

JOURNAL  
OF  
THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

---

No. 85.—JANUARY, 1839.

---

ART. I.—*A Grammar of the Pashtoo, or Afghánee Language.* By  
LIEUT. R. LEACH, *Bombay Engineers, Assistant on a Mission.*

*To the Secretary to the Asiatic Society.*

Political Dept.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to forward to you the accompanying Grammar of the Pashtoo or Afghán Language, compiled by Lieutenant Leach, for such notice as the Society may deem it to merit.

2. I am further directed to request that the Grammar in question may be returned when no longer required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. T. PRINSEP,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Fort William, 20th Feb. 1839.*

---

This language is called Afghánee or Avghánee by Persians and other foreigners, and Pashtoo, Pukhtoo, and Pastoo, severally, by the Afgháns of Candhar, Peshawar, Teerai, and by the Afreedees, Khy-beerees, &c. &c.

The language is decidedly of Sanscrit complexion, from the frequent occurrence of the ष *jh* and क् *kgh*; indeed these two letters with the Devnagary ड compose the peculiarity of the language.



The difference between the Peshawar and Candhar dialect is, that in the former the Persian *خ* is used, when in the latter the Sanscrit *घ* occurs.

The Candharee is reckoned the purest dialect ; and when correctly spoken, resembles in the plaintiveness of its tones the peculiar dialect of Ireland.

*The Alphabet is as follows.*

<i>Afghánee.</i>		<i>Devna-gary.</i>		<i>English.</i>		<i>Pronunciation.</i>
ا	...	अ	...	a	...	as the second <i>a</i> in parable,
ب	...	ब	...	b	...	as the English,
پ	...	प	...	p	...	Ditto, ditto,
ت	...	त	...	t	...	as the Continental <i>t</i> ,
ث	...		...	th	...	as <i>th</i> in things,
ٹ	...	ट	...	t	...	as the English <i>t</i> ,
ج	...	ज	...	j	...	as the English <i>j</i> ,
چ	...	च	...	ch	...	as the English,
ح	...		...	h	...	as the aspirated <i>h</i> ,
خ	...		...	kh	...	as <i>ch</i> in the Scotch loch,
ج	...		...	z	...	the Afghan <i>z</i> used for coupling,
د	...	द	...	d	...	the Continental <i>d</i> ,
ذ	...		...	th	...	as <i>th</i> in those
ر	...	ड	...	d	...	the harsh English <i>d</i> ,
ر	...	र	...	r	...	the English <i>r</i> ,
ر	...	ड़	...	d	...	the peculiar Maratha <i>d</i> ,
ز	...		...	z	...	the English <i>z</i> ,
ژ	...		...	j	...	the French <i>j</i> in jour,
س	...	स	...	s	...	the English <i>s</i> ,
ش	...	श	...	sh	...	the English <i>sh</i> ,
ښ	...	ष	...	jh	...	unknown in English,
ص	...		...	s	...	the Arabic <i>dwàd</i> ,
ض	...		...	dz	...	the Arabic <i>dzwàd</i> ,
ط	...		...	t	...	the Arabic <i>t</i> ,



*The Alphabet (Continued.)*

<i>Afghánee.</i>	<i>Devna-</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>
	<i>gary.</i>		
ظ ...	...	z ...	the Arabic z,
ع ...	...	ʔx ...	the Arabic mark for guttural vowels,
غ ...	...	gh ...	the Persian guttural,
ف ...	फ ...	f ...	the English f,
ق ...	...	k ...	the harsh English k,
ک ...	क ...	k ...	the English k,
گ ...	ग ...	g ...	the English g,
ل ...	ल ...	l ...	the English l,
م ...	म ...	m ...	the English m,
ن ...	न ...	n ...	the English n,
و ...	व ...	w ...	the English w, or v,
ه ...	ह ...	h ...	the English h,
ي ...	य ...	y ...	the English y,
س ...	क्ष ...	kgh ...	the Sanscrit.

