjective prenominal: වැදාරු or වදාළ

Potential participle: වදාළ or වැදාරිය

වසනවා   'live, dwell'

Past stem: විසුව්-: විසුවෙම් ; Emphatic: විසුවේ , විසුයේ , විසුයේ .

Past short form: විසිම්   විසිමු

                     විසිහි   විසුහු

                     විසිය , විසි   විසුහ

Past verbal adjective general: විසුව

Past verbal adjective prenominal: විසු

Past participle: වැස , වසා

Potential participle: විසිය

වෙනවා   'be, become'

Present emphatic: වන්නේ or වනුයේ in addition to වෙන්නේ or වෙනුයේ

Present verbal adjective: වන in addition to regular වෙන

Present participle: වන in addition to regular වෙන

Passive participle: වනු in addition to regular වෙනු

Past stem: වුව්- , වුය්- , වුන්-   to give a number of alternate forms as follows:

    Singular

       1st person   වුවෙම් , වුයෙම් , වුනෙම්

       2nd person   වුවෙහි , වුයෙහි , වුනෙහි

       3rd person
            masc   වුවෙය , වුයේය , වුනේය

            fem   වුවාය , වුනාය

    Plural

       1st person   වුවෙමු , වුයෙමු , වුනෙමු

       2nd person   වුවෙහු , වුයෙහු , වුවහු , වුවාහු , වුනාහු

       3rd person   වුවෝය , වුවහ , වුවාහ , වුනෝය , වන්හ

Past emphatic: වුවේ , වුයේ , වුනේ

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Past short form: විමි   විමු

                               විහි   වුහු

                               විය   වුහ

Past verbal adjective general: වුව, වුහ

Past verbal adjective prenominal: වු, වුහු, වන්

Past participle: වී, ව

Past progressive participle: වුවී or වුගන්   (fem වුව   or වුහ)

Potential participle: වීය

සාන 'plow'. See under "Monosyllabic Stems" (V₂23)

හදුරනවා 'study, train (in)' Like වදුරනවා (q.v.)

හිඳිනවා   'be, remain' (= ඉන්නවා)

Past stem: හුන්- or උන්- thus හුන්නෙමි or උන්නෙමි; Emphatic: හුන්නේ or උන්නේ. The third person feminine has alternates හුන්නිය/උන්නිය along with expected හුන්නාය/උන්නාය.

Past short form: හුනිමි, උනිමි   හුනිමු, උනිමු

                      හුනිහි, හුන්හි, උනිහි, උන්හි   හුන්හු, උන්හු

                      හුනි, උනි   හුන්හ, උන්හ

Past verbal adjective general: උන්න

Past verbal adjective prenominal: හුන්, උන්

Past participle: හිඳ, ඉඳ

Potential participle: හිඳිය, ඉඳිය

W. THE SINHALA WRITING SYSTEM - A GUIDE TO TRANSLITERATION

The following sections are intended for use in transliterating Sinhala script into the Roman alphabet. They do not deal with pronunciation, for which the appropriate section of Fairbanks, Gair and De Silva, _Colloquial Sinhalese_ may be consulted, specifically the section on the writing system and the Introduction. It should be mentioned, however, that aspirated consonants are generally not distinguished from their unaspirated counterparts in reading Sinhala aloud, although some people may attempt to do so, with varying consistency, in formal situations. Also, ඞ (ṅ) and ඤ (ñ) are never distinguished in pronunciation, nor are ළ (ḷ) and ළ (ḷ), but are pronounced as the first member of each pair. One peculiarity of reading pronunciation is that though ආ may represent either /a/ or /aa/ in Colloquial Sinhala (_Colloquial Sinhalese_ 7.12.4), some people may render it as /aa/ in reading Literary Sinhala aloud, even where it would represent Colloquial /a/. Thus මාමාට 'maternal uncle (dative)' is Colloquial /maamaTə/, but may be read aloud as /maamaaTə/. Short අ however, is rendered as /a/ or /ə/ according to the same rules as in Colloquial (_Colloquial Sinhalese_ 5.5.1; 6.12).

This guide has the following sections:
W.1 General Principles
W.2 Basic Symbols
    W.21 Consonants
    W.22 Vowels
    W.23 Mixed or Combined Symbols
W.3 Modifications
W.4 The Sinhala Alphabetical Order
W.5 A Finder List
W.6 A Chart of Consonant-Vowel Combinations

The finder list has the basic symbols and some combined symbols arranged according to their general similarity of shape, without regard to alphabetical order or what they represent. It has been designed to help one identify an unfamiliar symbol that he encounters in a text or to distinguish between symbols that resemble each other in shape.

