

**THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THREE HUNDRED
LANGUAGES: COMPRISING THE
LEADING LANGUAGES
AND THEIR PRINCIPAL DIALECTS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, WITH THE
PLACE WHERE SPOKEN**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649446995

The Lord's Prayer in Three Hundred Languages: Comprising the Leading Languages and Their Principal Dialects throughout the World, with the Place Where Spoken by Reinhold Rost

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

REINHOLD ROST

**THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THREE HUNDRED
LANGUAGES: COMPRISING THE
LEADING LANGUAGES
AND THEIR PRINCIPAL DIALECTS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, WITH THE
PLACE WHERE SPOKEN**

Lord's Prayer. Polyglot.
THE

LORD'S PRAYER

In Three Hundred Languages

COMPRISING THE

LEADING LANGUAGES AND THEIR PRINCIPAL DIALECTS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

WITH THE PLACES WHERE SPOKEN

WITH A PREFACE BY REINHOLD ROST,
C.I.E., LL.D., PH.D.

SECOND EDITION

London

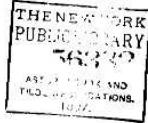
GILBERT AND RIVINGTON

Limited

ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, CLERKENWELL, E.C.

1891

[All rights reserved]



How hear we every man in our own tongue,
wherein we were born ?

किं वचं प्रत्येकं स्वभाषायया आह्वतां तेषां क्वचं
व्युत्पन्नः ?

அப்படியிருக்க, தமிழில் அறவாசன்கூடைய
கேள்மயானவர்களே, இவர்கள் பேசக்
கேட்டுக்கேடும், இதைப்படி?

*Endekhan cekate abo sanam kor apan opin
janam disom rea' parsi bo akjomejkana ?*

ایشان را در زبانہای خودمان میں شنویم کہ یہ
کبریائیںہای خدا تکلم میں نایند •

PREFACE.

WHEN, in the earlier years of the present century, attempts were made at surveying and classifying the then known tongues of the globe, the LORD'S PRAYER was—for its terse simplicity, its typical Christian spirit, and the generally known tenor of its wording—selected as the most appropriate text to serve as a representative of each language and dialect. But while Adelung—following in the wake of Conrad Gesner (1555) and our own Chamberlayne (1715)—brought together in his well-known "Mithridates" (Berlin, 1808-17) a vast number of specimens of the Lord's Prayer, solely with a glottological object in view, A. Auer's "Sprachenhalle" (Vienna, 1844-47), containing the Lord's Prayer in 200 languages, was mainly intended to exhibit the then unrivalled resources of oriental typography which the Vienna Imperial Printing Office could boast of. Of other books of the same class, but of more modest compass and pretensions, may be mentioned "The Lord's Prayer in the Languages of Russia," with a valuable linguistic introduction by the Rev. H. Dalton (St. Petersburg, 1870), G. F. Bergholtz's collection of versions of the Lord's Prayer (Chicago, 1884), and "The Lord's Prayer in the Languages of Africa" (1890). The publishers of the

PREFACE

present most comprehensive work, which has been chiefly taken from translations of the Scriptures in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, desire to put it forth as a specimen of the numerous languages into which the Scriptures have been translated, and as a fitting testimony of the capabilities of their own Oriental Printing Establishment: and they trust that the following brief notes concerning the characters in which the various versions are here reproduced may not prove devoid of interest to the reader.

It should be stated in the first instance that through the force of circumstances—in many cases religious rather than political conquest—certain alphabets have been foisted on languages for the graphic expression of which they are ill adapted. This applies, *e.g.*, to the Burmese, Shan, and Siamese alphabets, which are based on ancient Sanskrit and Pali scripts; and with still greater force to the Arabic, which the Islam has pressed upon conquered nations whose languages are of a totally different phonetic type, such as Berber, Tartar, Persian, Afghan, Beluchi, Sindhi, Kashmiri, Malay. We meet even with Javanese and Sundanese books in the Arabic character. Armenians and Greeks now write Turkish generally and far more conveniently with their own alphabets, while the Hindus of Sindh and Kashmir write their vernaculars with alphabets based on the Nagari. The latter, with its modifications (Bengali, Gujarati, Oriya, Panjābi), is now the leading type all over Hindustan. The Dravidian, or South Indian languages, on the other hand (Tamil excepted), with the Sinhalese, Javanese and Balinese, use alphabets derived from an earlier Indian model, but likewise arranged on the principle of the Nagari. The Tibetan character, a northern offshoot of the Nagari, is too cumbrous to suit the exigencies of that ancient vernacular. Thus likewise the scripts current in the islands of Sumatra and Celebes, to say nothing of the various simple alphabets (now obsolete) of

PREFACE.

