

Research Report on Sinhala Lexicon

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Abstract

Lexicons are one of the useful language resources both in localization and computational linguistics point of views. The extensive use of computers in language processing tasks demands the necessity for electronic lexicons. Sinhala language has a very long tradition in lexicon building in various domains. Existence of various linguistic traditions has given rise to several inconsistencies among the parts of speech and other linguistic data provided in them. Though efforts have recently been made to develop electronic lexicons at commercial level it appears that they were hindered by limitations of technology and insufficiency in linguistic research on lexicon structures for Sinhala. Traditional Sinhala grammar faces with various difficulties when it tries to analyze the modern behavior of language since structures of the language have undergone changes during the post independence era. This paper presents the importance revisiting traditional Sinhala grammar in order to keep abreast of current changes. The paper also proposes a reasonable classification for Sinhala words. It is expected that the proposed lexicon structure based on this classification will cater to the requirements of both ordinary users and computational linguists.

1. Introduction

1.1. Historical background

Sinhala language has a very long history in preparation of lexicon since 5th century A.D. Those were glossaries of technical terms, for example Buddhism, poetics, aesthetic theories etc and also as resources for language learning and teaching at different levels those were used by scholars, writers, teachers and scholars for their respective work. Words in these lexicons have been classified according to various linguistic traditions that were dominating at the

time of preparation or to the compiler(s) belonged to. The quantity and the quality of these lexicons vary according to the scopes which the compiler(s) had in mind. Due to these reasons several inconsistencies exist among them with respect to orthography, spelling, parts of speech, word separation, collation sequence etc. Dictionaries/lexicons were studied under this research are given in Appendix A.

1.2. Electronic dictionaries (lexicons) in Sinhala

Even though a considerable number of dictionaries/lexicons have been available for Sinhala and computers have extensively been used for Sinhala word processing for more than two decades a few electronic dictionaries are available in the market. These are based on most of the commonly used English-Sinhala dictionaries and the glossaries of technical terms published by the government during the last four decades for the purpose of teaching technical subjects in local languages. These lexicons give higher level syntactic information such as whether a word is a *Nama* (noun), *Kriya* (verb), *Nipatha* (prepositions, conjunctions, interjections), *Krudanta* (Gerund) etc, the meaning or synonyms and Tamil & English translation equivalents. It is clear that these applications have been developed in the ordinary person's point of view and they have less importance in computational linguist's point of view which requires a deep syntactic information such as in case of nouns gender, number, person, (in) definiteness, active/passive and case (*vibhakthi*) and in case of verbs number, person, gender, active/passive and tense.

1.3. Words in Sinhala

Words in the Sinhala language can basically be classified into three groups namely *nishpanna* (words that have local origin), *thadbhava* (words derived from other languages), *thathsama* (words borrowed from

other languages as they are). Pali and Sanskrit are said to be the mother language of Sinhala. Therefore most of the words used in Sinhala are borrowed from those two languages. Due to geographical proximity the influence of South Indian languages have contributed a considerable amount of words to Sinhala esp. Tamil. Portuguese, Dutch and English words entered the language during the period of colonialism. [1]

1.4. Problems of traditional Sinhala grammar

Traditional Sinhala grammar is based on the notions expounded in famous “*Sidath Sangara*” which was written in 13 century A.D. It was based on poetry language existed in that period. It was Munidasa Cumaratunga who revolutionized Sinhala grammar by critically analyzing the notions of “*Sidath Sangara*” and standardized Sinhala grammar as much possible at the beginning of the 20th century. His findings and recommendations are described in his two monumental works: “*Vyakarana Vivaranaya*” (Analysis of Grammar) and “*Kriya Vivaranaya*” (Analysis of Verbs). [2],[3] After the independence in 1948 Sinhala language was used extensively in various domains such as newspapers, literature, government publications, and text books. This gave rise to an exponential growth of Sinhala language both in grammatical structures as well as in words. Due to changes occurred in the post independence era neither “*Sidath Sangara*” nor Cumaratunga’s grammar is capable of analyzing modern Sinhala effectively. It is necessary to revisit the traditional grammar by linguists in order to describe the modern Sinhala.

2. Methodology

2.1. Survey on word classification

A literature survey was performed on word classification used in standard dictionaries/lexicons and the classification described in standard grammar books published since 13th century. It was also decided to consult a group of eminent scholars drawn from both linguistics and Sinhala regarding word classification of Sinhala since different schools hold different views on this issue. Results of this survey are given in Section 3.

2.2. Criterion for selection of words

It is very important to decide what kind of information is expected to be included in and what are

the target groups of the present lexicon. At initial stage of this study it was decided that following characteristics should be taken into consideration when a set of words are selected for the lexicon:

- Words should be drawn from almost all the domains where language is being actively used.
- Considerable amount of words should represent the modern usage of language rather than old fashioned Sinhala.
- Technical terms and loan words should also be included according to the proportion of their usage.

It is also expected to include meanings or definitions, synonyms, English and Tamil translation equivalents, etymology and morpho-syntactic information of each lexical entry which can be used for language teaching/learning, linguistic research purposes and computational linguistic activities such as parsing, machine translation, grammar/spell checking. This broad range of information will cater the requirements of students, teachers, linguists and computational linguists as well.

3. Results

3.1. Modern Sinhala & syntactic categories

Having made a substantial amount of effort to eliminate unnecessary formalisms in traditional grammar and preserve the positive aspects of it, the following classification has been developed after considering the classifications presented in traditional grammar books and views of the modern linguist. The requirements of the ordinary users of the lexicon and the computational linguistics processes were also kept in mind when it was designed. The observations made in dictionaries and standard grammar books during this study are given in Appendix B. [4]

Table 1: Syntactic categories

<i>Nama</i>	Nouns
<i>Kriya</i>	Verbs
<i>Nipatha</i> ¹ (particles)	(Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interjections)
<i>Krudantha</i>	Gerunds
<i>Nama Visheshana</i>	Adjectives
<i>Kriya Visheshana</i>	Adverbs

¹ There is no exact category in English grammar that matches with *Nipatha*.

Table 2: Attribute-value pairs of syntactic categories

Category/ Attribute	Value
Nama:	
Definiteness	<i>definite, indefinite</i>
Number	<i>Singular, plural, both</i>
Person	<i>1st, 2nd 3rd person</i>
Gender	<i>masculine, feminine, common, neuter</i>
Animateness	<i>animate, inanimate</i>
Case	<i>nominative, accusative, auxiliary, instrumental dative, ablative, possessive, locative, vocative</i>
Kriya:	
Definiteness	<i>Singular, plural, both</i>
Number	<i>1st, 2nd 3rd person</i>
Person	<i>masculine, feminine, common, neuter</i>
Tense	<i>past, non-past</i>
Voice	<i>active, passive</i>
Transitivity	<i>transitive, intransitive</i>

3.2. List of words

A list of 40,000 words has been prepared the National Institute of Education (NIE), Sri Lanka. NIE is the official government body of Sri Lanka that handles the issues related to curriculum development and educational publications for government schools. Having considered the quality and the quantity of this set of words and its availability in electronic form it was decided to adopt this list of words as the base of the present lexicon.

