

PREFACE.

The *materials* for this work have been collected during more than twenty-five years' study of the language. The words have been taken from all available sources, from the lips of speakers of all ranks, castes and occupations, from the letters and records of many different districts, and from the writers in prose and poetry of every age. A list necessarily imperfect of the literature which has been ransacked for contributions, will be subjoined under the head of Abbreviations.

2. It has been found difficult to draw the line of demarcation between *Malayālam* and *Tamil* words. These two languages of old differed rather as dialects of the same member of the Dravidian family, than as separate languages; in consequence many Tamil words occur still in local usage (e. g. അച്ചം, അട in some of its senses) or in time-honored phrases and formulas (e. g. അനുപക, അമെയക, പുരാൻ), which have long ceased to be used in colloquial speech. A considerable number of such have been received and marked as aM. (ancient Malayālam). They cannot be dispensed with, if the Dictionary is to give a true representation of the history of the language. This history commences for us (if we except a few inscriptions on copper and stone) with the Rāma Charitam, in which we probably have the oldest Malayālam poem still in existence, composed as it was before the introduction of the Sanscrit alphabet and deserving of the particular attention of the scholar, as it exhibits the earliest phase of the language, perhaps centuries before the arrival of the Portuguese. For several antiquated words (such as അഴക, അറം, II. അക്കി) this poem is the only authority. The bulk of the other great poems, the Bhāratam, Rāmāya-

nam, and the versions of the Purānas were composed within the two or three last centuries. As these constitute the popular literature of all Malayālam readers, no *Dravidian* word found in them has been excluded. On the other hand there are many Malayālam compositions of later date, especially such as are current among the Vēdāntists, which evidently affect Tamil modes of expression. These have been excluded if not supported by other evidence.

3. To determine the amount of *Sanscrit* words to be received into a Malayālam Dictionary has been a task of even greater difficulty. As this Dictionary is *not* intended for the use of *Sanscrit students*, the rule followed in compiling it has been to include only those words and meanings that were found in *bonâ fide* Malayālam productions; to sift and reduce the enormous mass of mythological and botanical names and synonyms, many of which are confessedly very doubtful; to record merely the principal signification of words confined to poetical usage; and to devote particular attention only to those terms which are generally accepted as fairly "domiciled" in Malayālam and which have in the course of naturalization received various applications not to be met with in pure Sanscrit (e. g. അന്യായം, അവസരം).

4. The idioms and significations peculiar to Southern Kēraḷa or *Travancore*, have been carefully collected both from the productions of the Cottayam Press, and from the very valuable Dictionaries compiled by the Portuguese and Italian Missionaries of Verapoli; works which, although completed in 1746, rest upon materials accumulated in the 17th, perhaps even 16th century, and rank as the oldest monument extant of the study of Indian languages by Europeans. (They are marked in the Dictionary V₁. & V₂). Still greater care has been bestowed upon the language of Northern Kēraḷa or *Malabar proper* (with the Bēkal Talook of Canara); and explanations of the historical names, castes and dynasties (comp. അകത്തൂട, അടിയോടി, അമ്മാമൻ, അല്ലൂർ, അവരോധം, അസ്ഥിക്കരൈച്ചി) and of the institutions, usages and traditions, by which this province differs so singularly from the surrounding countries (see for instance, അങ്കം, അടിമ, അനുഭവം, അപരം) have been drawn from every trustworthy source. Amongst

the sources for this kind of information I would particularly point out the old Tellicherry Records (TR.) as conveying a mass of instruction in the best prose of the language.

5. The object being to present a faithful picture of the whole Malayālam tongue, the writer has not felt at liberty to exclude the *foreign words* which have of necessity crept into the language. The Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Portuguese and even English terms, which the commerce of centuries and the conquest of foreign creeds and arms with new laws and arts have introduced along this coast, cannot be proscribed, whatever regret their prevalence may excite in the purist. They do not, of course, claim the same minute investigation and treatment, which belong to words, whose birthright and position in the language are indisputable. (See for Ar. അമ്മ, അമ്മാനം, അമീർ, അമ്പർ, അല്പവ; for P. അങ്കാമി, അജിമാശി; for H. അമാർ, അമ്മൽ, അമ്പാരി; for Port. അനനാസ്; for E. അഫീൽ).

6. It is for the same reason, that *provincialisms* and *vulgarisms* have not been rejected, though they are pointed out as such (f.i. അംസരം, അനുവാസം under അവസരം, അനുവാദം). To discard coarse and even obscene modes of speech, has not been thought advisable, however much their existence and currency may be regretted. They are marked "obsc.", as was done by the fathers of Verapoli in their day, that they may be avoided. Under all these heads (§ 2—6) the student will of course have room for candid allowance concerning omissions and superfluities.

7. The writer has throughout endeavoured to trace the *origin* of each word; and particular attention has been paid to the *comparison* of the cognate *Dravidian languages*. He has not been successful in every instance (e.g. അത്താഴ്); sometimes the unimportance of the word, as in the case of provincialisms, prevented him from prosecuting his search to the end.

8. The *arrangement* chosen has been, to point out as far as possible the root and origin of each word, to give first its primitive sense and to add the figurative and free senses in a rational order; lastly to illustrate them by examples taken from reliable authorities. The

different constructions in which the same word occurs (e.g. അലങ്കരിക്ക), its various applications (e.g. അടങ്ങുക), allusions to the traditions and superstitions of the people (അട്ട, അരണ), standing phrases (അടക്കം, അവസ്ഥ) and proverbial expressions (അട്ടം, അതിബുദ്ധി, അത്രാശ, അൻപ, അമ്പാഴം, അശ്വനി, അള), these points have been especially considered in selecting the illustrations. The Compounds and Derivatives are arranged under each leading word in alphabetical order, but are not treated at the length that appeared necessary in the case of the parent words.

