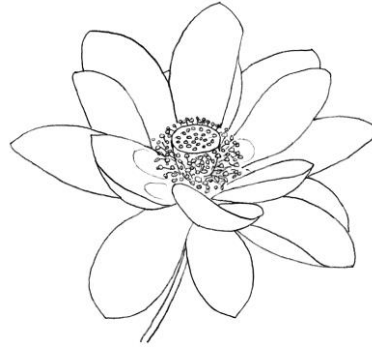


A New Course in Reading Pāḷi
Grammar Summaries



Sabbe sattā averā hontu, abyāpajjā hontu, anighā hontu, sukhi hontu!

May all beings be free from enmity, free from affliction, free from distress. May they be happy!

1. NOUNS

TERMINOLOGY

Stem = A base from which the other forms are derived

Gender: Masculine (**Masc**), feminine (**Fem**), neuter (**Neut**)

Number: Singular (**Sg**), plural (**Pl**)

Case: A form a noun can take in a sentence

CASES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

Nominative (Nom): Subject of an action (of a verb)

Accusative (Acc): Object of an action (of a verb); time of action

Instrumental (Ins): Means of an action (by, with); at time of action

Ablative (Ab): Cause of an action (from, because of)

Genitive (Gen): Belonging to, of

Dative (Dat): Purpose of an action (to, for)

Locative (Loc): Location (in, on, at, from/out of); time (while, during)

Vocative (Voc): Call

DECLENSION:

*() = a less common form. Usually used in verse.

1.1 Masc: -a (stem)

(L1)

Dhamma	Sg	Pl
Nom	dhammo	dhammā
Acc	dhammaṃ	dhamme
Gen	dhamassa	dhammānaṃ
Dat	dhammāya / -assa	"
Ins	dhammena	dhammehi (-ebhi)
Ab	dhammā (-asmā, amhā)*	"
Loc	dhamme (-asmiṃ, -amhi)	dhammesu
Voc	dhamma (-ā)	dhammā

Neut: -a (stem)

(L1)

Rūpa	Sg	Pl
Nom	rūpaṃ	rūpāni
Acc	rūpaṃ	"
Gen	rūpassa	rūpānaṃ
Dat	rūpāya / -assa	"
Ins	rūpena	rūpehi (-ebhi)
Ab	rūpā (-asmā, amhā)	"
Loc	rūpe (-asmiṃ, -amhi)	rūpesu
Voc	rūpa (-aṃ)	rūpāni

1.2 Fem: -ā (stem)

(L2)

Sālā	Sg	Pl
Nom	sālā	sālāyo (sālā)
Acc	sālāṃ	"
Gen & Dat	sālāya	sālānaṃ
Ins & Ab	"	sālāhi (-bhi)
Loc	sālāya / sālāyaṃ	sālāsu
Voc	sālā	sālāyo (sālā)

1.3 Masc: -i (stem)

(L8)

Aggi	Sg	Pl
Nom	aggi	aggī / aggayo
Acc	aggiṃ	“
Gen & Dat	aggissa / agginō	aggīnaṃ / aggināṃ
Ins	aggina	aggihi / - bhi
Ab	aggina / -mhā / -smā	“
Loc	aggiṃhi / -smiṃ	aggiṃsu / aggisu
Voc	aggi (-ā)	aggī / aggayo

Masc: -ī (stem)

Pakkhī	Sg	Pl
Nom	pakkhī	pakkhī / pakkhino
Acc	pakkhiṃ / pakkhināṃ	“
Loc	pakkhini / -imhi / -smiṃ	pakkhiṃsu
Voc	pakkhī	pakkhī / pakkhino

Neut: -i (stem)

Aṭṭhi	Sg	Pl
Nom	aṭṭhi	aggī / aggayo
Acc	aṭṭhiṃ	“
Loc	aggiṃhi / -smiṃ	aggiṃsu / aggisu
Voc	aggi (-ā)	aggī / aggayo

Fem: -i (stem)

(L1)

Ratti	Sg	Pl
Nom	ratti	rattiyo / -ī
Acc	rattiṃ	“
Gen & Dat	rattiyā	rattinaṃ
Ins & Ab	“	rattihi (-ībhi)
Loc	rattiyā / rattiyaṃ	rattiṃsu
Voc	ratti	rattiyo / -ī

Other -i stem words: bhūmi (earth)

Fem: -ī (stem)

(L1)

Nadī	Sg	Pl
Nom	nadī	nadiyo / -ī
Acc	nadiṃ	“
Voc	nadī	nadiyo / -ī

Other -ī stem words: nārī (woman)

1.4 Masc: -u (stem)

(L2)

Bhikkhu	Sg	Pl
Nom	bhikkhu	bhikkhū / bhikkhavo
Acc	bhikkhuṃ	“
Gen & Dat	bhikkhuno (-ussa)	bhikkhūnaṃ
Ins & Ab	bhikkhunā (-smā, -umhā)	bhikkhūhi (-ūbhi)
Loc	bhikkhumhi (-usmiṃ)	bhikkhūsu
Voc	bhikkhu	bhikkhū / bhikkhave /-o

Other -u stem words: garu (teacher)

Masc: -ū (stem)

Vidū	Sg	Pl
Nom	vidū	vidhū /viduno
Acc	viduṃ	"
Voc	vidū	vidū /viduno

Neut: -u (stem)

(L2)

Cakkhu	Sg	Pl
Nom	cakkhu/cakkhuṃ	cakkhū /cakkhūni
Acc	"	"
Voc	cakkhu	cakkhū / cakkhūni

Other -u stem words: dāru (wood)

Fem: -u (stem)