This list of words is based on the “*Sinhala Sabdhakoshaya*” which was published by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs in 26 volumes. It is the largest and comprehensive dictionary published in Sinhala. A group of scholars appointed by the NIE including the most senior linguist in Sri Lanka, Prof. Wimal G. Balagalle, who was also former Chief Editor of “*Sinhala Sabdhakoshaya*”, has carefully selected the present list of words in such a way that it includes practical, commonly used and important word of Sinhala.

4. Lexicon structure

4.1. Lexical entries

Lexical entries of the lexicon will be displayed according to the collation order of Sinhala. Lexical entries generated by the same lexical entry will be displayed under one lexical entry which may be the root or the most common form of them. This is due to the fact that Sinhala is an inflectionally rich language. Lexical entries which have alternative spellings will be given along with most common form as the head word. Each of these lexical entries will be associated with a set of useful information relevant to each lexical entry. Sections 4.2 and 4.3 describe the information structures which will be used in the present lexicon.

4.2. Information structures of a lexical entry

Table 3 shows the information associated with each lexical entry in the lexicon. Meaning of each of these fields is described in the Appendix C.

Table 3: Lexical entry information

Word
Spelling variants(optional)
Part of Speech
Pronunciation
Root Word
Etymology
Definition(s) (meaning(s))
Synonyms and cross references
Tamil and English translation equivalents

Table 4: POS subcategories and attributes²

Part of Speech	Subcategory	Attributes
Nama	<i>Simple</i> <i>Compound</i> <i>Complex</i>	Animateness Gender Number Person Case

² Further description on this classification is available in Appendix D.

Kriya	Finite Verbs: <i>Simple</i> <i>Constructed</i> <i>Complex constructed</i>	Number Gender Tense Person Voice Transitivity Group
	Infinite Verbs: <i>Purva Kriya</i> (Past participle) <i>Mishra Kriya</i> (Present participle) <i>Asambhavya Kriya</i> (Conditional)	
	<i>Prajojya Kriya</i> (Causative)	
	<i>Vidhi Kriya</i> (Imperative)	
	<i>Ashirvada Kriya</i> (Blessing)	
Nipatha		
Krudantha	<i>Atheetha Krudantha</i> (past)	
	<i>Varthamana Krudantha</i> (present)	
Nama Visheshana		
Kriya Visheshana	<i>Akarartha</i> (manner) <i>Kalartha</i> (time) <i>Sthantartha</i> (place) <i>Hethvarth</i> (reason)	

5. Discussion

The main objective of this study is to study the required structure and the content of the Sinhala lexicon that will be developed under the PAN Localization Project. As an important language resource tool lexicon will be used by people with different objectives to ranging from students, language teachers and researches, translators and computational linguists. It is hoped that the proposed information structure (in section 4) will meet the requirements of them adequately. The set of words going to be used will also cover a considerable number of words drawn from various areas since that has carefully been selected from the most comprehensive and the largest dictionary in Sinhala by a group of scholars.

It was identified the existing classification of words proposed by traditional grammar is insufficient to handle the modern language styles. The classes and

the attributes that characterize each part of speech have been proposed after a rigorous study of Sinhala grammar and the classifications used in standard dictionaries.

The results of the present research can effectively be used in the lexicon development stage. The authors and the Language Technology Research Laboratory would like to acknowledge the support given by the scholars to conduct this survey by contributing their knowledge and valuable time.

5. References

- [1] Jayatilake, K, *Nuthana Sinhala Vyakaranayee Mul Potha* Pradeepa Publishers, Colombo, 1993.
- [2] Cumaratunga, Munidasa. *Vyakarana Vivaranaya* M.D. Gunasena, Colombo, 2003.
- [3] Cumaratunaga, Munidasa *Kriya Vivaranaya* M.D. Gunasena, Colombo, 1993.
- [4] Karunatilake , W.S . *Sinhala Vyakaranaya* M. D. Gunasena, Colombo, 1997.

Appendix A: Glossaries published in the Ancient Period

Anuradhapura Period

Mahawamsayata Pali Atuwakaranaya – 5th Century A.D.
Abhidanppadipika
Helamuwa
Dampiya Atuwa Getapadaya
Visuddhi Sannaya
Kudasika Sannaya
Abhidharmartha Varnanaya

Dambadeni Period

Piyummala – 1270-1293 A.D.

Kotte Period

Sinhala Namawaliya
Ruwanmala –1420 A.D.
Nawa Namawaliya
Heladiv Abhidanawatha
Dhahamgetamalaya

Kandy Period

Akaradiya
Shabdha Mukthawaliya
Shuddha Sinhaya
Pali Sinhala Artha Kathana Granthaya
Pali Sinhala Katha Malawa
Perani Sidath Sangara Sannaya
Nigandu Grantha
Vararuchi
Saraswathi
Vasudewa
Siddhaushadha

Modern Period

Clough’s Dictionary
 Benjamin Clough
 English-Sinhala Dictionary - 1821
 Sinhala-English Dictionary – 1830

John Callaway’s Dictionary
 John Callaway
 English-Sinhala Dictionary - 1821
 Sinhala-English Dictionary - 1821

Lambrick Lexicon
 Though this is not a dictionary, but the words of English, Sinhala and Portuguese are included.

Appendix B

Nama

This is the classification proposed by Cumaratunga Munidasa in *Vyakarana Vivaranaya* for Nouns.

ව්‍යාකරණ විවරණය - කුමාරතුංග මුනිදාස
Vyakarana Vivaranaya –Cumaratunga Munidasa.

භින්න නාම – *Bhinna Nama* (Referring for specific things)

ජාති නාම – *Jathi Nama* (Referring for general things)

එකෙක නාම – *Ekaika Nama* (Referring for one thing)

සමුදාය නාම – *Samudaya Nama* (Referring more than one thing)

W.Bidgnell’s Dictionary
 English-Sinhala Dictionary – 1848

Nicholson’s Dictionary
 English-Sinhala Dictionary – 1864

Charles Carter’s Dictionary
 Charles Carter
 English-Sinhala Dictionary – 1881
 Sinhala-English Dictionary – 1892

Sinhala Shabdhakoshaya – 1937
 Published by the Department of Cultural Affairs.