9. The *orthography* of each word is fixed at the head of the article which treats of it, but in the illustrations deviations are allowed, when they exhibit a current pronunciation (e.g. അടപ്പ, അടപ്പ), or are borne out by the constant usage of some locality or caste (അട്ട, അരത്ത), or when, as in the case of the numerous Tadbhavam, it is caused by the inequalities of the Sanscrit and Draavidian alphabets (e.g. അത്തം, അത്തി).

10. It cannot be expected that the work should be compressed within the same compass as the Rev. Mr. Bailey's Dictionary. Not that the latter will always be found the more concise of the two. It is one of the chief defects of that, otherwise valuable, work, that it does not discriminate between Malayalam and Sanscrit terms and leaves the student completely in the dark, both as regards the etymology and the proportional importance of words. For it concedes to unknown and useless words (e.g. അജഗ്രംഗി, അട്ടണാളം) as well as to those that are comparatively unimportant (as ഇതി, ച) more space, than to words of the genuine native stock that occur frequently in idioms of daily current use (e.g. അടക്കുന്നു, അല്ല). In consequence it will be found, that the Sanscrit part of the present work (see for instance the compounds with അന്ന, അപ, അഭി) occupies less space than was the case in the former Dictionary, and this without any detriment to the subject matter. The progress made in the study of Sanscrit subsequent to the appearance of Dr. Wilson's Dictionary (on which the Sanscrit portion of Mr. Bailey's work is based) has enabled the writer to throw new light even on this part of his task.

On the other hand he has endeavored to condense the matter presented into the *shortest possible space*. What is obvious has been omitted, many *secondary* words are but slightly noticed and a liberal use has been made of abbreviations. By these means it is possible to publish the whole work in one portable volume; smaller than Rottler's Tamil or Reeve's Canarese Dictionary.

11. The student may at the beginning be embarrassed by some of the *abbreviations* adopted (for instance √ for root; + plus as in അവൻ, which is composed of അ+അൻ; the figures (2) (3) which point to that signification of the parent word from which the derivative is deducible, (as അകക്കര (3) to അകം 3., the mind). Also the absence of the common signs s., adj. may startle him at first sight. They have been deliberately abandoned. What, for instance, is the use of calling അച്ഛൻ an adj., which indeed it is in Sanscrit, when the example subjoined ചരാചരങ്ങൾ shows that in Malayalam it is used as a noun? Or why should അകൃതം be called an adj. and അകൃതം a subst., whilst in S. both are equally adjectives and in Malayalam strictly speaking both are nouns, though poetical usage may treat them more or less as adjectives. Can the indefinite Numerals, such as അനേകം, അസാരം be called adjectives, or have composition-cases like അകത്തേ a claim to that name? It seems to be of more moment to show by examples, how the words are applied, than to pretend to classify them by the utterly incongruous nomenclature of the grammar of European languages. Where doubts might arise, the gender, which in most cases is recognizable by the termination, will be found marked, as അമ്പലവാസി m.,— സിനി f.; അഴകൻ m., അഴകി f. But since Malayalam grammar acknowledges only the distinctions of Nouns, Verbs and Indeclinables, the Verb seems to be the only part of speech which requires specifying marks. This has been amply done by the abbreviations a. v.=active verb, n. v.=neuter verb, CV.=Causal Verb, denV.=denominative Verb, defV.=defective Verb, (for instance ഉള്ള), adj. V.=adjectival Verb (as അത, ഇള), aux. V.=auxiliary Verb (f. i. ഇടുക), as also by marking its parts (past, 1st and 2nd fut., inf., conditional, adj. and adv. participle, VN.=Verbal Noun, etc.).

12. An undertaking of this magnitude cannot lay claim to anything like perfection as regards either completeness or correctness. But the writer conceives, that a publication of the kind is a desideratum in Malabar, and that this attempt at supplying it will be found serviceable to the cause of education in that province. Should it one day be superseded by a work approaching nearer to the standard he has had in view, he hopes that he will be found to have at least furnished a stock of valuable materials, that will under all circumstances render to his successors a not unwelcome assistance in *their* toilsome task, in the same way that he in *his* has received aid from the accumulated labours of his predecessors.

NOTES BY THE PUBLISHER.

1. *The Transliteration*, adopted for the *leading* words upon Dr. Lepsius's system, is mainly given to assist European students of the language, who may feel the need of such a help. This system follows the pronunciation and is fully explained under the head "Transliteration". *Foreign* words are usually transliterated in their *original* shape.