Symbols are given here in their careful handwritten form, but in listing symbols, the typed forms are given for comparison (except in those cases where the symbols are not found on the typewriter).

W.1 General Principles

The Sinhala writing system is used primarily for writing Sinhala, the official language of Sri Lanka. It is also used in that country for writing Pali, the canonical language of Theravada Buddhism and sometimes Sanskrit. It is essentially an alphabet, but like other systems derived from an ancient Indian system, differs from those based on the Roman alphabet in some particulars, most noticeably the differential treatment given to consonants and vowels. There are three main types of symbols in the Sinhala writing system:
1. Basic Consonant Symbols
2. Basic Vowel Symbols
3. Modifications

Modifications are written above, below, or to the right or left of the basic symbols to which they pertain, so that a basic symbol is like a nucleus with the modifications as satellites. Consonants are almost always written with basic consonant symbols, though there are a few modifications that represent consonants. Vowels, however, with virtually no exception, are written with basic symbols only if they begin a word, otherwise with modifications applied to the symbol representing the consonant they follow. To illustrate, using Roman capitals as basic symbols and small letters as modifications, it is as if 'ego' were spelled EG$_o$ and 'solo' S$_o$L$_o$. One other important feature is that there is one vowel, in this case a, that is automatically implied by any basic consonant symbol unless it is either removed by a special modification used for that purpose or displaced by a modification represented by another vowel. To continue our examples, using * as the 'a'-removing modification, la would be L but lc would be L$_o$, while al would be AL*. Similarly pat, pit and pet might be PT*, and P$_i$T* and P$_e$T*, while sofa and ida would be S$_o$F and ID.

W.2 Basic Symbols

W.21 Basic Consonant Symbols form the skeleton of the writing system. A basic consonant symbol unless specially marked always transliterates to a consonant followed by the vowel a. Hence ఐ is ka, ౧ is sa etc. In some cases there are common alternates, and these are joined by commas.

ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa, ṅa
ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
ta	tha	da	dha	na
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma

- -

ya	ra	la	va
śa	ṣa, ša	sa	ha
			ḷa

The consonants in the second and fourth columns down to the dotted line are known as aspirated consonants. They are single consonant symbols in Sinhala, but transliterate as consonant plus h (followed as usual by a). The aspirate symbols are rarer than the non-aspirates since they are not used at all in writing some kinds of Sinhala.
Note that Sinhala has no capital/lower case distinction.

Examples:

කළ **kaḷa**   සත **sata**   ඛග **khaga**

බර **bara**   මන **mana**   ඝට **ghaṭa**

W.22 Basic Vowel Symbols

අ **a**   ආ **ā**   ඇ **ä (æ)**   ඈ **ā̈ (ǣ)**   ඉ **i**   ඊ **ī**

උ **u**   ඌ **ū**   ඍ **ṛ**   ඎ **ṝ**   ඏ **ḷ**   ඐ **ḹ**

එ **e**   ඒ **ē**   ඓ **ai**   ඔ **o**   ඕ **ō**   ඖ **au**

Note that there are alternate symbols for ä and ā̈ in transliteration.
Basic vowel symbols are used almost only when the vowel begins a word. Hence:

අත **ata**

ඉර **ira**

ඔබ **oba**

උල **ula**

ඊය **īya**

ආම **āma**

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ඇද ඇද ä́da

උර උර ūra

වේක වේක aika

අගල අගල aqala

ඉඩම ඉඩම iḍama

උපල උපල upala

එතන එතන etana

ඖරස ඖරස aurasa

Otherwise, vowels following consonants are written with modifications added to the consonant symbols.

W.23 Combined and Blended Consonant Symbols

Consonant combinations are sometimes represented by two basic symbols written together without space.

Examples:

රක්ත rakta   compare with   සකට sakata

උප්ත upta   compare with   උපට upata

නස්න nasna   compare with   නසන nasana

Sometimes the component symbols may be changed in shape and may not be easily recognizable in the combinations. The one usually encountered are:

ඟ n̆ga   the n and m are known as half nasals
              and only occur in those combinations.
ඳ n̆da   They should be kept distinct form
              n and m in transliteration. Note that
              the first three are made with the symbol
ඬ n̆ḍa   (plus ග ga ද da ඩ ḍa.

               mˇba

               kva

               ttha

               nda

               dva

               jña

               kṣa

               ñca

               ñja

               ṭṭha

               ḍḍha

               ḷu

    NOTE: Another way of writing consonant combinations and double consonants is to use the modification ˙ or ⌢ on the first consonant symbol. (See the first modification in Section W.3.) This is very common nowadays, particularly in printing and typing.