(L6)

Dhātu	Sg	Pl
Nom	dhātu	dhātū / dhātuyo
Acc	dhātuṃ	"
Gen & Dat	dhātuyā	dhātūnaṃ
Ins & Ab	"	dhātūhi / -ūbhi
Loc	dhātuyā / dhātuyam	dhātūsu
Voc	dhātu	dhātū / dhātuyo

1.5 Masc: go (cattle)

(L4)

Go	Sg	Pl
Nom	go	gāvo /gavo
Acc	gāvaṃ / gavaṃ / gāvum	"
Gen & Dat	gāvassa / gavassa	gavaṃ / gunnaṃ / gonaṃ
Ins	gāvena /gavena	gohi / gobhi
Ab	gāvā /-amha /-asmā / gavā...	"
Loc	gāve / -amhi (-asmim)/ gave...	gāvesu / govesu / gosu
Voc	go	gāvo / gavo

1.6 Masc: -ar (stem) (-har type)

(L9)

Satthar/satthu	Sg	Pl
Nom	satthā	satthāro
Acc	satthāraṃ (-araṃ)	satthāro / -e
Gen & Dat	satthu (-ssa) / -uno	satthūnaṃ /-ārānaṃ / -ānaṃ
Ins	satthārā / -unā	satthārehi (-ebhi) /-ūhi
Ab	satthārā / -arā	"
Loc	satthari	satthūsu / -āresu
Voc	satthā / -a / -e	satthāro

Masc: -ar (stem) (-tar type = relationship nouns)

(L9)

Pitar/pitu	Sg	Pl
Nom	pitā	pitaro
Acc	pitaraṃ / pituṃ	pitaro / -e
Gen & Dat	pitu / pituno / pitussa	pitunnaṃ (-ūnaṃ) / pitarānaṃ / pitānaṃ
Ins	pitarā / pitunā	pitūhi (-ūbhi) / pitarehi (-ebhi)

Ab	pitarā	“
Loc	pitari	pitūsu / pitaresu
Voc	pita / pitā	pitaro

Fem: -ar (stem) (-tar type = relationship nouns)

(L9)

Mātar/mātu	Sg	Pl
Nom	mātā	mātarō
Acc	mātaraṃ	“
Gen & Dat	mātu / mātuyā	mātūnaṃ / -arānaṃ
Ins & Ab	mātarā / mātuyā	mātūhi / mātarehi
Loc	mātari / mātuyā (-yaṃ)	mātūsu
Voc	māta / mātā	mātarō

1.7 Masc: -ant (stem)

(L5)

Sīlavant	Sg	Pl
Nom	sīlavā / -vanto	sīlavanto / -vantā
Acc	sīlavantaṃ / sīlavaṃ	sīlavanto / -vante
Gen & Dat	sīlavato / sīlavatassa	sīlavataṃ / -vantānaṃ
Ins & Ab	sīlavatā / -ena	sīlavantehi (-ebhi)
Loc	sīlavati / -vante (-vatamhi / -vantasmiṃ)	sīlavantesu
Voc	sīlavā / -va / -vanta	sīlavanto / -vantā

Other -vant stem words: bhagavant (blessed one), gunavant (virtuous one)

Neut: -ant (stem)

(L5)

Sīlavant	Sg	Pl
Nom	sīlavaṃ	sīlavanti / -vantāni
Voc	sīlava	“

Masc: -ant (stem)

(L6)

Only the **Nom** case differs from the declension above:

Nom	Sg	Pl
Mahant	mahā	mahā / -anto / -antā
Santo	santo	santo / santā

Arahant	Sg	Pl
Nom	arahā / arahaṃ	arahā, arahanto
Acc	arahantaṃ	arahantaṃ
Gen & Dat	arahato	arahantaṃ
Ins & Ab	arahatā / -ena	arahantehi
Loc	arahati	arahantesu
Voc	arahā	arahanto

(L6)

Bhavant	Sg	Pl
Nom	bhavaṃ	bhavanto / bhonto
Acc	bhavantaṃ	bhavante
Gen & Dat	bhoto	bhavataṃ / -ntānaṃ
Ins & Ab	bhotā	bhavantehi
Voc	bhavaṃ / bho	bhavanto

1.8 Masc: -an (stem)

(L6)

Attan	Sg	Pl
Nom	attā	attāno /attūno
Acc	attānaṃ / attaṃ	"
Gen & Dat	attano	attānaṃ / -ūnaṃ
Ins	attanā / -ena	attānehi (-ebhi) / -ūhi
Ab	attanā	"
Loc	attani	attānesu
Voc	atta / -ā	attāno

Rājan	Sg	Pl
Nom	rājā	rājāno
Acc	rājānaṃ / rājaṃ	"
Gen & Dat	rañño /rājino (rājassa)	raññaṃ /-rājūnaṃ (-ānaṃ)
Ins	raññā / rājinā	rājūhi (-ubhi) / rājehi (-ebhi)
Ab	raññā	"
Loc	rājini /raññe	rājūsu (-esu)
Voc	rāja / -ā	rājāno

1.9 Masc: -in (stem)

(L6)

Maccharin	Sg	Pl
Nom	maccharī	maccharino /-maccharī
Acc	maccharinaṃ / -iṃ	"
Gen & Dat	maccharino /-issa	maccharīnaṃ
Ins & Ab	maccharinā /-imhā / -ismā	maccharīhi (- ībhi)
Loc	maccharini / -imhi (-ismiṃ)	maccharīsu
Voc	macchari	maccharino /maccharī

1.10 Neut: -as (stem)

(L6)

Manas	Sg	Pl
Nom	mano / manaṃ	
Acc	"	
Gen	manaso / manassa	
Dat	"	
Ins	manasā / manena	
Ab	manasā / -mhā (-asmā)	
Loc	manasi / mane/ -amhi (-asmīṃ)	

Other -as stem words: cetas (thought)

2. ADJECTIVES

TERMINOLOGY

Adjective = A word that describes a noun or pronoun.

