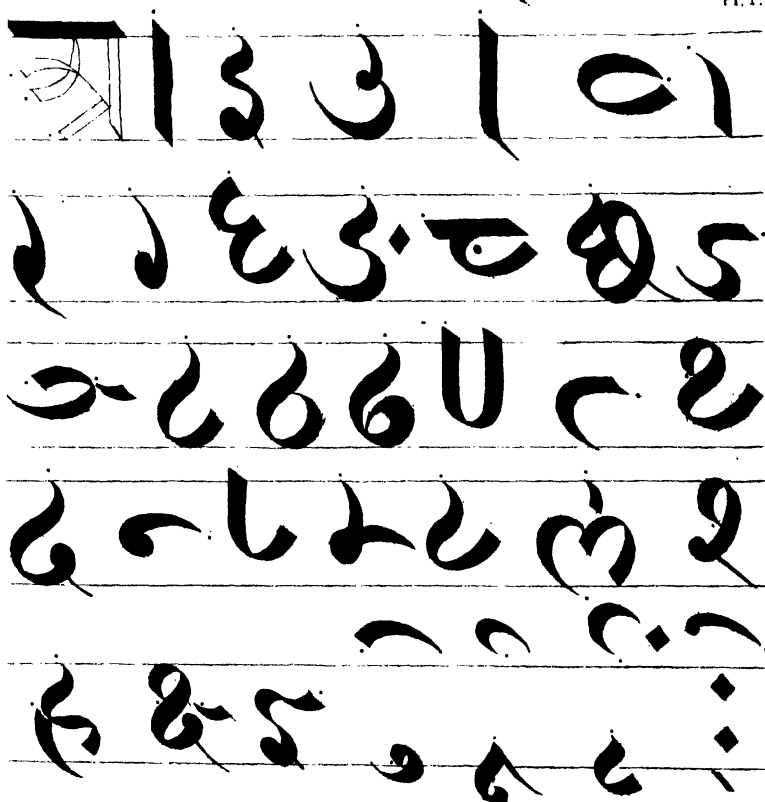
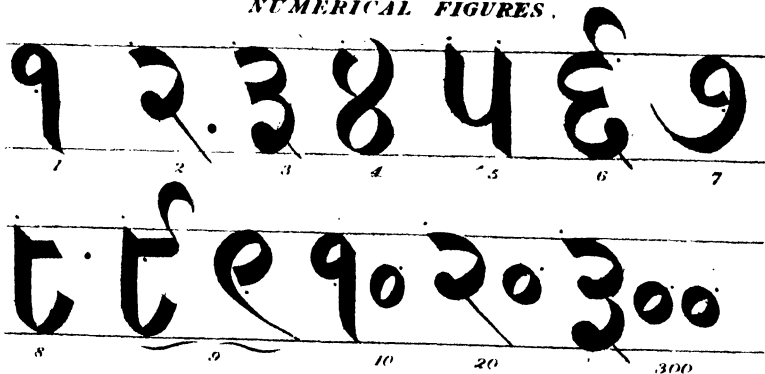


EO 6928



NUMERICAL FIGURES.



A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
HINDŪSTĀNĪ LANGUAGE,
IN THE
ORIENTAL AND ROMAN CHARACTER,
WITH
NUMEROUS COPPER-PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PERSIAN AND DEVANĀGARĪ
SYSTEMS OF ALPHABETIC WRITING:
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A COPIOUS SELECTION OF EASY EXTRACTS FOR READING,
IN THE
PERSI-ARABIC AND DEVANĀGARĪ CHARACTERS,
FORMING A COMPLETE INTRODUCTION TO THE TOTĀ-KAHĀNĪ AND BĀGH-O-BAHĀR;
TOGETHER WITH
A VOCABULARY OF ALL THE WORDS,
AND VARIOUS EXPLANATORY NOTES.

A NEW EDITION.

By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.,

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THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ETC.

"HE THAT TRAVELLETH INTO A COUNTRY BEFORE HE HATH AN ENTRANCE INTO THE LANGUAGE,
GOTH TO SCHOOL, AND NOT TO TRAVEL."—BACON.

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TO
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., CHAIRMAN,
COL. WILLIAM HENRY SYKES, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN,
AND
THE DIRECTORS
OF
THE HONORABLE THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
THE FOLLOWING WORK,
INTENDED
TO FACILITATE THE ACQUISITION OF THE HINDÚSTÁNÍ LANGUAGE,
IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
BY THEIR MOST OBEDIENT
AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,
DUNCAN FORBES.

London, 20th July, 1855.

P R E F A C E.

THE following work has been compiled with a view to enable every one proceeding to India to acquire a fair knowledge of the most useful and most extensively spoken language of that country. Of late years, a new æra may be said to have commenced with regard to the study of the Hindústání language; it being now imperative on every junior officer in the Company's service to pass an examination in that language before he can be deemed qualified to command a troop, or to hold any staff appointment. Such being the case, it is desirable that every facility should be afforded to young men destined for India to acquire at least an elementary knowledge of Hindústání in this country, so as to be able to prosecute the study during the voyage.

A large impression of this work having been exhausted, I have availed myself of the opportunity, in this new Edition, of adopting such improvements as have been naturally suggested by several years' experience in teaching. The plan and arrangement of the work remain the same as before; and so do the numbers of the sections and the paragraphs. The first section treats very fully of the Persi-Arabic alphabet, and of the elementary sounds of the language. In this section I have been enabled to introduce several improvements, and, if I mistake not, the subject is now so simplified that a learner of ordinary capacity will have no difficulty in making some progress in this elementary part, even if he should not have the aid of a teacher. The next three sections treat of the parts of speech, to the defining and explaining of which I have strictly confined myself. I have carefully avoided mixing up the syntax of the language with that part of the work which is and ought to be purely etymological. The

mode of confounding the syntax with the etymology, which prevails in most grammars, I have always looked upon as highly preposterous. It is utterly absurd to embarrass the student with a rule of syntax, at a stage of his progress where he probably does not know a dozen words of the language.

In the first four sections (up to p. 91), I have generally accompanied every Hindústání word and phrase with the pronunciation in Roman characters, in order that the learner might not be delayed too long in acquiring the essential rudiments of the grammar, and also to guard against his contracting a vicious mode of pronunciation. When he has made himself acquainted with what is technically called the *accidence*—that is, the declension of the nouns and pronouns, and the conjugation of the verbs—he may, after a few verbal instructions respecting the arrangement of words, proceed to read and translate a few pages of the Selections, by the aid of the Vocabulary. This done, he may read over the Grammar carefully from the beginning; for, in fact, the Grammar and Selections mutually assist each other.

Section V. (from p. 92 to 135) treats of the Syntax of the language. This is a portion of the work, in which, if I do not greatly mistake, I have made many improvements. I have been particularly careful in explaining those peculiarities of the language in the use of which I have observed learners most apt to err, when trying to translate English into Hindústání. I have also, in several instances, ventured to differ from all my predecessors on certain important points, which of course I have justified by an appeal to the language itself.

In the sixth and last section, I have given a concise account of the Devanágari alphabet, together with the mode of transferring the same into the corresponding Persian character, and *vice versa*. To this I have added an explanation of the various plates accompanying the work, together with a brief account of the Musalmán and Hindú calendars. The perusal of the plates will initiate the student into the mysteries of the manuscript character, which is much used in India, both in

lithographed and printed works, to say nothing of numerous productions which still remain in manuscript. When the learner is well grounded in the *Naskhí*, or printed character, he should, as an exercise, endeavour to write out the same in the *Ta'lik*, or written character. When he has attained some facility in writing the latter, he will find it a very profitable exercise to transcribe the various phrases, etc., in my *Hindústání Manual*, from the Roman character into the *Ta'lik*, and at the same time commit them to memory, as directed in the preface to that small work.

An elementary grammar of a language is incomplete without a certain portion of easy extracts, accompanied by a suitable vocabulary, and occasional notes explanatory of any obscure or idiomatic phrases that may occur in the text. This is the more essential in a grammar of the Hindústání, or of any other Asiatic language, because the *characters* and *words*, being totally different from our own, it is necessary, though it may sound strange, *to learn the language* to a certain extent, before the grammar *can* be perused to any advantage. As to the use of translations and other fallacious aids, such as giving the English of each word as it occurs at the bottom of the page or elsewhere, it is a method deservedly scouted by all good teachers. On the other hand, to put a large dictionary in the hands of a beginner is equally useless; it is asking of him to perform a difficult work, with an instrument so unwieldy as to be beyond his strength. In order, therefore, to render this work as complete as possible, I have appended to the Grammar a selection of easy compositions for reading, commencing with short and simple sentences. All the words occurring in the extracts will be found in the Vocabulary, at the end of which I have added a few notes explanatory of difficult passages or peculiarities of the language, with references to the page and paragraph of the Grammar where further information may be obtained.

In the extracts from the '*Khirad Afroz*,' a work which is considered to be the easiest and most graceful specimen of the Urdú dialect, I have left off the use of the *jazm* [ۛ], except in

very rare instances, in order that the student may gradually learn to read without it. In like manner the *virāma* ¯ is omitted in the last five or six stories of the Hindī extracts. I have been careful, throughout, to give the essential short vowels, convinced that without them the most attentive learner will be apt to commit mistakes in pronunciation. I have also adopted a rigid system of punctuation, the same as I should have done in the editing of a Latin Classic. There may be a few individuals so thoroughly wedded to what is foolish or defective, merely because it is old, as to feel shocked at this innovation. They will complacently ask, What is the use of punctuation, when the natives have none in their manuscripts? I answer—The use is, simply to facilitate, for beginners, the acquisition of a knowledge of the language. When that is once attained, they will find no difficulty in reading native works, though utterly void, not only of punctuation but of vowel-points and other diacritical marks. The use of stops is merely a question of time; four hundred years ago we had no such things for our books in Europe, and the excellent monks who had the management of these matters went on comfortably enough without them. But, after all, it was found that stops were an improvement; and so they are admitted to be even in the East. Almost all the books printed in India since the beginning of the present century have punctuation; and those who would make beginners attempt to translate from a strange language, in a strange character, without the least clue to the beginning or end of the sentences, seem to have a marvellous love for the absurd. All Oriental as well as European books ought to have stops; the omission is a sure indication either of extreme idleness or culpable apathy on the part of the editor.

In conclusion, I may safely say that I have spared no pains to render this edition worthy of the extensive patronage which the work has hitherto attained.

D. FORBES.

HINDÚSTÁNÍ GRAMMAR.

SECTION I.

ON THE LETTERS AND SYMBOLS USED IN WRITING.

1. THE Hindústání language may be printed and written in two distinct alphabets, totally different from each other, viz., the Persi-Arabic, and the Devanágari. We shall at present confine ourselves to the former, and devote a section to the latter towards the end of the volume. The Persi-Arabic alphabet consists of thirty-two letters, to which three more are added to express sounds peculiar to the Hindústání. These letters, then, *thirty-five* in number, are written and read from right to left; and, consequently, Hindústání books and manuscripts begin at what we should call the *end* of the volume. Several of the letters assume different shapes, according to their position in the formation of a word, or of a combined group; as may be seen in the following table, column V. Thus, in a combination of three or more letters, the first of the group, on the right-hand side, will have the form marked *Initial*; the letter or letters between the first and last will have the form marked *Medial*; and the last, on the left, will have the *Final* form. Observe, also, that in this table, column I. contains the names of the letters in the Persian character;

II. the same in Roman characters; III. the detached form of the letters, which should be learned first; and IV. the corresponding English letters.

THE HINDŪSTĀNĪ ALPHABET.

I.	II. Name.	III. Detached Form.	IV. Power.	V. Combined Form.			VI. Exemplifications.		
				Final.	Medial.	Initial.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
الف	<i>alif</i>	ا	<i>a, etc.</i>	ا	ا	ا	تا	بار	اب
بي	<i>be</i>	ب	<i>b</i>	ب	ب	ب	شب	صبر	بر
پي	<i>pe</i>	پ	<i>p</i>	پ	پ	پ	چپ	سپر	پُر
تي	<i>te</i>	ت	<i>t</i>	ت	ت	ت	دست	ستر	تپ
ته	<i>ta</i>	ت	<i>t</i>	ت	ت	ت	پیت	مِثا	تپ
ثي	<i>se</i>	ث	<i>s</i>	ث	ث	ث	خِث	بشر	نور
جيم	<i>jim</i>	ج	<i>j</i>	ج	ج	ج	کچ	شجر	جبر
چي	<i>che</i>	چ	<i>ch</i>	چ	چ	چ	هیچ	بچه	چپ
حي	<i>he</i>	ح	<i>h</i>	ح	ح	ح	صیح	بحر	حر
خي	<i>khe</i>	خ	<i>kh</i>	خ	خ	خ	ینخ	تخم	خر
دال	<i>dāl</i>	د	<i>d</i>	د	د	د	صد	فدا	دَر
ڈه	<i>ḍa</i>	ڈ	<i>ḍ</i>	ڈ	ڈ	ڈ	مَنڈ	نڈر	ڈال
ذالی	<i>zāl</i>	ذ	<i>z</i>	ذ	ذ	ذ	کاغذ	نذر	ذِم
ري	<i>re</i>	ر	<i>r</i>	ر	ر	ر	مر	مَرَن	رم
ڑه	<i>ra</i>	ڑ	<i>r</i>	ڑ	ڑ	ڑ	مُڑ	بڑا	ڑوڑا
زي	<i>ze</i>	ز	<i>z</i>	ز	ز	ز	مگر	بزم	رز

I.	II. Name.	III. Detached Form.	IV. Power.	V. Combined Form.			VI. Exemplifications.		
				Final.	Medial.	Initial.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
ژي	<i>zho</i>	ژ	<i>zh</i>	ژ	ژ	ژ	پاڙو	غزب	ژرڙف
سين	<i>sin</i>	س	<i>s</i>	س	س	س	بس	فسق	سر
شين	<i>shin</i>	ش	<i>sh</i>	ش	ش	ش	پش	نشُد	شُد
صاد	<i>ṣḍḍ</i>	ص	<i>ṣ</i>	ص	ص	ص	نص	قصَد	صد
ضاد	<i>ẓḍḍ</i>	ض	<i>ẓ</i>	ض	ض	ض	بعض	خِضر	ضد
طوي	<i>toe</i>	ط	<i>t</i>	ط	ط	ط	خط	بطن	طي
ظوي	<i>zoe</i>	ظ	<i>z</i>	ظ	ظ	ظ	حفظ	نظر	ظفر
عين	<i>ain</i>	ع	<i>a, etc.</i>	ع	ع	ع	صنع	بعد	عسل
غين	<i>ghain</i>	غ	<i>gh</i>	خ	غ	غ	تيغ	بغِي	غسل
في	<i>fe</i>	ف	<i>f</i>	ف	ف	ف	كف	سفر	قي
قاف	<i>káf</i>	ق	<i>k</i>	ق	ق	ق	بق	سفر	قد
كاف	<i>káf</i>	ك	<i>k</i>	ك	ك	ك	يک	يكن	كن
گاف	<i>gáf</i>	گ	<i>g</i>	گ	گ	گ	رنگ	جگر	گز
لام	<i>lám</i>	ل	<i>l</i>	ل	ل	ل	گل	علم	لب
ميم	<i>mim</i>	م	<i>m</i>	م	م	م	ستم	چمن	من
نون	<i>nún</i>	ن	<i>n</i>	ن	ن	ن	صحن	چند	نم
واو	<i>wáwo</i>	و	<i>w, etc.</i>	و	و	و	بو	پور	وجد
هي	<i>he</i>	ه	<i>h</i>	ه	ه	ه	نه	بها	هنر
يبي	<i>ye</i>	ي	<i>y, etc.</i>	ي	ي	ي	بي	حيد	يد

The alphabet here described is used, more or less modified, by all those nations who have adopted the religion of Muhammad; viz., along the north and east of Africa, in Turkey, Arabia, and Persia, and by the Musalmán portion of the people of India and Malacca.

In pronouncing the names of the letters (column II.) let it be remembered that the vowels are to be uniformly sounded as follows:—The unmarked *a* is always short, as *a* in *woman*, *adrift*, etc.; *d* is always long, as *a* in *war* or *art*; *i* is short, as in *pin*; *í* is long, as in *police*; *u* is short, as *u* in *bull*, *pull*, etc.; *ú* is the same sound lengthened, and pronounced as *u* in *rule*, etc.; *e* is sounded as *ea* in *bear*; *o* is always long, as in *no*; *ai* is pronounced as *ai* in *aisle*; and *au* is sounded as in German and Italian, or very nearly like our *ou* in *sound*, or *ow* in *cow*.

2. Perhaps the best mode of learning the alphabet is, First, to write out several times the detached or full forms of the letters in column III. Secondly, to observe what changes (if any) these undergo, when combined in the formation of words, as exhibited in column V. Lastly, to endeavour to transfer, into their corresponding English letters, the words given *ds* exemplifications in column VI.

a. It may be here observed that the letters ز ر ذ د ا and , do not alter in shape, whether initial, medial, or final. Another peculiarity which they have is, that they never unite with the letter following, to the left; hence, when the last letter of a word is preceded by any one of these, it must have the detached form, column III. The letters ب and ط, in like manner, do not alter, though they always unite with the letter following on the left hand.

3. In the foregoing table, most of the characters are sufficiently represented by the corresponding English letters: it will therefore be necessary to notice only those whose sounds differ more or less from our own.

ت The sound of this letter is softer and more dental than that of the English *t*; it corresponds with the *t* of the Gaelic dialects, or that of the Italian in the word *sotto*. It represents the Sanskrit त.

ث This letter represents the Sanskrit थ; its sound is much nearer that of the English *t* than the preceding. In pronouncing it, the tongue should be well turned up towards the roof of the mouth, as in the words *tip*, *top*.

س is sounded by the Arabs like our *th* hard, in the words *thick*, *thin*; but by the Persians and Indians it is pronounced like our *s* in the words *sick*, *sin*.

چ This letter has uniformly the sound of our *ch* in the word *church*.

ح is a very strong aspirate, somewhat like our *h* in the word *haul*, but uttered by compressing the lower muscles of the throat.

خ has a sound like the *ch* in the word *loch*, as pronounced by the Scotch and Irish, or the final *ch* in the German words *schach* and *buch*. This letter will be represented in Roman characters by *kh*, with a stroke underneath (*kh*).

د is much softer and more dental than the English *d*; it represents the Sanskrit द, and corresponds with the *d* of the Celtic dialects, and that of the Italian and Spanish.

ذ This letter represents the Sanskrit ड, and is very nearly the same as our own *d*. The tongue, in pronouncing it, should be well turned up towards the roof of the mouth.

ذ is properly sounded (by the Arabs) like our *th* soft, in the words *thy* and *thine*; but in Persian and Hindústání it is generally pronounced like our *z* in *zeal*.

ر is always sounded very distinctly, as the French and Germans pronounce it.

ژ This letter is sounded like the preceding, only the tip of the tongue must be turned up towards the roof of the mouth. It is very much akin to ذ, with which it often interchanges; or, more strictly speaking, in the Devanágari the same letter serves for both; as will be seen in the section on the Devanágari alphabet.

ز is pronounced like the *j* of the French, in the word *jour*, or our *z* in the word *azure*. It is of rare occurrence.

ص In Arabic this letter has a stronger or more hissing sound than our *s*. In Hindústání, however, there is little or no distinction between it and س, which is like our own *s*.

ض is pronounced by the Arabs like a hard *d* or *dh*; but in Hindústání it is sounded like *z*.

ط and ظ These letters are sounded in Hindústání like ت and ز, or very nearly so. The anomalous letter غ will be noticed hereafter.

غ has a sound somewhat like *g* in the German word *sägen*. About the banks of the Tweed, the natives sound what they fancy to be the letter *r*, very like the Eastern غ. This sound will be represented in English letters by *gh*, with a stroke underneath (*gḥ*).

ق bears some resemblance to our *c* hard, in the words *calm*, *cup*; with this difference, that the ق is uttered from the lower muscles of the throat.

ك is sounded like our *g* hard, in *give*, *go*; never like our *g* in *gem*, *gentle*.

ن at the beginning of a word or syllable is sounded like our *n* in the word *now*; at the end of a word, when preceded by a long vowel, it generally has a *nasal* sound, like the French *n*, in such words as *mon* and *son*, where the sound of the *n* is scarcely heard, its effect being to make the preceding vowel come through the nose. The same sound may also occur in the middle of a word, as in the French *sans*. In the Roman character, the nasal sound of ن will be indicated by *n*, with a dot over it (*ṇ*).

ا is an aspirate, like our *h* in *hand*, *heart*; but at the end of a word, if preceded by the short vowel *a* (Fatha § 4), the ا has no sensible sound, as in دانه *dána*, a grain; in which case it is called هاي مُحْتَفِي *hái-mukhtafí*, i.e., the 'obscure or imperceptible *h*.' As this final *h*, then, is not sounded in such cases, we shall omit it entirely in the Roman character whenever we have occasion to write such words as دانه *dána*, etc.

a. At the end of words derived from Arabic roots, the final د is sometimes marked with two dots thus, د̣; and, in such cases, sounded like the letter ت *t*. The Persians generally convert the د̣ into ت; but sometimes they leave it unaltered, and frequently they omit the

two dots, in which case the letter is sounded according to the general rule. Lastly, the Hindústání usually receives such words in whatever form they may happen to be used in Persian.

b. The letter *h* or *ه* is frequently employed as a mere aspirate in combination with the letters *پ* *ت* *ج* *د* *ځ* *ځ* *ځ* *ځ* *ځ* *ځ* and *گ*; as in the words *په*, *pha*; *ته*, *tha*, etc. In such cases the learner must be careful not to sound the *ph* and *th* as in English; the *h* is to be sounded separately, immediately after its preceding letter, as in the compound words *up-hill*, *hot-house*. In most printed books the round form of the *h* (*ه* and *ه*) is employed to denote the aspirate of the preceding letter, otherwise the form *ه* is used; but this rule does not apply to manuscripts, particularly those written before the days of Dr. Gilchrist, under whose auspices the distinction was first adopted.

c. Much might have been said in describing the sounds of several of the letters; but we question whether the learner would be greatly benefited by a more detailed description. It is difficult, if not impossible, to give in writing a correct idea of the mere sound of a letter, unless we have one that corresponds with it in our own language. When this is not the case, we can only have recourse to such languages as happen to possess the requisite sound. It is possible, however, that the student *may be* as ignorant of these languages as of Hindústání. It clearly follows, then, as a general rule, that the correct sounds of such letters as differ from our own must be learned *by the ear*—we may say, by a *good ear*; and, consequently, a long description is needless. This remark applies in particular to the letters *ص* *د* *خ* *ت* *ض* *غ* and the nasal *ن*.

OF THE PRIMITIVE VOWELS.

4. In Hindústání, as in many of the Oriental languages, the primitive vowels are three in number. They are represented by three small marks or symbols, two of which are placed above and one beneath the letter after which they are sounded, as in the following syllables, *دا*, *di*, and *دُ* *du*; or *سار*, *sir*, and *سُر* *sur*.

a. The first is called *fatḥa* (by the Persians زَبر *zabar*), and is written thus, َ over the consonant to which it belongs. Its sound is that of a short *a*, such as we have it in the word *calamus*, which is of Eastern origin, and of which the first two syllables or root, *calam* or *kalam*, are thus written, قَلَمَ. In such Oriental words as we may have occasion to write in Roman characters, the *a*, unmarked, is understood always to represent the vowel *fatḥa*, and to have no other sound than that of *a* in *calamus* or *calendar*.

b. The second is called by the Arabs *kasra* (by the Persians زَیر *zor*), and is thus ِ written under the consonant to which it belongs. Its sound is that of our short *i* in the word *sip* and *fin*, which in Hindústání would be written سِپ and فِین. The unmarked *i*, therefore, in the course of this work, is understood to have the sound of *i* in *sip* and *fin*, in all Oriental words written in the Roman character.

c. The third is called by the Arabs *ẓamma* (or *dhamma*) ضَمَّة (by the Persians, پِش *pesh*), which is thus ُ written over its consonant. Its sound is like that of our short *u* in the words *pull* and *push*, which in Hindústání would be written پُل and پُش: we have also its true sound in the English words *foot* and *hood*, which would be written فُت and هُود. We shall accordingly, in the following passages, represent the *ẓamma* by the unmarked *u*, which in all Oriental words in the Roman character, is understood to have the sound of *u* in *pull* and *push*; but never that of our *u* in such words as *use* and *perfume*, or such as *u* in *sun* and *fun*.

OF THE LETTERS ا, و, ع, AND ي, VIEWED AS CONSONANTS.

5. At the beginning of a word or syllable, the letter ا, like any other consonant, depends for its sound on the accompanying vowel; of itself, it is a very weak aspirate, like our *h* in the words *herb*, *honour*, and *hour*. It is still more closely identified with the *spiritus lenis* of the Greek, in such words as ἀπὸ, ἐπὶ, ὁρῶς, where the mark ['] represents the *alif*, and the *a*, *e*, and *o*

the accompanying vowel. In fact, when we utter the syllables *ab*, *ib*, and *ub*, there is a slight movement of the muscles of the throat at the commencement of utterance; and that movement the Oriental grammarians consider to be the مَخْرَج *makhraj*, or 'place of utterance' of the consonant ا, as in ا *a*; ا *i*; and ا *u*; just the same as the lips form the *makhraj* of *b*, in the syllables ب *ba*, ب *bi*, and ب *bu*. Finally, the ا may be considered as the *spiritus lenis*, or weak aspirate of the consonant s.

a. The consonant ع has the same relation to the strong aspirate ح that ا has to s; that is, the ع, like the ا, is a *spiritus lenis* or weak aspirate; but the *makhraj*, or 'place of utterance' of ع, is in the lower muscles of the throat. Hence the sound of the letter ع, like that of the letter ا, depends on the accompanying vowel; as ع *'ab*, ع *'ib*, ع *'ub*, which in the mouth of an Arab, are very different sounds from ا *ab*, ا *ib*, and ا *ub*. At the same time, it is impossible to explain in writing the true sound of this letter; as it is not to be found in any European language, so far as we know. The student who has not the advantage of a competent teacher may treat the ع as he does the ا until he has the opportunity of learning its true sound by the ear. In representing Oriental words in the Roman character, the place of the ع will be indicated by an apostrophe, thus, عَسَل *'asal*.

b. Of the consonants و and ي very little description is necessary. The letter و has generally the sound of our *w* in *we*, *went*; but occasionally in words from the Sanskrit it has the sound of our *v*, which must be determined by practice. The sound of the consonant ي is our own *y* in *you*, *yet*, or the German *j* in *jener*.

c. It appears, then, that the thirty-five letters constituting the Hindústání alphabet are all to be considered as *consonants*, each of which may be uttered with any of the three primitive vowels, as ا *a*, ا *i*, and ا *u*; ب *ba*, ب *bi*, and ب *bu*, etc.: hence the elementary sounds of the language amount to one hundred and five in number, each consonant forming three distinct syllables.

6. When a consonant is accompanied by one of the three primitive vowels, it is said to be *مُتَحَرِّكٌ mutaharrik*, that is, 'moving or moveable,' by that vowel. Oriental grammarians consider a syllable as a *step* or *move* in the formation of a word or sentence. • When, in the middle or at the end of a word, a consonant is not accompanied by a vowel, it is said to be *سَاكِنٌ sákin*, 'resting or inert,' and then it is marked with the symbol َ or ِ called *جَزْمٌ jazm*, which signifies 'amputation or cutting short.' Thus in the word *مَرْدُمْ mardum*, the *mím* is *moveable* by *fatha*; the *re* is *inert*,¹ having no vowel; the *dāl* is *moveable* by *zamma*; and, finally, the *nūn* is *inert*. As a general rule, the last letter of a word is *inert*, and in that case the mark *jazm* َ is unnecessary.

7. When a letter is doubled, the mark ّ, called *tashdíd*, is placed over it. Thus, in the word *شِدَّت shid-dat*, where the first syllable ends with د (*d*) and the next begins with د (*d*), instead of the usual mode *شِدَدَت* the two *dāls* are thrown into one, and the mark *tashdíd* ّ indicates this coalition. The student must be careful to utter each of the letters thus doubled, distinctly—the first letter ends the preceding syllable, and the second begins the following; they must not be slurred over as we do it, in such words as *mummy*, *summer*. The meaning of the term *tashdíd*, is, 'strengthening or corroboration.'

¹ The term *inert* is here employed for want of a better. In most Arabic, Persian, and Hindústání Grammars, a letter not followed by a vowel is called *quiescent*, which is objectionable, as it is apt to mislead the beginner, the term *quiescent* being already applied in the English Grammar in the sense of *not sounded*. For instance, the letter *g* is *quiescent* in the word *phlegm*; we cannot, however, say that *m* is *quiescent* in the same word, though we may say that it is *inert*. The student will be pleased to bear in mind, then, that a letter is said to be *inert* when it is not followed by a vowel.

OF THE LETTERS ِ , وَ AND ي VIEWED AS VOWELS OR
 •
 LETTERS OF PROLONGATION.

8. The letters ِ , وَ and ي when *inert*, serve to prolong the preceding vowel, as follows. When ِ *inert* is preceded by a letter moveable by *fatha*, the *fatha* and *alif* together form a long sound like our *a* in *war*, or *au* in *haul*, which in Hindústání might be written وَار and حَال. Now it so happens that the ِ *inert* is always preceded by *fatha*: hence, as a general and practical rule, *alif* not beginning a word or syllable forms a sound like our *a* in *war*, or *au* in *haul*. In the Roman character, the sound of long ِ will be represented by *á*, whilst the unmarked *a* is always understood to represent the short primitive vowel *fatha*.

9. When the letter , *inert* is preceded by a consonant moveable by the vowel *zamma*, the *zamma* and , together form a sound like our *oo* in *tool*; which in Hindústání might be written تُول, or, which is the same thing, like our *u* in *rule*, which might be written رُول. The same combination forms also another sound, like our *o* in *mole*, which would in the same manner be written مُول, or, perhaps still nearer, like our *oa* in *coat*, which might be written كُوت. In the Arabic language, the latter sound of , viz. that of *o* in *mole*, is unknown; hence Arabian grammarians call it *Majhúl*, or '*Ajamí*, i.e. the Unknown or Persian ,; whereas the former sound, that of *u* in *rule*, is called *Ma'rúf*, the Known or Familiar ,. If the

letter , be preceded by a consonant moveable by *fatha*, the *fatha* and , united will form a diphthong, nearly like our *ou* in *sound*, or *ow* in *town*, but more exactly like the *au* in the German word *kaum*, which in Hindústání might be written قَوْم. In the following pages the *Ma'rúf* sound will be represented by *ú*; the *Majhúl* by *o*, and the diphthong by *au*. If the , be preceded by the vowel *kasra*, no union takes place, and the , preserves its natural sound as a consonant, as in the word سَوَا *sivá*.

b. When the letter و in words purely Persian is preceded by خ (moveable by *fatha*), and followed by ا; the sound of و is scarcely perceptible; as in the word خَوَاد pronounced *kháh*, not *khawáh*. When we have occasion to write any such words in the Roman character the *w* will be written with a dot under; thus, خَوَاد *khwadh*.

10. When the letter ي *inert* is preceded by a consonant moveable by *kasra*, the *kasra* and the ي unite, and form a long vowel like our *ee* in *feel*, which in Hindústání might be written فَيْل; or, which is the same thing, like our *i* in *machine*, which might be written مَشِين. The same combination may also form a sound like our *ea* in *bear*, which would be written بَيْر or like the French *é* in the words *pré*, *donné*, but longer; or the German *e* followed by *h* in the words *sehr*, *gelehrt*. In the Arabic language, the latter sound of ي is unknown: hence, when the ي forms the sound of *ea* in *bear*, etc., it is called *Yæe Majhúl*, or *Yæe 'Ajamí*, that is, the Unknown or Persian ي; whilst the former sound—that of *ee* in *feel*, or *i* in *machine*—is called *Yæe Ma'rúf*, the Known or Familiar ي. When the letter ي *inert* is preceded by a consonant, moveable by *fatha*, the *fatha* and the ي unite, and form a diphthong, like *ai* in the

German word *Kaiser*, which in Arabic, Persian, and Hindústání, is written قَيْصَر. This sound is really that of our own *i* in *wise*, *size*, which we are pleased to call a vowel, but which, in reality, is a genuine diphthong. When the letter ي is preceded by *zamma*, no union takes place, and the ي retains its usual sound as a consonant, as in the word مَيْسَر *muyassar*. Lastly, if the letter ي be followed by a vowel, the above rules do not hold; and the ي is to be sounded as a consonant, as in the words بَيَان *bayán*, and زَيَان *ziyán*, not *bai-án* and *zí-án*, to represent which latter sounds the mark *hamza* (No. 15) would be requisite. A similar rule applies to the و.

a. It must be observed, that there are very few Hindústání works, printed or manuscript, in which all the vowels are marked as we have just described; the primitive short vowels being almost always omitted, as well as the marks ُ *jazm* and ِ *tashdid*. This omission occasions no serious inconvenience to the natives, or to those who know the language. To the young beginner, however, in this country, it is essential to commence with books having the vowels carefully marked; otherwise he will contract a vicious mode of pronunciation, which he will find it difficult afterwards to unlearn. At the same time, it is no easy matter in printing to insert all the vowel-marks, etc. in a proper and accurate manner. In the present work, a medium will be observed, which, without over-crowding the text with symbols, will suffice to enable the learner to read without any error, provided he will attend to the following rules.

11. The short vowel *fatha* َ is of more frequent occurrence than the other two; hence it is omitted in the printing; and the learner is to supply it for every consonant except the last, provided he see no other vowel, nor the mark *jazm*, nor the ۞ (*butterfly*) form of the letter *he* (par. 3, b) accompanying any of the consonants aforesaid.

a. The letter و at the beginning of a word or syllable is a consonant, and generally sounded like our *w*, as in the words وس *wis*, وطن *watan*. When و follows a consonant, that has no vowel-mark or *jazm* accompanying it, the و has the sound of *o* long, as in the words سو *so*, کو *ko*. When the consonant preceding the و has the mark *zamma* ˘ over it, the و has the sound of *u* in *rule*, or *oo* in *fool*, as in the words سُو *sú* or *soo*, and كُو *kú* or *koo*; and if the preceding consonant has the vowel mark *fatha* ˆ over it, the و forms the diphthong *au*, as سَو *sau* or *sow*, كَو *kau* or *cow*.

b. The letter ي at the beginning of a word or syllable is a consonant like our letter *y*, as in يَه *yih*, يَد *yád*. When the letter ي is medial or final, if the consonant preceding it has no vowel-mark or *jazm*, the ي is sounded like *ea* in *bear*, or *ai* in *fail*, as in the words بِير *ber*, and سِير *ser*. If the consonant preceding the ي has the mark *kasra* ˙ under it, the ي has the sound of *i* in *machine*, or *ee* in *feel*, as بِير *bir* or *beer*, and سِير *sir* or *seer*; and if the preceding consonant has the mark *fatha* ˆ over it, the ي forms the diphthong *ai* as بَيْر *bair* or *byre*, and سَيْر *sair* or *sire*.

c. There are a few instances in which the letters و and ي unite with the preceding consonant, as in the words سَوَامِي *swámi*, and كَيَا *kyá*; but such combinations being of comparatively rare occurrence, they may safely be left to the student's own practice. Lastly, in a few Arabic words the final ي occurs with an ʾ *alif* written over it, in which case the ʾ only is sounded, as in the words عَقْلِي *ukbá*; تَعَالِي *ta'áld*.

12. We shall now at one view exhibit the practical application of the principles treated of in the preceding paragraphs. The vowels in Hindústání, as the student may have ere now perceived, are ten in number, the manner of representing which may be seen in the following ten words. The upper line (1) contains ten English words in common use, in each of which occurs the corresponding sound of the Hindústání word beneath. The lower line (3) shews the mode in which the Oriental

vowels will be uniformly represented in Roman characters in the course of this work.

1.	<i>fun</i>	<i>fin</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>fall</i>	<i>foal</i>	<i>fool</i>	<i>fowl</i>	<i>fail</i>	<i>feel</i>	<i>file</i>
2	فُن	فِن	فُت	فَال	فُول	فُول	فُول	فِيل	فِيل	فِيل
3.	<i>fan</i>	<i>fin</i>	<i>fut</i>	<i>fál</i>	<i>fol</i>	<i>fúl</i>	<i>faul</i>	<i>fel</i>	<i>fil</i>	<i>jaíl</i>

13. We have now, we trust, fully explained how the vowels are to be represented when they *follow* an audible consonant, such as the letter ف *f* in the foregoing list of words. In order to represent the vowels as initial or commencing a word, it will at once occur to the student that we have merely to annihilate or withdraw the letter ف from the above words, leaving everything else as it stands, and the object is effected. This is precisely what we do *in reality*, though not *in appearance*. The Arabian grammarians have taken into their heads a most subtle crotchet on this point, which is, *that no word or syllable can begin with a vowel*. Therefore, to represent what we call an initial vowel, that is, a vowel commencing a word or syllable, they employ the letter ا *alif* as a fulcrum for the vowel. We have already stated (No. 5) that they consider the ا as a very weak aspirate or *spiritus lenis*; hence its presence supports the theory, at least to the eye, if not to the ear. In order, then, to exhibit the vowels in the preceding paragraph as initial, we must, after taking away the letter ف substitute ا in its place, which ا being *nothing*, or *very nearly so*, the process amounts *in reality* to the withdrawal of the letter ف *f*, and the substitution of what may be considered as mere *nothing*, thus—

1.	<i>un</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>ót</i>	<i>all</i>	<i>ól</i>	<i>óól</i>	<i>owl</i>	<i>ail</i>	<i>eel</i>	<i>aisle</i>
2.	اُن	اِن	اُت	اَل	اُول	اُوُل	اُوَل	اِيَل	اِيِل	اِيِل
3.	<i>an</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>ut</i>	<i>ál</i>	<i>ol</i>	<i>úl</i>	<i>aul</i>	<i>el</i>	<i>il</i>	<i>ail</i>

Instead of writing two *alifs* at the beginning of a word, as in *آل* *ál*, it is usual (except in Dictionaries) to write one *alif* with the other curved over it; thus *آل*. This symbol $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{ـ}}$ is called *مَدَّة* *madda*, 'extension,' and denotes that the *alif* is sounded long, like our *a* in *water*. M. de Sacy (v. *Grammaire Arabe*, p. 72) considers the mark *madda* $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{ـ}}$ to be nothing else than a *م* *mím*, the initial of the word *madda*; but our business is simply with its practical use, and the reader if he pleases may view it as a contraction of our letter *m*, meaning 'Make it long.'

14. If, instead of *ا* in the above series, we substitute the letter *ع*, we shall have virtually the same sounds, only that they must be uttered from the lower muscles of the throat, thus—

عن	عن	عُت	عال	عول	عُول	عَوْل	عيل	عيل	عِيل
'an	'in	'ut	'ál	'ol	'úl	'aul	'el	'íl	'ail

a. It appears, then, that when in Hindústání, a word or syllable begins with what we consider to be a vowel, such word or syllable must have the letter *ا* or *ع* to start with. Throughout this work, when we have occasion to write such words in the Roman character, the corresponding place of the *ع* will be indicated by an apostrophe or *spiritus lenis*; thus, *عسل* 'ásal, *عابد* 'ábid, *بعد* ba'd, to distinguish the same from *اسل* asal, *آبد* ábid, *بد* bad, or *باد* bád. In other respects the reader may view the *ا* and *ع* in any of the three following lights. 1st. He may consider them of the same value as the *spiritus lenis* (') in such Greek words as *áv*, *év*, etc. 2ndly. He may consider them as equivalent to the letter *h* in the English words *hour*, *herb*, *honour*, etc. Lastly. He may consider them as mere blocks, whereupon to place the vowels requisite to the formation of the syllable. Practically speaking, then, *ا* and *ع* when initial, and the *و* and *ي* when not initial, require the beginner's strictest attention, as they all contribute in such cases to the formation of several sounds.

15. We have stated that, according to the notions of the Arabian grammarians, no syllable can begin with a vowel. In practice, however, nothing is more common, at least according to our ideas of such matters, than to meet with one syllable ending with a vowel, and the next beginning with one also. When this happens in Persian and Hindústání, the mark ـ called *hamza* is inserted between the two vowels a little above the body of the word, as in the words جَاوَن $já,ún$, پَايِ $pá,e$; and sometimes there is a vacant space left for the *hamza*, like the initial or medial form of the *ye* without the dots below, thus [] or [] as in the words فَايِدَه $fá,ida$; كَيْجِي $kíjī-e$. The *hamza*, then, is merely a substitute employed in the middle of words for the letter ا , to serve as a commencement (or as the Orientals will have it, consonant) to the latter of two consecutive vowels. Practically speaking, it may be considered as our hyphen which serves to separate two vowels, as in the words *co-ordinate*, *re-iterate*. It serves another practical purpose in Persian, in the formation of the genitive case, when the governing word ends with the imperceptible s h , or with the letter ي as in the words دِيْدَه دَانَش $dída-i-dánish$, 'the eye of intelligence,' where the *hamza* alone has the sound of the short i or e .

a. The sound of the mark *hamza*, according to the Arabian grammarians, differs in some degree from the letter ا , being somewhat akin to the letter ع , which its shape ـ would seem to warrant; but in Hindústání this distinction is overlooked. We have here confined ourselves solely to the practical use of this symbol as applied in Persian and Hindústání; for further information on the subject, the reader may consult De Sacy's Arabic Grammar. •

16. Before we conclude the discussion of the alphabet,

it may be proper to inform the student that the eight letters ع ظ ط ض ص ح ث and ق are peculiar to the Arabic; hence, as a general rule, a word containing any one of these letters may be considered as borrowed from the Arabic. Words containing any of the letters غ ز د خ or غ may be Persian or Arabic, but are not of Indian origin. The few words which contain the letter ژ are purely Persian. Words containing any of the letters چ پ گ or گ may be Persian or Indian, but not Arabic. Lastly, words containing any of the four-dotted letters ژ ڈ ت ث are purely Indian. The rest of the letters are common to the Arabic, Persian, and Hindústání languages.

17. As words and phrases from the Arabic language enter very freely into the Hindústání, we cannot well omit the following remarks. Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article ال 'the' of the language prefixed to them; and if the noun happens to begin with any of the thirteen letters $\text{ظ ط ض ص ش س ز ر ذ د ت}$ or ن , the ل of the article assumes the sound of the initial letter of the noun, which is then marked with *tashdíd*; thus النور 'the light,' pronounced *an-núr*, not *al-núr*. But in these instances, though the ل has lost its sound, it must always be written in its own form. Of course, when the noun begins with the ل , the ل of the article coincides with it in like manner, as in the words الليلة *al-lailat*, 'the night;' and in this case the ل of the article is sometimes omitted, and the initial *lám* of the noun marked with *tashdíd*, thus, اليلة *al-lailat*.

a. The thirteen letters (ت etc.) above mentioned, together with the letter ل , are, by the Arabian grammarians, called *solar* or *sunny* letters, because the word شمس *shams*, 'the sun,' happens to begin with one of them. The other letters of the Arabic alphabet are called

lunar, because, we presume, the word *قمر* *kamar*, 'the moon,' begins with one of the number, or simply because they are *not solar*. Of course, the captious critic might find a thousand equally valid reasons for calling them by any other term, such as *gold* and *silver*, *black* and *blue*, etc.; but we merely state the fact as we find it.

18. In general, the Arabic nouns of the above description, when introduced into the Persian and Hindústání languages, are in a state of construction with another substantive or preposition which precedes them; like the Latin terms *jus gentium*, *vis inertię*, *ex officio*, etc. In such cases, the last letter of the first or governing word, if a substantive, is moveable by the vowel *zamma*, which serves for the enunciation of the *l* of the article prefixed to the second word; and, at the same time, the *l* is marked with the symbol *وَصْلَة*, called *wasla*, which denotes 'union;' as in the words *امير المؤمنين* *Amir - ul - muminin*, 'Commander of the Faithful;' *اقبال آلدوله* *Ikbál-ud-daula*, 'The dignity of the state.'

a. Arabic nouns sometimes occur having their final letters marked with the symbol called *tanwin*, which signifies the using of the letter *n*. The *tanwin*, which in Arabic grammars serves to mark the inflexions of a noun, is formed by doubling the vowel-point of the last letter, which indicates at once its presence and its sound; thus, *باب* *bábun*, *باب* *bábin*, *بابا* *bában*. The last form requires the letter *l*, which does not, however, prolong the sound of the final syllable. The *l* is not required when the noun ends with a *hamza*, or with the letter *ḍ*, as *شَيْءٌ* *shai-an*, *حِكْمَةٌ* *hikmatan*; or when the word ends in *ي* *ye*, surmounted by *ا* [*يِل*] (in which case the *l* only is pronounced), *هُدًى* *hudan*. In Hindústání the occurrence of such words is not common, being limited to a few adverbial expressions, such as *قَصْدًا* *kasdan*, 'purposely,' *اِتِّفَاقًا* *ittifákan*, 'by chance.' In the Roman character the letter *n*, with a stroke underneath [*n*], will be used for the 'núnation.'

19. We may here mention, that the twenty-eight

letters of the Arabic language are also used (chiefly in recording the *tārīkh*, or date of historical events, etc.), for the purpose of numerical computation. The numerical order of the letters differs from that given in pages 2 and 3, being, in fact, the identical arrangement of the Hebrew alphabet, so far as the latter extends, viz., to the letter **ת** 400. The following is the order of the numerical alphabet with the corresponding number placed above each letter; the whole being grouped into eight unmeaning words, to serve as a 'Memoria technica.'

1000	900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100	88888	77777	66666	55555	44444	33333	22222	11111
ض	ط	ظ	ث	ذ	ذ	ر	ز	ح	ح	ك	ك	ل	ل	م	م	ن	ن

ا. بجد هوز حطي كلمن سعفص قرشت ثخذ ضظ

where ا denotes one, ب two, ج three, د four: etc.

a. In reckoning by the preceding system, the seven letters peculiarly Persian or Indian, viz. **گ**, **ژ**, **ز**, **د**, **چ**, **ت**, **پ**, have the same value as their cognate Arabic letters of which they are modifications, that is, of **ب**, **ت**, **ج**, **د**, **ز**, **ر**, **پ**, respectively. The mode of recording any event is, to form a brief sentence, such that the numerical values of all the letters, when added together, amount to the year (of the Hijra) in which the event took place. Thus, the death of Ahlī of Shīrāz, who may be considered as the last of the classic poets of Persia, happened in A.H. 942 (A.D. 1535). This date is recorded in the sentence **بادشاه شعرا بود اهلی** 'Ahlī was the king of poets;' where the sum of all the letters *be*, *alif*, *dāl*, etc., when added together, will be found to amount to 942. The following date, on the death of the renowned Haidar 'Alī of Maisūr (A.H. 1196), is equally elegant, and much more appropriate: **جان بالاگهات برنت** 'The spirit of Bálaghāt is gone.'

b. Sometimes the title of a book is so cunningly contrived as to express the date of its completion. Thus, several letters written on various occasions by Abu-l-Fazl, surnamed 'Allámī, when secretary to the Emperor Akbar, were afterwards collected in one volume by 'Abdu-s-samad, the secretary's nephew, and the work was entitled

مُكَاتَبَاتِ عَلَامِي *mukátabát-i 'allámi*, 'The letters of 'Allámi,' which at the same time gives the date of publication, A.H. 1015. We may also mention that the best prose work in Hindústání—the *باغ و بهار* 'Bágh o Bahár,' by Mír Amman, of Delhi, was so called merely because the name includes the date; the discovery of which we leave as an exercise to the student. •

c. It is needless to add that the marks for the short vowels count as nothing; also a letter marked with *tashdid*, though double, is to be reckoned but once only, as in the word 'allámi, where the *lám* though double counts only 30. The Latin writers of the middle ages sometimes amused themselves by making verses of a similar kind, although they had only seven numerical letters to work with, viz., I, V, X, L, C, D, and M. This they called *carmen eteostichon* or *chronostichon*, out of which the following effusion on the Restoration of Charles II., 1660, will serve as a specimen :

Cedant arma olcæ, pax regna serenat et agros.

Here the numerical letters are C D M L X = 1660.

d. In Arabia, Persia and India, the art of printing has been, till recently, very little used; hence their books, as was once the case in Europe, are written in a variety of different hands. Of these, the most common are, 1st, the *Naskhi* نسخي, of which the type employed in this work is a very good imitation. Most Arabic Manuscripts, and particularly those of the Kur'án, are in this hand; and from its compact form, it is generally used in Europe for printing books in the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Hindústání languages. 2ndly. The *Ta'lik* تعلقي, a beautiful hand, used chiefly by the Persians and Indians in disseminating copies of their more-esteemed authors. In India, the Ta'lik has been extensively employed for printing, both Persian and Hindústání works; and within the last twenty years, a few Persian books, in the same hand, have issued from the Páshá of Egypt's press at Búlák. 3rdly. The *Shikasta* شکسته, or 'broken' hand, which is used in correspondence. It is quite irregular, and unadapted for printing; but not inelegant in appearance, when properly written.

SECTION II.

OF THE NAMES (أَسْمَاءُ *asmā*) INCLUDING SUBSTANTIVES,
ADJECTIVES, AND PRONOUNS.

20. Oriental grammarians, both Hindú and Musalmán, reckon only three parts of speech, viz. the noun or name (إِسْم *ism*), the verb (فِعْل *f'íl*), and the particle (حَرْف *harf*). Under the term noun, they include substantives, adjectives, pronouns, infinitives of verbs, and participles. This verb agrees with our part of speech so named; and under the general term of 'particle' are comprised adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. The student will find it necessary to bear this in mind when he comes to read or converse with native teachers; in the meanwhile we shall here treat of the parts of speech according to the classification observed in the best Latin and English grammars, with which the reader is supposed to be familiar.

• OF THE ARTICLE.

21. The Hindústání—and all the other languages of India, so far as we know—have no word corresponding exactly with our articles *the*, *a*, or *an*; these being really inherent in the noun, as in Latin and Sanskrit. Hence, as a general rule, the context alone can determine whether, for example, the expression رَاجَا كَا بَيْتَا *rájá ká betá*, 'regis filius,' signifies 'a son of a king,' 'the son of a king,' 'a son of the king,' or 'the son of the

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

22. Substantives in Hindústání have two genders only, the masculine and the feminine; two numbers, the singular and plural; and eight cases (as in Sanskrit), viz. nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, locative, instrumental or agent, and vocative. The ablative, locative, and instrumental, correspond with the Latin ablative. It has been deemed proper here to retain the Sanskrit classification of the cases, in accordance with the grammars of the Maráthí, Bengálí, and other cognate Indian dialects.

23. *Gender*.—To the mere Hindústání reader, it is difficult, if not impossible, to lay down any rules by which the gender of a lifeless noun, or the name of a thing without sex, may be at once ascertained. With regard to substantives that have a sexual distinction, the matter is easy enough, and is pithily expressed in the two first lines of our old school acquaintance, Ruddiman.

1. Quæ maribus solùm tribuuntur, mascula sunt.
2. Esto femineum, quod femina sola reposit.

This means, in plain English, that 'All animate beings of the male kind, and all names applicable to males only, are masculine. Females, and all names applicable to females only, are feminine.'

a. To the foregoing general rules, there is one (and perhaps but one) exception. The word قبيلة *kabila*, which literally means tribe or family, also denotes a wife, and is used, even in this last sense, as a masculine noun. Thus in the 'Bāgh o Bahār,' p. 27, we have the expression کوبہ سببِ محبت کی ساتھ لیا *kabīla ko ba sabab muhabbat ke sath liya*, 'Out of affection I brought my wife with me,' where *kabila* is inflected like a masculine noun. This, however, is merely an Oriental mode of expression, it being usual with the people to employ the terms 'house' or 'family,' when alluding to their wives. Our neighbours, the Germans, without any such excuse, have been pleased to decide that the word *weib*, 'wife,' should be of the neuter gender.

24. With regard to nouns denoting inanimate objects, the practical rule is, that those ending in ت *t*, ی *y*, and ش *sh*, are generally feminine. Those ending in any other letter; are, for the most part, masculine; but as the exceptions are numerous, the student must trust greatly to practice; and when, in speaking, he has any doubts respecting the gender of a word, it is preferable to use the masculine.

a. It is said that there is no general rule without an exception, and some have even gone so far as to assert that *the exception absolutely proves the rule*. If this latter maxim were sound, nothing could be better established than the general rule above stated respecting the gender of inanimate nouns. We have given it, in substance, as laid down by Dr. Gilchrist, succeeding grammarians having added nothing thereto, (if we except the Rev. Mr. Yates, who in his Grammar has appended, as an *amendment*, a list of some twelve or fifteen hundred exceptions.) This we have always looked upon as a mere waste of paper, believing as we do that no memory can

possibly retain such a dry mass of unconnected words. The fact is, that the rule or rather the labyrinth, may be considerably restricted by the application of a few general principles which we shall here state.

Principle 1st.—Most words purely Sanskrit, which of course abound in Hindústání, and more particularly in Hindí works, such as the 'Prem Ságar,' etc., retain the gender which they may have had in the mother-tongue. Thus, words which in Sanskrit are masculine or neuter, are masculine in Hindí; and those which in Sanskrit are feminine, are feminine in Hindí. This rule absolutely does away with several exceptions which follow one of the favourite maxims of preceding grammarians, viz., 'that names of lifeless things ending in ي $\text{—} t$, are feminine,' but *pání*, 'water,' *moti*, 'a pearl,' *ghi*, 'clarified butter' (and they might have added many more, such as *mani*, 'a gem,' etc.), are masculine: and why? because they are either masculine or neuter in Sanskrit. It is but fair to state, however, that this principle does not in every instance apply to such words of Sanskrit origin as have been greatly mutilated or corrupted in the vulgar tongue.

In the French and Italian languages which, like the Hindústání, have only two genders, it will be found that a similar principle prevails with regard to words from the Latin. The classical scholar will find this hint to be of great service in acquiring a knowledge of the genders of such French words as end in *e* mute, the most troublesome part of that troublesome subject.

Principle 2nd.—Arabic nouns derived from verbal roots by the addition of the servile ت t , are feminine, such as *khilkat*, 'creation, people,' etc., from *khalaka*, 'he created.' These in Hindústání are very numerous, and it is to such only that the general rule respecting nouns in ت t , rigidly applies. Arabic roots ending in ت t , are not necessarily feminine; neither are words ending in ت t derived from Persian and Sanskrit, those of the latter class being regulated by Principle 1st. Arabic nouns of the form تفعيل are feminine, probably from the attraction of the t in the second syllable; the letter t being upon the whole the characteristic feminine termination of the Hindústání language. To this general principle the exceptions are very few, among which we must reckon شربت *sharbat*, 'sherbet,' and تعویذ *ta'wiz*, 'an amulet,' which are masculine.

Principle 3rd.—Persian nouns derived from verbal roots by the addition of the termination *ish* *یش*, are feminine. These are not few in Hindústání, and it is to such only that the rule strictly applies. Nouns from the Persian, or from the Arabic through the Persian, ending in the weak or imperceptible *s* *ه*, such as *nama* *نامه*, ‘a letter,’ *kiṭa* *قلعه*, ‘a fortress,’ are generally masculine. This again may be accounted for by the affinity of the final *a* to the long *d*, which is a general masculine termination in Hindústání.

Principle 4th.—Pure Indian words, that is, such as are not traceable to the Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit, are generally masculine if they terminate in *d*. Arabic roots ending in *d*, are for the most part feminine; nouns purely Sanskrit ending in *d*, are regulated by Principle 1st, but we may add, that the long *d* being a feminine termination in that language, such words are generally feminine in Hindústání. Words purely Persian when introduced into Hindústání, with the exception of those ending in *ish* *یش* and *s* already mentioned, are not reducible to any rule; the Persian language having no gender of its own in the grammatical sense of the term.

Principle 5th.—Compound words, in which the first member merely qualifies or defines the last, follow the gender of the last member, as *shikár-gáh* *شکارگاه*, ‘hunting-ground,’ which is feminine; the word *gáh* being feminine, and the first word *shikár* qualifying it like an adjective.

b. It must be confessed, in conclusion, that, even after the application of the foregoing principles, there must still remain a considerable number of words reducible to no sort of rule. This is the inevitable fate of all such languages as have only two genders. Another natural consequence is, that many words occur sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine, depending on the caprice or indifference of the writer or speaker. We have also good grounds to believe that a word which is used in the masculine in one district may be feminine in another, as we know from experience to be the case in Gaelic, which, like the Hindústání, has only two genders.

25. *Number and Case.*—The mode in which the plural number is formed from the singular, will be best learned

by inspection from the examples which we here subjoin. The language has virtually but one declension, and the various oblique cases, singular and plural, are regularly formed by the addition of certain particles or *post-positions*, etc., to the nominative singular. All the substantives of the language may be very conveniently reduced to three classes, as follows:—

Class I.—Including all substantives of the feminine gender.

Singular.		
Oblique cases.	Nominative	رات <i>rát</i> , the night
	Genitive	رات کا کی -کی <i>rát-ká, -ke, -kí</i> , of the night
	Dative	رات کو <i>rát-ko</i> , to the night
	Accusative	{ رات <i>rát</i> , رات کو <i>rát-ko</i> , } the night
	Ablative	رات سے <i>rát-se</i> , from the night
	Locative	رات میں -پر <i>rát-men, -par</i> , in, on, the night
	Agent	رات نی <i>rát-ne</i> , by the night
	Vocative	آی رات <i>ai rát</i> , O night!

Plural.		
Oblique cases.	Nominative	راتیں <i>rátēn</i> , the nights
	Genitive	راتوں کا کی -کی <i>rátōn ká, -ke, -kí</i> , of the nights
	Dative	راتوں کو <i>rátōn-ko</i> , to the nights
	Accusative	{ راتیں <i>rátēn</i> , راتوں کو <i>rátōn-ko</i> , } the nights
	Ablative	راتوں سے <i>rátōn-se</i> , from the nights
	Locative	راتوں میں -پر <i>rátōn-men, -par</i> , in, on, the nights
	Agent	راتوں نی <i>rátōn-ne</i> , by the nights
	Vocative	آی راتو <i>ai ráto</i> , O nights!

Feminine nouns ending in *تی* *tí*, add *ان* *dn* in the nominative plural; thus *روتی* *rotí*, 'bread,' 'a loaf,' nom. plur. *روتیان* *rotiyán*. In the oblique cases plural, they add *وں* *on* as above.

In like manner a few words in *و* *ú*, add *ان* *dn*, as *جورو* *forú*, 'a wife,' nom. plur. *جورودن* *forudn* or *جورُدن* *forúdn*.

a. We may now take a brief view of the formation of the cases.

It will be seen that in the singular, the oblique cases are formed directly from the nominative, which remains unchanged, by the addition of the various post-positions. The genitive case has three forms of the post-position, all of them, however, having the same signification, the choice to be determined by a very simple rule which belongs to the Syntax. The accusative is either like the nominative or like the dative; the choice, in many instances, depending on circumstances which will be mentioned hereafter. The nominative plural adds *en* to the singular (*ān* if the singular be in *ī*). The oblique cases plural in the first place add *on* to the singular, and to that they affix the various post-positions; it will be observed that the accusative plural is either like the nominative or dative plural. The vocative plural is always formed by dropping the final *n* of the oblique cases. Let it also be remembered that the final ن added in the formation of the cases of the plural number is always nasal. *Vide* letter ن page 6.

Class II.—Including all Masculine Nouns, with the exception of such as end in ا *ā* (purely Indian), ان *ān*, and ه *h*.

Example, مرد *mard*, 'man.'

Singular.	Plural.
N. مرد <i>mard</i> , man.	مرد <i>mard</i> , men.
G. مرد کا کی-کی <i>mard-kā</i> , etc., of man.	مردوں کا کی-کی <i>mardōn-kā</i> , etc., of men.
D. مرد کو <i>mard-ko</i> , to man.	مردوں کو <i>mardōn-ko</i> , to men.
Ac. { مرد <i>mard</i> , مرد کو <i>mard-ko</i> , } man.	مرد <i>mard</i> , مردوں کو <i>mardōn-ko</i> , } men.
Ab. مرد سے <i>mard-se</i> , from man.	مردوں سے <i>mardōn-se</i> , from men.
I. مرد میں -پر <i>mard-men</i> , - <i>par</i> , in, on, man.	مردوں میں -پر <i>mardōn-men</i> , - <i>par</i> , in, on, men.
Ag. مرد نی <i>mard-ne</i> , by man.	مردوں نی <i>mardōn-ne</i> , by men.
V. ای مرد <i>ai mard</i> , O man!	ای مردو <i>ai mardo</i> , O men!

This class, throughout the singular, is exactly like class I., and in the plural the only difference consists in the absence of any termination added to the nominative, and consequently to the first form of the accusative, which is the same.

All the other cases in the plural are formed precisely as before. It must be admitted that the want of a distinct termination to distinguish the nominative plural from the singular, however, in Class II. is a defect in the language. This, however, seldom occasions any ambiguity, the sense being quite obvious from the context. The German is liable to a similar charge, and sometimes even the English, in the use of such words as 'deer,' 'sheep,' 'swine,' and a few others.

Class III.—Including Masculine Nouns purely Indian ending in *ā*, a few ending in *ān*, and several words, chiefly from the Persian, ending in the imperceptible *s* or short *a*.

Example, کُتا *kuttā*, 'a dog.'

	Singular.		Plural.
N.	کُتا <i>kuttā</i> , a dog.		کُتِی <i>kutte</i> , dogs.
G.	کُتِی کا - کِی - کِی <i>kutte-kā</i> , etc., of a dog.		کُتُون کا - کِی - کِی <i>kutṭon-kā</i> , etc., of dogs.
D.	کُتِی کو <i>kutte-ko</i> , to a dog.		کُتُون کو <i>kutṭon-ko</i> , to dogs.
Ac.	{ کُتا <i>kuttā</i> , کُتِی کو <i>kutte-ko</i> , } a dog		{ کُتِی <i>kutte</i> , کُتُون کو <i>kutṭon-ko</i> , } dogs.
Ab.	کُتِی سی <i>kutte-se</i> , from a dog.		کُتُون سی <i>kutṭon-se</i> , from dogs.
Loc.	کُتِی مین - پر <i>kutte-men</i> , - <i>par</i> , in, on, a dog.		کُتُون مین - پر <i>kutṭon-men</i> , - <i>par</i> , in, on, dogs.
Ag.	کُتِی نی <i>kutte-ne</i> , by a dog.		کُتُون نی <i>kutṭon - ne</i> , by dogs.
Voc.	اے کُتِی <i>ai kutte</i> , O dog!		اے کُتُون <i>ai kutto</i> , O dogs!

a. In like manner may be declined many words ending in *s*, as بندہ *banda*, 'a slave,' gen. *bande-kā*, etc., nom. plur. *bande*, 'slaves,' gen. *bandon-kā*, etc. Nouns in *ān* are not very numerous, and as the final *n* is very little, if at all, sounded; it is often omitted in writing; thus بنیان *baniyān* or بنیا *baniyā*, 'a trader,' gen. *baniyen-kā* or *baniye-kā*, which last is the more common. In the ordinal numbers, such as دسواں *daswān*, 'the tenth,' etc., the nasal *n* generally remains in the inflection, as دسویں *daswēn-kā*, etc., 'of the tenth.' In the oblique

cases plural, the *ان* *án*, is changed into *ون* *on*. With regard to this third class of words, we have one remark to add; which is, that the vocative singular is often to be met with uninflected, like the nominative as *اي بيتا* *ai betá* for *اي بيتي*, 'O son!'

b. The peculiarity of Class III. is, that the terminations *ا* *á* and *س* *a*, of the nominative singular, are entirely displaced in the oblique cases singular and nominative plural by *ي* *e*, and in the oblique cases plural by *ون* *on*. This change or displacement of termination is called 'inflection,' and it is limited to masculine nouns only with the above terminations; for feminines ending in *ان* *á* or *س*, are never inflected, nor are all masculines ending in the same, subject to it. A considerable number of masculine nouns ending in *ا* *á*, purely Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit, are not inflected, and consequently belong to Class II. On the other hand, masculine nouns purely Indian, such for example as the infinitives and participles of verbs used substantively or adjectively, are uniformly subject to inflection. In like manner, several masculine nouns ending in the imperceptible *س* are not subject to inflection, and as these are not reducible to any rule, the student must be guided by practice.

c. Masculines in *س* from the Persian often change the *س* into *ا* in Hindústání; thus *درجه* *darja*, 'grade,' 'rank,' becomes *درجا* *darjá*; so *مزه* *maza*, 'taste,' becomes *مزا* *mazá*. All such words are subject to inflection, for by this change they become as it were 'Indianized.' The final *س* is not inflected if in a state of construction (agreeably to the rules of Persian grammar) with another word, as *دیدۀ هوش مین* *dida-i hosh men*, 'in the eye of prudence;' *زبان ریخته مین* *zabán-i rekhta men*, 'in the Rekhta or mixed dialect.'

26. General rules for the Declension of Nouns. —

1. In classes I. and II. the nominative singular remains unaltered throughout, the plural terminations being superadded. 2. In class III. the nominative singular is changed or inflected into *ي* *e*, for the oblique singular and nominative plural, and the terminations of the oblique cases plural are *substituted for*, not *added to*, the termination of the singular. 3. All plurals end in

ون *on* in the oblique cases, that is, whenever a post-position is added or understood. 4. The vocative plural always ends in , *o*, having dropped the final ن *n* of the oblique. 5. Words of the first and second classes, consisting of two short syllables, the last of which being *fatha*, drop the *fatha* on receiving a plural termination; thus طرف *taraf*, 'aside,' nom. plur. طرفين *tarfen*, gen. طرفون *tarfon-ká*, etc., not *tarafen*, etc.

a. A few words are subject to slight deviations from the strict rule, among which we may mention the following. 1. Words ending in نو *nw*, preceded by a long vowel, as نانو *ndnw*, 'a name,' پانو *pdnw*, 'the foot,' and گانو *gánw*, 'a village;' reject the نو *nw*, and substitute the mark *hamza* on receiving a plural termination: thus, پاؤن *pd, on* *ká*, etc. 'of the feet.' 2. The word گای *gá,e*, 'a cow,' makes in the nominative plural گاین *gá,en*, and in the oblique plural گاؤن *gá,on*, thus resembling the oblique plural of گانو *gánw*, 'a village.' 3. A few feminine diminutives in یا *iyá*, like راندیڈ *randiyá*, چیریڈ *chiriyá*, etc. form the nominative plural by merely adding a nasal *n*, as چیریڈان *chiriyán*, which is evidently a contraction for *chiriyá,en*, the regular form. 4. Masculines of the third class ending in یه *ya*, may follow the general rule, or change the ی *y* into a *hamza* before the inflection; thus سایه *sáya*, 'a shade (of a tree),' gen. سایی *sáye-ká*, or سایی *sá,e-ká*. 5. The word رویه *rupiya*, 'a rupee,' has generally رُپی *rupa,e*, for the nominative plural.

