

GRAMMAR
OF THE
PUNJABEE LANGUAGE.

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PREFACE.

THE extensive territorial possessions, the political influence, and the extended commerce of the British nation in the East, are constantly giving rise to a variety of circumstances which render a knowledge of the languages spoken in every part of India, and the countries contiguous thereto, highly important. Hence the necessity of Elementary Works in these languages.

The language which this grammar is intended to teach is spoken by the Shikhs, that singular people, who inhabit the Punjab, or the country lying between the Sutledge and the Indus.

The following sheets are intended to furnish short and appropriate rules for the acquisition of this language, without attempting any remarks upon the nature of grammar in general. Conscious that long disquisitions respecting minute circumstances only serve to deter a student from the study of a language, the writer of this work has endeavoured to give a sufficient number of rules in as simple a manner and as few words as possible.

The Shikhs follow the religion founded by Nanuka, the precepts of which are contained in a large volume, called, emphatically, the *Gruntha*, or *The Writing*, which is written in a peculiar character called *Goosoo-Mookhee Naguree*; on which account they have a peculiar veneration for that character, and, with few exceptions, use it in all their transactions. That character is therefore used in the following work, as that which properly belongs to the language.

The Punjabee language is confessedly of mixed origin: a great part of it is derived from the *Sungskrit*, the common parent of all the Indian languages; and a great part also from the Arabic, Persian, Pushto, and other languages spoken in the vicinity of the Punjab. Most of these words are much altered from their original form; though easily recognizable by any person acquainted with those languages.

To add any thing further respecting this little work is unnecessary; if the inquisitive student of oriental languages obtains any assistance from it, the author will feel this a full compensation for his labour in writing it.

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SERAMPORE, *May*, 1812.

A GRAMMAR, &c.

SECTION I.

Of Letters.

THE character used by the Shikhs is formed from the Deva-nagura, and is called the *Goorco-mookhee*. The Alphabet is arranged on the same principles, and the names of the letters are the same, but a few of the corresponding characters are wanting. The following is the Alphabet:

Vowels.

ਅ,*	ਆ,	ਇ,	ਈ,	ਉ,	ਊ,	ਏ,	ਐ,	ਓ,	ਔ,	ਓ,	ਔ,	ਓ,	ਔ,
ā	a	i	ee	oo	oo	e	i	o	ou	uh	uh	uh	uh

* In expressing the sound of Indian characters in English letters, it must be observed that Italic letters are used to express the short vowels, and Roman letters the long ones. *Ex.* *a* expresses the sound of the final *a* of *America*; *ā* the sound of *a* in *father*; *i*, the sound of *i* in *trim*; *ee*, the sound of *ee* in *cheese*; *oo*, the sound of *oo* in *good*; *oo*, the sound of *oo* in *food*; *e*, the sound of *e* in *men*; *i*, the sound of *i* in *mine*; *o*, the sound of *o* in *lobe*; *ou*, the sound of *ou* in *foul*, and *u*, the sound of *u* in *but*.

Consonants.

ਕ	ਖ	ਗ	ਘ	ਙ	gutturals.
ka	kha	ga	gha	gna	
ਚ	ਛ	ਜ	ਝ	ਞ	palatines.
cha	chha	ja	jha	gnēa	
ਟ	ਠ	ਡ	ਢ	ਣ	linguals.
ta	tha	da	dha	na	
ਤ	ਥ	ਦ	ਧ	ਨ	dentals.
ta	tha	da	dha	na	
ਪ	ਫ	ਬ	ਭ	ਮ	labials.
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	
ਯ	ਰ	ਲ	ਵ	} semi-vowels, &c.	
ya	ra	la	wa		
ਸ਼			ਹ		
sa			ha	ksha	

2. The vowels are divided into short (ਪ੍ਰਸ੍ਰ), and long (ਦੀਰਘ). Ex. ਅ, ਇ and ਉ, are short, and all the others long.

3. The first twenty-five letters are distributed into five classes (ਵਰਗ), each of which class is pronounced with a different organ, as expressed in the alphabet. Of these classes the first and third letter is unaspirated (ਅਲਪਪ੍ਰਾਲ), the second and fourth aspirated (ਮਹਾਪ੍ਰਾਲ), and the fifth nasal (ਸਾਨ੍ਰਨਾਸਿਕ).

4. The other letters are miscellaneous (अन्य मीज), and consist of semi-vowels, the sibilant ञ, the letter उ, and the compound letter छ, formed by the combination of ञ with the Deva-nagura न, and frequently pronounced like ड.

5. The sound of the letters is generally expressed by the English letters placed under them. That of the aspirated letters is best acquired by observing the sound of any two English words the first ending with any given letter and the next beginning with h. *Ex.* the sound of च, will be found in the k and h of look here, that of छ, in the ch and h of watch house, &c.

6. The first and third letters of the third class agree precisely with the English t, and d, and the second and fourth are their respective aspirated letters. There is no discernible difference in the pronunciation of ढ and न.

7. The letters of the fourth class are pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth. There is nothing peculiar in the sounds of the other letters.

8. The vowel *ṁ* is naturally inherent in every consonant.

SECT. IX.

Of the compounding of Letters.

9. When any vowel, *ṁ* excepted, follows a consonant in the same syllable, it loses its proper form, and is represented by a symbol which coalesces with the consonant and forms a new letter, or syllabic character; but *ṁ* being naturally inherent in the consonant requires nothing whatever to represent it.

10. The vowels with their representative symbols, and the method of combining them with consonants, are expressed below :

Vowel.	Representa- tive symbol.	Consonant joined with the vowel.	Pronunciation.
का	र	का	ka.
कि	रि	कि	ki.
की	री	की	kee.
कु	.	कु	koo.
कु	"	कु	koo.
के	"	के	ke.
कि	"	कि	ki.
को	उ	को	ko.
कौ	उ	कौ	kou.

