

INTRODUCTION TO PALI

THIRD EDITION

A.K. Warder

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yogād rūdhir baliyasi
— Prabhākara

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To

I. B. HORNER

dhammakathikā vinayadharā mahāpaññā

who illustrates, organizes and encourages the study of Pali

dhīrāya mahāpaññāya khippabhiññāya dhammakathikāya
mettāvihāriyā vinayadharāya bahussutāya muditāya
anukampikāya bhagavatiyā tassā sāvako aham asmi

PREFACE

The purpose of this book is to introduce the student, by the most direct path, to the language of the Pali Canon. Existing primers and readers for the study of Pali teach the later language of the Commentaries and other medieval writings, and indeed of the present day—for this very copious and flexible language is still in use. In Ceylon and other countries where Pali is taught at school the method is to begin with the later language—in fact the language as the Buddhist monks still use it—and the ancient canonical language is taught only to advanced pupils. To the beginner who knows no Indo-Aryan language (except, perhaps, Sanskrit), however, the ancient Pali is somewhat easier than the medieval. It is also far more interesting. Our interpretation admittedly rests largely on the exegesis of the Commentaries and the scholarly works of medieval monks, but the beginner need not at first study the exegetical literature himself—he can be given the results of its study, without the distractions and confusions of later usages, through the medium of a language he knows already. Studying only the ancient texts he will soon become familiar with the idioms and with the precise meanings of expressions in those texts, instead of with broader and vaguer meanings based on texts ranging over more than two millennia of usages changing against a changing social background. Our grammatical analysis is based on the admirable science of the medieval monks. Their terminology is given, to aid reference, but may of course be ignored by the beginner. The intention here is to cover Pali grammar and syntax in a comprehensive manner: in other words to provide a grammar of Pali in its ancient phase within the framework of graded lessons and exercises. This grammar differs from earlier grammars in being a description of the Canonical language as a relatively homogeneous and consistent form of speech, ignoring later usages (which would confuse the description and sometimes confound the interpretation). It is also "descriptive" in being an analysis of Canonical usage as far as possible without historical "squinting" at other languages. The historical philologist is

already well provided with comparative grammars of Pali ; the point here, however, is not simply to avoid burdening the description with distractions but to apply a different method : the internal study of the usage of a particular language at a particular time from the meaning of its texts and sentences, falling back on the conjectures of etymology and comparative philology only when all else fails. It is hoped that this method will lead to greater precision and clarity in interpretation and a better understanding of Pali.

The sentences and passages for reading are taken, with only the unavoidable minimum of editing in the first exercises, from prose texts in the *Dīgha Nikāya* of the Canon. There are three reasons for using prose texts and avoiding verse. Firstly the pedagogical ; secondly that they are more interesting to read ; thirdly that—in the belief of the present writer—they are more authentic in their preservation of the utterances and dialogues of the Buddha.

Prose sentences provide the student with straightforward examples of the language, unconstrained by metrical considerations (which in verse distort the word order, influence the choice of words, lead to the insertion of superfluous words to fill the lines, produce irregular spellings through poetic licence, and induce the poet to use archaic words and inflections). The student needs to know first the normal word order, the natural choice and collocation of words, which words are essential as opposed to mere flourishes into which he should not attempt to read deep meanings, the regular spellings, and the current usage and grammar of one period ; this knowledge will help his appreciation of the poetry when he reads it later. Prose sentences can provide also authentic models for composition in the language studied—a useful exercise, in small quantities, to consolidate the ground covered even when, as in the majority of cases, the student does not expect to use his knowledge of the language except for reading. All the examples given are taken verbatim from the *Dīgha Nikāya*, except that in the early lessons some simplification was inevitable. The object is to give only such collocations of words as occur in the texts in order to ensure that the sentences and meanings are fully idiomatic. The sentences for translation into Pali have likewise

been chosen with idiomatic Pali versions—often to be found in the *Dīgha Nikāya*—in view, especially the earlier exercises (at a later stage the student may try translating idiomatic English into Pali). By taking a single book (the *Dīgha Nikāya*), though a sufficiently extensive one (900 pages in the PTS edition), it was intended to produce a description of a single phase of Pali, as homogeneous as possible, without raising the question whether all the Canonical texts are contemporary and homogeneous. In fact the *Dīgha* language presented here appears to be sufficiently representative of Canonical Pali as a whole to provide an adequate introduction to any text, except possibly the very latest additions to the Canon. The *Dīgha* usage collected here should provide a standard with which future students can check how far the language of other books may diverge from it, an investigation of considerable interest.

The texts from which extracts are given expound the philosophy of Buddhism fairly systematically, but in narrative and dialogue style against a historical background of the Buddha's wanderings and meetings with a variety of characters.

The poetical sections of the Canon appear to be in the main later additions to the original corpus of *Dhamma-Vinaya* discourses collected by the followers of the Buddha. They are very heterogeneous, the work of many poets over several centuries. No doubt the prose collections also were expanded and rearranged during the same period, but their homogeneous style seems to preserve that of the original collection.

The arrangement of the book is based on the experience that extensive reading is the easiest way to learn a language. The vocabulary and grammar are made familiar and meanings are made explicit by sufficient numbers of encounters with the various forms in the course of reading—not in monotonous and sleep inducing repetition as forms to learn by heart but in constantly varying contexts where the reader is stimulated and entertained by the content of a dialogue or narrative. Since language learning is desirable for the majority of people, it is highly objectionable if text books are written only from the viewpoint of the tiny minority of specialists interested in linguistics for its own sake and able to pick up grammar from bare paradigms.

The reader is recommended at first to hurry through the early lessons and exercises, noting the main features (such as 3rd person singular of a given tense, form of active and passive sentences, uses of cases, forms of pronouns, the common indeclinables, use of participles and other infinite verb forms), in order to reach the more extensive reading passages which follow. The grammar set out in the earlier lessons can of course be consolidated as desired later. Though the lessons and exercises are numbered, and the lessons are of roughly comparable size (giving an idea of the total extent of grammar to be studied), it is not intended that the work should be spread evenly over a similar number of equal intervals of time, such as weeks. On the contrary, progress should agree rather with the number of pages to be covered, and the main objective should be seen as the reading of the long passages in Pali in the later exercises. Thus about half the lessons (by number) should be read in the first few weeks in order to enter into the reading passages as soon as possible. During the reading in the months that follow the grammar and vocabulary may then be consolidated at leisure. (If the work is to be distributed over a three-term university course, for which it has in fact been planned, it is desirable to reach Exercise 16 by the end of the first term. The remaining terms might divide the rest of the lessons and exercises evenly at about seven each.) The reading passages are of course graded according to the exposition of grammar in the preceding lessons, with a very few anticipations explained in footnotes. The most essential grammar has been covered by Lesson 16 (cases, tenses, participles, commonest declension and common conjugations, basic syntax including use of pronouns and adjectives, and an introduction to compounds) and will form a solid basis for reading. Lessons 17-23 add the other declensions as they are met with in the passages, and other less common forms, and carry the study of the use of compounds through the more difficult *bahubbihi* (completed in Lesson 24). Lessons 24-30 cover the rarest forms, besides treating the advanced branches of grammar which give greater precision in interpretation (and which are important for composition in Pali if this is required): auxiliary verbs, derivation, survey of sentence construction.

The study of early Buddhism will always be the objective of the majority of those who take up Pali, though in addition to the interest of the language itself we must stress the importance of the texts for the study of the history of Indian literature, especially secular literature (literature as literature, "fine" literature, Pali *kāvyeeyam* : Sanskrit *kāvya*—the latter embracing the prose novel and the drama as well as poetry). Buddhism has been the subject of the most varied fantasies in the West. The few reliable guides are overlooked in the mass of claptrap, humbug, and pure fiction. Inevitably serious work is less readable than journalistic antithesis and exoticism. Moreover in the field of early Buddhism and Pali studies, at least, even the most serious scholars have remained obstinately various in their interpretations. It must still be said that the Pali texts themselves are the only reliable authority as to their meaning. The further advance of these studies depends on the deeper analysis of these texts. Rather than add another volume to the bewildering mass of books on "Buddhism", it seems more constructive to open a door directly on the Pali. The meanings of the key terms cannot be guessed at, nor determined by etymology (which in the study of philosophy especially is utterly irrelevant and misleading) ; they must be elucidated by a delicate judging of the contexts in which they occur, working if possible from concrete everyday language (as in the stories in our earlier reading passages) to the less obvious dialogues of philosophers. This has been attempted here, and may show the way for future studies of a more ambitious kind. It is not to be expected that all or even most of the meanings suggested in our vocabularies will prove final, particularly as the present study is a general survey of the language and not a deep penetration at particular points. The aim here is rather a demonstration of method, in which the student may see much of the evidence used as well as the conclusions offered, and afterwards go his own way. *attadīpā viharatha attasarāṇā anaññasarāṇā*. The object is to lay open before the reader the actual texts of ancient Buddhism, if possible without adding explanations and interpretations, and to let them speak for themselves in their own language.

It remains to acknowledge the help of all those (in addition

to the authorities given in the Bibliography) who have contributed to this project. In the first place the patient labours of the late Dr. W. Stede to give a difficult student a grounding in Pali must be remembered, though it is to be feared he might not approve the result. He himself long meditated writing a Pali grammar, but unhappily was prevented by chronic illness from bringing his later projects to fruition. Through the favour of his widow, Mrs. Helen Stede, a quantity of notes for this projected grammar are now in the hands of the writer, reinforcing the notes from his teaching. As in his contribution to the *Pali-English Dictionary*, Stede was primarily concerned with the comparative study of Pali, Sanskrit, and the other Indo-European languages—in the great tradition of German *Indo-germanische Sprachwissenschaft* to which he belonged. He projected a Pali grammar (all phases of Pali) illuminated by comparative grammar and especially comparative syntax. The present *Introduction* has, as explained above, no such historical aim, but these notes from a different viewpoint were valuable even when the methods of the Indian tradition followed here obliged the student to go a different way.

In the severe, precise, and complex discipline of Buddhist studies the only authorities are the ancient texts in Pali and Sanskrit, but the best guide in a modern language has been Th. Stcherbatsky (F. I. Shcherbatskoy), a true *bodhisatta* who has shown us the way to understand these authorities. Though he worked on the Sanskrit texts (according to the Tibetan and Mongolian schools of interpretation) his methods and basic conclusions are equally valid for the Pali texts (and the Ceylonese and Burmese schools), with allowance for the exigencies of extending the survey to another *vāda*, to an earlier phase of Buddhism than the *Sabbathivāda Abhidharma*, and above all to literary (*suttanta*) texts instead of abstract treatises. Here we seek the link between philosophical terminology and the living language.

In the study of Pali itself and of early Buddhism the writer owes much to the brilliant pioneering work of T. W. Rhys Davids, whose appreciative insight into the texts and their social background made light of every difficulty and yet is confirmed much more often than criticized by the more

specialized studies of other investigators. The merit of specializing to establish detail is undeniable, but the significance of the details appears only in the broad context grasped only by such a wide-ranging mind as Rhys Davids'. Rhys Davids' translation of the *Dīgha*, including his extensive comments and introductions to its component dialogues, gave the original impulse to the study of this text in preference to all others, with its promise of varied interest and excellent style spiced with humour.

Since 1959 these lessons and exercises have been used in typescript as the textbook for the first year's Pali Course in Edinburgh, and those who have taken part in the discussions (K. H. Albrow, B. Annan, B. B. Kachru, and T. Hill) must be thanked for contributing greatly by their criticisms to the elimination of errors and inconsistencies and the clarification of explanations. Mr. Hill, of the Linguistic Survey of Scotland, helped especially with the phonetic descriptions and made many other useful suggestions. Mr. Albrow and the Ven. Saddhātissa Mahāthera have read the whole book in proof and made a number of corrections, helping to keep the misprints as few as is humanly possible.

Miss I. B. Horner, President of the Pali Text Society, has encouraged the work from an early stage—already a major factor in the completion of a project of daunting proportions and doubtful prospects—and has had the great kindness to read all the lessons and vocabularies and to make many important suggestions in the light of her unparalleled experience and learning in this field. May the merit thus transferred to this volume outweigh the original errors which have escaped detection. Finally, my wife has endured far more for this book than anyone else by typing out the whole illegible and exceptionally tangled manuscript, and retyping many revised pages, with a willing and cheerful heart. *ā airyāmā iśyō rafədrāi jantū . . . vayhēus rafədrāi manayhō yā daēnā vairīm hanāt mīzdam . . .*

A. K. WARDER.

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INTRODUCTION

The Alphabet

Pali (*pāli*) is written in a number of scripts derived from the ancient Indian Brāhmī character, and in the romanized script used in this book (sometimes with slight variations). The Indian script was a phonetic one based on an approximately phonemic analysis of the language, one letter (*akkhara*) being assigned to each significantly distinct sound (*vanna*).¹ The derivative scripts preserve this characteristic, and the roman alphabet likewise has been adapted and enlarged so that one roman letter is assigned to each Indian letter (counting the aspirates *kh*, etc., written as digraphs, as single letters). The ancient Indian grammarians classified the letters, or rather the sounds they represent, as shown in the table (p. 2).

Pronunciation : roughly as in English except :—

the aspirate consonants are accompanied by a strong breath-pulse from the chest, as when uttering English consonants very emphatically (e.g. "tush!" = *th-*, "pish!" = *ph-*, etc.),

the non-aspirate consonants are accompanied by a much weaker breath-pulse than any English consonants,

c is like *ch* in "choose" (so is *ch*, but with strong breath-pulse), except that the middle of the tongue (*jivhāmajjha*) only, not the tip, touches the palate (position as in English *g*),

the cerebrals are pronounced with the tip of the tongue rather further behind the teeth than in the English *t* and *d*, giving a somewhat hollow sound (this is the most characteristic sound of Indian languages),

the dentals are pronounced with the tip of the tongue (*jivhagga*) touching the very tips of the teeth (position as in

¹ Since Pali probably represents a language spoken between the 5th and 3rd centuries B.C. the precision of the script can now be checked only by inference from historical linguistics, including comparison with the statements of contemporary Indian phoneticians about Sanskrit, and partly by metrical considerations (see Lesson 30). Purists might suggest that in analysing the language of a text of the 5th–3rd centuries B.C. we should (despite the tradition of spoken Pali and of reciting the ancient texts) take the precaution of speaking only of "graphetics" and of substituting "graph" for "sound" or "phon—" throughout—we are after all analysing the language of a written text. In fact such caution seems unnecessary, since we can assert that the pronunciation is approximately known.

Manner of articulation (<i>pāyatana</i>)						Vowels (<i>sara</i>)	Pure Nasal (<i>niggaṇīta</i>)		
Place of articulation (<i>ṭhāna</i>)	Consonants (<i>vyanjana</i>)			Semi-vowel *	Sibilant (<i>sakāra</i> (voiceless))	Short (<i>rassa</i>)	Long (<i>digha</i>)	Compound (<i>asa-māna</i>)	Pure Nasal (<i>niggaṇīta</i>)
	Stops (<i>p̥hūṭṭha</i> ¹ or <i>vagga</i>)	voiced voice-less (<i>aghosa</i>)	voiced aspirate (<i>dhā-nīta</i>)	voiced aspirate non-aspirate (<i>sithila</i>)	voiced nasal (<i>nāsika</i>)	(<i>tsaka</i> <i>phuṭṭha</i>) ² (voiced)	(<i>tsakā</i> <i>phuṭṭhā</i>) ³ (voiceless)	(<i>digha</i>)	(<i>māna</i>)
Gutturals ⁴ (<i>kamīṭṭha</i>)	<i>k</i>	<i>kh</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>ñ</i> [ŋ]	<i>h</i> [h]			<i>e</i> ⁷
Palatals (<i>tāṭṭha</i>)	<i>c</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>jh</i>	<i>ñ</i>			<i>a</i>	<i>ā</i>
Cerebrals ⁴ (<i>muddha</i>)	<i>t̪</i> [t̪]	<i>th̪</i>	<i>d̪</i>	<i>dh̪</i>	<i>ñ</i>	<i>y</i>		<i>i</i>	<i>ī</i>
Dentals (<i>dantaja</i>)	<i>t</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>ñ</i>	<i>r̪, ṭ̪,</i> <i>th̪ [l]</i>			<i>m</i> [m]
Labials (<i>attaja</i>)	<i>p</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>bh</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>		<i>o</i> ⁸

(long vowels are sometimes written *ā*, *ī*, *ō*, the pure nasal sometimes *m* or *ŋ*.)
Footnotes on opposite page.

English th, but of course with plosive, not fricative, manner of articulation),

of the three cerebral semivowels *r* is everywhere a clear consonant *r* as in "ram", "burrow"; *l* and *lh* (historically, phonetic substitutes for *d* and *dh* when isolated between vowels) are laterals like *l* but in cerebral instead of dental position, respectively unaspirate and aspirate,

v may be somewhat similar to English v when standing alone (as initial or between vowels), but (despite Aggavāmsa's description) like English w when combined with another consonant; many speakers of Pali pronounce *v* always as English w (i.e. as a pure labial),

s is never voiced (there are no z sounds in Pali),

a is like English u in "hut", "utter",

ā is like English a in "barn", "aunt",

i is like English i in "bit", "it",

ī is like English ee in "beet", "tree",

u is like English u in "put" and oo in "foot",

ū is like English u in "brute" and oo in "boot",

e is like English a in "bake", "ache" (but sometimes when followed by a double consonant and therefore short it tends towards English e in "bed", "eddy"),

NOTES TO PAGE 2.

¹ As Aggavāmsa points out, the Brahmanical tradition of linguistics (*Sabdaśāstra*) uses this term for all the stops, but the Buddhist tradition uses it as a synonym for "aspirate" only and *aphutttha* as a synonym for "non-aspirate".

² "Semi-vowel" is used here in a wider sense than is usual.

³ "Imperfectly occluded" (in *Sabdaśāstra* terminology).

⁴ Modern phoneticians prefer the terms "velar" for "guttural" and "retroflex" for "cerebral", whereas the terms used here are more literal equivalents of the Pali terms. "Velar" is certainly more precise than "in the throat", but "retroflex" upsets the Indian system of classification by the places of articulation. "Cerebral" or "in the head" is vague, referring loosely to the top of the mouth cavity between the teeth and the palate, but as an arbitrary term for the back of the ridge behind the teeth it is quite convenient. The terms used here are current in the comparative grammars of Pali. As to retroflexion of the tongue, this is described in the Pali tradition (e.g. Aggavāmsa p. 609, line 8) under the topic of the instruments (*karana*) of articulation (i.e. the parts of the tongue in the case of palatals, cerebrals, and dentals, otherwise the places themselves) as *jivhopagga*, the "sub-tip of the tongue".

⁵ "Pulmonic" (*urasija*), not guttural, when conjoined with another semi-vowel, i.e. simple aspiration.

⁶ Labio-dental according to Aggavāmsa, but perhaps originally or sometimes bilabial [w].

⁷ Gutturo-palatal (*kanṭhatāluja*).

⁸ Gutturo-labial (*kanṭhoṭṭhaja*).

o is like English *o* in "note", "ode" (or, before a double consonant, more like *o* in "not", "odd"),

unlike the English vowels, all Pali vowels are free from diphthongalization (English "sago" tends towards what might in Pali be written *seigou*),

the pure nasal is the humming sound produced when the mouth is closed but air escapes through the nose with voicing (vibration of the vocal chords), it is *m* without release (consequently without place of articulation except the nose).¹

The distinction of quantity (short and long vowels or syllables) is very important in Pali, but distinctions of stress are insignificant. A syllable is long if its vowel is long or if the vowel, though short, is followed by the pure nasal or by two or more consonants. A long syllable is exactly equal to two short syllables. (The total length of a long syllable being constant, a double consonant tends to compress and shorten a long vowel preceding it, and itself to be shortened by the long vowel.) Double consonants are very frequent in Pali and must be strictly pronounced as long consonants, thus *nn* is like English *nn* in "unnecessary".²

The dictionary order of letters is *a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, o, m* (this may also stand in the place of one of the other nasals, according to the consonant which follows), stops: guttural (*k, kh*, etc.), palatal . . . labial, *y, r, l, ll, lh, v, s, h*.

The Sentence

The analysis and the learning of any language should be based on the study of sentences, that is of the language as it is actually found in use. It is useful to study words in order to understand the sentences, but, like roots and stems, isolated words are in fact mere abstractions devised by grammarians for the analysis of language. (In the Indian tradition of writing "words" are not separated and each sentence appears as a continuous piece, as in speech. Only by grammatical analysis

¹ Consequently we might well follow the practice of some manuscripts, and also of many ancient inscriptions in dialects close to Pali, of writing only *m*, and not the *vagga* nasals, as the first member of any conjunct, including *mm* instead of *mm* (but this is not the practice of modern editors).

² In English these double consonants are rare and the orthographies *tt*, *pp*, etc., represent something quite different. Only when the English consonants belong to separate words are they generally pronounced double; thus the Pali word *passa* is similar not to English "pusser" but to "pus, sir!"

can words be abstracted : marked by certain " inflections ".) It is the sentences which are the natural units of discourse and which are the minimum units having precise, fully articulated meaning. For purposes of study we have to assign approximate meanings to words and list these in vocabularies, but these generalized meanings of words are extremely vague, whereas sentences have exact meanings. In translation one may find close equivalents for sentences, whilst it is often impossible to give close equivalents for words.

Ideally one should learn a language as children pick up their mother tongue, by learning a sufficiently large number of its sentences, but this would take too long for most students. Hence the study of words and inflections offers a short cut to proficiency, though at the risk of lack of precision and of idiomatic fluency.

The uninflected form of a Pali word, without an ending, is called the stem. In dictionaries and vocabularies nouns (*nāma*) are usually listed in their stem forms, less often in the form of the nominative singular. Verbs (*ākhyāta*), however, are usually given under the form of the third person singular of the present tense (indicative active), sometimes under the " root ". In this book verbs are given in the root form (but with their prefixes where these are used, hence in the alphabetical position of the prefixes in these cases), nouns in the stem form except in the case of stems in *-a*, where it is more convenient to learn them in the form of the nominative singular since thereby one learns the gender at the same time (*-o* = masculine, *-am* = neuter).

The prefixes (*upasagga*), of which there are about twenty, are regarded as a separate part of speech in Pali (whose characteristic is that it cannot stand alone, but only be prefixed to another word). The various verbs, consisting of prefix + root, have all to be learned separately as regards meanings. Although the separate prefixes and roots can be assigned meanings—usually rather broad and vague ones—the meaning of a prefix + root cannot usually be accounted for adequately as simply the product of the two separate meanings. A good many roots are used also without prefixes, but prefixed forms are very much more frequent in Pali. A number of verbs have two or three prefixes to their roots.

In theory (elaborated by the ancient Indian grammarians and their Sinhalese and Burmese pupils) all words in Pali are "derived"¹ from a limited number of "roots". In other words all words are analysable into roots plus suffixes (= any modification). A root (*dhātu*) is an element, not further analysable at the grammatical or lexical levels, having a very vague and general meaning. It is rarely, if ever, found in its pure state (without suffix or prefix) except in grammar books and dictionaries. An indefinite number of stems (i.e. words in their "stem forms") may be derived from any root by the addition of suffixes and by certain changes to the root itself, such as lengthening the vowel, substituting a compound vowel, inserting a nasal, reduplicating the root or contracting a semivowel + *a* into the vowel corresponding in place to the semivowel. For the beginner it saves time in the case of nouns to neglect the processes of derivation and learn the derived words and their precise meanings as they are used in the language. In the case of verbs the derivation has to be noticed since each verb has a variety of stems for its different parts (tenses, participles, etc.), all bearing the same meaning except for the grammatical² distinctions of tense, etc. (a glance at the table of Roots and Principal Parts will show the patterns of "derivation", or rather it will show in most cases the linguistic material on the basis of which a root has been set up as a common denominator).

After this derivation of word stems (*linga*) by the addition of suffixes (*paccaya*) to roots (and sometimes of secondary suffixes to these suffixes), inflectional endings (*vibhatti*) are added to form actual words (*pada*) as they occur in sentences in different grammatical relations (the inflections corresponding to grammatical relations: the grammatical distinctions we

¹ "Derived" here must not be taken to imply a historical process of derivation (such as is given, e.g., in the Pali Text Society's *Pali-English Dictionary*, which gives reconstructed Proto-Indo-European roots for Pali verbs), but a synchronic grammatical system (strictly Pali roots).

² Thus the derivation of nouns may be regarded as non-grammatical (not belonging to a finite system) and as lexical, and their forms may simply be listed in a dictionary with their various meanings, whereas the derivation of verb forms is purely grammatical (the forms belong to finite systems) and non-lexical (the meanings of verb forms derived from one verb differ only according to the grammatical system of tenses, persons, etc.). The definitions of "lexical" and "grammatical" are due to Dr. M. A. K. Halliday.

make are so many descriptions of formal distinctions occurring in Pali).

Thus far the analysis of sentences into words, roots, suffixes and inflections. We have noticed also that words may be classified as verbs (these are defined as taking the tense-inflections *-ti*, etc.), nouns (defined as taking the case inflections *si*,¹ etc.) and prefixes (defined as prefixed to other words). There is one other class, that of indeclinables (*nipāta*), defined as not taking any inflections. Examples of indeclinables are *evam*, meaning "thus", "so," *ti*, meaning "end quote" and *yena*, meaning "towards".

In Pali these four "parts of speech" (*padajāti*: "classes of words") were recognized by the ancient Indian grammarians, according to the types of inflection or lack of inflection or to their dependence as prefixes (as always in the Indian grammatical tradition, description proceeds by way of accounting for the formal distinctions found in analysing a language in the simplest way possible, and not by setting up conceptual categories and attempting to fit the forms into them).

In Pali we find two numbers ("singular" and "plural") in both nouns and verbs, three persons in the verb and in pronouns ("third" = "he", etc., "second" = "you", "first" = "I": pronouns are not regarded as a separate class of words but as a kind of noun, although their inflections do not entirely coincide with those of nouns), eight cases in the noun and three genders ("masculine", "neuter", and "feminine") in nouns. As a rule "substantive" nouns have only one gender each, whilst "adjectives" (and pronouns) have all three genders according to the nouns with which they "agree" as attribute-words: the inflections of adjectives are the same as those of

¹ Here "*si*" is a symbol for any inflection to be described as "nominative singular", it is not itself one of these inflections (which are very varied, so that no common denominator is apparent). It is as if one were to call it "*x*", explaining: "where '*x*' = any inflection described as 'nominative singular'." In the case of *-ti* this is the actual inflection of the third person singular present tense of all verbs. Thus in one sense there is only one "conjugation" of the present tense of Pali verbs, since all take the same set of inflections; the seven or eight conjugations distinguished by the grammarians are based on the differences of present stem formation from the roots. On the other hand there are several "declensions" of nouns, since their inflections vary considerably according to their stems (in *-a*, *-an*, *-ant*, *-i*, *-u*, *-ar*, etc.).

nouns of the corresponding genders, hence they are not regarded as a separate class of words.

In sentences (*vākyā*) there is usually one verb, which generally expresses an action (*kiriyā*), and a noun, ordinarily¹ in the nominative case, expressing the agent (*kattar*) who does the action. (Often there is another noun, ordinarily¹ in the "accusative" case, expressing the patient (*kamma*) who or which undergoes the action.) The agent and the verb agree in number. Thus in the sentence : *loko vivat̄tati*, meaning "the world evolves", the verb is *vivat̄tati*, derived from the root *vatt* (meaning "turn", "roll", "circle") via the present stem *vatta* (suffix *-a*) with the inflection of the present tense active, third person singular, *ti*, and the prefix *vi* (meaning "apart", "asunder").² The noun *loko* is derived from the root *lok* (meaning "see") via the noun stem *loka* (suffix *-a*), in which the ending of the nominative singular of the masculine *-a* declension, which is *o*, is substituted for the stem vowel.³ In Pali there is usually nothing to express "indefinite" and "definite", corresponding to the "articles" in some languages.

Verb stems and noun stems may coincide in form, and in Pali both verbs and nouns with stems in *a* are much commoner than any others. The inflections of verbs and nouns, however, are nearly all quite distinct. Those of verbs are described according to tense (*lakāra*),⁴ person (*purisa*) and number (*samkhā*), those of nouns according to number, gender (*linga*), and case (*kāraka*). The various cases express relations between the noun and a verb, or between the noun and another noun.

¹ The alternative but much rarer form of sentence called "passive" has the agent in the "instrumental" case and the patient in the nominative, with a different form of the verb (see Lessons 7 and 9).

² The meanings of *vi* and *vatt* are vague whereas the meaning of *vi-vatt* is most precise : it does not mean any kind of "rolling apart" but only the evolution of the universe.

³ The stem vowel *a* is seen in most of the other cases, e.g. *lokam* (+ *m*, "accusative"), *lokassa* (+ *ssa*, "genitive"). Some grammarians say the nominative singular inflection here is *u* and that *-a + u > -o*, which is another, but more complicated, way of analysing the same thing.

⁴ There are six tenses and two voices in Pali, "moods" being counted as tenses (i.e. tenses, *lakāras*, are not described according to the concept of time, but simply as alternative sets of forms according to inflection. The six are called "present", "imperative," "aorist" (or "past"), "optative," "future," and "conditional". There is also a "causative" conjugation (having a distinctive stem) of many verbs, and various participles, etc.

Pali sentences do not all contain verbs. When it is asserted simply that a thing is something (as epithet or attribute or " predicate ") two nouns (one of them usually an adjective or pronoun) may merely be juxtaposed. Usually the " subject " stands first. In translating into English the verb " to be " must be used. e.g. : *eso samāno*, " this (is) the philosopher " (*eso* is a pronoun, nominative singular masculine, meaning " he ", " this ", *samāno*, meaning " philosopher ", is a noun like *loko*). This type of sentence is especially common in philosophical discourse, e.g. : *idam dukkham*, " this is unhappiness " (*idam* is a pronoun, nominative singular neuter, meaning " it ", " this ", *dukkham*, meaning " unhappiness ", is a neuter noun in -*a*, nominative singular).

LESSON 1

First Conjugation

The inflection of the present tense (indicative active) of a verb of the *bhū* or first conjugation (*bhuvādi gāṇa*) is as follows :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person (<i>pāthamapurisa</i>) ¹ " he ", " it ", " she ", " they "	<i>bhavati</i> " he is "	<i>bhavanti</i>
2nd person (<i>majjhimapurisa</i>) " you "	<i>bhavasi</i>	<i>bhavatha</i>
1st person (<i>uttamapurisa</i>) " I ", " we "	<i>bhavāmi</i>	<i>bhavāma</i>

(In the old Indian systems of grammar the order of persons is the reverse of the European : this is followed here as the third person is the most frequent in use and is the form given in most dictionaries. The European names of the persons are used. It is worth noting also that in the Indian tradition students learn person by person—and in nouns case by case—and not number by number, thus we would read across the page : *bhavati bhavanti, bhavasi bhavatha, bhavāmi bhavāma*. This practice is recommended.)

The root of this verb is *bhū*, and the meaning " to be ". The root appears more clearly in other forms derived from it, such as the past participle *bhūta*, " been." The theory of derivation of the present tense stems of verbs of the first conjugation is that within certain limits the vowel in the root is " strengthened " by alteration into the compound vowel nearest in place of articulation (see next section : " Vowel Gradation "). Where the vowel is *a*, *ā*, *e*, or *o* no change is made ; where it is followed by a double consonant no change is made ; the long vowels *ī* and *ū* are not changed when followed in the root by any consonant. Thus the changes are : *i* becomes *e* and *u* becomes *o* unless two consonants follow ; *ī* becomes *e* and

¹ The literal meanings would be *pāthama* = " first ", *majjhima* = " middle ", *uttama* = " last ". Indian grammarians follow the reverse order to that traditional in Europe, for very sound reasons. We of course translate not literally but into the actual English equivalents.

ū becomes *o* unless any consonant follows. The stem vowel *a* is then added, before which *e* becomes *ay* and *o* becomes *av*.

Verbs of the first conjugation ; root and 3rd person singular :
*kam*¹ (to walk) *upasamkamati* he goes to, he approaches
 (with the prefixes *upa*,
 meaning "up to",
 "towards", and *sam*,
 meaning "together")

*kam*¹ *pakkamati* he goes away
 (with the prefix (*p*)*pa*,²
 meaning "out",
 "away")

<i>cu</i>	<i>cavati</i>	he falls (from a form of existence), he dies
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<i>jīv</i>	<i>jīvati</i>	he lives (is alive, makes a living)
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<i>pass</i>	<i>passati</i>	he sees
<i>pucch</i>	<i>pucchati</i>	he asks
<i>bandh</i>	<i>bandhati</i>	he binds
<i>bhās</i>	<i>bhāsati</i>	he says, he speaks
<i>bhū</i>	<i>bhavati</i>	he is, there exists
<i>vad</i>	<i>vadati</i>	he says
<i>sīd</i> (to sit)	<i>nisiidati</i>	he sits (down)

(with the prefix *ni*,
meaning "down")

<i>har</i>	<i>harati</i>	he takes
<i>har</i>	<i>āharati</i>	he brings

(with the prefix *ā*, mean-
ing "to")

<i>hū</i>	<i>hoti</i>	he is, there is
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¹ In this root and some others the initial consonant is usually doubled when compounded with a prefix. This may be explained as a historical survival from an older phase of the language, but the roots could more conveniently be regarded as *kkam*, etc., the doubling being retained only under certain conditions (close combination with a preceding vowel). The solution adopted in this book is to show consonants liable to doubling in close junction with a bracketed twin : (*k*)*kam*, etc.

² The initial consonant of this prefix also is liable to doubling (e.g. when another prefix ending in a vowel is prefixed to it), cf. preceding footnote.

(*hū* is in fact a weaker form of *bhū* and *o* here a "contraction" of *ava*. In the present tense *hoti* is far commoner than *bhavati*, which is probably used only for special effect: elevated or poetic speech. On the other hand in certain tenses only the forms from *bhū* are used.)

Vowel Gradation

The Indian grammarians described the commonest (in the old Indo-Aryan languages) processes of strengthening of roots, or of syllables generally in morphology (derivation), as a pre-fixing of *a* to the letter actually strengthened. There are then three grades: zero or weak (*avuddhika*: no *a*), strong (*guna*: *a*- prefixed), lengthened (*vuddhi* = "increase": a second *a*- prefixed). In the case of vowels (which is the most important) the three grades are seen for example in: *bhūta* (zero), *bhavati* and *hoti* (strong), *bhāveti* (lengthened). The system of vowel gradation may be set out as follows:—

Zero	Strong	Lengthened
— ¹	<i>a</i>	<i>ā</i>
<i>i</i> or <i>t</i>	<i>e</i> or <i>ay</i>	<i>e</i> ² or <i>āy</i>
<i>u</i> or <i>ū</i>	<i>o</i> or <i>av</i>	<i>o</i> ² or <i>āv</i>

Present Tense

The present (*vattamānā*) tense (*lakāra*) is used to express present (*paccuppanna*) time (*kāla*), the limits of which are somewhat vague, or indefinite time (timeless statements such as "eternal truths"), sometimes the immediate future (which may include a shade of "imperative" sense; cf. English "I'm going") and sometimes the past ("historic present"). It is used to express the duration of an action "until", a fixed

¹ Roots such as (*k*)*kam* and *vad* could be given as (*k*)*km* and *vd* ("zero grade of *m* and *d*"), but these forms are never found. The convention is to give them already in the strong grade form, then, as they are already strong they are not further strengthened in the derivation of the first conjugation present tense stem.

² The theoretical prefixed *a*- is merged in *e* or *o*.

future time (a vivid future visualized as present) "when", and in certain other constructions.

It is not necessary to express the person by a pronoun, as this may be understood from the inflection alone. (Pronouns in Pali usually refer back to words in previous sentences or merely emphasize the person.) The inflected forms express "she" and "it" as well as "he".

Masculine Nouns in -a

Nouns (masculine) inflected like *loka* > *loko*, nominative case singular :—

<i>upāsako</i>	lay disciple, the lay disciple, a lay disciple
<i>kāyo</i>	body, substance
<i>khattiyo</i>	warrior, noble (member of the military-aristocratic class)
<i>gāmo</i>	village
<i>tathāgato</i>	thus-gone (from worldliness to a state of calm: epithet of the Buddha—usually—or of others like him)
<i>devo</i>	god (usual meaning), king (as term of respectful address)
<i>putto</i>	son
<i>puriso</i>	man, person
<i>brāhmaṇo</i>	priest, brahman (member of the hereditary priesthood)
<i>maggo</i>	road, way
<i>manusso</i>	human being, person
<i>amanusso</i>	non-human being (i.e. a god, etc.) (negative prefix <i>a</i>)
<i>mahāmatto</i>	minister
<i>loko</i>	world, people, universe
<i>samayo</i>	ascetic, wanderer, philosopher ¹
<i>samayo</i>	a time, occasion (any time, time of an event)

Nominative Case

(In Pali eight case-categories are needed in order to describe the colligations in which nouns are used. In the singular of

¹ Other than a hereditary priest: one like the Buddha who has left ordinary life and social ties.

the masculine -*a* declension all are formally distinct ; elsewhere some are formally alike, but the colligations must still be distinguished.)

The nominative (*pathamā, paccatta*) case is used for the agent (or " subject ") of an active sentence (or " subject " of an active verb).¹ E.g. *brāhmaṇo passati*, " the priest sees ".

The nominative case is used for any attribute of an agent in the nominative, including one " predicated "² of it by means of a verb meaning " to be " (sometimes there is no verb in Pali in this type of sentence : see above, last paragraph of the Introduction). The attribute usually follows the agent³. E.g. (with verb) : *brāhmaṇo mahāmatto hoti*, " the priest is a minister ". Without verb : *eso samano*, " this is the philosopher." This curious feature of verbs meaning " to be " (the " copula "), distinguishing them from all other verbs, must be firmly fixed in mind. When there is a verb expressing an action as well, such an attribute may still be applied to the agent (without any verb meaning " to be ") : *brāhmaṇo mahāmatto passati*, " the priest (who is) the minister sees ". As far as possible in Pali words referring to the same thing agree in case, number, gender, and person (exception : cases of relative pronouns).

The nominative is used with (" governed by " in traditional European terminology) certain indeclinables relating it to the action, in place of another case related directly to the verb. E.g. *yena gāmo . . . upasamkamati* = " he approaches . . . towards the village ".

The nominative form is used when a word is quoted or cited (to refer simply to itself). E.g. *kāyo ti* = " ' body ' ". (It is in accordance with this convention that Indian dictionaries and grammars cite words in the nominative, not in the stem form.)

¹ See Lesson 7 for the nominative as patient of passive sentences.

² Logical terms such as " subject " and " predicate " are as a rule to be eschewed in linguistic analysis. Their use in traditional European grammar is unscientific and misleading, what is needed being terms suited to the description of a natural language, not of a few artificial propositions in traditional European logic. Sometimes we can make a rough use of these words in our descriptions, though not of their traditional definitions. It may be noted as a general rule that in Pali a " predicate ", like an attribute or epithet, goes in the same case as its " subject ". In grammar we may distinguish " nexus " (cf. " predicate ") and " junction " (adjective and noun).

³ It thus contrasts in position with adjectives, which usually precede the nouns they qualify (except when several adjectives qualify a single noun, cf. Lesson 11).

Word Order

The normal prose order of a sentence is : agent—attribute—patient (Lesson 2)—action, thus the verb is usually at the end. The order is very rarely of grammatical value (the agent will still be the agent even if it follows the patient or the verb), but it is stylistically important.

EXERCISE 1

Translate into English :—

tathāgato bhāsati	mahāmatto nisidati
upāsako pucchatī	samaṇo tathāgato hoti
puriso evam vadati	putto upāsako passati
devo amanusso hoti	brāhmaṇo upasamkamati
evam vadāmi	manusso jivati
khattiyo pakkamati	evam vadanti

Translate into Pali :—

The man speaks	The minister is a priest
The ascetic is " thus-gone "	The noble approaches
The priest goes away	The god dies
The god says so	You say so (Sing.)
There is a time	You say so (Plur.)
The son sits down	We say so

LESSON 2*Nominative Plural*

The nominative plural of masculine nouns in *a* has the inflection *ā*. E.g. *gāmā*, " villages."

First Conjugation Verbs with Irregular Stems

Many verbs included in the first conjugation have irregularly formed present stems. Some show the root unchanged where strengthening would be expected, others have the root enlarged or altered in various ways. When a suffix beginning with a consonant is added to a root ending in a consonant the preceding consonant is often " assimilated " to the following one. E.g. : *s + ch > cch*. (In a consonant cluster only the last

consonant can be aspirated unless this is a semivowel, when the preceding consonant can retain its aspiration.) Once the stem is given, the inflection is perfectly regular :—

<i>vis*</i> ¹ (to enter)	<i>pavisati</i>	he enters (no <i>guna</i> strengthening)
(with the prefix (<i>p</i>) <i>pa</i>)		
<i>phus*</i>	<i>phusati</i>	he touches, he reaches, he attains
<i>is</i>	<i>icchatī</i>	he wishes, he desires (<i>ch</i> added to root)
<i>gam</i>	<i>gacchati</i>	he goes
<i>gam</i>	<i>āgacchati</i>	he comes
(with the prefix <i>ā</i>)		
(<i>t</i>) <i>thā</i>	<i>tītthati</i>	he stands, he remains, he stays (root "reduplicated")
<i>dā</i>	(<i>dadāti</i> or) <i>deti</i>	he gives (reduplicated, and a contracted form, the latter being used more commonly : 2 sg. <i>desi</i> , 1 sg. <i>demi</i> , etc.)
<i>hā</i> (to abandon)	<i>pajahati</i>	he gives up, he renounces
(with the prefix (<i>p</i>) <i>pa</i>)		(root reduplicated)
(<i>v</i>) <i>vaj</i> (to go)	<i>pabbajati</i> ²	he goes forth (he gives up ordinary life and becomes a wandering ascetic or philosopher)
(with the prefix (<i>p</i>) <i>pa</i>)		
(<i>j</i>) <i>jhe</i>	<i>jhāyati</i>	he meditates (root lengthened, <i>e</i> > <i>āy</i> , — <i>vuddhi</i>)
<i>i</i>	<i>eti</i>	he goes (stem vowel <i>a</i> not added to the root)

(The verb *i* is synonymous with *gam* but "poetic" or "elevated" and hence rarely used ; in the imperative tense,³

¹ In this book first conjugation verbs whose root vowels are not strengthened are marked by an asterisk (following the Roman numeral indicating the conjugation, thus : I*). Some grammarians give these verbs as a separate conjugation.

² A double *v* is never written in Pali. Where it would occur in junction the articulation becomes "stop" instead of semivowel : *bb*.

³ Lesson 6.

however, *i* is normal, not *gam*—which illustrates the meaning of our rather vague term “elevated”.)

i (with the prefix *upa*) *upeti* he goes to (in the (also “elevated”) junction of prefix and root vowels the vowels coalesce; in this case -*a* + *i* > *e* just as in “strengthening”)

Accusative Case

The “patient” (*kamma*) which undergoes the action of an active verb (the “direct object”) is expressed by the “accusative” (*dutiyā, upayoga*) case ending. Masculines in *a* have the accusative singular inflection *am*. E.g. :—

purisam bandhati, “he binds the man”

samanam vadati, “he says to the ascetic”

The accusative case is also used to express the goal of motion :

gāmam pavisati, “he enters the village”

The accusative case may likewise express the (extent¹ of) space traversed :

maggam patipajjati, “he follows the road” (*patipajjati* is a third conjugation verb—Lesson 11)

The accusative is used for an attribute of another accusative :

khattiyo brāhmaṇam mahāmattam passati, “the warrior sees the priest who is the minister”

This type of construction includes such sentences as “he declares (that) time (is) the cause”, where *kālo* (“time”) and *paccayo* (“condition”, “cause”) will both be in the accusative (*kālam paccayam . . .*).

Alternatively cases like this might be regarded as examples of what the old commentators call the “accusative of specification of state” (*itthambhūtākkhyānatthe upayogavacanam*), usually translatable: “with reference to”. E.g. *Gotamam evam . . .*

¹ This type of construction usually includes a numeral specifying the extent, as in “the smell carries 100 leagues”—*yojanasatam* acc. Sing. (*yojana* = “league”, *sata* = “hundred”: both neuter -*a* stems). Similarly in “he goes half-way” “half-way” is accusative in Pali—*upaddhapattham*.

saddo = "the report (*saddo*) . . . thus (which follows in the next sentence) with reference to Gotamo (proper name)". This idiom is not common, "with reference to" generally being expressed by the locative case (Lesson 16). The accusative is also used to specify the person in greetings and imprecations, with an indeclinable (example in Exercise 6).

Some verbs take two patients (*dvikammaka*). These include verbs meaning to call, tell, or ask (someone something), and to take or bring (something somewhere) :—

samayam altham pucchāmi, "I ask the philosopher the meaning (*attho*)"

The accusative is used to express the pure duration of time or casual point of time. This usage is not of common occurrence (when the time is that through which or necessarily at which something is accomplished the instrumental case is used—Lesson 8) :—

adhamāsam āgacchati, "he comes after a fortnight"

ekam samayam . . . "one time . . .", "once . . ."

(beginning a narrative)

The accusative singular neuter form of some adjectives is used as an "adverb" (Lesson 17) :—

rassa ("short"—adjective in *-a*) > *rassam passasāmi*, "I breathe out shortly", i.e. expel a short breath ((*p*)*pa*-(*s*)*sas*)

The accusative plural inflection of masculines in *a* is *e*. E.g. *upāsake passati*, "he sees the lay disciples".

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Verbs which can take a patient are called "transitive" (*sakammaka*). Verbs which cannot take a patient are called "intransitive" (*akammaka*). (Verbs which can take two patients are called bitransitive, *dvikammaka*, cf. above.) Verbs which are transitive in one language are not necessarily translated by verbs which are transitive in another, hence these properties must be noticed as they occur in Pali verbs. Transitivity is of course a property of verbs, not of their roots, thus the verbs *bhū* and *hū* are intransitive but the verbs *pari-bhū*

("despise") and *anu-bhū* ("experience") are transitive, whilst *pātu(r)-bhū* ("appear") and (*p*)*pa-hū* ("be able") are intransitive. The roots *bhū* and *hū* are neither.

Vocabulary

Nouns inflected like *loko* :—

<i>aggo</i>	top
<i>attho</i>	prosperity, wealth, welfare, purpose, meaning, subject-matter
<i>dhammo</i>	(true, natural) doctrine, natural element, natural substance, natural phenomenon ¹
<i>patto</i>	bowl
<i>pamādo</i>	negligence, pastime
<i>pindo</i>	alms
<i>bhavo</i>	existence, good fortune
<i>vādo</i>	debate, argument, statement
<i>satto</i>	being, creature
<i>saddo</i>	noise, report
<i>sugato</i>	well-gone (title of the Buddha)

EXERCISE 2

Translate into English :—

sugato dhammāñ bhāsati	brāhmaṇo purise pucchati
upāsako pattañ āharati	devā cavanti
manussā bhavañ icchanti	vādañ vadanti
gāmañ gacchāma	puttā pabbajanti
samaño āgacchatī	satto tiṭṭhati
tathāgato sugato hoti	samane atthāñ pucchanti

Translate into Pali :—

- They go to the minister
- The men see the ministers
- The god, who is not a human being, approaches the "thus-gone"

¹ This word has several meanings, for some of which it is hard to find English equivalents. The central idea is that of "nature", "a nature", "a naturally occurring phenomenon", hence a (true) doctrine conforming to nature, to reality. The universe, including imponderable and mental phenomena as well as ponderable matter, is regarded as consisting of a finite number (less than 100) of these substances and phenomena.