the Philippine languages, represent but inadequately the living speech. The Dutch have, therefore, in a praiseworthy, practical spirit, endeavoured to introduce the Roman character into their vernacular (Malay, Batta, Sundanese, etc.) school books. Nearly all the languages which have been reduced to writing by European and American missionaries all over the globe now use the Roman character. As exceptions, may be noted some of the North American Indian tongues, for which by way of experiment a new simple alphabet has been invented; further, certain Finno-Ugrian and Caucasian dialects, which are written with Russian letters; and the various Karen dialects in Burma, for which a new set of characters has been devised on the Burmese pattern. In writing Swaheli, the *lingua franca* of the East Coast of Africa, Latin letters are now exclusively used in supersession of the unsuited Arabic script. There has been a 'Romanizing' invasion, with greater or lesser chance of abiding success, on several of the ancient literary languages of Asia. Chinese in its various dialectic forms, Japanese, Annamese, Siamese, Tibetan, Sanskrit, Pali, Zend, and the cuneiform inscriptions in their various tongues, have been presented to us in Roman transcript together with numerous attendants in the shape of accents, dots, hooks, circles, etc. In spite of all that may be urged in favour of this innovation, with which we are by no means disposed to quarrel, there is, and there ever will be, a large contingent of scholars, students, and lovers of oriental lore, who will prefer the original Eastern characters to their modern transliteration. It is these to whom the present publication mainly appeals, and whose interest, patronage, and goodwill the Directors of the Oriental Printing Establishment of MESSRS. GILBERT AND RIVINGTON are anxious to enlist. But apart from this purely literary aspect, the extraordinary and almost unrivalled resources of their collection of oriental type, as set forth in the present

PREFACE.

publication, offer also a practical side which commends itself to the consideration of a far wider circle of the community. The missionary, the manufacturer, the merchant, the traveller, in short, the pioneer of commerce and civilization, can approach foreign nations only through their own vernaculars, and, in the case of these being written in characters of their own, by using those characters. The great Religious Societies and kindred institutions, as well as the foremost merchants and exporters, have thus for many years past availed themselves with signal success of the extensive typographical resources of this firm. While in Russia, France, and Austria, the great Oriental Printing Establishments are largely subsidized by the respective Governments, MESSRS. GILBERT AND RIVINGTON have, unaided, brought together a profusion of type of the most varied description and adapted to the printing of almost any Eastern tongue: and they deserve the recognition of the public at large for the material aid they have for a quarter of a century been rendering in furthering the intercourse between this country and the East.

R. ROST.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Aeol, or Gá	2	Chuána, or Sechuána	15	Græco-Turkish	27
Afghan, or Pashtu	2	Chuwassian	15	Greek (Ancient)	27
Aimara	2	Congo	15	Greek (Modern)	27
Ainu	2	Coptic	16	Greenland	28
Albanian	3	Cree, Eastern	16	Gujarati	28
Algerian	3	Cree, Western	16	Hakka	28
Amharic	3	Croatian	17	Hang-Chow	29
Amoy (colloquial)	3	Dakota-Indian	17	Harotee, or Harouti	29
Ancient British	4	Danish	17	Havasa	29
Ancient Etruscan	4	Danish (Roman)	17	Hawaiian	30
Anglo-Saxon	4	Delaware	18	Hebrew	30
Aniwa	4	Doguri, or Dogri	18	Herero	30
Arabic	5	Dorpat Esthonian	18	Hindi	30
Ararat	5	Duala	18	Hindustani, or Urdu	31
Arowack	5	Duke of York Island	19	Hindustani (Roman)	31
Armenian-Turkish	6	Dauch	19	Hungarian, or Mag- yar	31
Assamese	6	Dyak	19	Hungarian-Wendish	32
Awari	6	Efo	19	Iaian	33
Azerbaijan-Turkish	6	English	1	Ibo	32
Badaga	7	Eromanga	20	Icelandic	32
Baluchi	7	Eskimo (Hudson's Bay)	20	Icelandic (Roman)	32
Baluchi (Roman)	8	Eskimo (Labrador)	20	Indo-Portuguese	33
Bandelkhandi	8	Ethiopic	20	Irish	33
Batta	8	Ewe	21	Irish (Roman)	33
Benga	8	Falasha, or Karn	21	Iroquois	33
Bengali	9	Fanti	21	Italian	34
Berber	9	Faroese	21	Ittu-Galla	34
Bikaniri	9	Fatis	22	Jagatai-Tartar, or Tekke-Turkoman	34
Bohemian	10	Fijian	22	Japanese	36
Bohemian (Roman)	10	Finnish	22	Javanese	35
Bjéngjéda, or South Andaman	9	Flemish	22	Joief	36
Brazilian	10	French	23	Judeo-Arabic	36
Breton	10	French Basque	23	Judeo-German	36
Buchari	11	Frisian	23	Judeo-Persian	37
Bulgarian	11	Fuk-Chow	23	Judeo-Polish	37
Bulom	11	Galic	24	Judeo-Spanish	37
Burmese	11	Galla	24	Kachári	38
Canton	11	Galla (Roman)	24	Kafir, or Xosa	38
Canton, or Punti	12	Ganda, or Luganda	24	Kaguru	38
Carabuni	12	Garhwali	25	Kanarese	38
Catalan	13	Georgian	25	Kanani	39
Chamba	13	German	25	Karas-Turkish	39
Cheremissian	13	Gilbert Islands	26	Karelian	39
Chinese	14	Gitano (Spanish Gipsy)	26	Kashmiri	39
Chippewyan	14	Gogo	26	Katchi	40
Chippewyan (Tinne)	14	Gondi	27		
Choctaw-Indian	15	Grebo	27		