27. *Post-position*.—In this work, to avoid confusion, we apply the term post-position only to those inseparable particles or terminations which invariably follow the nouns to which they belong. They may be united with their substantives so as to appear like the case terminations in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, or they may be written separately, as we have given them in the examples for declension. The most useful and important of them are the following, viz.: کا *ká*, کی *ke*, کی *ki*,

'of,' the sign of the genitive case; کو *ko* 'to,' the sign of the dative, and sometimes of the accusative or objective case; سی *se* 'from,' or 'with,' (also سون *son*, سین *sen*, سستی *siti*, are occasionally met with), the sign of the ablative and instrumental; پر *par* (sometimes in poetry پے *pa*), 'upon,' 'on,' 'at,' مین *men*, 'in,' 'into,' تک *tak*, تلک *talak*, لگ *lag*, 'up to,' 'as far as,' 'till,' one of the signs of the locative case; and, lastly, نی *ne*, 'by,' the sign of the agent.

a. The post-positions require the words to which they are affixed to be in the inflected form, if they belong to Class III.; and they are generally united with the oblique form in ون *on* of all plurals. On the other hand, an inflected form in the singular can only occur in combination with a post-position, expressed or understood; and the same rule applies to all *bond fide* oblique forms in ون *on* of the plural. There are a few expressions in which the oblique form in ون *on* is used for the nominative plural; and when a numeral precedes, the nominative form may be used for the oblique, as will be noticed more fully in the Syntax.

OF ADJECTIVES.

28. Adjectives in Hindústání generally precede their substantives, and with the exception of those which are purely Indian words and ending in ۱ á, together with a few from the Persian ending in s or short a, they are, as in English, indeclinable. Words purely Indian, ending in ۱ á, change the final ۱ á into ی *e*, when they qualify or agree with a masculine noun in any case except the nominative singular (or the first form of the accusative, which is the same); and the ۱ á is changed into یِ *i* with feminine nouns. Thus, the adjective خوب *khúb*, 'good,' 'fair,' is the same before nouns of either gender or number in all cases, as *khúb jānwar*, 'a

fine animal,' *khúb lar̥kī*, 'a fair girl'; *khúb randiyān*, 'fine women,' *khúb ghore*, 'beautiful horses.' Again the adjective کالā *kālā*, 'black,' is used in that form only before masculine nouns, in the nominative or the first form of the accusative singular; it will become کالی *kāle*, before masculine nouns in the oblique cases singular and throughout the plural, as *kālā mard*, 'a black man,' *kāle mard-kā*, 'of a black man,' *kāle mard*, 'black men,' *kāle mardon-se*, 'from black men.' Lastly, before feminine nouns, *kālā* becomes کالی *kālī* for both numbers and in all cases, as *kālī rāt*, 'the dark night,' *kālī rāt-se*, 'from the dark night,' *kālī rāton-kā*, 'of the dark nights,' etc.

a. Hence it appears, as a general rule:—1. That adjectives, before feminine nouns, have no variation on account of case or number. 2. That adjectives terminating like nouns of the first and second classes are indeclinable; and lastly, that adjectives, terminating like nouns of the third class, are subject to a slight inflection like the oblique singular of the substantives of that class.

b. The cardinal numbers, *ek*, 'one,' *do*, 'two,' etc., are all indeclinable when used adjectively. The ordinals above *pānchvān*, 'the fifth,' inclusive, follow the general rule, that is, *pānchvān* is inflected into *pānchvēn* before the oblique cases of masculines, and it becomes *pānchwēn* before feminine nouns.

c. Adjectives ending in *s* or short *a*, which are principally borrowed from the Persian; are, for the most part, indeclinable. There are some, however, which are inflected into *ی* *e* for the masculine, and *ی* *i* for the feminine, like those ending in *d*; among these may be reckoned راندد *rānda*, 'rejected,' ساد *sāda*, 'plain,' عَمَدَه *'umda*, 'exalted,' گنده *ganda*, 'fetid,' ماندد *mānda*, 'tired,' خُرندَه *khurinda*, 'gluttonous,' شَرَمَنده *sharminda*, 'ashamed,' کمینه *kamīna*, 'mean,' بیچاره *bochāra*, 'helpless,' ناکاره *nākāra*, 'useless,' نادیده *nādīda*, 'unseen,' حرامزاده *harām-zāda*, 'base-born,

یک ساله *yak-sdlah*, 'annual,' 'one year old,' دو ساله *do sdlah*, 'biennial,' and perhaps a few more.

d. The majority of adjectives purely Indian, together with all present and past participles of verbs, end in *ā* (subject to inflection) for the masculine, and *ī* for the feminine. All adjectives in *ā*, purely Persian or Arabic, are indeclinable, with perhaps the sole exception of جدا *judd*, 'separate,' 'distinct,' and a few that may have become naturalized in Hindústání by changing the final *s* of the Persian into *ā*, like فلان *fulánā*, 'such a one,' or 'so and so.'

29. *Degree of Comparison.* — The adjectives in Hindústání have no regular degrees of comparison, and the manner in which this defect is supplied will be fully explained in the Syntax. Suffice it here to say that when two objects are compared, that with which the comparison is made is put in the ablative case, like the Latin. Thus, for example, 'this house is high,' *yih ghar buland hai*; 'this house is higher than the tree,' *yih ghar darakht si buland hai*, literally 'this house (compared) with the tree is high.' The superlative degree is merely an extreme comparison formed by reference to the word सब *sab*, 'all,' as *yih ghar sab-se buland hai*, 'this house (compared) with all is high,' or 'this is the highest house of all.'

OF PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns.

30. The pronouns differ more or less from the substantives in their mode of inflection. Those of the first and second persons form the genitive in *rá*, *re*, and *ri*, instead of *ká*, etc. They have a distinct

dative and accusative form in *ي* *e* (singular), and *ين* *en* (plural), besides that made by the sign *كو* *ko*. They also form the oblique in a manner peculiar to themselves, and admit generally of the elision of the termination *ون* *on*, in the oblique plural. • They have the dative and accusative cases in both numbers the same; and lastly, the cases of the agent are never inflected in the singular, these being always *main-ne* and *tú-ne* or *tain-ne*; never *mujh-ne*, or *tujh-ne*.

The first personal pronoun is thus declined:—

		مَينَ <i>main</i> , 'I.'	
		Singular.	Plural.
N.		مَينَ <i>main</i> , I.	هَمَ <i>ham</i> , We.
G.	{ میرا <i>merá</i> , <i>mere</i> }	{ my, میری <i>meri</i> , f. }	{ ہمارا <i>hamára</i> , <i>hamáre</i> }
			{ our. ہماری <i>hamári</i> , f. }
D. & Ac.	{ مجھے <i>mujhe</i> , }	{ me, or کو <i>mujh-ko</i> , }	{ ہمیں <i>hamen</i> , }
			{ us, or ہم کو <i>ham-ko</i> , }
			{ to us. ہمون کو <i>hamon-ko</i> , }
A.	مجھ سے <i>mujh-se</i> , from me.		{ ہم سے <i>ham se</i> , }
			{ from us. ہمون سے <i>hamon se</i> , }
L.	مجھ میں <i>mujh-men</i> , in me.		{ ہم میں <i>ham-men</i> , }
			{ in us. ہمون میں <i>hamon men</i> , }
Ag.	مَینَ نی <i>main-ne</i> , by me.		{ ہم نی <i>ham-ne</i> , }
			{ by us. ہمون نی <i>hamon ne</i> , }

In this example we have three forms essentially distinct from each other, viz., the nominative, genitive, and oblique modification in the singular, as *مَینَ* *main*, *میرا* *merá*, *مجھ* *mujh*; and in the plural *ہم* *ham*, *ہمارا* *hamára*, and *ہم* *ham* or *ہمون* *hamon*. From the oblique modifications,—*مجھ* *mujh*, and *ہم* *ham* or *ہمون* *hamon*,—the

proximate demonstrative *yih*, 'he,' 'she,' 'it,' 'this,' is declined as follows:—

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>yih</i> , this, he, etc.	<i>ye</i> , these, they.
G. <i>is-kā, -ke, -ki</i> , of this, him, etc.	<i>in-kā, -ke, ki</i> , of these, of them.
D. <i>is-ko</i> or <i>ise</i> , to this, to him, etc.	<i>in-ko</i> or <i>inheñ</i> , or <i>inhonko</i> , to these, or to them.
Ac. <i>yih, is-ko, ise</i> , this, him, etc.	<i>ye, in-ko</i> , or <i>inheñ</i> , these, them.
Ab. <i>is-se</i> , from this, him, etc.	<i>in-se</i> , from these, from them.
L. <i>is-men</i> , in this, or in him, etc.	<i>in men</i> , in these, in them.
Ag. <i>is-ne</i> , by this, or by him, etc.	<i>in-ne</i> , by these, by them.

In this example we see that the nominative *yih* is changed into *is* for the oblique cases singular, and the nominative plural *ye* becomes *in* for the oblique plural, just as in the English 'he' becomes 'him,' and 'they' 'them.' In the oblique cases plural, it may be mentioned that besides the form *in*, we sometimes meet with *inh* and *inhon*, though not so commonly. The dative singular has two forms, one by adding *ko*, like the substantives, and another by adding *e*, as *is-ko* or *is-e*; in the plural we have *in-ko* and *in-heñ*. The accusative is generally like the dative, but often the same as the nominative, as in the declension of substantives.

32. The demonstrative *ũ*, 'that,' 'he,' 'she,' 'it' the interrogative *kaun*, 'who?' 'what?' the relative

جو *jo*, 'he who,' 'she who,' etc., and the correlative سو *so*, 'that same,' are precisely similar in termination to یہ in the foregoing example; hence it will suffice to give the nominatives, and one or two oblique cases of each, thus:—

Remote Demonstrative.

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	وہ <i>wuh</i> , he, she, it, or that.	وي <i>we</i> , they, those.
G.	اُس کا ¹ <i>us-ká</i> , etc.	اُن کا اُنہوں کا <i>un-ká</i> , or <i>unhon-ká</i> .
D.	اُس کو اُسی <i>us-ko</i> , or <i>use</i> .	اُن کو انہیں <i>un-ko</i> , or <i>unhen</i> .

Interrogative (applied to persons or individuals).

N.	کون <i>kaun</i> , who, which.	کون <i>kaun</i> , who, which.
G.	کس کا <i>kis-ká</i> , etc.	کُن کا کُنہوں کا <i>kin-ká</i> , or <i>kinhon-ká</i> , etc.

Interrogative (applied to matter or quantity).

N.	کیا <i>kyá</i> , what.	Same as the singular.
G.	کاہی <i>káhe-ká</i> , etc.	

Relative.

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	جو <i>jo</i> or جُون <i>jaun</i> , He who, she who, that which.	جو <i>jo</i> or <i>jaun</i> , They who, those who, or which.
G.	جس کا <i>jis-ká</i> , etc.	جِن کا جِنہوں کا <i>jin-ká</i> , <i>jinhon-ká</i> , etc.
D.	جس کو جسی <i>jis-ko</i> , etc.	جِن کو جِنہیں <i>jin-ko</i> , or <i>jinhén</i> .

Correlative.

N.	سو <i>so</i> or تُون <i>taun</i> , That same.	سو <i>so</i> or تُون <i>taun</i> , These same.
G.	تس کا <i>tis-ká</i> , etc.	تِن کا تِنہوں کا <i>tin-ká</i> or <i>tinhon-ká</i> , etc.
D.	تس کو تسی <i>tis-ko</i> , <i>tise</i> .	تِن کو تِنہیں <i>tin-ko</i> , <i>tinhen</i> .

¹ Sometimes وس *wis ká*, etc.; and in the plur. وِنہوں or وِنہ *win-*, *winh-*, or *winhon-*, *ká*, etc.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

33. The genitives singular and plural of the personal and demonstrative pronouns are used adjectively as possessives, like the *meus*, *tuus*, *noster*, *vester*, etc., of the Latin, and in construction they follow the rule given respecting adjectives in § 1. There is, however, in addition to these, another possessive of frequent occurrence, viz. اپنا *apná*, اپنی *apne*, اپنی *apni*, 'own,' or 'belonging to self; which, under certain circumstances, supplies the place of any of the rest, as will be fully explained in the Syntax. The word آپ *áp*, 'self,' is used with or without the personal pronouns; thus, مین آپ *main áp*, 'I myself,' which meaning may be conveyed by employing آپ *áp* alone. But the most frequent use of آپ *áp* is as a substitute for the second person, to express respect, when it may be translated, 'you,' 'sir,' 'your honour,' 'your worship,' etc. When used in this sense, آپ *áp* is declined like a word of the second class of substantives under the singular form, thus :—

N.	آپ	<i>áp</i> , your honour.
G.	آپ کا - کی	<i>áp-ká, -ke, -ki</i> , of your honour.
D. & Ac.	آپ کو	<i>áp-ko</i> , to your honour, your honour.
A.	آپ سے	<i>áp-se</i> , from your honour.
L.	آپ میں	<i>áp-men</i> , in your honour.
Agt.	آپ ہی	<i>áp-ne</i> , by your honour.

When the word آپ *áp* denotes 'self,' it is declined as follows :—

N.	آپ	<i>áp</i> , self, myself, etc.
G.	اپنا اپنی اپنی	<i>apná, apne, apni</i> , own, of self, etc.

D. & A. { آپ کو اپنی کو } *ap-ko* or *apne-ko*, } to-self, self.
 اپنی تین or *apne ta,in*,

The phrase آپس میں *âpas-men* denotes 'among ourselves,' 'yourselves,' or 'themselves,' according to the nominative of the sentence. .

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

34. Under this head we class all those words which have more or less of a pronominal signification. The following are of frequent occurrence:—ایک *ek*, 'one'; دوسرا *dusrâ*, 'another'; دونو *dono*, or دونوں *donon*, 'both'; اور *aur*, 'other (more)'; غیر *ghair*, 'other, (different)'; بعضی *ba'ze*, 'certain'; بہت *bahut*, 'many,' 'much'; سب *sab*, 'all,' 'every'; ہر *har*, 'each'; فلاں *fulâna* or فلاں *fulinâ*, 'a certain one'; کوئی *ko'î*, 'any one,' 'some one'; کچھ *kuchh*, 'any thing,' 'something'; کئی *ka,î* and چند *chand*, 'some,' 'several,' 'many'; کتنا *kitnâ* or کتا *kittâ*, 'how many?'; جتنا *jitnâ* or جتا *jittâ*, 'as many'; اتنا *itnâ* or اتا *ittâ*, 'so many.' They are all regular in their inflections, with the exception of کوئی *ko,î*, 'any,' and کچھ *kuchh*, 'some,' which are thus declined:—

Singular.		Plural.	
N.	کوئی <i>ko,î</i> , Any one, some one.	کوئی <i>ko,î</i> or کئی <i>ka,î</i> , some several.	
Obl.	کسی <i>kisî-kâ</i> , etc.	کینی <i>kinî-kâ</i> , etc.	
•			
		کچھ <i>kuchh</i> .	
N.	کچھ <i>kuchh</i> , Any thing, something.	کچھ <i>kuchh</i> , any, some, etc.	
Obl.	کسو <i>kisû-kâ</i> , etc.	کنو <i>kinû-kâ</i> , etc.	

* We have given the oblique forms of the plural *kinî* and *kinû* on the authority of Mr. Yates; at the same time we must confess that we never met with either of them in the course of our reading.

a. The word *ko, i*, unaccompanied by a substantive, is generally understood to signify a person or persons, as *ko, i hai?* 'is there any one?' (vulgarly *qui hy*); and in similar circumstances *kuchh* refers to things in general, as *kuchh nahin*, 'there is nothing,' 'no matter.' When used adjectively, *ko, i* and *kuchh* may be applied to persons or things indifferently, particularly so in the oblique cases.

b. The following is a useful list of compound adjective pronouns; and as almost all of them have already been noticed in their simple forms, it has been deemed superfluous to add the pronunciation in Roman characters. They are for the most part of the indefinite kind, and follow the inflections of the simple forms of which they are composed; thus *ek ko, i*, 'some one,' *ek kisi-ká*, etc., 'of some one.' If both members be subject to inflection in the simple forms, the same is observed in the compound, as *jo-ko, i*, 'whosoever,' *jis-kisi-ká*, etc., 'of whomsöever,' so *jo-kuchh*, 'whatsoever,' *jis-kisú-ká*, etc., 'of whatsoever.'

The compound adjective pronouns of the indefinite kind are
 اور ایک, ایک کوئی, 'some one,' *اور* ایک, *اور* ایک, 'another,' *دوسرا* ایک, 'one or other,' ایک نہ ایک, *دوسرا* کچھ, 'something else,' *اور* کچھ, 'some one else,' *اور* کوئی, 'the rest,' بہت ایک, *بعضی* اور, 'some others,' *بعضی* کوئی, 'many a one,' سب کوئی, 'many more,' بہت اور, 'much,' بہت کچھ, 'every one,' *ہر* کوئی, 'every thing,' سب ایک, *ہر* کچھ, *ہر* کچھ, 'whichever,' کوئی ایک, *ہر* کس, 'some other,' کوئی نہ کوئی, *جو* کچھ, 'whoever,' *جو* کچھ, 'whatever,' کچھ اور, *کچھ* کچھ, 'somewhat,' *کچھ* نہ کچھ, 'some more,' *کچھ* نہ کچھ, 'something or other. The use and application of all the pronouns will be fully explained under that head in the Syntax.

SECTION III.

OF THE VERB (فَعْلَ FI'L).

35. All verbs in Hindústání are conjugated in exactly the same manner. So far as terminations are concerned, there is not a single irregular verb in the language. There is, strictly speaking, but one simple tense (the aorist), which is characterized by distinct personal endings; the other tenses being formed by means of the present and past participles, together with the auxiliary 'to be.' The infinitive or verbal noun, which always ends in نَ ná (subject to inflection), is the form in which verbs are given in Dictionaries; hence it will be of more practical utility to consider this as the source from which all the other parts spring.

36. From the infinitive are formed, by very simple and invariable rules, the three principal parts of the verb, which are the following:—1. The second person singular of the imperative or root, by rejecting the final نَ ná; as from بولنا bolná, 'to speak,' comes بول bol, 'speak thou.' 2. The present participle, which is always formed by changing the final نَ ná of the infinitive into تَ tá, as بولنا bolná, 'to speak,' بولتا bollá, 'speaking.' 3. The past participle is formed by leaving out the نَ n of the infinitive, as بولنا bolná, 'to speak,' بولا bolá, 'spoken.' If, however, the نَ ná of the infinitive be preceded by the long vowels ا á or و o, the past participle is formed by changing the نَ n into ي y, in order to avoid a disagreeable hiatus; thus from لانا láná, 'to bring,' comes لایا láyá (not لا lá-á) 'brought;' so رونا roná, 'to weep,' makes

رويا, *royá* in the past participle. These three parts being thus ascertained, it will be very easy to form all the various tenses, etc., as in the examples which we are about to subjoin.

37. As a preliminary step to the conjugation of all verbs, it will be necessary to learn carefully the following fragments of the auxiliary verb 'to be,' which frequently occur in the language, not only in the formation of tenses, but in the mere assertion of simple existence.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
مَيْن دُونِ <i>main hún</i> , I am.	هَم هَيْنِ <i>ham hain</i> , we are.
تُو هَيِ <i>tú hai</i> , thou art.	تُمْ هُو <i>tum ho</i> , you are.
وُه هَيِ <i>wuh hai</i> , he, she, it is.	وَي هَيْنِ <i>we hain</i> , they are.

Past Tense.

مَيْن تَبَا <i>main thá</i> , I was.	هَم تَبَيِ <i>ham the</i> , we were.
تُو تَبَا <i>tú thá</i> , thou wast.	تُمْ تَبَيِ <i>tum the</i> , you were.
وُه تَبَا <i>wuh thá</i> , he or it was.	وَي تَبَيِ <i>we the</i> , they were.

a. The first of these tenses is a curiosity in its way, as it is the only present tense in the language characterized by different terminations, and independent of gender. Instead of the form *دَيِ hai*, in the second and third persons singular, *دَايَا haigá* is frequently met with in verse; and in the plural, *دَايَا hainge* for *هَيْنِ hain* in the first and third persons. In the past tense, *تَبَا thá* of the singular becomes *تَبَيِ thí* when the nominative is feminine, and in the plural *تَبَيْنِ thin*. We may here remark that throughout the conjugation of all verbs, when the singular terminates in *á* (masculine), the plural becomes *e*; and if the nominative be feminine, the *á* becomes *í* for the singular, and *in* (contracted for *iyán*) for the plural. If several feminine terminations in the plural follow in succession, the *in* is added only to the last, but even here there are exceptions.

38. We shall now proceed to the conjugation of an intransitive or neuter verb, and with a view to assist the memory, we shall arrange the tenses in the order of their formation from the three principal parts already explained. The tenses, as will be seen, are nine in number—three tenses being formed from each of the three principal parts. A few additional tenses of comparatively rare occurrence will be detailed hereafter.

Infinitive, بولنا *bolnā*, To speak.

Principal parts.	Imperative and root	بول <i>bol</i> , speak (thou).
	Present participle	بولتا <i>boltā</i> , speaking.
	Past participle	بولا <i>bolā</i> , spoke or spoken.

1. TENSES FORMED FROM THE ROOT :

Aorist.

English—‘I may speak,’ etc.

مَين بولُون <i>main bolūn</i> .	هم بولين <i>ham bolēn</i> .
تُو بولي <i>tū bole</i> .	تُم بولو <i>tum bolo</i> .
وُه بولي <i>wuh bole</i> .	وي بولين <i>we bolēn</i> .

Future.

English—‘I shall or will speak,’ etc.

مَين بولُونگا <i>main bolūngā</i> .	هم بولينگي <i>ham bolēnge</i> .
تُو بوليگا <i>tū bolegā</i> .	تُم بولوگي <i>tum bologe</i> .
وُه بوليگا <i>wuh bolegā</i> .	وي بولينگي <i>we bolēnge</i> .
fem. <i>bolūngī</i> , etc.	fem. <i>bolēngīn</i> , etc.

Imperative.

English—‘Let me speak, speak thou,’ etc.

مَين بولُون <i>main bolūn</i> .	هم بولين <i>ham bolēn</i> .
تُو بول <i>tū ból</i> .	تُم بولو <i>tum bolo</i> .
وُه بولي <i>wuh bole</i> .	وي بولين <i>we bolēn</i> .

2. TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE :

Indefinite.

English (as a present tense)—‘I speak, thou speakest,’ *etc.* ;
(conditional)—‘If I spoke, had I spoken,’ *etc.* ; (habitual)—‘I used
to speak.’

مَين بولتا main boltá.

تُو بولتا tú boltá.

وُه بولتا wuh boltá.

هم بولتي ham bolte.

تُم بولتي tum bolte.

وي بولتي we bolte.

Present.

English—‘I speak or am speaking,’ *etc.*

مَين بولتا هُون main boltá hún.

تُو بولتا هي tú boltá hai.

وُه بولتا هي wuh boltá hai.

هم بولتي هِين ham bolte hain.

تُم بولتي هو tum bolte ho.

وي بولتي هِين we bolte hain.

Imperfect.

English—‘I was speaking, thou wast,’ *etc.*

مَين بولتا تھا main boltá thá.

تُو بولتا تھا tú boltá thá.

وُه بولتا تھا wuh boltá thá.

هم بولتي تھی ham bolte the.

تُم بولتي تھی tum bolte the.

وي بولتي تھی we bolte the.

3. TENSES FORMED FROM THE PAST PARTICIPLE :

Past.

English—‘I spoke, thou spokest,’ *etc.*

مَين بولا main bolá.

تُو بولا tú bolá.

وُه بولا wuh bolá.

هم بولي ham bole.

تُم بولي tum bole.

وي بولي we bole.

Perfect.

English—‘I have spoken, thou hast,’ *etc.*

مَين بولا هُون main bolá hún.

تُو بولا هي tú bolá hai.

وُه بولا هي wuh bolá hai.

هم بولي هِين ham bole hain.

تُم بولي هو tum bole ho.

وي بولي هِين we bole hain.

Pluperfect.

English—'I had spoken, thou hadst spoken,' etc.

مَينَ بولا تها main bolá thá.	هم بولي تهي ham bole the.
تُو بولا تها tú bolá thá.	تُم بولي تهي tum bole the.
وُ بولا تها wuh bolá thá.	وي بولي تهي we bole the.

4. MISCELLANEOUS VERBAL EXPRESSIONS :

Respectful Imperative or Preccative.

بولِي بوليye or بُولِيُو بوليyo, 'You, he, etc., be pleased to speak.'
بولِيِيغَا بoliyegá, 'You, he, etc., will have the goodness to speak.'

Infinitive (used as a gerund or verbal noun).

Nom. بولنا bolná, 'Speaking:' gen. بولني كا bolne-ká, etc., 'Of speaking,' etc., like substantives of the third class.

Noun of Agency.

بولني والا bolne-walá, and sometimes بولني هارا bolne-hará, 'A speaker,' 'one who is capable of speaking.'

Participles, used adjectively.

Singular.	Plural.
Pres. بولتا boltá or بولتا هُوَا boltá hú,á, fem. boltí or boltí hú,í.	بولتي bolte or بولتي هُوِي bolte hú,e, fem. boltín or boltí hú,in.
Past. بولا bolá or بولا هُوَا bolá hú,á, fem. bolí or bolí hú,í.	بولي bole or بولي هُوِي bole hú,é, fem. bolín or bolí hú,in.

Conjunctive (indeclinable). بول bol, بولي bole, بولكي bolke, بولكر bolkar, بول كركي bol kar-ke, or بول كركر bol karkar, 'having spoken.'

Adverbial participle (indeclinable). بولتي هي bolte-hi, 'On speaking, or on (the instant of) speaking.'

a. We may here briefly notice how the various portions of the verb are formed. The aorist, it will be seen, is the only part worthy of the name of tense, and it proceeds directly from the *root* by adding the terminations *ún, e, e*, for the singular, and *en, o, en*, for the

plural. The future is formed directly from the aorist by adding *ga* to the singular and *ge* to the plural for masculines, or by adding *gí* and *giyán* (generally contracted into *gín*) when the nominative to the verb is feminine. The imperative differs from the aorist merely in the second person singular, by using the bare root without the addition of the termination *e*. Hence, the future and imperative are mere modifications of the aorist, which we have placed first, as the tense *par excellence*. It is needless to offer any remark on the tenses formed from the present participle, as the reader will easily learn them by inspection. The three tenses from the past participle are equally simple in all neuter or intransitive verbs; but in transitive verbs they are subject to a peculiarity of construction, which will be noticed further on. The proper use and application of the various tenses and other parts of the verb will be fully treated of in the Syntax.

b. As the aorist holds the most prominent rank in the Hindústání verb, it will be proper to notice in this place a few euphonic peculiarities to which it is subject. 1. When the root ends in *d*, the letter *w* is optionally inserted in the aorist between the root and those terminations that begin with *e*; thus لَانَ *láná*, 'to bring,' root لَ *lá*, Aorist, لاَوِي *láwé* or لاَيِي *lá,e*. 2. When the aorist ends in *e*, the letter *w* is optionally inserted, or the general rule may be observed, or the initial vowels of the termination may all vanish, as will be seen in the verb *honá*, which we are about to subjoin. Lastly, when the root ends in *e*, the letter *w* may be inserted between the root and those terminations which begin with *e*, or the *w* being omitted, the final *e* of the root is absorbed in the terminations throughout. Thus دَنَا *dená*, 'to give,' root دِي *de*, Aorist, دُونُ *dewe*, *dewe*; *dewen* *de,o*, *dewen*; or, contracted, دُونُ *de*, *de*; *deñ*, *do*, *deñ*. It is needless to add that the future and imperative of all such verbs are subject to the same modification. With regard to the respectful form of the imperative and future, we see at once that it comes from the root by adding *iye*, *iyó*, or *iyegá*; if, however, the root happens to end in the long vowels *í* or *ú*, the letter *j* is inserted between the root and the termination. Thus پِيْنَا *pind*, 'to drink,' root, *pí*, respectful form, *píjiye*, *píjiyo*, and *píjiyegá*.

39. We now come to the verb هونا *honá*, 'to be, or become,' which, being of frequent occurrence, is worthy of the reader's attention. It is perfectly regular in the formation of all its tenses, etc., and conjugated precisely like *bolná*, already given. The past participle changes the *o* of the root into *ú*, instead of retaining the *o* and inserting the euphonic *y* (No. 36), thus هُؤا *hú,á*, 'been or become,' not هويا *hoyá*; so the respectful imperative is *hújiye*, etc.; but these slight peculiarities do not in the least affect the regularity of its conjugation, as will be seen in the paradigm.

Infinitive, هونا *honá*, 'To be, or become.'

Root هو *ho*, present participle هوتا *hotá*, past participle هُؤا *hú,á*.

Aorist.

'I may, or shall be, or become.'

هون-	مَينَ هُؤُونُ	<i>main ho,ún</i> , or <i>hon</i> .
هو-هؤِي	تُو هُؤُوي	<i>tú howe</i> , <i>ho,e</i> or <i>ho</i> .
هو-هؤِي	وُه هُؤُوي	<i>wuh howe</i> , <i>ho,e</i> , or <i>ho</i> .
هون-هؤِين	هَم هُؤُويِن	<i>ham howen</i> , <i>ho,en</i> , or <i>hon</i> .
هو-	تُم هُؤُو	<i>tum ho,o</i> or <i>ho</i> .
هون-هؤِين	وَي هُؤُويِن	<i>we howen</i> , <i>ho,en</i> , or <i>hon</i> .

Future.

'I shall or will be, or become.'

هونگا-	مَينَ هُؤُونْكَ	<i>main ho,ungá</i> , or <i>húngá</i> .
هوگا-هؤِيْكَ	تُو هُؤُويْكَ	<i>tú howegá</i> , <i>ho,egá</i> , or <i>hogá</i> .
هوگا-هؤِيْكَ	وُه هُؤُويْكَ	<i>wuh howegá</i> , <i>ho,egá</i> , or <i>hogá</i> .
هونْكَ-هؤِينْكَ	هَم هُؤُويْنْكَ	<i>ham howenge</i> , <i>ho,enge</i> , or <i>honge</i> .
هوْكَ-	تُم هُؤُوْكَ	<i>tum ho,oge</i> , or <i>hoge</i> .
هونْكَ-هؤِينْكَ	وَي هُؤُويْنْكَ	<i>we howenge</i> , <i>ho,enge</i> , or <i>honge</i> .

Imperative.

'Let me be, be thou,' etc.

هون - مَينَ هُونُ *main ho-tūn*, or *hon*.

تُو هُو *tū ho*.

هو - هُوِي - وَه هُوِي *wuh howe, ho,e, or ho*.

هون - هُوَيْنَ - هَم هُوَيْنَ *ham howen, ho-en, or hon*.

هو - تَم هُوُو *tum ho,o, or ho*.

هون - هُوَيْنَ - وَي هُوَيْنَ *we howen, ho,en, or hon*.

Indefinite.

'I am, I might be, I used to be, or become.'

هوتا	{	مَينَ <i>main</i> تُو <i>tū</i> وَه <i>wuh</i>	}	<i>hotā.</i>		هوتي	{	هَم <i>ham</i> تَم <i>tum</i> وي <i>we</i>	}	<i>hote.</i>
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Present.

'I am, or I become,' etc.

هوتا هُونُ		هَم هوتي هَيْنَ
<i>main hotā hūn.</i>		<i>ham hote hain.</i>
تُو هوتا هَيَ		تَم هوتي هُو
<i>tū hotā hai.</i>		<i>tum hote ho.</i>
وَه هوتا هَيَ		وي هوتي هَيْنَ
<i>wuh hotā hai.</i>		<i>we hote hain.</i>

Imperfect.

'I was becoming,' etc.

هوتا تها	{	مَينَ <i>main</i> تُو <i>tū</i> وَه <i>wuh</i>	}	<i>hotā thā.</i>		هوتي تهي	{	هَم <i>ham</i> تَم <i>tum</i> وي <i>we</i>	}	<i>hote the.</i>
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Past.

'I became,' etc.

هُوَا	{	مَينَ <i>main</i> تُو <i>tū</i> وَه <i>wuh</i>	}	<i>hū,d.</i>		هُوِي	{	هَم <i>ham</i> تَم <i>tum</i> وي <i>we</i>	}	<i>hū,e.</i>
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Perfect.

'I have become,' etc.

Singular.	Plural.
هُوَ هُون main hú,á hún.	هَم هُونِي هَيْن ham hú,e hain.
هُوَ هَي tú hú,á hai.	تُمْ هُونِي هُو tum hú,e ho.
هُوَ هَي وَ wuh hú,á hai.	وَي هُونِي هَيْن we hú,e hain.

Pluperfect.

'I had become,' etc.

هُوَ تَهَا { مَيْن main تُو tú وَو wuh }	هُوَ تَهِي { هَم ham تُمْ tum وَي we }
hú,á thá.	hú,e the.

Respectful Imperative, etc.

هُوجِيِي hújiye, هُوجِيُو hújiyo, or هُوجِيِيَا hújiyegá, 'be pleased to be,
or to become.'

Infinitive, or Verbal Noun.

هونا hond, 'being,' hone-ká, etc., 'of being.'

Noun of Agency or Condition.

هونيولا honewáldá, 'that which is, or becomes.'

Participles.

Pres. هوتا hotá, or هُوتا hotá hú,á, 'being, becoming.'

Past. هُوا hú,á, 'been, or become.'

Conjunctive Participle.

هو.هوكر هوكي ho, hokar, hoke, etc., 'having been, or become.'

Adverbial-Participle.

هوتي هي hote-hi, 'on being, or becoming.'

a. We may here observe that the aorist, future, and indefinite of هونا hond, 'to be,' are sometimes used as auxiliaries with the present and past participles of other verbs, so as to give us three additional tenses. These, from their nature, are not of very frequent occurrence, and some forms of them we confess we have never met with in any work, printed or manuscript, except in grammars. They are, however, considered as distinct parts of the verb by native grammarians,

therefore it is but right that they should find a place here. We therefore subj in them, together with their native appellations, reserving the account of their use and application till we come to the Syntax.

1. *Hál-i mutashakki*, literally, 'present dubious.'

English—'I may or shall be speaking.'

هوونگا - مین بولتا هوون *main boltá ho, ún* or *ho, úngá*.

هوویگا - تُو بولتا هووی *tú boltá howe* or *howegá*.

هوویگا - وُد بولتا هووی *wuh boltá howe* or *howegá*.

هووینگی - هم بولتی هووین *ham bolte howen* or *howenge*.

هووگی - تُم بولتی هوو *tum bolte ho, o* or *ho, oge*.

هووینگی - وی بولتی هووین *we bolte howen* or *howenge*.

2. *Mázi mutashakki* or *Mashkúk*, 'past dubious.'

English—'I may or shall have spoken.'

هوونگا - مین بولا هوون *main bolá ho, ún* or *ho, úngá*.

هوویگا - تُو بولا هووی *tú bolá howe* or *howegá*.

هوویگا - وُد بولا هووی *wuh bolá howe* or *howegá*.

هووینگی - هم بولی هووین *ham bole howen* or *howenge*.

هووگی - تُم بولی هوو *tum bole ho, o* or *ho, oge*.

هووینگی - وی بولی هووین *we bole howen* or *howenge*.

3. *Mázi shartiya* or *mázi mutamanni*.

Past Conditional.

English—'Had I been speaking,' or 'had I spoken.'

بولتا هوتا - بولا هوتا { مین *main*
تُو *tú*
وُد *wuh* } *boltá hotá, or bolá hotá.*

بولتی هوتی - بولی هوتی { هم *ham*
تُم *tum*
وِ *we* } *bolte hote, or bole hote.*

b. Of these three tenses, the first is of rare occurrence ; the second is more common, and the future form of the auxiliary is more usual than the aorist in both tenses. The third tense, or past conditional, is of very rare occurrence under the above form, its place being generally supplied by the simpler form *مَیْن بولتا main boltá*, the first of the tenses from the present participle, which on account of its various significations we have given under the appellation of the *Indefinite Tense*. In the 'Father of Hindústání Grammars,' that of Dr. Gilchrist, 4to. Calcutta, 1796, and also in two native treatises in our possession, the various forms '*main boltá*,' '*main boltá hotá*,' '*main boltá hī, á hotá*,' and '*main boltá hotá*,' are all included under the appellation of *māzī shartī*, or *māzī mutamanni*, that is, 'Past Conditional.' It is true, the form '*main boltá*' has occasionally a present signification, but to call it a present tense, as is done in some of our grammars, is leading the student into a gross error, as we shall shew hereafter.

40. We shall now give an example of a transitive verb, which, as we have already hinted, is liable to a peculiarity in those tenses which are formed from the past participle. The full explanation of this anomaly belongs to the Syntax. Suffice it here to say that the construction resembles to a certain extent the passive voice of the corresponding tenses in Latin. Thus for example, the sentence, 'He has written one letter,' may in Latin, and in most European tongues, be expressed in two different ways, by which the assertion amounts to exactly the same thing, viz., '*Ille unam epistolam scripsit*,' or '*Ab illo una epistola scripta est*.' Now these two modes of expression convey the same idea to the mind, but in Hindústání the latter form only is allowed ; thus '*us-ne ek chithī likhī hai*,' literally, 'by him one letter has been written.' Hence, in Hindústání those tenses of a transitive verb which are formed from the past

participle, will have their nominative cases changed into that form of the ablative expressive of the agent. What ought to be the accusative of the sentence will become the real nominative, with which the verb agrees accordingly, except in some instances when it is requisite that the accusative should have the particle *ko* affixed, in which case the verb is used in its simplest form of the masculine singular, as we have given it below.

a. It is needless to say that in all verbs the tenses from the root and present participle are formed after the same manner, and the peculiarity above alluded to is limited to transitive verbs only,—and to only *four tenses* of these,—which it is particularly to be wished that the student should well remember. In the following verb, مَارَنَ *márná*, ‘to beat or strike,’ we have given all the tenses in ordinary use, together with their various oriental appellations, as given in a treatise on Hindústání Grammar, compiled by a munshí in the service of Mr. Chicheley Plowden. It is a folio volume, written in Hindústání, but without author’s name, date, or title.

Infinitive (*maṣḍar*) مَارَنَ *márná*, ‘To beat.’

مَارَ *már*, ‘beat thou; مَارَتَا *mártá*, ‘beating’; مَارَا *márá*, ‘beaten.’

1. TENSES OF THE ROOT:—

Aorist (muṣḍarí’).

Singular.	Plural.
مَارُونِ <i>مَارُونِ</i> I may beat.	هَم مَارِينِ <i>هَم مَارِينِ</i> we may beat.
تُو مَارِي <i>تُو مَارِي</i> thou mayst beat.	تُم مَارُو <i>تُم مَارُو</i> you may beat.
وُه مَارِي <i>وُه مَارِي</i> he may beat.	وَي مَارِينِ <i>وَي مَارِينِ</i> they may beat.

Future (mustakbil’).

مَارُونِ <i>مَارُونِ</i> I shall or will beat.	هَم مَارِينِ <i>هَم مَارِينِ</i> we shall or will beat.
تُو مَارِي <i>تُو مَارِي</i> thou shalt or will beat.	تُم مَارُو <i>تُم مَارُو</i> you shall or will beat.
وُه مَارِي <i>وُه مَارِي</i> he shall or will beat.	وَي مَارِينِ <i>وَي مَارِينِ</i> they shall or will beat.

Imperative (amr).

Singular.	Plural.
مَارُونِ let me beat.	هَم مَارِينِ let us beat.
تُو مَارِ beat thou.	تُم مَارُو beat ye or you.
وَهُ مَارِي let him beat.	وَي مَارِينِ let them beat.

Respectful form—Máriyo, máriyo, or máriyegd.

2. TENSES OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE :—

Indefinite, or Past Conditional (mázi shartí or mázi mutamanni).

مَارِنِ I beat, etc.	هَم مَارِي we beat.
تُو مَارَتَا thou beatest.	تُم مَارِي ye beat.
وَهُ مَارَتَا he beats.	وَي مَارِي they beat.

Present (hál).

مَارِنِ I am beating.	هَم مَارِي هِينِ we are beating.
تُو مَارَتَا هِي thou art beating.	تُم مَارِي هُو you are beating.
وَهُ مَارَتَا هِي he is beating.	وَي مَارِي هِينِ they are beating.

Imperfect (istimrái).

مَارِنِ I was beating.	هَم مَارِي تَهِي we were beating
تُو مَارَتَا تَهِي thou wast beating.	تُم مَارِي تَهِي you were beating
وَهُ مَارَتَا تَهِي he was beating.	وَي مَارِي تَهِي they were beating.

Present Dubious (hál i mutashakki).

English—'I may, shall, or will be beating.'

مَارِنِ مَارَتَا هُوُونِگَا	هَم مَارِي هُوُونِگِي
تُو مَارَتَا هُوُونِگَا	تُم مَارِي هُوُونِگِي
وَهُ مَارَتَا هُوُونِگَا	وَي مَارِي هُوُونِگِي

3. TENSES OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE :—

Peculiarity.—All the nominatives assume the case of the agent, characterised by the post-position *ni* ني, the verb agrees with the object of the sentence in gender and number, or is used impersonally in the masculine singular form.

Past Absolute (māzi mutlak).

English—‘I beat or did beat,’ etc. Literally, ‘It is or was beaten by me, thee, him, us, you, or them.’

Singular.		Plural.	
مارا	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مَيْنِ} \text{ main ne} \\ \text{تُونِي} \text{ tú ne} \\ \text{أُسْ} \text{ us ne} \end{array} \right\} \text{márá.}$	مارا	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{هَمْ} \text{ ham ne} \\ \text{تُمْ} \text{ tum ne} \\ \text{أَنْ} \text{ un ne} \end{array} \right\} \text{márá.}$

Perfect or Past Proximate (māzi karīb).

English—‘I have beaten.’ Literally, ‘It has been, (is) beaten, by me, thee, him,’ etc.

مارا	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مَيْنِ} \text{ main ne} \\ \text{تُونِي} \text{ tú ne} \\ \text{أُسْ} \text{ us ne} \end{array} \right\} \text{márá}$	مارا	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{هَمْ} \text{ ham ne} \\ \text{تُمْ} \text{ tum ne} \\ \text{أَنْ} \text{ un ne} \end{array} \right\} \text{márá}$
هي	hai.	هي	hai.

Pluperfect, or Past Remote (māzi ba'id).

English—‘I had beaten.’ Literally, ‘It was beaten by me, thee, him,’ etc.

مارا	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مَيْنِ} \text{ main ne} \\ \text{تُونِي} \text{ tú ne} \\ \text{أُسْ} \text{ us ne} \end{array} \right\} \text{márá}$	مارا	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{هَمْ} \text{ ham ne} \\ \text{تُمْ} \text{ tum ne} \\ \text{أَنْ} \text{ un ne} \end{array} \right\} \text{márá}$
تها	thá.	تها	thá.

Past Dubious (māzi mashkūk).

English—‘I shall have beaten,’ i.e. ‘It shall have been beaten by me, thee,’ etc.

مارا	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مَيْنِ} \text{ main ne} \\ \text{تُونِي} \text{ tú ne} \\ \text{أُسْ} \text{ us ne} \end{array} \right\} \text{márá}$	مارا	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{هَمْ} \text{ ham ne} \\ \text{تُمْ} \text{ tum ne} \\ \text{أَنْ} \text{ un ne} \end{array} \right\} \text{márá}$
هوكا	hogá.	هوكا	hogá.

All the other parts formed as in the verb *bolnd*.

41. We have now, we trust, thoroughly explained the mode of conjugating a Hindústání verb. There is no such thing as an irregular verb in the language; and six words only are slightly anomalous in the formation of the past participle, which last being known, the

various tenses unerringly follow according to rule. We here subjoin the words to which we allude, together with their past participles.

INFINITIVES.

PAST PARTICIPLES.

	Singular. •		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
جانا <i>jánd</i> , To go	گیا <i>gayá</i>	گئی <i>ga,í</i>	گئے <i>ga,e</i>	گئیں <i>ga,tñ</i>
کَرنا <i>karnd</i> , to do	کیا <i>kiyá</i>	کی <i>ki</i>	کئے <i>kí,e</i>	کین <i>kin</i>
مرنا <i>marnd</i> , to die	مُؤا <i>mú,d</i>	مُؤی <i>mú,í</i>	مُؤے <i>mú,e</i>	مُؤین <i>mú,tñ</i>
هونا <i>hond</i> , to be	هُوا <i>hú,d</i>	هُوی <i>hú,í</i>	هُوے <i>hú,e</i>	هُوین <i>hú,tñ</i>
دینا <i>dend</i> , to give	دیا <i>diyá</i>	دی <i>dí</i>	دئے <i>dí,e</i>	دین <i>dín</i>
لینا <i>lend</i> , to take	لیا <i>liyá</i>	لی <i>lí</i>	لئے <i>lí,e</i>	لین <i>lín</i>

a. Of these, *jánd* and *marnd* are neuter or intransitive, and conjugated like *bolnd*. The conjugation of *hond* we have already given in full, and that of *karnd*, *dend*, and *lend*, is like *márnd*, 'to beat.' It would be utterly ridiculous, then, to call any of these an irregular verb; for, at the very utmost, the deviation from the general rule is not so great as in the Latin verbs, *do*, *dedi*, *datum*; or *cerno*, *crevi*, etc., which no grammarian would on that account consider as irregular.

b. The peculiarities in the past participles of *hond*, *dend*,¹ and *lend*, are merely on the score of euphony. The verb *jánd* takes its infinitive and present participle evidently from the Sanskrit root **या** *yá*, the *y* being convertible into *j*, as is well known, in the modern tongues of Sanskrit origin. Again, the past participle *gayá*, seems to have arisen from the root **गम**, which also denotes 'to go.' In the case of *karnd*, 'to do, make,' it springs naturally enough from the modified form *kar*, of the root **कृ** *kri*, and at the same time there would appear to have been another infinitive, *kind*, directly from the Sanskrit root, by changing the *ri* into *t*; hence the respectful imperative of this verb has two forms, *kariye* and *kijiye*, while the past participle *kiyá* comes from *kind*, the same as *piyá* from *pind*, 'to

¹ The verb *dend* makes *dijiye*, etc., and *lend*, *lijiye*, etc., in the respectful imperative.

Future.

Singular.	Plural.
مَينَ مارا جاؤنگا I shall or will be beaten.	هم ماري جاوينگي we shall or will be beaten.
تُو مارا جاويگا thou shalt or wilt be beaten.	تُم ماري جاوگي you shall or will be beaten.
وُه مارا جاويگا he shall or will be beaten.	وي ماري جاوينگي they shall or will be beaten.

Imperative.

مَينَ مارا جاؤن let me be beaten.	هم ماري جاوين let us be beaten.
تُو مارا جا be thou beaten.	تُم ماري جاؤ be ye beaten.
وُه مارا جاوي let him be beaten.	وي ماري جاوين let them be beaten.

TENSES OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Conditional.

اگر مَينَ مارا جاتا if I be, or had been, beaten.	اگر هم ماري جاتي if we be, or had been, beaten.
اگر تُو مارا جاتا if thou be, or hadst been, beaten.	اگر تُم ماري جاتي if you be, or had been, beaten.
اگر وُه مارا جاتا if he be, or had been, beaten.	اگر وي ماري جاتي if they be, or had been, beaten.

Present.

مَينَ مارا جاتا هون I am being beaten.	هم ماري جاتي هين we are be- ing beaten.
تُو مارا جاتا هي thou art being beaten.	تُم ماري جاتي هو you are be- ing beaten.
وُه مارا جاتا هي he is being beaten.	وي ماري جاتي هين they are be- ing beaten.

Imperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
مَينَ مارا جاتا تها I was beaten or being beaten.	هم ماري جاتي تهي we were beaten.
تُو مارا جاتا تها thou wast beaten.	تُم ماري جاتي تهي you were beaten.
وُه مارا جاتا تها he was beaten.	وي ماري جاتي تهي they were beaten.

TENSES OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

Past.

مَينَ مارا گيا I was beaten.	هم ماري گئي we were beaten.
تُو مارا گيا thou was beaten.	تُم ماري گئي you were beaten.
وُه مارا گيا he was beaten.	وي ماري گئي they were beaten.

Perfect.

مَينَ مارا گيا هون I have been beaten.	هم ماري گئي هين we have been beaten.
تُو مارا گيا هي thou hast been beaten.	تُم ماري گئي هو you have been beaten.
وُه مارا گيا هي he has been beaten.	وي ماري گئي هين they have been beaten.

Pluperfect.

مَينَ مارا گيا تها I had been beaten.	هم ماري گئي تهي we had been beaten.
تُو مارا گيا تها thou hadst been beaten.	تُم ماري گئي تهي you had been beaten.
وُه مارا گيا تها he had been beaten.	وي ماري گئي تهي they had been beaten.

a. Muhammad Ibrahim Munshí, the author of an excellent Hindústání grammar entitled 'Tuhfæ Elphinstone,' printed at Bombay, 1823, would seem to conclude that the Hindústání has no passive voice at all. He says, p. 44, "Dr. Gilchrist and Mr. Shakspear are of opinion that there is a passive voice in Hindústání, formed by compounding the past participle of active verbs with the verb جانا ; but

the primitive signification of this verb ('to go') seems so irreconcilable with the simple state of 'being,' as to render it improbable that it could ever be used in the same manner as the substantive verbs of other languages." Now, the fact is, that the worthy Munshí is carried too far, principally from a strong propensity to have a slap at his brother grammarians, Messrs. Gilchrist and Shakespear, whom he hits hard on every reasonable occasion; and, in addition to this, the passive voice in his native language is of rare occurrence. But there is undoubtedly such a thing as a regular passive voice occasionally to be met with, and it is formed with the verb جانا *jánd*, 'to go,' as an auxiliary. Nor is the connection of *jánd*, 'to go,' with the passive voice so very irreconcilable as the Munshí imagines. In Gaelic, the very same verb, viz., 'to go,' is used to form the passive voice, though in a different manner, the verbal noun denoting the action being used as a nominative to the verb 'to go;' thus the phrase, "he was beaten," is in Gaelic literally "the beating of him went," i. e., 'took place,' which is not very remote from the Hindústání expression. Again, in Latin, the phrase, "I know that letters will be written," is expressed by "Scio literas scriptum iri," in which the verb 'to go,' enters as an auxiliary: to say nothing of the verb *veneo* (*ven* + *eo*), 'to be sold.'

b. We have seen in the conjugation of *márnd*, 'to beat,' that those tenses which spring from the past participle, have a construction similar to the Latin passive voice. This construction is always used when the agent is known and expressed; as اُس سپاهی نی ایک مرد مارا ہی *us sipáhi-ne ek mard márā hai*, 'that soldier has beaten a man,' or (more literally) 'by that soldier a man has been beaten.' Again, if the agent is unknown or the assertion merely made in general terms, the regular form of the passive is used; as, *ek mard márā gayd*, 'a man has been beaten,' and even this might be more idiomatically expressed by saying *ek mard-ne mar khá,í hai*, 'a man has suffered a beating.'

c. One cogent reason why the passive voice does not frequently occur in Hindústání is, that the language abounds with primitive simple verbs of a passive or neuter signification which are rendered active by certain modifications which we are about to state. Thus جلنا *jálná* signifies 'to burn,' or 'take fire,' in a neuter sense; and becomes an active or transitive verb by inserting the vowel | *a*, between

the root and the termination ن *na* of the infinitive as, جالنا *jaldna*, 'to kindle or set on fire;' and this becomes causal or doubly transitive by assuming the form جلوانا *jaldwana*, 'to cause to be set on fire,' as will be more amply detailed in the next paragraph.

DERIVATIVE VERBS.

43. In Hindústání a primitive verb, if neuter, is rendered active, as we have just hinted, by certain modifications of, or additions to, its root. In like manner, an active verb may, by a process somewhat similar, be rendered causal or doubly transitive. The principal modes in which this may be effected are comprised under the following

Rules.

1. By inserting the long vowel *á* between the root and the ن *na* of the infinitive of the primitive verb; thus, from پکنا *pakna*,—a neuter verb, 'to grow ripe,' 'to be got ready' (as food),—becomes پکانا *pakana* (active), 'to ripen, or make ready,' 'to cook.' Again, this active verb may be rendered causal or doubly transitive by inserting the letter و *w* between the root and the modified termination انا *ana*; thus, from پکانا *pakana*, 'to make ready,' inserting the letter و *w*, we get the causal form پکوانا *pakwana*, 'to cause (another) to make (any thing) ready.' To show the use of the three forms of the verb, we will add a few plain examples. 1. پکنا پکنا کھنا پکتا ہي *khana paktá hai*, 'the dinner is getting ready, cooking, or being cooked.' 2. پکنا پکنا کھنا پکاتا ہي *báwarchi khana pakátá hai*, 'the cook is (himself) cooking the dinner or food;' 3. پکنا پکنا کھنا پکواتا ہي *mihmandár khána pakwátá hai*, 'the host is causing dinner to be cooked.' These examples show the copiousness of the Hindústání verb as compared with the English. For whereas we are obliged to employ the same verb both as neuter and active, like the word 'cooking' in the first and second examples, the Hindústání has a distinct expression for each. And the form پکوانا *pakwana* in the last example is much more neat and concise

than the English 'is having,' 'is getting,' or 'is causing' the dinner (to be) 'cooked.' In like manner, the neuter جَلَا *jalná*, 'to burn,' *jálná*, 'to kindle,' and *jahwáná*, 'to cause to be kindled;' for example, *battí jaltí hai*, 'the candle burns;' a man will say to his servant, *battí-ko jaláo*, 'light the candle (yourself),' but he may say to his munshí, *battí-ko jahwáo*, 'cause the candle to be lit (by others).'

2. When the root of the primitive verb is a monosyllable with any of the long vowels ا *á*, و *o* or ú, and ي *e* or *i*, the latter are shortened in the active and causal forms, that is, the ا of the root is displaced by fatha, the و by *zamma*, and the ي by *kasra*; as, جَاغْنَا *jágná*, 'to be awake,' جَاغَانَا *jagáná*, 'to awaken,' or 'rouse up,' جَاغَوْنَا *jagwáná*, 'to cause to be roused up;' بَوَلْنَا *bolná*, 'to speak,' بُلَانَا *bulúná*, 'to call,' بُولَانَا *buhwáná*, 'to cause to be called, to send for;' so بَوَلْنَا *bhulná*, 'to forget,' بَهْلَانَا *bhulúná*, 'to mislead,' بَهْلَوْنَا *bhulwáná*, 'to cause to be misled;' لَيْتْنَا *letná*, 'to lie down,' لَيْتَانَا *litáná*, 'to lay down,' لَيْتَوْنَا *litwáná*, 'to cause to be laid down;' بَيَّغْنَا *bhigná*, 'to be wet,' بَهَّغْنَا *bhigáná*, 'to wet,' بَهَّغَوْنَا *bhigwáná*, 'to cause to be made wet.' When the vowel-sound of the root consists of the strong diphthongs اَو *au*, and اِي *ai*, these undergo no change, and consequently such words fall under Rule 1; as, دَوْرْنَا *daurná*, 'to run,' دَوْرَانَا *dauráná*; پَيْرْنَا *pairná*, 'to swim,' پَيْرَانَا *pairáná*. The verb بَيْتْهْنَا *baithná*, 'to sit,' makes بَيْتْهَانَا *bithánd* or بَيْتْهَانَا *baitháná*, also بَيْتْهَلَانَا *bithlánd*, etc. Vide No. 4, below.

3. A numerous class of neuter verbs, having a short vowel in the last syllable of the root, form the active by changing the short vowel into its corresponding long; that is, fatha becomes ا *á*; as *zamma* becomes و *o*¹ (or ú), and *kasra* becomes ي *e* (or *i*): as, پَلْنَا *palná*, 'to

¹ The forms *e* and *o* are by far the most common; the *i* and *ú* comparatively rare.

live, or be nourished,' پالنا *pālnā*, 'to nourish;' کھلنا *khlānā*, 'to open (of itself),' کھولنا *kholnā*, 'to open (any thing).' These form their causals regularly, according to Rule 1; as, کھلوانا *khlwānā*, 'to cause (another) to open (any thing).'

4. A few verbs add لانا *lānā* to the root, modified as in Rule 2; thus, سیکھنا *sikhnā*, 'to learn,' سکھانا *sikhānā*, and سکھلانا *sikhlanā*, 'to teach;' کھانا *khnānā*, 'to eat,' کھلانا *khlānā*, 'to feed;' سونا *sonā*, 'to sleep,' سولانا *sulānā*, 'to lull (asleep);' بیٹھنا *baiṭhnā*, 'to sit,' 'to be placed,' has a variety of forms, viz., *bithānā*, *baiṭhānā*, *bithlānā*, and *baiṭhlānā*; also *baiṭhālnā* and *baiṭhārṇā*, 'to cause to sit,' 'to set,' or 'cause to be seated.'

5. The following are formed in a way peculiar to themselves:— بکنا *biknā*, 'to be sold,' بیچنا *bechnā*, 'to sell,' رہنا *rahnā*, 'to stay,' رکھنا *rakhnā*, 'to keep, or place;' ٹوٹنا *tūtṇā*, 'to burst,' 'to be broken,' تورنا *torṇā*, 'to break;' چھٹنا *chhutṇā*, 'to cease,' 'to go off (as a musket, etc.),' چھوڑنا *chhornā*, 'to let off,' 'to let go;' پھٹنا *phaṭṇā*, 'to be rent,' پھاڑنا *phārṇā*, 'to rend,' پھوٹنا *phūtṇā*, 'to crack, or split,' پھوڑنا *phorṇā*, 'to burst open' (actively).

6. Verbs are formed from substantives or adjectives by adding انا *anā* or نا *nā*; as from پانی *pānī*, 'water,' پانیانا *paniyanā*, 'to irrigate;' so from چوڑا *chaurā*, 'wide,' چاوردنا *chaurṇā*, 'to widen.' A few infinitives spring, as Hindústānī verbs, regularly from Arabic and Persian roots, by merely adding نا *nā*. If the primitive word be a monosyllable ending with two consonants, a *fatha* is inserted between the latter, on adding the نا *nā*; as from ترس *tars*, 'fear, pity,' comes ترسنا *taras-nā*, 'to fear;' so from لرز *larz*, 'trembling,' لارزنا *laraz-nā*; and from بحث *baḥs*, 'argument,' باہاسنا *baḥas-nā*, 'to dispute,' etc.

General Rule.—Primitive words consisting of two short syllables, the last of which is formed by the vowel *fatha*, on the accession of an additional syllable beginning

with a vowel, whether for the purpose of declension, conjugation, or derivation, reject the *fatha* of the second syllable. Conversely, primitive words ending in two consecutive consonants, on adding a verbal termination beginning with a consonant, generally insert a *fatha* between the two consonants, as we have just seen in Rule 6.

COMPOUND VERBS.

44. The Hindústání is peculiarly rich in compound verbs, though it must be admitted that our grammarians have needlessly enlarged the number. We shall, however, enumerate them all in the following list, and, at the same time, point out those which have no title to the appellation. Compound verbs are formed in various ways, as follows:—

I. FROM THE ROOT.

1. INTENSIVES, so called from being more energetic in signification than the simple verb. *Ex.* مار ڈالنا *már-dālná*, 'to kill outright,' from مارنا *márná*, 'to strike,' and ڈالنا *dālná*, 'to throw down;' دینا رکھ *rakh-dená*, 'to set down,' from رکھنا *rakhná*, 'to place,' and دینا *dená*, 'to give;' کھا جانا *khá-jána*, 'to eat up,' from کھانا *khána*, 'to eat,' and جانا *jána*, 'to go,' etc. The main peculiarity of an intensive verb is, that the second member of it has, practically speaking, laid aside its own primary signification, while at the same time the sense of the first member is rendered more emphatic, as in our own verbs 'to run off,' 'to march on,' 'to rush away,' etc.; thus, *wuh háthi par se gir-pará*, 'he fell down from off (or, as the Hindústání has it, more logically, *from upon*) the elephant.'

2. POTENTIALS, formed with سَکنا *sakná*, 'to be able;' بول سَکنا *bol-sakná*, 'to be able to speak,' جا سَکنا *já-sakná*, 'to be able to go,'

etc. The using the root of a verb in composition with *sakná* in all its tenses may be viewed as the potential mood of such verb; thus, *main bol-saktá hún*, 'I am able to speak,' or 'I can speak;' so *main bol-saká*, 'I could speak.'

3. COMPLETIVES, formed with چُکنا *chukná*, 'to have done;' as کھا چُکنا *kha-chukná*, 'to have done eating,' لکھ چُکنا *likh-chukná*, 'to have finished writing.' The root of a verb with the future of *chukná*, is considered, very properly, as the future perfect of such root; thus, *jab main likh-chukungá*, 'when I shall have done writing,' that is, 'when I shall have written,' 'postquam scripsero.' So, *agar main likh-chukún*, 'if I may have written, or have done writing,' 'si scripserim.'

II. FROM THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

1. CONTINUATIVES, as بکتا جانا *baktá jáná*, or بکتا رہنا *baktá rahná*, 'to continue chatting.' This is not a legitimate compound verb; it is merely a sentence, the present participle always agreeing with the nominative in gender and number, as, *wuh mard baktá játa hai*, 'that man goes on chatting;' *we mard bakte játe haiñ*, 'these men go on chatting;' *wuh randi bakti játi hai*, 'that woman goes on chatting.'

2. STATISTICALS, آنا گاتی *gáte áná*, 'to come singing,' or 'in singing;' روتی دوڑنا *rote daurná*, 'to run crying.' Here the present participle always remains in the inflected state, like a substantive of the third class, having the post-position *men*, 'in,' understood, hence this is no compound verb properly speaking.

III. FROM THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

1. FREQUENTATIVES: مارا کرنا *mára-karná*, 'to make a practice of beating;' جایا کرنا *jáyá-kárná*, 'to make a practice of going.'

2. DESIDERATIVES, بولا چاہنا *bolá-cháhná*, 'to wish, or to be about, or like to speak.'

IV. FROM SUBSTANTIVES OR ADJECTIVES, HENCE TERMED. NOMINALS.

From substantives, as from جمع کرنا *jam'*, 'collection,'

jam' karná, 'to collect, or bring together,' and جمع ہونا *jam' honá*, 'to be collected, or come together;' also from غوطہ *ghotá*, 'a plunge,' مارنا *gho'a márná*, 'to dive,' گھوتا *gho'ta kháná*, 'to be dipped.' From adjectives, as from چھوٹا *chhotá*, 'small,' کرنا *chhotá karná*, 'to diminish;' کالا *kálá*, 'black,' کرنا *kálá karná*, 'to blacken,' such forms of expression, however, are scarcely to be considered as compound verbs.

a. There is a very doubtful kind of compound called a reïterative verb, said to be formed by using together two verbs, regularly conjugated, etc., as بولنا چالنا *bolná chálná*, 'to converse;' but the use of these is generally confined to tenses of the present participle, or the conjunctive participle; and they are not regularly conjugated, for the auxiliary is added to the last only, as *we bolte chálte haiñ*, not *bolte haiñ chálte haiñ*, 'they converse (chit-chat) together;' so *bol-chál-kar*, not *bol-kar chál-kar*, 'having conversed.' Those which are called Inceptives, Permissives, Acquisitives, etc., given in most grammars, are not properly compound verbs, since they consist regularly of two verbs, the one governed by the other, in the inflected form of the Infinitive, according to a special rule of Syntax; as, بولنے لگا *wuh bolne lagá*, 'he began to say;' دیتا ہے *wuh jáne detá hai*, 'he gives (permission) to go;' پاتا ہے *wuh jáne pdá hai*, 'he gets (permission) to go;' all of which expressions are mere sentences, and not compound verbs.

b. Hence the compound verbs in the Hindústání language are really five in number, viz.: the Intensive, Potential, Completive, Frequentative and Desiderative. In these, the first part of the compound remains unchanged throughout, while the second part is always conjugated in the usual way. But among such of the nominals as are formed of an adjective with a verb, the adjective will agree in gender with the object of the verb, unless the concord be cut off by کو *ko*. Thus: گاری کھڑی کر *gári khari kar*, or گاری کو کھڑا کر *gári-ko khará kar*, 'stop the carriage.' In the latter case only can the verb کھڑا کرنا *khará-karná* be regarded as belonging to the class of compounds.

SECTION IV.

ON THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH—CARDINAL AND
ORDINAL NUMBERS—DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION OF
WORDS.

I. ADVERBS.

45. THE adverbs in Hindústání, like the substantives, adjectives, and verbs, are to be acquired mainly by practice. Hence it would be a mere waste of space to swell our volume with a dry detached list of such words, which in all probability no learner would ever peruse. We shall therefore notice only those which have any peculiarity in their character or formation. As a general rule, most adjectives may be used adverbially when requisite, as is the case in German, and often in English. A series of pure Hindústání adverbs of frequent use is derived from five of the pronouns, bearing to each other a similar relation, as will be seen in the following table. Dr. Gilchrist's old pupils will no doubt recollect with what pains the learned Doctor used to impress upon them the necessity of learning this 'quintuple series,' or, as he called it, 'The philological harp.'

a. Adjectives and adjective pronouns, when used adverbially, remain uninflected in the simplest form, viz., that of the nominative singular masculine; as, *وہ بہت اچھا لکھتا ہے* *wuh bahut achchhá likhtá hai*, 'he writes very well.' This is exactly the rule in German, 'er schreibt sehr gut.' In the following series, accordingly, numbers 5, 6, and 7, are merely the adjective or indefinite pronouns, formerly enumerated, employed as adverbs.