2. *Sanscrit Roots*. It is necessary to make a few remarks regarding the form of the Sanscrit roots and words which are given in this Dictionary. In the South of India the Grammar of Pāṇini is alone studied, and it is indeed the greatest work on Sanscrit Grammar, but roots and words are not always given here in the forms which a student of Pāṇini would expect. In every grammar it is necessary to adopt some conventional way of indicating the changes that roots and words formed from them undergo, and for this purpose there is in Pāṇini's Grammar an elaborate apparatus of letters added to roots, and which are called *anubandha*, and even letters which form part of the root itself are arbitrarily changed. So we find in the *Dhātupāṭha* (or list of roots) *śṭhā* for *sthā*, and *hṛ* for *hṛ*. The Grammars of Vopadēva, Śākaḥāyana etc. have a totally different set of such letters. Philologists in Europe have found that it is an improvement to change the Indian system in some respects, and the authors of the St. Petersburg Dictionary* of Sanscrit, which is by far the best and most complete, have adopted this view. Philologists have come to the conclusion that the vowels *ī*, *ṛ* and *ḷ* are not primitive, so

in this Dictionary Dr. Gundert generally gives words according to this view as adopted by the authors of the St. Petersburg Dictionary. The roots which end in the above vowels will here be found ending in *r*, e.g. *dṛ* is given as *dār*; *dhṛ* as *dhar*; *hṛ* as *har*. So also the numerous nouns signifying an agent which end in *ṛ* would here be given as ending in *ar*; e.g. *kartṛ* as *kartar*. So also diphthongs which terminate roots in the *dhātupāṭha* are considered as secondary, and thus instead of *gai* we find *gā*; and *sā* instead of *sō*. Natives of India who consult Dr. Gundert's work must not be led away by the idea that the only right or possible ways of representing Sanscrit roots and words are those which Indian Grammarians have found convenient. A little experience will convince them that the contrary is the case.

3. *The Dravidian element in Sanscrit*. A number of words apparently of Sanscrit origin have, on closer examination, turned out to be merely Sanscritized Dravidian words. The author of this Dictionary, in a German paper on this subject, has pointed out* many such words e.g. *kēyūram*, *putraṇ*, *markadam*, *viraḷam*, etc. Their reception and especially that of *puttaḷam* into Sanscrit may, as the author observed, be considered a strong proof of a once flourishing literary period in the Deccan, whenever that time may have been. — Sometimes the words or roots of both languages coincide, without however just-

* Sanscrit Wörterbuch von Böhtlingk & Roth.

* See also an article by the Rev. F. Kittel in the Indian Antiquary, August 1872. p. 235.

fying the *prima facie* conclusion that the one has borrowed from the other. Further, words commonly taken as Dravidian, will be found to have been imported; doubts regarding the origin of others are still entertained. The study and comparison of the Dravidian tongues, though at present carried on by a very few only, will, it is hoped, result in throwing more light on this interesting subject.

4. In the *arrangement of the Alphabet* a slight but rational deviation, affecting the sequence of 2 letters, has been found necessary, viz: a) ക്ഷ, being a compound letter (=ക+ക്ഷ) and consequently akin to കൃ etc., has been placed under and at the end of ക. - b) റ follows half r ('), which partakes of the റ & റ sounds, comp. വേൾതിരിക്ക, വേൾതിരിക്ക, വേറുതിരിക്ക.

5. *The long vowels* ē (ഈ) and ō (ഔ) have been used consistently throughout the Dictionary in order to put an end to doubt and vagueness. Their general introduction into writing and printing is highly desirable.

6. Regarding the *doubling of consonants* in Malayālam composition, some difficulties were experienced.

a) In Malayālam Compound Nouns, as a rule, the consonant is doubled after the long vowels ā, ī, ū, ē, ei, palatal a, i, full u, the final consonants r, l, l, after m dropped in Mal. or Sanscr. Nouns (മരത്തോപ്പു M., ഒന്നുകൊട്ട S. and M.). It occurs often after short pure a, seldom after u, fluctuates with i, e.g. വഴികേട്ടു and വഴികേട്ടു (മുറിപ്പെടുത്താൻ, ബുദ്ധിതിരക്ക S. and M.) even after dropped m, e.g. അകതാൻ, is often optional after final consonants, e.g. തട്ടി വേൽ കളി, മുൾചെടി etc., not observed in കൈകൊച്ചം etc.

b) In Compounds of Nouns and Verbs, e.g. മതിപോരുക, കൈതൊഴുക, reduplication is not required; it may however occur after Accusatives; with some adverbial participles

as e.g. തങ്ങമെകൊണ്ടു, മുന്നെച്ചൊല്ലി etc. it cannot be spared.

c) In Compounds of Verbs with Verbs reduplication is necessary after the Infinitive, e.g. വെളിക്കത്തേച്ചു and the past tense in i, e.g. തിരിക്കിതരിക്കി etc. In the case of ആയി the metre decides it, e.g. p. 127 ഉണ്ണിതപമായിക്കഴിയും, p. 153 ഉറങ്ങായിചെന്നു(=യ്, യ്) etc.

These rules and their exceptions, as set forth by the author of this Dictionary in his Malayālam Grammar (see Sandhi § 87, Samāsārūpam §§ 162 - 169) and sanctioned by the language, have, in all doubtful cases, been the guides of the readers of the proofs who are acquainted with North & South Malayālam.