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

When several adjectives are connected with a noun, the first one is placed before the noun and the rest after the noun.

DECLENSION:

Adjectives are declined in the same way as the nouns they describe - i.e. they agree with the noun in gender, number and case.

2.1 ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -antu (-vatu/-mantu):

These adjectives can be used both as adjectives and nouns (one who is ...).

See the declension of sīlavant 1.7

Masc:

Bhagavant	Sg	Pl
Nom	bhagavā / -vanto	bhagavanto / -vantā
Acc	bhagavantam / bhagavam	bhagavanto / -vante
Gen & Dat	bhagavato / bhagavatassa	bhagavataṃ / -vantānaṃ
Ins & Ab	bhagavatā / -ena	bhagavantehi (-ebhi)
Loc	bhagavati / -vante (-vatamhi / -vantsmiṃ)	bhagavantesu
Voc	bhagavā / -va / -vanta	bhagavanto / -vantā

Neut:

Bhagavant	Sg	Pl
Nom	bhagavantam	bhagavantāni
Acc	"	"

The rest is declined as masculine.

Fem:

Bhagavanti	Sg	Pl
Nom	bhagavati / -vanti	bhagavati / bhagavatio
Acc	"	"
Gen & Dat	bhagavatiyā	bhagavatīnaṃ
Ins & Ab	"	bhagavatīhi (-ībhi)
Loc	bhagavatiyā / -iyaṃ	bhagavatisu
Voc	bhagavati	bhagavati / bhagavatio

Feminine -ati/-anti adjectives are declined as -ī stem nouns.

Other -ant stem words:

arahant (worthy)

gunavant (virtuous)

cakkhumant (endowed with eyes)

sīlavant (virtuous)

2.2 COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

(L11)

Comparative (-er) is most commonly formed by adding an affix **-tara** to the adjective, less often by adding **-iya** or **-iyya**.

Superlative (-est) is usually formed by adding an affix **-tama** or **-(i)ṭṭha**. However more commonly comparative has also a superlative sense.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Piya (dear)	piyatara (dearer)	piyatama (dearest)
Sādu (sweet)	sādutara (sweeter)	
Bahu (much)	bahutara/bhiyyo (more)	
Silavant (virtuous)	silavantara (more virt.)	
Sādhu (good)	seyya (better)	seṭṭha (best) pāpiṭṭha (worst)

3. PRONOUNS

TERMINOLOGY

Pronoun = A word that replaces a noun in a sentence

Enclitic * = a form used only inside a sentence

3.1 PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

Amha: I = 1st Person

(L5)

	Sg	Pl
Nom	ahaṃ	mayam (amhe)
Acc	maṃ (mamaṃ)	amhe / no* (asme/amhākaṃ/asmākaṃ)
Gen & Dat	mama / mayhaṃ / me* (mamaṃ/amhaṃ)	amhākaṃ / no* (asmākaṃ / amhaṃ)
Ins	mayā / me*	amhehi (-ebhi) / no*
Ab	mayā	amhehi (-ebhi)
Loc	mayi	amhesu

Tumha: You = 2nd Person

(L5)

	Sg	Pl
Nom	tvaṃ (tvaṃ)	tumhe
Acc	taṃ (tvaṃ / tvaṃ / tvaṃ)	tumhe / vo* (tumhākaṃ)
Gen & Dat	tava / tuyhaṃ / te* (tavaṃ/tumhaṃ)	tumhākaṃ / vo*
Ins	tayā (tvayā) / te*	tumhehi (-ebhi) / vo*
Ab	tayā (tvayā)	tumhehi (-ebhi)
Loc	tayi (tvayi)	tumhesu

Sa: He = 3rd Person (=Demonstrative pron. that)

(L2)

Sg	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	so / sa	taṃ / tad	sā
Acc	taṃ	taṃ	taṃ
Gen & Dat	tassa	<	tassā (-ya)
Ins	tena	<	tāya
Abl	tamhā / tasmā	<	“
Loc	tamhi (tasmiṃ)	<	tassaṃ / tāyaṃ

Pl	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	te	tāni	tā / tāyo
Acc	“	“	“
Gen & Dat	tesaṃ / tesānaṃ	<	tāsaṃ / tāsānaṃ
Ins & Ab	tehi (tebhi)	<	tāhi (tābhi)
Loc	tesu	<	tāsu

3.2 DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS:

Eso: This

(L2)

Has the same meaning as 'so/taṃ' but is more definite, hence used for emphasis.