TABLE OF A QUINTUPLE SERIES OF ADVERBS OF TIME, PLACE, MANNER, QUANTITY, AND NUMBER, FORMED FROM THE FIVE PRONOUNS, يَہ، يَہ، وَہ، وَہ، کون، کون، جاون، جاون، تاون، تاون، AS UNDER :

NEAR.	REMOTE.	INTERROGATIVE.	RELATIVE.	CORRELATIVE.
یہ، <i>yih</i> , this.	وہ، <i>wuh</i> , that.	کون <i>kaun</i> , who?	جاون <i>jaun</i> , who, which.	تاون <i>taun</i> , that same.
اب <i>ab</i> , now.	سو وقت <i>us-wakt</i> , then.	کب <i>kab</i> , } کد <i>kad</i> , } when?	جب <i>jab</i> , } جد <i>jad</i> , } when.	تب <i>tab</i> , } تد <i>tad</i> , } then.
یہاں <i>yahán</i> , here.	وہاں <i>wahán</i> , there.	کہاں <i>kahán</i> , where?	جہاں <i>jahán</i> , wherever.	تہاں <i>tahán</i> , there.
اُدھر <i>idhar</i> , hither.	اُدھر <i>udhar</i> , thither.	کدھر <i>kidhár</i> , whither?	جَدھر <i>jidhar</i> , whither.	تَدھر <i>tidhar</i> , thither.
یوں <i>yún</i> , this.	وُن <i>wún</i> , in that way.	کیوں <i>kyún</i> , how?	جیوں <i>gyún</i> , as.	تیوں <i>tyún</i> , so.
ایسا <i>aisá</i> , like this.	وِسا <i>waisá</i> , like that.	کیسا <i>kaisá</i> , like what?	جِسا <i>jaisá</i> , like which.	تِسا <i>taisá</i> , like that same.
{ اِتا <i>ittá</i> , } this much.	{ اُتا <i>utá</i> , } that much.	کِتا <i>kittá</i> , } how	{ جِتا <i>jittá</i> , } as much.	{ تِتا <i>tittá</i> , } so much.
{ ایتا <i>etá</i> , }	{ اوتا <i>otá</i> , }	{ کِتا <i>ketá</i> , } much?	{ جِتا <i>jeta</i> , }	{ تِتا <i>teta</i> , }
{ اِنا <i>iná</i> , } this	{ اُنا <i>utná</i> , } that many.	کِنا <i>kiná</i> , } how	{ جِنا <i>jina</i> , } as many.	{ تِنا <i>tiná</i> , } so many.
{ ایتنا <i>etná</i> , }	{ اوتنا <i>utná</i> , }	کِنا <i>ketná</i> , } many?	{ جِنا <i>jetná</i> , }	{ تِنا <i>tetná</i> , }

a. From the first class we have other adverbs rendered more emphatic by the addition of *هي* *hi*, etc. Thus: *اَبِي* *abhi*, 'just now,' *كَبِي* *kabhi*, *كَبُو* *kabhu*, or *كَدَّهِي* *kadhi*, 'ever,' etc. From the second class, by changing *ان* *an* into *ين* *in*; thus, *يَهِيْن* *yahin*, 'exactly here,' *كِهِيْن* *kahin*, 'whereabouts, somewhere,' etc. From the fourth, by adding *هِيْن* *hin*; *يُوْنِهِيْن* *yūnhin*, 'in this very way,' *وُوْنِهِيْن* *wūnhin*, 'thereupon, at that very time, exactly, the same as before,' etc.

b. From among these may also be formed, by means of post-positions, etc., a number of useful compounds; as *اب تَك* *ab-tak*, or *اب تَلَك* *ab-talak*, 'till now'; *كَب تَك* *kab-tak*, 'till when,' etc.; *كَبِي كَبِي* *kabhi kabhi*, 'sometimes'; *كَبِي نَه كَبِي* *kabhi na kabhi*, 'some time or other'; *جَهَان تَهَان* *jahān tahān*, 'here and there'; *جَهَان كِهِيْن* *jahān kāhin*, 'wherever'; *اُور كِهِيْن* *aur kahin*, 'somewhere else'; *جَب كَبِي* *jab kabhi*, 'whenever'; *كِيُون كَر* *kyūn kar*, 'how?'

c. A few adverbs of time have a twofold signification, i.e. past or future, according to circumstances; thus, *كَل* *kal*, 'to-morrow, or yesterday'; *پَرَسُون* *parson*, 'the day after to-morrow, or the day before yesterday'; *تَرَسُون* *tarson*, 'the third day from this, past, or to come'; *نَرَسُون* *narson*, 'the fourth day from this.' The time is restricted to past or future by the tenses of the verb and by the context of the sentences in which such words are found.

d. Many adverbs occur from the Arabic and Persian languages; as *قَضَارَا* *kazārā* (or *قَضَاكَار* *kazākār*), 'by chance,' from *قَضَا* *kazā*, 'fate,' etc., and *رَا* *rā*, the sign of the objective case; *چِگُونَه* *chigūna*, 'how'; *بَارِي* *bāre*, 'once, at last'; *بَارَهَا* *bārha* (pl.), 'often (times)'; *شَايِد* *shāyad*, 'perhaps' (Hindústānī *هو تو هو* *ho to ho*, it may be); *خَوَاد* *khwāḍ*, 'volens-nolens, positively, at all events'; *خَوَاد نَه* *khwāḍ na khwāḍ*, 'et-cetera,' etc.; *وَ غَيْرَه* *wa ghairā*, 'et-cetera,' etc.; *فَقَط* *fakāt*, 'merely, finis.'

e. Adverbs purely Arabic occur chiefly as follows: 1. Simply a noun with the article; thus, *اَلْقِصَّة* *al-qissa* (literally, 'the story'); and *اَلْغَرَض* *al-gharaz* (literally, 'the end, purport,' etc.), 'in short'; *اَلْحَال* *al-hāl* (the present), 'at this time'; *اَلْبَتَه* *al-batta*, 'certainly,' etc.

2. The Arabic noun in the accusative case, marked with the termination *an* (p. 20); thus, اِتِّفَاقًا *ittifāqan*, 'by chance,' (from اِتِّفَاق *ittifāq*, 'fortune, accident,' etc.); أَصْلًا *aslan* (or أَصْلًا *asla*), 'by no means;' مِثْلًا *mislan*, 'for example,' (from مِثْل *misal*, 'parable, similitude'); خُصُوصًا *khurūsan*, 'especially,' etc. Lastly, a noun with a proposition; as, بِالْفِعْلِ *bi-l-fi'l*, 'in fact;' فِي الْحَالِ *fi-l-hāl*, (in the present), فِي الْفَوْرِ *fi-l-fawr* (in the heat), all signifying 'instantly, immediately;' فِي الْحَقِيقَةِ *fi-l-haqikat* (in truth), 'really;' يَعْنِي *ya'ni*, 'that is to say, to wit, viz.'

f. Many adverbial expressions occur consisting of a pronoun and substantive governed by a simple postposition understood, as, اِسْ طَرَحَ *is tarah*, 'in this manner;' كَيْسَ طَرَحَ *kis tarah*, 'how?' etc.; كَيْسَ وَاسْطَى *kis wāṣṭi*, 'why?' i.e. 'for what reason?' and so on, with many other words of which the adverbial use is indicated by the inflection of the accompanying pronoun.

g. The pluperfect participle may also very often be elegantly applied adverbially; as, هَنَسَكَرَ *hanskar*, 'laughingly,' سَوَّجَكَرَ *sochkar*, 'deliberately,' from هَنَسْنَا *hansnā*, 'to laugh,' سَوَّجْنَا *sochnā*, 'to think,' اُسْ نِي هَنَسَكَرَ كَها *us-ne hanskar kahā*, 'he laughingly (or having laughed) said.'

II. PREPOSITIONS.

46. The prepositions in Hindústání are mere substantives in the locative case, having a postposition understood and sometimes expressed. Most of them are expressive of situation with regard to place, and thence figuratively applied to time, and even to abstract ideas. Hence as substantives, they all govern the genitive case, those of them which are masculine (forming the majority) require the word which they govern to have the postposition *ke* after it; as, مَرْدِ كِي آگِي *mard-ke āge*, 'before the man,' literally, 'in front of the man'; while those that are feminine require the word they govern to have *ki*; as, شَهْرِ كِي طَرَفَ *shahr-ki taraf*,

'towards the city,' literally, 'in the direction of the city.' It is optional to put the preposition before or after the noun which it governs; thus in the foregoing example we might have said *áge mard-ke*, or *mard-ke áge*, with equal propriety. •

The following is an alphabetical list of masculine prepositions requiring the nouns which they govern to have the genitive with *ke*, for reasons explained in the beginning of the Syntax.

آگي <i>áge</i> , before, in front.	درمیان <i>dar-miyán</i> , in the midst,
اُندر <i>andar</i> , within, inside.	between, among.
اوپر <i>úpar</i> , above, on the top.	ساتھ <i>sdth</i> , with (in company).
باعث <i>bá'is</i> , by reason of.	سامنے <i>sámhne</i> , before, in front.
باهر <i>báhar</i> , or <i>báhir</i> , without (not within.)	سبب <i>sabab</i> , by reason of.
بجائے <i>ba-já,e</i> , instead.	سوا <i>siwá</i> or <i>siwá,e</i> , except.
بدلی <i>badle</i> , or بدل <i>badal</i> , instead.	عوض <i>'iwaz</i> , instead, for.
بدون <i>bidún</i> , without, except.	قبل <i>kabl</i> , before, (time).
برابر <i>barábar</i> , equal to, oppo- site to.	قریب <i>karib</i> , near.
برائے <i>bará,e</i> , for, on account of.	کنی <i>kane</i> , near, with.
بعد <i>ba'd</i> , after (as to time).	گرد <i>gird</i> , round, around.
بغیر <i>baghair</i> , without, except.	لئے <i>liye</i> , for, on account of.
بن <i>bin</i> , بنا <i>bind</i> , without.	ماری <i>máre</i> , through (in conse- quence of).
بیچ <i>bich</i> , in or among.	مُطابق <i>mutábik</i> , conformable to.
پار <i>pár</i> , over (other side).	مُوافِق <i>múáfik</i> , according to.
پاس <i>pás</i> , by, near.	مُوجب <i>mutjib</i> , or بموجب <i>ba- mújib</i> , by means of.
پچھی <i>pitchhe</i> , behind, in the rear.	نزدیک <i>nazdik</i> , near.
تلی <i>tale</i> , under, beneath.	نیچے <i>niche</i> , under, beneath.
تائیں <i>ta,in</i> , to, up to.	واسطی <i>wáste</i> , for, on account of.
خارج <i>khárij</i> , without, outside.	ہاتھ <i>hátth</i> , in the power of, by means of.

The following prepositions being feminine, require the words they govern to have the genitive with *ki*.

بَابَت <i>bābat</i> , respecting, concerning.	خاطر <i>khātir</i> , for the sake of.
بَدَوْلَت <i>ba-daulat</i> , by means of.	طَرَح <i>tarah</i> , after the manner of, like.
بِمَدَد <i>ba-madaḍ</i> , by aid of.	طَرَف <i>taraf</i> , towards.
بِمَدَد <i>ba-madaḍ</i> , by aid of.	مَعْرِفَت <i>ma'rifat</i> , by, or through.
بِحِث <i>jihat</i> , on account of.	نِسْبَت <i>nisbat</i> , relative to.

Some of the feminine prepositions, when they come *before* the word they govern, require such word to have the genitive in *ke*, instead of *ki*. This is a point well worthy of examination, and we reserve the investigation of it till we come to the Syntax.

a. We have applied the term preposition to the above words with a view to define their *use* and *meaning*, not their mere *situation*. In most grammars they are absurdly called *Compound Post-positions*, on the same principle, we believe, that *lucus*, 'a dark grove,' is said to come from *lucere*, 'to shine,' or *lux*, 'light.' But in sober truth, what we have called prepositions here, are neither compounds, nor necessarily *post-positive*; and we make it a rule never to countenance a new term unless it be more explicit than those already established and familiar. In Greek, Latin, and Old English, the prepositions frequently follow the word which they govern, but this does not in the least alter their nature and use.

b. Besides the above prepositions, the following Arabic and Persian prefixes are occasionally employed with words from those languages.

از <i>az</i> , from, by.	عَلَي <i>'ald</i> , upon, above.
إِلَّا <i>illā</i> , except, besides.	عَنْ <i>'an</i> , from.
بِا <i>bā</i> , with (possessed of).	عِنْد <i>'ind</i> , near, with.
بِا or بِا <i>ba</i> (or <i>bi</i>), in, by.	فِي <i>fi</i> , in.
بِى <i>be</i> , without (deprived of).	كَ <i>ka</i> , according to, like.
بِى <i>bar</i> , on, in, at.	لِ <i>la</i> or <i>li</i> , to, for.
بِرَای <i>barā, e</i> , for (on account of).	مَعَ <i>ma'</i> , with.
بِلا <i>bilā</i> , without (<i>sine</i>).	مِنْ <i>min</i> , from.
دَر <i>dar</i> , in, within.	

III. CONJUNCTIONS.

47. The conjunctions have no peculiarity about them ; we shall therefore add a list of the more useful of them in alphabetical order. •

از بسکه <i>az bas-ki</i> , since, for as much as.	که <i>ki</i> , that, because, than.
اگر <i>agar</i> , گر <i>gar</i> , if.	تاکه <i>táki</i> , that, in order that.
اگرچه <i>agarchi</i> , although.	کیونکه <i>kyunki</i> , because.
امّا <i>ammá</i> , but, moreover.	گویا <i>goyá</i> , as if.
اور <i>aur</i> , and, also.	گوکه <i>go-ki</i> , although.
بلکه <i>bal-ki</i> , but, on the contrary.	لیکن <i>lekin</i> , but, however.
بھی <i>bhi</i> , also, indeed.	مگر <i>magar</i> , except, unless.
پر <i>par</i> , but, yet.	نہیں تو <i>nahin-to</i> , otherwise.
پس <i>pas</i> , thence, therefore.	نیز <i>ntz</i> , also, likewise.
تو <i>to</i> , then, consequently.	و <i>wa</i> , and, but.
جتک <i>jabtak</i> , until, while.	و گر <i>wa-gar</i> , and if.
جو <i>jo</i> , if, when.	ورنہ <i>war-na</i> , and if not, unless.
حال آنکہ <i>hál-ánki</i> , whereas, notwithstanding.	هم <i>ham</i> , also, likewise.
خواہ <i>khwáh</i> , either, or.	هرچند <i>harchand</i> , although.
	هنوز <i>hanoz</i> , yet, still.
	یا <i>yá</i> , or, either.

IV. INTERJECTIONS.

48. These scarcely deserve the appellation of ‘part of speech ;’ we shall therefore content ourselves by enumerating a few of common occurrence.

شباباش *shábásh* (i. e. شاد باش *shád báš*), ‘happiness or good luck to you!’ آفرین *áfrin* ‘blessings on you,’ واہ واہ *wáh wáh* ‘admirable!’ کیا خوب *kyá khúb* ‘how excellent!’ دهن دهن *dhan-dhan*

dhan 'how fortunate!' *wah jī* واه جي, *kyd bdt hai* 'what an affair!' all express joy, admiration and encouragement, like 'bravo! well done!' etc. But *bāp re* (lit., O father) *bāp re* 'astonishing! dreadful!' *hāi hāi* هائي هائي, *hāi hāi* هائي هائي, or *hai hai* هائي هائي, *wā, e* واه, ا, *wā, e wā, e* واه, ا واه, ا, *alackaday! woe is me!* هت *hat*, *chhi chhi* چھي چھي, 'tush, pshaw, pish, fie fie!' *dur*, 'avaunt!' express sorrow, contempt, and aversion. *ai* اِي, *o* او, 'Oh!' *re* or *ari* اري, 'holla you!' are used in calling attention: the two last in a disrespectful way. *re* (m.) or *ri* (f.) agrees in gender with the object of address; as, *laundē re*, 'you boy!' *laundī ri*, 'you girl!'

NUMERALS.

49. The Hindústānī numeral adjectives, 'one,' 'two,' 'three,' etc., up to a hundred, are rather irregular, at least in appearance, though it would not be very difficult to account for the seeming irregularity on sound etymological principles. This, however, would not greatly benefit the student, who must, in the meantime, learn them by heart as soon as he can.

FIGURES.			NAMES.	FIGURES.			NAMES.
	ARABIC.	INDIAN.			ARABIC.	INDIAN.	
1	١	१	ایک <i>ek.</i>	6	٦	٦	چھہ <i>chha.</i>
2	٢	२	دو <i>do.</i>	7	٧	٧	سات <i>sāt.</i>
3	٣	३	تین <i>tin.</i>	8	٨	٨	آٹھ <i>āṭh.</i>
4	٤	٤	چار <i>chār.</i>	9	٩	٩	نو <i>nau.</i>
5	٥	٥	پانچ <i>pānch.</i>	10	١٠	١٠	دس <i>das.</i>

FIGURES.			NAMES.	FIGURES.			NAMES.
	ARABIC.	INDIAN.			ARABIC.	INDIAN.	
11	۱۱	११	اِکَاره <i>igdrah.</i>	31	۳۱	۳۱	اِکِٹیس <i>ikitis.</i>
12	۱۲	१۲	بارہ <i>bdrah.</i>	32	۳۲	۳۲	بِٹیس <i>batlis.</i>
13	۱۳	१۳	تیرہ <i>térah.</i>	33	۳۳	۳۳	تِٹیس <i>tétis.</i>
14	۱۴	१۴	چودہ <i>chaudah.</i>	34	۳۴	۳۴	چَوٹیس <i>chautis.</i>
15	۱۵	१۵	پندرہ <i>pandrah.</i>	35	۳۵	۳۵	پِٹِٹیس <i>paintis.</i>
16	۱۶	१۶	سولہ <i>sólah.</i>	36	۳۶	۳۶	چِٹِٹیس <i>chhattis.</i>
17	۱۷	१۷	سترہ <i>satrah.</i>	37	۳۷	۳۷	سِٹِٹیس <i>saintis.</i>
18	۱۸	१۸	اتھارہ <i>athárah.</i>	38	۳۸	۳۸	اِٹِٹیس <i>athitis.</i>
19	۱۹	१۹	اُنیس <i>unis.</i>	39	۳۹	۳۹	اُتِٹیس <i>untális.</i>
20	۲۰	۲۰	بیس <i>bis.</i>	40	۴۰	۴۰	چالیس <i>chális.</i>
21	۲۱	۲۱	اِکیس <i>ikhis.</i>	41	۴۱	۴۱	اِکِٹالیس <i>ikhtális.</i>
22	۲۲	۲۲	بائیس <i>bá, lis.</i>	42	۴۲	۴۲	بِیالیس <i>bé, dlis.</i>
23	۲۳	۲۳	تِیس <i>té, lis.</i>	43	۴۳	۴۳	تِٹِٹالیس <i>tétális.</i>
24	۲۴	۲۴	چَوِیس <i>chaubis.</i>	44	۴۴	۴۴	چَوِالیس <i>chau, ális.</i>
25	۲۵	۲۵	پچیس <i>pachis.</i>	45	۴۵	۴۵	پِٹِٹِٹالیس <i>paintális.</i>
26	۲۶	۲۶	چِٹِٹیس <i>chhabbis.</i>	46	۴۶	۴۶	چِٹِٹِٹالیس <i>chhi, ális.</i>
27	۲۷	۲۷	ساتِیس <i>satá, lis.</i>	47	۴۷	۴۷	سِٹِٹِٹالیس <i>saintális.</i>
28	۲۸	۲۸	اِٹِٹالیس <i>athá, lis.</i>	48	۴۸	۴۸	اِٹِٹِٹالیس <i>athá, lis.</i>
29	۲۹	۲۹	اُتِٹیس <i>untis.</i>	49	۴۹	۴۹	اُنچاس <i>unchás.</i>
30	۳۰	۳۰	تِیس <i>tis.</i>	50	۵۰	۵۰	پچاس <i>pachás.</i>

FIGURES.			NAMES.	FIGURES.			NAMES.
	ARABIC.	INDIAN.			ARABIC.	INDIAN.	
51	٥١	٥١	اِڪاون <i>ikāwan.</i>	71	٧١	٧١	اِڪهٽر <i>ikhattar.</i>
52	٥٢	٥٢	باون <i>bāwan.</i>	72	٧٢	٧٢	بهٽر <i>bahattar.</i>
53	٥٣	٥٣	تِرڀن <i>tirpan.</i>	73	٧٣	٧٣	تهٽر <i>tihattar.</i>
54	٥٤	٥٤	چَوَن <i>chauwan.</i>	74	٧٤	٧٤	چَوَهٽر <i>chauhattar.</i>
55	٥٥	٥٥	پَچَپَن <i>pachpan.</i>	75	٧٥	٧٥	پَچَهٽر <i>pachhattar.</i>
56	٥٦	٥٦	چَھپَن <i>chhappan.</i>	76	٧٦	٧٦	چَھِهٽر <i>chhihattar.</i>
57	٥٧	٥٧	سَٽاَوَن <i>sattāwan.</i>	77	٧٧	٧٧	سَهٽر <i>sathattar.</i>
58	٥٨	٥٨	اَٿاَوَن <i>athāwan.</i>	78	٧٨	٧٨	اَٿَهٽر <i>athhattar.</i>
59	٥٩	٥٩	اُنسَٿ <i>unsath.</i>	79	٧٩	٧٩	اُناسِي <i>unāsī.</i>
60	٦٠	٦٠	ساٿ <i>sāth.</i>	80	٨٠	٨٠	اَسِي <i>assī.</i>
61	٦١	٦١	اِڪسَٿ <i>iksath.</i>	81	٨١	٨١	اِڪاسِي <i>ikdāsī.</i>
62	٦٢	٦٢	باسَٿ <i>bāsath.</i>	82	٨٢	٨٢	بِياسِي <i>bé, dāsī.</i>
63	٦٣	٦٣	تِرِسَٿ <i>tirsath.</i>	83	٨٣	٨٣	تِرَاسِي <i>tirāsī.</i>
64	٦٤	٦٤	چَوسَٿ <i>chausath.</i>	84	٨٤	٨٤	چَوراسِي <i>chaurāsī.</i>
65	٦٥	٦٥	پَينسَٿ <i>painsath.</i>	85	٨٥	٨٥	پَچاسِي <i>pachāsī.</i>
66	٦٦	٦٦	چَھاسَٿ <i>chhi, dāsath.</i>	86	٨٦	٨٦	چَھِياسِي <i>chhi, dāsī.</i>
67	٦٧	٦٧	سَٽسَٿ <i>satsath.</i>	87	٨٧	٨٧	سَٽاسِي <i>sutāsī.</i>
68	٦٨	٦٨	اَٿسَٿ <i>athsath.</i>	88	٨٨	٨٨	اَٿاسِي <i>athāsī.</i>
69	٦٩	٦٩	اُنَهٽر <i>unhattar.</i>	89	٨٩	٨٩	نَواسِي <i>nau, dāsī.</i>
70	٧٠	٧٠	سَٽر <i>sattar.</i>	90	٩٠	٩٠	نَوي <i>nauwé.</i>

FIGURES.			NAMES.	FIGURES.			NAMES.
	ARABIC.	INDIAN.			ARABIC.	INDIAN.	
91	٩١	٤٩	اِکَانَوِي <i>ikānawé.</i>	96	٩٦	٤٤	چھیاَنَوِي <i>chhi, ānawé</i>
92	٩٢	٤٩	بَانَوِي <i>bānawé.</i>	97	٩٧	٤٥	سَتَانَوِي <i>satānawé.</i>
93	٩٣	٤٣	تِرَانَوِي <i>tirānawé.</i>	98	٩٨	٤٣	اِٹھَانَوِي <i>athānawé.</i>
94	٩٤	٤٨	چَوْرَانَوِي <i>chaurānawé</i>	99	٩٩	٤٤	نِنَانَوِي <i>ninānawé.</i>
95	٩٥	٤٥	پچَانَوِي <i>pachānawé.</i>	100	١٠٠	٩٥٥	سَو <i>sau</i> or سِي <i>sai</i>

a. Some of these have names slightly differing from the preceding, which we here subjoin :

11	گیارہ <i>gyārāh</i>	51	ایکاون <i>ékāwan.</i>	85	پَنچاسِي <i>panchāsī.</i>
18	اٹھارا <i>athārā.</i>	54	چَوپن <i>chaupan.</i>	86	چھاسِي <i>chhāsī.</i>
19	اُنیس <i>unnis.</i>	55	پچاون <i>pachāwan.</i>	90	نَوَد <i>nauwad.</i>
21	ایکس <i>éks.</i>	61	ایکسٹھ <i>éksaṭh.</i>	91	{ ایکَانَوِي <i>ékānawé</i> or اِکَانَوِي <i>ikānawé.</i>
31	ایکتیس <i>éktīs.</i>	66	{ جھَاچِٹ <i>chhāchhat.</i> or چھسٹھ <i>chha-saṭh.</i>		
33	تینتیس <i>taintīs.</i>	68	اَرسٹھ <i>arsaṭh.</i>	92	{ بَانَوِي <i>bānawé</i> or بِرَانَوِي <i>birdānawé.</i>
34	چَونتیس <i>chauntīs.</i>	71	ایکھتر <i>ekhattar.</i>		
38	اَرٹیس <i>artīs.</i>	73	تِرھتر <i>tirhattar.</i>	93	تِرَانَوِي <i>tirānawé.</i>
39	اُنچالِیس <i>unchālīs.</i>	76	چھہتر <i>chha-hattar</i>	95	پَنچَانَوِي <i>panchānawé.</i>
41	ایکتالِیس <i>éktālīs.</i>	81	ایکاسِي <i>ékāsī.</i>	96	چھَانَوِي <i>chhānawé.</i>
43	تینتالِیس <i>taintālīs.</i>	82	{ بَاسِي <i>bāsī</i> or بِرَاسِي <i>birāsī.</i>	99	{ نَوَانَوِي <i>nau, ānawé</i> or نِنَانَوِي <i>nindnawé.</i>
46	چھتالِیس <i>chhatālīs.</i>				
48	اَرٹالِیس <i>artālīs.</i>				

a. The numbers above one hundred proceed somewhat like our own, only the conjunction is generally suppressed; as ایک سو پانچ *ek sau pānch*, 'one hundred (and) five;' دو سو دس *do sau das*, 'two hundred (and) ten,' etc. The present year, 1855, may be expressed as with us, اٹھارہ سو پچھپن *ek hazār dīh sau pachpan*, or اٹھارہ سو پچھپن *at̤hārāh sau pachpan*, that is, 'one thousand eight hundred,' etc., or 'eighteen hundred,' etc.

b. The following are used as collective numbers:

گنڈا <i>gandā</i> , a group of four.	سیکڑا <i>saiḱḱā</i> , a hundred.
گاہی <i>gāhī</i> , a five.	ہزار <i>hazār</i> , a thousand.
کوڑی <i>koṛī</i> , a score.	لاکھ <i>lākh</i> , a hundred thousand.
چالیس <i>chālīsā</i> , a forty.	کروڑ <i>karor</i> , one hundred lākhs, or ten millions.

c. The Ordinals proceed as follows:

پہلا <i>pahlā</i> or <i>pahlā</i> ,	} 1st.	چوتھا <i>chauthā</i> , 4th.
پہلا <i>pahlā</i> or <i>pahlā</i> ,		پانچواں <i>pānchvān</i> , 5th.
دوسرا <i>dūsra</i> , 2nd.		چھٹواں <i>chhatvān</i> ,
تیسرا <i>tisra</i> , 3rd.		چھٹھا <i>chhatḥā</i> . } 6th.

The 'seventh' and upwards are regularly formed from the Cardinals by the addition of وان *vān*. The ordinals are all subject to inflection like adjectives in *ā* or *ān*, that is, *ā* becomes *e* for the oblique masculine, and *ī* for the feminine. In like manner, *ān* becomes *en* and *in*.

d. Fractional Numbers.

پاؤ <i>pāo</i> ,	} $\frac{1}{4}$	پون <i>paun</i> ,	} $\frac{3}{4}$.
چوتھ <i>chauth</i> ,		پونا <i>paunā</i>	
چوتھا <i>chauthā</i> ,		سوا <i>savā</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$.	
تہا <i>tihā</i> , $\frac{1}{3}$.		دہڑہ <i>derḥ</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$.	
آدھا <i>ādhā</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$.		آڑھا <i>arḥā</i> , $2\frac{1}{2}$.	

In the use of the fractional numbers, a few peculiarities occur

which it will be well to notice ; thus, پوني *paune*, when prefixed to a number, signifies 'a quarter less' than that number ; سوا *sawá*, 'a quarter more ;' سارھي *sárhē*, 'one half more,' etc. To the collective numbers for a hundred, a thousand, etc., they are similarly applied ; thus, پوني سو *paune sau* = 75 ; سوا سو *sawá sau* = 125. The words *derh* and *arhá*, denote multiplication ; as, ڈیڑھ ہزار *ḍērḥ hazár* = 1500, i. e. $(1000 \times 1\frac{1}{2})$; ارہائی ہزار *arhá, i hazár* = 2500, or $(1000 \times 2\frac{1}{2})$.

e. It will be seen then, that altogether the management of the numerals, whole and fractional, is no easy matter. The *sure* plan is to commit them carefully to memory up to 100. As a check upon this the learner should get the first ten, and the multiples of 10, as 20, 30, 40, etc. ; then, if he is not *quite certain* of any number (not an unlikely occurrence), for example 35, he may safely say تیس پر پانچ *tis par pānch*, 'five over thirty.' Lastly, let him get the first twenty thoroughly, and then count by scores کوری *kori* ; thus, 35 is *ek kori pandrah* ; but the more scientific mode is, of course, to carry the hundred numerals in his head, and be quite independent.

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

50. The Hindústání abounds with derivative words both of native origin and of foreign importation. Those from the Arabic are generally single words modified from a triliteral root, according to the grammatical rules of that language. From the Persian, on the other hand, not only derivative words are freely borrowed, but also a multitude of compounds, for the formation of which the Persian language has a peculiar aptitude, and to the number of which there is no limit. In like manner, compositions in the Hindí dialect abound in Sanskrit words both derivative and compounded according to the genius of that highly-cultivated language. Hence, in order to know Hindústání on sound etymological principles, a slight knowledge of Arabic, Persian, and

Sanskrit is absolutely requisite. To the majority of students in this country, however, this is impracticable, their time being necessarily occupied in the acquisition of those essential branches of knowledge usually taught at schools. As a general rule, then, we may take it for granted that an acquaintance with the words of the Hindústání language, whether native or foreign, primitive or derivative, must be ultimately acquired by practice in reading, with the aid of a vocabulary or dictionary, together with exercises in composition. This being the case, it will not be necessary for us to enter deeply into the subject of derivation or composition; the reader, if inclined, may consult Dr. Gilchrist's quarto Grammar, edit. 1796, where he will find twenty-nine goodly pages devoted to this department.

NOUNS DENOTING AGENCY OR POSSESSION.

51. We have already seen that the agent of a verb is denoted by adding the termination *والا*, *wálá* (sometimes *هارا* *hárá*) to the inflected form of the infinitive, as *bolne-wálá* or *bolne-hárá*, 'a speaker.' The same terminations added to a substantive denote in general the possessor of such substantive, real or temporary; as *الا گھر* *ghar-wálá*, 'the master of the house;' *الا بیل* *bail-wálá*, 'the owner of the bullock;' or, simply, 'the man with the bullock.' A noun of the third class is inflected on the addition of *والا*, *wálá*, thus, *الا گدھی* *gadhe-wálá*, 'the owner of the ass;' or 'the man with the donkey.' Various nouns of agency, etc. are also formed by adding the following terminations, thus:—

بان	to	باغ	a garden,	باغبان	<i>bágh-bán</i> , a gardener.
باز	—	تہمتا	a jest,	تہمتی باز	<i>thāt!ho-báz</i> , a jester.

بر to	راه a road,	راه‌بر <i>ráh-bar</i> , a guide.
بردار —	حَقّه a pipe,	حَقّه‌بردار <i>hukka-bardár</i> , a pipe-bearer.
بند —	نعل a horse-shoe,	نعلبند <i>na'l-band</i> , a farrier.
چی —	مشعل a torch,	مشعلچی <i>mash'al-chi</i> , a torch-bearer.
¹ دار —	زمین land,	زمین‌دار <i>zamin-dár</i> , a landholder.
ر —	لوا iron,	لوا‌ر <i>lohár</i> , a blacksmith.
کار —	بد bad,	بدکار <i>bad-kár</i> , an evil-doer.
گر —	زر gold,	زرگر <i>zar-gar</i> , a goldsmith.
گار —	گناه crime,	گناه‌گار <i>gunáh-gár</i> , a sinner.
وار —	امید hope,	امیدوار <i>ummed-wár</i> , an expectant.
وان —	در door,	دروان <i>dar-wán</i> , a porter.
ی —	سپاه army,	سپاهی <i>sipáhi</i> , a soldier.

NOUNS DENOTING THE MEANS OR INSTRUMENT.

52. These signify the thing by which the action may be performed, and are derived from verbal roots by affixing

ن as	بیل rolling,	بیلن <i>belan</i> , a rolling-pin.
نا —	رم playing,	رمنّا <i>ramná</i> , a park.
نی —	کتر clipping,	کترنی <i>katarni</i> , a pair of scissors.
و —	جهاز sweeping,	جهازو <i>jháru</i> , a broom.

Others are formed from nouns, by affixing

ال as	گهڑی an hour,	گهڑیال <i>ghartyál</i> , an hour-bell.
آنه —	دست the hand,	دستانه <i>dastána</i> , a glove.
ک —	چشم the eye,	چشمک <i>chashmak</i> , spectacles.
ه —	دست the hand,	دسته <i>dasta</i> , a handle.

¹ The terminations *dár*, *báz*, and perhaps a few more, require the noun to be inflected, if of the third class; as, *mazo-dár*, tasteful, *thattáho-báz*, a jester.

NOUNS DENOTING PLACE OR SITUATION.

53. These are formed partly by uniting two nouns together, and also by adding certain terminations; as,

آباد a city,	حیدر Haidar,	حیدرآباد <i>haidar-ábád</i> , the city of Haidar.
باڑی a garden,	پھول a flower,	پھلواڑی <i>phúl-wári</i> , a flower-garden.
پور a city,	غازی Ghází,	غازی پور <i>Ghází-pur</i> , the city of Ghází.
زار multitude,	لالہ a tulip,	لالہ زار <i>lálá-zár</i> , a tulip-bed.
سال or سالا a place,	گھوڑا a horse,	گھوڑا سال <i>ghur-sál</i> , a stable.
ستان a place,	قبر a grave,	قبرستان <i>kabr-istán</i> , a burying-ground.
شن a place,	گل a rose,	گلشن <i>gul-shan</i> , a rose-bower.
گاہ a place,	آرام rest,	آرام گاہ <i>árám-gáh</i> , a resting-place.
نگر city,	کشن Kishn,	کشن نگر <i>Kishn-nagar</i> , the town of Krishna.

ABSTRACTS.

54 Abstract nouns are formed chiefly from adjectives, by affixing some termination, of which the following are of common occurrence :

to گرم warm,	گرم <i>garmá</i> , warm weather.
کم little,	کمتی <i>kamtí</i> , deficiency.
بچہ or پنا — لڑکا a child,	لڑکپن <i>larák-pan</i> , childhood.
میتھا — س sweet,	میتھاس <i>mithás</i> , sweetness.
تازہ — گی fresh,	تازگی <i>tázagí</i> , freshness.

DIMINUTIVES.

56. These are formed from other nouns, by adding to them various terminations; as,

آ to بیټی a daughter,	بیټیا <i>bitiyá</i> , a little daughter.
چی or چه — دیگ a cauldron,	دیگچی <i>degchi</i> , a kettle.
ړی — پلنگ a bedstead,	پلنگړی <i>palangrî</i> , a small bedstead.
ک — توپ a cannon,	توپک <i>topak</i> , a musket.
وا — مرد a man,	مردوا <i>marḍá</i> , a little man.
یتا — برهمن a brahman,	برهمنیتا <i>brahmanetá</i> , a young brahman.
وتا — هرن a deer,	هرنوتا <i>hiranotá</i> , a fawn.
یلا or يل — مور a peacock,	مورېلا <i>morelá</i> , a pea-chicken.
چه — باغ a garden,	باغچه <i>baghicha</i> , a kitchen-garden.

FEMININES FORMED FROM MASCULINES.

57. Names of males ending in *á* or *a*, of the third class, have the corresponding females in *î*; as بیټا *betá*, 'a son;' بیټی *betî*, 'a daughter;' گهوړا *ghorá*, 'a horse;' گهوړی *ghorî*, 'a mare.' In a similar manner names of lifeless objects of the third class have sometimes a feminine form, generally significant of diminution, as گولا *golá*, 'a bullet;' گولی *golî*, 'a pill.' Substantives of the first and second classes form the corresponding feminine by adding either *î*, *nî*, or *in*, as follows:—

ملا <i>mullá</i> , a teacher,	ملانی <i>mullânî</i> .
شیر <i>sher</i> , a lion,	شیرنی <i>shernî</i> .
میټر <i>mihtar</i> , a sweeper,	میټرانی <i>mihtarânî</i> .

بَراہمن <i>brāhman</i> , a Brahman,	بَراہمنی <i>brāhmanī</i> .
سُناں <i>sundār</i> , a goldsmith,	{ سُناں <i>sundārīn</i> , or سُناں <i>sundarnī</i> .

a. A few are irregular in their formation; thus, from بھائی *bhāī*, 'brother,' بہن *bahin*, 'sister;' بیگ *beg* or خان *khān*, 'lord,' بیگم *begam* or خانم *khānam*, 'lady;' راجا *rājā*, 'king,' رانی *rānī*, 'queen;' ہاتھی *hātī*, m. 'an elephant,' ہاتھنی *hāthnī*, f. In other cases, as باپ *bāp*, 'father,' ما *mā*, 'mother,' the words are totally different, as in our own language, and often taken from different tongues, as مرد *mard*, 'man' (Persian), عورت *'aurat*, 'woman' (Arabic).

ADJECTIVES.

58. Adjectives are formed from substantives by the addition of certain terminations, most of which will be found in the following alphabetical list: their ordinary meaning will be obvious from the various examples; thus, by adding

ا to	بھوکہ <i>bhūkhā</i> , hunger,	بھوکھا <i>bhūkhā</i> , hungry.
انہ —	طفل <i>a child</i> ,	طفلاںہ <i>tiḥlāna</i> , childish.
اور —	زور <i>strength</i> ,	زوراور <i>zor-āwar</i> , strong.
بند —	ہتھیار <i>arms</i> ,	ہتھیار بند <i>hathyār-band</i> , armed.
دار —	وفا <i>fidelity</i> ,	وفادار <i>wafā-dār</i> , faithful.
زا —	ولایت <i>foreign country</i> ,	ولایتزا <i>wildyat-sā</i> , foreign-born.
سار —	کوہ <i>a mountain</i> ,	کوہسار <i>koh-sār</i> , mountainous.
گیر —	دل <i>the heart</i> ,	دلگیر <i>dil-gir</i> , grieved.
گین —	غم <i>sorrow</i> ,	غمگین <i>gham-gin</i> , sorrowful.
لا or لو —	پچھا <i>behind</i> ,	پچھلا <i>pichhlā</i> , hindermost.
مند —	دولت <i>wealth</i> ,	دولتمند <i>daulat-mand</i> , wealthy.

نا to	دو two,	دُونا <i>dūna</i> , double.
ناک —	هول terror,	هولناک <i>haul-nāk</i> , terrible.
و —	دیدار view,	دیدارو <i>didārū</i> , slightly.
وار —	سوگت grief,	سوگوار <i>sog-wār</i> , grievous.
ور —	نام name,	نامور <i>nām-war</i> , renowned.
ز —	دوسال two years,	دوساله <i>do-sāla</i> , biennial.
ي —	بازار a market,	بازاری <i>bazārī</i> , of the market.
یل or یلا —	دانت tooth,	دنتیل <i>dantel</i> , tusked.
بین or یانه —	چوب wood,	چوبین <i>chobin</i> , wooden.

فام *fām* and گون *gūn* are added to words to denote colour; as, زعفران فام *sa'fardn-fām*, 'saffron-coloured,' نیل گون *nil-gūn*, 'blue-coloured.' کونا *konā* and گوشه *gosha* are added to numerals to express the figure of things; as, چوکونا *chau-konā*, 'quadrangular, شش گوشه *shash-gosha*, 'hexagonal,' etc. وش *wash* and وار *wār* are added to express likeness; as, برق وش *barq-wash*, 'like lightning,' وار مردانه *mardāna-wār*, 'like a brave man.'

a. Many adjectives are formed by prefixing certain words; as follows:—

ان to	دیدها seen,	آندیکها <i>an-dekhd</i> , unseen.
با —	وفا trust,	بافا <i>bā-wafā</i> , trusty.
بی —	صبر patience,	بیصبر <i>be-sabr</i> , impatient.
بد —	نام a name,	بدنام <i>bad-nām</i> , infamous.
غیر —	حاضر present,	غیرحاضر <i>ghair-hāzır</i> , absent.
خلاف —	عقل wisdom,	خلاف عقل <i>khilāf-'aql</i> , foolish.
کم —	بخت fortune,	کم بخت <i>kam-bakht</i> , unfortunate.
لا —	چاره help,	لاچاره <i>lā-chāra</i> , helpless.

نا to خوش pleased, ناخوش *na-khush*, displeased.
 هم — عمر age, هم عمر *ham-'umr*, coeval.

59. In concluding our remarks on the derivation of words, we would particularly direct the student's attention to the various uses of the termination *ی*. 1. It may be added to almost every adjective of the language, simple or compound, which then becomes the corresponding abstract substantive. 2. It may be added to all substantives denoting country, city, sect, tribe, physical substances, etc., which then become adjectives, signifying *of or belonging to, or formed from*, etc., the primary substantive. Lastly. It is used in forming feminines from masculines; and it is the characteristic of the feminine gender in all present and past participles, as well as in all adjectives purely Indian ending in *ā*.

COMPOUND WORDS.

60. In all works written in the Urdu or mixed dialect of Hindústání, a vast number of compound words from the Persian may be met with in almost every page. These are generally formed by the union of two substantives, or of an adjective with a substantive. Many of them are given in dictionaries, but as there is no limit to their number, the student must not place much reliance on that source. A few weeks' study of Persian will make the matter clearer than any body of rules we could lay down on the subject; we shall therefore notice here only the more important compounds, referring the student for further information to our Persian Grammar, last edition.

SUBSTANTIVES.

a. A Persian or Arabic substantive with its regimen is of frequent occurrence in Hindústání; as, آب حیات *áb-i-haiyát*, 'water of immortality'; دیدۀ دانش *dída, i-dánish*, 'the eye of discernment'; رُوی زمین *ru-i-zamín*, 'the face of the earth.' In a similar form a Persian substantive with its adjective occasionally occurs; as, مرد نیکو *mard-i-nikú*, 'a good man'; عالم فانی *'dám-i-fánt*, 'the perishable world.' These, when introduced into Hindústání, are viewed as single words, and form their various cases by adding the post-positions like nouns of the first or second classes; as, *áb-i-haiyát ká*, *áb-i-haiyát se*, etc.

b. A numerous class of Compound Substantives is formed by the mere juxta-position of two nouns; as, باورچی خانه *báwar-chi-lhána*, 'cook-house, or kitchen,' from باورچی 'cook,' and خانه 'a house'; so, رزم گاه *rasm-gáh*, 'the battle-field,' from رزم 'contest,' and گاه 'a place'; in like manner, جهان پناه *jahán-panáh*, 'the asylum of the world,' i. e. 'your majesty,' from جهان 'the world,' and پناه 'refuge'; so, روز نامه *roz-náma*, 'a day-book,' خرد نامه *khírad-náma*, 'the book of wisdom,' etc. In compounds of this kind, the two words are generally written separate, though they may also be united into one. These are upon the whole like our own compounds, *book-stall*, *coffee house*, *newspaper*, etc., of which it is customary to write some with a hyphen between, others quite separate, and a few united into one word.

c. There is a class of verbal Nouns, not very numerous, consisting, 1st. Of two contracted infinitives, connected with the conjunction و; as, گفت و شنود *guft o shanúd*, 'conversation,' literally, 'speaking and hearing'; آمد و رفت *ámád o raft* or *ámád o shud*, 'coming and going,' 'intercourse.' 2ndly. A contracted infinitive, with the cor-

responding root; as *جُست و جو* *just o jû*, 'searching;' *گُفت و گو* *guft o gû*, 'conversation.' The conjunction *و* in such cases is occasionally omitted; as, *گُفت گو*, the same as *آمد و شد*, *etc.*

d. There are a few compounds similar to the preceding, consisting of two substantives, sometimes of the same, and sometimes of different signification; as, *مرز و کشور* or *مرز و بوم* *marz o búm* or *marz o kishwar*, 'an empire' or 'kingdom,' literally, 'boundary and region;' so, *آب و هوا* *db o hawá*, 'climate,' literally, 'water and air;' *نشو و نما* *nashv o namá*, 'rearing or bringing up' (a plant or animal). In these, also, the conjunction *و* may be omitted, as *نشو نما*, *مرز بوم*, *etc.*

e. Compounds purely Hindústání or Hindí are not nearly so numerous as those borrowed from the Persian; the following are occasionally met with: 1st. A masculine and feminine past participle, generally the same verb, though sometimes different; as, *کها کهي* *kahá-kahi*, 'altercation,' *کها سني* *kahá-suni*, 'disputation.' 2nd. Two nouns of the same, or nearly the same signification; as, *نوکر چاکر* 'servants,' *ريت رسم* 'a custom or mode,' *etc.* Such expressions are very common in the '*Bágh o Bahár*,' which is the standard work of the language. 3rd. Two words having something of alliteration about them, or a similarity of rhyme; as, *شور زور* 'hurly-burly,' *دھوم دھام* 'uproar,' *مکر چکر* 'trickery,' *etc.*, all of which we should of course vote to be vulgarisms, only that they occur in the very best writers. Lastly, the Hindústání is particularly rich in imitative sounds, such as *جھن جھن* 'jingling,' *سن سن* 'simmering.'

f. Arabic phrases, such as we described in p. 19 (No. 18), are occasionally met with, such as *مُسَبَّبُ الْأَسْبَابِ*, 'the Causer of causes,' 'God,' *etc.*; but we believe that all such are explained in good dictionaries.

ADJECTIVES.

a. A very numerous class of epithets is formed by the union of two substantives; as, لاله رخ *lāla rekḥ*, 'having cheeks like the tulip;' پری روی *pārt-rū*,^e or *part-rū*, 'having the face of a fairy;' سنگ دل *sang-dil*, 'having a heart like stone;' شکر لب *shakar-lab*, 'having lips (sweet) as sugar.' In English we have many instances, in the more familiar style, of this kind of compound; as, 'iron-hearted,' 'bull-headed,' 'lynx-eyed,' *etc.*

b. Another numerous class, similar to the preceding, is formed by prefixing an adjective to a substantive; as, خوب روی *khūb-rū*,^e, 'having a fair face;' پاک رای *pāk-rā*,^e, 'of pure intention;' تنگ دل *tang-dil*, 'distressed in heart.' We make use of many such compounds in familiar conversation and newspaper style, such as 'clear-sighted,' 'long-headed,' 'sharp-witted,' 'hard-hearted,' *etc.*

c. Perhaps the most numerous class of the epithets is that composed of verbal roots, joined to substantives or adjectives; as, عالم گیر *ʿālam-gīr*, 'world-subduing;' فتنه انگیز *fitna-angez*, 'strife-exciting;' جان آسا *jān-āsā*, 'giving rest to the soul;' دل ستان *dil-sitān*, 'ravishing the heart;' سبک رو *subuk-raw*, 'moving lightly.' Our best English poets frequently indulge in compounds of this class; thus, 'the night-tripping fairy,' 'the temple-haunting martlet,' 'the cloud-compelling Jove,' *etc.*

d. A knowledge of these Persian compounds will be absolutely necessary, in order to peruse with any advantage the finest productions of the Hindústānī language. The poets in general freely use such terms; nor are they of less frequent occurrence in the best prose works, such as the 'Bāgh o Bahār,' the 'Ikhwānu-ṣ-ṣafā,' the 'Khirad

Afroz,' etc., for the thorough understanding of which, a slight knowledge of the Persian is absolutely requisite. In proof of this, we could point out many compounds which occur in our own selections from the 'Khirad Afroz,' not to be found in any dictionary, the meaning at the same time being quite obvious to any one who knows Persian. Such, for example, are مرهم بها *marham-bahá*, 'medicine-money;'
نفس کشی *nafas-kushi*, 'mortifying of the passions;'
مزاج صوفی *súfti-mizáj*, 'of philosophic disposition,'

e. We may reckon among the compounds such expressions as ما باب *má-báp*, 'parents,' لار کپور *lár-kapúr*, 'Lár and Kapúr,' names of two brother minstrels who lived at the court of Akbar. It is barely possible that this may be an imitation of the Sanskrit compound called Dwandwa; though the probability is in favour of its being an idiomatic omission of the conjunction اور 'and,' between two such words as are usually considered to be associated together. In works purely Hindí, translated from the Sanskrit, such as the 'Prem Ságar,' it is most likely that such phrases as نندا جسودا *nanda-jasodá*, 'Nanda and Jasodá;'
کرشن بلرام *krishna-balarám*, 'Krishna and Balarám,' are bonâ-fide Dwandwas; but it would savour of pedantry to apply the term to such homely expressions as روٹی مکھن *roti-makhén*, 'bread and butter,' or the very *un-classical* beverage commonly called برتدی پانی *bertdí-pání*, videlicet, 'brandy and water.'

SECTION V.

SYNTAX, OR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

61. IN all languages a simple sentence must necessarily consist of three parts, expressed or understood: 1st, a nominative or subject; 2nd, a verb; and 3rd, a predicate or attribute; as, 'fire is hot,' 'ice is cold.' In many instances the verb and attribute are included in one word; as, 'the man sleeps,' 'the horse runs,' 'the snow falls,' in which case the verb is said to be neuter or intransitive. When the verb is expressive of an action, and at the same time the sense is incomplete without stating the object acted upon, it is called an active or transitive verb, as, 'the carpenter made a table,' 'the masons built a church.' In each of these sentences it is evident that something is required beyond the verb to complete the sense, for if we merely said 'the carpenter made,' 'the masons built,' the hearer would instantly ask, 'made what?' 'built what?' In Hindústání and several of its kindred dialects, it is of the utmost importance that the learner should discriminate the active or transitive from the neuter or intransitive verb, in order that he may adopt that mode of construction peculiar to each. In a sentence whose verb is active or transitive, we shall designate the three parts as agent, verb, and object; thus, *the carpenter* is the agent; *made*, the verb; and *a table*, the object.

a. In the arrangement of the three parts of a sentence, different languages follow rules peculiar to themselves; for instance, in the

sentence, 'the elephant killed the tiger,' the Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit languages have the option of arranging the words in any order. The Arabic and the Gaelic put the verb first, then the nominative, and lastly the object. The English and French follow the logical order as we have given it, and the Hindústání and Persian have also an arrangement of their own, which we shall now proceed to explain, as our first rule of Syntax or construction.

62. The general rule for the arrangement of the parts of a sentence in Hindústání is, first, the nominative or agent; secondly, the predicate or object; and, last of all, the verb; thus, آگ گرم ہے *ág garm hai*, 'fire is hot,' پرهیز اجیہی دوا ہے *parhez achchhí dawá hai*, 'abstinence is good physic,' شیر کو مار ڈالا ہے *húthí-ne sher-ko mār-dālā hai*, 'the elephant has killed the tiger.'

a. Though the above rule holds in short sentences, such as those we have just given, yet it is by no means of stringent application. In the first place, poets are freely allowed the proverbial license of the *genus*; that is, to adopt that arrangement of the words which best pleases the ear, or suits the metre. In prose, also, it may sometimes be more emphatic to put the object first; as, اُن بتوں کو تو جُرا لایا 'thou hast stolen those images.' Sometimes the object is, for the sake of contrast or emphasis, put last, in the place usually occupied by the verb; as follows, جاہل طلب کرتا ہے مال کو۔ اور عاقل کمال کو 'the fool seeks for wealth, and the sage for excellence,' where *mál-ko* and *kamál-ko* are put last.

b. The Hindústání makes no difference in the arrangement of a sentence, whether it be interrogative or affirmative. In conversation, the tone of the voice, or the look, suffices to indicate whether or not a question is asked, and in reading it must be inferred from the context; thus, تُم جاؤگی may signify 'you will go,' or 'will you go?' There are, however, several words which are used only in asking a question, such as those given in the middle column of p. 68. These, when used, come immediately before the verb, as تُم کہاں جاؤگی 'where

will you go?' The word کیا is sometimes employed at the beginning of a sentence to denote interrogation, like the Latin *num* or *an*; as, کیا تم نی یہ مثل نہیں سنی 'have you not heard this proverb?'

CONCORD OF ADJECTIVES WITH SUBSTANTIVES.

63. The adjective, as in English, generally precedes its substantive. If the adjective be capable of inflection, that is, if it be a purely Indian word ending in *ā*, the following rule holds: The termination *ā* is used before all masculine nouns in the nominative (or first accusative) case singular; the termination *e* is used before masculine nouns in any other case singular, or in the plural number; and the termination *i* is used before all feminine nouns, in any case, singular or plural; thus, وہ بھلا مرد ہے *wuh bhalā mard hai*, 'he is a good man,' بھلی مرد سے *bhale mard-se*, 'from a good man,' بھلے مردوں سے *bhale mardon-se*, 'good men,' بھلی عورت *bhalī 'aurat*, 'a good woman,' بھلی عورتوں کا *bhalī 'auraton-kā*, 'of good women.'

a. The same rule applies to such adjectives in *ān* and *a*, as admit of inflection; as, دسواں مرد *dśwān mard*, 'the tenth man,' دسویں رات *dśwīn rat*, 'the tenth night;' so, بیچارہ مسافر *bīchārē māsāfir*, 'the helpless traveller,' بیچاری مسافر کو *bīchārī māsāfir ko*, 'to the helpless traveller,' بیچاری رانی *bīchārī rānī*, 'the helpless queen.'

b. If adjectives, capable of inflection, be separated by means of the particle *ko* from the noun which they qualify, and united with the verb, they undergo no change; as, اُسکی مُنہ کو کالا کرو *uski mūnē ko kalā karo*, 'blacken his face;' but in this sentence *kalā-karnā* is to be reckoned a compound verb (p. 66, b). Adjectives, ending with any letter except *ā*, *a* and *ān*, restricted as above, do not undergo any change;

as, پاک آدمی 'a pure man, پاک عورت 'a pure woman,'
 پاک چیز 'an unclean thing.'

c. As a general rule, adjectives, when followed by their substantives, never receive the nasal terminations (*ān*, *en*, or *on*) of the plural; and the same * rule applies to such tenses as are formed of participles with or without an auxiliary verb, it being deemed sufficient to add the nasal *n* to the last word only; as کتابیں اچھی *achchhi* (not *achchhi, ān*) *kitdhen*, 'good books;' بھلے آدمیوں نے *bhale* (not *bhalon*) *ādmīyon-ne*, 'by good men;' وہ چلی جاتی رہتی تھیں *we chali jāti rahṭi thīn*, 'they (females) continued going along.' Sometimes, however, the participle takes the plural termination; as گرتیاں ھیں and پھرتیاں ھیں. When the adjective comes last (which may happen in verse), it sometimes receives the plural termination; as, راتیں بھاریاں 'heavy (tedious) nights.' (Yates's Grammar).

d. If an adjective qualify two or more nouns, some of which are masculine, and others feminine, the adjective is used in the masculine form, and the same rule applies to the participles and future tenses of verbs; as, اُسکی ماں باپ موی ھیں 'his mother and father are dead;' اُسنی اپنی بیٹی بیٹی کو موا دیکھکر کہا 'he seeing his son and daughter dead, said,' etc. If, however, the substantives be names of inanimate things, the adjective generally agrees with that to which it stands nearest; thus, کپڑے باسن اور کتابیں بہت اچھی ھیں 'the clothes, plates, and books are very good.'

CONCORD OF THE GENITIVE WITH ITS REGIMEN; ETC.

64. We have seen (p. 27, etc.,) that the genitive case has three distinct terminations, *kā*, *ke*, and *kī*, and the rule which determines the choice of these is exactly similar to that which regulates the termination of the

adjective; in fact, all genitives in Hindústání are *possessive adjectives*, subject to inflection, and, like adjectives, they are generally placed before the substantive which governs them. If the governing word be masculine and in the nominative case (or first form of the accusative) singular, *کا* *kā* is used, as, *مرد کا گھر* *mard-kā ghar*, 'the man's house,' or 'the house of the man,' *مرد کا کتا وفادار ہے* *mard-kā kuttā wafādār hai*, 'the man's dog is faithful,' *مرد کا کتا مت مارو* *mard-kā kuttā mat máro*, 'do not beat the man's dog.' If the governing word be masculine, and in an oblique case singular, or in any case plural, *کی* *ke* is used, as, *مرد کی گھر سے* *mard-ke ghar-se*, 'from the man's house,' *مرد کی گھروں کو* *mard-ke gharon-ko*, 'to the man's houses.' Lastly, if the governing word be feminine, in whatever case or number, *کی* *ki* is used; as, *مرد کی بیٹی* *mard-kī betī*, 'the man's daughter,' *مرد کی کتابیں* *mard-kī kitāben*, 'the man's books.'

a. Although the general rule is to put the genitive case before its regimen, yet the reverse is of frequent occurrence, particularly in such works as have been translated or imitated from the Persian; as *فید بدن کی* 'the thralldom of the body,' *سجده شکر کا* 'the worship of thanksgiving.' We may here state that the Persian genitive is formed by placing the governing word first, having its last letter marked with the vowel *kasra*; as, *گنج دانیش* *ganj-i dānish*, 'the treasury of wisdom,' where the short vowel *i* is the sign of the genitive, similar in its use to our particle *of* in English. Persian words ending with *ی* and *ی* take *ی*; and those ending with *ا* or *و* take *ی* for the sign of the genitive; as, *بندہ خدا* 'a servant of God,' *ہوای بحر* 'air of the sea.'

b. The genitive sign is employed *idiomatically* in such expressions

as *as sab-ká sab*, 'one and all,' *khet-ká khet*, 'the whole (field) of the field,' *bát-ki bát*, 'mere talk;' and *adjectively* to convert a substantive into an attributive; thus, *soné-ká takhta*, 'a golden plate,' or 'plate of gold;' *beti sir-ká chehra*, 'a boy with a large head.'

c. In some cases it is idiomatically omitted; as *daryá kanári* *daryá kanáre*, 'on the river bank,' for *daryá-ke kanáre-men*, 'on the bank of the river.' It is also omitted in many expressions in which the governing words denote weight or measure; as, *ek sir gosht*, 'one pound of flesh,' *ek bighá zamin*, 'a bighá of ground,' where the words are used merely in apposition, the same as in German.

d. The genitive is also used to signify possession, value, etc.; as, *pádsháh-ke ek betá thá*, 'the king had a son;' in like manner, *us-ke ek beti thi*, 'he had also a daughter;' *ek rupi-ka chánwal*, 'one rupee's (worth of) rice.'

e. Compounds formed of two common substantives in English will in Hindústání be expressed by the genitive case; as *likhne-ki mez*, 'a writing-table;' *kháns ká wakt*, 'dinner time;' and sometimes the genitive sign is used in Hindústání when in English it is inadmissible, as *fíkr ká lafz*, 'the word *FIKR*.'

f. Instances sometimes occur in which a genitive case is used in consequence of a noun or preposition understood; such as *tem us-ki suno*, 'hear ye him,' *us-ki bát*, 'his word;' so in the tale of the First Darwesh ('*Bágh o Bahár*,' p. 34,) we have *ab hamari tumhari* (where the word *bech* or *dermian* is understood), 'between you and me there has arisen a sincere friendship.' The

editors of a recent Calcutta edition have made an *amendment* here, by using *hamárit tumhári* !

GOVERNMENT OF PREPOSITIONS, ETC.

65. The list of prepositions, page 71, beginning with آگے *áge*, etc., govern the genitive with کی *ke*; as آگے گھر کی *ghar-ke áge*, 'before (in front of) the house;' دُریا کی *daryá-ke pár*, 'over (on the other side of) the river,' etc. The less numerous list, beginning with بابت *bábat*, etc., page 72, govern the genitive with کی *kí*; as, شہر کی طرف *shahr-kí taraf*, 'towards (in the direction of) the city.' All the prepositions may be optionally put before or after the word which they govern, their effect on the substantive, with few exceptions, remaining the same.

a. The prepositions being all substantives in an oblique case whose termination is (No. 64, c) idiomatically omitted, it is easy to see from what we have just stated why they should govern the genitive in *ke* or *kí*, but never in *ká*. There is however one peculiarity attending some of the feminine prepositions which custom seems to have established; though the *rationale* of it be not at all evident. We have excellent authority for saying that the words بمدد *bimadad*, بیطرف *bimarf*, and مانند *manand*, when they precede the substantive, require the genitive in کی *ke*; and when they follow, they require کی *kí*. In the second volume of the '*Khírad Afroz*,' p. 277, we have بمدد عقل کی *bamadad 'akl-ke*, 'by aid of the understanding.' In the '*Bágh o Bahár*,'¹ p. 40, we have بی مرضی حضور کی *bí murrí khúsur kí*

¹ Whenever reference is made to the '*Bágh o Bahár*,' it is understood to be the edition recently edited by me, at the desire and expense of the Honourable the East-India Company. It is not only the cheapest, but in every respect the best work that the student can peruse, after he has gone through the Selections appended to this Grammar.—D. F.

be-marzi huzúr-ke, 'without consent of her highness the princess;' and in page 188 of the same work, we have ایک طرف شہر کی *ek taraf shahr-ke*, 'on one side of the city;' all of them with *ke* in every edition and copy, printed or manuscript. The wonder is, how it escaped the *critical amendments* of the Calcutta editors already alluded to; but so it has, for even *they* have here followed the established reading.

b. The preposition مانند *mánand* or *mánind* has been amply discussed by Dr. Gilchrist in several of his works, but it must be confessed that the learned doctor does not in this instance appear as a sound and fair critic. He assumes that one of the Munshís used *ke* instead of *ki* by *mistake*, and that he had sufficient influence with all the other learned natives of the country to make them take his part, and sanction the error. This argument is so very ridiculous that refutation is superfluous. Use is everything in language, and if in Hindústání custom has ordained that several of the prepositions when they precede the word which they govern, require the genitive with *ke*, and when they follow require *ki*, then it is the duty of the grammarian fairly to state the fact. It is quite probable that many instances of this mode of construction, in addition to those which we have shown above, may yet be detected.

c. The adverbs یہاں 'here,' and وہاں 'there,' govern the genitive with *ke*, like nouns or prepositions. When thus used, they convey idiomatically the signification of 'at, to, or in the house of,' or 'in the possession of.' صاحب کی یہاں جاؤ 'go to the gentleman's house,' which is not unlike the use of the French particle *chez*. The prepositions پاس and نزدیک are used in the same general sense as اسکی پاس 'near or with him,' and more generally 'in his possession,' 'chez lui.' The word نزدیک denotes idiomatically 'in the opinion of,' as عقلمندوں کی نزدیک 'in the opinion of the wise;' 'apud sapientes.'

d. Several of the prepositions, when they follow their substantives, may dispense entirely with the genitive signs *ko* and *ki*, thus shewing a tendency to become real postpositions; as, قاضی پاس 'near or before the judge.' If the word they govern be a noun of the third class, or a pronoun, the inflected form remains the same as if *ko* or *ki* had been expressed; as, لڑکی پاس 'near the boy;' اُس بنا 'without him or her;' and if the word governed be the first or second personal pronoun, when the genitive is thus dispensed with, the oblique forms *mujh* and *tujh* are used; as, مجھے پاس 'near me;' تجھے پاس 'near thee.'

DATIVE CASE.

66. The use and application of this case is very nearly the same as in most European languages. As a general rule, an English noun, governed by the prepositions *to* or *for*, will be expressed in Hindústání by means of the dative case.

a. The Hindústání dative sometimes corresponds with the Latin accusative, expressive of motion to a place; for instance, مین گھر کو چلونگا 'I will go home,' 'ibo domum.' In this last sense also, the sign *ko* is often omitted, which brings it still nearer the Latin; as, مین گھر جاتا ہوں 'I am going home,' 'eo domum.' The dative case is also used to express time when; as, دن کو 'by day;' رات کو 'by night;' شام کو 'at evening.' In such expressions the post-position *ko* is frequently and even elegantly omitted; as, ایک دن 'one day;' and if the word expressive of time be accompanied by an adjective or pronoun subject to inflection, the inflected form of the latter remains the same as if *ko* had been expressed; as, اُس دن 'on that day;' کس وقت 'at what time?'

ACCUSATIVE CASE.

67. The accusative in Hindústání, as in English, is generally like the nominative, but when it is desirable to render the object of an active verb very definite or specific, then the termination *ko* (of the dative) is added to the object.

a. We believe this rule to be quite sound as a general principle, though by no means of rigid application. Many words are sufficiently definite from accompanying circumstances, such as an adjective, a genitive case, a pronoun, etc., so as not to require any discriminative mark. Others again, though sufficiently definite in themselves, generally require the particle *ko*; such are proper names, names of offices, professions, etc.; as, *مانک کو بَلاو* 'call Mánik;' *سردار کو بَلاو* 'call the Sardár.' In these instances, however, the Hindústání assimilates with the Greek, which would employ the definite article in like cases.

b. The use of the particle *ko* to denote the object of an active verb forms one of the niceties of the Hindústání, which can only be arrived at by practice. A well-educated native, and many Europeans who have studied the language and associated much with natives, will without effort supply the particle *ko* in its proper place, and nowhere else. It follows then that there must be some principle to regulate all this, though it may be difficult to lay hold of, or to express within a short compass. The rule given by Muḥammad Ibráhím of Bombay, and we assuredly know of no better authority, is in substance the same as we have just stated.—*Vide* 'Tuḥfac Elphinstone,' page 80.

c. When a verb governs an accusative and also a dative, both being substantives, the first or nominative form of the accusative is generally used, as the repetition of *ko* in both cases would not only sound ill, but in many instances lead to ambiguity; thus, *مرد کو گھوڑا دو* 'give the horse to the man.' If, however, it be deemed essential to add *ko* to the accusative, even this rule must give way; as in the following

sentence : اُسَ نِي اَپَنِي بَہائِي کِي حِصِّي کُو اُسکِي بِيبي کُو دِيا 'he gave his brother's share to his (brother's) wife.' When the dative is a pronoun, the repetition of *ko* is easily avoided by using the termination *e* or *en* for the latter ; as, قاضِي نِي لڑکِي کُو اُسي سِپَرَدِ کِيا 'the judge gave up to her the child.'

ABLATIVE AND LOCATIVE.

68. The ablative denotes the source from which any thing proceeds; the locative, as its name imports, denotes situation. In their use and application, they generally correspond with the Latin ablative.

a. The ablative sign *se* سي signifies 'from' and 'with.' It is applied to the instrument *with which*, but very seldom to the agent *by whom*, any act is done, unless in connection with a neuter verb. *Example*: جَلادِ نِي قَيْدِي کُو تلوارِ سي مارا 'the executioner smote the prisoner with a sword.' In Dr. Gilchrist's *Story-Teller* (No. 97), we have an instance of *se* denoting the agent, the *only one* we have ever met with in our reading ; اُچھِ سي رُوکھِي روٹِي کِيونکر کھائِي گئِي تَہِي 'how is it that stale bread was eaten by thee?' With a neuter verb *se* may be used to denote the source or origin of the event described ; as follows, کِسي شاعرِ سي کچھِ قُصورِ سَزدِ هُوا 'by some poet (or through some poet) a fault took place.'

b. With the verb کَہنا *kahna*, 'to say' or 'tell,' the particle *se* سي seems to be used idiomatically, and must often be translated in English by 'to;' as, مَين اُسَ سي سچَ کَہتا هُون 'I am saying to him,' or 'telling him, truth;' because the sentence مَين اُسَ کُو سچَ کَہتا هُون will mean, 'I declare him (or her, or it) to be true,' or 'I call that truth;' so اُسکو لوگَ مَرَدِ نہِين کَہتِي means 'people do not call him a man.' The use of *se* سي with کَہنا therefore is obvious.

c. The locative sign *men* مَين generally denotes *in*, sometimes *to*

or *into*; as, 'شهر مين ڪيا' 'he is in the city;' 'he is gone to (into) the city.' The locative signs *مين* and *پر* have frequently the post-position *سي* joined to them; as, 'شهر مين سي تلوار لايا' 'he brought a sword from ~~in~~ the city;' 'وہ اپني گھوڑي پر سي گر پيا' 'he fell down from *on* his horse.' Here the English idiom is 'from off' his horse, which is less logical.

CASE OF THE AGENT.

69. The case of the agent, characterized by the particle *ني ne*, is never used except with transitive verbs, and when used it is confined to those tenses only which are formed of the past participle (No. 40, page 55). The verb then agrees with the object in gender and number, unless it be deemed requisite to render the object definite by the addition of the particle *ڪو ko* (No. 67), in which case the verb remains in the simple form of the third person singular.

a. In further illustration of this very simple rule, we here subjoin a sufficient number of examples; 'اُس ني ايڪ کتا ديکيا' 'he saw a dog,' or, literally, 'by him a dog (was) seen;' likewise, 'اُس ني ٽين گھوڙي ديکيا' 'he saw three horses,' or, 'by him,' etc.; 'اُس ني ايڪ لومڙي ديکيا' 'he saw a fox;' 'اُس ني ٻهت لومڙيان ديکيا' 'he saw many foxes;' in all which phrases the construction agrees precisely with the Latin passive voice. Again, if it be deemed necessary or elegant to add *ڪو* to the object, then the verb will be always the same, that is, the masculine singular form; thus, 'هم ني کتي ڪو ديکيا' 'we have seen the dog;' 'تم ني گھوڙون ڪو ديکيا' 'have you seen the horses?'; 'جب اس مرد ني لومڙي ڪو ديکيا' 'when that man saw the fox;' 'هم ني لومڙيون ڪو ديکيا' 'we have seen the foxes.'