You ask the philosopher (about) the doctrine
 We ask the philosopher who is "well-gone"
 The "thus-gone" gives up negligence
 The lay disciples enter the village
 The ascetics meditate
 The substance remains
 He reaches the top
 We ask the philosopher the meaning
 He gives alms

LESSON 3

Declension of bhagavant, brahman, and rājan

A few masculine nouns in stems other than *a* are of common occurrence. The usual title for the Buddha in Pali texts has the stem form *bhagavant*, meaning "the fortunate", "the bountiful", "the Master" (translations vary: "the blessed one", "the exalted one", etc.). The inflections in the nominative and accusative are as follows:—

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>bhagavā</i>	<i>bhagavanto</i> ¹
Acc.	<i>bhagavantam</i>	

¹ N.B.—Except in the masculine declension in *a* and in the present participle the accusative plural is always the same as the nominative.

The noun *brahman*, meaning "God" (the supreme being and creator in the Brahmanical religion of the hereditary priesthood of India), is inflected in the nominative and accusative singular as follows:—

	Singular
Nom.	<i>brahma</i>
Acc.	<i>brahmānam</i>

The noun *rājan*, "king", is similarly inflected in these cases.

Seventh Conjugation

Verbs of the *cur* or seventh conjugation (*curādi gana*)¹ form present stems with the vowel *e* (or, much less often, with the fuller suffix *aya*, of which *e* is a contraction). The root vowel is strengthened and sometimes lengthened. As in the first conjugation *i* and *u* become *e* and *o*, but *a* is often lengthened (*vuddhi*) to *ā*. The personal endings are similar to those of the first conjugation. From the root *dis*, "to teach":—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>deseti</i>	<i>desenti</i>
2nd person	<i>desesi</i>	<i>desetha</i>
1st person	<i>desemi</i>	<i>desema</i>

Similarly conjugated are:—

<i>kath</i>	<i>katheti</i>	he relates, he tells
<i>kam</i>	<i>kāmeti</i>	he loves
<i>chadd</i>	<i>chaddeti</i>	he throws away, he abandons
(<i>n</i>) <i>ñap</i> (with the prefix (<i>p</i>) <i>pa</i>)	<i>paññāpeti</i>	he prepares, he declares (he regulates) (<i>ñ</i> is always doubled when between two vowels; or we can say initial <i>ñ</i> is always in fact (<i>ñ</i>) <i>ñ</i>)
<i>dhar</i>	<i>dhāreti</i>	he holds, he wears, he has, he accepts (with two patients/accusatives : <i>x</i> as <i>y</i>), he remembers
<i>mant</i>	<i>manteti</i>	he takes counsel, he dis- cusses (confidentially)

¹ Some grammars reckon this as the eighth conjugation. There are in practice six conjugations in Pali, the so-called fourth (*svādi gana*) containing only one verb actually used in the Canon, which, moreover, is itself usually conjugated according to the fifth conjugation. Most of the old Pali grammarians reckon seven conjugations, some by splitting the fifth make eight. Each conjugation (*gana*) is named after one of the roots belonging to it.

<i>mant</i>	<i>āmanteti</i>	he addresses
(with the prefix <i>ā</i>)		
<i>vāñc</i>	<i>vāñceti</i>	he deceives
<i>vad</i> (to speak) (with the prefix <i>abhi</i> , meaning "towards," "about")	<i>abhivādeti</i>	he salutes, he greets, he takes leave
<i>vās</i>	<i>nivāseti</i>	he dresses
(to dress) (with the prefix <i>ni</i>)		
<i>vid</i>	<i>patisamvedeti</i>	he feels, he experiences (something to be some- thing)
(to feel) (with the prefixes (<i>p</i>) <i>pati</i> , meaning "towards", "back", and <i>sam</i>)		
<i>veth</i> (to twist, to wrap) (with the prefix <i>ni(r)</i> , meaning "out")	<i>nibbētheti</i>	he untwists, he unravels, he explains, he rebuts

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns in *a* :—

<i>kālo</i>	time, opportunity, proper time (appropriate time)
<i>paccayo</i>	condition, cause
<i>bhāro</i>	burden, load
<i>lābho</i>	gain
<i>vipāko</i>	result
<i>vihāro</i>	life, way of life, dwelling (also used figuratively of a mental state, e.g., of happiness)
<i>hattho</i>	hand

EXERCISE 3

Translate into English :—

bhagavā dhammāñ deseti
rājānam vāñcesi

¹ This prefix is often given as *ni*, coinciding in form with *ni*, "down". The form *nir* is seen when a vowel follows. When any consonant follows, the *r* is assimilated to that consonant, which thus appears doubled as here.

upāsakam̄ brāhmaṇam̄ dhāreti
 rājā purise āmanteti
 brāhmaṇo brahmāṇam̄ passati
 rājā khattiyo mahāmattam̄ pucchatī
 brāhmaṇā rājānam̄ vadanti
 puriso bhāram̄ chaḍdeti
 evam̄ kathenti
 kālam̄ paccayam̄ paññāpenti

Translate into Pali :—

The lay disciples salute the fortunate one
 He binds the hands
 I experience the result
 The king addresses the priest
 The priest who is minister speaks thus to the fortunate one
 Existence (is) the condition
 He remembers the meaning
 The fortunate one dresses
 The gods discuss the matter
 The fortunate one asks the king
 He enters the dwelling
 You rebut the argument
 The king takes counsel
 He renounces gain

LESSON 4

Past (Aorist) Tense

The usual past tense, which is called the "aorist" (*ajjatani*) tense, is generally formed directly from the root (more rarely from the present stem) by adding special inflections. Sometimes the vowel *a* is prefixed to the root as an indication of past time, though the difference of inflections avoids ambiguity in most cases. This *a* goes between the prefix (*upasagga*), if any, and the root. It is called the "augment". The root is sometimes changed to form a special aorist stem. There are three main forms of aorist according to the stem used, having some

differences in inflection also (they correspond only partially to the conjugations of the present tense).

The first form of the aorist, followed by the majority of verbs, simply adds a set of inflections beginning with the vowel *i* to the root (sometimes to the present stem). It may be illustrated from the root (*k)kam* with the prefixes *upa* and *sam*. The augment is not used with this root.

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>upasamkami</i> , "he approached"	<i>upasamkamimsu</i>
2nd person	<i>upasamkami</i>	<i>upasamkamittha</i>
1st person	<i>upasamkamim</i>	<i>upasamkamimhā</i> (or -imha ¹)

¹ The 1st person plural aorist is of infrequent occurrence in the texts and the manuscript tradition is not consistent about the quantity of the final *a*.

The following verbs are inflected in the same way :—

<i>as</i> (to be)	<i>āsi</i>	he was, it was (note presence of augment: <i>a + a > ā</i>) (but 3rd pl. is <i>āsum</i>)
(<i>p)pa-</i> (<i>k)kam</i>	<i>pakkāmi</i>	he went away, pl. <i>pakkamimsu</i> (the singular has irregular lengthening of the root vowel in all three persons, the plural is regular)
(<i>j)jhe</i>	<i>jhāyi</i>	he meditated (using the present stem)
<i>pucch</i>	<i>pucchi</i>	he asked
<i>bandh</i>	<i>bandhi</i>	he bound
<i>bhās</i>	<i>abhāsi</i>	he said, he spoke (this root takes the augment)
(<i>p)pa-</i> (<i>v)vaj</i>	<i>pabbaji</i>	he went forth
(<i>p)pa-vis</i>	<i>pāvisi</i>	he entered, he went in (note presence of augment between prefix and root, forming a long vowel: <i>pa + a > pā</i>)
<i>ni-sid</i>	<i>nisidi</i>	he sat down

A second form of aorist is taken by verbs of the seventh conjugation. Here an aorist stem is formed by adding s to the present stem in e. The singular inflections are as in the first form of aorist. The 3rd person plural inflection is *um*; the other plural persons are not used (> first form on strong root).

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>desesi</i> , "he taught"	<i>desesum</i>
2nd person	<i>desesi</i>	<i>desittha</i>
1st person	<i>desesim</i>	<i>desimha</i>

(*desesi* coincides in form with the 2nd person singular present and has to be distinguished by the context.)

Similarly inflected are :—

<i>kath</i>	<i>kathesi</i>	he related, he told
<i>dev</i> (to lament)	<i>paridevesi</i>	he lamented, he grieved
(with the prefix <i>pari</i> , meaning "round", "around")		
<i>ā-mant</i>	<i>āmantesi</i>	he addressed

A third form of aorist is taken by a small but important group of verbs, mostly with roots ending in ā. Like the second form it has a stem in s and the usual singular inflections, but the plural inflections begin with the vowel a. The root *kar*, "to make," "to do," "to work," takes this form of aorist after changing irregularly to *kā*. Several verbs of this group take the augment.

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>akāsi</i> , "he made"	<i>akamsu</i>
2nd person	<i>akāsi</i>	<i>akattha</i>
1st person	<i>akāsim</i>	<i>akamhā</i>

Similarly inflected are :—

- (f) *thā* *atthāsi* he stood, he remained
dā *adāsi* he gave
(i) *pa-hā* *pahāsi* he renounced

The root *hū* is very irregular in the aorist. The singular takes strengthening (*guna*) and *s*, the 3rd plural substitutes *e* for the root vowel :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>ahosi</i> , " he was, " " there was "	<i>ahesum</i>
2nd person	<i>ahosi</i>	<i>ahuvattha</i>
1st person	<i>ahosim</i>	<i>ahumha</i>

(The root *bhū* is seen in the aorist only with prefixes, when it usually follows the above inflections : -*bhosī*, etc.)

The aorist is used for all kinds of past actions, including besides the "historical" or "narrative" past particularly the (present-) perfect : *desesim* = "I have taught". (When more precise demarcations of time relations are needed, participles are used in conjunction with the main verb, as will be illustrated below—Lesson 24.) The second and first persons plural are not often found in the Pali texts. The third person is extremely common, both singular and plural.

Agreement of Verb and Agent

When a verb has two or more agents it usually agrees with the sum of the agents and is plural; more rarely it may agree with the nearest agent only or with the agents taken as a collective, being singular. If the persons conflict, the second takes precedence over the third and the first over both.

Vocabulary

Some indeclinables (*nipāta*) :—

- atha* then (*atha kho* combined mean "then", "more-over" "rather")
ettha here

<i>kho</i>	indeed (slight emphasis)
<i>ca</i>	and (always follows the word it connects, or the first word of a phrase it connects : called therefore an "enclitic" or "postpositive". Very often repeated after each connected word)
<i>tadā</i>	then
<i>nāma</i>	by name (used after the name) (sometimes merely emphatic, "indeed")
<i>bhūtaṭubbam</i>	formerly, once upon a time
<i>sace</i>	if

Masculine nouns in *a* :—

<i>kumāro</i>	boy, prince
<i>purohito</i>	high priest, (approx.) prime minister (the priest who is chief adviser to the king, "instructing": <i>anu-sās</i> , him in both secular matters and religious duties)
<i>māṇavo</i>	boy, young priest
<i>rājaputto</i>	prince
<i>sahāyo</i>	friend

EXERCISE 4

Translate into English :—

upāsakā nisidim̄su

bhūtaṭubbam rājā Disampati nāma ahosi. Reṇu nāma kumāro putto ahosi. Govindo nāma brāhmaṇo purohito ahosi. Jotipālo nāma māṇavo putto ahosi. Reṇu ca rājaputto Jotipālo ca māṇavo sahāyā ahesum. atha kho Govindo brāhmaṇo kālam akāsi.¹ rājā Disampati paridevesi.

evam̄ tadā āsi

Translate into Pali :—

The priest went away

The fortunate one entered the village

The son was called Uttara

The fortunate one addressed Ānanda ²

¹ This idiom "made his time" means "he died".

² A famous disciple of the Buddha, his personal attendant and "dragon" (for keeping time-wasters at bay).

I have taught the doctrine
 The nobles approached the prince
 I spoke thus
 The prince went forth

LESSON 5

Pronouns : Personal and Demonstrative

The personal pronouns are inflected as follows :—

FIRST PERSON (stem *ma(d)*)¹

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>aham</i> , "I"	<i>mayaṁ</i> , "we"
Acc.	<i>mam</i> , "me"	<i>amhe</i> , "us"

SECOND PERSON (stem *ta(d)*)

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>tvam</i> , "thou", "you"	<i>tumhe</i> , "you"
Acc.	<i>tam</i> (or <i>tvam</i>) "thee", "you"	

THIRD PERSON (stem *ta(d)*)

	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Nom.	<i>so</i> , "he" (sometimes <i>sa</i>)	<i>sā</i> , "she"	<i>te</i>	<i>tā</i>
Acc.	<i>tam</i> , "him"	<i>tam</i> , "her"		

¹ The declension of pronouns is very irregular. The forms given as "stems" are those which appear in compounds (Lesson 13). (In practice the 1st and 2nd person pronouns are hardly used in compounds.)

Although the person is expressed by the inflection of the verb, the pronouns of the first and second persons are frequently used, giving a slight emphasis to the subject. The third person pronoun is less often used in this way. The third personal pronoun is used also as a demonstrative, meaning "that", "it", in three genders. It is generally used as what is known as an "anaphoric" pronoun, that is to say it refers back to someone or something previously mentioned in a narrative. As opposed to the use in conversation and other direct speech of "pronouns of presence" referring to someone or something present ("this man says", "in that jar"), *ta(d)* is thus called a "pronoun of absence" because it is most often used to speak of someone or something in a story and therefore not present to the listeners. It may serve to connect the sentences of a narrative into a continuous paragraph or longer section. It is used also as an emphatic pronoun (in combination with another pronoun or occasionally with 1st person verb in sense of emphatic 1st person), for example in the expression *so 'ham* "I" (literally "that I"). In combination with a noun it is again emphatic and may sometimes be translated "the". The masculine and feminine demonstrative (anaphoric) pronouns are as above, the neuter inflections are :—

	Singular	Plural
Nom. and Acc. ¹	<i>tam</i> or <i>tad</i>	<i>tāni</i>

¹ Neuter words in Pali have always the same form for the nominative and accusative cases.

Another form of the demonstrative pronoun is used to denote a present object or person, corresponding roughly to the English "he", "she", "it", and "this" (also to "that" when the object is pointed at, i.e. present). It may be called a "deictic" pronoun, pointing to someone or something present to the hearers in direct speech. The inflections are the same, with the prefix *e* :—

(stem *eta(d)*)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Femi-nine	Neuter	Mascu-line	Femi-nine	Neuter
Nom.	<i>eso</i> (sometimes <i>esa</i>)	<i>esā</i>		<i>etam</i> or <i>etad</i>	<i>ete</i>	<i>etā</i>
Acc.	<i>etam</i>	<i>etam</i>				<i>etāni</i>

Another demonstrative pronoun, also "deictic" or "present" and translatable "he", "she", "it", or "this" and so hardly¹ distinguishable in meaning from *eta(d)*, is inflected as follows:—

(stem *idam-*)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Femi-nine	Neuter	Mascu-line	Femi-nine	Neuter
Nom.	<i>ayam</i>			<i>idam</i>	<i>ime</i>	<i>imā</i>
Acc.		<i>imam</i>				<i>imāni</i>

There being no "definite article" in Pali the demonstrative pronouns are sometimes used where English would use the definite article, and may sometimes be translated "the" rather than "he", "that", "this", etc.

Demonstrative pronouns must agree in number and gender with the nouns to which they refer.

The Verb as

The verb *as*, "to be", asserts with emphasis the existence of something or somebody. (On the other hand *hoti* is not emphatic and is used also to state attributes: the minister is a priest, etc., and of something which happens or "becomes": a man

¹ Where there is any distinction *idam-* indicates a nearer object or emphasizes the nearness: *this one*, whilst *eta(d)* is simply indefinite.

is/becomes pleased, etc. The usual and more emphatic verb for "becomes", "comes into existence", however, is *uppajjati*—third conjugation : see Lesson 10). The verb *as* is very irregular ; the present tense is as follows :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>atthi</i>	<i>santi</i>
2nd person	<i>asi</i>	<i>altha</i>
1st person	<i>asmi</i> or <i>amhi</i>	<i>amha</i> (sometimes <i>amhā</i>)

Frequently *as* is used, unlike other verbs, at the beginning of a statement : "There is . . ." The meaning is emphatic assertion of what is stated.

Negation

There are two main negative indeclinables, *na* and *mā*. The first is the usual negative "not", placed in front of the word or phrase negated, or at the beginning of a negative sentence :—

tvam na passasi, "you do not see"

The vowel of *na* is often elided when the word following it begins with a vowel :—

n' althi, "it is not", "it doesn't exist"

The second negative is used for prohibitions or negative injunctions or wishes, usually with the second person of the aorist tense, which loses its time reference and applies to the present or future (sometimes a verb otherwise augmented appears without the augment in this construction) :—

mā paridevesi, "don't grieve"

More rarely *mā* appears, sometimes with the particle *eva*, or *h' eva*,¹ with the third person of the verb :—

mā h' eva rājā kālam akāsi, "may the king not die" (*mā h' eva* means "don't" or simply "not").

¹ *h'* is the emphatic particle *ha*, "indeed," with elision of its vowel before another vowel.

mā with the third person appears regularly in polite address (see next Lesson).

A double negation is equivalent to a strong affirmation :—

mā h' eva kho kumāro na rajjam kāresi, “ don't let the prince not rule (*kāresi* : aor. 3 sg.) the kingdom (*rajjam*) ”, i.e. let him rule, he *must* rule.

Aorist of vac

The aorist of the verb *vac*, to say, is very irregular :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>avoca</i> , “ he said ”	<i>avocum</i>
2nd person	<i>avoca</i> (also <i>avaca</i>)	<i>avocultha</i> (also <i>avacultha</i>)
1st person	<i>avocam</i>	<i>avocumha</i> (or - <i>umha</i>)

Vocative Case

The vocative case, or “ nominative of address ”, of masculine nouns in *a* has in the singular merely the uninflected stem : *deva*, “ O king.” The plural is the same as the nominative plural. The vocative is used “ enclitically ”, i.e. it does not stand at the beginning of a sentence.

Vocabulary

Verb of the first conjugation :—

apa-i apeti he goes from, he goes away (poetic)

Indeclinables :—

<i>tunhi</i>	silent, silently
<i>tena</i>	this way, that way
<i>pi</i>	also, too (like <i>ca</i> this follows the word, or the first word of the phrase, connected by it)
<i>ha</i>	indeed

Masculine nouns in *a* :—

<i>issaro</i>	lord, god
<i>nirodho</i>	cessation (of unhappiness and of perception, sensation and mental states), peace of mind, calm
<i>paribbājako</i>	wanderer
<i>mahārājā</i>	great king, king (nom. sg. as <i>rājan-</i> , but rest follows <i>a</i> declension on stem <i>-rāja-</i> , e.g.: acc. <i>mahārājam</i> . The nom. pl. may be written either ~ā or ~āno) ¹

EXERCISE 5

Translate into English :—

Renu rājaputto rājānaṁ Disampatiṁ etad avoca. mā kho tvam
deva paridevesi. atthi deva Jotipālo nāma māṇavo putto ti.
atha kho rājā Disampati purisam̄ āmantesi.

aham̄ ime dhamme desesim̄
rājā khattiyo tam̄ purisam̄ etad avoca
mā samaṇam̄ upasam̄kami
aham̄ purohito brāhmaṇo ahosim̄
aham̄ asmi brahmā issaro
idam̄ avoca bhagavā²
te rājaputtam̄ avocum̄
mā saddam akattha
so nirodham̄ phusati
samaṇā amha
na tam̄ deva vañcemi
eso mahārāja bhagavā
mayam̄ bhagavantaṁ upasam̄kamimhā
atthi kāyo
upeti pi apeti pi
evam³ etam̄ brāhmaṇa

¹ In compounds words sometimes lose their characteristic stems, the new compound-words being assimilated to the *a* declension.

² Rhetorical and emotive inversion of agent and verb, for emphasis. In their context these words follow the utterance of an important statement.

³ *nu* may change to *ni* when a vowel follows in close junction.

Translate into Pali :—

The wanderer said this to the fortunate one
 Those wanderers were silent
 I teach the doctrine
 I am a priest
 This king is a human being, I too am a human being
 I love her
 Don't go in (sing., use two words only)
 We said to that fortunate one
 Don't grieve (plur.)
 He goes forth (use pronoun)
 Then (add *kho*) Mahāgovinda the priest towards those nobles
 approached that way
 He said this to those nobles
 They ask me the meaning
 He said this to us
 She said this to me
 I teach this doctrine
 This (is) cessation (use *idam-*)
 You are (emphatically) priests, O Vāsetṭhas (word order :
 pronoun, *kho*, verb, vocative . . .)

LESSON 6

Imperative Tense

The imperative (*pañcamī*) tense is formed from the present stem with some special inflections :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>bhavatu</i>	<i>bhavantu</i>
2nd person	<i>bhava</i>	<i>bhavatha</i>
1st person	<i>bhavāmi</i>	<i>bhavāma</i>

—the first persons and the second person plural coincide with the present indicative. The second person singular has usually no inflection but sometimes the inflection *hi* is added, in which case the stem vowel *a* is lengthened. The following verbs, and

all verbs of the seventh conjugation, regularly have the *hi* inflection :—

<i>jīv</i>	<i>jīvāhi</i>	live !, make your living !
<i>i</i>	<i>ehi</i>	go !, you must go
<i>vad</i>	<i>vadehi</i>	say !, speak ! (the stem vowel is irregularly changed to <i>e</i>)
<i>hū</i>	<i>hohi</i>	be !

The third person singular imperative of *hū* is *hotu*. From *as* the 3rd person singular is occasionally used :—

atthu, it may be, may it be, it shall be (always impersonal). (*as* rarely appears as imperative in other persons, an example is *attha* = "you be !")

The imperative expresses commands and prohibitions, but also invitations and wishes. In the second person the sense is usually that of a command, whereas the 3rd person imperative used in a similar situation with the title or name of the person addressed, or the polite pronoun, expresses a polite invitation.

The imperative verb often stands at the beginning of a sentence.

The imperative of (*t*)*thā* is used (besides the sense "wait", "remain" : *ettha titthā*, "wait here") in the meaning : "let it be," "never mind," "let him not," "don't trouble." Eg. *titthatha tumhe*, "don't you bother."

Respectful Address

The stem *bhavant-* (of the present participle of *bhū*) is used as a pronoun of polite or respectful reference or address (*tvam* being restricted to familiar address) but with a verb of the 3rd person (except in the vocative case : see Lesson 8) :—

	Singular
Nom.	<i>ohavam</i> , "you", "sir", "his honour"
Acc.	<i>bhavantam</i>

Quotation

The indeclinable *ti* means "end quote" and stands at the

end of any passage in direct speech. It is used also to mark something thought. Anything quoted, whether a line of verse or a single word (e.g. in giving a definition or in mentioning a word or concept : *kāyo ti* = “ ‘ body ’ ”, *kusalān ti*¹ = “ the word ‘ good ’ ”, “ the good ”, “ the concept of the good ”), is marked in the same way. Indirect speech is exceedingly rare in Pali, so that instead of such English constructions as “ he said (or thought) that so and so ” or “ when he asked so and so ” we find direct speech with *ti* : “ so and so *ti* he said.”

Any short vowel immediately preceding *ti* is lengthened. The pure nasal *m* is changed to the dental nasal *n*.

evam devā ti, “ (it is) so, O king ” (end quote)

n' eso n' atthī ti vadāmi, “ I don't say ‘ This doesn't exist ’ ”

(Here the first *na* goes with *vadāmi* and the second with *atthi*; the quotation starts after the first *na*, with “ *eso . . .* ”)

This indeclinable sometimes appears in a fuller form : *iti*, which is emphatic and may generally be translated “ this ”, “ that ”, “ thus ”. It may refer to a statement (or a philosophical view or conception) from a distance instead of marking the end of the actual words. The two forms may be used together for emphasis.

Sixth Conjugation

Verbs of the *tan* or sixth conjugation (*tanādi gāṇa*)² form present stems with the suffix *o*. The personal endings are the same as for the first conjugation. From the root *kar*, “ to do,” “ to make,” “ to work,” the present tense is :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>karoti</i>	<i>karonti</i>
2nd person	<i>karosi</i>	<i>karotha</i>
1st person	<i>karomi</i>	<i>karoma</i>

The imperative tense is *karotu* (3rd sing.), *karontu* (3rd plur.), *karohi* (2nd sing.), etc. (rest as present).

¹ *kusalām* is a neuter word (nom. sing. in *-am*). Before *ti*, *m* > *n*.

² Some grammars reckon this as the seventh conjugation.

Similarly conjugated are :—

(p)pa-ap(p)	pappoti	he attains, he arrives (a rare, "poetic" verb; cf. in ordinary speech phusati and upasamkamati)
vi-ā-kar	vyākaroti	he explains
tan	tanoti	it expands, it stretches
sak(k)	sakkoti	he can, he is able to (used with the infinitive—Lesson 19)

(In the aorist this verb follows the third form, with s, but k + s > kh, hence : asakkhi, he could)

kar is the only verb of this conjugation which is frequently used. It is found in many idioms, such as : take in the hand, assume an appearance or expression, perform a feat, make a reply ; also to do an action which is specified by a patient-noun, as sajjhāyam karoti, "he does studying," i.e. "he studies".

Vocabulary

Verbs of the first conjugation :—

anu-sās (to rule)	anusāsati	he advises, he instructs (used especially of ministers of a king, also figuratively of a teacher)
(the prefix <i>anu</i> means "after", "following")		
abhi-(k)kam	abhikkamati	he goes forward, he advances
ā-i	eti	he comes (the vowels coalesce : only the context can decide whether the meaning is "goes" or "comes")
khād	khādati	he eats, he bites, he chews
pañ	pivati	he drinks (irregular stem)
(p)pa-hū	pahoti	he can (more emphatic than sak(k))

Masculine nouns in *a* :—

okāso	opportunity
thūpo	monument, pagoda
pariyāyo	course (lit. and fig., including discourse and manner of doing something)
vāṇī	colour, beauty, praise, class

saṅkho conch (trumpet)
sajjhāyo learning, studying, study

Indeclinable :—

bhavam good fortune !, best wishes ! (in greetings, with imperative of *as*)

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English :—

ehi tvam purisa. yena Jotipālo māṇavo ten'¹ upasam̄kama.
 Jotipālam māṇavam evam vadehi . . . evam² devā ti . . . so
 puriso Jotipālam māṇavam etad avoca : bhavam³ atthu
 bhavantam Jotipālam⁴ māṇavam. rājā Disampati bhavan-
 tam Jotipālam māṇavam āmanteti . . . Jotipālo māṇavo
 yena rājā Disampati ten' upasam̄kami. Jotipālam māṇavam
 rājā Disampati etad avoca. anusāsatu bhavam Jotipālo
 māṇavo . . . te atthe anusāsati.

gaccha tvam Ānanda

idam hara

etu bhagavā

ayaṁ samaṇo Gotamo⁵ āgacchati

nibbethehi sace pahosi

desetu sugato dhammam

pivatha khādathā ti

abhikkama mahārāja

thūpam karonti

etha tumhe

Translate into Pali :—

Let the fortunate one sit down

Bring that !

That man must come

Let the priest not trouble

¹ Elision of final *a* before another vowel.

² *evam* with a vocative *as* here signifies assent. It may be translated "so (be it)" or simply "yes".

³ *m* > *m* before a vowel.

⁴ This greeting is idiomatic, using the accusative of the person greeted with an indeclinable and the imperative of the verb *as*; cf. the "accusative of specification of state", Lesson 2.

⁵ Name of the clan (*gotra*) to which the Buddha belonged. Used like a surname.

He makes an opportunity
 The king said this : " We must go "
 I do not say this world doesn't exist
 Give that up !
 Let not the honourable Govinda go forth
 Study ! (plur.)
 Ask the fortunate one (about) this subject-matter
 This conch makes a noise

LESSON 7

Past Participle

The past participle is usually formed from the root with the suffix *ta* or *ita*. Thus :—

(p) <i>pa-(k)kam</i>	<i>pakkanta</i>	gone away, left (assimilation <i>m + t > nt</i>)
<i>kar</i>	<i>kata</i>	done (final <i>r</i> elided)
<i>kilam</i>	<i>kilanta</i>	tired
<i>kup</i> (to be angry)	<i>kupita</i>	angered
<i>gam</i>	<i>gata</i>	gone (final <i>m</i> elided)
<i>adhi-gam</i> (the prefix <i>adhi</i> means " over ")	<i>adhigata</i>	understood
<i>ā-gam</i>	<i>āgata</i>	come
<i>sam-anu-ā-gam</i>	<i>samannāgata</i>	endowed, acquired (<i>anu-ā</i> <i>> anvā > annā</i> by assimila- tion)
<i>ni-(g)gah</i> (to seize, to grasp)	<i>niggahīta</i>	refuted
<i>chadd</i>	<i>chaddita</i>	thrown away, abandoned
(p) <i>pa-(ñ)ñap</i>	<i>paññalta</i>	declared, prepared (p assimili- ated to t)
(t) <i>thā</i>	<i>thīta</i>	stood, stayed (final vowel elided)
<i>sam-tus</i> (to be pleased)	<i>santuṭṭha</i>	contented, satisfied
<i>dis</i>	<i>desita</i>	taught (present stem is used)

(d)dis	<i>dittha</i>	seen (irregular assimilation)
<i>pucch</i>	<i>puitha</i>	asked (assimilation <i>cch</i> + <i>ta</i> > <i>tth</i>)
<i>bandh</i>	<i>baddha</i>	bound (nasal elided, <i>t</i> assimilated to <i>dh</i>)
<i>bhās</i>	<i>bhāsita</i>	spoken
<i>bhū</i>	<i>bhūta</i>	been
<i>ni(r)-mā</i> (to measure)	<i>nimmita</i>	created
<i>vi-muc</i> (to become free)	<i>vimutta</i>	freed
<i>ni-rudh</i> (to obstruct)	<i>niruddha</i>	stopped, ceased, ended
<i>vac</i>	<i>vutta</i>	said (irregular formation : a form of weakening of the root)
(p) <i>pa-(v)vaj</i>	<i>pabbajita</i>	gone forth
<i>sam</i>	<i>santa</i>	calmed
(s) <i>su</i> (to hear)	<i>suta</i>	heard

The past participle is normally passive (*kamma-pada*) in meaning, but past participles of intransitive verbs (and even of some transitive verbs used intransitively), especially of those meaning "go", "move", "go forth", are sometimes constructed as active. The past participle may be equivalent to a (normally passive) finite verb in the past tense. It then appears in the nominative case and agrees in number and gender with the agent (if active) or the patient (if passive). Usually it indicates the "present-perfect", as in conversation, e.g. :—

mayam . . . upasamkantā, "we have approached . . .", "we have come . . ." (announcing their arrival to see someone).

Instead of standing alone as equivalent to a finite verb the past participle may be accompanied (usually followed) by the present tense of verbs meaning "to be", stressing the "present-perfect" sense.¹

¹ These constructions, which are called "periphrastic", will be discussed further in Lesson 24.

Some past participles are used as nouns (e.g. *bhāsitam* may mean "what was spoken", "speech", "saying"), and all of them may be used as "adjectives" (e.g. *kupita* = "angry") qualifying and agreeing with nouns in gender, case, and number. Some have acquired special meanings as nouns. They are inflected like nouns in *a*, in the three genders.

Neuter Nouns in -a

Neuter nouns in *a* have their nominative singular in *am* (as well as their accusative) and their nominative and accusative plural in *āni*. The rest of their declension is the same as for masculines in *a*. Thus from the stem *yāna*, "carriage," we have :—

	Singular	Plural
Nom. and Acc.	<i>yānam</i>	<i>yānāni</i>

Instrumental Case

The third or instrumental (*tatiyā*, *karanya*) case is used to express the instrument by means of which an action is done. Masculine and neuter nouns in *a* have the singular instrumental inflection *ena* and the plural *ehi*. The first personal pronoun has in the singular the forms *mayā* and *me*, "by me," the latter form being enclitic (it need not follow the word with which it is most closely connected, but cannot stand at the beginning of a sentence). The instrumental plural is *amhehi*. Eg. : *kāyena phusati*, "he touches with (his) body." Likewise "he acquiesced by his silence" is . . . *tuṇhibhāvena*; bringing water "in a bowl" is *pattena*. The instrumental embraces a wide range of idioms, including "covered with dust", ". . . with clothes (dressing)", "pleased with" or "by" a saying or by seeing, and a series of special uses which will be considered in the next Lesson.

Passive Sentences

When the action of a sentence is expressed by a passive (*kamma-pada*) verb, the agent is expressed by the instrumental

case. A common construction is the past participle used as an impersonal (*bhāva*) passive verb and inflected in the nominative singular neuter as sentence-verb :—

evam me sutam, "thus it was heard by me," or "thus I have heard" ("present-perfect").

If there is a patient, and the action is expressed by a past participle, the patient will be in the nominative case and the participle will agree with it in gender, case, and number, as if it were an adjective :—

maya īme sattā nimmitā, "by me these beings were (/have been) created," "I (have) created these beings."

N.B.—The agent (*kattar*) may be expressed either by the nominative or by the instrumental, and the patient (*kamma*) either by the accusative or by the nominative, according to the active or passive construction of the sentence.

The stems in consonants form instrumentals with the inflection *a* :—

Stem	Instrumental
<i>bhagavant</i>	<i>bhagavalā</i>
<i>brahman</i>	<i>brahmunā</i>
<i>rājan</i>	<i>raññā</i> (<i>j + n</i> assimilated to <i>ññ</i>)

The other pronouns form instrumentals as follows :—

Nominative	Instrumental Singular	Instrumental Plural
<i>tvan</i>	<i>tayā, te</i>	<i>tumhehi</i>
<i>so and tam</i>	<i>tena</i>	<i>tehi</i>
<i>sā</i>	<i>tāya</i>	<i>tāhi</i>
<i>ayam</i>	{ <i>iminā</i> (M. and N.) <i>imiāya</i> (F.)	{ <i>imehi</i> (M. and N.) <i>imāhi</i> (F.)

Neuter nouns in *a*, nominative singular :—

āsanam seat
kammam work

<i>kiccham</i>	difficulty
<i>geham</i>	house, building
<i>gottam</i>	clan
<i>civaram</i>	robe
<i>dānam</i>	gift, donation, alms
<i>dukkham</i>	unhappiness, misery, suffering
<i>dvāram</i>	door, gate
<i>dhanam</i>	money, wealth
<i>puññam</i>	merit, good, goodness, meritorious action
<i>maraṇam</i>	death
<i>yojanam</i>	league (actually about 4·5 miles)
<i>sahassam</i>	thousand
<i>sīlam</i>	virtue, good conduct
<i>sukham</i>	happiness

Vocabulary

Indeclinable :—

āma yes

EXERCISE 7

Translate into English :—

iminā mayam nimmitā
 mayam brahmunā nimmitā
 desito Ānanda mayā dhammo ¹
 iminā tvam purisa dhanena jīvāhi
 vimutto tathāgato
 te ca me evam puṭṭhā āmā ti vadanti
 idam ² āsanam paññattam
 ete manussā geham pavisanti
 niggahīto 'si ³
 kilanto 'smi
 dānam detha

Translate into Pali :—

They experience happiness
 The doctrine has been declared by me

¹ *desito* placed at the beginning for emphasis. As a rule departures from the usual word order in prose indicates emphasis, strong emotion.

² *m* may change to *m̄* when a vowel follows.

³ *asi* with elision of the first vowel.

The wanderer is (*hoti*) contented
 Death (is) misery
 I have heard this
 I did the work
 He gives a donation
 The body (is) tired

LESSON 8

Further Uses of the Instrumental Case

The other more or less distinct uses of the instrumental case may be noted here for reference.

Accompaniment : *brāhmaṇena saddhim*, "with the priest," "accompanied by the priest."

The indeclinable *saddhim*, "with," is generally used in these expressions, following the noun, and we may equally say that *saddhim* requires the instrumental. "Talking", "discussing" (*mant*) with a person need not take *saddhim*.

Possession (endowment) : a past participle meaning "endowed with", or the instrumental of the reflexive pronoun *attan* (see Lesson 22), is used with the word indicating the virtue or vice in question in the instrumental : *silehi samannāgato*, "endowed with virtues."

Filled "with water"; filled "with happiness"; filled "with noise" (*saddena*).

Cause (but in scientific/philosophical discourse the ablative case is used to express causal connections : Lesson 14) : *bhagavatā vādena kupito*, "angry at (with) the fortunate one's statement"; *cīvarena santuttho*, "satisfied with the robe"; *atthena*, "because of that business/matter"; *karaṇiyena*, "(engaged in some) business"; *iminā p' aṅgena*, "(you shouldn't go) for this reason" (*aṅgam* = "limb", "characteristic", "factor", and so is used in expressions such as "because of this" : related to "endowment").

Equality : *samasamo vāṇṇena*, "quite equal in beauty." In making a comparison the instrumental may be used only if the act of comparison is first described generally and indefinitely : *purisena purisam*, "(comparing) a man with a man"

(for a specific, conclusive comparison, "this is better than that," the ablative case is used : see Lesson 14).

Price : *sahassena*, "for a thousand" (i.e. sell for 1,000 *kahāpanas*, the standard silver coin).

Way (which way, direction) : "by one way" ; "by another way" ; *dvārena*, "by the gate" (entering, leaving).

Direction, orientation : "from West to East" (both in instrumental) and each followed by the indeclinable *ca* ; "from North to South".

Manner : *iminā*, "in this way" ; *iminā pariyāyena*, "through this course (procedure)" ; "in this manner" ; *kāyena patisamvedeti*, "he experiences through his body" ; *santena*, "calmly" (thus instrumentals may be used like "adverbs of manner") ; "on his right side" (manner of lying) ; *kicchena adhigatam*, "understood with difficulty" ; "he sat practising a certain kind of meditation" (instrumental, as if "manner" of sitting). This sense is in fact adjacent to the ordinary "instrument" sense, as we see in expressions such as : serving with actions (*kammena*), whether physical or mental, or with speech ; honouring, entertaining, etc., with music, dancing, garlands, etc.

Means of livelihood, means of explanation or description (cf. instrument), means of acquiring goodness, *pūṇam*, such as *dānena*, "by giving," or of expiating past deeds (*kammam*).

Vehicle : *yānena gacchati*, "he goes in (by) a carriage," *nāgena*, "by elephant."

Motive : *gāravena*, "through respect" (he did not speak).

Time by means of which (at the end of which) or particular time at which : *aparena samayena*, "after some time," "in due course" ; *tena samayena*, "at that time" ; *accayena*, "through (after) the passage/passing away" (of time or of a person : specified in the genitive case).

Age at which.

Measure (cf. the ablative case, Lesson 14) : *dvādasayojanāni ahosi āyāmena*, "it (a city) was twelve leagues in length" ; *sattayojanāni vitthārena*, "seven leagues in breadth." Compounds ending in the word *matta-*, meaning "measure", are also used in the instrumental case : *jannumattena*, "knee deep."

Classification : birth, clan, family, kind, and similar relations : *Gotamo gottena*, "a Gotama by clan"; *jātivādena*, "in respect of class (station by birth)."

Dissociation (cf. accompaniment : we find in a number of words and expressions a tendency to associate opposite and contradictory ideas ; in the present case there is fortunately no ambiguity) : *adāñdena*, "without force" (negative prefix *a-*) ; also instrumental used with the indeclinable *aññatra*, "except for," "apart from" : *aññatra brāhmañena*, "except for the priest."

Other idioms with the instrumental :—

āsanena nimanteti, "he invites to sit down," "he offers a seat" ;

kālena kālam, "from time to time," "regularly" ;

lābhena lābham, "from gain to gain" (wishing always for more gain, with one gain on to another) ;

aññena aññam ("one with another", literally "other with other"), "irrelevantly" ;

sabbena sabbam ("all with all", i.e.) "completely", "absolutely thoroughly" (as in knowing some doctrine).

Present Participle

Present participles (*missakiriyā*), active in meaning, are formed from the present stem of verbs by adding the suffixes *nt* or *māna* and declining like nouns. They indicate an action which takes place simultaneously with (*missa*) the main action of the sentence. From *bhū* are formed the stems *bhavant* and *bhavamāna*, both meaning "being". The *nt* stem, which is much more commonly used for almost all verbs, is inflected as follows, for example from *gam* :—

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>gaccham</i> or <i>gacchanto</i> , "going"	<i>gacchantā</i>
Acc.	<i>gacchantam</i>	<i>gacchante</i>
Instr.	<i>gacchatā</i>	<i>gacchantehi</i>

Note the weak form of stem (without nasal) in the ins. sg.

From other conjugations, masculine nominative singular : *karonto*, "doing"; *paññāpento*, "declaring."

The forms in *māna* are inflected in exactly the same way as other nouns in *a*. From *as* we have as stem *samāna*, "being," masculine nominative singular *samāno*, which is used quite frequently—more frequently than *sant*, though the latter is also current. Since the words *bhavant* (and *bhava*) and *sant* have certain special meanings¹ as well as that of "being", *samāna*, which has not, avoids ambiguity.

Present participles are used like "adjectives" (as past participles may be) "qualifying" nouns, with which they agree in gender, case, and number.

The Pronoun bhavant

Bhavant is inflected like *gacchant* when it means "being". From the same stem is formed the honorific pronoun *bhavant*, "you," "sir," "your honour," "his honour," which has largely divergent inflections :—

Masculine		
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>bhavam</i>	<i>bhavanto</i> or <i>bhonto</i> (by contraction of <i>ava > o</i>)
Acc.	<i>bhavantai</i>	<i>bhavante</i>
Instr.	<i>bhotā</i>	<i>bhavantehi</i>

Vocative singular : *bho* (plural as nominative : *bhonto*).

The nominative case of this pronoun is used for the 3rd person, the vocative for the 2nd person : *ayam bhavam*, "this honourable"; *tvam bho*, "you, sir."

¹ For *bhavant*, see below, though with special inflections. *Bhavo* means "existence", "good fortune"; *sant* means "existing", hence "true", more rarely "good".

Gerund

The gerund (*pubbakiriyā*), an indeclinable participle, is used to express an action preceding (*pubba*) the action of the main verb of a sentence. It may thus conclude a subordinate clause. The agent of the gerund is the same as that of the main action. Complex sentences are constructed with clauses concluded by participles or gerunds preceding the main clause with the main verb. In this way the agent is described as performing a group or series of actions. Each clause may have its own patient (i.e. gerunds may take patients in the accusative, like other verb forms). The gerund is usually (but far from always) formed from the same stem as the past participle by adding the suffixes *tvā*, *itvā*, or *ya* :—

<i>upa-sam-(k)kam</i>	<i>upasampkamitvā</i>	having approached
<i>kar</i>	<i>katvā</i>	having done ; <i>karitvā</i> is also used
<i>gam</i>	<i>gantvā</i>	having gone
(<i>g</i>) <i>gah</i>	<i>gahetvā</i>	having taken
<i>chid</i>	<i>chinditvā</i>	having cut
<i>u(d)-(t)thā</i>	<i>utthāya</i>	having stood up
(the prefix <i>u(d)</i> means " up " ¹)		
<i>ā-dā</i>	<i>ādāya</i>	having taken (often equivalent to simply " taking " in English)
(<i>d</i>) <i>dis</i>	<i>disvā</i>	having seen
<i>vac</i>	<i>vatvā</i>	having said
<i>abhi-vad</i>	<i>abhivādetvā</i>	having greeted
<i>ni-vās</i>	<i>nivāsetvā</i>	having dressed
<i>vi-vic</i> (to separate)	<i>vivicca</i>	having become separated from, having become isolated (<i>vic + ya</i> > <i>vicca</i>)
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vis</i>	<i>pavisitvā</i>	having entered
(<i>s</i>) <i>su</i>	<i>sutvā</i>	having heard

¹ It is sometimes given as simply *u*, since the *d* rarely appears in practice, but after this *u* any consonant is doubled (= assimilation of the *d* to it).

(p)pati-(s)su	paṭissutvā	having agreed, having assented
(p)pa-hā hū	pahāya hutvā	having renounced having been

Vocabulary

Verbs of the first conjugation :—

ji	jayati	he conquers, he wins, he defeats
labh	labhati	he obtains, he gets
(p)pa-su (to crush, to extract (liquids), to produce)	pasavati	he generates

Nouns :—

āyāmo	length
gāravo	respect
dāndo	stick, force, punishment
nāgo	elephant
pañho	question
bhūto	living being (p.p. of bhū used as a noun)
vitthāro	breadth
agāram	house, home
annam	food
cittam	thought, mind, heart (figuratively)
jīvitam	life
jhānam	meditation
thānam	place
nagaram	city
nibbānam, parinibbānam	extinction (of existence), liberation (from existence), Nirvāṇa ¹
pānam	drink
bhāsitam	speaking, saying (p.p. of bhās used as a noun)
bhojanam	meal, food
vattham	garment (plural : clothes, dress)

¹ The prefix *pari* is generally used when referring not to Nirvāṇa itself as a state, or non-state, but to the event of an individual's (final) attainment of it at the end of his worldly life, and especially to the Parinibbāna of the Buddha himself.

<i>viññānam</i>	consciousness
<i>veram</i>	hatred
<i>saranam</i>	protection, refuge
<i>senāsanam</i>	abode, resting place

Indeclinables :—

<i>diṭṭhā</i>	excellent, splendid !, it's lucky, it's wonderful
<i>vata</i> (enclitic)	surely, indeed ! (strong emphasis or mild expletive, expressing a wish, regret, reproach or surprise : cf. " alas ! ", " I say ! ")
<i>handa</i>	well !

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English :—

aham tena samayena rājā Mahāsudassano ahosim
 dānena n' atthi puññam
 te 'ham¹ upasamkamitvā evam vadāmi
 mam abhivādetvā pakkāmi
 disvā evam avocumha
 diṭṭhā bho satta jīvasi
 jayam veram pasavati
 brāhmaṇo brahmunā manteti
 evam bho ti
 handa vata bho gacchāma
 kālam karonto avoca
 rājā samāno idam labhati
 jhānam jhāyati
 mayam bhagavantam saranam gacchāma, dhammañ ca²
 jīvitam demi

Translate into Pali :—

They enter by this gate
 The king, having greeted the fortunate one, sat down
 Having approached (and) greeted the fortunate one, they sat down
 Having approached them I ask these questions
 Having dressed, taking a bowl I entered the village

¹ *aham* with elision of initial *a* after another vowel.

² Assimilation *m* + *c* > *mc* in junction.

