INTERNATIONAL THERAVĀDA BUDDHIST MISSIONARY UNIVERSITY
(I.T.B.M.U)

Pāḷi

Pali-102
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YANGON

INTRODUCTION

In Pāḷi, there are 41 letters with 8 vowels and 33 consonants.

(a) Vowels (8):

Short vowels (3)	=	a, i, u	(short duration)
Long vowels (5)	=	ā, ī, ū, e, o	(as long as possible of duration)

(b) Consonants (33):

Group consonants – *vagga* (25)

[1]	k	kh	g	gh	ṅ	Gutturals	(originate in the throat)
[2]	c	ch	j	jh	ñ	Palatals	(above tongue)
[3]	ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ	Linguals	(tongue touches roof of mouth)
[4]	t	th	d	dh	n	Dentals	(depend on teeth)
[5]	p	ph	b	bh	m	Labials	(concern with lips)

* All the 5th consonants (ṅ, ñ, ṇ, n, m) are called Nasal.
* The first 2 consonants in each group is hard sound = *Aghosa* (k, kh, c, ch, ṭ, ṭh, t, th, p, ph)
* The last 3 consonants in each group is soft sound = *Ghosa* (g, gh…..)

Non-group consonants – *avagga* (8)

y	r	l	v	Semi vowels
s				Sibilants
h				Aspirate
ḷ				Linguals
ṁ(niggahita - nasal) (ṃ)				Nasal

* If understand verbs = understand noun also
  1) noun = *nāma*
  2) verb = most important factor = *ākhyāta, kiriyā*
  3) prefix = *upasagga*
  4) indeclinables = *nipata*
  (any *Pāḷi* word is one of these 4)

LESSON 1
Verb/ Present Tense

* Verb = (root) + (conjugational signs) + (verbal terminations)

* Verbal terminations
  1. tense
  2. number (singular or plural)
  3. person (1st person, 2nd person, or 3rd person)

* Conjugational sign (dividing verbal groups into 7)
  1. *Bhūvādi* group "a"
  2. *Rudhādi* group "(ṁ)a"
  3. *Divādi* group "ya"
  4. *Svādi* group "ṇu", "ṇā", "uṇā"
  5. *Tanādi* group "o", "yira"
  6. *Curādi* group "e", "aya"
  7. *Kiyādi* group "nā"

Present Tense	singular	plural
1st person	***-mi***	***-ma***
2nd person	***-si***	***-tha***
3rd person	***-ti***	***-anti***

Exercises:

a) Find out the bases of the following verbs.

vasati	(dwells)	>		√vas + a	=	*vasa*
gacchati	(goes)	>		√gam$^{\text{-gacch}}$ + a	=	*gaccha*
tiṭṭhati	(stands)	>		√ṭhā$^{\text{-tiṭṭh}}$ +a	=	*tiṭṭha*
uṭṭhahati	(gets up)	>	ud +	√ṭhā$^{\text{-thah}}$ + a	=	*uṭṭhaha*
uttiṭṭhati	(stands up, gets up)	>	ud +	√ṭhā$^{\text{-tiṭṭh}}$ + a	=	*uttiṭṭha*
nisīdati	(sits)	>	ni +	√sa$^{\text{-ī}}$ d + a	=	*nisīda*
āgacchati	(comes)	>	ā +	√gam$^{\text{-gacch}}$ + a	=	*āgaccha*
sayati	(lies down)	>		√si$^{\text{-e-ay}}$ + a	=	*saya*
apagacchati	(goes away)	>	apa +	√gam$^{\text{-gacch}}$ + a	=	*apagaccha*

b) Translate into English:

1. *Uttiṭṭhāmi* = I stand up; I am standing up; I do stand up (I get up; I am getting up; I do get up).
2. *Vasasi* = You dwell; you are dwelling; you do dwell.
3. *Tiṭṭhanti* = They stand; they are standing; they do stand.
4. *Gacchāma* = We go; we are going; we do go.
5. *Sayatha* = You all lie down; you all are lying down; you all do lie down.
6. *Apagacchāmi* = I go away, I am going away; I do go away.
7. *Nisīdatha* = You all sit down; you all are sitting down; you all do sit down.
8. *Āgacchanti* = They come; they are coming; they do come.
9. *Vasati* = He dwells; he is dwelling; he does dwell.
10. *Sayanti* = They lie down; they are lying down; they do lie down.

c) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. I stand = *Ahaṃ tiṭṭhāmi*
2. We get up = *Mayaṃ uṭṭhahāma*
3. They are lying down = *Te sayanti*
4. You sit = *Tvaṃ nisīdasi/ Tumhe nisīdatha*
5. We do dwell = *Mayaṃ vasāma*
6. They are going = *Te gacchanti*
7. We go away = *Mayaṃ apagacchāma*
8. You are running = *Tvaṃ dvāvasi / Tumhe dvāvatha*
9. He is coming = *So āgacchati*
10. I do go = *Ahaṃ gacchāmi*

LESSON 2
Verb

Exercises:

a) Find out the bases of the following verbs and conjugate them in the Present Tense:

1. *pāpunāti* (approaches; attains; reaches) > pa + √ap + unā + ti > *pāpunā*
   pāpunāmi; pāpunāma; pāpunasi; pāpunātha; pāpunāti; pāpunanti
2. *jināti* (conquers; wins; defeat) > √ji + nā + ti > *jinā*
   jināmi; jināma; jināsi; jinātha; jināti; jinanti
3. *suṇāti* (hears; listens) > √su + ṇā + ti > *suṇā*
   suṇāmi; suṇāma; suṇasi; suṇātha; suṇāti; suṇanti
4. *jānāti* (knows; understand) > √ñā$^{-jā}$ + nā + ti > *jānā*
   jānāmi; jānāma; jānāsi; jānātha; jānāti; jānanti
5. *cināti* (collects; piles up; heaps up) > √ci + nā + ti > *cinā*
   cināmi; cināma; cināsi; cinātha; cināti; cinanti
6. *coreti* (steals; robs) > √cur^{-o} + e + ti > *core*
   coremi; corema; coresi; coretha; coreti; corenti
7. *bhāveti* (develops) > √bhū$^{-o-av-āv}$ + e + ti > *bhāve*
   bhāvemi; bhāvema; bhāvesi; bhāvetha; bhāveti; bhāventi
8. *chādeti* (covers up) > √chad$^{-ā}$ + e + ti > *chāde*
   chādemi; chādema; chādesi; chādetha; chādeti; chādenti
9. *tanoti* (spreads) > √tan + o + ti > *tano*
   tanomi; tanoma; tanosi; tanotha; tanoti; tananti
10. *pappoti* (approaches; attains; reaches) > pa + √ap + nu^{-o} + ti > *pappo*
    pappomi; pappoma; papposi; pappotha; pappoti; papponti

b) Translate into English and find out the bases:

1. *Jānāmi* = I know > *jānā*
2. *Jinātha* = You all conquer > *jinā*
3. *Chādenti* = They cover up > *chāde*
4. *Suṇanti* = They hear > *suṇā*
5. *Tanoma* = We spread > *tano*
6. *Bhāvemi* = I develop > *bhāve*
7. *Chādesi* = You cover up > *chāde*
8. *Coretha* = You all steal > *core*
9. *Papponti* = They approach > *pāpunā*, *pappo*
10. *Cināmi* = I collect, pile up, heap up > *cinā*

c) Translate into *Pāli*:

1. I conquer = *Ahaṃ jināmi*
2. They are approaching = *Te pāpunanti; te papponti*
3. We do develop = *Mayaṃ bhāvema*
4. They are stealing = *Te corenti*
5. I do cover up = *Ahaṃ chādemi*
6. You collect = *Tvaṃ cināsi, tumhe cinātha*
7. We are hearing = *Mayaṃ suṇāma*
8. They are running = *Te dhāvanti*
9. I sit down = *Ahaṃ nisīdāmi*
10. They lie down = *Te sayanti*

LESSON 3

Some Defective and Anomalous Verbs

Present Tense: √as = to be	singular	plural
1st person	***asmi, amhi***	***asma, amha***
2nd person	***asi***	***attha***
3rd person	***atthi***	***santi***

Exercises:

a) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. I am = *Ahaṃ asmi*, *amhi*
2. You kill = *Tvaṃ hanasi, tumhe hanatha*
3. They kill = *Te suṇanti*
4. He heaps up = *So cināti*
5. They say = *Te brūvanti (vadanti; vacanti; kathenti; bhāsanti)*
6. We are = *Mayaṃ/Amhe asma, amha*
7. You are making = *Tvaṃ karosi; tumhe karotha*
8. We are running = *Mayaṃ dhāvāma*
9. He is there = *So tattha atthi*
10. They are = *Te santi*
11. You say = *Tvaṃ brūsi (vadasi; vacasi; kathesi; bhāsasi)*
12. You do kill = *Tvaṃ hanasi; tumhe hanatha*

b) Translate into English:

1. *Brūma* = We say
2. *Hanti* = He kills
3. *Hananti* = They kill
4. *Tanoma* = We spread
5. *Āgacchāma* = We come
6. *Hanasi* = You kill
7. *Asmi*; *amhi* = I am
8. *Asi* = You (s.) are
9. *Attha* = You (pl.) are
10. *Amha; asma* = We are

LESSON 4
Personal Pronouns

Personal Pronouns	singular	plural
1st person	***ahaṃ*** (I)	***mayaṃ, amhe*** (we)
2nd person	***tvaṃ*** (you)	***tumhe*** (you)
3rd person	***so*** (he)	***te*** (they)

Vocabulary:

* *bhāveti*	>	√bhū-o-av-āv + e + ti	(develops)
* *cinteti*	>	√cint + e +ti	(thinks)
* *eti*	>	√i + ti	(comes)
* *ghāyati*	>	√ghā + ya + ti	(smells)
* *jināti*	>	√ji + nā + ti	(conquers, wins, defeats)
* *kasati*	>	√kas + a + ti	(ploughs)
* *passati*	>	√dis-pass + a + ti	(sees)
* *phusati*	>	√phus + a + ti	(touches)
* *sāyati*	>	√sā + ya + ti	(tastes)
* *suṇāti*	>	√su + ṇā + ti	(hears, listens)
* *tanoti*	>	√tan + o + ti	(spreads)
* *vapati*	>	√vap + a + ti	(sows)
* *vasati*	>	√vas + a + ti	(dwells, lives)

Exercises:

a) Translate into English

1. *So kasati* = He ploughs
2. *Mayaṃ sayāma* = We lie down
3. *Ahaṃ phusāmi* = I touch
4. *Te vapanti* = They sow
5. *Tumhe passatha* = You see
6. *So passati* = He sees
7. *Ahaṃ cintemi* = I think
8. *Tumhe ghāyatha* = You smell
9. *Te brūvanti* = They say
10. *So hanti* = He kill
11. *Mayaṃ ema/ āgacchāma* = We come
12. *Tumhe etha/ āgacchatha* = You come

b) Translate into Pāli:

1. You come = *Tvaṃ esi (āgacchasi); tumhe etha (āgacchatha)*
2. I smell = *Ahaṃ ghāyāmi*
3. He sows = *So vapati*
4. We think = *Mayam cintema*
5. You heap up = *Tvaṃ cināsi*
6. They are sowing = *Te vapanti*
7. We see = *Mayaṃ passāma*
8. You hear = *Tvaṃ suṇasi*
9. I am = *Ahaṃ asmi/ amhi*
10. They kill = *Te hananti*

LESSON 5
Future Tense

Future Tense	singular	plural
1st person	***-ssa + mi > -ssāmi***	***-ssa + ma > -ssāma***
2nd person	***-ssa + si > -ssasi***	***-ssa + tha > -ssatha***
3rd person	***-ssa + ti > -ssati***	***-ssa + anti > -ssanti***

* The verb *atthi* (he is) has not got its own Future. The Future forms of *bhavati*, that is, *bhavissati, etc..* plays the part of its future form.

Exercises:

a) Translate into English:

1. *Ahaṃ vasissāmi* = I will stay
2. *Tumhe gacchissatha* = You (pl.) will go
3. *Te āgacchissanti* = They will come
4. *Mayaṃ nisīdissāma* = We will sit down
5. *Tvaṃ sayissasi* = You (s.) will lie down
6. *Ahaṃ uṭṭhahissāmi* = I will get up
7. *Te apagacchissanti* = They will go away
8. *Ahaṃ jānissāmi* = I will know
9. *Te jinissanti* = They will conquer
10. *Tumhe suṇissatha* = You will hear

b) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. I shall know = *Ahaṃ jānissāmi*
2. They will conquer = *Te jinissanti*
3. He will cover up = *So chādessati*
4. I shall develop = *Ahaṃ bhāvessāmi*
5. They will steal = *Te coressanti*
6. He will spread = *So tanissati*
7. We shall heap up = *Mayaṃ cinissāma*
8. We shall attain = *Mayaṃ pāpunissāma*
9. He will steal = *So coressati*
10. They will come = *Te āgacchissanti*

LESSON 6
Imperative Mood

Imperative Mood	singular	plural
1st person	***-mi***	***-ma***
2nd person	***-hi***	***-tha***
3rd person	***-tu***	***-antu***

Imperative Mood (√dhāv)	singular	plural
1st person	*-dhāvāmi*	*-dhāvāma*
2nd person	*-dhāvāhi/ dvāva*	*-dhāvatha*
3rd person	*-dhāvatu*	*-dhāvantu*

- An imperative verb in *Pāḷi* expresses a supplication, a blessing, a command, a gentle advice or even a curse.
- Before the termination *–hi* the final *a* of the base is lengthened as: *dhāvāhi*. Optionally the termination *–hi* is dropped after the base ending in *a* or *ā* and the basic *ā* is shortened: *dhāvāhi, dhāva, kiṇāhi, kiṇa*
- The particle "*mā*" standing before Imperative, expresses a prohibition: mā gaccha (don't go!)

Vocabulary (Adverb):

Demonstrative	:	*atra, ettha, idha, iha* (4)	= here
		tatra, tattha, tahiṃ (3)	= there
		ato, ito (2)	= from here
		tato (1)	= from there, from that, therefore
Relative	:	*yatra, yattha, yahiṃ* (3)	= where, wherever
		yato (1)	= from where, from what, wherefore
Interrogative	:	*kutra, kattha, kuhiṃ, kahaṃ* (4)	= where?
		kuto (1)	= from where? from what?

Exercises:

a) Translate into English:

1. *So idha vasatu* = He may stay here; may he/let him stay here.
2. *Te tatra gacchantu* = They may go there.
3. *Tumhe idha mā nisīdatha* = You don't sit here.
4. *Mayaṃ tato kiṇāma* = We may purchase from there.
5. *Kutra tumhe vasatha?* = Where may you live?
6. *Yato te āgacchanti, ahaṃ tatra gacchissāmi* = I will go there where they come from.
7. *Yatra te vasanti mayaṃ tato āgacchāma* = We come from there where they live.
8. *Mayaṃ ito kuhiṃ gacchissāma?* = Where will we go from here?
9. *Te tatra tanontu* = They may spread there.
10. *Mayaṃ jānāma* = We may know.
11. *Yatra te vasanti tatra tumhe desetha* = You may expound (teach) there where they dwell.
12. *Tvaṃ mā desehi* = You don't expound.
13. *Te bhāventu* = They may develop.
14. *Kuhiṃ te corenti*? = Where do they steal?
15. *Te jinantu* = They may conquer.

b) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. Let them come here. = *Te atra āgacchantu (entu)*
2. Where are they dwelling? = *Kuhiṃ te vasanti?*
3. You may know. = *Tvaṃ jānāhi (jāna)*
4. May you conquer. = *Tvaṃ jināhi*
5. I am going where they are. = *Yattha te santi tattha ahaṃ gacchāmi*
6. Where is he? = *So kuhiṃ atthi (hoti)?*
7. Let us buy from there. = *Mayaṃ tato kiṇāma*
8. We hear from there. = *Mayaṃ tato suṇāma*
9. Don't kill there. = *Tvaṃ tattha ma hanāhi (hana)*
10. Let them come from there. = *Te tato āgacchantu (entu)*

LESSON 7

Optative (or Potential) Mood

Optative/ Potential Mood	singular	plural
1st person	***eyyāmi (emi)***	***eyyāma (ema)***
2nd person	***eyyāsi (esi)***	***eyyātha (etha)***
3rd person	***eyya (e)***	***eyyuṃ***

* Optative – "should", "would", "may", "might", or "wish" (suggest to someone)

Optative: √**as** = to be	singular	plural
1st person	*siyaṃ, assaṃ*	*assāma*
2nd person	*siyā, assa*	*assatha*
3rd person	*siyā, assa*	*siyuṃ, assu, siyaṃsu*

Optative: √**kar** = to do	singular	plural
1st person	*kareyyāmi/ kayirāmi*	*kareyyāma/ kayirāma*
2nd person	*kareyyāsi/ kayirāsi*	*kareyyātha/ kayirātha*
3rd person	*kareyya/ kayirā/ kare*	*kareyyuṃ/ kayiruṃ*

Vocabulary:

Demonstrative : *itthaṃ* = thus, in this way
tathā = so, in that way
Relative : *yathā* = in whatever way, such as
Interrogative : *kathaṃ* = how, in what way?

* *evaṃ* = this
* *na* = not
* *sace, yadi* = if
* *sakkoti* = √sak^{-kk} + o + ti = can, be able to

Exercise:

a) Translate into English:

1. *So tatra kaseyya* = He should plough there
2. *Tumhe idha vapeyyātha* = You should sow here
3. *Mayaṃ passeyyāma* = We should see
4. *Te tahiṃ sayeyyuṃ* = They should lie down there
5. *Ahaṃ phuseyyāmi* = I should touch
6. *Tvaṃ cinteyyāsi* = You should think
7. *Mayaṃ tahim gaccheyyāma* = We should go there
8. *Ahaṃ cineyyāmi* = I should collect
9. *Kuto te āgaccheyyuṃ?* = Where should they come from?
10. *Kutra mayaṃ vaseyyāma*? = Where should we stay?
11. *Yatra te vaseyyuṃ mayaṃ tatra gaccheyyāma* = We should go there where they would stay
12. *Yahiṃ te nisīdeyyuṃ tato tumhe apagaccheyyātha* = You should go away from there where they would sit

b) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. I should stay here. = *Ahaṃ idha vaseyyāmi*
2. They would go away from here = *Te ito apagacheyyuṃ*
3. Where should they run? = *Kuhiṃ te dhāveyyuṃ?*
4. They might conquer there. = *Te tattha jineyyuṃ*
5. You should know. = *Tvaṃ jāneyyāsi, tumhe jāneyyātha*
6. They would conquer = *Te jineyyuṃ*
7. Where should we purchase from? = *Kuto mayaṃ kiṇeyyāma?*
8. You should approach there. = *Tvaṃ tattha pāpuneyyāsi*
9. How should they conquer? = *Kathaṃ te jineyyuṃ?*
10. You should work in this way. = *Itthaṃ tvaṃ kareyyāsi (kayirāsi)*
11. You may do as I do. = *Yathā ahaṃ karomi, tathā tvaṃ kareyyāsi*
12. You should expound. = *Tvaṃ deseyyāsi*

LESSON 8
Past Tense (Aorist)

Past Tense (Aorist)	singular	plural
1st person	***-iṃ***	***-(i)mhā, (i)mha***
2nd person	***-o, i***	***-(i)ttha***
3rd person	***-i***	***(i)ṃsu, uṃ***

Past Tense: √as = to be	singular	plural
1st person	*āsiṃ* (I was)	*āsimhā* (we were)
2nd person	*āsi* (you were)	*āsittha* (you were)
3rd person	*āsi* (he was)	*āsuṃ* (they were)

Past Tense: √dhāv = to run	singular	plural
1st person	*adhāviṃ/ dhāviṃ*	*adhāvimhā/ dhāvimhā*
2nd person	*adhāvo/ dhāvo*	*adhāvittha/ dhāvittha*
3rd person	*adhāvi/ dhāvi*	*adhāviṃsu/ dhāviṃsu*

* "a" is prefixed to the verbs of Past Tense. But optionally it may be dropped, e.g. *dhāviṃ, kiṇiṃ, desesiṃ, kariṃ, haniṃ*, etc. instead of *adhāviṃ, akiṇiṃ, adesesiṃ, akariṃ, ahaniṃ*, respectively.
* The particle "mā" stands *before* Aorist verbs to express a prohibition as: *mā āgacchi* (don't come), *mā gacchi* (don't go), *mā kari* (don't do)

Vocabulary:

Demonstrative : *idāni* = now
tadā = at that time, then
Relative : *yadā* = whenever, when
Interrogative : *kadā* = when?