The same rule applies to all the tenses into which *دیکھا* enters (page 55); as, *اُسَ نِی اِیکُ کُتَا دِیکھا هَی*, 'he has seen a dog'; so, *اُسَ نِی تِینَ گِیوڑِی دِیکھی تھی*, 'he had seen three horses.' As this is a subject of great importance in the language, we would advise the student to repeat each of the above phrases in all the tenses given in page 55.

b. It must be remembered that the case denoting the agent in the personal pronouns *I* and *thou*, are *مَینَ نِی main-ne* and *تُو نِی tú-ne* or *تَینَ نِی tain-ne*; as *مَینَ نِی اُسکو دِیکھا*, 'I saw him (her or it)'; *تُو نِی یَہ مِثَل نہِین سُنِی*, 'hast thou not heard this proverb?' If, however, the pronouns be followed by a qualifying word (substantive or adjective), the inflected forms *مُجھ mujh* and *تُجھ tujh* are used; thus, in the '*Bāgh o Bahār*,' page 20, *مُجھ فُتیرِ نِی ما باب کی سائی مَینَ پُرویش پائی*, 'I poor (or wretched) obtained nourishment under the shelter of my parents.'

c. The student should endeavour to remember the limited and restricted use of this case of the agent. 1st. It is never used before a neuter or intransitive verb. 2nd. It is never used before any of the tenses formed from the root or from the present participle of any verb whatever. 3rd. It is never used before the verb *بولنا bolná*, 'to speak or say,' nor before *لانا láná*, 'to bring,' although they both seem according to our notion to be intransitive. *Bolná* appears to differ very little from *کھنا kahná*, which last requires the use of the agent with *ne*. The verb *láná* is a compound of *le-áná*, the last member of which is neuter or intransitive, and this leads us to a general rule, which is, that 'compound verbs, such as Intensives, of which the last member is neuter, though really transitive in signification, do not require the agent with *ne*;' thus, *وِی مُسافرِ کُہانی کو کھا گئی هَینَ*, 'those travellers have eaten up the dinner.'

d. When two sentences having the same nominative or agent are coupled by the conjunction *اور aur*, 'and,' the first of which has a neuter verb, and the following a verb transitive, it is not

necessary to express the agent with *ne* in the second sentence, but the construction goes on the same as if *ne* had been expressed; thus, *وہ جہت پھر آئی اور کہا* *wuh jhat phir á, i aur (us-ne) kahá*, 'she quickly returned and said.'

e. This very peculiar use of the particle *ne* to denote the agent prevails, with slight modifications, throughout an extensive group of dialects spoken in Hindústán Proper. It is found in the Maráthí, the Guzeráthí, and the Panjábí, in the West. In the Nepalese it assumes the form *لي* *le*; and it may be inferred that it prevails in most of the intermediate dialects of Hindí origin, amounting to nearly twenty in number. It does not exist in the group of dialects connected with the Bengálí, nor in those of the Deccan. In the grammars of the Maráthí language, it is called the *Instrumental case*, a term inapplicable in Hindí, as it never is used with the *instrument*, but solely with the *agent*. What is called the instrumental case in Sanskrit, is applied indifferently to the agent or instrument; but in the modern dialects above alluded to, particularly the Hindústání, *ne* is restricted to the agent only.

f. Our great grammarians have succeeded wonderfully well in mystifying the very simple (though singular) use and application of this particle *ne*. Dr. Gilchrist, in the first edition of his grammar, seems to have felt greatly embarrassed by it, without exactly knowing what to make of it. Those who have merely followed the learned doctor, with very few ideas of their own, have contented themselves by calling it an *expletive*, which luminous explanation has stood for years in one of the books hitherto read by beginners. Now, the term 'expletive' in philology is as convenient, in its way, as that of *the humours* in the jargon of quack doctors; it solves every difficulty, and forms a ready answer to all questions: it may mean anything or nothing. To account philosophically for the mode in which this particle is applied does not fall within our province; suffice it merely to say, that it is a form of construction very common in Sanskrit. With regard, however, to its practical use and application, we trust that all difficulty has been removed. The fact is, that the only real difficulty likely to arrest the progress of the learner consists not in the use of *ne* to express the agent, but in that of *ko* to define the object of a transitive verb.

NUMERALS.

70. When a noun is accompanied by a numeral adjective, the plural termination *on* of the oblique cases is generally dispensed with. If the noun be of the third class, the inflected form in *e* is generally used.

a. Thus, تین سپاہی فی چار مرد کو مارا 'three soldiers beat four men.' We have reason to believe that the addition of the termination *on* would render the substantives more pointed or definite; thus, *tin sipāhiyon-ne* would signify 'the three soldiers (aforesaid).' In the grammar prefixed to Dr. Gilchrist's Dictionary (London ed.), we have سو گھوڑا نواب کی یہاں تھا 'a hundred horses were at the Nawwāb's,' which ought to be translated 'a hundred horse,' i. e. 'a troop or collective body of one hundred,' whereas, 'a hundred horses,' or 'a hundred boys,' would be سو لڑکی and سو گھوڑی.

b. Collective numbers add *on* to denote multiplication or repetition; as, ہزاروں شہر سیکڑوں لڑائیوں 'hundreds of battles;' 'thousands of cities.' Any numeral by adding *on* becomes more emphatic or definite; as, وہی چاروں شخص 'those four persons.' Words expressive of time, as year, month, day, etc., add *on* in the nominative plural; as, برسوں گزری 'years have passed away.'

c. In Hindústānī the conjunction, etc., is idiomatically omitted in such phrases as دو تین 'two (or) three,' دس بیس ' (from) ten (to) twenty.' A doubtful number is expressed by adding ایک to the numeral; as, سو ایک برس 'about ten men;' سو ایک برس 'about a hundred years.' To signify 'fold,' چند or گنا is added to numerals; as, دو چنڈ 'two-fold;' دس گنا 'ten-fold.' Distributives are formed by doubling the number; as, دو دو 'two by two,' or 'two

apiece.' Thus, suppose we wish to say, 'give these men three rupees each,' or 'three rupees apiece,' the Hindústání will be 'أَنْ آدَمِيُونِ كُو تَيْنِ تَيْنِ رُپْيِي دُو' to these men, *three three* rupees give.'

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

71. We have already observed that adjectives in Hindústání do not admit of comparison by any regular or systematic terminations. The comparative degree is indicated by merely putting the standard of comparison in the ablative, and the superlative by prefixing to that the word *sab*, 'all.'

a. The comparative and superlative are to be inferred in general from the context, as the adjective has only one form, that of the positive or simple word, thus سَخِي سِي سُومِ بَهْلَا جُو تُرْتِ دِي جَوَابِ 'the miser is better than the liberal man if he (the miser) give an answer quickly.' It is obvious that if the standard of comparison should include the whole class spoken of, the adjective will express the superlative degree. *Ex.* سَبِ هُنْرُونِ مَيْنِ سِي دُو خُوبِ هَيْنِ 'of all accomplishments two are best' (viz. learning and the art of war).

b. To express the comparative degree, the particles اُورِ *aur*, and زيَادَه *ziyadda*, 'more,' may also be employed exactly as in French and English; as, وَيِ لُوگِ كُنُونِ سِي زِيَادَه خَرَابِ هَيْنِ 'those people are worse than dogs.' The adjective is sometimes doubled to express the superlative degree; as, اچھا اچھا 'very good;' but the words most commonly used and prefixed for this purpose are بڑا 'great, very;' بہت 'much;' حدِ 'beyond bounds;' نہایت 'extremely;' سب سے 'very' (generally in a bad or disagreeable sense); and سب سے بہت 'most, very,' which last is added. It is to be further observed that

بِئْرَا, though thus used apparently as an adverb, agrees in gender and number with the substantive; as, وَهُ بَئْرَا خَرَاب لُكَا هِي, 'he is a very wicked boy;' and again, وَهُ بَئْرِي خَرَاب لُكِي هِي, 'she is a very wicked girl.'

c. The particle سا *sá* (*se, si*), when added to a substantive, converts such substantive into an adjective denoting similitude; as, كُتَا سا نَپَاكُت جَانُور, 'a dog-like unclean animal.' When added to an adjective, it seems to render the same more intensive, though frequently it is difficult to find for it an equivalent English expression; as, بَهْت سِي هَتِيَار وَهَان تَبِي, 'bring a little water;' تَهَوْرَا سا پَانِي لِي آو, 'there were many weapons there.' When the comparison made by سا alludes to one thing out of many, it governs the genitive case; as in the sentence تُعْمَارَا بِيي اُنْهِي كَا سا جِسْم هِي, 'you also have a body exactly like theirs;' شِيرَكِي سِي صُورَت, 'a form like that of a tiger.'

USE OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

72. The personal pronouns, as in Latin, are very often merely understood, particularly before such tenses of the verb as possess distinct personal terminations; and as a general rule, the pronouns need not be expressed when the sense is quite clear without them, except it be by way of contrast or emphasis.

a. When the third personal pronouns become the object of an active verb, they are generally used in the second (or dative) form of the accusative; as, اُسْكُو مَارُو, 'beat him;' اُنْكُو لَاو, 'call them;' اِسِي لُكَا, 'take this away.' If, however, they are employed as adjectives, along with their substantives, they may be used in the nominative form: as, تُم يَه بَات سُنْتِي هُو, 'you hear this word.' With the conjunctive participle, they are elegantly used in the

nominative form ; as, *یہ کہہ کر* 'having said this.' Sometimes, though rarely, the nominative form may be used when a dative follows ; as, *میں وہ تجھے دُون* 'I will give that to thee.' When the first or second personal pronouns are governed by an active verb, the dative form is always used ; as, *وہ مجھے مارتا ہے* or *وہ مجھکو مارتا ہے* 'he is beating me ;' *میں تجھے (تجھکو) دیکھتا ہوں* 'I see thee.'

b. It may be observed that the personal, relative, and interrogative pronouns have two distinct terminations for the dative and accusative cases, viz. *ko* or *e* for the singular, and *ko* or *en* for the plural. Hence, when an active verb governs an accusative (second form) and dative at the same time, it will be easy to avoid a repetition of the termination *ko* by employing *e* or *en* in the one case, and *ko* in the other ; thus, *قاضی نی لڑکی کو اُسی سُہر دِیا* I will give it to you ; *میں اُسی تُمکو دُونگا* 'the judge gave up the child to her.' In sentences of this kind, the accusative is generally put before the dative, but not always ; thus, in the 'Baitál Pachísí,' a very sagacious young lady says to her father, *پتا جو سب گُن جائتا ہو مجھے اُسی دِیجو* 'O father, whosoever may be acquainted with all the sciences, give me to him,' or 'bestow me upon him in marriage,' but then, in another part of the same work, we have a similar expression differently arranged, as *پتا اُسی مجھے دِینا* where the dative is placed first.

c. When the first and second personal pronouns are accompanied by a qualifying word, the genitive of the whole expression is made by *ká, ke, kí*, not *rá, re, ri*, and the pronouns are used in the inflected forms *mujh* and *tujh* ; as, *مجھ فقیر کا* 'of me wretched ;' *تُجھ دانا کا* 'of thee wise.' This oblique form is also used when the particle *sá, se, sí* is added to denote similitude ; as, *تُجھ سا عقلمند* 'a sensible man like thee.'

d. In Hindústání, as in English, it is customary to address an

individual generally in the second person plural, the singular being used in prayer to a deity, or to express familiarity or contempt; but in the vulgar tongue they go a step further, and the speaker uses the plural هم 'we,' when it really refers to no more than himself. This abuse has led to the necessity of adding the word لوگ 'people,' to denote a genuine plural, as *ham log*, 'we (people),' *tum log*, 'you (people).' Thus, ہم جانتی ہیں 'I know' (literally 'we know'); and if a real plural is meant, then they say *ham log jante hain*; so, دو کو دو 'give me (us) the book.' To testify great respect, the third person must also be used in the plural when speaking of a king, saint, or any illustrious or respected man in general; as, وہی سچ فرماتی ہیں 'he is speaking truth' (literally, 'they,' etc.). When the plural is thus used for the singular, it is generally uninflected; but when a still higher degree of respect, or a more decided plural is intended, it receives the inflection; as, انہوں نے کہا 'they or he (his honour, majesty, etc.) said.'

e. This confusion of numbers may have given rise to the following idioms: ہماری تمہاری ہاتھ 'into our and your hands,' that is, 'into the hands of us two;' ہم تم چلینگے *ham tum chalenge*, 'we and you (i.e. I and thou) will go,' meaning, 'we shall go.' The speaker *politely* assumes precedence to himself; and when two different persons thus occur in a sentence, the verb agrees with the first person in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third; as, ہم تم جاویں گے 'we and you will go;' تم وی جاؤ گے 'you and they will go.'

f. We here subjoin the rules laid down by Muḥammad Ibrāhīm of Bombay respecting the *etiquette* to be observed in the use of the pronouns. "1. When the speaker and the person whom he addresses are of the same rank, each should speak of himself in the singular number, and address the other in the second person plural. 2. A person of superior rank may speak of himself in the plural number, but this is not considered to be polite, nor is it thought correct to address even the lowest rank in the singular number. 3. The pronouns of the third person may be used in the singular when speak-

ing of any person in their presence, unless they be of superior rank, when they ought to be spoken of in the plural. 4. When one person of rank addresses another of the same or superior rank, or speaks of him in his presence, it is most correct to make use of the respectful pronoun **آپ**, or the great man's title, or some respectful phrase, as **خُداوند** 'your honour,' **حضرت** 'honour, highness,' etc., and the like, with the third person plural (of the pronouns and verbs); and when an inferior addresses a superior, he ought at all times to use similar expressions of respect, suitable to the rank of the person addressed." We may further add, that an inferior at the same time speaks of himself in the third person singular, under the appellation of **غلام** 'your servant' or 'slave;' **فِدَوِي** 'your devoted;' **بندہ** 'your bondsman;' **مُحَلِّص** 'your sincere friend,' etc.

g. When a person relates the speech of another, he makes use of the identical words which the person whose speech is reported is supposed to have used. *Example*, He said he should go next day, **اُس ني کہا کہ مَين کل جاؤنگا** (*lit.* 'he said, I will go to-morrow.') So in the sentence, He told me to go home, **اُس ني کہا کہ گھر جاؤ** (*lit.* 'he said, go home.') This idiomatic use of the pronouns, and consequently of the persons and tenses of the verb, is well worthy of the student's attention. It is perhaps that point in which the Hindústānī differs most widely from the English, as will be seen in the following sentence, which to save room we shall give in the Roman character. *Kal main-ne ap-ke bete-ko shahr-men dekhā, wuh yahān dyā-chāhtā thā tum-se milne-ko, par kahā ki ghorā merā mar-gayā, aur hamēn ishāra kiyā ki ap-se zāhir karnā ki apnī pālki mere wāste bhej-denā; fi-l-hāl jo tumhārī pālki maujūd na ho, to mukhlis apnī pālki us-ke wāste bhej-degā.* 'I saw your son yesterday in the city, he wished to come here to see you, but mentioned that his horse was dead, and desired me to tell you to send your pālki for him; if your pālki be not now at hand, I shall despatch mine for him.' From the preceding sentence it will appear that considerable attention and experience will be necessary before the student can readily apply the pronouns agreeably to the rules of grammar, idiom, and *etiquette*, which last is a point of great importance among the Orientals.

USE OF THE POSSESSIVE 'APNÁ.'

73. When there occurs in the complement of a sentence a possessive pronoun belonging to the nominative or agent, such possessive is expressed in Hindústání by اپنا *apná* (-*ne* or -*ní*).

a. We may define the complement of a sentence in general, as that portion of it which in English follows the verb; thus, in the sentences, 'he returned to his house,' 'he was transacting his business,' the phrases 'to his house,' and 'his business,' form the complement. Again, in each of these, the possessive pronoun *his*, if it refers solely to the nominative *he*, will be expressed by *apna* in Hindústání; as, *وَد اپنا کام کرتا تھا* and *وَد اپنی گھر پھر آیا*; but if the pronoun *his* refers to another person, then it will be expressed by اُسکا *us-ká* (-*ke*, -*kí*); for instance, *وَد اُسکی گھر آیا*, 'he came to his house,' meaning not his own house, but the house of some other third person.

b. When the nominative of a sentence consists of the first or second personal pronoun, and its possessive occurs in the complement, the matter admits of no hesitation; as, 'I am going to see my father;' 'we have seen our new house;' 'you are destroying your health;' in all of which *apná* would be used for 'my,' 'our,' and 'your,' respectively. In the use of the third person, however, the English language is liable to an ambiguity, for example, the sentence 'he was beating his slave' has two meanings; it might be his *own* slave, or another man's. The Hindústání is much more explicit; 'his own slave' would be expressed by *apne ghulám-ko*, and 'another man's slave' by *us-ke ghulám-ko*; hence, as a practical rule, if the possessive in the complement of a sentence denotes *own*, it will be expressed in Hindústání by *apná* (-*ne*, -*ní*). Sometimes, *apná* is elegantly repeated, to denote separation or distinction; as follows, *وہ دونوں اپنی اپنی گھر گئی*, 'they both went, each to his own house,' whereas *apne ghar* would merely denote 'their own house,' as common to both.

c. It is needless to add, that if a possessive pronoun occurs in the nominative part of a sentence, the use of *apnd* is inadmissible; as, مَينَ اُور ميرَا باپ اِپني مُلڪَ مينَ جائيَنگي 'I and my father will go to our own country.' Here *main aur merā bāp* is the nominative of the sentence, and *apne mulk meri* is the complement; in the former, the regular possessive *merā* is used, and in the latter, *apnd*, according to our rule above stated.

d. When in the first clause of a sentence there occurs the conjunctive participle, the possessive in it will be *apnd*; as, مَينَ اِپني باپ کو ساتھ ليکرا اِپني مُلڪَ مينَ جاؤنگا 'I, having taken my father with me, will go to my own country.' Here, the use of *apnd* is strictly according to rule, for the sentence is equivalent to 'I will take my father with me; and I will go to my own country.'

e. We occasionally meet with *apnd* used irregularly instead of the other possessives; as, اِپنا بھي مزاج بھک گيا 'my own disposition even was led astray.' ('Bāgh o Bahār,' p. 21.) In ordinary discourse, according to Dr. Gilchrist, we may hear such expressions as the following, namely, جو اِپنا بيٹا ايسا کرتا 'if my son had done so.' Lastly, *apnd* is used substantively in the general sense of 'one's people, friends,' etc., like the Latin expression 'apud suos;' thus, وہ اُپنون کي پاس آيا — پراپنون ني اُسي قبول نہ کیا, 'he came to his own, but his own received him not.'

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

74. The demonstratives يہ *yih*, 'this,' and وُہ *wuh*, 'that,' together with their plurals, are sometimes used in the same sense as our definite article 'the.' They are applicable to both genders, and agree with their substantives in case, and generally in number.

a. We have seen it stated in some grammar, 'that a demonstrative pronoun in the singular may be used with an Arabic plural,' etc., from which the reader is left to infer that it is not used with any other plural. Now, the fact is, that *yih* and *wuh* are frequently used with any plural, and represent the plural even without the substantive; as, *يَه دُونُون بَهَائِي جَاكَم كِي پَس گَنِي*, 'these two brothers went to the magistrate;' and again, *وَه بِه طَرِيق خَيْرَات كِي كُجِه دِي تي هِين*, 'they by way of alms give something.' It would be needless to multiply examples, as they may be met with in any author. We have reason to believe, however, that when the singular is thus used, it is either to denote a collective group, or in a disrespectful sense; on a principle analagous to that of applying the plural to one person in order to denote respect or reverence.

INTERROGATIVES.

75. The interrogative *کُون kaun*, when used by itself, generally applies to persons, and *کیا kyā* to irrational or lifeless beings; but if the substantive be expressed, *kaun* will agree with it adjectively in case and number, whereas the inflection of *kyā* is never used adjectively.

a. For example, in the phrase *کُون هِي* 'who is there?' the inference is, 'what person?' so, *کیا هِي* signifies 'what (thing) is it?' At the same time we may not only say *کُون مَرَد* 'what man?' *کِس مَرَد کو* 'to what man?' but also *کُون چيز* 'what thing?' *کِس چيز کا* 'of what thing?' We can also say, *کیا چيز* 'what thing?' but we cannot say *کاھي چيز کا* to denote 'of what

¹ Here is another instance of a feminine preposition requiring the genitive in *ke*, agreeably to what we stated page 98, a. The example is from the 'Bāgh o Bahār,' p. 144. It is the reading of half-a-dozen different copies (two of them manuscript), as well as of the Calcutta edition, 1836, printed in the Roman character. — D. P.

thing.' The oblique form *kdhe* is used only as a substantive; as, کاهي کي گهڙي 'a watch of what (substance, etc.)?' the answer to which may be سوني کي 'of gold,' etc. Sometimes *kyd* is applied to a person or thing by way of exclamation; as, کيا حرامزاده 'what a rogue!' کيا بات 'what an affair!' When *kyd* is repeated, it seems to convey the idea of 'what various?' as, کيا کيا عجائب 'what various wonders?' Sometimes, *kyd* is used as a conjunction, meaning 'whether,' 'or,' like the Latin 'sive;' as, کيا باغ کيا کهيت مين 'whether in the garden or in the field.'

b. The interrogative is used for the relative in such sentences as مين جائتا هون که کون هي 'I know who it is.' Also adverbs derived from the interrogative (*vide* page 68) are in a similar manner substituted for those from the relative; for instance, مين نهين جائتا هون که وه کب جائگا 'I do not know when he will go.'

c. Sometimes a question is used to denote negation or surprise; as, ايتنا ملڪ جو ليا تيري کس کام آويگا 'all the territory which thou hast taken will be of no use to thee;' literally, 'of what use will it be to thee?' and again, کهان راجا کا بيتا کهان يه شهره 'where is the king's son? and where this report?' meaning 'the king's son has nothing to do with this report.'

RELATIVE AND CORRELATIVE.

76. Strictly speaking, the Hindústání does not possess a relative pronoun corresponding with our 'who,' 'which,' and 'that,' and as this want is a source of much perplexity to the learner, we shall endeavour in the following paragraphs to explain fully how the place of the relative is supplied.

a. In page 38 we have given the declension of جو and سو which from want of a better term we called *relative* and *correlative*, respectively. The word جو signifies 'he who,' 'she who,' or 'that which,' and refers, not to an antecedent, like our relative 'who,' but to a noun following, like our words 'whosoever,' 'whatsoever,' 'whoso.' Hence جو usually begins the sentence, and is followed in a second clause by سو and the use of the two together generally forms a substitute for our relative pronouns 'who,' 'which,' and 'that,' as will be seen by the following examples; جو ڳوڙي تُم ني بيهجي تهِي - سو راجا ني بهت پسند ڪئي 'the king much approved of the horses which you sent,' literally, 'what horses you sent, the king much approved of the same;' جو تُم ني ڪها هي - سو سب سچ هي 'that is all true which you have said,' literally, 'whatever you have said, that is all true.' In like manner, the relative and correlative adverbs usually accompany each other; جهاڻ گنج تهاڻ مار - جهاڻ پھول تهاڻ خار 'where the treasure is, there is the snake; and where there is a flower there is a thorn.'

b. Sometimes, the remote demonstrative may be used instead of the correlative, both pronominally and adverbially; as follows, جسڪي ديڳ اُسڪي تيڳ 'he who has the pot has the sword' (he who pays best, is best served); جيسا دوگي ويسا پاوگي 'as you shall give, so shall you get.' In the following sentence, the demonstrative adverb وهان is used; whereas in a few sentences before, the author uses the correlative تهاڻ for the same expression (*vide* Selections in Devanāgarī, page 8, lines 3 and 10); جهاڻ ننانوي گهڙي دودھ ڪي هونگي - وهان ايڪ گهڙا پاني ڪا ڪيا 'where there shall be ninety-nine pitchers of milk, how will a single pitcher of water be there discovered?' We may here at

the same time see the negative effect of the question, as the speaker means that 'there is no chance of detecting one pitcher full of water among ninety-nine of milk.'

c. The conjunction *کہ* frequently accompanies the relative, and sometimes occupies its place entirely; as in the phrases, 'جو اذیت کہ ہم کو پہنچی ہے خاطر میں نہ لاوین' 'let us not bring into mind the trouble which has come upon us;' so also, 'دانا وہ ہے کہ کام سے پہلے انجام کار کو سوچی' 'he is a wise man, who, before the commencement, thinks of the end of his work;' 'وہ شخص کہ جس نے خط لکھا' 'the man who wrote the letter.' Sometimes, the demonstrative is substituted, in imitation of the Persian; thus, 'اُس میں کئی بُت سونے کی ہیں' 'there is a temple in which there are several idols of gold.'

d. In many instances the relative *جو* corresponds with our 'who,' 'which,' or 'that,' but the student must be careful not to consider this as a rule, for it is only the exception; as follows, 'دو روٹی جو بیٹی کھاتی ہیں' 'the two loaves which my children eat.' Here the word *جو* is not put first, because there is another word *دو* already used to define *rotī*; but suppose the sentence were 'the bread which I ate was very good,' we should have to say in Hindústānī, '*jo rotī main-ne khā, i, so (or wuh) bahut achchhi thi.*'

INDEFINITES.

77. The indefinite *کوئی* *ko, i*, 'somebody' or 'anybody,' when used alone, refers to a person, whereas *کچھ* *kuchh*, 'something,' 'anything,' refers to matter in general. As an adjective, however, *ko, i* may agree with any substantive, as, 'کوئی آدمی' 'any or some man,' 'کوئی چیز' 'any or some thing.' *کچھ* is seldom applied to persons in

the nominative, but in the oblique cases; *kisī* or *kisū* seems to be equally applicable to persons or things.

a. The indefinites *ko,ī*, and *kuchh*, as well as the numeral ایک *ek*, 'one,' frequently supply the place of our articles 'a,' 'an,' or 'a certain;' as, *ایک دانشمند کسی شہر میں وارد ہوا* 'a sage arrived in a certain city;' *کسی وقت ایک شیر بیمار پڑا* 'on a certain time a tiger fell sick.' The indefinite article frequently occurs more than once at the beginning of a story, and it is a point of good taste to use *ko,ī* and *ek* alternately, as in the preceding examples, so as to avoid the clumsy repetition of the same word. The emphatic particle *ہی* or *ہی* *hi* may be affixed to many of the pronouns; as, *آپ ہی* 'my (your, etc.) own self;' *یہی* 'this same;' *وہی* 'that same.' Also in the oblique cases *اُسی*, *اُسی* etc., as in *اُسی کو اُسی کو* 'to this or that self-same person or thing.' Sometimes *ہی* is added with the same effect.

CONCORD OF THE VERB WITH THE NOMINATIVE.

78. As a general rule, the Hindústání verb agrees with its nominative in number, person, and gender, subject, however, to the following exceptions: 1. To mark respect, a singular nominative has a verb in the plural; 2. If the nominative consist of different irrational objects in the singular number, they may take a singular verb; 3. If the nominatives be of various genders, the verb takes the masculine form, or agrees with that next to it; Lastly. If the verb be transitive, and in any tense formed of the past participle, the nominative assumes the case of the agent, and the verb follows a special rule already illustrated, p. 103, No. 69, etc.

a. We shall here add a few examples in illustration of the

preceding rule, embracing, as it does, the whole subject of verbal concord, which differs in some respects from that of the European languages. Thus, *وَهُ لَكِهْتَا هَي* 'he is writing;' *وَهُ نَاجَتِي هَي* 'she is dancing;' *وَي بُولَتِي هَيْن* 'they (males) are talking;' and *وَي گَاتِي هَيْن* 'they (females) are singing.' The following examples refer to the exceptions: 1. *بادشاه دیکھکر آبدیدہ هُوِي* 'the king having seen (this), became tearful,' or 'wept;' where the verb *هُوِي* is plural, expressive of respect to 'the king,' which is in the singular nominative. In like manner we have *مُنَاسِبْ نِهِن کِه جِهَان پَنَاه عَاجِزِي کَرِن* 'it is not proper that your majesty should submit.' 2. In the following sentences we have two nouns in the singular number, coupled by a conjunction, whilst the verb is in the singular, agreeing with the nearest noun; as, *اِيِي بِل اور گھوڑا پَهَنچَا هَي* 'the bullock and horse have just now arrived;' *جِن دَهِن اور راج ميرا کيُون نہ سب گيا آج* 'my people, my wealth, and my kingdom, why are they not all gone (from me) this day?' 3. Several nouns of different genders occur in the next two sentences, but the verb takes the masculine plural in preference to the feminine; as, *اُسکي ما باپ بھائی تینون اُسکي شادي کي فِکَر مین تبي* 'her father, mother, and brother, were all three meditating the accomplishment of her marriage;' *اُسکي هاتِي اُونٹ گاڑِي لادي جاتي هين* 'his elephant, camel, and carriage are being loaded.'

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

79. In this department the Hindústání differs very little from the English. Actives or transitives naturally govern the accusative case, which, as we have shewn, is generally like the nominative, and sometimes like the dative (*vide* p. 101, No. 67.)

a. Causal verbs, verbs of clothing, giving, etc., may be considered

as governing two accusative cases, or the accusative and the dative; as, لَرَكِي ڪو ڪهانا ڪهلاڪر گهر جاو, 'having given the child food, go home;' اُسکو ايڪ رُپيه دو, 'put on him these clothes;' and ڪپڙا پهنا, 'give him a rupee.'

b. Some neuter verbs, as آنا 'to come,' بڻنا 'to become,' پهانا 'to suit,' پڙنا 'to fall,' پهچنا 'to arrive,' پهڻنا 'to become,' چاهنا 'to be desirable,' رهنا 'to remain,' سوجھنا 'to appear,' لڳنا 'to unite,' ملنا 'to meet, to occur,' and هونا 'to be,' govern the dative case, and are frequently used impersonally; as follows, مڃي رحم آتا هي, 'I feel compassion;' مڃي اس بات مين سُبھ هي, 'I have some doubt in this matter;' همڪو چاهئي ڪه وهان جاوين, 'it is desirable that we should go there.' We may here observe that the form چاهئي from *cháhna*, is frequently used impersonally in the sense of 'it is proper,' 'it is fit;' like the Latin 'decet,' 'oportet.' When thus employed, governs the dative of the person, and either the past participle or the aorist of the accompanying verb, as in the preceding example, which might also be expressed هم ڪو جايا چاهئي, 'we must go.' Sometimes, it may be used personally; as, تُم ڪو ڪيا چاهئي, which may mean 'what is proper for you,' or 'what do you require,' etc. We could in this way say تُمڪو وهان جانا چاهئي, 'you must go there,' or 'to go there behoveth you.'

c. Verbs meaning 'to sell,' or implying 'gain,' have هاتھ 'hand,' connected with them; as تُمني ڪسڪي هاتھ بيچا هي, 'to whom have you sold it?' وه ڪام بهت مَحنت سي هاتھ آيا, 'that business was accomplished with great difficulty;' in like manner, اُسڪا ايڪ پھول تَحَقه هاتھ آيا, 'he gained a flower as his prize.' In such expressions the word هاتھ is used in the sense of 'possession.'

d. Verbs which in English require 'with,' 'from,' or 'by' after them, govern the ablative, and those which require 'in,'

'within,' 'into,' the locative case; as in the following sentence: *بَہترِ یہ ھی کہ اُسکی دوستی کی وسیلی سی دشمنوں کی ہاتھ* 'this is better, that by means of his friendship I should escape from the hand of my enemies;' in like manner *وہ اپنی گھر میں جا کر دل میں سوچنی لگا* 'going into his house, he began to think within himself.' Verbs of fear and caution require the ablative case; as, *شاید وہ تم سے ڈرتا ھی* 'perhaps he is afraid of you;' *عاقِل حرامزادوں سے خبردار رہتا ھی* 'the sage keeps on his guard against reprobates.'

TENSES OF THE ROOT.

80. We have already given the general signification of each tense, in the various paradigms of the verb, pp. 44 to 59. We shall now, following the same order, briefly notice such peculiarities as some of them present. The reader will recollect that they are three in number—the aorist, future, and imperative, of which the aorist is the most important, on account of its extensive use and application.

a. The *Aorist* generally corresponds with the present subjunctive of the Latin, or what in English grammar goes under the name of 'present potential'; hence the conjunctions *تا کہ* and *کہ* 'that,' *اگر* and *جو* 'if,' *اگرچہ* 'although,' *جب تک* 'until,' and *مبادا* 'lest,' generally require the use of this tense after them; as, *اگر میں چاہوں کہ جب یک مین آؤں وہ ٹھہری تو تجھے کیا* 'if I desire that he should stay till I come, what is it to thee?' It further implies possibility or obligation; as in the sentences, *آج جو کچھ ہو سکی وہی کرو* 'whatever it may be possible to do to-day, that do;' *ہمیں اُمید ھی کہ یہ کام سرانجام ہووی* 'our hope is that this business may be brought to a conclusion;'

جو بادشاہ ایلچی کسی جگہ بھیجی - چاہتی کہ وہ اپنی قوم میں
 سب سے دانا اور زبان آور ہو 'if a king sends an ambassador to any
 place, it is desirable that he should be the wisest and the most
 eloquent man of his tribe.' When the power of doing a thing is
 designed to be expressed, the verb سکتا 'to be able,' is used in
 all its parts, with the root (or sometimes the inflected infinitive)
 of the principal verb; as, وہ جا نہیں سکتا ہے or less frequently,
 وہ جانی نہیں سکتا ہے 'he cannot go.'

b. The aorist is very frequently employed to denote present
 time when general and unrestricted, hence it is used much in
 proverbial expressions, with which the language abounds; as,
 پاپی کا مال اکارتہ جائی 'the wealth of the wicked goes for
 nought.' It also expresses time future or past, conditionally; as,
 اگر پاوی گلی تیری تو بُلبل گِلستان بُولی 'if the nightingale find
 thy abode, then will the rose-garden be forgotten;' or, 'if the
 nightingale found thy abode, then would the rose-garden be for-
 gotten.' On the subject of this tense, Muhammad Ibrāhīm has given
 several sound remarks in his grammar, already alluded to; p. 59, etc.
 He gives it the name of 'future of the subjunctive or potential mood.'
 We have discarded the term *mood* altogether, as utterly inapplicable
 to the Hindūstānī language, and infinitely more perplexing than
 useful. Lastly, the aorist is sometimes accompanied by the present
 auxiliary tense ہوں, etc., page 43, the precise effect of which it
 is difficult to determine; as, مَیں کُوں ہوں 'I may speak;'
 جسودا کہی ہے 'Jasodā is or may be saying.'

c. The Future presents few peculiarities, save that in respectful
 language it is often employed for the imperative, and occasionally
 for the aorist; as, صاحبِ عنایت دُئی مہی ایک کتاب دینگی 'have the kindness,
 Sir, to give me a book;' so, likewise,

‘مَينَ سَمِجَہتا ہوں کہ جو کچھ وہ کہتی ہیں سو حسد سی ہوگا’ I am thinking that whatever they say may be from envy.’ Our *Second Future* or *Future Perfect* is formed by the future of چکنا ‘to finish,’ to the root of the verb; as, مَينَ کھا چکونگا ‘I shall have eaten,’ وہ کھا چکیگا ‘he will have eaten,’ etc.

d. The *Imperative* is confined in its application, strictly speaking, to the second person, singular and plural. The honorific form addresses itself as to a third person by way of respect; as, چپ رہو ‘be silent;’ اِذر آؤ ‘come hither;’ ہمکو مُعاف کِجِئِي ‘pardon me,’ or ‘may he pardon me.’ It is not considered polite to use the second person singular of the imperative to any one, however low his condition. The adverb مت is applicable to the imperative mood alone, نہ is applied to it in common with the other modes, نہین is never used with it; as, مت بھولیو or بھولیو مت ‘don’t forget;’ ایسا نہ کر ‘don’t do so.’ The imperative mood is sometimes used idiomatically, as in the following expressions: ہو تو ہو ‘perhaps it is,’ or ‘it may be;’ آؤ تو آؤ ‘come, if you mean to come.’

TENSES OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

81. Of these, the Indefinite claims most attention. The name and signification given to it in most grammars, is ‘Present Indefinite Tense.’ The epithet of *present* is misapplied, as the tense generally refers to the *past*.

a. Among the tenses of the present participle, the *Indefinite* holds the same rank that the aorist does in those derived from the root. Its most ordinary significations are, first, to denote *conditional past time*, in which case it is generally preceded by اگر or جو ‘if,’ and followed by تو ‘then;’ as in the sentences, اک وہ آتا تو کچھ نقصان نہ ہوتا ‘if he had come, then there would

have been no loss;’ *‘if I had spoken, he would not have regarded what I said,’* or *‘if I should speak, he would not regard.’* So in the ‘*Bāgh o Bahār*,’ p. 71 :
 بُرْهِيَا بُولِي كِه اِگر هَمَارِي دِن گُچھ بھلي آي - تو حَاتِم کو کھين هم
 دیکھ پائي - اُور اُسکو پکڑکر نُوفل کي پاس لیجائي - تو وَہ پانچ سو
 اشرافي ديتا - اُور هم آرام سي کھائي - اِس دُکھ دُھندھي سي چھوٹ
 جائي *‘If our days were at all lucky, then we should have some-*
where found Hátim, and having seized him, we should have
carried him to Nauful, then he would have given five hundred
ashrafis,’ etc. The conjunction is frequently omitted in the
 former or latter part of the sentence, and sometimes in both; as,
 اِگر مَين جاتا اُسي خُوب مارتا or مَين جاتا تو اُسي خُوب مارتا
‘had I gone, I should have beaten him soundly;’ in like manner,
 مَين هوتا گھوڑا چھوٹني نہ پاتا *‘had I been present, the horse should*
not have been allowed to escape.’

b. In the second place, the indefinite is employed to denote
 continuative past time, or to express an act or event that was
 habitual; as the reader may observe in the following passage:
 جب جُوارِي جِيتتا تب ايسا غافل هو جاتا كِه كُومِي اُسکي کپڑي
 اُتار ليتا تُوپِي اُسي نہ معلوم هوتا *‘When the gamester used to win*
(jittá) he used to become (ho-játá) so careless, that any one
might take off (utár-letá) his clothes; then even it would not be
(na hotá) known to him.’ In like manner, ‘*Bāgh o Bahār*,’ p. 9 :
 ساري رات دروازي گھرون کي بند نہ هوي - اُور دُکانين بازار کي
 کھلي رھتین - راهي مُسافر جنگل ميدان مَين سونا اُچھالتِي چلِي
 جائي - *‘All night the doors of the houses used not*
to be fastened, and the shops of the market used to remain open; the
travellers used to go along,’ etc.

c. The indefinite is occasionally used for the present by omitting the auxiliary; as, *وہ کیا کرتا*, 'what is he doing?' The student must be careful, however, *not* to fancy that this tense corresponds with our present indefinite, as some of our grammars inculcate. Its use as a present tense is the exception,* not the rule.

d. The *Present Tense* is used both to express the precise point of time when the action takes place, and also to denote a continuous or habitual state of action; hence it corresponds with both our forms of the present tense; as, *وہ گھر جاتا ہے*, 'he is (now) going home;' but in the sentence *وہ رات کو ہمیشہ گھر جاتا ہے*, it must be translated, 'he always goes home at night.' The present is frequently used for the future, when it is meant that the action will be done quickly; as, *میں جلد کھانا لاتا ہوں*, 'I am bringing (shall bring) the dinner quickly.'

e. In vivid descriptions, when the narrator represents a past occurrence in the same manner as he or the person of whom he speaks originally saw it, and as if it were still apparent to the view, the present is frequently used; as in the following passage:

جب اُس درخت کی پاس پہنچا دیکھا کہ ہر ایک ڈالے میں اُسکی سیکڑوں پر آدمیوں کی لٹکتی ہیں۔ اور اُسکی نیچی ایک تالاب نہایت خوش قطعہ ملتب ہے۔ اور اُسی کا پانی جنگل کی طرف چلا جاتا ہے 'When he arrived at the tree, he saw that on every branch of it *are hanging* hundreds of human heads; and under it *is* a beautiful tank full of water, and the stream of it *is flowing* towards the desert.' In such instances the past tense may be used, but it is less animated and impressive; as *وہ اُس درخت کی نزدیکی گیا تو کیا دیکھتا ہے کہ اُسکی تلی ایک سیل سنگت مرمر کی ڈھری ہے* 'he went near the tree, and what does he see but a marble slab *was* placed at the bottom of it.'

f. The *Imperfect* denotes a past action in progress, and corresponds with our own compound tense formed in a similar manner; as, **وَد لَکَہَآ تہَا** 'he was writing.' In most of our English grammars, the Indefinite Past Tense, such as 'he wrote,' 'he spoke,' is very improperly called the Imperfect. It is needless to state that these expressions in Hindústání must be rendered by **اُسَی لَکَہَا** and **اُسَی کَہَا** that is, the simple past, of which we shall say more immediately.

g. The tense called the *Present Dubious* (page 51) is generally employed to denote a future action of uncertain occurrence; as, **مَیَن مَارَآ ہُوَن** or **ہُوَنَگَا** '(perhaps) I may beat,' or 'be beating;' so in 'Bágh o Bahár, p. 38: **وَد اَپَنی جَی مَیَن کَیَا کَہَآ ہُوَگَا** 'What will he (or may he) saying in his own mind?'

TENSES OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

82. The main peculiarity in the use of these is, that when the verb is transitive, the nominative must be put in the case of the agent, as explained p. 103, etc.

The *Past Tense* corresponds with what is improperly called the imperfect in most English grammars; as, **وَد چَلا گَیا** 'he went away;' **تُم نَی لَکَہَا** 'you wrote;' which expressions, though indefinite as to time, convey the idea of a complete or perfect action; hence the absurdity of calling it the imperfect tense. In addition to its common acceptance, it is sometimes used with a present, and sometimes with a future meaning; as in the following: **جَو وَہ مَیَلی تَو ہَمَارَی جَان رَہی نَہِیَن تَو گَیَی** 'if she is found, then my life remains; if not, it is gone;' **جَو بویَا سَو کَاٹَا** 'what he sows, that he reaps.' We have already stated that the present is sometimes used for the future to denote speed; the past is employed for the same purpose. Thus a man says to his servant, **پَانِی لاو**

bring water,' and the answer will probably be لایا خُداوُند 'I have brought it, Sir,' meaning, 'I will bring it immediately.' It is sometimes applied in an idiomatical manner; as, هُوَا تو هُوَا 'if it be so, why be it so.'

b. The verb 'to be' has, in Hindústání, two tenses expressive of the past, viz. تَهَا 'was,' and هُوَا 'was' (or 'became'), which may often be translated by the same word in English. In many cases these appear to be synonymous in their application; the student, however, must pay particular attention to the following rule. تَهَا is used in reference to simple existence at a distant time or particular place, while هُوَا is applied to time or circumstances less remote, in the sense of 'became;' as follows: اُس مُلْك مین ایک پادشاه تَهَا 'there was a king in that country;' وَه حیران هُوَا 'he was (became) confounded.' In short, تَهَا denotes permanent existence, and هُوَا that which *was*, or *became* existing, through circumstances generally stated in, or easily inferred from the context.

c. The *Perfect* answers to the Perfect tense in English, being used to denote an action newly past and finished; as follows, مَین نی پهل کو کھایا هَی 'my brother has arrived;' میرا بھائی پھنچا هَی 'I have eaten the fruit.' Sometimes it is used with adverbs of time, in a manner that cannot literally be rendered in English; as مَین کل وہان گیا هُون 'I have gone there yesterday,' for 'I went there yesterday.' In this case, the usage of the French 'je suis allé,' would have come nearer the Hindústání.

d. The *Pluperfect* in English will generally be expressed by the Pluperfect in Hindústání, representing a thing not only as past, but as prior to some other event; as in the sentence, اُسکی پھنچنی کی آگي مَین نی خط لکھا تَهَا 'I had written the letter previous to his arrival.' But the converse of this rule

does not hold, the pluperfect being frequently used in Hindústání where in English we employ the simple past; thus in Story 16, a learned Káyath orders his slave to get up during the night, and see if it rains. The slave, feeling himself very comfortable where he is, concludes, without getting up, that it does rain; and gives the following ingenious process of reasoning: بَلِي آءِي تَهِي - مَينِ نِي اُسكو تَتولا تها - بَهِيگِي تِي 'the cat came in, I put my hand upon her, she was wet' (*ergo*, it rains); but the literal meaning is, 'the cat had come in, I had put my hand upon her, she had got wet.' The general rule is, that when one definite past even precedes another past event in point of time, the former is expressed in the pluperfect. It may happen that the latter of the two events is not expressed, but merely passing in the speaker's mind; as in the above example, where the slave might have added, as he no doubt meant, 'thence, I have ascertained that it is raining,' which would have completed the chain of reasoning.

e. The tense called the *Past Dubious* (p. 51), formed of the past participle and the aorist or future of هونا is used to express remote probability past or future; as in the following examples: مَينِ نِه جَانْتا هُون كِه وَه كِهان گيا هوكا 'I know not where he may (or will) have gone;' پَنْتِه مَينِ تُم نِي بَهْت كَشْت پايا هوكا 'on the way, you must have met with much difficulty.' The *Past Conditional* (p. 51.) is of very rare occurrence, and is understood to express the event in a more remote manner than the Indefinite (p. 45); thus, اگَر مَينِ نِي پَنجِڑا كِهولا هوتا تو وَه اُڑ جاتا 'if I had opened the cage, then it would have flown.' A kind of expression like the *Paulo-post-futurum*, is expressed by چاهُنا 'to desire,' with the past participle of another verb; as, وَه مرا چاهُتا هِي 'he is about to die,' 'is dying,' or 'will soon die.' There are also other ways of expressing the same idea: thus, وَه مَرِي كَا هِي, or وَه مَرِي والا هِي, or وَه مَرِي يَر هِي.

INFINITIVE.

83. The infinitive is used as a substantive to denote the state or action of the verb; it is frequently used for the imperative, and occasionally it is employed adjectively in connection with another substantive.

a. All *Infinitives* used as substantives or adjectives are subject to inflection like nouns of the third class; thus, اُسکا جانا مناسب هِي 'his departure is proper;' اِنْتِقَامَ لِنِي کا پَہِي وَقْتِ هِي 'this is the very time for taking revenge;' وَہ گَہر دیکھَنِي کو آيا 'or وَہ گَہر دیکھَنِي کي واسطِي آيا 'he has come to see the house.' The infinitive is often used as an imperative, and as such it may even have the negative *mat* before it; as, ہرگز قسم نہکَہانا 'swear not at all;' وَہان مَت جانا 'don't go there,' or 'you must not go there.' Sometimes it is used with the verb ہونا, instead of the regular tenses of the verb which it represents; as follows, کس مُلکَ سِي آنا هُو 'from what country are you come?' instead of کس مُلکَ سِي آي هُو. It is also used with the verb 'to be,' like the Latin gerund, to denote necessity or obligation; as, اَٹم کو وَہان جانا هُوگا 'you must go there;' so, likewise, آخِر اِيک روز مَرنا هِي - اُور سب کچھ چھوڑ جانا هِي 'one must die (*moriendum est*) some day at last, and must give up every thing.'

b. Sometimes the infinitive, together with its complement (that is, the noun which it governs, along with its circumstances), may form the subject or predicate of a proposition; as follows, بادشاہون کي حُضُور مِین بي سبب دانٹ کھولَنِي ادبسي باہر هِين 'to laugh (*lit.* to display the teeth) in the presence of kings is unmannerly.' In the following sentence from the '*Khirad Afroz*,' both the subject and the predicate are of this description: تَرکون کو کِمِينوَنکِي صُحبت مِین رکھنا خراب کرنا هِي 'to keep

children in the society of the vile, is to effect their ruin.' When an infinitive thus used has a feminine noun for its complement, it generally agrees adjectively with the substantive (like the Latin participle in *dus*) by changing *نا* into *ني* or *نين*; thus, *مَيْنُ نِي تُمَّهَارِي زَبَان بُولَنِي نِهِن سِيكِي* 'I have not learned to speak your language;' *نَشْتَر پَر اُنْگَلِي رُکْنِي مُشْکِل هِي* 'it is hard to put one's finger on a lancet.' So, in the '*Bāgh o Bāhār*,' p. 32: *اي صاحب! اگر تُم کو ايسِي هِي نا آشنائي کَرْنِي تِي - تو پَهْلِي* 'O Sir, if it was your intention thus to act the stranger, then where was the necessity of previously tendering your friendship with such ardour?' Here the infinitive *karni* agrees with *nā-āshnāi*, *i* and *dostī* in the feminine gender; so, p. 35, *تَکْلِيف مَهْمَان کو دِينِي خُوب نِهِن* 'to give trouble to one's guest is not proper.' Sometimes (though rarely) the infinitive does not agree with the feminine noun which it governs; as may be seen in the following sentence: *دُنْيَا کِي واسْطِي بَہْت مَسْحَنَت کَرْنَا فِی آلَوَاقِعِ زِيَادَہ دَوڑْنَا دِي ناچِير پَر* 'to toil much for this world is in fact much-ado about nothing.' If the infinitive, with the feminine noun which it governs, be not the subject or predicate of a sentence, this concord does not hold between the infinitive and the word which it governs; as *ايک بُوڑھا اور اُسْکي بُوڑھيا لکڑيان توڑْني کي واسْطِي آي - اور لکڑيان لگي* 'an old man and his wife came to cut wood (sticks), and began to gather sticks.' Here the infinitives *tornd* and *chunnā* do not agree with *lakriyān*, because they are neither subject nor predicate to a sentence. We have been rather diffuse in explaining this peculiarity of the infinitive, because the rule respecting it, as given in most grammars, is, to say the least of it, unsound. It runs thus: "The termination *ني* is used with certain verbs or with post-positions;

ني (ni), نين (nin), or نيان (niyān), when a feminine noun singular or plural is the object of the verb; and نا in all other cases!" We have just shewn from the best authority that *ne* is used when there is neither 'a certain verb' nor 'post-position' in the case, and that *ni* is not necessarily used at all times when a 'feminine noun is the object of the verb.'

c. The inflected infinitive with *kā* (*ke* or *ki*) is also used adjectively in a sense somewhat like the Latin participles in *turus*; as, اب مَينَ عَجَم نِهين جاني کا 'this cannot be;' 'now I do not mean to go to Persia' (*non sum iturus*); so, مَينَ نِهين ماتي کا 'I am not the man to believe, or submit.' Lastly, the inflected infinitive is used with لَگنا when it means 'to begin;' with دينا 'to grant leave;' and with پانا 'to get leave;' as, وه کھني لگا 'he began to say;' 'allow us to go;' 'they are allowed to come.' The verb جانا 'to go,' may also govern the inflected infinitive of another verb (*ko* being understood); as, وي کھلني گئي 'they went to play.' The verb سکتا 'to be able,' generally governs the root of another verb, but it is often used with the inflected infinitive, particularly when accompanied by a negative particle; as, مَينَ چل سکوئگا 'I shall be able to move;' 'he was not able to move;' مَينَ بولني نِهين سکتا 'I cannot say.' Lastly, the verb *honā*, denoting obligation, may govern the inflected infinitive; as, تُمکو لکني هوگا 'you must write.'

PARTICIPLES.

84. The present and past participles, when used participially and not forming a tense, generally add هُا (p. 46), and agree, like adjectives, with the noun which they qualify. In many instances they are used adverbially

in the masculine inflection, or, more strictly speaking, they are verbal nouns in an oblique case.

a. The following examples will illustrate what we have just stated regarding the participles when accompanied by *hú, d*;
 'is there any one in Braj who will stop the departing Gopál?' *هي كوي برج مين جو چلتی ہوئی گوپال کو رکھی* So likewise,
 'the bones of a dead tiger;' and, *اُسني ايک نقاري کو کسي درخت مين لٹکا ہوا ديکھا* 'he saw a kettledrum suspended in a tree.' Sometimes the past participle is used like a mere adjective; as, *ايک پھولا پہلا باغ تھا* 'there was a flowery and fruitful garden' (not 'flowered and fructified'); but the words *phúlā* and *phalā* here may be real adjectives (not participles) derived from *phúl*, 'a flower,' and *phal*, 'fruit,' by adding *d*, which is agreeable to analogy. In expressions like the following, they are used adverbially; as, *شام ہوتی* 'when it was morning;' *صبح ہوتی* 'when it was evening;' *جنگي ديکھی* 'while I remain;' *ميري رھتی* 'at the sight of whom;' *بنا سمجھی* 'without understanding;' *دیتی وقت* 'at the time of giving.' The present participle is doubled, to express the continuation or frequency of the act; as, *ہمارا کام ہوتی ہوتی نہ دوا* 'our work being and being, was not,' i.e. 'continuing to be done, was not completed.'

b. From the present participle is formed the compound verb called *statistical* (p. 65), by using the masculine inflection of the participle together with some verb of motion; as, *وہ گاتی آتی هي* 'she comes singing.' The present participle in this case is employed precisely like the ablative of the Latin gerund. Dr. Gilchrist has suggested that *ki hālat men* should be considered to be understood: thus, *wuh gātē ki hālat men āti hai*, 'she comes in the state or condition of (a person) singing;' but a moment's consideration will shew

that this theory is more ingenious than sound. For instance, *وَهْ گَانِي (کِي حالت مِين) آتا هِي* 'he comes (in the state of) one singing,' is all very well, but, on the other hand, when the nominative is feminine, as, *وَهْ گَانِي (کِي حالت مِين) آتي هِي* 'she comes (in the state of) one singing,' the expression is absurd; because *she* is a female, and the *one singing* is a male; and we leave the authors of the theory to account for the curious fact of *her coming in the state of (a male) singing*, at that particular juncture. We believe that in these instances the present participle is a verbal noun in the locative case, similar to those Sanskrit verbals in *ti*, etc. (corresponding to the *tio* of the Latin), which denote the abstract action or condition of the verb. In fact we could add many instances where the participle is clearly used like a mere substantive, as *سوئي سي* 'from sleep,' evidently the same as *سوئي سي*.

c. From the past participle are formed the compound verbs called frequentative and desiderative, by adding *karnd* and *cháhnd* respectively to the simple masculine form of the participle. The only peculiarity about these is, that the verbs *مرنا* 'to die,' and *جانا* 'to go,' employ the regular forms of the participle *mará* and *jáyá*, in preference to the usual forms *mú,d* and *gayá*; as, *wuh mará cháhtá hai*, 'he is about to die,' or 'will die,' or 'wishes to die;' so, *wuh jáyá kartá thá*, 'he was in the habit of going.' The past participle with *hú,d* in the inflected state is sometimes used like the conjunctive participle, or, indeed, it may be a compound form of the latter, for ought we can say; thus, *ایک جوگي دھوني لگائي هوئي بيٹھا هِي* 'a Jogí having applied the smoke (by way of penance) is seated;' so likewise, *وي رنگ برنگ کي پوشاڪين پھني هوئي ناچتي تھين* 'they having put on various coloured garments, were dancing.' Sometimes the past participle of a neuter verb is used adjectively (that

is, agreeing with the nominative), along with another verb; as, *چلا جانا*; thus, *وي چلي جاتي هين* 'they go along;' so, *ايڪ لومڙي پڙي پڙي ٻيڙي* 'a fox was roaming about.'

d. The conjunctive participle, by connecting the similar numbers of a sentence, saves the use of verbs and conjunctions; it commonly refers to the agent, sometimes to the object of the verb; as, *آج وهان جاکر هماري ڪتاب ليڪر پير آو* 'having gone there to-day, and having taken my book, return;' and again, *اس ڪام مين جلدي ڪر کي مڃي ٻي پشيماني هونئي هي* 'this regret has come upon me (through) making haste in this business.' The student will recollect that this participle has several forms, the first of them the same as the root; the second, the same as the masculine inflection of the past participle, or the second and third persons singular of the aorist; but the context generally suffices to prevent any ambiguity.

e. The masculine inflection of the present participle with the addition of the particle *هي* *hi*, forms what may be called the adverbial participle. Its signification is very nearly the same as that of the conjunctive participle above described; the adverbial form conveying perhaps the idea of more speed or precision; as, *ٻي بات سُنڻي هي* '(immediately) on hearing this statement. This participle may be applied in three ways, all of them tending to prove what we have stated above, that it is merely a verbal noun. Thus we may say, *ٻي بات سُنڻي هي* where *yih bāt* is the first form of the accusative; we may also say, *اس بات کي سُنڻي هي* where *is bāt-ko* is the second form of the accusative; lastly, we may say, *اس بات تي سُنڻي هي* 'on the hearing of this statement.' Here, we see *sunti* in the first two expressions setting the part of a transitive verb, and in the last that of a substantive.

85. We have little more now to add on the syntax of the Hindústání language, which, we believe, we have discussed more fully, and we would fain hope, more intelligibly, than has yet been done. The following few remarks may be still added, as belonging to no particular department of the subject.

a. Sometimes a verb plural is used without a nominative case, some such word as 'they' or 'people' being understood; as in the following examples: یُون کہتی ہین 'thus they say;' and ایک تلوار سی سیکڑوں کو ماری ہین 'men kill thousands with one sword.' In negative sentences, the verb 'to be' is generally understood; as, ظلم تیری شان کی لائق نہیں 'oppression (is) not becoming your dignity.' The particle کہ *ki* is frequently used after verbs of speaking, asking, etc., in the sense of 'thus,' 'as follows,' etc.; as, اُس نے کہا کہ میں نے نہ کیا 'he said he had not done it;' lit. 'he said thus, I have not done it.' This is very like the use of the particle *ὅτι* as it frequently occurs in the Greek text of the New Testament. In a sentence consisting of two or more clauses, it is not necessary to repeat the auxiliary verb in each; as بیماری قید بدن کی ہے — اور غم قید روح کی 'sickness is the thralldom of the body, and sorrow that of the spirit.'

b. We may here state in conclusion, that throughout this long section on Syntax, it has been our principal aim to illustrate those peculiarities in which the Hindústání language differs from our own. Such rules and principles as completely accord with those of the languages supposed to be familiar to the reader, we have either passed over unnoticed, or handled very briefly. It may further be stated that there remains a difficult department of the language which must be overcome by practice, viz., the use of idiomatical expressions. These do not constitute the subject of grammar, and a knowledge of them is to be acquired by reading the best authors, and by free intercourse with the natives of the country.

SECTION VI.

THE NÁGARÍ OR DEVANÁGARÍ ALPHABET.

86. This is the character generally used by the Hindús. It is read and written from left to right, like our own. The alphabet, as used for the Hindústání, consists of eleven vowel sounds, and thirty-three consonants, all arranged as follows:—

Vowels.

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	rī	é	ai	ó	au

Consonants.

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	ट
k	kh	g	gh	ñ	ch	chh	j	jh	n	t
ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न	प	फ
ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ	t	th	d	dh	n	p	ph
ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	श	ष	स	ह
b	bh	m	y	r	l	w, v	sh	sh	s	h

a. To the above letters may be added the symbol [•], called *anuswāra*, which represents the nasal *n* (page 6), and the *visarga* : , which corresponds with the final weak *s* (p. 6) of the Persian character. We would at the same time draw the student's attention to two compound characters, of which the elements are so disguised as to have the semblance of single letters; viz. **क्ष** *ksh*, compounded of **क** and **ख**, sounded like our *x* in *fluxion*, or *ct* in *faction*; and **ज्ञ** *gn*, sounded like our *gn* in *bagnio*, or the French *gn* in *ligno*, *champagne*, etc. The mark | is used in poetry to indicate the first member of a *sloka* or couplet; and at the end of a *sloka* it is generally doubled ||.

Vowels.

Consonants.

Initial		Secondary						
अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	ऌ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	rī	rī	lī
क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ
k	kḥ	g	gh	ng	ch	chh	j	jh
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध
t	ṭh	d	ḍh	n	t	ṭh	d	ḍh
प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व
p	ph	b	bh	m	y	r	l	v
श	ष	स	ह	क्ष	ज्ञ	ज्ञ	ज्ञ	ज्ञ
ś	ṣ	s	h	kṣh	jñ	jñ	jñ	jñ

COMPOUND LETTERS.

क्व	खग	गव	च	ज	त	त्य	त्र	ल
kh	kh	gv	gr	gb	chch'h	jt	tt	th
त	ल	द	द	म	य	द्व	न	थ
ty	tw	dd	ddh	dm	dy	dw	nt	nth
न	म	न्य	ह	प	प	प	स	ब
nn	nm	ny	nh	pt	pn	pv	ps	bd
ष	षा	स्त	स्थ	स्त	स्म	स्य	स्स	स्त
ṣ	ṣa	st	sth	st	sm	sy	ss	st

In prose the same marks serve to denote stops. In many books lately published in India, in the Devanāgarī character, the English stops have been very properly and successfully introduced.

b. In naming the consonants, the short vowel *ā* (the *fatha* of the Persi-Arabic alphabet, p. 8) is inherent in each; thus *kā*, *kḥā*, *gā*, etc.: and in reading, this vowel is to be supplied after every letter (except the final letter of a word), provided it be not accompanied by any other symbol; thus, कनक *kāṇḍk*, 'gold,' नगर *nagar*, 'a city.' If a word terminates with a compound consonant, the short *ā* may be frequently supplied at the end, as in पुत्र *putra*, 'a son.' Whenever a consonant in the middle of a word is not to be uttered with the short *ā*, the consonant is marked underneath with the symbol (◌) called *virāma* or 'rest' (the same as the *jasm* of the Persi-Arabic, p. 10), as बोल्ना بولنا 'to speak;' or the *ln* may be combined into one compound character, as ल्न; but in works circulated among the natives this nicety is not attended to.

c. The first of the vowels, अ *ā*, is never written except it begin a word or syllable. With regard to the remaining vowels, they have each two forms: that given above, which may be called their primary form, is used only when they begin a word or syllable; but when they follow a consonant, they assume a totally different shape, which may be called *secondary forms*; thus, ढ *d*, ढि *i*, ढी *ī*, ढु *u*, ढू *ū*, ढी *ri*, ढे *e*, ढै *ai*, ढो *o*, ढौ *au*, as may be seen in the following exemplification of them with the letter ग *ga*: thus,

ग, गा, गि, गी, गु, गू, घ, गे, गै, गो, गौ.
ga, gā, gi, gī, gu, gū, gri, ge, gai, go, gau.

And the same rule applies to the rest of the consonants.

d. It will be seen that the secondary form of इ, viz, ङि is written before its consonant ग, though sounded after it; and

the student will do well to bear in mind this apparent anomaly. The ढ and ण take their place after the consonant; the ञ and ण are fixed to the letter beneath; the ण and ण above; and the ण and ण are merely the ढ surmounted by the ण and ण. The vowels ञ and ञ in combination with the letter र *r*, are written र *ru*, and र or र *ru*; and the vowel ञ joined to र *h*, is written र *hri*.

87. The strict rule in Devanāgarī writing is, that when two or more consonants come together, without the intervention of a vowel, such consonants unite into one compound group; thus, in the word मत्स्य *matsya*, 'a fish,' the त स and य are blended as it were into one character. For the formation of the compound letters no general rule holds, except that the last of the group remains entire, and the rest are more or less contracted by omitting the perpendicular stroke, and sometimes by changing their primitive form.

a. The letter र, being of frequent occurrence in compounds, is subject to two special rules of its own; 1st. It is written over a letter, or group of letters, in the form of a crescent (◡) when it is to be sounded first, as in the words तर्क *tarka*, 'reasoning,' and पार्श्व *pārshwa*, 'a side'; 2nd. When the र follows another letter, or group of letters, it is represented by an oblique stroke (◡) underneath, as in सूत्र *sūtra*, 'rule,' and चन्द्र *chandra*, 'the moon.'

b. In books recently printed at Calcutta, such as the *Prem Sāgar*, the *Baitāl Paṭhī*, the *Adventures of Hātīm Tāi*, etc., all in the Devanāgarī character, very few compound letters occur; and as a general rule they are very little used in any of the spoken languages of India, being chiefly confined to manuscripts and printed works in

the Sanskrit language. The following, however, occur in our Selections, and a perusal of these will suggest the method by which others may be formed. Compounds of which the letter र forms the first or last element, are purposely omitted, that letter, as we have just seen, having special rules applicable to itself.

क्क	क्त	क्य	ग्न	ग्व	च्ह	ज्ज	त्त	त्थ	
kk	kt	ky	gn	gb	chchh	jj	tt	tth	
द्व	द्वम	त्य	त्व	द्द	द्ध	दम	द्य	द्व	न्त
tn	tm	ty	tw	dd	ddh	dm	dy	dw	nt
न्य	न्द	न्ध	न्न	न्म	न्य	न्ह	प्त	प्न	प्य
nth	nd	ndh	nn	nm	ny	nh	pt	pn	py
प्स	ब्द	भ्य	ल्ल	श्ह	श्ह	श्ह	स्त	स्थ	स्न
ps	bd	bhy	ll	shh	shh	shh	st	sth	sn
स्म	स्य	स्म	ह्य	ह्य					
sm	sy	ss	hm	hy					

c. Compounds of three letters are very rare, and when they do occur, it will be found that they generally consist of one of the semi-vowels य र ल or व combined with a compound of two letters, thus: क्त *ktw*, न्न *ntr*, प्य *pty*, स्थ *sty*. As for compounds of four letters, they are merely matters of curiosity, as ल्पस्म *lpsm*, त्थ्य *tsny*.

88. The best dictionaries of the Hindústání language are printed in the Persian character; hence it will be necessary for the student to know exactly how he may convert the Devanāgarī letters into the former. This he will be able to do efficiently by a reference to the following tables:—

I. Initial Vowels.

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
ا	آ	إِ	إِي	أُ	أُو	رِ	أَيِ	أَوِ	أَوِ

II. *Consonants.*

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	ट
ک	خ	گ	گھ	ن	چ	چھ	ج	جھ	ن	ت
ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न	प	फ
ٹ	ڈ	ڈھ	ن	ت	تھ	د	دھ	ن	پ	ف
ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	श	ष	स	ह
ب	بھ	م	ی	ر	ل	و	ش	ش or کھ	س	ه

III. *Secondary Vowels.*

बद	बाद	बिद	बीद	बुद	बूद
بد	باد	بد	بید	بد	بود
हद	बेद	बैद	बोद	बौद	वः
हद	बिद	बिद	बुद	बुद	به

a. In the preceding table it will be observed that the ten aspirated letters of the Devanāgarī alphabet are uniformly represented by the corresponding unaspirated letter, together with the round or *butterfly* form of the letter **भ**, **ॡ** *h*; thus, **घर** *ghar*, 'a house,' **گھر**; **धर** *dhar*, 'a place,' **دھر**. The real *h* **ह** of the Devanāgarī is represented in the middle of the word by **ॡ**; as, **कहा** 'he said,' **کہا**: if, however, the letter preceding the **भ** be **द**, **र**, or **व**, then the form **भ** must be used, and the preceding letter marked with the appropriate vowel; as, **दहान** *dahan*, 'the mouth,' **دھان**. The cerebral letters **ट** and **ड** are represented by **ت** and **ڈ**, or **ت** and **د**. Sometimes the **ड** and **ढ** have the sound of a cerebral *r* and *r̥h* respectively; in which case they are generally marked with a dot beneath, thus **ड** and **ढ**, and with **ڑ** or **ر** in the Persian character; as, **बड़ा** *barā*, 'great,' **بڑا**. The various nasals of the Devanāgarī are represented by the Persian **ن**, which will be found sufficient for all useful purposes.

b. The letter **ث** is sometimes represented by **ج** : the letter **ش** generally by **س**, sometimes by **ش**; and the letter **س** is more frequently **ش** than **س**. The compound **ش** is generally represented by **چ** or **ک**, seldom by **کش**, its proper sound. The compound **ج** is represented by **گی**; as, **آب** *āgyā* (*djnd*), **آگیا**; its real sound, as already stated, is that of *gn* in the French words *champagne*, *ligne*, etc.