Gentlemen ! do not say thus
 The honourable Jotipāla went forth
 (As he is) going he sees
 I do not take counsel with God
 He entered the house
 He gives a drink
 I do not get food
 He sees the garment
 He is (*hoti*) satisfied with the resting place
 Living beings experience unhappiness
 The lay disciples come to the place

LESSON 9

Passive Conjugation

Verbs form passive stems with the suffix *ya* or *tya* added to the root. The root is usually unchanged, but some roots show a weaker form. Normally the root has the same form as in the past participle. Roots ending in a vowel often lose the vowel. The inflections are the same as in the active. It is the stem which shows whether a verb is active or passive.

Root (*p*)*pa-hā*, present indicative passive (*kammapada*) :—

(Root vowel elided)

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>pahiyati</i> " it is given up "	<i>pahiyanti</i>
2nd person	<i>pahiyasi</i>	<i>pahiyatha</i>
1st person	<i>pahiyāmi</i>	<i>pahiyāma</i>

The simple verb *hā* (" to abandon ", " to diminish ") may have the unweakened stem *hāya*.

Frequently the *ya* suffix is assimilated to the final consonant of a root, and sometimes its presence is inferred merely from the apparent doubling of this consonant.

Other passives are :—

<i>kar</i> (to do)	<i>kariyati</i>	it is done (the <i>i</i> may be long or short ; another spelling is <i>kayirati</i>)
(<i>n</i>) <i>ñā</i> (to know) (with the prefix (<i>p</i>) <i>pa</i>)	<i>paññāyati</i>	it is understood
<i>dā</i> (to give)	<i>dīyati</i>	it is given
(<i>d</i>) <i>dis</i> (to see)	<i>dissati</i>	he is seen
<i>vac</i> (to say)	<i>vuccati</i>	it is said, it is called (cf. the past participle : <i>vutta</i>)
<i>han</i> (to kill)	<i>haññati</i>	he is killed

Passive verbs are not very common in Pali, which has a strong preference for the active except in certain favoured expressions with past participles.

An aorist passive is sometimes formed by adding the aorist inflections to the passive stem : *haññimsu*, "they were killed."

A present participle passive is formed by adding the suffix *māna* to the passive stem and inflecting as a participle : *kayiramāna*, "being done."

Feminine Nouns in -ā

Feminine nouns in *ā* have the following inflections in the first three cases :—

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>kathā</i> , "talk," "story"	{ (<i>kathā</i> or)
Acc.	<i>katham</i>	<i>kathāyo</i>
Ins.	<i>kathāya</i>	<i>kathāhi</i>

(cf. the inflection of the pronoun *sā*, "she.")

Feminine nouns in *ā* :—

<i>avijjā</i>	ignorance
<i>upasikā</i>	female lay disciple
<i>tanhā</i>	desire, "thirst"

<i>devatā</i>	deity, divine being, spirit
<i>paññā</i>	understanding, wisdom
<i>parisā</i>	assembly
<i>mālā</i>	garland
<i>vācā</i>	speech
<i>vijjā</i>	science, knowledge
<i>vedanā</i>	sensation
<i>saññā</i>	perception
<i>sālā</i>	hall

Vocabulary

Verb of the first conjugation :—

apa-(k)am *apakkamati* he goes off, he withdraws(the prefix *apa*
means " off ",
" away ")

Noun :—

ajo goat

Indeclinables :—

bhante sir ! (polite address to a Buddhist monk)*vā* or, either (enclitic, used like *ca*—Vocab. 4)*saccam* it is true that, is it true that ? (whether this is interrogative can appear only from the context—and no doubt from the intonation in speaking)

EXERCISE 9

Translate into English :—

*kāyā hāyanti**ayam* kho sā brāhmaṇa paññā*esā taṇhā pahiyati**bhojanam* dīyati*saccam* Nigrodha bhāsitā te esā vācā (interrogative)*saccam* bhante bhāsitā me esā vācā (affirmative reply to the preceding sentence)*idam* vuccati cittan ti vā viññānan ti vā
tā devatā mām etad avocum

atthi kho bho Maṇikā¹ nāma vijjā
 saññā ca vedanā ca niruddhā honti²
 Sujātā nāma bhante upāsikā kālakatā³
 evam pi kho Sunakkhatto mayā vuccamāno apakkami
 samano Gotamo imam parisam āgacchati

Translate into Pali, using the present passive in the present time sentences :—

These phenomena are abandoned
 Goats are killed
 The priest is seen
 Ignorance is given up
 He is called an ascetic
 This is called misery
 Taking a garland they went to the hall

LESSON 10

Future Tense

The future (*bhavissanti*) tense has the same inflections as the present, added usually to a stem having a strong form of the root and the suffix *iss*, or in the seventh conjugation usually *ess* :—

gam	gamissati	he will go
dis	desessati	he will teach
bhū	bhavissati	he will be, there will be

(as and other verbs meaning "to be" rarely form their own futures, *bhavissati* is used for all of them)

labh	labhissati	he will get
saṁ-vi-bhaj (to resort to)	saṁvibhajissati	he will share

¹ A magic science for thought-reading.

² As here, *hū* is sometimes used as an "auxiliary" verb with a past participle : "are stopped," "have ceased." This construction is described as "periphrastic", cf. Lesson 24, and is equivalent to a single passive verb. It is much more commonly used than the latter.

³ Cf. *kālam akāsi* in Exercise 4; here *kāla-* is compounded with the participle, the whole functioning grammatically as a past participle.

The meanings include the expression of the probable (*bhavissati* in particular often has this sense) and of the hypothetical future as well as of certainty or (in the 1st person) determination or decision. *sace aham . . . labhissāmi, samvibhajissāmi . . .*, "if I get . . . I will share . . ." Obedience to a law of nature and also habit (innate or acquired) may also be expressed by the future : all living beings (must/will) die = . . . *nikkhipissanti*, literally "will throw down, put down" (the body). This is more emphatic than the use of the present tense to express an "eternal truth": they *will* do this; it may also express the emotional colour of regret or disapproval. Indignation (or disapproval) may be expressed by the future tense, usually in a phrase beginning *katham hi nāma . . .*, "for how could ('will') he . . ." The future also expresses perplexity, surprise, and wonder, for example in: *kim ev' idam bhavissati*, "what can this be?", "what is this (stuff)?".

Future passive verbs are formed by adding the same suffix and inflections to passive stems:—

(*p*)*pa-hā pahīyissati* it will be given up

Genitive Case

The sixth or genitive (*chatthī, sāmin*) case expresses normally a relation (*sambandha*) between two nouns. All the other cases except the vocative are grouped together as *hāraka* ("acting") cases, since they normally connect directly with the verb (action). The genitive may often be translated by "of", and serves as a "possessive" case. Two main and characteristic uses are distinguished: denoting the "possessor" (*sāmin*), or the whole of which the related word denotes a part (*avayava*). Of these the possessive genitive is much the more frequent and has many shades of meaning.

The inflections of the genitive are as follows:—

Nominative.

loko
lokā
cittam
cittāni

Genitive.

lokassa
lokānam
cittassa
cittānam

Nominative	Genitive
<i>kathā</i>	<i>kathāya</i> (sing. : same as instrumental), <i>kathānam</i> (plur.)
<i>bhagavā</i>	<i>bhagavato</i>
<i>rājā</i>	<i>rañño</i>
<i>brahmā</i>	<i>brahmuno</i>
<i>aham</i>	<i>mama</i> , ¹ <i>me</i> (enclitic form)
<i>mayam</i>	<i>amhākam</i>
<i>tvam</i>	<i>tava, te</i> (enclitic form)
<i>tumhe</i>	<i>tumhākam</i>
(e)so and <i>tad</i>	(e) <i>tassa</i>
<i>sā</i>	<i>tassā</i>
<i>te</i> and <i>tāni</i>	<i>tesam</i>
<i>tā</i>	<i>tāsam</i>
<i>ayam</i>	<i>assa</i> or <i>imassa</i> (masc.), <i>assā</i> or <i>imassā</i> (fem.)
<i>ime</i>	<i>imesam</i>
<i>imā</i>	<i>imāsam</i>
<i>bhavam</i>	<i>bhoto</i>

Usually the genitive word immediately precedes the word to which it relates : *rañño thūpo*, " a king's monument."

A construction with a possessive genitive is very often equivalent to an English construction with the verb " to have ". (In Pali " to have " is hardly ever expressed by a verb but almost always by the genitive case.) The verb " to be " (*hū*) is used if there is no other verb in the sentence : *idam assa hoti*, literally " of him there is this ", " he has this ". A frequent idiom of this type is *tassa evam hoti* . . . (or *ahosi*, etc.) introducing direct speech which is thought by the agent, literally " of him thus it is . . ." (or was, etc.), " he has this thought . . . ", " he thinks thus . . . ".

As noted in Lesson 8, an idiom consisting of the genitive of the word denoting the period + *accayena* expresses the time after which (or through the passage of which) something is done :—

sattāhassa accayena . . . pabbajissāma, after a week . . .
we will go forth

¹ Sometimes *mamam*.

A similar idiom is *mama + accayena* = "after me" in the sense of "after I have passed away", "after my death/*parinibbāna*".

The very general and comprehensive nature of mere relationship between nouns, which the genitive basically "means", allows the genitive case to be used somewhat loosely where precision is unnecessary. Since the nouns include participles,¹ we quite often find a participle in its verbal function (equivalent to a finite verb : Lesson 7) preceded by a noun in the genitive expressing either the agent or the patient of the action of the participle (so-called "subjective genitive" and "objective genitive" respectively). Formally these constructions are of the regular genitive type (*sambandha*) described above, but in interpretation old commentators have often explained them as substitutes for the *kāraka* cases instrumental (agent) or accusative (patient), which are also used with participles. This has led some later writers to institute the "subjective" and "objective" genitives in Pali as if the genitive were used as a *kāraka* case (the medieval Pali grammarians describe the use of the genitive here as merely substitution for another case, or they assume ellipsis of another noun in the required case—to which the genitive would relate; some modern writers have simply ignored the distinction between *kāraka* and *sambandha*).

Examples of agent-genitive ("subjective genitive") :—

brāhmaṇassa pūjito (*Sonadando*) = "(Sonadando was) honoured of (= by) the priest"

yesam . . . devā . . . adīṭhā = "those . . . who have not seen . . . the gods (negative participle: *a-*)" ("of (= by) whom the gods are unseen"; Commentary explains *yesam* by *yehi*)

Example of patient-genitive ("objective genitive") :—

*aham . . . tassa yaññassa yājetā*² = "I . . . (was) the performer of that sacrifice"

¹ Also other "verbal nouns": the "agent noun" (Lesson 23) and "action nouns" (Lesson 19), which have much in common with participles.

² *yājetā* is an "agent noun" (Lesson 23), nominative singular, meaning "sacrificer" (from the verb *yaj* I, "to sacrifice").

The genitive is also regarded as a substitute for the instrumental when it is used in connection with "filling" (cf. Lesson 8). Example with the adjective (Lesson 11) *pūra*, "full" (not a participle, but similar in meaning to a participle as the translation suggests) :—

kumbhim¹ . . . pūram . . . suvannassa = "pot . . . full . . . of gold"

The genitive is also used with certain indeclinables, such as *pīthito*, "behind"; *purato*, "before," "in front of"; *antarena*, "between": *me purato*, "in front of me"; *kāyānam antarena*, "between the bodies" ("body" here = ultimate body, element, atom, and the context is cutting between atomic particles). Others will be noted as they occur in later exercises. With these three positional relations may be compared the idiom *uttaram nagarassa*, "north of the city."

A construction called the "genitive absolute" consists of a noun (or pronoun) followed by a participle, both inflected in the genitive. This nexus stands apart from the other words of the sentence and means "while (the noun was doing the participle)" . . . The agent in the absolute nexus is different from the agent of the main sentence. Often the genitive absolute has the special sense of disregarding: "despite (the noun doing the participle)", "under their very noses," as when the participle means "seeing", "looking on". E.g. *telassa jhāyamānassa*, "as (while) the oil is burning" ((j)jhe, "to burn," *jhāyati*, a homonym of (j)jhe, "meditate"); *mātā-pitunnam² . . . rudantānam . . . pabbajito*, "though his parents were weeping, he went forth" (i.e. "despite their weeping"). The genitive absolute is useful for constructing a sentence with two agents, but the similarly constructed locative absolute (Lesson 16) is much more frequently used, not being restricted to special circumstances.

Vocabulary

Verbs of the first conjugation :—

<i>arah</i>	<i>arahati</i>	he deserves, he must, he ought
<i>kilam</i>	<i>kilamati</i>	he becomes tired

¹ Accusative of *kumbhi*, "pot" (feminine noun in -i).

² Genitive plural, see Lesson 23.

<i>rud*</i>	<i>rudati</i>	he weeps
<i>vīj</i>	<i>vījati</i>	he fans
<i>subh</i>	<i>sobhati</i>	he makes it clear (intransitive)

Verbs of the seventh conjugation :—

<i>pūj</i>	<i>pūjeti</i>	he honours
<i>veṭh</i>	<i>veṭheti</i>	he wraps

Nouns :—

<i>anto</i>	side, end, extreme
<i>jayo</i>	victory
<i>dāso</i>	slave
<i>bhāgo</i>	share
<i>yañño</i>	sacrifice (ritual)
<i>telam</i>	oil (sesame oil)
<i>bhayam</i>	danger
<i>ratanam</i>	gem, precious thing
<i>sarīram</i>	body (of a man or animal : <i>kāyo</i> has this sense but also the wider meanings of " substance ", " particle "), the plural <i>sarīrāni</i> is used to mean " (bodily) relics " (of the Buddha after his cremation)
<i>suvannam</i>	gold

Indeclinables :—

<i>antarena</i>	between (with genitive)
<i>ciram</i>	for a long time, after a long time
<i>pana</i> (enclitic)	but, however
<i>pitthito</i>	behind (with genitive)
<i>purato</i>	before, in front of (with genitive)

Past participle :—

<i>āropita</i>	disproved (from <i>ropeti</i> : Lesson 13)
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EXERCISE 10

Translate into English :—

na ciram tathāgatassa parinibbānam bhavissati
imassa jayo bhavissati

brāhmaṇā brahmuno puttā
 dukkhass' antam̄ karissanti
 āropito te vādo
 ayam̄ imassa bhāsitassa attho
 mā me purato aṭṭhāsi
 so maṇi pañhena, ahaṇi veyyākaraṇena sobhissāmi
 tena kho pana samayena Ānando bhagavato piṭṭhito ṭhito hoti
 bhagavantam̄ viṭṭamāno¹
 kammaṇi kho pana me karontassa kāyo kilamissati
 tassa ratanāni bhavanti

Translate into Pali :—

These people will have sons
 I am his slave
 There will be danger
 He will teach the doctrine
 I will be an ascetic
 The priest has a son
 They wrap the king's body in a garment (instrumental)
 This is the pagoda of that fortunate one
 We deserve a share of the relics of the fortunate one

LESSON 11

Adjectives

Adjectives (*guṇanāma*)² are inflected in the same way as other nouns, in the three genders according to the nouns they qualify as attribute-words. Most adjectives in *a* form feminines in *ā*. Adjectives also agree in case and number with the nouns they qualify. When an adjective is common to two or more

¹ Notice how the last two words are tacked on after the main verb. An additional clause of this sort is frequently so placed, as if it were an after-thought, when its action (or state) is simultaneous with the main action. This stylistic feature is very characteristic of old Pali prose.

² The Pali term *nāma* includes all nouns and adjectives. As adjectives are called *guṇanāma* ("quality noun"), *appadhānalinga* ("subordinate stem"), or *vāccalinga* ("qualifying stem") so nouns in the narrower sense, that is "substantives", are called *gunipada* ("word for thing possessing a quality"), *padhānalinga* ("main stem"), or *abhidheyyalinga* ("name stem"). Adjectives are also called *visesana*, "distinguishing".

nouns it may agree with the sum of these (and be plural) or with the nearest. Thirdly the qualified words may be taken as collective and singular and the adjective be singular. Where the genders conflict, the masculine takes precedence over the feminine, the neuter over both.¹ An adjective usually precedes the noun it qualifies (thus contrasting with attribute-nouns : cf. Lesson 1), but when there are several adjectives with one noun very often only one adjective precedes and the rest follow the noun. A demonstrative pronoun relating to the same noun will precede the whole group. When an adjective, or (all the) adjectives, follows its noun this usually indicates that it is being "predicated" of the noun, or in other words that the attribute in question is being emphasized. One should then translate "... who is/which is ...". If we use the terms "nexus" and "junction" then the word order adjective + noun usually indicates junction and the order noun + adjective (or equally another noun in the same case) indicates nexus. When there is no verb in the sentence, however, we understand a nexus regardless of the order ; then the placing of a nexus-adjective first indicates emphasis of it (as in an argument).²

Adjectives in *a* :—

<i>akusala</i>	bad
<i>atīta</i>	past
<i>ananta</i>	infinite
<i>iddha</i>	powerful
<i>kanta</i> (p.p. <i>kam</i> (VII))	agreeable, lovely
<i>kalyāna</i>	beautiful, good
<i>kusala</i>	good
<i>dakkhiṇa</i>	right (hand), southern
<i>dhuva</i>	fixed
<i>nicca</i>	permanent
<i>pacchima</i>	last, western
<i>pahūta</i>	much, many
<i>piya</i>	dear
<i>phīta</i>	prosperous

¹ Cf. agreement of verb and agent : Lesson 4 (the principles are similar).

² In Pali word order is important chiefly for the sake of being able to deviate from it for effect. This may explain why some severe philologists have refused to countenance it.

<i>vāma</i>	left
<i>sassata</i>	eternal
<i>sukara</i>	easy
<i>sukha</i>	happy

Past participles may acquire special meanings when used as adjectives : *dīṭṭha*, "visible."

The distinction between "substantives" and "adjectives" is not absolute, a good many words being used in both functions. Thus *kusalam* = "the good", *kusala* = "good", "good at"; *sukham* = "happiness", *sukha* = "happy"; likewise *kalyāṇa* and other words which are usually adjectives may appear in the neuter gender as abstract nouns.

Third Conjugation

Verbs of the *div* or third conjugation (*divādi gaṇa*) form present stems with the suffix *ya*. In form they therefore resemble passives in *ya*. The personal endings are the same as for the first conjugation. From the root *man*, "to think" (stem : *man + ya > mañña*) :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>maññati</i>	<i>maññanti</i>
2nd person	<i>maññasi</i>	<i>maññatha</i>
1st person	<i>maññāmi</i>	<i>maññāma</i>

Similarly conjugated are :—

<i>chid</i>	<i>chijjati</i>	he cuts (down)
<i>jan</i>	<i>jāyati</i>	he is born (intransitive verb; stem irregularly formed)
<i>ā-dā</i>	<i>ādiyati</i>	he takes (irregular elision of root vowel, cf. passive conjugation; here ī)
<i>ā-pad</i>	<i>āpajjati</i>	he acquires, he produces, he gets, he has (intransitive in the latter meaning)

<i>pad</i> (to go)	<i>uppajjati</i>	it happens, it arises, it becomes
(with the prefix <i>u(d)</i>)		
<i>upa-pad</i>	<i>upapajjati</i>	he transmigrates, he is reborn
<i>upa-sam-pad</i>	<i>upasampajjati</i>	he enters into
<i>ni-pad</i>	<i>nipajjati</i>	he lies down
(<i>p</i>) <i>pati-pad</i>	<i>patipajjati</i>	he engages in, he follows, he practises, he behaves (habitually)
<i>vi-muc</i>	<i>vimuccati</i>	he is freed
<i>ni-rudh</i>	<i>nirujjhati</i>	it stops, it ceases
<i>vid</i>	<i>vijjati</i>	it is, it occurs, it is found (to be the case)

In an idiom with *thānam*, *vijjati* expresses the possibility of an event or inference: *thānam etam vijjati* = "this/it is possible" (literally "this place is found"), "it is the case"; *n' etam thānam vijjati* = "this is impossible", "it is not the case". These two phrases may be placed immediately after the statement quoted (... *ti*) as possible or impossible, or this may follow and be introduced by a relative pronoun (Lesson 12).

Imperatives are formed from these stems just as in the first conjugation. Note the aorist form from *u(d)-pad*: *udapādi*, "it arose."¹ In forming aorists from these verbs the present stem is sometimes used: -*pajji*, etc., likewise in the future: -*pajjissati*, etc.

Passive forms occasionally coincide with the active: the meaning must in such cases be inferred from the context: *rukkhā chijjanti* must mean "trees are cut down". Many verbs of the third conjugation are intransitive. Sometimes it is difficult to decide whether a word should be regarded as passive or merely as intransitive. The form *hāyati* (Lesson 9) is regarded as intransitive active by some grammarians, taking it to mean "diminishes", "withers away", as against (*pa*)*hīyati* meaning "is abandoned".

¹ But cf. Lesson 20, aorist passive.

Past Participles in -na

Certain verbs form their past participles with the suffix *na*, often there is assimilation of a final root consonant to the *n* :—

<i>chid</i>	<i>chinna</i>	cut off
<i>dā</i>	<i>dinna</i>	given
<i>ā-pad</i>	<i>āpanna</i>	possessing, having
<i>u(d)-pad</i>	<i>uppanna</i>	happened, arisen
<i>upa-pad</i>	<i>upapanna</i>	transmigrated, reborn, arisen, come into existence
(<i>p</i>) <i>pati-pad</i>	<i>patipanna</i>	engaged in, following, practising
<i>sam-pad</i>	<i>sampanna</i>	endowed with, having
<i>bhid</i>	<i>bhinna</i>	divided, split
<i>ni-sid</i>	<i>nisinna</i>	seated
<i>hā</i>	<i>hīna</i>	diminished, eliminated

Aorists of (d)dis and gam

The root (*d)dis*, "to see," forms an aorist with inflections in *ā*, changing its root vowel to *a* :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>addasā</i>	<i>addasam̄si</i>
2nd person	<i>addasā</i>	<i>addasatha</i>
1st person	<i>addasam̄</i>	<i>addasāma</i>

A few verbs may form an aorist with double inflection, taking the *ā* inflection of *addasā* plus *s* and some of the inflections found with *s* aorists. Some of these forms from *gam* are regularly used, mixed with single forms corresponding to those of (*d)dis* :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>agamāsi</i> "he went"	<i>agamam̄si</i> (with the double inflection)
2nd person	<i>agamā</i> (without the double inflection)	(<i>agamittha</i> : following the first aorist form)
1st person	<i>agamāsim̄</i>	<i>agamam̄hā</i>

From (*d*)*dis* itself the double form *addasāsum* (3rd plural) is used alongside *addasamsu*.

Vocabulary

Verb of the first conjugation :—

*abhi-u(d)-kir** *abbhukkirati* he sprinkles (when a dissimilar vowel follows it, *i* sometimes changes to *y*; in the present case the *y* is further assimilated to the preceding consonant, hence *abhi-u* > *abhyu* > *abbhu*)
 (to scatter)

Past participles :—

<i>cu</i>	<i>cūta</i>	fallen, passed away
<i>vi-pari-nam</i>	<i>vipariṇata</i>	changed

Nouns :—

<i>ābādho</i>	illness
<i>kārako</i>	doer
<i>bhīnkāro</i>	vase, ceremonial water vessel
<i>rukkhō</i>	tree
<i>samvaro</i>	restraint
<i>cakkam</i>	wheel
<i>disā</i>	direction
<i>samaññā</i>	designation, agreed usage

Indeclinables :—

<i>āvuso</i>	sir ! (polite address between equals, also to juniors)
<i>idha</i>	here, in this connection
<i>kuto pana</i>	(whence then ?—rhetorical question) : much less, let alone
<i>tato</i>	thence, then, from there, from that
<i>micchā</i>	wrongly, badly } (these are sometimes written as
<i>samma</i>	rightly, perfectly } compounds with verbs or nouns, like the prefixes)

EXERCISE 11

Translate into English :—

na kho aham āvuso addasam
 ayam tathāgatassa pacchimā vācā
 pāmujjam bhavissati, sukho ca vihāro
 addasā¹ kho bhagavā tā devatāyo
 iminā kho evam bho paryāyena Jotipālassa māṇavassa Mahā-
 govindo ti samaññā udapādi
 sassato loko
 so gaccha'i dakkhiṇam disam
 kusalan ti pi na bhavissati, kuto pana kusalassa kārako
 aham kho maggam agamāsim
 kalyāṇam vuccati brāhmaṇa
 atha kho rājā Mahāsudassano vāmena hatthena bhiṅkāram
 gahetvā dakkhiṇena hatthena cakkaratanaṁ² abbhukkiri
 idam kusalam
 ayam Jambudipo³ iddho c' eva bhavissati phito ca
 micchā paṭipanno tvam asi, aham asmi sammā paṭipanno
 so tato cuto idhūpapanno⁴
 addasā paribbājako bhagavantam āgacchantam
 saññā uppajjanti pi nirujjhanti pi
 bhagavato ābādho uppajji
 samvaram āpajjati
 aham kho kammaṁ akāsim. kammaṁ kho pana me karontassa
 kāyo kilanto, handāham⁵ nipajjāmi
 imam mayam addasāma idha upapannam

Translate into Pali :—

The universe is infinite
 This is not easy (use the neuter : impersonal statement)
 I followed the road
 The king saw the boy
 The city was prosperous

¹ *addasā* often stands at the beginning of its sentence.

² A compound word : "wheel-gem," a symbol of imperial power.

³ India (as continent : see the first footnote in Exercise 30).

⁴ When two vowels meet, sometimes the first is elided and the second is lengthened (*idha* + *upapanno*).

⁵ This combination may be regarded as an instance of that described in footnote 4 above, or of *a* + *a* > *ā* by coalescence of similar vowels.

He (is) fixed, permanent, eternal (four words, order as here)
 We saw the fortunate one
 The speech (is) agreeable
 My life (was) given by him (he spared my life), his life (was)
 given by me (I spared his life)
 See ! Ānanda—They (are) past, ended, changed
 He has much gold

LESSON 12

Dative Case

The fourth or dative (*catutthī, sampadāna*) case is used to express the purpose for which an action is done and the person to whom something is given ("indirect object"). The dative may express the person for whom something is done or to whom something which happens is advantageous ("dative of advantage"). It is used also with a number of individual verbs (see below). Formally the Pali dative largely coincides with the genitive. Where the form is ambiguous the case may generally be known from its relating either to another noun (genitive) or to the verb (dative). In all declensions "genitive" forms are used for the dative also,¹ but a special dative inflection exists alongside this for the singular of masculines and neuters in *a* :—

Nominative	Dative
<i>pindo</i> <i>nibbānam</i>	<i>pindāya</i> or <i>pindassa</i> <i>nibbāndāya</i> or <i>nibbānassa</i>

The inflection in *āya* has the specialized meaning of purpose : *gāmam pindāya pāvisi*, " he entered the village for alms."

Among the verbs which take the dative are the following. We may add here also some other words which take a dative and some miscellaneous dative constructions. The dative is used with the verb (*k*)*kham* meaning "to please" ² (someone

¹ This of course leads to some difficulties in analysis (i.e. in our grammatical descriptions).

² But *ā-rādh* takes the accusative.

= dative) and with the same verb when it means "to forgive" (someone = dative, something = accusative). The verb *(p)patti-(s)su* meaning "to assent to (someone)" takes the dative. It is used with the verb *upa-(t)thā*, meaning to serve, attend on/to someone or something (dative), especially in the causative conjugation (see Lesson 13): to cause nurses to attend to the boy (dative); to cause the mind to attend to knowledge. The verb *dhar* in the sense of "hold for/over" takes the dative of the person sheltered, and in the sense of "owe" it takes the dative of the person to whom something is owed. The verb *ā-ruc* ("to inform") takes the dative of the person informed (whereas *ā-mant* takes the accusative). Verbs meaning to be angry at (*kup*, etc.), to curse (*sap*), to long for (*pih*), and to be clear to (*((p)pa-(k)khā*: visible, apparent), to appear to (*pālu(r)-bhū*: manifest) take the dative.

The adjective (of verbal import) *piya*, "dear", takes the dative of the person to whom.

"For the sake of" (= dative of purpose, above) is expressed by *atthāya* preceded by the genitive of the person or object of the endeavour.

The indeclinable *alam* ("sufficient", "enough", "adequate", "perfected") takes the dative. Besides the ordinary sense of "sufficient" (for any purpose) it has the idiomatic meaning of a refusal or objection ("enough!" = "stop!", "I won't!", etc.) with dative of the person for whom it is sufficient or superfluous ("I won't" = *alam me*; "it is sufficient for you" = *alam vo*).

The negative participle (future passive: see Lesson 16) *abhabba*, which functions as an adjective meaning "unable", "incapable", takes the dative of the action which cannot be done, if the latter is expressed by a noun ("action noun").

When wishes (good wishes) are expressed, the dative is used for the person for whom they are expressed: "may there be (*hotu*) long life for him"; "good luck to you" (*bhaddam bhavato hotu*); "welcome to you" (*svāgatam bhavato hotu*). Like *svāgatam* ("welcome!") the indeclinables *sotthi* "safety", "safely") and *namo* ("hail!") take the dative.

In a number of expressions there may be doubt whether the case used is dative or genitive. Modern European philologists have disagreed with the classifications of Indian linguistics in several instances, chiefly because they have followed different principles, but the old commentators and grammarians themselves are not unanimous on all points. The genitive meaning "to have" (Lesson 10) has been regarded as dative (this is popular in Europe, especially in France and Germany, reflecting the usages of the philologists' own languages) and the dative with (*p*)*pati*-(*s*)*su* as genitive (by some old commentators, who explain the construction as ellipsis of a word meaning "speech"). The noun *vippatisāro*, "regret", may be said to take the dative of the person who regrets—or this may be regarded as a simple relation between two nouns: *rañño . . . vippatisāro*, "(there may be) regret . . . to/of the king," = "the king may regret". There are several similar instances. The chief criterion of the case is: is it "adnominal" (relating to a noun) and genitive or is it "adverbial" (relating to a verb) and dative? Interpretations of border line instances vary, and the verbal nouns and adjectives introduce further ambiguity. There is no absolute and immutable "dative" or "genitive" in reality: grammarians set up their own principles of description and classify the constructions they find accordingly.

It should be borne in mind that the infinitive of verbs (Lesson 19) overlaps in meaning with the dative of purpose.

A very important idiomatic construction with the dative case refers to the proper time for something, the opportunity for something. Thus *etassa kālo* means "it is the time for this", "it is the right time for this"; *akālo . . . yācanāya* means "it is not the right time for asking"; *yassa¹ dāni kālam maññasi* means literally "for which you think it is now (*dāni*) the right time". The last expression is extremely common in saying (formally) goodbye (spoken by the host, not the guest—who for his part has made the excuse of pressure of work), being roughly equivalent to "well, if you really must go . . ." It is used also by servants reporting to their master that preparations are completed, implying "you can start whenever you wish", etc.

¹ See the relative pronoun, next page.

Aorist of (s)su

The aorist of the verb (s)su is inflected as follows :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	assosi, " he heard "	assosum
2nd person	assosi	assuttha
1st person	assosim	assumha

(cf. the second form of aorist given in Lesson 4, but note presence of the augment here ; cf. hū.)

From (p)pati-(s)su we have paccassosi.¹

Relative Pronoun

The relative pronoun has the stem ya(d), " who," " which," which is inflected in the three genders in the same way as the demonstrative so, sā, tam, or tad :—

	Singular			Plural			
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	
Nom.	yo	yam or yad	yā	ye	yāni	yā	
Acc.	yam	yam or yad	yām				
Ins.	yena		yāya	yehi		yāhi	
Dat. Gen.	yassa		yassā	yesam		yāsam	

Relative pronouns are used mostly in relative clauses, but some of the case-forms are also used as indeclinables.

Relative Clause

The relative clause (aniyamuddesa) is the regular form of "subordinate clause" in Pali (clauses with participles and

¹ (p)pati + a > paccā in junction.

gerunds are also freely used—cf. Lesson 8—but this is not the same kind of “subordination”). Its use is extremely frequent. The clear articulation of the sentence into a subordinate clause introduced by a relative word (a pronoun or an indeclinable such as *yattha*, “where”) and a main clause introduced by a demonstrative word (*niyamato pāṭiniddesa*) is an outstanding characteristic of Pali. Complex sentences or “periods” may be built up by combinations of relative clauses and demonstrative clauses, co-ordinate clauses (joined by conjunctive particles such as *ca*), direct speech and so forth. The usages of sentence and period construction will be more extensively surveyed in Lesson 27, when the main elements of construction have been studied and can be reviewed together. A more detailed review of relative clause construction with indeclinables will also be found there.

The relative clause regularly precedes the main clause. The relative word introduces the clause, but may be preceded by indeclinables connecting the whole sentence to the narrative of which it forms a part. E.g. :—

atha kho ye icchimṣu te akamsu, “then (indeed) those who wished, worked” (literally: “... who wished, they worked.”)

The relative pronoun must be in the same number and gender as the noun or demonstrative pronoun it refers to, but it may be in any case—connecting it with the words in its own relative clause or sentence. E.g. :—

yena dvārena nikhami tam Gotamadvāram nāma ahosi,
“the gate by which he left was called Gotama Gate”
 (“by which (ins.) gate he left, that (nom.) Gotama Gate named was”).

Besides the demonstrative, other pronouns may serve as correlatives, for example the personal pronouns and also the “pronominal adjective” (see below) *sabba*, “all” :—

ye . . . ahesum, . . . sabbe . . . bhakkhesi, “those . . . who were there, . . . he devoured (*bhakkh* (VII)) them all.”

Sometimes the main clause has no correlative word (this may of course depend on its having a special form, such as direct

speech), but as a rule the correlative demonstrative is used. A proper name (with title) in the main clause is quite often used without a demonstrative.

Repetition of a relative word emphasizes that the clause is universal : *yo yo* = "whoever". The correlative also is repeated. E.g. :—

*yo yo . . . ādiyissati tassa tassa . . . anuppādassāmi,*¹ "whoever will take . . . to him I will grant . . ."

A demonstrative pronoun immediately following a relative pronoun is emphatic (cf. Lesson 5 : *so 'ham*) : *yo so* = "he who", "that which". Thus we may have a more complex sentence with emphatic and correlative demonstratives. The example which follows has a direct speech clause at the end :—

yo so satto pāthamam² upapanno, tassa evam hoti : aham asmi brahmā, "that being who has come into existence first (in the evolution of the universe) thinks he is God." ("Who that being first is reborn, has this thought : I am God.")

Relative Indeclinables

Besides such indeclinables as *yattha*, *yathā* ("as"), *yadā* ("when"), *yadi* ("if"), and *yato* ("whence", "because", "since"), certain forms of the relative pronoun have, besides their ordinary uses, uses as indeclinables.

Thus the neuter forms of the nominative-accusative singular (especially *yam*) are used in the impersonal sense of "that", "what", covering a wide range of shades of meaning.

hoti kho so samayo yam . . . ayam loko vivattati, "there is indeed the (so) time that (i.e. when) . . . this world evolves." (Here the relative clause follows the main clause = elevated speech or emphasis of main clause. The main clause has *samayo* as its subject/agent, the subordinate clause *loko*, the subordination of the *loko* clause is indicated by the *yam* with which it begins—the omitted words say "some time, after a long time".)

¹ Future of *dā*.

² *pāthamam* is here an indeclinable meaning "first", "firstly". It is derived from the ordinal numeral *pāthama*, "first."

yam frequently appears after the expression *thānam etam vijjati*, introducing the statement of what is possible : *thānam etam vijjati Yam . . .* = "it is possible that . . ." (here of course the *yam* may be regarded as correlative with the demonstrative *etam*).

yad is used in close combination with another indeclinable word : the forms *tad* and *yad* of the neuter pronouns are junction forms of *tam* and *yam* taken when following words are closely associated with them syntactically (and hence in utterance) : *yad idam* (cf. masculine *yo* so with a different demonstrative), "which that", is used as an indeclinable emphatic demonstrative, "that is," "i.e.," "as for example," "as," "such as," "to wit."

The instrumental *yena* used with a verb of motion means "where", "towards" (cf. the instrumental of the way by which). It "governs" the nominative case (Lesson 1). When doubled it means "wherever" : *yena yena gacchati*, "wherever he goes." It is often used with the correlative *tena* preceding the verb : *yena gāmo tena upasamkami*, "he approached the village."

Interrogative Pronoun

The interrogative pronoun has the stem *kim*, "who?", "which?", "what?" :—

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom.	<i>ko</i>	<i>kim</i>	<i>kā</i>	<i>ke</i>	<i>kāni</i>	<i>kā</i>
Acc.	<i>kam</i>	<i>kim</i>	<i>kam</i>			
Ins.	<i>hena</i>		<i>kāya</i>	<i>kehi</i>		<i>kāhi</i>
Dat. Gen.}	<i>kassa</i> or <i>kissa</i>		<i>kassā</i>	<i>kesam</i>		<i>kāsam</i>

There is no equivalent to the question mark in Pali (though modern editors sometimes insert question marks in their texts to assist students). As a general rule if a sentence contains an

interrogative word the whole sentence is interrogative, but a few interrogative sentences contain no interrogative word and must be understood from the context (see the example in Exercise 9). Sometimes inversion is used : *khamati te idam*, "does this please you?", "do you approve of this?" (*idam me khamati* = "this pleases me", "I like this"). The neuter singular form *kim* is sometimes used as an indeclinable, simply making the sentence interrogative (= inversion + "?" in English) : *kim saddam assosi* = "Did he hear the noise?" As Pali favours direct speech *kim saddam assosi ti . . .* will translate "(. . . he asked) whether he heard the noise". The interrogative usually stands at the beginning of its clause. Cf. also the indeclinables *nu* (in Vocabulary below) and *api* (Vocabulary 14).

"Pronominal Adjectives"

Certain pronouns (sometimes called "pronominal adjectives" because they function as both pronouns and adjectives) follow the declension of *ya(d)* and must be carefully distinguished from adjectives on account of the difference of inflection in the nominative and genitive-dative plural masculine. Thus from *sabba*, "all," we have : nominative singular *sabbo* (M.), *sabbam* (N. : only form), *sabbā* (F.) ; nominative and accusative plural masculine *sabbe*, like *ye* and unlike *kusalā* (masculine nominative plural), *kusale* (masculine accusative plural) ; genitive and dative plural masculine *sabbesam* (cf. *yesam*, *kusalānam*).

Similar pronouns are :—

<i>añña</i>	other
<i>aññatara</i>	a certain, a
<i>apara</i>	another
<i>para</i>	other, another
<i>sabba</i>	all, entire

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>ā-kankh</i> (I)	<i>ākankhati</i>	he wishes
<i>(k)kham</i> (I)	<i>khamati</i>	it pleases, it suits, he approves, he likes (dative of person)

<i>ni(r)-(k)kam</i> (I)	<i>nikkhamati</i> ¹	he goes out, he leaves
<i>sam-ni-pat</i> (I) (to fall)	<i>sannipatanti</i>	they assemble
<i>upa-las</i> (VII) (to exercise an art)	<i>upalāseti</i>	he plays, he sounds

Nouns :—

<i>upasamo</i>	calm
<i>janapado</i>	country
<i>jīvo</i>	life-principle, soul
<i>paccantajo</i>	borderer, foreigner
<i>sankhadhamo</i>	conch blower
<i>dassanam</i>	seeing
<i>phalam</i>	fruit

Adjectives :—

<i>kamaniya</i>	lovely
<i>paccantima</i>	bordering, foreign
<i>madaniya</i>	intoxicating
<i>rajanīya</i>	exciting

Indeclinables :—

<i>ajja</i>	to-day
<i>ambho</i>	sir ! (not very respectful)
<i>tam</i>	then, so, now (accusative of <i>ta(d)</i> used adverbially) ²
<i>nu</i>	? (enclitic : an interrogative particle reinforcing an interrogative pronoun or combined with another indeclinable to make it interrogative : <i>nanu</i> , “(is) not ?”; or by itself = “does ?”)
<i>yathā</i>	as, how

EXERCISE 12

Passage for reading :—

bhūtapubbam aññataro sankhadhamo sañkham ādāya paccantimam janapadam agamāsi. so yen' aññataro gāmo

¹ r + h > hh.

² The adverbial use of certain cases of the pronouns is confusing ; the contexts must be carefully considered in order to arrive at the meanings : whether adverbial or not.

ten' upasam̄kami. upasam̄kamitvā saṅkham̄ upaṭasitvā saṅkham̄ nikhipitvā nisidi. atha kho tesam̄ paccantajānam̄ manussānam̄ etad ahosi : kissa nu kho eso saddo evam̄ rajañiyo evam̄ kamañiyo evam̄ madaniyo ti. sannipatitvā tam̄ saṅkhadhamam̄ etad avocum̄ : ambho kissa nu kho eso saddo evam̄ rajañiyo evam̄ kamañiyo evam̄ madaniyo ti. eso kho bho saṅkho nāma yass' eso saddo evam̄ rajañiyo evam̄ kamañiyo evam̄ madaniyo ti.

Translate into English :—

yen' ajja samaño Gotamo dvārena nikhamissati tam̄ Gotama-
dvāram̄ nāma bhavissati
vatthāni pi 'ssa na yathā aññesam̄
imassa ko attho
mayañ yan̄ icchissāma tam̄ karissāma
kissa nu kho me idam̄ kammassa phalam̄, kissa kammassa
vipāko
tam̄ kiñ maññanti bhonto devā
n' atthi paro loko
ko 'si tvam̄ āvuso
kiñ kusalam̄ kiñ akusalam̄
ke tumhe
rājā samāno kiñ labhati
iminā me upasamena Udāyibhaddo kumāro samannāgato hotu
puccha mahārāja yad ākañkhasi
karoti te bhagavā okāsam̄
yan̄ kho 'ssa na kkhamati tam̄ pajahati

Translate into Pali :—

He gave to me
Prince Udāyibhadda (is) dear to me
The fortunate one, taking a bowl, entered the village for alms
He teaches the doctrine for " extinction "
He eats what he likes
Then (*atha*) the gate by which the fortunate one left was named
Gotama Gate
What do you think, then, great king ?
We have come here to see the honourable Gotama
Did you hear a noise, sir ? I didn't hear a noise, sir !
We do not see his soul leaving

LESSON 13

Compounds

Nouns (including participles, adjectives, and pronouns) are very frequently combined in compounds (*samāsa*).¹ In a compound only the last noun is inflected, those prefixed to it being usually in their stem form.² The compound functions grammatically in a sentence as if it were a single word, but the meaning is often simply the combination of the meanings of the words forming it—just as if they were separate words in a sentence. The prefixed uninflected member stands for the plural as well as the singular, according to the context. Sometimes, though not often, compound words have special, restricted meanings. In English the word "blackbird" is a compound, but it means a particular species of bird, not any black bird. The same thing holds for "grasshopper", though this term may be used more loosely. "Madhouse" on the other hand means any "house for the mad" (or any place resembling one). "Pond-life" includes all animals and vegetables living in ponds. As other types of compound in English may be quoted "fourteen" (= "four and ten"), "whitewashed" (= having a white wash on it, as a building), "alongside" (= "along the side of"), "twelvemonth" (= a collection of twelve months, a year). The six types of compound in Pali corresponding to "grasshopper", "fourteen", "blackbird", "whitewashed", "alongside", and "twelvemonth" will be explained in Lessons 13, 15, 16, 19, 25, and 26 respectively.

In order to understand Pali sentences containing compounds, a classification of compounds is made according to the relation between their members and between the compounds and other words of the sentences.

Tappurisa Compounds

In the class known as *tappurisa* (no English equivalents have been invented for the names of compounds, so we use the Pali

¹ Indeclinables and prefixes also may be combined with nouns to form compounds. The combination of prefixes with roots is a different matter and is not treated under "compounds". Finite verbs are not compounded with nouns, but participles and other nouns derived from verbs may be.

² Words in *-anti* have the weak stem *-at*, those in *-an* drop the *-n*.

names¹⁾ the prior member is associated with the posterior by a direct relation. The whole compound functions grammatically as a noun. The English example "madhouse" illustrates this: in Pali the relation "for the mad" might be expressed by the dative case (purpose), which would be the case in which the prior word would appear if there were no compounding. In "grasshopper" the relation "in the grass" would be expressed by the locative case (Lesson 16). In Pali any case-relation may occur in a *tappurisa*, that of the genitive being the most frequent as it is the usual case to express a relation between two nouns. The "genitive" relation may be very general or vague; other cases may express very specific relations, including those to an action (when the second noun is more or less verbal). Examples:—

brāhmaṇaparisa, "an assembly of priests ("priest-assembly")

rājaputto, "son of a king" ("kingson"), "prince" (stems in *an* lose the *n* in compounds)

The last word in a compound, when the compound is a noun, usually retains its original gender.

Participles likewise occur as the final members of *tappurisas*, and it is in these *tappurisas* that the other case relations are most often found, such as the accusative relation when the first member is the patient ("direct object") of the participle.

Compounds are very freely formed in Pali (much more freely than in English, except perhaps in some modern styles which many English speakers would regard as jargon). They are not restricted to two members, compounds of three or more members, variously related, being quite common. Thus *kūṭāgārasālā* = "hall of the house with a gable (*kūṭo*)".²⁾

Causative Conjugation

A special conjugation of verbs has the meaning to cause someone or something else to do the action of the root, to have something done, and is called the "causative" (*kārita*).

¹ Most of these names are examples of the forms; thus *tappurisa* = *tad + purisa* (*d + p > pp*) = *tassa purisa*, "his man," "his servant."

² *kūṭo* = point, peak (of a mountain), ridge (of a roof). This refers to the high ridged, overhanging barrel-vaulted roof characteristic of ancient India.

Formally (in formation and inflection) it frequently coincides with the seventh conjugation, just as the passive coincides with the third conjugation. There is, however, a distinctive causative suffix (*ā*)*p* which is sometimes added to roots. Roots conjugated in any conjugation for the ordinary present indicative may appear in causative meanings with the stem in *e* or a "fuller" form *aya* (or *pe*, *āpe*, *paya*, *āpaya*). As in the seventh conjugation the root vowel is usually strengthened or lengthened (cf. Lesson 3). The meaning may be the straightforward causative one or a more specialized and idiomatic one. Thus from *vac*, "to speak," we have the causative *vāceti*, ("he makes speak"), "he reads aloud," "he recites," whilst from *vad*, "to say," we have the causative *vādeti* ("he makes say"), "he plays (a musical instrument)." Sometimes it is not easy to decide whether to class a verb as an independent seventh conjugation root or as the causative form of some other verb of perhaps widely divergent meaning. There is a certain amount of disagreement among grammarians over the proper classification (e.g. of *vādeti*).

With (*ā*)*p* we have from *chid chedāpayati* ("he causes to cut"); from (*t*)*thā thāpayati*, in which the root vowel is usually shortened (as opposed to most causatives) and which often has the meaning "he leaves aside", "he excepts", instead of the more literal meaning "makes stand", "erects". Besides the possibility of a "double" formation with (*ā*)*p* alongside a causative form in *e* (which may have double meaning as well as double form), "triple" forms are sometimes made by adding (*ā*)*p* twice, thus from *ruh* "grow", we have a causative form (with elision of *h*) *ropeti*, "he plants" (causes to grow), and another causative form *ropāpeti*, meaning "he causes to cause to grow", "he has planted".

