PĀLI GRAMMAR

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IN

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DEDICATED

TO

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With acknowledgements of his kindly assistance in early Pali studies.

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CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 7:—*Insert the heading*, Consonantal Changes, *between Sections 69 and 70.*

PAGE 11:—*In 84, (2) after the word* mute, *in both cases, insert the words*—or nasal.

PAGE 23:—*In Plur., Mas., Nom., change* —i to —ī.

PAGE 26:—*In Sing., Loc., change*, jātiya to jātiyā.

PAGE 32:—*Change* 154 *to* 145.

PAGE 45:—*In Section 167, change* matū to mātā.

PAGE 59:—*In Section 189, Sing., Gen., and Dat., change* mayam to mayham.

PAGE 61:—*In Sing., Fem., Loc., the last word should read* assam *instead of* tassam.

PAGE 72:—*Sect. 216, N. B., should read*—In the formation of the Aorist Stem, the root is often replaced by the Present Stem.

PAGE 75:—*The Reflec., Fut., Sing., 1st Pers., should read* —am *instead of* —e.

PREFACE.

———

This little book is chiefly a compilation. In its preparation all the Pāli Grammars published in English, have been consulted ; and all material that was found suitable, or could be made so, has been freely used : yet the work will be found as distinctly original as any such work can be   I have got most help from the Pāli Grammars by Müller and by Frankfürter, and from the Sanscrit Grammars by Whitney and by Williams. Fausböll's splendid texts and his "Glossary to the Sutta Nīpata" have been very helpful: and Childer's Dictionary, invaluable.   The short appendix on metres is adapted almost entirely from "Vuttodaya" as edited by Major G. E. Fryer.

My only excuse for preparing and publishing such a book is the great need I myself felt for something like it, in my own study of Pāli as a beginner, and in my teaching of Pāli to classes of beginners.   I have sought to make it pre-eminently a beginner's help.

Much of the work has been taught to my own pupils, and daily used in the class-room during the past two years : the present form is assumed in the light of such class-room use.

I have to thank Mr. F. D. Phinney, Supt. of the A. B. M. Press, for great care in the printing : and my good wife for valuable help in copying and proof reading.   All who help to eliminate errors in an educational work are true assistants.

Hoping the work may be found helpful to others, I send it forth.

RANGOON, BURMA.
  29th July, 1899.   H. H. TILBE,

CONTENTS.

PĀLI GRAMMAR.

1. Pāli Grammar has two parts. The first part treats of words; *(a)* their sound; *(b)* their formation; *(c)* their inflection. The second part shows how words are joined together in sentences.

2. The principal kinds of words are:—
   1. *Nouns*, including *Substantives*, commonly called simply *Nouns; Adjectives; Numerals; Pronouns.*
   2. *Verbs.*
   3. *Indeclinables*, including *Adverbs; Prepositions; Conjunctions.*

3. *Nouns* (Substantive) are words used as names; they are either *Abstract* or *Concrete*.

4. Abstract Nouns denote qualities, actions, states and conditions.

5. Concrete Nouns denote persons or things. They are either *Proper Nouns* which denote individual persons or things; or *Common Nouns* which denote one or more of a class of persons or things.

6. Common Nouns which denote a collection or group are called *Collective Nouns*.

7. Common Nouns which denote material or stuff which is measured, not counted, are called *Material Nouns*.

8. *Adjectives* are words used to describe persons or things and are attached to the Nouns they modify.

9. *Pronouns* are words used as substitutes for Nouns.

10. *Verbs* are words used to express action, existence, or condition.

11. *Adverbs* and *Prepositions* denote time, place, manner, or condition; they are generally compounded with Nouns or Verbs.

12. *Conjunctions* connect words or clauses in a sentence.

13.   *Interjections* are mere cries expressive of feeling; they are not generally connected with the sentence.

14.   There is no *Article* but certain Demonstrative Pronouns are frequently best translated with the force of the definite article, and the numeral *Eko*, with the force of the indefinite article.

A.—SOUND.

Alphabet.

15.   The Pāli Alphabet consists of forty one characters, written in the following order:—

A, Ā, I, Ī, U, Ū, E, O; *M;* K, KH, G, GH, Ṅ; C, CH, J, JH, Ñ; Ṭ, ṬH, Ḍ, (Ḷ), ḌH, Ṇ; T, TH, D, DH, N; P, PH, B, BH, M; Y, R, L, V; S; H.

16.   A letter in Pāli has always the same sound.

NOTE:—Except perhaps *ṁ*. See 26.

17.   The sound of A is the same as in *America*, or as the sound of *u* in *but*.

18.   Ā is like *a* in *father*.

19.   I has the same sound as in *pin*.

20.   Ī is like *ee* in *seen*.

21.   U is like *oo* in *foot*.

22.   Ū is like *oo* in *food*.

23.   E is pronounced as in *fete* or as *a* in *mate*.

24.   O is pronounced as in *note*.

25.   A, I, U, are always short: Ā, Ī, Ū, E, O, are always long.

26.   *M* is a mere nasal breathing. When final or followed by a vowel, it has the sound of a suppressed *ng:* when followed by a consonant, it takes the sound of the nasal of the class to which the consonant belongs and may change to that nasal.

27.   K is sounded as in *king*.

28.   KH is the aspirate of K and is pronounced as that letter plus a distinct, but not separated sound of *h*—nearly as in the compound *black-hearted*.

29.   G is always hard as in *gun*.

30   GH, the aspirate of G, is very nearly as *g-h* in *pig-headed*.

31. N is sounded as *ng* or *nk* according as it precedes a sonant or a surd.

32. C has the sound of *ch* in *church*.

33. CH is very nearly like *ch-h* in the compound *much-hated*.

34. J is sounded as in *jump*.

35. JH is very nearly like *dge-h* in *sledge-hammer*.

36. *Note:*—In English there are several representations for the one sound *j:* e.g., *j* or *g* at the beginning of a word; *ge, gi, de, di* in the middle of a word; *j, ge, dge* at the end of a word.

37. N has the sound of *ny* in *banyan*, or of *ni* in *minion*.

38. Theoretically the *Cerebrals* and *Dentals* are quite different and both are difficult to represent by means of English words. Practically, however, the pronunciation is nearly the same, both classes falling between the theoretical sounds and nearly coinciding with the English *dentals*.

39. The Cerebrals should have a duller and deeper sound than the English dentals—a sound made with the tongue far back in the head, the tip turned back, and the underside of the tip brought in contact with the roof of the mouth.

40. The Dentals should have a more distinctly dental sound than the corresponding English letters—a sound made by putting the tongue in actual contact with the inside of the upper teeth so that *t* has a sound approaching that of *th* in *thin*, and *d* that of *th* in *this*. The other letters of the class are the aspirates and the nasal for the same position.

41. P is sounded as in *pap*.

42. PH is very nearly like *p-h* in *trip-hammer*.

43. B is pronounced as in *bed*.

44. BH is very nearly like *b-h* in *tub-handle*.

45. M has the same sound as in *man*.

46. Y is sounded as in *yet*.

47. R is sounded as in *rat*.

48. L is pronounced as in *light*.

49. The labial liquid V has theoretically the sound of *w* in *win;* practically it is generally pronounced as a labio-dental liquid, as *v* in *vine*.

50. S is as in *son*.

51. H is sounded as in *hat*.

52. The letters of the alphabet are classified with respect to the place of formation, as:—

    (1) *Gutterals*, formed in the throat.
    (2) *Palatals*, formed with the aid of the palate.
    (3) *Cerebrals*, formed in the roof of the mouth.
    (4) *Dentals*, formed with the aid of the teeth.
    (5) *Labials*, formed with the aid of the lips.

53. The letters of the alphabet are classified with respect to tone, as:—

    (1) *Surds*, made without tone.
    (2) *Sonants*, made with obstructed tone.

54. The Consonants are classified with respect to utterance, as:—

    (1) *Mutes*, not uttered without the aid of a vowel.
    (2) *Liquids*, uniting readily with other sounds.
    (3) *Nasals*, uttered with a resonance in the nose.

55. The Consonants are classified with respect to aspiration, as:—

    (1) *Aspirated*, having a distinct, strong breathing added.

    (2) *Unaspirated*, having no such breathing.

56. S is classified as a *sibilant*.

57. H is classified as an *aspirate*.

58. Y and V are also called *semi-vowels*.

59. E partakes of the characteristics of both gutterals and palatals, being considered a diphthong made up of a or ā +i or ī.

60. O partakes of the characteristics of both gutterals and labials, being considered a diphthong made up of a or ā +u or ū.

61. *M*, called niggahīta, has been variously classified·but it is perhaps best considered a nasal vowel, partaking of the characteristics of all the classes.

62. Excluding the *nasals*, the *liquids*, and the *sibilant*, the other twenty-two Consonants are *mutes*.

63. The above distinctions are shown in the following:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.

	VOWELS. Sonant.	CONSONANTS. Surd — Unaspirated.	Surd — Aspirated.	Sonant — Unaspirated.	Sonant — Aspirated.	Sonant — Nasal.	Sonant — Liquid.	Sibilant (Surd).	Aspirate (Sonant).
Gutterals,	a & ā	k	kh	g	gh	ṅ	...	...	h
Palatals,	i & ī	c	ch	j	jh	ñ	y	...	...
Cerebrals,	...	ṭ	ṭh	ḍ (!)	ḍh	ṇ	r	...	...
Dentals,	...	t	th	d	dh	n	l	s	...
Labials,	u & ū	p	ph	b	bh	m	v	...	...

(Vowel braces: *e* joins a & ā with i & ī; *o* below; *m* spans all.)

VOWEL CHANGES.

64. Vowels are frequently interchanged. The vowels are produced by the emission of the breath modified by greater or less change in the vocal organs—chiefly the palate and lips. Ā is formed with the organs all wide open. By constricting the palate more and more with the raised tongue while narrowing the opening of the lips side-wise, the sound of Ā is changed successively to A, E, I, Ĭ; by constricting the palate in the same way while narrowing the opening of the lips up and down, the sound of Ā is changed successively to A, O, U, Ŭ. The first process is termed *flattening* and its reverse, *filling up:* the second is termed *narrowing* and its reverse *rounding up*.
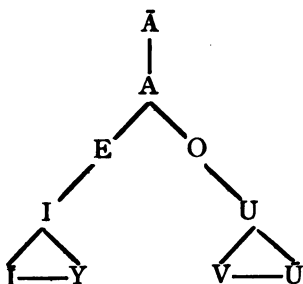
There is a general tendency for i and ī to become e; for u and ū to become o: for a to become ā   This change is called *strengthening* and by native grammarians is considered as resulting from prefixing a.

There is also a general tendency for the palatals and dentals to interchange.

The following, then, are frequent changes:—

(1) Ā may flatten to e; it may narrow to o or to u.

(2) A may flatten to e or to i: it may strengthen to ā; it may narrow to o or to u.

(3) E may fill up to a or to ā; it may flatten to i: it may pass over to o.

(4) I may fill up to e, to a, or to ay: it may change to its semi-vowel y: it may pass over to o or to u.

(5) Ĭ may fill up to e, to a, or to ā: it may pass over to u.

(6) O may narrow to u before a double consonant; or to ū, sometimes u, before a single consonant.

(7) U may strengthen to o or to av: it may change to its semi-vowel v: it may pass over to i or to a.

(8)   Ŭ may strengthen to o or round up to ā: it may
  pass over to ī.

65.   Vowels may be lengthened:—
 (1)   In compensation for consonants dropped.
 (2)   In certain prepositions.
 (3) .For the sake of metre.
 (4)   In composition.

66.   Vowels may be shortened:—
 (1)   Before conjunct consonants.
 (2)   Before niggahīta.
 (3)   For the sake of Metre.
 (4)   In composition.

67.   Vowels are sometimes dropped.

68.   Vowels are often inserted, especially to avoid conjunct
  consonants.

69.   Vowels are generally changed when brought together.
  See *Sandhi*, 79 ff.

70.   There are frequent changes of consonants. The motive
is either euphony or false analogy. Most of the changes are
optional and not infrequently two or more forms appear.

71.   Consonants interchange as follows:—
 (1)   An aspirated consonant may displace its unaspirated
   form and *vice-versâ.*
 (2)   An aspirated consonant may drop the characteristic
   part, leaving h alone.
 (3)   A surd may change to a sonant of the same class or
   vice-versâ.
 (4)   A mute of one class is frequently changed to a mute
   of another class.
 (5)   Y is inserted between two vowels when a consonant
   has been elided: it changes to v between another
   vowel and u: it is frequently interchangeable with r.
 (6)   L is interchangeable with r and with n: it some-
   times displaces d.
 (7)   Ḷ may be written for ḍ: ḷ=ḍ may displace ṇ.
 (8)   D and r sometimes interchange.
 (9)   H, r and s cerebralize a dental nasal which may then
   become palatal.
 (10)   Any one of the five nasals following a vowel or
   preceding either a vowel or a consonant, may be-
   come niggahīta.

72. Consonants are frequently dropped from the end or beginning of words and elided from the midst of words.

73. Consonants are often prefixed to words or inserted between vowels in the midst of words.

74. Consonants are often doubled after a vowel, especially when an original consonant that has been dropped is revived and assimilated.

75. Two consonants of the same class coming together are preserved intact: but a conjunction of consonants of different classes is generally avoided, either by vowel insertion or by assimilation.

76. A conjunction of three consonants is allowed only when one at least is a semi-vowel. A conjunction of three or more consonants is avoided just as one of two consonants, by vowel insertion and assimilation.

77. Assimilation is generally progressive, so that the first consonant is assimilated to the second: but sometimes it is retrogressive, so that the second consonant is assimilated to the first.

If either or both of the orginal consonants be aspirated, the second of the reduplicated consonants will have aspiration and the first will be unaspirated: but sometimes the aspiration is lost in assimilation.

The *rules of assimilation* are as follows:—

(1) When a mute follows a mute, progressive assimilation always takes place.

(2) When a nasal follows a mute, retrogressive assimilation generally takes place: there may be vowel insertion: progressive assimilation occasionally occurs.

(3) When a mute follows a nasal, retrogressive assimilation occasionally takes place: but generally the nasal changes to the nasal of the class to which the mute belongs.

(4) When a nasal meets a nasal, progressive assimilation takes place.

(5) When the sibilant precedes or follows a mute, the sibilant is always assimilated and generally the resultant is aspirated.

N. B.—Ts and ps generally give cch.

(6) When the sibilant follows a nasal, the group may remain intact: the sibilant may change to h with *metathesis*.

N. B.—Metathesis means transposition of two letters coming together.

(7) When y precedes or follows a mute, the group may remain intact: there may be vowel insertion: but generally the y is assimilated; and if it follows a *dental*, the resultant passes into the *palatal* class.

(8) Y and r in conjunction may remain intact: may take vowel insertion: may give r, y, yy, or ll.

(9) Y following l may be preserved or may be assimilated.

(10) Y following v may give v, vy, viy, by, or bb.

(11) When y follows h, both may remain with *metathesis:* h may be assimilated: there may be vowel insertion.

(12) R in conjunction with a mute or sibilant is generally assimilated, sometimes aspirating the resultant: when it precedes a dental, the resultant may become cerebral: following a mute, it is sometimes retained and sometimes takes vowel insertion.

(13) When r precedes h, there is always vowel insertion: when it follows h, there may be vowel insertion or assimilation, either progressive or retrogressive.

[14) R in conjunction with v gives v at the beginning of a word and bb within a word.

(15) R preceding l is assimilated.

(16) L in conjunction may take vowel insertion; sometimes there is assimilation, lv giving ll or bb.

(17) V in conjunction generally assimilates: it occasionally remains intact: hv undergoes *metathesis*.

(18) H in conjunction with nasals generally show *metathesis* or takes vowel insertion.

78. Every word in Pāli must end in a vowel or niggahīta. This requirement occasions the following changes:—

(1) Any final nasal is changed to niggahīta and a preceding vowel shortened, if long.

(2) Final as generally changes to o; occasionally it passes through o to u: sometimes it gives e; sometimes s drops, leaving a.

(3) Other consonants are always dropped. The remaining vowels may then be left unchanged: may be lengthened: may be shortened: may take niggahīta.

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SANDHI.

79. When vowels meet, coalescence may take place: one may be elided: one may change to its semi-vowel form: both may remain intact: a consonant may be inserted.

80. When vowels of the same organ meet, the result will generally be a long vowel of the given organ: but two short vowels may give rise to a short vowel before conjunct consonants.

81. When vowels of different organs meet, the first is generally elided: the remaining vowel may contiune as it is or may lengthen if short.

The following exceptions may occur:—

(1) Ā or a + i or ī generally gives e.
(2) Ā or a + u or ū generally gives o.
(3) E + a may give ya.
(4) E may elide a following vowel.
(5) O generally elides a following vowel.
(6) O may change to av which may remain intact; drop the a, leaving v alone; or become uv.
(7) I sometimes elides a following vowel.
(8) I may change to its semi-vowel form y and then assimilate with a preceding consonant.
(9) Iti + eva become itveva.
(10) Ī generally is not elided but elides or unites with another vowel.
(11) U may change to its semi-vowel form v which may or may not assimilate with a preceding consonant.
(12) U + i sometimes gives ū.

82. When two vowels meet one of the following consonants may be inserted:—
y, v, m, or r, generally; d, n, l, or t, occasionally. Sometimes a dropped consonant is revived between two vowels.

83. When a vowel, especially a short vowel, meets a simple consonant from which a conjoining consonant has been dropped, the dropped consonant may be revived and assimilated.

84. When niggahīta meets either vowel or consonant, the group may remain intact: niggahīta may be elided: a vowel following niggahīta may be elided; or one of the following changes may occur:—

(1) Niggahīta preceding a vowel generally changes to m: or if the vowel be e, the group changes to ññ.

(2) Niggahīta followed by a mute, is generally changed to the nasal of the class to which the mute belongs.

(3) When niggahīta is followed by y, the group may become ññ.