89. It appears, then, that the Devanāgarī alphabet may be represented with tolerable exactness in the Persian character; but the converse does not hold, as the Persi-Arabic alphabet has fourteen letters which have no exact counterpart in the Devanāgarī. The plan adopted in this case is to represent the letters in question with such Nāgarī letters as approximate them in sound, which in some printed books are distinguished with a dot underneath; thus,

ط	ض	ص	ژ	ز	ذ	خ	ح	ث
ت	ज	स	ज	ज	ज	ख	ह	स
		ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ		
		क	फ	ग	अ etc.	ज		

a. In a few printed books, attempts have been made to invent distinct letters for the various forms of the Persian and Arabic *z*, which, it will be observed, are all represented by **ज**; but in reality the subject is not worth the labour. In the first place, the Hindūs, who alone use the Devanāgarī character, are sparing in the use of Persian or Arabic words, to one or other of which the various forms of the letter *z* belong; and, secondly, such words as they have in the course of centuries adopted have become naturalized, or, if the critic will have it, corrupted, so as to suit the elements of the Nāgarī:

thus, *حاضري* is written and sounded *हाजिरी* *hājiri*. In a new edition, in the Devanāgarī character, of the 'Adventures of Hātim Tāi,' which we have lately received from India, almost all dots and double letters are discarded, as a useless incumbrance.

b. The letter *ع* is generally represented in Nāgarī by employing the vowel with which it is connected, in the initial form, with a dot under it; as, *بعد* *बाद* *ba'd*; *علم* *इल्म* *'ilm*; *عمر* *उम्र* *'umr*. This method is sufficient for practical use; but it is by no means satisfactory, as may be seen in the monosyllable *बाद*, which in Persian and Arabic is sounded *ba'd* (the *a* uttered from the bottom of the throat); but, according to the rules of the Devanāgarī alphabet, it makes *ba'da*, unless we use the *virāma* (◌̣) under the *अ*, as *बाद̣*, which would amount to something like an absurdity.

c. When, in a word, two vowels follow each other, the rule is, to write the second vowel in the initial form; for though not at the beginning of a word, it is the beginning of a syllable; thus, *हुआ* *hū'a*; *होओ* *ho'o*. This is precisely the same in principle as the use of the mark *hamza* (p. 17) in the Persi-Arabic alphabet.

d. The best mode of learning the Devanāgarī character is to write out several times the whole of the single letters in Plate II. The various elements of each letter will be found in Plate I. fronting the title page; the small dot accompanying each shews where the pen starts from in their formation. When the student has made himself tolerably familiar with the letters, he may commence with the first story, which is the same as the third story of the Extracts in the Persian character. In like manner he will find that the Devanāgarī Stories, from 2 to 7 inclusive, are old acquaintances. Stories 8, 9, and 10 also occur in the other Extracts, but some of the words differ, viz., those of Persian or Arabic origin are displaced in the Devanāgarī for words purely Indian and Sanskrit. The rest of the Extracts in

this character are taken from the scarce and valuable 'Hindústání and Hindí Selections,' edited by Táriní Charan Mitr, head Munshí in the College of Fort William, Calcutta, 1827, in two vols. 4to. In their style and grammatical construction they offer no peculiarity differing from those of our Hindústání Extracts in the Persian character.

OF MANUSCRIPTS.

90. We briefly alluded, at page 21, to the three most prevalent handwritings in use among the Arabs, Persians, and Musalmáns of India. Of these, the Naskhí, being like the type used in this country, requires no explanation; and the Shikasta, from its extreme irregularity, scarcely admits of any. We shall therefore confine ourselves at present to the description of the *Ta'lik*, of which we have given fourteen plates of engraved specimens at the end of this work.

a. Plate I. Division 1st presents all the simple elements of this character, the small cross mark shewing the commencement of each. The 2nd elementary form, here marked ب, with one dot subscribed, so as to be equivalent to *be*, may, by a mere change of its dots, become پ ت ث (*p, t, s*). The third form, now a ج *j*, becomes in the same manner چ خ ح (*ch, kh, h*). The 4th makes two letters, ذ ز. The 5th, ژ زر and ڙ. The 6th is represented as consisting of two forms; one an indented, the other a protracted line, may in either shape form the *sin* and *shin* (*s* and *sh*), as the only distinction between them is that the *sin* (*s*) wants, and the *shin* (*sh*) has, three dots superscribed, whether short or protracted. The 7th form, ص and ض. The 8th, ط and ظ (*t, z*). The 9th, ع and غ. The next letters are ف ق ك ل م ن و and ه. Then follow the initial, medial, and final forms of the ه ه ه or *he* linked together.

Lastly, the ي َ ُ ِ (lá, hamza, and ye), the latter under two varieties of form, the last of which is now conventionally used by the natives to denote the *yás majhúl* (p. 13).

b. Division 2nd exhibits the second elementary form (viz. that of (ث ت ب ب), and likewise that of ن and ي, as they appear initially, when combined with each of the others following them. Division 3rd shews the ج (i.e. ج ج ح or خ), prefixed in the same manner to each of the others. Division 4th (Pl. II.), the ش س. Division 5th, the ض ص. Division 6th, the ظ ط. Division 7th (Pl. III.), the غ ع. Division 8th, ف and ق. Division 9th, the ك گ, and by leaving off the top part we shall in most instances have the initial ل. Division 10th (Pl. IV.), the م. Division 11th, the ه combined initially with the rest of the elementary forms. The tail of the *he* is given only in *hd*, *hd*, *hk*, *hl*, and *hld*, but omitted in all the rest, according to the practice of Oriental writers. Hence the initial form of this letter is often too apt to be mistaken for the *mim*. The 12th Division contains the combination of the characters as arranged in alphabetical notation, noticed in p. 20, forming the fanciful words, 'Abjad, hawaz, huttt, kaliman, sa'fas, karashat, sakhas, zazagh,' and the last line may be read thus, indicating the name of the chirographer: *Al'abd ul muznib, al fakhr 'ubaid ullahi husaini shirin rakam ghaffara zunubahu*.

c. Plates V. to XIV. inclusive, consist of a series of words in alphabetical order containing combinations of three or more letters. The student should endeavour to transcribe these into the Roman character, and after some time retranscribe them, as an exercise, into their original state. Thus, the first line of Plate V. forms the combinations *bkht*, *bhjt*, *bhsht*, *pnj*, *blkh*, and *blnd*, and so on with regard to the rest. Coming now to complete words, we may premise, as a general

remark, that when these contain of the letters ي ن ث ت ب ب in the middle of a combination, it is usual to give the middle one a bold dash upwards, terminating in a sharp point vertically, like the *n* in تنبو *tnbw* (Plate V. line 8), or like the *y* in سيب *syb* (Plate VII. line 1).

d. Concluding remarks.—In manuscripts the short vowels and other marks seldom make their appearance; and even the diacritical dots are often either altogether omitted or irregularly placed. It may be useful to observe, then, that when from the ambiguous position of a dot, it may apply to more letters than one, it should of course be assigned rather to the letter, which is not complete without a point, than to one which may dispense with it. Thus the third combination Plate I. No. 2, should be read *bh*, and the eighth *ns*, though the dot be over the last letter as if it intended to be a ض. But in many cases the sense alone can determine the point. Thus the last word of No. 2 may be either *be* or *pe*; and the dot over the ninth word of No. 3 is so equivocally placed between that and the word above it, that it may be read either جف or حف خض خض, according as the dot is conceived to belong to one or the other, above or below. The grand key, however, to the reading of manuscripts, is to know the language; at the same time many useful hints may be gleaned from Ouseley's 'Persian Miscellanies,' 4to. London, 1795; Stewart's 'Persian Letters,' 4to. London, 1825; and 'Essai de Calligraphie Orientale,' in the Appendix to Herbin's 'Développments des Principes de la Langue Arabe,' 4to. Paris, 1803. See also a work entitled 'Oriental Penmanship; an Essay for facilitating the Reading and Writing of the Ta'lik Character,' by the author of this Grammar. London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 1849.

MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR.

91. The Musalmáns reckon by lunar time, their æra called the *Hijra*, commencing from the day on which Muhammad departed, or rather *retreated*, from Mecca to

Medina; which, according to the best accounts, took place on Friday, the 16th of July (18th, new style), A.D. 622. Their year consists of 12 lunations, amounting to 354 days and 9 hours, very nearly; and hence their New-year's Day will happen every year about eleven days earlier than in the preceding year.

a. To find the Christian year corresponding to that of the Hijra, apply the following rule:—From the given number of Musalmán years, deduct *three per cent.*, and to the remainder add the number 621.54, the sum is the period of the Christian æra at which the given current Musalmán year ends. For example, we mentioned (p. 20), that the death of the poet Ahlí happened, A.H. 942; from this number deduct three per cent. or 28.26, and the remainder is 913.74. To this last add 621.54, and the sum = 1535.28, which shows that the Musalmán year 942 ended in the spring of 1536. This very simple rule is founded on the fact that 100 lunar years are very nearly equal to 97 solar years, there being only about eight days of difference. A more accurate proportion would be 101 lunar to 98 solar years, but this would lead to a less convenient rule for practical use.

b. When great accuracy is required, and when the year, month, and day of the Muḥammadan æra are given, the precise period of the Christian æra may be found very nearly, as follows:—*Rule.* Express the Musalmán date in years and decimals of a year; multiply by .97; to the product add 621.54, and the sum will be the period of the Christian æra. This rule is exact to within a few days, and if in the Musalmán date the day of the week be given, as is generally the case, the *very day* is easily determined.

c. The Muḥammadan or lunar months are made to consist of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, but in a period of thirty years, it is found necessary to intercalate the last month eleven times so as to be reckoned thirty days instead of twenty-nine. The months retain their Arabic names in all Muḥammadan countries, as follows:—

LUNAR MONTHS.

	DAYS.		DAYS.
مُحَرَّم <i>muḥarram</i>	30	رَجَب <i>rajab</i>	30
صَفَر <i>ṣafar</i>	29	شَعْبَان <i>sha'bān</i>	29
رَبِيعُ الْأَوَّل <i>rabi' ul-awwal</i>	30	رَمَضَان <i>ramazān</i>	30
رَبِيعُ الثَّانِي <i>rabi' us-sāni</i>	30	شَوَّال <i>shawwāl</i>	29
رَبِيعُ الْآخِر <i>rabi' ul-ākhir</i>		ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ <i>zī, l ka'da</i>	30
جُمَادُ الْأَوَّل <i>jumād-al-awwal</i>	30	ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ <i>zī ka'da</i>	
جُمَادُ الثَّانِي <i>jumād-as-sāni</i>	29	ذِي الْحِجَّةِ <i>zī, l hijja</i>	29
جُمَادُ الْآخِر <i>jumād-al-ākhir</i>		ذِي الْحِجَّةِ <i>zī hijja</i>	

d. We here subjoin the days of the week; on the left hand are the names in use among the Musalmāns of India, next those of the Hindūs; and on the right, the Persian names, which last are much used in the dates of letters, etc.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

MUSALMÁN.	HINDÚ.	ENG.	PERSIAN.
إِتْوَار <i>itwār.</i>	رَبِيعَار <i>rabi-bār.</i>	Sun.	يَكْشَنَبَه
سَوْمَوَار or پير <i>somwār or pīr.</i>	سومبار <i>som-bār.</i>	Mon.	دُوشَنَبَه
مَنْگَل <i>mangal.</i>	مَنْگَلْبَار <i>mangal-bār</i>	Tues.	سَه شَنَبَه
بُدْه <i>budh.</i>	بُدْهَبَار <i>budh-bār.</i>	Wed.	چَهَارْ شَنَبَه
جُمُعَة رَات <i>jum'a rát.</i>	بْرِهَسْپَتِيبَار <i>brihaspati-bār.</i>	Thur.	پَنْجْشَنَبَه
جُمُعَة <i>jum'a.</i>	سُكْرَبَار <i>sukra-bār.</i>	Fri.	آدِينَه
سَنِيعَار <i>sanīchar.</i>	سَنِيبَار <i>sani-bār.</i>	Sat.	شَنَبَه or هَفْتَه

92. The Hindús reckon by *solar* years, and *luni-solar* months. Their principal æra is that of the *Kali-Yug*, of which the year 4956 expired about the 11th of April, A.D. 1855, at which period their new year generally commences.

a. The Hindú year is divided into twelve equal portions, which may be called solar months; but all festivals and dates are reckoned, not by these simple months, but by the duration of the moon which terminates in each. Hence, although the month *baisákh* begins *de jure* about the 11th of April, it may have commenced *de facto* from one day to twenty-eight days sooner. When two new moons occur during one solar month, which happens once in three years, there is an intercalary month, and the month so intercalated receives the name of the one which preceded it, that is, of the solar month within which the two new moons may happen.

b. Beside the æra of the *Kali-Yug*, the Hindús in the northern half of India reckon from the time of a renowned prince, by name Vikramáditya, who lived (or died) about 57 years before the commencement of our æra. Another common æra is that of a prince named Sálaváhana, which commences 78 years after the birth of Christ. The former of these æras is called the Samvat, and the latter the Sáká æra. Several other æras are in use in certain parts of the country, for a full account of which the reader may consult a profound work devoted entirely to the subject, entitled 'Kála Sankalita,' 4to. Madras, 1825.

THE HINDÚ SOLAR MONTHS.

بیساکھ April.	بھادون August.	پوس December.
جیشہ May.	کُوار or آسن September.	مَآگہ January.
اساڑہ June.	کاتک } October.	پہاگن or } February.
ساون or } July.	or کارِتک }	پہاگن }
سراون }	انھن November.	چیت March.

मनोहर कहानियाँ

सुगम वाली में

१ किसी मोची का घर जाड़े के मौसम में जलने लगा. एक गरीब पड़ोसी वरां आकर सेंकने लगा. यह हासत देखके एक ठठोल ने कहा, क्या रूब ! किसीका घर जले कोई तापे.

२ एक कमीने और भले ~~कमीने~~ इफ्सास में दोस्ती हुई. कमीनः दोस्तमन्द होने ही नजीबजादे से आंखें जमा चुराने. तब वह खफा होकर बोला, यह सच है, कमीने की दोस्ती जैसी बालू की भीत.

३ अक्बर ने बीर्वल से पूछा, कि लड़ाई के वक्त क्या काम आता है ? बीर्वल ने अर्ज किया, कि जहान पनाह ! औसान. बादशाह ने कहा, हथियार और जोर क्यूं नहीं कहता ? बीर्वल ने कहा, जहान पनाह ! अगर औसान खता हों जावे, तो हथियार और जोर किस काम आवे ?

४ एक जंट और गधे से निहायत दोस्ती थी. इन्तिफाकनू दोनों को सफ़र दर्पेश हुआ. इर्मियान राह के एक नदी

मिली. पहले जंट पानी में पैठा. उसके पेट तक पानी ढ़गा. कहने लगा, ऐ चार ! इधर आओ, पानी थोड़ा है. गधा बोला, सच है, तेरे शिकम तक है, तुझे थोड़ा मअलूम होता है ; लेकिन मेरी पीठ तक होगा, मैं डूब जाऊंगा.

५ एक शख्स बादशाह के ऐन किल्ले के नीचे लूटा गया. उसने बादशाह की खिश्त में अर्ज की, कि अहान पनाह ! मुझे कज़ाकों ने ऊज़ूर के किल्ले की दीवार के नीचे लूट लिया. बादशाह ने फ़र्माया कि तू ऊश्चार क्यूं नरहा ? बोला कि गुलाम को मअलूम गया कि हज़ूरत के ज़ेर झरोखे मुसाफ़िर लूटे जाते हैं. बादशाह ने कहा, क्या तूने यह मसल नहीं सुनी ? चिराग़ के नीचे अन्धेरा.

६ एक कावथ और उस का गुलाम दोनों एक घर में सोते थे. लाला ने कहा, राम चेरा ! देख ता पानी बरस्ता है या खुल गया. उस ने कहा, बरस्ता है. पूछा तू किस तरह जानता है ? तैं तो पड़ा सोता है. कहा बिल्ली आई थी, उस को मैं ने टटोला था, भीगी थी. कहा, चिराग़ बुझा दे. कहा, मुंह ठांप के सो रहो, अन्धेरा हो जाएगा. फिर कहा, दर्वाज़ बन्द कर दे. कहा, भया जी ! दो काम हमने किये, एक काम तूम करो. नरज ऐसा सुस्त था, आखिर न उठा ; पड़ा पड़ा जवाब देता रहा.

७ एक मुसलमान बीमार था. गुलाम से कहा, कि फ़ुलाने हकीम के पास जाकर दवा ला. उसने कहा, शाचद हकीम

जी इन्वक्त चरम नहोवें. कहा, हाँगे, जा. तब उसने कहा अगर मुलाकात भी होवे, लेकिन दवा नदें. तब कहा इच्छा: हमारा खेजा, अलबत्ता: देंगे. फिर कहा, कि जो उन्हीं ने दवा भी दी, अगर फाड़द: नकरे. कहा, ऐ कम बखूत! यहीं बैठा तन्हीदें बात्था करेमा या जाएगा? कहा, साहिब! फरज किधा कि अगर फाड़द: भी करे, तो हासिस क्या? आखिर एक दिन मर्गा बर हक़ है; जैसा अब मरे तैसा तब मरे.

८ कोई मनुष कहीं को चिठी लिखता था; एक पर्देभी उस के पास आ बैठा, और उस के लिखे को देखने लगा. तो उस ने चिठी में लिखा, जो बज्जत सी बातें लिखनी थीं, सो नहीं लिखी गईं क्यूं कि मेरे कने एक निपट चिबिल्ला बैठा है, और इस चिठी को देखता है. वुह बोला, अपने भेद की बात चीत जो लिखनी हो, सो लिखते क्यूं नहीं? मैं ने तो कुछ तुम्हारा लिखा झुआ नहीं देखा. तब लेखक ने उत्तर दिया, भला, जो तुम ने मेरा लिखा झुआ नहीं देखा; कहो तो, यह क्यूंकर जाना जो मैं ने यूं लिखा है? इस बात से बज्जत लजाया; और चुप हो रहा.

९ एक सिक्क किसी गांव में कितने एक लोगों को सिखा देता था, इस में कोई गंवार भी वहां आ बैठा, और लगा उस का मुंह देख देख बेचैन हो रोने. इस को रोता देख सब ने जाना कि यह कोई बड़ा कोमल सुभाव है जो इतना

रोता है. एक ने इस से पूछा, कि भाई! सच कह, तू जो इतना रोता है, तेरे मन में क्या आया है? सिचक को उंगली से बता बोला, कि इन मियां की डाढ़ी हिलती देख मुझे अपना मुआ ह्मआ प्यारा बका खरन आया, कि जब न तब उस की भी इसी भांत डाढ़ी हिलती थी, इस लिये मैं रोता हूं. यह सुन सब खिलखिला उठे, और सिचक लज्जित हो चुप रहा.

१० एक राजा ने अपना लड़का किसी जोतकी को सौंपा, जो इसे जोतिक सिखाओ; जब उस में यह पूरा हो, तो मेरे पास लाओ. पांडे ने बड़े प्यार और दुख से जितनी बातें उसकी थी, सो उसे अच्छे ढब से सिखाई. जब देखा वह लड़का बड़ा गुनी ह्मआ, तब राजा के साम्हने जाकर कहा, महाराज! आप का बेटा अब जातिक में चौकस ह्मआ; जब चाहिये उसे जांच लीजिये. राजा ने यह सुनते ही कहा, अब्ही बुलाओ. लड़का आया और हाथ जोड़के खड़ा रहा. राजा ने अपने हाथ की अंगूठी मुट्ठी में लेकर पूछा, कहो बेटा! हमारे हाथ में क्या है? उस ने कहा, कुछ गोल गोल सा है, जिस में ह्द और पत्थर भी है. महाराज ने कहा, उसका नांव क्या है? बोला चक्की का पाट. तब राजा जोतकी के मुंह की और ताकने लगा. वही वही हाथ जोड़ कर बोला, महाबली! गुन का कुछ दोश नहीं, यह मत की चुक है.

११ कोई पोखी जंगल में बैठा कटोरी में पोखी चोख रहा था. देवी किसी झाड़ूझूड़ से एक खरहा जो निकलके दौड़ा, तो उस के धक्के से इस की कटोरी लुढ़क पड़ी. यह रिसाच के बोला, कि तुझ से क्या कहें ! भला, तेरे बाप ही से जा कर कहेंगे. इतना कह, कूंडी सोंटा कांख में दबा, नगर में जा, हर एक चौपाये को देखता चला ; निदान एक गधे को जो उस के बरन के समान था, पाया. तो गधेवाले से जाकर कहा, कि तेरे इस पशु के बेटे ने मेरी पोखी की कटोरी भरी ढ़ई लुढ़ा दी. उस ने कहा, कि जिसके बेटे ने लुढ़ाई है विसी से जाके कहो. यह सुन, वह गधे के पास जा, उस की पीठ पर हाथ रख, चाहे कि कुछ कहे, वोंहीं उस ने फिरकर एक ऐसी दुलत्ती मारी, कि यह बिचारा हाथ कर बैठ गया, और हंसकर बोला, कि क्यों न हो, जिसका बाप ऐसा हो, तिस का लड़का वैसा ढ़आ ही चाहे. इतना कह चला आया.

१२ दो जानपहचान मिलकर भ्रमन को निकले, और चले चले नहीं के तीर पर पड़ंचे. तब एक ने दुसरे से कहा, कि भाई ! तुम यहां खड़े रहो, तो मैं शीघ्र एक डुब्की मार लूं. इस ने कहा बज्रत अच्छा. यह सुन वह बीस रूपये इसे सौंपकर, कपड़े तीर सर रख, जो पानी में पैठा, तो इस ने चतुराई से वे रूपये किसी के हाथ अपने घर भेज दिये. उस ने निकल, कपड़े पहन, रूपये मांगे. यह बोला लेखा सुन

ल्लो. उस ने कहा, अभी देते अघेर भी नहीं छई, खेसा कैसा ? निदान दोनों से विवाद होने लगा, और सो पचास लोग घिर आये. उन में से एक ने रूपयेवाले से कहा, कि अभी ! क्यों झगड़ते हो, खेसा किस खिये नहीं सुन लेते ? हार मान उस ने कहा, अच्छा कह. वह बोला, जिस काल आप ने डुब्की मारी, मैं ने जाना डूब गये ; पांच रूपये दे तुम्हारे घर संदेशा भेजा ; और निकले तब भी और पांच रूपये आनंद के दान में दिये ; रहे दश, सो मैं ने अपने घर भेजे हैं, बिन की कुछ चिंता हो तो मुझ से टीप लिख्वा लो. यह धांधलपने की बात सुन, वह बिचारा बोला, भला भाई ! भर पाये.

१२ एक कच्छुए और कौवे से बड़ी प्रीत थी, काम पड़ने से एक एक का सहारा करता. एक दिन किसी चिड़ीमार ने कौवे को पकड़ा, तब कच्छुए ने चिड़ीमार से कहा, कि तुझे इस के लेजाने से हाट में क्या मिलेगा ? बोला, दो पैसे. कहा, जो तू इसे छोड़ दे, तो मैं तुझे एक मोती दूं. कहा अच्छा. उस ने डुब्की मार के मोती ला दिया ; पर इस ने कौवे को न छोड़ा. तब कच्छुए ने कहा, कि मैं ने मोती तो तुझे ला दिया, अब इसे क्यों नहीं छोड़ता ; बोला, एक मोती और ला दे, तो छोड़ दूं, नहीं तो नहीं छोड़ूंगा. इस ने कहा, अच्छा. तू इसे छोड़ दे, मैं ला देता हूं. वह बोला, मैं तेरी बात को कैसे प्रतीत करूं ? कहा इस ने, मैं झूठ नहीं

बोल्ता. इस बात के सुनते ही उस ने कीचे को छोड़ दिया, और इस ने दूसरा मोती ला दिया. फिर चिड़ीमार दूबड़े मोती को छोटा देख बोला, कि यह मैं न खूंगा, इसी के समान का ला दे. इस ने कहा, यों तो नहीं, पर जो तू यह मोती मुझे दे, तो मैं इस के समान का वहीं से देख लाऊँ. मारे लालच के इस ने मोती दिया, वह ले दुबकी मार, बैठ रहा. एक पहर के पीछे इस ने घमाके विसे पुकारा. तब उस ने आकर रिशियाय के कहा, कि तू बड़ा मूढ़ है जो मुझे पुकारता है; क्या तैं ने यह कहावत नहीं सुनी? जो कुछ खुदा करे सो हो, लेना एक न देना दो. यह सुन चिड़ीमार निरास हो अपने घर गया.

१४ एक दिन अकबर बादशाह ने बीरबल से कोई बात कहेके उस का उत्तर पूछा. बीरबल ने वह उत्तर दिया, कि जो बादशाह के मन में ठहरा था. सुनकर शाह ने कहा, कि यही बात मेरे भी जी में आई है. बीरबल बोला, कि महाराज ! यह वही बात है, जो सौ सियाने एक मत. शाह ने कहा कि, यह कहावत भी प्रगट है, जो सिर सिर अक्ल, गुर गुर बिद्या. फिर बीरबल ने कहा कि, महाराज ! जो मन में आवे तो इस बात को जांच लीजे. कहा बज्जत अच्छा. इतनी बात के सुनते ही बीरबल ने नगर में से सौ बुद्धिवान बुला भेजे, और दो पहर रात के समय बादशाह के सोहीं उन्हें एक सूना कुंड बताकर कहा, महाराज की आज्ञा है कि इसी

बिरियां हर एक लोग एक एक घड़ा दूध का भरकर इस कुंड में ला डाले. बादशाह की आज्ञा को सुन्ते ही हर एक ने अपने जी में यह बात समझके, कि जहां निमानवे घड़े दूध के होंगे, तहां मेरा एक घड़ा पानी का क्या जाना जायगा ? पानी ही ला डाला. बीरबल ने शाह को दिखाया ; शाह ने उन सब से कहा, तुम ने क्या समझके मेरी आज्ञा को न माना ? सच कहो, नहीं तो भला न होगा. विन में मे हर किसी ने हाथ बांध बांध कर कहा, कि महाराज ! चाहो मारिये, चाहो छोड़िये, हमारे जी में यह बात आई, कि जहां निमानवे घड़े दूध के होंगे, वहां एक घड़ा पानी का क्या जाना जायगा ? यह बात सब के मुख से सुनकर बादशाह ने बीरबल से कहा, जो कानों सुन्ते थे सो आंखों देखा, कि सौ सियाने एक मता.

१५ अक्बर बादशाह की यह रीति थी, कि सदा फकीर का भेष ले, रात को नगर की गली गली नाके नाके में फिरते, और जिस दरिद्री कंगाल दुखी को देखते, उस का दुख दूर करते. एक दिन जौ निकले तौ देखते क्या हैं, कि कोई साहूकार की बेटी पार के ऊपर गोख में खड़ी रो रो बिखर रही है. ये बोले, माई ! टुकड़ा भेंजियो. वह रोटी देने आई ; इन्हों ने उस से पूछा, तू क्यों रोती है ? उत्तर दिया मेरा खामी बारह बरस से जहाज ले बनज को निक्का है, उस का कुछ समाचार नहीं पाया, इस दुख से रोती हूं.

इतना सुन, रोटी ले, असीस दे, आगे बढ़े, तो देखा कि कोई रंडी रो रो चक्की पीस रही है। उसी भांति उस से भी पूछा। उसने कहा, मेरा स्वामी चोरी को गया है, उसे तीन दिन झूए, न जानूं जीता है कै मारा गया, इस दुख से रोती हूं। यह सुन वहां से भी चल निकले। फिर देखा, कि एक स्त्री नवयौवना खिड़की में बैठी डाढ़ें मार मार रोती है। उस से पूछा, तू क्यों रोती है? उसने कहा, मेरा स्वामी अल्प वयस्क है। इस बात के सुनके ही बादशाह उदास हो घर आये, और दूसरे दिन राजमंदिर में बैठ, बीरबल की ओर देख बोले, बीरबल ! वे तीनों बिस्मायं। बीरबल ने कुछ उत्तर न दिया। फिर बादशाह ने कहा, बीरबल ! वे तीनों बिस्मायं। बोला, हां महाराज ! इतनी बात के सुनते ही, बादशाह ने लीली पीली आंखें कर कहा, बीरबल इस का बखान कर, नहीं तो अभी मार डालता हूं। तू ने क्या समझके मेरी बात का उत्तर न दिया? बोला, एक समंदर बनज करे, और नित उठ चोरी जायं; बालक ही से नेह लगावे, वे तीनों बिस्मायं। इस बात के सुनते ही प्रसन्न हो बादशाह ने बीरबल को निहाल कर दिया।

१६ शाहजहां बादशाह ने दीवानिखास से ले गढ़ के पौर तक एक रस्सा बंध्वा दिया था, और उस में घंटाखियां गुंथ्वा, होर उस का बीच बाजार में डलवा दिया था, इस लिये कि जो कोई बादी आवे, सो उस रस्से को खैचे,

घंटालियां बाजें, और बादी की पुकार महाराज के निकट बिन बीचबिचाव के पड़ें। एक दिन किसी भिखी का बैल भरी पखाल समेत उस रस्से के पास आकर खड़ा हुआ, भिखी किसी के यहां मशक डालने गया था ; बैल ने रस्से से सिर खुजलाया ; उस के सींग का झटका जो लगा, एको दांव सब घंटालियां बाज उठीं ; सुनते ही बादशाह ने कहा, देखो, कौन है ? लोगों ने झट समाचार दिया, धर्मावतार ! और तो कोई नहीं, एक भिखी का बैल है। आज्ञा की, कि उसे उस के स्वामी समेत ले आओ। लोग वहीं ले गये। बादशाह ने आज्ञा की, कि इस की पखाल का पानी तोड़ो कि कितना है ? तोलकर निवेदन किया, कि पृथ्वीनाथ ! साढ़े पांच मन है। सुनते ही बादशाह ने आज्ञा की, कि आज से साढ़े तीन मन पानी से अधिक नगर में कोई पखाल न बनावे। उसी घड़ी डोंडी फिर गई, तभी से साढ़े तीन मन पानी से अधिक पखाल नहीं बनती।

१७ लाड़ कपूर एक दिन अकबर बादशाह के वहीं अच्छा गाये ; शाह ने रीझकर हाथी दिया, ये ले आये। बरस एक पीछे इन दोनों भाइयों के जी में आया कि आज हाथी का आहार चखकर देखें कितना खाता है, और किस प्रकार खाता है ? निदान आहार के समय मूंडा बिछा बिछा हाथी के पास जा बैठे, और उसका खाना देख निपट चकित और सोच में हो आपस में कहने लगे, कि भाई जी ! बादशाह

ने यह हमारे पीछे कोई बड़ी बिपत लगा दी, न इसे बँच सकें; न किसी को दे सकें; जो यह कई दिन यहां रहा, तो इसके खाने के आगे हमारा गाना बजाना सब मिट्टी में मिल जायगा. इतना कह, कुछ मन में समझ, ढोलक तंबूरा उसके गले में डाल छोड़ दिया. उसने नगर में जा धूम की. और नगर के लोगों ने जा बादशाह के यहां पुकारा की. शाह ने कहा, देखो किस का हाथी है? किसी ने आ कहा, महाराज! लाड़ कपूर का. आज्ञा की कि उन्हें बुलाओ. कहने के साथ ही वे आन उपस्थित हुए. देखते ही क्रोध कर महाराज ने कहा. कि क्यों बे! तुम ने हाथी क्यों छोड़ दिया? उन्होंने हाथ बांधकर कहा, महाराज! हम को जो बिद्या आती थी सो बरस दिन में सब सिखला, ढोलक तंबूरा उस के हाथ दिया, इस लिये कि बादशाही नगर है, इस में जाकर कमावे, और कुछ विस में से आप खा हमें खिलावे. इस रहस के सुनते ही प्रसन्न हो बादशाह ने उनका अपराध क्षमा किया, और हाथी के लिये एक गांव दिया.

१८ कोई कायथ सदा अपने बेटे को समझातां, और यह कहता, कि बाबा! संसार बुरी ठौर है, कर तो डर, न कर तो भी डर. उस का बेटा सुनकर यह उत्तर देता, लाला जी! बुरी बुरे के लिये है, कर तो डर, न कर तो न डर. निदान जब न तब उन दोनों में यही बातचीत होती. एक दिन उस ने अपना वह घोड़ा असवारी को मंगवाया, कि जिस

पर कभी न चढ़ा था. घोड़े के आते ही, बाप ने बेटे से कहा, बाबा ! इस पर तुम चढ़ो, हम देखें. बेटे ने भी यही कहा. निदान बड़त सी कहा सुनी के पीछे उस का बाप ही असवार छद्मा, और बेटा पीछे पीछे देखता चला. इस में कई एक जनों ने देखकर कहा, यह क्या अभागी है ? कि गोर में पांव लटका चुका, और तौ भी इस की चोप नहीं गई ; जुबा घेठा पीछे जूती चटकाता आता है, और आप घोड़े पर चढ़ा जाता है. यह सुन वह उतर पड़ा, और बेटे को चढ़ा, आप पीछे पीछे देखता चला. फिर कई लोग देखके बोले, कि देखो, यह क्या निकम्मा और कपूत है, जो आप आरुढ़ हो बाप को जलेव में दौड़ाता है. यह सुन, आगे बढ़, वे दोनों चढ़ लिये. तब कोई बोल उठा, कि ये क्या निलज्ज हैं जो एक घोड़े पर दो लद लिये हैं. यों सुन, वे दोनों उतर पड़े, और साईस ने घोड़ा डुरिया लिया, ये पीछे पीछे देखते चले ; तब इन्हें देख एक ने एक से कहा, कि भाई ! देखो, हराम का माल मुफ्त जाता है, और किसी के काम नहीं आता. इस बात के सुनते ही कायथ ने बेटे से कहा, क्यों बाबा ! लोगों के मुख से वचने का कोई और उपाय हो तो करो, मुझ से तो अब कुछ नहीं बन आती. निरुत्तर हो बेटा बोला, खाला जी ! तुम सच कहते थे, संसार बुरी ठौर है, कर तो डर, न कर तौ भी डर. इस का कुछ उपाय नहीं.

१८ किसी ठौर पर कोई मुल्ला बैठा लड़के पढ़ाता था,

कि एक लड़के के बाप ने आकर उसे उलहना दिया, मियां साहिब ! मेरे बेटे को आप ने कुछ न सिखाया पढ़ाया ; देखो, अबतक छोकरों के साथ वह खेलता फिरता है, और मेरा कहा नहीं मानता. इतनी बात के सुनते ही मियां जी रोसकर बोला, कि हां जी, नेकी बरबाद गुनह लाजिम. मैं ने एक बरस परिश्रम कर, लिखा पढ़ा गधे से मनुष बनाया, और तुम ने यह बात कही, अब मुझे तुम से कुछ लेने पाने की आस न रही. यह निराम की बात सुनकर लड़के का बाप तो मियां जी को बज्रत सा भरोसा देके चला गया ; पर एक धोबी और धोबिन बड़े धनी, जिन्हों ने मियां जी के मुंह यह बात गैल में खड़े होके सुनी थी, कि मैं ने तुम्हारे लड़के को बरस दिन में लिखा पढ़ा गधे से मनुष किया, वे दोनों स्त्री पुरुष आ उपस्थित हुए, और हाथ जोड़कर बोले, कि मियां जी ! जितने रुपये चाहिये लीजे, और मेरे भी गधे को मनुष बना दीजे. मुल्ला ने उन दोनों की बात सुनके मन में बिचारा कि ये हिये के अंधे, मत के हीन, गांठ के पूरे, मेरे भाग से आन मिले हैं, इन से रुपये क्यों नहीं लेता ? यह समझ, इसे उन से कहा, सहस्र रुपये दो, और गधे को बांध जाओ. इस बात के सुनते ही, वे झट तोड़ा दे गधा बांध गये ; और एक बरस पीछे फिर आन उपस्थित हुए. उन के देखते ही मियां जी ने कहा, कि दो दिन पहले आते तो उसे पाते ; अब तो वह जाके जौनपुर का काजी हुआ. उन्हीं ने पूछा,

कि अब हम उसे क्योंकर पावें? मिथां जी ने कहा, कि तुम उस के बांधने की रस्सी और दाना खाने का मंदोला ले जाके सोहीं खड़े हो दिखलाओ; जब वह पहचानके तुम्हें पास बुलावे, तब तुम निरासे ले जाके सब वृत्तांत कहियो, अपना ब्योरा सुनकर वह तुम्हें बड़तेरा डरावेगा, पर तुम न डरियो, और कहियो, जो तुम हमारी बात न मानो, तो चलकर मिथां जी से पूछ लो. निदान वे दोनों जौनपुर गये, और उसी भांति करने लगे; तब काजी ने इन दोनों को पास बुलाकर पूछा, कि तुम यह क्या करते हो? बोले, निरासे चलो तो इस का वृत्तांत कहें. काजी उन्हें निरासे ले गये; फिर उन्होंने ने सब वृत्तांत कह सुनाया. काजी समझा, किसी ने इन्हें बहकाया है, इस से इन की बात बिन माने किसी भांति मेरा पीछा न छोड़ेंगे. यों समझ, काजी ने कहा, जो तुम ने कहा सो सब सच; पर अब तुम हम से क्या चाहते हो? ये बोले, हम अपुत्रक हैं, हमारा धन संपत का मीरा होके मरने से मिट्टी दीजो, यही हम चाहते हैं. निदान मारें खाज के काजी ने उन की बात मान ली इस लिये कि कोई और न सुने.

२० अकबर बादशाह के सान्धने एक दिन मिथां तानसेन ने सूरदास का यह बिसनपद गाया; जसुदा बार बार यह भाषे, है कोई ब्रज में हित हमारी चलत गोपालहि राखै. बादशाह ने इस के अर्थ पूछे; मिथां ने कहा, जसुदा बड़ी

घड़ी यह कहे है, है कोई ब्रज में मित्र हमारा जो चलते हए गोपाल को रखे ? मियां तो गाथ समझाय चले गये ; इस में आये बीरबल ; महाराज ने उन ने भी उस का अर्थ पूछा ; बीरबल बोले, धर्मावतार ! बार कहते हैं पौर को, सो जसुदा पौर पौर यह कहती है कि है कोई ब्रज में मित्र हमारा जो गोपाल को न जाने दे ? इतने में राजा टोड़लमल आये ; महाराज ने उस से भी अर्थ पूछा ; कहा पृथ्वीनाथ ! जसुदा ह्म की मा, बार कहते हैं पानी को, और द्वार को ; सो पानी का द्वार ह्म घाट ; इस से अर्थ यह ह्म, कि जसुदा घाट घाट यह कहती है, कि है कोई ब्रज में मित्र हमारा कि गोपाल को चलने से फेर रखे ? इस बीच आये मुल्ला फैजी ; बादशाह ने उन से भी विस का अर्थ पूछा ; उत्तर दिया, कि बार ब मन्नी आव ओ दर ; यहां आव से मुराद है आंसू, और दर से मुराद है आंख ; इस से मन्ने ये निकले, कि जसुदा रोकर यह बात कहती है, कि है कोई ब्रज में दोस्त हमारा जो गोपाल को न जाने दे ? इस बीच आये नव्वाब खानखानान ; बादशाह ने उन से भी उस का अर्थ पूछा ; तब नव्वाब ने कहा, कि धर्मावतार ! इस बिसनपद का अर्थ किसी और ने भी कहा है ? इस बात के सुनते हीं, जिस जिस ने जो जो अर्थ कहे थे, महाराज ने कह सुनाये. तब नव्वाब ने कहा, महाराज ! ये तो उस बिसनपद के अर्थ नहीं, पर हां, हर किसी ने अपने मन का अनुभाव बखान

किया. बादशाह ने पूछा, सो क्या ? बोला, वह बिचारा कलावंत जैसे एक नौम तीम शब्दों को घड़ी घड़ी कहता है, उस के मन में यही ध्यान बंधा, कि जसुदा घड़ी घड़ी कहती है. और बीरबल जात का ब्राह्मण, पौर पौर का फिरनेवाला ; उस के भी मन में यही ध्यान बंधा, कि जसुदा पौर पौर कहती है. और टोड़लमल मुतसद्दी, उस के ध्यान में यह बूझ पड़ा, कि जसुदा घाट घाट कहती है. और फ़ैज़ी कबि, बिन रोन के और अर्थ न सूझा, इस से उस के ध्यान में आया, कि जसुदा रो रो कहती है. यह बात सुनकर बादशाह ने कहा, भला अब तुम कहो, उस का क्या अर्थ है. निवेदन किया, कि पृथ्वीनाथ ! बार कहते हैं बाल को, सो जसुदा का बाल बाल यह कहता है, कि है कोई ब्रज में मित्र हमारा जो गोपाल को न जाने दे. अर्थ के सुनते ही, बादशाह ने प्रसन्न हो सब को प्रसंभा की, और ब्रज भाषा के बिस्तार को बज्जत सराहा.

چانڊنيان کسين هونين - ڪيا دخل ڪه ايڪ مو برابر ان مين رڻا يا
 سوراخ هوي؟ چنانچه نواب خاندوران و مظفر خان مرحوم کي ناموس
 کي رڻون پر بيشتر موٽي ميلي چانڊنيان هونين تمين * علي هذا
 آلتياس ميانون پر بهي - باوجود اسڪي ڪه ايڪ بهائي مير بخشي
 تها - اور دوسرا هفت هزاري * في الواقع تقاضا غيرت کا پري هي -
 ڪيونڪه جس کا ميانه رته ايڪ جهمڪڙي کي ساڻه نڪلي - مقرر
 تماشاين بازاريون کي جي مين آوي ڪه اس مين ڪوي چمڪ
 چانڊني رشڪ پري جلوه گر هوگي * پس زنانِي ساري کي رته يا مياڻي
 کا پرتڪلف هونا بعضي بعضي ٿقه اميرون کي نزديڪ بهي سخت
 معيوب هي * اصل ۾ هي ڪه ساري اسڪي في الحقيقت آچي هي -
 طور طرز اپني اپني پسند پر موقوف هي * پر هچڪولي بهت بري *
 اور سواي اس کي بهي بهت سي سواريان صاحب سليقه لوگون تي
 اور ڪاريگرون تي بنواين اور بناين * چنانچه ملوڪ و سلاطين کي
 واسطي تخت و نالڪي - اميرون کي لڻي جهالدار پالڪي - اور شهزاديون
 وزيرزاديون و اميرزاديون کي واسطي مهاڏول چونڊول سڪهپال مياڻي -
 اور غريبن کي عورتون کي لڻي ڏولي * تا ڪوي نجيب زادي
 اشراف زادي پياده پا نه نڪلي - اور اس کي قد و قامت ڪو ڪوي نه
 محرم نه ديکهي *

ديکھي تو اُپني تخت پر پهر پاؤن نرکھي * پر ساڻھ ان خوبون کي بهي
 اُمر اُس مين براي تڦڻ طبع کبھو کبھو سوار هوتي هين * اور بعضي
 بڙي آدمي ميرزا منش هر چند کھ چڙهتي کم هين - ليکن هر موسم
 کا ساز اُنکي سوار کي رتھ پر هوتا هي * چنانچھ گرميون مين خس
 کا - اور برسات مين موم جاميکا - جاڙون مين باناتي * پر اڪثر اُس
 مين مهاجن صراف جوهرِي مُتصدِي سوار هوتي هين - يا عورات هندو
 مُسلمان کي * اور بعضي آواش بيگمين يا بانکي کسيان اُپني رتھون
 پر نهايت جهمجهماتي ساز سڄوا - بيلون کي گلون مين گھنگھرو سينگون
 پر سوني رُوپي کي سَنگوڻيان - اور ساونگيون مين ٿاليان جهانچھ - جوون
 مين زنگ لڳوا بندھوا رکھوا - سوار هوکر بڙي ٿهسي سي ميلي ٿهيلي
 مين پھريان هين - يا باغون کي سيرين کرتيان هين * واقعي اُنکي آمد
 سي تماشاين کي هوش و حواس جاتي هين - گويا جھن جھن کرتي
 هوئي پريون کي تخت چلي آتي هين *

بيت * جهان هوتا هي يون اُنکا گذارا - کسي رھتي هي وهان
 تاب نظارا؟ کھان هوتا هي حاصل لطف ديدار؟ هرايڪ بن جابي
 هي بس نقش ديوار * جو اس مين اُٿھ ڳيا پرده هوا سي - جهمڪڙا
 ايڪ نظر آيا ادا سي * جو وه بجلي کي بهي يون سامني آمي - تڙبه
 کراسکي آگي لوٽ هي جابي *

اور صاحب عصمت بيبيون کي رتھون پر گھڻا ٽوپ پڙي هوئي -

بعضي اشرار عيار احمد آباد گجرات مين وهان کي بيلون کو گاريون مين
 جوت سوار هو رهڙني کو جنگل مين آي تهي - اور مال متاع مسافرون
 سوداگرون کا لوٽ لڄائي تهي * هر چند سوار گهوڙي ان کي پڄهي
 ڏالني - ليکن ان کي گرد بهي نپاي * اور يه بهي مشهور هي - که گاري
 خاص اختراع اهل هند کا هي * بيٿهي والي اس کي گرمي سڙي
 آندهي مينه مين نهايت آرام پاي هين * فراغت سي چار آدمي
 گپ شب کڙي هوئي بيٿي چلي جاتي هين - اور سفر مين کيفيت
 حضر کي اٿڻاي هين * ليکن اس کي بهي دو هوئي هين - جهڙي دار
 هو يا منڊي * اگر ڏهاڻچا اس کا گچ جهڻاي کي ساڻه هلاکو هو تو
 منجهولي کهلايگي - اور بهت جهڻا اور سبڪ هوگا تو گيني - اس کي
 بيل بهي حد جهڻي هوئي هين - انهن گيني کهڻي هين - قسم هين
 انکي عليحدہ هي *

اور چار پهريون کي رڻه وه اس سي کهين بهتر هي - به نسبت
 اسکي اونچي نچي سي کم گڙي هي - هچکولا بهي اس مين تهوڙا لکڻا
 هي * امير امرا کي سوار کي قابل هوئي هي * في الواقع بعضي تو
 ايسي هي خوش ڏول سبڪ نقاشي دار هوئي هي که ديکھني والي نقش
 ديوار بن جاتي هين * اور ساز بهي اس پر باناتي سادي يا کارچوي و
 غير نپٽ صفائي اور چمڪ کي ساڻه * اگر سورج اسوقت زمين
 پر هوئي - تو اپني رڻه سي اتر اس مين آ بيٿي * اور راجه اندر بهي

ديکھا مَينَ ني کي اِيک کُتا کِسي لومڙي کي پيڇي دُورِتا هِي اُور
 دانئون سي هڏي اُسکي پاڻن کي چابتا هِي - بيجاري لومڙي لنگري
 پاڻن سي غار مين بھاگ گئي اُور کُتا پھرا * وهين ايک پيادي ي
 پتھر کُتي کو مارا کي پاڻن اُسکا ٿوٽ گيا * پياده هنوز کُني قدم نہ گيا
 تها کي ايک گهوڙي ني لات جو پاڻن پر اُسکي ماري تو اُسکي بھي ٿانگ
 ٿوٽ گئي * وھ گهوڙا بھي دُور نہ گيا تها کي پانو اُسکا سُوراخ مين آگيا
 اُور ٿوٽ گيا * تب مَين مستي سي هوش مين آيا اُور دل سي اپني
 کھا ديکھا تو ني ان سبھون ني کيا کيا کام کُني اُور کيا کيا پائي ؟ خبردار
 هو کي تڄي دِکھلاي هين کي جو کوئي وھ کام کري کي لائق اُسکي نھين
 وھ ايسا کُچھ ديکھي جو نہ ديکھا هو * آخر مين غفلت سي باز آيا
 اُور توفيق کا دروازہ مڄھ پر کھلا *

EXTRACT FROM THE 'ARĀ,ISH-I MAHFIL'

ھندوستان کي بيلون مين گجراتي بيل سب طرح سي اچھا هِي *
 هر چند کي ناگورا بھي اُور بيلون سي بمرتبہ بھتر هِي - ليکن اُسکو
 نھين لگتا * صورت شڪل اُس کي نہايت خوب - ڏيل ڏول نيٽ
 خوش اُسلوب - قد و قامت مين بھي بلند - بادشاھ وزير و فقير هر
 کِسي کي پسند * قدم ايسا چلي کي رھوار ترڪي نہ پھنچ سڪي -
 دڙي اتنا کي چالاڪ تاري پيڇي رھ جائي * يون سنا هِي کي سابق

عالم تها اُسکو اِلهام هُوا - بادشاهي نه عبارت هي اِس سي كه دروازه
 عيش و كامراني كا اپني اُوپر كهولي بلڪه پادشاهي پاساني هي كه
 اُورون كي رنج كو اُٿاڪر خلائي كي نگهباني ڪري - اُور ظالمون كي
 دستِ ظلم كو مظلومون كي دامن سي ڪوتاه ڪري * جب شڪارگاه سي
 بارگاه كي طرف چلا اُور ميدان سي شهر مين پهنجا خلقت كو بلاڪ
 فرمايا كه آي گروه اب تڪ ميرا ديده دل حق بيني سي بند تها -
 آج اِلهام سي مين ني دريافت ڪيا اُور خوابِ غفلت سي جاگا *
 اُميدوار هون كه آج كي دن سي ڪسي ظالم كا دستِ ظلم رعت پر نه
 پهنجي اُور ڪسي جفاڪار كا پاڻو ڪسي غريب كي گهر كي گرد نه
 جاي * حاجبون كو فرمايا كه يه خوش خبري شهر كي جهوڻي بڙون
 ڪو پهنجا دو * اِس منادي سي رعت كي جان مين جان هونئي -
 اُور گل مراد كي اُنڪي اُميدواري كي باغ مين كهلي * القصه مظلوم نوازي
 و ظلم گدازي اُسڪي ڪمال مرتبي پر هونئي - اُور عدالت اُسڪي ايسي
 پهملي كه بڪري كا بچه شيرني كي تنهن سي دوده پيتا اُور تدرُو باز كي
 ساتھ بازبان ڪرتا * اسواسطي لقب اُسڪا شاهِ داد هُوا * درگاه كي محرم
 رازون مين سي ڪسي ني پوچها كه اگلي آئين ڪو جهوڙ طريق عدالت
 كي شروع ڪرني كا سبب ڪيا هي ؟ بادشاه ني ماجرا بيان ڪيا اُور ڪها
 ڪه سبب اِس غفلت سي بيدار هوني كا اُور هُشياري كا يه هي - ڪه
 ايڪ روز شڪارگاه مين هر طرف گهوڙا دوڙاتا تها اُور نظر ڪرتا تها - اڪايڪ

سي ڪوئي آيسا هي جو اس مشورت مين حاضر نهين هي؟ سبهن
 ني عرض ڪي ڪه فلانه بگلا نهين هي * حضرت ني گهوڙي ڪو اُسڪي بلاني
 ڪي لئي بهيجا - اُسني ايڪ گوشي مين قناعت ڪرڪي خلق سي ملنا
 ترڪ ڪيا تها گهوڙي ڪي بات نماني اور باهر نه نڪلا * دوسري بار ڪتي ڪو
 بهيجا ڪه اُسي لي آ - بگلا اُسڪي ڪهني سي حضرت ڪي بارگاه مين
 حاضر هوا - حضرت ني فرمايا ڪه اُجهي ايڪ مشورت ڪي واسطي
 بلايا هي - تب آب حيات پيني ڪا ذڪر درميان لاي * اُسني ڪها
 آب حيات آپ هي اڪيلي پيوينگي يا دوستون خير خواهون ڪو بهي
 پلاوينگي؟ حضرت ني فرمايا ڪه صرف ميري لئي آيا هي اورون ڪي
 ديني ڪي اجازت نهين هي ڪيونڪر دنون؟ اُسني عرض ڪي آي جهان
 پناه همدم اور دوستون سي جدا هوڪر زندگي ڪرني ڪيا ڪيفيت رڪهتي
 هي؟ آپ ڪو خدا ني دنيا مين سردار ڪيا هي بغير مددگارون ڪي ڪوئي
 ڪام سرانجام نهوگا * حضرت ني اُس سچي دوراندیش ڪي بات پر
 آفرين ڪي اور آب حيات پير ديا *

۹ نقل هي ڪه اگلي زماني مين ايڪ بادشاه ني دست ظلم ڪا
 دراز ڪيا تها - اور قدم عدالت ڪي راه سي باهر رڪها تها * رات دن
 لوگ ظلم سي اُسڪي خدا ڪي درگاه مين نالن تهي - اور اُسي لعنت
 ڪرني تهي * ايڪ دن بادشاه شڪار ڪوگيا اور به سبب اُسڪي ڪه فضل
 الهي شامل حال تها ايسي ايڪ ميدان مين جهان بي تعلقي ڪا

جُوهَا سَو من لوها کھاتا هِي وهان کا چوهي مار بهي ايک لڙکي کو اُٺها سکتا هِي * اُسني حقيقت دريافت کي اور کها کچھ انديشه نکر چوهي ني تيرا لوها نهين کھايا هِي * جواب ڏيا که تُو بهي پريشان نهو که موشگير تيري لڙکي کو نهين لي گيا هِي - ميرا لوها مُجھي دي اور اپنا لڙکا تُو لي *

۸. نقل هِي که حضرت سُلیمان کي حُکومت کي آيام مين (که وَه تمام جاندارون کي کيا آدمي کيا سواي اُنکي بادشاه تها) اُسکي حُضور ايک دانا عالم غيب سي پيالہ آب حَيات کا بهر کر لايا اور عرض کي که اِلھام سي مُجھ پريون کھلا هِي که اگر آپ اس پيالي کو نه پيوين جلد اس جهان سي رُخصت هووين - اور جو پيوين تو عُمر دراز هو * اب يہ پيالہ آب حَيات سي بهر کر لايا هُون - جي چاهي پيڄئي اور قيامت تلک زيست کيڄئي - يا نه پيڄئي اور مُلکِ عدم کو کوچ فرمائي * حضرت سُلیمان دل مين اپني سوچا اس کام مين عقلمندون سي مشورت کيا چاهئي * حسبُ اَلْحُکم اُس کي دانا اور دُوراندیش هر گُروه کي کيا انسان کيا حيوان سب حاضر هوئي - اُس مخفي بهيد کو اُن سي ظاهر کيا * تب هر ايک ني زندگي کي ئي ڊل پسند باتين کھين * حاصل اُنکا يہ هِي - که نقدِ عُمروہ دُولت هِي که بمددِ عقل کي اُس سي خُويان بهم پهنجائي - اور رِضا خُدا کي حاصل کيڄئي * غرض سب کي راي يہي ٿهري که حضرت پيالہ آب حَيات کا پيوين * سُلیمان فرمايا که ميري مُلک کي داناون

ڪو آيا اور لوها مانگني دوست کي پاس ڪيا - وه ٻيچ ڪر تصرف مين
 ليا تها * ڪهنئي لگا آي بهائي تيري لوهي ڪو مين ني گهر کي ڪوئي مين
 رکها تها - اور اس بات سي مين غافل تها ڪه اس ڪوئي مين چوهي ڪا
 بل هي - جب تلک معلوم هو چوها فرصت پاڪر سب ڪا سب ڪها
 ڪيا * سوداگر اس بات ڪو جهوڻه سمجه ڪر ڪوئي تدبير سوچتا تها -
 اور بظاهر ڪها تها ڪيا بعيد هي ؟ چوهي ڪو تو لوهي سي ڪمال
 لفت هي - اور وه دانئون سي لوها چبا سڪتا هي * وه جهوڻه اس
 بات سي خوش هوا اور دل مين ڪها يه بڙا نادان هي ڪه ميري باتون
 پر بيول ڪيا اور لوهي سي دست بردار هوا - بهتر هي ڪه اپني ڪام کي
 مضبوطي ڪي لئي اسڪي آج کي روز ضيافت ڪرون * تب اسڪو گهر مين
 ليگيا اور دعوت کي تياري ڪرني لگا * سوداگر ني ڪها آج مجھي ضرور
 ڪام هي ڪل آونگا * غرض اسڪي گهر سي چلا اور اسڪي جهوڻي لڙڪي ڪو
 چرا اپني گهر لڄاڪر چها رکها * فجر وعدي پر دوست کي گهر آيا اور
 اسڪو پریشان ديهڪر پوچها آي بهائي تم ڪيون گهراي هوي هو؟ ڪها
 ڪل سي بيٺا ميرا جو نور چشم اور سرور دل تها غائب هوا هي - بهتر
 ڏهونڏها ڪجه پتا نپايا * بولا ڪل جو مين تمھاري گهر سي نڪلا اسي
 شڪل کي ايڪ لڙڪي ڪو جو تم بتائي هو مين ني ديهڪا ڪه ايڪ
 چوهي مار اٿهائي اڙا چلا جاتا هي * تب وه چلايا ڪه آي بيوقوف نا
 ممڪن بات ڪيون زبان پر لاتا هي؟ موش ڪير لڙڪي ڪو ڪيونڪر لي اڙيگا؟
 سوداگر ني هنسڪر ڪها اس سي ڪجه تعجب نڪر ڪيونڪه جس شهر ڪا

في ڪمال تَشَنُّگِي کي سبب بي تاَمَل باز کو زمين پر پِشڪ دِيا اُور وَه
 مرگيا * اس مين رِڪابدار آ پُهَنچا - باز کو مُوا اُور بادشاه کو پياسا پايا *
 في اَلْقَوَر چهاگل شڪار بند سي کهول پيالي کو خُوب دھو دھا کر
 چاھا کہ بادشاه کو پاني پلاوي * اُسني فرمايا کہ مَجھي اس خالص
 پاني سي جو پہاڙ سي جھرتا هي ڪمال رَغبت هُوتِي هي * تُو پہاڙ پر
 چڙھ اُور اس چشمي سي پاني کا پيالہ بھر کر لي آ - کيُونکہ پھر
 يہ تاب نہين هي کہ جب تلک پيالي مين قطرہ قطرہ جمع هو
 مَين اِنْتَظار کُرون * رِڪابدار جب چشمي کي ڪناري پُهَنچا ديکھتا
 ڪيا هي کہ ايک اڙدھا مُوا هُوا اُسکي ڪناري پڙا هي - اُور زھر بھرا لُعب
 اُسکا پاني مين مل کر قطرہ قطرہ پہاڙ پر سي ٽپڪتا هي * وَه گھبرا کر
 اُترا اُور يہ احوال عرض کر ايک پيالہ ٽھنڏي پاني کا چهاگل سي
 بھر کر بادشاه کو پيا * وَه پيالہ منہ سي لڳا کر روئي لڳا - اُور رِڪابدار کو
 باز کي ماجري سي آگاه کرکي اپني جلدي اور اضطراري پر بھت
 سي نفرين کي - اُور جب تلک جيا يہ داغ حيرت اُسکي دل سي
 نگيا * فائِدہ اس قصي کا يہ هي - کہ عقلمند اپني ڪام کو بغير خُوب
 تاَمَل کڻي شروع نہين ڪري هين *

۷ نقل هي کہ کوٽي ٿت پُونجيا سوداگر سفر کو جاتا تھا - سو من

نوها کسي دوست کي گھر مين امانت رکھا کہ تنگ دستي کي وقت
 موجب فراغت کا هو * جب دُور دراز سفر کرکي مدت کي بعد گھر

پهان ايڪ آفتابه اشرفيون سي بهرا هُئا گُڙا هِي - نڪال کي اپني ڪام مين لا * ڪسان ني جب وَه جڳهه ڪهڙي اور بُلبل کي بات سچ هُئي ڪها - اِي بُلبل عجب هِي ڪه آفتابه زمين کي نڀچي نڀچي نظر آيا - اور دام خاڪ کي اوڀر توني نه دِيڪها * بُلبل ني جواب ديا تُو نهين ڄانتا هِي جب قضا پهنچي نه ديدهُ دانش مين روشني رهي - نه تدبير عقل کي ڪُجهه فائده ڪري *

۶ نقل هِي ڪه اگلي زماني مين ڪوئي بادشاهه ايڪ بازڪو بهت پيار ڪرتا تها - اور وَه هميشه بادشاهه کي هاتھ پر بيٺا رها تها * ايڪ روز بازڪو هاتھ پر بيٺا ڪر شڪار ڪو گيا - اتفاقاً ايڪ هرن سامهني نظر آيا * بادشاهه ني ڪمال شوق سي اُسکي پڇهي گهوڙا ڏالا اور اُسڪو پڪڙا * مُلازم درگاهه اگريه پڇهي لڳي چلي آئي تهي پر ڪوئي بادشاهه تلڪ نه پهنچا تها * اس مين بادشاهه پياسا هوڪر هر طرف پاني کي تلاش مين گهوڙا ڏوڙاتا تها * آخر ايڪ دامن ڪوه مين پهنچڪر دِيڪها ڪه پهڙ پرسي پاني ٽپڪتا هِي * ترڪش مين سي پيالو نڪال نڀچي رکها ڪه قطري جو ٽپڪتي هين اُس مين جمع هون - اور پيالو بهر جوي * جب پيالو بهر چڪا چاها ڪه پئي باز ني وونهين پر مارا - تمام پاني گر گيا * بادشاهه ني اس حرڪت سي خفا هوڪر پهر پيالي ڪو اُسي پتھر کي نڀچي رکها * دير کي بعد جب بهر چڪا چاها ڪه منھ لڳاوي - باز ني پهروهي حرڪت کي - اور اُس پاني ڪو بهي گرا ديا * بادشاهه

شادمانِي سي هرايڪ شاخ اُسڪي زياده * هر صبح پھول کھلتي اور
 باغبان اُنھين ديكھ ڪر خوش هوتا * ايڪ روز پھولونڪا تماشا ديكھي
 ڪو نڪلا تها - ايڪ بُلبل ڪو ديكھا ڪه منھ ڪو گل ڪي صفحي پر رکھي
 ڇھڇھي مار رھي تھي - اور اُسڪي رنگين پتيون ڪو اپني تيز چوڻچ سي
 توڙي تھي * باغبان گل ڪي پریشاني ديكھ بي صبر هوا - اور بُلبل سي
 رنجيده هوڪر فريب ڪا جال راه مين ڇھايا - اور حيلي ڪي داني ڌال
 ڪر اُسي پڪڙ پنڃري مين بند ڪيا * اُس بيدل بُلبل ني طوطي ڪي مانند
 زبان کھولي اور ڪها - اي عزيز مجھ آزرده خاطر ڪو ڪيون قيد ڪيا توي؟
 جو ميري خوش آوازي مُجھي اس بات پر لائي تو ميرا آشيانه تيري
 هي باغ مين هي * اگر ڪوئي اور بات تيري خاطر مين آئي هو اُس
 سي مُجھي اطلاع ڪر تو صبر ڪر ڪي چپ رھونگي * ڪسان ني ڪها نهين
 جانتِي هي ڪه توي ميرا ڪيا احوال ڪيا - اور گلون پر جو وسيله ميري
 زندگي ڪا هي ڪيا خرابي لائي - اور مُجھي بسبب اُسڪي ڪيسا آزرده
 ڪيا؟ بُلبل ٻولي اس بات سي درگذر - اور سوچ تو سڀي ڪه مين
 اتني قصور سي جو ايڪ گل ڪو پریشان ڪيا پنڃري مين بند هوئي -
 اور تو جو دل ڪو رنجيده ڪرتا هي تيري حالت ڪيا هوگي؟ اس بات
 ني اُسڪي دل مين اثر ڪيا بُلبل ڪو آزاد ڪر ديا * بُلبل اُسڪا شڪر ادا
 ڪر ڪي ٻولي - جب توي مجھ سي نيڪي ڪي تو البته مين بيبي اسڪي
 بدلي بهلائي ڪرون * معلوم ڪر جس درخت ڪي نيچي تو ڪهڙا هي

خُداکي بهي هوتي هي - علاوه يه - که اسي دُنيا مين سِيگرون رُسواڻي
 سي بدي کي سزا اُسي ملتي هي - خُصوص اِن باجَارون پر ظُلم
 کُرنِي سي جو سِوای درگاه خُدا کي کوڻي آسرا نِهين رکھتي هين *
 اُسي بد سُلُوکي نکر که اِس حال سي شتابي بلا مين گُرفتار هوگا *
 وه ظالِم جو شرابِ غفلت کا نشا اپني دِماغ مين رکھتا تها اُسکي
 راست گوڻي اور نيڪ اندبشي سي برهم هوکر بولا که اِن باتون سي
 مُجھي دردِ سر ندي - اور اِن افسانوں سي رنجيده نکر اور خفا هوکر
 اپني گھر گيا * اربسکه مالِ کار ظالمون کا اچھا نِهين هي - قضا
 الهي سي اُسي رات لکڙيون کي ڏھير مين آگ لڳي - اور وهان سي
 گھر تلڪ پھنجي - جو کُچھ اسباب تها جلکر خاڪ هوگيا * فجركي
 وقت اپني دوستون مين بيٺھڪر افسوس مال کا کرتا تها - اور ڪھتا تها
 يه آگ ڪھان سي لڳي؟ وه درويش جِسني اگلي روز نصيحت کي
 تھي وهان آيا اور ڪھا - اِي ظالِم اب تلڪ تُو ني نِهين معلوم ڪيا هي
 که يه آگ مظلُومون کي دل کي دھوئين کي هي * اُسکي جو طالع
 ياور تھي اِس بات ني دل مين اُسکي تاثير کي - شرمندہ هو ڪر ڪھني
 لڳا سچ هي که بيج ظُلم کا جو مين ني بويا تها اُسکا ثمرہ مُجھي ملا *
 آخر اُس زبردستي سي درگُذرا اور ظُلم چھوڙ ديا *

۵ نقل هي که ڪسي ڪسان کا ايڪ پھولا پھلا باغ تها * گوشہ چمن
 مين ايڪ جھاز گلاب کا تها نِھالِ ڪامرائي سي تازه - اور درخت

ور خدا کي شکر مين مُستغرق * جب بحال آيا حلوائِي ني اُس سي سبب خوشي کا پوڇها * اُسني ڪها آي بهائي مين اِس طشت ڪو دُنيا آور شهد ڪو دُنيا کي نعمتين آور مڪيهون ڪو شڪم پرور نعمت خوارون کي مانند سمجها * آور انهن جو طشت کي ڪناري بيٺين تين مردان آزاد ڪه تقدير کي حُڪم سي دُنيا مين آئي پر اسمين جي نه لڳائي - آور تهوڙي پر قناعت کي آور دُنيا ڪو ناچيز جانا * آور جانيو ڪه جب چوڙي موت کي هلي جنهن ني اپني دل ڪو تهوڙا اُسکي عشق مين آلوده ڪيا هي وي سهج مين اِس بلا کي دام سي جهوڻينگي - آور جنهن ني تمام همت اپني دُنيا مين صرف کي هي آور اُس تلخ مٿياس ني اُنکي مزاج ڪو خدا کي راه سي پهرا هي آخر وي رسوا هونگي *

۴ نقل هي ڪه اڳلي زماني مين ايڪ ظالم تها ڪه غريبون کي لکڙيان ظلم سي مول ليتا - آور جتني مول کي هوتين اُس سي قيمت بهت ڪم ديتا - آور آب مهنگي ڪر کي دولت مندون کي سرڪار مين يڄتا * غربا اُسکي ظلم سي عاجز هوئي تهي آور دولت مند بهي تنگ آئي تهي * ايڪ دن اُسني ايڪ محتاج بي بس کي لکڙيان ظلم سي مول لين - آور آدهي قيمت دي * وه مظلوم خدا کي درگاه مين آه و ناله ڪرني لڳا * اِس مين ڪسي صاحب دل ني اِس احوال سي مطلع هو ڪر اُس ظالم ڪو نصيحت کي آور ڪها - ظلم ڪرنا آور ڪسيڪا حق مار رکها دنون همتي او بي مروتِي هي - اِسکي سوا ناخوشي

آخر لومڙي دورانديشي کي مدد سي مُردِي کا خيال ڇهڙ سلا.
 رهي * اس مين ايڪ بھوکھا ڇيٽا پھاڙ پر سي اُترا اور اُسکي بو پر
 اپني تئين کُوئي کي اندر گرايا. * شڪاري ني جب آهت دام کي اور
 جائور کُوئي کي اندر گرني کي سني کمال حرص کي ماري اپني تئين
 معاً کُوئي کي اندر گرايا. * چيني ني اس خيال پر که وه شڪاري مُجھي
 اس مُردِي کي کھاني سي باز رکھيگا جست کي اور صياد کي پيٽ
 کو پھاڙ ڏالا * غرض وه لالچي شڪاري حرص کي شامت سي دام مين
 پھنسا اور قانع لومڙي ني هلاکت سي مخلصي پائي.