11. There are but few combined consonants used in writing this language, but the consonants are written after each other, and where it is necessary, the inherent म is dropped in the pronunciation. *Ex. स्मरुण, recollection, pronounced Smuruna.*

12. Some few consonants are combined, by using a substituted character instead of the last member of the compound. These repre-

sentative characters, and the manner of their combination with a preceding consonant is here exhibited :

Consonant.	Representative character.	Combined consonants.	Pronunciation.
ज	ज	दज	dya.
र	५	दृ	dra.
ह	६	द्व	dwa.

13. There are very few instances in this language of the permutation of letters in joining words together. The only instances are in Sangskrit compounds which were thus joined in that language, and have been transferred to this without alteration, such as परमेश्वर, *the great God*, देवदामर, *a god and a demon*, and others of the same nature.

SECT. III.

Of Words.

Words in this language are derived from several sources, the principal of which are the Sungskrit and the Arabic; some of these words are pure Arabic or Sungskrit, others are more or less corrupted; some few other words are of doubtful origin.

1. Words are Substantives (ਦ੍ਰਵਜਵਾਚਕ), Adjectives (ਗੁਣਵਾਚਕ), Pronouns (ਸਰਵਨਾਮ), Verbs (ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪੜ), and indeclinable particles (ਅਵਯਯਕ).

2. Substantives are divided into (ਨਾਮਵਾਚਕ), proper names, (ਦ੍ਰਵਜਵਾਚਕ), names of things, ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਾਚਕ, verbals, ਭਾਵਵਾਚਕ, names of abstract qualities, ਜਾਤਿਵਾਚਕ, names of kinds, or generic nouns, and ਅਨੁਕਰਣਸ਼ਬਦ, imitative sounds.

3. Verbals (ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਾਚਕ) form a class contain-

ing many words which are not substantives, viz. participles, and adjectives which are formed immediately from the verbal root; some verbals also are considered as abstract terms.

4. Some imitative sounds are substantives, some adjectives, and others adverbs.

Of the Gender of Nouns.

5. Nouns are of only two genders, the masculine (पुलिङ्ग) and the feminine स्त्रीलिङ्ग. There are no neuter nouns in the language.

6. In most instances words derived from the Sungskrit and Arabic languages are of the same gender as in these original tongues. There is no certain rule for ascertaining the gender of those derived from other sources. There being no neuter in this language, those Sungskrit or Arabic neuters which end in न्, or a consonant, are masculine, and those which

end in ਆ, ਈ, ਈ, ਉ, or ਊ, are feminine. To this, however, there are many exceptions.

Of Number.

7. There are two numbers, the singular (ਏਕਵਚਨ), and the plural (ਬਹੁਵਚਨ).

Of the Declension of Nouns.

8. In this, as in every Indian language, there are seven cases to nouns, viz. the nominative, the accusative, the instrumental, the dative, the ablative, the possessive, and the locative; which are usually denominated by their respective numbers, (ਪਹਲੀ), the first; (ਦੂਜੀ), the second; (ਤੀਜੀ), the third; (ਚੌਥੀ), the fourth; (ਪੰਜਵੀਂ), the fifth; (ਛਿਵੀਂ,) the sixth, and (ਸੱਤਵੀਂ), the seventh.

9. Considered in their relation to an active verb, these cases are respectively called ਕਰਤਾ, the agent; ਕੰਮ, the object; ਕਰਨ, the instrument; ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ, the form which expresses

the act of bestowing ; ਅਪਾਦਾਨ, that which expresses the taking from any thing ; ਸਮਬਨਧ, that which expresses connection or possession, and ਅਧਿਕਰਣ, that which expresses containing or comprehending. The cases are placed in the order observed by Samskrit grammarians.

10. The cases of nouns are formed by affixing the following terminations, (ਵਿਭਕਤਿ), viz. ਨੁ, ਨੇ, ਤਾਂਈ, ਤੇ, ਦਾ and ਦਿਚ. These are applied equally to the singular and plural number.

11. The Nominative case has no termination affixed to it. *Ex.* ਈਸ਼ਰ, *God*.

12. The nominative plural of nouns ending in ਅ, is the same as the singular. That of nouns with a final ਆ, usually ends in ਏ. *Ex.* ਮਨੁਸਜ, *men*, ਕੁਤੇ, *dogs*.

13. ਆ is inserted before all the termina-

tions in the plural number, when the noun has a final **ਅ**.

ਜਨ, a man.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ਜਨ, <i>a man.</i>	ਜਨ, <i>men.</i>
2. ਜਨਨ੍ਹ, <i>man.</i>	ਜਨਾਨ੍ਹ, <i>men.</i>
3. ਜਨਨੈ, <i>by a man.</i>	ਜਨਾਨੈ, <i>by men.</i>
4. ਜਨਤਾਂਘੀ, <i>to a man.</i>	ਜਨਾਤਾਂਘੀ, <i>to men.</i>
5. ਜਨਤੋ, <i>from a man.</i>	ਜਨਾਤੋ, <i>from men.</i>
6. ਜਨਟਾ, <i>man's.</i>	ਜਨਾਟਾ, <i>men's.</i>
7. ਜਨਹਿਚ, <i>in a man.</i>	ਜਨਾਹਿਚ, <i>in men.</i>

14. Feminines which end in **ਝੀ**, change it to **ਝੀਂ**, in the plural number. *Ex. ਗਲ, a word, ਗਲਾਂ, words.*

15. In the singular number **ਏ** is substituted for the final of masculine nouns ending in **ਆ**, when the terminations of the cases are affixed, and also in the nominative plural.

16. **ਈਆਂ** is inserted in the plural number