Exercises:

a) Translate into English:

1. *Ahaṃ tatra vasiṃ.* = I stayed there
2. *Te kadā tatra gacchiṃsu?* = When did they go there?
3. *Yadā tvaṃ tato āgacchi, tadā mayaṃ atra āsimhā.* = We were here when you came from there.
4. *Tumhe kadā jinittha?* = When did you conquer?
5. *Mayaṃ idāni kiṇimhā.* = We purchased now
6. *Yato ahaṃ ajāniṃ tato avadim.* = I spoke from what I knew
7. *Te tahiṃ desesuṃ.* = They expounded there
8. *Ahaṃ tadā idha āsiṃ*. = I was here then
9. *Yadi evaṃ siyā, ahaṃ idha āgaccheyyāmi.* = I would come here if this be so
10. *Kadā te tatra haniṃsu?* = When did they kill there?
11. *Tumhe mā idha vasittha*. = You don't stay here
12. *Mā te evaṃ kariṃsu*. = They did not do this

b) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. They went there. = *Te tattha gacchiṃsu/ gacchuṃ*
2. We dwelt here. = *Mayaṃ atra vasimha/ vasimhā*
3. When did you come from there? = *Kadā tvaṃ tato āgacchi/ agaccho*
4. Then you were there. = *Tadā tvaṃ tattha āsi*
5. We went there when you were here = *Yadā tvaṃ atra āsi tadā mayaṃ tattha gacchimha/ gacchimhā*.
6. How did you know? = *Kathaṃ tvaṃ ajāni*?
7. Where did you purchase? = *Kuhim tvaṃ kiṇi*?
8. When did you plough? = *Kadā tvaṃ kasi?*
9. When I touched, then I knew = *Yadā ahaṃ phusiṃ tadā ajāniṃ*
10. We thought when we heard = *Yadā mayaṃ suṇimha tadā cintayimhā*

LESSON 9
Gerunds and Infinitive

* To express negation, the particle “na” is placed before a verb. i.e. na gacchati (he does not go)
* A question begins with “api”, “api nu”, or “kim”, “kiṃ” may be placed even at the end of a sentence.
* A gerund in Pāli expresses such statements as “having gone” or “after going”

Root	Meaning	Present Tense	Gerund	Infinitive
√vas	to stay	*vasati*	*vasitvā*	*vasituṃ*
√gam	to go	*gacchati*	*gantvā*	*gantuṃ*
√ṭhā	to stand	*tiṭṭhati*	*ṭhatvā*	*ṭhātuṃ*
ud + √ṭhā	to get up	*uṭṭhahati, uṭṭhāti*	*uṭṭhahitvā, uṭṭhāya*	*uṭṭhahituṃ, utthātuṃ*
ni + √sadī	to sit	*nisīdati*	*nisīditvā*	*nisīdituṃ*
ā + √gam	to come	*āgacchati*	*āgantvā, āgamma*	*āgantuṃ*
√si	to lie down	*sayati*	*sayitvā*	*sayituṃ*
apa + √gam	to go away	*apagacchati*	*apagantvā*	*apagantuṃ*
pa + √ap	to attain, to approach, to reach	*pāpunāti, pappoti*	*pāpunitvā, pappuyya, patvā*	*pāpunituṃ, pappotuṃ*
ud + √gam	to go up, to rise	*uggacchati*	*uggantvā, uggamma*	*uggantuṃ*
√ñā	to know, to understand	*jānāti*	*jānitvā, ñatvā*	*jānituṃ, ñātuṃ*
√ji	to conquer, to defeat, to win	*jināti*	*jinitvā, jetvā*	*jinituṃ, jetuṃ*
√su	to hear	*suṇāti*	*suṇitvā, sutvā*	*suṇituṃ, sotuṃ*
√cor	to steal, rob	*coreti*	*coretvā*	*coretuṃ*
√rud	to cry, to weep	*rudati, rodati*	*ruditvā, roditvā*	*rudituṃ, rodituṃ*
√bhū	to develop	*bhāveti*	*bhāvetvā*	*bhāvetuṃ*
√bhū	to become, to be	*bhavati*	*bhavitvā*	*bhavituṃ*
√chād	to cover up	*chādeti*	*chādetvā*	*chādetuṃ*
√tan	to spread	*tanoti*	*tanitvā*	*tanituṃ*
√ci	to collect, to pile up, to heap up	*cināti*	*cinitvā*	*cinituṃ*
√eti	to come	*eti*	*etvā*	*etuṃ*
√kas	to plough	*kasati*	*kasitvā*	*kasituṃ*
√vap	to sow	*vapati*	*vapitvā*	*vapituṃ*
√dis, √pass	to see	*passati*	*passitvā, disvā*	*passituṃ, daṭṭhuṃ*
√vad	to say	*vadati*	*vaditvā*	*vadituṃ*
√ghā	to smell	*ghāyati*	*ghāyitvā*	*ghāyituṃ*
√svad	to taste	*sāyati*	*sāyitvā*	*sāyituṃ*
√phus	to touch	*phusati*	*phusitvā*	*phusituṃ*
√cint	to think	*cinteti*	*cintetvā*	*cintetuṃ*
√kī	to buy	*kiṇāti*	*kiṇitvā, ketvā*	*kiṇituṃ, ketuṃ*
vi + √kī	to sell	*vikkiṇāti*	*vikkiṇitvā, vikkiṇiya*	*vikkiṇituṃ, vikketuṃ*
√dis	to expound	*deseti*	*desetvā*	*desetuṃ*
√pac	to cook	*pacati*	*pacitvā*	*pacituṃ*
√bhuj	to eat, to enjoy	*bhuñjati*	*bhuñjitvā, bhutvā*	*bhuñjituṃ, bhottuṃ*
√daṇḍ	to punish	*daṇḍayati*	*daṇḍayitvā*	*daṇḍayituṃ*
√dhāv	to run	*dhāvati*	*dhāvitvā*	*dhāvituṃ*
√kar	to do, to make, to work	*karoti*	*karitvā, katvā*	*karituṃ, kātuṃ*
√han	to kill	*hanti, hanati*	*hantvā*	*hantuṃ*
anu + √sās	to admonish	*anusāsati*	*anusāsiya, anusāsitvā*	*anusāsituṃ*
√jīv	to live	*jīvati*	*jīvitvā*	*jīvituṃ*
√pā	to drink	*pivati*	*pivitvā*	*pivituṃ*

Exercises:

a) Translate into English:

1. *So tatra disīditvā (nisajja) tato uṭṭhāti.*
   Having sat down there, he gets up from there.
2. *Mayaṃ ajja idha vasitvā suve tahiṃ gacchissāma.*
   We will stay here today and go there tomorrow.
3. *Ahaṃ bhuñjitvā sayituṃ na icchāmi.*
   I do not wish to lie down after eating.
4. *Kadā tvaṃ desetuṃ tatra gacchissasi?*
   When will you go there to expound?
5. *Tvaṃ āgantvā idha vasāhi.*
   You may come and stay here.
6. *Te kasitvā bhuñjituṃ idha āgacchiṃsu.*
   They ploughed and came to eat here.
7. *Mayaṃ idāni atra bhutvā vapituṃ tahiṃ gacchissāma.*
   We will eat here now and go there to sow.
8. *Te atra coretvā ito dhāvitvā tatra pāpuniṃsu.*
   They stole here, ran from here, and approached there.
9. *So vikkiṇituṃ ito gantvā, tato kiṇitvā idha āgacchi.*
   He went from here to sell, and having purchased from there, came here.
10. *Sace so coretvā idha āgaccheya, ahaṃ daṇḍayissāmi.*
    If he would steal and come here, I will punish (him).
11. *Sace tumhe tato āgamma idha vaseyyātha, mayaṃ tatra gantvā vasituṃ sakkunissāma.*
    If you would come from there and stay here, we will be able to go there and stay.
12. *Sace tvaṃ tattha gantvā deseyyāsi, mayaṃ sotuṃ tahiṃ gacchissāma.*
    If you would go there and expound, we will go there to listen.
13. *Yadi sā desetuṃ sakkuneyya, suve idha āgaccheyya.*
    If she is able to expound, she should come here tomorrow.
14. *Tumhe atra āgantvā pacitvā bhuñjitvā ajja idha sayitvā suve tattha gaccheyyātha.*
    You all should come here, cook, eat, lie down here today, and go there tomorrow.
15. Tumhe idha nisīditvā mā roditttha, tatra gacchatha, gantvā bhutvā sayatha.
    You all should not sit here and cry, go there, go, eat, and lie down.

b) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. If you like to live here, come and stay.
   Sace tvaṃ idha vasituṃ iccheyyāsi, āgantvā vasāhi.
2. I wish to go there and expound.
   Ahaṃ tatra gantvā desetuṃ icchāmi.
3. We do not go there to buy.
   Mayaṃ ketuṃ tahiṃ na gacchāma.
4. They come here and cook and go, and you eat and drink and lie down.
   Te atra āgantvā pacitvā gacchanti, tvaṃ bhuñjitvā pivitvā sayasi.

5. After ploughing there, they came here.
   Te tahiṃ kasitvā atra āgacchiṃsu.
6. We do not like to kill.
   Mayaṃ hantuṃ na icchāma.
7. Yes, I know, you like to steal.
   Āma, ahaṃ jānāmi, tvaṃ coretuṃ icchasi.
8. If he wishes to go there, let him go.
   Sace so tatra gantuṃ iccheyya, gacchatu.
9. They wanted to reach there.
   Te tatra pappotuṃ icchiṃsu.
10. If you go there and teach (expound), they would listen.
    Sace tvaṃ tatra gantvā deseyyāsi, te suṇeyyuṃ.
11. Where will you stay there, after going from here?
    Kuhiṃ tvaṃ ito gantvā tattha vasissasi?
12. If you like, stay here.
    Sace tvaṃ iccheyyāsi, atra vasāhi.
13. Do you like to cook?
    Kiṃ tvaṃ pacituṃ icchasi?
14. He cannot conquer.
    So jetuṃ na sakkoti.
15. I can see (I am able to see.)
    Ahaṃ passituṃ sakkomi.

LESSON 10
Nouns

Masculine Gender				**Case ending with "*a*"**	
				Singular	**Plural**
1)	*paṭhama*	subject	Nominative	*o*	*ā*
2)		addressing; calling people	Vocative	-	*ā*
3)	*dutiya*	object	Accusative	*aṃ*	*e*
4)	*tatiya*	with / by	Instrumental	*ena*	*(e)hi; (e)bhi*
5)	*catutthi*	to / for	Dative	*ssa; (āya)*	*(ā)naṃ*
6)	*pañcami*	from	Ablative	*smā; mhā; to, ā*	*(e)hi; (e)bhi*
7)	*chaṭṭhi*	of; 's possessive case	Genitive	*ssa*	*(ā)naṃ*
8)	*sattami*	in; on; at; upon	Locative	*smiṃ; mhi; e*	*(e)su*
examples				**purisa (man)**	
1)	*paṭhama*	subject	Nominative	*puriso*	*purisā*
2)		addressing; calling people	Vocative	*purisa*	*purisā*
3)	*dutiya*	object	Accusative	*purisaṃ*	*purise*
4)	*tatiya*	with / by	Instrumental	*purisena*	*purisehi; purisebhi*
5)	*catutthi*	to / for	Dative	*purisassa; (purisāya)*	*purisānaṃ*
6)	*pañcami*	from	Ablative	*purisasmā; purisamhā; purisato;purisā;;*	*purisehi; purisebhi*
7)	*chaṭṭhi*	of; 's possessive case	Genitive	*purisassa*	*purisānaṃ*
8)	*sattami*	in; on; at; upon	Locative	*purise; purisasmiṃ; purisamhi*	*purisesu*

Case ending with "*i*"		**Case ending with "*u*"**	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
-	*ī; (a)yo*	-	*ū; (a)vo*
-	*ī; (a)yo*	-	*ū; (a)vo*
ṃ	*ī; (a)yo*	*ṃ*	*ū; (a)vo*
nā	*(ī)hi; (ī)bhi*	*nā*	*(ū)hi; (ū)bhi*
ssa; no	*(ī)naṃ*	*ssa; no*	*(ū)naṃ*
smā; mhā;nā	*(ī)hi; (ī)bhi*	*smā; mhā; nā*	*(ū)hi; (ū)bhi*
ssa; no	*(ī)naṃ*	*ssa; no*	*(ū)naṃ*
smiṃ; mhi	*(ī)su; su*	*smiṃ; mhi*	*(ū)su; su*
***muni* (sage)**		***garu* (teacher)**	
muni	*munī; munayo*	*garu*	*garū; garavo*
muni	*munī; munayo*	*garu*	*garū; garavo*
muniṃ	*munī; munayo*	*garuṃ*	*garū; garavo*
muninā	*munīhi; munībhi*	*garunā*	*garūhi; garūbhi*
munissa; munino	*munīnaṃ*	*garussa; garuno*	*garūnaṃ*
muninā; munismā; munimhā	*munīhi; munībhi*	*garunā; garusmā; garumhā*	*garūhi; garūbhi*
munissa; munino	*munīnaṃ*	*garussa; garuno*	*garūnaṃ*
munismiṃ; munimhi	*munīsu; munisu*	*garusmiṃ; garumhi*	*garūsu; garusu*

Case ending with "*ī*"		**Case ending with "*ū*"**	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
-	*ī; (i)no*	*-*	*ū; (u)no*
i	*ī; (i)no*	*u*	*ū; (u)no*
iṃ	*ī; (i)no*	*uṃ*	*ū; (u)no*
(i)nā	*hi; bhi*	*(u)nā*	*hi; bhi*
ssa; (i)no	*naṃ*	*ssa; (u)no*	*naṃ*
(i)nā; (i)smā; (i)mhā	*hi; bhi*	*(u)nā; (u)smā; (u)mhā*	*hi; bhi*
ssa; (i)no	*naṃ*	*ssa; (u)no*	*naṃ*
(i)smiṃ; (i)mhi	*su*	*(u)smiṃ; (u)mhi*	*su*
***senānī* (general of army)**		***vidū* (wise one)**	
senānī	*senānī; senānino*	*vidū*	*vidū; viduno*
senāni	*senānī; senānino*	*vidu*	*vidū; viduno*
senāniṃ	*senānī; senānino*	*viduṃ*	*vidū; viduno*
senāninā	*senānīhi; senānībhi*	*vidunā*	*vidūhi; vidūbhi*
senānīssa; senānino	*senānīnaṃ*	*vidūssa; viduno*	*vidūnaṃ*
senāninā; senānismā; senānimhā	*senānīhi; senānībhi*	*vidunā; vidusmā; vidumhā*	*vidūhi; vidūbhi*
senānīssa; senānino	*senānīnaṃ*	*vidūssa; viduno*	*vidūnaṃ*
senānismiṃ; senānimhi	*senānīsu*	*vidusmiṃ; vidumhi*	*vidūsu*

Exercises:

a) Give the Nominative singular and plural forms of the following nouns:

* merchant	= *vāṇija*	>	*vāṇijo*	*vāṇijā*
* sun	= *suriya*	>	*suriyo*	*suriyā*
* deer	= *miga*	>	*migo*	*migā*
* cook	= *sūda*	>	*sūdo*	*sūdā*
* man	= *manussa*	>	*manusso*	*manussā*
* snake	= *alagadda*	>	*alagaddo*	*alagaddā*
* cobra, elephant	= *nāga*	>	*nāgo*	*nāgā*
* seer	= *isi*	>	*isi*	*isī, isayo*
* fire	= *aggi*	>	*aggi*	*aggī, aggayo*
* sun	= *ravi*	>	*ravi*	*ravī, ravayo*
* snake	= *ahi*	>	*ahi*	*ahī, ahayo*
* householder	= *gahapati*	>	*gahapati*	*gahapatī, pahapatayo*
* bridge	= *setu*	>	*setu*	*setū, setavo*
* sugar cane	= *ucchu*	>	*ucchu*	*ucchū, ucchavo*
* bamboo	= *veḷu*	>	*veḷu*	*veḷū, veḷavo*
* death	= *maccu*	>	*maccu*	*maccū, maccavo*
* the Omniscient one	= *sabbaññū*	>	*sabbaññū*	*sabbaññū, sabbaññuno*

LESSON 11
Nouns

Vocabulary:

Verbs (meaning)		Verbal termination	Gerund	Infinitive
* *anusāsati*	(admonishes)	anu + √sās + a + ti	*anusāsitvā, anusāsiya*	*anusāsituṃ*
* *ḍahati*	(burns)	√ḍah + a + ti	*ḍahitvā*	*ḍahituṃ*
* *ḍasati*	(bites)	√ḍas + a + ti	*ḍasitvā*	*ḍasituṃ*
* *harati*	(takes away, carries)	√har + a + ti	*haritvā*	*harituṃ*
* *jāyati*	(is born, is produced)	√jan$^{-jā}$ + ya + ti	*jāyitvā*	*jāyituṃ*
* *ogacchati*	(goes down, sets)	ava^{-o} + √gam^{-gacch} + a + ti	*ogantvā, ogamma*	*ogantuṃ*
* *patati*	(falls)	√pat + a + ti	*patitvā*	*patituṃ*
* *rohati*	(grows up)	√ruh + a + ti	*rohitvā*	*rohituṃ*
* *vaṇṇeti*	(describes, praises)	√vaṇṇ + e + ti	*vaṇṇetvā*	*vaṇṇetuṃ*
* *vicarati*	(moves about, walks)	vi + √car + a + ti	*vicaritvā*	*vicarituṃ*
* *viharati*	(dwells, stays)	vi + √har + a +ti	*viharitvā*	*viharituṃ*

Exercises:

a) Translate into English:

1. *Migo āgacchati* = The deer comes.
2. *Manussā vasanti* = The men stay.
3. *Alagaddo ḍasati* = The snake bites.
4. *Nāgā dhāvanti* = The cobras/elephants run.
5. *Isayo viharanti* = The hermits dwell.
6. *Aggi ḍahati* = The fire burns.
7. *Ravi uggacchati* = the sun rises.
8. *Ahayo vicaranti* = The snakes move about.
9. *Gahapati kiṇāti* = The householder buys.
10. *Maccu harati* = The death takes away.

b) translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. The Omniscient One expounds. = *Sabbaññū deseti.*
2. Sugar cane grows. = *Ucchu rohati.*
3. There are bridges. = *Setū/setavo santi.*
4. The sages teach. = *Munī/munayo desenti.*
5. The bamboo falls down. = *Veḷu patati.*
6. The cobras move about. = *Nāgā vicaranti.*
7. The preceptor admonishes. = *Garu anusāsati.*
8. The cook cooks. = *Sūdo pacati.*
9. Merchants sell. = *Vāṇijā vikkiṇanti*
10. Sun sets (goes down) = *Ravi ogacchati.*

c) Turn the verbs in exercise (a) into past tense and form ten sentences.

1. *Migo āgacchati* > *Migo āgacchi.*
2. *Manussā vasanti* > *Manussā avasiṃsu.*
3. *Alagaddo ḍasati* > *Alagaddo aḍasi.*
4. *Nāgā dhāvanti* > *Nāgā adhāviṃsu.*
5. *Isayo viharanti* > *Isayo avihāriṃsu.*
6. *Aggi ḍahati* > *Aggi aḍahi.*
7. *Ravi uggacchati* > *Ravi uggacchi.*
8. *Ahayo vicaranti* > *Ahayo avicariṃsu.*
9. *Gahapati kiṇāti* > *Gahapati akiṇi.*
10. *Maccu harati* > *Maccu ahari.*

d) Turn the verbs in the exercise (b) into Imperative *and* Optative forms and make sentences.

1. The Omniscient One expounds. > *Sabbaññū* *desetu* / *deseyya*
2. Sugar cane grows. > *Ucchu* *rohatu* / *roheyya*
3. There are bridges. > *Setū (setavo)* *santu* / *siyuṃ*
4. The sages teach. > *Munī (munayo)* *desentu* / *deseyyuṃ*
5. The bamboo falls down. > *Veḷu* *patatu* / *pateyya*
6. The cobras move about. > *Nāgā* *vicarantu* / *vicareyyuṃ*
7. The preceptor admonishes. > *Garu* *anusāsatu* / *anusāseyya*
8. The cook cooks. > *Sūdo* *pacatu* / *paceyya*
9. Merchants sell. > *Vāṇijā* *vikkiṇantu* / *vikkiṇeyyuṃ*
10. Sun sets (goes down) > *Ravi* *ogacchatu* / *ogaccheyya*

e) Translate into English:

1. *Migo tatra gantvā sayi.*
   The deer went there and lay down.
2. *Manussā ajja idha vasitvā suve tahiṃ gacchissanti.*
   The men will stay here today and go there tomorrow.
3. *Alagaddo ḍasitvā tattha dhāvi.*
   The snake bit and ran there.
4. *Isayo idha vihituṃ na icchanti, te tattha gantvā vasituṃ icchanti.*
   The hermits do not like to dwell here, they wish to go and stay there.
5. *Aggi uṭṭhāya ḍahi.*
   The fire rose up and burned.
6. *Idāni suriyo uggacchati, uṭṭhātha, mā idha sayittha.*
   Now the sun rises, so get up and don't lie down here.
7. *Vāṇijjā idha nisīditvā vikkiṇiṃsu.*
   The merchants sat down here and sold.
8. *Sace gahapati āgaccheyya, idha vihareyya.*
   If the householder would come, he should stay here.
9. *Yadi tumhe vikkiṇeyyātha, mayaṃ kiṇeyyāma.*
   If you would sell, we could buy.
10. *Sace sūdā na paceyyuṃ, mayaṃ bhuñjituṃ kuhiṃ gaccheyyāma?*
    If the cooks would not cook, where should we go to eat?

LESSON 12
Nouns

Vocabulary:

Masculine nouns

* *ayya* = venerable one, master, gentleman
* *ācariya* = teacher
* *bālaka*, *dāraka*, *kumara* = boy
* *bhataka* = hired servant
* *dhamma* = state, tendency, doctrine, nature
* *gūtha* = excrement
* *magga* = road, way, path
* *kāya* = body
* *kheḷa* = saliva
* *kuṭumbika*, *gahapati* = householder
* *pañha* = question
* *pāṭha* = lesson
* *purisa* = person, man
* *saddhamma* = true doctrine
* *saṅkhāra* = conditioned thing
* *sappurisa* = good man
* *thera* = elderly monk

Adjectives:
* *pāpaka* = mean, ignoble, bad
* *akusala* = unwholesome
* *abhirūpa* = beautiful
* *bhidura* = breakable
* *caṇḍa* = wicked, violent
* *dhanika* = rich
* *dubbaṇṇa* = discoloured
* *duggandha* = ill-smeeling
* *dullabha* = hard to find, rare
* *kalla* = clever, proper, fit
* *khema* = safe
* *kisa* = lean, emaciated
* *sadhana* = rich
* *sassata* = eternal

Verbs:
* *niggacchati* = ni + √gam$^{\text{-gacch}}$ + a + ti = departs, sets out
* *nikkhamati* = nis + √kam + a +ti = departs, renounces from the world, sets out, leaves
* *uppajjati* = ud + √pad + ya + ti = be borns, arises
* *vaḍḍhati* = √vaḍḍh + a +ti = grows

Indeclinables:
* *evaṃ* = thus
* *hiyyo* = yesterday
* *udāhu* = or

Interrogatives:

* *kasmā* = why?

Exercises:

a) Translate into English:

1. *Kiso tvamasi dubbaṇṇo.*
   You are lean and discolored.
2. *Maggo khemo.*
   The path is safe.
3. *Pāpakā akusalā dhammā uppajjanti.*
   The mean and unwholesome states of mind arise.
4. *Ayyo abhirūpo.*
   The gentleman is beautiful.
5. *Pañho kallo.*
   The question is proper.
6. *Kheḷo duggandho.*
   Saliva is ill-smelling.
7. *Kāyo bhiduro.*
   The body is breakable.
8. *Saṅkhārā aniccā.*
   Conditioned things are impermanent.
9. *Nāhaṃ (na ahaṃ) bhatako'smi (bhatako asmi).*
   I am not a hired servant.
10. *Idāni kasmā so puriso ito nikkhamati?*
    Why does that man depart from here now?

b) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. Conditioned things are not eternal.
   Saṅkhārā na sassatā.
2. The householder was Sudatta by name.
   Gehapati Sudatto nāma ahosi.
3. The body grows.
   Kāyo vaḍḍhati.
4. Excrement is ill-smelling.
   Gūtho duggandho.
5. The true doctrine is hard to find.
   Saddhammo dullabho.
6. Don't be wicked.
   Pāpako mā bhava.
7. Then he was beautiful.
   Tadā so abhirūpo āsi.
8. When the road is safe, then shall we set out from here.
   Yadā maggo khemo bhavissati, tadā mayaṃ ito nikkhamissāma.
9. Good men are rare.
   Sappurisā dullabhā.

10. They are not rich.
    Te na dhanikā.

c) Translate in *Pāḷi* (to be self-checked):

1. *Hiyyo tumhe kuhiṃ vasitvā ajja idhāgacchatha (idha āgacchatha)?*
   (where do you stay yesterday and come here today?)
   Ahaṃ gehamhā hiyyo vasitvā ajja idhāgacchāmi.
2. *Kiṃ tvaṃ uṭṭhātuṃ na sakkosi?*
   (Are you not able to get up?)
   Nāhaṃ uṭṭhātuṃ sakkomi.
3. *Api nu ācariyo idha nīsidituṃ na icchati?*
   (Does the teacher not even wish to sit down here?)
   Ācariyo idāni vihāraṃ gantuṃ icchati.
4. *Kiṃ so jānitvā evaṃ karoti udāhu ajānitvā?*
   (Does he or does he not know to do like this?)
   So jānitvā evaṃ karoti.
5. *So pāpako puriso kasmā idhāgacchati?*
   (Why does that bad man come here?)
   So pāpako puriso coretuṃ idhāgacchati.
6. *Kiṃ te purisā vasituṃ tahiṃ gacchissanti?*
   (Will those men go to stay there?)
   Ama, te purisā vasituṃ tahiṃ gacchissanti.
7. *So thero idāni kuhiṃ vasati?*
   (Where does that elder monk stay now?)
   So thero idāni vihārasmiṃ vasati.
8. *Kiṃ bālako pāṭham paṭhati?*
   (Does the boy recite the lesson?)
   Na, bālako tattha sayati.
9. *Dārakā idha bhutvā kasmā tahiṃ gacchanti?*
   (Why do the boys eat here and go there?)
   Dārakā idha bhutvā kiḷatuṃ tahiṃ gacchanti.
10. *Kadā munayo idhāgacchissanti?*
    (When will the sages come here?)
    Ahaṃ na jānāmi.