An Etymological Glossary of the Sinhala Language
 Prof.Wilhelm Geiger – 1941

Malalasekara English-Sinhalese Dictionary
 Prof.G.P.Malalasekara –1948

Sri Sumangala Shabdhakoshaya
 Rev.Veliwitiye Soratha –1952

Nuthana Sinhala Paribhashika Shabdakoshaya
 Harishchandra Wijetunge –1978

Prayogika Sinhala Shabdakoshaya
 Harishchandra Wijetunge –1982

ද්‍රව්‍ය නාම – *Dravya Nama* (Referring for inanimate things)

ගුණ නාම – *Guna Nama* (Referring for modifiers)

භාව නාම – *Bhava Nama* (Referring for modifiers or verbal nouns)

සංඥා නාම – *Sagna Nama* (Proper Noun)

අභින්න නාම/ සර්ව නාම
Abhinna Nama/ Sarva Nama (Pronoun)

පෞරුෂ – *Paurusha* (Person)

උත්තම පුරුෂ – *Uttama Purusha* (First Person)

මධ්‍යම පුරුෂ – *Madyama Purusha* (Second Person)

ප්‍රථම පුරුෂ – *Prathama Purusha* (Third Person)

සුචක – *Suchaka* (Locative)

ප්‍රශ්න – *Prashna* (Interrogative)

අනියම – *Aniyam* (Indefinite pronoun)

භෙදක - *Bhedaka*
 සමුදාය - *Samudaya* (Collective)
 අවධාරණ ජ *Avadharana* (Emphatic)

ලිංග - *Linga* (Gender)
 පුරුෂ ලිංග - *Purusha Linga* (Masculine)
 ස්ත්‍රී ලිංග - *Stree Linga* (Feminine)
 නපුංසක ලිංග - *Napunsaka Linga* (Neuter)
 සාධාරණ ලිංග - *Sadharana Linga*
 (Common)

අන්ත වශයෙන් - *Anth* (Endings)
 ස්වරාන්ත - *Swarantha* (Vowel endings)
 හලන්ත - *Halantha* (Consonant endings)

වචන - *Vachana* (Number)
 ඒක වචන - *Eka Vachana* (Singular)
 බහු වචන - *Bahu Vachana* (Plural)

විභක්ති - *Vibhakthi* (Case)

This is the classification proposed by Prof. W.S. Karunatilaka in *Sinhala Bhasha Vyakaranaya* for Nouns.

සිංහල භාෂා ව්‍යාකරණය - ඩබ්.එස්.කරුණාතිලක
Sinhala Bhasha Vyakaranaya - W.S.Karunatilaka

නාම පද - *Nama* (Nouns)

සරල නාම - *Sarala Nama* (Simple Nouns)
 සංකීර්ණ නාම - *Sankirana Nama* (Complex Nouns)
 සමාස නාම - *Samasa Nama* (Compound Nouns)

නාම නාම - *Nama Nama*
 ජාති නාම - *Jathi Nama* (Referring for general things)

කේවල නාම - *Kevala Nama*
 (Referring for one thing)
 සමුහාර්ථචාචී නාම -
Samuharthavachi Nama (Referring more than one thing)

ද්‍රව්‍ය නාම - *Dravya Nama* (Referring for inanimate things)

ගුණ නාම - *Guna Nama* (Referring for modifiers)

භාව නාම - *Bhava Nama* (Referring for modifiers or verbal nouns)

සංඥා නාම - *Sagna Nama* (Proper Noun)

සර්ව නාම - *Sarva Nama* (Pronoun)
 සංඛ්‍යා නාම - *Sankya Nama* (Numerals)
 කෘදන්ත නාම - *Krudantha Nama* (Verbal Noun)
 තද්ධිත නාම - *Thadditha Nama* (According to appending suffixes to the stem of the noun)

සමාස නාම - *Samasa Nama* (Compound Noun)

ගණ්‍ය නාම - *Ganya Nama* (Countable Noun)
 අගණ්‍ය නාම - *Aganya Nama* (Uncountable Noun)

ලිංග භේදය - *Linga* (Gender)

ප්‍රාණචාචී නාම - *Pranavachi Nama*
 (Animate)

පුරුෂ ලිංග - *Purusha Linga*
 (Masculine)

ස්ත්‍රී ලිංග - *Stree Linga* (Feminine)

මානව - *Manava* (Human)

අමානව - *Amanava* (Non-Human)

අප්‍රාණචාචී නාම - *Apranavachi Nama*
 (Inanimate)

නපුංසක ලිංග - *Napunsaka Linga*
 (Neuter)

පොදු ලිංග - *Podu Linga* (Common Noun)

වචන - *Vachana* (Number)

ඒක වචන - *Eka Vachana* (Singular)

බහු වචන - *Bahu Vachana* (Plural)

නියත / අනියත භේදය - *Niyatha/Aniyatha*
 (Definite/Indefinite)

විභක්ති භේදය - *Vibhakthi* (Case)

ප්‍රථමා - *Prathama* (Nominative)

කර්ම - *Karma* (Accusative)

කර්තෘ - *Kartru* (Instrumental)

කරණ - *Karana* (Auxiliary)

සම්ප්‍රදාන - *Sampradana* (Dative)

අවධි - *Avadhi* (Ablative)

සම්බන්ධ - *Sambandha* (Genitive)

ආධාර - *Adhara* (Locative)

ආලපන - *Alapana* (Vocative)

කෘදන්ත නාම - *Krudantha Nama* (Gerund Noun)

තද්ධිත නාම - *Thadditha Nama* (According to appending suffixes to the stem of the noun)

යානාන්තර වාචි නාම - *Tanantharavachi Nama*
(Referring for positions)

This is the classification proposed by Prof. J.B.Disanayaka in *Nama Padaya* for Nouns.