Sg	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	eso / esa	etaṃ / etad	esā
Acc	etaṃ	"	etaṃ

Ayaṃ/ima: This

(L4)

Sg	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	ayaṃ	imaṃ / idaṃ	ayaṃ
Acc	imaṃ	"	imaṃ
Gen & Dat	imassa / assa	<	imissā (ya) / immāya / assā(ya)
Ins	iminā / amena	<	imāya
Abl	imamhā / -asmā / imasmā	<	"
Loc	imasmiṃ / -imamhi / asmim	<	immisaṃ / immissā / imāyaṃ / assaṃ
Pl	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	ime	imāni	imā / imāyo
Acc	"	"	"
Gen & Dat	imesaṃ / imasānaṃ / esaṃ / esānaṃ	<	imāsaṃ / imasānaṃ
Ins & Ab	imehi / immebhi / ehi / ebhi	<	imāhi / imābhi
Loc	imesu / esu	<	imāsu

3.3 RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

Ya: who/which/that

(L2)

Sg	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	yo / yaṃ	yaṃ / yad	yā
Acc	yaṃ	yaṃ	yaṃ
Gen & Dat	Yassa	yassa	yassā (-ya)
Ins	yena	yena	yāya
Abl	yamhā / yasmā	yamhā / yasmā	"
Loc	yamhi (yasmim)	yamhi (yasmim)	yassaṃ / yāyaṃ
Pl	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	ye	yāni	yā / yāyo
Acc	"	"	"
Gen & Dat	yesaṃ / yesānaṃ	yesaṃ / yesānaṃ	yāsaṃ / yāsānaṃ
Ins & Ab	yehi (yebhi)	yehi (yebhi)	yāhi (yābhi)
Loc	yesu	yesu	yāsu

3.4 INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS:

Ka: Who, what, which?

(L3)

Sg	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	ko / kaṃ	kiṃ	kā
Acc	kaṃ	“	kaṃ
Gen & Dat	kassa (kissa)	kassa (kissa)	kassā
Ins	kena	kena	kāya
Abl	kamhā / kasmā	kamhā / kasmā	“
Loc	kamhi (kasmim̐/ kimhi/kismim̐)	kamhi (kasmim̐/ kimhi/kismim̐)	kassaṃ/ kāyaṃ/ kassā/ kāya
Pl	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	ke	kāni	kā / kāyo
Acc	“	“	“
Gen & Dat	kesaṃ / kesānaṃ	kesaṃ / kesānaṃ	kāsaṃ / kāsānaṃ
Ins & Ab	kehi (kebhi)	kehi (kebhi)	kāhi (kābhi)
Loc	kesu	kesu	kāsu

Katama: What, which?

(L3)

Sg	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	katamo	katamaṃ	katamā
Acc	katamaṃ	“	katamaṃ

4. PRONOMINAL ADVERBS

Relative		Demonstrative		Interrogative	
Yattha	where	tattha	there	kattha	where
Yatra	where	tatra	there	kutra	where
Yato	whence, from where	tato	thence, from that	kuto	whence
Yathā	how, in what manner	tathā	in that manner	kathaṃ	how
Yasmā	because, since	tasmā	therefore	kasmā	why
Yadā	when	tadā	then	kadā	when
Yena	where	tena	there		
Yāva	how long/far	tāva	so long/far		

Adverb + -ci

Ko+ci > koci = anyone

Kattha+ci > katthaci = anywhere

Kuto+ci > kutoci = anyway

Kadā+ci > kadāci = anytime

Yo koci / yohi koci = (m,n) who ever **yā kāci** = (f) who ever

(L3)

Repeated forms:

Tatha tatha = here and there, all over

Yatha yatha = wherever

Sama sama = equally

(L10)

5. VERBS

TERMINOLOGY

Verb = a word describing an action.

Verb root = √, original core from which a verb is formed.

Verb stem = a root primarily modified to form tenses.

Tense = The main verb category by time (present, past, future).

Historical present tense is comm. used in the Pāṭi scripture narratives instead of the past tense.

Mood = gives condition of the action. There is: optative (conditional) and imperative (benedictive) mood.

Conjugation = is change of a verb form with person (1,2,3rd) and number (singular and plural).

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Usually a verb is at the end of a sentence. In verse, for emphasis, it may be at the beginning of a sentence.

CONJUGATION:

5.1 PRESENT TENSE:

Labhati (√ labh + a) = To obtain, receive:

(L1)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	labhāmi	labhāma
2nd	labhasi	labhatha
3rd	labhati	labhanti

Other verbs: pacati

Bhāveti (√ bhū+ e) = To increase, develop, cultivate

(L3)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	bhāvemi	bhāvema
2nd	bhāvesi	bhāvetha
3rd	bhāveti	bhāventi

Other verbs: cinteti, ṭhopeni (commonly have causative sense)

Deseti (√ dis + e) = To teach, instruct, point out

P	Sg	Pl
1st	desemi / desayāmi	desema / desayāma
2nd	desesi / desayasi	desetha / desyatha
3rd	deseti / desayati	desenti / desayanti

Other verbs: coreti/corayati, neti/nayati, pūjeti/pūjayati

Kināti (√ kiṇ + ā) = to buy

P	Sg	Pl
1st	kiṇāmi	kiṇāma
2nd	kiṇāsi	kiṇātha
3rd	kiṇāti	kiṇanti

Other verbs:

Karoti (√ kar + o) = to do, make

(L3)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	karomi	karoma
2nd	karosi	karotha
3rd	karoti	karonti

Other verbs: sunoti

Atthi (√ as + a) = to exist, to be, there is

(L3)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	asmi / amhi	asma / amha
2nd	asi	attha
3rd	atthi	santi

Bhavati (√ bhū + a) / Hoti (√ hū + a) = to become, what has come to be (L3)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	homi	homa
2nd	hosi	hotha
3rd	hoti	honti

5.2 FUTURE TENSE:

Use: to indicate future, probability or a general truth

Bhavissati (Bhav+ (i)ss) = will (probably) be, will exist

(L9)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	bhavissāmi	bhavissāma
2nd	bhavissasi	bhavissatha
3rd	bhavissati	bhavissanti

Special cases:

Āgacchati (to come): āgamissati

Gacchati (to go): gacchissati / gamissati

Tiṭṭhati (to stand, stay): tṭhassati

Dadāti (to give): dadissati / dassati

Suṇāti (to hear): suṇissati / sossati

5.3 PAST TENSE (Aorist)

Use: to describe actions that occurred in the past

i-Aorist:

Is the most common type of the past tense in Pāli.