As with ordinary verbs, the agent of a causative verb (*hetukattar*) goes in the nominative case. The person or "instrument" through whom the action is performed goes usually in the accusative (the instrumental may be used instead, on account of the sense of "instrument"); thus a causative verb may take one patient more than the equivalent ordinary verb: the causative of an intransitive verb may take one patient (the verb may be said to "become transitive"), the causative of

a transitive verb may take two patients, the causative of a verb which ordinarily takes two accusatives may take three patients. For example "to be" is intransitive and takes no patient ; "to cause to be" (i.e. to develop, etc., as "to develop 1 the mind") takes one. "To enter" may take one patient (enter 1 a house) ; "to cause to enter" may take two (cause to enter 1 a man 2 a house). "To take," "to lead," etc., may take two patients (take 1 to a village 2 a goat) ; in theory (in practice the extravagance seems to be avoided) "to cause to take" may take three (cause to take 1 (by) a man 2 to a village 3 a goat : *puriso* (agent) 1 *purisam* 2 *gāmam* 3 *ajam nāyeti*, or *puriso purisena gāmam ajam nāyeti* with instrumental).

The causative conjugation includes the various tenses and participles, formed from causative stems as from seventh conjugation stems.

Present causative of *bhū* :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>bhāveti</i>	<i>bhāventi</i>
2nd person	<i>bhāvesi</i>	<i>bhāvetha</i>
1st person	<i>bhāvemi</i>	<i>bhāvema</i>

Causatives :—

kapp ((VII)) : *kappeti*, *kappāpeti* he causes to be got ready,
he arranges, he
puts in order, he
organizes)

kar

{ *kāreti* he causes to work, he causes
to make, (of kings) he
governs, he rules (causes
the kingdom to function)
kārāpeti he causes to make, he has
built

chid

chedāpeti he causes to cut

jan

janeti he causes to be born, he
produces

(j)jhe	jhāpeti	he causes to burn, he sets fire to
(t)thā	{ thāpeti thāpayati }	he causes to stand, he erects, he makes stand up, he causes to remain, he excepts
ni-pat	nipāteti	he causes to fall down, he drops, he puts down
pā	pāyeti	he causes to drink
bhū	bhāveti	he causes to be, he develops
ā-mant	āmantāpeti	he causes to be addressed, he has invited
muc	muñcāpeti	he causes to be free, he sets free
(p)paṭi-yat (to prepare)	paṭiyādā-peti	he causes to be prepared (irregular change of t > d)
yā	yāpeti	he causes to go, he keeps going
yuj ((VII) : yojeti)	yojāpeti	he causes to be yoked (carriage)
ā-ruc	ārocāpeti	he causes to be announced
ruh	{ ropeti ropāpeti }	he causes to grow, he plants he causes to cause to grow, he has planted
ā-ruh (climb, mount)	āropeti	he causes to mount, he puts on top of, he shows, he shows up, he disproves
(p)pa-vatt	pavatteti	he causes to go, he sets going
ni(r)-vā	nibbāpeti	he causes to be extinct, he extinguishes (e.g. fire)
(p)pa-vid (vid (I) : "know", but the primary present system is not used)	pavedeti	he makes known
(p)pa-vis	paveseti	he causes to enter, he brings in

(p)pa-(v)vaj	pabbājeti	he causes to go forth, he banishes (he has banished)
ni-sūd	nīsīdāpeti	he causes to sit down
(s)su	sāveti	he causes to hear
pari-sudh (III) (to become pure/ clean)	parisodheti	he causes to become pure

Other tenses of the causative :—

Imperative : *kappāpehi*

Aorist : *kārāpesi* ; *ṭhapesum* ; *ārocāpesi*, *ārocāpesum* ;
ropāpesi ; *āropesum*

Future : *jhāpessati* ; *bhāvessati*

Participles :—

Present : *kārento*, *kārayato* (genitive) ; *chedāpento*, *chedā-*
payato (genitive) ; *dāpento* ; *pācento* (*pac* = cook, tor-
ment), *pācayato* (genitive) ; *yojāpento*

Past : *kappita* ; *kārita*, *kārāpita* ; *bhāvita* ; *pavattita* ;
pavedita (usually in *ita*, as with the seventh conjugation)

Gerund : *kārāpetvā* ; *āmantāpetvā* ; *paṭiyādāpetvā* ; *yojā-*
petvā ; *āropetvā* ; *pavesetvā*

Despite the mechanical appearance of the causative in theory,
as a kind of tense of the ordinary verb, in practice the meaning
and usage of causative verbs is highly idiomatic and each one
requires careful attention.

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

ā-kut (VII)	ākoteti	he strikes
gaves (I)	gavesati	he looks for, he searches for
(p)pa-ikkh (I)	pekkhati	he looks on, he watches
bhaj (I)	bhajati	he resorts to

Nouns :—

kammāro	smith
(k)khandho	group, collection, mass

<i>paccalhiko</i>	enemy
<i>pabbato</i>	mountain
<i>pāsādo</i>	palace
<i>puñjo</i>	heap
<i>bālo</i>	fool
<i>bhedo</i>	division, splitting up
<i>manto</i>	prayer, hymn
<i>migo</i>	beast, deer
<i>samudayo</i>	origin, origination
<i>sīho</i>	lion
<i>araññam</i>	forest
<i>indriyam</i>	faculty
<i>khādaniyam</i>	foods, dishes (collective singular)
<i>palālam</i>	straw
<i>bhattam</i>	meal
<i>mūlam</i>	root, base, capital (money)
<i>samma</i> (voc.)	(my) dear ! (familiar address : only the vocative is used)

Adjectives :—

<i>anuttara</i>	unsurpassed, supreme
<i>abbhokāsa</i>	open, free, out of doors, open air
<i>ariya</i>	excellent, exalted, noble
<i>uttāna</i>	stretched out, lying down
<i>gambhīra</i>	profound
<i>nava</i>	new
<i>niññita</i>	completed, ready
<i>panīta</i>	excellent, delightful, delicious
<i>puratthima</i>	east

Past participle :—

vivitta (*vi-vic*) separated, isolated

Indeclinables :—

<i>ayoniso</i>	unmethodically, haphazardly, erratically, incon- sequentially, unscientifically
<i>uddham</i>	above, up
<i>kacci</i>	perhaps ?, did ?, I doubt whether ?, I hope ?, aren't you ? (with <i>na</i>)

<i>katham</i>	how ?, why ?
<i>tikkhatum</i>	thrice
<i>dāni</i>	now (enclitic : cannot stand at beginning of sentence)
<i>passena</i>	on its side (instrumental of <i>passo</i> , side, used adverbially)
<i>yāva</i>	as far as, up to, as much, to what extent

EXERCISE 13

Passage for reading :—

te tam sañkham uttānam nipātesum : vadehi bho sañkha, vadehi bho sañkhā ti. n' eva so sañkho saddam akāsi. te tam sañkham passena nipātesum . . . uddham t̄hapesum . . . dañ-đena ākoṭesum . . . sandhunim̄su¹ : vadehi bho sañkha, vadehi bho sañkhā ti. n' eva so sañkho saddam akāsi. atha kho tassa sañkhadhamassa etad ahosi : yāva bālā ime paccantajā manussā. katham hi nāma ayoniso sañkhasaddam gavesanti ti. tesam pekkhamānānam² sañkham gahetvā tikkhatum sañkham upalāsitvā sañkham ādāya pakkāmi.

Translate into English :—

brāhmaṇo mante vācesi
 so tam cittam bhāveti
 na tam (2nd. person) deva paccatthikānam demi
 ayaṁ dukkhasamudayo
 rājā kumārassa (dative) pāsāde kārāpesi
 so iminā ca ariyena sīlakkhandhena samannāgato iminā
 ariyena indriyasamvarena samannāgato . . . vivittam senā-
 sanam bhajati : araññam, rukkhamūlam, pabbatam, . . .
 abbhokāsam palālapuñjam
 idha tathāgatena anuttaram dhammacakkam pavattitam
 idam pañitam
 ye mālam āropessanti, tesam tam bhavissati sukhāya
 tvam pana samma Jivaka kim tuñhi
 kacci mam samma Jivaka na paccatthikānam desi

¹ Aorist of *sam-dhū* (V : Lesson 15), "to shake."

² Genitive absolute, cf. Lesson 10.

Translate into Pali, using compounds where indicated by hyphens :—

This is the cessation-of-unhappiness

(It is) now the time-for-extinction of the fortunate one

Cunda the son-of-a-smith, having had delicious dishes prepared,
had the time announced to the fortunate one : “(it is)
time, sir,¹ the meal (is) ready”²

The lion, king-of-the-beasts, went out

There are (*atti* : the singular verb may be used for the plural
also in this sense) other profound, delightful, doctrines which
the “thus-gone” makes known

He develops that thought

The king, having had the priests invited, said this : “let the
priests see the boy”

The king, having made the boy sit down, instructs (him)

The priest had a new house built to the east (instrumental or
accusative) of the city

Recite the prayers ! (plural)

I set free the goats

LESSON 14

Indefinite Pronoun

The indeclinable particle *ci(d)* is added to inflected interrogative pronouns to form indefinite pronouns :—

ko ci anyone, someone

kassa ci of anyone

kiñ ci anything, some (*m* of *kim* assimilated to *c*, becoming
the palatal nasal)

With relative :—

yam kiñ ci whatever

¹ Use the form of address to a monk.

² Invert the order of the last two words (= emphasis or exclamation).

With the negative :—

na kiñ ci nothing, none at all

The junction form *cid* often appears when another word follows closely.

Optative Tense

The optative (or "potential") (*sattamī*) tense is used for any hypothetical action. It may be translated by "should", "would", "may", etc. It is formed from the present stem of all conjugations with special inflections :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>bhaveyya</i> , "he should be," "could be," "may be."	<i>bhaveyyum</i>
2nd person	<i>bhaveyyāsi</i>	<i>bhaveyyātha</i>
1st person	<i>bhaveyyām</i> (also <i>bhaveyyāmi</i>)	<i>bhaveyyāma</i>

From other conjugations (all have the *e* stem) :—

<i>man</i> (III)	<i>mañneyya</i>	he should think
<i>kar</i> (VI)	<i>kareyya</i>	he should do
<i>dis</i> (VII)	<i>deseyya</i>	he may teach

The verb *as*, "to be," has two forms of optative tense, though there is little distinction of meaning. The first type is much more frequent, the second more elevated or "poetic", only the 3rd person singular being used regularly :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>assa</i> , "there would be"	<i>assu</i>
2nd person	<i>assa</i>	<i>assatha</i>
1st person	<i>assām</i>	<i>assāma</i>

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>siyā</i> , "there may be," "there would be," "it might be"	<i>siyamsu</i> (rarely used) (<i>siyum</i>)
2nd person	(<i>siyā</i>)	—
1st person	(<i>siyam</i>)	—

The second type is usually impersonal, and hardly occurs except in the 3rd person singular. Thus : *siyā . . . kankhā*, "there may be doubt" (with agent in the genitive : "subjective genitive"). The bracketed forms are sometimes found in poetry.

Sometimes *assa* and *siyā* are used together in one sentence, and it is this which makes it convenient to have two different forms. Thus *siyā kho pana bhotō rāñño evam assa* = "but it might be (that) of his majesty (*bhotō*) the king there would be thus (thought, idea)". Here we may see a distinction of meaning between *siyā* and *assa* : in such sentences they always have the same positions and functions, *siyā* ("it might be") leading and *assa* ("there would be") following. On the whole *siyā* is used as optative of *atti*, whilst *assa* is used as optative of *hoti*. Thus *siyā* is used quite frequently in philosophical discourse to assert a possibility, in contrast to the categorical *atti* and *n' atti*. Like *atti*, *siyā* may be used for the plural as well as the singular.

Optatives may be formed also for the passive and causative conjugations.

The range of meaning of the optative includes a mild form of command or a strong injunction, as well as requests, invitations, wishes, possibilities, suppositions, and hypotheses.

The hypothetical meaning is by far the most usual (cf. meanings of future, Lesson 10). When a relative or other subordinate clause expresses a condition on which a main clause depends, its verb may be in the optative, depending on the degree of uncertainty. There is, however, a tendency for both verbs, of the main and subordinate clauses, to be in the same tense (by "attraction" or assimilation). Thus if the effect of the

condition is quite hypothetical (as : "if you ask, he may accept," *sace . . . yāceyyāsi . . . atha . . . adhivaseyya*) both verbs are usually in the optative. On the other hand if the result is considered certain and factual (by the speaker or writer, in narrative by the narrator but not necessarily by the speaker he quotes) both verbs may be in the present tense (as : "if a virtuous man approaches an assembly, he approaches without shame") ; or both may be in the future if instead of an "eternal truth", as above, a particular future action is considered (as : "if I have them salute (future of causative) one by one, the fortunate one will be (future) unsaluted by them (all) before daybreak" ; likewise "I will not . . . until . . ."—both futures). Different tenses may also be used : "as . . . he explains (present), so . . . you should (must) report (optative)" (command of a king to an emissary) = *yathā . . . vyākaroti tam . . . āroceyyāsi* ; "I shall teach (future) a course of doctrine with which one may explain (optative)" = *dhammapariyāyam desessāmi yena samannāgato . . . vyākareyya*.

The optative is often used after the idiom *thānam . . . vijjati yam . . .*, "there exists (present) the case that . . . (optative of the possible action or event)", but the present is sometimes used (when the possibility is considered as definitely attested) ; when the idiom is negative ("it is not possible") the future is usual. Without *yam*, and preceding the idiom, the case considered may be given simply as a quotation ending with *ti*. (There is also a conditional tense in Pali, but it is not often used, being restricted to the statement of impossible hypotheses—see Lesson 29.)

With reference to the distinction between the optative and the future, used of future events which are respectively hypothetical and certain, the following example is instructive : "if he should get the kingdom he would share it" (both verbs optative), ". . . if I do ('shall') get the kingdom I will share it" (both verbs future).

Ablative Case

The fifth or ablative (*pañcamī, nissakka, apādāna*) case is used to express the point from which an action begins. The action may be physical or mental. The ablative also expresses

the cause or origin from which something arises. Formally the ablative may coincide with the instrumental except in the singular of the *a* stems and the masculine and neuter demonstrative and relative pronouns and other pronouns or " pronominal adjectives " inflected like them. There is also a special ablative singular suffix, *to*, which may be added to any stem. Moreover the pronominal inflection of the ablative singular, *smā* or *mhā*, is sometimes added to various noun stems.

Nominative.	Ablative.
<i>janapado</i>	<i>janapadā</i>
<i>āsanam</i>	<i>āsanā</i>
<i>so</i> and <i>tad</i>	<i>tasmā</i> or <i>tamhā</i>
<i>ayam</i>	<i>imasmā</i> or <i>imamhā</i>
<i>paccatthiko</i>	<i>paccatthikato</i> " from an enemy " (suffix <i>to</i>)

Examples of the use of the ablative :—

utthāy' āsanā, " having got up from (his) seat " (in this phrase the usual order of words is always inverted)
gāmā gāmam, " from village to village "
agārasmā pabbajito (noun with pronominal inflection), " gone forth from home "
dasahi ca lokadhātūhi¹ devatā . . . sannipatitā, " and the gods . . . assembled from the ten universes "
kim kāranā, " from what cause ? ", " for what reason ? ", " why ? "

The ablative of cause is very important, and is always used in philosophical statements :—

vedanāpaccayā tanhā, " desire (is) from the sensation-cause²", " desire is caused by sensation "
kimpaccayā bhavo, " from what cause² (is) existence ? "
kissa nirodhā bhavanirodho, " from the cessation of what (is there) cessation of existence ? "

The ablatives of some pronouns in *-asmā* are used as indeclinables with causal meaning : *kasmā* = " why ? ", *tasmā* = " therefore ".

¹ Instrumental-ablative plural of a stem in *u*, *dasahi* of *dasa*, " ten. "

² Or " condition ".

Subsidiary uses of the ablative :—

—isolated, separated, secluded from :

vivicca akusalehi dhammehi, “ having become separated from bad phenomena ” (with *vivicca* as with *utthāya* inversion is usual)

—fear, danger from :

na kuto ci bhayam . . . yad idam paccatthikato “ . . . fear (danger) from nowhere, such as from an enemy ” (ablative in *to* and similarly formed indeclinable *kuto* = “ whence ? ”)

—cleaned or purified from (literal : “ from dirt ” and figurative) :

padosā cittam parisodheti, “ he makes his mind pure from anger,” “ he purifies his mind from anger ”

—freed from (from slavery, etc.) :

cittam āsavehi vimuccati, “ the mind is freed from the influxes ”

—direction from (with genitive of the origin) :

dakkhiṇato nagarassa, “ south of the city ”

—distance from (space and time) ; this meaning appears always with the suffix *to* and mostly in the indeclinables with suffix *to* (especially *ito* = from here/now), otherwise the instrumental is usually used (cf. Lesson 8) :

ito . . . ekaṭimso kappo, “ the thirty-first aeon from (before) now ”

ito tīṇnam māsānam accayena, “ after three months from now ” (notice the combination of the three cases : ablative-genitive-instrumental)

dūrato āgacchantam (seen) “ coming from the distance ”

—abstinence from, revulsion from :

virato methunā gāmadhammā, “ has abstained (past participle of *vi-ram*) from sexual vulgar (“ village ”) custom ”

pisunāya vācāya paṭivirato, “ has abstained from malicious speech ”

—recover from (illness) :

tamhā abādhā mutto, “ freed (recovered) from that illness ”

—limit up to (within) which (with *yāva*) :

- yāva brahmalokā*, "as far as the world of God (heaven)"
yāva sattamā, "up to the seventh"
- with the verb *u(d)-(t)thā*, "to rise up (from)," "come out from" (literally and figuratively) :
patisallānā vutthito, "come out from seclusion (privacy, withdrawing ; sometimes spelt *pati-*)"
jhānā vutthahitvā, "having risen up (come out) from a meditation (trance)" (and passing into a higher or lower trance)
- “with reference to”, “from the standpoint of” = -to :
tathāgato atīte buddhe . . . gottato pi anussarati, “the thus-gone recollects past enlightened ones (Buddhas) with reference to (their) clan(s) also”

With indeclinables :—

- aññatra* :
aññatra phassā, "except for contact," "without touch"
(*aññatra* often takes the instrumental, cf. Lesson 8, and this ā inflection with it is sometimes regarded as a form of instrumental, cf. the instrumentals in ā : *bhagavatā*, *raññā*¹)
- adho*, "below" :
adho kesamatthakā, "below the top (*matthako*) of the hair"
- ārakā*, "far from" :
ārakā sāmaññā, "far from asceticism (*sāmaññam*)"
ārakā . . . vijjācaranasampadāya, "far from success (*sampadā* : feminine) in knowledge and practice (*caranam*)"
- uddham*, "above," "after," "beyond" :
uddham pādatalā, "above the soles (*talām*, 'surface') of the feet"
kāyassa bhedā uddham, "after the splitting up (death) of the body"
- param*, "after" :
param marañā, "after death"
- yāva*, "up to," "as far as" (see above, under "limit")

¹ We find also *saha parinibbānā* = "simultaneously with the extinction", unless it should be regarded as meaning caused by the extinction, in which case *saha* would seem superfluous.

The ablative is sometimes used in comparison or distinction (when the sense is "most" the genitive is used, see Lesson 18) :

na . . . vijjati añño samano vā brāhmaṇo vā bhagavatā
 (ablative) *bhiyyo 'bhiññataro*, "there is . . . not any other philosopher or priest more learned than the fortunate one" (*abhiññataro* comparative of *abhiñña*, "learned"; see Lesson 18 on comparison; *bhiyyo*, "more," is used also with *kuto*: *kuto bhiyyo* (lit. = "whence more"), meaning idiomatically "let alone more", "how could it be more?")
ito bhiyyo, "more than this"

The instrumental is sometimes used in comparison, just as it overlaps with the ablative in some other uses (cause, measure).

Dependent Words in Tappurisa Compounds

A dependent word (*samāsanta*) is a word which can appear only at the end of a compound (it is a "bound form"). It cannot be used independently. In certain *tappurisas*¹ such words are found, generally indicating the action of a root from which they are immediately derived :—

- karo*, "doing," "working" (*kar*) : *kammakaro* "worker"
- kāro*, "making" (*kar*, causative) : *kumbhakāro*, "potter" (*kumbho* = "pot")
- ggāho*, "seizing" ((*g*)*gah*) : *candaggāho*, "eclipse of the moon (*cando*)"
- dharo*, "holding," "remembering" (*dhar*) : *dhammadharo*, "memorizer of the doctrine"
- pāto*, "dropping," "offering," "collecting" (*pat*, "to fall," causative) : *pīḍapāto*, "alms offering," "alms collecting" (this has the sense of the food collected by a begging monk).

As with the other cases, ablative *tappurisas* may be formed :—

pīḍapātāpātikkanto, "(monk) returned from an alms collecting"

¹ Called "*upapada* compounds" after the first member, the "adjacent word" (*upapada*), in virtue of which the dependent form may be used.

Vocabulary**Verbs :—**

<i>adhi-gam</i> (I)	<i>adhigacchati</i>	acquires
<i>anu-(s)sar</i> (I)	<i>anussarati</i>	recollects
<i>u(d)-(t)thā</i> (I)	<i>uṭṭhāti</i> or <i>uṭṭhahati</i> or <i>vuṭṭhāti</i> (with <i>v</i> as junction consonant — see Lesson 25—be- tween <i>u</i> and a preceding vowel)	rises up, gets up, arises, comes out from, emi- grates
<i>ni-mant</i> (VII)	<i>nimanteti</i>	invites (<i>āsanena</i> ~ = ~ to sit down, offers a seat)
<i>pari-pucch</i> (I)	<i>paripucchati</i>	asks about, asks advice
<i>ā-yā</i> (I)	<i>āyāti</i>	comes, approaches

Nouns :—

<i>āsavo</i>	influx, influence ¹
<i>deso</i>	point (topic)
<i>padoso</i>	anger
<i>phasso</i>	contact, touch
<i>sahāyako</i>	friend
<i>upādānam</i>	attachment
<i>gāmapadam</i>	site of a village
<i>dāsavyam</i>	slavery
<i>bandhanam</i>	bond, fetter
<i>vedayitam</i>	sensation, experience
<i>sānam</i>	hemp

Indeclinables :—

<i>api</i> or <i>app</i> (stands at beginning of sentence or clause ; <i>app</i> is a junction form before a vowel)	(with optative) perhaps, (with indicative) does ?, do ?, did ? (i.e. makes sentence interrogative : polite form of question)
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¹ They are, in Buddhist doctrine, passion, existence, opinion, and ignorance ; freedom from these is equivalent to the attainment of *nibbānam*, to absolute peace.

<i>etarahi</i>	now, at present
<i>ettha</i>	here, (also means) in this case
<i>tattha</i>	there, in that/this connection
<i>tena hi</i>	now ! (admonitory)
<i>pubbe</i>	before, formerly
<i>yattha</i>	where
<i>yan nūna</i>	what now if ?, what if ?, now if, supposing ?
<i>sabbaso</i>	completely

Adjectives :—

<i>pisūna</i>	malicious
<i>purāna</i>	old

Numeral :—

<i>ubho</i> (nominative and accusative, all gen- ders)	both
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Past participle :—

<i>khīṇa</i> ((k) <i>khī</i> (III))	exhausted, wasted, perished (irregular <i>n</i> for <i>n</i>)
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EXERCISE 14

Passage for reading :—

bhūtapubbañ aññataro janapado vuṭṭhāsi. atha kho sahāyako sahāyakam āmantesi : āyāma samma. yena so janapado ten' upasam̄kamissāma. app eva nām' ettha kiñ ci dhanañ adhigaccheyyāmā ti. evam̄ sammā ti kho sahāyako sahāyakassa paccassosi. te yena so janapado yen' aññataram̄ gāmapadam̄ ten' upasam̄kamiñsu. tatth' addasam̄su pahūtam̄ sāñam̄ chaḍḍitam̄. disvā sahāyako sahāyakam āmantesi : idam̄ kho samma pahūtam̄ sāñam̄ chaḍḍitam̄. tena hi samma tvañ¹ ca sāñabhāram̄ bandha, ahañ ca sāñabhāram̄ bandhissāmi. ubho sāñabhāram̄ ādāya gamissāmā ti. evam̄ sammā ti kho sahāyako sahāyakassa paṭissutvā sāñabhāram̄ bandhi.

¹ *m* palatalized to *ñ* before *c*.

Translate into English :—

puccheyyām' aham bhante kañ cid eva desam
 devā tamhā kāyā cavanti
 upādānapaccayā bhavo
 yan nūna mayam kusalam kareyyāma
 na hi bhagavā evam vadeyya
 na dān' ime imamhā ābādhā vuṭṭhahissanti
 te kālena kālam upasamkamitvā paripuccheyyāsi (=
 "should": exhortation)
 tassa evam assa: aham kho pubbe dāso ahosim. so¹ 'mhi
 etarahi tamhā dāsavyā mutto
 yattha pan' āvuso sabbaso vedayitam n' atthi, api nu kho
 tattha "asmī" ti siyā
 khīṇā me āsavā
 na mam ko ci āsanena pi nimantesi
 āyantu bhonto
 idha samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā kusalam dhammam adhigac-
 cheyya. kusalam dhammam adhigantvā na parassa āroceyya.
 kiṁ hi paro parassa karissati.² seyyathā pi nāma purāṇam
 bandhanam chinditvā aññam navam bandhanam kareyya.

Translate into Pali :—

I got up from my seat and left
 If the philosopher Gotama should come to this assembly we will
 ask (optative) him this question
 What should we do?
 I should do meritorious actions
 Sensation is caused by ("from the condition of") contact
 You should explain it as it pleases you (*te*; both verbs optative)
 We would invite him to sit down
 There will be an eclipse of the moon
 There is nothing here
 The priests would banish the priest from the city

¹ so used with 1st person verb as emphatic pronoun (1st person), cf. Lesson 5.

² *kiṁ . . . karissati* = "what will/can he/it do?" means much the same as
 "what's the use of?"

LESSON 15

Fifth Conjugation

Verbs of the *ki* or fifth conjugation (*kiyādi gāna*) form present stems with the suffix *nā*. The personal endings are the same as for the first conjugation. From the root *(ñ)ñā*, "to know" (learn, find out), which before the present suffix is changed to *jā*, we have :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>jānāti</i>	<i>jānanti</i>
2nd person	<i>jānāsi</i>	<i>jānātha</i>
1st person	<i>jānāmi</i>	<i>jānāma</i>

Similarly conjugated are :—

<i>ji</i>	<i>jināti</i>	he wins
<i>abhi-(ñ)ñā</i>	<i>abhijānāti</i>	he knows, he is aware of, he ascertains, he discovers
<i>ā-(ñ)ñā</i>	<i>ājānāti</i>	he learns, he grasps (fig.)
<i>(p)pa-(ñ)ñā</i>	<i>pajānāti</i>	he understands, he has insight
<i>(p)pati-(ñ)ñā</i>	<i>patijānāti</i>	he admits
<i>vi-(ñ)ñā</i>	<i>vijānāti</i>	he is conscious of, he discerns
<i>sam-(ñ)ñā</i>	<i>samjānāti</i>	he experiences, he perceives

In some verbs the suffix is *nā* with cerebral *ñ* :—

<i>(k)ki</i>	<i>kināti</i>	he buys
<i>(s)su</i>	<i>sunāti</i>	he hears

The root (*g)gah*, "to take," "to seize," inverts the order of the final consonant of the root and the *ñ* (which is cerebral) of the suffix :—

<i>ganhāti</i>	he takes
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In consequence of this special feature some grammars place it in a separate conjugation of its own, known as the *gah* conjugation (*gahādi gāna*), making it the sixth of the eight conjugations they accordingly reckon. They place with it some roots of nouns which show the same inversion.

With prefixes :—

<i>u(d)-(g)gah</i>	<i>ugganhāti</i>	he learns, he memorizes
<i>(p)pāti-(g)gah</i>	<i>pātiganganhāti</i>	he accepts

Other tenses are formed as follows :—

Imperative : *jānatu* (3rd sing.), *jānāhi* (2nd sing. : always with *-hi*), etc.

Optative : *jāneyya*, etc. (also a rarer form, *jaññā*, of the 3rd person sing.)

Present participle : *jānam* or *jānanto* (masc. nom. sing.), *jānatā* (ins.), etc.

Aorist : *aññāsi* ((*ñ*)ñā and *ā-(ñ)ñā*),¹ *jāniṁsu* (for aorist of (s)su, see Lesson 12)

Future : *jānissati*, etc.

Gerund : *aññāya* (from *ā-(ñ)ñā*, ā shortened before the doubled consonant ; *ñatvā* from (*ñ*)ñā itself is not often used) ; *abhiññāya* ; *sutvā* ; *gahetvā*

Past participle : *ñāta* (*aññāta* is usually the negative : " unknown ") ; *suta* ; *gahīta* (sometimes *gahita*)

Passive : *paññāyati*

Causative : *sāveti*

Dvanda Compounds

Two or more nouns forming a list can be made into a compound instead of being connected by the particle *ca*. (cf. in English "fourteen" = "four and ten"). This type of compound is called *dvanda* ("twin"). It may be used as a collective noun, neuter (regardless of the gender of the members) and inflected in the singular number, or (retaining the gender), inflected in the plural as meaning two or more items. The component words may signify one or more than one item. The more important or leading object, if any, sometimes occupies the second position, which is normally the dominant position in Pali (cf. the *tappurisa* compound). In English the order may then be reversed :—

candimasuriyā (plural), "the sun and the moon"

samanabrahmañā (plural), "priests and ascetics"

¹ As a rule, when in close junction a long vowel may not stand before a double consonant : here ā is shortened (cf. Introduction, pronunciation of e and o, and such verbs as *ā-(k)khā*—Vocabulary 17).

Sāriputtamoggallānam (neuter singular), "Moggallāna and Sāriputta" (the two leading disciples of the Buddha)
pattacīvaram, "robe and bowl"

Negative and other Prefixes to Nouns

Nouns (including adjectives) can be made negative by adding the prefix *a*, which before vowels becomes *an*. Several examples have been met with already : *akusala* ("non-good"), *amanusso* ("non-human"), *avijjā* ("non-knowledge"), *ananta* ("unending" : *an*). Finite verbs are not negated in this way, but participles may be : *vimutta* = "freed"; *avimutta* = "not freed"; *anuppanna* = "not arisen"; *adinna* = "not-given"; present participles and gerunds are more rarely negated : *adisvā* = "not having seen"; *appahāya* = "not having renounced". Other prefixes added to nouns, etc., are *su*, meaning "well", "good", and *du(r)*, meaning "ill", "bad" (and they cover a wide range of similar conceptions : easy/difficult, pleasant/unpleasant, etc.) : *subhāsita* = "well-spoken", *dullabha* = "rare" ("hard to get" : *labh*).

These words with prefixes are regarded as compounds, see below pp. 108 and 137.

Vocabulary

Past participles :—

<i>abhi-u(d)-gam</i>	<i>abbhuggata</i>	disseminated, spread (report)
<i>sam-nah</i>	<i>sannaddha</i>	tied up (<i>h + t > ddh</i>)
<i>ā-bhar</i>	<i>ābhata</i>	brought, carried
<i>jan</i>	<i>jāta</i>	born

Nouns :—

<i>āvasatho</i>	room, cell
<i>kāmo</i>	love, passion, liking, pleasure
<i>gandho</i>	scent, perfume
<i>vinayo</i>	discipline
<i>anagāriyam</i>	homelessness
<i>ñāṇam</i>	knowledge
<i>duccaritam</i>	bad conduct
<i>padipeyyam</i>	lamp

<i>vilepanam</i>	ointment, cosmetic
<i>sucaritam</i>	good conduct
<i>suttam</i>	thread
<i>kañkhā</i>	doubt
<i>seyyā</i>	bed

Pronoun :—

<i>ekacca</i>	someone
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Indeclinables :—

<i>eva</i>	(enclitic ; in junction sometimes <i>va</i> or <i>yeva</i>) only, alone, just, surely
<i>khippam</i>	quickly
<i>tathā</i>	thus, true
<i>no</i>	not (emphatic form of <i>na</i>)
<i>yadi</i>	whether

EXERCISE 15

Passage for reading :—

te ubho sāñabhāram ādāya yen' aññataram gāmapadam ten'
upasamkamimsu. tatth' addasamsu pahūtam sāñasuttam
chaḍḍitam. disvā sahāyako sahāyakam āmantesi : yassa kho
samma atthāya iccheyyāma sāñam, idam pahūtam sāñasuttam
chaḍḍitam. tena hi samma tvañ ca sāñabhāram chaḍdehi,
ahañ ca sāñabhāram chaḍḍessāmi. ubho sāñasuttabhāram
ādāya gamissāmā ti. ayam kho me samma sāñabhāro durābhato
ca susannaddho ca. alam¹ me ; tvam pajānāhī ti. atha kho so
sahāyako sāñabhāram chaḍḍetvā sāñasuttabhāram ādiyi.

Translate into English :—

tena hi brāhmaṇa sunāhi
na tvam imam dhammavinayam ājānāsi. aham imam dhamma-
vinayam ājānāmi
idha tathāgato jāto

¹ A final *m* may be assimilated to a following labial when the words are closely connected grammatically. It may become *m* also when a vowel follows, under the same conditions (in verse under stress of metre too, since *m* makes the preceding syllable long whilst *m* does not).

ko imam̄ dhammam̄ khippam eva ājānissati
 ekacco dānam̄ deti samaṇassa vā brāhmaṇassa vā annam̄
 pānam̄ vattham̄ yānam̄ mālāgandhavilepanam̄ seyyāvasa-
 thapadīpeyyam̄
 ko nu kho pana bho jānāti.¹ madanīyā kāmā
 jānāhi yadi vā tam bhavantam̄ Gotamam̄ tathā santam̄ ² yeva
 saddo abbhuggato, yadi vā no tathā
 tassa evam̄ jānato evam̄ passato kāmāsavā pi cittam̄ vimuccati
 bhavāsavā pi cittam̄ vimuccati avijjāsavā pi cittam̄ vimuccati
 yam̄ kiñ ci samudayadhammam̄, sabban tam nirodhadhammam̄
 n' atthi jātassa amaraṇam̄

Translate into Pali :—

What I know, you know ; what you know, I know
 I learn the saying of the fortunate one
 He will grasp what I explain (fut.) quickly
 After some time he hears the excellent doctrine
 The fortunate one, taking robe-and-bowl, entered Rājagaha ³
 for alms
 Stop ! Ānanda, don't grieve
 He understands that (use direct speech) these beings (are)
 endowed with bad-conduct-of-the-body
 Not-memorizing that speech, I left
 Why (is) this unexplained by the philosopher Gotama ?
 You (plur.) have gone forth from house to homelessness

LESSON 16

Locative Case

The seventh or locative (*sattamī, bhumma, adhikarana, okāsa*) case expresses the place where, the time when or the situation in which an action takes place. The plural is used to express the society in which the action takes place.

The locative is also used in the senses of "about", "in the

¹ This is an idiom and may be translated "who knows?", "you never know", "you never can tell".

² Present participle of *as*, cf. Lesson 8.

³ Capital of Magadha.

case of", "with reference to" (e.g.: "to agree on some points"), "in the situation of", and in certain idioms meaning : knowledge "about", doubt "about", established "in" office or "in" circumspect behaviour, training "under" a teacher and confidence "in" him, putting "into" a jar, disappearing "in" (from) a place. It is frequently used in an "absolute" construction (equivalent to a subordinate clause).

Masculine and neuter nouns in *a* have the locative inflections *e* in the singular and *esu* in the plural : *loke*, "in the world"; *devesu*, "among the gods." Feminines in *ā* have either *āyam* or simply *āya* in the singular and *āsu* in the plural : *kathāyam*, *kathāya*, *kathāsu*. The demonstrative and relative pronouns have the following locative inflections :—

Singular :

Masculine and neuter, *yasmīm* or *yamhi*; feminine, *yāyam* or *yāya* or *yassam*

Plural :

Masculine and neuter, *yesu*; feminine, *yāsu*

From *idam-* : Singular :

Masculine and neuter, *asmīm* or *imasmīm*; feminine, *imāyam* or *imāya*

From *idam-* : Plural :

Masculine and neuter, *imesu*; feminine, *imāsu*

Examples of the use of the locative :

Place :

dhammā raññe, "qualities in a king"

*Nālandāyam*¹ *viharanto*, "dwelling in Nālandā"

rukhamūle nisinnam, "seated at the foot of a tree" (literally "at the root", which is appropriate for a tropical tree)

devatā ākāse, "deities in the sky"

Time :

tasmīm samaye vedanam vedeti, "he feels a sensation on that occasion"

¹ A town in Magadha.

vassānam pacchime māse, "in the last month of the rainy season"

Situation :

tasmin yaññe . . . na rukkhā chijjimsu, "in that sacrifice . . . no trees were cut down"

āpadāsu na vijahati, "he does not abandon (him) in misfortune"

Society :

Māgadhesu viharati, "he lives in Magadha" (literally "among the Magadhans")

Reference, etc. :

idam pi 'ssa hoti sīlasmin, "he has this as regards (moral) character"

citte cittānupassi viharati, "with reference to the mind, he lives observing the mind"

dhammesu . . . nānam, "knowledge of (about) phenomena"

kankhā . . . dhamme, "doubt about the doctrine"

jivite apekham, "hope for life"

(the locative may also be used after *yad idam*)

Establishment :

pettike thāne thapesi, "appointed (him) in his father's place"

satipathhānesu supatitthitacitta, "(whose) mind is well established in the conditions of self-possession" (*sati* is variously translated, usually by "mindfulness")

Confidence :

pasanno aham bhagavati, "I have confidence in the fortunate one" (Loc. Sg. of *bhagavant*)

dhamme pasannā, "she has confidence in the doctrine"

bhagavati brahmacariyam caritvā, "having lived the God-like life under the fortunate one"

Disappearing :

brahma-loke antarahito, "vanished from God's world" (and appeared on Earth)

(this is by supernatural power—*iddhi*—of a monk or deity : ordinary mortals can move away only gradually as expressed by the ablative case).

The locative absolute consists (like the genitive absolute, cf. Lesson 10) of a nexus of noun (or pronoun) + participle. Both are in the locative case. The noun is agent to the participle, which is often but not necessarily passive, and this agent cannot be the same as the agent of the main sentence within which the absolute construction forms a subordinate clause. Further words inflected in the locative in concord with the locative agent, such as adjectives, pronouns, and predicate nouns, may be included in the absolute construction. If the participle has a patient, instrument, etc., this will be in its proper case (accusative, etc.). There may also be indeclinables included in the absolute phrase. A sentence may contain several locative absolutes, each with its own agent, indicating a number of distinct subordinate actions. E.g.: "Though it is raining, it is pouring down, lightning is flashing, a thunderbolt cracking—that he should not see (anything), nor hear a sound!" (four locative absolutes in the Pali). The locative absolute is used much more frequently than the genitive, not being restricted to a special type of relation between the subordinate and main actions. The subordinate action may precede the main action or be simultaneous with it. Any kind of subordinate action may be expressed. The absolute phrase usually precedes the main clause of the sentence, but is sometimes inserted parenthetically.

Examples :—

parinibbute bhagavati . . . Sakko . . . imam gātham abhāsi,
 "when the fortunate one was "liberated" . . .
*Sakko*¹ . . . spoke this verse"

imasmin ca pana veyyākaraṇasmin bhaññamāne Sakkassa
 . . . *dhammacakkhum*² *udapādi*, "and moreover as this
 explanation was being spoken . . . the 'eye of the
 doctrine' arose in ('of') Sakka"

¹ The king of the gods.

² "stem, "eye."

upādāne kho sati bhavo hoti, " attachment being, existence is," "when there is attachment there is existence"

Disampatimhi¹ raññe kālakate . . . rājaputtam rājje abhisincimsu, "after king Disampati died . . . they consecrated the prince in the kingdom."

Future Passive Participle

A future participle (*kicca*) formed with the suffixes *tabba*, *aniya²* or *ya* is normally passive, like the past participle. It is usually called the "future passive participle" (an active participle, formed with the same suffix as the present participle but added to the future instead of the present stem, is also formed, but it is hardly ever used : in the entire Pali Canon only one unambiguous example has so far been pointed out, in a verse ; in Pali the "future passive participle" is used in any construction requiring a future participle). The construction is mostly the same as for the past participle, and the future passive participle may be used as sentence verb or as adjective, a few being used also as nouns. Though all the forms of future passive participle are used all these ways, that in *tabba* is more often used as sentence verb and that in *aniya* as adjective. The inflection is in the three genders on the *a/ā* stem just as in the case of the past participle.

The sense of the future passive participle is generally not simply future but rather imperative or optative : "this must be done," "this should be done," "this ought to be done," also "this can be done".

A strong form of the root is normally used in the future passive participle :—

With suffix *tabba* (or *itabba*) :

(k) <i>kam</i>	<i>kamitabba</i>	to be walked
<i>kar</i>	<i>kātabba</i>	to be done
<i>gam</i>	<i>gantabba</i>	to be gone, must be gone
<i>car</i>	<i>caritabba</i>	must be lived, to be practised

¹ Locative of *i* stem.

² Rarely *aniya*.

<i>ñv</i>	<i>jīvitabba</i>	to be lived
(<i>ñ</i>) <i>ñā</i>	<i>jānitabba</i>	to be known
<i>dā</i>	<i>dātabba</i>	to be given, must be given, should be given
(<i>d</i>) <i>dis</i>	<i>datthabba</i>	to be seen, must be seen (as), should be viewed, must be envisaged, should be considered (in such and such a way)
<i>pad</i>	<i>pajjitattha</i> (on present stem)	(used with various prefixes in the corresponding meanings)
<i>pā</i>	<i>pātabba</i>	to be drunk
<i>pucch</i>	<i>pucchitabba</i>	to be asked
<i>bhās</i>	<i>bhāsitabba</i>	to be spoken, should be spoken
<i>vac</i>	<i>vattabba</i>	to be spoken
<i>vid</i> (II)	<i>veditabba</i>	to be known, to be found out, to be discovered, to be ascertained
(<i>s</i>) <i>su</i>	<i>sotabba</i>	to be heard
<i>sev</i>	<i>sevitabba</i>	to be indulged in, to be pursued
<i>han</i>	<i>hantabba</i>	to be killed

Causative :

<i>kar</i>	<i>kāretabba</i>	must be caused to be made, should be caused to be made
(<i>t</i>) <i>thā</i>	<i>thāpetabba</i>	to be established
<i>bhū</i>	<i>bhāvetabba</i>	to be developed

With suffix *aniya* :

<i>kam</i>	<i>kamaniya</i>	to be loved, lovely
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<i>kar</i>	<i>karaṇiya</i> ¹	what must be done ; duty, business (neuter)
<i>(k)kham</i>	<i>khamaniya</i>	to be pleased ; pleasure, content- ment (neuter)
<i>khād</i>	<i>khādaniya</i>	to be chewed ; (hard) foods (neuter)
<i>(d)dis</i>	<i>dassaniya</i>	what must be seen, beautiful
<i>bhuj</i>	<i>bhojaniya</i>	to be eaten ; (soft) foods (neuter)
<i>mad</i> (III) ("to be- come intoxicated")	<i>madaniya</i>	intoxicating
<i>rañj</i> (I) ("to become impassioned", "to be excited about")	<i>rajanīya</i>	exciting
<i>ram</i>	<i>ramaniya</i> ¹	to be delighted in, delightful
<i>vac</i>	<i>vacanīya</i>	to be said, what ought to be said

With suffix *ya* (or *yya*) :

<i>kar</i>	<i>kicca</i>	to be done, what should be done ; business (neuter)
<i>da</i>	<i>deyya</i>	to be given, gift (neuter)
<i>pā</i>	<i>peyya</i>	to be drunk
<i>bhū</i>	<i>bhabba</i>	capable
<i>labh</i>	<i>labbha</i>	to be obtained, pos- sible

With prefixes the forms are the same. Like the past participle (but rather less often), the future passive participle can be made negative by the prefix *a* (or *an*) : *abhabba*, "incapable."

¹ When the suffix follows a root containing the letter *r*, the *n* is often cerebralized to *ṇ*. This cerebralization of *n* is seen in some other suffixes under similar conditions. As a rule it occurs only when no consonant which would move the tongue intervenes (thus it does not occur in *rajanīya*).

Examples of the use of the future passive participle :—

As impersonal (neuter or agreeing with patient, if expressed) passive, with agent in instrumental :—

te vo bhāvetabbā, " they must be developed by you "

thūpo kātabbo, " a pagoda should be built "

iminā . . . pariyyāyena veditabbam, " it should be ascertained in this way (" by this course ") "

katham pātipajjitatbam, " how should one proceed (behave, conduct oneself) ? "

The active use of future passive participles of intransitive verbs meaning " go ", " move ", " go forth ", etc., is rare. They are much more frequently constructed passively.

Sometimes the future passive participle is accompanied (followed) by the present or future tense of a verb meaning " to be " (" periphrastic construction " : Lesson 24) :—

. . . *maggio gantabbo hoti*, ". . . the road has to be travelled "

maggio kho me gantabbo bhavissati, " the road will have to be travelled by me," " I shall have to travel along the road "

n' amhi kena ci upasamkamitabbo, " I am not to be approached (visited) by anyone."

The future passive participle is used with *man* (III : " think ") to express what one thinks (present), thought (aorist) or might think (optative) of doing or suitable to be done :—

upasamkamitabbam maññeeyya, " he may think it (an assembly) is to be approached," " he might consider it worth approaching."

As adjective (see also *rajanīyo*, etc., in the passage in Exercise 12) :—

ramañīyo pabbato, " the mountain is delightful."

As noun :—

pure vacanīyam pacchā avaca, " you said last (after) what ought to be said first (before)."

Kammadhāraya Compounds

A class of compound somewhat similar to the *tappurisa* (and sometimes included in it as a sub-variety) is the *kammadhāraya*.¹ Like the *tappurisa*, the *kammadhāraya* compound functions as a noun, but in this class the two component words refer to the same locus or object (cf. in English "blackbird"). In place of relation we have identity of locus, the first member being an attribute of the second. If they were not compounded, the members would have to be in the same case, since they would be noun and attribute or two nouns in apposition. If a *tappurisa* were divided, the first member would show the case relation inherent in the compound, the second member the same case as the original compound, determined by its function in the sentence. If a *kammadhāraya* were divided, the second member would again retain the same case as the original compound, but so would the first, since it would have to agree with the second in case.

Examples :—

akālamegho, "an untimely cloud": *mehgo* = "cloud"; *akāla* = "untimely": i.e. out of the usual season.

rājisi, "king-sage": *rājan* + *isi* with elision of the *-an* of the stem *rājan*.

adhammakāro, "unlawful acting"; (for *-kāro* see Lesson 14). *adhamma* = "non-law"—*dhamma* here in the ancient sense of religion-custom-law, not in the restricted sense of the Buddhist doctrine, though the latter represents the two as ultimately one and based on the immutable natural law of the universe, varying only in their degree of nearness and fidelity to the truth.