LESSON 13
Nouns

Vocabulary:

Nouns:
* *adhamma* = unrighteousness, false doctrine, injustice, mean way of life.
* *brāhmaṇa* = brahmin
* *dhamma* = the dhamma, the way of life, the doctrine, righteousness, duty, nature
* *kāma* = desire, sensual pleasure
* *kodha* = wrath
* *kulla* = a raft
* *kumāra* = boy
* *māna* = conceit
* *mitta* = friend
* *niraya* = unhappy destination after death, doom
* *pamāda* = negligence
* *paṇḍita* = the wise man
* *Raṭṭhapāla* = (name of a person)
* *samaṇa* = recluse
* *sunakha* = dog
* *yakkha* = demon

Adjectives
* *mānusaka* = human
* *vihāra* = monastery
* *odana* = boiled rice
* *jiṇṇa* (√ja^{-i}r + na) = decayed, decrepited

Indeclinables
* *vata* = alas, certainly, indeed
* *api*, *pi* = also
* *musā* = falsehood, lie

Verbs
* *bhuñjati* = √bhuj$^{-bhuñj}$ + a + ti = eats, enjoys
* *bhajati* = √bhaj + a + ti = falls
* *vandati* = √vand + da + ti = pays homage to, adores
* *neti* = √nī$^{-e}$ + ti = leads
* *nayati* = √nī$^{-e-ay}$ + a + ti = leads
* *kīḷati* = √kīḷ + a + ti = plays
* *apadhāvati* = apa + dhāv + a + ti = runs away
* *carati* = √car + a + ti = wanders, behaves, practices
* *uggaṇhāti* = ud + √gah + nā + ti = learns
* *avajānāti* = ava + ña$^{-jā}$ + nā + ti = despises, denies
* *pajahati* = pa + √hā$^{-jah}$ + a + ti = rejects, dispels, gives up, abandon, leaves behind
* *jahāti* = hā$^{-ja}$ + √hā + ti = rejects, dispels, gives up, abandon, leaves behind
* *vippajahati* = vi + pa^{-ppa} + √hā$^{-jah}$ + a + ti = dispels, drives away
* *nassati* = √nas + ya + ti = ruins, vanishes, perishes
* *parivajjeti* = pari + √vajj + e + ti = avoids
* *pivati* = √pā$^{-iv}$ + a + ti = drinks
* *jarati* = √jar + a + ti = decays, decrepits

Exercises:

a) Translate into English:

1. *Passāmi sadhane manusse.*
   I see the rich men.
2. *Ahaṃ hi samaṇa kasāmi.*
   As for me, O recluse, I plough.
3. *Ehi tāta Raṭṭhapāla, bhuñja ca piva ca.*
   You may come, dear Raṭṭhapāla, eat and drink.
4. *Uṭṭhehi Vīra.*
   O hero, please get up!
5. *Kodhaṃ jahe vippajaheyya mānaṃ.*
   One should reject anger and drive away conceit.
6. *Nassati vata bho loko.*
   Alas friend, the world is indeed ruins!
7. *Paṇḍitaṃ nāvajānāmi.*
   I do not despise the wise one.
8. *Na bhaje pāpake mitte.*
   One should not associate with bad friends.
9. *Bhuñja mānusake kāme.*
   (You may) enjoy human sensual pleasure.
10. *Adhammo nirayaṃ neti.*
    False doctrine leads to unhappy abodes.

b) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. Men tie up a raft.
   Purisā kullaṃ bandhanti.
2. Dispel sensual pleasures, O friend.
   Bho, kāme jaha.
3. Brahman decayed you are.
   Brāhmaṇa tvaṃ jiṇṇo'si.
4. O Suvīra, go there.
   He Suvīra, tattha gaccha.
5. One should not follow the mean way of life.
   Addhammaṃ na bhaje (careyya).
6. He avoids a wicked dog.
   So caṇḍaṃ sunakhaṃ parivajjeti.
7. We may adore the Buddha.
   Mayaṃ Buddhaṃ vandāma.
8. O friend, let us go to the monastery now.
   He mitta, mayaṃ idāni vihāraṃ gacchāma.
9. The sage expounded the Dhamma there and came here.

Muni tattha Dhammaṃ desetvā idhāgacchi.

10. The man cooks rice and eats.
Puriso odanaṃ pacitvā bhuñjati.

11. O boys, come here, eat and drink and play.
He kumārā, idha āgacchatha, bhuñjitvā pivitvā ca kiḷatha.

12. We cannot go to the village now.
Mayaṃ idāni gāmaṃ gantuṃ na sakkoma.

c) Answer in *Pāḷi* (self-check):

1. *Ko idāni tatra dhammaṃ deseti?*
(Who is expounding the dhamma there now?)
Ācariyo idāni tatra dhammaṃ deseti.

2. *Kiṃ tumhe ajja vihāraṃ na gacchittha?*
(Didn't you all go to the monastery today?)
Na, mayaṃ hiyyo vihāraṃ gacchimhā.

3. *Aham hi idha vasitvā dhammaṃ uggaṇhāmi, tumhe atra kiṃ karotha?*
(I for my part stay here and learn the dhamma, what may you all do here?)
Mayaṃ hi idha pāṭhe paṭhāma.

4. *Kiṃ tumhe kumārā idha vasitvā dhammaṃ uggaṇhituṃ na icchatha?*
(Don't you boys wish to stay here and learn the dhamma?)
Na hi, mayaṃ tattha gantvā theraṃ sotuṃ icchāma.

5. *Api nu tumhe tatra ahiṃ passatha?*
(Do you all also see the snake over there?)
Āma, mayaṃ tatra ahiṃ passāma.

6. *Api tvaṃ yakkhaṃ disvā bhāyi?*
(Did you even see and fear the demon?)
Āma, ahaṃ yakkhaṃ disvā atīva bhāyiṃ.

7. *Kiṃ ajja mayaṃ garuṃ passituṃ tahiṃ gacchissāma?*
(Shall we go there to see the teacher today?)
Āma, mayaṃ idāni garuṃ passituṃ tahiṃ gacchissāma.

8. *Kuhiṃ so gāvaṃ neti?*
(Where does he lead the ox?)
So gāvaṃ gāmaṃ neti.

9. *Kutra idāni senānī ca kumārā ca gacchanti?*
(Where do the general and the boys go now?)
Idāni senānī ca kumārā gāmaṃ gacchānti.

10. *Kaṃ disvā bhāyitvā kumārā tato apadhāvanti?*
(Whom do the boys see, fear, and run away from there?)
Pālakaṃ yakkhaṃ te disvā tato apadhāvanti.

LESSON 14
Nouns

Vocabulary

Nouns:

* ay*y*a = venerable One
* *akkodha* = non-anger, amity
* *appamāda* = vigilance
* *ari* = enemy
* *assama* = hermitage
* *bhātika* = brother
* *devakāya* = group of Devas
* *geha* = house
* *kodha* = anger
* *kulla* = raft
* *pamāda* = negligence, heedlessness
* *putta* = son
* *samudda* = sea
* *sahāyaka* = companion
* *sagga* = happy abode, heaven
* *satta* = living being
* *sevaka* = servant

Adjective:
* *pāpaka* = bad, wicked, evil

Adjectives (also used as Nouns):
* *asādhu* = not good, bad (badness)
* *sadhu* = good (goodness)
* *daḷidda* = poor (poorness)
* *duggata* = poor (poorness)

Verbs:

Verbs (meaning)	Verbal termination	Gerund	Infinitive
* *cavati* (falls away, dies)	√cyu = √cu^{-o-av} + a + ti	*cavitvā*	*cavituṃ*
* *jīvati* (lives)	jīv + a + ti	*jīvitvā*	*jivituṃ*
* *nikkhamati* (departs, leaves behind, renounces, sets out)	nis + √kam + a + ti	*nikkhamitvā*	*nikkhamituṃ*
* *nudati* (dispels)	√nud + a + ti	*nuditvā*	*nudituṃ*
* *pavisati* (enters)	pa + √vis + a + ti	*pavisitvā*	*pavisituṃ*
* *sallapati* (converses)	saṃ$^{-sal}$ + √lap + a + ti	*sallapitvā*	*sallapituṃ*
* *saṃvasati* (lives together)	saṃ + √vas + a + ti	*saṃvasitvā*	*saṃvasituṃ*
* *tarati* (crosses over)	√tar + a + ti	*taritvā*	*tarituṃ*

Exercises:

a) Translate into English:

1. *Mayaṃ dhammena jīvāma, na tu adhammena.*
   We live righteously (with righteousness), but not un-righteously (not with un-righteousness).
2. *Tumhe paṇḍitehi saddhiṃ sallapatha.*
   You all may converse together with the wise men.
3. *Ahaṃ mittena vinā gāmaṃ na gamissāmi.*
   I will not go to the village without my friend.
4. *Sattā pāpakehi mittehi saddhiṃ mā vicarantu.*
   May living beings not move about with bad friends.
5. *Brāmhaṇo puttehi saddhiṃ Buddhaṃ upasaṅkamati.*
   The brahmin approaches the Buddha together with his sons.
6. *Tvaṃ kullena samuddaṃ tarituṃ sakkosi kiṃ?*
   Can you cross the sea with a raft?
7. *Raṭṭhapālo sahāyakehi saddhiṃ gehato nikkhamati.*
   Raṭṭhapāla departs from the house with his companions.
8. *Pamādena na saṃvase.*
   One should not live together with negligence.
9. *Paṇḍito appamādena pamādaṃ nudati.*
   The wise one dispels negligence by means of vigilance.
10. *Isayo assamamhā nikkhamanti.*
    The hermits depart from the hermitage.
11. *Bhikkhū upāsakehi saddhiṃ gāmaṃ pavisanti.*
    The monks enter the village together with the lay devotees.
12. *Devā deva-kāyamhā cavanti.*
    The devas fall away from the group of devas.
13. *Bhante ayyo āgacchatu, idha nisīdatu.*
    Venerable Sir, may the Venerable One come and sit down here.
14. *Mayaṃ atra uggaṇhāma, so pana tatra sayati.*
    We are learning here, but he is lying down there.

b) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. We depart from the village together with our servants.
   Mayaṃ sevakehi saddhiṃ gāmamhā nikkhamāma.
2. The monk departs from the monastery and goes to the village.
   Bhikkhu vihāramhā nikkhantvā gāmaṃ gacchati.
3. By anger you cannot conquer your enemies.
   Kodhena tvaṃ arayo jetuṃ na sakkuneyyāsi.
4. One should defeat anger by means of amity (non-anger).
   Akkodhena koddhaṃ jineyya.
5. I conquer bad people by means of good.
   Ahaṃ saḍhuna asāḍhū jināmi.

6. Are you coming from the monastery?
   Kiṃ tvaṃ vihāramhā āgacchasi?
7. Don't move about with bad men.
   Pāpakehi purisehi saddhiṃ mā avicari.
8. I do not like to stay here without my brother.
   Bhātikena vinā atra vasituṃ nāhaṃ icchāmi.
9. They are rich, but I am a poor man.
   Te sadhanā, ahaṃ pana duggato puriso'smi.
10. We read our lessons here, but you are playing over there.
    Mayaṃ atra pāṭhe pāṭhāma, tvaṃ pana tatra kiḷasi.
11. Without dhamma you cannot go to heaven.
    Dhammena vinā tvaṃ saggaṃ gantuṃ na sakkosi.
12. We can't live apart from the Buddha, the Dhamma, and the Sangha.
    Mayaṃ Buddhena Dhammena Saṅghena ca vinā jīvituṃ na sakkoma.

LESSON 15
Past Participle

Root	Present Tense	Past Participle
ā + √gam	*āgacchati* (comes)	*āgata* (come)
apa+ √gam	*apagacchati* (goes away)	*apagata* (gone away)
ā + √nī	*āneti* (brings, leads back)	*ānīta* (brought, led back)
√bhuj	*bhuñjati* (eats, enjoys)	*bhutta, bhuñjita* (eaten, enjoyed)
√bhū	*bhavati* (becomes)	*bhūta* (become, been)
√bhid	*bhindati* (breaks)	*bhinna*, *bhindita* (broken)
√bhū	*bhāveti* (develops)	*bhāvita* (developed)
√badh	*bandhati* (binds, ties)	*baddha*, *bandhita* (bound, tied, arrested)
√bhaj	*bhajati* (associates)	*bhajita* (associated)
√chad	*chādeti* (covers)	*channa*, *chādita* (covered)
√chid	*chindati* (cuts)	*chinna*, *chindita* (cut off)
√cor	*coreti* (steals)	*corita* (stolen)
√cint	*cinteti* (thinks)	*cintita* (thought)
√car	*carati* (walks, practices)	*carita*, *ciṇṇa* (walked, practiced)
√dah	*ḍahati* (burns)	*daḍḍha* (burnt)
√ḍas	*ḍasati*, *daṃsati* (bites)	*daṭṭha*, *ḍasita*, *ḍaṃsita* (bitten)
√daṇḍ	*daṇḍdeti* (punishes)	*daṇḍita* (punished)
√dis	*deseti* (expounds)	*desita* (expounded)
√dis (√pass)	*passati* (sees)	*diṭṭha*, *passita* (seen)
√gah	*gaṇhāti* (takes, receives, catches)	*gahita* (taken, received, caught)
√gam	*gacchati* (goes)	*gata* (gone)
√ghā	*ghāyati* (smells)	*ghāyita* (smelt)
√hā	*jahāti* (gives up, abandons)	*jahita* (given up, abandoned)
√har	*harati* (takes away, carries)	*haṭa* (taken away, carried)
√han	*hanti* (kills)	*hata* (killed)
√hū	*hoti* (is)	*bhūta* (been)
√is	*icchati* (wishes)	*iṭṭha*, *icchita* (wished)
√ñā	*jānāti* (knows)	*ñāta*, *jānita* (known)
√jan	*jāyati* (is born)	*jāta* (born)
√ji	*jināti* (conquers, defeats)	*jita* (conquered, defeated)
√kar	*karoti* (does, makes, builds)	*kata* (done, made, built)
√kī	*kiṇāti* (buys, purchases)	*kīta*, *kiṇita* (bought, purchased)
√kas	*kasati* (ploughs)	*kasita*, *kaṭṭha* (ploughed)
√mar	*marati*, mīyati (dies)	*mata* (dead)
√muc	*muñcati*, *moceti* (frees, saves, lets go)	*muñcita*, *mutta*, *mocita* (freed, saved, let go)
√muc	*muccati* (becomes free, is released)	*mutta* (freed, released)
ni + √kam	*nikkhamati* (sets out, departs)	*nikkhanta* (set out, departed)
√pac	*pacati* (cooks)	*pacita*, pakka (cooked)
√pat	patati (falls)	*patita* (fallen)
pa + √ap	*pāpunāti* (reaches, attains, approaches)	*patta* (reached, attained, approached)
pa + √hā	*pajāhati* (gives up, leaves behind)	*pahīna*, *pajahita* (given up,

Root	Present Tense	Past Participle
		dispelled)
√phus	*phusati* (touches, impinges)	*phusita*, *phuṭṭha* (touched, impinged, affected)
√pā	*pivati* (drinks)	*pīta* (drunk)
pa + √har	*paharati* (attacks, beats)	*paharita, pahaṭa* (beaten, attacked)
√ruh	*rūhati*, *rohati* (grows up)	*rūḷha* (grown up)
√si	*sayati* (lies down)	*sayita* (lain down)
√su	*suṇāti* (hears, listens)	*suta* (heard, listened)
√sād (√sāy)	*sāyati* (tastes)	*sāyita* (tasted)
√ṭhā	*tiṭṭhati* (stands)	*ṭhita* (stood)
√tus	*tussati* (becomes glad)	*tuṭṭha* (that has become glad)
ud + √gam	*uggacchati* (goes up, rises)	*uggata* (gone up, risen)
ud + √ṭhā	*uṭṭhāti* (stands up, gets up)	*uṭṭhita* (stood up, got up)
√vad	*vadati* (says)	*vadita*, *udita* (said)
√vac	*vacati* (says)	*vutta* (said)
√vap	*vapati* (sows)	*vutta*, *vapita* (sown)
√vaṇṇ	*vaṇṇeti* (describes, praises)	*vaṇṇita* (described, praised)
√vas	*vasati* (dwells, stays)	*vasita*, *vuttha* (stayed, dwelt)

Exercise

a) Translate into English:

1. *Ahaṃ hiyyo gāmamhā idhāgato.*
   I came here from the village yesterday.
2. *Puriso rukkhamhā patitvā mataṃ puttaṃ disvā rodi.*
   The man cried after seeing his son who fell down from the tree and died.
3. *Senāpatinā arīhi muñcitaṃ bhātikaṃ disvā gahapati atīva tuṭṭho ahosi.*
   The householder saw his brother freed from the enemies by the general and was very gladded (became extremely happy).
4. *Suriyo uggato hoti, tumhe pana idāni pi sayatha.*
   The sun has risen, but you all are still lying down.
5. *Therena anusiṭṭhā manussā pāṇātipātā viratā ahesum.*
   After admonished by the elder monk, the men abstained from killing.
   The men who were admonished by the elder monk abstained from killing.
6. *Te dhammaṃ caritvā saggaṃ gatā.*
   They practiced the Dhamma and went to happy abodes.
7. *Kuhiṃ ṭhito tvaṃ gehaṃ āgataṃ coraṃ passi?*
   Where did you stand and see the thief that came to the house?
8. *Patto hatthamhā patito bhinno ahosi.*
   The bowl felt from the hand and was broken.
9. *Senāninā asinā pahaṭā arayo patitā matā*
   The enemies who were attacked with the sword by the general felt down dead.
10. *Buddho bhikkhūhi ca upāsakehi ca vandito pūjito ca āsi.*

The Buddha was adored and honored by the monks and lay devotees.

b) Translate into *Pāḷi* (words in italics are to be translated using past participles)

1. The rice *cooked* by the cook was *eaten* by the servants.
   Sūdena pakko (pacito) odano sevakehi bhutto (bhuñjito).
2. We saw *fallen* tree.
   Mayaṃ patitaṃ rukkhaṃ passimhā.
3. Where is the man that *has come* here?
   Kuhiṃ idhāgato puriso atthi (hoti)?
4. The boy ran from here and *fell down* there.
   Kumāro ito dhāvitvā tatra patito.
5. Where *has he come* from?
   Kuto so āgato?
6. I saw a deer that has been *bitten* by a snake and *had died*.
   Ahaṃ alagaddena (ahinā) daṭṭhaṃ (dasitaṃ/daṃsitaṃ) mataṃ migaṃ passiṃ.
7. The man seeing (having seen) his son *returned* from the village *became happy* (glad).
   Puriso gāmamhā gehamāgataṃ puttaṃ disvā tuṭṭho ahosi
8. The house *built* by the carpenter *was bought* by the householder.
   Kārunā kato geho gahapatinā kīto (kiṇito).
9. The trees *cut* by the servants *fell down*.
   Rukkhā sevakehi chinnā patitā.
10. The men *who went* to the monastery saw the Thera and bowed down.
    Vihāraṃ gatā purisā Theraṃ disvā avandiṃsu.
11. Where *have* those men *come* from?
    Kuto te purisā āgatā?

LESSON 16
Dative and Genitive Cases

Vocabulary:

Masculine Nouns:

* *aggi* = fire
* *assama* = hermitage
* *tāpasa* = ascetic
* *pāsāda* = palace
* *pabbata* = mountain
* *āloka* = light
* *yācaka* = beggar
* *tattha eva* (n. ind.) = there itself
* *andhakāra* = darkness
* *bhūpa* = king
* *kāru* = carpenter
* *ari* = enemy
* *rāja-purisa* = policeman
* *piṇḍa* = alms
* *amacca* = minister, companion

Verbs:

* *abhiruhati* = climbs up (pp. *abhirūḷha*)
* *oruhati* = climbs down (pp. *orūḷha*)
* *khādati* = eats (pp. *khādita*)

Adjectives:

* *bahu* = many
* *abhinava* = quite new
* *nava* = new

Exercise

a) Translate from *Pāḷi* into English:

1. *Aggi*$^{(m,nom,sl)}$ *uṭṭhāya*$^{(ger)}$ *kuṭumbikassa*$^{(m,gen,sl)}$ *gehaṃ*$^{(m,acc,sl)}$ *ḍahi*$^{(pp,mv)}$.
   The fire rose up and burnt the householder's house.

   aggi (m) : fire
   uṭṭhāhati$^{(√ud+ṭhā+a)}$: stands up, arises, to be active
   uṭṭhāya : having risen (abs. of uṭṭhahati)
   kuṭumbika (m) : householder
   geha (m,nt) : house
   dahati$^{(√dah + a)}$: burns, accepts (pp. *ḍahi*)

   Grammar: S + O + V, *aggi (subject)*, *ḍahi* (main verb, past participle), *kuṭumbikassa gehaṃ* ("the house of the householder", "the householder's house"), *uṭṭhāya* (gerund, "having risen" or translate as the main verb "risen up and", "grew up and")

2. *Mayaṃ*(nom,pl) *ajja*(ind) *isino*(m,gen,sl) *assamaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *daṭṭhuṃ*(inf) *pabbataṃ*(m,acc,sl) *abhiruhissāma*(future,pl).
Today we shall climb up the mountain to see the seer's hermitage.

mayaṃ (nom)	: we
ajja (indiclinable, ind)	: today
isi (m)	: a sage, a seer
assama (m)	: hermitage
passati(√dis>pass + a)	: sees (infinitive: *passituṃ, daṭṭhuṃ*)
pabbata (m)	: a mountain, rock
abhiruhati(abhi + √ruh + a)	: ascends, goes up, climbs up

3. *Navo*(adj) *setu*(m,nom,sl) *kārunā*(m,ins,sl) *kato*(pp) *hoti*(tobe,mv).
The new bridge is built by the carpenter.

nava (adj)	: new
setu (m)	: bridge
kāru (m)	: carpenter, artisan (*vaḍḍhakī, thapati*)
karoti (√kar + o)	: does, acts, makes, builds, works (pp. *kata*)
hoti (√hū + a)	: to be, exists, becomes

4. *Gahapatino*(m,gen,sl) *gāvo*(m,nom,pl) *corehi*(m,ins,pl) *hatā*(pp).
The householder's oxen were taken away by the thieves.

gahapati (m)	: householder, master of a house
go (m)	: an ox, cattle in general, [*gāvī* (f): cow]
cora (m)	: thief [*thena*]
harati	: carries, takes away, conveys (pp. *haṭa*)

5. *Gahapatino*(m,gen,sl) *ucchavo*(m,nom,pl) *dhanikena*(m,ins,sl) *vāṇijena*(m,ins,sl) *kītā*(pp).
The householder's sugar canes were bought by the rich merchant.

ucchu (m)	: sugar-cane
dhanika (m)	: a creditor
dhanika (adj)	: rich
vāṇija (m)	: a merchant, trader
kiṇāti (√kī>ki + nā>ṇā)	: buy (pp. *kīta*)

6. *Sabbaññunā*(m,ins,sl) *desito*(pp) *dhammo*(m,nom,sl) *vihāraṃ*(m,acc,sl) *gatehi*(pp) *senānino*(m,gen,sl) *puttehi*(m,ins,pl) *suto*(pp).
The doctrine that was preached by the Buddha was heard by the general's sons who went to the monastery.

sabbaññnū (m)	: the buddha, the omniscient one, all-knowing
deseti (√dis + e)	: expounds, preaches, points out, (pp. *desita*)
dhamma (m)	: doctrine, nature, truth, good conduct, morality
vihāra (m)	: monastery
gacchati	: goes, move, walks, pass, arrives at (pp. *gata*)
senānī (m)	: a general of army
putta (m)	: a son, child
suṇāti	: hears [*sāvaka, nisāmaka*], (pp. *suta*)

7. *Alagaddena*(m,ins,sl) *daṭṭho*(pp) *migo*(m,nom,sl) *tatth'eva*(adv+ind) *patitvā*(gen) *mato*(pp).
The deer that was bitten by the snake felt down and died there itself.

alagadda (m)	: snake
ḍasati (√ḍas + a)	: bites (pp. *daṭṭha*)
miga (m)	: a deer, a beast, a quadruped
tattha (adv)	: there, in that place
eva (ind)	: only (emphatic particle)
tatth'eva	: there itself (*tatha* + *eva*)

patati (√pat + a) : falls down, alights on (ger. *patitvā*)
marati (√mar + a) : dies (pp. *mata*)

8. *Sūdehi*(m,ins,pl) *gahapatino*(m,gen,sl) *sevakānaṃ*(m,dat,pl) *odano*(m,nom,sl) *pacito*(pp).
The rice was cooked by the cooks for the householder's servants.

sūda (m) : a cook [*sūdaka*]
sevaka (m) : a servant, an attendant
odana (m) : boiled rice [neuter, masculine]
pacati (√pac + a) : cooks (pp. *pacita*)

9. *Suriyassa*(m,gen,sl) *ālokena*(m,ins,sl) *andhakāro*(m,nom,sl) *apagato*(pp).
The darkness was dispelled by the sun's light.

suriya (m) : the sun
āloka (m) : light
andhakara (m) : darkness, bewilderment
apagacchati(apa + √gam + a) : goes away, turns aside (pp. *apagata*)

10. *Bhūpassa*(m,gen,sl) *ca*(conj) *kumārānaṃ*(m,dat,pl) *ca amaccānaṃ*(m,dat,pl) *ca bahavo*(adj,pl) *abhinavā*(adj,pl) *pāsādā*(m,nom,pl) *kārūhi*(m,ins,pl) *katā*(pp).
Many quite new palaces were built by the carpenters for the king, the princes, and the ministers.

bhūpa : king, ruler [*bhūpāla*]
ca (conj) : and, also, then, now (copulative or disjunctive particle)
kumāra (m) : a prince, a boy
amacca (m) : minister, companion
bahu (adj) : much, many, plenty, abundant (pl. *bahavo*)
abhinava (adj) : new, fresh
pāsāda (m) : a palace
kāru (m) : carpenter, artisan (*vaḍḍhakī*, *thapatī*)
karoti (√kar + o) : does, acts, makes, builds, works (pp. *kata*)

b) Translate from English into *Pāḷi* (words in italics are to be translated using past participles)

1. The ox *beaten* with a bamboo by the householder's servant ran away.
Go(m,nom,sl) *gahapatino*(m,gen,sl) *sevakena*(m,ins,sl) *veḷunā*(m,ins,sl) *pahaṭo*(pp) *apadhāvi*(pt,mv).

go (m) : an ox, cattle in general, [*gāvī* (f): cow]
gahapati (m) : householder, master of a house
sevaka (m) : a servant, an attendant
veḷu (m) : bamboo
paharati(pa + √har + a) : beat, hits, strikes (*pp. pahaṭa* : beaten, hit, struck)
apadhāvati(apa + √dhāv) : runs away
Grammar: The Subject (nominative case), the ox, may stand at begining of the sentence or stand before main verb (*Gahapatino sevakena veḷunā pahaṭo **go** apadhāvi*).