۳ نقل هي که ايڪ درويش دانا جسکا طريقه قناعت تها بازار
 مين گيا. * ايڪ حلواڻي ني جو فقير کي چاشني سي کُچھ بهرہ
 رکھتا تها اُس عزيز سي التماس کي که ايڪدم ميري دُکان مين ٿهر
 تا آپکي نصيحت آميز باتون سي مين فائدہ مند هون. * وه مرد
 خداشناس دل نوازي سي وهان بيٺا. * حلواڻي ني ايڪ طشت شهد
 سي بهر کردرويش کي آگي رکھا. * مکھيان جو طور اُن کا هي که مٿياڻي
 پر جمع هوتي هين ايڪبارگي اُسپر گرین. * بعضي کناري پر بيٺين اور
 بعضي درميان مين. * حلواڻي ني چوڙي هلاڻي تا مکھيون کو هانکي -
 وي جو کناري تھين سھج سي اڙ گئين - اور وي جو ڀيچ مين تھين
 جب انھون ني چاھا که اڙين شهد اُنکي پرون مين لپت گيا اور
 دام هلاکت مين پھنسين. * درويش اس احوال کو دیکھکر خوش هوا

بياه ڪرُونگا * تُو مهيني کي بعد ايڪ لڙڪا پيدا هونگا * تب اُسڪو تربيت ڪرُونگا اور علم و ادب سکهاونگا - اگر ڪي بهي بي ادبي ڪريگا تو اسي عصا سي جو ميري هاتھ مين هي اُسي ادب ڏونگا * غرض اس خيال مين بي ادب لڙڪي کو اپني سامهني حاضر جان ڪر عصا اُٿها شهد اور گهي کي گهڙون پر مارا * وي طاق پر دهري تهي اور آپ نيچي اُسڪي مقابل بيٺها تها - جونهن عصا اُن پر لگا وي ٿوٽ گئي * تمام شهد اور گهي اُسڪي سر اور منھ اور ڌارهي اور ڪپڙون پر پڙا - اور وي سب خيال ايڪبارگي جاتي رهي *

۲ نقل هي ڪه ڪوئي شڪاري ايڪ دن ڪسي جنگل مين چلا جاتا نها * ايڪ لومڙي نهايت خوب صورت خوش آيند نظر آئي * شڪاري کو پشم اُسڪي بهت خوش آبي * خيال ڪر ليا ڪه گويا بڙي قيمت مين اُسي بيجا هي * لومڙي کي پنجهي چلا اور بل سي اُسڪي مطلع هوا * اُسي کي نزديڪ راه مين ايڪ ڪوا ڪهود ڪر ڪوڙي سي چهپا ديا اور ايڪ مُردار اُسڪي اوپر رکھ آب گهاٽ مين جا بيٺها * لومڙي کو اُس مُردي کي بو ڪهينچ ڪهينچ ڪوئي پر لائي پر سوچ مين ٻهي ڪه اگرچہ طعمي کي بو دماغ کو معطر ڪري هي ليڪن بلا کي بو بهي ڏوراندوشي کي مغز مين پنهنجي هي * اگرچہ هو سکتا هي ڪه ڪوئي مُوا جائور هو - پر بهي ممڪن هي ڪه اُسڪي نيچي دام لگايا هو - اور دانا جس ڪام مين احتمال زيان ڪا هو وه نهين ڪري هين *

عطار ديکھتا تها اور ڏرتا * جب بادشاه کي سوارِي نڪل گئي - عطار
 ني دانشمند سي کہا - کہ جسوقت تمني مجھي رپئي سونبي تبي -
 مين کھان تها؟ کوئي اور بهي. ميري نزديک تها؟ پھر کھو شايد مين
 ببول گيا هون * دانشمند ني پھر سب ماجرا بيان کيا * عطار ني
 کہا - کہ توسچ کھتا هي - اب مجھي ياد آيا * حاصلِ کلام يہ هي *
 کہ اُسي هزار رپئي دانشمند کو ڏئي اور بہت عذر کيا *

EXTRACTS FROM THE 'KHIRAD AFROZ.'

۱ نقل هي کہ ايک مردِ پارسا کسي سوداگر کي همسائي مين رهتا
 تها - اور اُسکي بدولت پارسا کي اوقات خوشي اور کامراني مين گذري
 تبي * سوداگر هميشه شهد اور گهي کي تجارت کيا کرتا - اور هر روز
 اُس مين سي تهوڙا پارسا کي يهان بييجتا - اور وه اُس مين سي گچھ
 خرچ کرتا اور باقي گھڙون مين رکھتا جاتا * ايکدن گھڙون کو پيرا ديکھ
 ڪر سوچا کہ اکر يہ دس سیر هو دس ڊرم کو بيچونگا - اور اپنا سر
 انجام ڪرونگا - اور اُس زرسي پانچ بکريان مول لونگا * وي چه چه
 مھيني مين جنينگي - اور هرايک کي دودو بچي هونگي * هر سال
 بيس بچي هونگي - دس برس مين اُنکي بچون سي کُئي گلي هو
 جائينگي * اُن مين سي بعضونکو بيچونگا - اور اُس سي اوقات بسري
 ڪرونگا * اور ايک رنڊي کسي بڙي گهراني کي ڏھونڊھڪر اُس سي

نَسِيرَ آ لَکِين - تُو مِيرِي بَات جُهَوُتھ - اُور جو نِهين تُو سچ هي * اُسکي کهنِي پِر رات کو شَهِد کا باسَن جو رکھوایا - تُو ايک مَتَکِي بِيهي نِه اُتِي * خُلاصَہ اُسکا يِه هي - جَب اِني فوج اِني قَبْضِي سِي گَئي - پهر روزِ سِياه مِين مال بِيهي خَرچ کِيجَئي تُو وِسي مِيسَر نِهوگي *

۵۰ ايک دانِشْمَنَد هزار رُپَئي ايک عطار کو سُپَرَد کَرکي سَفَر کو گيا * ايک مَدَت کي بَعَد پهر آيا - اُور رُپَئي عطار سِي مانگي * عطار ني کها تُو جُهَوُتھا هي * آخِر گُفَتُو بَرهي - بَهِت لَوگ جَمع هو گَئي * سِپُون ني دانِشْمَنَد کو جُهَوُتھا تَپَرايا اُور کها - کِه يِه عطار بَرَا دِيانَت دار هي - اُسني کِهي خِيانَت نِهين کي * اِگر تُو اُس سِي اَلْجَبِيگا - تُو سزا پاويگا * دانِشْمَنَد چُپ رها - اُور سَوال اُس مَطْلَب کا بادشاه کو گُذَرانا * بادشاه ني اُسکو فرمايا کِه تين روز اُسکي دُوکان پاس بِيٲھ - اُس سِي کُچھ نِه کِه * چوتَهي دِن مِين اُس طَرَف آوَنگا اُور کُچھي سلام کَرُونگا - سلام کي جَواب کي سِوا مُجَھ سِي کُچھ نِه کِهيو * جَب مِين وِهان سِي چلا جاوَن - عطار سِي رُپَئي مانگيو - اُور جو کُچھ وُه کهي مُجَھکو اِطْلَاع کَرِيو * دانِشْمَنَد ني وِسا هي کيا * چوتَهي روز بادشاه کي سَوارِي اُدَهر گَئي - دِيکَھتي هي بادشاه ني دانِشْمَنَد کو سلام کيا * اُسني سلام کا جَواب ديا * بادشاه ني کها - کِه آي بِياڻي ! کِيو مِيرِي پاس نِهين آتا هي - اُور مُجَھ سِي کُچھ اِپنا حال نِهين کَھتا * دانِشْمَنَد ني ذَرَا سِرِھلایا اُور کُچھ نِه کها *

کِسي آدَمِي نِي مِيرِي هَلاکت کي لِي ٻِه کَام کِيا هِي * مَين نِهين
 جانتا کِه پي کِسي اشرِفيان هَين * بادشاه نِي تَسلي دِکر کها - اِي
 عزيز! خُدا نِي ٻِه اشرِفيان تَجھي دِي هَين - عِوض اُس نيکي کي کِه
 تُو نِي کي هِي * اِن اشرِفيون کُو اِني ما پاس بھيچ - اُور مَين تيري
 ما کي خبر گيري کُرونگا - ٻِه بات اُسکُو لکھ بھيچ *

۴۹ ايک بادشاه نِي اِني وزير اُور مير بَخشي سي صلاحاً پوچھا -
 مال اُور لشکر کي جَمع کُرنِي مَين مِيرِي عَقْل گُچھ کَام نِهين کُرتي *
 اکر مال جَمع کُرون تُو لشکر نِهين رھتا - اُور جو فوج رُکھون تُو دُولت
 نِهين رھتي * وزير نِي عِرض کي - خُداوند! دُولت جَمع کِجئي -
 جو فوج نہ رھيگي تُو گُچھ نَقصان نِهين - کِيونکھ جب ضرور ھوگي
 رُکھ لِجئيگا * جو ميري بات کا آپکو اِعتبار نہو - تُو اُسکي ٻِه دليل
 هِي - کِه ايک بَرتن مَين تھوڙا شھد رُکھو دِجئي - اِبي ھارون
 مَکھيان گُرد اُسکي آ جَمع ھونگين * جونھين شھد کا باسن رُکھو دِيا -
 لاکھون مَکھيان بات کھتي هِي اُسکي گُرد آ لِيٿيان * تب اُسني کها
 کِه دِکھئي حَضرت جو فِدوي نِي عِرض کي تھي - سو آپ نِي
 دِکھا * پھر مير بَخشي نِي کها - اکر ميري عِرض سُنئي تُو فوج
 رُکھي - جو وُقت پَر کَام آوي اُسوُقت مال ھرگز گُچھ فائده نہ
 کريگا * اکر آپکو يقين نہ ھو تُو ميري بات کُو اِمْتَحان کَر لِجئي *
 ايک ھاٿڌي مَين شھد رات کُو اِس جگھ رُکھو دِجئي - جو مَکھيان

سي - که هونا ايک خوبِي کا دير کر بَتر هِي نہ هوني سي - اور
جَتني جَلدي هو سَکي بُري کام کو چھوڑ کر بھلي کي طرف آنا
اچھا هِي *

۴۸ ايک بادشاه ني ناگهان اپني خِدمت گار کو پکارا * جب آواز
کِسِي کي نہ پائي - تب دروازہ کھول کر باہر گيا * ايک چھوٹی
لڑکي کو جو اُسکا نوکر تھا دیکھا * اُسکي پاس گيا کہ اُسکو جگا ديوي *
کيا دیکھتا هِي؟ کہ ايک لکھا هُو کاغذ اُسکي جيب مين پڑا هِي *
بادشاه مُتَعَجِب هُو کہ دیکھون اِس کاغذ مين کيا لکھا هِي * اُس کاغذ
کو جيب سي نکال کر دیکھا - کہ اُسکي ما کا خط هِي - اور يہ بات
لکھي هِي * کہ بر خوردار ميري ! تُمَني بڑي تصدِيع اُتھا کر اپني تَنخواہ
سي تھوڑي روپئي همکو بھيجي * نہایت سعادَت مندِي جو فرزندونکو
لائي هِي تُم بجا لائي - خُدا تُمکو اِسکا عِوض ديگا * بادشاه اُسکو اپني
کمرِي مين لي گيا - اور ايک کاغذ مين کُني اشرِفيان لپيت کر اُسکي
جيب مين رکھ دین - اور اُسي چَلا کي پکارا کہ اُٹھ بيٹھا * بادشاه ني
کہا - تُم کيا اُسي بي خبر هو جاتي هو؟ لڑکا گُجھ جَواب نہ ديسکا -
اور جب اُسني اپني جيب مين هاتھ ڈالا - تو خط مين لپيٹی هُوئي
اشرِفيان پا کر نہایت حيران هُوا - اور خَوف سي بادشاه کي پاؤن
پر گر پڑا - اور اشرِفيان دیکھ کر روني لگا * بادشاه ني کہا - تُم کيُون
روني هو؟ لڑکي ني کمال عاجِزي سي جَواب ديا - کہ آي بادشاه !

في پادشاه کي دربار مين سنا که پادشاه مُجھ کو بڑا کام ديا چاهتا هي *
 خدا کا شکر کر۔ تو رتبہ اعلیٰ پايگا۔ مين دوسرا نائب تلاش کرونگا *
 آخر قاضي ني اس بهاني سي اسکو رخصت کيا *

۴۷ دولڙکي نو جوان ايک هي ساٿه علم سيکھني لڳي * ان مين
 سي ايک لڙکا بهت اچا نيک بخت تها۔ اُستاد جو سبق اُسي پڙها
 ديتا سو ياد کر ليتا۔ اور اُپني ڪتاب اُپني گهر مين پڙها کيا ڪرتا * دوسرا
 غافل بڙا شرير تها۔ جو اُپني هم عمر کي محنت پر هنسا ڪرتا تها۔ اور
 هميشه ٻه بات اُپني هم مڪتب سي کها ڪرتا تها۔ که تو گدھا هي *
 وه اُسي اڪثر ٻه جواب ديا ڪرتا۔ که يار! تهوڙي دنون مين ديکھا
 چاهئي کيا هو * آخر امتحان کا روز آ پهتجا۔ ان دنون کو علم کي دريا
 مين ڀيري پڙا * دانا لڙکي ني اس احمق کو بهت پڇهي جهالت کي
 گرداب مين سرم سي ڏوٻتي هوئي جهوڙا۔ اور پڪارني لگا۔ آي
 يار! جو تمھاري خيال مين بي وقوف نظر آي هين۔ سو اڪثرون کي
 نزديڪ عقلمند هو نڪلينگي۔ اور جو ايسي وقت تمنني سيکھا تو تمھاري
 کام نهين آني کا۔ لاحاصل هي * اگر اُپني هم جولي پر اب هم ٻي
 ٿيھي مارين۔ تو هماري بازي هوتي۔ موافق اس مثل کي۔ که چو
 جيتي سو هنسي * ليکن دانائون کي نزديڪ نهايت بعيد هي کيا
 دوستي کيا دشمني سي ايسي حالت مين افسوس کي جڳھ تصحيڪ
 ڪرنا * اب مين اُپني بات کو موقوف ڪرونگا اس نصيحت اور ڪهاوت

چاهڻي - کِسَواسَطي کِه تَلوار اکرڄِه دیکهڻي مین سوڏول هي - پرکام
اُسکا بُرا هي * جو کوڙي اچي خو رکها هي - بيگاني اُسکي دوست
هوتي - اور بدخو والي کي يگاني دُشمن هوجاني هين * جو جيسا
بُوڳا سو ويسا هي پاويگا *

۴۶ ايک شخص ني بهت سا مال ايک صراف کو سُڀرڊ کيا *
اور آپ سفر کو گيا * جب پهر آيا صراف سي تقاضا کيا - اُسي قسم
کهائي کِه تُو ني مُجھي نهين سونپا هي * مدعي ني قاضي کو اطلاع
کي * قاضي ني تاُمَل کرکي کہا - کِه کِسو سي مت کپيو کِه فلانا
صراف ميرا مال نهين ديتا - مین تيري مال کي لئي ايک تدبير کرونگا *
دوسري دن قاضي ني اُس صراف کو بلا کي يه کہا - کِه ميري پاس
بهت کام هي - اکیلا نهين کر سکتا هون - چاهتا هون کِه مُجھي اپنا
نائب کرون - کِسَواسَطي کِه تُو بڙا ايمان دار هي * صراف ني قبول کيا
اور بهت خوش هو * جب وه اپني گهر گيا - تب قاضي ني مدعي
سي کہا - کِه اب مال کي درخواست صراف سي کرو - البته ديگا *
وه شخص صراف کي گهر گيا * صراف ني اُسکو دیکهڻي هي بلایا - کِه
اچي ادھر آؤ - بهلي آئي - مین تمہارا مال بهول گيا تھا - اڱلي
رات مُجھي ياد آيا * خلاصه يه هي - کِه مال اُسکا پھير ديا - اور
نيابت کي طمع سي قاضي کي پاس گيا * قاضي ني فرمایا کِه آج مین

حاکم کو قتل کر ڏالا تها * وي دونون مسافر جُدي جُدي مڪانون مين بازار
 کي ٻيچ تهي * ڪه اُنهيَن خونبون ني اُنهيَن پکڙا - اور الڪ لڄاڪر هر
 ايڪ سي پوڄهني لڳي - ڪه تمارا يهان ڪيا ڪام هي ؟ جس ني محاوره
 وهان ڪا سيڪها تها - خوبي سي جواب ديا * اُس کو اُنهيَن ني سلامت
 جهوڙا * اور دوسرا مسافر جس ني صرف حاڪمون هي ڪي زبان سي
 جواب ديا - اس انبوه ني جلڪر خفگي سي سر اُسڪا ڪاٽ ڏالا *

۱۴۵ ڪهتي هيَن ڪه ايڪ مرثي لقمان کي صاحب ني اُسي ڪها -
 ڪه فلاني ڪهيت مين جو بو * لقمان ني اُس زمين مين چينا بويا *
 لقمان ڪا مالڪ اُس جڳه مين گيا اور هري ڪهيتي ديكه لقمان سي
 بولا - ڪه مين ني تجھ سي ڪها تها اس ڪهيت مين جو بو - ڪسواسطي
 تو ني چينا بويا ؟ لقمان ني جواب ديا - اس اُميد پر مين ني
 چينا بويا ڪه جو پھليگا * مالڪ ني ڪها - ٻيھ ڪيا بيندي سمجھ
 هي ؟ ڪهين ايسا هوتا هي ؟ لقمان ني فرمايا ڪه تُم هميشه دنيا کي
 ڪهيت مين گناهونڪا ٻيچ بوتي هو - اور گمان رڪھتي هو ڪه قيامت کي
 دن صواب ڪا پھل پاوگي * اس سبب سي مين ني ٻي خيال ڪيا -
 ڪه اس چيني سي جو پيدا هونگي * اس بات سي شرمندہ هو اُسڪي
 صاحب ني لقمان کو آزاد ڪيا * بي باتين ٻي لقمان کي فرمائي هوئي
 هيَن - ڪه نادان هرچند خوبصورت هو اُسڪي ساڻه صحبت نه رکها

خوراتا هي - نرين نو جواهرخاني مين اسکا ڪيا ڪام هي؟ بادشاهه تي فرمايا ڪه جب اڀني آنڪه سي ديكهون - تب باور ڪرون * دوسري دن لوگون ني سلطان ڪو خبر دي - ڪه آياز جواهرخاني مين ڪيا - محمود ني فوراً جهروڪهي سي جهانڪا - ديڪها ڪه آياز ني ايڪ صندوق ڪهول ڪي پُرانا ميلا ڪپڙا پنهنا هي * بادشاهه مڪان ڪي اندر ڪيا - آياز سي پوچها ڪه آيسي ڪپڙي ڪيون پنهني؟ اُسي عرض ڪي - ڪه جب مين حضور ڪي بندگي مين نه تها آيسي ڪپڙي پنهنا تها - اب خداوند ڪي عنايت سي نفيس پوشاڪ ميسرهي - اس لئي پُرانا جامه هر روز پهننا هون - ڪه اڀني قديم حالت فراموش نه ڪرون - اور بادشاهه ڪي نعمت ڪي قدر سمجهون * سلطان ڪو ٻه بات پسند آئي - اسکو چهاڻي سي لڳايا - اور اسکا مرتبه بڙهايا *

۱۶۴ دو آدمي باهم هوڪر ٺڪلي - ڪه ڪسي دورديس مين جا رهياي * تپوڙي دنون ڪي ٻيچ ايڪ ملڪ مين جا پنهنجي * ايڪ ني دريافت ڪيا ڪه دل جمعي لور خوب ڪي ساڻه جو پهان رهياي - تو ضرور هي ڪه پنهلي پهان ڪي رهندي والون ڪي بهاڻها سيڪهي * غرض اُسي سيڪهي * دوسرا اتنا مغرور تها ڪه عوام آلتاس ڪي زبان ڪو حقارت سي نه سيڪها - صرف درباري اور عالمن ڪي زبان تحصيل ڪي * قضاڪار بعد ڪئي برس ڪي دونون ڪسي بستني مين آئي * وهان ڪي بهاڻها اور اس ملڪ ڪي ايڪ تهي - پر وهان ڪي رهندي والون ني هنگامه مچاڪر غير ملڪ ڪي

بيٽها تها * انهن دور سي آي ديڪه - اُن ني اپني جي مين جانا - ڪه
 شايد يي اُسي ڪا پيغام لئي آي هين * ٻه سمجه اٿنا ڪه اپني ڪه
 بهتر بهاگ ڪيا - ڪه اُس بد ذات ڪي بات مين ڪهي نه سونگا *
 ۴۲ ايڪ بادشاه وزير ڪي سان سِر ڪو ڪيا تها * گيهون ڪي درخت
 آدمي ڪي قد سي لني ديڪه ڪي متعجب هئا اور بولا - ڪه ايسي بلند
 درخت گيهون ڪي ڪهي نهن ديڪي * وزير ني عرض ڪيا ڪه ميري
 وطن مين هاتي ڪي ڏيل برابر هوني هين * بادشاه مسڪرايا - وزير ني
 جانا ڪه بادشاه ني ميري قول ڪو دروغ سمجها - اُسي سي هنسا * آخر
 گهر پهچتي هي اُسي وطن ڪي لوگون ڪو لڪها - ڪه تهوڙي درخت گيهون
 ڪي بهجوا دو * خط پهچني تڪ فصل آخر هو ڪئي * ايڪ سال ڪي بعد
 گيهون ڪي درخت وهان سي آئي * وزير بادشاه ڪي حضور مين لي
 ڪيا * بادشاه ني سب استفسار ڪيا * اُسي عرض ڪي - ڪه ٻار سال مين
 ني ڪها تها - ڪه گيهون ڪي درخت هاتي ڪي برابر لني هوني هين -
 تب جهان پناه هنسي تهي - اپني بات ڪي تصديق ڪي لئي ليا هون *
 بادشاه ني فرمايا ڪه اب مين ني باور ڪيا - پر هرگز ڪسي سي ايسي بات
 مت ڪه جو ايڪ برس گذرني ڪي بعد اعتبار ڪي جوي *
 ۴۳ ڪهتي هين ڪه سلطان محمود غزنوي آياز ڪو بهت دوست
 رکها تها * حسد ڪي سبب سب اميرون ني بادشاه سي ڪها - ڪه
 آياز هر روز اڪيلا جواهر خاني مين جاتا هي - معلوم هوتا هي ڪه ڪجهه

ٻوڙي • ايڪَ ئي دوسري سي ٻوڙيا ڪه تَمَ ئي اُپني اُونٽَ پَرڪُونِ سي
 جَنسَ لَدي هِي؟ ڪها ايڪَ آڪهي مِين گِيهُون اُور دُوسري مِين ريت -
 تَاڪه دُونُون ڪا ٻوڙي برابر رهي • ڪها ريت ڪو ڏال دي - اُور گِيهُون
 ڪو دُونُون طرف اڏهي لِي شَرُ سُبُڪَ بار هوگا اُور تَمَ هُشيار • اُسَ ئي
 ڪها - آي دوست ! تُمهاري يهان اِني دانائي پَر ڪِني دُولتَ هِي؟
 ٻولا يِيهِي فقط ميري جان جو دِيکهي هو - اسَ کي سوا اُور گُجه اُپني
 قَبضي مِين نِهين رَهتا هُون • ڪها تَمَ آڪي جاو - مِين پڇهي رَهون -
 نِهين تو مِين آڪي جاوَن - تَمَ پڇهي آو • حُدا نه ڪري تُمهاري اِفلَسَ
 کي هَوَ مُجهي لَکي • مِين باز آيا اِسي دانامي سي - ميري ناداني
 هِي بَهرَ هِي •

۱۴۱ ايڪَ ٻهرا گُڏريا جنگل مِين اُپني بهيڙين چرانا تها • قضاڪار
 اُسَ کي ايڪَ ٻيلي بهيڙ ڪهڙي گهي • تب اُسَ ئي ايڪَ لَنگري بهيڙ کي
 طرف دِيکَ ڪر ڪها - ڪه جو وُه بهيڙ ملي - تواسي مِين ڪسي ڪو حُدا کي
 راهَ پَر دُونگا • اِتنا ڪهتي هِي بهيڙ ملي - تَدَ وُه لَنگري بهيڙ ڪا کان پَڪَر
 ڪسي ڪو ديني لِي چلا • اسَ مِين سونِهين سي ايڪَ اُور ٻهرا آيا •
 اسَ ئي وسَ سي ڪها - ڪه يِهه بهيڙ تُو لِي • وُه ٻولا - حُدا کي قسم ! مِين
 ئي اُسَ کي ٿانگَ نِهين توڙي • غرض يِيهِي ڪهتي ڪهتي دُونُون قاضي کي
 يهان گهي • قاضي يِيهِي ٻهرا تها - اُور اُپني گهر مِين ڪسي سي خفا هو

واعظ کو اُنکلی سي بنا بولا - کہ ان ميان کي ڏاڙهي هلي ديکھ
 مڃي اپنا مڙو هڻا پيارا بکرا ياد آيا - کہ جب نه تب اُس کي بهي
 اسي طرح ڏاڙهي هلي تهي - اس لئي مين روتا هون * يه سَن سب
 کهل کها اُتھي - اور واعظ شرمندہ هو دم کھا رھا *

۳۹ کسي بادشاه ني اپنا فرزند ايک معلّم کو سونپا - کہ اسکو علم
 نجوم سکهاؤ - جب اُس مين لائني هو - تو اسي حضور مين لاؤ *
 آخون بڙي شفقت اور محنت سي جتني مراتب اُس علم مين
 تهي - خاطر خواه جتاني * جب ديکھا کہ لڙکي کو اُس علم مين
 خوب مهارت هوچکي - تب حضور مين آکر عرض کي - کہ
 جهان پناه ! شهنزاده اب نجوم مين لائق و فائق هڻا - جب مرضي
 مبارک مين آوي - تب اُسکا امتحان ليجئي * فرمايا کہ اسي وقت
 حاضر کرو * حڪم کي ساٿي هي لڙکا آ پهاڇا - اور بادشاه کي خدمت
 مين آداب بجا لاي * حضرت ني اپني دست مبارک کي انگوٽي
 مٿي مين ليکر فرمايا - بوجھو تو ! هماري مٿي مين ڪيا هي ؟ لڙکي
 ني عرض کي کہ پير مرشد ! کچھ گول گول سا هي - اُس مين سوراخ
 اور پتھر بهي نظر آتا هي * حضرت ني کها - اُسکا نام ڪيا هي ؟ لڙکا
 بولا - چڱي کا پاٽ * تب عالم پناه معلّم کي چھري کي طرف
 ديکھني لڳي - اُسي عرض کي کہ خداوند ! علم کا نقص نهين - يه
 عقل کي کوتاهي هي *

کها مَين چاهتا هُون کِه تيرِي آنکھين روشن هون - تاکه سياه اور سُفيد
مين تفاوت کر سکی - پھر کُهي جلي هُوئي روئي نکهاوي * پس تيرِي
آنکھون کي دوا پيٽ کي علاج سي واجبتر هي *

۳۷ ايک مرتبي ايک کي گهر مين بڙي آگ لڳي - چارون
طرف لُوکا اُڙي لڳي * گهر والي دو بهائي تهي - اور اُنکي ما باب
نهایت ضعیف - کِه هِلني کي طاقت نهين رکھتي تهي - اور اُس
آگ سي هچ نهين سکتِي - بلکِه خوف سي کانپتي تهي * وي دو
بهائي اُس مُصِيبَت مين حيران - ايک ني اراده کيا کِه گهر سي
اسباب باهر نکالي * تب اُنھون ني آپس مين پھ کها - کِه کھان پاوينگي
هم ايسي بيشمار دولت جس سي همني زندگاني پائي ؟ آؤ - اسباب
چھوڙ کي اُنکو نکال لاوين * پھ بات کهي ايک ني باب کو
کانڌهي پر چڙها ليا - اور دوسري ني ما کو - اور اُس آگ سي
هچا کر اُنکو ايک جڳھ مين بيٺا ديا - اور کسي چيز کا خيال نه
کيا - سب اسباب جل گيا *

۳۸ ايک واعظ کسي گاڻو مين کڻني ايک آدميون کو وعظ کرتا
تھا * اِس مين کوئي گنوار بهي وهان آبيٺا - اور لڳا اُس کا منھ
ديکھ ديکھ بيقرار هو روي * اِس کو روتا ديکھ - سب ني جانا - کِه پھ
کوئي بڙا موم دل هي جو اِتنا روتا هي * ايک ني اِس سي پوچھا
کِه بهائي ! سچ کھ - تُو جو اِتنا روتا هي تيري دل مين کيا آيا هي ؟

۳۵ کِسي وقت مين ايڪ شير بيمار پڙا * سب درندي اُسڪي عيادت ڪو آئي - مگر لومڙي نه آئي * بهيڙي تي اُسڪي جُعلي ڪي * ٻه خبر لومڙي ڪو پهچي گئي * شير تي بهيڙي سي ڪها ڪه جب لومڙي آوي تب مڃي خبر ڪرنا * جسوقت ڪه وه آئي بهيڙي تي اشاره ڪرڊيا * شير تي پوچها اتي دن تڪ تو ڪهان تهئي ؟ اُسني ڪها - دوا ڪي تلاش مين * پهر اُسني ڪها - ڪيا دوا لائي ؟ ڪها بهيڙي ڪي ساق ڪا مهره آپ ڪي دوا هي * شير تي اُسوقت چنگل بهيڙي ڪو مارا - اور هڏي اُسڪي نڪال ڪر ڪها گيا * لومڙي رخصت هوئي اور بهيڙيا پڇي سي لوهو مين ترتر نڪلا * لومڙي تي ڪها جب بادشاهون ڪي پاس بيٺهي - تو اُس بات ڪو ڪه منهن سي ڪيا نڪلتا هي خيال رکهن ضرور چاهي *

۳۶ نقل هي ڪه ايڪ شخص کسي طبيب پاس آيا * پيٽ ڪي درد سي بي قرار هو ڪر مين پر لوڻي اور بيتابي سي ناله ڪرڻ هوئي دوا مانگي لگا * طبيب تي اُسڪي همراهيون سي پوچها - اُسني آج ڪيا ڪهايا هي ؟ ڪها جلي روئي ڪا ٽڪڙا * اُسني فرمايا جو دوا آنڪه ڪي بصارت ڪو زياده ڪرڻي هي سولاءو تاکه اس بيمار ڪي آنڪهون مين لڳاون * وه چلايا ڪه اي طبيب ! ٻه ڪون سا مقام خوش طبعي اور هزل ڪا هي ؟ مين پيٽ ڪي درد سي چلانا هون - اور تو آنڪهون ڪي دوا بتانا هي * آنڪه ڪي دوا درد شڪم سي ڪيا علاقه رکهي هي ؟ طبيب تي

في تلوار نڪالي - اور مسخره تلوار کي ڀڄي گهٻرانا تها - اور سر کو اڏهر
 اڏهر ڪرنا - اس واسطي كه بادشاهه کي خو پر اعتماد نه ركهتا تها - اور
 تلون مزاجي اس کي ڄاڻتا تها * مصاحيون مين سي ايڪڻ في ڪها - آي
 نامرد ڪيا گهٻرانا هي؟ - مردانه وار ره - كه آدمي ايڪڻ روز جهان مين
 آتا هي - اور دوسري روز جانا هي * ٻه ڪيا بي جگري هي؟ مسخره بولا -
 اگر تو مرد هي - اور تيرا ٻڙا ڪليجه هي - تو آ - ميري جگهه بيٺهه -
 مين اُٿون اور تيري جوان مردي ديکھون * بادشاهه بي اختيار هنسا -
 اور اس کي گناه سي درگذرا *

۳۴ ايڪڻ دانشمند کسي شهر مين وارد هوا - سنا كه يهان ايڪڻ
 ٻڙا سخي هي - سب مسافرون کو ڪهانا ڪهلاتا هي * دانشمند پڙهي
 پُراني ڪپڙن سي اسڪي گهر گيا * اُسي ڪجهه اثفات نه ڪيا - بلڪه
 بات ٻي نه پوچهي * دانشمند شرمندو هو کي پهر آيا * دوسري دن
 پاڪيزه ڪپڙي ڪرائي منگوا پهن کي اسڪي گهر گيا * اُسي ديکھتي هي
 لسي تعظيم ڪي - اپني پاس بڻهايا اور لذت ڪهانا منگوايا * جب
 دسترخوان پر بيٺا - دانشمند لقمي اپني ڪپڙي مين رکھي لگا * تب
 اُسي پوچها كه ٻه ڪيا حرڪت هي؟ دانشمند في جواب ديا كه ڪل
 پُراني ڪپڙي پھني هوي آيا تها - ذره طعام نھين پايا * آج معلوم
 هوا كه ٻه نفيس ڪهانا اس ڪپڙي کي سبب سي ملا هي * صاحب
 خانه بهت شرمايا اور گجهه نه ڪها *

اُن مین منطقي تھا - دوسرا پیراٹ * منطقي ني پیراٹ سي پوچھا *
 کہو یار تمني کچھ علم منطق کا بھی سیکھا هي کہ نہین؟ وہ بولا کہ
 مین ني اب تک منطق کا نام بھی نہین سنا - سیکھني کا تو ذکر
 کیا هي؟ سنکرافسوس لگا کړي - کہ تمني اپني آدهي عمر جهالت کي
 دریا مین ڈباڻي * اتني مین طوفان نمودار هُوا * پیراٹ ني تپتھولي
 سي منطقي کو کہا - کہو صاحب کچھ پیرنا بھی آپ کو آتا هي کہ
 نہین؟ یہ بولا سواي منطق کي مین ني کچھ نہ سیکھا هي * تب اُسي
 حیف کھا کر کہا کہ تمني اپني ساري عمر بر باد کي *

۳۲ ایک درویش کسي بنئي کي دکان پر گیا - اور سودي کي
 لُي شتايي کړي لگا * بقال ني گالي دي * درویش ني ایک جوتي
 اُسکي سر پر ماري * اُسي کُتوال سي نالش کي * کُتوال ني فقير سي
 پوچھا - کہ بنئي کو کسواسطي مارا؟ فقير ني کہا - کہ اُسي دُشنام دي
 تني * کُتوال بولا کہ تَجھ سي بڑي تقصير هُوي - پر فقير هي - اس
 لُي سياست نہین کړتا هُون * جا آتھ آني فريادي کو دي - تيري
 قُصور کي مزا يهي هي * درویش ني ایک رُويا جيب سي نکال
 کُتوال کي ہاتھ مین ديا - اور ایک پاپوش کُتوال کي سر پر مار کر یہ
 کہا - کہ اگر ايسا انصاف هي - تو آتھ آتھ آي تم دونوں بانٹ لو *
 ۳۳ ایک روز کسي مسخري سي بڑي تقصير هُوي * بادشاہ ني اُس
 کي گردن مارني کا حُکم کیا - اور فرمایا - ميري روبرو گردن مارو * جَلاد

۲۹ ڪوئي شخص ڪهين ڪو خط لکڻا ٿا - ايڪ بيگانه اُس کي
 نزديڪ آبيٿا - اور اُس کي خط ڪو ديکڻي لڳا * تب اُس ني خط
 مين لکيا - ڪه بهت سي راز کي باتين لکڻي ٿين - سو نهين لکي
 گئين - اس واسطي ڪه ميري نزديڪ ايڪ ٻڙا بيوقوف بيٿا هي *
 اور اس خط ڪو ديکڻا هي * وه بولا اپني راز کي حقيقت جو لکڻي
 هو - سو ڪس واسطي نه لکڻي؟ مين ني تو تمهاري خط ڪو مطلق نه
 - يڪها * تب ڪاتب ني جواب ڏيا - خير اگر تم ني ميرا خط نه ديڪها
 - ڪهو تو ڪس طرح معلوم ڪيا ڪه مين ني يون لکيا هي؟ اس بات سي
 وه بهت شرمندو هوا اور دم ڪها رها *

۳۰ دو مصور ني آپس مين ڪها ڪه هم دونون تصوير ڪهڻجين -
 ديڪهين ڪون اچي ڪهڻجتا هي * ايڪ ني انگور کي خوشي کي شيبه
 ڪهڻجي - اور دروازي پر لڳا دي * چڙيان اُسپر جهونچ ماري لگين *
 ديکڻي والي بهت خوش هوئي * ايڪ دن لوگ دوسري مصور کي
 گهر گئي - پوچها ڪه تمني ڪهان تصوير ڪهڻجي هي؟ اُسي ڪها ڪه
 اس پردي کي پڇهي * پهلِي مصور ني پردي پر هاته رکها - سمجها ڪه
 پرده نهين - ديوار مين پردي ڪا نقش ڪهڻجا هي * تب دوسري
 مصور ني ڪها - تمهاري ڪام سي چڙيون ني فريب ڪهايا - اور ميري
 نقاشي سي تمني *

۳۱ نقل هي ڪه ايڪ ڪشتي مين دو شخص سوار هوئي - ايڪ

کي دو ٿڌي مت ڪر۔ اگر آيسا انصاف هي تو مين ٿڌا نهين
چاهتي هون * قاضي ڪو يقين هئا ڪه ٿڌي کي ما پهي هي * ٿڌي
ڪو اسي سهر ديا - اور دوسري ڪو ڪوڙي مار کي نڪال ديا *

۲۷ ايڪ شخص هر روز ڇهه روڻيان خريد ڪرڻا تنها * ايڪ دوست
ني اس سي پوڇيا ڪه ڇهه روڻي سي ڪيا ڪرڻا هي؟ اُسي ڪها - ايڪ
رکڻا هون - ايڪ ڌال ديتا هون - دو پهري ديتا هون - دو قرض ديتا
هون * دوست ني ڪها مين په معما نهين سمجها - صاف ڪه * اُسي
جواب ديا - ايڪ روڻي جو رکڻا هون۔ اُسکا په مطلب ڪه مين
ڪهاڻا هون * ايڪ روڻي ميري ساس ڪهاڻي هي - وه ڌال ديني مين
داخل هي * دو جو واپس ڪرڻا هون - اس سي په مراد ڪه ماباب،
ڪهاڻي هين * دو روڻي جو بيٺي ڪهاڻي هين - وه قرض ديتا هون *

۲۸ ايڪ دن سڪندر ني اپني مجلس مين ڪها - ڪه جسني
جو ڪجهه مڃه سي مانگا سو پايا۔ ڪوئي محروم نهين گيا * ايڪ شخص
ني عرض ڪيا - ڪه آي خداوند! مڃهي ايڪ درم درڪار هي عنايت
ڪر * سڪندر ني فرمايا بادشاهون سي ڇهوڻي چيز کي درخواست
ڪرڻا بي ادبي هي * اُسي التماس ڪيا - ڪه جو بادشاه ڪو ايڪ درم
کي ديني سي شرم آڻي هي - تو ايڪ ملڪ مڃهي بخشڻي * سڪندر
ني ڪها تو ني دو سوال يڄا ڪڻي - پهلا ميري مرتبي سي ڪم - دوسرا
اپني قدر سي زياده * وه لاجواب اور شرمندہ هئا *

۲۴ دو آشنا اپني شهر سي تباہ ھوکر کسي ملڪ مين گئي *

ايڪ ان مين سي پڙھ سگتا تها - سو لڙڪي پڙھاني لگا - اور دوسرا جو

ھنر جانتا تها - سو اپنا پيشه ڪرني لگا * اتفاقاً وي دونون بيمار پڙي *

جو پڙھا تها سو اس حالت مين پڙھاتا تها - اور پيسي پيدا ڪرنا تها *

اور جو ھنرمند تها - سو ماري مفلسي ڪي مرنا تها * ڪيونڪه وه توليڻي

ليڻي ھي پڙھا سگتا تها - اور اسکا ڪام بي ھاتھ پانو ڪي ھلاڻي ھو

نسگتا تها * پس لازم ھي ڪه پڙھنا سيڪھي ڪه يھ سب سي بھتر ھي *

۲۵ ايڪ شخص ڪي گھر مين روپي ڪا توڙا گم ھوئا تها * اُسي

قاضي ڪو خبر دي * قاضي ني گھر ڪي سب آدميون ڪو طلب ڪيا

- اور ايڪ ايڪ لڙڪي طول مين برابر سب ڪي حوالي ڪي - اور ڪها

ڪه چور ڪي لڙڪي ايڪ انگل بڙھ جايگي - تس پنجھي سبڪورخصت

ڪيا * جس ني چوري ڪي تھي - خوف سي ايڪ انگل لڙڪي ڪات

ڏالي * دوسري روز قاضي ني سبڪي لڙڪيان ديكھين - چور ڪو پھچانا *

اُس سي روپي لڻي اور سزا دي *

۲۶ دو عورتين ايڪ لڙڪي ڪي واسطي آپس مين جهڙا ڪرني تھين -

اور گواه نھين رڪھين * دونون قاضي ڪي پاس گھڻين - اور انصاف

چاھا * قاضي ني جلد ڪو بلا ڪي فرمايا - ڪه اس لڙڪي ڪي دو ٽڪري

ڪر ايڪ ايڪ دونون ڪو دي * ايڪ عورت يھ بات سُنني ھي چپ

رھي - دوسري ني فرياد شروع ڪي - ڪه بخدا ڪي واسطي مير ڪي لڙڪي

ديکھو - ڪه دم کي جڳهه گهوڙي کا سر هي * شهر کي لوڪ جمع
هونئي * وه شخص ڪجهه نقد لیتا - تب آدميون ڪو اصطبل مين جاني
ديتا * جو ڪوئي طويلي سي پهڙتا شرم سي ڪجهه نه ڪهتا * وه مفلس
تھا - اس بهاني سي اپنا ڪام ڪر ليا *

۲۲ ايڪٽ بخيل مسجد کي طرف واسطي نماز کي چلا جاتا تھا *
اٺنهي راه مين اس کو ياد آيا - ڪه چراغ گهر کا بجھاکر نھين آيا
هون * وهان سي پيرا - اور دروازي پر آ لوندِي سي پڪار ڪر ڪها - چراغ
کو گل ڪر - اور دروازه مت ڪھول - ڪه گھسيگا * لوندِي ني ڪها - آي
صاحب ! اٿني راه جو آي گئي جوتا نه گھسا هوگا ؟ بولا آي عقلمند
لوندِي انديشه مت ڪر - ڪه مين ننگي پاڻ آيا هون - اور بغل مين
جوتي کو ليا هون *

۲۳ ايڪٽ مسلمان بیمار تھا * غلام سي ڪها - ڪه فلاني حڪيم کي
پاس جاڪر دوا لا * اُسنِي ڪها - شايد حڪيم جي اسوقت گهر مين
نھووين * ڪها * هونگي - جا * تب اُسنِي ڪها - اگر ملاقات ٻي هوي
ليڪن دوا ندين ؟ تد ڪها - رقعہ همارا ليجا - البته دينگي * پير ڪها - ڪه
جو اُنھون ني دوا ٻي دي اگر فائده نڪري ؟ ڪها - آي ڪم بخت ! ٻيڻ
ٻيڻها تمھيدين بانڏھا ڪريگا يا جايگا ؟ ڪها - صاحب ! فرض ڪيا ڪه اگر
فائده ٻي ڪري - تو حاصل ڪيا ؟ آخر ايڪڏن مرنا بر حق هي * جيسا
اب مري تيسا تب مري *

مُساڻر لُوتِي جاتي هِين * بادشاهَ نِي ڪها ڪيا تُوڻي پِهه مِثل نِهين سُنِي؟
چراغَ کي نِڄي اڏهيرا *

۱۹ ڪِسي ڪو بادشاهَ کي پِهان سِي بڙا ڪام مِلا * پِهه خُوش خبرِي
سُن ڪر اُس ڪا ايڪڙ دُوست مُبارڪ باڊي ديني ڪو ايڪڙ دِن اُس کي گهر
آيا * اُس نِي اُڀني دُوست سِي اُڻجان هُڪر پُڄها تُم ڪُون هو؟ اُور پِهان
ڪيُون آئي هو؟ وَ غريب نِهايت خَفِيف هُئا اُور ڪُهني لڳا - ڪيا مُجھي
تُم نِهين پُهچانتي هو؟ مِين تُمھارا قديم دُوست هُون * سَنا تها ڪه اُندھي
هو گُئي هو - اِس لِي تُمھاري خبر ڪو آيا هُون *

۲۰ ايڪڙ بڙا سَداگر تها - اُس کي دو بيٺي تبي * تھوڙي دِنون
مِين وَه سَداگر مر گيا * تب باب ڪي دُولت دُونون نِي بانٺ
لي * ايڪڙ نِي دو تين مِهيني مِين اُڀني سب دُولت اُڙا دي -
بُري آڏميون ڪي صلاح سِي * دُوسري نِي سَداگري اِختيار ڪي - بهلي
آڏمي ڪي ڪُهني سِي * ايڪڙ فقير هُئا - دُوسرا دُولتمند * پس جو
ڪوئي بيلي آڏمي ڪي بات مانِيگا اُس ڪا بهلا هوگا * اُور جو ڪوئي بُري
ڪي بات مانِيگا اُس ڪا بُرا هوگا - جيسا اُن دُونون ڪا هُئا *

۲۱ ايڪڙ شَخص سِوئي ايڪڙ گھوڙي کي اُور ڪُجهه نِهين رُکھتا تها *
اُسني اُس گھوڙي ڪو اِصطبل مِين باندھا - پَر اِسطرح ڪه اگاڙي ڪي
طُرف پُچھاڙي ڪي * اُور شھر مِين منادي دي - ڪه عجب تماشا

۱۶ ايڪٽ ڪايمہ آور اُس ڪا غلام دونون ايڪٽ گهر مين سوتي تهي •
 لا لا ني ڪها - رام چيرا ! ديگه تو پاني برستا هي يا کهل گيا ؟ اُس ني
 ڪها - برستا هي • پوچها - تو کس طرح جانتا هي - تين تو پڙا سوتا هي •
 ڪها - پلي آبي تهي - اُس ڪو مين ني ٿولا تها - بهيگي تهي • ڪها -
 چراغ بجها دي • ڪها - منہ ڏهانپ ڪي سو رهو - اندھيرا هو جاڳا •
 پهر ڪها - دروازه بند ڪر دي • ڪها - بيٺا جي ! دو ڪام همني ڪئي -
 ايڪٽ ڪام تُم ڪرو • غرض ايسا حجتني آور سست تها - آخر نه اٿها -
 پڙا پڙا جواب ديتا رها •

۱۷ ايڪٽ ني ايڪٽ سي يه شرط ڪي تهي - ڪه اگر مين بازي نه
 جيتون - تو سير بهر گوشت ميري بدن سي تراش لو • ايسا هئا ڪه
 اُس ني بازي نه پائي • حريف ني ڪها شرط ادا ڪر • اُس ني نه مانا •
 دونون قاضي ڪي پاس نالشي گئي • قاضي ني مدعي سي فرمايا معاف
 ڪر • اُس ني انڪار ڪيا • قاضي ني برهم هوڪي ڪها ڪه تراش لي - پر
 جو ايڪٽ سير سي ايڪٽ رتي زياده ڪاٿيگا تو سزا پايوگا •

۱۸ ايڪٽ شخص بادشاه ڪي عين قلعي ڪي نيچي لوٿا گيا • اُسني
 بادشاه ڪي خدمت مين عرض ڪي ڪه - جهان پناه ! مجھي قصاقون
 ني حضور ڪي قلعي ڪي ديوار ڪي نيچي لوٿ ليا • بادشاه ني فرمايا ڪه تو
 هٿيار ڪيون نرها ؟ بولا ڪه غلام ڪو معلوم نھا ڪه حضرت ڪي زير جبروڪهي

۱۲ ایک شیر اور ایک مردَ ني اِپني تصويرِ ايک گھر مين
 دیکھي • مردَ ني شیر سي کہا - دیکھتا هي انسانَ کي شجاعت کو؟
 گيسا شیر کو اپنا تابعِ کيا هي • شیر ني جوابِ ديا کہ مَصَوّر آدمي
 تھا - اگر اسکا مَصَوّر شیر هوتا تو ايسا نہ هوتا •

۱۳ ایک درويش ني ايک بخيل سي گچھ سوالِ کيا • بخيل
 ني کہا اگر تو ايک بات ميري قبولِ کري - تو جو گچھ کہيگا سو
 کرونگا • فقير ني پوچھا وہ کيا بات هي؟ اُس ني کہا مجھ سي
 کيبي گچھ مت مانگ • اُسکي سوا جو گچھ تو کہيگا سو مانونگا •
 ۱۴ نقلِ هي کہ ايک حکيمِ بيمار هُوا • بہت لوگ اُس کي
 عيادت کو آئي - اور دير تک بيٹهي رهي • حکيم اُن سي بہت
 ناخوش هُوا • ايک ني اُن مين سي يہ دريافتِ کيا اور کہا - کہ
 حکيم صاحب! گچھ همين نصيحت کرو • حکيم ني کہا کہ اگر کسي
 کي عيادت کو جائبي - تو دير تک نہ بيٹهي •

۱۵ ايک شخصِ کسي بخيل سي دوستي رکھتا تھا • ايک دن
 اُس سي کہا - مين سفر کو جانا هُون - تو اپني انگوٹي مجھي دي -
 تو مين اپني پاس رکھون • جب اُسکو دیکھونگا تجھکو ياد کرونگا •
 بخيل ني جوابِ ديا - جو مجھي ياد رکھا چاهتي هو • تو اپني
 انگلي کو خالي دیکھ کر ياد کرنا کہ فلاں شخصِ سي انگوٹي مانگي
 تهي - اُس ني نہ دي •

بھين * اور دوسرا اُس منہ زور خچر کي برابر هي - جو لکام نھين
مانتا *

۸ ايڪ ڪميني اور بھلي آدمي سي افلاس مين دوستي هوي *
ڪمينه دولتمند هوتي هي نجيب زادي سي آنکھين لگا چراني * تب
وہ خفا هوڪر - بولا - يہ سچ هي ڪميني کي دوستي جيسي بالو کي

۹ ايڪ شخص ني افلاطون سي پوچھا - کہ تُم ني بہت برسوں
دریا کا سفر ڪيا * دریا مين ڪيا ڪيا عجائب ديکھي؟ افلاطون ني
جواب ڏيا - کہ يہي عجبوہ ديکھا - کہ مين دریا سي ڪناري کو
سلامت پھنچا *

۱۰ اکبر ني بيرل سي پوچھا - کہ لڙامي کي وقت ڪيا ڪام آتا
هي؟ بيرل ني عرض ڪيا - کہ جهان پناه! اوسان * بادشاه ني ڪھا -
هٿيار اور زور ڪيون نھين ڪھتا؟ بيرل ني ڪھا - جهان پناه! اگر اوسان
خطا هو جوي - تو هٿيار اور زور کس ڪام آوي؟

۱۱ ايڪ ھرن پياسا هوڪر پاني کي چشمي پاس آيا - کہ اُس سي
پاني پئي * وہ چشمة بڙي غار مين تھا * جب پاني پيڪر چاھا کہ
اوپر چڙهي - چڙھ نہ سکا * ايڪ لومڙي ني ديکھڪر ڪھا - آي بھائي
تو ني بہت برا ڪام ڪيا - ڪيونکہ اُترني مي پھلي چڙھني کا رستہ
ديکھ نہ ليا *

۴ بي کٽي ڪه آپس مين شور ڪرتي هين - اور بهونگتي هين -
 کيسي تڪليف هي؟ مگر وي لوگ جو آپس مين جهڙا ڪرتي هين -
 اور گاليان ديتي هين - اور قصيه اور فساد برپا ڪرتي هين - کتون سي
 زياده خراب هين - ڪيونڪه وي لوگ واقف هين ڪه ٻه گناه هي *

۵ هندوستان مين ايڪ بڙا درخت هي - جس سي بهت ڪام
 نڪلتي هين * اس کي سايي کي نجي هرايڪ آدمي آرام ٻاتا هي *
 اور پتي بجائي دوا کي ڪام آتي هين * اور اس کي لات سي ناوين
 بنتي هين - اور شاخون سي مستول * اس کي پتي بهت بڙي هين -
 جب اڪٽهي هو جاتي هين - تو پال بنيا جاتا هي *

۶ ايڪ اونٽ اور گدهي سي نهايت دوستي ٿي * اتفاقاً دونون
 ڪوسفر درپيش هئا * درميان راه کي ايڪ ندي ملي * پھلي اونٽ
 پاني مين پيٽها - اس کي پيٽ تڪ پاني هئا * ڪهني لگا - آي يار!
 ادھر آو - پاني تھوڙا هي * گدھا ٻولا - سچ هي - تيري شڪم تڪ
 هي - تجھي تھوڙا معلوم هوتا هي - ليڪن ميري پيٽھ تڪ هوگا -
 مين ڏوب جا وٺا *

۷ جو دانا لڙڪا هي - وه اپني ڪتاب اپني گهر مين بي ڪهي پڙهتا
 هي * اور نادان لڙڪا اپني ڪتاب ڪو ڪهيل ڪي واسطي طاق پرڏال رکھتا
 هي - اگرچہ اس کي ما باب اس بد چال سي هزار منع ڪرين * پھلا
 لڙڪا اس اصيل گھوڙي کي طرح هي - ڪه جس کي واسطي ڪوڙا ضرور

مُنتخبَاتِ مُختلفه

زبانِ رِختہ مین

۱ سُستی سی زبان ہی * جلدی کا پهل ندامت ہی * قناعت آرام کی کُنجی ہی * محنت سی بڑی ہی * پرهیز اچھی دوا ہی * عاقل کو اشارہ بس ہی * خدا کا خوف دانش کی اصل ہی * گونگی زبان بهتر ہی جھوٹی زبان سی * علم کی آفت بھول ہی * انصاف سی خلق کو آرام ہی *

۲ تھوڑا کھانا بہت بیماری سی بچاتا ہی * طلب کر علم کو طفلی سی جوانی تک * بیماری قید بدن کی ہی - اور غم قید روح کی * دانشمند بی سبب کام نہیں کرتا ہی * جاہل طلب کرتا ہی مال کو - اور عاقل کمال کو * علم کی تحصیل سی عقل صاف ہوتی ہی * جب دو بلا مین پڑو - تو آسان کو اختیار کرو * دنیا کی خوشی مین غم ملا ہی - اور اُس کی شیرینی سی سم *

۳ کسی موجی کا گھر جاڑی کی موسم مین جلنی لگا * ایک غریب پڑوسی وہان آکر سینکني لگا * یہ حالت دیکھ کی ایک ٹھٹھول نی کہا - کیا خوب! کسی کا گھر جلی - کومی تاپی *

VOCABULARY.

[N.B.—The letter *m.* signifies masculine, *f.* feminine, *a.* active, *n.* neuter. It has not been deemed necessary to give the names of the different parts of speech, except when a word belongs to more than one division. In the Hindústání words and phrases, *k.* stands for *karnd*; *h.* for *hond*; *d.* for *dend*; *j.* for *jánd*; and *l.* for *lend*. The letters *a*, *p*, *s*, and *h*, at the end of each definition, denote respectively the Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, or Indian origin of the word explained.]

|

اب *ab*, now, presently; *ab tak*, till now; *ab-ká*, of now, of the present time. *s*

آب *áb*, *m.* water, lustre. *p*

ابتدا *ibtiddá*, *f.* beginning. *a*

ابہاگی *abhági*, ill-starred, wicked. *s*

ابھی *abhi*, just now, immediately. *s*

ایر *aber*, *m.* time, delay. *h*

آپ *áp*, self, selves; your honour. *s*

اپترک *aputrak*, childless. *s*

اپردہ *aparádih*, *m.* fault, transgression. *s*

آپس *ápas*, our-, your-, or them-, selves, one another; *ápas-men*, among themselves, etc. *s*

اپستھ *upasthit*, arrived, present. *s*

اپنا *apná*, belonging to self, own. *s*

آپہنچنا *a pahunchná*, *n.* to arrive at. *h* [strip off. *s*]

اتارنا *utárná*, *a.* to cause to descend,

اتر *uttar*, *m.* an answer; the north. *s*

اترنا *utárná*, *n.* to descend, to alight. *s*

اتفاقا *ittifákan*, accidentally. *a*

اتنا *itná*, so much, so many. *s*

آٹھ *átih*, eight. *s*

اٹھانا *uṭháná*, *a.* to lift or raise up, to take away. *s*

اٹھنا *uṭhná*, *n.* to rise up, to be abolished, to go away; *uṭh-jánd*, *n.* to depart. *s*

اثنای *asnáde*, in the midst, in the course of. *a*

اثر *asar*, *m.* impression, effect. *a*

آج *dj*, to-day. *s*

اجازت *ijázat*, *f.* permission, orders. *a*

اجی *aji*, an interjection to call or bespeak attention, as: Sir, hark you! *h*

اچھا *achehhá*, good, excellent, well. *s*

احمد آباد *Ahmad-ábád*, the capital of Gujerát. *p*

الهي *ilāhī*, divine. *a*
 امام *imām*, m. a leader in religion,
 a prelate, priest. *a*
 امانت *amānat*, f. trust, deposit. *a*
 امتحان *imtihān*, m. proof, trial,
 examination. *a*
 آمد *amad*, f. arrival, coming. *p*
 امرا *umará* (pl.) nobles, grandees. *a*
 امید *umed* or *ummed*, f. hope; *ummed-
 wár*, hopeful. *p*
 امیر *amir*, m. a commander, a noble-
 man, a grandee, a lord; *amir-
 zāda*, son of a grandee; *amir-
 zādī*, daughter of a grandee. *a p*
 آمیز *ámez*, (in comp.) mixed with,
 full of. *p*
 آن *in*, (inflection), plur. of *yih*, this;
un, plur. of *wuh*, that; (vide Gram.) *h*
 آنا *and*, n. to come; s. m. the
 sixteenth part of a rupee. *s*
 انبوه *amboh*, m. a crowd, multitude,
 mob, concourse. *p*
 انبوه *anubhav*, m. imagination, idea. *s*
 انتظار *intizār*, waiting, expectation. *a*
 انجان *anjān*, strange, unknown;
anjān-h. to act the stranger. *s*
 اندر *andar*, within, inside, *p*; *Indar*,
 the god of Swarga or the higher
 regions. *s*
 اندها *andhā*, blind, dark, *s*
 اندھیرا *andherā*, dark. *s*
 اندھیری *andherī*, f. darkness. *s*
 اندیشه *andesha*, m. thought, sus-
 picion, anxiety. *p*
 انسان *insān*, m. man, a human being,
 mankind. *a*

آنسو *ānsū*, m. a tear. *s*
 انصاف *in'āf*, m. equity, justice. *a*
 انعام *in'am*, m. a present, a gift, *a*
 انکار *inkār*, m. refusal, denial. *a*
 آنکھ *ānkh*, f. the eye. *s*
 انگل *ungal*, m. a finger's breadth. *s*
 انگلی *unglī*, f. a finger. *s*
 انگوٹھی *angūṭhī*, f. a ring worn on
 the finger. *s*
 انگور *angūr*, m. a grape. *p*
 آنند *dnand*, m. joy, happiness. *s*
 انہ and انہوں *inh* and *inhon*, same as
 ان *in*; *unh* and *unhon*, same as *un*,
 (q.v.) *h*
 آواز *dawāz*, f. noise, sound, voice. *p*
 اوباش *aubāsh*, dissolute, depraved. *a*
 اوپر *ūpar*, up, upwards, upon. *s*
 اور *or*, f. direction, side. *h*
 اور *aur*, (conj.) and, but; (adj.) more,
 other; *aur kuchh*, anything else. *h*
 اوسان *ausān*, m. courage, presence of
 mind. *h*
 اوقات *aukāt* (pl. of *wakt*), times (of
 devotion). *a*
 اونٹ *ūnt*, m. a camel. *h*
 اونچا *ūnchā*, high, height. *h*
 آد *dh*, f. a sigh. *p*
 آھار *āhār*, m. food, subsistence. *s*
 آھٹ *āhaṭ*, f. a sound, noise. *h*
 اھل *ahl*, m. people. *a*
 اے *ai*, O, Oh. *p h*
 ایاز *Ayyāz*, a man's name. *a*

ایام *aiyám* (pl. of *yaum*), days, seasons. *a*

ایسا *aisá*, such as this, so. *h*

ایک *ek*, one; (art.) *a*, *an*, frequently joined to its substantive, as *ایکدن* *ek-din*, one day. *s*.

ایکبارگی *ekbáragi*, all at once. *p*

ایمان *imán*, m. faith, belief, religion, conscience. *a*.

ایماندار *imán-dár*, faithful, honest; *imán lánd*, to believe. *p*

آئین *á,ín*, m. rule, law. *p*

ب

بابا *bábá*, father, son, sir. *h*

باپ *báp*, m. father. *h*

بات *bát*, f. a word, affair; *bát kahte hí*, on the speaking of a word, immediately; *bát-chit*, f. conversation, chit-chat. *h*

باد *bád*, f. wind. *p*.

بادشاه *bádsháh*, m. a king; *bádsháhi*, royal. *p*.

بادی *bádi*, m. a complainant, speaker. *s*

باجنا *bájna*, n. to sound, to ring. *s*

بار *bár*, m. load; fruit; time; door; water. *p h*

بارہ *bárah*, twelve. *h*

بارگاہ *bárgáh*, f. a king's court. *p*

باز *báz*, back; *báz-and*, to decline, reject; *baz-rakhná*, to keep from, to prevent; (s.m.) a hawk. *p*.

بازار *básár*, m. a market; *básárt*, one who attends a market. *p*

بازی *bázi*, f. play, sport, a game. *p*

باسن *básan*, m. a basin, plate, dish, goblet, pot, etc. *h*

باغ *bággh*, m. a garden. *p*

باغبان *bághbán*, m. a gardener. *p*

بال *bál*, m hair. *s*. ear of corn. *h*. wing. *p*

بالا *bálá*, above, up, high. *p*

بالک *bálak*, m. a boy. *s*

بالو *bálu*, f. sand. *s*

بانانی *bánáti*, made of broad cloth, woollen. *h*

بانتنا *bántná*, a. to share, to distribute, to divide; *bánt-l*. to divide and take. *s*

باندھنا *bándhná*, a. to bind, to shut up; to frame. *s*

بانکا *bánká*, foppish, impudent. *s*

باوجود *bá-wujúd*, notwithstanding *p a*

باور *báwar*, m. credit, faith; *báwar-k*. to believe. *p*

باهر *báhir* or *báhar*, without, outside. *s*

باہم *báham*, together. *p*

بیاد *bibád*, m. quarrel, fight. *s*

بیت *bipat*, f. misfortune, calamity. *s*

بتانا *batána*, a. to point out, to teach. *h*

بتی *batti*, f. a candle, lamp. *s*

بتھانا *bithána*, a. to cause to sit, to seat. *h*

بجالانا *ba-já láná*, a. to perform, carry into effect. *h*

بجانا *bajná*, a. to sound, to play on a musical instrument. *s*

بجاي *ba-jāe* or *ba-jā*, in place, instead of. *p*

بجلي *bijlī*, f. lightning. *h*.

بجنا *bajnā*, n. to be sounded, to sound. *s*.

بجيانا *bujhānā*, a. to explain; to extinguish (a candle). *h*

بچارا *bichārā*, helpless, wretched. *p*.

بچانا *bachānā*, a. to save, protect. *h*

بچنا *bachnā*, n. to be saved, to escape. *h*

بچه *bachcha*, m. an infant, a child, the young of any creature. *p*.

بچيانا *bichhānā*, a. to spread. *s*.

بحال آنا *ba-hāl ānā*, to recover. *a*.

بخشش *bakhshish*, f. gift, grant, forgiveness. *p*

بخشنا *bakhshnā*, or *bakhsh-d*. or *bakhshish-k*. a. to give, to bestow. *p*

بخشي *bakhshi*, m. a general, a commander in chief. *p*

بخل *bukhl*, m. avarice, stinginess, parsimony. *a*

بخيل *bakhil*, a. a miser, niggard. *a*

بد *bad*, evil, bad; used in compounds, as *bad-gāt*, a rascal; *bad-kho*, ill-disposed; *bad-shurat*, ugly, ill-favoured. *p*

بدبخت *bad-bakht*, unfortunate, wicked. *p*

بدسلوكي *bad-sulūkt*, f. ill-usage. *p a*

بدن *badan*, m. the body. *p*

بدولت *ba-daulat*, by favour of. *a*

بدهوان *buddhiwān*, wise, intelligent. *s*

بدي *badī*, f. badness, evil. *p*.

بديا *bidyā*, f. science, knowledge. *s*.

بر *bar*, f. bosom; produce; (prep.) upon. *p*.

برا *burā*, bad, wicked. *h*.

برابر *barābar*, equal, like, level. *p*

برابري *barābari*, f. equality; competition. *p*

برباد کرنا *barbād k*. or *bar-bād d*. a. to cast upon the wind; to destroy or waste. *p s*

برپا کرنا *bar-pā k*. to excite. *p*

برتانہ *britānt*, m. affair, circumstance. *s*

برتن *bartan*, m. a dish, plate, vessel, utensil. *h*

برج *Braj*, name of a district, *h*

برخوردار *bar-khurdār*, happy; a term applied to a son (p. 22). *p*

برس *baras*, a year. *s*.

برسات *barsāt*, rain, the rainy season. *s*.

برسنا *barasnā*, n. to fall (as rain), to shower. *s*.

برن *baran*, m. colour, complexion. *s*

برهم *barham*, offended, confused, angry. *p*

بريان *biriyān*, f. time. *h*

بڑا *barā*, large, great, (adv.) very. *s*

بڑاي *barāḥ*, greatness. *s*.

بڑھانا *barhānā*, a. to increase, to promote. *s*.

بڑھنا *barhnd*, n. to increase. *s*.

بس *bas*, enough, abundantly. *p*.