The same story is told of the Afghán language, that the Mah-rattas tell of the Canarese, viz., That a certain king sent his vizier to collect all the vocabularies and dialects of the earth; on the vizier's return he proceeded to quote specimens before his royal Master: when he came to speak of the Afghánee dialect, he stopped, and producing a tin pot containing a stone, began to rattle it. The king in surprise asked the meaning of this proceeding. The vizier said that he had failed to get a knowledge of the Afghánee language, and could only describe it by rattling a stone in a tin pot.

It is also said, that Mahammad, the Arabian prophet, gave it as his opinion that the Afghánee was to be the language of the infernal regions, as Arabic was to be that of heaven.

In the comparison of languages, in which Arabic is called science, (*ilm*); Turkish *accomplishment*, (*hunar*); Persian *sugar*; Hindustanee *salt*; the Afghán is complimented with the appellation of the "braying of an ass."



An Afghán is immediately discovered by another by the correctness with which he distinguishes between a masculine and feminine noun.

*Declension of a Noun Masculine.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nominative	ás, a horse	asán, horses
Genitive	da ás, of a horse	da asáno, of horses
Accusative & Dative	ás ta, a horse	asánoo ta, horses
Ablative	la ás, from a horse	la asánoo, from horses

*Declension of a Noun Feminine, ending in a Vowel.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nominative	aspá, a mare	aspe, mares
Genitive	dá aspá, of a mare	da aspo, of mares
Accusative & Dative	aspeta, a mare	aspota, mares
Ablative	la aspe, from a mare	la aspo, from mares

*Examples of forming the Feminine from the Masculine Noun.*

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
spe, dog	spai, a bitch
khar, a donkey	khara, a she-ass
buz, a he-goat	buza, a she-goat
gid, a fat-tailed ram	gida, a female sheep
orará, nephew	orerá, niece
tara, uncle	tarala, aunt

*Declension of a Compound Noun.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nominative	gha sadai, a good man	gha sadee, good men
Genitive	da gha sade, of a good man	da gha sadee, of good men
Acc. & Dat.	gha sade ta, a good man	gha sadota, good men
Ablative	la ghasade, from a good man	la gha sadee, from good men

*Declension of the 1st Personal Pronoun.*

Nom.	za, I	muĵ, we
Gen.	zmá, mine.	zmuĵ, ours
Acc. & Dat.	málá, me.	muĵla, us
Abl.	la má, from me.	la muĵ, from us



*Declension of the 2nd Personal Pronoun.**Singular.*

Nom.	ta,	thou
Gen.	stá,	thy
Acc. & Dat.	tálá,	thee
Abl.	la tá,	from thee

*Plural.*

táso,	ye
istáso,	yours
tásolá,	you
la taso,	from you

*Declension of the 3d Personal Pronoun—proximate.*

Nom.	daghá,	this	dagho,	these
Gen.	da de,	these	da deev,	of these
Acc. & Dat.	dela,	this	deevla,	these
Abl.	la de,	from this	la deev,	from these

*Declension of the 3rd Personal Pronoun—remote.*

Nom.	haghá,	that	hagho,	those
Gen.	da haghá,	of that	da hagho,	of those
Acc. & Dat.	haghá ta,	that	hagho ta,	those
Abl.	la haghá,	from that	la hagho,	from those

*Declension of the Reflective Pronoun.*

Nom.	Pakhpul,	I myself
Gen.	Akhpul,	my own
Acc. & Dat.	... ..	wanting
Abl.	... ..	ditto