නාම පදය - ජේ.බී.දිසානායක
Nama Padaya - J.B.Disanayaka

සරල නාම - *Sarala Nama* (Simple Nouns)
සංයුක්ත නාම - *Sanyuktha Nama*(Compound Nouns)

ප්‍රාණ හේද - *Prana Bheda* (Animateness)

ප්‍රාණවාචී - *Pranavachi Nama* (Animate)
සවේනනික -
Sachethanika(Animate)
ප්‍රාණභාස -
Pranabhasa(Inanimate things use as animate)
ප්‍රාණාරෝපිත -
Pranaropitha(Inanimate things use as animate)

අප්‍රාණවාචී - *Apranavachi* (Inanimate)

වචන - *Vachana* (Number)
ඒක වචන - *Eka Vachana* (Singular)
බහු වචන - *Bahu Vachana* (Plural)

ලිංග - *Linga* (Gender)
ප්‍රාණවාචී නාම - *Pranavachi Nama*
(Animate)
පුරුෂ ලිංග - *Purusha Linga*
(Masculine)
ස්ත්‍රී ලිංග - *Stree Linga* (Feminine)

නියත - *Niyatha* (Definiteness)
නියත - *Niyatha* (Definite)
පුරුෂවාචී - *Purusha Vachi*
(Masculine)
ස්ත්‍රීවාචී - *Stree Vachi* (Feminine)
අප්‍රාණවාචී - *ApranaVachi*
(Inanimate)

අනියත - *Aniyatha* (Indefinite)
පුරුෂවාචී - *Purusha Vachi*
(Masculine)
ස්ත්‍රීවාචී - *Stree Vachi* (Feminine)

අප්‍රාණවාචී - *ApranaVachi*
(Inanimate)

කාර්ය හේදය - *Karya Bhedaya* (Voice)
උක්ත - *Uktha* (Subjective)
අනුක්ත - *Anuktha* (Objective)

රූප ප්‍රත්‍ය යෙදෙන ආකාරය අනුව - *Rupa Praty*
(According to appending suffixes to
the stem of the
noun)

සර්ව නාම - *Sarva Nama* (Pronoun)
ප්‍රාණ - *Prana* (Animateness)
වචන - *Vachana* (Number)
පුරුෂ - *Paurusha* (Person)
කාර්ය - *Karya* (Voice)
ලිංග - *Linga* (Gender)

අමුර්ත නාම - *Amurtha Nama* (to convey
the feelings of human beings)

සංඛ්‍යා නාම - *Sankya Nama* (Numerals)

සමුදාය නාම - *Samadaya Nama*
(Collective Noun)

ජාති නාම - *Jathi Nama* (Referring the
names of trees)

නිපාත නාම - *Nipatha Nama* (ශුන්‍ය ප්‍රත්‍ය
හා ඊට පරව අප්‍රාණවාචී විභක්ති ප්‍රත්‍ය
සහිත නාම
අත, අතර, අද්දර, කරා, පසු,
පස්සෙන්, ගාවින්, තුළට, ලිහින්)

සංඥා නාම - *Sagna Nama* (Proper Noun)

ක්‍රියා ප්‍රකෘති අනුව - *Kriya Prakruti* (According to
appending suffixes to the stem of
the verb)

භාව නාම - *Bhava Nama* (Verbal Noun)

කෘදන්ත ප්‍රත්‍ය අනුව - *Krudantha Praty*
(According to appending suffixes to Gerund)

කෘදන්ත නාම - *Krudantha Nama*(Gerund
Noun)

Verbs

This is the classification proposed ancient “*Sidath Sangara*” in 13 century A.D.

සිදත් සඟරාව

Sidath Sangarawa

“නොදැවී, නුගුණ, දැවී නිසා සකරුණෙන් ආ මුව වැ සිදු කිරිය නම්”

කම් විමුක්ත - අකර්මක ක්‍රියා පදය *Akarmaka kriya* (Intransitive)

සකම් - සකර්මක ක්‍රියා පදය *Sakarmaka kriya* (Transitive)

තෙකල් කිරිය - ත්‍රෛකාලික ක්‍රියා පදය *Thraikalika kriya* (Tense)

විදි කිරිය - විධි ක්‍රියා පදය *Vidhi kriya* (Imperative)

ආසි කිරිය - ආශිර්වාද ක්‍රියා පදය *Ashirvada kriya*

අසඹනවී කිරිය - අසම්භාව්‍ය ක්‍රියා පදය *Asambhavya kriya* (Conditional Mood)

පියෙදු කිරිය - ප්‍රයෝජ්‍ය ක්‍රියා පදය *Prayojya kriya* (Causative)

කම් කිරිය - කර්මකාරක ක්‍රියා පදය *Karmakaraka kriya* (Passive)

පෙර කිරිය - පූර්ව ක්‍රියා පදය *Purva kriya* (Past Participle)

මුසු කිරිය - මිශ්‍ර ක්‍රියා පදය *Mishrakriya* (Present Participle)

This is the classification proposed by Cumaratunga Munidasa in *Vyakarana Vivaranaya* for Verbs.

ක්‍රියා විවරණය - කුමාරතුංග මුනිදාස

Kriya Vivaranaya – Cumaratunga Munidasa.

ශුද්ධ ක්‍රියා - *Shuddha kriya* (Simple verbs)

වචන භේදය - *Vachana* (Number)

ඒක වචන - *Eka Vachana*

(Singular)

බහු වචන - *Bahu Vachana* (Plural)

පුරුෂ - *Purusha* (Person)

උත්තම පුරුෂ - *Uttama Purusha*

(First Person)

මධ්‍යම පුරුෂ - *Madyama Purusha*

(Second Person)

ප්‍රථම පුරුෂ - *Prathama Purusha*

(Third Person)

කාල භේදය - *Kala Bhedaya* (Tense)

අනතීත කාල - *Anathitha kala*

(Non-past tense)

අතීත කාල - *Athitha kala* (Past

tense)

පද භේදය - *Pada Bhedaya*

පරස්මෙ පද - *Parasmai pada*

ආත්මනේ පද - *Athmane pada*

කාරක භේදය - *Karaka Bhedaya* (Voice)

කර්ම කාරක - *Kartrukaraka* (Active

voice)

කම් කාරක - *Karmakaraka* (Passive

voice)

නාම ක්‍රියා - *Nama Kriya* (Verbal Noun)

නිපාත ක්‍රියා - *Nipatha Kriya*

This is the classification proposed by Prof. J.B. Disanayaka in *Kriya Padaya* for Verbs

ක්‍රියා පදය - ජේ.බී.දිසානායක

Kriya Padaya – J.B.Disanayaka

සරල ක්‍රියා පද - *Sarala kriya pada* (Simple verbs)

සරල ශුද්ධ ක්‍රියා පද - *Sarala Shuddha kriya*

pada (Simple verbs)

සරල සාධිත ක්‍රියා පද - *Sarala Sadhitha kriya*

pada (Simple compound verbs)

ප්‍රයෝජ්‍ය ක්‍රියා පද - *Prayojya kriya pada* (Causative verbs)

ප්‍රයෝජ්‍ය ශුද්ධ ක්‍රියා පද - *Prayojya shuddha*

kriya pada (Simple Causative verbs)

ප්‍රයෝජ්‍ය සාධක ක්‍රියා පද - *Prayojya sadhitha kriya pada* (Compound Causative verbs)

සකර්මක ක්‍රියා පද - *Sakarmaka kriya pada* (Intransitive)

අකර්මක ක්‍රියා පද - *Akarmaka kriya pada* (Intransitive)

අවසාන ක්‍රියා පද - *Avasana kriya pada* (Endings)