The word *adhammo* in itself and other similar negative formations are regarded as *kammadhāraya* compounds (*a* + *dhammo*) of a perhaps looser kind. A further, rather rare, group of *kammadhārayas* expresses a comparison between the members, which are nouns in apposition.

cakkaratanam, "wheel jewel", might be interpreted as a

¹ The name is obscure: "character bearing"? (taking *kamma* in the ethical sense of the character or habit or tendencies resulting from action, which is held to determine destiny, and hence as character or attribute in general).

simple apposition or as a comparison: a jewel shaped like a wheel. (The wheel-jewel is one of seven symbolic gems supposed to appear when there is a "universal emperor" in the world.)

Abbreviation

Frequently in Pali texts a passage is repeated verbatim or with only one or two words changed. This is often indicated by giving only the opening words of the passage followed by the word *pe*, "and so on," "etc.," itself an abbreviation of the word *peyyāla*, "etcetera."

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

u(d)-(g)ghar (I) (to make wet)	<i>uggharati</i>	it oozes
(p)pa-(g)ghar (I) <i>car</i> (I)	<i>paggharati</i> <i>carati</i>	it trickles, it drips he proceeds, lives, conducts, carries on (it is difficult to give a general equivalent, <i>car</i> means following a particular way of life, as animals grazing, monks begging, etc.)
(p)pa-(t)thar (I) (to spread)	<i>pattharati</i>	he spreads out
pari-bhū (I)	<i>paribhavati</i>	he despises
makkh (VII)	<i>makkheti</i>	he smears
ā-rādh (VII)	<i>ārādheti</i>	he satisfies
(p)pa-vass (I) (to rain)	<i>pavassati</i>	it rains heavily
u(d)-vah (I) (to carry)	<i>ubbahati</i>	he carries off
vi-har (I)	<i>viharati</i>	he dwells, he lives

Nouns :—

<i>aggo</i>	(also means) tip, the supreme
<i>amacco</i>	minister (privy councillor)
<i>ākāso</i>	sky, space
<i>uttarāsango</i>	cloak
<i>gūtho</i>	dung
<i>candimā</i> (masculine, stem <i>can-</i> <i>dima-</i>)	moon (used only in nominative singular and in compounds)
<i>nakho</i>	fingernail, toenail
<i>posako</i>	rearer, breeder
<i>megho</i>	cloud
<i>viggaho</i>	quarrel, strife
<i>vippatīsāro</i>	regret
<i>vivādo</i>	dispute
<i>suriyo</i>	sun
<i>sūkaro</i>	pig
<i>khomam</i>	flax
<i>vassam</i>	rain, rainy season (plural), year
<i>sīsam</i>	lead
<i>sīsam</i>	head
<i>bhanḍikā</i>	parcel, bundle
<i>sajjhū(m)</i> (neuter)	silver (stem in <i>u</i> , cf. Lesson 19)

Adjectives :—

<i>ummatta</i>	mad
<i>bahuka</i>	much, plenty
<i>veceta</i>	daft
<i>vyatta</i>	intelligent
<i>saka</i>	own (= his own, her own, etc.)
<i>sukkha</i>	dry
<i>mahant</i> (inflected like <i>bhagavant</i>)	great

Indeclinables :—

<i>antarā</i>	within, between, meanwhile, whilst
<i>pe</i>	and so on, etc. (as abbreviation)
<i>bhaṇe</i>	I say !
<i>yagghe</i>	hear !
<i>yoniso</i>	methodically, consequently

EXERCISE 16

Passages for reading :—

1. te yen' aññataram gāmapadam ten' upasamkamīṣu. tatth' addasam̄su pahūtam̄ khomam̄ chaḍḍitam̄. disvā. pe. pahūtam̄ khomasuttam̄ chaḍḍitam̄. disvā. pe. [a whole range of commodities of increasing value is enumerated] pe. pahūtam̄ suvaṇṇam̄ chaḍḍitam̄. disvā sahāyako sahāyakam̄ āmantesi : yassa kho samma athāya iccheyyāma sāṇam̄ vā sāṇasuttam̄ vā . . . sīsam̄ vā sajjhum̄ vā, idam̄ pahūtam̄ suvaṇṇam̄ chaḍḍitam̄. tena hi samma tvañ ca sāṇabhāram̄ chaḍḍehi, ahañ ca sajjhubhāram̄ chaḍḍessāmi. ubho suvaṇṇabhāram̄ ādāya gamissāmā ti. ayam̄ kho me samma sāṇabhāro durābhato ca susannaddho ca. alam me ; tvam̄ pajānāhī ti . . .

2. bhūtapubbañ aññataro sūkaraposako puriso sakamhā gāmā aññam̄ gāmam̄ agamāsi. tatth' addasā pahūtam̄ suk-khagūtham̄ chaḍḍitam̄. disvāñ¹ assa etad ahosi : ayam̄ me bahuko sukhagūtho chaḍḍito, mamañ ca sūkarabhattam̄. yan nūnāham̄ ito sukhagūtham̄ hareyyan ti. so uttarāsaṅgam̄ pattharitvā pahūtam̄ sukhagūtham̄ āharitvā bhaṇḍikam̄ bandhitvā sīse ubbāhetvā² agamāsi. tassa antarā magge mahā akālamegho pāvassi. so uggharantam̄ paggharantam̄ yāva agganakhā gūthena makkhito gūthabhāram̄ ādāya agamāsi. tam̄ enam̄³ manussā disvā evam̄ āhaṁsu⁴ : kacci no tvam̄

¹ *disvāna* is an archaic form of *disvā* used mostly in verse ; sometimes the form *disvān'* is used in prose, when a vowel follows.

² Causative in same meaning as simple verb ; the double form of causative of this verb is used in the meaning " to have someone carry off ".

³ *enam̄* = " him "—accusative singular masculine of a pronoun of the 3rd person, used only in accusative as enclitic form.

⁴ *āhaṁsu* = " they said "—Lesson 21.

bhaṇe ummatto, kacci veceto. katham hi nāma uggharantam paggharantam yāva agganakhā gūthena makkhito gūtha-bhāram harissasi ti. tumhe kho ettha bhaṇe ummattā tumhe vecetā tathā hi pana me sūkarabhattan ti.

Translate into English :—

Bhagavā Rājagahe viharati
 ime candimasuriyā parasmīm loke na imasmīm
 kismīm vo viggaho, kismīm vivādo
 evam vutte aññataro rājāmacco rājānam etad avoca
 na dāni tena ciram jīvitabbam bhavissati
 so bhotā raññā vippaṭisāro na karaṇīyo
 na kho pan' etam Poṭṭhapāda evam daṭṭhabbam
 kiñ cid eva karaṇīyam uppajji
 idam sevitabbam, idam na sevitabbam

Translate into Pali (this is a Pali passage for retranslation, given as literally as possible to show the construction of long sentences with conjunctive particles and direct speeches, as well as the repetitive and ponderous style of debating priests and philosophers in which much of the Pali Canon is written) :—

If (*ce*) now (*va kho pana*) I (put first) were to ask (optative) the philosopher Gotama a question, if (*ce*) in that connection the philosopher Gotama were to ask me thus : "Priest,¹ this question, now (*ca*), should not be asked (future passive participle) thus, but (*nāma*) thus, priest, this question should be asked," this assembly would despise me for that (*tena*—place at beginning of clause) : "The priest Soṇadaṇḍa is a fool (put first), unintelligent, he could (*sak(k)*, aorist) not ask (*pucchitum*—infinitive of *pucch*, Lesson 19; place at end of clause) the philosopher Gotama a question consequently (precedes 'question')."

If now (as before) the philosopher Gotama were to ask me (put first) a question, and I were not to satisfy (optative) (his : omit) mind (accusative) with (my) explanation of his question, if in that connection the philosopher Gotama were to say to me (accusative) thus : "Priest, this question, now, should not be

¹ Word order : "Not now this, priest, question thus should be asked."

explained thus, but thus, priest, this question should be explained," this assembly would despise me for that : "The priest Sonadanda is a fool, unintelligent, he couldn't satisfy (*ārādheta*—infinitive) (his) mind with (his) explanation of the philosopher Gotama's question."

LESSON 17

Declension of Masculine and Neuter Nouns in -a and Feminine Nouns in -ā

As all the cases of the nouns in *a* have been given we can now recapitulate the whole declension, adding the various pro-nominal inflections (such as the ablatives in *asmā* and *amhā*) which are sometimes used with these nouns :—

Masculine stem in *a*, *loka* :

		Singular	Plural
1.	{ Nom. Voc.	<i>loko</i> <i>loka</i>	} <i>lokā</i>
2.	Acc.	<i>lokam</i>	<i>loke</i>
3.	Instr.	<i>lokena</i>	<i>lokehi</i>
4.	Dative	<i>lokāya, lokassa</i>	<i>lokānam</i>
5.	Abl.	<i>lokā, lokasmā,</i> <i>lokamhā (lokato)</i>	<i>lokehi</i>
6.	Gen.	<i>lokassa</i>	<i>lokānam</i>
7.	Loc.	<i>loke, lokasmīm</i>	<i>lokесu</i>

Neuters in *a* :

—have the special forms nominative singular in *am* and nominative and accusative plural in *āni* : *cittam*, *cittāni* ; otherwise they are inflected in the same way as the masculines.

Declension of feminine stems in *ā* :

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>kathā</i>	
Voc.	<i>kathē</i>	(<i>kathā</i>) or <i>kathāyo</i>
Acc.	<i>katham</i>	
Ins.		<i>kathāhi</i>
Dat.		<i>kathānam</i>
Abl.		<i>kathāhi</i>
Gen.		<i>kathānam</i>
Loc.	<i>kathāya</i> or <i>kathāyam</i>	<i>kathāsu</i>

Declension of Pronouns

Recapitulation of the pronominal declension :—

Stem *ya(d)* (relative pronoun) :

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom.	<i>yo</i>	<i>yam</i> or <i>yad</i>	<i>yā</i>			
Acc.	<i>yam</i>	<i>yam</i> or <i>yad</i>	<i>yam</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>yāni</i>	<i>yā</i>
Ins.	<i>yena</i>		<i>yāya</i>	<i>yehi</i>		<i>yāhi</i>
Dat.	<i>yassa</i>		<i>yassā</i>	<i>yesam</i>		<i>yāsam</i>
Abl.	<i>yasmā</i> or <i>yamhā</i>		<i>yāya</i>	<i>yehi</i>		<i>yāhi</i>
Gen.	<i>yassa</i>		<i>yassā</i>	<i>yesam</i>		<i>yāsam</i>
Loc.	<i>yasmiṁ</i> or <i>yamhi</i>		<i>yāya(m)</i> or <i>yassam</i>	<i>yesu</i>		<i>yāsu</i>

Personal pronouns :

	FIRST— <i>ma(d)</i> or <i>mam-</i>		SECOND— <i>tu(d)</i>	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>aham</i>	<i>mayam</i>	<i>tvam</i>	<i>tumhe</i>
Acc.	<i>mam</i>	<i>amhe</i> or <i>no</i> ¹	<i>tvam</i> or <i>tam</i>	<i>tumhe</i> or <i>vo</i> ¹
Ins.	<i>mayā</i> or <i>me</i> ¹	<i>amhehi</i> or <i>no</i>	<i>tayā</i> or <i>te</i> ¹	<i>tumhehi</i> or <i>vo</i>
Dat.	<i>mama(m)</i> or <i>me</i> , sometimes <i>mayham</i>	<i>amhākam</i> ³ or <i>no</i>	<i>tava</i> or <i>te</i>	<i>tumhākam</i> ² or <i>vo</i>
Abl.	<i>mayā</i>	<i>amhehi</i>	<i>tayā</i>	<i>tumhehi</i>
Gen.	<i>mama(m)</i> or <i>me</i> , sometimes <i>mayham</i>	<i>amhākam</i> ³ or <i>no</i>	<i>tava</i> or <i>te</i>	<i>tumhākam</i> ² or <i>vo</i>
Loc.	<i>mayi</i>	<i>amhesu</i>	<i>tayi</i>	<i>tumhesu</i>

¹ *me*, *no*, *te*, and *vo* are unemphatic forms used as enclitics.

² Occasionally *tumhām*.

³ Occasionally *asmākam*.

THIRD—*ta(d)*

Nominative singular : *so* (sometimes *sa*), *tam* or *tad*, *sā* ; rest as *ya(d)*.

Demonstrative *idam-* : singular masculine and feminine nominative *ayam*, accusative *imam* ; neuter *idam* ; instrumental masculine and neuter *iminā*, feminine *imāya* ; genitive/dative masculine and neuter *assa*, feminine *assā* ; ablative masculine and neuter *imamhā* or *imasnā*, feminine *imāya* ; locative masculine and neuter *asmim* or *imasnīm*, feminine *imāya(m)*.

Plural follows the declension of *ya(d)*, in all genders, on the stem *ima*.

Interrogative *kim* as *ya(d)* (stem *ka*) except : neuter nominative accusative singular *kim* ; masculine and neuter dative and genitive singular either *kassa* or *kissa* ; masculine and neuter locative singular *kismim* or *kimhi*.

A demonstrative pronoun with the stem *na* is inflected in the

same way as *ta(d)* : accusative singular *nam*, genitive plural *nesam*, etc. The nominative does not seem to be used. The meaning is hardly distinguishable from that of *ta(d)*.

Adverbial Accusative

The accusative singular neuter of a noun or adjective (i.e., a masculine noun is made neuter, etc.) may be used as an "adverb" or indeclinable. This kind of adverb is called *bhāvanapumsaka*, "impersonal-neuter" or "neuter of state", or *kiriyāvisesana*, "action-qualifier." E.g. :—

Adjective.	Adverb.
<i>cira</i> long (time)	<i>ciram</i> (for a) long (time)
<i>dīgha</i> long (place or time)	<i>dīgham</i> long
<i>rassa</i> short	<i>rassam</i> shortly (e.g. in breathing "shortly")
<i>sādhuka</i> good	<i>sādhukam</i> well

Numerals eka, dvi, pañca, satam, sahassam

The numeral stem *eka*, "one," is inflected like the relative pronoun, except in the feminine, where in the dative, genitive, and locative singular, a stem in *i* appears instead of *a*. It is used like an adjective or pronoun, or like the indefinite article in English : "a" (but only to emphasize the indefiniteness when required). In the plural it means "some" :—

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom.	<i>eko</i>	<i>ekam</i>	<i>ekā</i>			
Acc.	<i>ekam</i>	<i>ekam</i>	<i>ekam</i>	<i>eke</i>	<i>ekāni</i>	<i>ekā</i>
Inst.		<i>ekena</i>	<i>ekāya</i>	<i>ekehi</i>		<i>ekāhi</i>
Dat.		<i>ekassa</i>	<i>ekissā</i>		<i>ekesam</i>	<i>ekāsam</i>
Abl.		<i>ekasmā</i> or <i>ekamhā</i>	<i>ekāya</i>		<i>ekehi</i>	<i>ekāhi</i>
Gen.		<i>ekassa</i>	<i>ekissā</i>		<i>ekesam</i>	<i>ekāsam</i>
Loc.		<i>ekasmin</i> or <i>ekamhi</i>	<i>ekissā</i>		<i>ekesu</i>	<i>ekāsu</i>

The numerals *dvi*,¹ "two" and *pañca*, "five," which are used like adjectives, are inflected as follows for all genders :—

Nom. Acc.	<i>dve</i>	<i>pañca</i>
Ins.	<i>dvīhi</i>	<i>pañcahi</i>
Dat.	<i>dvinnam</i>	<i>pañcannam</i>
Abl.	<i>dvīhi</i>	<i>pañcahi</i>
Gen.	<i>dvinnam</i>	<i>pañcannam</i>
Loc.	<i>dvīsu</i>	<i>pañcasu</i>

The numerals *satam*, "hundred" and *sahassam*, "thousand" are neuter nouns, inflected like neuters in *a* and used in apposition with other nouns (i.e. not agreeing in gender but only in case) or with nouns in the genitive. They are used in both singular and plural: *satam purisam* or *satāni purisā* or *satam purisā* or *satāni purisam* or *satam purisānam*, all meaning "a hundred men". Alternatively a compound may be formed: *purisasatam* (genitive *tappurisa*).

Conjunctive Indeclinables

Phrases or sentences may be joined to make a continuous "period" or paragraph by "conjunctive" (also "disjunctive", etc.) indeclinables, several of which have been met already. Here we may recapitulate these in a synopsis of the main indeclinables of this type, grouped according to function (with references to passages for reading in previous exercises in which some of them have occurred).

"Conjunctive" (*samuuccaya*) in the literal sense :—

ca (enclitic) "and", "now" (see Exercises 14, 16—second passage and translation into Pali)

pi (enclitic) "also", "too" (see Exercise 15, sentence for translation)

atha (initial) "then" (see Exercise 12).

¹ In derivatives and compounds the stems *dvi*, *du*, *dve*, and *dvā* are used.

"Disjunctive" (*vikappana*) :—

vā (enclitic) "or", "either" (see Exercise 15, sentence for translation)

udāhu (initial) "or?" (used in interrogative disjunctions) (see Exercises 17, 18, sentences for translation).

"Adversative" (*visesa*) :—

pana (enclitic) "but", "however" (see Exercises 11, 17).

"Causal" (*kārana*) :—

hi (enclitic) "for", "because" (see Exercises 13, 14)

tasmā "therefore"

tena "therefore" (see Exercise 16, translation into Pali) ("conclusive")

tad, tam "then", "so" ("illative").

"Emphatic" (*ekamsa*) :—

kho (enclitic) "indeed" (see Exercises

12, 14)

khalu (enclitic) "indeed"

ha "indeed", "truly"

} (emphasize the whole sentence)

"Hypothetical" (*samkā*) :—

ce (enclitic) "if" (see Exercise 16, translation into Pali)

sace (initial) "if" (examples in Lessons 10, 14 illustrating use of future and optative).

"Interrogative" (*pucchana*) :—

nu (enclitic) "?", "now?" (see Exercise 12)

nanu "isn't it?"

udāhu "or?" (introduces second member of a disjunction, cf. above).

(Some of these indeclinables have other uses besides the connecting of phrases or sentences: cf. Vocabulary.)

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

anu-pa¹-(k)khand (I) *anupakkhandati* he goes over to, he is converted to, he joins

¹ *pa* here not > *p̄pa* (cf. *anu-pa-gam* in Vocabulary 28: here too we might restore *-pi-*).

<i>ā-(k)khā</i> (I)	<i>akkhāti</i> ¹	he tells, he reports (especially tradition)
<i>ā-(s)sas</i> (I)	<i>assasati</i> ¹	he breathes in
<i>pari-ā-dā</i> (III)	<i>pariyādiyati</i>	he uses up, he exhausts
<i>vi-bhaj</i> (I)	<i>vibhajati</i>	he divides
<i>apa-vad</i> (I)	<i>apavadati</i>	he disparages

Nouns :—

<i>bhāgineyyo</i>	nephew (sister's son)
<i>sakato</i> (also neuter)	cart
<i>sattho</i>	caravan
<i>satthavāho</i>	caravan-merchant
<i>udakam</i>	water
<i>kattham</i>	firewood
<i>tinam</i>	grass
<i>micchā</i>	wrong, misconduct
<i>sabhā</i>	assembly hall

Adjectives :—

<i>uttara</i>	northern
<i>haritaka</i>	green, fresh

Pronoun :—

<i>katama</i>	which ?, which one ?
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Indeclinables :—

<i>ekamsena</i>	for certain, certainly, definitely
<i>ekato</i>	on one side, together, on either side
<i>dvidhā</i>	twofold, twice, in two
<i>yam</i> (as <i>nipāta</i>)	since, if, that . . . (with optative)
<i>saha</i>	along with, according to (usually with instrumental)

¹ Cf. footnote in Lesson 15.

EXERCISE 17

Passage for reading :—

bhūtapubbam mahā sakaṭasattho sakaṭasahassam̄ purathimā janapadā pacchimam̄ janapadam̄ agamāsi. so yena yena gacchati khippam eva pariyādiyati tiṇakatṭhodakam̄¹ haritakavāṇam̄. tasmiṇi kho pana satthe dve satthavāhā ahesum̄ ; eko pañcannam̄ sakaṭasatānam̄, eko pañcannam̄ sakaṭasatānam̄. atha kho tesam̄ satthavāhānam̄ etad ahosi : ayam̄ kho mahā sakaṭasattho sakaṭasahassam̄. te mayam̄ yena yena gacchāma khippam eva pariyādiyati tiṇakatṭhodakam̄ haritakavāṇam̄. yan nūna mayam̄ imam̄ sattham̄ dvidhā vibhajeyyāma ekato pañca sakaṭasatāni.

Translate into English :—

tena hi brāhmaṇa suṇāhi, bhāsissāmi
dīgham̄ assasāmi
mā ekena² dve agamittha
disvā va mayam̄ tam̄ bhagavantam̄ Gotamam̄ gamissāma
(disvā is put first for emphasis)
devā sabhāyam̄ sannisinnā honti
santān'³ eva nu kho saddāni nāssosi, udāhu asantāni
aham pana agārasmā anagāriyam̄ pabbajissāmi
katame pañca
kāmesu micchā na caritabbā
yam̄ sukho bhavam̄ tam̄ sukhā mayam̄, yam̄ dukkho bhavam̄
tam̄ dukkhā mayam̄

Translate into Pali :—

Priests declare (one) endowed with these five characteristics a priest.

Of these five characteristics let us except class, for what will class effect (*kar*) ?

“ Don’t you bother, let the priest Soṇadaṇḍa discuss with me.”

When it had been spoken thus the priest Soṇadaṇḍa said this to the fortunate one : “ Let the honourable Gotama not trouble, let the honourable Gotama be silent, I by myself

¹ The vowels *a* + *u* combine as *o*, hence *kattha* + *udakanī* combine as here in a compound.

² Instrumental of way by which, here meaning : “ one way ”, “ the same way ”.

³ Elision of final *i* before a following vowel in close junction.

(*eva*) will make a reply to them according to the doctrine." Then (add *kho* for emphasis) the priest Soṇadaṇḍa said this to those priests : "Sirs ! Do not speak thus : ' His honour Soṇadaṇḍa surely disparages class, disparages prayers,¹ certainly his honour Soṇadaṇḍa is going over to the argument of the philosopher Gotama himself (*eva*).' I do not, sir, disparage either class or prayers."

At that very (*kho pana*) time a young priest called Aṅgaka, a nephew of the priest Soṇadaṇḍa, was sitting (past participle and *hoti*) in that assembly.

Do you see (3rd person), sirs, this young priest Aṅgaka, our nephew ? (make interrogative merely by inversion of agent and verb). Yes (*evam*), sir.

Where (there is) virtue, there (there is) wisdom, where wisdom, virtue.

It is reported (passive) that (omit "that" and put the subject spoken of in the accusative—"specification of state") in the world the supreme is of-virtue-and-wisdom.

LESSON 18

Declension of Masculine and Neuter Nouns in -i and -in

A few nouns in all genders have stems in *i*. The masculines and neuters are inflected as follows :—

	MASCULINE— <i>pāni</i> , "hand"		NEUTER— <i>akkhi</i> , "eye"	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>pāni</i>		<i>akkhi</i>	<i>akkhī</i>
Acc.	<i>pānim</i>		<i>akkhim</i>	<i>akkhit</i>
Inst.	<i>pāninā</i>		<i>akkhi</i> or <i>akkhim</i> for both cases	<i>akkhīni</i> or <i>akkhit</i> for both cases
Dat.	<i>pānīno</i>			
Abl.	{ <i>pāninā</i> { <i>pānito</i>			
Gen.	{ <i>pānīno</i> { <i>pānissa</i>			
Loc.	<i>pānismīm</i>		<i>pāntsu</i>	
			Rest as masculine.	

¹ Here the phrases are not joined by a conjunctive particle but simply juxtaposed, the verb being repeated, as in the English. Cf. the imperatives above. Note the emboxing of direct speeches here as an element in period construction.

(the vocative is the same as the nominative) (the stem vowel may be long or short in the instrumental to locative plural).

The extremely rare adjectives in *i* follow the same declension.

The suffix *in* added to noun stems in place of the stem vowel forms possessive adjectives or (more rarely) nouns specialized from them. Thus from *saññā*, perception, is formed a stem *saññin* "having perception", "sentient", inflected as follows :—

	MASCULINE.		
	Singular.	Plural.	
Nominative	<i>saññi</i>		
Accusative	<i>saññinam</i>		
Instrumental	<i>saññinā</i>		
Dative	<i>saññino</i>	<i>saññīlhi</i>	
Ablative	<i>saññinā</i>	<i>saññīlnam</i>	
Genitive	<i>saññino</i>	<i>saññīlhi</i>	
Locative	<i>saññini</i>	<i>saññīlnam</i>	
		<i>saññīlsu</i>	
			note that these cases coincide with the <i>i</i> declension except for the locative singular form.

(vocative : *saññi*).

Neuter : (extremely rare : inflections as *akkhi* above).

The feminine stem is formed by adding *i* (as *saññini*), it is inflected in the same way as other feminines in *i* (see below, Lesson 20).

These possessives appear frequently as final members of compounds.

The above declensions have also forms borrowed from the pronominal declension for the ablative and locative singular :—

Ablative : *pāñismā*, *pānimhā*; *saññismā*, *saññimhā*

Locative : *pāñismim*, *pānimhi*; *saññismim*, *saññimhi*
(the only forms used)

Second Conjugation

Verbs of the second conjugation (*rudhādi gāṇa*) form present stems by strengthening the root with a nasal and adding the stem vowel *a*. The nasal is inserted between the root vowel and the following consonant, and is articulated in the same place as that consonant or is the pure nasal if the consonant is *s*. The

personal endings are the same as for the first conjugation. From the root *bhuj*, "to eat" :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>bhuñjati</i>	<i>bhuñjanti</i>
2nd person	<i>bhuñjasī</i>	<i>bhuñjatha</i>
1st person	<i>bhuñjāmi</i>	<i>bhuñjāma</i>

Similarly conjugated are :—

<i>chid</i>	<i>chindati</i>	he cuts
<i>muc</i>	<i>muñcati</i>	he frees
<i>sic</i>	<i>siñcati</i>	he sprinkles
<i>his</i>	<i>himsati</i>	he injures

Other tenses :—

Optative : *bhuñjeyya*

Present participle : *chindanto* (nom.), *chindato* (gen.) ;
bhuñjamāna ; —of causative : *chedāpento*

Gerund : *chinditvā*, *bhuñjitvā*

Past participle : *chinna*, *bhutta*

Aorist : *chindi*

Future : *chindissati*

Passive : *chijjati*

Causative : *muñcāpeti*

Comparison

Comparison is effected by the use of certain suffixes added to the stems of adjectives (and occasionally of indeclinables). The usual suffix is *tara*, and its meaning includes both the "comparative" and the "superlative" according to the context. The suffix can be added direct to any stem ending in a vowel. Consonant stems may be used by first adding *a*. Comparative adjectives in *tara* are inflected like other adjectives in *a* (fem. *ā*).

Examples :—

<i>garu</i> "heavy"	<i>garutara</i> "heavier"
<i>dassaniya</i> "beautiful"	<i>dassaniyatara</i> "more beautiful", "most beautiful"
<i>pañita</i> "delightful"	<i>pañitatara</i> "more delightful", "most delightful"
<i>vannavant</i> "handsome", "beautiful"	<i>vannavantatara</i> "more handsome"
(consonant stem)	

Comparatives are constructed with the ablative of the word denoting that with which comparison is made: *imamhā . . . phalam . . . pañitataram*, "a fruit more delightful than this." The indeclinable *ito*, "from this," "than this," is sometimes used in comparisons. When the meaning is superlative, the ablative (= "from", "than") is replaced by the genitive (= partitive genitive, the meaning being "best of", "best among"): *nesam . . . dassaniyataro*, "the most beautiful among them."

Some comparatives use other suffixes. Whereas *tara* is added to any stem, two special suffixes, one usually comparative and the other usually superlative, are used when the derivation is made directly from a root ("primary derivation": cf. Lesson 25). They are (*i*)(*y*)*ya* (comparative) and *itttha* (superlative), inflected as adjectives in *a* (fem. *ā*). Only a few of these are commonly used :—

<i>kañ</i>	<i>(khudda</i>	—	<i>kañitttha</i>
	"decrease")	"small", "minor")	"younger", "youngest"
<i>ja</i> ("increase")	<i>(vuddha</i>	—	<i>jettha</i> "elder", "eldest", "most) senior"
	"old", "elder")		
<i>pāp</i>	<i>pāpa</i> "bad"	<i>pāpiya</i>	— ¹
		"worse"	
<i>bhū</i>	<i>(bahu</i>	<i>bhiyya</i>	—
	"much")	"more"	

¹ The rare *pāpittha*, "worst," is not found in the *Dīgha* (it has a remarkable form with superlative and comparative suffixes: *pāpitthatara*).

(<i>siri</i>)	(<i>kalyāṇa</i>	<i>seyya</i>	<i>settha</i>	" best "
	" good ")	" better "		

Some of these are used in certain forms as indeclinables (adverbs) : *bhiyyo*, " more "; *seyyo*, " better. "

A superlative suffix *tama* is rarely seen except in the pronoun *katama*, " which one ? " (used in plural also). The sense is " which of these things ? ", or " which of all possible things (indefinite) ? "

Ordinal Numerals

The first six ordinal numerals are as follows :—

<i>pāthama</i>	first
<i>dutiya</i>	second
<i>tatiya</i>	third
<i>catuttha</i>	fourth
<i>pañcama</i>	fifth
<i>chattha</i>	sixth

They are declined like adjectives in *a*, the feminine being usually in *ā* except in the case of *pañcamī* (*catulthī* and *chatthī* are occasionally used also).

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>anu-(p)pā-dā</i> (I)	<i>anuppadeți</i>	grant
<i>anu-yuj</i> (II)	<i>anuyuñjati</i>	submit (p.p. <i>anuyutta</i>)
<i>antara-dhā</i> (III) (the prefix <i>antara</i> means " within ")	<i>antaradhāyati</i>	disappear (p.p. <i>antarahita</i> with <i>dhā</i> > <i>hi</i> as weak form of the root)
<i>abhi-ni-vajj</i> (VII)	<i>abhinivajjeti</i>	avoid
<i>ā-(c)chad</i> (VII)	<i>acchādeti</i>	dress
<i>o-sakk</i> (I) (to go) (the prefix <i>o</i> means " down ", " off ")	<i>osakkati</i>	draw back, retire
<i>o-har</i> (I)	causative : <i>ohāreti</i> = shave off	
<i>gil</i> (I*)	<i>gilati</i>	swallow

<i>div</i> (III)	<i>dibbati</i>	play, gamble
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi</i> ¹ -(<i>t</i>) <i>thā</i> (I)	<i>paṭiṭṭhahati</i>	set up, station it-self
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vi-ram</i> (I)	<i>paṭiviramati</i>	abstain (p.p. <i>paṭi-virata</i>)
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-dā</i> (I)	<i>padeti</i>	give to, hand over (aorist <i>pādāsi</i>)
<i>pari-kujj</i> (I) (to bend, to fold)	<i>palikujjati</i> (in a few words <i>pari</i> is changed to <i>pali</i>)	squat down (gerund <i>pali-kujjitvā</i>)
<i>pari-bhū</i> (I)	<i>paribhavati</i>	despise (causative <i>paribhāveti</i> treat with, penetrate with, fill with)
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vatt</i> (I)	<i>pavattati</i>	go on, continue, proceed, set going, start
<i>pātu(r)-bhū</i> (I) (the prefix <i>pātu(r)</i> means "manifest")	<i>pātubhavati</i> (<i>r</i> dropped in the present tense)	become manifest, appear
<i>budh</i> (III)	<i>bujjhati</i>	know, be aware of
<i>mān</i> (VII)	<i>māneti</i>	honour, respect
<i>lip</i> (II)	<i>limpati</i>	smear (p.p. <i>litta</i>)
<i>vatt</i> (I)	<i>vattati</i>	proceed, conduct oneself, go on (doing) (imp. 2nd sing. <i>vattāhi</i>)
<i>vi-ati-sār</i> (VII) (the prefix <i>ati</i> means "over", "very", "exceedingly")	<i>vītisāreti</i> ²	converse, make (conversation : <i>kathā</i>)
<i>sam-anu-sās</i> (I)	<i>samanusāsati</i>	install, appoint (as ruler)

¹ Before a root beginning with (*t*)*th*, and occasionally elsewhere, (*p*)*paṭi* is changed to *paṭi*.

² Sometimes when two vowels meet the second is elided and the first lengthened.

<i>sam-ā-dā</i> (III)	<i>samādiyati</i>	conform (to a rule or way of life) (p.p. <i>samādinna</i>)
<i>sam-mud</i> (I)	<i>sammudati</i>	greet, exchange greetings with (<i>saddhim</i> and instrumental) (aorist <i>sammudi</i>)

Nouns :—

<i>akkhadhutto</i>	gambler
<i>akkho</i>	die (in dice : but played by drawing several dice of different values)
<i>acelo</i>	naked ascetic
<i>abhisamparāyo</i>	future state
<i>ākappo</i>	deportment, style
<i>odano</i>	boiled rice
<i>kukkuravatiko</i>	canine (ascetic) (dog-vower)
<i>kukkuro</i>	dog
<i>kummāso</i>	barley bread
<i>keso</i>	hair (of the head)
<i>govatiko</i>	bovine (ascetic)
<i>jānapado</i>	country dweller
<i>negamo</i>	town dweller
<i>padeso</i>	place, locality, region
<i>pāno</i>	life (breath, animal life), living being
<i>mado</i>	drink (intoxicating), excess
<i>(v)vatam</i> ¹	vow
<i>vāso</i>	dwelling place, camp
<i>ahitam</i>	disadvantage, hardship
<i>āvaraṇam</i>	shelter
<i>kaṭukam</i>	bitterness
<i>dāyajjam</i>	inheritance
<i>dukkaram</i>	hard task
<i>majjam</i>	intoxicant, liquor, drink
<i>rajjam</i>	kingdom
<i>vattam</i>	conduct, duty, government

¹ The initial is doubled in some compounds but not in others : *silabbatam* but *kukkuravatam*, although an occasional variant would substitute *kukkuravattam* for the latter.

<i>vijitam</i>	realm, kingdom
<i>visam</i>	poison
<i>sattham</i>	sword
<i>hitam</i>	benefit, welfare
<i>anattamanatā</i>	worry, disquiet, anxiety
<i>chamā</i>	earth, ground
<i>disā</i>	direction, region
<i>musā</i>	falsehood
<i>rakkhā</i>	safety
<i>sahavyatā</i>	association, condition, union (with genitive)
<i>pātirājan-</i>	hostile king (declined like <i>rājan-</i>)

Masculine nouns declined like *pāni* :—

<i>isi</i>	sage, seer
<i>kali</i>	unlucky die, bad luck, the iron age (the present decadent period of civilization, which began c. 1000 B.C. with the discovery of iron and consequent increased horrors of warfare)
<i>gahapati</i>	householder
<i>cakkavatti</i>	emperor
<i>muṭṭhi</i>	fist
<i>samādhi</i>	concentration
<i>sārathi</i>	charioteer

Adjectives declined like *saññin* :—

<i>ātāpin</i>	energetic (with ascetic energy)
<i>-kārin</i>	doing
<i>-cārin</i>	living, behaving, carrying on, going on
<i>brahmacārin</i>	celibate (living like God)
<i>-vihārin</i>	living, dwelling, being
Noun : <i>pakkhin</i>	bird (" winged ")

Adjectives :—

<i>adhana</i>	poor
<i>anattamana</i>	disturbed, worried
<i>abhiñña</i>	learned
<i>kāsāya</i>	brown, orange, saffron (colour of the robes of Buddhist monks and of some

	other ascetics : original shade uncertain, now saffron)
<i>dibba</i>	divine, heavenly
<i>dharmika</i>	just
<i>parama</i>	most, highest
<i>pāpa</i>	evil
<i>pettika</i>	paternal
<i>mānusaka</i>	human
<i>sammadaniya</i>	agreeable, pleasant
<i>sārāṇiya</i>	polite
<i>kīna</i>	inferior

Indeclinables :—

<i>addhā</i>	certainly
<i>anvad</i>	after (behind) (this word is always followed by <i>eva</i>)
<i>api ca</i>	nevertheless
<i>apubbam acarimam</i>	simultaneously
<i>āgatāgataṁ</i>	each time it came
<i>ingha</i>	here !
<i>ekantikena</i>	finally, conclusively
<i>tāta</i>	my son ! (affectionate address)
<i>dīgharattam</i>	long (time)
<i>pacchā</i>	afterwards, back, behind, west
<i>re</i>	damn you !, hey ! (contemptuous address)
<i>va</i> (enclitic)	like
(s)sudam	even

Gerund :—

<i>nissāya</i>	depending on, leaning on (<i>ni-(s)sī</i> (I))
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EXERCISE 18

Passages for reading :—

I. bhūtapubbam dve akkhadhuttā akkhehi dibbim̄su. eko akkhadhutto āgatāgataṁ kaliṁ gilati. addasā kho dutiyo akkhadhutto tam akkhadhuttam āgatāgataṁ kaliṁ gilantam. disvā akkhadhuttam etad avoca : tvam̄ kho samma ekantikena

jināsi, dehi samma akkhe, pajohissāmī¹ ti. evam sammā ti kho so akkhadutto tassa akkhadhattassa akkhe pādāsi. atha kho so akkhadutto akkhe visena paribhāvetvā tam akkhadhattam etad avoca : ehi kho samma akkhehi dibbissāmā ti. evam sammā ti kho so akkhadutto tassa akkhadhattassa paccassosi. dutiyam pi kho te akkhaduttā akkhehi dibbiñsu, dutiyam pi kho so akkhadutto āgatāgataṁ kalim gilati. addasā kho dutiyo akkhadutto tam akkhadhattam dutiyam pi āgatāgataṁ kalim gilantam. disvā tam akkhadhattam etad avoca :—

littam paramena tejasā²
gilam akkham puriso na bujjhati
gila re gila pāpadhuttaka
pacchā te kaṭukam bhavissatī ti.

2. bhūtapubbaṁ rājā Dañhanemi nāma ahosi cakkavatti dhammiko dhammarājā³ . . . atha kho rājā Dañhanemi vassasahassānam accayena aññataram purisam āmantesi. yadā tvam ambho purisa passeyyāsi dibbam cakkaratanam⁴ osakkitam thānā cutam, atha me āroceyyāsi ti. evam devā ti kho so puriso rañño Dañhanemissa paccassosi. addasā kho so puriso vassasahassānam accayena dibbam cakkaratanam osakkitam thānā cutam. disvā yena rājā Dañhanemi ten' upasamkami, upasamkamitvā rājanam Dañhanemim etad avoca. yagghe deva jāneyyāsi dibbam te cakkaratanam osakkitam thānā cutan ti. atha kho rājā Dañhanemi jeṭṭha-puttam kumāram āmantāpetvā etad avoca. dibbam kira me tāta kumāra cakkaratanam osakkitam thānā cutam. sutam kho pana m' etam, yassa rañño cakkavattissa dibbam cakkaratanam osakkati thānā cavati, na dāni tena raññā ciram jīvitabbam hoti ti. bhuttā kho pana me mānusakā kāmā, samayo dibbe kāme pariyesitum.⁵ ehi tvam tāta kumāra imam paṭhavim⁶ paṭipajja. aham pana kesamassum⁷ ohāretvā,

¹ " I shall make a votive offering ".

² Instrumental of *tejo*, " heat," " energy," " potency."

³ *dhammo* here is the way or custom of good behaviour and good government, justice, supposed to have been followed by ancient emperors in a less degenerate period of civilization than ours.

⁴ The *dibbam cakkaratanam* in this narrative suggests a comet, fancied to remain in the sky throughout the reign of a just emperor.

⁵ " to seek ", infinitive, see next Lesson.

⁶ Accusative of *paṭhavi* (fem.), " earth."

⁷ *massu(m)*, " beard."

kāsāyāni vatthāni acchādetvā, agārasmā anagāriyam pabbajissāmī ti. atha kho rājā Dañhanemi jetṭhaputtañ kumāram sādhukam rajje samanusāsitvā, kesamassum ohāretvā kāsāyāni vatthāni acchādetvā, agārasmā anagāriyam pabbaji. sattāhapabbajite kho pana rājisimhi dibbañ cakkaratanam antaradhāyi. atha kho aññataro puriso yena rājā khattiyo ten' upasamkami, upasamkamitvā rājānam khattiym etad avoca : yagghe deva jāneyyāsi dibbañ cakkaratanam antarahitan ti.

atha kho rājā khattiyo dibbe cakkaratane antarahite anatamano ahosi. so yena rājisi ten' upasamkami, upasamkamitvā rājisim etad avoca : yagghe deva jāneyyāsi dibbañ cakkaratanam antarahitan ti. evam vutte rājisi rājānam khattiym etad avoca : mā kho tvam tāta dibbe cakkaratane antarahite anatamano ahosi. na hi te tāta dibbañ cakkaratanam pettikam dāyajjam. iñgha tvam tāta ariye cakkavattivatte vattāhi. thānam kho pan' etam vijjati yan te dibbañ cakkaratanam pātubhavisatī ti. katamam pan' etam deva ariyam cakkavattivattan ti. tena hi tvam tāta dhammam yeva nissāya dhammam mānento dhammam pūjento dhammikam rakkhāvaraṇaguttī¹ samvidahassu² khattiyesu anuyuttesu brāhmaṇagahapatikesu negamajānapadesu samañabrahmañesu migapakkhisu. mā ca te tāta vijite adhammakāro pavattittha.³ ye ca te tāta vijite adhanā assu, tesāñ ca dhanam anuppadeyyāsi. ye ca te tāta vijite samañabrahmañā madappamādā paṭiviratā, te kālena kālam upasamkamitvā paripuccheyyāsi : kiñ bhante kusalam kiñ akusalam, kiñ me kayiramānam dīgharattam ahitāya dukkhāya assa, kiñ vā pana me kayiramānam dīgharattam hitāya sukhāya assā ti. tesam sutvā yam akusalam tam abhinivajjeyyāsi, yam kusalam tam samādāya vatteyyāsi. idam kho tāta tam ariyam cakkavattivattan ti. evam devā ti kho rājā khattiyo rājisissa paṭissutvā ariye cakkavattivatte vatti. tassa ariye cakkavattivatte vattamānassa dibbañ cakkaratanam pāturahosi. disvā rañño khattiyyassa etad ahosi : sutam kho pana m' etam : yassa rañño khattiyyassa dibbañ

¹ gutti (fem.), "protection."

² "provide," "arrange," "organize": *sam-vi-dhā*, 2nd singular imperative "middle" (Lesson 28).

³ (*p*)*pa-vatt*, 3rd singular aorist "middle" (Lesson 28). The meaning is the same as the ordinary aorist, but probably poetic and emotive.

cakkaratanam pātubhavati, so hoti cakkavatti ti. assam nu kho aham rājā cakkavatti ti.

atha kho tam cakkaratanam puratthimam disam pavatti, anvad eva rājā cakkavatti saddhim caturaṅginiyā¹ senāya. yasminm kho pana padese cakkaratanam patiṭṭhāsi, tattha rājā cakkavatti vāsam upagacchi saddhim caturaṅginiyā senāya. ye kho pana puratthimāya disāya paṭirājāno, te rājānam cakkavattim upasamkamitvā evam āhamṣu²: ehi kho mahārāja, svāgataṁ te mahārāja, sakan te mahārāja, anusāsa mahārājā ti. rājā cakkavatti evam āha³: pāṇo na hantabbo. adinnaṁ n' ādātabbam. kāmesu micchā na caritabbā. musā na bhāsitabbā. majjam na pātabbam. yathābhuttañ³ ca bhuñjathā ti. ye kho pana puratthimāya disāya paṭirājāno, te rañño cakkavattissa anuyuttā ahesum . . . dakkhiṇam disam pavatti. pe. pacchimam. pe. uttaram. pe. ye kho pana uttarāya disāya paṭirājāno, te rañño cakkavattissa anuyuttā ahesum.

Translate into English :—

brāhmaṇo va seṭṭho vaṇṇo
purisena purisam karitvā khattiyā va seṭṭhā hīnā brāhmaṇā
na c' etarahi vijjati añño samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā bhagavatā
bhiyyo 'bhiññataro
tiñhena satthena sisam chindati
na odanakummāsam bhuñjeyyam
aggo 'ham asmi lokassa, jeṭṭho 'ham asmi lokassa, seṭṭho 'ham
asmi lokassa
na mayam ito bhiyyo pajānāma
idam hīnam, idam pañitam
saññā nu kho bhante pathamam uppajjati pacchā ñānam,
udāhu paṭhamam ñānam uppajjati pacchā saññā, udāhu
saññā ca ñānam ca apubbam acarimam uppajjanti.

Translate into Pali :—

Once, the fortunate one was dwelling (use present tense, which in contexts like this expresses a continuing state in the

¹ Instrumental singular of the feminine (*caturaṅginī*) of the adjective *caturaṅgin*, "having four arms (infantry, cavalry, chariotry, elephantry: cf. chess)."

² āhamṣu, "they said"; āha, "he said" (Lesson 21).

³ "according to what is eaten," "in moderation," adverb.

past) among the Koṇiyas. Then (*atha kho*) Puṇṇa, a Koṇyan (*Koṇiyaputto*), a bovine, and a naked ascetic Seniya, a canine, approached (aorist : past event at a point of time) this way towards the fortunate one. Having approached, Puṇṇa (the) Koṇyan (who was) a bovine, having saluted the fortunate one, sat down to one side (*ekam-antam* : used as an indeclinable-compound). The naked ascetic Seniya, however, (the) canine, exchanged greetings with the fortunate one ; having made agreeable polite conversation (word order : agreeable conversation polite), squatting (gerund) like a dog, he sat down to one side. Puṇṇa the Koṇyan bovine, seated to one side (put this clause first) said this to the fortunate one : "Sir, this naked ascetic Seniya (is) a canine, a doer-of-hard-tasks. He eats (what is) thrown-on-the-ground. He (use genitive and past participle) has long (*dīgharattam*) conformed (to) that dog-vow. What (will be) his future state ?" "Enough, Puṇṇa, don't bother with this. Don't ask me this." [Puṇṇa asks a second and a third time : the convention being that, however reluctant, one must satisfy an inquirer who persists in asking up to three times. In the Pali of this story the question is repeated with abbreviation (*pe*) in place of the second statement. The fortunate one reluctantly answers.] "... Nevertheless I will explain to you (*te*). In this connection, Puṇṇa, someone develops the dog-vow perfectly (*paripuṇṇam* : accusative used as adverb) ... Having developed the dog-vow perfectly, having developed the-virtue-of-a-dog perfectly, having developed the-mind-of-a-dog perfectly, having developed the-style-of-a-dog perfectly, after death he is reborn in the condition (acc.) of dogs. But if (*sace*) he has the opinion (*ditthi*, fem. : Lesson 20) : 'By this virtue or vow I shall be a god,' that (fem.) is his wrong-opinion." (Wrong-opinion produces as future state either purgatory or birth as an animal.)

LESSON 19

Declension of Masculine and Neuter Nouns in -u

Nouns and adjectives in *u* follow a declension parallel to that in *i*, substituting *ū* for *i* and *v* for *y* in the stem.