*Declension of the Interrogative Pronoun—animate.**Singular.*

Nom.	sok,	who
Gen.	da chá,	whose
Acc. & Dat.	chá ta,	who
Abl.	la chá,	from whom

*Declension of the Interrogative Pronoun—inanimate.*

Nom.	sa,	what
Gen.	a sa,	of what
Acc. & Dat.	sa la,	why
Abl.	la sa,	from what



*Cardinal Numbers.*

1	you	11	you las
2	dwá	12	dwá las
3	dare	13	dyar las
4	salor	14	swár las
5	pinz	15	pinz las
6	shpaj	16	shpadas
7	avo	17	olas
8	atha	18	athlas
9	nah	19	nolas
10	las	20	shil
21	you visht	31	you dergh
22	do visht	32	do dergh
23	dre visht	33	dre dergh
24	salerisht	34	salor dergh
25	pinzvisht	35	pinz dergh
26	shpaj visht	36	shpaj dergh
27	ovisht	37	o,o dergh
28	athvisht	38	ath dergh
29	novisht	39	nah dergh
30	dergh	40	salweght
41	you salweght	51	you pinzost
42	doo salweght	52	doo pinzost
43	dre salweght	53	dre pinzost
44	salor salweght	54	salor pinzost
45	pinz salweght	55	pinz pinzost
46	shpaj salweght	56	shpaj pinzost
47	o,o salweght	57	o,o pinzost
48	ath salweght	58	ath pinzost
49	nah salweght	59	nah pinzost
50	pinzast	60	shpeta
61	you shpeta	71	you avyà
62	doo shpeta	72	doo avyà
63	dre shpeta	73	dre avyà
64	salor shpeta	74	salor avyà
65	pinz shpeta	75	pinz avyà
66	shpaj shpeta	76	shpaj avyà
67	o,o shpeta	77	o,o avyà
68	ath shpeta	78	ath avyà
69	nah shpeta	79	nah avyà
70	avyà	80	atyà



81	you atyá	91	you nawee
82	doo atyá	92	doo nawee
83	dre atyá	93	dre nawee
84	salor atyá	94	salor nawee
85	pinz atyá	95	pinz nawee
86	shpaj atyá	96	shpaj nawee
87	oowa atyá	97	oowa nawee
88	ath atyá	98	ath nawee
89	nah atyá	99	nah nawee
90	nawee	100	sil
1000	zil	1,00,000	lakh
		kror	1,00,00,000

*Ordinal Numbers.*

1st	yawam	6th	shpajam
2nd	doowam	7th	owam
3rd	dreyam	8th	atham
4th	salaram	9th	naham
5th	pinzam	10th	lasam, &c.

*Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb (masculine.)**Indicative Mood.**Present Tense.**Singular.*

1st Person,	zaiyam, I am
2nd	taiye, thou art
3rd	hagha, dai, he is

*Plural.*

muĵ yoo, we are
táseyást, you are
haghádee, they are

*Perfect Past Tense.**Singular.*

1st Person,	zawum, I was
2nd	do ta we, thou wast
3rd	do haghá woo, he was

*Plural.*

muĵ woo, we were
tási wást, you were
haghá woo, they were

*Imperfect Past Tense.**Singular.*

1st Person,	za kedam, I was being
2nd	do ta kede
3rd	do haghá keda

*Plural.*

muĵ kedoo,
tási kedást,
haghá keda,

*Pluperfect Past Tense—HAD BEEN.*

1st Person	za sawai wam	muĵ siwee woo
2nd	do ta suwai wee	tasi siwee wást
3rd	do haghá sawai woo	hagha siwee woo



*Future Tense—SHALL BE.*

1st Person,	zakeajam	muĵ keajam
2nd do	ta keaja	tási keajai
3rd do	haghá keajee	hagho keajee

*Imperative Mood.*

ta sa, be thou	tasi sai, be you.
----------------	-------------------

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present Tense.—MAY BE.*

1st Person,	zawam	muĵ woo
2nd do	ta we	tasi wást
3rd do	haghá see	hagho soo

*The Relative Conjugation If is expressed by KA.*

*Perfect Past Tense.*

1st Person,	za wai	muĵ wai
2nd	ta wai	tási wai
3rd	haghá wai	hagho wai

*Infinitive Mood KEDA, "BEING," OR "TO BE."*

*Past Participle, SAWAI WOO, "BEEN."*

*Conjugation of the Verb WAIYIL, "to speak."*

*Present Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1st Person,	za waiyam	muĵ waiyoo
2nd do	ta wai	tasi waiya'st
3rd do	hagha wai	hagho wai

The feminine gender only changes the 1st Person Singular, as a woman says, *za waiyama*.