7. A complete list of *Abbreviations* of grammatical and technical terms, works of reference, etc. is given separately. Besides these recourse has been had to 4 modes of shortening words in quotations, viz:

a) A fullstop after the *first* syllable implies the *whole* word which, in this case, is not affected by affixes, Sandhi, etc., e.g. ബുദ്ധി മോ.(ശം), ന.(ടപ്പു)കടിയാന്മാർ, ശ.(കരി)ക്കടുത്തു, വാ.(യു)വിൻറെ, വ.(ടിപ്പു)മാനാൻ, വി.(ആ)ം, വി.(ആ)ടയ, വ.(രി)കയില്ല etc.

b) An *apostrophe* (') after the *first* syllable points to the omission of one or more letters in the body of the word, e.g. മോ'(ക്ഷ)ത്തെ, മോ'(ക്ഷ)ങ്ങൾ, അ'(ഭ്രാന്ത)വും, വി(ശ്രമി)ച്ചാൻ, വീ'(ള)വാൻ, വേ'(ൾ)വിട്ടു'ന്നില്ല, വി'(ശൈല)നാഥൻ etc.

c) The *dash* (—) marks the omission of either the *first* member of a compound, e.g. പഞ്ചി: — മേന്മ = പഞ്ചിക്കേന്മ, or of the *last* one, e.g. പാല: ദേവ — = ദേവപാല etc.

d) A dash (—), hyphen (-) or ellipsis (...) in a quotation shows that a word or words have been omitted.

8. The *Virāma* (˘) indicates:
a) That the consonant over which it is placed is to be pronounced without any vowel

after it, e.g. കീഴ്, ഗുല്. It is used also to indicate an arbitrary division of words in a sentence which would otherwise be written continuously, e.g. തരളം p. 432 പരബ്രഹ്മത്തോട് കൂടിയ്ക്കു അദ്വൈതമായി reads: പരബ്രഹ്മത്തോടൊന്നിച്ചുദ്വൈതമായി. This is done for the convenience of the reader.

b) To show the real and accurate pronunciation of the half u as u. It is used also where by the ordinary orthography this is improperly written as a, e.g. where അവകൾ instead of അവകുൾ is found, we write അവകു്.

9. The mark of quotation (" ") either points to a literal meaning, f.i. p. 991 വേതാണം "bather", or to a word received into English, f.i. "godown" fr. കിടപ്പു etc.

10. The different species of animals, plants etc. which come under the same genus in Malayalam are mostly to be found under the leading word, see f.i. II. മാൻ, ചിറക, താളി, വണ്ടി, വസ്തു, etc. Some of these for linguistic or other reasons may appear under the qualifying word which forms the first member of the compound, f.i. വെള്ളപ്പുഴ.

Parts of plants etc. are enumerated under their respective leading words, see f.i. വാഴ, തുലാം etc., and are besides to be found separately.

Certain Compounds, which are not to be found under the first word, should be looked for under the second, f.i. സൂചിമെതിയടി is to be found under മെതിയടി, ചിത്തരംഗം under അരംഗം, ഉപവിതം under വിതം etc. — Moreover less common Sanscrit words compounded with one or more prefixes may be found under the simpler words: അവ്യാഹതം under വ്യാഹതം, അതിസമ്മോഹം under സമ്മോഹം, സചിന്തിതം under ചിന്തിതം, സുവ്രതികൻ under വ്രതികൻ, etc.

Again regarding a number of Sanscrit compounds, f.i. വി-ദ്രമാ, വി-പ്ര-ലാഘം etc. additional information may be gathered by referring to the simple word.

11. It need scarcely be said that, in seeking for certain compounds under their leading words, care must be taken to find out the proper one, f.i. whether മനശ്ശില belongs to മനസ്സ്, മന, or മനം, വെള്ളുഴയുതു to വെള്ളം or വെള്ള, ആട്ടുകാരൻ to ആട്ടു or ആട്ടു etc.

In fact every leading article should be read through whenever the Dictionary is consulted. By doing this the student will soon be able to find each word in its appointed place, f.i. VN. വെച്ചു and CV. വെച്ചുക under വെക്ക, the v. a കഴിക്ക and അടക്ക under കഴിയുക and അടയുക, നിറക്ക under നിറ etc., the v. n. നിറക്ക under നിറം, നിറയുക under നിറ etc. Matter, which may be omitted in the alphabetical list subjoined to leaders will be found under their definition. This way of using the Dictionary recommends itself also on other grounds.

Hints thrown out here and there in the Dictionary are intended to foster a spirit of enquiry.

12. The Appendix furnishes supplementary matter in alphabetical order.

Though the Publisher as well as the Editor, the Rev. E. Diez, Palghat, and their respective native assistants have spared no pains to render the book as correct as possible, yet on account of the complicated nature of the work, the typographical difficulties, the distance of the Editor from the Press, and the delay in obtaining information from the author, now in Germany, on doubtful points, a number of errors have crept into the print, which have also been noticed in the Appendix, for the most part from notes furnished by the author.

TRANSLITERATION

following Lepsius's Standard Alphabet, 2nd Edition 1863, 2nd postscript.