	MASCULINE— <i>bhikkhu</i> , "monk"		NEUTER— <i>vatthu</i> , "thing," "(building) site," "position"	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>bhikkhu</i>	<i>bhikkhavo</i> or <i>bhikkhū</i> for both cases	<i>vatthu</i> or <i>vatthum</i>	<i>vatthāni</i>
Acc.	<i>bhikkhum</i>			
Ins.	<i>bhikkhunā</i>	<i>bhikkhūhi</i>		
Dat.	<i>bhikkhuno</i>	<i>bhikkhūnam</i>		
Abl.	<i>bhikkhunā</i>	<i>bhikkhūhi</i>		
Gen.	<i>bhikkhuno</i> or <i>bhikkhussa</i>	<i>bhikkhūnam</i> or <i>bhikkhunnam</i>	Rest as masculine.	
Loc.	<i>bhikkhusmīm</i>	<i>bhikkhūsi</i>		

Vocative as nominative except for the special additional form in the plural: *bhikkhave*, "monks!"—only in this word.

Adjectives in *u* are similarly declined.

Infinitive

The infinitive is formed by adding the suffixes *tum*, *itum* to a strong form of the root or to the present stem. Stems in consonants take *itum*; some roots in vowels take *tum*. Verbs of the 7th conjugation and causatives have *tum* following the stem vowel *e*. The infinitive is used as an indeclinable. Usually it expresses purpose, and is interchangeable with a dative of purpose:—

<i>rādh</i> (VII)	<i>ārādhetum</i>	to please, to satisfy
(<i>k</i>) <i>kam</i>	<i>upasamkamitum</i>	to approach
<i>kar</i>	<i>kātum</i>	to do

<i>gam</i>	<i>gantum</i>	to go
<i>jīv</i>	<i>jīvitum</i>	to live
(j) <i>jhe</i>	<i>jhāyitum</i>	to meditate
(ñ) <i>ñā</i>	<i>ñātum</i>	to know
<i>tar</i>	<i>taritum</i>	to cross
<i>dā</i>	<i>dātum</i>	to give
<i>dis</i> (VII)	<i>desetum</i>	to teach
(ñ) <i>ñap</i>	<i>paññāpetum</i>	to declare
<i>is</i> (I) ¹	<i>pariyesitum</i> ²	to seek
<i>vis</i>	<i>pavisitum</i>	to enter
<i>pucch</i>	<i>pucchitum</i>	to ask
<i>bhū</i>	<i>bhavitum</i>	to be
<i>bhās</i>	<i>bhāsitum</i>	to speak
<i>bhuñj</i> (II)	<i>bhuñjitum</i>	to eat
<i>muc</i> (II)	<i>mūñcitum</i>	to free
(t) <i>thā</i>	<i>vutthātum</i>	to rise, to get up
(ñ) <i>ñā</i>	<i>saññāpetum</i> (caus.)	to make perceive
(s) <i>su</i>	<i>sotum</i>	to hear

The infinitive is neutral as regards active and passive and hence is used in passive as well as active sentences. Thus in a passive sentence with the agent in the instrumental : *kula-puttena upasamkamitum*, literally "to be approached by a respectable person". In an active sentence : *na sakkoti āsanā pi vutthātum*, "he can't even get up from his seat."

The infinitive may be made negative by compounding with the prefix *a-* : *adātum*, "not to give."

Among the more or less idiomatic constructions with the infinitive we may note the following :—

evam arahati bhavitum = "it should be so" ("deserves to be"), "it must be so" (expressing probability, not certainty, concerning facts)

iccheyyāma mayam . . . sotum = "we would like to hear . . ."

¹ There are two roots *is* of the first conjugation, the (regular) one, traditionally called *is(a)*, present tense *esati*, past participle *itt̄ha*, and the one traditionally called *is(u)* which takes the suffix *cha* : present tense *icchatī*, past participle *icchita*. In this book we have omitted the exponents (*anubandha*) such as (*a*), (*u*), with which almost all roots are traditionally given.

² Before a root beginning with a vowel the prefix *pari* becomes *pariy*.

arahati . . . samanam dassanaya upasamkamitum = "he ought . . . to go and see the philosopher" (dative and infinitive in conjunction)

iccheyyatha no tumhe . . . solum = "would you not like to hear ? . . ."

sakkā nu kho . . . paññāpetum = "is it possible to define . . . ?" (*sak(k)* is frequently used with the infinitive; *sakkā* is an impersonal indeclinable derivative from this root meaning "it is possible" or "is it possible?" according to the context)

sakkā pan' etam bhante mayā nātum = "but is it possible, sir, for me to know (lit.: "to be known by me") this ?"

devā yesam na sakkā . . . āyum samkhātum = "gods whose age cannot be . . . reckoned"

nāham sakkomi . . . pañca vassāni āgametum = "I cannot . . . wait for five years" (causative of *ā-gam* means "wait")

(any tense of *sak(k)* may be used with the infinitive) (cf. also Exercise 16, Translation into English: *nāsakkhi*, "he could not," with infinitives).

na labhanti gāmam . . . pavisitum = "they did not obtain entry into a village . . .", "they were not allowed to enter a village . . ." (idiomatic use of *labh*, i.e. "to be permitted", "to qualify for")

atha agārāni upakkamīsu kātum tass' eva asaddhammassa paṭicchādanathām = "then they went into houses in order to do the purpose of concealment of just that evil", i.e. in order to accomplish the evil in secret (*a-sad-dhamma* = "non-good-custom"); *paṭicchādāna* = "covering", "concealment". It is also possible to regard the genitive in constructions like this as objective to the infinitive and *-atthām* as an adverb)

abhabbo . . . bhikkhu . . . gantum = "a monk . . . is unable to go . . ."

(cf. use of dative in a parallel construction).

bhikkhū . . . alam . . . dhammam desetum = "monks . . . able (*alam* = 'fit', 'adequate for') . . . to teach the doctrine."

Bahubbihi Compounds (I)

The *bahubbihi*¹ class of compounds consists of those whose meanings are subordinate to the meanings of words other than the members of the compounds themselves (cf. in English "whitewashed"). Unlike *tappurisas*, *dvandas*, and *kammadhārayas* they thus function as adjectives. In explaining a *bahubbihi* it is necessary to ascertain to whom or to what the compound pertains. *Bahubbihis* are inflected in the three genders like adjectives, according to the gender of the dominating noun. A *bahubbihi* compound is always equivalent to a relative (subordinate) clause : "who has/was . . .", "which has/was . . .".

From *pahūta* and *jivhā* ("tongue") we may form a compound *pahūtajivha-* as an epithet of, say, *kumāra-* (hence with masculine inflections), meaning "a boy who has a large tongue". From *lohitā* ("red") and *akkhi*, *lohitakkhi* (*puriso*) = "(a man) having red eyes". From *kaddamo* ("mud") and *makkhita*, *kaddamamakkhitam* (*cakkam*) = "(a wheel) smeared with mud". From *sa-* ("with", "possessing") and *dhaññām* ("grain", "crops") we have the *bahubbihi sadhañña*, "grain-bearing," as the epithet of a place. Frequently other classes of compound are enclosed within *bahubbihis*, thus *satiñakatthodaka* means "possessing grass, firewood, and water" (*dvanda* within a *bahubbihi*). It may be noted that *sa* in these compounds is not used as an independent word (the equivalent independent word is *saha*) : a number of such substitute or secondary words are used in compounds in place of independent forms. The form *sa-* is used also for *saka*, "own."

Bahubbihis may be subdivided into several distinct groups, of which the ordinary two-member compounds and those beginning with *sa-* (= *saha*) form two. Those beginning with the negative *a-/an-* (= *na*), such as *asama* (*bhagavant*), "un-equalled (fortunate one)" form another group, some of which have occurred in earlier exercises.² Compounds which formally resemble *tappurisas*, *kammadhārayas*, or *dvandas* may be used

¹ *bahubbihi* = *bahu* + (*v*)*vthi* ("rice")—*vv* > *bb*—an example of the class : *bahubbihi* (*deso*) = "(a country) having much rice" (i.e. a fertile, prosperous country).

² With *sa-* and *a-* contrasting pairs are formed : *sadhana/adhana*.

as *bahubbihis*. Thus most of the ordinary two-member *bahubbihis* have a case relation between the members, whilst the negative *bahubbihis* resemble negative *kammadhārayas*. In a two-member *bahubbihi* the order of the members may be reversed (as compared with the strict order of the *tappurisa*) :—

- katapuñña (purisa)* = “(a man) who has done good”
- chinnapapañca (Buddha)* = “(a Buddha) who has cut through obstacles”
- vajirapāni (yakkha)* = “(a god) who has a thunderbolt in his hand”.

Very often the sense of compounds is spontaneously evident, but at times it is obscure, hence the need to consider their usage. Other groups of *bahubbihis* will be indicated in subsequent lessons.

Action Nouns

Nouns expressing an action, such as those ending in *-ana* (e.g. *dassana*, “seeing”) sometimes take a patient (“direct object” of the action) in the accusative or genitive (“objective genitive”) case. These “action nouns” may also take a “subjective” (agent) in the genitive or in the instrumental. In these constructions the action noun often (though not always) appears in the dative case, expressing purpose, and may be compared with the infinitive. It may also appear in the accusative as representing the objective of the main action (with its own objective in the genitive).

Examples of action nouns with patients in the accusative :—

mayam bhavantam Gotamam dassanāya idh' upasamkantā,
“we have come here to see (for seeing) the honourable
Gotama.”

dūrā vat' amhā āgatā tathāgatam dassanāya, “we have
indeed come from far to see the thus-gone.”

katham savanāya, “to hear (some) talk.”

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>adhi-ā-vas</i> (I)	<i>ajjhāvasati</i>	live on, exploit
<i>anu-bhū</i> (I)	<i>anubhavati</i>	experience, enjoy, observe

<i>abhi-(p)pa-vass</i>	<i>abhippavassati</i>	rain down on, pour down (heavy rain, cloudburst)
(I)		(p.p. <i>abhippavatṭa</i>)
<i>abhi-vaddh</i> (I)	<i>abhivaddhati</i>	increase
<i>abhi-vi-ji</i> (V)	<i>abhivijināti</i>	conquer (ger. <i>abhivijiya</i>)
<i>ā-gam</i> (I)	causative : <i>āga-</i>	
	<i>meti</i>	= wait
<i>ā-sic</i> (II)	<i>āsiñcati</i>	shower over, pour over (pp. <i>āsitta</i>)
<i>u(d)-tar</i> (I)	<i>uttarati</i>	cross
<i>u(d)-sah</i> (I)	<i>ussahati</i>	try, undertake, take up
<i>u(d)-sīd</i>	causative :	
	<i>ussādeti</i>	= lift on to
<i>u(d)-har</i> (I)	<i>uddharati</i>	collect, raise
<i>upa-gam</i> (I)	<i>upagacchati</i>	go to
<i>garu-kar</i> (VI) ¹	<i>garukaroti</i>	give respect to
<i>nāt</i> (III)	<i>naccati</i>	dance
<i>ni(r)-tar</i> (I)	<i>nittharati</i>	cross over
<i>(p)pa-kapp</i> (VII)	<i>pakappeti</i>	dispense, pay (wages)
<i>(p)paṭi-vas</i> (I)	<i>paṭivasati</i>	dwell
<i>(p)paṭi-vid</i> (I)	only causative :	
	<i>paṭivedeti</i>	= inform, announce
<i>(p)pa-yā</i> (I)	<i>payāti</i>	set out
<i>bhakkh</i> (VII)	<i>bhakkheti</i>	eat, devour
<i>mud</i> (I)	<i>modati</i>	rejoice
<i>vi-heṭh</i> (VII)	<i>viheṭheti</i>	harass
<i>sat-kar</i> (VI) ¹	<i>sakkaroti</i>	entertain
<i>sam-u(d)-han</i> (I)	<i>samūhanati</i>	suppress, abolish (pp. of caus. <i>samugghāta</i>)
<i>sam-kaddh</i> (I)	<i>samkaddhati</i>	collect (ger. <i>samkaddhitvā</i>)
<i>sam-tapp</i> (VII)	<i>samtappeti</i>	gratify, please
<i>sis</i> (VII)	<i>seseti</i>	leave

Nouns :—

<i>akiccam</i>	what should not be done
<i>atthikam</i>	bone
<i>anñavo</i>	flood

¹ Adjective compounded with verb : see Lesson 20.

<i>atithi</i> masc.	guest
<i>adhammo</i>	false doctrine, bad nature, bad custom, injustice, bad mental object, bad idea
<i>anayo</i>	misfortune, misery
<i>apāram</i>	hither, this world
<i>arahant-</i> masc. (declined like <i>bhagavant-</i> or like a present participle)	worthy one, perfected one
<i>avasesako</i>	one who remains, survivor
<i>āsankā</i>	apprehension, doubt, fear
<i>upakaraṇam</i>	resources
<i>upapīlā</i>	oppression, trouble
<i>upamā</i>	simile
<i>ussado</i>	abundance
<i>kaṇṭakam</i>	("thorn"), subversive element, rebel, bandit
<i>kaddamo</i>	mud
<i>kantāro</i>	wilderness, semi-desert
<i>kalāpo</i>	bundle, quiver
<i>kiccam</i>	what should be done
<i>kumudam</i>	white water-lily
<i>kulo</i>	tribe
<i>kullo</i>	raft
<i>koṭṭhāgāram</i>	granary, storehouse
<i>koso</i>	treasury
<i>khattar-</i> masc. (irregular noun : nom. sing. <i>khat-tā</i> , acc. sing. <i>khattam</i> , voc. sing. <i>khatte</i>)	steward
<i>khilo</i>	stake (boundary)
<i>khettam</i>	field, territory, land
<i>gaṇo</i>	group, aggregate
<i>gadrabho</i>	donkey
<i>gamanam</i>	going
<i>garahā</i>	blame, reproof, threat
<i>gahanam</i>	seizing, keeping
<i>gahapatiko</i>	householder
<i>gunam</i> (sometimes masc.)	string, strand, quality

<i>gorakkhā</i>	cattle breeding
<i>gharam</i>	house
<i>ghāto</i>	attacking, destruction
<i>cārikā</i>	travel, journey, mission
<i>jātarūpam</i>	gold
<i>nāti</i> masc.	relative, kinsman
<i>tīram</i>	shore, bank
<i>thalam</i>	land, dry land
<i>dāyo</i>	gift
<i>divāseyyā</i>	day-bed, siesta bed
<i>duhano</i>	robbery
<i>dhaññam</i>	grain
<i>dhammo</i>	good mental object, good mental phenomenon, good idea (when opposed to <i>adhammo</i> as bad ~, otherwise <i>dhammo</i> as natural phenomenon includes bad phenomena as well as good)
<i>nāvā</i>	boat, ship
<i>nigamo</i>	town
<i>nittharanam</i>	crossing over
<i>nemitto</i>	diviner, prognosticator, astrologer
<i>(p)paṭibhayam</i>	danger, terror
<i>paniyam</i>	commodity
<i>pantho</i>	road
<i>pabbājanā</i>	banishment
<i>parināyako</i>	leader
<i>parivitakko</i>	reflection, idea
<i>palāso</i>	foliage
<i>pābhataṁ</i>	present, gratuity, capital
<i>pāram</i>	thither, across, beyond
<i>porisam</i>	service
<i>bali</i> masc.	tithe, religious tax or contribution
<i>bijam</i>	seed
<i>brahmadeyyam</i>	(" gift to God " : i.e. grant of land/villages to a priest of the Brahman religion) grant, fief, benefice
<i>bhāṇḍam</i>	goods, stores, supplies
<i>bhogo</i>	property

<i>bhoggam</i>	property, proprietary rights
<i>maṇḍalam</i>	circle, disc
<i>mitto</i>	friend
<i>yakkho</i>	spirit, god, demon
<i>yoggam</i>	draught animal, ox
<i>rajatam</i>	silver
<i>ratho</i>	chariot, cart
<i>rājadāyo</i>	gift by the king, royal endowment
<i>rājabhoggam</i>	crown property (crown land, as opposed to land owned by peasant/village communities)
<i>rāsiko</i>	accumulation
<i>vatūmam</i>	road
<i>vanijjā</i>	commerce
<i>vadho</i>	execution
<i>vetanam</i>	wages, pay
<i>vyasanam</i>	disaster
<i>samvidhānam</i>	arrangement, policy
<i>saṅgho</i>	community, group
<i>satthiko</i>	caravan merchant
<i>saddhā</i>	confidence, trust, conviction
<i>sampadā</i>	success
<i>sākhā</i>	branch
<i>sāro</i>	value
<i>sālohitō</i>	blood relation

Past Participles :—

<i>anuppatta</i> (<i>anu-(p)pa-ap(p)</i>)	arrived at
<i>apānaddha</i> (<i>apa-nah</i>)	tied back, untied
<i>tinna</i> (<i>tar (I)</i>)	crossed
<i>paripunna</i> (<i>pūr</i>)	full, perfect
<i>sambuddha</i> (<i>budh</i>)	enlightened
<i>hata</i> (<i>han</i>)	killed

Future Passive Participle :—

<i>pahātabba</i> ((<i>p)pa-hā</i>)	to be given up, to be renounced
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Adjectives :—

<i>addha</i>	rich
<i>attamana</i>	assured

<i>aneka</i>	many
<i>apāruta</i>	open
<i>appa</i>	little
<i>anuka</i>	such and such
<i>alla</i>	wet
<i>chata</i>	new
<i>ura</i>	bosom, own (child)
<i>orima</i>	nearer, this side
<i>kāla</i>	black
<i>khema</i>	secure, safe
<i>gaṇībhūta</i>	crowded together
<i>gimhika</i>	summer
<i>tividha</i>	threefold
<i>pandita</i>	wise
<i>patisallīna</i>	retired, secluded
<i>pasuta</i>	intent on
<i>pārima</i>	further, other side
<i>bahukāra</i>	very useful
<i>bāla</i>	foolish
<i>bhadda</i>	good (repeated = very good)
<i>mahesakkha</i>	superior
<i>muda</i>	glad, joyful
<i>yathākata</i>	usual, customary
<i>rahogata</i>	alone, in privacy
<i>lokita</i>	red
<i>rassika</i>	rainy (for the rainy season)
<i>ripula</i>	large, abundant
<i>saṃghāsaṃghin</i>	in groups
<i>saṃghāsaṃghīganībhūta</i>	clustered in groups
<i>kemantika</i>	winter

Masculine Nouns in *u* :—

<i>enu</i>	atom
<i>dassu</i> ¹	brigand, thief (~ <i>khilo</i> , "brigand-stake" marking territory under rebel control)
<i>pasu</i>	animal

¹ Originally the name of the non-Āryan people of (N.W.) India conquered by the Āryan invaders c. 1600 B.C.

<i>bhikkhu</i>	monk
<i>setu</i>	causeway, dam, bridge
<i>hetu</i>	cause

Neuter Nouns in *u* :—

<i>āyu</i>	life, age
<i>utu</i>	season (the gender of the word fluctuates)
<i>cakkhu</i>	eye
<i>massu</i>	beard
<i>vatthu</i>	thing, (building) site, position, mode (of argument)
<i>sajjhу</i>	silver

Adjectives in *u* :—

<i>anu</i>	minute, atomic
<i>uju</i>	straight, erect
<i>garu</i>	heavy
<i>phāsu</i>	comfortable
<i>bahu</i>	much, many
<i>maiku</i>	shamefaced
<i>lahu</i>	light (weight)
<i>sādhu</i>	good (as adverb = well)

Gerund :—

<i>āgamma (ā-gam I)</i>	depending on, as a result of (acc.) (<i>āgantvā</i> on the other hand means having come, having returned)
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Ordinal Numeral :—

<i>sattama</i>	seventh
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Indeclinables :—

<i>upari</i>	on top (of) (precedes the word it relates to, which is usually in the locative)
<i>evam eva</i>	just so, likewise
<i>kira</i>	really, now, they say
<i>kuto</i>	whence ?

<i>kuhim</i>	where (to) ?
<i>tatra</i>	there
<i>tāva</i>	so much, so long, first, now
<i>tv eva</i> (enclitic)	but (emphatic)
<i>divā</i>	by day
<i>pag eva</i>	how much more so, let alone, still more, still less
<i>paṭipatham</i>	the opposite way, in the opposite direction
<i>maññe</i>	I think, no doubt
<i>yatra</i>	where
<i>yadā</i>	when
<i>sīgham</i>	fast (repeated = very fast)
<i>seyyathā</i>	as, just like (introducing a simile)
<i>sotthinā</i>	safely

EXERCISE 19

Passages for reading :—

i. te tam sattham dvidhā vibhajim̄su ekato pañca sakaṭasa-tāni ekato pañca sakaṭasatāni. eko tāva satthavāho bahum tiṇañ ca kaṭhañ ca udakañ ca āropetvā sattham pāyāpesi. dvī-hatīhapāyāto ¹ kho pana so sattho addasā purisam kālam lohitakkhim apanaddhakalāpam ² kumudamālam allavattham allakesam kaddamamakkhitehi cakkehi gadrabharathena paṭipatham āgacchantam. disvā etad avoca : kuto bho āgacchasi ti. amukamhā janapadā ti. kuhim gamissasi ti. amukam nāma janapadan ti. kacci bho purato kantare mahāmegho abhippavat̄o ti. evam̄ kho bho purato kantare mahāmegho abhippavat̄o, āsittodakāni vaṭumāni, bahum tiṇañ ca kaṭhañ ca udakañ ca, chaḍdetha bho purāṇāni tiṇāni kaṭhāni udakāni, lahubhārehi sakaṭehi sīgham sīgham gacchatha, mā yoggāni kilamethā ti.

atha kho so satthavāho satthike āmantesi : ayam bho puriso evam āha : purato kantare mahāmegho abhippavat̄o, āsittodakāni vaṭumāni, bahum tiṇañ ca kaṭhañ ca udakañ ca, chaḍdetha bho purāṇāni tiṇāni kaṭhāni udakāni, lahubhārehi

¹ " when it was two or three days since it had set out " (*bahubbihi*).

² *bahubbihi* : " with quiver tied behind " (Commentary), " with hair untied " (meaning suggested by *Critical Pali Dictionary*).

sakaṭehi sīgham sīgham gacchatha, mā yoggāni kilamethā ti chaḍdetha bho purāṇāni tiṇāni kaṭṭhāni udakāni, lahubhārehi sakaṭehi sattham pāyāpethā ti. evam bho ti kho te satthikā tassa satthavāhassa paṭissutvā, chaḍdetvā purāṇāni tiṇāni kaṭṭhāni udakāni lahubhārehi sakaṭehi sattham pāyāpesum. te pāṭhame pi satthavāse na addasam̄su tiṇam vā kaṭṭham vā udakam vā, dutiye pi satthavāse . . . tatiye pi satthavāse . . . catutthe pi satthavāse . . . pañcame pi satthavāse . . . chaṭṭhe pi satthavāse . . . sattame pi satthavāse na addasam̄su tiṇam vā kaṭṭham vā udakam vā, sabbe va anayavyasanam āpajjimsu. ye ca tasmīm satthe ahesum manussā vā pasū vā sabbe so yakkho amanusso bhakkhesi, aṭṭhikān' eva sesesi.

yadā aññāsi dutiyo satthavāho : bahunikkhanto kho dāni so sattho ti, bahum tiṇāñ ca kaṭṭhañ ca udakañ ca āropetvā sattham pāyāpesi. dvīhatihapāyāto kho pan' eso sattho addasā purisam kālam lohitakkhim apanaddhakalāpam kumudamālam allavattham allakesam kaddamamakkhitehi cakkehi gadra-bharathena paṭipatham āgacchantam. disvā etad avoca : kuto bho āgacchasi ti. amukamhā janapadā ti. kuhiṁ gamissasi ti. amukam nāma janapadan ti. kacci kho purato kantāre mahāmegho abhippavaṭṭo ti. evam bho purato kantāre mahāmegho abhippavaṭṭo, āsittodakāni vaṭumāni, bahum tiṇāñ ca kaṭṭhañ ca udakañ ca, chaḍdetha bho purāṇāni tiṇāni kaṭṭhāni udakāni, lahubhārehi sakaṭehi sīgham sīgham gacchatha, mā yoggāni kilamethā ti.

atha kho so satthavāho satthike āmantesi : ayam bho puriso evam āha : purato kantāre mahāmegho abhippavaṭṭo, āsittodakāni vaṭumāni bahum tiṇāñ ca kaṭṭhañ ca udakañ ca, chaḍdetha bho purāṇāni tiṇāni kaṭṭhāni udakāni, lahubhārehi sakaṭehi sīgham sīgham gacchatha, mā yoggāni kilamethā ti. ayam kho bho puriso n' ev' amhākam mitto na pi ñātisālohitō, katham mayam imassa saddhāya gamissāma. na kho chaḍde-tabbāni purāṇāni tiṇāni kaṭṭhāni udakāni, yathākatena bhañdena sattham pāyāpetha, na vo purāṇam chaḍdēssāmā ti. evam bho ti kho te satthikā tassa satthavāhassa paṭissutvā yathākatena bhañdena sattham pāyāpesum. te pāṭhame pi satthavāse na addasam̄su tiṇam vā kaṭṭham vā udakam vā, dutiye pi satthavāse . . . tatiye pi satthavāse . . . catutthe pi satthavāse . . . pañcame pi satthavāse . . . chaṭṭhe pi sattha-

vāse . . . sattame pi satthavāse na addasam̄su tiṇam̄ vā kaṭṭham̄ vā udakam̄ vā, tañ ca sattham̄ addasam̄su anayavyasanam̄ āpannam̄. ye va tasmiṁ satthe ahesum̄ manussā vā pasū vā, tesañ ca aṭṭhikān' eva addasam̄su tena yakkhena amanussena bhakkhitānam̄.

atha kho so satthavāho satthike āmantesi : ayaṁ kho bho so sattho anayavyasanam̄ āpanno yathā tam̄ tena bālena satthavāhena pariṇāyakena. tena hi bho yān' asmākam̄ satthe appasārāni paṇiyāni, tāni chaḍdetvā, yāni imasmīm̄ satthe mahāsārāni paṇiyāni tāni ādiyathā ti. evam̄ bho ti kho te satthikā tassa satthavāhassa paṭissutvā yāni sakasmīm̄ satthe appasārāni paṇiyāni tāni chaḍdetvā, yāni tasmiṁ satthe mahāsārāni paṇiyāni tāni ādiyitvā, sotthinā tam̄ kantāram̄ nittharim̄su yathā tam̄ paññitenā satthavāhena pariṇāyakena.

2. evam me sutam̄. ekam̄ samayam̄ bhagavā Māgadhesu cārikam̄ caramāno mahatā bhikkhusam̄ghena saddhim̄ yena Khānumataṁ nāma Māgadhānam̄ brāhmaṇagāmo tad avasari. tatra sudam̄ bhagavā Khānumate viharati Ambalaṭṭhikāyam̄. tena kho pana samayena Kūṭadanto brāhmaṇo Khānumataṁ ajjhāvasati sattussadam̄ satiṇakaṭṭhodakam̄ sadhaññam̄ rājabhoggam̄ raññā Māgadhena Seniyena Bimbisārena¹ dinnam̄ rājadāyam̄ brahmadeyyam̄.

tena kho pana samayena Kūṭadanto brāhmaṇo upari pāsāde divāseyyaṁ upagato hoti. addasā kho Kūṭadanto brāhmaṇo Khānumatake brāhmaṇagahapatike Khānumatā nikkhmitvā sam̄ghāsam̄ghīgaṇibhūte yena Ambalaṭṭhikā ten' upasam̄kamante. disvā khattam̄ āmantesi : kiñ nu kho bho khatte Khānumatakā brāhmaṇagahapatikā Khānumatā nikkhmitvā sam̄ghāsam̄ghīgaṇibhūtā yena Ambalaṭṭhikā ten' upasam̄kamanti ti. atthi kho bho samaṇo Gotamo Sakyaputto Sakyakulā pabbajito. Māgadhesu cārikam̄ caramāno mahatā bhikkhusam̄ghena saddhim̄ Khānumataṁ anuppatto Khānumate viharati Ambalaṭṭhikāyam̄. tam ete bhagavantaṁ Gotamaṁ dassanāya upasam̄kamanti ti. atha kho Kūṭadantassa brāhmaṇassa etad ahosi : sutam̄ kho pana m' etaṁ : samaṇo Gotamo tividhayaññasampadaṁ jānatī ti. na kho panāhaṇi² jānāmi

¹ Reigned B.C. 546 (?)–494.

² Junction *a* + *a* = *ā*.

tividhayaññasampadām, icchāmi cāham¹ mahāyaññam yajitum. yan nūnāham¹ samañam Gotamam upasam̄kamitvā tividhayaññasampadām puccheyyan ti.

atha kho Kūṭadanto brāhmaṇo tam khattam āmantesi : tena hi bho khatte yena Khānumatakā brāhmaṇagahapatikā ten' upasam̄kama, upasam̄kamitvā Khānumatake brāhmaṇagahapatike evam vadehi : Kūṭadanto bho brāhmaṇo evam āha : āgamentu kira bhavanto, Kūṭadanto pi brāhmaṇo samañam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kamissati ti. evam bho ti kho so khattā Kūṭadantassa brāhmaṇassa paṭissutvā yena Khānumatakā brāhmaṇagahapatikā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā Khānumatake brāhmaṇagahapatike etad avoca : Kūṭadanto bho brāhmaṇo evam āha : āgamentu kira bhavanto, Kūṭadanto pi brāhmaṇo samañam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kamissati ti. tena kho pana samayena anekāni brāhmaṇasatāni Khānumate paṭivasanti : Kūṭadantassa brāhmaṇassa mahāyaññam anubhavissāmā ti. assosum kho te brāhmaṇā : Kūṭadanto kira brāhmaṇo samañam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kamissati ti. atha kho te brāhmaṇā yena Kūṭadanto brāhmaṇo ten' upasam̄kamīsu, upasam̄kamitvā Kūṭadantam brāhmaṇam etad avocum : saccam kira bhavam Kūṭadanto samañam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kamissati ti. evam kho me bho hoti aham pi samañam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kamissāmī ti. mā bhavam Kūṭadanto samañam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kami, na arahati bhavam Kūṭadanto samañam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kamitum. sace bhavam Kūṭadanto samañam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kamissati, bphoto Kūṭadantassa yaso² hāyissati, samañassa Gotamassa yaso abhivadḍhissati. yam pi bphoto Kūṭadantassa yaso hāyissati, samañassa Gotamassa yaso abhivadḍhissati, iminā p' aṅgena na arahati bhavam Kūṭadanto samañam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kamitum. samaño tv eva Gotamo arahati bhavantam Kūṭadantam dassanāya upasam̄kamitum ti. evam vutte Kūṭadanto brāhmaṇo te brāhmaṇe etad avoca : tena hi bho mama pi suṇātha yathā mayam eva arahāma tam bhavantam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kamitum, na tv eva arahati so bhavam Gotamo

¹ Junction *a + a = ā*.

² *yaso* = "reputation", see next Lesson.

amhākam dassanāya upasam̄kamitum. samaṇo khalu bho Gotamo Khānumataṁ anuppatto Khānumate viharati Ambalaṭṭhikāyam. ye kho pana ke ci samaṇā vā brāhmaṇā vā amhākam gāmakkhettaṁ āgacchanti atithī no te honti. atithī kho pan' amhehi sakkātabbā garukātabbā mānetabbā pūjetabbā. yam pi bho samaṇo Gotamo Khānumataṁ anuppatto Khānumate viharati Ambalaṭṭhikāyam atith' amhākam samaṇo Gotamo. atithi kho pan' amhehi sakkātabbo garukātabbo mānetabbo pūjetabbo. iminā p' aṅgena na arahati so bhavam Gotamo amhākam dassanāya upasam̄kamitum, atha kho mayam eva arahāma tam bhavantam Gotamam dassanāya upasam̄kamitun ti.

atha kho Kūṭadanto brāhmaṇo mahatā brāhmaṇaganena saddhiṁ yena Ambalaṭṭhikā yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavatā saddhiṁ sammodi sammodaniyam katham sārāṇiyam vītisāretvā ekamantam nisīdi. ekamantam nisino kho Kūṭadanto brāhmaṇo bhagavantam etad avoca : sutam m' etam bho Gotama : samaṇo Gotamo tividhayaññānasampadam jānāti ti. na kho panāhaṁ jānāmi tividhayaññānasampadam, icchāmi cāham mahāyaññam yajitum. sādhu me bhavam Gotamo tividhayaññānasampadam desetū ti. tena hi brāhmaṇa suṇohi,¹ bhāsissāmī ti. evam bho ti kho Kūṭadanto brāhmaṇo bhagavato paccassosi. bhagavā etad avoca : bhūta-pubbam brāhmaṇa rājā Mahāvijito nāma ahosi aḍḍho mahad-dhano mahābhogo pahūtajātarūparajato pahūtavittūpakaraṇo² pahūtadhanadhañño paripuṇṇakosakotthāgāro. atha kho brāhmaṇa rañño Mahāvijitassa rahogatassa patisallinassa evam cetaso³ parivitakko udapādi : adhigatā kho me vipulā mānu-sakā bhogā, mahantam paṭhavimāṇḍalam abhivijiya ajjhāva-sāmi. yan nūnāhaṁ mahāyaññam yajeyyaṁ yam mama assa dīgharattam hitāya sukhāyā ti. atha kho brāhmaṇa rājā Mahāvijito purohitaiḥ brāhmaṇam āmantāpetvā etad avoca : idha mayham brāhmaṇa rahogatassa patisallinassa evaṇi cetaso parivitakko udapādi : adhigato me vipulā mānusakā bhogā, mahantam paṭhavimāṇḍalam abhivijiya ajjhāvasāmi.

¹ Imperative second person singular; (*s)su* here follows the fourth conjugation, see Lesson 28.

² *vitti*, feminine, "pleasure." In the vowel junction here the first vowel is elided and the second lengthened.

³ Genitive of *ceto*, "mind," see next Lesson.

yan nūnāham mahāyaññam yajeyyam, yam mama assa dīgharattam hitāya sukhāyā ti. icchām' aham brāhmaṇa mahāyaññam yajitum, anusāsatu mām bhavam yam mama assa dīgharattam hitāya sukhāyā ti.

evam vutte brāhmaṇa purohito brāhmaṇo rājānam Mahāvijitam etad avoca : bhotō kho rañño janapado sakaṇṭako saupapiļo, gāmaghātā pi dissanti nigamaghātā pi dissanti nagaraghātā pi dissanti panthaduhanā pi dissanti. bhavañ ce kho pana rājā evam sakaṇṭake janapade saupapiļe balim uddhareyya, akiccakārī assa tena bhavam rājā. siyā kho pana bhotō rañño evam assa : aham etam dassukhīlam vadrena vā bandhena vā jāniyā¹ vā garahāya vā pabbājanāya vā samūhanissāmī ti, na kho pan' etassa dassukhilassa evam sammā samugghāto hoti. ye te hatāvasesakā bhavissanti, te pacchā rañño janapadam vihetheSSIanti. api ca kho idam samvidhānam āgamma evam etassa dassukhilassa sammā samugghāto hoti. tena hi bhavam rājā ye bhotō rañño janapade ussahanti kasigorakkhe² tesam bhavam rājā bijabhattam anuppadetu, ye bhotō rañño janapade ussahanti vanijjāya tesam bhavam rājā pābhataṁ anuppadetu, ye bhotō rañño janapade ussahanti rājaporise tesam bhavam rājā bhattavetanam pakappetu, te ca manussā sakammapasutā rañño janapadam na vihetheSSIanti, mahā ca rañño rāsiko bhavissati, khemaṭhitā janapadā akaṇṭakā anupapiļā manussā ca mudā modamānā ure putte nacentā apārutagharā maññe viharissanti ti.

3. jāte kho pana bhikkhave Vipassimhi³ kumāre, Bandhumato⁴ rañño paṭivedesum : putto te deva jāto, tam devo passatū ti. addasā kho bhikkhave Bandhumā rājā Vipassikumāram, disvā nemitte brāhmaṇe āmantāpetvā etad avoca : passantu bhonto nemittā brāhmaṇā kumāran ti. addasāsum kho bhikkhave nemittā brāhmaṇā Vipassikumāram, disvā Bandhumantam rājānam etad avocum : attamano deva hohi, mahesakkho te deva putto uppanno. sace agāram ajjhāvasati,

¹ *jāni* (fem.), inst., "confiscation."

² *kasi* (fem.), "cultivation," "agriculture."

³ *Vipassīn* : a prince who lived millions of years ago (when human life was immensely long) and became a Buddha, one of the predecessors of "our" Buddha.

⁴ *Bandhumant* : father of *Vipassīn*.

rājā hoti cakkavatti dhammadiko dhammarājā. sace kho pana agārasmā anagāriyam pabbajati, arahañ hoti sammā sam-buddho ti. atha kho bhikkhave Bandhumā rājā nemitte brāhmaṇe ahatehi vatthehi acchādāpetvā sabbakāmehi santappesi. atha kho bhikkhave Bandhumā rājā Vipassissa kumārassa tayo¹ pāsāde kārāpesi, ekam vassikam ekam hemantikam ekam gimhikam, pañca kāmaguṇāni upatṭhāpesi.

Translate into Pali :—

" O monks, I will teach you the doctrine having-a-raft-as-simile (*bahubbīhi*: raft-simile ; this word stands first, for emphasis), for-the-purpose-of-crossing-over², not (emphatic: *no*) for-the-purpose-of-keeping. Just like a man who-had-followed-a-road : he might see a great flood-of-water, the nearer shore with-fear, with-danger, the further shore secure, without-danger (*a-*), and there might not be a boat or a causeway for going from hither across,—he would have (the thought) thus : "Indeed this flood of water (is) great, and the nearer shore (is) with-fear, with-danger, the further shore secure, without-danger, and there isn't a boat or a causeway for going from hither across. What now if I, having collected grass-firewood-branches-and-foliage, having bound a raft, depending on that raft, should cross thither safely ?" Then, indeed (*kho*), that man, having collected grass-firewood-branches-and-foliage, having bound a raft, depending on that raft would cross thither safely. Crossed, gone thither (past participles), he might have (the thought) thus : "Indeed this raft (is) very useful. What now if, having put ("mounted") this raft on my head, I should go away ?" What do you think (of) that, monks ? Perhaps (*api*) that man thus-doing (-*kārin*, *bahubbīhi*) (with reference) to that raft (loc.) would be doing-what-should-be-done ? (*nu*) ". "Indeed not (*no h'*) this, sir ! (*bhante*) "... In this connection, monks, that man, crossed, gone thither, might have (the thought) thus : "... What now (if), having lifted this raft on to (dry) land, I should go away (?) " Thus-doing, indeed, that man would be doing-what-should-be-done with (loc.) that raft.

¹ "three" (cf. Lesson 26).

² *a + a > ā > ā* before a double consonant in close junction.

Likewise, indeed, monks, the doctrine is taught by me having-a-raft-as-simile, for-the-purpose-of-crossing-over, not for-the-purpose-of-keeping. By your (*vo*) learning (present participle, instrumental plural) the raft-simile, monks, even good mental phenomena (are) to be given up by you (*vo*), how much more so bad mental phenomena."

LESSON 20

Declension of Feminine Nouns in -i and -ī

Feminines in *i* and *ī* (nouns and adjectives) are declined as follows :—

jāti, " birth "

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>jāti</i>	
Voc.		<i>jātiyo</i>
Acc.	<i>jātim</i>	
Ins.		<i>jāthi</i>
Dat.		<i>jātnam</i>
Abl.	<i>jātiyā</i>	<i>jāthi</i>
Gen.		<i>jātnam</i>
Loc.	(loc. also <i>jātiyam</i>)	<i>jātsu</i>

devī, " queen "

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>devī</i>	
Voc.	<i>devi</i>	
Acc.	<i>devim</i>	<i>deviyo</i>
rest as <i>jāti</i> . . .		

(Within a compound the stem vowel is often shortened.)

A few words, among them *ittī*, " woman," may have either the long or the short vowel in the nominative singular.

Occasionally some of these words are written with assimilation. For example from *nadī*, " river," genitive singular *najjā*.

Numeral catu(r)

The numeral stem *catu(r)*, "four," is inflected in three genders as follows. It is used like an adjective.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom. and Acc.	<i>cattāro</i>	<i>cattāri</i>	<i>catasso</i>
Ins. and Abl.		<i>catūhi</i>	
Dat. and Gen.		<i>catunnam</i>	
Loc.		<i>catūsu</i>	

Declension of bhagavant and Adjectives in -ant, rājan, addhan, muddhan and puman

Among the nouns having stems ending in consonants, *bhagavant*, "the fortunate," and *rājan*, "king", are inflected as follows (both are masculine) :—

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>bhagavā</i>		<i>rājā</i>	
Acc.	<i>bhagavantam</i>		<i>rājānam</i>	
Inst.	<i>bhagavatā</i>		<i>raññā</i> ¹	
Dat.	<i>bhagavato</i>		<i>rañño</i>	
Abl.	<i>bhagavatā</i>		<i>raññā</i>	
Gen.	<i>bhagavato</i>		<i>rañño</i>	
Loc.	<i>bhagavati</i>	<i>bhagavantesu</i>	<i>rājini</i> or <i>raññe</i>	<i>rājāno</i> <i>rājuhi</i> <i>raññām</i> <i>rājūhi</i> <i>raññām</i> or <i>rājūnam</i> <i>rājūsu</i>

¹ Assimilation of *rāj + n* > *raññā*: note that the vowel is shortened before the double consonant.

The vocatives of these words are not used: the *bhagavant* is addressed as *bhante*, etc., according to the speaker, and a king as *mahārāja* or *deva*. Stem in compounds: *bhagavat-*, *rāja-*.

A number of adjectives in *ant* are inflected in the same way as *bhagavant* (vocative same as nominative or with *-ā* in singular).

addhan, "road" (figuratively: "time") (masc.) has the following inflections:—

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>addhā</i>	
Acc.	<i>addhānam</i> (often used adverbially for time elapsed)	<i>addhā</i>
Inst.	<i>addhunā</i>	
Gen.	<i>addhuno</i>	

Rest not used. Two stems, *addhāna-* as well as *addha-*, are used in compounds.

From *muddhan*, "head," we have nominative singular *muddhā* but accusative *muddham* (the locative singular *muddhani* occurs in a verse in the *Dīgha*). The word may be regarded as poetic or elevated.

Forms from a stem *puman*, "man," following the declension of *addhan*, are exceedingly rare, and the word may be regarded as poetic (it is also inflected according to the *a* declension on the stem *puma-*).

Declension of Nouns in -as

Stems in *as* are inflected as follows:—

manas, "mind" (masc., rarely neut.)

	Singular	
Nom. }	<i>mano</i>	
Acc. }	<i>manasā</i>	In the plural these nouns follow the masculine (or neuter) <i>a</i> declension, on the stem without <i>s</i> : <i>mana-</i> .
Ins.	<i>manaso</i>	
Dat.	<i>manasā</i>	
Abl.	<i>manaso</i>	
Gen.	<i>manasi</i>	
Loc.		

(Stem in compounds: *mano-*.)

Declension of Masculine Nouns in -ū

A few masculine nouns have stems in *ū*. They are immediate derivatives from roots or compounds ending in such derivatives.

Except in the nominative singular and nominative and accusative plural they are inflected like masculines in *ū*. From *viññū* (< *vi-(ñ)ñā*, "discern"), "discerning person," we have :—

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>viññū</i>	<i>viññū</i> (or <i>viññūñō</i>)
Acc.	<i>viññum</i>	

Bahubbihi Compounds (2)

In a *bahubbihi* compound the members may refer to the same thing (as in *lohitakkhi puriso*) or to different things (as in *vajirapāni yakkho*). All kinds of relations are possible: cf. other kinds of compounds used as *bahubbihis* or within *bahubbihis*, as mentioned in the preceding Lesson. As examples of more complex *bahubbihis*, with three members, we have :—

bhagavā onītapattpāṇi (*onīta* from *o-nī* = "withdrawn", "removed"; explained as . . . *onīto pattato pāṇi yena*), "the fortunate one who had removed (his) hand from the bowl" (" . . . by whom the hand was removed from the bowl") (compound equivalent to a passive subordinate clause)

māhāpuriso sīhapubbaddhakāyo (*pubbaddham* = "front half", "fore-part", from *addho*, "half," and could itself be regarded as a compound; explained as . . . *sīhassa pubbaddham viya kāyo assa*, —*viya* = "like"), "a great man whose body (is like) the front half of a lion."

In the latter example we have a comparison (metaphor) expressed in a *bahubbihi*, other examples of which are :—

bhagavā suvannavanno, "the fortunate one whose colour is like gold"

bhagavā brahmassaro, ((s)*saro* = "voice"), "the fortunate one whose voice is like God's" (?—or "having the best voice", "having the supreme voice").

Aorist Passive Formed Directly from a Root

An aorist passive, having a 3rd person singular only, may be formed directly from a root. The root has the *vuddhi* (> *ā*)

lengthening, the augment is prefixed, and the inflection is *-i*. The meaning is the same as that of the ordinary aorist passive (Lesson 9). The form is exceedingly rare and may be regarded as poetic. Since it differs from the ordinary aorist (active) only in having the lengthening of the root vowel it may sometimes be difficult to distinguish between the two forms (a few verbs, e.g. *(k)kam*, have this lengthening in the aorist active).

From *tan* (VI), "stretch," we have :—

(3rd sing.) *atāni*, "it was stretched"

From *u(d)-pad* (III), "arise," "happen," we have, if in fact it belongs here :—

(3rd sing.) *udapādi*, "it was arisen," "it arose"

(Cf. Lesson 11 : in this case the meaning does not tell us whether the form should be regarded as active or passive, and it is often taken as an ordinary active aorist, a merely formal alternative to *uppajji*. Moreover we find from the same root, without augment, *upapādi*, "he transmigrated," "he was reborn" (passive ??) and 1st person *upapādim*, "I was reborn.")

Nouns and Adjectives Compounded with Verbs

A number of nouns and adjectives are sometimes combined with verbs in the same way as prefixes, and take an indeclinable form when so combined. The verbs usually concerned are *kar* and *bhū*, and the meaning is that of the noun/adjective transformed into a verb with more or less idiomatic divergence. We have already met *garu-kar* = "give respect to" ("make heavy") and *sat-kar* = "entertain" ("make well", from the weak stem of *sant-*). The adverbial form is often derived by substituting *i* for a final *a*: *udakī-bhū* = "consist of water". Besides the past participle *bhūta*, which may be used as a noun, the noun derivative (from *bhū*) *bhāvo*, "nature", "state of," may be used in the same combination, thus *ekī-bhāvo* = "one-nature", "unity" (lit.: "only-nature," "oneish-nature.")