Pacati = To cook

P	Sg	Pl
1st	apaciṃ/ paciṃ	apacimha/ pacimha
2nd	apaci/ paci	apacittha/ pacittha
3rd	"	apaciṃsu/ paciṃsu/-suṃ

Gacchati = To go

(L6)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	agamim/ agamisaṃ	agamimha
2nd	agami	agamittha
3rd	"	agamimsu/ agamisum

Upasaṅkamati = To approach

(L6)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	upasaṅkamim/ -isaṃ	upasaṅkamimha/-imhā
2nd	upasaṅkami/ -ī	upasaṅkamittha
3rd	"	upasaṅkamimsu

s-Aorist:**Karoti = To do**

(L9)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	akāsiṃ	akamha
2nd	akāsi	akattha
3rd	“	akāsuṃ/ akamsu

Suṇāti = To hear

P	Sg	Pl
1st	assosiṃ	assumha
2nd	assosi	assuttha
3rd	“	assosuṃ

Deseti = To teach, instruct

P	Sg	Pl
1st	desesiṃ	desayimha (desesimha)
2nd	desesi	desayittha (desesittha)
3rd	“	desesuṃ/ deseyimsu

Atthi = To be, exist

P	Sg	Pl
1st	āsiṃ	asimha
2nd	āsi	asittha
3rd	“	asimsu

a-Aorist / root-Aorist:**Passati (√ dis) = To see**

(L6)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	addasaṃ	addasāma/ -amha
2nd	addasā	addasatha/ -attha
3rd	“	addasuṃ

Gacchati (√ gam) = To go

P	Sg	Pl
1st	agamaṃ	agamāma/ -amaha
2nd	agamā	agamatha/ -attha
3rd	“	agamuṃ

Vadati (√ vac) = To say, speak

(L8)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	avacaṃ/ avocaṃ	avacumha/ -ocumha
2nd	avaca/-oca/avacāsi	avacuttha/ -ocuttha
3rd	“	avacuṃ/ avocum

Special cases:

Āgacchati (to come):	āgacchi / āgamāsi
Ādadāti (to take):	ādiyi
Gacchati (to go):	agacchi / agami / agamā
Dadāti (to give):	adadi / adāsi

5.4 OPTATIVE/CONDITIONAL MOOD

Use: to describe a hypothetical situation (may, might, could, should), also as a polite imperative. It is used with particles **sace** or **yadi** = if.

Labhati = To obtain, receive:

(L3)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	labheyyāmi/ -eyyaṃ	labheyyāma
2nd	labheyyāsi/ -eyya	labheyyātha
3rd	labheyya/ labheyyāti	labheyyuṃ

Middle Voice Labhati (see L4)

Bhavati / Hoti = to become, what has come to be

(L3)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	bhaveyyāmi/ -eyyaṃ	bhaveyyāma
2nd	bhaveyyāsi (-eyya)	bhaveyyātha
3rd	bhaveyya (-eyyāti)	bhaveyyuṃ

Atthi = To be, exist

(L7)

P	Sg	Pl
1st	assaṃ/ siyaṃ	assāma
2nd	assa	assatha
3rd	assa/ siyā	assu/ siyuṃ

5.5 IMERATIVE/BENEDICTIVE MOOD

Use: to tell/let someone do something, or to express a wish (may).

Pacati = To cook:

P	Sg	Pl
1st	pacāmi	pacāma
2nd	paca/ pacāhi	pacatha
3rd	pacatu	pacantu

Atthi & Bhavati/Hoti:

P	Atthi		Hoti	
	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
1st	asmi	asma	homi	homa
2nd	āhi	attha	hohi	hotha
3rd	atthu	santu	hotu	hontu

Other verbs 2nd and 3rd person Sg:

(L3, 8)

Labhati (to receive, get):

labhāhi, labhatu

Gacchati (to go):

gacchāhi, gacchatu

Jānāti (to know):

jānāhi, jānātu

Pajahati (to give up):

pajahāhi, pajahatu

5.6 CAUSATIVE

Use: to express action caused by someone to be done by another.

Formation: by adding **-e/-aya/-pe/-āpe/-āpaya** to the root or verbal base (stem).

Adding -e/-aya:

Otarati	otāreti	causes to descend
Karoti	kāreti	causes to make/do
Jalati	jāleti	causes to burn, lights
Pacati	pāceti/pācayati	causes to cook
Pavattati	pavatteti	causes to roll, starts something rolling
Bhuñjati	bhojeti	causes to eat

Adding -pe/-āpe/-āpaya:

Verbal bases ending in **-e/-aya** invariably take the suffixes **-āpe/-āpaya**.

Karoti	kārāpāyati	causes to make/do
Kiṇāti	kiṇāpayati	cause to buy
Coreti	corāpeti/corāpayati	causes to steal
Tiṭṭhati	ṭhapeti	causes to stand, places, puts
Dadāti/deti	dāpeti/dāpayati	causes to give
Nisīdati	nisidāpeti	causes to sit, seats someone
Pacati	pacāpeti/pācāpayati	causes to cook
Vadati	vadāpeti	causes to speak
Bhuñjati	bhojāpeti	causes someone to eat

6. VERBAL FORMS/DERIVATIVES

6.1 INFINITIVE

Use: to express an action to do.