(4) When niggahīta precedes h, it may change to ñ.

QUANTITY.

85. A syllable is short, if it contain a short vowel followed by a single consonant.

86. A syllable is long, if it contain a long vowel: if it contain a short vowel followed by two consonants: if it ends in niggahīta.

87. For the sake of metre, the quantity of a syllable may be changed by changing the quantity of the vowel; by adding or dropping a consonant: by adding or dropping niggahīta.

88. Sometimes for the sake of metre, whole syllables are dropped or elided.

ACCENT.

89. No doubt Pāli had an accent of its own: but it is not now known. In reading or reciting the texts, it is now customary to emphasize all long syllables.

B.—FORMATION.

90. There are at least three stages in the developement of any inflected word, either noun or verb:—

(1) Root; (2) Stem; (3) Word.

91. Formation is the process by which stems are formed from roots or from other stems.

92. A root is a monosyllable which gives the fundamental meaning to a word or group of words.

93. *Note* —A root is that simple and primitive part of the word which, incapable of grammatical decomposition, has

been likened to a primitive element in chemistry. It con-
tains a simple primitive idea without addition or limitation of
any sort. It is not a real word, either noun or verb.

94   *Note.*—Roots are common, in varying form to Pāli
and its cognates in the great Aryan family of languages. In
this grammar, a root written under the sign √, will always
be the Pāli form of the root: but following the Pāli form, the
Sanscrit form (when different) will frequently be given in
parentheses, in order to show an older form which will explain
many changes in formation—especially where dropped con-
sonants are revived and assimilated in composition.

N.B.—Sanscrit equivalents will sometimes follow other forms than roots.

95.   A stem is that part of a word which contains its mean-
ing. Stems are either primary or secondary.

96.   A Primary stem is developed directly from the root
by some modification—either by some internal change in the
root itself or by the addition of some letter or letters, called a
suffix: in some cases, by both internal change and addition
of suffix.

97.   Sometimes the bare root itself is used as a primary stem.

98.   A secondary stem is developed from a primary stem
by the addition of a suffix, with or without change of the root
element.

I.—FORMATION OF NOUNS.

99.   A Primary Noun Stem is formed by adding a suffix to
the root which may be either simple or compounded with an
indeclinable. The root may or may not take internal change.

100.   The suffix is sometimes added directly to the root,
in which case assimilation may arise; sometimes it is added
by means of a *connecting vowel.*

101   *Note:*—Both in formation and in inflection, a vowel,
called *connecting vowel*, is frequently inserted between the
two parts of a stem or word to avoid a conjunction of conso-
nants. This connecting vowel is generally, not always, i.

102.   The following is a list of suffixes used in making
Primary Noun Stems:—

             a; an; ana; abha; as; asi.
             ā; āna.
             i; in; ina; is; ittha (ishta).

ī; īyas.
u; una.
ū.
ka; with aka, ika, uka.
ta; tar; tas; ti; tu; tta;—i,—u (tra—i—u); tha;
    thu.
na; nas; ni; nu.
ma; man; māna; mi.
ya; yu.
ra, with ara, ira, ura; ri; ru.
van; vara; vari; varī; vāni.
sa; sas.

103.   A Secondary Noun Stem is developed from a Primary Noun Stem by means of a new suffix which may be added directly to the ending or may replace it. There may or may not be internal change in the root element.

104.   The following is a list of suffixes used in making Secondary Noun Stems:—

a.
āyana; āyī; āyya.
i; iya.
īya
eyya (enya).
ka, with aka, ika.
ta; tara, ra; tama, ma; tā; tya; tva; tvana.
disa; risa.
maya; mant; min.
ya.
ra; la.
vant; vin.

105.   Compound stems are formed by uniting two or more simple stems, whether primary or secondary. Such stems may be used either substantively or adjectively. Indeclinables sometimes form the first part of compound stems and a few compounds exist, made up entirely of indeclinable forms.

106.   *Note*—Stems formed from roots to which adverbs and prepositions have been prefixed, are really compounds; but such noun-stems are treated exactly as simple stems formed from bare roots.

107.   Compounds are divided into the following classes:—

(1)   *Dvanda.*—Copulative or Aggregative.

In this compound the members are co-ordinate
and in uncompounded use would generally be
connected by the conjunction, ca. This com-
pound is generally a plural with the gender and
declension of the final member; but it may
become a singular collective which is generally
neuter.

N. B.—Akin to this compound is the doubling or repeating of words to
express intensity, generality, or distribution.

(2)   *Tappurisa.*—Dependent Determinate.
In this compound the prior member modifies the
final member as a case dependent on it. The case
relation may be of any kind; and occasionally
the order of the members may be reversed.
Frequently stems are thus used which are not
found in simple words.

(3)   *Kammadhāya.*—Descriptive Determinate.
In this compound, the prior member modifies the
final member as an adjective.

(4)   *Digu.*—Numerical Determinate.
In this compound the prior member has the force
of a numeral modifying the final member. The
compound generally becomes a neuter singular.

(5)   *Abyayībhāva.*—Adverbial.
In this compound the prior member is an indeclin-
able joined to a noun stem as final member.
The compound becomes a singular abstract or
collective; and is frequently used adverbially.

When any of the above compounds are used as
adjectives, assuming the forms for gender, num-
ber and case required by the nouns with which
they are used, they are called *Bahubbīhi.*
When used as a Bahubbīhi, the declension of
the compound may be determined by the final
stem; but more generally it is declined with the
endings of the first declension.

II.—FORMATION OF VERBS.

108.   Primary Verbal Stems are formed directly from roots by various modifications of the root itself and the addition of different suffixes.   This formation of primary verbal stems will be best considered with *Conjugation* under Inflection.

109   A Secondary Verbal Stem is one which throughout its inflection, relies on a *Conjugation-stem* rather than directly on the root.   There are five classes :—

(1) *Passive*, giving the root a passive force.

(2) *Causative*, giving the root a causative force.

(3) *Desiderative*, giving the root a desiderative force.

(4) *Intensive*, or *Frequentive*, giving the root an intensive, or repetitional force.

(5) *Denominative*, expressing a great variety of ideas—*acting like, resembling; regarding as, treating as, causing to be, making; using; being possessed of; desiring* that which is denoted by the noun from which it is derived.

110.   The Passive conjugation-stem is made by adding the suffix —ya to the root as follows :—

(1) When the root ends in a vowel, —ya is added directly, the root-vowel frequently undergoing change.

(2) When the root ends in a single consonant, —ya is generally added directly, according to the regular rules of assimilation, *(See 77)*.

(3) When the root ends in a conjunct consonant, or a single consonant that does not readily double (generally r or h), —ya is added with the connecting-vowel —ī.

Sometimes —īya is added to the Present Stem, *(See 207)*.

111.   The Causative conjugation-stem is formed by *strengthening* the root and adding the suffixes —aya, —āpaya which may contract respectively to —e, —āpe before consonant endings but remain, dropping final a, before vowel endings.

112.   The Desiderative conjugation-stem is formed by reduplicating the root and adding a suffix, —sa, with or without i as connecting-vowel.

In this reduplication the consonant follows the regular rules for reduplication *(See 113)*; but the vowel is generally i for

a, ā, i or ar *(ri)*: u for u or ū. Sometimes the reduplication and root are contracted into one syllable which together with assimilation with —sa gives some peculiar forms.

113.   *Note.*—Reduplication consists of a prefixed syllable made up according to the following rules :—

(1)   If the root begin with a vowel, the reduplication will consist of that vowel which will unite with the root according to the regular rules of *Sandhi* *(See 80).*

(2)   When the root begins with a consonant,—
the first letter of the reduplication will be that consonant, except that :—

(*a*)   An aspirate is replaced by its non-aspirate ;
(*b*)   A gutteral is replaced by the corresponding palatal ;
(*c*)   H is replaced by j ;

the vowel of the reduplication will be the vowel of the root, except that :—

(*a*)   A long vowel is shortened ;
(*b*)   A coming after kh, ch, or s, is changed to i ;
(*c*)   U is sometimes replaced by a.

N. B.—In the reduplicated stem, the root-vowel is sometimes *strengthened*.

114.   The Intensive conjugation-stem is formed by a peculiar reduplication of the root with or without the addition of a suffix, ya.

In this reduplication, the first consonant of the root is repeated according to the regular rules of reduplication *(See 113)*: the vowel is strengthened : a consonant, generally r, l=r, or a nasal, taken from the end of the root, may or may not be inserted between the vowel of the reduplication and the root : i or ī, according as the root begins with a conjunct or a simple consonant, may or may not be still further inserted between this final consonant of the reduplication and the root.

115.   The Denominative conjugation-stem is formed by adding one of the suffixes, a, aya, āya, iya, or īya, to a noun stem.

116.   Compound Verbal stems are formed from roots to which adverbs and prepositions have been prefixed.

The prefixed indeclinables are united with the roots according to the regular rules assimilation and Sandhi. *(See 77 and 79, ff.)*

C.—INFLECTION.

117. Inflection is the change a word undergoes to indicate its relation to other words in a sentence.

I.—INFLECTION OF NOUNS.

118. The inflection of nouns, called *Declension*, consists of attaching to the stem, certain *endings* showing difference of gender, of number, and of case.

N. B.—Pronouns also show a difference of persons.

119. There are two genders :—
(1) *Masculine*, considered as male.
(2) *Feminine*, considered as female.
Nouns not showing gender are called *Neuter*.

120. There are two numbers :—
(1) *Singular*, used of only one.
(2) *Plural*, used of more than one.

121. There are three persons :—
(1) *First Person*, used of the speaker.
(2) *Second Person*, used of that spoken to.
(3) *Third Person*, used of that spoken of.

122. There are eight cases :—
(1) *Nominative*, used as subject.
(2) *Genitive*, showing the relation *of*.
(3) *Dative*, showing the relation, *to* or *for*.
(4) *Accusative*, used as object.
(5) *Instrumentive*, showing the relation, *with* or *by*.
(6) *Ablative*, showing the relation, *from*.
(7) *Locative*, showing the relation, *in, at, on*, &c.
(8) *Vocative*, used in address.

N. B.—Only the more general uses of some of the cases are given above: others will be learned.

123. In theory there is only one Declension in which the following regular *Case Endings* are always joined to the stems according to the rules of assimilation and Sandhi :—

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.—s	Nom.—yo
Gen —ssa	Gen. —na*m*

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Dat. —ssa	Dat. —na*m*
—aya	
Acc. —a*m*	Acc. —yo
Ins. —ā	Ins. —hi
Abl. —smā	Abl. —hi
Loc. —smi*m*	Loc. —su
Voc. (like stem or nom.)	Voc. (like nom.)

N. B.—The real ending of the Dat. Sing.,—aya, has been quite generally displaced by the Gen. Sing.,—ssa.

124. In reality there are many changes both in the case endings and in the adaptation of stems for their attachment.

For convenience, therefore, a variety of Declensions are recognized, in each of which there is a set of *Special Endings* made up of the regular endings variously modified and united with a part of the stem. In inflection, these *special endings* are joined to a constant part of the stem running unmodified through all the forms and called a *base*.

A.—VOWEL DECLENSION.

125. There are three regular declensions of nouns in vowel stems:—

(**1**) *First Declension*, having stems ending in a or ā.
(**2**) *Second Declension*, having stems ending in i or ī.
(**3**) *Third Declension*, having stems ending in u or ū.

126 The following are the *Special Endings* which joined to their *bases*, make up all the forms of the First Declension:—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
	SINGULAR.	
Nom.—o	—ā	—a*m*
Gen. —assa	—āya	—assa
Dat —assa	—āya	—assa
—āya		—āya
Acc. —a*m*	—a*m*	—a*m*

Ins. —ena	—āya	—ena
Abl. —ā	—āya	—ā
—asmā		—asmā
—amhā		—amhā
—ato		—ato
Loc. —e	—āya	—e
—asmim	—ayam	—asmim
—amhi		—amhi
Voc. —a	—a	—a
—ā	—ā	
	—e	

PLURAL

Nom.—ā	—ā	—ā
	—āyo	—āni
Gen. —ānam	—ānam	—ānam
Dat. —ānam	—ānam	—ānam
Acc. —e	—ā	—e
	—āyo	—āni
Ins. —ehi	—āhi	—ehi
—ebhi	—ābhi	—ebhi
Abl. —ehi	—āhi	—ehi
—ebhi	—ābhi	—ebhi
Loc. —esu	—āsu	—esu
Voc. —ā	—ā	—ā
	—āyo	—āni

N. B.—Forms in —bhi are mostly poetical. A very old *Mas. Plur. Nom.* in —ase occurs.

127. Declension of the *Mas.* noun, dhammo, stem in —a :—

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. dhammo	dhammā
Gen dhammassa	dhammānam

Dat.	dhammassa dhammāya	·	dhammānam
Acc.	dhammam		dhamme
Ins.	dhammena	·	dhammehi dhammebhi
Abl.	dhammā dhammasmā dhammamhā dhammato		dhammehi dhammebhi
Loc.	dhamme dhamasmim dhammamhi		dhammesu
Voc.	dhamma dhammā		dhammā

128. Declension of the *Fem.* noun, ammā stem, in—ā :—

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	ammā	ammā ammāyo
Gen.	ammāya	ammānam
Dat.	ammāya	ammānam
Acc.	ammam	ammā ammāyo
Ins.	ammāya	ammāhi ammābhi
Abl.	ammāya	ammāhi ammābhi
Loc.	ammāya ammayam	ammāsu
Voc.	amma ammā amme	ammā ammāyo

129. Declension of the *Neut.* noun, rajjam, stem in—a :—

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	rajja*m*	rajjā rajjāni
Gen.	rajjasa	rajjāna*m*
Dat.	rajjassa rajjāya	rajjāna*m*
Acc.	rajja*m*	rajje. rajjāni
Ins.	rajjena	rajjehi rajjebhi
Abl.	rajjā rajjasmā rajjamhā rajjato	rajjehi rajjebhi
Loc.	rajje rajjasmi*m* rajjamhi	rajjesu
Voc.	rajja	rajjā rajjāni

130. Declension of the adjective, bālo, stems in —a and —ā :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
	SINGULAR.	

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	bālo	bālā	bāla*m*
Gen.	bālassa	bālāya	bālassa
Dat.	bālassa bālāya	bālāya	bālassa bālāya
Acc.	bāla*m*	bāla*m*	bāla*m*
Ins.	bālena	bālāya	bālena

Abl.	bālā	bālāya	bālā
	bālasmā		bālasmā
	bālamhā		bālamhā
	balato		bālato
Loc.	bāle	bālāya	bāle
	bālasmi*m*	bālayam	bālasmi*m*
	bālamhi		bālamhi
Voc.	bāla	bāla	bāla
	bālā	bālā	
		bāle	

PLURAL.

Nom.	bālā	bālā	bālā
		bālāyo	bālāni
Gen.	bālāna*m*	bālāna*m*	bālāna*m*
Dat.	bālāna*m*	bālāna*m*	bālāna*m*
Acc.	bāle	bālā	bāle
		bālāyo	bālāni
Ins.	bālehi	bālāhi	bālehi
	bālebhi	bālābhi	bālebhi
Abl.	bālehi	bālābhi	bālehi
	bālebhi	bālābhi	bālebhi
Loc.	bālesu	bālāsu	bālesu
Voc.	bālā	bālā	bālā
		bālāyo	bālāni

131. *Note :*—Adjectives ending in —a, —ā, and —a*m*, are entirely regular throughout.   The *Mas.* and *Neut.* have stems in —a and the *Fem.* in —ā.   All are regularly declined by adding the appropriate endings of the First Declension.

132. The following are the *Special Endings* of the Second Declension :—

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.

SINGULAR.

	Masculine.		Feminine.		Neuter.
Nom.	—i —ī		—i —ī		—i —i*m*
Gen.	—issa —ino		—iyā		—issa —ino
Dat.	—issa —ino		—iyā		—issa —ino
Acc.	—i*m* —i*m* —ina*m*		—i*m*		—i*m*
Ins.	—inā		—iyā		—inā
Abl.	—inā —ismā —imhā		—iyā		—inā —ismā —imhā
Loc.	—ismi*m* —imhi		—iyā —iya*m*		—ismi*m* —imhi
Voc.	—i —ī		—i —ī		—i

PLURAL.

	Masculine.		Feminine.		Neuter.
Nom.	—i —ī —iyo —ino —ayo		—ī —iyo		—ī —īni.
Gen.	—īna*m*		—īna*m*		—īna*m*
Dat.	—īna*m*		—īna*m*		—īna*m*
Acc.	—ī —ī —iyo —ino —ayo		—ī —iyo		—ī —īni

Ins.	— īhi		—īhi	—īhi
	—ībhi		—ībhi	—ībhi

Abl.	—īhi		—īhi	—īhi
	—ībhi		—ībhi	—ībhi

Loc.	—īsu		—īsu	—īsu

Voc.	—ī	—ī	—ī	—ī
	—iyo	—ino	—iyo	—īni
	—ayo			

Where two sets of endings are given, the first set belongs to stems in —i; the second, to stems in —ī; where only one set is given it belongs equally to stems in —i and those in—ī.

133.   *Note.*—Rare forms are :—

> A *Mas. Sing. Ins.*   in —ena.
> A *Mas. Sing. Abl.*   in —ito.
> A *Mas. Sing. Loc.*   in —e and in —o.
> A *Mas. Sing. Voc.*   in —e.
> A *Fem. Sing. Acc.*   in —iya*m*.
> A *Fem. Sing. Abl.*   in —ito.
> A *Fem. Plur. Gen.*   in —iyāna*m*.

134.   *Note.*—Feminine endings when following a dental mute, may drop i before y which then may remain in conjunction or assimilate according to regular rules. *See* 77 (7).