2. The ascetic *climbed down* from the mountain and *entered* the village for alms.
Tāpaso(m,nom,sl) *pabbatasmā*(m,loc,sl) *orūḷho*(pp) *pindāya*(m,dat,sl) *gāmaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *paviṭṭho*(pp).

tāpasa (m) : a hermit, [*tāpasī*: a female ascetic]
pabbata (m) : a mountain, rock
oruhati(ava + √ruh + a) : decends, comes down (pp. *orūḷha*: decended, climbed down)
piṇḍa (m) : alms, lump
piṇḍāya (m) : for alms (dative singular of *piṇḍa*)
piṇḍapāta (m) : food (put into the bowl)
gāma (m) : village
pavisati(pa + √vis + a) : goes in, enters (pp. *paviṭṭha* : entered, gone into)

3. The man having seen the thief that entered the house, went and brought the policemen.
Puriso(m,nom,sl) *gehaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *paviṭṭhaṃ*(pp) *coraṃ*(m,acc,sl) *disvā*(gr) *gantvā*(gr) *rājapurise*(m,acc,pl) *ānesi*(2nd,sl,pt,mv).

purisa (m) : a male, a man
geha (m, nt) : house, dwelling place
pavisati(pa + √vis + a) : goes in, enters (pp. *paviṭṭha*: entered, gone into)
cora (m) : thief [*thena*]
passati(√dis>pas + a) : sees, looks at, finds, understands (ger. *disvā*)
gacchati : goes, move, walks, pass, arrives at (2nd person imp. *gacchatha*, pp. *gata*)
rājapurisa (m) : one who is the king's service, a police
āneti(ā+√nī+ti) : brings, leads back, fetches

4. The householder saw (his) son, fallen from the tree and *died*, and wept.
Gahapati (m,nom,sl) *rukkhasmā*(m,loc,sl) *patitaṃ*(pp,acc,sl) *mataṃ*(pp,acc,sl) *puttaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *disvā*(gr). *rodi*(mv,pt).

gahapati (m) : householder, master of a house
rukkha (m) : a tree
patati(√pat + a) : falls (pp. *patita*: fallen down, alighted on)
marati (√mar + a) : dies (pp. *mata*)
putta (m) : a son, child
passati(√dis>pass + a) : sees (infinitive: *passituṃ*, *daṭṭhuṃ*)
rodati(√rud + a) : weeps

5. The house *bought* by the merchant was *burnt* by his enemies.
Geho(m,nom,sl) *vāṇijena*(m,ins,sl) *kīto*(pp) *arīhi*(m,ins,pl) *daḍḍho*(pp,mv,sl).

geha (m, nt) : house, dwelling place
vāṇija (m) : a merchant, trader
kiṇāti (√kī>ki + nā>ṇā) : buy (pp. *kīta*)
ari (m) : enemy
dahati(√dah + a) : burns, accepts (pp. *daḍḍha*: burnt, consumed by fire)

6. Men go to heaven by means of Dhamma.
Manussā(m,nom,pl) *Dhammena*(m,ins,sl) *saggaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *gacchanti*(pr,mv,3rd,pl).

manussa (m) : a human being
dhamma (m) : doctrine, nature, truth, good conduct, morality
sagga (m) : a place of happiness, heaven
gacchati : goes, move, walks, pass, arrives at (3rd person, pl. *gacchanti*)

7. Even the heroes were *attacked* by death.
Virā(m,nom,pl) *api*(ind) *maccunā*(m,ins,sl) *pahaṭā*(pp).

vīra (m) : a hero [*sūra*, *mahāparakkama*] [*vīra* (adj): brave, heroic)
api (ind) : and, even, and then
maccu (m) : death, the Death
paharati(pa + √har + a) : beat, hits, strikes (*pp. pahaṭa* : beaten, hit, struck)

8. Alas, the world will perish!
Loko(m,nom,sl) *vata*(enclitic) *nassissati*(mv,ft)*!*

loka (m) : the world, the population
vata (enclitic) : alas! surely, ah! [n. *vata*: religious observance]
nassati(nas + a) : perishes, disappears (pp. *naṭṭha*)

9. Rice cooked by the cook was *eaten* by the beggar's dog.

Odano(m,nom,sl) *sūdena*(m,ins,sl) *pacito*(pp,nom) *yācakassa*(m,gen,sl) *sunakhena*(m,ins,sl) *khādito*(pp,nom).

odana (nt, m)	: boiled rice
sūda, sūdaka (m)	: a cook
pacati (√pac + a)	: cooks
yācaka (m)	: a beggar, one who requests
sunakha (m)	: a dog
khādati (√khād + a)	: eats, chews, bites, gnash

10. The man's oxen were lost (vanished).
Purisassa(m,gen,sl) *gavo*(m,nom,pl) *naṭṭho*(pp,nom).
Purisassa goṇo naṭṭho.

nassati(√nas + a)	: perishes, disappears
naṭṭha (pp. of nassati)	: lost, perished, disappeard
purisa (m)	: a male, a man
go (m)	: an ox, cattle in general

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LESSON 17
Locative Case

Vocabulary:

Masculine Nouns:

* *deva*	=	god, rain
* *ratha*	=	chariot, carriage
* *giri*	=	rock, mountain
* *sissa*	=	student
* *sakuṇa*	=	bird
* *kalaha*	=	quarrel
* *vijjālaya*	=	college
* *mañca*	=	bed
* *kapi, vānara*	=	monkey, ape
* *geṇḍuka, kanduka*	=	ball

Indeclinables:

* *pāto*	=	morning
* *pāto'va (pāto + eva)*	=	early morning
* *sāyaṃ*	=	evening
* *divā*	=	at day time, noon
* *bahi*	=	outside, out
* *tatra tatra*	=	here and there

Adjectives:

* *dhammika*	=	righteous
* *seṭṭha*	=	best, highest

Verbs:

* *pabbajati*	(pp. *pabbajita*)	= goes forth, enters a religious order
* *calati*	(pp. *calita*)	= moves
* *pasīdati*	(pp. *pasanna*)	= is pleased, is delighted in
* *ramati*	(pp. *rata*)	= is pleased, is delighted in
* *vassati*	(pp. *vuṭṭha*)	= rains, rain falls
* *vijjhati*	(pp. *viddha*)	= shoots
* *māpeti*	(pp. *māpita*)	= builds
* *upapajjati*	(pp. *upapanna*)	= is born in, reaches
* *uppajjati*	(pp. *uppanna*)	= is born

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a) Translate into English:

1. *Ahaṃ*(pron,nom) *hiyyo*(adv) *bhātikassa*(m,gen,sl) *gehe*(m,loc,sl) *vasitvā*(ger) *ajja*(adv) *pāto'va*(ind+ind) *idhāgacchiṃ*(adv+pt).
   I stayed yesterday in my brother's house and came here early morning today.

ahaṃ (n)	: I
hiyyo (adv)	: yesterday
bhātika (m)	: brother
geha (m, nt)	: house, dwelling place
vasati(√vas + a)	: lives, abides, dwells, stays
ajja (ind)	: today
pāto (ind)	: in the morning *[pātova* (ind): right early]
ava (ind)	: only (emphatic particle)
pāto'va	: *pāto + eva*
idha (adv)	: here, in this world or existence
āgacchati(ā + √gam + a)	: comes to, approaches (1st person pt. *āgacchiṃ*; pp. *āgata*)
idhāgacchiṃ	: *idha + āgacchiṃ*

2. *Idāni*(adv) *thero*(m,nom,sl) *vihārasmiṃ*(m,loc,sl) *dhammaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *deseti*(pr), *kiṃ*(pron) *tumhe*(pron,pl) *dhammaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *sotuṃ*(inf) *tahiṃ*(adv) *na*(ind) *gacchatha*(imp,2nd,pl)?
   Now the elderly monk is expounding the dhamma in the monastery, don't you go there to listen to the dhamma?

idāni (adv)	: now
thera (m)	: an elder, a senior, a monk who has spent 10 years from his *upasampadā* (high ordination)
vihāra (m)	: monastery
dhamma (m)	: doctrine, nature, truth, good conduct, morality
deseti (√dis + e)	: expounds, preaches, points out, (pp. *desita*)
kiṃ (question particil)	: what, which, do, what thing?
tumhe (pron)	: you (the 2nd person)
suṇāti(√su + ṇā)	: hears [*sāvaka*, *nisāmaka*], (inf. *sotuṃ*, pp. *suta*)
tahiṃ (adv)	: there, on it, in that place
na (ind)	: no, not (negative particle)
gacchati	: goes, move, walks, pass, arrives at (2nd person imp. *gacchatha*, pp. *gata*)

3. *Girisu*(m,loc, pl) *tatra*(adv) *tatra*(adv) *ahayo*(m,nom,pl) *vicaranti*(pt,3rd,pl).
   The snakes move about here and there on the mountains.

giri (m)	: a mountain, a rock
tatra (adv)	: there, in that place
tatra tatra (ind)	: here and there
ahi (m)	: snake, serpent
vicarati(vi + √car + a)	: moves about, goes about, wanders (third person, plural, pt. *vicaranti*)

4. *Idāni*(adv) *devo*(m,nom,sl) *vassati*(pr,mv), *mā bahi*(ind) *gacchittha*(2nd,pt,pl,mv).
   Now it is raining, don't go outside.

idāni (adv)	: now, at present
deva (m)	: a deity; the sky; a rain cloud; a king
vassati(√vas + a)	: rains, utters a cry (by some animal)
mā	: a prohibitive particle put before Aroist (past tense) or Imperative verbs as *mā gacchi*, *mā gaccha* (don't go)
bahi (ind)	: outer, external, outside
gacchati	: goes, moves, walks, passes, arrives at (2nd, pt, pl: *gacchittha*)

5. *Ajja*(ind,adv) *bahū*(adj,m,pl) *manussā*(m,nom,pl) *gāme*(m,loc,sl) *sannipatiṃsu*(3rd,pl,pt).
   Today many people assembled in the village.

ajja (ind)	: today
bahu (adj)	: much, many, plenty, abundant (nom, pl. *bahavo*)

manussa (m) : a man, a human being
gāma (m) : village
sannipatati(saṃ + ni + √pat + a) : assemble, comes together

6. *Maggesu*(m,loc,pl) *rathā*(m,nom,pl) *calanti*(3rd,pl,pr,mv).
The chariots move on the roads.
magga (m) : road, way, oath
ratha (m) : a chariot, a carriage
calati(√cal + a) : moves, sways, stirs, trembles, to be agitated

7. *Viduno*(m,nom,pl) *Buddhe*(m,acc,sl) *pasannā*(pp).
The wise ones were delighted in the Buddha.
vidū (m) : a wise man [*vidū* (adj): wise, skilled in]
buddha (m) : one who attained enlightenment, the enlightenment one
pasīdati(pa + √sad>sīd + a + ti) : becomes bright, pleases or purifies, is clear or devoted is delighted in, is pleased (pp. *pasanna*: become bright, pleased or purified, was clear or devoted)

8. *Bahū*(adj,pl) *manussā*(m,nom,pl) *dhamme*(m,acc,sl) *pasannā*(pp) *dhammaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *caritvā*(gr) *saggesu*(m,loc,pl) *uppannā*(pp) *ahesuṃ.*
Many men who were delighted in the *dhamma*, practiced the *dhamma* and were born in heavenly abodes.
bahu (adj) : much, many, plenty, abundant (nom, pl. *bahavo*)
manussa (m) : a man, a human being
dhamma (m) : doctrine, nature, truth, good conduct, morality
pasīdati(pa + √sad>sīd + a + ti) : becomes bright, pleases or purifies, is clear or devoted is delighted in, is pleased (pp. *pasanna*: become bright, pleased or purified, was clear or devoted)
carati(car + a) : walks or roam about, behaves, practises, performs
sagga (m) : a place of happiness, heaven
uppajjati(ut + √pad + ya) : to be born, arises (pp. *uppanna*: born)
asi (m) : sword

9. *Sissā*(m,nom,pl) *ārāme*(m,loc,sl) *sannipatitvā*(ger) *kandukehi*(m,ins,pl) *kīḷiṃsu*(pt,mv).
The students assembled in the park and played with the balls.
sissa (m) : a pupil, a student
ārāma (m) : 1) a park, a monastery; 2) pleasesure, delight
sannipatati(saṃ + ni + √pat + a) : assemble, comes together
kanduka (m) : a ball [*geṇḍuka* (m)]
kīḷati(kīḷ + a) : plays, sports, amuses oneself (3rd pl.pt. *kīliṃsu*)

10. *Gahapatino*(m,gen,sl) *kumārā*(m,nom,pl) *vijjālayamhā*(m,abl) *āgantvā*(gr) *bhutvā*(gr) *idāni*(ind,adv) *mañcesu*(m,loc,pl) *sayanti*(pr,pl,mv).
The householders's boys returned from the college, ate, and are now lying down on beds.
gahapati (m) : householder, master of a house
kumāra (m) : a prince, a boy
vijjālaya (m) : a college
āgacchati(ā + √gam + a) : comes to, approaches (gr. *āgantvā*)
bhuñjati(√bhuj +ṃ-a) : eats, enjoys (gr. *bhutvā*)
idāni (adv) : now, at present
mañca (m) : a bed
sayati(√si + a) : sleep, lies down

b) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. Monkeys move about on the trees.

Vānarā(m,nom,pl) (*kapayo) rukkhesu*(m,loc,pl) *(tarusu) vicaranti*(pr,mv,pl).

vānara (m) : a monkey
kapi (m) : a mokey
rukkha (m) : a tree
taru (m) : a tree
vicarati(vi + √car + a) : goes about wanders, moves about

2. Today many people will gather in the monastery.

Ajja(adv,ind) *bahū*(adj,pl) *(bahavo*(adj,pl)*) manussā*(m,nom,pl) *(purisā*(m,nom,pl)*) vihāre*(m,acc,sl) *(viharasmiṃ, viharamhi) sannipatissanti*(ft,mv,pl).

ajja (adv, ind) : today, nowadays
bahu (adj) : much, many, plenty, abundant (nom, pl. *bahavo, bahū*)
manussa (m) : a man, a human being
purisa (m) : a male, a man
vihāra (m) : a monastery, an abode, a dwelling place, mode of life, passing the time
sannipatati(saṃ + ni + √pat + a) : assemble, comes together

3. Good people are delighted in Dhamma.

Sappurisā(m,nom,pl) *dhamme*(m,loc,sl) *ramanti*(pr,mv,pl) *(pasīdanti).*
[Sapurisā dhamme psanna honti.]

sappurisa (m) : a righteous man
dhamma (m) : doctrine, nature, truth, the norm; morality, good conduct
ramati(√ram + a) : delights in; enjoys oneself
pasīdati(pa + √sad + a) : becomes bright, please or purifies, is clear or devoted

4. They, having seen the disadvantage of sensual pleasures, entered the order of monks.

Te(pron,nom,pl) *kāmānaṃ*(m,gen,pl) *ādīnavaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *disvā*(gr) *anagāriyaṃ*(nt,acc,sl) *pabbajiṃsu*(pt,mv,3rd,pl) *(bhikkhusaṅghe*(m,loc,sl) *pabbajiṃsu).*

te (pron) : they
kāma (m) : desire, sensual pleasure, sensuality, enjoyment, lust, an object of sexual enjoyment [*kāma-sukha* (nt): sensual enjoyment; *kāma-sukhallikānuyoga* (m) indulgence in sensuality; *kāma-taṅhā* (f): craving for sensual enjoyment]
ādinava (m) : disavantage
passati(√dis>pass + a) : sees, finds, understands (gr. *disvā*)
anagāra (nt) : homelessness
pabbajati(pa + √vaj + a) : goes forth, becomes a monk, leaves household life
bhikkhu (m) : a Buddhist monk [*bhikkhuṇī* (f): a Buddhist nun]
saṅgha (m) : communitive of Buddhist monks, multitude
bhikkhusaṅgha (m) : congregation of monks, Buddhist Order

5. The king, having delighted in the *dhamma* expounded by the *Buddha*, went for refuge to the *Buddha*, *Dhamma*, and *Sangha*.

Bhūpo(m,nom,sl) *Buddhena*(m,ins,sl) *desite*(pp,com,loc,sl) *dhamme*(m,loc,sl) *pasīditvā*(gr) *Buddhaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *ca*(conj), *Dhammaṃ*(m,acc,sl) *ca*(conj) *Saṅghaṃ*(m, acc,sl) *ca*(conj) *saraṇaṃ*(nt,acc,sl) *gacchi*(pt,mv,3rd,sl) *(gato*(pp)*).*

bhūpa (m) : a king, a ruler [*bhūpala*]
buddha (m) : one who has attained enlightenment; the enlightened one
dhamma (m) : doctrine, nature, truth, the norm; morality, good conduct
saṅgha (m) : communitive of buddhist monks, multitude
deseti(dis + e) : points out, preaches, expounds
pasīdati(pa + sad + a) : is pleased, is delighted in, becomes bright; please or purifies; is clear or devoted
ca (conj) : and, then, now (copulative or disjunctive particle)
sarana (nt) : protection, help; refuge, a shelter [*saraṇāgamana* (nt): taking refuge]

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gacchati(√gam + a) : goes, move, walks, pass, arrives at (1st person pt. *gacchi*; pp. *gata*)

Grammar: *desite* (*desita* is a past participle of the verb *deseti*) plays as a complement that modifies for *dhamme* (locative case, singlular form of *dhamma*). It (*desite*) is agreed with *dhamme* (masculine, locative case, 3rd person, singlular) on the gender, case and number (as a masculine noun, locative case, 3rd person, singular). *Buddhaṃ, Dhammaṃ, Saṅghaṁ* are in the forms of accusative case, but their meanings are translated as locative case.

6. The boys moved about in the grove with (their) bad friends and shot and killed many birds.

Kumārā(m,nom,pl) *(bālakā, dārakā) pāpehi*(adj,pl) *mittehi*(m,loc,pl) *(sahāyehi) saddhiṃ*(ind) *(saha) ārāme*(m,loc,sl) *(uyyāne) vicaritvā (āhiṇḍitehi) bahū (bahavo) sakuṇe*(m,acc,pl) *vijjhitvā*(gr) *māresuṃ*(pt, mv,pl) *(mārayiṃsu, hiniṃsu).*

pāpa (adj) : sinful, mean, ignoble]
pāpa (n) : evil, sin [*pāpa* (adj): sinful, mean, ignoble]
vicarati(vi + √car + a) : moves about, goes about, wanders (3rd person, pl, pt. *vicaranti*)
vijjhati(√vidh + ya >vijjh+ a) : shoots
māreti, hanti, ghāteri : kills

7. Now there is a quarrel among people in the village.

Idāni(adv) *gāme*(m,loc,sl) *manussānaṃ*(m,gen,pl) *kalaho*(m,nom,sl) *vattati*(pr,mv).

idāni (adv) : now, at present
kalaha (m) : quarrel [*vivāda* (m)]
vattati(√vat + a) : is, exists, takes places (caus. *vatteti*)

8. O friends, you may abstain from killing.

He(voc) *(bhavanto) mittā*(m,voc,pl) *(sahāyakā) tumhe*(pron,nom,pl) *pāṇātipātamhā*(m,abl,sl) *(pāṇavadhammhā pāṇātipātato) viramatha*(imp,mv,2rd.pl).

he (voc) : hey, eh; here; my dear (a vocative particle)
mitta (m, nt) : a friend
sahāyaka (m) : a friend, an ally
tumhe (pron) : you (the 2nd person)
pāṇa (m) : life, breath, a living being
atipāta (m) : slaying, killing
pāṇātipāta (m) : destruction of life, killing [*pāṇa* (m; life, breath, a living being) + *atipāta* (m; slaying, killing)]
vadha (m) : punishment, killing
pāṇavadha (m) : punishment, killing [*pāṇa* (m; life, breath, a living being) + *vadha* (m; punishment, killing)]
viramati(vi + √ram + a) : abstains, refrains, desists, ceases

9. The Buddha stayed in the monastery (*vihāra*) built by the householder with his friends.

Buddho(m,nom,sl) *kuṭumbikena*(m,ins,sl) *(gehapatinā*(m,ins,sl)*) sahāyatehi*(m,ins,pl) *(mittehi*(m,ins,pl)*) saddhiṃ*(ind) *māpite*(pp) *(kārite, māpitasmiṃ) vihāre*(m,loc,sl) *(vihārasmiṃ) vihari*(pt,mv .

saddhiṃ (ind) : together with
māpeti(√mā + āpe) : builds, creates, builds, causes to appear by supernatural power.
vihāra (m) : a monastery
viharati(vi + √har + a) : lives, abides, dwells, sojourns, stays (pt,3rd,sl. *vihari*)

10. Among gods and men the righteous are the best.

Devesu(m,loc,pl) *ca*(ind) *manussesu*(m,loc,pl) *ca*(conj) *(devānaṃ*(m,dat,pl *ca*(conj) *manussānaṃ*(m,dat,pl) *ca*(conj)*) dhammikā (dhamma-cārī) eva* (ind) *seṭṭhā (honti).*

vihāra (m) : monastery
dhammika (adj) : a rightuous, just
ca (conj) : and, also, then, now (copulative or disjunctive particle)
eva (adv,ind) : only, just, quite (emphatic particle)
seṭṭha (adj) : most praiseworthy, best, highest, foremost, excellent

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LESSON 18
Neuter Nouns

***Phala* (fruit)**				Singular	Plural
1)	*paṭhama*	subject	Nominative	*phalaṁ*	*phalā, phalāni*
2)		addressing; calling people	Vocative	*phala*	*phalā, phalāni*
3)	*dutiya*	object	Accusative	*phalaṃ*	*phale, phalāni*
4)	*tatiya*	with / by	Instrumental	*phalena*	*phalehi; phalebhi*
5)	*catutthi*	to / for	Dative	*phalassa; phalāya*	*phalānaṃ*
6)	*pañcami*	from	Ablative	*phalasmā;phalamhā,phalato,phalā*	*phalehi; phalebhi*
7)	*chaṭṭhi*	of; 's possessive case	Genitive	*phalassa*	*phalānaṃ*
8)	*sattami*	in; on; at; upon	Locative	*phalasmiṃ; phalamhi; phale*	*phalesu*