*Perfect Past Tense.*

1st Person,	ma' waiyil	muĵ waiyil
2nd do	ta' waiyil	ta'si waiyil
3rd do	hagha' waiyil	hagho waiyal

*Imperfect Past Tense.*

1st Person,	ma' waiyil	muĵ waiyil
2nd do	ta' waiyil	ta'si waiyil
3rd do	hagha' waiyil	hagho waiyil



*Pluperfect Past Tense.*

1st Person, má waiyalaiwo	muĵ waiyaleewoo
2nd do. tá wo waiyil	tási waiyaleewoo
3rd do. haghá waiyalaiwo	hagho waiyalai woo

*Future Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1st Person, za bawowaiyam	muĵ bawowáyoo
2nd ditto ta bawowaiye	tási bawowaiyast
3rd ditto haghá bawowai	hagho bawowai

*Imperative Mood.*

ta wawáya	tási wowáyást
-----------	---------------

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present Tense.*

1st za wowáyam	muĵ wowáyoo
2nd ta wowáye	tási wowáyást
3rd haghá wowáyee	hagho wowáyee

*Perfect Past Tense.*

1st ma waiyalaiwoo	muĵ waiyaleewoo
2nd tá waiyalaiwoo	tási waiyaleewoo
3rd haghá waiyalaiwoo	hagho waiyaleewoo

*Adverbs, Post- and Pre-positions, Conjunctions, &c. &c.*

porta, above	sarangá, how
kghata, below	bul jalá, again
danana, in	os, now
dabánde, out	biyá, afterwards
dilta, here	makh á mukh, in front
halta, there	bas, enough
de khawa, on this side	ham, also
haghá khawá, on that side	ho, yes
doudande, before	nah, no
douroosta, behind	makava, don't
jirr, quickly	ka, if
ro ro, slowly	pára, sake of
man rwaz, to-day	wodya, gratis
paroon, yesterday	az, than
sabhá rwaz, to-morrow	o, hollá
ba, till	sarra, with