135.   Declension of the *Mas.* noun, aggi, stem in —i :—

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom. aggi		aggī
		aggiyo
		aggayo
Gen. aggissa		aggīna*m*
aggino		
Dat. aggissa		aggīna*m*.
aggino		

	Singular	Plural
Acc.	aggi*m*	aggī
		aggiyo
		aggayo
Ins.	agginā	aggīhi
		aggībhi
Abl.	aggismā	aggīhi
	aggimhā	aggībhi
Loc.	aggismi*m*	aggīsu
	aggimhi	
Voc.	aggi	aggī
		aggiyo
		aggayo

136.   Declension of *Mas.* noun, senānī, stem in —ī :—

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	senānī	senānī
		senānino
Gen.	senānissa	senānina*m*
	senānino	
Dat.	senānissa	senānina*m*
	senānino	
Acc.	senāni*m*	senānī
		senānino
Ins.	senāninā	senānīhi
		senānībhi
Abl.	senānismā	senānīhi
	senānimhā	senānībhi
Loc.	senānismi*m*	senānīsu
	senānimhi	
Voc.	senānī	senānī
		senānino

137. Declension of the *Fem.* noun, jāti, stem in —i :—

Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	jāti	jātī
		jātiyo
		jatyo
		jacco
Gen.	jātiyā	jātīna*m*
	jatyā	
	jaccā	
Dat.	jātiyā	jātīna*m*
	jatyā	
	jaccā	
Acc.	jāti*m*	jātī
		jātiyo
		jatyo
		jacco
Ins.	jātiyā	jātīhi
	jatyā	jātībhi
	jaccā	
Abl.	jātiyā	jātīhi
	jatyā	jātībhi
	jaccā	
Loc.	jātiya	jātīsu
	jatyā	
	jaccā	
	jātiya*m*	
	jatya*m*	
	jacca*m*	
Voc.	jāti	jātī
		jātiyo
		jatyo
		jacco

138. Declension of the *Fem.* noun, nadī, stem in —ī :—

	Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	nadī		nadī
			nadiyo
			nadyo
			najjo
Gen.	nadiyā		nadīna*m*
	nadyā		
	najjā		
Dat.	nadiyā		nadīna*m*
	nadyā		
	najjā		
Acc.	nadi*m*		nadī
			nadiyo
			najjo
Ins.	nadiyā		nadīhi
	nadyā		nadībhi
	najjā		
Abl.	nadiyā		nadīhi
	nadyā		nadībhi
	najjā		
Loc.	nadiyā		nadīsu
	nadyā		
	najjā		
	nadiya*m*		
	nadya*m*		
	najja*m*		
Voc.	nadī		nadī
			nadiyo
			nadyo
			najjo

139.   Declension of the *Neut.* noun, akkhi, stem in —i :—

Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	akkhi	akkhī
	akki*m*	akkhīni
Gen.	akkhissa	akkhīna*m*
	akkhino	
Dat.	akkhissa	akkhīna*m*
	akkhino	
Acc.	akkhi*m*	akkhī
		akkhīni
Ins.	akkhinā	akkhīhi
		akkhībhi
Abl.	akkhinā	akkhīhi
	akkhismā	akkhībhi
	akkhimhā	
Loc.	akkhismi*m*	akkhīsu
	akkhimhi	
Voc.	akkhi	akkhī
		akkhīni

140.   *Note.*—Stems in —in, though really belonging to the Consonant Declension, follow the declension of stems in —ī *Mas.* and —i *Neut.* They take regularly an additional *Sing. Loc.* in —ini; rare forms are :—

A *Mas Nom. Sing.* in —i and *Plur.* in —iyo.
A *Mas. Plur. Acc.* in —iye.

141.   Declension of the *Mas.* noun, daṇḍī, stem in —in :—

Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	daṇḍī	daṇḍī
		daṇḍino
Gen.	daṇḍissa	daṇḍīna*m*
	daṇḍino	

Dat.	daṇḍissa daṇḍino	daṇḍīna*m*
Acc.	daṇḍi*m* daṇḍina*m*	daṇḍī daṇḍino
Ins.	daṇḍinā	daṇḍīhi daṇḍībhi
Abl.	daṇḍinā daṇḍismā daṇḍimhā	daṇḍīhi daṇḍībhi
Loc.	daṇḍini daṇḍismi*m* daṇḍimhi	daṇḍīsu
Voc.	daṇḍī	daṇḍī daṇḍino

142.   Declension of the *Neut.* noun, atthi, stem in —in :—

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	atthi atthi*m*	atthī atthīni
Gen.	atthissa atthino	atthīna*m*
Dat.	atthissa atthino	atthīna*m*
Acc.	atthi*m*	atthī atthīni
Ins.	atthinā	atthīhi atthībhi
Abl.	atthinā atthismā atthimhā	atthīhi atthībhi

Loc.	atthini	atthīsu
	atthismi*m*	
	atthimhi	
Voc.	atthi	atthī
		atthīni

143. Declension of the Adjective, hari, stem in —i :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

SINGULAR.

Nom.	hari	harinī	hari
Gen.	harissa harino	hariniyā	harissa harino
Dat.	harissa harino	hariniyā	harissa harino
Acc.	hari*m*	harini*m*	hari*m*
Ins.	harinā	hariniyā	harinā
Abl.	harinā harismā harimhā	hariniyā	harinā harismā harimhā
Loc.	harismi*m* harimhi	hariniyā hariniya*m*	harismi*m* harimhi
Voc.	hari	harinī	hari

PLURAL.

Nom.	harī hariyo harayo	harinī hariniyo	harī harīni
Gen.	harīna*m*	harīnina*m*	harīna*m*
Dat.	harīna*m*	harīnina*m*	harīna*m*

Acc.	harī	harinī	harī
	hariyo	hariniyo	harīni
	harayo		
Ins.	harīhi	harinīhi	harīhi
	harībhi	harinībhi	harībhi
Abl.	harīhi	harinīhi	harīhi
	harībhi	harinībhi	harībhi
Loc.	harīsu	harinīsu	harīsu
Voc.	harī	harinī	harī
	hariyo	hariniyo	harīni
	harayo		

144. Declension of the Adjective, vādī, stem in —in :—

Masculine. *Feminine.* *Neuter.*

SINGULAR.

Nom.	vādī	vādinī	vādi
Gen.	vādissa	vādiniyā	vādissa
	vādino		vādino
Dat.	vādissa	vādiniyā	vādissa
	vādino		vādino
Acc.	vādim	vādinim	vādim
	vādinam		
Ins.	vādinā	vādiniyā	vādinā
Abl.	vādinā	vādiniyā	vādinā
	vādisma		vādismā
	vādimhā		vādhimā
Loc.	vādini	vādiniyā	vādini
	vādismim	vādiniyam	vādismim
	vādimhi		vādimhi
Voc.	vādī	vādinī	vādi

PLURAL.

Nom.	vādī vādino	vādinī vādiniyo	vādī vādīni
Gen.	vādīna*m*	vādinīna*m*	vādīna*m*
Dat.	vādīna*m*	vādinīna*m*	vādīna*m*
Acc.	vādī vādino	vādinī vāniniyo	vādī vādīni
Ins.	vādīhi vādībhi	vādinīhi vādinībhi	vādīhi vādībhi
Abl.	vādīhi vādībhi	vādinīhi vādinībhi	vādīhi vādībhi
Loc.	vādīsu	vādinīsu	vādīsu
Voc.	vādī	vādinī	vādī

154. *Note.*—Adjectives ending in —i have *Mas* and *Neut.* stems in —i ; the *Fem.* is formed by adding —nī to the *Mas.* stem ; all are regularly declined by adding the appropriate *Special Endings* of the Second Declension.

Adjectives ending in —ī really belong to the Consonantal Declension, having *Mas.* and *Neut.* stems in —in which are declined according to 140 : the *Fem.* is formed from the *Mas.* stem by adding —ī and is declined with the appropriate *Special Endings* of the Second Declension.

146. The following are the *Special Endings* of the Third Declension :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

SINGULAR.

Nom.—u —ū	—u —ū	—u —u*m*
Gen. —ussa —uno	—uyā	—ussa —uno

Dat.	—ussa	—uyā	—ussa
	—uno		—uno
Acc.	—um	—um	—um
Ins.	—unā	—uyā	—unā
Abl.	—unā	—uyā	—unā
	—usmā		—usmā
	—umhā		—umhā
Loc.	—usmim	—uyā	—usmim
	—umhi	—uyam	—umhi
Voc.	—u —ū	—u —ū	—u

PLURAL.

Nom.	—ū —ū	—ū	—ū
	—avo —uvo	—uyo	—ūni
Gen.	—ūnam	—ūnam	—ūnam
Dat.	—ūnam	—ūnam	—ūnam
Acc.	—ū —ū	—ū	—ū
	—avo —uvo	—uyo	—ūni
Ins.	—ūhi	—ūhi	—ūhi
	—ūbhi	—ūbhi	—ūbhi
Abl.	—ūhi	—ūhi	—ūhi
	—ūbhi	— ūbhi	—ūbhi
Loc.	—ūsu	—ūsu	—ūsu
Voc.	—ū —ū	—ū	—ū
	—avo —uvo	—uyo	—ūni

147. *Note.*—Rare forms are :—

Mas. Sing. Gen. in —o or —u.

Mas. Plu. Nom. in —uno and uyo.

Mas. Plu. Gen. and *Dat.* in —unnam.

Fem. Sing. Abl. in —uto.

Fem. Plu. Nom. in —uvo.

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148.   Declension of the *Mas.* noun, bhikkhu, stem in —u :—

Singular.   *Plural.*

Nom.	bhikkhu	bhikkhū bhikkhavo
Gen.	bhikkhussa bhikkhuno	bhikkhūna*m*
Dat.	bhikkhussa bhikkhuno	bhikkhūna*m*
Acc.	bhikkhu*m*	bhikkhū bhikkhavo
Ins.	bhikkhunā	bhikkhūhi bhikkhūbhi
Abl.	bhikkhunā bhikkhusmā bhikkhumhā	bhikkhūhi bhikkhūbhi
Loc.	bhikkhusmi*m* bhikkhumhi	bhikkhūsu
Voc.	bhikkhu	bhikkhū bhikkhavo

149.   Declension of *Mas.* noun, pabhū, stem in —ū :—

Singular.   *Plural.*

Nom.	pabhū	pabhū pabhuvo
Gen.	pabhussa pabhuno	pabhūna*m*
Dat.	pabhussa pabhuno	pabhūna*m*
Acc.	pabhu*m*	pabhū pabhuvo

Ins.	pabhunā	pabhūhi pabhūbhi
Abl.	pabhunā pabhusmā pabhumhā	pabhūhi pabhūbhi
Loc.	pabhusmi*m* pabhumhi	pabhūsu
Voc.	pabhū	pabhū pabhuvo

150. Declension of the *Fem.* noun, denu, stem in —u :—

Singular.   *Plural.*

Nom.	dhenu	dhenū dhenuyo
Gen.	dhenuyā	dhenūna*m*
Dat.	dhenuyā	dhenūna*m*
Acc.	dhenu*m*	dhenū dhenuyo
Ins.	dhenuyā	dhenūhi dhenūbhi
Abl.	dhenuyā	dhenūhi dhenūbhi
Loc.	dhenuyā dhenuya*m*	dhenūsu
Voc.	dhenu	dhenū dhenuyo

151. Declension of the *Fem.* noun, vadhū, stem in —ū :—

Singular.   *Plural.*

Nom.	vadhū	vadhū vadhuyo

	Singular	Plural
Gen.	vadhuyā	vadhūnam
Dat.	vadhuyā	vadhūnam
Acc.	vadhum	vadhū
		vadhuyo
Ins.	vadhuyā	vadhūhi
		vadhūbhi
Abl.	vadhuyā	vadhūhi
		vadhūbhi
Loc.	vadhuyā	vadhūsu
	vadhuyam	
Voc.	vadhū	vadhū
		vadhuyo

152. Declension of the *Neut.* noun, **cakkhu**, stem in —u :—

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	cakkhu	cakkhū
	cakkhum	cakkhūni
Gen.	cakkhussa	cakkhūnam
	cakkhuno	
Dat.	cakkhussa	cakkhūnam
	cakkhuno	
Acc.	cakkhum	cakkhū
		cakkhūni
Ins.	cakkhunā	cakkhūhi
		cakkhūbhi
Abl.	cakkhunā	cakkhūhi
	cakkhusmā	cakkhūbhi
	cakkhumhā	

Loc.	cakkhusmi*m*	cakkhūsu
	cakkhumhi	
Voc.	cakkhu	cakkhū
		cakkūni

153. Declension of the Adjective, garu, stem in —u :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

SINGULAR.

Nom.	garu	garunī	garu
Gen.	garussa	garuniyā	garussa
	garuno		garuno
Dat.	garussa	gauniyā	garussa
	garuno		garuno
Acc.	garu*m*	garuni*m*	garu*m*
Ins.	garunā	garuniyā	garunā
Abl.	garunā	garuniyā	garunā
	garusmā		garusmā
	garumhā		garumhā
Loc.	garusmi*m*	garuniyā	garusmi*m*
	garumhi	garuniya*m*	garumhi
Voc.	garu	garunī	garu

PLURAL.

Nom.	garū	garunī	garū
	garavo	garuniyo	garūni
Gen.	garūna*m*	garunīna*m*	garūna*m*
Dat.	garūna*m*	garunīna*m*	garūna*m*
Acc.	garū	garunī	garū
	garavo	garuniyo	garūni

Ins.	garūhi garūbhi	garunīhi garunībhi	garūhi garūbhi
Abl.	garūhi garūbhi	garunīhi garunībhi	garūhi garūbhi
Loc.	garūsu	garunīsu	garūsu
Voc.	garū garavo	garunī garuniyo	garū garūni

154. Declension of the Adjective, abhibhū, stem, in —ū :—

| | *Masculine.* | *Feminine.* | *Neuter.* |

SINGULAR.

Nom.	abhibhū	abhibhunī	abhibhu
Gen.	abhibhussa abhibhuno	abhibhuniyā	abhibhussa abhibhuno
Dat.	abhibhussa abhibhuno	abhibhuniyā	abhibhussa abhibhuno
Acc.	abhibhum	abhibhunim	abhibhum
Ins.	abhibhunā	abhibhuniyā	abhibhunā
Abl.	abhibhunā abhibhusmā abhibhumhā	abhibhuniyā	abhibhunā abhibhusmā abhibhumhā
Loc.	abhibhusmim abhibhumhi	abhibhuniyā abhibhuniyam	abhibhusmim abhibhumhi
Voc.	abhibhū	abhibhunī	abhibhu

PLURAL.

| Nom. | abhibhū
abhibhuvo | abhibhunī
abhibhuniyo | abhibhū
abhibhūni |
| Gen. | abhibhūnam | abhibhunīnam | abhibhūnam |

Dat.	abhibhūna*m*	abhibhunīna*m*	abhibhūna*m*
Acc.	abhibhū	abhibhunī	abhibhū
	abhibhuvo	abhibhuniyo	• abhibhūni
Ins.	abhibhūhi	abhibhunīhi	abhibhūhi
	abhibhūbhi	abhibhunībhi	abhibhūbhi
Abl.	abhibhūhi	abhibhunīhi	abhibhūhi
	abhibhūbhi	abhibhunībhi	abhibhūbhi
Loc.	abhibhūsu	abhibhunīsu	abhibhūsu
Voc.	abhibhū	abhibhunī	abhibhū
	abhibhuvo	abhibhuniyo	abhibhūni

155. *Note.*—Adjectives ending in —u and —ū, have *Mas.* and *Neut.* stem in —u and —ū ; and are regularly declined by adding the appropriate *Special Endings* of the Third Declension: the *Fem.* is formed from the *Mas.* stem by adding —nī, before which —ū always shortens: the *Fem.* is declined with the *Special Endings* of the Second Declension :—

B.—DIPHTHONGAL DECLENSION.

156. With the exception of *go*, diphthongal stems have disappeared from Pāli.

157. Declension of the *Mas.* noun, go, stem in —o :—

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	go	gavo
		gāvo
Gen.	gavassa	gava*m*
	gāvassa	gona*m*
		gunna*m*
Dat.	gavassa	gava*m*
	gāvassa	gona*m*
		gunna*m*

Acc.	gam	gavo
	gavam	gāvo
	gāvam	
	gāvum	

Ins.	gavena	gohi
	gāvena	gobhi

Abl.	gavā	gohi
	gāvā	gobhi
	gavasmā	
	gāvasmā	
	gavamhā	
	gāvamhā	

Loc.	gave	gosu
	gāve	gavesu
	gavasmim	gāvesu
	gāvasmim	
	gavamhi	
	gāvamhi	

Voc.	go	gavo
		gāvo

C.—CONSONANTAL DECLENSION.

158. Excepting Adjectives in —mā and —vā, stems in —mant and —vant, there are comparatively few words belonging to the Consonantal Declension. Moreover, most of these words seem to follow two declensions—taking the endings of the Vowel Declensions in most of their forms while having peculiar endings in only a few of their forms.