***Aṭṭhi* (bone)**		***Cakkhu* (eye)**	
aṭṭhi	*aṭṭhī; aṭṭhīni*	*cakkhu*	*cakkhū; cakkhūni*
aṭṭhi	*aṭṭhī; aṭṭhīni*	*cakkhu*	*cakkhū; cakkhūni*
aṭṭhiṃ	*aṭṭhī; aṭṭhīni*	*cakkhuṃ*	*cakkhū; cakkhūni*
aṭṭhinā	*aṭṭhīhi; aṭṭhībhi*	*cakkhunā*	*cakkhūhi; cakkhūbhi*
aṭṭhissa; aṭṭhino	*aṭṭhīnaṃ*	*cakkhussa; cakkhuno*	*cakkhūnaṃ*
aṭṭhinā; aṭṭhismā; aṭṭhimhā	*aṭṭhīhi; aṭṭhībhi*	*cakkhunā; cakkhusmā; cakkhumhā*	*cakkhūhi; cakkhūbhi*
aṭṭhissa; aṭṭhino	*aṭṭhīnaṃ*	*cakkhussa; cakkhuno*	*cakkhūnaṃ*
aṭṭhismiṃ; aṭṭhimhi	*aṭṭhīsu*	*cakkhusmiṃ; cakkhumhi*	*cakkhūsu*

Sudhī (wise)		***gotrabhū* (stage of wisdom)**	
sudhī	*sudhī; sudhīni*	*gotrabhū*	*gotrabhū; gotrabhūni*
sudhi	*sudhī; sudhīni*	*gotrabhu*	*gotrabhū; gotrabhūni*
sudhiṃ	*sudhī; sudhīni*	*gotrabhuṃ*	*gotrabhū; gotrabhūni*
sudhinā	*sudhīhi; sudhībhi*	*gotrabhunā*	*gotrabhūhi; gotrabhūbhi*
sudhissa; sudhino	*sudhīnaṃ*	*gotrabhussa; gotrabhuno*	*gotrabhūnaṃ*
sudhinā; sudhismā; sudhimhā	*sudhīhi; sudhībhi*	*gotrabhunā; gotrabhusmā; gotrabhumhā*	*gotrabhūhi; gotrabhūbhi*
sudhissa; sudhino	*sudhīnaṃ*	*gotrabhussa; gotrabhuno*	*gotrabhūnaṃ*
sudhismiṃ; sudhimhi	*sudhīsu*	*gotrabhusmiṃ; gotrabhumhi*	*gotrabhūsu*

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Vocabulary:

Masculine Nouns:

* *uttarāsaṅga*	= upper robe
* *ekaṃsa*	= one shoulder, one side
* *kassaka*	= farmer
* *piṇḍapāta*	= alms
* *dava*	= amusement
* *mada*	= enjoyment, intoxication
* *pāpaṇika*	= merchant
* *bhoga*	= wealth
* *Mahānāma*	= a person so known
* *raga*	= lust
* *dosa*	= anger
* *moha*	= delusion
* *anta*	= end, side
* *yodha, bhaṭa*	= soldier
* *rukkha*	= tree
* *sadda*	= sound, noise
* *gandha*	= odour
* *sāyaṇha*	= evening

Neuter Nouns:

* *āsana*	= seat
* *pāda*	= foot
* *viriya*	= effort, endeavor
* *sota*	= ear
* *bhojana*	= food, meal
* *kamma, karma*	= deed, action
* *citta*	= mind, consciousness
* *pāmojja*	= joy
* *pahāna*	= dispelling, removal
* *maṇḍana*	= adornment
* *vibhūsana*	= ornament
* *bhaya*	= fear
* *mahatta*	= greatness, prosperity
* *arahatta*	= arahatship
* *geha, ghara*	= house
* *dāḷiddiya*	= poverty
* *agāra*	= home
* *anagāriya*	= homelessness
* *kula*	= family
* *Jetavana*	= the grove so known
* *vana, araññ̃a*	= forest
* *saṅgāma*	= war, battlefield
* *khetta*	= field
* *mūla*	= root
* *avidūra, samipa*	= vicinity
* *dvāra*	= door, gate

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* *nagara*	= town, city
* *rūpa*	= visible form
* *ghāṇa*	= nose

Adjectives:

* *dahara*	= young
* *akusala*	= unwholesome, evil, sinful
* *kusīta*	= lazy, idle
* *alasa*	= lazy, idle
* *daḷidda*	= poor
* *puñña*	= meritorious

Indeclinables and Adverbs:

* *nissaṃsayaṃ*	= certainly
* *sakkā*	= is able, can
* *yannuna*	= how good it be!
* *divā*	= in the day time
* *sāyaṃ*	= evening

Verbs:

* *ārabhati*	(pp. *āraddha*)	= makes effort
* *odahati*	(pp. *ohita*)	= gives ear to
* *paññāpeti*	(pp. *paññatta*)	= lays down a rule, promulgates, prepares a seat
* *paccāgacchati*	(pp. *paccāgata*)	= returns
* *abhivādeti*	(pp. *abhivādita*)	= pays homage to
* *hāyati*	(pp. *hīna*)	= diminishes, decays
* *mamāyati*	(pp. *mamāyita*)	= owns, regards as one's own
* *apaneti*	(pp. *apanīta*)	= leads away, takes away

Exercise

Abreviations:

PRO. = pronoun	ABL. = ablative case	GER. = gerund	INF. = infinitive
PRV. = verb (present tense)	PV. = verb (past tense)	IV. = verb (imperative)	FV. = verb (future tense)
OV. = verb (optative)	COMP. = complement	IND. = indeclinable	ADV. = adverb
PP. = past participle			

a) Translate into English:

1. *Brāmhaṇo*$^{(nom\ .s)}$ *uṭṭhāyāsanā*$^{([ger]+[nt,abl,sl])}$ *uttarāsaṅgaṃ*$^{(m,\ acc.\ s)}$ *ekaṃsaṃ*$^{(m,acc,sl)}$ *karitvā*$^{(ger)}$ *daharānaṃ*$^{(adj,com,pl)}$ *bhikkhūnaṃ*$^{(m,gen,pl)}$ *pāde*$^{(nt,acc,pl)}$ *vandi*$^{(pt,mv,sl)}$
   The brahmin arised from his seat, put on one shoulder his upper robe bowned down at the feet of the young *bhikkhus*.

brāhmaṇa (m)	: a man of the Brahman caste, a brahmin, a hindu priest
uṭṭhāti$^{(ud + \sqrt{ṭhā})}$	: gets up, stands up (pp. *uṭṭhita*; gr. uṭṭhāya; inf. *uṭṭhātuṃ*)
āsana (nt)	: seat
uṭṭhāyāsā	: *uṭṭhāya*$^{(gr)}$ + *āsanā*$^{(nt,abl,sl)}$
uttarāsaṅga (m)	: upper robe
ekaṃsa (m)	: one shoulder, one side
karoti $^{(\sqrt{kar} + o)}$	: does, acts, makes, builds, works (gr. *karitvā*: having done)
dahara (adj)	: young in years [(m): a boy]

bhikkhu (m) : a buddhist monk [*bhikkhuṇī* (f): a buddhist nun]
pāda (nt) : foot
vadati(√vand + a) : salutes, pays homage, honours, adore, bows down

2. *Therā*(NOM. PL) *viriyaṃ*(ACC. S) *ārabhanti*(PRV. PL)
The elderly monks make an effort.

3. *Te*(PRON. PL) *sotaṃ*(ACC. S) *odahanti*(PRV. PL)
They give ear.

4. *Bhikkhū*(NOM. PL) *bhojanaṃ*(ACC. S) *bhuñjanti*(PRV. PL) .
The bhikkus eat the meal.

5. *Bālā*(NOM. PL) *akusalāni*(COMPL. PL) *kammāni*(ACC. PL) *karonti*(PRV. PL)
The foolish commit unwholesome deeds.

6. *Gahapatino*(GEN. S) *cittaṃ*(NOM. S) *pasīdati*(PRV. S)
The householder's mind is pleased.

7. *Pāmojjaṃ*(NOM. S) *uppajjati*(PRV. S)
The joice arises.

8. *Tumhe*(PRON. PL) *āvuso Ānanda rāgassa*(GEN. S) *pahānaṃ*(ACC. S) *paññāpetha*(IV. PL), *dosassa*(GEN. S) *pahānaṃ*(ACC. S) *paññāpetha*(IV. PL) *mohassa*(GEN. S) *pahānaṃ*(ACC. S) *paññāpetha*(IV. PL)
You should lay down a rule for the removal of lust, for the removal of anger, and delusion.

9. *Mayaṃ*(PRON. PL) *piṇḍapātaṃ*(ACC. S) *bhuñjāma*(PRV. PL) *neva davāya*(DAT. S), *na madāya*(DAT. S), *na maṇḍanāya*(DAT. S) , *na vibhūsanāya*(DAT. S)
We eat alms not for amusement, enjoyment, adornment, nor ornament.

10. *Natthi*(IND) *bhikkhave*(VOC. PL) *paṇḍitato*(ABL. S) *bhayaṃ*(ACC. S)
O Monks. There is no fear from a wise person.

11. *Pāpaṇiko*(NOM. S) *mahattaṃ*(ACC. S) *pāpunāti*(PRV. S) *bhogesu*(LOC. PL)
The merchant attains greatness in his wealth.

12. *Yannūn<u>āhaṃ</u>*(PRON. S) *Mahānāmaṃ*(ACC. S) *ekamantaṃ*(ADV.) *apanetvā*(GER) *dhammaṃ*(ACC. S) *deseyyāmi*(OV. S)
How good would it be if that I should take Mahānāma on one side and expound the doctrine to him.

13. *Bhikkhū*(NOM. PL) *paññattesu*(COMPL. PL) *āsanesu*(LOC. PL) *nisīdiṃsu*(PV. PL)
The monks sat down on the prepared seats.

14. *Akusalaṃ*(ACC. S) *bhikkhave*(VOC. PL) *pajahatha*(IV. PL), *sakkā*(IND.) *bhikkhave*(VOC. PL) *akusalaṃ*(ACC. S) *pajahituṃ*(INF.)
Oh Monks, dispel evil. Oh Monks, it is possible to dispel evil.

15. *Cakkhūni*(NOM. PL) *hāyanti*(PRV. PL) *mamāyitāni*(PP. PL)
Eyes regarded as one's own are decaying.

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b) Translate into Pali:

1. Monks made an attempt to attain Arhatship.
   Bhikkhū(NOM. PL) Arahattaṃ(ACC. S) pāpunituṃ(INF.) viriyaṃ ārabhiṃsu(PV. PL).

2. The Buddha expounded the doctrine for getting rid of lust, anger and delusion.
   Buddho(NOM. S) rāgassa(GEN. S) ca dosassa(GEN. S) ca mohassa(GEN. S) ca pahānaya(DAT. dhammaṃ(ACC. S) desesi(PV. S).

3. We went to the house of the general and sat down on the seats that had been prepared.
   Mayaṃ(PRO. PL) senānīssa(GEN. S) gehaṃ(ACC. S) gantvā(GER) paññattesu(PP. PL) āsanesu(LOC. PL) nisīdimhā(PV. PL).

4. If you become lazy, certainly you will fall into poverty.
   Sace(IND.) tvaṃ(PRO. S) kusīto(COMP. S) bhaveyyāsi(IV. S), nissaṃsayaṃ(IND.) dāḷiddiyaṃ(ACC. S) patatissasi(FV. S).

5. How good would it be if I should go forth from home to homelessness.
   Yannūnāhaṃ(PRO. S) agārasmā(ABL. S) anagāriyaṃ(ACC. S) pabbajeyyāmi(IV. S).

6. They gave ear to hear the teaching of the Buddha.
   Te(PRO. PL) Buddhassa(GEN. S) dhammaṃ(ACC. S) sotuṃ(INF.) sotaṃ(ACC. S) odahiṃsu(PV. PL).

7. Having gone to Jetavana they saw the Buddha and paid homage (to him)
   Te(PRO. PL) Jetavanaṃ(ACC. S) gantvā(GER) Buddhaṃ(ACC. S) disvā(GER) vandiṃsu(PV. PL).

8. Many meritorious deeds were done by the wise family.
   Paṇḍitena(COMP. S) kulena(INST. S) bahū(COMP. PL) puññāni(COMP. PL) kammāni(NOM. PL) katāni(PP. PL).

9. In the battlefield many enemies were killed by the General and (his) soldiers.
   Bahū(COMP. PL) arayo(NOM. PL) saṅgāmasmiṃ(LOC. S) senāninā(INST. S) ca yodhehi(INST. PL) ca hatā(PP. PL)

10. The monk went to the forest and sat down at the foot of the tree.
    Bhikkhu(NOM. S) araññaṃ(ACC. S) gantvā(GER) rukkhassa(GEN. S) mūlasmiṃ(LOC. S) nisīdi(PV. S).

11. Then the Buddha stayed in Nigrodharama in the vicinity of the city Kapilavatthu.
    Tadā(ADV.) Buddho(NOM. S) Kapilavatthussa(COMP. S) nagarassa(GEN. S) samīpe(LOC. S) Nigrodhārāme(LOC. S) vasi(PV. S).

12. The farmers worked in the field in the daytime and returned to (their) houses in the evening.
    Kassakā(NOM. PL) diva(IND) khettasmiṃ(LOC. S) kammaṃ(ACC. S) katvā(GER) sāyaṃ(IND) gehāni(ACC. PL) paccāgacchiṃsu(PV. PL).

13. Many soldiers were standing at the gate of the city.
    Bahū(COMP. PL) yodhā(NOM. PL) nagarassa(GEN. S) dvārasmiṃ(LOC. S) tiṭṭhiṃsu(PV. PL).

14. We see visible forms with (our) eyes, hear sounds with (our) ears, and smell odours with (our) noses.
    Mayaṃ(PRO. PL) cakkhūhi(ABL. PL) rūpāni(ACC. PL) disvā(GER), sotehi(ABL. PL) sadde(ACC. PL) sutvā(GER), ghāṇehi(ABL. PL) gandhe(ACC. PL) ghāyāma(PRV. PL).

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LESSON 19
Feminine Nouns

***Kaññā* (girl)**				Singular	Plural
1)	*paṭhama*	subject	**Nominative**	*kaññā*	*kaññā, kaññāyo*
2)		addressing; calling people	**Vocative**	*kaññe*	*kaññā, kaññāyo*
3)	*dutiya*	object	**Accusative**	*kaññaṃ*	*kaññā, kaññāyo*
4)	*tatiya*	with / by	**Instrumental**	*kaññāya*	*kaññāhi; kaññābhi*
5)	*catutthi*	to / for	**Dative**	*kaññāya*	*kaññānaṃ*
6)	*pañcami*	from	**Ablative**	*kaññāya*	*kaññāhi; kaññābhi*
7)	*chratti*	of; 's possessive case	**Genitive**	*kaññāya*	*kaññānaṃ*
8)	*sattami*	in; on; at; upon	**Locative**	*kaññāya, kaññāyaṃ*	*kaññāsu*

	***Ratti* (night)**		***Yāgu* (gruel)**	
Nominative	*ratti*	*rattī; rattiyo; ratyo*	*yāgu*	*yāgū; yāguyo*
Vocative	*ratti*	*rattī; rattiyo; ratyo*	*yāgu*	*yāgū; yāguyo*
Accusative	*rattiṃ*	*rattī; rattiyo; ratyo*	*yāguṃ*	*yāgū; yāguyo*
Instrumental	*rattiyā; ratyā*	*rattīhi; rattībhi*	*yāguyā*	*yāgūhi; yāgūbhi*
Dative	*rattiyā; ratyā*	*rattīnaṃ*	*yāguyā*	*yāgūnaṃ*
Ablative	*rattiyā; ratyā*	*rattīhi; rattībhi*	*yāguyā*	*yāgūhi; yāgūbhi*
Genitive	*rattiyā; ratyā*	*rattīnaṃ*	*yāguyā*	*yāgūnaṃ*
Locative	*rattiyā; ratyā; rattiyaṃ; ratyaṃ*	*rattīsu*	*yāguyā; yāguyaṃ*	*yāgūsu*

	Nadī (river)		***Vadhū* (woman)**	
Nominative	*nadī*	*nadī; nadiyo; najjo*	*vadhū*	*vadhū; vadhuyo*
Vocative	*nadi*	*nadī; nadiyo; najjo*	*vadhu*	*vadhū; vadhuyo*
Accusative	*nadiṃ*	*nadī; nadiyo; najjo*	*vadhuṃ*	*vadhū; vadhuyo*
Instrumental	*nadiyā; najjā*	*nadīhi; nadībhi*	*vadhuyā*	*vadhūhi; vadhūbhi*
Dative	*nadiyā; najjā*	*nadīnaṃ*	*vadhuyā*	*vadhūnaṃ*
Ablative	*nadiyā; najjā*	*nadīhi; nadībhi*	*vadhuyā*	*vadhūhi; vadhūbhi*
Genitive	*nadiyā; najjā*	*nadīnaṃ*	*vadhuyā*	*vadhūnaṃ*
Locative	*nadiyā; najjā; nadiyaṃ; najjaṃ*	*nadīsu*	*vadhuyā; vadhuyaṃ*	*vadhūsu*

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Vocabulary:

Masculine Nouns:		Feminine Nouns:	
* *mānusa*	= human	*mānusī*	
* *mūsika*	= mouse	*mūsikā*	
* *kolika*	= cuckoo	*kolikā*	
* *sobhana*	= beautiful	*sobhanā*	
* *dīgha*	= long	*dīghā*	
* *kukkura*	= dog	*kukkurī*	
* *kukkuṭa*	= cock	*kukkutī*	
* *mānava*	= young man	*mānavī*	= young woman
* *mātula*	= uncle	*mātulānī*	= aunt
* *gahapati*	= master of a house	*gahapatānī*	= mistress of a house

Masculine Nouns:

* *chaṇa*	= festival
* *āloka*	= light
* *vaja*	= cow, pen, cattlefold
* *ñāti*	= relative
* *alamkāra*	= ornament
* *gaja*	= elephant
* *kāya*	= body
* *Aṅgala -visaya*	= England
* *samādhi*	= concentration
* *pāpaṇika*	= merchant
* *āpaṇika*	= merchant
* *vāṇija*	= merchant

Feminine Nouns:

* *ammā*	= mother
* *kaññā*	= girl
* *latā*	= creeper
* *rattī*	= night
* *nadī*	= river
* *dārikā*	= girl
* *yāgu*	= gruel
* *dhenu*	= cow
* *vācā*	= word
* *pokkharaṇī*	= pond
* *vāpi*	= lake
* *jivhā*	= tongue
* *desanā*	= sermon, preaching
* *migī*	= doe
* *itthī*	= woman
* *taṇhā*	= craving
* *kadalī*	= plantain
* *rājinī*	= queen
* *pajā*	= subjects
* *vīnā*	= lute, violin

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Neuter Nouns:

* *yotta*	= rope
* *bhaya*	= fear
* *uyyāna*	= park
* *vacana*	= word
* *mukha*	= mouth
* *vetta*	= cane
* *ābharaṇa*	= ornament
* *vattha*	= cloth
* *paduma*	= lotus
* *gīta*	= song
* *raṭṭha*	= country

Adjectives:

* *kāruṇika*	= kind, compassionate
* *piya*	= dear, pleasing, agreeable
* *gambhīra*	= deep
* *puthula*	= broad, wide
* *jeṭṭha*	= elder
* *kaniṭṭha*	= younger

Verbs:

* *veṭheti*		= coils
* *vibhāti*		= shines
* *nahāyati*		= bathes
* *khanati*	*(pp. khata)*	= digs
* *niccharati*	*(pp. niccharita)*	= comes out, emits
* *otarati*	*(pp. otiṇṇa)*	= goes down into, descends, climb down
* *gāyati*	*(pp. gayita, gīta)*	= sings
* *sajjeti*	*(pp. sajjita)*	= prepairs, decorates, equips
* *vādeti*	*(pp. vādita)*	= plays a musical instrument
* *rodati*		= cries, weeps
* *vikasati*	*(pp. vikasita)*	= blooms
* *sandati*	*(pp. sandita)*	= flows
* *pāleti*		= governs, protects
* *sannipatati*		= assembles

Exercise

Abreviations:
PRO. = pronoun ABL. = ablative case GER. = gerund INF. = infinitive PRV. = verb (present tense)
PV. = verb (past tense) IV. = verb (imperative) FV. = verb (future tense) OV. = verb (optative)
COMP. = complement IND. = indeclinable ADV. = adverb PP. = past participle

a) Translate into English:

1. *Amma, mayaṃ idāni kuhiṃ gacchāma?*
   Mother, where are we going now?

2. *Kaññāyo(F. nom. pl) bhātikehi(M. instr. pl) saddhiṃ chaṇaṃ(M. acc. s) passituṃ nagaraṃ(N. acc. s) gacchantu(iv. pl)*
   Let the girls go together with their brothers to the city to see the festival.

3. *Latāyo(F. nom. pl) rukkhe(M. loc. s) veṭhenti.*
   The creepers coil on the tree.

4. *Ratti(F. nom. s) candassa(M. gen. s) ālokena(M. inst. s) vibhāti.*
   The night shines with the moon's light.

5. *Mayaṃ nahāyituṃ nadiṃ(F. acc. s) otarāma.*
   We descend into the river to bath.

6. *Bhoti kaññe(F. voc. s), kiṃ tvaṃ ajja vijjālayaṃ(M. acc. s) na gacchasi?*
   O girl, do you not go to college/school today?

7. *Gahapatānī(F. nom. s) yottaṃ(N. acc. s) gahetvā(ger.) vajaṃ(M. acc. s) gantvā(ger.) dhenuṃ(F. acc. s) bandhitvā(ger.) gehassa(N. gen. s) samīpaṃ(N. acc. s) āneti.*
   The house mistress takes the rope, goes to the cow pen, ties the cow, and brings (it) back to the vicinity of the house.

8. *Mayaṃ pāto(ind.) uṭṭhāya(ger.) yāguṃ(F. acc. s) pivitvā(ger.) gehamhā(N. abl. s) nikkhamma(ger.) khettaṃ(N. acc. s) gacchāma.*
   We arise in the morning, drink the gruel, depart from the house, and go to the field.

9. *Dārikāyo(F. nom. pl) vijjālayassa(M. gen. s) avidūre(N. comp.) uyyāne(N. loc. s) sannipatitvā(ger.) kīḷanti.*
   The girls assemble in the park near the college and play.

10. *Karuṇikā(comp.) vācā(F. nom. s) dārakānaṃ(M. dat. pl) dārikānaṃ(F. dat. pl) ca piyā(pp) hoti.*
    A kind word is pleasing to both the boys and girls.

11. *Sevakehi(M. inst. pl) khatā(pp. pl) pokkharaṇī(F. nom. s) gambhīrā(compl s.) ca phuthulā(compl. s.) ca hoti.*
    The pond dug by the servants is deep and wide.

12. *Yakkhassa(M. gen. s) mukhato(ind.) jivhā(F. nom. s) niccharati.*
    The tongue comes out from the demon's mouth.

13. *Therena(M. instr. s) kata(pp) desanā(F. nom. s) bahūhi sutā(pp. pl) hoti.*
    The sermon delivered by the Elder has been heard by many.

14. *Kaññā(F. nom. pl) ñātino(M. gen. s) gehaṃ(N. acc. s) āgatā(pp. pl).*
The girls came to the house of the relative.

15. *Duggatā(comp.) itthī(F. nom. s) dvāre(N. loc. s) ṭhatvā(ger) gītāni(N. acc. pl) gāyati(prv. s) vīṇaṃ(F. acc. s) ca vādeti(prv. s).*
The poor woman stands at the door, sings the songs, and plays the violin.

b) Translate into Pali:

1. Let us go to the river to take a bath.
Mayaṃ nahāyituṃ(inf.) nadiṃ(F. acc. s) gacchāma(iv. pl).

2. The girl gone to the city with (her) elder brother saw an elephant and cried with fear.
Kaññā(F. nom. s) jeṭṭhena(comp. s) bhātikena(M. inst. s) saddhiṃ(ind.) nagaraṃ(N. acc. s) gata(pp. s) gajaṃ(M. acc. s.) disvā(ger.) bhayena(N. inst. s.) rodi.