W.3 Modifications

Modifications appear above, below or to the right or left of a basic symbol.

⌃ ⸀ } when added to consonant symbols remove the vowel <u>a</u>. These two signs are equivalent, but used with different types of consonant symbols:

⌃ is used with letters of a generally circular shape like ට t ම m;
⸰ is used elsewhere, e.g. ක් k ග් g.

Examples:

අත් අත්
at

අට් අට
at

හල් හල්
hal

ගම් ගම්
gam

වක් වක්
vak

පන් පන්
pan

When a consonant symbol marked with one of these modifications ⌃ or ⸰ precedes another consonant symbol, the result will be a consonant combination or a double consonant:

පට්ට පට්ට
paṭṭa

කල්ක කල්ක
kalka

වත්ත වත්ත
vatta

Note that if the symbol ෙ precedes the consonant symbol with ⌃ or ⸰ they have a different significance (see below under ෙ).

ා) indicates ā (unless ෙ precedes the consonant symbol, for which see under ෙ below). e.g. කා ka, ටා ta, රා ra, බා ba.

Examples:

තාන   තාන
           hāna

මාමා   මාමා
           māmā

තාත්තා   තාත්තා
             tāttā

බාප්පා   බාප්පා
            bāppā

ද දා   is ද plus , hence $\underline{d\bar{a}}$.

ැ   indicates $\underline{\ddot{a}}$ with any consonant but ර or one with the
modification ួ r (see below) පැ pä, කැ kä, ටැ ṭä

Examples:

ඇහැ   ඇහැ
        ähä

බැට   බැට
        bäta

With ර or a consonant with the modification ួ r (see
below), it almost always indicates $\underline{u}$.

රුව   රුව
        ruva

ද්රුව   ද්රුව
        dhruwa

With ල lu it changes $\underline{u}$ to $\underline{u}$: ලැ lu.

However, in some words, ැ may indicate $\underline{\ddot{a}}$ where used
together with ួ just as it does with other consonants.
This ambiguity does not cause much difficulty since such
words are English borrowings.

Examples:

බ්රැන්ඩි   බ්රැන්ඩි
        brændi 'brandy'

ට්රැක්ටර්   ට්රැක්ටර්
        træktar 'tractors'

ෑ   indicates $\underline{\bar{\ddot{a}}}$ with any consonant but ර or one with the
modification ួ r (see below) පෑ pä, ටෑ tä

Examples:

ඔැල ඔැල
     pāla

කැල කැම
     kāma

With ර or a consonant with the modification ⌣ r (see below) it almost always indicates ū:

රූප රූප
     rūpa

ගrū ගrū
     grū

However, in some words ැ may indicate æ when used together with ⌣ just as it does with other consonants. This ambiguity does not cause much difficulty since such words are English borrowings.

Examples:

ග්‍රැම් ග්‍රැම්
        græm 'grams'

ඩ්‍රැම් ඩ්‍රැම්
        dræm 'drams'

l ౽ indicates ä and is used only with ර: රä rä

Examples:

රෑළ රෑළ
     räḷa

වැරෑළි වැරෑළි
        värä̇li

l ౽ indicates ā̈ and is used only with ර: රā̈ rā̈

Examples:

රෑන රෑන
     rā̈na

. ⊂ indicates ū and is used with ත ta, ක ka, ග ga, ඟ ṅga, භ bha, ශ śa: තු tu කු ku ගු gu ඟු ṅgu භු bhu ශු śu.

Examples:

තුඟු තුඟු   කුරු කුරු   භුජ භුජ
tuṅgu   kuru   bhuja

ශුභ ශුභ   ගුරු ගුරු   වඟු වඟු
śubha   guru   vaṅgu

indicates ū̲ and is used with ත ta, ක ka, ග ga, ඟ
ṅga, භ bha, ශ śa: තූ tū, කූ kū, ගූ gū, ඟූ ṅgū,
bhū, ශූ śū.