a. Vowels. (§ § 10 — 35)¹⁾

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%;">അ</td><td style="width: 10%;">a</td><td style="width: 10%;">as</td><td style="width: 10%;">a</td><td style="width: 10%;">in</td><td style="width: 10%;">about</td></tr> <tr><td>ആ</td><td>ā</td><td>"</td><td>a</td><td>"</td><td>far</td></tr> <tr><td>ഇ</td><td>i</td><td>"</td><td>i</td><td>"</td><td>pin</td></tr> <tr><td>ഈ</td><td>ī</td><td>"</td><td>i</td><td>"</td><td>police</td></tr> <tr><td>ഉ</td><td>u²⁾</td><td>"</td><td>u</td><td>"</td><td>full</td></tr> <tr><td>ഊ</td><td>ū</td><td>"</td><td>u</td><td>"</td><td>rule</td></tr> <tr><td>ഋ</td><td>r̄</td><td>vocalized</td><td>r</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ൠ</td><td>r̄</td><td>do.</td><td>r̄</td><td>lengthened</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ഌ</td><td>l̄</td><td>vocalized</td><td>l</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ൡ</td><td>l̄</td><td>do.</td><td>l̄</td><td>lengthened</td><td></td></tr> </table>	അ	a	as	a	in	about	ആ	ā	"	a	"	far	ഇ	i	"	i	"	pin	ഈ	ī	"	i	"	police	ഉ	u ²⁾	"	u	"	full	ഊ	ū	"	u	"	rule	ഋ	r̄	vocalized	r			ൠ	r̄	do.	r̄	lengthened		ഌ	l̄	vocalized	l			ൡ	l̄	do.	l̄	lengthened		<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%;">എ</td><td style="width: 10%;">e</td><td style="width: 10%;">as</td><td style="width: 10%;">ea</td><td style="width: 10%;">in</td><td style="width: 10%;">head</td></tr> <tr><td>ഐ</td><td>ē</td><td>"</td><td>ea</td><td>"</td><td>swear</td></tr> <tr><td>ഈ</td><td>ei, ai</td><td>M. as</td><td>ei</td><td>in</td><td>height</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>ai, ei</td><td>S. as</td><td>ai</td><td>in</td><td>kaiser</td></tr> <tr><td>ഒ</td><td>o</td><td>as</td><td>o</td><td>in</td><td>collect</td></tr> <tr><td>ഓ</td><td>ō</td><td>"</td><td>o</td><td>"</td><td>vote</td></tr> <tr><td>ഔ</td><td>au</td><td>"</td><td>ou</td><td>"</td><td>house</td></tr> <tr><td>ഘ</td><td>am</td><td>"</td><td>um</td><td>"</td><td>fulcrum</td></tr> <tr><td>ഘ</td><td>ah, a:</td><td>vocalized</td><td>h</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	എ	e	as	ea	in	head	ഐ	ē	"	ea	"	swear	ഈ	ei, ai	M. as	ei	in	height		ai, ei	S. as	ai	in	kaiser	ഒ	o	as	o	in	collect	ഓ	ō	"	o	"	vote	ഔ	au	"	ou	"	house	ഘ	am	"	um	"	fulcrum	ഘ	ah, a:	vocalized	h		
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ഇ	i	"	i	"	pin																																																																																																														
ഈ	ī	"	i	"	police																																																																																																														
ഉ	u ²⁾	"	u	"	full																																																																																																														
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b. Consonants. (§ § 36 — 68)

1. a. Initial.³⁾

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1) The §§ refer to Dr. Gundert's large Malayālam Grammar, Mangalore 1868.

2) [y marks final half u in most Dravidian words, many foreign words & Tadbhavas (diff. is e.g. അന്യ) § 17].

3) See the remarks on each letter. c — e refer chiefly to the 5 Vargas ക ച ട ത ഡ; the 6th Varga (റ) is treated farther on. From a — o ക ച ട ത ഡ are pronounced as surd explosives.

b. Final.

ക k ഞ ñ ന് n മ് = o m യ് y റ r ര l ള l ഴ l¹⁾

c. Followed by a Consonant.

കത	kta	കവ	kva	കക്ഷ	kśa	ഗ	gna	ഗ	gdha
ച	čya	ച	čhra	ച	čha	ജ	jna	ജ	jha
ത	ttha	ത	ttha	ത	tta	ഡ	ddha	ഡ	dhna
പ	pta	പ	pla	ബ	bda	ബ്ര	bra		
ല	lba	ല	śca	സ്ക	śka	ഷ	śka etc.		

[യ് yka ക് kka (യ് yj ക് kja (യ് yj ക് kja (യ് yj ക് kja))]

d. Doubled.

ക	kka	ന	ñña		
ച	čča	ജ	jja	ത	tta
ട	ṭṭa	ഡ	ḍḍa	ബ	bba
ത	tta	ദ	dda	ന	nna & ñña ³⁾
പ	ppa	ബ	bba	മ	mma etc. ⁴⁾

e. Following r (l).⁵⁾

ക	rka	ഗ	rga	ച	rča	ജ	rja	ബ	rba
ത	rta	ദ	rda	ന	rna	പ	rpa	മ	rma etc.

2. Combined with Nasals. (§ § 83, 84)⁶⁾

ക	ṅga	(ഘ ṅkha)	ഗ	ṅga	ച	ṅča	(ജ ṅja)	ബ	ṅba
ജ	ṅja	ഡ	ṅḍa	ബ	ṅba	ന	ṅna		
ന	ṅna	മ	ṅma	ര	ṅra	ല	ṅla		

3. Between 2 Vowels. (§ § 36-48)⁷⁾

ക	ga	ഗ	ga	ച	ja (śa)	ജ	ja	ഡ	ḍa	ബ	ba
ത	ḥa	ദ	ḍa	പ	pa	ബ	ba				
കൃ	ḡa	കൃ	ḡa	കൃ	ḡa	കൃ	ḡa	കൃ	ḡa	കൃ	ḡa

1) For final o see § § 33, 34, 35; for റ & ര see farther on.

2) Where ക, ച, ത, പ have originated from euphony (§ 87), they are represented as single letters, f.i. ചവക്കായ് čava-kāy; (different is ചപ്പൊ etc.).

3) For the difference of nna & ñña see farther on.

4) Final സ്ക (sk) is often rendered s.

5) These, under the influence of r, are pronounced somewhat harder than initials, yet the single consonant suffices for transcription. (Comp. Sanscr. അർ etc.; exceptions e. g. കാര്യം etc.).