159. Declension of the *Mas.* noun *attā*, stem in —an :—

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. attā	attāno
Gen. attano	attanam
	attānam

| Dat. | attano | attana*m* |
| | | attāna*m* |

Acc.	attāna*m*	atťano
	attanam	attāno
	atta*m*	

Ins.	attanā	attanehi
	attena	attanebhi
		attehi
		attebhi

Abl.	attanā	attanehi
	attasmā	attanebhi
	attamhā	attehi
		attebhi

Loc.	attani	attanesu
	attasmi*m*	
	attamhi	

| Voc. | atta | attano |
| | attā | |

160. Declension of the *Mas.* noun, brahmā, stem in —an :—

Singular.	*Plural.*

| Nom. | brahmā | brahmāno |

| Gen. | brahmuno | brahmuna*m* |
| | brahmassa | brahmāna*m* |

| Dat. | { brahmuno | brahmuna*m* |
| | brahmassa | brahmāna*m* |

| Acc. | brahmāna*m* | brahmano |
| | brahma*m* | brahmāno |

| Ins. | brahmunā | brahmehi |
| | brahmanā | brahmebhi |

Abl.	brahmunā	brahmehi
	brahmanā	brahmbhi
	brahmasmā	

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Loc.	brahmuni	brahmesu
	brahmani	
	brahmasmim	

Voc.	brahme	brahmāno

161. Declension of the *Mas.* noun, rājā, stem in —an :—

Singular.	*Plural.*

Nom.	rājā	rajāno

Gen.	rājassa	rājānam
	rājino	rājūnam
	rañño	raññam

Dat.	rājassa	rājānam
	rājino	rājūnam
	rañño	raññam

Acc.	rājàm	rājāno
	rājanam	

Ins.	rājena	rājehi
	raññā	rājebhi
		rājūhi
		rājūbhi

Abl.	rājasmā	rājehi
	raññā	rājebhi
		rājūhi
		rājūbhi

Loc.	rājini	rājesu
	raññi	rājūsu
	raññe	

Voc.	rāja	rājāno
	rājā	

162. Declension of the *Mas.* noun, pumā, stem in —an :—

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	pumā	pumāno
Gen.	pumassa pumuno	pumānam
Dat.	pumassa pumuno	pumānam
Acc.	pumam pumānam	pumāno
Ins.	pumena pumunā pumānā	pumānehi pumānebhi
Abl.	pumunā	pumānehi pumānebhi
Loc.	pume pumasmim pumamhi pumāne	pumesu pumāsu
Voc.	pumā pumam	pumāno

163. Declension of the *Mas.* noun, sā, stem in —an :—

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	sā	sā sāno
Gen.	sassa	sānam
Dat.	sassa sāya	sānam
Acc.	sam sānam	se

Ins.	sena	sāhi
		sābhi
Abl.	sā	sāhi
	sasmā	sābhi
	samhā	
Loc.	se	sāsu
	sasmim	
	samhi	
Voc.	sa	sā

164. Declensions in —in have already been given. *See 140* ff.

165. Declension of the *Mas.* noun, satthā, stem in —ar *(ri)* :—

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	satthā	satthāro
Gen.	satthu	satthānam
	satthussa	satthārānam
Dat.	satthu	satthānam
	satthussa	satthārānam
Acc.	sattharam	satthare
	satthāram	satthāro
Ins.	sattharā	satthārehi
	satthārā	satthārebhi
	satthunā	
Abl.	sattharā	satthārehi
	satthārā	satthārebhi
Loc.	satthari	satthāresu
Voc.	sattha	satthāro
	satthā	

166. Declension of the *Mas.* noun, pitā stem in —ar *(ri)* :—

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	pitā	pitaro
Gen.	pitu	pitānam
	pitussa	pitarānam
	pituno	pitūnam
		pittunnam
Dat.	pitu	pitānam
	pitussa	pitarānam
	pituno	pitūnam
		pitunnam
Acc.	pitaram	pitaro
	pitum	pitare
Ins.	pitarā	pitarehi
	pitunā	pitarebhi
		pitūhi
		pitūbhi
Abl.	pitarā	pitarehi
	pitu	pitarebhi
		pitūhi
		piūbhi
Loc.	pitari	pitaresu
		pitūso
Voc.	pita	pitaro
	pitā	

167. Declension of the *Fem.* noun, matū, stem in —ar *(ri)* :—

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	mātā	mātaro
Gen.	mātu	mātānam
	mātuyā	mātarānam
	mātyā	mātūnam
		mātunnam

Dat.	mātu	mātānam
	mātuyā	mātarānam
	mātyā	mātūnam
		mātunnam
Acc.	mātaram	mātaro
		mātare
Ins.	māturā	mātarehi
	mātuyā	mātarebhi
	mātyā	mātūhi
		mātūbhi
Abl.	māturā	mātarehi
	mātuyā	mātarebhi
	mātyā	mātūhi
		mātūbhi
Loc.	mātari	mātaresu
	mātuyā	mātūsu
	mātyā	
	mātuyam	
	mātyam	
Voc.	māta	mātaro
	mātā	

168. Declension of the *Mas.* noun, sakhā, stem irregular :—

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	sakhā	sakhāyo
		sakhāno
		sakhino
Gen.	sakhissa	sakhārānam
	sakhino	sakhīnam
Dat.	sakhissa	sakhārānam
	sakhino	sakhīnam

Acc.	sakha*m*	sakhāyo
	sakhāna*m*	sakhāno
	sakhāra*m*	sakhino
		sakhī

Ins.	sakhinā	sakhārehi
		sakhārebhi
		sakhehi
		sakhebhi

Abl.	sakhinā	sakhārehi
		sakhārebhi
		sakhehi
		sakhebhi

Loc.	sakhe	sakhāresu
		sakhesu

Voc.	sakha	sakhāyo
	sakhā	sakhāno
	sakhi	sakhino
	sakhī	
	sakhe	

169. Declension of the *Neut.* noun, mano, stem in —as :—

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	mano	————
	mana*m*	————
Gen.	manaso	————
	manassa	————
Dat.	manaso	————
	manassa	————
Acc.	mano	————
	mana*m*	————
Ins.	manasā	————
	manena	————

Abl.	manasā	————
	manasmā	————
	manamhā	————
Loc.	manasi	————
	mane	————
	manasmi*m*	————
	manamhi	
Voc.	mano	————
	mana*m*	————

N. B.—Mano is not used in the plural : other words in —as have the plural declined with the endings of the First Declension.

170   Declension of the *Neut.* noun, āyu, stem in —us :—

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	āyu	āyū
	āyu*m*	āyū*m*
Gen.	āyussa	āyūnam
	āyuno	āyusa*m*
Dat.	āyussa	āyūna*m*
	āyuno	āyusa*m*
Acc.	āyu	āyū
	āyu*m*	āyūni
Ins.	āyusā	āyūhi
	āyunā	āyūbhi
Abl.	āyusā	āyūhi
	āyunā	āyūbhi
Loc.	āyusi	āyūsu
	āyuni	
Voc.	āyu	āyū
	āyu*m*	āyūni

171.   Declension of the *Mas.* noun, bhava*m*, stem in —ant or —at :—

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	bhava*m*	bhavantā
		bhavanto
		bhonto
Gen.	bhavantassa	————
	bhavato	————
	bhoto	———
Dat.	bhavantassa	————
	bhavato	—·——
	bhoto	————
Acc.	bhavanta*m*	bhavante
	bhota*m*	bhonte
Ins.	bhavantena	————
	bhavatā	———
	bhotā	———
Abl.	bhavatā	———
	bhotā	————
Loc.	———	———
Voc.	bho	bhavanto
	bhonto	bhonto

172.   Declension of the Adjective, mahā, stem in —ant or —at :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
SINGULAR.		
Nom. mahā	mahatī	maha*m*
mahanto	mahantī	mananta*m*
Gen. mahato	mahatiyā	mahato
mahantassa	mahantiyā	mahantassa

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Dat.	mahato mahantassa	mahatiyā mahantiyā	mahato mahantassa
Acc.	mahantam	mahatim mahantim	maham mahantam
Ins.	mahatā mahantena	mahatiyā • mahantiyā	mahatā mahantena
Abl.	mahatā mahantasmā mahantamhā	mahatiyā mahantiyā	mahatā mahantasmā mahantamhā
Loc.	mahati mahante mahantasmim mahantamhi	mahatiyā mahatiyam mahantiyā mahantiyam	mahati mahante mahantasmim mahantamhi
Voc.	maha mahā maham	mahatī mahantī	maha mahā maham

PLURAL.

Nom.	mahantā mahanto	mahatī mahatiyo mahantī mahantiyo	mahantā mahantāni
Gen.	mahatam mahantānam	mahatīnam mahantīnam	mahatam mahantānam
Dat.	mahatam mahantānam	mahatīnam mahantīnam	mahatam mahantānam
Acc.	mahantā mahanto	mahatī mahatiyo mahantī mahantiyo	mahantā mahantāni
Ins.	mahantehi mahantebhi	mahatīhi mahatībhi mahantīhi mahantībhi	mahantehi mahantebhi

Abl.	mahantehi	mahatīhi	mahantehi
	mahantebhi	mahatībhi	mahantebhi
		mahantīhi	
		mahantībhi	
Loc.	mahantesu	mahatīsu	mahantesu
		mahantīsu	
Voc.	mahantā	mahatī	mahantā
	mahanto	mahatiyo	mahanto
		mahantī	
		mahantiyo	

173. Declension of the Adjective, guṇavā, stem in —vant or —vat :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

<div align="center">SINGULAR.</div>

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
Nom.	guṇavā	guṇavatī	guṇava*m*
	guṇavanto	guṇavantī	guṇavantam
Gen.	guṇavato	guṇavatiyā	guṇavato
	guṇavantassa	guṇavantiyā	guṇavantassa
Dat.	guṇavato	guṇavatiyā	guṇavato
	guṇavantassa	guṇavantiyā	guṇavantassa
Acc.	guṇava*m*	guṇavati*m*	guṇava*m*
	guṇavanta*m*	guṇavanti*m*	guṇavanta*m*
Ins.	guṇavatā	guṇavatiyā	guṇvatā
	guṇavantena	guṇavantiyā	guṇavantena
Abl.	guṇavatā	guṇavatiyā	guṇavatā
	guṇavantasmā	guṇavantiyā	guṇavantasmā
	guṇavantamhā		guṇavantamhā
Loc.	guṇavati	guṇavatiyā	guṇavati
	guṇavantasmi*m*	guṇavatiya*m*	guṇavantasmi*m*
	guṇavantamhi	guṇavantiyā	guṇavantamhi
		guṇavantiya*m*	

Voc.	guṇava	guṇavatī	guṇava
	guṇavā	guṇavantī	guṇavā
	gunavam		guṇavam

PLURAL.

Nom.	guṇavantā	guṇavantī	guṇavantā
	guṇavanto	guṇavatiyo	guṇavantāni
		guṇavantī	
		guṇavantiyo	

| Gen. | guṇavatam | guṇavatīnam | guṇavatam |
| | guṇavantānam | guṇavantīnam | guṇavantānam |

| Dat. | guṇavatam | guṇavatīnam | guṇavatam |
| | guṇavantānam | guṇavantīnam | guṇavantānam |

Acc.	guṇavante	guṇavatī	guṇavantā
		guṇavatiyo	guṇavantāni
		guṇavantī	
		guṇavantiyo	

Ins.	guṇavantehi	guṇavatīhi	guṇavantehi
	guṇavantebhi	guṇavatībhi	guṇavantebhi
		guṇavantīhi	
		guṇavantībhi	

Abl.	guṇavantehi	guṇavatīhi	guṇavantehi
	guṇavantebhi	guṇavatībhi	guṇavantebhi
		guṇavantīhi	
		guṇavantībhi	

| Loc. | guṇavantesu | guṇavatīsu | guṇavantesu |
| | | guṇavantīsu | |

Voc.	guṇavantā	guṇavatī	guṇavantā
	guṇavanto	guṇavatiyo	guṇavantāni
		guṇavantī	
		guṇavantiyo	

174. Declension of the Adjective, hetumā, stem in —mant or —mat :—

Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. hetumā	hetumatī	hetumam
hetumanto	hetumantī	hetumantam
Gen. hetumato	hetumatiyā	hetumato
hetumantassa	hetumantiyā	hetumantassa
&c.	&c.	&c.

The declension of Adjectives in —mā follows that of Adjectives in —vā except that m replaces v in all the endings

175. *Note.*—In all Adjectives of Consonantal Declension, the *Mas.* and *Neut.* have Consonantal stems: the *Fem.* is formed from the *Mas.* stem by adding —ī and is declined with the endings of the Second Declension.

COMPARISON.

176. Adjectives have three degrees of Comparison :—

(1) *Positive*, expressing the simple quality.

(2) *Comparative*, expressing a higher or lower degree of the quality.

(3) *Superlative*, expressing the highest or lowest degree of the quality.

177. The Comparative stem is formed from the stem of the Positive by adding a suffix —tara or —iya. It is regularly declined with the *Special Endings* of the First Declension.

178. The Superlative Stem is formed from the stem of the Positive by adding a suffix, —tamā, —iṭṭha, or —issaka. It is regularly declined with the *Special Endings* of the First Declension.

179. *Note.*—Adjectives of Consonantal Declension have secondary stems.   When these Adjectives are compared, they generally, not always, drop the secondary suffixes, —ant, —at; —vant, —vat; —mant, —mat, before taking the Comparative and Superlative suffixes which are then added directly to the remaining primary stem.

180.   The Comparative and Superlative of some Adjectives are made from a stem entirely different from that of the Positive : e.g.

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
antika	nediya	nedittha
bāḷha	sādhiya	sādittha
vuddha	jeyya	jettha
appa	kaniya	kanittha
pasattha	seyya	settha

NUMERALS.

181.   Table of Numerals :—

Cardinals.	*Ordinals.*
1. eko	pathamo
2. dve	dutiyo
3. tayo	tatiyo
4. cattāro	catuttho, turīyo
5. pañca	pañcatho, pañcamo
6. cha	chattho, chamo
7. satta	sattho, sattamo
8. aṭṭha	aṭṭhamo
9. nava	navamo
10. dasa	dasamo

11.	ekarasa, ekādasa	ekarasamo
12.	bārasa, dvārasa	bārasamo
13.	tedasa, terasa, telasa	tedasamo
14.	catuddasa, cuddasa, coddasa	catuddasamo
15.	pañcadasa, paṇṇarasa, pannarasa	pañcadasamo
16.	soḷasa, sorasa	soḷasamo
17.	sattadassa, sattarasa	sattadasamo
18.	aṭṭhādasa, aṭṭhārasa	aṭṭhādasamo
19.	ekūnavīsati, ekūnavīsam	ekūnavīsatimo
20.	vīsati, vīsam	vīsatimo
21.	ekavīsati, ekavīsam	ekavīsatimo
22.	dvāvīsati	dvāvīsatimo
23.	tevīsati	tevīsatimo
24.	catuvīsati	catuvīsatimo
25.	pañcavīsati	pañcavīsatimo
26.	chabbīsati	chabbīsatimo
27.	sattabīsati, satavīsati	satabīsatimo
28.	aṭṭhavīsam	aṭṭavīsatimo
29.	ekūnatimsati, ekūna timsam	ekūnatimsatimo
30.	timsati, timsam	timsatimo
31.	ekatimsati	ekatimsatimo
32.	dvattimsati	dvattimsatimo
40.	cattālisam, cattārisam	cattālisatimo
50.	paññasa, paññasam	paññasamo
60.	saṭṭhi	saṭṭhimo
70.	sattati	sattatimo
80.	asīti	asītimo
90.	navuti	navutimo
100.	satam	satamo
200.	bāsatam dvāsatam	bāsatamo
1000.	sahassam	sahassamo

10000.	dasasahassa*m*	dasasahassamo
100000.	satasahassa*m*	satasahassamo
100000000.	koṭi	koṭimo

182. The Ordinals have stems in —a and —ā : and are regularly declined with the *Special Endings* of the First Declension. The Cardinals are somewhat irregular in their declension.

183. Declension of Eko :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

SINGULAR.

Nom.	eko	ekā	eka*m*
Gen.	ekassa	ekissā	ekassa
		ekissāya	
Dat.	ekassa	ekissā	ekassa
		ekissāya	
Acc	eka*m*	eka*m*	eka*m*
Ins.	ekena	ekāya	ekena
Abl.	ekasmā	ekāya	ekasmā
	ekamhā		ekamhā
Loc.	ekasmi*m*	ekāya	ekasmi*m*
	ekamhi	ekissa*m*	ekamhi
Voc.	eka	eke	eka

PLURAL.

Nom.	eke	ekā	ekāni
		ekāyo	
Gen.	ekesa*m*	ekāsa*m*	ekesa*m*
Dat.	ekesa*m*	ekāsa*m*	ekesa*m*

Acc.	eke	ekā ekāyo	ekāni
Ins.	ekehi ekebhi	ekāhi ekābhi	ekehi ekebhi
Abl.	ekehi ekebhi	ekāhi ekābhi	ekehi ekebhi
Loc.	ekesu	ekāsu	ekesu
Voc.	eke	ekā ekāyo	ekāni

N. B.—Eko is frequently used with the force of the indefinite article *(See 14);* in this sense and as a Numeral proper, it can be used in the *Sing.* only. In the *Plur.* it is used as a pronominal adjct. with the force of "ones" or "some."

184. Declension of dve :—

N. B.—An old dual form, ubho, meaning "both," is very closely related to dve and follows it rather closely in declension. There is but one set of forms for all genders and the words are used, of course, only in the *Plural.*

Nom.	dve duve	ubho ubhe
Gen.	dvinna*m* duvinna*m*	ubhinna*m*
Dat.	dvinna*m* duvinna*m*	ubhinna*m*
Acc.	dve duve	ubho ubhe
Ins.	dvīhi dvībhi	ubhohi ubhobhi ubhehi ubhebhi
Abl.	dvīhi dvībhi	ubhohi ubhobhi ubhehi ubhebhi
Loc.	dvīsu	ubhosu ubhesu

185.   Declension of tayo :—

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom.	tayo	tisso	tīni
Gen.	tiṇṇaṃ tiṇṇannaṃ	tissannaṃ	tiṇṇaṃ tiṇṇannaṃ
Dat.	tiṇṇaṃ tiṇṇannaṃ	tissannaṃ	tiṇṇaṃ tiṇṇannaṃ
Acc.	tayo	tisso	tīni
Ins.	tīhi tībhi	tīhi tībhi	tīhi tībhi
Abl.	tīhi tībhi	tīhi tībhi	tīhi tībhi
Loc.	tīsu	tīsu	tīsu

186.   Declension of cattāro, caturo :—

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom.	cattāro caturo	catasso	catāri
Gen.	catuṇṇaṃ	catassannaṃ	catuṇṇaṃ
Dat.	catuṇṇaṃ	catassannaṃ	catuṇṇaṃ
Acc.	cattāro caturo	catasso	catāri
Ins.	catubbhi catūhi catūbhi	catubbhi catūhi catūbhi	catubbhi catūhi catūbhi
Abl.	catubbhi catūhi catūbhi	catubbhi catūhi catūbhi	catubbhi catūhi catūbhi
Loc.	catūsu	catūsu	catūsu

187.   Declension of pañca :—

All Genders.