mudám, always

kala, when

cherta, where

wo, and

ya, or

belá, without

wale, but

*Vocabulary of Nouns.*

rwaz, day,

shpa, night,

halak, boy,

zoe, son,

jilai, girl,

loor, daughter,

peghla, maid,

plár, father,

mor, mother,

uror, brother,

khor, sister,

oba, water,

or, fire,

dode, bread,

ghahar, city,

kalai, hamlet,

ás, horse,

aspá, mare,

osai, deer,

khar, ass,

ghàtar, mule,

behan, colt,

yaboo, poney,

chirg, fowl,

chirga, hen,

kaftara, pigeon,

gidada, fox,

chaghál, jackal,

koj, hyena,

spai, dog,

pishee, cat,

muĵak, mouse,

yaĵ, bear

bizo, monkey

sarkaza, hog

bza, she-goat

waz gadai, he-goat

murghumai, kid

mej ewe

maj, ram

warg maj, fighting ram

dusherlá, middling ram

psherlai, ram

wuchkulai, ram

urai, lamb

ghwa, cow

ghwáyai, bull

sukhwanda calf

kijde, tent woollen

kor, house

khoona, room

ghole, a yard

wanai, tree

bootai, bush

tirkh, brushwood

már, snake

tá ooz, peacock

zirká, Greek partridge

huja, leak

gazir, carrot

malkhaze, thyme

anár, pomegranate

hindwáná, water melon

mana, apple

meda, man

ghaza, woman

mándiná, female

náreená, male

chughuka, sparrow

oogh, camel

ghanum, wheat

wuriĵee, rice

urbushee, barley

nakhud, pulse

phascolus, maximus

pyáz, onion

tanzire, partridge

kurak, quail

thalla, sole of foot

warghawe, palm of hand

punda, heel

padkai, ankle

pandai, calf

zangoon, knee

khwale, perspiration

pgha, leg

waroon, thigh

nas, belly



málgá, salt	kunatai, bullock
tel, oil	tatar, beast
ghodee, ghee	lás, hand
shakar, sugar	oja, shoulder
marach, pepper	sha, back
largai, wood	ghádá, neck
kuchee, butter	shund, lip
hagge, an egg	ghágh, tooth
shide, milk	zinne, chin
maste, curds	bárkhoo, cheek
shalumbe, butter-milk	paza, nose
lástai, pestle	sajme, nostril
khat, bedstead	stirgha, eye
tiltak, coverlid	bánoo, eye-lash
bálight, pillow	waridza, eye-brow
nihále, bed	tandai, forehead
ospana, iron	ghwaj, ear
surp, lead	partookh, trousers
mio, copper	partoogagh, breeches string
kál, year	ozgár, idle
zyad, brass	pagde, turban
myasht, month	khañ, sweet
sirazar, gold	turwá, sour
speen zar, silver	mukh, nail
tirkha, bitter	spajme, moon
garm, hot	store, star
sod, cold	wáh, woo, wind
klak, hard	garz, dust
narm, soft	zoná, light
porta, } high	tyára, darkness
boad, }	angoor, grapes
garan, dear	oma, raw
arzán, cheap	pakha, cooked
spuk, light	shkar, horn
duroond, heavy	swa, hoof
wach, dry	changul, divided hoof
noombd, wet	wadai, wool
zulf, lock of hair	pumba, cotton
tsoonee, woman's hair	jibba, language
bret, mustacheos	ghwajai, hunger
jeera, beard	tajai, thirst
arkh, armpit	kough, shoes



tirkhe, armpit	chaplai, slippers
kund, widow	doond, blind
oghke, a tear	gung, dumb
meda, husband	koon, deaf
ghaza, wife	god, lame with both legs
dároo, gunpowder	rást, straight
purod, grass	koj, crooked
ghalla, grain	tsappa, upset
speen, white	lewânai, mad
soor, red	khapa, angry
tor, black	ranzoor, ill
ábee, blue	starai, tired
zyad, yellow	dard, pain
sheen, green	lár, road
mahee, fish	safar, journey
ghwashe, meat	noom, name
lmar, sun	zeen, saddle
rikeboona, stirrups	kad wasai, great grandson
muloona, bridle	kosai, great great grandson
ghar, hill	zoom, son-in-law
seen, river	warindára, sister-in-law
khight, brick	orara, nephew
nikka, grandfather	orerá, niece
wurr nikka, great grandfather	tra and aka, uncle
masai, grandson	troree, aunt

### Vocabulary of Verbs.

rátalal, to come	talal, to weigh
tlal, to go	ve pemawal, to measure
rávdal, to bring	pakhawal, to cook
odal, to carry away	khlas wal, }
pátakedal, to place	wáz wal, } to open
odaradil, to rise	paránatal, }
porta kawil, to raise	tadal, to blind
kgheenastan, to sit	parkawal, to cut
akhistan, to take	seere kawal, to tear
wenissa, to seize	mátawal, to break
khudal, to eat	zghastal, to run
chghil, to drink	lwastan, to read
zbeghil, to suck	girzedal, to stroll
chichil, to bite	skawul, to pull
ghwkhan, to chew the cud	pákawal, to wipe



jō owal, to chew	purewatal, to fall
khandil, to laugh	zejal, to bring forth
jadil, to weep	purawal, to borrow
wahal, to beat	por warkawal, to lend
jagh } to call	put wal, to conceal
kawal }	ghakhauwal, to bury
skandal, to pinch	zij dedal, to tremble
gandal, to sew	kháls wal, to loosen
beredal, to fear	garawul, to scratch
tukhedal, to cough	togawul, to pour
teláwul, to push	pookawul, to blow
ghakhá wal, to press	mitiyaze } to make water
lád eghwurzwawul, to spit	kawal, }
ghwul kawal, to ease one's self	dakawul, to fill [ment
leedal and katal, to see	jaghawul, to play on an instru-
tisháwul, to employ	lirekawal, putting away
bázee kawal, to play	mzaka kandan, to dig
waiyil, to speak	pághal, to sow
wuruk kawal, to lose	waswa, to burn
mudal, to die	

—o—

### *Sentences and Dialogues.*

#### *The Afghán Salutation—"ROGH BOD."*

Jod e gha táze gha khushal e gha } Are you well ? quite fresh ? quite  
raghale ? } happy ? welcome ?