بستار *bistār*, m. extent, latitude. *s*
 بستی *bastī*, f. an abode, a village. *s*
 با-سری کرنا *ba-sarī karnd*, a. to pass, to spend (one's time). *p*
 بسن پد *bisan-pad*, a song in praise of Vishnu. *s*
 بسورنا *bisurnā*, n. to weep, to sob. *h*
 بصارت *baṣārat*, f. sight, vision. *a*
 بظاهر *ba-zāhir*, ostensibly. *a*
 بعد *bā'd*, after, afterwards, at the end. *a*
 بعض *bā'z*, some, certain ones. *a*
 بعضی *bā'ze* or *bā'zī*, some, certain. *a*
 بعید *bā'id*, remote, far off. *a*
 بغل *baghal*, s. f. the arm-pit. *p*
 بغیر *baghair*, ad. without, besides, except. *a*
 بقال *bakkāl*, m. a grain-merchant, a shopkeeper. *a*
 بکرا *bakrā*, m. a he-goat. *s*
 بکری *bakrī*, f. a goat, a female goat. *s*
 بکھان *bakhān*, m. explanation. *s*
 بگلا *baglā*, m. a crane, a heron. *s*
 بل *bil*, m. a hole. *s*
 بلا *balā*, f. calamity. *a*
 بلانا *bulānā*, a. to call for, to summon. *a*
 billānā, to cry. *h*
 بلبل *bulbul*, f. a nightingale. *p*
 بلکه *balki*, yea, on the contrary. *p*
 بلند *buland*, high, lofty. *p*
 بلی *billī*, f. a cat. *s*
 بمدد *ba-madad*, with the help of, by means of. *p a*

بمرتبه *ba-martaba*, in a degree, considerably. *p a*
 بموجب *ba-mujīb*, by reason, on account of. *p a*
 بن *bin*, without, not having. *s*
 بنانا *banānā*, a. to make, to form. *h*
 بنج *banaj*, m. trade, traffic. *s*
 بند *band-k*, to shut up, to make fast. *p h*
 بندگی *bandagī*, f. slavery, service, devotion. *p*
 بندھوانا *bandhwānā*, a. to cause to be fastened. *h*
 بننا *bannā*, n. to be made. *h*
 بنوانا *banwānā*, a. to cause to be made. *h*
 بني *bani*, pl. sons, children; *banī Isrā'il*, the Israelites. *a*
 بنیا *banyā*, m. a shopkeeper, merchant. *s*
 بو *bū* or *bo*, f. smell, fragrance. *p*
 بوجھ *bojh*, m. a load, weight. *h*
 بوجھ *būjh*, f. understanding, idea. *s*
 بوجھنا *būjhnā*, a. to understand, comprehend. *s*
 بولنا *bolnā*, to speak, say. *h*
 بونا *bonā*, a. to sow, plant. *s*
 به *bā*, by, with, in; *bā-nisbat*, with regard to. *p*
 بها *bahā*, m. price, value. *p*
 بهاشا *bhāshā*, see *bhākhā*. *s*
 بهاشنا *bhāshnā*, to speak, say. *s*
 بهاکھا *bhākhā*, f. language, dialect. *h*
 بھاگت *bhāg*, m. good luck; destiny. *s*

بھاگنا *bhāgnd*, n. to flee, to run away ;

bhāg-j. to run off. *h*

بھانت *bhānti*, m. manner, mode, way. *h*

بھانہ *bahāna*, m. pretence, evasion, contrivance. *p*

بھائی *bhāi*, m. brother, friend. *s*

بھت *bahut*, much, many, very. *s*

بھتر *bihitar*, good, well, better. *p*

بھتیرا *bahuterā*, much. *s*

بھجوانا *bhijwāna*, a. to cause to be sent. *h*

بھر *bhar*, full ; 'umr-bhar, during life ;
din-bhar, all day ; *bhar-d.* a. to pay,
to fill ; *bhar-pāna*, to be satisfied. *s*

بھرا *bahrā*, deaf ; *bharā*, full. *h*

بھرمنا *bhraman*, a walk. *s*

بھرنا *bharṇā*, a. to fill. *h*

بھروسہ *bharosā*, m. hope, faith. *s*

بھردہ *bahra*, m. portion, lot. *p*

بھستی *bhisti*, *bhishti* or *bihishti*, m. a water-carrier. *p*

بھکانا *bahkāna*, a. to delude, to mislead. *h*

بھلا *bhalā*, good, worthy ; *bhalā ādmī*, a gentleman. *s*

بھلائی *bhalāi*, f. kindness, good deed. *h*

بھم *baham*, together, one with another, one against another. *p*

بھوکھا *bhūkhā*, hungry. *s*

بھول *bhūl*, f. forgetfulness. *s*

بھولنا *bhūlnā*, n. to forget, to mistake, to be deceived. *s*

بھونکنا *bhaunknd*, n. to bark. *s*

بھی *bhī*, even, also. *h*

بھیا *bhaiyā*, m. friend, brother. *s*

بھیت *bhit*, f. a wall. *s*

بھیترا *bhitar*, within, inside. *h*

بھجنا *bhejṇā*, a. to send, convey. *h*

بھید *bhed*, m. a secret, separation, secrecy. *s*

بھیر *bher*, f. a sheep, an ewe. *s*

بھیرتی *bherī*, f. an ewe. *s*

بھیریا *bheriyā*, m. a wolf. *s*

بھیش *bhesḥ* or *bhes*, m. garb, habit. *s*

بھيگا *bhigā*, wet, moist (past part. of
بھيگنا, to be wet).

بي *be* (also *abe*), an interjection of reproach, as: sirrah! you rascal! *h*

بي *be*, (prep.) without; much used in forming negative adjectives, as *be-ādab*, unmannerly, and these again become substantives by adding *i*, as *be-ādabī*, rudeness. *p*

بيان *bayān*, m. explanation, relation. *a*

بیاہ *byāh*, m. marriage. *s*

بي بس *be-bas*, helpless, destitute. *p*

بيبي *bibi*, f. a lady ; (vulgarly) a wife. *h*

بيت *bait*, f. a couplet, poetry. *a*

بيتاب *be-tāb*, powerless, without endurance ; *be-tābī*, helplessness. *p*

بي تعلقي *be-ta'alluqi*, f. freedom from worldly ties, immediate communion with God. *p a*

بیٹا *betā*, m. a son, a child. *h*

بیٹھانا *baithānā*, a. to set down, to place. *h*

بیٹھنا *baithnā*, n. to sit, to be placed. *h*

بیج *bij*, m. seed; principle. *s*

بیجا *be-jā*, ill-timed, ill-placed, improper. *p*

بیجگر *be-jigar*, cowardly; *be-jigari*, cowardliness, want of 'pluck.' *p*

بیچ *bich*, (prep.) among, between, during. *h*; the middle. *s*; *bich-bichāw*, mediation, intermediate means. *h*

بیچارہ *bechāra*, helpless. *p*

بیچنا *bechnā*, a. to sell. *h*

بیشتر *beshtar*, generally, for the most part. *p*

بیدار *bedār*, awake, wakeful. *p*

بیربال *Birbal*, name of one of Akbar's ministers. *h*

بیس *bis*, twenty. *h*

بیشمار *be-shumār*, incalculable. *p*

بی قرار *be-karār*, uneasy, restless. *a p*

بیگانہ *begāna*, strange, undomestic, foreign. *p*

بیگم *begam*, (fem. of *beg*), a lady. *p*

بیل *bail*, m. a bullock. *h*

بیمار *bimār*, sick, a patient. *p*

بیماری *bimārī*, f. sickness. *p*

بینڈا *bandā*, crooked; absurd. *h*

بیورا *byaurā*, m. account, history. *s*

بیوقوف *be-wukūf*, foolish, stupid. *p a*

پ

پاپوش *pāposh*, f. a slipper. *p*

پات *pāt*, a mill-stone. *h*

پادشاه *pādshāh*, m. a king (same as *bādshāh*). *p*

پار *pār*, m. the opposite bank; (adv.) over, beyond; *pār sāl*, last year. *s*

پارسا *pārsā*, devout, pious. *p*

پاس *pās*, near, before. *h*

پاسبانی *pāsbānī*, f. keeping watch. *p*

پاکیزہ *pākizā*, clean, fine, elegant. *p*

پال *pāl*, m. a shade, shelter.

پالکی *pālki*, f. a sedan-chair common in India. *h* [cept. *s*

پانا *pānā*, a. to get, find, reach, ac-

پانچ *pānch*, five. *s*

پانڈا *pāndā*, a master; priest. *s*

پانو *pānw*, m. leg, foot. *s*

پانی *pānī*, m. water; lustre. *s*

پتا *pātā*, m. token, indication, *h*

پتا *pattā*, m. a leaf. *s*

پتھر *patthar*, m. a stone, a rock. *s*

پتی *patti*, f. a leaf; hemp. *s*

پٹکانا *paṭaknā*, a. to dash, to beat. *h*

پچاس *pachās*, fifty. *h*

پچھاڑی *pichhārī*, f. the rear; the hind-quarter of an animal. *s*

پچھلا *pichhlā*, latter, last, modern. *s*

پچیس *pachīs*, twenty-five. *s*

پدر *pādār*, m. (*pidār*, *h*), a father. *p*

پهل *phal*, m. fruit; effect; advantage; progeny. *s*

پهلا *phālā* or *pahlā*, first, before; rather; *pahlē*, at first, previous to. *h*

پهلنا *phalnā*, n. to bear fruit, to be produced. *s*

پهناچانا *pahunchnā*, a. to convey; *ba-ham pahunchnā*, to get together, to store up. *h*

پهناچنا *pahunchnā*, n. to arrive. *h*

پهنسنا *phansnā*, n. to be caught in a noose, to be strangled. *h*

پهنا *pahannā*, a. to put on, to wear. *h*

پهولنا *phūlnā*, n. to blossom, to bloom. *s*

پهيا *pahiyā*, m. a wheel (of a chariot, etc.) *h*

پهیر *pher*, back, again. *h*

پهیرنا *phernā* or *pher-denā*, a. to turn, to circulate, to give back. *h*

پهیلنا *phailnā*, n. to spread, to be divulged. *h*

پیاده *piyāda*, m. a pedestrian, an attendant on foot; *piyāda-pā*, on foot, as a pedestrian. *p*

پیار *pyār*, m. affection. *s*

پیارا *piyārā*, dear, beloved. *s*

پیاسا *piyāsā*, thirsty. *s*

پیاله *piyāla*, m. a cup, goblet. *p*

پیت *pet*, m. the belly, stomach, womb. *s*

پیته *pith*, f. the back. *s*

پیتهنا *paithnā*, n. to rush in, to enter. *s*

پیچھا *picchā*, m. pursuit, following. *h*

پیچھاڑی *picchāṛī*, f. the hinder part. *h*

پیچھی *picchhe*, after, in the rear, in pursuit of. *h*

پیدا کرنا *paidā-k.*, a. to produce, to procure; *paidā-h.*, to be born; to be found. *h p*

پیر مرشد *pir murshid*, your highness, sire, your worship. *p a*

پیراک *pairāk*, m. a swimmer. *h*

پیرنا *pairnā*, n. to swim. *h*

پیسا *paīsā*, m. a copper coin, money, cash. *h*

پیسنا *piśnā*, a. to grind, triturate. *s*

پیشہ *pesha*, m. trade, profession. *p*

پیغام *paighām*, m. a message. *p*

پیمان *paimān*, m. a promise, an oath, a compact. *p*

پینا *pinā*, a. to drink. *s*

ت

تاب *tāb*, power, endurance. *p*

تابع *tābi'*, m. a subject; (adj.) submissive. *a*

تاپنا *tāpnā*, a. to warm one's self before a fire. *s*

تاثیر *ta,ṣṭr*, f. impression. *a*

تازہ *tāza*, fresh, new, green, young; fat; happy. *p*

تازی *tāzī*, Arab, Arabian. *a*

تاکنا *tāknā*, a. to look, stare at. *s*

تا کہ *tā-ki*, so that, to the end that. *p*

تامل *ta,ammul*, m. meditation, reflection, purpose. *a*

تانسین *Tān-sen*, name of a musician. *s*

تب *tab*, then, at that time, afterwards; *tabhi se*, from that very time. *a*
 تباہ *tabāh*, ruined, lost; *tabāh-h*. to be in misery. *p*
 تجارت *tijdrat*, f. trading, traffic. *a*
 تہ *tuyh*, inflection of *tú*, thou. *h*
 تحصیل *tahsil*, f. acquisition. *a*
 تخت *takht*, m. a throne. *p*
 تد *tad*, conj. or adv. then. *h*
 تدبیر *tadbir*, f. deliberation, counsel; management. *a*
 تدرو *tadarv*, a pheasant. *p*
 تر *tar*, moist; ترتر *tar ba tar*, all wet or weltering. *p*
 تراشنا *tarashná*, a. to cut or clip, to shave, to shape out. *p h*
 تربیت *tarbiyat*, f. education. *a*
 ترک *tark*, abandoning, leaving. *a*
 ترکش *tarkash*, a quiver. *p*
 ترکی *Turki*, of or belonging to Turkomania. *p*
 ترهنا *taraphná*, n. to tremble, quiver. *h*
 تس *tis* (inflect. of *so*), which; *tis-par*, whereupon. *h*
 تسلی *tasalli*, f. consolation, soothing. *a*
 تشنگی *tishnagi*, f. thirst. *p*
 تصدیع *tasdi'*, f. trouble, privation. *a*
 تصدیق *tasdik*, f. verifying, attesting. *a*
 تصرف *tasarruf*, possession, use. *a*
 تصویر *taswir*, f. a picture, an image. *a*
 تضحیک *tashhik*, f. ridicule, sport. *a*
 تعجب *ta'ajjub*, wondering, astonishment. *a*

تعریف *ta'rif*, f. praise, description. *a*
 تعظیم *ta'zim*, f. reverence, honouring. *a*
 تفاوت *tafdawut*, m. distance, distinction, difference. *a*
 تفریح *tafannun*, m. recreating, refreshing. *a*
 تقاضا *takáza*, m. demanding, exacting; urgency. *a*
 تقدیر *takdir*, f. predestination. *a*
 تقصیر *takbir*, f. fault, crime, blame. *a*
 تک *tak*, postp. up to, as far as. *h*
 تکلف *takalluf*, m. ceremony, pomp. *a*
 تکلیف *taklif*, f. trouble, annoyance. *a*
 تلاش *talash*, f. search, seeking. *a*
 تلخ *talkh*, bitter. *p*
 تلک *talak*, up to (same as *tak*). *h*
 تلوار *talwar*, f. a sword. *a*
 تلونمزاجی *talavvun-mizdji*, f. fickleness of disposition. *a*
 تم *tum*, you (*tumh* and *tumhoi* in the inflection). *h*
 تماشا *tamashá*, m. an entertainment, show, spectacle, sight; *tamashá'i*, a spectator. *a*
 تماشا بین *tamash-bin*, a spectator. *p*
 تمام *tamám*, entire, perfect, complete. *a*
 تمبورا *tamburá*, m. a kind of drum. *a*
 تمہید *tamhid*, f. subterfuge, shift. *a*
 تنخواہ *tan-khúah*, f. wages, salary. *p*
 تنگ *tang*, narrow, strait; *tang dnd*, to be disquieted, annoyed. *p*
 تنگ دستی *tang-dasti*, f. distress, poverty. *p*

تو *to* or *tau*, adv. then; *tú*, pron. thou. *h*

توڑا *torá*, m. a purse containing 1000 rupees. *h*

توڑنا *tornd*, a. to break, to change (as coin). *s*

توفیق *taufik*, f. divine direction. *a*

تولنا *tolnd*, a. to weigh. *s*

تون *ton* or *taun*, then, in that manner. *h*

تھا *thá*, was (verb auxil.). *h*

تھن *than*, m. breast. *s*

تھوڑا *thorá*, little, scarce, seldom, less, few. *h*

تھیلی *thaili*, f. a purse tied round the waist, a bag. *h*

تیار *taiyár*, ready, prepared, finished, complete. *a*

تیارِی *taiyári*, f. preparation. *p*

تیتری *titrí*, f. a butterfly. *h*

تیر *tir*, m. the bank of a river. *s*

تیر *tir*, m. an arrow. *p*

تیز *tez*, sharp. *p*

تیس *tis*, thirty. *s*

تیسرا *tiśrá* (f. *tiśri*), the third. *s*

تین *tin*, three; *tain*, thou; *ten*, from.

ت

تالی *tdli*, f. a sort of musical instrument. *h*

ٹانگ *táng*, f. the leg, foot. *h*

ٹپکنا *tipaknd*, n. to drip. *h*

ٹپ بوجیا *tat-punjíyá*, bankrupt. *h*

تتولنا *tatolnd*, a. to feel, to handle. *h*

ٹکڑا *tukrd*, m. a piece, a bit, a morsel. *s*

ٹوٹنا *tuṭnd*, n. to break. *h*

ٹوڑمال *toral-mal*, a man's name. *h*

ٹھٹھا *thathá*, m. a joke, a jest. *h*

ٹھٹھول *thathol*, m. a jester, a buffoon. *h*

ٹھٹھولی *thatholi*, f. fun, humour, sport, joking. *h*

ٹھہرنا *thaharná*, n. to stay, to rest, to be settled. *h* [deem. *h*

ٹھہرانا *thahráná*, a. to determine, to

ٹھسا *thassá*, m. vanity, ostentation. *h*

ٹھنڈا *thandá*, cold. *h*

ٹھور *thaur*, f. place, spot. *h*

ٹیپ *tip*, m. a note of hand. *h*

ث

ثانی *śánt*, second, equal. *a*

ثقه *śika*, trusty, confidential. *a*

ثمره *śamra*, m. fruit; result. *a*

ثواب *śawáb*, m. the future reward of virtue. *a*

ج

جاءا *járá*, m. cold, winter. *s*

جاگنا *jágná*, n. to awake, to be awake. *s*

جال *jál*, m. net. *s*

جامه *jáma*, m. a garment, robe, vest. *p*

جان *ján*, f. m. life, soul, spirit; dear, beloved; *ján pahchán*, an intimate friend. *p*

جانا *jáná*, n. to go; to be; to pass; to reach; to continue. *játá-rahnd*, to vanish. *s*

جانچنا *jánchná*, a. to test, to try, prove. *s*

جاندار *ján-dár*, a living being. *p*

جاننا *jánná*, a. to know, to understand, to consider. *s*

جانور *jánwar*, m. an animal, a bird. *p*

جاهل *jáhíl*, m. a fool; (adj.) barbarous, brutal. *a*

جب *jab*, when, at the time when; *jab-na-tab*, now and then. *s*

جبا *jubá*, young, youthful. *s*

جب تک *jabtak* or *jab-talak*, so long as, till when. *s h*

جتا *jittá*, as much (as), whatever much. *h*

جتانا *jatáná*, a. to point out, to teach. *s*

جتنا *jitná*, as many (as), how many soever. *h*

جدا *judá*, separate, apart. *p*

جس *jis*, the inflection of the relat. *jó*, who, which. *h*

جست *jast*, f. a leap. *p*

جفاکار *jafá-kár*, m. a tormentor, oppressor. *a p*

جگانا *jagáná*, a. to waken, to rouse up. *s*

جگم *jagah*, f. place, quarter, room, vacancy, stead. *h*

جلاد *jallád*, m. an executioner; (adj.) cruel, hard-hearted. *a*

جلد *jald*, expeditious, quick, quickly. *p*

جلدي *jaldi*, f. quickness, rashness. *p*

جلنا *jálná*, n. to burn, to be kindled; to get into a passion. *s*

جلود *jahwa*, m. light; *jahwa-gar*, brilliant, beautiful. *a*

جلیو *jalev*, f. retinue, attendance. *h*

جمع *jam'*, f. a congregation, collection; sum total, number; *jam'-k*. or *-rahnd* or *-kar-rahnd*, to collect; *-honá*, to be collected. *a*

جن *jan*, m. person, individual. *s*

جنس *jins*, f. genus; goods, commodity. *a*

جنگل *jangal*, m. a forest, a wood. *s*

جننا *janná*, a. to bear, to bring forth. *s*

جو *jó*, (rel. pron.) he who; *jó-ko*, *t*, who-soever; *jó-kuchh*, whatsoever. *h*

جو *jau*, m. barley; *jó*, if, when; *jú*, searching. *p s*

جوا *jú, d*, m. a yoke; dice, gambling. *s*

جواب *jawáb*, m. an answer. *a*

جوان *jawán*, young, a young person; *jawán-mardí*, valour, *p*

جواني *jawáni*, f. youth or rather that period of life to which the Romans applied the term *juventus*. *p*

جواهر *jawáhir*, f. (plur. of جوهر), gems, jewels; *jawáhir-khúna*, a jewel-house or treasury. *a*

جوهری *jauhari*, m. a jeweller. *a*

جوتا *jútá*, m. a shoe, a pair of shoes. *h*

جوتک *jotik*, m. astrology. *s*

جوتکی *jotiki*, an astrologer. *s*

جوتي *jūtī*, a slipper, a small shoe. *h*

جوتنا *jotnd*, to yoke. *h*

جوڑنا *joṛnd*, a. to join, clasp. *h*

جون *jon* or *jaun*, when, as; *jon-hin*,
or *jaun-hin*, the instant when. *h*

جونپور *Jaunpūr*, name of a city. *s*

جھاڑ *jhār*, m. bushes; continued rain. *h*

جھاڑ جھوڑ *jhār-jhūr*, f. a thicket. *h*

جہاز *jahāz*, m. a ship. *a*

جہالت *jahālat*, f. ignorance. *a*

جہالڑ *jhālar*, f. a fringe; *jhālar-dār*,
possessed of a fringe, fringed.

جہان *jahān*, m. the world; *jahāni*,
of or belonging to the world, man-
kind. *p*

جہان *jahān*, where, in whatever
place. *h*

جہان پناہ *jahān panāh*, m. refuge of
the world; your majesty! *p*

جہانچہ *jhānchh*, f. a cymbal. *s*

جہانکنا *jhānknā*, a. to peep, to spy. *h*

جہٹ *jhat*, quickly. *h*

جھرنا *jharnā*, n. to ooze, to flow. *h*

جھروکھا *gharokhā*, m. a lattice, a
window. *s*

جھگڑا *jhagrā*, m. wrangling, quar-
relling. *h*

جھگڑنا *jhagarnā*, n. to quarrel. *h*

جھمبھماتا *ghamjhamātā*, glittering. *h*

جھمکڑا *ghamakrā*, m. splendour,
beauty. *h*

جھن *ghan*, m. a clashing sound of
metals, etc. *h*

جھوٹا *jhūṭh*, false; a lie. *s*

جھوٹھا *jhūṭhā*, a liar; false. *s*

جی *jī*, m. life, soul, mind: (added
to names, professions, etc., it
signifies sir, master). *s*

جیب *jēb*, f. a pocket. *p*

جیتا *jītā*, alive, living. *s*

جیتنا *jītnd*, a. to win (at play), to
conquer. *s*

جینا *jīnd*, n. to live, to be alive. *s*

جیسا *jaisā*, in the manner which, as,
such as. *s*

چ

چابک *chābuk*, m. a horsewhip. *p*

چابنا *chābnā*, a. to gnaw. *h*

چاشنی *chāshnī*, f. taste. *p*

چال *chāl*, f. way, practice. *s*

چالاک *chālāk*, active, fleet. *p*

چاندنی *chāndnī*, f. a kind of cloth;
moonlight. *s*

چاہنا *chāhnā*, a. to love, to like, to
desire, to choose; *chāhiye* (in Braj.
chāhiyatu), it is fit, proper, neces-
sary, etc. *s*

چابانا *chabānā*, a. to gnaw. *h*

چبلا *chibillā*, stupid, impudent. *h*

چپ *chup*, } silent, speechless. *h*
چپکا *chupkā*, }

چتر *chatur*, clever; *chaturā*, i, ex-
pertness. *s*

چٹکانا *chatkānā*, a. to rend, split. *h*

چٹھی *chithī*, f. a letter, an epistle. *h*

چراغ *chirāgh*, m. a lamp, a light. *p*

جراگاہ *chardāgh*, f. a pasture, a meadow. *p*

چرانا *charānā*, to graze; *churānā*, a. to steal; *ānkhen churānā*, to withdraw the eyes. *s*

چڑھنا *charhnd*, n. to ascend, to come up. *h*

چڑھانا *charhānā*, a. to raise up. *h*

چڑیا *chiriyā*, f. a bird. *h*

چڑیمار *chirimār*, a bird-catcher, a fowler. *h*

چشم *chashm*, the eye. *p*

چشمہ *chashma*, m. a spring, a well, a fountain. *p*

چغلی *chughli*, slandering, backbiting. *p*

چکت *chakit*, astonished. *s*

چکنا *chuknā*, n. to have done, to have completed. *h* (Vide Gram. p. 65).

چکی *chakki*, f. a mill, a mill-stone. *s*

چلانا *chillānā*, n. to scream out. *h*

چلنا *chalnā*, n. to move, to go, proceed, go off, pass (as coin), to be discharged (as a gun); *chalā-j.* to go; *chalā-ānā*, to come. *s*

چمک *chamak*, f. brilliancy, glitter, beauty. *h*

چمن *chaman*, m. a lawn, a meadow. *p*

چنانچہ *chundāchi*, thus, accordingly. *p*

چنتا *chintā*, f. care, anxiety. *s*

چنگل *changul*, m. a claw; *changul mārānā*, to grasp with the claw. *p*

چوپ *chop*, f. desire, selfishness. *h*

چوپایہ *chawpāya*, four-footed, a quadruped. *s*

چوتھا *chauthā*, the fourth. *s*

چور *chor*, m. a thief, a robber. *s*

چورانا *chorānā*, a. to steal. *s*

چوری *chorī*, f. theft, robbery. *s*

چوک *chūk*, f. defect, error; *chaut*, an open place in a city. *h*

چوکس *chaukas*, expert, alert. *s*

چوگنا *chaugund*, a. fourfold. *s*

چونچ *chonch*, f. beak, bill. *s*

چونڈول *chawndol*, m. a kind of sedan or *palki*. *s*

چونری *chawnri*, f. a whisk, a fly-flapper. *h*

چوہا *chuhā*, m. a mouse; *chūhe-mār*, a kind of hawk which feeds on mice. *h*

چھ *chha*, six. *h*

چھاتی *chhātī*, f. the breast; *chhātī se lagānā*, to embrace. *h*

چھپنا *chhipnā*, n. to be concealed, hidden, absent. *h*

چھتری *chhatrī*, f. a covering or hood; *chhatrī-dār*, covered, hooded. *s*

چھٹاپا *chhutāpā*, m. smallness. *h*

چھچھہ *chuhchaha*, m. warbling. *h*

چہرہ *chihra*, m. the face. *p*

چھوٹا *chhotā*, little, small. *h*

چھوٹنا *chhutnā*, n. to escape. *h*

چھور *chhor*, m. end, extremity. *h*

چھوڑنا *chhornā*, a. to release, leave, let go. *h*

چھوکرا *chhokarā*, m. a boy, *h*
 چھید *chhod*, m. a hole, an opening. *s*
 چیتا *chitā*, m. a leopard. *s*
 چیز *chiz*, f. a thing. *p*
 چینا *chainā*, m. a kind of corn. *s*
chend, millet. *h*

ح

حاجب *hājib*, m. an usher. *a*
 حاجت *hājat*, need, want. *a*
 حاصل *hāsīl*, m. produce, result, pur-
 port, profit, revenue; *hāsīl-i-kalām*,
 in fine, in short; *hāsīl-h.*, to be
 obtained; *hāsīl-k.*, to obtain. *a*
 حاضر *hāzīr*, a. present, willing; *hāzīr-*
jawābī, ready wit. *a*
 حاکم *hākīm*, m. a ruler. *a*
 حال *hāl*, m. state, condition, busi-
 ness, affair; present time. *a*
 حالت *hālat*, f. state, condition. *a*
 حبشی *habshī*, m. Abyssinian, Caffre. *a*
 حجتی *hujjatī*, cavilling, arguing the
 point. *a*
 حد *hadd*, extreme, extremely. *a*
 حرص *hirs*, avidity, greediness. *a*
 حرکت *harakat*, f. proceeding, con-
 duct. *a*
 حریف *harīf*, an opponent (in play),
 a rival, an associate. *a*
 حسب الحکم *hasb-i-hukm*, according
 to command. *a*
 حسد *hasad*, f. envy, malice; emula-
 tion, ambition. *a*

حصہ *hisā*, m. share, lot, portion,
 division. *a*
 حضر *hazr*, m. rest, repose. *a*
 حضرت *hazrat*, your or his majesty,
 your or his excellency, etc. *a*
 حضور *huzūr*, m. presence, appearance;
 a regal court; his majesty. *a*
 حق *hakk*, just, true; the Deity;
 right, justice; lot. *hakk-bini*, per-
 ception of right. *a*
 حقارت *hikārat*, f. contempt, dis-
 grace, baseness. *a*
 حقیقت *hakikat*, f. truth, a true
 statement, an account.
 حکایت *hikāyat*, f. a history, tale,
 narration. *a*
 حکم *hukm*, m. order, decree. *a*
 حکمت *hikmat*, f. wisdom, know-
 ledge, skill, contrivance. *a*
 حکومت *hukumat*, f. reign, rule. *a*
 حکیم *hakīm*, m. a sage, a philosopher,
 a physician. *a*
 حلوائی *halwāī*, m. a confectioner. *a*
 حواس *hawāss*, (pl.), senses. *a*
 حوالی *hawāle-k.* to give in charge, to
 consign. *a*
 حیات *hayāt*, life. *a*
 حیران *hairān*, confounded, per-
 plexed. *a*
 حیرت *hairat*, f. confusion. *a*
 حیف *haif*, (interj.) ah! alas! m.
 iniquity, a pity; *haif-k.* or *-khānā*,
 to sigh, to express one's sorrow. *a*
 حیلہ *hila*, m. artifice, ruse. *a*
 حیوان *haiwān*, m. animal. *a*

کړنا *daryāft-k.*, a. to conceive, understand. *h p*

دش *das* (or *dash*), ten. *s*

دست *dast*, m. the hand; *dast-bar-dār-h.*, to forbear, to desist. *p*

دسترخوان *dastar-khwān*, m. the cloth on which orientals eat. *p*

دشمن *dushman*, m. an enemy. *p*

دشمني *dushmani*, f. enmity. *p*

دشنام *dushnām*, f. abuse. *s p*

دعا *du'ā*, f. benediction, prayer, wish. *a*

دعوت *da'wat*, f. entertainment, banquet. *a*

دکه *dukh*, m. pain, labour; *dukhi*, grieved, afflicted. *s*

دکپانا *dikhānā* and *dikhlanā*, a. to shew, to point out. *s*

دل *dil*, m. heart, mind, soul; *dil-pasand*, pleasing, agreeable. *p*

دلانا *dilānā*, a. to cause to give. *s*

دلتي *du-latti*, f. a kick with the two hind legs. *h*

دل جمعي *dil-jam'-i*, f. ease of mind. *p*

دليل *dalil*, f. argument, proof. *a*

دم *dam*, m. breath, life. *p*

دم *dum*, f. tail, end. *p*

دن *din*, m. a day, *s*

دنیا *ḍunyā*, f. the world; people. *a*

دو *do*, a. two. *p*

دوا *dawā*, f. medicine; a remedy. *a*

دوار *dowār*, m. a door, a gate. *s*

دود *dūd*, m. milk. *s*

دور *dūr*, f. distance; distant; *dūr-andesh*, far-sighted, wise; *dūr-andeshi*, prudence, foresight.

دوړانا *daurānā*, a. to cause to run, to drive. *s*

دوړنا *daurnā*, n. to run. *s*

دوست *dost*, m. a friend, lover; *dost-rakhnā*, to hold dear, to love. *p*

دوستي *dosti*, f. affection, friendship. *p*

دوسرا *dusrā*, the second, other, next. *s*

دوش *dosh*, m. fault, defect. *s*

دوکان *dūkān*, f. a shop. *p*

دولت *daulat*, f. riches, fortune, empire; *daulat-mand*, a. wealthy. *a*

دون *dūn*, low, vile, abject; *dūn-himmatī*, low-mindedness. *a*

دونو or دونون *dono* or *donon*, the two, both. *h*

دهرم *dharm*, m. virtue; *dharm-avatār*, incarnation or personification of virtue; sire, your majesty. *s*

دهرنا *dharnā*, a. to place, to lay. *s*

دهکا *dhakkā*, m. a push, jolt. *h*

دهن *dhan*, m. wealth; *dhani*, wealthy. *s*

دهندهلپنا *dhandhalpanā*, m. fraud, trickery. *h*

دهوان *dhū, ān*, m. smoke. *s*

دهوبي *dhobi*, a washerman; *dhobin*, a washerwoman. *h*

دهوم *dhūm*, f. noise, tumult. *h*

دهونا *dhona*, a. to wash; *āho-dhānā*, to wash thoroughly. *s*

دهيان *dhyán*, m. mind, thought. *s*
ديانت *diyánat*, f. conscience, honesty,
piety; *diyánat-dár*, honest, just. *a*
ديبي *daibi*, f. fate, by chance. *s*
ديدار *didár*, viewing, seeing. *p*
ديده *dida*, m. the eye. *p*
دير *der*, f. a long time, late. *p*
ديس *des*, m. country, region. *s*
ديکنا *dekhná*, a. to see, experience. *s*
دينا *dená*, a. to give, grant. *s*
دينار *dinár*, m. the name of a coin, a
ducat. *a*
ديندار *dindár*, faithful, true. *p*
ديوار *diwár*, f. a wall. *p*
ديوان *diwán*, m. a hall of audience. *p*

ذ

ذاره *dárah*, f. a tooth. *h*
ذارهي *dárhí*, f. the beard. *s*
ذالنا *dálná*, a. to throw down, to pour
out, to rush forth; *dál-d.*, a. to
throw away. *h*
ذاند *dánd*, m. retaliation; an oar; a
stick; *dánd-l.*, to take revenge. *s*
ذبان *dubáná*, a. to cause to sink. *h*
ذبكي *dubki*, f. a dip, dive; *dubki-*
márná, to bathe. *h*
ذر *dar*, m. fear. *s*
ذرنا *darná*, n. to fear. *s*
ذريانا *duríyá-l.*, to lead by the
bridle. *h*
ذالوان *dálwáná*, a. to cause to be thrown,
placed. *h*

ذوبنا *dúbná*, to sink, to be drowned. *h*
ذولي *dolí*, a plain kind of litter or
sedan. *h*
ذوندي *dondí*, f. a proclamation. *h*
ذهانپنا *dhámpná*, a. to cover up, con-
ceal. *h*
ذهانچا *dhánochá*, m. a frame, frame-
work. *h*
ذهب *dhab*, m. mode, manner. *h*
ذهل *dhol*, m. a drum; *dholak*, a
little drum. *h*
ذھونڈھنا *dhúndhná*, a. to seek, to
search for. *s*
ذھير *dher*, m. a heap. *h*
ذيرا *derá*, m. a dwelling, a tent;
(adj.) squint-eyed. *h*
ذيل *díl*, m. stature; *díl-daul*, size
and shape; *del*, a clod. *h*

ذ

ذره *zarra*, m. an atom, a little; the
least bit. *a*
ذکر *zīkr*, m. remembrance; *zīkr-k.*, to
mention, to praise. *a*

ز

رات *rát*, f. night. *s*
راجا *rájá* or راجہ *rája*, a king. *s*
راجمندر *ráj-mandir*, m. a palace. *s*
راز *ráz*, m. a secret, a mystery. *p*
راست *rást*, right, true; *rást-go.*,
speaking truth, veracity. *p*
راکھنا *rakhná*, to keep, stop. *s*

رام چيرا *ram-cherá*, a name frequently given to slaves. *s*

راحت *rāhat*, f. quiet, ease. *a*

راد *rāh*, f. road, way. *p*

راي *rā,e*, f. sense, opinion. *a*

رتبه *rutba*, m. rank, dignity. *a*

رتبه *rath*, m. f. a chariot (four-wheeled). *s*

رتي *rati*, f. a weight of about eight barley-corns. *s*

رخصت *rukhsat*, f. leave, discharge, *rukhsat-h.*, to depart. *a*

رخنا *rakhná*, m. rent, hole. *p*

رسا *rassá*, m. a rope. *h*

رسانا *risná*, n. to be enraged. *h*

رسته *rasta*, m. a road, way, mode. *p*

رسوا *ruswá*, exposed, disgraced. *p*

رسوائي *ruswá,t*, f. ignominy, disgrace. *p*

رسي *rassi*, f. a string, cord. *p*

رشت *rashk*, m. envy, jealousy. *p*

رضا *rizá*, f. favour. *a*

رعيا *ra'tyyat*, f. subjects, people. *a*

رغبت *raghbat*, f. desire, liking. *a*

رفيق *rafik*, m. a friend, ally. *a*

رقعه *ruk'a*, m. a letter, note. *a*

ركابدار *rikáb-dár*, m. a stirrup-holder, groom. *a p*

ركهنا *rakhná*, a. to place, possess, save; *rakh-d.*, to put down, to place; *rakh-l.*, to establish. *s*

ركهوانا *rakhwáná*, a. to cause to be placed, or put. *s*

رنج *ranj*, pain, grief. *p*

رنجيدہ *ranjida*, annoyed, vexed. *p*

رندي *randi*, a woman. *h*

رنگ *rang*, m. colour; pleasure. *p*

رنگين *rangin*, coloured, gaudy. *p*

رو *ru*, m. face, surface. *p*

رو برو *ru-ba-ru*, in the presence of; face to face, before. *p*

روپا *rúpá*, m. silver. *s*

روپيه *rúpiya*, m. a rupee. *s*

روتي *roti*, f. bread, a loaf. *s*

روح *rúh*, f. soul, spirit. *a*

روز *roz*, m. a day. *p*

روس *ros*, m. anger; *ros-k.*, to feel wroth. *s*

روشن *roshan*, clear, illumined. *p*

روشنی *roshni*, light, brightness. *p*

رونا *roná*, n. to weep; m. lamentation, grief. *s*

رهزي *rahsani*, f. robbery, plunder. *p*

رهس *rahas*, m. witticism. *s*

رهنا *rahná*, n. to stay, be, live, continue; *rahne-wáldá*, an inhabitant. *h*

رهوار *rahwár*, swift; (lit., fit for the road.) *p*

ريت *ret*, f. sand, filings; *rit*, custom. *h*

ریتی *riti*, f. custom, habit. *s*

رنجھنا *rijhna*, n. to be pleased, satisfied. *s*

زاده *záda*, m. a son, child; (used in composition, as *sháh-záda*, a king's son, a prince.) *p*

زبان *zabán*, f. the tongue, language, dialect; *zabán-i rekhta*, the Urdú or mixed Hindústání. *p*

زبردستی *zabar-dastí*, f. tyranny, oppression. *p*

زر *zar*, m. gold, wealth, money. *p*

زمین *zamín*, ground, a field. *p*

زنائی *zanání*, belonging to women. *p*

زنبور *zambúr*, m. a bee. *p*

زندگی *zindagí*, }
زندگانی *zindagání* } f. life, existence *p*

زنگ *zang*, m. a small bell. *p*

زور *zor*, m. force, strength. *p*

زورآور *zoráwar*, powerful, strong. *p*

زهر *zahr*, m. venom, *p*

زیاده *ziyáda*, m. addition, additional; (adv.) more; *ziyáda-k.* to increase. *a*

زیان *ziyán*, m. loss, damage. *p*

زیر *zer*, under, beneath. *p*

زیست *zist*, life. *p*

س

سا *sá* (*se, si*), a termination added to substantives or adjectives to denote similitude or intensiveness. *h*

سابق *sábik*, formerly. *a*

ساتھ *sáth*, (prep.) with. *s*

ساتھی *sáthí*, m. a companion. *s*

سادہ *sáda*, plain, unadorned. *p*

سارا *sará*, all, the whole. *s*

سارہا *sárhá*, with a half added. *s*

ساز *sás*, m. furniture, harness, etc. *p*

ساس *sás*, f. a mother-in-law. *s*

ساق *sák*, f. the leg, thigh.

سال *sál*, m. a year. *p*

سامہنی *sámhne*, (prep.) in front of. *s*

ساونگی *sá,úngi*, f. a support for the pole of a chariot. *h*

ساہوکار *sáhu-kár*, m. a great merchant. *s*

سایس *sá,ís* m. a groom. *p*

سایہ *sáya*, m. shadow, protection. *p*

سب *sab*, all, every, the whole. *s*

سبب *sabab*, m. cause, reason, motive; (prep.) on account of. *a*

سبق *sabak*, m. a task, lesson. *a*

سبک *subuk*, light, not heavy; *subuk-bár*, lightly burdened. *p*

سبھاو *subháv*, m. nature, disposition. *s*

سپرد کرنا *supurd-k.* a- to give in charge, to consign. *p*

ستری *stíri*, a woman. *s*

سجوانا *sajváná*, a. to cause to be fitted, prepared. *s*

سچ *sach* or سچا *sachhá*, m. truth, true. *s*

سخت *sakht*, hard, severe; very. *p*

سخی *sakhi*, generous, liberal. *a*

سدا *sáda*, always, *s*

سداول *súdaul*, well-shaped, graceful. *h*

سر *sar*, head; *sar-anjám*, m. livelihood, success; *sar-anjám-h.* to succeed. *p*

سر *sir*, m. the head, the top. *s*

سراہنا *saráhná*, a. to praise, extol. *h*

سرائی *saráe*, f. a caravansary, house. *p*

سردار *sardár*, m. chief, ruler. *p*

سردی *sardī*, f. coldness, cold weather. *p*

سرزمین *sar-zamīn*, f. empire, region. *p*

سرکار *sarkār*, f. court, mansion. *p*

سرور *surlūr*, f. joy. *a*

سزا *sazā*, f. punishment. *p*

سست *sust*, lazy, idle. *p*

سستی *susti*, f. laziness, dilatoriness. *p*

سعادت *sa'adat*, f. felicity; *sa'adat-mandi*, gratitude, felicity. *a*

سفر *saḡar*, a journey, voyage. *p*

سفید *sufed*, *sufaid*, white. *p*

سکنا *saknd*, n. to be able. *s*

سکندر *Sikandar*, m. Alexander. *p*

سکھا *sikhā* (*sikshā*), a lecture. *s*

سکھانا *sikhānā*,
سکھلانا *sikhlanā*, } a. to teach. *s*

سکھپال *sukh-pāl*, m. a kind of sedan. *s*

سکھک *sikhak* (*sikshak*), a teacher, preacher. *s*

سلام *salām*, salutation; hail! *a*

سلامت *salāmat*, f. safety, safely. *a*

سلطان *sultān*, m. a sovereign; Ar. pl. *salātīn*, sovereigns. *a*

سلوک *sulūk*, f. behaviour, treatment. *a*

سلیقه *salīka*, m. skill, taste. *a*

سلیمان *Sulaimān*, Solomon. *a*

سم *samm*, m. poison. *a*

سماچار *samāchār*, m. news, tidings. *s*

سمان *samān*, like, similar. *s*

سمت *samt* or *simt*, f. a way, path; point of the compass. *a*

سمجھ *samajh*, f. comprehension. *s*

سمجھنا *samajhnd*, a. to comprehend, understand. *s*

سمرن *smaran*, m. remembrance, recollection. *h*

سمندر *samundar*, m. the sea, the wide ocean. *s*

سمی *samay*, m. time, season. *s*

سنانا *sundnd*, a. to cause to hear. *s*

سنپت *sampat*, f. wealth. *s*

سندیس *sandēś*, m. a message. *s*

سنسار *sansār*, the world. *s*

سنگوٹی *singautī*, f. an ornament of gold, etc., on the horn of a bullock. *s*

سننا *sunnā*, a. to hear. *s*

سو *so*, correlat. pron. that very, that same; *sau*, a hundred. *h*

سوا *siwā*, except, besides. *a*

سوار *sawār*, a rider, one mounted or riding; embarked. *p*

سواری *sawārī*, f. riding; equipage. *p*

سوال *sawāl*, m. request, begging, petition. *a*

سوامی *swāmī*, m. master, husband. *a*

سواي *siwāe*, same as *siwā*. *a*

سوچ *soch*, thought. *s*

سوچنا *sochnā*, to consider, reflect. *s*

سودا *saudā*, m. a bargain, purchase. *p*

سوداگر *saudāgar*, m. a merchant. *p*

سوداگری *saudāgarī*, f. merchandize, trade. *p*

سوڈول *sū-daul*, elegant, well-shaped. *s*

سوراخ *surdākh*, m. a hole, cavity. *p*

سورج *sūraj*, m. the sun. *s*

سورداَس *Sūrdās*, name of a poet. *h*

سومپنا *saumpnd*, a. to deliver over, consign. Also سونپنا *sauñpnd*. *s*
 سونا *soná*, m. gold; *súnd*, void, empty. *s*
 سونا *soná*, n. to sleep, to die. *s* .
 سونٹا *sonṭá*, m. a pestle. *h*
 سونہین *sonḥín*, in front. *h*
 سہارا *sahará*, m. aid, assistance. *s*
 سہج *sahaj*, ease, facility. *s*
 سہسرا *sahasra*, a thousand. *s*
 سہی *sahí*, sure, certain. *s*
 سیاست *siyásat*, f. punishment. *a*
 سیانا *siyáná*, wise, intelligent. *s*
 سیاہ *siyáh*, black; unfortunate. *p*
 سیدھا *siḍhá*, straight, opposite. *s*
 سیر *sair*, f. a walk, perambulation. *a*
 سیر *ser*, a certain weight, nearly two pounds. *h*
 سیکڑوں *saikrón*, hundred, *h*.
 سیکھنا *sikhná*, a. to learn. *s*
 سینکنا *senkná*, a. to parch, to warm one's self. *h*
 سینگ *sing*, m. a horn. *s*

ش

شاخ *shákh*, a branch; horn. *p*
 شادمانی *shádmání*, f. joy, gladness, *p*
 شامت *shámat*, f. spot, blemish. *a*
 شامل *shámil*, comprehensive; extending to. *a*
 شاه *sháh*, m. a king, prince; *sháh-záda*, a royal son, a prince. *p*
 شاہجہان *sháhjahán*, name of one of the Emperors of Delhi.

شاید *sháyád*, possibly, probably, perhaps. *p*
 شب *shab*, m. a voice, sound. *s*
 شبیہ *shabíh*, f. a picture, likeness. *a*
 شتابی *shitábi*, f. quickness, haste; quickly. *p*
 شتر *shutur*, m. a camel. *p*
 شجاعت *shujá'at*, f. bravery. *a*
 شخص *shakh*, m. a person, individual. *a*
 شدت *shiddat*, f. violence, force; adversity, affliction. *a*
 شراب *sharáb*, f. wine. *a*
 شرط *shart*, f. condition, stipulation, wager. *a*
 شرم *sharm*, f. bashfulness, modesty, shame; *sharm-áná*, n. to feel ashamed. *p*
 شرمندگی *sharmandagí*, f. bashfulness, shame. *p*
 شرمندہ *sharmanda* or *sharminda* ashamed, abashed. *p*
 شروع *shurú'*, f. beginning, commencement. *a*
 شریر *sharir*, vicious, wicked. *a*
 شفقت *shafakat*, f. kindness, affection. *a*
 شکار *shikár*, m. hunting, prey; *shikár-gáh*, f. hunting-field. *p*
 شکاری *shikári*, relating to hunting; m. a fowler, hunter. *p*
 شکر *shukr*, m. thanks, gratitude. *a*
 شکل *shakl*, f. shape, figure. *a*
 شکم *shikam*, m. the belly; *shikam-parwar*, a pamperer of his belly. *p*

شور

- شور *shor*, m. cry, noise, disturbance. *p*
 شوق *shauk*, m. desire, love. *a*
 شوقین *shaukin*, desirous; amateur
 fanciers. *a*
 شهد *shahd*, m. honey. *p*
 شهر *shahr*, m. a city. *p*
 شهزادہ *shahzáda*, a prince; *shahzádt*,
 a princess. *p*
 شیر *sher*, m. a tiger, a lion. *p*
 شیرنی *sherni*, f. a tigress. *p*
 شیرینی *shirini*, f. sweetness; elo-
 quence. *p*
 شیکر *shigra*, quickly. *s*

ص

- صاحب *ṣāhib*, m. a lord, master;
 companion; possessed of, as, *ṣāhib-
 khāna*, the master of the house;
ṣāhib-i 'ismat, possessed of chastity. *a*
 صاف *ṣāf*, clean, clear, candid. *a*
 صبح *ṣubḥ*, f. morning, dawn. *a*
 صبر *ṣabr*, f. patience, endurance. *a*
 صحبت *ṣulbat*, f. society. *a*
 صراف *ṣarrāf*, m. a banker, a money-
 changer. *a*
 صرف *ṣarf*, expenditure; *ṣarf-k.*, to
 spend. *a*
 صرف *ṣirf*, merely, only. *a*
 صفای *ṣafá, i*, purity, beauty. *a*
 صفت *ṣifat*, f. praise, quality. *a*
 صفحہ *ṣafḥa*, face, surface. *a*
 صلاح *ṣalāḥ*, f. counsel, advice. *a*
 صلاحاً *ṣalāḥan*, peaceably, advisably,
 by way of advice. *a*

طمع

- صندوق *ṣandūq*, m. f. a box, a trunk. *a*
 صواب *ṣawāb*, m, rectitude, a virtu-
 ous action; success. *a*
 صورت *ṣúrat*, f. form, face. *a*
 صیاد *ṣaiyád*, a hunter. *a*
 صید *ṣaid*, f. game, hunting, chase. *a*

ض

- ضرور *zarúr* or *zurúr*, necessary, ex-
 pedient. *a*
 ضعیف *ṣa'if*, frail, bedridden. *a*
 ضیافت *ṣiyáfat*, f. entertainment. *a*

ط

- طاق *táq*, m. a shelf, a recess. *a*
 طاقت *táqat*, f, power, endurance. *a*
 طالع *táli'*, fortune; star. *a*
 طبع *tab'*, m. constitution, nature. *a*
 طبیب *tabib*, m. a physician, doctor. *a*
 طرح *tarah*, f. manner, mode. *a*
 طرز *tarz*, m. make, shape. *a*
 طرف *taraf*, f. side, direction; ex-
 tremity. *a*
 طریق *tarik*, f. way, path. *a*
 طریقه *tarika*, m. way, rule of life. *a*
 طشت *tasht*, m. a basin. *p*
 طعام *ta'am*, m. food, victuals. *a*
 طعمہ *tu'ma*, m. food, bait.
 طفلی *tifli*, f. infancy. *a*
 طلب *talab*, f. search; demand, sum-
 moning; pay; *talab-k.*, to seek for,
 to send for. *a*
 طمع *tam'*, f. avarice, greediness. *a*

طور *taur*, m. mode, manner. *a*
 طوطي *tutti*, f. a parrot. *p*
 طوفان *tufán*, m. a storm of wind and
 rain. *a*
 طول *túl*, m. length. *a* .
 طويله *tawila*, m. a tether, footband;
tawela, a stable, stall. *a*

ظ

ظاهر كرنا *zahir-k.*, a. to manifest, dis-
 play. *a h*
 ظالم *zálím*, an oppressor, a tyrant. *a*
 ظلم *zulm*, m. injustice, violence; *zulm-*
gudáz, a melter of injustice, a
 crusher of oppression. *a*

ع

عاجز *'ájiz*, weak, helpless. *a*
 عاجزي *'ájizi*, f. weakness, helplessness. *a*
 عاقل *'ákíl*, wise, a sage. *a*
 عالم *'álam*, m. the world, universe;
'álam-panáh, the asylum of the
 universe, his majesty. *a*
 عالم *'álim*, a. learned, knowing. *a*
 عبارت *'ibárat*, f. term, expression. *a*
 عجائب *'ajá'ib*, m. wonders, curiosities. *a*
 عجب *'ajab*, m. wonder, admiration;
 a. wonderful. rare. *a*
 عجوبه *'ajúba*, a. wonderful, a strange
 thing. *a*
 عدالت *'adálát*, f. justice. *a*
 عدم *'adam*, non-existence. *a*

عذر *'uzr*, m. excuse. *a*
 عرض *'arz*, f. representation; a petition, request. *a*
 عزيز *'aziz*, precious, eminent, dear;
 (used substantively, like 'mon cher,'
 'my dear friend.') *a* .
 عشرت *'ishrat*, enjoyment. *a*
 عشق *'ishk*, m. love. *a*
 عصا *'asá*, m. a stick. *a*
 عطار *'attár*, m. a perfumer, druggist. *a*
 عقل *'akl*, f. wisdom, opinion. *a*
 عقلمند *'aklmand*, a. wise. *a*
 علاج *'iláj*, m. cure, remedy. *a*
 علاقه *'aláka* (or *'iláka*), m. connection. *a*
 علاوه *'aláwa*, moreover, *a*
 علم *'ilm*, m. science, knowledge;
'ilm-i-nujúm, astrology.
 علي *'alá*, upon, after; *'alá ház-al*
kíyás, in like manner. *a*
 عليحده *'alaihida*, distinct, peculiar. *a*
 عمد *'umda*, noble, fine. *a*
 عمر *'umr*, f. age, life, lifetime. *a*
 عمل *'amal*, m. action, practice, conduct. *a*
 عنايب *'ináyat*, f. favour, gift. *a*
 عوام الناس *'awám-unnáas*, m. the
 common people. *a*
 عورت *'aurat*, f. a woman, a wife;
 (Arab. plur.) *'aurát*. *a* .
 عوض *'iwaz*, m. return, substitute. *a*
 عيادت *'iyádat*, f. visiting the sick. *a*
 عيار *'aiyár*, cunning; a knave. *a*
 عيش *'aish*, m. pleasure, delight. *a*
 عين *'ain*, m. the eye, essence, the
 very (thing, etc.). *a*

غ

- غار *ghār*, m. a pit, cavern, hole. *a*
 غافل *ghāfil*, careless, negligent. *a*
 غائب *ghāib*, missing. *a*
 غرا *gharra*, impudence. *a*
 غرض *gharaz*, f. design, view; (ad.)
 in short, in fine. *a*
 غريب *gharib*, poor; a stranger. *a*
 غرا *ghurabā*, the poor; pl. of *gharib*. *a*
 غزنوي *ghaznavi*, a. residing at
 Ghazna. *p*
 غفلت *ghaflat*, f. carelessness; moral
 torpor. *a*
 غلاف *ghilāf*, m. a covering. *p*
 غلام *ghulām*, m. slave. *a*
 غم *gham*, m. grief, sorrow. *a*
 غيب *ghaib*, the invisible world. *a*
 غير *ghair*, other, different. *a*
 غيرت *ghairat*, f. jealousy. *a*

ف

- فائدة *fā'idā*, m. profit, gain; *fā'idā-*
mand-h., to benefit. *a*
 فائق *fā'iq*, superior, excelling. *a*
 فجر *fajr*, f. morning, dawn of day;
 early. *a*
 فدوي *fidwī*, devoted, loyal subject or
 slave. *a*
 فراغت *farāghat*, f. comfort, leisure. *a*
 فراموش کرنا *farāmoosh-k.* to forget. *p h*
 فرزند *farzand*, m. a son, boy. *p*

- فرست *fursat*, f. opportunity. *a*
 فرض *farz-k.* to grant, assume. *a*
 فرمانا *farmānā*, a. to order, say,
 speak. *p*
 فرياد *faryād*, f. complaint. *p*
 فريادي *faryādī*, a. complainant,
 plaintiff. *p*
 فريب *fareb*, fraud, a trick. *p*
 فساد *fasād*, m. depravity, violence. *a*
 فصل *fasl*, f. time, season, harvest. *a*
 فضل *fazl*, bounty, munificence. *a*
 فقط *fakāt*, merely, only, no more. *a*
 فقير *fakīr*, m. a beggar, dervise; poor,
 indigent. *a*
 فکر *fikr*, m. f. thought, reflection. *a*
 فلانا *fulānā* or *fulāna*, a certain one. *a*
 فوج *fauj*, f. army, a multitude. *a*
 فوراً *fauran*, quickly, instantly. *a*
 في *fi*, in (used in Ar. phrases, as,
fi-l-wākī, in truth; *fi-l-faur*, in-
 stantly; *fi-l-hakikat*, of a verity). *a*

ق

- قابل *kābil*, fit, worthy. *a*
 قاضي *kāzī*, m. a judge. *a*
 قامت *kāmat*, f. bulk, height, size. *a*
 قانع *kānī*, contented, frugal. *a*
 قبضة *kabza*, m. grasp, possession. *a*
 قبول *kabūl*, m. consent; *kabūl-k.* to
 agree, accept. *a*
 قتل *katl*, m. slaughter, killing. *a*
 قد *kadd*, m. stature, size. *a*
 قدر *kadr*, f. worth, price. *a*

قدم *kadam*, m. foot, footstep. *a*
 قدیم *kadim*, ancient, old. *a*
 قرار *karār*, confirmation, rest. *a*
 قرض *karz*, m. a loan; *karz dend*, to
 lend. *a*
 قسم *kasam*, f. an oath; *kism*, kind,
 species. *a*
 قصور *kusūr*, m. want, fault. *a*
 قصہ *kissa*, m. a story. *a*
 قضا *kazā*, m. decree. *a*
 قضاقت *kazzāk*, m. a robber; (hence
 Cossack).
 قضاکار *kazākār*, by chance. *a p*
 قضیہ *kaziya*, m. a quarrel. *a*
 قطرہ *katra*, m. a drop. *a*
 قلعہ *kil'a*, m. a fort, palace. *a*
 قناعت *kind'at*, f. contentment. *a*
 قول *kaul*, m. a statement, a word. *a*
 قیامت *kiyāmat*, f. the general resur-
 rection; calamity. *a*
 قید *kaid*, f. fetter, imprisonment. *a*
 قیمت *kimat*, f. price, value. *a*

ک

کاتب *katib*, m. a writer. *a*
 کاٹنا *kātnā*, a. to cut. *s*
 کار *kār*, m. use, business, service,
 work, deed. *p*
 کار جوئی *kār-chobi*, embroidered
 cloth. *p*
 کاریگر *kārigar*, skilful; a cunning
 workman.
 کاغذ *kāghaz*, m. paper, a scrap of
 paper. *p*

کانر *kāfir*, m. infidel. *a*
 کال *kāl*, m. time. *s*
 کام *kām*, m. business, action, use;
 desire; *kām dnā*, to be useful, of
 service. *s p*
 کامرانی *kāmranī*, f. happiness. *p*
 کان *kān*, m. the ear. *s*
 کانپنا *kāmpnā*, m. to tremble, to shiver. *s*
 کاندھا *kāndhā*, m. the shoulder. *s*
 کانکھ *kānkh*, the armpit. *h*
 کانہکوبچ *kānhkūbjā*, the city of Kanoj. *s*
 کایتھ *kāyath*, m. name of a caste of
 Hindús; a scribe, a copyist. *s*
 کب *kab*, when? *s*
 کبی *kabi*, m. a poet. *s*
 کبھو *kabhū*, ever, some time or other;
kabhū-kabhū, occasionally; کبھی
kabhi, same as *kabhū*. *s*
 کپڑا *kaprā*, m. cloth, clothes. *s*
 کپوت *kapūt*, unfilial. *s*
 کتا *kuttā*, m. a dog. *s*
 کتاب *kitāb*, f. a book, writing. *a*
 کتنا *kitnā*, how much? how many? *s*
 کتوال *kutwāl*, an officer of police. *s*
 کتوری *katōri*, f. a small metal cup. *h*
 کچھ *kuchh*, any, some, something, a
 little; *kachhu*, any, the least. *h*
 کچھو *kachchhū'ā*, m. a tortoise. *s*
 کرای لینا *kirāe lena* or *kirāe mang-*
wānā, to get on hire, to borrow. *h*
 کرشن *Krishn*, the god Krishna. *s*
 کرنا *karnā*, a. to do, to place. *s*
 کردہ *krodh*, angry, wrath. *s*

kis, inflection of *kaun*, who? frequently joined to the following word, as *kis-tarah*, how? *kis-waste* or *-liye*, why? *h*

کسان *kisán*, m. a peasant, farmer. *h*

کسبی *kasbí*, a prostitute, courtesan. *a*

کسنا *kasná*, a. to draw, cover. *h*

کسی or کسو *kisí* or *kisú*, inflection of *ko,í* or *kuchh*, some, certain, any. *h*

کشت *kisht*, m. f. a sown field. *p*

کشتی *kishti*, f. a boat, ship. *p*

کل *kal*, to morrow, yesterday. *s*

کلام *kalám*, m. a word, speech. *a*

کلاونت *kalúwant*, m. a minstrel, musician. *h*

کلیجہ *kaleja*, m. the liver; courage. *h*

کم *kam*, deficient, less, little, rarely; (used in composition: as *kam-bakht*, ill-starred; a rascal). *p*

کمال *kamál*, m. perfection, excellence; (used adjectively, as: extreme, the utmost, etc.) *a*

کمانا *kamáná*, a. to earn one's living. *h*

کمرا *kamará* (camera), m. a room, chamber. (Port.).

کمینہ *kamína*, base, mean fellow. *p*

کنارہ *kinára*, m. shore, side, limit. *p*

کنجی *kunjí*, f. a key. *s*

کند *kund*, m. a cistern, basin. *s*

کنگال *kangál*, poor, wretched. *h*

کنی *kane*, near, beside. *h*

کوا *kauwá*, m. a crow; *kú,á*, a well, a draw-well, a pit. *s*

کوتاہ *kotáh*, short; *kotáh-k.* to hold back, to refrain. *p*

کوتاہی *kotáhi*, smallness, deficiency. *p*

کوتوال *kotwál*, m. the chief officer of police.