Nom.	pañca
Gen.	pañcanna*m*
Dat.	pañcanna*m*
Acc.	pañca
Ins.	pañcahi
Abl.	pañcahi
Loc.	pañcasu

188.   *Note.*—All Cardinals in —a, follow the declension of pañca: those in —i, the declension of feminine nouns in —i: those in —a*m*, the declension of Neuter nouns in —a*m* :—

PRONOUNS.

189.   Declension of the First Personal Pronoun, aha*m* :—

All Genders

Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	aha*m*	amhe maya*m* vaya*m*
Gen _{and} Dat.	mama mama*m* maya*m* amha*m*	amha*m* amhāka*m*
Acc.	ma*m* mama*m*	asme amhe amhāka*m*

Ins. and Abl.	mayā	amhehi amhebhi
Loc.	mayi	amhesu

N. B.—The *Sing.* form, me, and the *Plur.* form, no, are often used in the oblique cases

190.   Declension of the Second Personal Pronoun, tva*m* :—

All Genders.

Nom.	tva*m* tuva*m*	tumhe
Gen. and Dat.	tava tava*m* tuyha*m* tumha*m*	tumha*m* tumhāka*m*
Acc.	tva*m* tuva*m* ta*m* tava*m*	tumhe tumhāka*m*
Ins. and Abl.	tvayā tayā	tumhehi tumhebhi
Loc.	tvayi tayi	tumhesu

N. B.—The *Sing.* form, te ; and the *Plur.* form, vo, are often used in the oblique cases.

191. Declension of the Demonstrative Pronoun, so :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

<div align="center">SINGULAR.</div>

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	so sa	sā	ta*m* tad
Gen. and Dat.	tassa assa	tayā tassā tassāya tissā tissāya assa	tassa assa
Acc	ta*m*	ta*m*	ta*m* tad
Ins.	tena	tāya	tena
Abl.	tasmā tamhā asmā amhā	tāya	tasmā tamhā asmā amhā
Loc.	tasmi*m* tamhi asmi*m*	tāyam tassa*m* tissam tassa*m*	tasmi*m* tamhi asmi*m*

<div align="center">PLURAL.</div>

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	te	tā tayo	tāni
Gen. and Dat.	tesa*m* tesānam	tāsam tāsānam	tesa*m* tesānam

Acc.	te	tā	tāni
		tāyo	
Ins.	tehi	tāhi	tehi
and	tebhi	tābhi	tebhi
Abl.			
Loc.	tesu	tāsu	tesu

N. B.—The word eso, with the same meaniug, is declined exactly like so. Both so and eso may take a form in which n replaces t wherever it occurs.

192.   Declension of the Demonstrative Pronoun aya*m* :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

<div align="center">SINGULAR.</div>

Voc.	aya*m*	aya*m*	ima*m*
			ida*m*
Gen.	imassa	imassā	imassa
and	assa	imassāya	assa
Dat.		imāya	
		assā	
		assāya	
Acc.	ima*m*	ima*m*	ima*m*
			ida*m*
Ins.	iminā	imāya	iminā
	anena		anena
Abl.	imasmā	imāya	imasmā
	imamhā		imamhā
	asmā		asmā
Loc.	imasmi*m*	imāsam	imasmi*m*
	imamhi	imāya*m*	imamhi
	asmi*m*	imissa*m*	asmi*m*
		assa*m*	

PLURAL.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	ime	imā imāyo	imāni
Gen. and Dat.	imesam imesānam esam esānam	imāsam imāsānam	imesam imesānam esam esānam
Acc.	ime	imā imāyo	imāni
Ins. and Abl.	imehi imebhi ehi ebhi	imāhi imābhi	imehi imebhi ehi ebhi
Loc.	imesu	imāsu	imesu

193. Declension of the Demonstrative Pronoun, asu :—

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

SINGULAR.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	asu	asu	adum
Gen. and Dat.	amussa	amussā amuyā	amussa
Acc.	amum	amum	adum
Ins.	amunā	amuyā	amunā
Abl.	amusmā amumhā	amuyā	amusmā amumhā
Loc.	amusmim amumhi	amuyam amussam	amusmim amumhi

PLURAL.

Nom.	amū	amū	amū
	amuyo	amuyo	amūni
Gen. and Dat.	amūsa*m*	amūsa*m*	amūsa*m*
	amūsāna*m*	amūsānam	amūsānam
Acc.	amū	amū	amū
	amuyo	amuyo	amūni
Ins. and Abl.	amūhi	amūhi	amūhi
	amūbhi	amūbhi	amūbhi
Loc.	amūsu	amūsu	amūsu

N. B.—From the Nominative, asu ; and from the stem, amu, of this pro-
noun are formed new stems by adding a suffix, —ka. These new stems are
regularly declined with the *Special Endings* of the First Declension.

194.   Declension of the Relative Pronoun, yo :—

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

SINGULAR.

Nom.	yo	yā	ya*m*
			yad
Gen. and Dat.	yassa	yassā	yassa
		yāya	
Acc.	ya*m*	ya*m*	ya*m*
			yad
Ins.	yena	yāya	yena
Abl.	yasmā	yāya	yasmā
	yamhā		yamhā
Loc.	yasmi*m*	yassam	yasmi*m*
	yamhi	yaya*m*	yamhi

PLURAL.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ye	yā yāyo	yāni
Gen. and Dat.	yesam	yāsam	yesam
Acc.	ye	yā	yāni
Ins. and Abl.	yehi yebhi	yāhi yābhi	yehi yebhi
Loc.	yesu	yāsu	yesu

195. Declension of the Interrogative Pronoun, ko :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

SINGULAR.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	ko	kā	kim
Gen. and Dat.	kassa kissa	kassā kāya	kassa kissa
Acc.	kam	kām	kim
Ins.	kena	kāya	kena
Abl.	kasmā kamhā	kāya	kasmā kamhā
Loc.	kasmim kamhi kismim kimhi	kassam kāyam	kasmim kamhi kismim kimhi

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PLURAL.

Nom.	ke	kā kāyo	kāni
Gen. and Dat.	kesam	kāsam	kesam
Acc.	ke	kā kāyo	kāni
Ins. and, Abl.	kehi kebhi	kāhi kābhi	kehi kebhi
Loc.	kesu	kāsu	kesu

196. Declension of the Indefinite Pronoun, koci :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*

SINGULAR.

Nom.	koci	kāci	kiñci
Gen. and Dat.	kassaci kissaci	kassāci kāyaci	kassaci kissaci
Acc.	kañci	kañci	kiñci
Ins.	kenaci	kāyaci	kenaci
Abl.	kasmāci kamhāci	kāyaci	kasmāci kamhāci
Loc.	kasmiñci kamhici kismiñci kimhici	kassañci kāyaci	kasmiñci kamhici kismiñci kimhici

PLURAL.

Nom.	keci	kāci	kānici
		kāyoci	
Gen. and Dat	kesañci	kāsañci	kesañci
Acc.	keci	kāci	kānici
		kāyoci	
Ins. and Abl.	kehici kebhici	kāhici kābhici	kehici kebhici
Loc.	kesuci	kāsuci	kesuci

N. B.—The Indefinites are formed by adding a suffix, —ci, —api, —cana to the declined forms of the Interrogative, ko, according to the rules of assimilation and sandhi.

PRONOMINALS.

197. Pronominals are Adjectives that follow the Pronominal Declension, most of which are also derived from the stems of Pronouns by the addition of the following suffixes :—

> —īya ; —āka, expressing possession.
>
> —disa, —di, —risa, expressing likeness
>
> — ti, expressing the idea "many."
>
> —ka ; —tara ; —tama, not changing much the meaning of the pronoun.

Other Adjectives of this class are the following :—

> añña; aññatara; aññatama; adhara; apara or para.
>
> uttara; uttama; ubhaya.
>
> dakkhiṇa.

pubba.

vissa.

sabba

N. B.—Pronominals whose stems end in —a, have the Pronominal Declension; (*See* Sabbo below): those in —i, follow the Second Declension but those in —ti are only *Plur.* and have only the form in —ti in the *Nom. Acc.* and *Voc.*

198.   Declension of the Pronominal, sabbo, stem in —a :—

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
	SINGULAR.	
Nom. sabbo	sabbā	sabbam
Gen. sabbassa and Dat.	sabbassā sabbāya	sabbassa
Acc. sabbam	sabbam	sabbam
Ins. sabbena	sabbāya	sabbena
Abl. sabbasmā sabbamhā	sabbāya	sabbasmā sabbamhā
Loc. sabbasmim sabbamhi	sabbassam sabbāyam	sabbasmim sabbamhi
	PLURAL.	
Nom. sabbe	sabbā sabbāyo	sabbāni
Gen. sabbesam and Dat.	sabbāsam	sabbesam
Acc. sabbe	sabbā sabbāyo	sabbāni

Ins.	sabbehi	sabbāhi	sabbehi
and Abl.	sabbebhi	sabbābhi	sabbebhi
Loc.	sabbesu	sabbāsu	sabbesu

II.—INFLECTION OF VERBS.

199. The Inflection of Verbs, called Conjugation, consists of changes in form to show difference of Voice, of Tense, of Mode, of Number, and of Person.

200   There are two Voices :—

(1) *Active*, expressing simple action or existence.
(2) *Reflective*, expressing action or condition with reference to the subject.

201. There are six Tenses:—

(1) *Present*, expressing present time; and its preterite,
(2) *Imperfect*, expressing past time.
(3) *Aorist*, expressing past time in a general way.
(4) *Perfect*, expressing time completely past.
(5) *Future*, expressing future time; and its preterite,
(6) *Conditional*, expressing time that is future relatively to some other time which is usually past.

202. There are three Modes of the Present Tense :—

(1) *Indicative*, used in simple and direct statements of fact, of question, of supposition, or of condition
(2) *Imperative*, used in direct commands and prohibition.
(3) *Optative*,—used in less direct statements of supposition and condition; and in less direct command and prohibition.

N. B.—Each of the other tenses has but one mode.

203. Closely connected with the modes, are the *Participles* which are declinable Adjectives.   There is one for the *Present*, one for the *Perfect*, and one for the *Future*.

204.   There are two numbers:—

    (1)   *Singular*, agreeing with the subject when it denotes only one.

    (2)   *Plural*, agreeing with the subject when it denotes more than one.

205.   There are three Persons :—

    (1)   *First Person*, agreeing with the subject when it denotes the speaker.

    (2)   *Second Person*, agreeing with the subject when it denotes that spoken to.

    (3)   *Third Person*, agreeing with the subject when it denotes that spoken of.

206.   Two indeclinable Verbal Nouns and a declinable Verbal Adjective, all formed either directly from the root or from the Present Stem *(See 207)* and having the same forms in both voices, are considered as belonging to the Conjugation of Verbs :

    (1)   *Infinitive*, having a regular infinitive force

    (2)   *Gerund*, having the force of an absolute participle.

    (3)   *Participle of Necessity*, expressing what *is to be*, *is about to be*, or *must be*.

207.   It will be seen from 201, that there are four main tenses, the Present, the Aorist, the Perfect, and the Future : the other two are preterite tenses, one accompanying the Present and the other the Future.

Every primary verb is conjugated on four stems, called *Present Stem*, *Aorist Stem*, *Perfect Stem*, *Future Stem* from their accordance with these four main tenses.   This gives rise to four *Systems* in the Conjugation of the verb, as follows :—

    (1)   *Present System*, including the Present Indicative and its preterite, the Imperfect; the Present Imperative; the Present Oplative; and the Present Participle.

    (2)   *Aorist System*, including only the Aorist Tense.

    (3)   *Perfect System*, including the Perfect Tense and the Perfect Participle.

N. B.—The regular perfect participle has almost entirely disappeared.   Its place is generally filled by a derivative in —vant or —vin from the Past Passive Participle.   Neither this derivative nor the P. P. P. itself, really belongs to the *Perfect System*.

    (4)   *Future System*, including the Future Tense, the Conditional, and the Future Participle.

208. The Aorist Stem, the Perfect Stem, and the Future Stem are each formed in one general way for all verbs and the four tenses belonging in those three systems are therefore called *General Tenses*.

The Present Stem is formed in ten different ways for different verbs : in accordance with this special treatment of the stem, the four tenses belonging in the Present System are called *Special Tenses;* and verbs are divided into Seven Classes, the first of which has four divisions.

209. *Verbs of the First Class*, form the Present Stem as follows :—

    (1)   *First Division*, having roots ·ending in —i, —ī; —u, —ū *strengthen* the root-vowel to —ay ; —av, respectively, and add —a.

    (2)   *Second Division*, having roots ending in a consonant, add —a either with or without strengthening the root-vowel.

    (3)   *Third Division*, use the bare root with or without strengthening of the root-vowel.

    (4)   *Fourth Division*, simply reduplicate the root.

N. B.—The reduplication is according to general rules (*See 113*): in a verb from a root compounded with an indeclinable, the reduplication comes between the indeclinable and the root.

210. *Verbs of the Second Class*, form the Present Stem by inserting a nasal before the final Consonant of the root and then adding —a.

N. B.—The nasal assumes the form of the nasal of the classes to which the consonant belongs.

211. *Verbs of the Third Class*, form the Present Stem by adding —ya to the root.

N. B.—The y of the suffix assimilates to a final cor.sonant of the root according to regular rules, (*See* 77 (7) ff.)

212. *Verbs of the Fourth Class*, form the Present Stem by adding to the root —ṇu, —ṇā or, if the root end in a vowel,

—uṇu, —uṇā ; —ṇu, —uṇu strengthen to —ṇo, —uṇó before
the endings.

213. *Verbs of the fifth Class*, form the Present Stem by
adding —nā to the root, which always ends in a vowel.

214. *Verbs of the Sixth Class*, form the Present Stem by
adding —u to the root, generally strengthening —u to —o,
before the endings.

215. *Verbs of the Seventh Class*, form the Present Stem by
strengthening the root and adding —aya or —āpaya which
may contract to —e or —āpe before endings begining with a
consonant, or drop the final —a before endings begining with
a vowel.

216. The *Aorist Stem*, consists of the bare root with or
without *Strengthening* of the root-vowel.

N. B.—The *Aorist Stem* is sometimes replaced by the *Present Stem.*

217. The *Perfect Stem*, consists of the reduplicated root
with or without *Strengthening* of the root-vowel.

N. B.—The reduplication is according to regular rules (*See 113*) ; in a verb
from a root compounded with an indeclinable, the reduplication comes be-
tween the Indeclinable and the root.

218. *The Future Stem*, is formed by adding —ssa to the
root. When the root ends in a Consonant, the *connecting
vowel*, —i, is generally inserted ; but sometimes there is
assimilation.

N. B.—In the formation of the *Future Stem*, the —ssa is frequently added
to the *Present Stem* instead of being added to the root.

219. The Imperfect, the Aorist, and the Conditional gene-
rally prefix as *Augment*, the letter —a : but frequently it is
omitted, especially in poetry.

N. B. In stems from a root compounded with an Indeclinable the Aug-
ment comes between the Indeclinable and the root.

220. A verb is fully conjugated by adding to its appropri-
ate stems the following *Endings* :—

ACTIVE VOICE.		REFLECTIVE VOICE.	
Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*	*Plural.*

PRESENT SYSTEM.

Present.

1—mi	—ma	1—e	—mhe
2—si	—tha	2—se	—vhe
3—ti	—nti	3—te	—nte, —re

The stem-vowel, —a, becomes —ā, before —mi, —ma, —mhe.

Imperfect.

1—a, —a*m*	—mhā	1—i*m*	—mhase
2—o	—ttha	2—se	—vha*m*
3—a	—u	3—ttha	—tthu*m*

N. B.—The stem-vowel drops before an ending beginning with a vowel.

Imperative.

1—mi	—ma	1—e	—mase
2—hi	—tha	2—ssu	—vho
3—tu	—ntu	3—ta*m*	—nta*m*

The stem-vowel, —a, becomes —ā before —mi, —ma, —hi —tha, —mase. The *Act. Sing.*, *2nd* may drop —hi and use the bare stem.

Optative.

1—eyyāmi	—eyyāma	1—eyya*m*	—eyyāmhe
2—eyyāsi	—eyyātha	2—etho	—eyyavho
3—eyya	—eyyu*m*	3—etha	—era*m*

N. B.—The form —e, may replace any one of the forms in the *Act. Sing.*

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Present Participle.

Mas.	—a*m*	Mas.	—mãno
	—anto		—ãno
Fem.	—atī	Fem.	—mãnã
	—antī		—ãnã
Neut.	—a*m*	Neut.	—mãna*m*
	—anta*m*		—ãna*m*

The *Act. Part.* follows the Consonantal Declension: it is like mahā (*See 172*) except in the first form *Mas Sing., Nom.* The *Refl. Part.* follows the First Declension throughout.

AORIST SYSTEM.

Aorist.

1—i*m*	—imhā	1—i	—imhe
2—i	—ittha	2—ise	—ivha*m*
3—i, —ī	—u*m* —i*m*su	3—ittha	—u*m*, —i*m*su

N. B.—The Consonant s, is inserted between these endings and a stem ending in a vowel.

PERFECT SYSTEM.

Perfect.

1—a	—imha	1—i	—imhe
2—e	—ittha	2—ittho	—ivho
3—a	—u	3—ittha	—ire

Perfect Participle.

Mas.	—vā	
	—vanto	Like Act.
	—vī	
Fem.	—vatī	
	—vanti	Like Act.
	—vinī	

Neut. —va*m*
      —vanta*m*   Like Act.
      —vi

The first two forms follow the Consonantal Declension, like guṇavā, *(See 173)*. The third form follows the Second Declension.