6) ക ച ട ത പ are pronounced here as sonant explosives & :

7) As fricatives. About the Dravidian n (ൻ) see foll. b.

4. Peculiarities.

a. **ൽ**, besides expressing final l, serves also for Sanscrit **ൽ** t, which in Malayālam is pronounced l, f.i. in **ഉൽ**, **തൽ**, **മൽ** etc.; **അരുളതം**, **ഉത്സാഹം**, **താൽപത്രം**, **ചമൽകാരം**, **ഗദ്യഭം**, etc. (These are in Sanscrit **śamat-kāra**, **gadgaḍa**, etc.).

b. **ന** & **ൻ**. The Malayālam has two different n, viz: the true dental **ന** (4th Varga) and the Dravidian (dento-gingival) **ൻ** (6th Varga, page 523). The distinct pronunciation of both is still in use, but not nowadays, (as is the case with the Tamil), the consistent writing of the characters representing it.

The dental **ന** (n) occurring as *initial* and *combining* with the *Dentals* (**ൻ**, **ന്ത**, **ൻ**, **ൻ**) is *unmarked*; but dental **ന്ന** (originating from **ൻ**+**ന**, see 523, & **ന്ന**) is *marked* by a *grave accent* (**ൻ**). Both have *dental* pronunciation.¹⁾

The *Dravidian* **ൻ** (**ൻ**), besides being *final* (**ൻ**), combines with **ന** in **ൻ** **ൻ** (Gen. Sing.), sometimes with **ൻ** in **ൻ** (also written **ൻ**) **ൻ**, with **ൻ** in (Plur.) **ൻ** **ൻ** (= **ൻ**), or it results from the phonetic change of **ൻ** (**ൻ** & **ൻ**) before **ൻ** 523, and, in contradistinction to n combining with *Dentals*, *this n* is *marked* by a *grave accent* and pronounced dento-gingivally.

As this **ൻ** preponderates between *vowels* it has been left *unmarked* in transcription; all such n & nn (*without* the *grave accent*) point therefore to **ൻ**, **ൻ** and are pronounced accordingly.²⁾

c. **ൻ** (6th Varga) has three different pronunciations.³⁾

1. **ൻ** doubled (**ൻ**) is marked **ൻ** (resembling **ൻ** in utter),
2. combined with **ൻ** (**ൻ**) is marked **ൻ** (resembling **ൻ** in binder),
3. initial and medial **ൻ** is marked **ൻ**.

1) So the pres. (§ 204) and **ന്ന**, **ന്ന**, **ന്ന** past tense (§ § 217—221) of Verbs (**ന്ന** Abl. Sing. & Plur.) and the corresponding adj. participles.

2) So Dat. & Acc. of **ന്ന** § 118 ff.

3) "The pronunciation of the letter **ൻ**" in **ൻ** & **ൻ** "contains so little of the r-sound, that we now prefer, with Dr. Gundert, to give to these new sounds a new diacritical sign, preserving the necessary basis of t & d, and to write **ൻ** & **ൻ**." (Lepsius, 318). **ൻ** has semi-dental, **ൻ** dento-gingival pronunciation.



ABBREVIATIONS.

ab.	above.	Bhadrd. }	Bhadra Dīpam, or Bhadra Dīpa-
Abl.	Ablative (case).	Bh. D. }	pratiśṭha.
abr.	abridged.	Bhg.	Bhūgavatam
abs.	the case absolute, or in an abso-	BhgV.	Bhūgavata Vyākhyānam.
abstr. N.	abstract Noun.	Bhr.	Mahābhāratam.
aC.	ancient Canarese.	BR. (BalR.)	Bāla Rāmāyaṇam.
acc.	according to.	Brhm P.	Brahmaṇḍa Purāṇam.
Acc.	Accusative (case).	Buch.	Buchanan J: a journey through Mysore, etc. London 1807, 3 Vol.
A. D.	Anno Domini (the Christian era).	C.	Canarese (tongue).
adj.	adjective.	c.	case.
adj. P.	do. Participle.	Cal.	Calicut.
adv., advl.	adverb, adverbial.	Cal. KU.	Calicut Kēraḷa Utpatti.
adv. P.	adverbial Participle.	Can.	Cannanore.
Adw.	Adwaitam.	Carṇāmṛ.	Kṛṣṇa-, or Rāma-Karṇāmṛtam.
Adw. S.	Adwaita Shatakam.	CartV.	Kārtavīryārjuna Katha.
AK.	Agnāna Kuṭhāram. (Cottayam).	CatR.	Catechismus romanus, Rome.
al.	alias, otherwise, elsewhere.	caus.	causal.
a M.	ancient Malayāḷam.	CC., (CCh)	Cr̥ṣṇa Charitam.
Amara S. (K.)	Amara Simham (Kōṣam).	cfr.	confer = compare.
a med.	ancient Medical Treatises in prose.	CG.	Cr̥ṣṇa Gātha.
Anach.	Anācharam.	Cheṛ.	Chēṛa-nāḍy.
Anj.	Anjādī (poem).	Chin.	Chinese (tongue).
a N. pr.	Nomen proprium, a proper name.	Chintar.	Chintā-ratnam.
App.	Appendix.	Chint. R. (ChR.)	Chintāmaṇi Ratnam.
AR.	Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam.	Chir. doc.	Chiracal documents.
Ar.	Arabic (tongue).	Christ.	Christian.
Arb.	Arbuthnot A J., Selections. Cotta-	ChS.	Chalana Shāstram.
Arch.	Architecture.	ChVr.	Chaturdaśa Vṛttam.
arith.	arithmetic, arithmetical.	Coch KM.	Cochi Kēraḷa Māhātmyam.
Asht.	Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdayam.	Co. KN.	Cōlattiri Kēraḷa Naṭakam.
astrol.	astrology.	Col.	Cōla-nāḍy.
astr.(on.).	astronomy.	coll. T.	colloquial Tamil.
aT.	ancient Tamil.	com.	commonly.
auxV.	auxiliary Verb.	comp.	compare, comparison.
B.	Bailey B.: Mal.-Engl. Dict. 1846. (& Scripture Transl.).	Compr.	Comparative.
bef.	before.	Cond.	Conditional.
bel.	below.	contr.	contracted.
Beng.	Bengal (tongue).	corr.	corrupted, corruption.