کوٹھری *koṭhri*, f. a room. *s*

کوچ *kúch*, departure. *p*

کوچہ *kúcha*, m. a lane, a street. *p*

کورڑا *korá*, m. a whip, a lash; *kúr,á*, rubbish. *h*

کومل *komal*, soft, weak. *s*

کون *kaun*, who? which? what? *h*

کونا *koná*, m. a corner. *s*

کوندی *kundí*, f. a mortar. *h*

کونسا *kaunsá*, what-like? of what sort? *h*

کوه *koh*, a mountain. *p*

کوئی *ko,í*, any, some one; (artic.) a or an, a certain (person, etc.). *s*

کہ *ki*, that, thus, as follows: (sometimes a relative, who? which?) *p*

کہا *kahá*, m. bidding, order; *kahá-suní*, f. altercation. *s*

کھال *khál*, f. skin, hide. *s*

کہاں *kahán*, where? whither? *h*

کھانا *kháná*, a. to eat, suffer; m. food, dinner. *s*

کہاوت *kaháwat*, f. a byword, a saying. *s*

کھجلاں *khujlána*, a. to tickle, to rub. *s*

کھارہا *kharahá*, m. a hare. *s*

کھڑا *khayá*, erect, standing. *h*

کھڑکی *khirkí*, f. a window. *h*

کھلنا *khulnā*, n. to be opened, to be revealed; to clear up after rain. *s*
 کھلانا *khilānā*, a. to give to eat, to feed. *s*
 کھل کھلانا *khil-khilānā*, n. to laugh. *h*
 کھلنا *khilnā*, n. to blow (a flower). *h*
 کہنا *kahnā*, a. to tell, say, bid, call, affirm. *s*
 کھودنا *khodnā*, a. to dig. *h*
 کھولنا *kholnā*, a. to open, untie, let loose. *s*
 کھونا *khonā*, a. to lose, to waste. *s*
 کھیت *khet*, m. a field. *s*
 کھیتی *khetī*, f. husbandry, crop. *s*
 کھیل *khel*, m. play, game, sport. *s*
 کھیلنا *khelnā*, n. to play, to sport. *s*
 کھین *kahin*, somewhere, anywhere, somewhat. *s*
 کھینچنا *kheinchnā* or *khainchnā*, a. to delineate, draw. *h*
 کئی *ka,ī* or *ka,e*, some, a few. *h*
 کیا *kyā*, (pro.) what? how? why? whether (or not); *kyā khūb*, how glorious! what fun! *s*
 کیا *kiyā*, done, a deed; (past part. of *karnā*, to do, make.) *s*
 کیسا *kaisā*, how? in what manner? of what sort? what like? *h*
 کیفیت *kaiḡiyat*, f. nature, state, condition, pleasure. *a*
 کیون *kyūn*, *kyauṇ*, why? how? well? what? *kyūn kī*, because; *kyūn-kar*, how? *h*

گ

گاری *gārī*, f. a chariot, cart. *h*
 گالی *gālī*, f. abuse. *s*
 گانا *gānā*, a. to sing. *s*
 گانتھ *gānth*, a knot; *gānth-kā purā*, very rich. *h*
 گانو *gānw*, m. a village. *s*
 گاو *gāv*, f. a cow. *p*
 گپ شب *gap shap*, chit-chat, conversation. *h*
 گجراتی *gujarātī*, belonging to Gujerat. *h*
 گدھا *gadhdā*, m. an ass, (metaph.) a fool. *s*
 گدڑیا *gudaryā*, a shepherd. *h*
 گذارا *guzārā*, m. passing. *p*
 گذراننا *guzarānnā*, a. to forward. *p*
 گذرنا *guzarnā*, n. to pass; *dar-guzarnā*, to refrain, to forbear. *p*
 گر *gur*, m. a preceptor. *s*
 گرد *gard*, f. dust (Scotticè, 'stour.') *p*
 گرد *gird*, (prep.) around. *p*
 گرداب *girdāb*, m. a gulph, whirlpool. *p*
 گردن *gardan*, f. the neck. *p*
 گرفتار *giriftār*, captive. *p*
 گرانا *girānā*, a. to cause to fall, to throw down. *h*
 گرم *garm*, hot; *garmī*, f. heat, hot season. *p*
 گرنا *girnā*, n. to fall, to drop down. *h*
 گروہ *guroh*, m. a troop, a class. *p*
 گژنا *garṇā*, n. to be buried. *s*

گڑھ *garh*, m. a fortress, palace. *h*
گفتگو *gufgû*, conversation. *p*
گل *gul*, m. a rose; *gul-karnâ*, to extinguish. *p*
گلا *galâ*, m. a flock of sheep, a herd of cattle. *p*. the neck. *h*
گلاب *gulâb*, m. a rose. *p*
گلہ *galla*, m. a flock. *p*
گلی *gali*, f. a lane. *h*
گم *gum*, lost. *p*
گمان کرنا *gumân karnâ*, a. to imagine, fancy, opine. *p h*
گن *gun*, m. skill; *guni*, skilful. *s*
گناہ *gunâh*, m. fault, crime, sin. *p*
گنجوان *gunthwânâ*, a. to cause to be fixed (as a string). *s*
گنوار *ganwâr*, m. a villager, a peasant. *h*
گواہ *gawâh*, a witness; *gawâhi*, evidence, testimony. *p*
گوپال *Gopâl*, one of the names of Krishna. *s*
گور *gor*, m. the grave, tomb. *p*
گوشت *gosht*, m. flesh. *p*
گوشہ *gosha*, m. a corner. *p*
گوکھ *gokh*, m. a portico. *h*
گول *gol*, or *golsâ*, round. *s*
گونگا *gungâ*, mute, dumb. *h*
گویا *goyâ*, as if, as one would say. *p*
گہات *ghât*, an ambush. *h*
گہات *ghât*, m. a landing-place. *s*
گہرانا *ghabrânâ*, n. to be confused, perplexed. *h*
گہتا ٹوپ *ghatâ-lop*, m. a canopy, covering. *h*

گھر *ghar*, m. house, dwelling. *s*
گہرانہ *gharâna*, m. house, family. *s*
گہرا *gharâ*, m. a jar, pitcher. *s*
گہری *gharî*, f. an hour; a watch. *s*
گہسنا *ghisnâ*, n. to be worn; *ghusnâ*, to enter. *h*
گہتالی *ghantâli*, f. a small bell. *s*
گہنگرو *ghungrû*, m. a small bell. *s*
گہوڑا *ghorâ*, m. a horse. *s*
گہولنا *gholnâ*, a. to dissolve, to pound. *s*
گہی *ghî*, m. clarified butter. *s*
گیا *gayâ*, gone (past part. of *jâna*). *h*
گیل *gail*, f. a road. *h*
گینا *gainâ*, m. a small bullock. *h*
گینی *gainî*, f. a small chariot. *h*
گیہون *gehûn*, m. wheat. *s*

ل

لات *lât*, f. a kick. *h*
لات *lât*, f. trunk of a tree. *h*
لاٹانی *lâ-sâni*, unequalled, unrivalled. *a*
لاج *lâj*, m. shame. *s*
لاجواب *lâ-jawâb*, silent, silenced. *a*
لاچار *lâ-châr*, helpless, destitute. *p*
لاحاصل *lâ-hâsil*, useless, without result. *a*
لادنا *lâdnâ*, a. to load, to embark. *h*
لاڑ کپور *Lâr Kapûr*, two celebrated minstrels at the court of Akbar. *h*
لازم *lâzim*, necessary, urgent. *a*
لاکھ *lâkh*, one hundred thousand. *h*
لالا *lâlâ*, m. master, sir. *h*
لالچ *lâlâch*, m. avarice, desire. *s*

لالچی *lālohi*, covetous, greedy. *s*
 لانا *lānā*, a. to bring; to breed, produce, make. *s*
 لائق *lā'ik*, worthy, befitting, perfect. *a*
 لپٹنا *lipatnā*, n. to cling, to stick to. *h*
 لپیٹنا *lapetnā*, a. to wrap up. *h*
 لٹکانا *latkānā*, a. to suspend. *h*
 لجانا *lajānā*, n. to be ashamed. *s*
 لجت *lajjit*, ashamed. *s*
 لانا *ladnā*, n. to be loaded, to ride. *h*
 لذیذ *laziz*, delicate, delicious. *a*
 لڑائی *larā'i*, f. battle, quarrel, war. *h*
 لڑکا *larkā*, m. a boy, child, babe. *s*
 لڑنا *larnā*, n. to fight, to quarrel. *s*
 لڑھانا *lurhānā*, a. to spill, upset. *s*
 لڑھکانا *lurhaknā*, n. to be spilt, upset. *s*
 لشکر *lashkar*, m. an army. *p*
 لطف *lutf*, m. pleasure, enjoyment. *a*
 لعنت *la'nat*, a curse. *a*
 لقب *lakab*, m. a surname. *a*
 لقمان *Lukmān*, name of a famous Eastern fabulist. *a*
 لقما *lukmā*, m. a morsel, mouthful. *a*
 لکڑی *lakrī*, f. wood, a staff, stick. *h*
 لکھنا *likhnā*, a. to write. *s*
 لکھوانا *likhwnā*, a. to cause to be written. *s*
 لگام *lagām*, bridle, bit. *s*
 لگانا *lagānā*, a. to attach, to apply. *s*
 لگنا *lagnā*, n. to touch; to begin; to reach or come up to. *s*
 لگوانا *lagwānā*, a. to cause to be applied. *s*

لنبا *lambā*, long, tall. *s*
 لنگڑا *langrā*, lame. *p h*
 لوٹنا *lūtnā*, a. to rob, plunder; *lotna*, to roll on the ground. *s*
 لوکا *lukā*, m. spark, flame. *s*
 لوگ *log*, m. people. *s*
 لومڑی *lomrī*, f. a fox. *s*
 لونڈی *laundī*, f. a slave. *h*
 لوهو *lohu*, blood.
 لوہا *lohā*, m. iron. *s*
 لیٹنا *letnā*, n. to repose, to lie down. *h*
 لیجانا *lejānā*, a. to take away, to carry off. *s*
 لیکن *lekin*, (conj.) but, yet, however. *a*
 لیکھا *lekhdā*, m. account, reckoning. *s*
 لیکھک *lekhak*, m. a writer, one who is writing. *s*
 لیل پیل *līl-pīlā*, blue and yellow; (applied to the appearance of the eyes of a person enraged). *s*
 لینا *lenā*, to take, accept; set; buy. *s*
 لیے *liye*, for the sake of. *h*

م

ما *mā*, f. a mother; *mā-bāp*, parents. *s*
 ماجرا *mājara*, m. state, circumstance, incident. *a*
 مار ڈالنا *mār-dālnā*, a. to smite, to kill. *s*
 مارگ *mārg*, m. a road, path. *s*
 مارنا *mārnā*, a. to smite, strike. *s*
 ماری *māre*, by reason of, in consequence of. *s*
 مال *māl*, m. property, wealth, goods. *a*

مآل *ma,dl*, end, issue. *a*

مالک *mālik*, m. master, lord, possessor. *a* [tressed, *p*

مانده *mānda*, left behind, tired, dis-

مانگنا *māngna*, a. to ask for, to beg. *s*

ماننا *mānna*, a. to believe, obey, agree to. *s*

مای *mā,i*, f. mother. *s*

مبارک *mubārak*, good, auspicious; *mubārak-bādi*, congratulation. *a*

مت and متا *mat* and *matá*, f. mind, judgment. *s*

مت *mat*, don't (used with imperat.) *h*

متاع *matá'*, m. goods, property. *a*

متر *mitr*, a friend. *s*

متصدی *mutasaddi*, an accountant. *a*

متعجب *muta'ajjib*, astonished. *a*

متہرا *Mathurá*, name of a province and town near Agra. *s*

مٹھاس *mithás*, sweetness. *h*

مٹھائی *mithá,i*, f. sweetness, sweets. *h*

مٹھی *mut̤hi*, f. the fist, a handful. *s*

مٹی *mitti*, f. earth, dust. *s*

مثل *masal*, f. a fable, simile, proverb. *a*

مجلس *majlis*, f. an assembly, convention. *a*

مچانا *machána*, a. to make, stir up, commit. *h*

مکاورہ *muháwara*, m. idiom, usage. *a*

محتاج *muháj*, necessitous, needy. *a*

مکرم راز *mahram-i ráz*, privy to secrets, a confidant. *a p*

مکروم *mahrúm*, disappointed, excluded. *a*

محمود *Mahmúd*, a man's name. *a*

مہنت *mihnat*, f. labour, misfortune. *a* [ous. *a*

مختلفہ *mukhtalifa*, different, vari-

مخفی *makhfi*, hidden. *a*

مخلصی *makhliṣi*, f. escape, deliverance. *a*

مدت *muddat*, f. a space of time, a long time. *a*

مدد *madad*, f. aid, help; *madad-gár*, a helper, auxiliary. *a*

مدتا *mudd'a*, m. desire, wish. *a*

مدعی *mudda'i*, m. a plaintiff, claimant. *a* [grees. *a*

مراتب *marátib*, m. (pl.) steps, de-

مراد *murád*, f. desire, meaning, interference. *a*

مرتبه *martaba*, m. a step, degree, dignity, office, time; *ek martaba*, once upon a time. *a*

مرحوم *marhúm*, deceased, the late. *a*

مرد *mard*, m. a male, a man, a hero; *marána-wár*, like a man. *p*

مردار *murdár*, a dead body. *p*

مردہ *murda*, dead, a dead body. *p*

مرضی *marzi*, f. wish, inclination. *p*

مرغ *murg̃h*, m. a fowl, bird. *p*

مرنا *marná*, n. to die, to expire; *mar-jána*, to die, expire. *s*

مروت *muraúwat*, generosity.

مزاج *mizáj*, m. temperament, disposition. *a*

مسافر *musáfir*, m. a traveller. *a*

مستغرق *mustaghrik*, immersed, absorbed. *a*

مستول *mastūl*, m. a mast. *a*
 مستي *masti*, f. intoxication. *p*
 مسجد *masjid*, f. a mosque. *a*
 مسخرة *maskhara*, a jester. *a*
 مسكرانا *muskurānā*, n. to smile. *h*
 مسلمان *Musalman*, a Muhammadan,
 a follower of Muhammad. *a*
 مشك *maskh*, f. a leathern bag for
 water. *p*
 مشورت *mashwarat*, f. consultation. *a*
 مشهور *mashhūr*, noted, well-known. *a*
 صاحب *muṣaḥib*, m. a companion,
 friend, aide-de-camp. *a*
 مصور *muṣauwir*, m. a painter. *a*
 مصيبة *muṣibat*, f. calamity, afflic-
 tion. *a*
 مصلوبي *maṣbūṭi*, f. solidity, firm-
 ness. *a*
 متحاب *mutāḥib* (prep.) conformable
 to. *a*
 مطلب *matlab*, m. a question, pur-
 pose, meaning. *a*
 مطلع *mutṭali'*, acquainted, in-
 formed. *a*
 مطلق *mutlak*, in the least, at all.
 مظفر خان *Muzaḥfir-khān*, a man's
 name. *a*
 مظلوم *mazlūm*, injured, oppressed;
mazlūm-naʿwāz, a cherisher of the
 oppressed. *a p*
 معاً *ma'an*, together. *a*
 معاف *mu'af*, absolved, forgiven,
 excused; *mu'af-karnā*, to forgive. *a*
 معذور *ma'gūr*, excused, excusable. *a*
 معطر *mu'attar*, scented, perfumed. *a*

معلم *mu'allim*, m. a teacher, doctor. *a*
 معلوم *ma'lūm*, known, apparent;
ma'lūm-h. to seem, to appear. *a*
 معما *mu'ammā*, m. an enigma, an
 acrostic.
 معيوب *ma'yūb*, blameable, disre-
 putable. *a*
 مغرور *maghrūr*, proud, fastidious. *a*
 مغز *maghz*, m. brain. *p*
 مفت *muft*, free, gratis. *p*
 مفلس *muftis*, poor, wretched. *a*
 مفلسي *muftisi*, f. poverty. *a*
 مفيد *muḥid*, profitable, useful. *a*
 مقابل *muqābil*, opposite. *a*
 مقام *maqām*, m. place, occasion. *a*
 مقرر *muḥarrar*, assuredly. *a*
 مكان *makān*, m. a place, dwelling. *a*
 مكه *mukh*, m. mouth. *s*
 مكهي *makhhi*, a fly. *h*
 مگر *magar*, but, except. *s*
 ملازم *mulāzim*, an attendant. *a*
 ملاقات *mulāqāt*, f. meeting, inter-
 view. *a*
 ملك *mulk*, m. a country, kingdom;
malik, a king; (pl. Ar.) *mulūk*,
 kings. *a*
 ملنا *malnā*, a. to rub, to tread on, to
 anoint. *h*
 ملنا *milnā*, a. to be found, to meet. *s*
 ممكن *mumkin*, possible. *a*
 من *man*, m. the mind, soul. *s*; name
 of a certain weight, a maund. *p*
 منادي *manādī*, f. proclamation. *a*

منتخابات *muntakhabát*, selections, extracts. *a*

منڈا *munḍá*, open, exposed. *h*

منجھولی *manjholi*, f. a small chariot. *h*

منش *manish*, f. dignity, rank. *p*

منش *manush*, a person. *s*

منطق *mantik*, m. logic. *a*

منطقی *mantiki*, m. logician. *a*

منع *man'*, m. prohibition. *a*

منگوانا *mangwáná*, a. to cause to be brought. *h*

منہ *munh*, m. the mouth, face; *munh-sor*, headstrong, obstinate. *s*

مو *mú*, a hair. *p*

موا *mú, á*, dead, (past part. of *marná*). *s*

موافق *muwáfik*, conformable to. *a*

موت *maut*, death. *a*

موتی *moti*, m. a pearl. *s*

موتّا *motá*, gross, coarse. *h*

موجب *mújib*, cause, means. *a*

موجی *mochi*, m. a cobbler; saddler. *h*

موزہ *mú, h*, m. a fool. *s*

موسم *mausim* or *mausam*, m. time, season. *a*

موش گیر *músh-gír*, a kind of hawk which feeds on mice. *p*

موقوف *maukúf*, depending on; *maukúf-k.*, to conclude, to stop. *a*

مول *mol*, m. price; *mol-lená*, to buy. *h*

موم *mom*, wax; *mom-jáma*, cloth covered with wax, oil-cloth.

موم دل *mom-díl*, soft-hearted. *p*

موندھا *mundhá*, m. a footstool. *h*

مہابلی *maháballi*, powerful. *s*

مہاجن *mahájan*, a rich merchant. *s*

مہاڈول *maháḍol*, a large sedan. *h*

مہاراج *maháráj*, great king! sir! sire! *s*

مہارت *mahárat*, f. proficiency, skill. *a*

مہرہ *muhra*, m. the thigh bone. *p*

مہنگا *mahnagá*, dear, high-priced.

مہنگی *mahnagi* or *mahnagi*, f. dearth, scarcity.

مہینہ *mahina*, m. a month. *p*

میان *miyán*, a master, gentleman. *p*

میاند *miyána*, m. a pálkí. *p*

میر *mir*, m. a chief, a leader. *p*

میرا *mirá*, lord, heir. *p*

میر بخشی *mir bakhshi*, m. the pay-master-general. *p*

میرزا *mirzá*, a noble, grandee. *p*

میز *mez*, f. a table. *p*

میسر *muyassar*, a. attained, attainable. *a*

میلا *mailá*, a. dirty, defiled; *melá*, a fair; *melá thelá*, m. a crowd of people. *s*

مینہ *menh*, m. rain, rainy season. *s*

ن

ناچیر *ná-chiz*, worthless, useless. *p*

ناخوش *ná-khush*, displeased. *p*

ناخوشی *ná-khushi*, f. displeasure. *p*

نادان *ná-dán*, a. ignorant, simple. *p*

نادانی *ná-dáni*, f. ignorance. *p*

ناکا *náká*, m. a lane, avenue. *h*

ناگورا *nāgaurā*, m. a kind of bullock
(of the country Nagaur). *h*

ناگهان *nā-gahān*, suddenly, unex-
pectedly. *p*

نالن *nālān*, complaining, lamenting. *p*

نالش *nālīsh*, f. complaint, lamenta-
tion. *p*

نالشی *nālīshī*, complaining, a com-
-ant. *p*

نالی *nālī*, f. a sort of sedan for
priests, etc. *h*

نالہ *nālā* m. weeping, lamentation. *p*

نام *nām*, n. name, fame, reputation. *s*

نامحرم *nā-naḥram*, unprivileged, ap-
plied to such males as are not
entitled to visit the harem. *a*

نامرد *nā-mard*, unmanly, a coward. *p*

نامردی *nā-mardī*, f. unmanliness. *p*

ناممکن *nā-mumkin*, impossible. *p a*

ناموس *nāmūs*, m. f. honour, dignity,
the female part of a family. *a*

نامو *nāmū*, m. name. *s*

ناو *nāw*, f. a ship. *p*

نایب *nā'ib*, m. a deputy. *a*

نبدن *nibedan*, m. representation,
statement. *s*

نپت *nīpat*, very, exceedingly. *h*

نجوم *najūm* or *nujūm*, astrology, (lit.,
stars). *a*

نجیب *najīb*, noble; *najīb-zāda*, noble-
born, a gentleman; *najīb-zādi*,
daughter of a noble. *a*

ندامت *naddamat*, f. repentance, con-
trition, regret. *a*

ندان *nīdān*, at length, at last. *s*

ندی *nādī* or *naddī*, f. a river. *s*

نراس *nirdā*, hopeless, despair. *s*

نرالا *nirdā*, apart, aside. *s*

نرتیر *nir-uttar*, without an answer. *s*

نزدیک *nāzīk*, (prep.) near; used
idiomatically like the Latin *apud*,
as *dādā, on - ke nāzīk*, 'apud
sapientes,' 'in the opinion of the
wise.' *p*

نشا *naśhā*, f. intoxication. *a*

نصفاً نصفی *niṣṣā-niṣṣī*, by halves;
with *karnā*, to divide into two
equal shares. *p*

نصیحت *naṣīhat*, f. advice, admo-
nition; *naṣīhat-d. or -k.*, to counsel,
instruct, reprove. *a*

نظارا *naẓārā*, m. sight, looking. *a*

نظر *naẓar*, f. sight; *naẓar-ānā* or
-pahunchnā, to come in sight. *a*

نعمت *ni'mat*, f. favour, benefit,
delight, affluence. *ni'mat-khwār*,
a devourer of delights, a man of
pleasure, a 'bon vivant.' *a*

نفس *nafīs*, precious, delicate, ex-
quisite. *a*

نفرین *nafrīn*, f. regret, detestation. *p*

نقاشی *naḳḳāshī*, f. painting; *naḳḳāshī-*
dār, painted, having paintings. *a*

نقد *naqd*, m. ready money. *a*

نقش *naḳṣh*, m. painting, picture,
map, portrait; *naḳṣh-i dīwār*, a
painting on a wall. *a*

نقص *naqs*, m. defect, failure. *a*

نقصان *nukṣān*, m. loss, defect, detri-
ment. *a*

نقل *nahl*, f. a history, tale. *a*
 نکالنا *nikālnā*, a. to extract, to take out. *s*
 نکلنا *nikālnā*, n. to issue, to result. *s*
 نکت *nikat*, near, before. *h*
 نکما *nikammā*, useless, worthless. *s*
 نگاهبانی *nigāhbānī*, f. watching over, protecting. *p*
 نگر *nagar*, m. a city, a town.
 نلج *nilajj*, shameless. *s*
 نماز *namāz*, f. prayer. *p*
 نمودار *namūdār*, apparent. *p*
 نندولا *nandolā*, m. a trough, an earthen vessel. *s*
 ننگا *naṅgā*, naked, bare. *h*
 نو *nau*, new, fresh; *nau-jawān*, quite young. *p*
 نواب *nauwāb*, a viceroy. *h*
 نوبت *naubat*, f. time, occasion. *a*
 نور *nūr*, light. *a*
 نوکر *naukar*, m. servant, attendant. *p*
 نوم توم *naum-taum*, sing-song, stuff. *h*
 نویربنا *nava-yaubānā*, quite young. *s*
 نه *na*, no, not. *s*
 نهال *nihāl*, a young plant, a shoot, *p*. pleased, exalted. *h*
 نہایت *nihāyat*, f. the extremity; (ad.) very, much, excessive. *a*
 نہین *nahīn*, no, not, nay. *s*
 نیابت *niyābat*, f. deputyship. *a*
 نیچی *niche*, beneath, close under. *h*
 نیش *neśh*, m. sting (of a bee, etc.) *p*

نیک *nek*, good, virtuous; *nek-bakht*. of good disposition; *nek-andeshī*, good intention. *p*
 نیکی *neki*, f. goodness, kindness. *p*
 نیمہ *neh*, love, affection. *s*

و

و *wa* or *o* (conj.), and, but. *a p*
 واپس دینا - کرنا *wāpas-d. or k.*, a. to return, give back. *h p*
 واجب *wājib*, right, proper. *a*
 وارد *wārid*, arrived; *wārid-h.*, to arrive. *a*
 واسطی *wāste*, (prep.) on account of, for the sake of; because. *a*
 واعظ *wā'iz*, m. a preacher. *a*
 واقعی *wāqī'i*, verily, in truth. *a*
 واقف *wāqif*, aware, acquainted. *a*
 والا *wāld*, a termination added to the inflected infinitive denotes the agent; added to nouns it denotes the owner, wearer, etc. *h*
 وزیر *wazīr*, a minister, counsellor; *wazīr-zādī*, the daughter of a *wazīr*. *a*
 وسیلہ *wāstīla*, m. means. *a*
 وعظ *wā'iz*, m. a discourse, sermon. *a*
 وغیرہ *wa-ghairā*, et cetera, and so forth. *a*
 وصف *wasf*, m. praise, encomium, virtue, worth. *a*
 وطن *watān*, m. native country, home, abode. *a*

وعدہ *wa'da*, m. a promise. *a*
 وفا *wafâ*, f. performing a promise,
 sincerity, fidelity. *a*
 وقت *wakt*, m. time, season, oppor-
 tunity. *a*
 وں *wîn*, inflec. plur. of *wuh*, he,
 she, etc. *h*
 وونین *wonîn*, that instant. *h*
 وہ *wuh*, (pro.) he, she, that, it. *h*
 وہان *wahân*, there, thither, yonder. *h*
 وہی *wahî* or *wuhî*, (pro.) he himself,
 that very (person or thing). *h*
 وہین *wuhîn*, immediately *h*
 وہی *we*, they, those; pl. of *wuh*. *h*
 وِسا *waisâ*, in that manner, so, like
 that, such as that. *h*

خ

ہاتھ *hâth*, m. the hand, a cubit. *s*
 ہاتھی *hâthî*, m. an elephant. *s*
 ہاٹ *hât*, f. a market. *h*
 ہارمان *hâr-mân*, despairing, helpless.
 ہاں *hân*, yes, even so. *h*
 ہانڈی *hândî*, f. a pot.
 ہائی *hâ,e*, alas! *hâ,e-k.*, to groan,
 sigh. *h*
 ہانکنا *hânkna*, to drive away. *h*
 ہتو *hitû*, m. a friend. *s*
 ہتھیاء *hathyâr*, m. a weapon, offen-
 sive armour. *s*
 ہچکولا *hachkolâ*, m. jolt, jolting. *h*
 ہڈی *haddî*, f. a bone. *s*
 ہر *har*, each, every. *p*

ہرا *harâ*, a. green, fresh, verdant. *s*
 ہر ایک *harek*, (pro.) every one. *p h*
 ہر چند *harchand*, how much soever,
 howsoever, although. *p*
 ہر روز *har-roz* (ad.) every day. *p*
 ہرگز *hargiz*, (ad.) ever.
 ہرن *hîran*, m. a stag, a deer. *s*
 ہزار *hazâr*, a thousand. *p*
 ہزل *hazl*, m. jest, joke. *a*
 ہشیار *hushyâr* (same as *hoshyâr*),
 careful. *p*
 ہشیاری *hushyârî*, f. wakefulness,
 vigilance. *p*
 ہفت ہزاری *haft-hazârî*, a com-
 mander of seven thousand. *p*
 ہلاکت *halâkat*, f. ruin, destruction. *p*
 ہلانا *hilând*, a. to move, set in motion. *h*
 ہلنا *hilnâ*, n. to move or be moved. *h*
 ہلکا *halkâ*, light, not heavy. *h*
 ہم *ham*, we; plu. of *main*. *s*
 ہمت *himmat*, f. mind, ardour,
 energy. *a*
 ہم *ham*, a particle denoting 'to-
 gether,' used in composition, as,
 ہم جولی *ham-jolî*, a companion. *p*
 ہمدم *ham-dam*, m. a friend, com-
 panion. *p*
 ہمراہی *ham-râhî*, m. a companion,
 fellow-traveller. *p*
 ہمسایہ *ham-sâya*, m. neighbour,
 neighbourhood. *p*
 ہم عمر *ham-'umr*, a companion, one
 of the same age. *p*

هم

هم ham-maktab, class-fellow. *p*همیشه hamosha, always, ever, perpetually. *p*هند Hind, India. *p*هندو Hindú, a Hindú, one who follows the faith of Brahmá. *p*هندوستان Hindústán, m. India. *a p*هنر hunar, m. art, skill, virtue; hunar-mand, skilful. *p*هنسنا hanend, n. to smile. *s*هنگامه hangáma, m. an assembly, tumult, assault. *p*هوا havá, f. wind, air. *a*هوجانا ho-jáná, n. to become. *h*هوش hosh, m. sense, consciousness, perception. *p*هوشیار hoshyár, intelligent, attentive, cautious. *p*هونا honá, n. to be, become, grow. *s*هی hi, (an emphatic particle) even, indeed, very. *h*هین hin, even, indeed. *h*هین hin, void of, without. *s*هیا hiyá, m. mind, sense. *h*

بی

ی

یا yá, (conj.) or, either. *s*یاد yád, f. memory, recollection. *p*یار yár, m. a friend, lover. *p*یقین yakín, m. certainty, certain, true. *a*یاور yáwar, propitious. *p*یکت yak, one, a, an. *p*یگانه yagána, kindred, single, incomparable. *p*یون yún or yon, thus, in this manner. *h*یونین yúnhin, thus, even so. *h*یہ yih, this; he, she, etc. *h*یہان yahán, here, used with the genitive (inflec.) to denote possession, etc., as mere yahán, in my possession; 'apud me.' *h*یہی yihí, this same. *h*یہین yahín, here, in this very place. *h*یہی ye, they, these. *h*

HINTS TO THE LEARNER.

1.—EXTRACTS IN THE PERSIAN CHARACTER.

EXTRACT 1ST.

<i>Susti-se</i>	<i>ziyán hai.</i>	<i>Jaldi-ká</i>	<i>phal</i>	<i>nadámát hai.</i>
Idleness-from	loss is.	Haste-of	(the) fruit	regret is.
<i>Kind'at</i>	<i>drám-ki</i>	<i>kunji hai.</i>	<i>Mihnat-se</i>	<i>bará,i hai.</i>
Contentment	ease-of (the) key	is.	Labour-from	greatness is.
<i>Parhez</i>	<i>achchi</i>	<i>dawá hai.</i>	<i>'Ákil-ko</i>	<i>ishára bas hai.</i>
Abstinence	good medicine	is.	(The) wise-to	(a) hint enough is.
<i>Khuddá-ká</i>	<i>khauf</i>	<i>dánish-ki</i>	<i>asl hai.</i>	<i>Gúngi zabán bihtar hai</i>
God-of (the)	fear	wisdom-of	the root is.	Mute tongue better is
<i>jhúthi</i>	<i>zabán se.</i>	<i>'Ilm-ki</i>	<i>dfat</i>	<i>bhúl hai.</i>
lying tongue	than.	Knowledge-of	(the) calamity	forgetfulness is.
<i>Insháf-se</i>	<i>khalk-ko</i>	<i>áram hai.</i>		
Justice-from	(the) people-to	ease	is.	

In the same way as the above, let the student endeavour to transcribe neatly into the Roman character the first two or three pages of the Extracts. Let him be careful to write every letter with its appropriate mark; and, in the course of a week or two, let him restore the same into the Persian character. This is one of the best and speediest methods of making himself familiar with the elements of the language. Let me not be misunderstood here, as if I recommended the bare-faced quack system of the so-called "Hamiltonians." No, what I recommend is, that "every man should be his own Hamiltonian," in which case he will be the gainer. It is utterly absurd to expect that a language can be learned without labour and thought on the part of the student. The Hamiltonians would persuade us that it can; but their system is a mere deception, which flatters the vanity of the student with a show of progress utterly unreal, and which admirably conceals the ignorance and incapacity of the teacher; hence its popularity.

NOTES, ETC., ON THE FIRST FIFTY STORIES IN THE
PERSIAN CHARACTER.

THE following few notes and observations are intended to illustrate such parts of the Reading Lessons as may appear least obvious to a beginner. The figures refer to the particular page and paragraph in the Grammar, in which the subject is fully explained.

N.B. In this work, the final *nún* ن when it has the nasal sound (vide page 6), is marked with an extra dot over it, as in the words مَیْنِ *main*, and تَیْنِ *tain*. This should have been stated in its proper place, but the author was not aware at the time those sheets were sent to press that the printer had the ن in his fount.

Extract 1.—*Jaldi-ká phal*, ‘the fruit of rashness;’ the genitive placed first, 95. 64. It will be observed that these sentences are arranged according to the rule, 93. 62, each sentence finishing with the verb *hai*, ‘is.’—*Gúngi zabán*, etc., ‘a speechless tongue is better than a lying tongue:’ in this sentence there are two clauses; the verb *hai* is expressed at the end of the first clause, and is consequently unnecessary at the end of the second. 135. a.

Ex. 2.—*Thorá kháná*, ‘little eating;’ the infinitive used substantively, 129. a.—*ṭalab kar ’ilm-ko*, ‘seek for knowledge’: *ṭalab karná*, a nominal verb, 65, last line; here the verb, contrary to the general usage, comes first. There are in this Extract a few more exceptions to the general rule as to arrangement, agreeably to what we have stated. 93. a.

Ex. 3.—*Jalne lagá*, ‘began to burn’—*senkne lagá*, ‘began to warm himself,’ 131. c.—*ṭhaṭhol-ne kahá*, ‘a jester said,’ or, ‘by a jester was said.’—*jale*, ‘burns,’ *tápe*, ‘warms himself,’ the aorist for the present, 122. b.

Ex. 4.—The sentences in this extract follow the general rule as to arrangement, which is, to commence with the nominative or agent, and end with the verb, the remainder or complement of the sentence being between these.—*bar-pá*, literally, ‘on foot.’—*ziyáda kharáb hain*, ‘are more wicked,’ the comparative degree, 71. b.

Ex. 5.—*Bahut kām*, ‘many uses;’ the nominative plural of masculine nouns of the second class (29), can be distinguished from the singular only by the context, such as a plural verb, etc.—*bajā, e*, ‘in place of,’ preposition requiring the genitive in *ke*, 98.—*kām dō haiñ*, ‘become useful.’—*bandyā jātā hai*, passive voice of *bandnā*, 57, 42.—Vide p. 47, note to ‘Extracts from the *Ārā, ish-i Maḥfil*.’

Ex. 6.—*Ek ūñt aur gadhe-se*, ‘between a camel and an ass.’—*safar dar pesh hū, d*, lit. ‘a journey came in front,’ i.e., ‘they both had occasion to travel;’—*ma’lūm hotā hai*, ‘it appears;’—*ḍūb-jā, ūngā*, ‘I shall be drowned,’ intens. verb, 64.

Ex. 7.—*Jo dānd*, etc. 116. *a*.—*be kahe*, ‘without being told,’ 132.—*dāl-rakhtā hai*, ‘tosses away,’ intensive verb;—*ki jis-ke wāste*, ‘on whose account,’ 117. *c*.

Ex. 8.—*Ek kāmī aur bhale ādmī-se*, ‘between a base man and a gentleman.’—*hote-hi*, ‘on becoming,’ adverbial particip. 134. *e*.

Ex. 9.—*Ek shakhs-ne*, etc., ‘by a certain person it was asked of Plato;’ respecting the use of the proposition *ne*, read carefully, 102, etc.—*bahut barson*, ‘many years,’ 106. *b*.—*kyā kyā ‘ajā, ib*, ‘what various wonders,’ 114. *a*.—*dekhe*, ‘were seen’ (*tū-ne*, ‘by thee,’ understood).—*yihī ‘ajūba*, ‘this wonder merely.’

Ex. 10.—*Kyā kām ātā hai*, ‘what quality is most useful?’—*ho-jāwe*, ‘should become.’

Ex. 11.—*Chashme-pās* ‘to (or near) a fountain’ (*ke* understood), 99. *d*.—*charh na sakā*, ‘he was not able to descend.’—*utarne-se pahle*, ‘previous to descending.’—*dekh na liyā*, ‘you did not thoroughly look at,’ intensive verb.

Ex. 12.—*Sher-se kahā*, ‘said to the tiger;’ the verbs ‘to say or speak’ and ‘to ask,’ construed with the ablative, 102. *b*.—*agar sher mu. awwir hotā*, ‘if a tiger had been the painter,’ 81. *a*.

Ex. 13.—*Kuchh sawāl kiyā*, ‘asked something in charity.’—*ek bāt merī*, ‘one request of mine.’—*mat māng*, ‘ask not,’ the negative particle *mat*, ‘don’t,’ used with the imperat., 123. *d*.—*uske siwā*, ‘with the exception of that.’

Ex. 14.—*Ek-ne un-men-se*, ‘one of them.’—*jā, iye* and *baiṭhiye*, respectful forms of the imperative, 123. *d*.

Ex. 15.—*Apnī angūṭhī*, ‘thine own ring,’ 112.—*yād karnā* (*tujh ko* understood), the infinitive used imperatively, like the Latin gerund, 129. *a*.

Ex. 16.—*Billi á, i thí*, pluperfect tense, 127. *d.—bughd do*, ‘extinguish,’ intensive verb.—*pará pará*, etc., ‘all the time lying down, he continued giving answers.’

Ex. 17.—*Agar main bázi na jítún*, ‘if I do not win the game.’—*ser bhar gosht*, ‘an exact pound of flesh;’ the *ser* is nearly two English pounds.—*tarásh-le*, ‘cut off.’—*us-ne na-náná*, ‘he did not (or would not) agree.’—*kázi-pás* (for *kázi-ke pás*), ‘near the judge.’—*ek ser-se ek rati ziyáda*, ‘a single grain more than one *ser*.’

Ex. 18.—‘*Ain kíl’e-ke niche*, ‘close under the very palace.’—*lútá gayd*, ‘was plundered,’ passive voice.—*khidmat-men*, ‘in the presence.’—‘*arz kíl*, ‘made representation,’ *kíl*, fem. of *kiyá*, agrees with ‘*arz*, but ‘*arz kiyá* is also used as a nominal verb.—*chirágh*, etc., ‘under the lamp is darkness,’ a proverb analogous to our own saying, ‘the nearer the church, the farther from God.’

Ex. 19.—*Anján hokar*, ‘as a stranger.’—*kyá mujhe*, etc., ‘do you not recognize me?’ *kyá*, here used as a sign of interrogation, 93. *b*.

Ex. 20.—*Us-ke*; *yahún* is here understood; *mar-gayá* and *bánt-kí* and *urá-dí*, all intensive verbs, 65. 44. 1.

Ex. 21.—*Admiyon-ko istabal-men jáne detá*, ‘he allowed the people to go into the stable,’ 131. *c.—phirtá* and *kartá*, continuative past tenses, 124. *b.—apná kám kar-liyá*, ‘gained his own object.’

Ex. 22.—*Ándé ráh-men*, ‘in the midst of the way.’—*chirágh ghar-ká*, etc., ‘I did not put out the lamp of the house before I came away,’ literally, ‘I have not come (after) having put out,’ etc.—*á, e ga, e*, ‘you have come and gone.’—*jútá na ghisá hogá*, ‘must not your shoes have been worn?’

Ex. 23.—*Is waqt*, ‘at present;’ *ko*, understood, 100. *a.—honge* and *na-den*, etc., the plural used out of respect, 118. 78.—*jo unhoñ-ne*, etc., ‘even should his worship have given the medicine.’—*bándhá-karegá*, frequentative verb, 66. III. 1.—*marná bar haḡḡ hai*, ‘death is certain.’

Ex. 24.—*Tabáh hokar*, ‘being in distress.’—*parháne*, ‘to make read,’ ‘to teach;’ casual form of *parhná*, 62. 43.—*leṭe leṭe kíl*, ‘even when lying down;’ the repetition of the conjunctive participle denotes a continuation of the state, or repetition of the action, denoted by the verb.—*be háth páñw-ke hildé*, ‘without the moving of his hands and feet.’—*hiláyá*, the preterite participle, used as a substantive.

Ex. 25.—*Sab-ke hawāle ki* ‘he gave into the charge of each.’ *kāt-dālī*, ‘cut off;’ the intensive of *kātnā*.

Ex. 26.—*Donon kází-ke pás ga,ín, aur inšáf cháhá*, 104. *d.—ek ek* ‘one to each,’ 106. *c.—larke-ko use supurd kiyá*, 101, *c*.

Ex. 27.—*Chha rotī-se*, ‘with six loaves;’ the termination *on* denoting the plural omitted, 107. 70.—*wuh dāl-dene-men dākhl hai*, ‘that amounts to throwing it away.’

Ex. 28.—‘*Arz kiyá*, (a nominal verb), ‘he represented;’ ‘*arz kī* is also used in the same sense, vide Ex. 19.—*dar-khwāst karná*, ‘to make request.’—*do sawál bejá* (properly *do sawál-i-bejá*), ‘two improper requests.’

Ex. 29.—*Likhni thín*, ‘were to be written,’ 83.—*dam khá rahá*, an idiomatic expression, denoting, ‘he remained quite silent,’ lit., ‘continued devouring his breath.’

Ex. 30.—*Dekhne-wále*, ‘the spectators,’ 66.—*dústre-ke ghar* (*ko* understood), ‘to the house of the other.’—*samjhá*, etc., ‘he perceived that it was not a screen.’—*fareb kháyá*, ‘were deceived,’ lit., ‘experienced deception.’

Ex. 31.—*Sikhne-ká*, etc., ‘why then mention the learning of it?’—*itne-men*, ‘in the meantime.’—*bar bád kī*, ‘have cast away,’ lit., ‘placed upon the wind.’

Ex. 32.—*Dushnám dí thí*, pluperfect tense, 127. *d.—áth áth áne*, etc., ‘you share between you, each eight *ánás*;’ observe that sixteen *ánás* make a *rupí*.

Ex. 33.—*Gardan márná*, ‘to decapitate.’—*mere rú-ba-rú*, ‘in my presence.’—*mardána-wár*, ‘like a man or hero.’—*terá bará kalíja hai*, ‘thou hast great courage.’—*jawán-mardí*, ‘heroism’ or ‘courage.’—*dar-guzrá*, ‘he passed over (or passed by) his fault.’ •

Ex. 34.—*Ek bará sakhlí*, ‘a very generous man,’ 107. *b*.

Ex. 35. *Khabar karná*, the infinitive used as an imperative.

Ex. 36. *Karte hác*, vide 131, 84.—*wájib-tar*, Persian comparative, by adding *tar* to the positive.

Ex. 37. *Báithá diyá*, intensive of *baiithána*.—*bara*, in the last line means ‘greater,’ ‘more important.’

Ex. 38.—*Bará mom-díl*, ‘very soft-hearted.’—*in miyán-kt*, ‘of this reverend gentleman;’ plural used out of respect.—*apná* is here used for *merá*, 113. *c*.

Ex. 39.—*Kuchh gol gol sd*, 'something quite round.'

Ex. 40.—*Subh hote ht*, 'immediately it was dawn of day.'—*kauñ si jins*, 'what sort of commodity.'—*itñi dāñd,ī par*, 'notwithstanding so much wisdom.'—*yihī fakāt*, 'this only and no more.'—*main̄ bāz dyā*, etc., 'I will have nothing to do with such wisdom;' past used for the future, 126, a.

Ex. 41.—*Jo wuh ber mile*, 'if that (lost) sheep should be found.'—*khudā-kī rāh-par*, 'in charity,' 'pour l'amour de Dieu.'—*khudā-kī kasam (khātā hūñ)* 'I swear by God.'

Ex. 42.—*Admī-ke*, etc., 'taller than a man's stature.'—*khāt pahunchne tak*, etc., 'by (the time of) the letter's arrival, the (wheat) season had expired.'—*itibār kī jāwe*, 'can be credited.'

Ex. 43.—*Maḥmūd of Ghazñi* died, A.D. 1030. *Ayyāz* was one of his favourite slaves. *Maḥmūd* is famous both for his patronage of learned men, and for his success as a warrior. He made several incursions into India, in the last of which, A.D. 1026, he is supposed to have carried away in triumph the gates of *Somnāth*, of which we heard so much some years ago.—*Jauhar-khāne meñ*, 'into the jewel-house or treasury.'

Ex. 44.—*Jude jude makāññ-meñ*, 'in places quite apart,' or 'each in a separate place.'—*salāmat*, 'in safety.'

Ex. 45.—*Sūdāul*, 'well-shaped,' 'elegant.'—*bad kho-wāle-ke*, 'of the man of a bad disposition.'—*jo jāisā*, etc., 'whatever sort (of seed) a man may sow, the same will he reap.'

Ex. 46.—*Kasam khā,ī*, 'swore an oath.'—*īmāñdār*, 'faithful' or 'honest.'—*rutba,e a'ldā*, 'very high rank.'—*is bahāñe-se*, 'by this pretext.'

Ex. 47.—*Nau-jawāñ*, 'quite young:' the same phrase occurs in the Devanāgarī Extracts under the Sanskrit form, *nava-yauvāñ*.—*der kar*, 'though late.'

Ex. 48.—*Likhā hūd*, 'written:' the participle with *hūd*, agreeably to 131.—*likhā hai*; here the agent *kis-ne* is understood.

Ex. 49.—*Salāḥañ*, 'by way of advice.'—*bāt kahte ht*, 'immediately.'—*us-ke kahne ba-mūjib*, 'in conformity with what he said.'

Ex. 50.—*Diyañat-ādr*, 'conscientious.'—*jis waqt*, 'when,' or 'at the time when.'—*hāsil-i-kālm*, 'in short.'

2.—EXTRACTS FROM THE 'KHIRAD AFROZ.'

(From page ୮୦ to page ୮୩).

These Extracts are selected as a specimen of genuine Urdú, the dialect spoken by the educated classes of the Musalmán population throughout India. The style is exceedingly easy and elegant, and presents no difficulty to those who have acquired an elementary knowledge of Persian. Before the student commences with these, he is requested to read with care from page 88 to page 100 of the Grammar, which portion treats of Persian compounds, etc. I may here add (what I am afraid has been omitted in its proper place in the Grammar) viz., that "in phrases from the Persian, the adjective follows the substantive, and the substantive is in that case marked with the *izâjat*, as if it governed another substantive in the genitive." Thus *mard-i pârśá*, 'a pious man;' *mard-i nek*, 'a good man.' The reader will see in page 90, *b.* of the Grammar that when, in a Persian phrase, the adjective comes *before* the substantive, the two together form a compound epithet, as, *tang-díl*, 'distressed in heart:' whereas 'a distressed heart' would be written '*díl-i tang*.'

3.—EXTRACTS FROM THE 'ÁRÁ,ISH-I MAḤFIL.'

(Page ୮୩).

This extract from the 'Árá,ish-i Maḥfil' was for the first time correctly printed in the first edition of this work. In the Calcutta edition, the printers misplaced the letter-press of two pages, so that, while the paging appeared perfect, the text made nonsense. Several years ago I discovered this when endeavouring to make sense of the passage as it has all along stood in Mr. Shakespear's 'Selections,' vol. i. p. 105. Mr. S. has endeavoured to *cement* the matter by throwing in a few connecting words of his own, which are certainly no improvement. A conscientious critic would have stated the fact of such an *amendment*, so that the original author might not incur blame for the sins of the Bengal printers, or of the English editor. I am glad to find that Mr. Shakespear in his more recent edition has adopted *my amendment* (without any acknowledgment, however), as preferable to his own.

The subject of the extract is a description of a kind of chariot drawn by bullocks common in the province of Gujerat, more especially in the city of Ahmadábád. An account of the same, accompanied by a beautiful engraving, will be found in the travels of Albert Mandelslo,

who visited the spot in the reign of Sháh Jahán. The edition of his travels to which I allude is the folio, printed at Leyden, 1719, page 74. In pages 21 and 22, of the same work there is an engraving of the Great Indian Fig-tree, commonly called the Banyán Tree, alluded to in our 5th Extract, page 7. It is the same as that mentioned by Quintus Curtius, Lib. ix. cap. i. "Having thus vanquished Porus and crossed the river (Acesines), he marched further into the country. There he found forests of vast extent, in which were shady trees of prodigious height. Most of their branches (or arms) equalled in size the trunks of ordinary trees; for, bending down into the earth, they grew up again in the same place, and appeared rather like separate trees, than boughs springing from another stem."

4.—EXTRACTS IN THE DEVANÁGARÍ CHARACTER.

THE first seven anecdotes in the Devanágari character correspond respectively with stories 3, 8, 10, 6, 18, 16, and 23, in the Persian character. They are the same word for word, and, consequently, require no further notice here. Nos. 8, 9, and 10, in the Devanágari, correspond respectively with Nos. 23, 38, and 39, in the Persian character; with this difference, however, that in the Devanágari text, Arabic and Persian words are carefully excluded, and their places supplied with words purely Indian: and this exclusion of Arabic and Persian words, constitutes the main difference between the dialect of the Hindús, commonly called '*Hindí,*' or '*Kharí Boli,*' and that of the Musalmáns, generally called '*Hindústání,*' '*Urdú,*' or '*Zabán-i Rekhta.*' The style throughout is exceedingly easy, and there is only one peculiarity in the orthography to which it may be requisite to draw the student's attention in this place, viz., that in the Devanágari character the letter य (y) is sounded like the vowel ए (e) when following any of the long vowels आ á, or ओ o: thus जाय *já,e*, रिसाय *risá,e*, होय *ho,e*, etc., instead of जाए etc. I may mention, in conclusion, that in the last seven pages or so of these extracts, the symbol called the *viráma* is purposely discontinued, as the *jazm* is in the selections from the '*Khírad Afroz.*' The student should always bear in mind that he must ultimately qualify himself to read correctly books and manuscripts utterly void of vowel-points and all other orthographical symbols, such as the *jazm*, the *tushdid*, the *viráma*, etc.

APPENDIX.

It has been suggested to me that a more detailed explanation of the following fourteen engraved plates in the Ta'lik character would be very desirable for beginners. I have discussed the subject rather briefly in page 143, etc.; and now, at the risk of a few repetitions, I deem it advisable to enter upon it again more fully, by giving a literal transcript of each plate in the Roman character, together with a few additional explanatory notes and observations.

PLATE I.

TRANSCRIPT INTO THE ROMAN CHARACTER.

- DIV. 1.—*a, b, j, d, z, r, z, s, sh, z, t, c, f, k, k, k, l, m, n, w, h,*
lhhz, lá, y, y.
 „ 2.—*bá, bt, bh, bd, br, bs, bsh, bz, bt, bz, bf, bk, bk, bl, bm,*
bn, bw, bz, bhs, blá, by, by.
 „ 3.—*já, jt, jh, jd, hr, hr, js, jsh, hz, ht, hz, jf, jk, jk, jl, hm, hn,*
hw, js, jhs, jlá, hy, jy.

DIVISION 1.—The first division of this Plate shows the mere elements of the *ta'lik* alphabet; the small cross mark indicates the spot where the pen starts from in the formation of the letter, and a double cross denotes an additional formation. The first elementary form on the right hand is the *alif*, which differs very little from the printed character. The second form is the letter *be* (*b*), which by a mere change of its dots may become *p, t, s*. The third form, now a *jím* (*j*), becomes, in the same manner, *ch, kh, h*. The fourth makes two letters,

d and *z*. The fifth, *r*, *z*, *zh*, and *ṛ*. The sixth is represented as consisting of two forms—one an indented, the other a protracted line, and either may be used as *sin* and *shin* (*s* and *sh*), as the only distinction between them is, that the *sin* (*s*) wants, and the *shin* (*sh*) has, three dots superscribed, whether short or protracted. The seventh form, *ṣād* and *ẓād*. The eighth, *t*, *ẓ*. The ninth, *'ain* and *ghain*. The next letters are *f*, *k*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *w*, and *h*, which are nearly the same as the printed type. Then follow the initial, medial, and final forms of the *he* linked together; then the *lá* and *hamza*; and lastly, the letter *yo* under two varieties of form, the latter of which is now conventionally used by the natives to denote the *yá, e majhúl*.

a. The *dál* may at first sight appear to resemble the *w*; the distinction consists in this, that the *dál* has an angular top, whereas the *w* has it round.

b. As the letters *'ain* and the imperceptible *he* have no exact representatives in the Roman character, they have been allowed to stand in the transcript of the plates in their proper form.

c. The *fe* and last form of *yá* are written above the line to show the mode they adopt where there are more words than the line will contain.

d. The bottom of the *káf* may be protracted, as in the second example, to fill up the line, a liberty frequently taken with letters by the Oriental penman. This letter is formed by two sweeps of the pen, the first commencing from the top of the vertical line at the angle—(marked in the plate with a single cross); the slanting top is put on afterwards. In old *Naskhí* MSS. the slanting top is never used, but instead thereof the mark *ε* is written over the letter.

e. The *yá* (*y*) has two forms in the Plate. The former was appropriated by Dr. Gilchrist for the sound *i*, the latter for the *e* (or *yá, e majhúl*), a distinction still observed by the natives of India in writing Hindústání.

DIVISION 2 exhibits the second elementary form, viz., that of *b*, *p*, *t*, *g*, *n*, and *y*, as they appear initially, when combined with each of the others following them. Here are given all the combinations of the letter *be*, with each of the elementary forms of division first. It will be seen that many of the *nuktas*, or dots, are omitted; as, for example, those necessary to form *bs*, *bt*, *bç*, *bf*, *bm*, *bn*, *bh*, *by*, and without them the linear portion of the *be*, in these compounds, has no meaning. It may, of course, become *b*, *p*, *t*, *g*, *n*, or *y*, ad libitum, by the addition (above or below it) of one, two, or three dots.

DIVISION 3 shows the initial form of the *j*, *ch*, *h*, and *kh*, prefixed to each of the elements in their order. Here a similar irregularity of punctuation occurs, but as the form چ constitutes a perfect letter in itself, without any dots, it is transcribed into the Roman character by *h*. It may be observed once for all, that the object of these Plates is to exhibit the combinations of all letters of a certain form, independent of the adventitious dots which each form may necessarily require.

PLATE II.

DIV. 4.—*sá*, *st*, *sj*, *shd*, *sr*, *ss*, *shs*, *sz*, *st*, *sç*, *sf*, *s*, *skk*, *sl*, *sm*, *sn*,
shw, *ss*, *s,hs*, *slá*, *sy*, *sy*.

„ 5.—*sá*, *st*, *sj*, *sd*, *sr*, *ss*, *ssh*, *sz*, *st*, *sç*, *sf*, *sk*, *sk*, *zl*, *sm*, *sn*,
zw, *z*, *zs*, *zlá*, *sy*, *sy*.

„ 6.—*tá*, *tt*, *tj*, *td*, *tr*, *ts*, *tsh*, *tz*, *tt*, *tç*, *tf*, *tk*, *tk*, *zl*, *tm*, *zn*,
tw, *ts*, *zs*, *tlá*, *ty*, *ty*.

DIVISION 4 represents the *sin* or *shin* in combination with the rest of the letters. It is needless to observe that the letters *alif*, *dál*, *re*, and *waw*, never join to the left—consequently they have no distinct initial form.

DIVISIONS 5 and 6 show the *sdd* and *to,e* followed by each of the elementary forms.

PLATE III.

DIV. 7.— ξd , ξt , ξj , ξd , ξr , ξs , ξsh , ξz , ξt , ξe , ξf , ξk , ξl , ξm ,
 ξn , ξw , ξs , ξhs , ξla , ξy , ξy .

„ 8.— fd , ft , fj , fd , fr , fr , fs , fsh , fs , ft , fz , ff , fk , fk , fl , fm , fn ,
 fw , fs , fhs , fla , fy , fy .

„ 9.— kd , kt , kj , kd , kr , ks , ksh , kz , kt , kz , kf , kk , kk , kl , km , kn ,
 kw , ks , khs , kla , ky , ky .

PLATE III. shows the letters 'ain, *fe*, and *káf* in combination with all the rest; and, with the exception of *la*, the initial form of the *lám* is found by omitting the bent top stroke of the letter *káf*.

DIVISION 8.—The dots of the *fe* are again omitted in *fa*, *fd*, *fr* (2nd), *fs*, *fz*, *ft*, *fz*, etc., leaving the letter imperfect. It may become *káf*, by superscribing two dots.

DIVISION 9.—The formation of the *ka* (made by two sweeps of the pen) commences from where the four lines meet; the pen stops at the top of the *alif*, made upwards, and then forms the slanting top. *Kla* is made by three strokes of the pen, the *alif*, made downwards, being the second, the slanting top of the *káf* the third.

PLATE IV.

DIV. 10.— md , mt , mj , md , mr , ms , msh , mz , mt , mz , mf , mk , mk ,
 ml , mm , mn , mw , mh , mhs , mla , my , my .

„ 11.— hd , ht , hj , hd , hr , hr , hs , hsh , hz , ht , hz , hf , hk , hk , hl ,
 hm , hn , hw , hh , $hhhhh$, hla , hy , hy .

„ 12.— $abjd$, hwz , hty , $klmn$, sfs , $krsh$, $skhz$, $zzgh$, la .

• $alcbd$, $almznb$, $alfkyr$, ξbyd , $allh$ *hsyn* *shyryn* *rkm gh* *fr znwbh*.

DIVISION 11.—The tail of the *he* is given only in *ha*, *hd*, *hk*, *hl*, and *hla*, but omitted in all the rest, according to the practice of Oriental writers. Hence the initial form of this letter is often too apt to be mistaken for the *min* (*m*).

DIVISION 12 contains the combination of the characters as arranged in alphabetical notation, noticed in p. 20 of the Grammar, forming the fanciful words, ‘*Ahjad, hawaz, hutti, kaliman, sa’fas, karashat, sakhas, zazagh*’; and the last line may be read thus, indicating the name of the chirographer: *Al’ abd ul muznib, al fakir ’ubaidu-l-lahi husaini shirin rakm ghaffara zunubahu.*

PLATE V.

Consists of words beginning with letters of the *be* class; i.e., *b, p, t, s*, in which might be included *n* and *y*.

- L. 1. *bkht, bhjt, bhsht, pnj, blkh, blnd.*
2. *bē yā, bstr, pyghmbr, blghys, bkhshsh, bghz.*
3. *byz, bsyt, byē, bkēk, plnk, bkhyt.*
4. *blghm, bykm, btē, byn, bychw, byzs, bnklz, byshky.*
5. *tē jb, tsbyh, tklyd, tmyz, tksyr, tksyr.*
6. *tfyr, tjs, tftys, tkhsys, tkhlys, tslt.*
7. *tjmē, tsnyf, tkhfyf, thkyk, tmsk, tē jyl.*
8. *tfzl, tksym, tmkyn, tlkyn, tnbw, thnt, tky.*

PLATE V.—Coming now to complete words of more than two consonants; we may premise, as a general remark, that when these contain any of the letters *b, p, t, s, n, y*, consisting of a horizontal or sloping line, with one or more dots, for each letter there should be an incurvation in the continued running line, and at least two bends for the short indented *sin* or *shin*. When several such letters come together, for the sake of distinction it is usual to give the middle one a bold dash upwards, terminating in a sharp point vertically.

L. 1.—The *n* of *blnd* is protracted to fill up the line, according to custom. The *plnk* of line 9, *bykm* of line 4, with a dash on *káf*, here wanting, are intended for *palang*, ‘a tiger,’ and *begam*, ‘a princess,’ this being a very usual omission, especially where the word cannot be mistaken. In some works, indeed, the *káf* is never distinguished from the *gáf*, neither is *b* from *p*, nor *jim* from *che*.

PLATE VI.

Contains a list of words commencing with letters of the third form, viz. *j*, *ch*, *h* or *kh*.

- L. 1. *jnt*, *hshmt*, *hkm̄t*, *hkykt̄*, *khllkt̄*, *khsl̄t*.
 2. *jlyj*, *jɛd*, *hmyd*, *hmd*, *khld*, *jɛfr*, *hkyr*, *hshr*.
 3. *khmyr*, *khnr̄*, *khnr̄z*, *jlys*, *ɸbs*, *jlyz*, *jlt̄*.
 4. *khlt̄*, *hfz̄*, *jmyɛ*, *jyf*, *khfyf*, *jkjk̄*, *khllk̄*.
 5. *chychk*, *khshk*, *jlyl*, *jmyl*, *jnkl*, *hnz̄l*.
 6. *jhm̄*, *hlym*, *hkm̄* *hkym*, *khsh̄m*, *jbyn*, *jstn*.
 7. *h̄sn*, *khft̄n*, *jlw*, *hzw*, *chmch̄s*, *khlyfs̄*, *hll̄s̄*.
 8. *h̄s̄s̄*, *hkn̄h*, *khym̄s̄*, *kh̄tn̄s̄*, *jbly*, *hkyky*, *khsm̄y*.

PLATE VII.

Consisting of words beginning with *sn* or *shin*.

- L. 1. *syb*, *slb*, *snj*, *slh̄* *st̄h̄* *sfyd*.
 2. *st̄br*, *sl̄ys*, *sybsh̄*, *ɛɛfs̄*, *skyt̄*, *smɛ*.
 3. *skf*, *syf*, *sbk̄*, *slk̄*, *sn̄yl*.
 4. *sm̄sm*, *sh̄m*, *sh̄kyn*, *shaw*, *sfyn̄s̄*, *ssty*.
 5. *sh̄kst̄*, *fh̄ft̄*, *sh̄ykh̄*, *sh̄hyd̄*, *sh̄yr*, *sh̄msh̄yr*, *sh̄ms̄*.
 6. *sh̄sh̄*, *sh̄kh̄s̄*, *sh̄myt̄*, *sh̄mɛ*, *sh̄nyɛ*, *sh̄ɛɛf*, *sh̄fyk̄*.
 7. *sh̄lk̄*, *sh̄kyl̄*, *sh̄kl̄*, *sh̄lgh̄m*, *sh̄km̄*, *sh̄bn̄m*, *sh̄kst̄n*.
 8. *sh̄st̄n*, *sh̄fw*, *sh̄kn̄j̄s̄*, *sh̄ysh̄s̄*, *sh̄kyk̄s̄*, *sh̄ky*, *sh̄kfst̄gy*.

PLATE VIII.

Words beginning with *sad*, *ɛad*, *to, ɛ* or *zo, ɛ*.

- L. 1. *ɛɛb*, *ɛlyb*, *ɛhbt̄*, *ɛhyh̄*, *ɛlh̄*, *ɛyd*.
 2. *ɛmd̄*, *ɛgh̄yr*, *ɛfyr*, *ɛmḡh̄*, *ɛɛyf̄*, *ɛkyk̄*.
 3. *ɛmk̄yk̄*, *ɛyk̄l̄*, *ɛmym̄*, *ɛhn̄*, *ɛɛw*, *ɛhyfs̄*, *ɛyl̄by*.
 4. *tl̄b*, *tl̄yb̄*, *tl̄yɛt̄*, *tykh̄*, *tpyd̄*.
 5. *tyr̄*, *tn̄s̄*, *ts̄hysh̄*, *tm̄ɛ*, *tl̄ɛ*, *tfyf̄*.
 6. *tl̄k̄*, *tl̄yk̄*, *tn̄k̄*, *tf̄l̄*, *tl̄yl̄*, *tl̄sm̄*.
 7. *tl̄w*, *tl̄bk̄sh̄s̄*, *tn̄tn̄s̄*, *tn̄ɛn̄s̄*, *tl̄by*, *tl̄bty*.

PLATE IX.

Words beginning with 'ain, ghain, fe or kuf.

- L. 1. *εjyb, εjlt, εsmt, εjyj, εhd, εyd, εtr.*
 2. *εnbr, εss, εks, εshεsh, εtsh, εsyε, εmlt.*
 3. *εlf, εkyk, εmk, εlyk, εshk, εynk, εlyl, εkl.*
 4. *εll, εml, εlm, εzym, εjyn, εfw, εjls, εjmy.*
 5. *fzyht, fzylt, fzyh, fth, fsd, fjr.*
 6. *fkr, fls, fysh, fyz, ftyε, fyf.*
 7. *ftk, flk, fysl, fyl, fcl.*
 8. *fhm, ftn, ftw, fshfw, ftyls, flsfy.*

PLATE X.

Words beginning with kdf, gdf or lam.

- L. 1. *ksb, klb, ksht, kyfyt, knj, klnnd, knbz, kmtr.*
 2. *kshnyz, khms, kshf, ksyε, ksht, kεkε, ksyf, ktf.*
 3. *klk, klnk, knk, kmk, khjshk, khhl, klym.*
 4. *kmyn, kfn, kshtn, kftn, kysw, kfchs, knjfs.*
 5. *kysε, klms, klkts, khts, kshty, kmy, kyty, kyfy.*
 6. *lhb, lεnt, ljlj, lkd, lnkr, lshkr.*
 7. *lms, lfs, lykshh, lhyε, lghε.*
 8. *lkyt, lmε, ltyf, lklk, lnk, lhm.*
 9. *lbn, lykn, lhw, lhyε, lkms, lhy, lyly.*

PLATE XI.

Words beginning with mīm.

- L. 1. *msbb, mtlb, mnsf, mktb, mhtsb.*
 2. *mtεjb, mtyb, mslht, mhlt, msht.*
 3. *mmlkt, mklng, msls, mbthj, mth, mykh.*
 4. *mlkh, mtbkh, mhmd, msjd, mεtkd, mεtmd.*
 5. *mnjmd, mfsd, mstεd, mtfkr, mεtr, mεfr.*
 6. *mntshr, mkhtsr, mεskr, mnzr, mεtbr.*
 7. *mεsfr, mεjr, mnjs, mks, mjls.*
 8. *mfls, mnsh, mkhls, mshkhε, mnghε.*

PLATE XII.

Words beginning with *m*m—continued.

- L. 1. *mnkbb*, *mhyt*, *mmtn*, *mtye*, *mjm*, *mtle*.
 2. *megh*, *mbgh*, *mkhtlf*, *mgnf*, *mtfk*.
 3. *mtllk*, *mnjnyk*, *mshk*, *mlk*, *mmak*.
 4. *mshk*, *mhml*, *mfsl*, *myl*, *mshtghl*.
 5. *mkhml*, *mctll*, *mtclm*, *mtklm*, *mnjm*, *mkym*.
 6. *msthkkm*, *mslm*, *mtmkn*, *msmn*, *mtzyn*.
 7. *mtzmn*, *mmkn*, *mhw*, *mhkms*, *mntks*, *mshclchy*.
 8. *mslky*, *mfty*, *mnshy*, *mghny*, *mkhfy*, *mtky*.

PLATE XIII.

Words beginning with *n*n.

- L. 1. *nab*, *nayb*, *njyb*, *nshyb*, *nkb*.
 2. *nemt*, *nayht*, *nkht*, *nyst*, *nsj*.
 3. *nij*, *nld*, *nshr*, *nyshkr*, *ngr*.
 4. *nkhs*, *nfys*, *nfs*, *nysh*, *nesh*.
 5. *nksh*, *nghz*, *nmt*, *nfz*, *naf*, *ntk*.
 6. *nlnk*, *ncl*, *ntl*, *nsym*, *nylm*, *nkyn*.
 7. *nmkyn*, *nhtn*, *nshstn*, *nhw*, *nfsks*, *nemz*.
 8. *nhtz*, *nfs*, *nfsks*, *nfy*, *nhy*, *nysty*.

PLATE XIV.

Words beginning with *he* and *ye*.

- L. 1. *hmt*, *hybt*, *hft*, *hsht*, *hnkft*.
 2. *hych*, *hnd*, *hjr*, *hmnfs*, *hshysh*, *hbt*.
 3. *hmye*, *hlf*, *hyk*, *hshnk*, *hkhk*, *hykl*.
 4. *hmm*, *hftm*, *hmsn*, *hjo*, *hlyls*, *hsty*.
 5. *ylzb*, *yftk*, *yeid*, *yayr*, *yksr*.
 6. *yknfs*, *ytfz*, *ylmz*, *ylk*, *ylk*.
 7. *yclml*, *yshm*, *ykyn*, *ymyn*, *ymn*.
 8. *yksw*, *ykhchs*, *ymns*, *yky*, *ykyhty*.

بج دوزش ش ض ط مع
ق ک ل م ن و ه ه ل ا ا ی ی

بانبستج بد بر بس ش ض ط ط مع
بق نکب بل م ن و ه ه ل ا ا ی ی

جاحتج ج د ح ر ج ش ض ط ح
حق حکب حل م ن و ه ه ل ا ا ی ی

سایست سچ شد سرش شش سطر سعه
سوق سیک پیل سم شون سیه سلا سی

صا صت صج صد صر ش ض صط صع
صق صک ضل صم صن صه ضلاهی

طا طبت طج طد طر ش طض طط طع
طق طک ظل ظم طن طو طه طلا طی

ماست جدمر شش مضطرب

مقنک مل ممرن مومجہ ملا می

ماست جدمر شش مضطرب

مقنک مل ممرن مومجہ ملا می

احمد خطی کتب

طبع لا

بخت بخت بهشت پنج بلخ بلند
بعید بستر پیغمبر بلغین بخشش بغض
بیض بسیط بیج بقیق پلنگ بنجیل
بلغم بیکم بطن بین بیجو بیضه بنگاه بیشکی
تعجب تسبیح تقلید تلیمذ تقصیر تقصیر
تفسیر تحس تفتیش تخصیص تخلص تسلط
تجمع تصنیف تخفیف تحقیق تمسک تعجیل
تفضل تقسیم تمکین تلقین تنو تنه تنفی

جنت حشت حکمت حقیقت خلقت خلعت

جلج بعد حمید حمد خلد جعفر حقیر حشر

خمیر خنجر خضر جلیس جس جہیض جلط

ظاظ حفظا جمیع جیف خیف جحق خلق

چچک خشک جلیل جمیل جنکل حظل

جہنم علیم حکم حکیم خشم جبین جستن

حسن خفتن جلو حضو چمچہ جلیفہ حلقہ

حصہ حقہ خیرہ خندہ جبلی حقیقی خصی

سیب سلب سنج سلح سطح سفید
 مطهر سلیس سپیش سفص سقیا سمع
 سفت سیف سبق سلک سنجیل
 سسم سهم سهکین سهو سفینه سستی
 شکست شفت شخ شهید شیر ششیر شش
 شش شخص شیط شمع شنیع شطف شفیق
 شک شکیل شکل شلغم شکم شبنم شکن
 شستن شفو شکجه شیشه شیه شقی شکفتگی

صعب صليب صحت صحیح صلح صید

صمد صغیر صغیر صمغ صعیف صقیق

صمک صقل صمیم صحن صمو صحیفہ صلیبی

طلب طیب طبیعت طبخ طپید

طیر طنز طشیش طمع طبع طفیف

طبق طلیق طنک طفل طلیل طلسم

طحو طبقہ طنطنہ طعمہ طبتی طبیعت

عجیب عجلت عصمت عجج عہد عید عطر
 عنبر عسس عکس عشش عطش عصیص عطا
 علف عقیق عمق علق عشق عینک علیل عقل
 علل عمل علم عظیم عجین عفو عجلہ عجی
 فضیرت فضیلت فصیح فصح فصد فخر
 فکر فلس فیش فیض فطیع فیف
 فمق فلک فیصل فیل فعل
 فہم فتن فتو فشق فتیہ فلسفی

کسب کلب گشت کیفیت کنج کلقتد کنبند کمر
 کشنیر کهمس کشش کصیص کشط ککام کثیف کتف
 کلک کلنک کنک کمک کنجشک کحل کلیم
 کین کفن کشتن کفتن کیسو کفچه کبیر
 کیسه کله کلکته کته گشتی کمی کیتی کیفی
 لقب لغت لجلج لکد لنکر لشکر
 لمس نفس لیش لحيص لفظ
 لقط لمع لطیف تعلق لنک لم
 لبن لیکن لهو لیه لفته لحي یلی

مسبب مطلب منصب مكتب مختصر

متعجب مطيب مهلكت مهلت مشت

ملكوت مخنت مثلث مبني مطمح ميخ

ملخ مطبخ محمد مسجد مقعد معقد

منجم منسد مستعد متفكر مطر منظر

منتشر مختصر معسكر منظر معتبر

منصف معجز مكس مجلس

منفل منشد منخلص مشخص مدفوض

منقبض محيط ممتنع مطيع مجمع مطعم

مبغع مبلغ مختلف بمضف متفق

متعلق منجيق مشق ملك ممسك

مشك مهمل مفصل ميل مشتغل

محمل معطل متعلم متكلم منجم مقیم

مستحکم مسلم متکلمن مسمن مبعین

متضمن ممکن محو محكمه مطقة مشطی

مصطكى مفتى منشى معنی مخفی متقی

نسب نصیب نجیب نشیب نقب
نعمت نصیحت نکمت نیست نج
نج نقد نشتر نیشکر نظر
نخس نفیس نفس نیش نقش
نقش انض نمط نفع نصف نطق
نهنک نعل نقل نسیم نلیم نلین
نلین نهفتن نشستن نحو نفقه نعمه
مغه لفظ نفث نفی نهی نیستی

همت ہیبت ہفت ہشت ہنگفت

ہنج ہند ہجر ہمنفس ہشیش ہبط

ہمیع ہلف ہلق ہشک ہلک ہیکل

ہم ہنمہ ہمن ہجو ہلیلہ ہست

ہلب ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف

ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف

ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف

ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف ہلف