When the present stem ends with -a: -itum

Pāḷi	English	Stem	Infinitive
Bhavati	be/become	bhava	bhavitum
Gacchati	go	gaccha	gacchitum/gantum
Labhati	get	labha	labhitum
Passati	see	passa	passitum

When the present stem ends with ā, e, o: -tum

Pāḷi	English	Stem	Infinitive
Aññāti	comprehend	aññā	aññātum
Deseti	teach	dese	desetum
Neti	lead	ne	netum
Yāti	go	yā	yātum
Hoti	be	ho	hotum

Irregular formations

Pāḷi	English	Stem	Infinitive
Karoti	do	karo	kātum
Gacchati	go	gama	gantum
Jānāti	know	ñānā	ñātum
Tiṭṭhāti	stand, stay	tiṭṭha	ṭhātum
Deti/dadāti	give	dā	dātum
Passati	see	disa	daṭṭhum
Pāpuṇāti	attain	pāpuṇā	pāpunitum
Pivati	drink	pā	pātum
Miyyati/māreti	die	marya/mare	maritum
Labhati	get, obtain	laba	labhitum/laddhum
Vikkiṇāti	sell	vikiṇā	vikkinitum
Suṇāti	hear, listen	suṇā	sotum/suṇitum

6.2 GERUND/ABSOLUTIVE (Indeclinable participle)

Use: to express an action occurring prior to that of the main verb, and closely linked to it.

-tvā/-tvāna Gerunds

They are most common. The affix is added either to the verbal stem or root.

(L4)

-ya Gerunds

They are common with verbs that have prefix added to the root.

Eg: ādadāti, uṭṭhahati, oruhati, pariyādāti

Pāḷi	English	Infinitive	Gerund
Āgacchati	come	āgantum	āgantvā/āgammā
Ādadāti	take	ādātum	ādāya
Āruhati	ascend	āruhitum	āruya
Uṭṭhahati	arise, stand up	uṭṭhahitum	uṭṭhahitvā/uṭṭhāya
Oruhati	descend	oruhitum	oruya
Karoti	do	kātum	katvā

Kiṇāti	buy	kiṇituṃ	kiṇitvā
Gacchati	go	gantvuṃ	gantvā
Gaṇhāti	take	gaṇhitvuṃ	gaṇhitvā/gahetvā
Coreti	steal	coretvuṃ	coretvā
Jānāti	know	ñātvuṃ	jānitvā/ñatvā
Tiṭṭhāti	stand, stay	ṭhātvuṃ	ṭhatvā
Dahati/dhiyati	put	dahitvuṃ	dahitvā
Deti/dadāti	give	dātvuṃ	daditvā/datvā
Nahāyati	bathe	nahāyitvuṃ	nahāyitvā/nahātvā
Nikkhamati	leave	nikkhamitvuṃ	nikkhamitvā/nikkhamma
Pacati	cook	pacitvuṃ	pacitvā
Pajahati	abandon	pajahitvuṃ	pajahitvā/pahāya
Pariyādāti	take over	pariyādātvuṃ	pariyādāya
Passati	see	daṭṭhvuṃ	passitvā/disvā
Pāpunāti	attain	pāpunitvuṃ	pāpunitvā/patvā
Pivati	drink	pātvuṃ	pivitvā
Bhuñjati	eat	bhuñjitvuṃ/bhottvuṃ	bhuñjitvā/bhutvā
Miyati/māreti	die	maretvuṃ	māretvā
Labhati	get, obtain	labhitvuṃ/laddhvuṃ	abhitvā/labhā
Vikkināti	sell	vikkinitvuṃ	vikkinitvā
Vindati	discover, find out	viditvuṃ	viditvā
Suṇāti	hear, listen	sotvuṃ/suṇitvuṃ	suṇitvā/sutvā
Hanati	kill	hantvuṃ/hanitvuṃ	hanitvā/hantvā
Hoti	be	hotvuṃ	hutvā

6.3 PRESENT PARTICIPLE (Prp)

(L3,5)

Use: as an adjective describing a subject.

Masculine and Neuter

Formed by adding **-anta/-māna** to the verbal stem (base).

Declined as **-a** ending nouns.

Feminine

Formed by adding **-ntī/mānā** to the verbal base (stem).

Declined as **-ī** nouns when **-ntī** is used; declined as **-ā** nouns when **-mānī** is used.

Pres. Verb	V. stem	Nom Masc & Neut	Nom Fem
Karoti	kara	karanta/-māna	karontī/-mānā
Kiṇāti	kiṇa	kiṇanta/-māna	kiṇantī/-mānā
Gacchati	gaccha	gacchanta/-māna	gacchantī/-mānā
Deseti	dese	desanta/-ayamāna	Desantī/-ayamānī
Pacati	paca	pacanta/-māna	pacantī/mānā
Suṇāti	suṇā	suṇanta/-māna	suṇantī/-mānā

Gacchanta = going, the goer:

	Sg	Pl
Nom	gacchanto / gacchaṃ*	gacchanto / -antā
Acc	gacchantam	gacchanto / -ante
Gen & Dat	gacchato	gacchatam / -antānam
Ins & Ab	gachatā	gacchantehi (-ebhi)
Loc	gacchati	gacchantesu
Voc	gacchaṃ/ gachananta	gacchanto / -vantā

* used in verse

6.4 PAST PARTICIPLE (Pp)

Use: as an adjective or a noun describing a past action.

Formed by adding **-ta** or **-na** to the verb root with or without a connecting vowel.

Declined in the 3 genders: as **-a** nouns in Mas and Neut; as **-ā** nouns in Fem.