Answer. Jha wose pa khair wose } May you be well. May all be  
makhwár reje. } right with you. May you ne-  
ver be badly off.

Sta noom sa de ?

What is your name ?

Ta soke ?

Who are you ?

Kum yánye ?

Who is there ?

Tási chare zai

Where are you going ?

Tási la kum záo rágháliyást

Whence come you ?

Dwa myásht me sooeedee chi la }  
Candhára rághale yam }

It is two months since I came  
from Candahar.

Dá lár da Shikarpoor de ?

Is this the road to Shikarpoor ?

Za khabar neyam pakhpula mu- }  
sapar yam }

I don't know, I am myself a tra-  
veller.

Lár waghaiya

Shew the road.

Tsa khabrá la Bádsháh ávaradi- }  
leeyast ? }

Have you heard any news of the  
king ?



- Wai ee chi Shikarpoor ta wara } They say he has arrived at Shi-  
seda. } karpoor.
- Da Hinduwáno pa kághaz kghe } What was the news from Herat  
da Harát da báбата tsa kghe- } in the Hindoo's letter?  
lawoo?
- Kshilawoo da kajar tag o da Kam- } It was written that the Persians  
ran chapáw pa Farrah bándé } had retired, and that Kamran  
oda Mahammad Siddeek Khán } had made a descent on Farrah,  
bandee wodál. } and taken away Mahammed  
Sideek Khán prisoner.
- So rwaze soo,ee dee chi Kásid la } How many days is it since a Cos-  
Loodiáne rághale de ? } sid arrived from Loodiana?
- Ka za durwágh zam na gham pinz } If I remember right it is five days.  
rwaze soo i dee }
- Wale jar ra naghale ? Why have you not come quickly?
- Ma psheen spareshan } I will go out riding by afternoon  
prayers.
- Za be khartsa yum muwajam me } I have no money, will you give  
ráka ? } me my pay?
- Madar woka chi da hinde mudda } Wait till the bill of exchange be  
poorá see } due.
- Dode zmá da para pakhaka chi } Get ready dinner for me, as I am  
wujee yum chi wakhuram } hungry and have an appetite.
- Tsa bara sta zoe zma deedan lara } What's the reason your son does  
ranághai ? } not come to see me?
- Sa lara da kár na kave ? Why don't you do that?
- Tasta sawe ? What is become of you?
- Ka za spansee darkam dá shpaǵ } If I give you ready money, what  
kameesa pa tso mazdooree ba } will you take for making six  
jod ke ? } shirts?
- Da ghar moom laree ka na laree Has this mountain a name or not?
- Sardarán da Candahár chi dee pa } The Sardars of Candahar when  
wakht da mukadame chi da } they want to get money from  
cha tsakha tsa ghwadee akhpul } any one in time of need, are in  
da ourate psol wa hagma sádee } the habit of pawning their wives  
ta giroje kghee dee } jewels
- Akhpul maindina biya wo poo- } They instruct their wives to get  
hawee chi byá pa fand tara da- } the jewels out of pawn by a  
khpul psol bidta zeenee rávdá } contrivance of their own.
- Pa Candahár ki jha ás tsa keenruet } What is the price of a good horse  
laree ? } in Candahar?
- Gha ás pa salor souwa pa lás razee A good horse can be got for 400 Rs.
- Deráwat tso zara rupo, ee mályá } What is the revenue of Derawat  
laree } in thousands?
- Dergh zara rupo,ee mályá laree It is a revenue of 30,000 Rs.



Sháh Shuja chi raghalai woo Sar- } When Shah Shuja appeared, all  
 dárán tola razá woo chi ghar } the Sardars were content to give  
 warkee baghair la you Sardár } up the city except Kohn Dil  
 Kohn Dil Khánchi waigil chi } Khán, who said, my head with  
 zma sar dai o da Kalá Kungre } these parapets.