correl.	correlative.	fr.	from.
Cpds.	Compounds.	freq V.	frequentative Verb.
CrArj.	Cr̥ṣṇārjuna Yuddham.	fut.	future tense.
CrP.	Cr̥ṣi Pāṭṭu (about agriculture).	G.	Greek (tongue).
CS.	Kaṇacku Sāram.	Gan.	Gaṇita Śāstram.
Cur.	Curian G.: an Essay on the Mal. Syr. Church etc., Cottayam 1872.	Ge.	German (tongue).
CV.	Causal Verb. [Madras 1863.	gen.	generally.
D.	Day F, the Land of the Perumals,	Gen.	Genitive (case).
Dakh.	Dakhāni (tongue).	Genov.	Genovefa (Rom. Cath. poem).
Dat.	Dative (case).	Ger.	Gerund (gram.).
def V.	defective Verb.	GnP.	Gnāna-pāna.
den V.	denominative Verb.	Gōṇḍ	(a Dravidian language).
der.	derivative.	Govt.	Government.
desid.	desiderative (verb etc.)	GP.	Guṇa-pāṭham, Cottayam.
dict.	dictionary.	gram.(m).	grammar, grammatical term.
diff.	different.	H.	Hindustāni (tongue).
dim.	diminutive (noun).	Heb.	Hebrew (tongue). [pany.
distr.	distributive.	H. C.	The Honorable East India Com-
DM.	Dēvi Māhātmyam.	HNK.(HK.)	Harināma Kīrtanam.
DN.	Damayantī Nāṭakam.	hon.	honorary, honorifico.
doc.	document, documental.	Hor.(HV.)	Hōrā Vyākhyānam.
Drav.	Dravidian.	Hung.	Hungarian (tongue).
E.	English; East (region).	huntg.	hunting.
EM.	Ēkādaśi Māhātmyam.	Hyd.	Hyder Ali.
emph.	emphatic, emphatically.	id.	idem = the same.
EP.	Eli Pāṭṭu (about oats & rats).	i. e.	id est = that is.
epist.	epistolary (style).	imit.	imitative (sound).
Eṭ.	Era-nāḍu.	imp. (impers.)	impersonal.
esp.	especially.	Imper.	Imperative.
Esthn.	Esthonian (tongue).	indof.	indefinite.
euph.	euphemistic.	Inf.	Infinitive.
Eur.	Europe, European.	Interj.	Interjection.
ex.	example.	inacr.	inscription.
expl.	an expletive or expletively.	Instr.	Instrumental (case).
f.	feminine gender.	Intens.	Intensive.
f. i.	for instance.	inter.	interrogative.
fig.	figuratively.	intr.	intransitive.
Finn.	Finnic (languages).	i. q.	id quod = the same as.
fin V.	finite Verb.	J.	Jerdon C. T.: the Birds of India Caloutta 1862, 2 Vol.
fol.	following.	Jew. Doc.	Jewish Documents.
Fr.	French (tongue).	jud.	judicial papers.

Kađ.	Kađattuwa-nāđu.
KeiN.	Keivalya Navanītam.
KM.	Kōraja Māhātmyam.
KN.	Kōraja Nāṭakam. [ki's Rām.]
KR.	Kōraja Varma Rāmāyaṇam (Vālmī-
KU.	Kōraja Utpatti.
KumK.	Kumārāharāṇa Katha.
L.	Latin (tongue).
lit.	literally.
loc.	local, local usage.
Loc.	Locative (case).
LPS.	Laxmī Pārvatī Samwādam.
M.	Malayālam (tongue).
m.	masculine gender.
Mahr.	Mahrathi (tongue).
Mal.	Malabar (country).
Malap.	Malapuram (place).
Malay.	Malayan (tongue).
Mantr.	A collection of Mantrams.
math.	mathematics.
MC.	Mrga Charitam (Cottayam).
med.	medical, medicinal.
met.	metaphorically.
milit.	military. [mama.]
MM.	Marmamany, old treatise on Mar-
mod.	modern. [Day.]
Mo. Pra.	Mōxadāyaka Prakaraṇam. (Mox.
Mpl. (Mapl.)	Mappiḷlās, Malabar Mohammedans.
MP. (Matsy.)	Matsya Purāṇam. (1856.)
MR.	Collet Ch., Malayālam Reader.
MS., MSS.	Manuscript, Manuscripts. [tram.]
Mud.	Mudrarāxasam (Chāṇakya Sū-
myth.	mythology, mythological.
Nal.	Nāja Charitam.
Nasr.	Nasrānis.
N.	Name, Noun, North.
n.	neuter gender; negative.
neg.	negative.
Neg V.	Negative Verb.
Nid.	Nidānam, Cottayam.
N. N.	Name and surname.
No., NoM.	North, North Malabar.