අනවසාන ක්‍රියා පද - *Anavasana kriya pada* (Non-endings)

වර්තමාන කාදන්ත ක්‍රියා පද - *Varthamana Krudantha kriyapada* (Gerund-past)

අතීත කාදන්ත ක්‍රියා පද - *Athitha Krudantha kriyapada* (Gerund-present)

ලක්ෂ්‍ය ක්‍රියා පද - *Lakshya kriyapada* (Infinitive)

සාධනීය අසම්භාව්‍ය ක්‍රියා පද - *Sadhaniya Asambhavya kriya* (Conditional)

නිෂේධනීය අසම්භාව්‍ය ක්‍රියා පද - *Nishedhaniya Asambhavya kriya* (Concessive)

පූර්ව ක්‍රියා පද - *Purva kriyapada* (Past Participle)

වචන භේදය - *Vachana* (Number)

ඒක වචන - *Eka Vachana* (Singular)

බහු වචන - *Bahu Vachana* (Plural)

කාල භේදය - *Kala bhedaya* (Tense)

වර්තමාන ක්‍රියා පද - *Varthamana kriyapada* (Present)

අතීත ක්‍රියා පද - *Athitha kriyapada* (Past)

පුරුෂ - *Purusha* (Person)

උත්තම පුරුෂ - *Uttama Purusha* (First Person)

මධ්‍යම පුරුෂ - *Madyama Purusha* (Second Person)

ප්‍රථම පුරුෂ - *Prathama Purusha* (Third Person)

විධි ක්‍රියා පද - *Vidhi kriyapada* (Imperative)

මිශ්‍ර ක්‍රියා පද - *Mishrakriya* (Present Participle)

සමාන්තර ක්‍රියා පද - *Samanthara kriyapada* (Paralel Verbs)

අනන්තර ක්‍රියා පද - *Ananthara kriyapada* (Temporal gerund)

ප්‍රයෝග්‍ය ක්‍රියා පද - *Prayogya kriyapada* (Verbal Adjrcitive)

භාවරූප ක්‍රියා පද - *Bhavarupa kriyapada* (Paralel Verbs)

උපකාරක ක්‍රියා පද - *Upakaraka kriyapada* (Reflexive verb)

Appendix C

Table 1 describes the meaning of syntactic categories used in the lexicon structure.

Table C.1: Syntactic categories used in the lexicon structure

Sinhala	English	Description
විකල්ප අක්ෂර වින්‍යාස	Spelling variants	The alternative ways of writing the same word

ව්‍යාකරණාංග	Part of speech	One of the traditional categories of words intended to reflect their functions in a grammatical context.
උච්චාරණය	Pronunciation	The manner of someone utters a word
ධාතු / ප්‍රකෘති	Root Word	Base, stem - the form of a word after all affixes are removed.
නිරුක්ති	Etymology	Structure of words.
අර්ථය	Definition(s)(meaning(s))	Explanation of the meaning of a word.
පර්යාය පද	Synonyms and cross references	Equivalent word
දෙමළ / ඉංග්‍රීසි අර්ථය	Tamil and English translation equivalents	Tamil and English version of a word.

Table C.2: Syntactic categories used in the lexicon structure

නාම / <i>Nama</i>	Noun	A word that can be used to refer to a person or place or thing.
ක්‍රියා / <i>Kriya</i>	Verb	Expresses some state or action affecting some person or thing.
නිපාත <i>Nipatha</i>	Nipatha	The syntactic categories of prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.
කෘදන්ත / <i>Krudantha</i>	Gerund	Words formed by adding suffixes to roots of verbs.
නාම විශේෂණ / <i>Nama Visheshana</i>	Adjectives	The word class that denotes some quality or attribute of the noun.
ක්‍රියා විශේෂණ / <i>Kriya Visheshana</i>	Adverbs	The word class that qualifies verbs or clauses.
වචන	Number	Singularity or Plurality of nouns and verbs.
ඒක වචන	Singular	The form of a word that is used to denote a singleton.
බහු වචන	Plural	The form of a word that is used to denote more than one.
පුරුෂ	Person	A grammatical category of pronouns and verb forms.
උත්තම පුරුෂ	First person	Pronouns and verbs used to refer to the speaker.
මධ්‍යම පුරුෂ	Second person	Pronouns and verbs used to refer to the person addressed.
ප්‍රථම පුරුෂ	Third person	Pronouns and verbs that are used to refer to something other than the speaker or addressee.
ලිංග	Gender	A grammatical category based on sex or animateness.
පුරුෂ ලිංග	Masculine	A grammatical category that refers to males or to objects classified as male.
ස්ත්‍රී ලිංග	Feminine	A grammatical category that refers to females or to objects classified as

		male.
නපුංසක ලිංග	Neuter	A grammatical category that refers to inanimate objects (neither masculine nor feminine).
සාධාරණ ලිංග	Common	A grammatical category that refers to both masculine and feminine.
සවෙනනික/අවෙනනික බව	Animateness	A grammatical category that denotes living beings or nonliving things.
සවෙනනික (සප්‍රාණවාචී)	Animate	A grammatical category that denotes living beings
අවෙනනික (අප්‍රාණවාචී)	Inanimate	A grammatical category that denotes nonliving beings.
විභක්ති	Case	A grammatical case (nouns or pronouns or adjectives related in some way to other words in a sentence).
ප්‍රථමා විභක්ති	Nominative case	The category of nouns serving as the grammatical subject of a verb.
කර්ම විභක්ති	Accusative case	The category of nouns serving as the direct object of a verb.
ආලපන විභක්ති	Vocative case	The category of nouns used when a person or thing is addressed.
කාල	Tense	A grammatical category of verbs used to express distinctions of time
අතීත කාල	Past tense	A verb tense that expresses actions or states in the past.
අනතීත කාල	Non-past tense	A verb tense that expresses actions or states in the Present or Future.
කාරක	Voice	The grammatical relation (active or passive) of the grammatical subject of a verb to the action that the verb denotes.
කර්තෘ කාරක	Active voice	The voice used to indicate that the grammatical subject of the verb is performing the action or causing the happening denoted by the verb.
කර්ම කාරක	Passive voice	The voice used to indicate that the grammatical subject of the verb is the recipient (not the source) of the action denoted by the verb.
සකර්මක/අකර්මක බව	Transitiveness	the grammatical relation created by a transitive or intransitive verb.
සකර්මක	Transitive	Denotes an action passing from the doer to an object.
අකර්මක	Intransitive	Express a state or condition, or an action or feeling that does not pass over to an object.
ආර්ථක ක්‍රියා / <i>Akyatha Kriya</i>	Predicate	Final verb of a sentence
පූර්ව ක්‍රියා / <i>Purva Kriya</i>	Past Participle	The predicates of the subject which precede its final predicate.
අසම්භාව්‍ය ක්‍රියා / <i>Asambhavya Kriya</i>	Conditional Mood	Expresses uncertainty or the time when an action is done.
මිශ්‍ර ක්‍රියා / <i>Mishra Kriya</i>	Present Participle	Expressing present action or the actions doing in the same time.
අතීත කෘදන්ත / <i>Atheetha Krudantha</i>	Gerund – past	Words formed by adding suffixes of past tense to roots of verbs.
වර්තමාන කෘදන්ත / <i>Varthamana</i>	Gerund – present	Words formed by adding suffixes of

<i>Krudantha</i>	present tense to roots of verbs.
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Appendix D

Nouns

1. Simple nouns.

Sinhala noun roots and the nominative forms of the nouns are categorized under the section of simple nouns.