Examples:

තූල තූල   ගූහ ගූහ   ශූල ශූල
tūla   gūha   śūla

කූප කූප   භූප භූප   හැඟූ හැඟූ
kūpa   bhūpa   häṅgū

indicates u̲. It is used with all consonants that do not
take· ι or ̗ for u̲. e̲.g̲. පු pu දු du ටු ṭu

Examples:

පුර පුර   චුබුක චුබුක
pura   cubuka

දුටු දුටු   මුකුට මුකුට
duṭu   mukuṭa

indicates ū̲. It is used with the same consonants as ⌐
e̲.g̲. බූ bū ඩූ ḍū හූ hū

Examples:

බූරු බූරු   හූව හූව
būru   hūva

indicates i̲, e̲.g̲. කි ki ගි gi පි pi

Examples:

කිරි කිරි   විලි විලි
kiri   vili

පිටි පිටි   නිදි නිදි
piṭi   nidi

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⌐ ⌐ indicates ī, e.g. දී dī වී vī හී hī

Examples:

සිරි සිරි
kīri

බීම බීම
bīma

හීය හීය
hīya

නීති නීති
nīti

ෙ ෙ preceding a consonant symbol indicates e following the consonant. (Note that this is true only if another modification does not follow the relevant consonant symbol, for which see the subsequent listings.) e.g. කෙ ke පෙ pe හෙ he

Examples:

කෙට කෙට
keta

පෙර පෙර
pera

කෙහෙල් කෙහෙල්
kehel

වෙද වෙද
veda

හෙදි හෙදි
hedi

බෙලෙක් බෙලෙක්
belek

ෙ...᾽ indicates ē, e.g. තේ tē මේ mē

Examples:

පේලි පේලි
pēli

වේද වේද
vēda

ෙ...ා indicates o, e.g. කො ko තො to ලො lo

ෙ...ා Examples:

කොළ කොළ
kola

ලොකු ලොකු
loku

පොට පොට
pota

තොර තොර
tora

ෙ...ෝ indicates ō, e.g. කෝ kō ලෝ lō

ෙ...ෝ Examples:

ලෝක ලෝක
lōka

කෝප කෝප
kōpa

ග...ꣳ   indicates <u>au</u>, e.g.   ගෞ   gau   ලෞ   lau

ග...ꣳ   Examples:

ගෞරව   ගෞරව   ලෞකික   ලෞකික
        gaurava   laukika

ෛ ෛ   indicates <u>ai</u>, e.g.   වෛ vai   තෛ tai

Examples:

දෛව   දෛව   ශෛල   śaila
    daiva   śaila

ෲ ෲ   by itself following a consonant symbol indicates <u>ḷ</u>. (If
ග precedes see above.)   e.g.   කෟ kḷ

Examples:

කෟප්ත   කෟප්ත
    kḷpta

ෳ   indicates <u>ḹ</u>, e.g.   ක෣ kḹ

ෘ ෘ   indicates <u>ṛ</u>, e.g.   කෘ kṛ   තෘ tṛ

Examples:

කෘමි   කෘමි   තෘණ   තෘණ
    kṛmi   tṛṇa

ෲ ෲ   indicates <u>ṝ</u>, e.g.   කෲ kṝ   පෲ pṝ

Examples:

කෲර   කෲර
    kṝra

ර් ර්   indicates <u>r</u> preceding a consonant.

Examples:

අර්ක   අර්ක   සර්ප   සර්ප
    arka   sarpa

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⌣ ⌣   indicates _r_ following a consonant; the _r_ precedes any
vowel implied by or attached to the consonant symbol.

Examples:

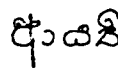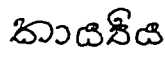 අ _ක්ර_ අක්ර _akra_   වර්ර වප්ර _vapra_   ශ්‍රී ශ්‍රී _śrī_
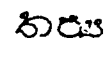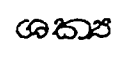
when ⌣ is used, _u_ and _ū_ are written with _r_ ar   කෘ
kru කෲ _krū_

ඳ ඳ   indicates _y_ following a consonant; the _y_ precedes any
vowel implied by or attached to the consonant symbol.

Examples:

තාප්‍ය තප්‍ය _tapya_   ශක්‍ය ශක්‍ය _śakya_

අබ්‍යුදය අබ්‍යුදය _abyudaya_
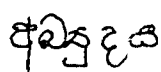
ඳ ඳ   is written after _r_ to form the cluster රය. The entire
cluster represents _ry_ and is thus an equivalent for රය.