Pāli verb	English translation	Sk verbal root	Past participle
Āmasati	touch, stroke	ā + mṛś-	āmaṭṭha / āmasita
Ārabhati	start, commence	ā + rabh-	āraddha
Āsiñcati	sprinkle	ā + sic-	āsitta
Uppajjati	aires, is born	uppad-	uppanna
Karoti	build, make, do	kṛ-	kata
Kasati	plough	kṛṣ-	kaṭṭha / kasita
Kiṇāti	buy	kṛi-	kīta
Kujjhati	get angry	kudh-	kuddha
Khipati	throw	kṣip-	khitta
Gacchati	go	gam-	gata
Gaṇhāti	take, understand, grasp	grh-	gahita / gahīta
Garahati	despise	garah-	garahita
Cavati	depart, die	cyu-	cuta
Coreti steal		cur-	corita
Chindati	cut	chid-	chinna
Jānāti	know	jñā-	ñāta
Ḍasati	bite	ḍas	daṭṭha
Tarati cross over, surmount		tṛ-	tiṇṇa
Tiṭṭhati	stand, stay	sthā-	ṭhita
Dadāti	give	dā-	dinna
Deseti	teach, point out	dis-	desita
Dhovati	wash	dhov-	dhota / dhovita
Nayati / neti	lead	nī	nīta
Nikkhamati	leave, renounce	nis+kram-	nikkhanta
Pacati	cook	pac-	pakka / pacita
Pajahati	reject, abandon	hā-	pahīna
Pavisati	enter	pra + viś	paviṭṭha
Pasīdati	be pleased	pra + sad-	pasanna
Passati	see	spaś- / dis	diṭṭha
Pāpuṇāti	attain	pra + āp-	patta
Pivati	drink	pā-	pīta
Pucchati	question	prch-	puṭṭha / pucchita
Phusati	touch	sprś-	phuṭṭha
Bhavati	become	bhū-	bhūta
Bhindati	break, split	bhid-	bhinna
Bhuñjati	eat, enjoy	bhuj-	bhutta, bhuñjita
Mināti	measure	mā-	mita
Muñcati	release	muc-	mutta/muñcita
Labhati	get, receive	labh-	laddha / labhita
Vacati / vatti	speak	vac-	vutta
Vapati	sow	vap-	vutta
Vasati	dwell	vas-	vusita / vuttha
Vindati	discover, find out, know	vid-	vidita
Vippakirati	confound, destroy	vi+pa+kira-	vippakiṇṇa
Vivarati	open, uncover	vi + vr-	vivaṭa
Vuccati	be called	vac-	vutta

Vedeti	feel	vid-	vedayita
Suṇāti / suṇoti	listen,hear	su	suta
Supati / suppati	sleep	svap-	sutta
Hanati	kill, strike	han-	hata
Harati	carry, take away	hṛ-	haṭa

6.5 FUTURE PARTICIPLE (Pass)

(L7)

Use: as an adjective describing a future action.

Formed by adding most commonly **-tabba/-aniya** to the verb stem; **-ṇiya** (after a stem -r); and sometimes **-aneyya/-ya**.

Declined in the 3 genders: as **-a** nouns in Mas and Neut; as **-ā** nouns in Fem.

Verb	V. stem	Masc & Neut Pass
Karoti	kara	katabba/kātabba/karaṇīya/kicca
Carati	cara	caritabba
Jānāti	jñā	jānitabba/ñātabba/ñeyya
Deti/dadāti	dā	dātabba/deyya
Gacchati	gaccha	gantabba

Verb	V. stem	Masc & Neut Pass
Passati	disa	daṭṭhabba/dassaniya/dassaneyya
Pūjeti	pūja	Pūjaniya/pūjja (puj+ya)
Pivati	pib	pātabba/peyya
Bhavati	bhū	bhavitabba/bhabba (bhav+ya)
Bhuñjati	bhuja	bhuñjitabba/bhojaniya
Labhati	labha	laddhabba
Suṇāti	su	sotabba
Hanati	han	hantabba/hañña (han+ya)

6.6 VERBAL FORMS BASED ON ROOT –hā-

(L7)

English	diminish	abandon	renounce	leave	omit/neglect
Pres (3 sg)	hāyati	vijahati	pajahati/-āti	jahāti	hāpeti
Past (3 sg)	hāyi	vijahi	pajahi	jahi	hāpesi
Pr.p.	hāyanta/ hāyamāna	vijahanta	pajahanta	jahanta	hāpenta
Pp	hāna	vijāhita	pajāhita	jahita	hāpita
Ger.	hāyitvā	vijahitvā/ vihāya	pajahitvā/ pahāya	jahitvā/ hitvā	hāpetvā
Fut.p.	hātabba	vijahitabba	pahatabba	jahitabba	hāpetabba

6.7 SOME WORDS DERIVED FROM ROOTS –vid- and -jñā-

Prefix	Root	Verb	Ger	Pp	Pass	Noun
	-jñā-	jānāti	ñatvā	ñāta		ñāṇa
pa-	-jñā-	pajānāti				paññā
vi-	-jñā-	vijānāti	viñatvā	viñāta		viññāṇa
	-vid-	vindati	viditvā	vidita	veditabba	vijjā

7. NUMBERS

Eka	dvi	ti	catu	pañca	cha	satta	aṭṭha	nava	dasa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Eka: one/some

(L4)

It comes in 3 genders, and both singular and plural forms.

In the **singular** form it means **one**, and is commonly used as a pronoun.

In the **plural** form it means **some**, and is used as a pronoun or an adjective.

Declension: both forms are declines as sa/taṃ.