2. Complex nouns.

Complex nouns are produced by adding a word formation affix to the noun stem. Mainly, *krudantha* කෘදන්ත (gerund) and *thaddhitha* තද්ධිත (derivative nouns) are included in this section. Apart from them adjectives and adverbs are also being made in this procedure.

3. Compound nouns

Compound nouns are made by adding number of other noun roots to the primary noun base.

Nouns

Animate nouns

Inanimate nouns

Animate nouns

- **Masculine-** Singular – Definite/
Indefinite
Plural
- **Feminine-** Singular – Definite/
Indefinite
Plural
- **Common-** Singular- Definite/
Indefinite
Plural

Inanimate nouns

- **Neuter-** Singular – Definite
Indefinite
Plural

A few nouns inflect in a different manner rather than the above mentioned criteria. Although the nouns like *bonikka* බෝනික්කා (doll) *pambaya* පඹයා (scarecrow) are inanimate by their nature, they inflect like animate nouns. In contrary, the noun of *ibba* ඉබ්බා (containing two meanings – tortoise/padlock) bear animateness and inanimateness according to the context.

Ibbo dennek innawa. There are two tortoises.
ඉබ්බො දෙන්නෙක් ඉන්නවා

Ibbo dennek dala thiyenava. Two padlocks have been fixed.
ඉබ්බො දෙන්නෙක් දාලා තියෙනවා

Sinhala singular nouns are always marked with definiteness or indefiniteness.

The animate nouns can be conjugated within the framework of all three persons. The inanimate nouns only bear the third person.

- **Animate nouns** - First person
Second person
Third person
- **Inanimate nouns**-Third person

Case

Sinhala nouns inflect according to the case they bear. Nouns which make their primary manifestation within discourse commonly appear in the direct case.

1. Nominative/ Direct case (ප්‍රථමා)

2. Accusative (කර්ම)

The singular forms of the accusative case are similar to the singular forms of the nominative case. The plural forms have different inflection.

3. Auxiliary case (කර්තෘ)

The auxiliary case is marked with *visin* (විසින්) functional morpheme and it is added to the accusative form of the noun. Auxiliary case is not marked with any suffixation.

These three cases are considered as the preliminary forms within the hierarchy of case study. The other case markers, which have given below would be added to either Nominative case marked singular noun or accusative case marked plural noun.

Table D.1: Case Markers

Case	Case marker			
	Animate		Inanimate	
	sin	pl	sin	pl
Instrumental (කරණ)			- en- එන් -in- ඉන්	-walin- වලින්
Dative (සම්ප්‍රදාන)	-ta- ට	-ta- ට	-ta- ට	-walata- වලට -hata- හට

Ablative (අවධි)	-gen- ගෙන්	-gen- ගෙන්	- en- එන් -in- ඉන්	-walin- වලින් -keren- කෙරෙන්
Possessive /genitive (සම්බන්ධ)	-ge- ගේ	-ge- ගේ	-e- ඇ - ehi- එහි	-wala- වල
Locative (ආධාර)			-e- ඇ - ehi- එහි	-wala- වල
Vocative (ආලපන)	Zero -a- අ -ee- ඒ -o- ඔ	-i- ඉ -ee- ඒ		

Further information on nouns. There will be a further classification on nouns regarding their semantic aspects. In that stage they will be categorized according to their semantic values. Ex. Jathi nama ජාති නාම, guna nama ගුණ නාම etc. And will also focus on the features like onomatopoeia and reduplication.

Verb

- **Verb**
 - a. Finite verb
 - b. Non finite verb

- **Finite verbs:**
 - a. Simple constructed verbs
 - b. Complex constructed verbs
 - c. Causative verbs
 - d. Imperative verbs

- **Finite verbs:**
 - a. person
 - b. number
 - c. tense

- **Person:**
 - 1st person
 - 2nd person
 - 3rd person

- **Gender:** (Exceptional)

Verbs occur with animate objects:

- a. masculine
- b. feminine
- c. common

Verbs occur with inanimate objects:

- a. neuter

- **Number:**
 - a. singular
 - b. plural

- **Tense:**
 - a. past
 - b. non-past

Table D.2: Tense

Non past			Past	
singular	present	constructed present	Short past	Long past
1 st person	balami	balannemi	balimi	baluvemi
2 nd person	balahi	balannehi	balihi	baluvehi
3 rd person	balai	Balanneya – mas/neuter Balanniya- fem		
Plural				
1 st person	balamu	balannemu	balimu	baluwemu
2 nd person	balahu	balannahu	baluhu	baluvahu
3 rd person	balati	Balannahu/balannoya	baluha	baluvoya

Sinhala verb is divided into three categories according to its function in the syntactic level. Although there are three categories, the same two forms of the verb occur in each category.

- Transitive and Intransitive verbs
(*Sakarmaka/ Akarmaka*)

In Sinhala some verbs are transitive by their nature. They always expect an object in the string. Some verbs like *-handa-*, *-duva-* and *-siti-* are originally intransitive.

- Voice (*karaka bhedaya*)
 - Active voice (*kartru karaka*)
 - Passive voice (*karma karaka*)

The verb's relationship with either agent or object is depicted in the voice.

- *Ohu veDa karai.* ඔහු වැඩ කරයි Active
- *Ohugen veDa kerei.* ඔහුගෙන් වැඩ කෙරෙයි Passive
- Volitive and Involitive verbs

If an action is done without any mediation of the agent that verb is an involitive verb. The Sinhala verb is presented in volitive and involitive forms.