Feminine nouns in *i*, inflected like *jāti* :—

<i>anguli</i>	singer, toe
<i>anugati</i>	following, imitation
<i>iddhi</i>	power (marvellous)

<i>kasi</i>	cultivation, agriculture
<i>gutti</i>	protection
<i>jāni</i>	confiscation
<i>(l)thiti</i>	duration, persistence
<i>nirutti</i>	language
<i>pāññatti</i>	concept
<i>pīti</i>	joy
<i>bhūmi</i>	earth, ground, place
<i>yoni</i>	womb, origin, source
<i>ratti</i>	night
<i>vitti</i>	pleasure
<i>vimutti</i>	release, liberation
<i>sati</i>	self-possession, mindfulness
<i>samāpatti</i>	attainment
<i>sambodhi</i>	enlightenment
<i>sāli</i>	rice

Feminine nouns in *i*, inflected like *devī* :—

<i>kalyāṇī</i>	a beautiful girl
<i>kumārī</i>	girl, princess (girl of the military-aristocratic class)
<i>gopānasi</i>	(roof) bracket
<i>dāsī</i>	slave-woman, slave-girl
<i>dhātī</i>	nurse
<i>nadī</i>	river
<i>pathavī</i>	earth
<i>brāhmaṇī</i>	(priestess) woman of the hereditary priest-class
<i>bhikkhuni</i>	nun
<i>vacī</i>	speech
— <i>itthī</i>	woman (has both forms)

Feminines of the present participle and of adjectives, inflected like *devī* :—

<i>gacchanti</i>	going
<i>gabbhini</i>	pregnant
<i>dhammī</i>	doctrinal
<i>mahatī</i>	great
<i>saññinī</i>	sentient (similarly other feminines of possessive adjectives and nouns in <i>-in</i>).

Nouns (stems) inflected like *manas* :—

<i>āpas</i>	water
<i>cetas</i>	mind
<i>tejas</i>	heat, energy, potency
<i>divas</i>	day
<i>payas</i>	milk
<i>yasas</i>	reputation
<i>rajas</i>	dust
<i>vayas</i>	age
<i>vāyas</i>	air
<i>siras</i>	head

Adjectives inflected like *bhagavant* :—

<i>cakkhumant</i>	having eyes, having insight, intelligent
<i>mahant</i>	great
<i>vannavant</i>	beautiful, handsome
<i>vusitavant</i>	having lived (properly), having (truly) lived (as a monk)
<i>satimant</i>	self-possessed, mindful

The feminines are formed by adding *i* to the weak stem, as *mahatī*, etc., inflected like *devī*.

A masculine noun, nominative singular *candimā* (in compounds *candima-*; no other cases are used), "moon," is also assigned to this declension by some grammarians.

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>adhi-upa-gam</i> (I)	<i>ajjhūpagacchatī</i>	join, adhere to
<i>anu-(ñ)ñā</i> (V)	<i>anujānāti</i>	allow
<i>abhi-ā-cikkh</i> (I)	<i>abbhācikkhatī</i>	slander, calumniate
<i>abhi-ruh</i> (I*)	<i>abhirūhatī</i>	mount, get into, board
<i>ā-(k)kus</i> (I) (to cry out)	<i>akkosati</i>	abuse, scold
<i>āna</i>	only causative :	order, command <i>ānāpetī</i>
<i>upa-(k)kam</i> (I)	<i>upakkamati</i>	attack, fall upon, go into
<i>upa-subh</i> (I)	<i>upasobhatī</i>	appear beautiful, shine
<i>o-(k)kam</i> (I)	<i>okkamati</i>	descend into, arise within

<i>o-dhā</i> (I)	<i>odahati</i>	put down (p.p. <i>ohita</i>)
<i>o-ruh</i> (I)	<i>orohati</i>	descend
<i>(k)khī</i> (III)	<i>khīyati</i>	exhaust, waste, perish (p.p. <i>khīṇa</i>)
<i>garah</i> (I)	<i>garahati</i>	blame (p.p. <i>garahita</i>)
<i>chad</i> (VII)	<i>chādeti</i>	be pleased
<i>jīr</i> (I)	<i>jīrati</i>	become old, age (p.p. <i>jiṇṇa</i>)
<i>ni(r)-yā</i> (I)	<i>niyyāti</i>	go out to
<i>ni(r)-vā</i> (III)	<i>nibbāyati</i>	become cool
<i>(p)pa-(j)jhe</i> (I)	<i>pajjhāyati</i>	be consumed with regret
<i>(p)pa-(ñ)ñā</i>	<i>paccāgacchati</i>	in passive, <i>paññāyati</i> = be discerned
<i>(p)paṭi-ā-gam</i> (I)		return
<i>(p)paṭi-ā-ni(r)-yā</i> (I)	<i>paccāniyāti</i>	go back, return
<i>pari-(k)khī</i> (III)	<i>parikkhīyati</i>	exhaust, eliminate (p.p. <i>parikkhīṇa</i>)
<i>pari-bhās</i> (I)	<i>paribhāsati</i>	defame, slander
<i>pari-bhuj</i> (II)	<i>paribhuñjati</i>	eat, enjoy
<i>pari-vas</i> (I)	<i>parivasati</i>	live among
<i>pari-hā</i>	<i>pavedhati</i>	in passive, <i>parihāyati</i> = be eliminated, come to an end
<i>(p)pa-vedh</i> (I)		tremble
<i>(p)pa-saṁs</i> (I)	<i>pasamsati</i>	praise (p.p. <i>pasattha</i>)
<i>vi-jan</i> (III)	<i>vijāyati</i>	give birth (aorist : <i>vijāyi</i>)
<i>sam-vatṭ</i> (I)	<i>samvatṭati</i>	involve, dissolve
<i>sam-tan</i> (VI)	<i>samtanoti</i>	stretch out, spread out
<i>(s)sar</i> (I)	<i>sarati</i>	remember
<i>sā</i> (III)	<i>sāyati</i>	taste
<i>sudh</i> (III)	<i>sujjhati</i>	become pure

Nouns :—

<i>aññā</i>	knowledge, insight
<i>atipāto</i>	slaying, killing
<i>antalikkham</i>	sky
<i>antepuram</i>	citadel, palace
<i>andhakāro</i>	darkness, obscurity
<i>apacco</i>	offspring
<i>apuññam</i>	demerit, evil

<i>assādo</i>	tasting, enjoyment
<i>ācāro</i>	conduct
<i>ādānam</i>	taking
<i>ālumpam</i>	bit, piece
<i>itthattam</i>	this world
<i>uyyānam</i>	park
<i>khuddam</i>	honey (of small wild bees)
<i>gaṇikā</i>	courtesan, geisha
<i>gandho</i>	odour
<i>gītam</i>	singing
<i>jano</i>	person, people (collective singular)
<i>jarā</i>	old age
<i>tārakā</i>	star
<i>timisā</i>	darkness
<i>dāyādo</i>	inheritor, heir
<i>dovāriko</i>	porter, doorkeeper
<i>nakkhattam</i>	constellation, esp. lunar mansion
<i>naccam</i>	dancing
<i>navanītam</i>	butter
<i>pacchāyā</i>	shade
<i>paññāsā</i>	fifty
<i>patisallānam</i>	retirement, seclusion
<i>pabhā</i>	radiance
<i>paribhāsā</i>	slander
<i>palāpo</i>	nonsense
<i>pādo</i>	foot
<i>pokkharatā</i>	complexion
<i>porānam</i>	antiquity, ancient tradition
<i>bandhu</i> masc.	Kinsman,—a name of <i>brahmā</i> (= God as father or grandfather of all creatures)
<i>bhāvo</i>	nature, state, status
<i>mattā</i>	measure
<i>māso</i>	month
<i>mukham</i>	mouth
<i>yobbanam</i>	youth (state of)
<i>raso</i>	taste, piquancy, enjoyment (aesthetic experience, source of aesthetic experience)
<i>rūpam</i>	form, matter

<i>vāditam</i>	instrumental music
<i>vesso</i>	husbandman, farmer, merchant, bouri- geois (member of the hereditary agricultural-mercantile class ¹)
<i>samyojanam</i>	connection, union
<i>samvaccharam</i>	year
<i>samkhyā</i> (also spelt <i>samkhā</i>)	enumeration, calculation, denomina- tion, classification
(The idiom <i>sāṅkh(y)am gacchati</i> means "counts as", "is con- ceived of as", "is considered as".)	
<i>sakkāro</i>	entertainment
<i>sadattho</i>	the true (good) purpose, the true (good) objective (cf. <i>attho</i>)
<i>santānakam</i>	film, skin
<i>sappi</i> n.	ghee
<i>sampham</i>	frivolity, chatter
<i>savanam</i>	hearing
<i>sāyanho</i>	evening
<i>suddo</i>	helot (member of the servile or working class ¹)
<i>subham</i>	lustre, glory

Adjectives :—

<i>atipātin</i>	slaying, killing
<i>attarūpa</i>	personal (following the Commentary ; <i>contra CPD</i> : full, complete)
<i>atthika</i>	aspiring, wishful, desirous
<i>anatīta</i>	not-passing, not escaping
<i>anelaka</i>	pure
<i>abhijjhālu</i> (fem. - <i>uni</i> ; sometimes masc. - <i>ii</i> and plur. - <i>uno</i>)	covetous
<i>amanāpa</i>	displeasing

¹ The *vessas* were originally the third, most numerous, and only productive class among the three classes of Aryan society. After their conquests of the 2nd millennium B.C. the Aryans, adopting the ways of civilization (presumably from the Indus people they had conquered), instituted the fourth class, the *suddas*, as a servile and sometimes enslaved class of subjected people serving, working for, the Aryan classes, for example as labourers and artisans. The *vessa* in the *Dīghanikāya* may thus be a farmer using *sudda* labourers or a merchant using *sudda* craftsmen.

<i>ātura</i>	afflicted
<i>ādāyin</i>	taking
<i>iddha</i>	powerful
<i>ibbha</i>	domestic
<i>orasa</i>	own (cf. <i>ura</i>)
<i>kañha</i>	black, dark
<i>-kulīna</i>	by tribe
<i>khudda</i>	small, minor
<i>gilāna</i>	ill
<i>-jacca</i>	by birth
<i>-jātika</i>	of the genus/kind/class/nature
<i>-(t)thāyin</i>	staying, remaining
<i>dīthīn</i>	seeing
<i>dukkhin</i>	unhappy
<i>dummana</i>	depressed
<i>padakkhiṇa</i>	dexterous, skilful in, good at (loc.)
<i>parāyana</i>	depending on
<i>palāpiṇ</i>	nonsensical, talking nonsense
<i>pāsādika</i>	lovely
<i>pharusa</i>	harsh, rough
<i>bhogga</i>	bent
<i>madhu</i>	sweet (as neut. noun = "honey")
<i>manomaya</i>	mental, spiritual (consisting of mind)
<i>muṇḍaka</i>	shaven-headed
<i>Rājagahaka</i>	of Rājagaha
<i>lola</i>	restless, fickle, wanton
<i>vañka</i>	crooked
<i>vādin</i>	speaking
<i>vyāpanna</i>	malevolent, violent
<i>saṃvattanika</i>	involved in, dissolved in
<i>sukka</i>	white, light coloured

Past Participles :—

<i>abhisāta</i> (<i>abhi-sar</i>)	visited, met
<i>ekodakībhūta</i> (<i>ekodakī-bhū</i>)	consisting entirely of water ; as neuter noun = nature/universe consisting only of water
<i>tatta</i> (<i>tap</i> I)	hot
<i>vokinnā</i> (<i>vi-o-kir</i>)	mixed (with)

Pronoun :—

<i>ubhaya</i>	both
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Dependent words :—

- <i>cara</i> (<i>car</i>)	living
- <i>ja</i> (<i>jan</i> : cf. Lesson 25)	born (of)
- <i>bhakkha</i> (<i>bhakkh</i>)	eating, feeding on

Gerund :—

<i>hitvā</i> (<i>hā</i>)	having abandoned
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Indeclinables :—

<i>ayye</i> (voc.)	lady !
<i>ettāvatā</i>	so far, to that extent
<i>kadā</i>	when ?
<i>kadā ci</i>	at any time, at some time, ever
<i>karaha ci</i>	at some time
<i>taggha</i>	certainly, assuredly
<i>tv eva</i> (or <i>t' eva</i>)	(also = <i>ti</i> + <i>eva</i> with exceptional junction <i>i</i> + <i>e</i> > <i>ve</i> :) end quote + emphasis (usually marking and stressing a single word or expression, which may be repeated), <i>that</i> is its designation ; or simply = "indeed", "definitely" (i.e. the preceding word is correct, as after <i>atti</i> = "it is" : somewhat similar to the use of italics)
<i>dhi(r)</i>	fie !, confound (him/it) !
<i>na cirass' eva</i>	soon
<i>puna(d)</i>	again
<i>bhiyyoso</i>	still more (so), still greater
<i>bhiyyoso mattāya</i>	to a still greater extent/degree (abl.)
<i>yato</i>	whence, because, since
<i>yatra hi nāma</i>	in as much as (may express wonder, etc.)
<i>yathā katham</i>	in what way ?
<i>yebhuuyyena</i>	mostly, the majority of

<i>santikā</i>	(directly) from (at first hand) (with gen.) (abl. of <i>santikam</i> , "presence")
<i>sayam</i>	oneself, self

EXERCISE 20

Passages for reading :—

1. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro bahunnam vassānam bahunnam vassasatānam bahunnam vassasahassānam accayena sārathim āmantesi : yojehi samma sārathi bhaddāni bhaddāni yānāni, uyyānabhūmim gacchāma bhūmim dassanāyā ti. evam devā ti kho bhikkhave sārathi Vipassissa kumārassa paṭissutvā bhaddāni bhaddāni yānāni yojāpetvā Vipassissa kumārassa paṭivedesi : yuttāni kho te deva bhaddāni bhaddāni yānāni, yassa dāni kālam maññasī ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro bhaddam yānam abhiruhitvā bhaddehi bhaddehi yānehi uyyānabhūmim niyyāsi. addasā kho bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro uyyānabhūmim niyyanto purisam jinṇam gopānasivaṅkam bhoggam danḍaparāyanam pavedhamānam gacchantam ātraram gatayobbanam. disvā sārathim āmantesi : ayam pana samma sārathi puriso kiṁ kato, kesā pi 'ssa na yathā aññesam, kāyo pi 'ssa na yathā aññesan ti. eso kho deva jinṇo nāmā ti. kim pan' eso samma sārathi jinṇo nāmā ti. eso kho deva jinṇo nāma : na dāni tena ciram jīvitabbam bhavissatī ti. kim pana samma sārathi aham pi jarādhammo jaram anatito ti. tvañ ca deva mayañ c' amhā sabbe jarādhammā jaram anatitā ti. tena hi samma sārathi alan dān' ajja uyyānabhūmiyā, ito va antepuram paccāniyyāhī ti. evam devā ti kho bhikkhave sārathi Vipassissa kumārassa paṭissutvā tato va antepuram paccāniyyāsi. tatra sudam bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro antepuragato dukkhī dummano pajjhāyati : dhir atthu kira bho jāti nāma, yatra hi nāma jātassa jarā paññāyissatī ti.

2. evam me sutam. ekaṁ samayam bhagavā Sāvatthiyam¹ viharati Pubbārāme. tena kho pana samayena Vāsetṭha-Bhāradvājā bhikkhūsu parivasanti bhikkhubhāvam ākañkhamānā. atha kho bhagavā sāyañhasamayam patisallānā vuṭṭhito pāsādā orohitvā pāsādapacchāyāyam abbhokāse

¹ Capital of the kingdom of Kosala.

cañkamati.¹ addasā kho Vāsetṭho bhagavantam sāyañhasamayaṁ patisallānā vuṭṭhitam pāsādā orohitvā pāsādapacchāyāyam abbhokāse cañkamantam. disvā Bhāradvājañ āmantesi : ayam āvuso Bhāradvāja bhagavā sāyañhasamayaṁ patisallānā vuṭṭhito pāsādā orohitvā pāsādapacchāyāyam abbhokāse cañkamati. āyām' āvuso Bhāradvāja yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kamissāma. app eva nāma labheyyāma bhagavato santikā dhammiṁ kathaṇi savanāyā ti. evam āvuso ti kho Bhāradvājo Vāsetṭhassa paccassosi. atha kho Vāsetṭha-Bhāradvājā yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kamim̄su, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā bhagavantam cañkaman-tam anucañkamim̄su.²

atha kho bhagavā Vāsetṭham āmantesi : tumhe khv³ attha Vāsetṭhā⁴ brāhmaṇajaccā brāhmaṇakulīnā brāhmaṇakulā agārasimnā anagāriyam pabbajitā. kacci vo Vāsetṭhā brāhmaṇā na akkosanti na paribhāsantī ti. taggha no bhante brāhmaṇā akkosanti paribhāsanti attarūpāya paribhāsāya paripuṇṇāya no aparipuṇṇāyā ti. yathākatham pana vo Vāsetṭhā brāhmaṇā akkosanti paribhāsanti attarūpāya paribhāsāya paripuṇṇāya no aparipuṇṇāyā ti. brāhmaṇā bhante evam āhaṁsu : brāhmaṇo va seṭṭho vaṇṇo, hīno añño vaṇṇo ; brāhmaṇo va sukko vaṇṇo kaṇho añño vaṇṇo ; brāhmaṇā va sujjhanti no abrāhmaṇā ; brāhmaṇā va brahmuno puttā orasā mukhato jātā brahmajā brahmanimmitā brahimadāyādā. te tumhe seṭṭham vaṇṇam hitvā hīnam attha vaṇṇam ajjhūpagatā, yadidam muṇḍake samaṇake ibbhe kaṇhe bandhupādāpacce ti. evam kho no bhante brāhmaṇā akkosanti . . . ti. taggha vo Vāsetṭhā brāhmaṇā porāṇam assarantā evam āhaṁsu. dissanti kho pana Vāsetṭhā brāhmaṇānañ brāhmaṇīyo gabbhīyo pi vijāyamānā pi, te ca brāhmaṇā yonijā va samānā evam āhaṁsu. te brahmānañ c' eva abbhācikkhanti musā ca bhāsanti bahuñ ca apuññam pasavanti. cattāro 'me Vāsetṭhā vaṇṇā, khattiyā brāhmaṇā vessā suddā. khattiyo pi kho Vāsetṭhā idh' ekacco pāṇātipātī hoti, adinnādāyī hoti, kāmesu micchācārī hoti, musāvādī hoti, pisuṇāvāco hoti,

¹ " He walks up and down " (see Lesson 29 on this verb), the inflections are the same as those of *kamati* with *cañ* prefixed.

² " they walked up and down with."

³ *kho* > *khv* before a vowel.

⁴ Vocative plural, the second name being understood as included in the first.

pharusāvāco hoti, samphappalāpi hoti, abhijjhälū hoti, vyāpannacitto hoti, micchādiṭṭhi hoti. brāhmaṇo pi kho Vāsetṭhā. pe. vesso pi. pe. suddo pi. pe. micchādiṭṭhi hoti. khattiyo pi kho Vāsetṭhā idh' ekacco pāṇātipātā pativirato hoti, adinnādānā pativirato hoti. pe. suddo pi. pe. sammādiṭṭhi hoti. imesu kho Vāsetṭhā catūsu vaṇṇesu evam ubhayavokīṇesu vattamānesu kaṇhasukkesu dhammesu viññūgarahitesu c' eva viññūpasatthesu ca yad ettha brāhmaṇā evam āhaṁsu : brāhmaṇo va seṭṭho vaṇṇo. pe. brahmadāyādā ti, tam tesam viññū nānujānanti.¹ tam kissa hetu. imesam hi Vāsetṭhā catunnam vaṇṇānam yo hoti bhikkhu arahaṁ khīnāsavō vusitavā katakaraṇīyo ohitabhāro anuppattasadattho parikkhīnabhvasaṇīyojano sammadaññāvimutto,² so tesam aggam akkhāyati dhammen' eva no adhammena. dhammo hi Vāsetṭhā seṭṭho jan'³ etasmim diṭṭhe c' eva dhamme abhisamparāyañ ca.

hoti kho so Vāsetṭhā samayo yaṁ kadā ci karaha ci dīghassa addhuno accayena ayam loko saṁvat̄tati. saṁvat̄tamāne loke yebhuyyena sattā ābhassarasamvaṭṭanikā⁴ honti. te tattha honti manomayā pīṭibhakkhā sayampabhā antalikkhacarā subhaṭṭhāyino ciram dīgham addhānam tiṭṭhanti. hoti kho so Vāsetṭhā samayo yaṁ kadā ci karaha ci dīghassa addhuno accayena ayam loko vivaṭṭati. vivaṭṭamāne loke yebhuyyena sattā ābhassarakāyā cavitvā itthattam āgacchanti. te ca honti manomayā pīṭibhakkhā sayampabhā antalikkhacarā subhaṭṭhāyino, ciram dīgham addhānam tiṭṭhanti. ekodakibhūtam kho pana Vāsetṭhā tena samayena hoti andhakāro andhakāratimisā. na candimasuriyā paññāyanti, na nakkhattāni tārakarūpāni paññāyanti, na rattindivā⁵ paññāyanti, na māsaḍḍhamāsā paññāyanti, na utusamvaccharā paññāyanti, na itthipumā paññāyanti. sattā sattā tv eva saṅkhyam gacchanti. atha kho tesam Vāsetṭhā sattānam kadā ci karaha ci dīghassa addhuno accayena rasapaṭhavī udakasmiṁ samatāni. seyyathā pi nāma payaso tattassa nibbāyamānassa upari santānakam hoti, evam eva pāturahosi. sā ahosi vaṇṇasampannā gandhasampannā

¹ *na + anu-*.

² *sammād* is junction form of *sammā* when a vowel follows.

³ < *jane* with elision.

⁴ *ābhassara*, "the world of radiance."

⁵ Irregular nasal in junction of compound.

rasasampannā, seyyathā pi nāma sampannam vā sappi, sampannam vā navanītam evamvaṇṇā¹ ahosi; seyyathā pi nāma khuddam madhu aneṭakam evamassādā ahosi.

atha kho Vāsetṭhā aññataro satto lolajātiko, ambho kim ev' idam bhavissati ti, rasapaṭhavim aṅguliyā sāyi. tassa rasapaṭhavim aṅguliyā sāyato acchādesi, taṇhā c' assa okkami. aññatare pi kho Vāsetṭhā sattā tassa sattassa diṭṭhanugatim āpajjamānā rasapaṭhavim aṅguliyā sāyimṣu. tesam rasapaṭhavim aṅguliyā sāyataṁ acchādesi, taṇhā ca tesam okkami. atha kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā rasapaṭhavim hatthehi ālumpakārakam² upakkamimṣu paribhuñjituṁ. yato kho Vāsetṭhā sattā rasapaṭhavim hatthehi ālumpakārakam upakkamimṣu paribhuñjituṁ atha tesam sattānam sayampabhā antaradhāyi. sayampabhāya antarahitāya candimasuriyā pāturaheśum. candimasuriyesu pātubhūtesu, nakkhattāni tārakarūpāni pāturaheśum. nakkhattesu tārakarūpesu pātubhūtesu, rattindivā paññāyimṣu. rattindivesu paññāyamānesu, māsaḍḍhamāsā paññāyimṣu. māsaḍḍhamāsesu paññāyamānesu, utusamvaccharā paññāyimṣu. ettāvatā kho Vāsetṭhā ayam loko puna vivaṭṭo hoti.

Translate into Pali :—

At that time Vesālī³ (was) powerful and prosperous. The geisha Ambapālī was (*hoti*) beautiful, lovely, endowed with the highest beauty-of-complexion. (She was) skilled in dancing and singing and instrumental music. Visited by (use genitive) aspiring men (she) went (present time) for a night for fifty (*kahāpaṇas*) ; and through her Vesālī appeared (present tense) beautiful in still greater measure (ablative). Then (add *kho*) a burgher of Rājagaha went (aorist) to Vesālī on (ins.) some business. He saw Vesālī powerful and prosperous, and the geisha Ambapālī, and through her Vesālī appearing beautiful in still greater measure. Then (+ *kho*) the burgher returned to Rājagaha. He approached the king, Māgadha Seniya Bimbisāra, and having approached he said this to the king : “ Vesālī, O king, (is) powerful and prosperous, etc., and through her

¹ *bahubbhi*, “ of such a colour.”

² Compound used as adverb.

³ Capital of the Vajji Republic, which was north of the kingdom of Magadha (the Ganges forming the boundary).

Vesālī appears beautiful in still greater measure. (It would be good, O king, (if) we too were to establish (optative of causative of *u(d)-(t)tha* : *vutthāpeyy-*) a geisha." " Then (*tena hi*), I say,¹ find out a girl whom you would establish (as) geisha ! " Just at that time in Rājagaha there was (*hoti*) a girl named Sālavatī, beautiful, lovely, endowed with the highest beauty-of-complexion. Then the burgher established the girl Sālavatī as geisha. Then Sālavatī soon became skilled in dancing, singing, and instrumental music. Visited by aspiring men she went (present tense) for a night for a hundred. Then Sālavatī soon became pregnant. Then Sālavatī thought : " A pregnant woman (is) displeasing to men. If anyone knows (future) I am pregnant (use direct speech : " Sālavatī (is) pregnant ") all my entertainment will be eliminated. What now (if) I were to announce that I am ill (direct speech) ? " Then Sālavatī ordered the porter : " Porter, I say, don't let any man enter (*mā* with aorist 3rd person), (he) who asks (about) me you must inform that I am ill." " Yes, lady," assented the porter to Sālavatī the geisha.

LESSON 21

Declension of Feminine Nouns in -u and -ū

Feminine nouns and adjectives in *u* and *ū* are declined as follows :—

dhātu, " element "

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>dhātu</i>	
Voc.	<i>dhātum</i>	<i>dhātuyo</i>
Acc.		
Ins.		<i>dhātūhi</i>
Dat.		<i>dhātūnam</i>
Abl.	<i>dhātuyā</i>	<i>dhātūhi</i>
Gen.		<i>dhātūnam</i>
Loc.		<i>dhātusu</i>

¹ *bhane* is often used by high personages in speaking to inferiors.

vadhū, "bride"

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>vadhū</i>	
Voc.	<i>vadhū</i>	
Acc.	<i>vadhūm</i>	
		<i>vadhūyo</i>
		rest as <i>dhātu</i> . . .

*Declension of Present Participles in -ant*The inflection of present participles in *ant* is as follows :—

	MASCULINE		FEMININE
	Singular	Plural	(inflected like <i>devī</i>)
Nom.	<i>gaccham</i> or <i>gacchanto</i>	<i>gacchantā</i>	<i>gacchanti</i>
Acc.	<i>gacchantam</i>	<i>gacchante</i>	<i>gacchantim</i>
Ins.	<i>gacchatā</i> (or <i>gacchantena</i>)	<i>gacchantehi</i>	<i>gacchantiyā</i>
Dat.	<i>gacchato</i>	<i>gacchatam</i>	
Abl.	<i>gacchatā</i>	<i>gacchantehi</i>	
Gen.	<i>gacchato</i> (or <i>gacchantassa</i>)	<i>gacchatam</i>	
Loc.	<i>gacchati</i> (rarely <i>-ante</i>)	<i>gacchantesu</i>	
			etc.

This differs from the adjectives in *ant* in having the nominative singular in *am*, also in using the strong stem instead of the weak in the feminine.

The present participle may be made negative by the prefix *a-*.

The present participle (*sant*) of *as*, "be," "exist," the inflection of which is regular,¹ has the meanings "real", "true", "good", as an adjective, as well as the simple participial meaning "being", "existing". The weak stem *sat* is used in forming compounds, e.g., *sadattho*,² "the true (good) purpose"; *sat-kar* (here used adverbially as prefix), "entertain" ("make well").

¹ But *sati* is used as fem. loc. sing. as well as masc.

² In close junction a final consonant may be voiced when followed by a vowel.

Declension of the Pronoun bhavant

The full declension of the pronoun *bhavant*, "you," "sir," "his honour," is as follows :—

	MASCULINE		FEMININE
	Singular	Plural	
Nom.	<i>bhavam</i>	<i>bhavanto</i> (or <i>bhonto</i>)	<i>bhott</i> (inflected like <i>deut</i>)
Acc.	<i>bhavantam</i>	<i>bhavante</i>	
Ins.	<i>bholā</i>	<i>bhavantehi</i>	
Dat.	<i>bholo</i>	<i>bhavatam</i>	
Abl.	<i>bholā</i>	<i>bhavantehi</i>	
Gen.	<i>bholo</i>	<i>bhavatam</i>	
Loc.	<i>bholi</i>	<i>bhavantesu</i>	
Voc.	<i>bho</i>	<i>bhonto</i>	

The form *bhante* is an indeclinable particle which is used alone as a polite vocative or in association with another vocative or with a word in any other case. Its use is generally restricted to addressing Buddhist monks.

"Perfect" Tense of ah

Another form of past tense, the so-called perfect (*parokkha*) is extremely rare except for the 3rd persons of the "defective" verb *ah*, "to say," which are favoured in narrative. The meaning is indefinite time—often present (cf. Lesson 24).

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>āha</i> , "he said," "he says"	<i>āhamsu</i> (sometimes <i>āhu</i> in verse)

No other forms or tenses from the root *ah* are used.

The perfect tense is distinguished in form by reduplication of the initial part of the root (here *a* — *ah* > *āh*) and the inflections, particularly the 3rd singular in *a*. Perfect forms from various verbs are occasionally affected in later Pali poetry.

Repetition

In Pali repetition (*āmen&ditā*) of a word or expression is quite frequent. The meaning may be emphasis (= "very"), as *bhaddāni bhaddāni* (*yānāni*), "very fine (carriages)." Often, particularly with pronouns and indeclinables, the meaning is "distributive": *yo yo*, "whoever," *yathā yathā*, "in whatever way," "just as," "however" (with answering *tathā tathā*, "so"). Repetition also expresses strong emotion of any kind, in which case a whole phrase may be repeated.

Further examples:—

sīgham sīgham, "very fast"

sañdasandā sāliyo, "rice plants in thick clusters" (compound)

abhikkantam bhante abhikkantam bhante, "very fine indeed, sir!", expressing great praise or admiration

aho rasam aho rasam, "ah! what piquancy!", expressing wonder

dīṭṭhā bho satta jīvasi dīṭṭhā bho satta jīvasi, "...it's wonderful to see you alive!", expressing happiness

āyāmi āvuso āyāmi āvuso, "I'm coming, sir!", expressing assurance

abhikkamatha Vāsetṭhā abhikkamatha Vāsetṭhā, "hurry forward, O Vāsetṭhas!", enjoins haste

mā bhavañ Sonadañdo evam avaca mā bhavañ Sonadañdo evam avaca, "let not the honourable Sonadañda speak thus!", expresses anger or blame

nassa asuci nassa asuci, "perish, vile one!", expresses anger, contempt, and disgust

tuvam tuvam, "you, you!" (in a quarrel), expresses disrespect and contempt (*tuvam* is a form of *tvam*, here presumably emphatic).

Vocabulary

Verbs:—

<i>ā-(g)gah</i> (V)	<i>aggan̄hāti</i>	seize
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<i>ati-pat</i> causative:	<i>atipāteti</i>	slay, kill
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<i>ati-man</i> (III)	<i>atimaññati</i>	despise
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<i>anu-(t)thu</i> (V)	<i>anuithunāti</i>	lament, complain
<i>anu-pat</i> (I)	<i>anupatati</i>	follow, chase after
<i>abhi-ni(r)-vatt</i> (I)	<i>abhinibbattati</i>	be produced
<i>ā-har</i> (I)	<i>āharati</i>	bring, fetch (aorist : 3rd sing. <i>āhāsi</i> , but 1st plur. <i>āharāma</i> ; cf. <i>addasāma</i> ; p.p. <i>āhata</i>)
<i>ā-hind</i> (I) (to wander)	<i>āhinḍati</i>	wander
<i>upa-jīv</i> (I)	<i>upajīvati</i>	live by, live upon
<i>upa-ni-(j)jhe</i> (I)	<i>upanijjhāyati</i>	observe, think about
<i>upa-ni(r)-vatt</i> (I)	<i>upanibbattati</i>	derive (p.p. <i>upanibbatta</i>)
(k) <i>khip</i> (I*)	<i>khipati</i>	throw (gerund <i>khipitvā</i>)
(k) <i>khi</i> (III)	<i>khiyati</i>	means also "become in- dignant"
<i>nas</i> (III)	<i>nassati</i>	perish
<i>ni(r)-vah</i> (I)	<i>nibbahati</i>	lead out (passive : <i>nib- buyhati</i>)
<i>ni(r)-har</i> (I)	<i>nīharati</i>	take out, take away (<i>irh</i> > <i>ih</i>)
(p) <i>pa-āp</i> (V) (this root is some- times given as <i>āp</i>)	(cf. (p) <i>pa-ap(p)</i> (VI) in Lesson 6) used in the figurative sense of "attain": <i>pāpūnāti</i> (this use is very restricted in Canonical Pali. aorist <i>pāpūni</i> ; p.p. <i>patta</i>)	
(p) <i>pa-(k)khip</i> (I*)	<i>pakkhipati</i>	put into
<i>pac</i> (I)	<i>pacati</i>	cook, torture, torment
(p) <i>paṭi-vi-ruh</i> (I*)	<i>paṭivirūhati</i>	grow again (p.p. <i>paṭi- virūha</i>)
(p) <i>paṭi-sev</i> (I)	<i>paṭisevati</i>	indulge in
<i>pari(y)-o-nah</i> (II)	<i>pariyonandhati</i>	cover over, envelop
<i>pari-rakkh</i> (I)	<i>parirakkhati</i>	guard
(p) <i>pa-har</i> (I)	<i>paharati</i>	hit, beat
<i>pus</i> (VII)	<i>poseti</i>	rear, look after (p.p. of caus. : <i>posāpita</i>)
<i>phand</i> (I)	<i>phandati</i>	throb, quiver
<i>bhañ</i> (I)	<i>bhañati</i>	say
<i>rañj</i> (I)	<i>rañjati</i>	be excited, be glad, be delighted

<i>vi-han</i> (I)	<i>vihanati</i>	distress, trouble
<i>sam-ā-pad</i> (III)	<i>samāpajjati</i>	attain
<i>sam-man</i> (VI) (to consider)	<i>sammannati</i> (<i>mano/manva/mata</i>)	agree on, elect (p.p. <i>sam-</i> <i>manna</i> by substitution of <i>va</i> for <i>o</i>)
<i>sikkh</i> (I)	<i>sikkhati</i>	train, study, learn (p.p. <i>sikkhita</i>)
<i>suc</i> (I)	<i>socati</i>	grieve, sorrow
<i>han</i> (I)	<i>hanati</i>	kill (caus. : <i>ghāteti</i>)

Feminine nouns in *u* :—

<i>dhātu</i>	element
<i>natthu</i>	nose
<i>raju</i>	rope
<i>hanu</i>	jaw(s)

Feminine noun in *ū* :—

<i>vadhū</i>	bride
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Nouns :—

<i>akiriyam</i>	inaction
<i>akkharam</i>	expression
<i>atthāham</i>	eight days
<i>atimāno</i>	arrogance, contempt
<i>apadānam</i>	reaping, harvest
<i>abhinibbatti</i> (fem.)	production, origin
<i>ahi</i> (masc.)	snake
<i>āhicchattako</i>	mushroom, toadstool
<i>āgamo</i>	coming
<i>ācariyo</i>	teacher
<i>āhāro</i>	food (in the most general sense, sometimes figurative), gathering
<i>upatthānam</i>	serving, attending on, audience
<i>ekāgāriko</i>	burglar, burglary
<i>kano</i>	the fine red powder between the grain and husk of rice (Childers)

<i>kattarasuppo</i>	old winnowing-basket
<i>kalambukā</i>	a creeper : (<i>Convolvulus repens</i> ?)
<i>kāko</i>	crow
<i>kharattam</i>	roughness
<i>khalam</i>	threshing (floor)
<i>khuram</i>	razor
<i>gabbho</i>	embryo
<i>gomayam</i>	cow dung
<i>catuhām</i>	four days
<i>chatta(ka)m</i>	sunshade
<i>jīvikā</i>	livelihood
<i>taṇḍulam</i>	rice grain, husked rice
<i>tīham</i>	three days
<i>thuso</i>	husk, chaff
<i>damo</i>	taming, restraint
<i>dārako</i>	boy
<i>dūro</i> (some-times -ā)	wife
<i>dvīham</i>	two days
<i>nāmam</i>	name
<i>nidānam</i>	cause, source, origin
<i>nillopo</i>	plunder
<i>pamsu</i> (masc.)	dust, mud
<i>pati</i> (masc.)	lord
<i>pappaṭako</i>	fungus
<i>paripantho</i>	ambush
<i>paripāko</i>	ripening
<i>parilāho</i>	burning, lust
<i>pātarāso</i>	breakfast, morning meal
<i>pātavyatā</i>	indulgence
<i>badālatā</i>	creeper
<i>bhesajjam</i>	medicine, drug
<i>mamsam</i>	flesh, meat
<i>mariyādā</i>	boundary
<i>mahājano</i>	the people
<i>mahābhūto</i>	element
<i>māno</i>	pride, conceit
<i>rājakulam</i>	royal court
<i>lingam</i>	characteristic

<i>leḍdu</i> (masc.)	clod
<i>viññutā</i>	discernment, discretion
<i>vejjo</i>	doctor, physician
<i>vevaññatā</i>	discoloration
<i>samyamo</i>	self-control, abstinence
<i>samkārakūṭo</i>	rubbish heap
<i>saccavajjam</i>	speaking the truth, truthfulness
<i>sando</i>	cluster
<i>sandhi</i> (masc.)	junction, joint, breach
<i>sannidhi</i>	store
(masc.)	
<i>sāmaññam</i>	state of being a wanderer/ascetic/philosopher, profession of asceticism, etc. (cf. <i>samano</i>)
<i>sāyamāso</i>	evening meal
<i>sārāgo</i>	passion
<i>sippam</i>	craft, trade, profession
<i>setṭhi</i> (fem. ?)	ash

Adjectives :—

<i>akaṭṭha</i>	uncultivated, unploughed
<i>akana</i>	without the red coating which lies underneath the husk
<i>agganīla</i>	knowing the beginning, primeval, original
<i>ativela</i>	excessive
<i>athusa</i>	without husk
<i>aparisesa</i>	without remainder, complete, absolute
<i>abhirūpa</i>	handsome
<i>alasa</i>	lazy
<i>asuci</i>	impure, dirty, vile
<i>dubbanṇa</i>	discoloured, ugly
<i>pakka</i>	ripe
<i>pariyanta</i>	bordered, encircled
<i>pāka</i>	ripe, ripened
<i>pāmokkha</i>	foremost
<i>methuna</i>	sexual
<i>-yāniya</i>	leading to
<i>sadisa</i>	like, of such sort
<i>sandiṭṭhika</i>	visible

Past Participles :—

<i>lūna</i> (<i>lū</i> (V))	reaped, mown
<i>samāhita</i>	concentrated
(<i>sam-ā-dhā</i>)	
<i>samparikinna</i> (<i>sam-pari-kir</i>)	surrounded by, covered with

Gerunds :—

<i>anvāya</i> (<i>anu-i</i>)	following, in consequence of (acc.)
<i>netvā</i> (<i>nī</i>)	having led

Indeclinables :—

<i>agge</i>	since (<i>tad agge</i> = since then)
<i>ativelam</i>	too long, excessively
<i>anupubbena</i>	in due course, in succession
<i>aho</i>	ah ! : expresses surprise (approving) and delight
<i>ittham</i>	thus, in this way
<i>kattha</i>	where ?
<i>je</i> (enclitic)	you ! (form of address by a master/mistress to a slave woman ; preceded by <i>handa</i> , <i>kiñ</i> , etc., or by <i>gaccha</i>) = <i>eva</i> (junction form sometimes used after <i>m</i>)
<i>ñeva</i>	
<i>pāto</i>	in the morning
<i>saki(d)</i> (<i>eva</i>)	once
(or <i>sakim</i>)	
<i>samantā</i>	on all sides, all round
<i>sāyam</i>	in the evening
(<i>s</i>) <i>su</i>	even, isn't it ? (or merely emphatic)
<i>seyyathidam</i>	as, to wit
<i>handa je</i>	you there ! (cf. <i>je</i> above)

EXERCISE 21

Passages for reading :—

I. evam vutte bhante Pūraṇo Kassapo¹ mam etad avoca :

¹ Died c. 503 B.C. A *śramaṇa*, one of the leaders of the Ājīvaka movement, which was amalgamated in 489 B.C. and was for a time probably the most important non-orthodox sect. Their fundamental doctrine was that of fatalism (*niyati*) as propounded by their supreme leader Makkhali Gosālo. It will be seen that the doctrine expounded here can be harmonized with this. For Gosāla's doctrine see Exercise 28 (English into Pali).

karato kho mahārāja kārayato chindato chedāpayato pacato pācayato socayato kilamayato phandato phandāpayato pāṇam atipātāpayato adinnam ādiyato sandhim chindato nillopam harato ekāgārikam karoto paripanthe tiṭṭhato paradāram gacchato musā bhaṇato, karoto na kariyati pāpam. khurapariyantena ce pi cakkena yo imissā paṭhaviyā pāne ekamāṃsa-khalam ekamāṃsapuñjam kareyya, n'atthi tatonidānam pāpam, n'atthi pāpassa āgamo. dakkhiṇañ ce pi Gaṅgātiram¹ āgaccheyya hananto ghātentō chindanto chedāpentō pacanto pācento, n' atthi tatonidānam pāpam, n' atthi pāpassa āgamo. uttarañ ce pi Gaṅgātiram gaccheyya dadanto dāpentō yajanto yajāpentō, n' atthi tatonidānam puññam, n' atthi puññassa āgamo. dānena damena samyamena saccavajjena n' atthi puññam, n' atthi puññassa āgamo ti. ittham kho me bhante Pūraṇo Kassapo sandiṭṭhikam sāmaññaphalam puṭṭho samāno akiriyam vyākāsi.

2. atha kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā rasapaṭhavim paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā ciram dīgham addhānam aṭṭhamsu. yathā yathā kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā rasapaṭhavim paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā ciram dīgham addhānam aṭṭhamsu, tathā tathā tesam sattānam kharattañ c' eva kāyasmiñ okkami, vanṇavevaṇṇatā ca paññāyittha.² ek' idam sattā vanṇavanto honti, ek' idam dubbaṇṇā. tattha ye te sattā vanṇavanto, te dubbaṇṇe satte atimaññanti. mayam etehi vanṇavantatarā, amheh' ete dubbaṇṇatarā ti. tesam vanṇātimānapaccayā mānātimānajātikānam rasapaṭhavī antaradhāyi. rasāya paṭhaviyā antarahitāya sannipatim̄su, sannipatitvā anutthunim̄su, aho rasam, aho rasan ti. tad etarahi pi manussā kiñ cid eva sādhu rasam labhitvā evam āhamsu, aho rasam, aho rasan ti. tad eva porānam aggaññam akkharam anupatanti, na tv ev' assa attham ājānanti.

atha kho tesam Vāsetṭhā sattānam rasāya paṭhaviyā antarahitāya bhūmipappaṭako pāturahosi. seyyathā pi nāma ahicchattako, evam evam pāturahosi. so ahosi vanṇasampanno gandhasampanno rasasampanno. seyyathā pi nāma sampannam

¹ Gaṅgā, the River Ganges.