3. Many rivers flow from the mountains.
Bahū(comp. pl) najjo(F. nom. pl) girīhi(M. abl. pl) sandanti(prv. pl).

4. The hunter takes a doe from the forest, goes to the town and sells (it) to a merchant.
Vyādho(M. nom. s) vanasmā(N. abl. s) migiṃ(F. acc. s) gaṇhitvā(ger.) nagaraṃ(N. acc. s) gantvā āpanikassa(M. dat. s) vikkiṇāti.

5. The girl beaten by the elder brother with a cane, runs home, sits down in the bed and cries.
Kaññā(F. nom. s) vettena(N. inst. s) jeṭṭhena(compl. s) bhātikena(M. inst. s) pahaṭa(pp. s) agāraṃ(N. acc. s) dhāvitvā(ger.) mañcasmiṃ(M. loc. s) nisīditvā rodati.

6. You may develop concentration and Vipassanā and dispel craving.
Tumhe samādhiṃ(M. acc. s) ca Vipassanaṃ(F. acc. s) ca bhāvetvā(ger.) taṇhaṃ(F. acc. s) pajahatha(iv. pl).

7. We saw the pond dug out by the servants.
Mayaṃ sevakehi(M. inst. pl) khataṃ(pp) pokkharaṇiṃ(F. acc. s) passimhā.

8. The lake looks beautiful with blooming lotuses.
Vāpi(F. nom. s) vikasitehi(pp. pl) padumehi(N. inst. pl) sobhati.

9. Plantains do not grow in England.
Kadaliyo(F. nom. pl) Aṅgala-visaye(M. loc. s) na vaḍḍhanti.

10. The queen governs the subjects (of the country) in righteousness.
Rājinī(F. nom. s) dhammena(M. inst. s) raṭṭhassa(N. gen. s) pajāyo(F. acc. pl) pāleti.

LESSON 20
Feminine Nouns

Vocabulary:

Feminine Nouns:

* *Tāmasā* = river so named
* *Nerañjarā* = river so named
* *Sāvatthi* = city so named
* *vācā* = word
* *saddhā* = confidence
* *paññā* = wisdom
* *bhariyā* = wife
* *mettā* = loving kindness
* *pajā* = people, beings
* *khudhā* = hunger
* *pipāsā* = thirst
* *vatthi* = bladder
* *Gaṅgā* = Ganges
* *kuṭikā, kuṭi* = hut
* *pāṭha-sālā* = school
* *hiṃsā* = violence
* *karuṇā* = compassion
* *gīvā* = neck
* *vaḍḍhi* = growth
* *kāsu* = pit

Masculine Nouns:

* *janapada* = district
* *bheda* = break
* *ācariya* = teacher
* *niraya* = doom, unhappy or miserable state
* *Bhadanta* = Venerable One
* *ogha* = flood
* *jaṭila* = ascetic wearing matted hair
* *vasala* = outcast, low person
* *paṇṇākāra* = present
* *nidhi* = buried treasure
* *āvāṭa* = pit
* *soka* = grief

Neuter Nouns:

* *tīra* = bank, shore
* *duccarita* = misconduct, wrong deed
* *maraṇa* = death
* *āgata* = approach, coming
* *citta* = mind, consciousness

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Adjectives:

* *puratthima* = eastern
* *gilāna* = ill, sick
* *sussusa* = obedient
* *seṭṭha* = greatest, best
* *sīta* = cold
* *hemantika* = of winter
* *sambahula* = many
* *cheka, dakkha* = clever
* *mānusa* = human

Verbs:

* *carati* = he walks, does, practices
* *upapajjati* = goes to after death
* *parisujjhati* = is purified
* *paṭihanti* = wards off, strikes against, removes, destroys
* *vinodeti* = dispels, quenches
* *sodheti* = cleanses, purifies
* *deti* = gives
* *adāsi* = gave
* *nidheti* = buries
* *vaḍḍhati* = grows
* *ummujjati* = emerges, rises out
* *nimujjati* = plunges, sinks, dives
* *apaneti* = removes
* *dhāreti* = bears, holds, wears
* *pilandhati* = wears

Adverbs:

* *paraṃ* = (after) this governs ablative case
* *maranā paraṃ* = after death
* *ito paraṃ* = after this
* *tato paraṃ* = after that

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Exercise

Abreviations:
PRO. = pronoun ABL. = ablative case GER. = gerund INF. = infinitive PRV. = verb (present tense)
PV. = verb (past tense) IV. = verb (imperative) FV. = verb (future tense) OV. = verb (optative)
COMP. = complement IND. = indeclinable ADV. = adverb PP. = past participle

a) Translate into English:

1. *Buddho(M.nom.s) Nerañjarāya(F.gen.s) najjā(F.gen.s) tīre(N.loc.s) viharati.*
   The Buddha stays on the bank of the Nerañjarā river.

2. *Atthi, brāmhaṇa(M.voc.s), puratthimesu(compl.) janapadesu(M.loc.pl) Sāvatthi(F.nom.s) nāma nagaraṃ.*
   Oh Brahmin, there is a city named Sāvatthi on the eastern districts.

3. *Ahaṃ ce kho pana kāyena(M.inst.s) duccaritaṃ(N.acc.s) careyyaṃ(ov.s) kāyassa(M.gen.s) bhedā(M.nom.pl) paraṃ(adv.) maraṇā nirayaṃ(M.acc.s) upapajjeyyaṃ(ov.s).*
   As for me, if I commit misconduct by body and speech, from the breakings of the body, I will be born into unhappy state after death.

4. *Ahaṃ senāya(F.loc.s) gilāno(comp.), icchāmi bhadantassa(M.gen.s) āgamanaṃ(N.acc.s).*
   I am ill in the army, and wish for the arrival of the Venerable One.

5. *Saddāya(F.inst.s) tarati oghaṃ(M.acc.s), paññāya(F.inst.s) parisujjhati.*
   By faith one crosses the flood, and by wisdom one is purified.

6. *Sussusā(F.nom.s) seṭṭhā(F.nom.s) bhariyānaṃ(F.gen.pl).*
   Obedience is the best of the wives.

7. *Mettaṃ(F.acc.s) karotha(iv.pl) mānusiyā(comp.) pajāya(F.dat.s).*
   Extend (your) loving kindness to other human beings.

8. *Yāgu(F.nom.s) khudhaṃ(F.acc.s) paṭihanti, pipāsaṃ(F.acc.s) vinodeti, vaṭṭhiṃ(F.acc.s) sodheti.*
   The gruel removes the hunger, quenches the thirst, and cleanses the bladder.

9. *Sītāsu hemantikāsu rattisu sambahulā(comp.) jaṭilā(M.nom.pl) Gaṅgāyaṃ(F.loc.s) ummujjanti pi nimujjanti pi.*
   Even in the cold winter night many ascetics plunge into and emerge from the Ganges (river)

10. *Na jaccā(F.inst.s) vasalo(M.nom.s) hoti.*
    By birth one does not become a low person.

b) Translate into *Pāḷi*:

1. A seer dwelt in a hut in the forest.
Isi(M.nom.s) vanasmiṃ(N.loc.s) kutikāyaṃ(F.loc.s) vasi(pv.s) [vihari, vihāsi].

2. They developed loving kindness.
Te mettaṃ(F.acc.s) bhāvayiṃsu(pv.pl)[bhāvesuṃ].

3. The teacher gave presents to the clever girls in the school.
Ācariyo(M.nom.s) pāṭhasālāyaṃ(F.loc.s) dakkhānaṃ(comp.) kaññānaṃ(F.dat.pl) paññākāre(M.acc.pl) adāsi(pv.s).

4. They were taking bath in the river Tāmasā.
Te Tāmasāyaṃ(F.gen.s) najjaṃ(F.loc.s) nahāyiṃsu(pv.pl).

5. He buried a treasure in a pit.
So kāsuyaṃ(F.loc.s) nidhiṃ(M.acc.s) nidhesi(pv.s).

6. We shall grow by the growth of wisdom.
Mayaṃ paññāya(F.gen.s) vaḍḍhiyā(F.inst.s) vaḍḍhissāma(fv.pl).

7. The Prince Siddhattha was the son of the Queen Māyā.
Siddhattho(compl.) rājakumāro(M.nom.s) Māyāya(compl.) rajiniyā(F.gen.s) putto(compl.) ahosi(pv.s) [āsi].

8. Remove violence from our heart by development of compassion.
Karuṇāya(F.gen.s) bhāvanāya(F.inst.s) hadayasmā(N.abl.s) vihiṃsaṃ(F.acc.s) paṭihanatha(iv.pl) [pajahatha, jahatha].

9. The girl wears a garland on (her) neck.
Kaññā(F.nom.s) gīvāyaṃ(F.loc.s) mālaṃ(F.acc.s) dhāreti(prv.s).

10. From craving is produced grief.
Taṇhāya(F.abl.s) soko(M.nom.s) jāto(pp).

LESSON 21
Consonantals

Possessive adjectives (OR nouns)

	DHANAVANT/-VAT (rich, wealthy; masculine)		***DHANAVANT/-VAT*** (rich, wealthy; neuter)		***DHANAVANT/-VAT*** (rich, wealthy; feminine)	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Nom (subject)	***dhanavā*** *dhanavanto*	*dhanavanto* *dhanavantā*	*dhanavaṃ*	*dhanavantā* *dhanavantāni*	*dhanavantī*	*dhanavantī* *dhanavantiyo*
Voc (addressing)	*dhanavaṃ* *dhanava* *dhanavā*	*dhanavanto* *dhanavantā*	*dhanavaṃ* *dhanava* *dhanavā*	*dhanavantā* *dhanavantāni*	*dhanavanti*	*dhanavantī* *dhanavantiyo*
Acc (object)	*dhanavantaṃ*	*dhanavanto* *dhanavante*	*dhanavantaṃ*	*dhanavante* *dhanavantāni*	*dhanavantiṃ*	*dhanavantī* *dhanavantiyo*
Ins (with/by)	*dhanavatā* *dhanavantena*	*dhanavantehi* *dhanavantebhi*	*dhanavatā* *dhanavantena*	*dhanavantehi* *dhanavantebhi*	*dhanavantiyā*	*dhanavantīhi* *dhanavantībhi*
Abl (from)	*dhanavatā* *dhanavantasmā* *dhanavantamhā*	*dhanavantehi* *dhanavantebhi*	*dhanavatā* *dhanavantasmā* *dhanavantamhā*	*dhanavantehi* *dhanavantebhi*	*dhanavantiyā*	*dhanavantīhi* *dhanavantībhi*
Dat (to/for)	*dhanavato* *dhanavantassa*	*dhanavataṃ* *dhanavantānaṃ*	*dhanavato* *dhanavantassa*	*dhanavataṃ* *dhanavantānaṃ*	*dhanavantiyā*	*dhanavantīnaṃ*
Gen (of, ‘s)	*dhanavato* *dhanavantassa*	*dhanavataṃ* *dhanavantānaṃ*	*dhanavato* *dhanavantassa*	*dhanavataṃ* *dhanavantānaṃ*	*dhanavantiyā*	*dhanavantīnaṃ*
Loc (in, on, at, upon)	*dhanavati* *dhanavante* *dhanavantasmiṃ* *dhanavantamhi*	*dhanavantesu*	*dhanavati* *dhanavante* *dhanavantasmiṃ* *dhanavantamhi*	*dhanavantesu*	*dhanavantiyā* *dhanavantiyaṃ*	*dhanavantīsu*

	DHANIN (rich, wealthy; masculine)		***DHANIN*** (rich, wealthy; neuter)		***DHANIN*** (rich, wealthy; feminine)	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Nom (subject)	*dhanī*	*dhanī* *dhanino*	*dhanī*	*dhanī* *dhanīni*	*dhaninī*	*dhaninī* *dhaniniyo*
Voc (addressing)	*dhani*	*dhanī* *dhanino*	*dhani*	*dhanī* *dhanīni*	*dhanini*	*dhaninī* *dhaniniyo*
Acc (object)	*dhaniṃ* *dhaninaṃ*	*dhanī* *dhanino*	*dhaniṃ* *dhaninaṃ*	*dhanī* *dhanīni*	*dhaniniṃ*	*dhaninī* *dhaniniyo*
Ins (with/by)	*dhaninā*	*dhanīhi* *dhanībhi*	*dhaninā*	*dhanīhi* *dhanībhi*	*dhaniniyā*	*dhaninīhi* *dhaninībhi*
Abl (from)	*dhaninā* *dhanismā* *dhanimhā*	*dhanīhi* *dhanībhi*	*dhaninā* *dhanismā* *dhanimhā*	*dhanīhi* *dhanībhi*	*dhaniniyā*	*dhaninīhi* *dhaninībhi*
Dat (to/for)	*dhanino* *dhanissa*	*dhanīnaṃ*	*dhanino* *dhanissa*	*dhanīnaṃ*	*dhaniniyā*	*dhaninīnaṃ*
Gen (of, ‘s)	*dhanino* *dhanissa*	*dhanīnaṃ*	*dhanino* *dhanissa*	*dhanīnaṃ*	*dhaniniyā*	*dhaninīnaṃ*
Loc (in, on, at, upon)	*dhanini* *dhanismiṃ* *dhanimhi*	*dhanīsu* *dhanisu*	*dhanini* *dhanismiṃ* *dhanimhi*	*dhanīsu* *dhanisu*	*dhaniniyā* *dhaniniyaṃ*	*dhaninīsu*

Note:

The possesive adjective becomes noun when it does not modify for any noun.
EX: *“dhanavanto* (possesive adjective) *puriso”*: a rich man
“dhanavanto (noun)”: a rich man

Vocabulary:

Masculine Nouns:

* *Vipassin* = A Buddha so named
* *Sikhin* = A Buddha so named
* *Vessabhū* = A Buddha so named
* *Kakusandha* = A Buddha so named
* *Nātha* = lord, refuge
* *Paribbājaka* = wandering ascetic
* *Upāsaka* = devotee
* *peta* = hungry ghost
* *mantin* = minister
* *pāsāda* = palace

Feminine Nouns:

* *pāramī* = virtues leading to Buddhahood
* *sambodhi* = enlightenment
* *bhariyā* = wife
* *vanitā* = lady
* *itthī* = woman
* *surā* = liquor
* *lekhanī* = pencil

Neuter Nouns:

* *hita* = welfare, advantage, benefit
* *sacca-vajja* = asseveration, literally, true word
* *jaya-mangala* = auspicious-lucky, success and victory
* *brahma-cariya* = higher life, celibacy
* *bīja* = seed
* *kamma* = deed
* *maṃsa* = flesh, meat
* *sakaṭa* = wagon
* *dhana* = money, wealth
* *majja* = liquor
* *potthaka* = book

Adjectives:

* *cakkhumant* = having eyes, seeing
* *saddhāvant, bhattimant* = pious
* *sirimant* = glorious, beautiful
* *sabba-bhūtānukampin* = pitying all beings
* *tapassin* = dispassionate, ardent in practice, virtuous
* *māra-senappamaddin* = defeating the army of Mara
* *satimant* = thoughtful, wise
* *phalin* = fruitful
* *āma* = raw, unripe
* *sīlavant* = virtuous
* *nahātaka* = one who has washed off passions, holy
* *nava, abhinava* = new

Verbs:

* *pūreti* (pp. *pūrita*) = fills, fulfils, practises
* *akkhāti* (pp. *akkhāta*) = said
* *svakkhāta* (*su + akkhāta*) = well said
* *namassati* (pp. *namassita*) = bows down
* *abhivādeti* (pp. *abhivādita*) = worships, adores
* *pūjeti* (pp. *pūjita*) = worships, offers
* *roceti* (pp. *rocita*) = approves of, is pleased
* *carati* (pp. *ciṇṇa*) = walks, practises

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* *naccati*	(pp. *naccita*)	= dances
* *gāyati*	(pp. *gīta, gāyita*)	= sings
* *labhati*	(pp. *laddha*)	= gets, receives
* *majjati*	(pp. *matta*)	= is intoxicated
* *āmanteti*	(pp. *āmantita*)	= addresses, calls
* *sammodati*	(pp. *sammodita*)	= rejoices, exchanges friendly greetings with
* *vinassati*	(pp. *vinaṭṭha*)	= perishes
* *kasati*	(pp. *kaṭṭha, kasita*)	= ploughs
* *uggaṇhāti*	(pp. *uggahīta*)	= learns
* *sikkhati*	(pp. *sikkhita*)	= learns, is trained
* *uppajjati*	(pp. *uppanna*)	= is born
* *māreti*	(pp. *mārita*)	= kills
* *āneti*	(pp. *ānīta*)	= brings, carries back
* *māpeti*	(pp. *māpita*)	= builds
* *ārabhati*	(pp. *āraddha*)	= begins

Helping words:

* *tassa*	= its, to it, his, to him
* *mama*	= my, to me
* *na kadāci*	= never
* *etena*	= this (instrumental Sing. of '*etad*')
* *namo*	= adoration (ind.)
* *atthu*	= may be
* *ve*	= indeed, certainly (ind.)
* *tena*	= by that
* *tāni*	= them, those things

Euphonic Combinations:

* *namatthu*	*(namo + atthu)* *atthu* is the Imperative third person singular of the verb *atthi* (is). The root is '*as*' (to be). *astu = atthu*

Exercise

Abreviations:

PRO. = pronoun ABL. = ablative case GER. = gerund INF. = infinitive PRV. = verb (present tense)
PV. = verb (past tense) IV. = verb (imperative) FV. = verb (future tense) OV. = verb (optative)
COMP. = complement IND. = indeclinable ADV. = adverb PP. = past participle
pa (possessive adjective), ec (euphonic combination)

a) Translate into English:

1. *Vipassissa*$^{(M,dat,sl)}$ *namatthu*$^{(EC)}$, *cakkhumantassa*$^{(pa,M,dat,sl)}$ *sirīmato*$^{(pa,M,dat,sl)}$
Sikhissa$^{(M,dat.sl)}$ *pi namatthu sabba-bhūtānukampino*$^{(pa,M,dat,sl)}$.
Vessabhussa$^{(M,dat,sl)}$ *namatthu nahātakassa*$^{(pa,M,dat,sl)}$ *tapassino*$^{(pa,M,dat,sl)}$
Namatthu Kakusandhassa$^{(M,dat,sl)}$ *Māra-senappamaddino*$^{(pa,M,dat,sl)}$.
May (my) adoration be to the *Buddha Vipassin* who is the glorious Seer.
May (my) adoration be also to the *Buddha Sikhin* who is the all compassionate one.
May (my) adoration be to the *Buddha Vessabhu* who is the dispassionate Holy One.
May (my) adoration be to the *Buddha Kakusandha* who defeated the army of Mara.

namo (ind) : adoration
atthi (3rd, sl) : is (imp. *atthu*)
namatthu : may adoration be (*namo + atthu*)

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api (ind) : and, even, and then
pi (ind) : also, and also, even so, however, probably, perhaps (the enclitic form of *api*)

2. *Mahā-kāruṇiko*(pa.M.nom.sl) *nātho*(M.nom.sl) *hitāya*(N.dat.sl) *sabba-pāṇinaṃ*(M.gen.pl)
The greatly compassionate Lord, for the benefit of all beings,
Pūretvā(ger) *pāramī*(F.acc.pl) *sabbā*(adj,f,acc,sl) *patto*(pp) *sambodhimuttamaṃ*(F.acc.sl),
fulfilled all virtues (leading) to Buddhahood) and attained to supreme enlightenment.
Etena(pron) *sacca-vajjena*(N.ins.sl) *hotu te jaya-maṅgalaṃ*(N.nom.sl).
By the power of this asseveration, may there be to you success and happiness.

mahā : *mahā* (*mahanta* becomes *mahā* in compounds, the last vowel ā is often shortended euphonically; *mahanta* (adj): great, big, extensive)
mahanta (adj) : great, big, extensive
karuṇa (f) : compassion, pity
nātho (m) : lord, refuge, protection, protector
hita (nt) : welfare, advantage, benefit
sabba (adj) : all, every, whole, entire
pāṇi (m) : a being

pūreti(√pūr + e) : fills, fulfils, completes
pāpuṇāti(pa + √ap + uṇā) : reaches, attains, arrives at (pp. *patta*: reached, attained, obtained)
sambodhi (f) : enlightenment
uttama (adj) : highest, best, noble, excellent, supreme
sambodhimuttamaṃ : supreme enlightenment (***sambodhiṃ + uttamaṃ*****:** f, acc, sl)

eta(d) (pron) : this that; takes this (instrument singular of *etad* is *etena*)
etena (pron) : this that; takes this (instrument singular of *eta(d)*)

3. *Buddhaṃ*(M.acc.s) *Bhagavantaṃ*(pp.M.acc.s) *abhivādemi.*
I adore the glorious Buddha.

4. *Svākkhāto*(pp.M.nom.s) *Bhagavatā*(M.inst.s) *dhammo*(M.nom.s), *dhammaṃ*(M.acc.s) *namassāmi.*
I bow down to the Dhamma, the teaching that was well-preached by the Lord Buddha.

5. *Bhagavato*(M.gen.s) *dhammaṃ*(M.acc.s) *rocemi.*
I am pleased with the teaching of the Lord Buddha.

6. *Bhagavati*(M.loc.s) *bramhacariyaṃ*(N.acc.s) *carāma.*
We practice the higher life under the Glorious One.

7. *Tatra kho Bhagavā*(M.nom.s) *bhikkhū*(M.acc.pl) *āmantesi.*
Thereat the Lord Buddha addressed the monks.

8. *Paribbājako*(M.nom.s) *Bhagavatā*(M.inst.s) *saddhiṃ sammodi.*
The wondering ascetic exchanged friendly greetings together with the Lord Buddha.

9. *Na ve rudanti satimanto*(pp.M.nom.pl) *sapaññā*(M.nom.pl).
Certainly the wise ones who are mindful do not weep.

10. *So phalino*(adj.M.gen.s) *rukkhassa*(M.gen.s) *āmaṃ*(adj.N.acc.s) *phalaṃ*(N.acc.s) *chindati, tassa rasaṃ*(M.acc.s) *na jānāti, tena tassa bījaṃ*(N.nom.s) *pi vinassati.*
He removes the fresh fruit of the fruitful tree, does not know its taste, and by that (thus) its seed perishes.

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b) Translate into Pali:
(The words in italics are to be translated using past participles and *'-vant'* forms or *'-in'* forms duly.)