FUTURE SYSTEM.

Future.

1—mi	—ma	1—e	—mhe
2—si	—tha	2—se	—vhe
3—ti	—nti	3—te	—nte, —re

N. B.—The stem-vowel lengthens as in the Present.

Conditional.

1—a*m*	—mhā	1—a*m*	—mhase
2—e	—tha	2—se	—vhe
3—ā	—*m*su	3—tha	—*m*su

The stem-vowel may drop before the vowel endings : it may or may not lengthen before —mhā and mhase. The bare stem may displace the forms for *Act. Sing., 2nd* and *3rd.*

Future Participle.

Mas.	—a*m*	Mas.	—māno
	—anto		—āno
Fem.	—atī	Fem.	—mānā
	—antī		—ānā
Neut.	—a*m*	Neut.	—māna*m*
	—anta*m*		—ānam

N. B.—The Declension is as in the *Present.*

VERBALS.

Infinitive.

—tum ; —tave ; —tuye ; —tāye

Gerund.

—tvā ; —tvāna ; tūna ; —ya or —cca (—tya)

Participle of Necessity.

—tabba ; —īya ; ya ; anīya

N. B.—They follow the First Declension.

221.   Conjugation of khanati, ✓ khan.

ACTIVE VOICE.		REFLECTIVE VOICE.	
Singnlar.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*	*Plural.*

PRESENT SYSTEM, STEM KHANA.

Present.

1	khanāmi	khanāma	1	khane	khanāmhe
2	khanasi	khanatha	2	khanase	khanavhe
3	khanati	khananti	3	khanate	khanante
					khanare

Imperfect.

1	akhana	akhanamhā	1	akhanim	akhanamhase
	akhanam				
2	akhano	akhanattha	2	akhanase	akhanavham
3	akhana	akhanu	3	akhanattha	akhanatthum

Imperative.

1	khanāmi	khanāma	1	khane	khanāmase
2	khanāhi	khanātha	2	khanassu	khanavho
3	khanatu	khanantu	3	khanataṃ	khanantaṃ

Optative.

1	khaneyyāmi	khaneyyāma	1	khaneyyaṃ	khaneyyāmhe
2	khaneyyāsi	khaneyyātha	2	khanetho	khaneyyavho
3	khaneyya	khaneyyum	3	khanetha	khaneraṃ

Present Participle.

Mas.	khanaṃ		Mas.	khanamāno
	khananto			khanāno
Fem.	khanatī		Fem.	khanamānā
	khanantī			khanānā
Neut.	khanaṃ		Neut.	khanamānaṃ
	khanantaṃ			khanānaṃ

AORIST SYSTEM, STEM khan.

Aorist.

1	akhaniṃ	akhanimhā	1	akhani	akhanimhe
2	akhani	akhanittha	2	akhanise	akhanivhaṃ
3	akhani	akhanuṃ	3	akhanittha	akhanuṃ
	akhanī	akhaniṃsu			akhaniṃsu

PERFECT SYSTEM, STEM cikhan.

Perfect

1	cikhana	cikhanimha	1	cikhani	cikhanimhe
2	cikhane	cikhanittha	2	cikhanittho	cikhanivho
3	cikhana	cikhanu	3	cikhanittha	cikhanire

Perfect Participle.

Mas.	khatavā khatavanto khatavī	Like Act.
Fem.	khatavatī khatavantī khatavinī	Like Act.
Neut.	khatava*m* khatavanta*m* khatavi	Like Act.

FUTURE SYSTEM, STEM KHANISSA.

Future.

1 khanissāmi	khanissāma	1 khanissa*m*	khanissāmhe
2 khanissasi	khanissatha	2 khanissase	khanissavhe
3 khanissati	khanissanti	3 khanissate	khanissante khanissare

Conditional

1 akhanissa*m*	akhanissamhā	1 akhanissa*m*	akhanissāmhase
2 akhanisse	akhanissatha	2 akhanissase	akhanissavhe
3 akhanissā	akhanissa*m*su	3 akhanissatha	akhanissa*m*su

Future Participle.

Mas.	khanissa*m* khanissanto		Mas.	khanissamāno khanissāno
Fem.	khanissatī khanissantī		Fem.	khanissamānā khanissānā
Neut.	khanissa*m* khanissanta*m*		Neut.	khanissamāna*m* khanissāna*m*

VERBALS.

Infinitive.	*Gerund.*	*Part. of Nec.*
khani*m*	khanitvā	khanitabbo

222. Practically Conjugation is the same for all verbs, consisting merely of the addition of the *Endings* to the appropriate *Stems*. In 221, the complete conjugation has been given of *khanati*, a verb of the Second Division of the First Class, where the great bulk of Pāli Verbs now belongs. In 223, will be given a synopsis of a verb from each class and division, which with the full conjugation of *khanati* ought to make plain just how the *Endings* found in 220, are to be joined to the various stems formed as described in 209 ff.

223. Synopsis of bhavati, ✓ bhū ; pacati, ✓ pac ; neti, ✓ nī ; jahāti, ✓ hā ; rundhati, ✓ rudh ; dibbati, ✓ div ; suṇoti, ✓ su (sru) ; kiṇāti, ✓ kī (krī) ; tanoti, ✓ tan ; coreti, ✓ cur :—

ACTIVE VOICE.	REFLECTIVE VOICE.

Present System.

Present.

1	(1)	bhavati	1	(1)	bhavate
	(2)	pacati		(2)	pacate
	(3)	nayati		(3)	nayate
		neti			nete
	(4)	jahāti		(4)	jahāte
2		rundhati	2		rundhate
3		dibbati	3		dibbate
4		suṇoti	4		suṇote
5		kiṇāti	5		kiṇāte
6		tanoti	6		tanote
7		corayati	7		corayate
		coreti			corete

Imperfect.

1	(1)	abhava	1	(1)	abhavattha
	(2)	apaca		(2)	apacattha
	(3)	anaya		(3)	anayattha
					anettha
	(4)	ajahā		(4)	ajahattha
2		arundha	2		arundhattha
3		adibba	3		adibbattha
4		assuṇuva	4		assuṇuttha
5		akkiṇā	5		akkiṇattha
6		atanuva	6		atanuttha
7		acoraya	7		acorayattha
					acorettha

Imperative.

1	(1)	bhavatu	1	(1)	bhavata*m*
	(2)	pacatu		(2)	pacata*m*
	(3)	nayatu		(3)	nayata*m*
		netu			neta*m*
	(4)	jahātu		(4)	jahāta*m*
2		rundhatu	2		rundhata*m*
3		dibbatu	3		dibbata*m*
4		suṇotu	4		suṇota*m*
5		kiṇātu	5		kiṇāta*m*
6		tanotu	6		tanota*m*
7		coretu	7		coreta*m*

Optative.

1	(1)	bhaveyya	1	(1)	bhavetha
	(2)	paceyya		(2)	pacetha
	(3)	nayeyya		(3)	nayetha
		neyya			netha

	(4)	jaheyya		(4)	jahetha
2		rundheyya	2		rundhetha
3		dibbeyya	3		dibbetha
4		suṇeyya	4		suṇetha
5		kiṇeyya	5		kiṇetha
6		taneyya	6		tanetha
7		corayeyya	7		corayetha
		coreyya			coretha

Present Participle.

I	(1)	bhava*m*	I	(1)	bhavamāno
		bhavanto			bhavāno
	(2)	paca*m*		(2)	pacamāno
		pacanto			pacāno
	(3)	naya*m*		(3)	nayamāno
		nayanto			nayāno
		nento			nemāno
	(4)	jaha*m*		(4)	jahāmāno
		jahanto			jahāno
2		rundha*m*	2		rundhamāno
		rundhanto			rundhāno
3		dibba*m*	3		dibbamāno
		dibbanto			dibbāno
4		suṇa*m*	4		suṇomāno
		suṇanto			suṇono
		suṇonto			
5		kiṇa*m*	5		kiṇamāno
		kiṇanto			kiṇāno
6		tana*m*	6		tanomāno
		tananto			tanono
		tanonto			
7		coraya*m*	7		corayamāno
		corayanto			corayāno
		corento			coremāno

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AORIST SYSTEM.

Aorist.

1	(1)	abhavi	1	(1)	abhavittha
	(2)	apaci		(2)	apacittha
	(3)	anayi		(3)	anayittha
		anesi			anesittha
	(4)	ahāsi		(4)	ahāsittha
2		arodhi	2		arodhittha
3		adevi	3		adevittha
4		assosi	4		assosittha
5		akkesi	5		akkesittha
6		atani	6		atanittha
7		(acoresi)	7		(acoresittha)

PERFECT SYSTEM.

Perfect.

1	(1)	babhuva	1	(1)	babhuvittha
	(2)	papaca		(2)	papacittha
	(3)	ninaya		(3)	ninettha
	(4)	jahāra		(4)	jahārittha
2		rurodha	2		rurodhittha
3		dideva	3		didevittha
4		sussosa	4		sussosittha
5		cikaya	5		cikayittha
6		tatana	6		tatanittha
7		cucora	7		cucorittha

Perfect Participle.

1	(1)	bhūtavā		
	(2)	pacitavā	}	Like Act.
	(3)	nītavā		
	(4)	hīnavā		

2	ruddhavā	
3	divitavā	
4	sutavā	Like Act.
5	kītavā	
6	tatavā	
7	curitavā	

FUTURE SYSTEM.

Future.

1	(1)	bhavissati	1	(1)	bhavissate
	(2)	pacissati		(2)	pacissate
	(3)	nayissati		(3)	nayissate
		nessati			nessate
	(4)	(jahissati)		(4)	(jahissate)
2		rodhissati	2		rodhissate
3		devissati	3		devissate
4		sossati	4		sossate
5		(kiṇissati)	5		(kiṇissate)
6		tanissati	6		tanissate
7		(coressati)	7		(coressate)

Conditional.

1	(1)	abhavissā	1	(1)	abhavissatha
	(2)	apacissā		(2)	apacissatha
	(3)	anayissā		(3)	anayissatha
		anessā			anessatha
	(4)	(ajahissā)		(4)	(ajahissatha)
2		arodhissā	2		arodhissatha
3		adevissā	3		adevissatha
4		asossā	4		asossatha
5		(akiṇissā)	5		(akiṇissatha)
6		atanissā	6		atanissatha
7		(acoressā)	7		(acoressatha)

Future Participle.

1	(1)	bhavisa*m* bhavissanto	1	(1)	bhavissamāno bhavissāno	
	(2)	pacissa*m* pacissanto		(2)	pacissamāno pacissāno	
	(3)	nessa*m* nessanto		(3)	nessamāno nessāno	
	(4)	(jahissa*m*) (jahissanto)		(4)	(jahissamāno) (jahissāno)	
2		rodhissa*m* rodhissanto	2		rodhissamāno rodhissāno	
3		devissa*m* devissanto	3		devissamāno devissāno	
4		sossa*m* sossanto	4		sossamāno sossāno	
5		(kiṇissa*m*) (kiṇissanto)	5		(kiṇissamāno) (kiṇissāno)	
6		tanissa*m* tanissanto	6		tanissamāno tanissāno	
7		(corressa*m*) (coressanto)	7		(coressamāno) (coressāno)	

VERBALS.

		Infinitive.	*Gerund.*	*Part. of Nec.*
1	(1)	bhavitu*m*	bhavitvā	bhavitabbo
	(2)	pacitu*m*	pacitvā	pacitabbo
	(3)	netu*m*	netvā	netabbo
	(4)	jahitu*m*	jahitvā hitva	hātabbo
2		rodhitu*m*	rodhitvā	rodhitabbo
3		devitu*m*	devitvā	devitabbo
4		sotu*m*	sutvā	sottabbo

5	(kiṇitum)	(kiṇitvā)	(kiṇitabbo)
6	tanitum	tanitvā	tanitabbo
7	(coretum)	(coretvā)	(coretabbo)

N. B.—General Tense forms enclosed in parentheses, are made on the Present Stem.

224. The verbs, atthi and hoti, both belonging to First Class, Second Division, are exceedingly frequent. As both show peculiar forms and are defective, they will be conjugated fully in 225 and 226.

225. Conjugation of the verb, atthi, √ as :—

Singular.   *Plural.*   *Singular.*   *Plural.*

PRESENT SYSTEM.

Present.

1	asmi	asma
	amhi	amha
2	asi	attha
3	atthi	santi

Imperative.

1	asmi	asma
	amhi	amha
2	ahi	attha
3	atthu	santu

Present Participle.

Mas.	santo	Mas.	samāno
Fem.	santī	Fem.	samānā
Neut.	santam	Neut.	samānam

AORIST SYSTEM.

Aorist.

1	āsi*m*	āsimhā	
2	āsi	āsittha	
3	āsi	āsu*m*	
		āsi*m*su	

FUTURE SYSTEM.

Conditional.

1	assa*m*	assāma	
2	assa	assatha	
3	assa	assu	
	siyā	siyu*m*	

226. Conjugation of the verb, hoti, √ hū :—

Singular.   *Plural.*

PRESENT SYSTEM.

Present.

1	homı	homa	
2	hosi	hotha	
3	hoti	honti	

Imperfect.

1	ahuva	ahuvamhā	
	ahuva*m*		
2	ahuvo	ahuvatĭ a	
3	ahuva	ahuvu	

Imperative.

1	homi	homa
2	hohi	hotha
3	hotu	hontu

Optative.

1	heyyāmi	heyyāma
2	heyyāsi	heyyātha
3	heyya	heyyum

Present Participle.

Mas. honto
Fem. hontī
Neut. hontam

AORIST SYSTEM.

Aorist.

1	ahosim	ahosimhā
	ahum	ahumhā
2	ahosi	ahosittha
3	ahosi	ahesum
	ahu	ahum

FUTURE SYSTEM.

Future, First Form.

1	hemi	hema
	hessāmi	hessāma
2	hesi	hetha
	hessasi	hessatha
3	heti	henti
	hessati	hessanti

Future, Second Form.

1	hehāmi	hehāma
	hehessāmi	hehessāma
2	hehasi	hehatha
	hehessasi	hehessatha
3	hehati	hehanti
	hehessati	hehessanti

VERBALS.

Infinitive.	*Gerund.*	*Pa.·t. of Nec.*
hotu*m*	hutvā	hotabbo

DERIVATIVE VERBS.

227. Every Primary Verb is accompanied by four derivatives—*Passive, Causative, Desiderative, Intensive*—from the same root. The formation of the *Stems* of these *Derivatives*, is explained in 109 ff. A synopsis of the two most important of these four derivations is given in 228.

The Stems of these derivatives are not really *Secondary Stems* in the *Present System*, being derived directly from the roots. In the *Aorist System*, in the *Perfect System*, and in the *Future System*, however, the stems are *Secondary*, being derived, not from the *root*, but from the *Stem of the Present System.*

228. Synopsis of derivatives from ✓ khan —*Pass.*, khaññati ; *Caus.*, khāneti.

ACTIVE VOICE.   REFLECTIVE VOICE.

Present.

Pass.	khaññati		Pass.	khaññe
Caus.	khāneti		Caus.	khāne

Imperfect.

P. akhañña   P. akhaññattha
C. akhānaya   C. akhānayattha

Imperative.

P. khaññatu   P. khaññata*m*
C. khānetu   C. khāneta*m*

Optative.

P. khaññeyya   P. khaññetha
C. khāneyya   C. khānetha

Present Participle.

khañña*m*   khaññamāno
—anto   —āno

Aorist.

P. akhaññi   P. akhaññittha
C. akhānesi   C. akhānesittha

Perfect.

[Not Formed.]

Perfect Participle.

P. khato   ⎫
C. khānitavā   ⎬   Like Act.
                    ⎭

Future.

P. khaññissati   P. khaññissate
C. khānessati   C. khānessate

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Conditional.

P.	akhaññissā	P.	akhaññissatha
C.	akhānessā	C.	akhānessatha

Future Participle.

P.	khaññissa*m* —ssanto	P.	khanissamāno —ssāno
C.	khānessa*m* —ssanto	C.	khānessamāno ssāno

Infinitive.	Gerund.	Part. of Nec.
P. khaññitu*m*	khaññitvā	khaññitabbo
C. khānetu*m*	khānetvā	khānetabbo

219. The so-called *Past Passive Participle* has the force of a perfect participle : but in its formation has no connection with either the *Perfect Stem* of the Primary Conjugation or the special *Conjugation Stem* of the Passive Conjugation. It is a primary derivation formed directly from the root by adding the suffix —ta or —na as follows :—

    (1) A root ending in a vowel adds the suffix directly Roots in —ā change that vowel to —i or —ī : dhā changes to hi.

    (2) A root ending in a conjunct consonant or in a consonant that does not readily double, adds the suffix, —ta, by means of the *Connecting-vowel* —i.

    (3) Generally a root ending in a single consonant, adds the suffix directly to the root with full or partial assimilation. Thus special forms often arise as follows :—

Roots in —g, add —ta and become —gga.

Roots in —c, add —ta and become —tta.

Roots in —cch, add —ta and become —ṭṭha.

Roots in —j, add —ta and become —tta.

Roots in —d, add —na and become —nna.

Roots in dh, add —ta and become —ddha.

Roots in —n, drop the —n and add —ta to what is left.

Roots in —p, add —ta and become —tta.

Roots in —bh, add —ta and become —ddha.

Roots in —m, add —ta and become —nta ; or drop —m before —ta.

Roots in —ar *(ri)*, add —na and become —iṇṇa ; or drop —r and add —ta to what is left.

Roots in —s *(sh)* add —ta and become —ṭṭha.

Roots in —h, add —ta and become —ddha, or —ḷha.

N. B.—Some of the above Special forms are regularly found ; some of them, generally ; others, only rarely ; for most roots ending in a consonant *may* take —ta with the connecting vowel ; and frequently the same root makes two or more forms, one according to (2) and the other or others according to (3).