- *Lamaya natai* ළමයා නටයි volitive
- *Bera gahana vita lamaya netavei.* බෙර ගහන වීට ළමයා නැටවෙයි involitive
- **Causative verb**

Verb stem+ -va-

- **Imperative verb**

2 nd person	singular	plural
	Zero, va	vu
	බල/බලව/බලපිය	බලව්/ බලපියව්

- **Blessing verb** (*Ashirvada kriya*)

Present/ future tense+ va

1 st person	Sin	Pres/fut tense+ -mi-/m
1 st person	pl	Pres/fut tense+ -mu-/mo-
3 rd person	pl	Pres/fut tense+ -t-/ti-

Complex constructed verbs

In respect of the morpho-syntactic constructions of the verbs, there are two main patterns in Sinhala Language. The first one may call as the simple constructed verbs and the other the complex constructed verbs. Simple constructed verbs behave like one word and complex constructed verbs connect two different grammatical categories.

- **Simple constructed verbs**
Duvanava
- **Complex constructed verbs:**

An initial stem (verb, noun, adjective or etc) + main verb

Pata (noun)+ *karanava*

Pasu (adj)+ (*karanava*)
Kapala(non-finite verb form)+ *danava*

According to the structural pattern of the complex verbs, the most common verbs used as the second constituents are following:

1. *karanava*
2. *venava*
3. *gannava*
4. *denava*
5. *danava*
6. *thienava*
7. *gahanava*

Most of the borrowed nouns are used with the above mentioned verbs to make complex verbs.

Non finite verbs

- a. gerund (*krudanrha*)
- b. past participle (*purva kriya*)
- c. present participle (*misra kriya*)
- d. conditional verbs (*asambhavya kriya*)

The analysis of the gerund structure is due to be presented in a separate paper.

- **The past participle** (*purva kriya*)

Verb stem+ -aa/-x/-ii-

Balaa/ xdx /vxiii

බලා/ ඇද/ වැටී

- **present participle** (*misra kriya*)

verb stem+ -min-/-mina-/-mini-/-mni

balamin/balamina/balamna/balamini

- **conditional verbs** (*asambhavya kriya*)

- a. verb stem+ -t-/-ta-+ (prep;di) (*balat/balata+di*)
- b. verb stem+ -t-/-da-/-du- (*baluvath, baluvada, balatudu*)

Particles

Particles are used to link words within the structure of a sentence. They also could be utilized as conjunctions to link phrases in complex sentences.

- Case marking particles

Case	Particle
auxiliary	- <i>visin-</i> විසින්
Ablative	- <i>gen-</i> , - <i>keren</i> ගෙන් -කෙරෙන්
dative	-(<i>ha</i>) <i>ta-</i> හට
possessive	- <i>ge-</i> ගේ
locative	- <i>kerehi-</i> , <i>tula, matha, uDa</i>

	කෙරෙන්නුළු, මන, උඩ
--	--------------------

- Collective particles
 - *-da-* ද
 - *-th-* න්
 - *-saha-* සහ
 - *-ha-* හා
- Particles for ‘with’ meaning
 - *Saha* සහ
 - *Samaga* සමග
 - *Ha* හා
 - *katuva/kativa* කැටුව/කැටිව
- Emotive particle
 - *Vismayartha-* *ha, aha, ah, aa, oho* හා/අහා/ආන්/ආ/ඕහෝ
 - *Khedartha-* *ane, ando, apoi, ayyo* අනේ/අදෝ/අපොයි/අය්යෝ
 - *Vedanartha-* *aai, uui, uu* ආයි/උයි/උයි
 - *Kuthsithartha-* *chi, chih,* චී/චීන්
- Particles expressing possibility
 - *ho/ho* හෝ/හෝ
 - *do* දෝ
 - *doho* දෝහෝ
- Particles expressing similarity
 - *Men* මෙන්
 - *Se* සේ
 - *Vani* වැනි
 - *Bandu* බදු
 - *Van* වන්
 - *Ayuru* අයුරු
 - *Lesu* ලෙස
- Comparative particles
 - *vaDi* වැඩි
 - *vaDa* වඩා
 - *vaDathma* වඩාත්ම
- Temporal particles
 - *Nithi* නිති
 - *Nithin* නිතින්
 - *Nithora* නිතොර
 - *Ikbithi* ඉක්බිති
 - *Dan* දැන්
 - *Yali* යළි
 - *Puna* පුන
 - *Vali* වැලි
 - *Ithin* ඉතින්
- Particles expressing duration
 - *Sita* සිට
 - *Sitan* සිටන්
 - *Patan* පටන්
 - *Thek* තෙක්
 - *Dakva* දක්වා
- Quantitative particles
 - *Sa* සා
 - *Thak* තාක්
 - *Thuvak* තුවක්
- Particles expressing meanings of ‘too’/’at least
 - *Pava* පවා
 - *Da* ද
 - *Ho* හෝ
 - *Vath* වත්
- Particles expressing exception
 - *Vina* විනා
 - *Hara* හැර
 - *Misa* මිස
 - *Muth* මුත්
- Question particles
 - *Kima* කිම
 - *Kim* කිමි
 - *Ay* ඇයි
 - *Manda* මන්ද
 - *Da* ද
- Particles expressing alternative meaning
 - *Hevath* හෙවත්
 - *Nohoth* නොහොත්
 - *Ho/ho* හෝ/හෝ
- Time adverbial particle
 - *Patha* පතා
 - *Pasa* පාසා
 - *Gaane* ගානේ
- Adjective/ adverb emphasizing particle
 - *Thava* තව
 - *Itha* ඉතා
 - *Boho* බොහෝ
- Emphasizing particles
 - *-ma-* -ම-
- Quoting particle
 - *-yi-* -යි-
 - *-yayi-* යැයි
- Sentence ending particles
 - *-ki-* කි
 - *-ya-* ය
 - *-yi-* යි
 - *-yae-* යැ
- Imperative particles
 - *Epa* එපා
- Negative particles
 - *No+* noun base නො+ නාම
 - *No+* verb නො+ ක්‍රියා
 - *A* අ
- Particles expressing manner of adjectives and adverbs

- *visal* විසල්
- *vaha* වහා
- *seda* සෙද
- *sanin* සැනින්
- *hanika* හනික
- Vocative particles
 - *emba* එම්බා
 - *embala* එම්බල
 - *kola* කොල
 - *bola* බොල
- Particles expressing a suggestion
 - *nam* නම්
 - *vanahi* වනාහි
 - *kali* කලී
 - *kalakal*
 - *vukali* වු කලී
- Particles expressing straightforwardness
 - *indura* ඉදුරා
 - *kelinma* කෙලින්ම
- Particles focusing on attention
 - *anna* අන්න
 - *onna* ඔන්න
 - *menna* මෙන්න
- Reported speech particles
 - *-la- -ල-*
 - *-lu- -ලු*
- Particles stand for ‘for’
 - *Udesa* උදෙසා
 - *Pinisa* පිණිස
 - *Sandaha* සඳහා
- Reason particles
 - *Arabaya* අරබයා
 - *Pinisa* පිණිස
 - *Nisa* නිසා
 - *Bavin* බැවින්
 - *Heyin* හෙයින්
- Honorific particles
 - *Sek* සේක්
 - *Seka* සේක
- Reporting particles
 - *Gana* ගැන
- Particles stand for the meaning of ‘according to’
 - *Anuva* අනුව
 - *Paridi* පරිදි
- Conjunction particles
 - *Vita* විට
 - *Nisa* නිසා
 - *Bavin* බැවින්
 - *Thek* තෙක්
 - *Thuru* තුරු