1. In my village there are many *rich people.*
Mama game(M.loc.s) bahū(adj.pl) dhanavantā(adj.M.nom.pl) purisā(M.nom.pl) honti.
2. *Wise men* (the *wise*) never do evil deeds.
Paññavantā(M.nom.pl) na kadāci pi papain(adj.N.acc.pl) kammāni(N.acc.pl) karonti.
3. The *virtuous* monk is dear to pious devotees.
Sīlavanto(adj.M.nom.s) bhikkhu(M.nom.s) saddhāvantānaṃ(adj.pl) upāsakānaṃ(M.dat.pl) piyo(compl) hoti.
4. The men *who ploughed* the field yesterday did not come here today.
Hiyyo khettaṃ(N.acc.s) kasitavantā(pp.M.nom.pl) purisā(M.nom.pl) ajja idha āggachiṃsu.
5. The nuns *who have learned* the dhamma *have been honoured* by the *rich* lady.
Dhammaṃ(M.acc.s) sikkhitavantiyo(pp.F.nom.pl) bhikkhunīyo(F.nom.pl) dhanavatiyā(adj.F.inst.s) vanitāya(F.inst.s) pūjitā(pp) honti.
6. The *wealthy* householder's wife who *committed evil deeds was born* among hungry ghosts.
Pāpāni(adj.N.acc.pl) kammāni(N.acc.pl) katavantī(pp.F.nom.s) dhanavato(adj.M.gen.s) gehapatino(M.gen.s) bhariyā(F.nom.s) petesu(M.loc.pl) uppannā(pp.F.nom.s) ahosi.
7. The man *who killed* the stag *brought* home its flesh in a wagon.
Migaṃ(M.acc.s) hatavanto(pp.M.nom.s) puriso(M.nom.s) sakatasmiṃ(N.loc.s) tassa maṃsaṃ(N.acc.s) gehaṃ(N.acc.s) ānītavā(pp.M.nom.s) ahosi.
8. The man *who built* the new palace got much money from the Minister.
Navaṃ(adj.M.acc.s) pāsādaṃ(M.acc.s) māpitavā(pp.M.nom.s) puriso(M.nom.s) mantismā(M.abl.s) bahuṃ(adj.N.acc.s) dhanaṃ(N.acc.s) laddhavā(pp.M.nom.s) ahosi.
9. The women *who had drunk* liquor and *got intoxicated* began to sing and dance in the monastery.
Majjaṃ pītavatiyo itthīyo(F.nom.pl) mattā hutvā vihāre(M.loc.s) gāyituṃ(inf) naccituṃ(inf) ca ārabhiṃsu (āraddhavatiyo).
10. The boy *who bought* the book and the pen *came home* and showed them to his brother.
Potthakaṃ(N.acc.s) ca lekhaniṃ(F.acc.s) kītavā(pp.M.nom.s) kumāro(M.nom.s) gehaṃ(M.acc.s) āgato(pp.M.nom.s) tassa bhātikassa(M.dat.s) tāni dassesi.
11. The man *who built* the new palace got much money from the Minister.
Navaṃ(adj.M.acc.s) pāsādaṃ(M.acc.s) māpitavā(pp.M.nom.s) puriso(M.nom.s) mantismā(M.abl.s) bahuṃ(adj.N.acc.s) dhanaṃ(N.acc.s) laddhavā(pp.M.nom.s) ahosi.
12. The women *who had drunk* liquor and *got intoxicated* began to sing and dance in the monastery.
Majjaṃ pītavatiyo itthīyo(F.nom.pl) mattā hutvā vihāre(M.loc.s) gāyituṃ(inf) naccituṃ(inf) ca ārabhiṃsu (āraddhavatiyo).
13. The boy *who bought* the book and the pen *came home* and showed them to his brother.
Potthakaṃ(N.acc.s) ca lekhaniṃ(F.acc.s) kītavā(pp.M.nom.s) kumāro(M.nom.s) gehaṃ(M.acc.s) āgato(pp.M.nom.s) tassa bhātikassa(M.dat.s) tāni dassesi.

REFERENCES
Lesson 1 - 21

I. VERB FORMS

	Present Tense		***Future Tense***		***Past Tense***	
	Sing	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**
1st Person	*(ā)mi*	*(ā)ma*	*(i)ssāmi*	*(i)ssāma*	*iṃ*	*(i)mhā (i)mha*
2nd Person	*si*	*tha*	*(i)ssasi*	*(i)ssatha*	*o i*	*(i)ttha*
3rd Person	*ti*	*(a)nti*	*(i)ssati*	*(i)ssanti*	*i ī*	*(i)ṃsu uṃ*

Note: "***a***" is prefixed to verb of Past Tense, prefix "***a***" may be dropped optionally. EX: *adhāviṃ* or *dhāviṃ*, *adhāvo* or *dhāvo*, etc. (Lesson 8, Page 15, *Pāḷi* Made Easy)

	Imperative Mood *(command, advice, etc.)*		***Optative Mood*** *(may, might, should, would)*	
	Sing	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**
1st Person	*(ā)mi*	*(ā)ma*	*eyyāmi emi*	*eyyāma ema*
2nd Person	*hi*	*tha*	*eyyāsi esi*	*eyyātha etha*
3rd Person	*tu*	*(a)ntu*	*eyya e*	*eyyuṃ*

Gerund : *(i)tvā*
Infinitive (of purpose) : *(i)tuṃ*
Past participle : *ta* (√*pat + i + ta -> patita* [fallen])
na (some roots ending in "d" or "r": √*bhid + na -> bhinna,* √*kir + na -> kiṇṇa*)

II. NOUNS

MASCULINE NOUNS:

	A		***I***		***Ī***		***U***		***Ū***	
	Sing	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**
Nom (subject)	*o*	*ā*	*i*	*ī ayo*	*ī*	*ī ino*	*u*	*ū avo*	*ū*	*ū uno*
Voc (addressing)	*a*	*ā*	*i*	*ī ayo*	*i*	*ī ino*	*u*	*ū avo*	*u*	*ū uno*
Acc (object)	*aṃ*	*e*	*iṃ*	*ī ayo*	*iṃ*	*ī ino*	*uṃ*	*ū avo*	*uṃ*	*ū uno*
Ins (with/by)	*ena*	*ehi ebhi*	*inā*	*īhi ībhi*	*inā*	*īhi ībhi*	*unā*	*ūhi ūbhi*	*unā*	*ūhi ūbhi*
Abl (from)	*ā asmā amhā to*	*ehi ebhi*	*inā ismā imhā*	*īhi ībhi*	*inā ismā imhā*	*īhi ībhi*	*unā usmā umhā*	*ūhi ūbhi*	*unā usmā umhā*	*ūhi ūbhi*
Dat (to/for)	*assa āya*	*ānaṃ*	*issa ino*	*īnaṃ*	*issa ino*	*īnaṃ*	*ussa uno*	*ūnaṃ*	*ussa uno*	*ūnaṃ*
Gen ('s)	*assa*	*ānaṃ*	*issa ino*	*īnaṃ*	*issa ino*	*īnaṃ*	*ussa uno*	*ūnaṃ*	*ussa uno*	*ūnaṃ*
Loc (in, on, at, upon)	*e asmiṃ amhi*	*esu*	*ismiṃ imhi*	*īsu isu*	*ismiṃ imhi*	*īsu*	*usmiṃ umhi*	*ūsu usu*	*usmiṃ umhi*	*ūsu*

FEMININE NOUNS:

	Ā		***I***		***Ī***		***U***		***Ū***	
	Sing	**Pl**	**Sin**	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**
Nom (subject)	*ā*	*ā* *āyo*	*i*	*ī* *iyo*	*ī*	*ī* *iyo*	*u*	*ū* *uyo*	*ū*	*ū* *uyo*
Voc (addressing)	*e*	*ā* *āyo*	*i*	*ī* *iyo*	*i*	*ī* *iyo*	*u*	*ū* *uyo*	*u*	*ū* *uyo*
Acc (object)	*aṃ*	*ā* *āyo*	*iṃ*	*ī* *iyo*	*iṃ*	*ī* *iyo*	*uṃ*	*ū* *uyo*	*uṃ*	*ū* *uyo*
Ins (with/by)	*āya*	*ābhi* *āhi*	*iyā*	*ībhi* *īhi*	*iyā*	*ībhi* *īhi*	*uyā*	*ūbhi* *ūhi*	*uyā*	*ūbhi* *ūhi*
Abl (from)	*āya*	*ābhi* *āhi*	*iyā*	*ībhi* *īhi*	*iyā*	*ībhi* *īhi*	*uyā*	*ūbhi* *ūhi*	*uyā*	*ūbhi* *ūhi*
Dat (to/for)	*āya*	*ānaṃ*	*iyā*	*īnaṃ*	*iyā*	*īnaṃ*	*uyā*	*ūnaṃ*	*uyā*	*ūnaṃ*
Gen (‘s)	*āya*	*ānaṃ*	*iyā*	*īnaṃ*	*iyā*	*īnaṃ*	*uyā*	*ūnaṃ*	*uyā*	*ūnaṃ*
Loc (in, on, at, upon)	*āya* *āyaṃ*	*āsu*	*iyā* *iyaṃ*	*isu* *īsu*	*iyā* *iyaṃ*	*īsu*	*uyā* *uyaṃ*	*usu* *ūsu*	*uyā* *uyaṃ*	*ūsu*

NEUTER NOUNS

	A		***I***		***Ī***		***U***		***Ū***	
	Sing	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**	**Sing**	**Pl**
Nom (subject)	*aṃ*	*ā* *āni*	*i*	*ī* *īni*	*ī*	*ī* *īni*	*u*	*ū* *ūni*	*ū*	*ū* *ūni*
Voc (addressing)	*a*	*ā* *āni*	*i*	*ī* *īni*	*i*	*ī* *īni*	*u*	*ū* *ūni*	*u*	*ū* *ūni*
Acc (object)	*aṃ*	*e* *āni*	*iṃ*	*ī* *īni*	*iṃ*	*ī* *īni*	*uṃ*	*ū* *ūni*	*uṃ*	*ū* *ūni*
Ins (with/by)	*ena*	*ehi* *ebhi*	*inā*	*ībhi* *īhi*	*inā*	*ībhi* *īhi*	*unā*	*ūbhi* *ūhi*	*unā*	*ūbhi* *ūhi*
Abl (from)	*ā* *asmā* *amhā*	*ehi* *ebhi*	*inā* *ismā* *imhā*	*ībhi* *īhi*	*inā* *ismā* *imhā*	*ībhi* *īhi*	*unā* *usmā* *umhā*	*ūbhi* *ūhi*	*unā* *usmā* *umhā*	*ūbhi* *ūhi*
Dat (to/for)	*āya* *assa*	*ānaṃ*	*ino* *issa*	*īnaṃ*	*ino* *issa*	*īnaṃ*	*uno* *ussa*	*ūnaṃ*	*uno* *ussa*	*ūnaṃ*
Gen (‘s)	*assa*	*ānaṃ*	*issa* *ino*	*īnaṃ*	*issa* *ino*	*īnaṃ*	*ussa* *uno*	*ūnaṃ*	*ussa* *uno*	*ūnaṃ*
Loc (in, on, at, upon)	*asmiṃ* *amhi* *e*	*esu*	*smiṃ* *imhi*	*īsu*	*ismiṃ* *imhi*	*īsu*	*usmiṃ* *umhi*	*ūsu*	*usmiṃ* *umhi*	*ūsu*

III. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (OR NOUNS)

The possesive adjective becomes noun when it does not modify for any noun.
EX: "*dhanavanto* (possesive adjective) *puriso"*: a rich man
"*dhanavanto* (noun)": a rich man

MASCULINE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE (OR NOUNS): ***-vant (-mant); * = -vat (-mat)***

				Singular	Plural
1)	*paṭhama*	subject	**Nominative**	*~, -o*	*-o, -ā*
2)		addressing; calling people	**Vocative**	*-*	*-o, -ā*
3)	*dutiya*	object	**Accusative**	*-aṃ*	*-o, -e*
4)	*tatiya*	with / by	**Instrumental**	**-ā, -ena*	*-ehi, -ebhi*
5)	*catutthi*	to / for	**Dative**	**-o, -assa*	**-aṃ, -ānaṃ*
6)	*pañcami*	from	**Ablative**	**-ā, -asmā, -amhā*	*-ehi; -ebhi*
7)	*chratti*	of; 's possessive case	**Genitive**	**-o, -assa*	**-aṃ, -ānaṃ*
8)	*sattami*	in; on; at; upon	**Locative**	**-i, -e, -asmiṃ, -amhi*	*-esu*

EXAMPLE:

***dhanavant* (wealthy, rich; masculine)**			***Bhagavant* (glorious; masculine)**	
Nominative	*dhanavā; dhanavanto*	*dhanavanto; dhanavantā*	*Bhagavā; Bhagavanto*	*Bhagavanto; Bhagavantā*
Vocative	*dhanavaṃ; dhanava; dhanavā*	*dhanavanto; dhanavantā*	*Bhagavaṃ; Bhagava; Bhagavā*	*Bhagavanto; Bhagavantā*
Accusative	*dhanavantaṃ*	*dhanavanto; dhanavante*	*Bhagavantaṃ*	*Bhagavanto; Bhagavante*
Instrumental	**dhanavatā; dhanavantena*	*dhanavantehi; dhanavantebhi*	**Bhagavatā; Bhagavantena*	*Bhagavantehi; Bhagavantebhi*
Ablative	**dhanavatā; dhanavantasmā; dhanavantamhā*	*dhanavantehi; dhanavantebhi*	**Bhagavatā; Bhagavantasmā; Bhagavantamhā*	*Bhagavantehi; Bhagavantebhi*
Dative/ Genitive	**dhanavato; dhanavantassa*	**dhanavataṃ; dhanavantānaṃ*	**Bhagavato; Bhagavantassa*	**Bhagavataṃ; Bhagavantānaṃ*
Locative	**dhanavati; dhanavante; dhanavantasmiṃ; dhanavantamhi*	*dhanavantesu*	**Bhagavati; Bhagavante; Bhagavantasmiṃ; Bhagavantamhi*	*Bhagavantesu*

***satimant* (mindful; masculine)**			***dhitimant* (courageous; masculine)**	
Nominative	*satimā; satimanto*	*satimanto; satimantā*	*dhitimā; dhitimanto*	*dhitimanto; dhitimantā*
Vocative	*satimaṃ; satima; satimā*	*satimanto; satimantā*	*dhitimaṃ; dhitima; dhitimā*	*dhitimanto; dhitimantā*
Accusative	*satimantaṃ*	*satimanto; satimante*	*dhitimantaṃ*	*dhitimanto; dhitimante*
Instrumental	**satimatā; satimantena*	*satimantehi; satimantebhi*	**dhitimatā; dhitimantena*	*dhitimantehi; dhitimantebhi*
Ablative	**satimatā; satimantasmā; satimantamhā*	*satimantehi; satimantebhi*	**dhitimatā; dhitimantasmā; dhitimantamhā*	*dhitimantehi; dhitimantebhi*
Dative/ Genitive	**satimato; satimantassa*	**satimataṃ; satimantānaṃ*	**dhitimato; dhitimantassa*	**dhitimataṃ; dhitimantānaṃ*
Locative	**satimati; satimante; satimantasmiṃ; satimantamhi*	*satimantesu*	**dhitimati; dhitimante; dhitimantasmiṃ; dhitimantamhi*	*dhitimantesu*

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MASCULINE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE (OR NOUNS): ***-in***

-in WITH MASCULINE N.				Singular	Plural
1)	*paṭhama*	subject	**Nominative**	*-ī*	*-ī; -ino*
2)		addressing; calling people	**Vocative**	*-i*	*-ī; -ino*
3)	*dutiya*	object	**Accusative**	*-iṃ, -inaṃ*	*-ī; -ino*
4)	*tatiya*	with / by	**Instrumental**	*-inā*	*-īhi; -ībhi*
5)	*catutthi*	to / for	**Dative**	*-issa; -ino*	*-īnaṃ*
6)	*pañcami*	from	**Ablative**	*-inā; -ismā; -imhā*	*-īhi; -ībhi*
7)	*chratti*	of; 's possessive case	**Genitive**	*-issa; -ino*	*-īnaṃ*
8)	*sattami*	in; on; at; upon	**Locative**	*-ismiṃ; -imhi; -ini*	*-īsu*

EXAMPLE:

	dhanin **(wealthy; masculine)**		***balin*** **(powerful, strong; masculine)**	
Nominative	*dhanī*	*dhanī; dhanino*	*balī*	*balī; balino*
Vocative	*dhani*	*dhanī; dhanino*	*bali*	*balī; balino*
Accusative	*dhaniṃ; dhaninaṃ*	*dhanī; dhanino*	*baliṃ; balinaṃ*	*balī; balino*
Instrumental	*dhaninā*	*dhanīhi; dhanībhi*	*balinā*	*balīhi; balībhi*
Ablative	*dhaninā; dhanismā; dhanimhā*	*dhanīhi; dhanībhi*	*balinā; balismā; balimhā*	*balīhi; balībhi*
Dative/ Genitive	*dhanissa; dhanino*	*dhanīnaṃ*	*balissa; balino*	*balīnaṃ*
Locative	*dhanismiṃ; dhanimhi; dhanini*	*dhanīsu*	*balismiṃ; balimhi; balini*	*balīsu*

NEUTER POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE (OR NOUNS): ***-vant (-mant); * = -vat (-mat)***

-vant (-mant); * = -vat (-mat) WITH NEUTER N.				Singular	Plural
1)	*paṭhama*	subject	**Nominative**	*-vaṃ*	*-ā, -āni*
2)		addressing; calling people	**Vocative**	*-*	*-ā, -āni*
3)	*dutiya*	object	**Accusative**	*-aṃ*	*-e, -āni*
4)	*tatiya*	with / by	**Instrumental**	**-ā, -ena*	*-ehi, -ebhi*
5)	*catutthi*	to / for	**Dative**	**-o, -assa*	**-aṃ, -ānaṃ*
6)	*pañcami*	from	**Ablative**	**-ā, -asmā, -amhā*	*-ehi, -ebhi*
7)	*chratti*	of; 's possessive case	**Genitive**	**-o, -assa*	**-aṃ, -ānaṃ*
8)	*sattami*	in; on; at; upon	**Locative**	**-i, -e, -asmiṃ, -amhi*	*-esu*

-in WITH NEUTER N.				Singular	Plural
1)	*paṭhama*	subject	**Nominative**	*-ī*	*-ī; -īni*
2)		addressing; calling people	**Vocative**	*-i*	*-ī; -īni*
3)	*dutiya*	object	**Accusative**	*-iṃ, -inaṃ*	*-ī; -īni*
4)	*tatiya*	with / by	**Instrumental**	*-inā*	*-īhi; -ībhi*
5)	*catutthi*	to / for	**Dative**	*-issa; -ino*	*-īnaṃ*
6)	*pañcami*	from	**Ablative**	*-inā; -ismā; -imhā*	*-īhi; -ībhi*
7)	*chratti*	of; 's possessive case	**Genitive**	*-issa; -ino*	*-īnaṃ*
8)	*sattami*	in; on; at; upon	**Locative**	*-ismiṃ; -imhi; -ini*	*-īsu*

FEMININE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE (OR NOUNS): ***-vant (-mant); * = -vat (-mat)***

-vant (-mant); * = -vat (-mat) W/ FEMININE N.				Singular	Plural
1)	*paṭhama*	subject	**Nominative**	*-ī*	*-ī; -iyo*
2)		addressing; calling people	**Vocative**	*-i*	*-ī; -iyo*
3)	*dutiya*	object	**Accusative**	*-iṃ*	*-ī; -iyo*
4)	*tatiya*	with / by	**Instrumental**	*-iyā*	*-īhi; -ībhi*
5)	*catutthi*	to / for	**Dative**	*-iyā*	*-īnaṃ*
6)	*pañcami*	from	**Ablative**	*-iyā*	*-īhi; -ībhi*
7)	*chratti*	of; 's possessive case	**Genitive**	*-iyā*	*-īnaṃ*
8)	*sattami*	in; on; at; upon	**Locative**	*-iyā; -iyaṃ*	*-īsu*

EXAMPLE:

***dhanavant* (wealthy, rich; feminine)**			***Bhagavant* (glorious; feminine)**	
Nominative	*dhanavantī*	*dhanavantī; dhanavantiyo*	*Bhagavantī*	*Bhagavantī; Bhagavantiyo*
Vocative	*dhanavanti*	*dhanavantī; dhanavantiyo*	*Bhagavanti*	*Bhagavantī; Bhagavantiyo*
Accusative	*dhanavantaṃ*	*dhanavantī; dhanavantiyo*	*Bhagavantaṃ*	*Bhagavantī; Bhagavantiyo*
Instrumental	*dhanavantiyā*	*dhanavantīhi; dhanavantībhi*	*Bhagavantiyā*	*Bhagavantīhi; Bhagavantībhi*
Ablative	*dhanavantiyā*	*dhanavantīhi; dhanavantībhi*	*Bhagavantiyā*	*Bhagavantīhi; Bhagavantībhi*
Dative / Genitive	*dhanavantiyā*	*dhanavantīnaṃ*	*Bhagavantiyā*	*Bhagavantīnaṃ*
Locative	*dhanavantiyā; dhanavantiyaṃ*	*dhanavantīsu*	*Bhagavantiyā; Bhagavantiyaṃ*	*Bhagavantīsu*

'vant' is added to noun-stems ending in *'a'* or *'ā'* and *'mant'* to the stems ending in other vowels as *'i, ī, u, ū, or o'*. *'in'* is added to stems ending in *'a'*

VERB CONJUGATION
LESSON 16 – 21

Pāḷi	Present	Past Participle	L
abhiruhati	abhi + √ruh + a + ti > ***abhiruhati*** (climbs up)	abhi + √ru h + ta > ***abhirūḷha*** ū ḷh (climbed up) * ht > ḷh	16
abhivādeti	abhi + √vad + e + ti > ***abhivādeti*** ā (pays homage to, worships, adores)	abhi + √vad>vād (i) + ta > ***abhivādita*** (paid homage to, worshipped, adored)	18 21
akkhāti	ā + √khyā + ti > ***akkhāti*** a kkh (says)	ā + √khyā + ta > ***akkhāta*** a kkh (said) su + ā + √khyā + ta > ***svakkhāta*** v a kkh (well said)	21
āmanteti	ā + √mant + e + ti > ***āmanteti*** (addressed, calls)	ā + √mant (i) + ta > ***āmantita*** (addressed, called)	21
āneti	ā + √nī>ne + ti > ***āneti*** (brings, leads back, carries back)	ā + √nī + ta > ***ānīta*** (brought, led back, carried back)	21
apaneti	apa + √nī + ti > ***apaneti*** e (leads away, takes away, removes)	apa + √nī + ta > ***apanīta*** (led away, taken away, removed)	18 20
ārabhati	ā + √rabh + a + ti > ***ārabhati*** (makes effort, begins)	ā + √rabh + ta > ***āraddha*** ddh (made effort, begun)	18 21
calati	√cal + a + ti > ***calati*** (moves, sways)	√cal (i) + ta > ***calita*** (moved, swayed)	17
carati	√car + a + ti > ***carati*** (behaves, wanders, walks, practises)	√car (i) + ta > ***carita*** √ca r + na > ***ciṇṇa*** i ṇṇ (behaved, wandered, walked, practised)	20 21
dhāreti	√dhar + e + ti > ***dhāreti*** ā (bears, holds, wears)	√dhar (i) + ta > ***dhārita*** ā (borne, held, worn)	20
gāyati	√ge>gāy + a + ti > ***gāyati*** (sings)	√ge>gāy (i) + ta > ***gāyita*** (sung)	19 21
hāyati	√hā + ya + ti > ***hāyati*** (decays, diminishes)	√hā + na > ***hīna*** ī (decayed, diminished)	18
kasati	√kas + a + ti > ***kasati*** (ploughs)	√kas (i) + ta > ***kasita*** kas + ta > kaṭṭha ṭṭh (ploughed)	21
khādati	√khād + a + ti > ***khādati*** (eats)	√khād (i) + ta > ***khādita*** (eaten)	16
khanati	√khan + a + ti > ***khanati*** (digs)	√khan + ta > ***khata*** (dug)	19
labhati	√labh + a + ti > ***labhati*** (gets, receives)	√labh + ta > ***laddha*** ddh (got, received)	21
majjati	√mad + ya + ti > ***majjati*** jj (is intoxicated)	√mad + ta > ***matta*** tt (intoxicated)	21

mamāyati	√mama + aya +ti > *mamāyati* (owns, regards as one's own)	√mama + āya (i) + ta > *mamāyita* (owned, regarded as one's own)	18
māpeti	√mā + (ā)pe + ti > *māpeti* (builds)	√mā + (ā)pe (i) + ta > *māpita* (built)	17 21
māreti	√mar + e + ti > *māreti* ā (kills)	√mar (i) ta > *mārita* ā (killed)	21
naccati	√naṭ + ya + ti > *naccati* cc (dances)	√naṭ + ya (i) + ta > *naccita* cc (danced)	21
nahāyati	√nahā + ya + ti > *nahāyati* (bathes)	√nahā + ya (i) + ta > *nahāyita* (bathed)	19
namassati	√namas + ya + ti > *namassati* ss (bows down)	√namas + ya (i) + ta > *namassita* ss (bowed down)	21
niccharati	nis + √car + a + ti > *niccharati* cch (comes out, emits)	nis + √car (i) + ta > *niccharita* cch (come out, emitted)	19
nidheti	ni + √dhā + a + ti + *nidheti* e (buries)	ni + √dh ā + ta > *nihita* h i (buried)	20
nimujjati	ni + √mujj + ā + ti > *nimujjati* (plunges, sinks, dives)	ni + √mujj + ta > *nimugga* gg (plunged, sunk, dived)	20
odahati	ava + √dhā>dah + a + ti > *odahati* o (gives ear to)	ava + √dh ā + ta > *ohita* o h i (given ear to)	18
oruhati	ava + √ruh + a + ti > *oruhati* o (climbs down)	ava + √ru h + ta > *orūḷha* o ū ḷh (climbed down)	16
otarati	ava + √tar + a + ti > *otarati* o (goes down into, descends, climbs down)	ava + √tar>tir + na > *otiṇṇa* o ṇṇ _ (went down into, descended, climbed down)	19
pabbajati	pa + √vaj + a + ti > *pabbajati* vv→bb (goes forth, enters a religious order)	√pa + √vaj (i) + ta > *pabbajita* vv→bb (gone forth, entered a religious order)	17
paccāgacchati	paṭi + ā + √gam> + a + ti > *paccāgacchati* t+y→cc gacch (returns) i>y, t + y >cc, √gam>gach	paṭi + ā + √gam + ta > *paccāgata* t+y→cc (returned)	18
pāleti	√pāl + e + ti > *pāleti* (governs, protects)	√pāl (i) + ta > *pālita* (governed, protected)	19
paññāpeti	pa + √ñā + (ā)pe + ti > *paññāpeti* ññ (lays down a rule, promulgates, prepares a seat)	pa + √ñ ā + (ā) pe + ta > *paññatta* ññ ā→a tt _ pa + √ñap + ta > *paññatta* ññ tt _	18
parisujjhati	pari + √sudh + ya + ti > *parisujjhati* jjh (is purified)	pari + √sudh + ta > *parisuddha* ddh (purified)	20
pasīdati	pa + √sad>sīd + a + ti > *pasīdati* (is delighted in, is pleased)	pa + √sad + na > *pasanna* nn _ (delighted in, pleased)	17
paṭihanti	pati>paṭi + √han + ti > *paṭihanti* (wards off, strikes against, removes, destroys)	pati>paṭi + √han + ta > *paṭihata* (warded off, struck against, removed, destroyed)	20
pilandhati	api + √nah > piladh + a + ti > *pilandhati* l dh ↑n (wears)	api + √nah > piladh (i) + ta > *pilandhita* l dh ↑n (worn)	20