N. B.—All forms are declined with the *Special Endings* of the First Declension.

230. *Note.*—This P. P. P. is very extensively used with some form, generally *Pres.*, *Aor.*, or *Fut.*, of atthi, hoti, or bhavati, either expressed or understood, as a regular *Periphrastic Conjugation.*

231. A Denominative Stem may be made from any noun, primary or secondary, in the language. The formation is given in 115 It is regularly conjugated by adding the endings and prefixing, as required, the augment and reduplication. A synopsis will be given in 232.

232. Synopsis of *Denominative* verb, puttīyati, stem puttīya :—

Pres.	puttīyati	Pres.	puttīyate
Imperf.	aputtīya	Imperf.	aputtīyattha
Impera.	puttīyatu	Impera.	puttīyata*m*

Opt.	puttīyeyya	Opt.	puttīyetha
Pres. Part.	puttīyam —yanto	Pres. Part.	puttīyamāno —yāno
Aor.	aputtīyi	Aor.	aputtīyittha
Perf.	[Not formed	Perf.	[Not formed
Fut.	puttīyissati	Fut.	puttīyessate
Cond.	puttīyissā	Cond.	puttīyissatha
Fut. Part.	puttīyissam —ssanto	Fut. Part.	puttīyissamāno —ssāno

Infinitive.	*Gerund.*	*Part. of Nec.*
puttīyitum	puttīyitvā	puttīyitabbo

233. *Note.*—Throughout Inflection, both of Nouns and Verbs, full forms have generally been given for the sake of completeness. Many a form thus given does not occur at all and many an other not, at least, in the particular word used in the paradigm. The question whether a particular regular form does or does not occur, belongs to a later, more critical study than that for which this grammar is intended.

INDECLINABLES.

234. The Indeclinables are not distinctly separated into parts of speech. There is a large body of words and forms used Adverbially and some of these seem to sometimes have a distinct Prepositional use. There are a few words which seem to have a distinct Conjunctive use : as in all cognate languages many Adverbs have a Conjunctive force also.

ADVERBS.

235. There are four classes of words and forms used adverbially :—

    (1)   *Case-form Adverbs.*

    (2)   *Derivative Adverbs.*

    (3)   *Prefixes.*

    (4)   *Miscellaneous Adverbs.*

236. *Case-form Adverbs,* consist of cases of substantives, pronouns and absolute words that have become fixed in form with an adverbial force. The cases thus used are the *Accusative*, most generally ; the *Instrumentive*, quite frequently ; the *Ablative* and the *Locative*, not infrequently ; the *Dative*, more rarely ; and the *Genitive*, very rarely.

237. *Derivative Adverbs*, are formed to some extent from Substantive and Adjective stems and a few, from other Adverbs and Prepositions, but they are made most largely from Pronominal stems.

The suffixes used are as follows:—

    (1)   *Suffixes of Place,—*
        —to (—tas) ; —tra ; —tta ; —ttha ; —dha ; —ha ;
        —ham ; —him.

    (2)   *Suffixes of time,—*
        —dā, —di ; —dāni, —dānim ; rhi, —rahi.

    (3)   *Suffixes of Manner,—*
        —thā ; —iti, —ti ; —iva, —va, —viya ; —eva,
        —yeva, —heva ; evam.

    (4)   *Suffixes of Distribution,—*
        —dha, —dhi ; —khattum ; —so (*shas*).

    (5)   *Suffixes of Indefiniteness,—*
        —ci ; —apa ; —cana.

238. *Adverbial Prefixes*, are indeclinables that are prefixed to roots from which Verbal Stems, and less frequently Noun Stems are formed. Generally when part of a Substantive Stem, the prefix assumes the force of an Adjective. The following prefixes are frequent:—

a— or an— = *not;* ati— = *over, beyond, past, in excess;*
adhi— = *above, over, on, on to;* anu— = *after, un-*

der, along, toward; anto— or antara— = *within,
between, among;* apa = *away, forth, off;* api = *unto,
on, upon, over;* abhi— = *to, unto, toward, against;*
ava— or o— = *down, off.*

ā— = *to, toward, unto: reverses the meaning of a few
roots;* āvi— = *manifestly, openly.*

u— or ud— = *up, out, forth, away;* upa— = *below, less,
near, to.*

tiro— = *across, beyond, over.*

du— (dus—) = *bad, difficult, not.*

ni— (ni—) = *down;* ni— or nir— (nis—) = *outward,
away, not.*

pa— (pra—) = *forward, forth, towards;* pati— or paṭi—
(prati—) = *backward, reversed, in return;* parā—
= *away, forth, to a distance;* pari— = *around,
about;* pātu— or pātur— (pradus—) = *manifestly
openly.*

vi— = *apart, asunder, away, from, not.*

sam— = *along with, together.*

su— = *well, favorable, easy.*

N. B.—Only the most general meanings are given ; many modifications
occur in combination ; frequently the root meaning is simply intensified.

239, *Note.*—Frequently two or more of these *Prefixes* are
used at the same time in combination with a single root.

240. *Miscellaneous Adverbs*, consist of a number of Ad-
verbial words not included in the other classes. A few of the
most common and important are :—

na, the simple *negative.*

mā, the *prohibitive negative.*

hi, an *illative particle.*

kim, an *interrogative paticle.*

kho, an *assertive particle.*

nu, a *time particle.*

PREPOSITIONS.

241.   There is no body of words in Pāli whose especial use is the government of nouns ; but some Adverbs—especially many of the Adverbial prefixes—are frequently used with a distinctly *Prepositional* force, some of the most important of these are as follows :—

> ati ; adhi ; anu ; anto or antara ; apa ; ā ; āvi ; upa ; tiro ; paṭi or pati.   (For force *See 238.*)
>
> adho = *under, below;* purato = *in front of, before;* bahi or bahi*m* = *out of, without;* rite = *except, without;* vinā = *without, except;* saddhi*m* = *with, together with;* saha = *together with, accompanying.*

242.   Case-forms of nouns, not fixed in adverbial or prepo-sitional character, frequently determine the case of nouns with which they are used.

243.   *Note.*—Words with prepositional force, follow the nouns they govern.

CONJUNCTIONS.

244.   Conjunctions as a distinct class of words, are very few. The very frequent use of *Compounds;* of the *Absolute Con-struction;* of the particle *iti;* and especially, of the *Gerund*, almost does away with the need of Conjunctions.

245.   Many Adverbs,—especially derivatives from the rela-tive pronominal stem—have a conjunctive force.

246.   Of purely conjunctive force are,—

> ca ; and its compounds ce and noce.
>
> vā.

Repeated, ca and vā are used correlatively.

247.   *Note.*—Conjunctive particles seldom begin the clauses in which they stand.

PART II.—SENTENCES.

248. A sentence is a combination of words expressing a complete thonght.   It may be:—

> (1) *A Simple Sentence*, expressing a single simple thought.

> (2) *A Complex Sentence*, expressing one leading thought with one or more dependent thoughts.

> (3) *A Compound Sentence*, expressing two or more independent, connected thoughts, with or without dependent thoughts.

249. In the expression of every thought, whether independent or dependent, two elements are absolutely essential :—

> (1) *Subject,* that concerning which something is expressed.

> (2) *Predicate*, that which is expressed concerning the subject.

When a transitive verb is used in the expression of a thought, a third element is required,—

> (3) *Object,* that on which terminates the action of the subject, expressed by the predicate.

250.   The *Usual Order of Construction* in Pāli is :—

> (1) *Subject* with its modifiers.

> (2) *Object* with its modifiers.

> (3) *Predicate* preceded by its modifiers.

251.   The body of rules which explain how words are joined together in sentences, is called *Syntax* and may be treated under the following heads :—

> A.—*Syntax of Nouns.*

> B.—*Syntax of Verbs.*

> C.—*Syntax of Indeclinables.*

A.—SYNTAX OF NOUNS.

251. *Note.*—Nearly all the relations of Substantives, Adjectives, and Pronouns, embodied in the following rules, may be expressed or implied in mere *Composition, (See 107).* Indeed, composition is much more common than the syntactical forms.

SUBSTANTIVES.

252. A Substantive in the predicate must agree with the subject in case.

N. B.—When there are different forms for gender, it must agree in gender also.

253. An Apositive agrees in case with the noun it qualifies.

N. B.—When there are different forms for gender, it must agree in gender also.

Nominative Case.

254. The Subject of a Verb must be in the *Nominative.*

Note.—1 Every verb has a pronominal subject implied in its *Ending:* except for emphasis, therefore, a pronominal subject need not be expressed and a substantive may be omitted, if readily understood from the context

Note.—2 The verb, vaṭṭati, is used *impersonally* with the Infinitive and the Instrumentive of Agent

255. The *Nominative* is used *Absolutely* in titles, headings, &c.

Genitive Case.

256. A Substantive is frequently qualified by another noun in the *Genitive* This qualifying genitive may be :—

(1) *Possessive Genitive*, denoting possession of that which is designated by the substantive it qualifies.

(2) *Subjective Genitive*, denoting the cause or origin of that which is designated by the noun it qualifies.

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(3) *Objective Genitive*, denoting the object towards which is directed the action or feeling designated by the noun it qualifies.

(4) *Genitive of Quality*, denoting some quality or characteristic of the noun it qualifies.

(5) *Partitive Genitive*, denoting the whole, a part of which is designated by the noun it qualifies.

(6) *Genitive of Definition*, having the force of an oppositive and defining the noun it qualifies.

N. B.—Any of the above may be predicated of the subject by means of any verb meaning " to be."

257. The *Genitive* is used to complete the meaning of many Adjectives denoting :—

(1) *Desire* or *aversion.*

(2) *Knowledge, skill*, and their opposites.

(3) *Remembering* and *forgetting.*

(4) *Participation, guilt, fullness, mastery* and their opposites.

(6) *Equality* and *inequality.*

258. The *Genitive* is governed by some verbs expressing:—

(1) *Remembering* and *forgetting.*

(2) *Mastering* and *ruling.*

. (3) *Filling* and *emptying.*

(4) *Sharing, tasting, seeing, cleaning*₁ and many others when the action expressed affects the object *only in part.*

258. A substantive in the *Genitive* and another in the *Accusative* are governed at the same time by a few transitive verbs :—

(1) Verbs expressing *fullness* or *want*, take an *Accusative* of the receptacle with a *Genitive* of the material.

(2) Verbs expressing *accusation, condemnation, acquital,* and the like, take an *Accusative* of the person and a *Genitive* of the crime.

259. A substantive with a participle in agreement may be used in the *Genitive* to denote some attendant circumstance. This is called the *Genitive Absolute:* it is much less frequent than the *Locative Absolute (See 294).*

N. B.—The *Absolute Construction* generally denotes time ; but may denote cause, consequence, or other attendant circumstance.

260. The *Genitive* is used with Adverbs and Prepositions.
261. The *Genitive* is—but rarely—used adverbially.

Dative Case

262. The *Dative* is used of an *Indirect Object* with intransitive verbs and with transitive verbs having a direct object in the accusative. This dative may be :—

(1) *Dative of Influence*, denoting the person *to* whom something is, or is done.
(2) *Dative of Interest*, denoting the person *for* whom something is, or is done.
(3) *Dative of Purpose or End*, denoting the *object* or *end* for which something is, or is done.

263. The *Dative* is used with *atthi, hoti* and verbs of kindred meaning to express *possession.*
264. The *Dative* may be governed by verbs expressing *hearing ; request, worship ; praise* or *blame ; pleasure* or *displeasure ; benefit* or *injury ; obedience* or *resistance.*
265 The *Dative* is used in expressions of *Salutation* and *blessing.*
266. The *Dative* may be governed by an Indeclinable.
267. The *Dative* may be used adverbially.

Accustive Case.

268. The *Direct Object* of a transitive verb is put in the *Accusative.*

269. Verbs of *making, choosing, appointing,* and the like, take two *Accusatives* of the same person or thing.

270   *Causative* verbs may take two *Accusatives*—one of the *person or thing* caused to act ; and one of the *action itself.*

271   Verbs expressing or implying motion or action *towards* a place or thing govern the place or thing in the *Accusative.*

272.   *Duration of Time* and *Extent of space* are expressed by the *Accusative*

273.   The *Accusative* may be used adverbially to denote *time at which* and other circumstances.

274.   The *Accusative* is frequently used with Prepositions and Adverbs.

Instrumentive Case.

275.   The *Agent* by whom, or the *Instrument* with which, an action is performed, is put in the *Instrumentive.*

N. B.—For the *Instrumentive of Agent* in the impersonal construction, *See 254,* Note 2.

276.   A Substantive, Adjective or verb may take an *Instrumentive* to show *in what respect* it is applicable. This is the *Instrumentive of Specification* and is especially used in specifying bodily defects and ailments.

277.   Words denoting *sufficiency* or *lack* take the *Instrumentive* of that which abounds or is lacking.

278   The *Instrumentive* is used to express *cause, reason, motive.*

279.   Substantives expressing *price* or *value* are put in the *Instrumentive.*

280.   Time or space *within which* may be expressed by the *Instrumentive.*

281.   The *Instrumentive* may be used to express *manner.*

282.   The *Instrumentive* is used to express that *in accordance with which* anything is, or is done.

283.   *Measure of difference* is expressed by the *Instrumentive*

284.   The *Instrumentive* is frequently governed by Prepositions and Adverbs.

285. The *Instrumentive* is often used adverbially.

Ablative Case.

286. Place or time *from which*, is denoted by the *Ablative*.

287. The *Ablative* is used to express *separation, source, material, cause*.

288. In connection with Adjectives in the *Comparative*, that with which the comparison is made, is put in the *Ablative*.

289 The *Ablative* is sometimes used instead of the *Instrumentive* to express *means* or *agency*.

290. Certain Prepositions and Adverbs require the *Ablative*.

291. The *Ablative* is frequently used adverbially.

Locative Case.

292. Place or time *in which* is denoted by the *Locative*.

N. B.—This "*in*" idea includes all that may be expressed in English by a variety of prepositions of location, such as *at, on, near, among, in respect to*, &c., &c.

293. *Note.*—The very frequent substitution of the *Locative* for other cases, as well as its adverbial uses, grows out of this broad ground covered by this "*in*" idea denoted by it.

294. A Substantive with a participle in agreement, is very commonly used in the *Locative* to denote some attendant circumstance. This is called the *Locative Absolute*.

N. B.—A noun clause may take the place of the substantive; and the participle alone in the *Locative* is quite frequently used impersonally with an adverb or an *Instrumentive of Agent*. For force of *Absolute Construction*, *See* *259*, N. B.

295. In conection with Adjectives in the *Superlative*, that among which the comparison is made is put in the *Locative*.

296. Certain prepositions and adverbs require the *Locative*.

297. The *Locative* is frequently used adverbially.

Vocative Case.

298. The *Vocative* is used in address.

ADJECTIVES.

299   An Adjective must agree with the noun it modifies in *gender*, in *number*, in *case*.

300   Frequently Adjectives are used without their nouns, thus apparently acquiring the force of substantives. Generally it is best to consider the real substantive as *understood*.

301   Many Adjectives determine the case of nouns in certain relations in a sentence.

PRONOUNS.

302.   *Note.*—All the rules that apply to *Substantives* apply equally to *Pronouns* when used substantively ; those applying to *Adjectives*, apply when the pronuns are used adjectively.

N. B.—All pronouns except Personal Pronouns, may be used either Substantively or Adjectively.

303.   A Pronoun when used substantively, must agree with its antecedent in *person*, *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

304.   The *Third Personal Pronoun* is supplied by a substantive use of the *Demonstrative*, *so* being generally used for that which is remote and aya*m* for that which is adjacent.

305   The *Relative* yo, is regularly used in correlation with the *Demonstrative* so, the clause containing the relative regularly preceding that containing the demonstrative.

306   The *Demonstrative*, so, and, less frequently the *Relative*, yo, are used pleonastically, for emphasis, with substantives and other pronouns used substantively

307.   So, yo, and ko, are used adverbially in the *Acc.*, *Ins.*, and *Abl.*—ko sometimes in the *Gen.*

B.—SYNTAX OF VERBS.

308.   A Verb must agree with its subject in *person* and *number*.

N. B.—With two or more subjects, the verb may agree with one and be understood with the rest ; or it may take a plural form in agreement with all conjointly,

Active Voice.

309 A Verb is used in the *Active* to represent the subject as simply acting or existing—stating such simple action as *fact*, *question*, or *supposition*.

Reflective Voice.

310 A Verb is used in the *Reflective* to represent the subject as acting upon *self*, or as acting or existing with special reference to *self*

N. B.—Frequently the *Reflective* idea is not readily apparent and it is probable that Reflective forms were used, especially in poetry, for mere convenience or for variety of expression.

311. The *Reflective* is frequently used in a *Passive* sense, especially in the *General Tenses*.

Present Tense.

312. Action or existence actually in progress at *present time* is designated by the *Present Indicative*.

313 General or customary truth is expressed by the *Present Indicative*.

314. When past action or esistence is, *for effect*, represented as progressing in present time, it is put in the *Present Indicative*.

This so-called *Historical Present* is very much more frequent in Pāli than in English : indeed in most narrative, it very largely displaces the past tenses.

315. The *Present Indicatiue* is sometimes used with a *future* signification.

N. B.—This future signification is especially common in questions.

316. The *Present Imperative* is used in *commands*, *exhortations*, and *entreaties*. With mā, it expresses *prohibition*

317. The *Present Optative* is used to express, *possibility*, *probability*, *fitness*, *assent*, and *permission*.

318. The *Present Optative* may be used to express affirmation *modestly* or *doubtfully*.

319.   The *Present Optative* may be used to *mildly* express command, entreaty, exhortation, and (with mā) prohibition.

320.   The *Present Optative* may be used to express condition or supposition with *implied* possibility.

Imperfect Tense

321.   The *Imperfect* refers to a recent definite past time, not included in the current day.

Aorist Tense

322.   The *Aorist* represents indefinite past time, including the current day.

N. B.—It may be translated into English, generally, by *Past Indefinite;* sometimes, by the *Present Perfect.*

323.   The *Aorist* is sometimes used, with mā, in prohibition.

Perfect Tense.