Tási arvedalai dai chi da Maham- } Have you heard the uncle of  
 mad Shah aká Shikarpoor lare } Mahammad Sháh has arrived  
 raghalai dai ? } in Shikarpoor ?

—o—

*Specimen of Afghan verse from Abdul Rahman.*

Har matloob chighwaje tá, uka } When the musician turns the  
 da rabab } screw of the Rebeck

Padá táuk jhee zma zada kandee } By each turn that is made my  
 kabab } heart is burnt.

Chi saiye panaghma pa taránash- } When I pay attention to the tune  
 um } and the tone

Dewána sham grewantsiree most } I get mad, and tear my clothes  
 okhráb } frantic and lost.

Hame tár hame guftar hose as ar- } The strings and burthen of the  
 ka } song so distress me

Chi hetsok na takat laree na tab } That none could bear it or endure it.

Youve sáz, bulawáze da belto } Let there be music first, then the  
 } theme of absence,

Dream shaar paraghaz ka intikháh } Third, let a poet recite his good  
 } verses,

Tsalaram you sakeeye tar sangk- } Fourth, let a cupbearer be near  
 ghenee }

Che makh na mahtáb li dilaivee } Who has never been looked on by  
 na áftáb } sun or moon—

Da talor wáda fitne dee pa tslor } These four are four traitors in  
 kunja } four corners—

O pinzame suráeedai da mai nab } And the fifth be a bottle of the  
 spajame wakt da noubahar o da } best wine, and the sixth the time  
 zawanee } of the new spring and youth,

Ou owam shughal da bayazoda } And the seventh reading of al-  
 kitáb } bums and books.

Chidá hoomree áfatoona sara tol } If all these wonders be collected  
 shee } together

Turo tsok saranga zeene kande } Who can deliver himself from  
 ijtánáb } them ;

Chi dá hasee dilbarán par as ar- } He who is not affected by any of  
 naka } these rarities

Ya ba devee yá deewaz dai yádaw } Must be either more than human,  
 ab } a wall or a beast.



Da tsargand bashee parhez da par- hez ga	} Here the abstinence of abstainers will be discovered
Kakádar shee pa spahade pa shráb	
Za Rahman lareeyá zohda pana ghwadam	} When they be surrounded by love and wine.
Dareeyá zohad ázáb de hamitab	
	} May God defend Rahman from hypocrisy ;
	Hypocrisy is trouble and reproach.

(True Copy)

H. TORRENS,

(Signed) R. LEACH.

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

With the Govr. Genl.

ART. II.—SISUPA'LA BAD'HA, or death of SISUPA'LA by MA'GHA.  
Translated, with Annotations, by J. C. C. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.

—o—

Book I.—The conference between KRISHNA and NA'RADA.

Salutation to the fortunate GANESA !

श्रियःपतिःश्रीमतिशसितुंजगजगन्निवासोवसुदेवसद्गनि ।

वसन्दर्शावतरन्तमम्बराद्विरण्यगर्भाङ्गभुवंमुनिंहरिः ॥१॥

1. HARI, husband of SRI, dwelling in the fortunate abode of VASUDEVA, to reform the world, though himself the abode of worlds, saw descending from the sky, the sage, who sprang from a portion of the being, that was conceived in the golden mundane egg.

द्विधाकृतात्माकिमयंदिवाकरोविधूमरोचिःकिमयंकृताशनः ।

गतन्तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेःप्रसिद्धमूर्ध्वज्ज्वलनंहविर्भुजः ।

पतत्यधोधामविसारिसर्वतःकिमेतदित्याकलमीक्षितंजनैः ॥२॥

2. Is this the Sun itself parted into two orbs? Is it fire shining with light divested of smoke? The motion of the luminary whose charioteer has no legs is curvilinear. The ascent of flame is a well known property of fire. What is this, which descends diffusing light around? Thus was the sage contemplated by wonder by the people.





Leach, Robert. 1840. "Art. I.—A Grammar of the Pashtoo, or Afghanee Language." *The journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 8(85), 1–16.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/123736>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/367083>

**Holding Institution**

Natural History Museum Library, London

**Sponsored by**

Natural History Museum Library, London

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.