- *-da- -ද-*
- *-th--න්-*
- *-du--දු-*
- *Namut* නමුත්
- *Namudu* නමුදු
- Conditional particles
 - *-oth-* ඔත්
 - *-hoth-* හොත්
 - *-nam-* නම්
- Particles expressing reason for an action
 - *Pinisa* පිණිස
 - *Sandaha* සඳහා
 - *Vas* වස්
 - *Men* මෙන්
 - *Lesa* ලෙස
 - *Paridi* පරිදි
- Particles used to link clauses
 - *namuth* නමුත්
 - *etheth* එහෙත්

(The terms given here are subject to change.)

Krudantha (gerund) and Thaddhitha (suffixes which are used in noun inflection)

Krudantha

Sinhala gerund is a word which bears a verb base and an inflectional suffix. This suffix will convert the verb base into a gerund.

- Gerund
 - Present
 - Past
- Gerund –Present

This gerund form is made by adding *-na-* suffix into the verb base.

Verb base+ *-na-* = *balana*
- gerund –past

There are six gerund suffixes can be identified in past gerund forms. They are:

○ <i>-uu-</i>	<i>bala+uu-</i>	<i>baeluu</i>
○ <i>-a-</i>	<i>vasi+a</i>	<i>væssa</i>
○ <i>unu</i>	<i>sinase+unu</i>	<i>sinasunu</i>
○ <i>-L-</i>	<i>athura</i>	<i>athuLa</i>
○ <i>-T-</i>	<i>basi</i>	<i>baTa</i>
○ <i>-n-</i>	<i>upadi</i>	<i>upan</i>

Sindi sun
- *Bhavartha krudantha* /Emotive gerund

The Emotive gerund is normally used to express emotions.

- *-iim-* *nata+iim -nætiim*

- *-ili- nata+ ili - nætili*
- *-man- nata+ man nætuman*
- *-nu- nata+ nu natanu*
- *-um- nata+ um nætum*

Most of the verb forms inflect according to these five procedures.

- *Shakyartha krudantna* / gerunds with the meaning of competence

Verb stem+ *-iya-* *Bala+ -iya- bæliya*
Daki+ -iya- dækiy

- Voice and Gerund

The voice of a sentence is determined by the gerund suffixes.

- *Kapa+ -unu- kæpunu*
- *Kapa+ -ana- kapana*

- *Thaddhitha*

Thaddhitha is the counterpart of *Krudantha* (Gerund), while both come under the category of affixes. Gerund suffixes function on the verb base and *thaddhitha* suffixes on the noun.

Thaddhitha

- Animate
 - Masculine – *natya+karu*
 - Feminine – *kreeDa+ ika kreeDika*
 - Honorific – *puth+ aNu puthaNu*
- Inanimate

The range of the *thaddhitha* allomorphs;

- Noun affixes
These affixes will occur with a noun base.
Eg. *vasana+vantha Vasnavantha*
- Verb affixes
These affixes will occur with a verb base.
Eg. *Kara+ va+(i) karavai*.

Adjectives

Adjectives (*Nama Visheshana*) is a wording which describes the nature of the noun. Nominal nouns, pronouns, gerund nouns, *thaddhitha* nouns and numeral nouns occur as adjectives in Sinhala

language. The nominal nouns can be again classified in two sections.

- *Jathi nama* – categorical nouns
- *Dravya nama* – material nouns
- *Sagna nama* – proper nouns
- *Guna nama* – qualitative

Nominal noun adjectives

- *Jathi nama* – *minis+ ruva* මිනිස් රුව
- *Dravya nama* – *lii væda* ලී වැඩ
- *Sagna nama* – *Mugalan +thera* මුගලන් තෙර
- *Guna nama* – *suvanda +mala* සුවඳ මල

These examples present the probability of occurrence all the noun roots as adjectives in the nominal noun category.

- Pronoun adjectives

Apa + raTa අප රට
thamæ+ defaya තම දේශය

- Gerund adjectives

Hamana+ sulanga හමන සුළඟ
Hindina +asuna හිඳින අසුන

- *Thaddhitha* adjectives

Gunavath minisa ගුණවත් මිනිසා
Silvath himi සිල්වත් හිමි

- Numeral adjectives

Thun pola තුන් පොළ
Pasvana mahala පස්වන මහල

Adverbs

Adverbs can be divided into 4 sections according to their meaning.

- *Akarartha* (how the action is done)
- *Kalartha* (when the action is done)
- *Sthantartha* (where the action is done)
- *Hethvartha* (cause for the action)

Adverbs can be also divided into three sections according to the quality of their occurrence.

- Adverb + verb – *ohu vegayen duvai*
- Adverb + adjective + noun – *Lalith itha honda lamayek*
- Adverb + adverb + verb – *ohu boho semin riya padavai*.

Sinhala

The Sinhala adverb set could be mainly categorized into two parts.

- Non-inflected adverbs (avyas/ අවය)
- Inflected adverbs
- Non-inflected adverbs (avyas)

These adverbs normally do not inflect according to the context.

Vaha,ithin, semin, pasulu, indura, yali, pili, puna punaa are examples for the above mentioned adverbs.

- Inflected adverbs

The inflected adverbs are exclusively made out of instrumental, ablative, locative and dative case markers.

- Inflected particles as adverbs
Vetha
Vethata
vethin
- Temporal nouns as inflected adverbs
Ada
Adata
Adin
- Adverbs compounded with adjectives

Adjective	noun	adverb
		<i>-ta,-in,-e--</i>
<i>Sudu</i>	<i>suda</i>	<i>Sudata, sudin, sude</i>
<i>Rathu</i>	<i>ratha</i>	<i>Rathata, rathin, rathe</i>
<i>Kota</i>	<i>kota</i>	<i>Kotata, kotin, kote</i>

Further Information

Greater number of particles has been used as adverbs. They are as follows.

Men, vashayen, thek, thuvak, tharam, pamana, sa,va , kota, vara, vaara, vita.

In some cases numerals reduplicate to make an adverb.

Amma mal thuna thuna keduva
Denna denna enna