324.   The *Perfect* represents remote and definite past time.

325.   *Note* —Sections 321, 322, and 324 give the *theoretical* force of the three past tenses.   Practically, however, these theoretical distinctions are not often made.   The *Aorist* is most common and is used in designating all kinds of past time. The *Imperfect* occurs frequently but entirely interchangeably with the Aorist.   The *Perfect* is very rare and when found has only the force of a general past tense.

Future Tense.

326.   Future action or existence is expressed by the *Future*.

327.   The *Future* is sometimes used as a mild form of *Imperative*.

328.   The *Future* is often used to express what *must* be, or be done.

329.   The *Future* is used in expressing simple direct, supposition or condition.

Conditional.

330. The *Conditional* is used to express past condition with implied impossibility, or supposition contrary to fact. It is used in both *protasis* and *apodosis*.

N. B.—The *protasis* is frequently omitted or understood.

Participles.

331. *Participles* are verbal adjectives governing the same cases as the verbs from which they are derived.

332. The tenses of the *Participles* denote *present, past,* and *future* time only relatively to that of the principal verb.

333. The *Past Passive Participle*, especially in the Pere-phrastic conjugation *(See 200)*, has frequently the force of a Present Active Participle.

Infinitive.

334. A verb may take an *infinitive* to complete its meaning.

335. The indeclinable sakkā is used with an *Infinitive* and *Instrumentive of Agent* in an impersonal construction.

336. *Note* —The *Infinitive* is used in the same form with either *Active* or *Passive* signification ; but is comparatively infrequent.

Gerund.

337. The *Gerund* is used as adjunct to the *logical* subject of the sentence in which it is found and denotes some action accompanying, or (more generally) preceding, that signified by the verb in the sentence. Thus used, the *Gerund* is the most common connective in Pāli.

N. B.—The *Gerundial Clause* is sometimes an adjunct of a noun in some other case than Nominative, when the grammatical construction puts the real agent, or *logical* subject, into a dependent case.

338. The *Gerund* frequently has a merely Prepositional force.

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Participle of Necessity.

339. The *Participle of Necessity*, like other declinable Adjectives, must agree with its noun, in *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

340. The *Participle of Necessity* is most frequently used with some form of *atthi*, *hoti*, or other verb of kindred meaning, in a sort of Perephrastic Conjugation.

C.—SYNTAX OF INDECLINABLES.

341. *Adverbs* generally modify whole clauses : but sometimes particular words in a clause.

342. The *Adverbial* particle, iti, is added to the end of a quoted speech, or even thought, which is always given in the form of *direct discourse*.

N. B.—The initial vowel of *iti*, generally unites with a preceding vowel, lengthening it if short.

343. *Prepositional* words govern cases of nouns.

344. *Conjunctions* join words and clauses.

VERSIFICATION.

345. In Pāli there are two kinds of Metres :—

    (1) Metres regulated by time.

    (2) Metres regulated by the number of syllables.

346. An *Instant*, the measure of time, is *one short* syllable: two short syllables are equivalent to one long.

N. B.—Even in metres not measured by time. the interchange of one long and two shorts is very frequent,

347. A short syllable, indicated by the breve, ‿, is called called *lahu* or La : two shorts, or La La, are termed Lā.

348. A long syllable, indicated by the dash, —, is called *garu* or Ga : two longs, or Ga Ga, are termed Gā.

349. *Note.*—A ⩽, is used to indicate a syllable that may be either short or long.

350 *Note.*—For *Rules of Quantity*, see *85*.

351. There are four dissyllabic feet :—

    (1) Lā,   ‿ ‿

    (2) Gā,   — —

    (3) La Ga,   ‿ —

    (4) Ga La,   — ‿

352. There are eight trisyllabic feet :—

    (1) Na,   ‿ ‿ ‿

    (2) Sa,   ‿ ‿ —

    (3) Ja,   ‿ — ‿

    (4) Ya,   ‿ — —

    (5) Bha,   — ‿ ‿

    (6) Ra,   — ‿ —

    (7) Ta,   — — ‿

    (8) Ma,   — — —

353.   *Note.*—Feet of four or more syllables occur but are considered as combinations

354.   A stanza, called Gāthā, is generallay divided into quarters, each of which is called a Pāda.

I.—METRES REGULATED BY TIME.

355.   Of Metres regulated by time, called Jāti, there are three classes :—

    (1)   Ariyā.
    (2)   Vetālīya.
    (3)   Mattāsamaka

356.   Each half-Gāthā in the Ariyā Metres, of which there are several varieties, contains thirty *instants,* divided into seven feet, followed by Ga.   The admissable feet are Na La, Sa, Ja, Bha, Gā.   The sixth foot in each half-Gāthā must be either Na La, or Ja : any admissible foot may be used as the second or fourth foot : any admissible foot except Ja, may be used for the first, third, fifth, or seventh foot.

The sixth foot sometimes consists of a single La, in which case, there will be only twenty-seven *instants* in the half-Gāthā.

357.   In every Gāthā of the Vetālīya Metres, of which there are a number of varieties, a first or third Pāda has fourteen *instants ;* a second or fourth, sixteen   Every Pāda is divided into three feet, the second of which, is generally Ja ; occasionally, Bha.

358.   In the Mattāsamaka Metres, of which there are several varieties, the Pādas are all alike, each having sixteen *instants* divided into four feet of four *instants* each.

II.—METRES REGULATED BY THE NUMBER OF SYLLABLES.

359.   Of Metres regulated by the number of syllables, there are three classes :—

    (1)   Sama, having all four Pādas in any Gāthā, identical in form.

(2) Aḍḍhasama, having the first and third Pādas and and the second and fourth Pādas in any Gāthā, identical in form.

(3) Visama, having no two Pādas in any Gāthā, identical in form.

360. Of Sama Metres, there are sixty varieties gathered into seventeen divisions according to the number of syllables in each Pāda, as follows :—

I.—Gāyatti Division, having Pādas of *six* syllables. There is one variety,—

(1) Ṭanumujjhā : — — ⏑ | ⏑ — —

II.—Uṇhi Division, having Pādas of *seven* syllables. There is one variety,—

(2) Kumāralalitā : ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ — | —

III.—Anuṭṭhubbam Division, having Pādas of *eight* syllables. There are five divisions

(3) Cittrapadā : — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — —
(4) Vijjummālā : — — — | — — — | — —
(5) Māṇavakam : — ⏑ ⏑ | — — ⏑ | ⏑ —
(6) Sāmaṇikā : — ⏑ — | ⏑ — ⏑ | — ⏑
(7) Pāmāṇikā : ⏑ — ⏑ | — ⏑ — | ⏑ —

IV.—Brahati Division, having Pādas of *nine* syllables. There are two varieties,—

(8) Halamukhī : — ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ —
(9) Bhujagasusu : ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ — | — —

V —Panti Division, having Pādas of *ten* syllables. There are seven varieties,—

(10) Suddhavirājitam : — — — | ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ — ⏑ | —
(11) Paṇavo : — — — | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ — — | —
(12) Rummavatī : — ⏑ ⏑ | — — — | ⏑ ⏑ — | —
(13) Mattā : — — — | — ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ — | —
(14) Campakamālā : — ⏑ ⏑ | — — — | ⏑ ⏑ — | —
(15) Manoramā : ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ — | ⏑ — ⏑ | —
(16) Ubbhāsakam : — — ⏑ | — — — | — ⏑ — | ⏑

VI.—Tuṭṭhubba*m* Division, having Pādas of *eleven* syllables
There are eleven varieties,—

(17)	Upaṭṭhitā :	— — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | — —
(18)	Indavajirā :	— — ⏑ | — — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | — —
(19)	Upavajirā :	⏑ — ⏑ | — — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | — —
(20)	Sumukhī :	⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏑ —
(21)	Dodhaka*m* :	— ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — —
(22)	Sālinī :	— — — | — — ⏑ | — — ⏑ | — —
(23)	Vātummissā :	— — — | — ⏑ ⏑ | — — ⏑ | — —

N. B.—There are pauses after the fourth and seventh syllables.

(24)	Surasasirī :	— ⏑ ⏑ | — — ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — —
(25)	Rathoddhatā :	— ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ — | ⏑ —
(26)	Svāgatā :	— ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — —
(27)	Bhaddikā :	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ — | ⏑ —

VII.—Jagati Division, having Pādas of *twelve* syllables
There are fourteen varieties,—

(28)	Vaṃsaṭṭha :	⏑ — ⏑ | — — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | — ⏑ —
(29)	Indavaṃsā :	— — ⏑ | — — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | — ⏑ —
(30)	Toṭaka :	⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ —
(31)	Dutavilam- bita :	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ —
(32)	Puṭa :	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — — — | ⏑ — —

N. B.—There are pauses after the fourth and twelfth syllables.

(33)	Kusumavi- cittā :	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ — — | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ — —
(34)	Bhujaṅgap- payāta :	⏑ — — | ⏑ — — | ⏑ — — | ⏑ — —
(35)	Piyamvadā :	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ — | ⏑ — ⏑ | — ⏑ —
(36)	Lalitā :	— — ⏑ | -- ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | — ⏑ —
(37)	Pamitak- kharā :	⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ —
(38)	Ujjalā :	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ —
(39)	Vessadevī	— — — | — — — | ⏑ — — | ⏑ — —

N. B.—There are pauses after the fifth and twelfth syllables.

(40) Tāmara-
    sam :   ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ — ˘ | ˘ — ˘ | ˘ — —
(41) Kamalā   ˘ ˘ — | ˘ — — | ˘ ˘ — | ˘ — —

VIII.—Atijagati Division, having Padas of *thirteen* syllables.
There are two varieties.

(42) Pahā-
    sinī : — — — | ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ — ˘ | — ˘ — | —

N. B.—There are pauses after the third and thirteenth syllables.

(43) Rucirā : ˘ — ˘ | — ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ — | ˘ — ˘ | —

N. B.—There are pauses after the fourth and thirteenth syllables.

IX.—Sakkarī Division, having Pādas of *fourteen* syllables.
There are three varieties,—

(44) Aparājitā :   ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ ˘ | — ˘ — |
    ˘ ˘ — | ˘ —

N. B.—There are pauses after the seventh and fourteenth syllables.

(45) Paharaṇakalikā :   ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ ˘ | — ˘ ˘ |
    ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ —

N. B.—There are pauses after the seventh and fourteenth syllables.

(46) Vasantatilakā :   — — ˘ | — ˘ ˘ | ˘ — ˘ |
    ˘ — ˘ | — —

X.—Atisakkarī : Division, having Pādas *fifteen* syllables.
There are four varieties,—

(47) Sasikalā :   ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ ˘ |
    ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ —
(48) Maṇiguṇanikaro :   ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ ˘ |
    ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ —

N. B.—There are pauses after the eighth and fifteenth syllables.

(49) Malinī :   ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ ˘ | — — — |
    ˘ — — | ˘ — —

N. B.—There are pauses after the eighth syllables.

(50) Pabhaddaka*m* :   ‿ ‿ ‿ | ‿ — ‿ | — ‿ ‿ |
‿ — ‿ | — ‿ —

XI.—Atthi Division, having Pādas of *sixteen* syllables
There is one variety,—

(51) Vānanī   ‿ ‿ ‿ | ‿ — ‿ | — ‿ ‿ |
‿ — ‿ | — ‿ — | —

XII.—Atyatthi Division, having Pādas of *seventeen* sylla-
bles.   There are three varieties,—

(52) Sikharinī :   ‿ — — | — — — | ‿ ‿ ‿ |
‿ ‿ — | — ‿ ‿ | ‿ —

N. B.—There are pauses after the sixth and seventeenth syllables.

(53) Harinī :   ‿ ‿ ‿ | ‿ ‿ — | — — — |
— ‿ — | ‿ ‿ — | ‿ —

N. B.—There are pauses after the sixth, tenth and seventeenth syllables.

(54) Mandakkantā :   — — — | — ‿ ‿ | ‿ ‿ ‿ |
— — ‿ | — — ‿ | — —

N. B.—There are pauses after the fourth, tenth, and seventeenth syllables.

XIII.—Dhuti Division, having Pādas of *eighteen* syllables.
There are one variety,—

(55) Kusumitalatavellitā : — — — | — — ‿ | ‿ ‿ ‿ |
‿ — — | ‿ — — | ‿ — —

XIV.—Atidhuti Division, having Pādas of *nineteen* sylla-
bles.   There are two varieties.

(56) Meghavipphujjitā : ‿ — — | — — — | ‿ ‿ ‿ |
‿ ‿ — | — ‿ — | — ‿ — | —

N. B.—There are pauses after the sixth, twelfth, and nineteenth syllables.

(57) Saddūlavikīlitī :   — — — | ‿ ‿ — | ‿ — ‿ |
‿ ‿ — | — — ‿ | — — ‿ | —

N. B.—There are pauses after the twelfth and nineteenth syllables.

XV.—Kati Division, having Pādas of *twenty* syllables.
There is ono variety,—

(58) Vutta :   — ‿ — | ‿ — ‿ | — ‿ — |
‿ — ‿ | — ‿ — | ‿ — ‿ | — ‿

XVI.—Pakati Division, having Pādas of *twenty-one* sylla-
bles.   There is one variety,—

(59) Saddharā :   — — — | — ⏑ — | — ⏑ ⏑ |
⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ — — | ⏑ — — | ⏑ — —

XVII.—Ākati Division, having Pādas of *twenty-two* syalla-
bles.   There is one variety,—

(60) Bhaddaka :   — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ |
— ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | —

360.   Of the Aḍḍhasamma Metres, there are eleven varie-
ties, as follows :—

(1) Upacitta :
P. 1 & 3 : ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ — |
⏑ —
P. 2 & 4 : — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ |
— —

(2) Ratamaj-
jhā :
P. 1 & 3 : — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ |
— —
P. 2 & 4 : ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ |
⏑ — —

(3) Vegavatī :
P. 1 & 3 : ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ — |
—
P. 2 & 4 : — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ |
— —

(4) Bhaddavi-
rājam
P. 1 & 3 : — — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | — ⏑ — |
—
P. 2 & 4 : — — — | ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ — ⏑ |
— —

(5) Ketumati :
P. 1 & 3 : ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ — ⏑ | — ⏑ — |
—
P. 2 & 4 : — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ |
— —

(6) Akhyāni-
kā :
P. 1 & 3 : — — ⏑ | — — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ |
— —
P. 2 & 4 : ⏑ — ⏑ | — — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ |
— —

P.G. 15

(7)   Viparīta-
pubba :
- P. 1 & 3 : ⏑ — ⏑ | — — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ |
  — —
- P. 2 & 4 : — — ⏑ | — — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ |
  — —

(8)   Hariṇaplu-
tā :
- P. 1 & 3 : ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ — | ⏑ ⏑ — |
  ⏑ —
- P. 2 & 4 : ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ |
  — ⏑ —

(9)   Aparavut-
ta :
- P. 1 & 3 : ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ — |
  ⏑ —
- P. 2 & 4 : ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ |
  — ⏑ —

(10)   Pubbitag-
gā :
- P. 1 & 3 : ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ — |
  ⏑ — —
- P. 2 & 4 : ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏑ — ⏑ |
  — ⏑ — | —

(11)   Yavādikā-
matī :
- P. 1 & 3 : ⏑ — ⏑ | — ⏑ — | ⏑ — ⏑ |
  — ⏑ —
- P. 2 & 4 : — ⏑ — | ⏑ — ⏑ | — ⏑ — |
  ⏑ — ⏑ | —

361.   The Visama Metres include the *Vatta* and its varieties. This is the heroic measure of Pāli poetry and the most common of all. In the measure, each Pāda contains eight syllables of which the first and last may be either short or long : the remaining six are divided into two feet. Of these two feet, the first in *any* Pāda may be any trisyllabic foot except Na or Sa : the second foot in the *first* or *third* Pāda, may be any trisyllabic foot : the second foot in the *second* or *fourth* Pāda, must be either Ja or Ya. The gāthā then may be indicated thus,—

≍ | ≍ ≍ ≍ | ≍ ≍ ≍ | ≍
≍ | ≍ ≍ ≍ | ⏑ — ≍ | ≍
≍ | ≍ ≍ ≍ | ≍ ≍ ≍ | ≍
≍ | ≍ ≍ ≍ | ⏑ — ≍ | ≍

N. B.—It must be remembered however, that in the *first* foot, the first two syllables can never both be short at the *same time*.

362.   Some times the Gāthā contains six Pādas—the fifth following the rule for the first and third : the sixth, that for the second and fourth.

363. The Vatta proper has Ya in the second foot of all the Pādas. This and some of the more common varieties are as follows :—

			Metre
(1)	Vatta :	P. 1 & 3 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — — | ⏓
		P. 2 & 4 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — — | ⏓
(2)	Viparītapa-thyāvatta :	P. 1 & 3 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏓
		P. 2 & 4 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — — | ⏓
(3)	Capalāvat-ta :	P. 1 & 3 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏓
		P. 2 & 4 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — — | ⏓
(4)	Na-Vipu-lā :	P. 1 & 3 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏓
		P. 2 & 4 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏓
(5)	Vipulā of Setava :	P. 1 & 3 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏓
		P. 2 & 4 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏓
(6)	Vipulā of Piṅgala :	P. 1 & 3 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — — | ⏓
		P. 2 & 4 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏓

This Metre is also called Pathyāvatta.

			Metre
(7)	Bha-Vipu-lā :	P. 1 & 3 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | — ⏑ ⏑ | ⏓
		P. 2 & 4 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏓
(8)	Ra-Vipulā :	P. 1 & 3 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | — ⏑ — | ⏓
		P. 2 & 4 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏓
(9)	Ta-Vipulā :	P. 1 & 3 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | — — ⏑ | ⏓
		P. 2 & 4 :	⏓ | ⏓ ⏓ ⏓ | ⏑ — ⏑ | ⏓

FINIS.