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pūjeti	√pūj + e + ti > *pūjeti* (worships, offers)	√pūj (i) + ta > *pūjita* (worshiped, offered)	21
pūreti	√pūr + e + ti > *pūreti* (fulfils, fills, practises)	√pūr (i) + ta > *pūrita* (fulfilled, filled, practised)	21
ramat	√ram + a + ti > *ramati* (is delighted in , is pleased)	√ram + ta > *rata* (delighted in, pleased)	17
roceti	√ruc + e + ti > *roceti* o (approves of, is pleased)	√ruc (i) + ta > *rocita* o (approved of, pleased)	21
rodati	√rud + a + ti > *rodati* o (cries, weeps)	√rud (i) + ta > *rodita* o (cried, wept)	19
sajjeti	√sajj + e + ti > *sajjeti* (prepares, decorates, equips)	√sajj (i) + ta > *sajjita* (prepared, decorated, equipped)	19
sammodati	saṃ + √m ud +a + ti > *sammodati* mm o (rejoices, exchanges friendly greetings with)	sam + √m ud (i) + ta > *sammodita* mm o (rejoiced, exchanged friendly greetings with)	21
sandati	√sand + a + ti > *sandati* (flows)	√sand (i) + ta > *sandita* (flowed)	19
sannipatati	saṃ + ni + √pat + a + ti > *sannipatati* nn (assembles)	saṃ + ni + √pat (i) + ta > *sannipatita* nn (assembled)	19
sikkhati	√sikkh + a + ti > *sikkhati* (learns, is trained)	√sikkh (i) + ta > *sikkhita* (learned, trained)	21
sodheti	√sudh + e + ti > *sodheti* o (cleanses, purifies)	√sudh (i) + ta > *sodhita* o (cleansed, purified)	20
uggaṇhāti	ud + √gah + nā + ti > *uggaṇhāti* gg nh→ṇh (learns)	ud + √gah (i) ta > *uggahita* gg (learned)	21
ummujjati	ud + √mujj + a + ti > *ummujjati* mm (emerges, rises out)	ud + √mujj + ta > *ummugga* mm gg (emerged, risen out)	20
upapajjati	upa + √pad + ya + ti > *upapajjati* jj (is born in, reaches, goes to after death)	upa + √pad +na > *upapanna* nn (born in, reached, gone after death)	17 20
uppajjati	ut + √pad + ya + ti > *uppajjati* pp jj (is born)	ut + √pad + na > *uppanna* pp nn (born)	17 21
vaḍḍhati	√vaḍḍh + a + ti > *vaḍḍhati* (grows)	√va ḍḍh + ta > *vuddha* (insert v) u ddh (grown)	20
vaḍḍheti	√vaḍḍh + e + ti > *vaḍḍheti* (grows)	√va ḍḍh + ta > *vuddha* (insert v) u ddh (grown)	20
vādeti	√vad + e + ti > *vādeti* ā _ (plays a musical instrument)	√vad (i) + ta > *vādita* ā _ (played a musical instrument)	19
vassati	√vass + a + ti > *vassati* (rains, rain falls)	√va ss + ta > *vuṭṭha* (insert v) - u ṭṭh (rained, rain fallen)	17
veṭheti	√veṭh + e + ti > *veṭheti* (coils)	√veṭh (i) + ta > *veṭhita* (coiled)	19
vibhāti	vi + √bhā + ti > *vibhāti* (shines)	vi + √bhā + ta > *vibhāta* (shined, shone)	19
vijjhati	√vidh + ya + ti > *vijjhati* jjh (shoots)	√vidh + ta > *viddha* ddh (shot)	17

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vikasati	vi + √kas + a + ti > ***vikasati*** (blooms)	vi + √kas (i) + ta > ***vikasita*** (bloomed)	19
vinassati	vi + √nas + ya + ti > ***vinassati*** ss (perishes)	vi + √nas + ta > ***vinaṭṭha*** ṭṭh (perished)	21
vinodeti	vi + √nud + e + ti > ***vinodeti*** o (dispels, quenches)	vi + √nud (i) + ta > ***vinodita*** o (dispelled, quenched)	20
viramati	vi + √ram + a + ti > ***viramati*** (abstains)	vi + √ram + ta > ***virata*** (abstained) virama + (i)ta > ***viramita***	15

EUPHONIC COMBINATIONS
Lesson 1-21

Vowels

a, ā → i, ī
a → ā
u → ū

a + a → ā
i + i → ī

i, ī → e → ay
u, ū → o → av

i — ī → y
\ /
e
|
ay

u — ū → v
\ /
o
|
av

Single consonants

c → k
j → g
ñ → j
n (after r, h) → ṇ
t (after r) → ṭ
r → yy
s → h
va → u
(past participle: root ending "m,n,r" may be dropped)

ṁ → ṅ, ñ, ṇ, n, m

Multi-consonants

h + n → nh, ṇh
d + n → nn
r + n → ṇṇ
p + n → pp

bh + t → ddh
dh + t → ṭ
dh + t → ḍḍh, ḷh
h + t → ḍḍh, ḷh
d + t → tt
d + ṭh → ṭṭh
k + t → tt, kk
m + t → nt
p + t → tt
r + t → tt
r + t → ṭ
s + t → ṭṭh, tth
y + t → cc

d + g → gg
s + g → gg
s + k → kk
m + k → ṅk

h + m → mh
ṁ + c → ñc

d + y → jj
dh + y → jjh
l + y → ll
m + y → mm
n + y → ññ
t + y → cc
th + y → cch

m + c → ñk
ñ

m + k → ṅk
ṅ

dṭh → ṭṭh
sv → ss
vad → ud

ava → o

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VOCABULARY
Lesson 16 - 21

Pāḷi	Word of Speech	Meaning	Note	L
MASCULINE NOUN				
ācariya	(m)	= teacher		20
aggi	(m)	= fire		16
alamkāra	(m)	= ornament		19
āloka	(m)	= light		16
āloka	(m)	= light		19
amacca	(m)	= minister, companion		16
andhakāra	(m)	= darkness		16
Aṅgala -visaya	(m)	= England		19
anta	(m)	= end, side		18
āpaṇika	(m)	= merchant		19
ari	(m)	= enemy		16
assama	(m)	= hermitage		16
āvāṭa	(m)	= pit		20
Bhadanta	(m)	= Venerable One		20
bhaṭa, yodha	(m)	= soldier		18
bheda	(m)	= break		20
bhoga	(m)	= wealth		18
bhūpa	(m)	= king		16
chaṇa	(m)	= festival		19
dava	(m)	= amusement		18
deva	(m)	= god, rain		17
dīgha	(m)	= long		19
dosa	(m)	= anger		18
ekaṃsa	(m)	= one shoulder, one side		18
gahapati	(m)	= master of a house		19
gaja	(m)	= elephant		19
gandha	(m)	= odour		18
geṇḍuka, kanduka	(m)	= ball		17
giri	(m)	= rock, mountain		17
janapada	(m)	= district		20
jaṭila	(m)	= ascetic wearing matted hair		20
Kakusandha	(m)	= A Buddha so named		21
kalaha	(m)	= quarrel		17
kanduka, geṇḍuka	(m)	= ball		17
kapi, vānara	(m)	= monkey, ape		17
kāru	(m)	= carpenter		16
kassaka	(m)	= farmer		18
kāya	(m)	= body		19
kolika	(m)	= cuckoo		19
kukkura	(m)	= dog		19
kukkuṭa	(m)	= cock		19

mada	(m)	= enjoyment, intoxication		18
Mahānāma	(m)	= a person so known		18
mānava	(m)	= young man		19
mañca	(m)	= bed		17
mantin	(m)	= minister		21
mānusa	(m)	= human		19
mātula	(m)	= uncle		19
moha	(m)	= delusion		18
mūsika	(m)	= mouse		19
Nātha	(m)	= lord, refuge		21
ñāti	(m)	= relative		19
nidhi	(m)	= buried treasure		20
niraya	(m)	= doom, unhappy or miserable state		20
ogha	(m)	= flood		20
pabbata	(m)	= mountain		16
paṇṇākāra	(m)	= present		20
pāpaṇika	(m)	= merchant		18
pāpaṇika	(m)	= merchant		19
Paribbājaka	(m)	= wandering ascetic		21
pāsāda	(m)	= palace		16
pāsāda	(m)	= palace		21
peta	(m)	= hungry ghost		21
piṇḍa	(m)	= alms		16
piṇḍapāta	(m)	= alms		18
raga	(m)	= lust		18
rāja-purisa	(m)	= policeman		16
ratha	(m)	= chariot, carriage		17
rukkha	(m)	= tree		18
sadda	(m)	= sound, noise		18
sakuṇa	(m)	= bird		17
samādhi	(m)	= concentration		19
sāyaṇha	(m)	= evening		18
Sikhin	(m)	= A Buddha so named		21
sissa	(m)	= student		17
sobhana	(m)	= beautiful		19
soka	(m)	= grief		20
tāpasa	(m)	= ascetic		16
tattha eva (n. ind.)	(m)	= there itself		16
Upāsaka	(m)	= devotee		21
uttarāsaṅga	(m)	= upper robe		18
vaja	(m)	= cow, pen, cattlefold		19
vāṇija	(m)	= merchant		19
vasala	(m)	= outcast, low person		20
Vessabhū	(m)	= A Buddha so named		21
vijjālaya	(m)	= college		17
Vipassin	(m)	= A Buddha so named		21
yācaka	(m)	= beggar		16
yodha, bhaṭa	(m)	= soldier		18

NEUTER NOUN				
ābharaṇa	(nt)	= ornament		19
agāra	(nt)	= home		18
āgata	(nt)	= approach, coming		20
anagāriya	(nt)	= homelessness		18
arahatta	(nt)	= arahatship		18
āsana	(nt)	= seat		18
avidūra, samipa	(nt)	= vicinity		18
bhaya	(nt)	= fear		18
bhaya	(nt)	= fear		19
bhojana	(nt)	= food, meal		18
bīja	(nt)	= seed		21
brahma-cariya	(nt)	= higher life, celibacy		21
citta	(nt)	= mind, consciousness		18
citta	(nt)	= mind, consciousness		20
dāḷiddiya	(nt)	= poverty		18
dhana	(nt)	= money, wealth		21
duccarita	(nt)	= misconduct, wrong deed		20
dvāra	(nt)	= door, gate		18
geha, ghara	(nt)	= house		18
ghāṇa	(nt)	= nose		18
gīta	(nt)	= song		19
hita	(nt)	= welfare, advantage, benefit		21
jaya-mangala	(nt)	= auspicious-lucky, success and victory		21
Jetavana	(nt)	= the grove so known		18
kamma	(nt)	= deed		21
kamma, karma	(nt)	= deed, action		18
khetta	(nt)	= field		18
kula	(nt)	= family		18
mahatta	(nt)	= greatness, prosperity		18
majja	(nt)	= liquor		21
maṃsa	(nt)	= flesh, meat		21
maṇḍana	(nt)	= adornment		18
maraṇa	(nt)	= death		20
mukha	(nt)	= mouth		19
mūla	(nt)	= root		18
nagara	(nt)	= town, city		18
pāda	(nt)	= foot		18
paduma	(nt)	= lotus		19
pahāna	(nt)	= dispelling, removal		18
pāmojja	(nt)	= joy		18
potthaka	(nt)	= book		21
raṭṭha	(nt)	= country		19
rūpa	(nt)	= visible form		18
sacca-vajja	(nt)	= asseveration, literally, true word		21
sakaṭa	(nt)	= wagon		21
samipa, avidūra	(nt)	= vicinity		18
saṅgāma	(nt)	= war, battlefield		18

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sota	(nt)	= ear		18
tīra	(nt)	= bank, shore		20
uyyāna	(nt)	= park		19
vacana	(nt)	= word		19
vana, araññа	(nt)	= forest		18
vattha	(nt)	= cloth		19
vetta	(nt)	= cane		19
vibhūsana	(nt)	= ornament		18
viriya	(nt)	= effort, endeavor		18
yotta	(nt)	= rope		19
FEMININE NOUN				
ammā	(f)	= mother		19
bhariyā	(f)	= wife		20
bhariyā	(f)	= wife		21
dārikā	(f)	= girl		19
desanā	(f)	= sermon, preaching		19
dhenu	(f)	= cow		19
dīghā	(f)	= long		19
gahapatānī	(f)	= mistress of a house		19
Gaṅgā	(f)	= Ganges		20
gīvā	(f)	= neck		20
hiṃsā	(f)	= violence		20
itthī	(f)	= woman		19
itthī	(f)	= woman		21
jivhā	(f)	= tongue		19
kadalī	(f)	= plantain		
kaññā	(f)	= girl		19
karuṇā	(f)	= compassion		20
kāsu	(f)	= pit		20
khudhā	(f)	= hunger		20
kolikā	(f)	= cuckoo		19
kukkurī	(f)	= dog		19
kukkutī	(f)	= cock		19
kuṭikā, kuṭi	(f)	= hut		20
latā	(f)	= creeper		19
lekhanī	(f)	= pencil		21
mānavī	(f)	= young woman		19
mānusī	(f)	= human		19
mātulānī	(f)	= aunt		19
mettā	(f)	= loving kindness		20
migī	(f)	= doe		19
mūsikā	(f)	= mouse		19
nadī	(f)	= river		19
Nerañjarā	(f)	= river so named		20
pajā	(f)	= subjects		19
pajā	(f)	= people, beings		20
paññā	(f)	= wisdom		20

pāramī	(f)	= virtues leading to Buddhahood		21
pāṭha-sālā	(f)	= school		20
pipāsā	(f)	= thirst		20
pokkharaṇī	(f)	= pond		19
rājinī	(f)	= queen		19
rattī	(f)	= night		19
saddhā	(f)	= confidence		20
sambodhi	(f)	= enlightenment		21
Sāvatthi	(f)	= city so named		20
sobhanā	(f)	= beautiful		19
surā	(f)	= liquor		21
Tāmasā	(f)	= river so named		20
taṇhā	(f)	= craving		19
vācā	(f)	= word		19
vācā	(f)	= word		20
vaḍḍhi	(f)	= growth		20
vanitā	(f)	= lady		21
vāpi	(f)	= lake		19
vatthi	(f)	= bladder		20
vīnā	(f)	= lute, violin		19
yāgu	(f)	= gruel		19
ADJECTIVE				
abhinava	(adj)	= quite new		16
akusala	(adj)	= unwholesome, evil, sinful		18
alasa	(adj)	= lazy, idle		18
āma	(adj)	= raw, unripe		21
bahu	(adj)	= many		16
cakkhumant	(adj)	= having eyes, seeing		21
cheka, dakkha	(adj)	= clever		20
dahara	(adj)	= young		18
daḷidda	(adj)	= poor		18
dhammika	(adj)	= righteous		17
gambhīra	(adj)	= deep		19
gilāna	(adj)	= ill, sick		20
hemantika	(adj)	= of winter		20
jeṭṭha	(adj)	= elder		19
kaniṭṭha	(adj)	= younger		19
kāruṇika	(adj)	= kind, compassionate		19
kusīta	(adj)	= lazy, idle		18
mānusa	(adj)	= human		20
māra-senappamaddin	(adj)	= defeating the army of Mara		21
nahātaka	(adj)	= one who has washed off passions, holy		21
nava	(adj)	= new		16
nava, abhinava	(adj)	= new		21
phalin	(adj)	= fruitful		21
piya	(adj)	= dear, pleasing, agreeable		19
puñña	(adj)	= meritorious		18

puratthima	(adj)	= eastern		20
puthula	(adj)	= broad, wide		19
Sabba-bhūtānukampin	(adj)	= pitying all beings		21
saddhāvant, bhattimant	(adj)	= pious		21
sambahula	(adj)	= many		20
satimant	(adj)	= thoughtful, wise		21
seṭṭha	(adj)	= best, highest		17
seṭṭha	(adj)	= greatest, best		20
sīlavant	(adj)	= virtuous		21
sirimant	(adj)	= glorious, beautiful		21
sīta	(adj)	= cold		20
sussusa	(adj)	= obedient		20
tapassin	(adj)	= dispassionate, ardent in practice, virtuous		21
ADVERB				
ito paraṃ	(adv)	= after this		20
maranā paraṃ	(adv)	= after death		20
paraṃ	(adv)	= (after) this governs ablative case		20
tato paraṃ	(adv)	= after that		20
INDICATIVE & ADVERB				
divā	(Ind & Adv)	= in the day time		18
nissaṃsayaṃ	(Ind & Adv)	= certainly		18
sakkā	(Ind & Adv)	= is able, can		18
sāyaṃ	(Ind & Adv)	= evening		18
yannuna	(Ind & Adv)	= how good it be!		18
bahi	(ind)	= outside, out		17
divā	(ind)	= at day time, noon		17
pāto	(ind)	= morning		17
pāto'va (pāto + eva)	(ind)	= early morning		17
sāyaṃ	(ind)	= evening		17
tatra tatra	(ind)	= here and there		17
VERB				
abhiruhati	(v)	= climbs up	(pp. *abhirūḷha*)	16
abhivādeti	(v)	= pays homage to	(pp. *abhivādita*)	18
abhivādeti	(v)	= worships, adores	(pp. *abhivādita*)	21
adāsi	(v)	= gave		20
akkhāti	(v)	= said	(pp. *akkhāta*)	21
āmanteti	(v)	= addresses, calls	(pp. *āmantita*)	21
āneti	(v)	= brings, carries back	(pp. *ānīta*)	21
apaneti	(v)	= leads away, takes away	(pp. *apanīta*)	18
apaneti	(v)	= removes		20
ārabhati	(v)	= makes effort	(pp. *āraddha*)	18
ārabhati	(v)	= begins	(pp. *āraddha*)	21
calati	(v)	= moves	(pp. *calita*)	17

carati	(v)	= he walks, does, practices		20
carati	(v)	= walks, practises	(pp. *ciṇṇa*)	21
deti	(v)	= gives		20
dhāreti	(v)	= bears, holds, wears		20
gāyati	(v)	= sings	(pp. *gayita*, *gīta*)	19
gāyati	(v)	= sings	(pp. *gīta*, *gāyita*)	21
hāyati	(v)	= diminishes, decays	(pp. *hīna*)	18
kasati	(v)	= ploughs	(pp. *kaṭṭha*, *kasita*)	21
khādati	(v)	= eats	(pp. *khādita*)	16
khanati	(v)	= digs	(pp. *khata*)	19
labhati	(v)	= gets, receives	(pp. *laddha*)	21
majjati	(v)	= is intoxicated	(pp. *matta*)	21
mamāyati	(v)	= owns, regards as one's own	(pp. *mamāyita*)	18
māpeti	(v)	= builds	(pp. *māpita*)	17
māpeti	(v)	= builds	(pp. *māpita*)	21
māreti	(v)	= kills	(pp. *mārita*)	21
naccati	(v)	= dances	(pp. *naccita*)	21
nahāyati	(v)	= bathes		19
namassati	(v)	= bows down	(pp. *namassita*)	21
niccharati	(v)	= comes out, emits	(pp. *niccharita*)	19
nidheti	(v)	= buries		20
nimujjati	(v)	= plunges, sinks, dives		20
odahati	(v)	= gives ear to	(pp. *ohita*)	18
oruhati	(v)	= climbs down	(pp. *orūḷha*)	16
otarati	(v)	= goes down into, descends, climb down	(pp. *otiṇṇa*)	19
pabbajati	(v)	= goes forth, enters a religious order	(pp. *pabbajita*)	17
paccāgacchati	(v)	= returns	(pp. *paccāgata*)	18
pāleti	(v)	= governs, protects		19
paññāpeti	(v)	= lays down a rule, promulgates, prepares a seat	(pp. *paññatta*)	18
parisujjhati	(v)	= is purified		20
pasīdati	(v)	= is pleased, is delighted in	(pp. *pasanna*)	17
paṭihanti	(v)	= wards off, strikes against, removes, destroys		20
pilandhati	(v)	= wears		20
pūjeti	(v)	= worships, offers	(pp. *pūjita*)	21
pūreti	(v)	= fills, fulfils, practises	(pp. *pūrita*)	21
ramati	(v)	= is pleased, is delighted in	(pp. *rata*)	17
roceti	(v)	= approves of, is pleased	(pp. *rocita*)	21
rodati	(v)	= cries, weeps		19
sajjeti	(v)	= prepairs, decorates, equips	(pp. *sajjita*)	19
sammodati	(v)	= rejoices, exchanges friendly greetings with	(pp. *sammodita*)	21
sandati	(v)	= flows	(pp. *sandita*)	19
sannipatati	(v)	= assembles		19
sikkhati	(v)	= learns, is trained	(pp. *sikkhita*)	21
sodheti	(v)	= cleanses, purifies		20
svakkhāta	(v)	= well said	(su + *akkhāta*)	21

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uggaṇhāti	(v)	= learns	(pp. *uggahīta*)	21
ummujjati	(v)	= emerges, rises out		20
upapajjati	(v)	= is born in, reaches	(pp. *upapanna*)	17
upapajjati	(v)	= goes to after death		20
uppajjati	(v)	= is born	(pp. *uppanna*)	17
uppajjati	(v)	= is born	(pp. *uppanna*)	21
vaḍḍhati	(v)	= grows		20
vādeti	(v)	= plays a musical instrument	(pp. *vādita*)	19
vassati	(v)	= rains, rain falls	(pp. *vuṭṭha*)	17
veṭheti	(v)	= coils		19
vibhāti	(v)	= shines		19
vijjhati	(v)	= shoots	(pp. *viddha*)	17
vikasati	(v)	= blooms	(pp. *vikasita*)	19
vinassati	(v)	= perishes	(pp. *vinaṭṭha*)	21
vinodeti	(v)	= dispels, quenches		20
HELPING WORDS				
atthu		= may be	Helping word	21
etena		= this (instrumental Sing. of '*etad*')	Helping word	21
mama		= my, to me	Helping word	21
na kadāci		= never	Helping word	21
namatthu		(*namo + atthu*) atthu is the Imperative third person singular of the (v) atthi (is). The root is 'as' (to be). *astu = atthu*	Euphonic Combinations	21
namo		= adoration (ind.)	Helping word	21
tāni		= them, those things	Helping word	21
tassa		= its, to it, his, to him	Helping word	21
tena		= by that	Helping word	21
ve		= indeed, certainly (ind.)	Helping word	21