Nom.	Nominative (case).
NS.	Nyāya Shāstram.
obj.	objective.
obl.	oblique case.
obs.	obsolete.
obsc.	obscene.
Onap.	Ōṇa Pāṭṭu.
Onomat.	Onomatopœia (Imitation of sound).
opp.	opposite.
orig.	originally.
P.	Persian (tongue).
Palg.	Palghaut (district).
Palg. exh.	do. exhibition 1867.
part.	participle.
pass.	passive.
Pat R.	Pātāja Rāmāyaṇam.
Pay.	Payanūr Pāṭṭu.
phil.	philosophy.
pl.	plural (number).
pleon.	pleonastic.
Plin.	Pliny.
po.	poetic usage.
Port.	Portuguese (tongue).
pos.	positive (opp. negative; degree).
p. p.	participle of the perfect passive(S.).
PP.	Pattan Pāna, Cottayam 1844.
PR.	Praśua Rīti.
PrC.	Prahlāda Charitam.
prec.	preceding.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present tense.
prh.	perhaps.
prob.	probably.
pron.	pronoun.
prov.	proverbs, proverbial.
PT.	Panchatantram, in 2 versions.
Ptol.	Ptolomy.
q. v.	quod vide = which see.
RamK.	Rāma Katha.
RC.	Rāma Charitam.
Rel. Part., Pron.	Relative Participle, Pronoun.
rev., Rev.	revenue papers, revenue term.

Rh.	Rheede's hortus malabaricus, 1689.	TR.	Tellicherry Records (chiefly A. D. 1796-1799).
Rom. Cath.	Roman Catholic.	tr.	transitive.
RS.	Rāmāyana Sankīrtanam.	Trav.	Travancore (country).
S.	Sanskrit; South (region).	TrP.	Tiruwanantapura Panchāngam.
Sah.	Sahadēva Vākyam.	Tu.	Tuḷu (tongue).
SahM.	Sahya Māhātmyam.	Turk.	Turkish (tongue).
Saner.	Sankrānti Māhātmyam.	UmV.	Umēśāna Vṛttam.
Sank. Ach.	ShankaraĀchārya's history (prose).	UR.	Uttara Rāmāyanam.
Ser.	Scriptural (Bible).	v.	verb.
SG.	Santāna Gōpālam (2 versions).	v. a.	active verb.
ShV.	Shabari Vākyam. [etc.].	v. i.	intransitive verb.
sic	= thus (so met with in Granthams)	v. int.	intensive verb.
Sidd.	Siddhānta Dīpika.	v. iter.	iterative verb.
Sil.	Shilāvatī Pāṭṭu. [prefixes.	v. n.	neuter verb.
simpl.	simple, i. e. Verb or Noun without	V. part.	Verbal participle.
sing.	singular (number).	v. t.	transitive verb.
SiPu. (SP.)	Shiva Purānam.	V.	Verapoly dictionaries.
SiR.	Shiva-rātri Māhātmyam.	V1.	the 1st part, Mal. & Port.
SitVij.	Sītā Vijayam.	V2.	the 2nd part, Port. & Mal.
SitVṛtt.	Sītā Vṛttam.	VCh.	Veirāgya Chandrōdayam.
Sk.	Skāndam Purānam.	Ved.	the Vedic language.
Soc.	Social (case).	Ved (t). D.	Vēdānta Darśanam.
So. Can.	South Canara.	Vednt.	Vēdānta treatise.
So. & So M.	South, South Malabar.	VetC. (VC.)	Vetāla Charitam. [ers].
Som.	Sōmavāra-Pāṭṭu.	VeY.	Vedāyuddham (a poem about hunt-
Som. Mah.	Sōmavāra Māhātmyam.	VilvP.	Vilva Purānam.
SSH.	Shilātāmra Shāsanāṅgaḷ.	VivR.	Vivāda Ratnākaram.
Stuti	different Stutis of Gods.	VN.	Verbal Noun.
Suoh. Mah.	Shuchīndra Māhātmyam.	Voc.	Vocative (case).
Superl.	Superlative.	vu.	vulgar.
superst.	superstition.	VyM.	Vyavahāra Māla.
Sv., Swarg.	several Swargārōhanam.	VyP.	Vyākaraṇa Pravēśam.
Swarg Kaly.	Swargārōhana Kalyānam.	W.	Wilson's Vocabulary of Indian terms; West (region).
Syr.	Syrian (tongue).	Wett.	Wettāttu-nāḍu.
T.	Tamil (tongue).	Winsl.	Winslow. Tam.-Engl. Dict. (1862).
t.	tense.	5.	the five Dravidian languages: Tam- mil, Telugu, Canarese, Tulu and Malayālam.
Talip.	Taliparāmbu (district).	4.	four of id. (with the exception of the one given).
Tantr.	Tantra-sangraham.	✓	Root.
Tatw.	Tattwa-gnānam.	. .	repetition of the preceding word.
Tdbh.	Tadbhavam.	Numbers after words refer to the pages of the Dictionary.	
Te.	Telugu (tongue).		
Tell.	Tellicherry (district).		
temp.	temporal.		
Ti.	Tippu Katha.		
TP.	Tachōli Pāṭṭu.		