Examples:
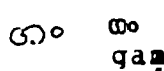
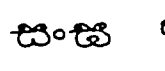ආර්‍ය ආර්‍ය _ārya_   කාර්‍යය කාර්‍යය _kāryaya_

ං ං   indicates _ṃ_. If the preceding symbol is a vowel, the _ṃ_
will follow that vowel: e.g. අං _aṃ_. If the preceding
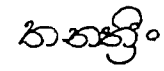symbol is a consonant, the _ṃ_ will follow any vowel implied
by or attached to it.

Examples:

ගං ගං _gaṃ_   සංඝ සංඝ _saṃgha_   තාන්ත්‍රිං තන්ත්‍රිං _tantrīṃ_

ඃ   indicates _ḥ_. If the preceding symbol is a vowel, the _ḥ_
ඃ   will follow that vowel: e.g. අඃ _aḥ_. If the preceding
symbol is a consonant, the h will follow any vowel implied
by or attached to it: e.g. තඃ _haḥ_ තපඃ _tapaḥ_

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W.4 Alphabetical Order

Vowels precede consonants. The vowels occur in the order given in W.22. The consonants occur in the order of W.21 (reading row after row taking the top row first and proceeding to the last). ṃ follows the vowels; half-nasals follow ordinary nasal plus consonant*, so that nd precedes n̄d; mb precedes m̄b, etc. Hence:

ಕ, ಕಾ, ಕಿ, ಕೀ, ಉ, ಓ, ಒ, ಒೃ, ಚ, ಛಾ,ಛ,ಛೃ, ಟ, ಠ, ಗಟ, ಡ, ಢ, ಢೃ, ಂ

ಣ, ಥ, ಠ, ಡ, ಢ, ಣ, ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, ನ, ಪ, ಫ, ಬ, ಭ, ಮ, ಟ,

ಯ, ರ, ಱ, ಲ, ವ, ಶ, ಷ, ಸ, ಹ, ಳ, ೞ, ೱ, ೲ, ೞ, ೌ.

W.5 Finder List

The finder list which follows on pages 80 and 81 is ordered only by similarity of shape, without regard to what the symbols stand for. It includes basic symbols and others for which the meaning of the whole is not predictable from its parts.

Thus to find an unfamiliar symbol, scan the list for a group of symbols that resemble it generally in shape, and then look for the desired symbol among them. If it is not there, it is probably a basic symbol or a regular combination of a basic symbol and a modification, so consult sections W.2 and W.3.

W.6 Chart of Consonant-vowel Combinations

The way in which individual consonant symbols combine with vowel modifications is shown in the chart on page 82.

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*In the order used here. In some dictionaries and glossaries, where o(ṃ) is an alternant for ṇ (usually before ṇ, ḍ, ṇ or ṭ) or for ñ (usually before c, ch, j or jh) it will be alphabetized in the position of those nasal symbols, but precede the other consonants where it is not such an alternate. Similarly, the position of half-nasals may vary in relation to the other nasals.

a	u	ṭa	ṭa	dha
ā	ū	na	ma	o
ä, æ	la	ttha	va	ō
ā̈, ǣ	ḷa	nda	ca	au
da		ṇa	ñca	ḍa
ňda		ka	dva	ṇ̆ḍa
dra		jha	ba	ddha
dā		ñja	kha	ṅ, ṅa
dya		ñ		m̐ba
		kva		
		kṣa		

tha	pa	ya	ga	i
ḷu	ś , ṣa	ṛ	ha	ra
pha	ja	ṝ	bha	ī
e	ñja	rya	śa	
ē	cha	sa	ṅga	
ai	ḷ	gha	jña	
ṭha	ḹ		śu	
ṭha			śū	
ḍha			bhu	
			bhū	