Sg	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	eko	ekaṃ	ekā
Acc	ekaṃ	"	ekaṃ
Gen & Dat	ekassa	<	ekassā (-ya)/ekissaṃ (ekāya)
Ins	ekena	<	ekāya
Abl	ekamhā / ekasmā	<	"
Loc	ekamhi (ekasmiṃ)	<	ekissaṃ (ekāyaṃ)
Pl	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom & Acc	eke	ekāni	ekā(go)
Gen & Dat	ekesaṃ (-sānaṃ)	<	ekāsaṃ (ekāsānaṃ)
Ins & Ab	ekehi (-ebhi)	<	ekāhi
Loc	ekesu	<	ekāsu

Dvi = two

Dvi	All genders
Nom & Acc	dve/duve
Gen & Dat	dvṇṇaṃ/duvinnaṃ
Ins & Ab	dvīhi/dvībhi (dīhi)
Loc	dvīsu (duvesu)

Ti & catu: three & four

Ti	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom & Acc	tayo	tīṇi	tisso
Gen & Dat	tiṇṇaṃ/tiṇṇannaṃ	<	tissanaṃ
Ins & Abl	tīhi/tībhi	<	<
Loc	tīsu	<	<
Catu	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom & Acc	cattāro/catturo	cattāri	catasso
Gen & Dat	catunnaṃ	<	catassannaṃ
Ins & Abl	catūhi/-ūbhi/-ubhi	<	<
Loc	catūsu	<	<

Other numerals

The numerals 5-10 do not distinguish genders.

Declension: all decline like **pañca**.

Pañca	All genders
Nom & Acc	pañca
Gen & Dat	pañcannaṃ
Ins & Abl	pañcahi
Loc	pañcasu

Sabba & Para : All & Other

Use: as an adjective or a pronoun.

Declension: when used as a pronoun it takes the **plural** ending of a pronoun like so/taṃ.

Sabba	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom & Acc	sabbe	sabbāni	sabbā
Gen & Dat	sabbesaṃ	<	sabbāsaṃ
Ins & Abl	sabbehi	<	sabbāhi
Loc	sabbesu	<	sabbāsu

Para declension is similar to sabba.

8. PREFIXES

- a-** without, neg. (**na** paricle shortened) , im-, non-
ati- further, beyond, intensif.
adhi- to, towards, over, above, upon, higher, intensifier
anu- after, along, near, according to, less than, each
apa- off, away from, forth
api- towards, onto, over, close upon
abhi- towards, onto, over, facing, against, intens.
ava/o- down, below, off, away, back, aside, little, less, negative & diminutive
ā- at, near to/away, towards/from, all around, intens. (e.g. āsava)
ud- upwards, above, forth, out, away
upa- unto, upon, towards, near, with, as, like, up to, intens.&diminutive, opp. of **apa-**
du(r)- difficult, bad, wrong, opposite of **su-**
ni(r)- without, downwards, into, under, forth, neg.
pa- onward, forward to, forth, out, intens.
pati/paṭi- against, back to, opposite, in reverse direction, in return, towards, nearby
parā- onto, over, away, back, opposed to, aside, beyond, through
pari- (all)around, (all)about, all over, completely, intens.
vi- apart, away, without, intensif.&neg., transcendent
sa- one's own (sakiñcano = one with worldly attachments; sāsava = connected with āsavas)
saṃ- with, along, together, fully, completely, intens.
su- well, happy, happily, thorough, intens., opposite of **dur-**

COMPOUNDS

- a + atta > anatta
a + nicca > anicca
a + mata > amata
a + vijjā > avijjā
abhi + dhamma > abhidhamma
ā + loka > āloka
dur + kha >> dukkha
ni + rodha > nirodha
nir + vāna >> nibbāna
pa + dīpa > padīpa
pari + nibbāna > parinibbāna
vi + mutti > vimutti
vi + jñā >> viññāna
vi + naya > vinaya
vi + rāga > virāga
vi + sañkhāra > visañkhāra
vi + saṃyoga > visam̐yoga
saṃ + kar >> sañkhāra
saṃ + yoga > sam̐yoga
saṃ + sāra > saṃsāra
su + kha > sukha

9. INDECLINABLES, PARTICLES

(L1,3)

atha	now, then
atha kho	now, but, however
api	also
ādi, ādini	etcetera (when added to a noun or a list of nouns)
iti	thus, such
iva	like, as
eva	emphatic - very, certainly, really
evaṃ	thus, such, yes
evaṃ eva	just so, so too
evaṃ pi (evaṃ + api)	just also, so too
kho	emphatic/connective - not translated
ca	and
ci	indefinite particle. May be added to interrog. pron. to form indefinite pronouns (L3)
ce	if - it cannot begin a sentence. (E.g. Ahaṃ ce ... = I if ...= if I ...)
na	not
nu	emphatic -
no (na+u)	emphatic negative - verily not
nāma	just, indeed, for sure
namo	homage
pana	yet, moreover
pi	again, also; connective - not translated
ti /iti	quotation marker
yadidaṃ	that is to say, namely
yathā	just as, like
yeva	even, just, also
vā	or
ve	emphatic – verily, indeed, truly
sakkā	it is possible
sadā	always, forever
sammā	right
seyyathā	just as, just like, as if
hi	emphatic – verily, certainly, this very

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Font: Tahoma, diacriticals: Ā Ī Ū ā ī ū ṇ ṅ ṭ ḍ ḷ ṃ



**Ākāsaṭṭhā ca bhummaṭṭhā, devā nāgā mahiddhikā,
puññaṃ taṃ anumoditvā, ciraṃ rakkhantu desanaṃ.**

May all beings inhabiting Space and Earth, Devas and Nagas of mighty power,
share this merit and may they long protect the teaching of the Dhamma.