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VOWELS   CONSONANTS

	Vowel Symbol / Consonant	k	kh	g	gh	ṅg	c	ch	j	jh	ñ	ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ	ñḍ
a අ		ක	ඛ	ග	ඝ	ඟ	ච	ඡ	ජ	ඣ	ඦ	ට	ඨ	ඩ	ඪ	ණ	ඬ
ā ආ	ා	කා	ඛා	ගා	සා	තා	චා	ජා	ජා	ටා	ඣා	ටා	ඨා	ඩා	ඪා	ණා	ඬා
ae ඇ	ැ	කැ	ඛැ	ගැ	සැ	ඝැ	චැ	ජැ	ජැ	ටැ	ඣැ	ටැ	ඨැ	ඩැ	ඪැ	ණැ	ඬැ
āe ඈ	ෑ	කෑ	ඛෑ	ගෑ	සෑ	ඝෑ	චෑ	ජෑ	ජෑ	ටෑ	ඣෑ	ටෑ	ඨෑ	ඩෑ	ඪෑ	ණෑ	ඬෑ
i ඉ	ි	කි	ඛි	ගි	සි	ඝි	චි	ජි	ජි	ටි	ඣි	ටි	ඨි	ඩි	ඪි	ණි	ඬි
ī ඊ	ී	කී	ඛී	ගී	සී	ඝී	චී	ජී	ජී	ටී	ඣී	ටී	ඨී	ඩී	ඪී	ණී	ඬී
u උ	ු	කු	ඛු	ගු	සු	ඝු	චු	ජු	ජු	ටු	ඣු	ටු	ඨු	ඩු	ඪු	ණු	ඬු
ū ඌ	ූ	කූ	ඛූ	ගූ	සූ	ඝූ	චූ	ජූ	ජූ	ටූ	ඣූ	ටූ	ඨූ	ඩූ	ඪූ	ණූ	ඬූ
ṛ ඍ	ෘ	කෘ	ඛෘ	ගෘ	සෘ	ඝෘ	චෘ	ජෘ	ජෘ	ටෘ	ඣෘ	ටෘ	ඨෘ	ඩෘ	ඪෘ	ණෘ	ඬෘ
ṝ ඎ	ෲ	කෲ	ඛෲ	ගෲ	සෲ	ඝෲ	චෲ	ජෲ	ජෲ	ටෲ	ඣෲ	ටෲ	ඨෲ	ඩෲ	ඪෲ	ණෲ	ඬෲ
ḷ ඏ	ෟ	කෟ	ඛෟ	ගෟ	සෟ	ඝෟ	චෟ	ජෟ	ජෟ	ටෟ	ඣෟ	ටෟ	ඨෟ	ඩෟ	ඪෟ	ණෟ	ඬෟ
ḹ ඐ	ෳ	කෳ	ඛෳ	ගෳ	සෳ	ඝෳ	චෳ	ජෳ	ජෳ	ටෳ	ඣෳ	ටෳ	ඨෳ	ඩෳ	ඪෳ	ණෳ	ඬෳ
e එ	ෙ	කෙ	ඛෙ	ගෙ	සෙ	ඝෙ	චෙ	ජෙ	ජෙ	ටෙ	ඣෙ	ටෙ	ඨෙ	ඩෙ	ඪෙ	ණෙ	ඬෙ
ē ඒ	ෙ-ʼ/ෙ-ˆ	කේ	ඛේ	ගේ	සේ	ඝේ	චේ	ජේ	ජේ	ටේ	ඣේ	ටේ	ඨේ	ඩේ	ඪේ	ණේ	ඬේ
ai ඓ	ෛ	කෛ	ඛෛ	ගෛ	සෛ	ඝෛ	චෛ	ජෛ	ජෛ	ටෛ	ඣෛ	ටෛ	ඨෛ	ඩෛ	ඪෛ	ණෛ	ඬෛ
o ඔ	ෙ-ා	කො	ඛො	ගො	සො	ඝො	චො	ජො	ජො	ටො	ඣො	ටො	ඨො	ඩො	ඪො	ණො	ඬො
ō ඕ	ෙ-ෟ	කෝ	ඛෝ	ගෝ	සෝ	ඝෝ	චෝ	ජෝ	ජෝ	ටෝ	ඣෝ	ටෝ	ඨෝ	ඩෝ	ඪෝ	ණෝ	ඬෝ
au ඖ	ෙ-ෳ	කෞ	ඛෞ	ගෞ	සෞ	ඝෞ	චෞ	ජෞ	ජෞ	ටෞ	ඣෞ	ටෞ	ඨෞ	ඩෞ	ඪෞ	ණෞ	ඬෞ

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t th d dh n ñu p ph b bh m ᵐb y r l v ś ṣ s h ḷ

ත ථ ද ධ න ඳ ප ඵ බ භ ම ඔ ය ර ල ව ශ ෂ ස හ ළ

තා ථා දා ධා නා ඳා පා ඵා බා භා මා ඔා යා රා ලා වා ශා ෂා සා හා ළා

ති ථි දි ධි නි ඳි පි ඵි බි භි මි ඔි යි ර‍ි ලි වි ශි ෂි සි හි ළි