² Aorist passive with "middle" inflection (cf. Lesson 28), "it was discerned."

vā sappi sampannam vā navanītam, evamvaṇṇo ahosi. seyyathā pi nāma khuddam madhu aneṭakam, evamassādo ahosi. atha kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā bhūmipappaṭakam upakkamīsu paribhuñjituṁ. te tam paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā ciram dīgham addhānam aṭṭhamṣu. yathā yathā kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā bhūmipappaṭakam paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā ciram dīgham addhānam aṭṭhamṣu, tathā tathā tesam sattānam bhiyyoso mattāya kharattañ c'eva kāyasmiñ okkami, vanṇavevaṇṇatā ca paññāyittha. ek' idam sattā vanṇavanto honti, ek' idam sattā dubbaṇṇā. tattha ye te sattā vanṇavanto, te dubbaṇṇe satte atimaññanti. mayam etehi vanṇavantatarā, amheh' ete dubbaṇṇatarā ti. tesam vanṇātimānapaccayā mānātimānajātikānam bhūmipappaṭako antaradhāyi. bhūmipappaṭake antarahite badālatā pāturahosi. seyyathā pi nāma kalambukā, evam evam pāturahosi. sā ahosi vanṇasampannā gandhasampannā rasasampannā. seyyathā pi nāma sampannam vā sappi sampannam vā navanītam, evamvaṇṇā ahosi. seyyathā pi nāma khuddam madhu aneṭakam, evamassādā ahosi.

atha kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā badālatam upakkamīsu paribhuñjituṁ. te tam paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā ciram dīgham addhānam aṭṭhamṣu. yathā yathā kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā badālatam paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā. pe. badālatāya antarahitāya sannipatiñsu, sannipatitvā anutthuniñsu, ahu¹ vata no, ahāyi vata no badālatā ti. tad etarahi pi manussā kena cid eva dukkhadhammena phuṭṭhā evam āhamṣu : ahu vata no, ahāyi vata no ti. tad eva porāṇam aggaññam akkharam anupatanti, na tv ev' assa attham ājānanti.

atha kho tesam Vāsetṭhā sattānam badālatāya antarahitāya akaṭṭhapāko sāli pāturahosi, akaṇo athuso sugandho taṇḍulapphalo. yan tam sāyam sāyamāsāya āharanti, pāto tam hoti pakkam paṭivirūlham. yan tam pāto pātarāsāya āharanti sāyam tam hoti pakkam paṭivirūlham, nāpadānam paññāyati. atha kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā akaṭṭhapākam sālim paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā. pe. vanṇavevaṇṇatā ca paññāyittha. itthiyā ca itthilingam pāturahosi, purisassa purisaliṅgam. itthī ca sudaṇam ativelam purisam upanijjhāyati,

¹ "it was" : "root aorist" (cf. Lesson 30).

puriso ca itthim. tesam ativelam aññam aññam upanijjhāyatam sārāgo udapādi, pariñāho kāyasmim okkami. te pariñāhpaccayā methunam dhammam pañisevimsu. ye kho pana te Vāsethā tena samayena sattā passanti methunam dhammam pañisevante, aññe pamsum khipanti, aññe setthim khipanti, aññe gomayam khipanti. nassa asuci, nassa asucī ti. katham hi nāma satto sattassa evarūpam karissatī ti. tad etarahi pi manussā ekaccesu janapadesu vadhuayā nibbuyhamānāya aññe pamsum khipanti, aññe setthim khipanti, aññe gomayam khipanti. tad eva porānam aggañnam akkharam anupatanti, na tv ev' assa attham ājānanti.

adhammasammataṁ kho pana Vāsethā tena samayena hoti, tad etarahi dhammasammataṁ. ye kho pana Vāsethā tena samayena sattā methunam dhammam pañisevanti, te māsam pi dvemāsam pi na labhanti gāmaṁ vā nigamaṁ vā pavisitum. yato kho Vāsethā te sattā tasmiṁ samaye asaddhamme ativelam pātavyatam āpajjim̄su, atha agārāni upakkamim̄su kātum tass' eva asaddhammassa pañcchādanattham.

atha kho Vāsethā aññatarassa sattassa alasajātikassa etad ahosi : ambho kim evāham vihaññāmi sālim āharanto sāyam sāyamāsāya pāto pātarāsāya. yan nūnāham sālim āhareyyam sakid eva sāyapātarāsāya ti. atha kho so Vāsethā satto sālim āhāsi sakid eva sāyapātarāsāya. atha kho Vāsethā aññataro satto yena so satto ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā tam sattam etad avoca : ehi bho satta sālāhāram gamissāmā ti. alam bho satta āhato me sāli sakid eva sāyapātarāsāya ti. atha kho so Vāsethā satto tassa sattassa diṭṭhānugatim āpajjamāno sālim āhāsi sakid eva dvīhāya, evam pi kira bho sādhū ti. atha kho Vāsethā aññataro satto yena so satto ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā tam sattam etad avoca : ehi bho satta sālāhāram gamissāmā ti. alam bho satta āhato me sāli sakid eva catuhāya, evam pi kira bho sādhū ti. atha kho Vāsethā aññataro satto yena so satto ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā tam sattam etad avoca : ehi bho satta sālāhāram gamissāmā ti. alam bho satta āhato me sāli sakid eva catuhāya ti. atha kho so Vāsethā satto tassa sattassa diṭṭhānugatim āpajjamāno sālim āhāsi sakid eva aṭṭhāhāya, evam pi kira bho sādhū ti. yato kho te

Vāsetṭhā sattā sannidhikārakam̄ sāliṁ upakkamim̄su pari-bhuñjituṁ atha kaṇo pi taṇḍulam̄ paryonandhi, thuso pi taṇḍulam̄ paryonandhi, lūnam̄ pi na ppaṭivirūlham̄ apadānam̄ paññāyittha, sandasaṇḍā sāliyo aṭṭham̄su.

atha kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā sannipatim̄su sannipatitvā anutthunim̄su pāpakā vata bho dhammā sattesu pātubhūtā, mayam̄ hi pubbe manomayā ahumhā pītibhakkhā sayampabhā antalikkhacarā subhaṭṭhāyino, ciram̄ dīgham addhānam̄ aṭṭhamhā. tesam̄ no amhākam̄ kadāci karahaci dīghassa addhuno accayena rasapaṭhavī udakasmim̄ samatāni. sā ahosi vaṇṇasampannā gandhasampannā rasasampannā. te mayam̄ rasapaṭhavim̄ hatthehi ālumpakārakam̄ upakkamimhā pari-bhuñjituṁ, tesam̄ no rasapaṭhavim̄ hatthehi ālumpakārakam̄ upakkamatam̄ paribhuñjituṁ sayampabhā antaradhāyi. sayampabhāya antarahitāya, candimasuriyā pāturaḥesum. candimasuriyesu pātubhūtesu nakkhattāni tārakarūpāni pāturaḥesum. nakkhatesu tārakarūpesu pātubhūtesu rattim̄divā paññāyim̄su. rattim̄divesu paññāyamānesu māsadḍhamāsā paññāyim̄su. māsadḍhamāsesu paññāyamānesu utusam̄vaccharā paññāyim̄su. te mayam̄ rasapaṭhavim̄ paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā ciram̄ dīgham addhānam̄ aṭṭhamhā, tesam̄ no pāpakānam̄ ñeva akusalānam̄ dhammānam̄ pātubhāvā rasapaṭhavī antaradhāyi. rasapaṭhaviyā antarahitāya bhūmi-pappaṭako pāturaḥosi. so ahosi vaṇṇasampanno gandhasampanno rasasampanno. te mayam̄ bhūmipappaṭakan̄ upakkamimhā paribhuñjituṁ. te mayam̄ tam̄ paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā ciram̄ dīgham addhānam̄ aṭṭhamhā. tesam̄ no pāpakānam̄ ñeva akusalānam̄ dhammānam̄ pātubhāvā bhūmipappaṭako antaradhāyi. bhūmipappaṭake antarahite badālatā pāturaḥosi. sā ahosi vaṇṇasampannā gandhasampannā rasasampannā. te mayam̄ badālataṁ upakkamimhā paribhuñjituṁ. te mayam̄ tam̄ paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā ciram̄ dīgham addhānam̄ aṭṭhamhā. tesam̄ no pāpakānam̄ ñeva akusalānam̄ dhammānam̄ pātubhāvā badālatā antaradhāyi. badālatāya antarahitāya akaṭṭhapāko sāli pāturaḥosi, akaṇo athuso suddho sugandho taṇḍulapphalo. yan tam̄ sāyam̄ sāyamāsāya āharāma pāto tam̄ hoti pakkam̄ paṭivirūlham̄. yan tam̄ pāto pātarāsāya āharāma, sāyan tam̄ hoti pakkam̄ paṭivirūlham̄ nāpadānam̄ paññāyittha. te

mayaṁ akaṭṭhapākaṁ sāliṁ paribhuñjantā tambhakkhā tadāhārā ciram dīgham addhānam aṭṭhamhā. tesam no pāpakānam ūeva akusalānam dhammānam pātubhāvā kaṇo pi taṇḍulam pariyonandhi, thuso pi taṇḍulam pariyonandhi, lūnam pi na paṭivirūlham, apadānam paññāyittha, saṇḍasaṇḍā sāliyo ṭhitā. yan nūna mayaṁ sāliṁ vibhajeyyāma, mariyādam ṭhapeyyāmā ti. atha kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā sāliṁ vibhajim̄su, mariyādam ṭhapesum. atha kho Vāsetṭhā aññataro satto lolajātiko sakam bhāgam parirakkhanto aññataram bhāgam adinnam ādiyitvā paribhuñji. tam enam aggaheṣum, gahetvā etad avocum: pāpakam vata bho satta karosi, yatra hi nāma sakam bhāgam parirakkhanto aññataram bhāgam adinnam ādiyitvā paribhuñjasi. mā ssu bho satta puna pi evarūpam akāsi ti. evam bho ti kho Vāsetṭhā so satto tesam sattānam paccassosi. dutiyam pi kho Vāsetṭhā so satto . . . pe . . . tatiyam pi kho Vāsetṭhā so satto sakam bhāgam parirakkhanto aññataram bhāgam adinnam ādiyitvā paribhuñjasi. tam enam aggaheṣum, aggaheṭvā etad avocum: pāpakam vata bho satta karosi, yatra hi nāma sakam bhāgam parirakkhanto aññataram bhāgam adinnam ādiyitvā paribhuñjasi. mā ssu bho satta puna pi evarūpam akāsi ti. aññe pāṇinā pahariṁsu, aññe leḍḍunā pahariṁsu, aññe daṇḍena pahariṁsu. tad agge kho pana Vāsetṭhā adinnādānam paññāyati, garahā paññāyati, musāvādo paññāyati, daṇḍādānam paññāyati.

atha kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā sannipatiṁsu, sannipatitvā anutthuniṁsu, pāpakā vata bho dhammā sattesu pātubhūtā, yatra hi nāma adinnādānam paññāyissati, garahā paññāyissati, musāvādo paññāyissati, daṇḍādānam paññāyissati, yan nūna mayaṁ ekam sattam sammanneyyāma. so no sammākhīyatabbam khyeyya, sammāgarahitabbam garaheyya, sammāpabbājetabbam pabbājeyya. mayaṁ pan' assa sālinam bhāgam anuppadassāmā¹ ti. atha kho te Vāsetṭhā sattā yo nesam satto abhirūpataro ca dassaniyataro ca pāsādikataro ca mahesakkhataro ca, tam sattam upasamkamitvā etad avocum: ehi bho satta, sammākhīyatabbam khyi, sammāgarahitabbam garaha, sammāpabbājetabbam pabbājehi. mayaṁ pana te sālinam bhāgam anuppadassāmā ti. evam bho ti kho Vāsetṭhā so satto tesam sattānam paṭissutvā, sammākhīyatabbam khyi, sammā-

¹ Future of -dā.

garahitabbam garahi, sammāpabbājetabbam pabbājesi. te pan' assa sālīnam bhāgam anuppadam̄su.

mahājanasammato ti kho Vāsetṭhā mahāsammato, mahāsammato tv eva paṭhamam̄ akkharam̄ upanibbattam̄. khet-tānam patī ti kho Vāsetṭhā khattiyo, khattiyo tv eva dutiyam̄ akkharam̄ upanibbattam̄. dhammena pare rañjetī ti kho Vāsetṭhā rājā, rājā tv eva tatiyam̄ akkharam̄ upanibbattam̄. iti kho Vāsetṭhā evam etassa khattiyaṁḍalassa porāṇena aggaññena akkharena abhinibbatti ahosi. tesam̄ ñeva sattānam̄ anaññesañ sadisānam̄ ñeva no asadisānam̄ dhammen' eva no adhammena. dhammo hi Vāsetṭhā setṭho jan' etasmim̄ diṭṭhe c' eva dhamme abhisamparāyañ ca.

3. bhūtapubbañ imasmiñ yeva bhikkhusaṅghe aññatarassa bhikkhuno evam̄ cetaso parivitakko udapādi : kattha nu kho ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam̄ paṭhavīdhātu āpodhātu tejodhātu vāyodhātū ti. atha kho so bhikkhu tathārūpam̄ samādhiṁ samāpajji yathā samāhite citte devayāniyo maggo pāturahosi.

atha kho so bhikkhu yena Cātummahārājikā devā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā Cātummahārājike deve etad avoca : kattha nu kho āvuso ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam̄ paṭhavīdhātu āpodhātu tejodhātu vāyodhātū ti. evam̄ vutte Cātummahārājikā devā tam̄ bhikkhum̄ etad avocum̄ : mayam pi kho bhikkhu na jānāma yatth' ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam̄ paṭhavīdhātu āpodhātu, tejodhātu, vāyodhātu. atthi kho bhikkhu cattāro Mahārājā amhehi abhikkantatarā ca pañitatarā ca. te kho evam̄ jāneyyum̄ yatth' ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam̄ paṭhavīdhātu āpodhātu tejodhātu vāyodhātū ti.

atha kho so bhikkhu yena cattāro Mahārājā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā cattāro Mahārāje etad avoca : kattha nu kho āvuso ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam̄ paṭhavīdhātu āpodhātu tejodhātu vāyodhatū ti. evam̄ vutte cattāro Mahārājā tam̄ bhikkhum̄ etad avocum̄ : mayam pi kho bhikkhu na jānāma yatth' ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam̄ paṭhavīdhātu āpodhātu tejodhātu vāyodhātu. atthi kho bhikkhu Tāvatīmsā nāma devā

amhehi abhikkantatarā ca pañitatatarā ca. te kho evam jāneyyum
yatth' ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā nirujjhantī ti.

Translate into Pali :—

Then, following the ripening of that embryo, the geisha Sālavatī gave birth to a son (acc.). Then Sālavatī ordered a slave girl : “ You there ! After (express this simply by using gerunds) putting this boy into an old winnowing-basket (loc.) (and) taking him out throw (him) away on a rubbish heap.” . . .

At that time a son of the king (*rājakumāro*) named Abhaya, going to the king's-audience just at the (right) time (dat.), saw that boy surrounded by crows. Having seen he asked people : “ What (is) that, I say !, surrounded by crows ? ” “ A boy, O king (title *devo* used in addressing a prince of the blood). ” “ (Does he) live, I say !(?) ” “ (He) lives, O king.” “ Now ! I say ! having led that boy to our citadel give (him) to nurses to rear.” . . . They made the name “ Jivaka ” for him (thinking) : “ (he) lives ” ; they made the name “ Komārabhacca ” (thinking) : “ (He) was caused to be reared by the prince.” Then Jivaka Komārabhacca soon attained (see Vocabulary above, (*p*)*pa-āp*) discretion . . . Then he thought this : “ These royal courts (are) not easy to live upon without-a-profession (ins. : ‘ with-a-non-profession ’). Supposing I were to learn (opt.) a profession ? ” Now at that time there dwelt (present tense) in Takkasilā¹ a doctor who-was-the-foremost-of-(all)-regions. Then Jivaka Komārabhacca went away to Takkasilā, in due course approached Takkasilā (and) that doctor, (and) having approached said this to that doctor : “ O teacher, I wish to learn the profession ” . . . Then Jivaka grasped (present tense) much, grasped lightly . . . When seven (*satta*, inflect as *pañca*) years had passed Jivaka thought this : “ I indeed grasp much . . . the end of this profession is not discerned, when will the end of this profession be discerned ? ” Then Jivaka approached that doctor . . . “ Now ! I say, Jivaka,

¹ The capital of Gandhāra, in North-West India, which in ancient times had a famous university attracting students from all parts of India. The earliest known school of philosophers had flourished here in pre-Buddhist times (c. 800 B.C. : Uddālaka, the founder of the school, lived probably in the 9th century B.C.), and the great school of linguistics which culminated with Pāṇini (c. 350 B.C.) was also situated here.

taking a gardener's-trowel (*khanittī*), wandering for a league on all sides of Takkasilā, whatever non-medicine you may see, bring that." "Yes, teacher" . . . wandering (he) saw no non-medicine at all . . . ". . . I saw no non-medicine at all." "You have learned (p.p. + *asi*), I say, O Jivaka, sufficient for your livelihood!"

LESSON 22

Declension of attan, brahman, san, yuvan, and kamman

The noun (masc.) and pronoun *attan*, "self," "soul," is inflected as follows :—

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>attā</i>	
Voc.	<i>attāno</i>	
Acc.	<i>attānam</i>	
Ins.	<i>attānā</i>	<i>attehi</i>
Dat.	<i>attāno</i>	<i>attānam</i>
Abl.	<i>attānā</i>	<i>attehi</i>
Gen.	<i>attāno</i>	<i>attānam</i>
Loc.	<i>attāni</i>	(does not seem to be used ; according to the grammarians it would be <i>attānesu</i>)

The declension of the masculine noun *brahman*, "God," is as follows :—

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>brahmā</i>	
Voc.	<i>brahme</i>	
Acc.	<i>brahmānam</i>	
Ins.	<i>brahmunā</i>	(if used, the plural will be inflected like <i>attan</i>)
Dat.	<i>brahmuno</i>	
Abl.	<i>brahmunā</i>	
Gen.	<i>brahmuno</i>	
Loc.	<i>brahmani</i>	

Two other masculine nouns in *an*, *san*, "dog" and *yuvan*, "youth," have the nominative singular forms *sā* and *yuvā*. No other forms of this declension occur. In place of *san* a stem *sunā-* is used, inflected according to the *a* declension.

Some neuter nouns have (rarely) inflections using the *an* stem alongside those of the *a* declension. From the stem *kamman*, "action," we have :—

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>kamma</i>	<i>kammāni</i>
Acc. }		
Ins.	<i>kammunā</i> and <i>kammanā</i>	(in the plural only the <i>a</i> forms occur)
Dat.	<i>kammuno</i>	
Abl.	<i>kammunā</i> and <i>kammanā</i>	
Gen.	<i>kammuno</i>	
Loc.	<i>kammani</i>	

The Pronoun *attan*

The word *attan* has two main uses. As a reflexive (or, in the genitive, possessive) pronoun it means "himself", "oneself," "myself", "yourself" (also "his own", "her own", "my own", etc., as "possessive adjective"), etc., in various contexts (it may refer to the body or the mind). As a noun it means the "soul" as usually conceived in the Brahmanical religion (i.e. the essential self, supposed to underlie the individual consciousness, or the animating principle called also *jīva*), a conception which the Buddhists rejected as not corresponding to any reality.

Examples of the use of *attan* as pronoun :—

*attānam sukheti*¹ *pīneti*, "he enjoys and pleases (*pīn* (I caus.) himself"

sā attānañ c' eva jīvitam . . ., "she . . . (will destroy) her own life and . . ." (here *attānañ* is used in apposition to *jīvitam*)

attāna ca jīvāhi . . ., "you must make a living yourself and . . ."

¹ Denominative verb : Lesson 28.

sucibhūtena attanā, "being pure himself" (the instrumental has usually a simple reflexive-intransitive sense: the agent acts, or is, himself, by himself)
attanā attānam vyākareyya, "he would explain himself (ins.) to himself (acc.)" (i.e. know himself)
jānāsi . . . attano gatim, "do you know . . . your own destiny?"
jānāmi . . . attano gatim, "I do know . . . my own destiny" (the genitive *attano* may usually be translated "own", "his own", and is more emphatic than *tassa* or *assa* = simply "his" in similar contexts)
attano samasamam, "equal to myself," "my equal"
ime . . . nīvarane pahīne attani, "(he sees) . . . these . . . obstacles eliminated in himself"
attahitāya, "for his own advantage" (*tappurisa*)
attā pi 'ssa agutto arakkhito hoti . . ., "he himself is unprotected, unsafe (and his wife, etc.)" (nominative with *assa* = "his self")

The singular may be used for the plural, sometimes with *eka* = "one" in close combination:—

ye . . . saṃaṇabrahmaṇā . . . ekam attānam damenti, "priests and philosophers who . . . restrain the self" ("oneself")

The plural is rarely used.

Reflexive or Possessive Pronouns

With *attan* we may compare the other reflexive or possessive pronouns or adjectives, *sayam*, *sāmam*, *saka*, and *sa*.

We have met *saka*, "own," already; it is used in all genders like an adjective (agreeing with the word expressing the thing possessed, not with the possessor):—

yena sako ārāmo tena pāyāsi, "he set out for his own park"
vihāññati . . . sakena cittena, "he is distressed . . . by his own thought/mind"
sake nivesane, "in his own house"
sakasmīm satthe, "in their own caravan"
 Idiom: *sakan te mahārāja* (in offering submission) = " (let all be) yours, great king!", " (let it be) your own . . ."

sa is inflected according to the pronominal declension (Lesson 17) in all genders, but is very rarely used except in verse. The meaning is the same as *saka*. It is found in some compounds in prose : *samata* = "his own opinion", *sahattha* = "one's own hand".

sayam and *sāmam* are indeclinables meaning "oneself", "self", "myself", etc. They are synonymous, except that *sāmam* is more usual and *sayam* more poetic and used only in elevated speech :—

sāmam dittham, "seen by oneself," "seen by myself"
sayam abhiññā, "having ascertained himself" (*abhiññā* = *abhiññāya* with elision of the final syllable)

sayam is used in compounds : *sayampabha* = "self-luminous"; *sayamkata* = "self-made", "self-evolved," "spontaneous" (e.g. the universe or the soul may be so conceived; the opposite is *paramkata* = "made by another")

Bahubbihi Compounds (3) (including Negative Prefixes)

In the formation of *bahubbihi* compounds a suffix *-ka* or *-ika* (cf. Lesson 25) is sometimes added to the final member. It may be regarded in these cases as converting a noun into an adjective. It is added more frequently to stems in *i* and *u* than to those in *a*, and there is in fact a tendency for compounds used as adjectives to appear in the *a* declension, nevertheless *-ika* is substituted for *-a* also in a number of *bahubbihis*. Stems in *-an* and *-ar* (see next Lesson) usually appear as simply *-a* in compounds (in any position) or are replaced by *-ika*, but those in *-ar* occasionally change to *-u* (+ *-ka*); those in *-as* generally appear as *-o* within a compound but as *-a* at the end of a compound. Feminine stems in *-ā* are often changed to *-a*.

Examples :—

akālika (*dhamma*) (a doctrine) "which is timeless"

evamgatika (*ditthitthāna*) (from *gati*, "destiny") (a case/class of opinion) "which has such and such a destiny"

(i.e. the holding of which leads one to a certain destiny)

attasarana (*bhikkhu*) (a monk) "having himself as refuge", "independent"

atītasatthuka (*pāvacana*) (from *satthar*, "teacher") (the teaching is) "having lost its teacher"

The formation of *bahubbīhi* compounds may be very free, depending only on there being a familiar collocation of a pair (or group) of words :—

antānantika (*samanabrahmaṇa*) "finite or infinite-er"
(who maintains that the universe is finite or infinite)

ehipassika (*dhamma*) (from the finite verbs *ehi* and *passa*)
(a doctrine) "which is verifiable", "which is demonstrable" ("come-and-see!")

aññadatthudasa (*brahman*) (*aññadatthu*, regarded as an indeclinable, is *añña* + *atthu*, with *d* as junction consonant between two vowels, and means "absolutely")
(God) "seeing absolutely", "seeing everything"

nevasaññināsaññivāda (*samanabrahmaṇa*) "arguing that it is neither sentient nor insentient"; "belonging to the school of neither-sentient-nor-insentient" (with reference to the state of the "soul" after death)

The possessive suffix *-in* also is sometimes added to *bahubbīhis*. Some examples will be found in the second reading passage in Exercise 20.

Words formed with the prefixes *su-* and *du(r)-* (Lesson 15) may be regarded as compounds. If they function as nouns they will be *kammadhārayas*, if as adjectives, *bahubbīhis*. Thus *sucaritam*, "good conduct," and *duccaritam*, "bad conduct," are *kammadhārayas*; the following are *bahubbīhis* :—

duddasa (*dhamma*), (a doctrine) "hard to see"

duranubodha (*dhamma*), (a doctrine) "hard to understand"

sukata (*kamma*), (an action) "well done", "proper to do"
(written also *sukata*)

susannaddha (*bhāra*), (a load) "well tied up"

Indeclinables may be used as the first members of *bahubbīhi* compounds :—

itthannāma (*samaṇa*), "thus named"

evamvimutta (*bhagavant*), (a fortunate one) "freed in such and such a way"

evamgotta (*samaṇa*), "of such and such a clan"

tathārūpa (*cetosamādhi*), (a concentration of the mind) " of such a kind " (fem. : *tathārūpi*)
sayampabha (*satta*), (a being) " self-luminous "

It may be noted here that certain prefixes or prefixed words may serve in place of *a-* to form a negative compound : *ni(r)-*, *vi-*, *apagata-* (*apa-gam*, " go away "), *vigata-* (*vi-gam*, " be expended "), *vīta-* (*vi-i*, " vanish "). These may express departure, loss, etc., but sometimes they express mere negation or absence, " without," and are synonymous with *a-* :—

nippitika (*sukha*), (happiness) " free from joy " (i.e. calm)
viraja (*dhammacakkhu*), (the eye of doctrine) " free from dust "
apagatakālaka (*vattha*), (a garment) " free from stains "
 (*kāla* = " black ")
vigatakathamkatha (*putta*), " free from doubt "
vītamala (*dhammacakkhu*), " without dust ", " clear "
 (*malam* = " dirt ")

With *a-* prefixed these compounds express strong affirmation (by double negation): *ahīnindriya* (*attan*) = (a soul) " having every faculty " (" not lacking any faculty ").

Various complex *bahubbihi* :—

susukkadātha (*kumāra*), (a boy) " having very white teeth "
 (*bahubbihi* : *susukka* within another *bahubbihi*)
anaññasaranya (*bhikkhu*), (a monk) " not depending on another for refuge "
ākāsānañcāyatanūpaga (*attan*), (a soul) " which attains the sphere of infinite space "
sabbapāñabhūtahitānukampin (*bhikkhu*), (a monk) " compassionate for the welfare of all living beings "
 (*pāñabhūta* is a *kammadhāraya*, *sabba-* is another ; *sabba . . . hita* is a *tappurisa*)

Comparison (simile) may be expressed in a *bahubbihi* by its ending with a word meaning " type ", " kind ", " form "—several of which may be used as synonyms for " like ".¹ The

¹ Without such a word we have a metaphorical compound as illustrated in Lesson 20.

commonest of these is *-rūpa*, "form" (cf. the compounds with indeclinables above). E.g. :—

vālavedhirūpa (*samañabrahmaṇa*), "like a shooter (*vedhin*) of wild beasts (*vālo*) (i.e. his opponents in debate)"

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>anu-car</i> (I)	<i>anucarati</i>	follow, practice
<i>abhi-vad</i> (I)	<i>abhivadati</i>	proclaim
<i>ā-cikkh</i> (I)	<i>ācikkhati</i>	call, describe
<i>u(d)-chid</i> (III)	<i>ucchijjati</i>	Passive : be annihilated
<i>parā-mas</i> (I) (the prefix <i>parā</i> means "on", "on to")	<i>parāmasati</i>	hold on to, be attached to (p.p. <i>parāmattha</i>)
<i>pari-car</i> (I)	caus :	
	<i>paricāreti</i>	= enjoy oneself
<i>vi-o-bhid</i> (II)	<i>vobhindati</i>	shoot
<i>vi-nas</i> (III)	<i>vinassati</i>	perish utterly
<i>sam-sar</i> (I)	<i>samsarati</i>	transmigrate (circulate indefinitely)
<i>sacchi-kar</i> (VI)	<i>sacchikaroti</i>	perceive, observe, experience, examine
<i>sam-dhāv</i> (I)	<i>sandhāvati</i>	transmigrate (pass on)
<i>samaṅgī-bhū</i> (I)	<i>samaṅgībhavati</i>	supply with, provide with
<i>sam-atī-(k)kam</i> (I)	<i>samatikkamati</i>	pass beyond, trans- cend
<i>sam-anu-(g)gah</i> (V)	caus :	
	<i>samanuggāheti</i>	= ask for reasons, cross- examine
<i>sam-anu-bhās</i> (I)	<i>samanubhāsati</i>	criticize, refute
<i>sam-anu-yuj</i> (II)	<i>samanuyuñjati</i>	take up, cross-question
<i>sam-pāy</i> (I) (to succeed)	<i>sampāyati</i>	maintain one's position, defend one's thesis
Nouns :—		
<i>atthagamo</i>	setting, extinction	
<i>adhibutti</i> (fem.)	expression, description	

<i>anabhirati</i> (fem.)	discontent, loneliness
<i>anubodho</i>	understanding
<i>anuyogo</i>	practice, examination
<i>antarāyo</i>	obstacle, danger, plague
<i>aparanto</i>	the future, the end, a future or final state
<i>appamādo</i>	diligence, care
<i>abhibhū</i> (masc.)	overlord, conqueror
<i>amarā</i>	perpetuity
<i>avacaro</i>	scope
<i>ākāro</i>	feature, peculiarity
<i>ākiñcaññam</i>	nothingness
<i>āghatanam</i>	death
<i>ātappo</i>	energy (purifying ascetic energy)
<i>ādīnavo</i>	disadvantage
<i>ānañcam</i>	infinity
<i>ābhogo</i>	enjoyment
<i>āyatanam</i>	sphere
<i>ucchedo</i>	annihilation
<i>uddeso</i>	synopsis, summary, summarized description
<i>upāyāso</i>	misery, despair
<i>upekkhā</i>	equanimity, detachment (also spelt <i>upekhā</i>)
<i>uppādo</i>	occurrence, arising, production
<i>ubbilāvitattam</i>	elation, exultation
<i>ekattam</i>	unity
<i>ekodibhāvo</i>	singleness, concentration
<i>esikam</i>	pillar
<i>kappa</i>	arrangement, order, rule, aeon
<i>kabalinkāro</i>	solid matter, solid food
<i>(k)khayo</i>	exhaustion
<i>gati</i> (fem.)	future career, destiny, future course
<i>cavanam</i>	passing away
<i>chandas</i>	will
<i>takko</i>	deduction
<i>dītti</i> (fem.)	opinion, theory
<i>domanassam</i>	depression, melancholy
<i>doso</i>	aversion, anger
<i>nānattam</i>	diversity

<i>nibbuti</i> (fem.)	extinguishing, calming, liberating (from <i>ni(r)-vā</i> (I))
<i>nibbusitattā</i>	unsettlement, uneasiness
<i>nivāso</i>	life, existence
<i>nissaranam</i>	liberation
<i>paccāngam</i>	part
<i>pajānanā</i>	understanding
<i>paṭigho</i>	repulsion, reacting
<i>paṭibhānam</i>	intuition, inspiration
<i>pañidhi</i> (masc.)	aspiration, determination
<i>pandito</i>	wise man
<i>padam</i>	word
<i>padhānam</i>	exertion
<i>parijeguccho</i>	disgust
<i>paritassanā</i>	longing
<i>paridevo</i>	lamentation, grief
<i>pavādo</i>	debate
<i>pahūnam</i>	abandoning
<i>pārisuddhi</i> (fem.)	purity
<i>pubbanto</i>	origin
<i>bhayam</i>	(means also) fear
<i>bhavyo</i>	being, future being
<i>manasikāro</i>	attention
<i>mandattam</i>	dullness, ineptitude
<i>momūhattam</i>	extreme stupidity
<i>rāgo</i>	passion, desire
<i>rogo</i>	illness
<i>vasin</i>	master, authority
<i>vālo</i>	wild animal
<i>vikkhepo</i>	confusion, equivocation
<i>vighāto</i>	remorse
<i>vicāro</i>	cogitation, pondering
<i>vitakko</i>	reasoning
<i>vināso</i>	destruction
<i>vibhavo</i>	non-existence
<i>vimāno</i>	palace, mansion (only of divine beings, in the sky)
<i>virāgo</i>	dispassion
<i>vivattam</i>	evolution

<i>viveko</i>	separation, seclusion, discrimination
<i>vūpasamo</i>	calming
<i>vedhin</i>	shooter, archer
<i>samvattam</i>	dissolution, involution
<i>sattattam</i>	existence
<i>samatikkamo</i>	passing beyond, transcending
<i>sampasādanam</i>	serenity
<i>sambhavo</i>	origin, production
<i>sassati</i> (fem.)	eternal thing, eternity
<i>soko</i>	grief, sorrow
<i>somanassam</i>	joy, elation

Adjectives :—

<i>ajjhatta</i>	inner
<i>adhicca</i>	spontaneous, causeless
<i>anudiṭṭhin</i>	contemplating, theorizing
<i>anta</i>	finite
<i>antavant</i>	finite
<i>apariyanta</i>	unlimited
<i>appamāna</i>	immeasurable
<i>appesakkha</i>	inferior
<i>arūpin</i>	formless, immaterial
<i>asañña</i>	insentient
<i>-upaga</i>	going to
<i>upe(k)khaka</i>	detached
<i>ekaka</i>	alone
<i>ekanta</i>	extreme
<i>esikatṭhayin</i>	firm as a pillar
<i>opapātika</i>	transmigrating
<i>olārika</i>	coarse, gross, material
<i>kūṭatṭha</i> (or <i>kūta-</i>)	immovable as a peak
<i>gambhīra</i>	profound
<i>takkin</i>	deducing (as masc. noun = deducer, logician)
<i>-dasa</i>	seeing
<i>nipūṇa</i>	subtle
<i>paccatta</i>	individual, personal, independent
<i>paṭisamvedin</i>	feeling, experiencing
<i>paritta</i>	small, restricted

<i>pariyāhata</i>	deduced
<i>parivatuma</i>	limited, circumscribed
<i>manda</i>	slow, dull, inept
<i>momūha</i>	extremely stupid
<i>yathābhucca</i>	real, proper
<i>rūpin</i>	formed, material
<i>vañjha</i>	barren, sterile
<i>vasavattin</i>	wielding power
<i>vīmamsin</i>	investigating (as masc. noun = investigator, exegete, metaphysician)
<i>sata</i>	self-possessed, mindful
<i>sant</i>	existing, true, good
<i>sama</i>	even, equal to, up to, like
<i>sampajāna</i>	conscious
<i>sukhin</i>	happy
<i>suñña</i>	empty

Past participles :—

<i>anabhibhūta</i> (<i>abhi-bhū</i>)	unconquered
<i>patta</i> ((<i>p</i>) <i>pa-āp</i> (V))	attained (fig.)
<i>parinata</i> (<i>pari-nam</i> (I))	changed, developed
<i>vicārita</i> (<i>vi-car</i> (I) caus.)	excogitated, pondered
<i>vitakkita</i> (<i>vi-takk</i>)	reasoned
<i>vidita</i> (<i>vid</i> (II))	found, known
<i>vihita</i> (<i>vi-dhā</i>)	arranged
<i>samappita</i> (<i>sam-app</i> (VII), to fix in, to apply to)	presented with
<i>samucchinna</i> (<i>sam-</i> <i>u(d)-chid</i> (III))	utterly annihilated
<i>samuppanna</i> (<i>sam-</i> <i>u(d)-pad</i> (III))	originated

Pronoun :—

<i>ekacca</i>	(means also) some thing(s)
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Numerals :—

<i>aṭṭha</i>	eight (inflected like <i>pañca</i>)
<i>aṭṭhādasa</i>	eighteen (inflected like <i>pañca</i>)

<i>catu</i> <i>cattārīsā</i>	forty-four (feminine noun inflected like <i>kathā</i> in the singular)
<i>cattārīsā</i>	forty (feminine noun inflected like <i>kathā</i>)
<i>dasa</i>	ten (inflected like <i>pañca</i>)
<i>satta</i>	seven (inflected like <i>pañca</i>)
<i>soñasa</i>	sixteen (inflected like <i>pañca</i>)

Indeclinables :—

<i>aññathā</i>	otherwise
<i>aññadatthu</i>	absolutely, universally
<i>anupādā</i>	without attachment, through non-attachment
<i>amutra</i>	there, yonder
<i>uttari</i>	beyond, further, more
<i>tayidam</i>	with reference to this
<i>tiriyam</i>	horizontally
<i>bahiddhā</i>	outside, apart
<i>yathābhūtam</i>	as it really is, in its true nature
<i>samam</i>	equally, like
<i>sassatisamam</i>	eternally

Gerunds :—

<i>ārabba</i> (<i>ā-rabh</i> (I) begin, start)	with reference to, about (acc.)
<i>viditvā</i> (<i>vid</i> (II))	having found, having known
<i>vivicca</i> (<i>vi-vic</i> (VII))	having become separated from (cf. Lesson 14 on inverted construction of this gerund with the ablative)

EXERCISE 22

Passage for reading :—

atthi bhikkhave aññ' eva dhammā gambhirā duddasā duranubodhā santā pañitā atakkāvacarā nipunā pañditavedaniyā, ye tathāgato sayam abhiññā¹ sacchikatvā pavedeti, yehi tathāgatassa yathābhuccam vañnam sammā vadamānā vadeyyum.

¹ *abhiññā* == *abhiññāya*, usually taken as gerund (formally it could also be the instrumental of a feminine noun *abhiññā*, "insight"). [Cf. Wackernagel: *Allindische Grammatik I*, §241 (b).]

katame ca pana te bhikkhave dhammā gambhirā duddasā duranubodhā santā pañitā atakkāvacarā nipiṇā pañditavedaniyā, ye tathāgato sayam abhiññā sacchikatvā pavedeti, yehi tathāgatassa yathābhuccam vaṇṇam sammā vadamānā vadeyyum.

santi bhikkhave eke samañabrāhmaṇā pubbantakappikā pubbantānudiṭṭhino, pubbantam ārabbha anekavihitāni adhivuttipadāni abhivadanti aṭṭhādasahi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samañabrāhmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha pubbantakappikā pubbantānudiṭṭhino pubbantam ārabbha anekavihitāni adhivuttipadāni abhivadanti aṭṭhādasahi vatthūhi.

santi bhikkhave eke samañabrāhmaṇā sassatavādā, sassataṁ attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti catuhi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samañabrāhmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha sassatavādā sassataṁ attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti catuhi vatthūhi.

idha bhikkhave ekacco samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā ātappam anvāya padhānam anvāya anuyogam anvāya appamādam anvāya sammāmanasikāram anvāya tathārūpam cetosamādhīm phusati yathā samāhite citte anekavihitam pubbe nivāsam anussarati — seyyathidam ekam pi jātim dve pi jātiyo . . . pañca pi jātiyo . . . jatisatam pi jatisahassam pi jatisatasahasram pi anekāni pi jatisatāni anekāni pi jatisahassāni anekāni pi jatisatasahassāni. amutr' āsim evamnāmo evamgutto evamvaṇṇo evamāhāro evamṣukhadukkhapaṭisaṁvedī evamāyupariyanto. so tato cuto amutra upapādim. tatrā¹ p' āsim evamnāmo evamgutto evamvaṇṇo evamāhāro evamṣukhadukkhapaṭisamvedī evamāyupariyanto. so tato cuto idhūpapanno ti iti sākāram sauddesam anekavihitam pubbe nivāsam anussarati. so evam āha : sassato attā ca loko ca vañjho kūṭaṭṭho esikaṭṭhāyiṭṭhito, te ca sattā sandhāvanti saṃsaranti cavanti upapajjanti, atthi tv eva sassatisaman. tam kissa hetu. aham hi ātappam anvāya . . . pubbe nivāsam anussarāmi. iminā p' āham etam jānāmi : yathā sassato attā ca loko ca vañjho kūṭaṭṭho esikaṭṭhāyiṭṭhito, te ca sattā sandhāvanti saṃsaranti cavanti upapajjanti, atthi tv eva sassatisaman ti.

idam bhikkhave paṭhamam ṭhānam yam āgamma yam ārabbha ekacce samañabrāhmaṇā sassatavādā sassataṁ attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti.

¹ *a* is often lengthened before *pi*.

dutiye ca bhonto samañabrahmañā kim ārabbha kim āgamma
sassatavādā sassatañ attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti.

idha bhikkhave ekacco samaño vā brāhmaño vā ātappam
anvāya . . . pubbe nivāsañ anussarati — seyyathidañ ekam pi
sañvatṭavivaṭṭam dve pi sañvatṭavivaṭṭāni . . . cattāri pi
sañvatṭavivaṭṭāni pañca pi sañvatṭavivaṭṭāni dasa pi sañ-
vatṭavivaṭṭāni. amutrāsim evam nāmo . . . anussarāmi. iminā
p' āham etam jānāmi: yathā sassato attā ca loko ca vañjho
kūṭaṭṭho esikaṭṭhāyiṭṭhito, te ca sattā sandhāvanti samsaranti
cavanti upapajjanti, atthi tv eva sassatisaman ti.

idañ bhikkhave dutiyañ ṭhānam yam āgamma yam ārabbha
eke samañabrahmañā sassatavādā sassatañ attānañ ca lokañ
ca paññāpenti.

tatiye ca . . . cattārisam pi sañvatṭavivaṭṭāni . . . paññāpenti.

catutthe ca bhonto samañabrahmañā kim āgamma kim
ārabbha sassatavādā sassatañ attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti.

idha bhikkhave ekacco samaño vā brāhmaño vā takkī hoti
vīmānsi. so takkapariyāhatam vīmānsānucaritam sayam-
paṭibhānam evam āha : sassato attā ca loko ca vañjho kūṭaṭṭho
esikaṭṭhāyiṭṭhito, te ca sattā sandhāvanti samsaranti cavanti
upapajjanti, atthi tv eva sassatisaman ti.

idañ bhikkhave catuttham ṭhānam yam āgamma yam
ārabbha eke samañabrahmañā sassatavādā sassatañ attānañ
ca lokañ ca paññāpenti.

ime kho te bhikkhave samañabrahmañā sassatavādā sassatañ
attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti catuhi vatthūhi. ye hi ke ci,
bhikkhave, samañā vā brāhmañā vā sassatavādā sassatañ
attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti, sabbe te imeh' eva catuhi
vatthūhi etesam vā aññatarena, n' atthi ito bahiddhā.

tayidam bhikkhave tathāgato pajānāti: ime diṭṭhiṭṭhānā
evamgahitā evamparāmaṭṭhā evamgatikā bhavissanti evama-
bhisamparāyā ti. tañ ca tathāgato pajānāti, tato ca uttaritaram
pajānāti, tañ ca pajānanam na parāmasati, aparāmasato c' assa
paccattam yeva nibbuti veditā, vedanānam samudayañ ca
atthagamañ ca assādañ ca ādināvañ ca nissaraṇañ ca yathā-
bhūtam veditvā anupādā vimutto, bhikkhave, tathāgato.

ime kho te bhikkhave dhammā gambhirā duddasā duranu-
bodhā santā pañitā atakkāvacarā nipiñā pañditavedanīyā ye

tathāgato sayam abhiññā sacchikatvā pavedeti, yehi tathāgatassa yathābhuccam vaṇṇam sammā vadamānā vadeyyum.

santi bhikkhave, eke samañabrāhmaṇā ekaccasassatikā ekaccaasassatikā, ekaccam sassataṁ ekaccam asassataṁ attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti catuhi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samañabrāhmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha ekaccasassatikā ekaccaasassatikā ekaccam sassataṁ ekaccam asassataṁ attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti catuhi vatthūhi.

hoti kho so, bhikkhave, samayo yaṁ kadā ci karaha ci dīghassa addhuno accayena ayam loko samvat̄tati. samvat̄tamāne loke yebhuyyena sattā ābhassarasamvaṭṭanikā honti. te tattha honti manomayā pītibhakkhā sayampabhā antalikkhacarā subhaṭṭhāyino, ciram dīgham addhānam tiṭṭhanti.

hoti kho so, bhikkhave, samayo yaṁ kadā ci karaha ci dīghassa addhuno accayena ayam loko vivat̄tati. vivat̄tamāne loke suññam brahmavimānam pātubhavati. ath' aññataro satto āyukkhayā vā puññakkhayā vā ābhassarakāyā cavitvā suññam brahmavimānam upapajjati. so tattha hoti manomayo pītibhakkho sayampabho antalikkhacaro subhaṭṭhāyī, ciram dīgham addhānam tiṭṭhati.

tassa tattha ekakassa dīgharattam nibbusitattā anabhirati paritassanā uppajjati: aho vata aññe pi sattā itthattam āgaccheyyun ti. atha aññatare pi sattā āyukkhayā vā puññakkhayā vā ābhassarakāyā cavitvā brahmavimānam upapajjanti tassa sattassa sahavyatam. te pi tattha honti manomayā pītibhakkhā sayampabhā antalikkhacarā subhaṭṭhāyino, ciram dīgham addhānam tiṭṭhati.

tatra, bhikkhave, yo so satto paṭhamam upapanno tassa evam hoti: aham asmi brahmā mahābrahmā abhibhū anabhibhūto aññadatthudaso vasavattī issaro kattā¹ nimmātā¹ seṭṭho sañjītā¹ vasi pitā¹ bhūtabhavyānam. mayā ime sattā nimmitā. tam kissa hetu. mamañ hi pubbe etad ahosi: aho vata aññe pi sattā itthattam āgaccheyyun ti. iti mamañ ca manopañidhi, ime ca sattā itthattam āgatā ti. ye pi te sattā pacchā upapannā tesam pi evam hoti: ayam kho bhavam brahmā mahābrahmā abhibhū anabhibhūto aññadatthudaso vasavattī issaro kattā

¹ These four words are nominative singular masculines of stems in *ar*, see next Lesson; *kattā* = "maker", *nimmātā* = "creator", *sañjītā* = "ordainer", *pitā* = "father".

nimmātā setho sañjītā vasi pitā bhūtabhavyānam. iminā mayam bhotā brahmunā nimmitā. tam kissa hetu. imam̄ mayam̄ hi addasāma idha paṭhamam̄ upapannam̄, mayam̄ pana amhā pacchā upapannā ti.

tatra, bhikkhave, yo so satto paṭhamam̄ upapanno so dīghāyukataro ca hoti vaṇṇavantataro ca mahesakkhataro ca. ye pana te sattā pacchā upapannā te appāyukatarā ca honti dubbaṇṇatarā ca appesakkhatarā ca. ṭhānam̄ kho pan' etam, bhikkhave, vijjati yam̄ aññataro satto tamhā kāyā cavitvā itthattam̄ āgacchatī. itthattam̄ āgato samāno agārasmā anagāriyam̄ pabbajati. agārasmā anagāriyam̄ pabbajito samāno ātappam anvāya padhānam anvāya anuyogam anvāya appamādam anvāya sammāmanasikāram anvāya tathārūpam̄ cetosamādhiṁ phusati yathā samāhite citte tam pubbe nivāsam̄ anussarati, tato param̄ nānussarati. so evam āha : yo kho so bhavaṁ brahmā mahābrahmā abhibhū anabhibhūto aññadat-thudaso vasavatti issaro kattā nimmātā setho sañjītā vasi pitā bhūtabhavyānam yena mayam bhotā brahmunā nimmitā, so nicco dhuvo sassato avipariṇāmadhammo sassatisam̄ tath' eva ṭhassati.¹ ye pana mayam̄ ahumha tena brahmunā nimmitā te mayam̄ aniccā addhuvā appāyukā cavanadhammā itthattam̄ āgatā ti.

idam, bhikkhave, paṭhamam̄ ṭhānam̄ yam̄ āgamma yam̄ ārabbha eke samaṇabrahmaṇā ekaccasassatikā ekaccaasasatikā ekaccam̄ sassataṁ ekaccam̄ asassataṁ attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti . . .

santi, bhikkhave, eke samaṇabrahmaṇā antānantikā, antānantam̄ lokassa paññāpenti catuhi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samaṇabrahmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha antānantikā antānantam̄ lokam̄ paññāpenti catuhi vatthūhi.

idha, bhikkhave, ekacco samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā ātappam anvāya padhānam anvāya anuyogam anvāya appamādam anvāya sammāmanasikāram anvāya tathārūpam̄ cetosamādhiṁ phusati yathā samāhite citte antasaññī lokasmim̄ viharati. so evam āha : antavā ayam̄ loko parivaṭumo. tam̄ kissa hetu. aham̄ hi ātappam anvāya . . . pe . . . tathārūpam̄ cetosamādhiṁ phusāmi yathā samāhite citte antasaññī lokasmim̄ viharāmi.

¹ Future of (*t*)*ṭhā* (Lesson 24).

imināpāham etam jānāmi : yathā antavā ayam loko parivatūmo ti.

idam, bhikkhave, paṭhamam ṭhānam yam āgamma yam ārabbha eke samaṇabrahmaṇā antānantikā antānantam lokassa paññāpenti.

dutiye ca bhonto samaṇabrahmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha antānantikā antānantam lokassa paññāpenti.

idha, bhikkhave, ekacco samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā ātappam anvāya padhānam anvāya anuyogam anvaya appamādam anvāya sammāmanasikāram anvāya tathārūpam cetosamādhīm phusati yathā samāhite citte anantasaññī lokasmīm viharati. so evam āha : ananto ayam loko apariyanto. ye te samaṇabrahmaṇā evam āhamṣu : antavā ayam loko parivatūmo ti tesam musā. ananto ayam loko apariyanto. tam kissa hetu. aham hi ātappam anvāya . . . pe . . . tathārūpam cetosamādhīm phusāmi yathā samāhite citte anantasaññī lokasmīm viharāmi. imināpāham etam jānāmi : yathā ananto ayam loko apariyanto ti.

idam, bhikkhave, dutiyam ṭhānam yam āgamma yam ārabbha eke samaṇabrahmaṇā antānantikā antānantam lokassa paññāpenti.

tatiye ca bhonto samaṇabrahmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha antānantikā antānantam lokassa paññāpenti.

idha, bhikkhave, ekacco samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā ātappam anvāya padhānam anvāya anuyogam anvāya appamādam anvāya sammāmanasikāram anvāya tathārūpam cetosamādhīm phusati yathā samāhite citte uddhamadho antasaññī lokasmīm viharati, tiriyaṁ anantasaññī. so evam āha : antavā ca ayam loko ananto ca. ye te samaṇabrahmaṇā evam āhamṣu : antavā ayam loko parivatūmo ti tesam musā. ye pi te samaṇabrahmaṇā evam āhamṣu : ananto ayam loko apariyanto ti tesam pi musā. antavā ca ayam loko ananto ca. tam kissa hetu. aham hi ātappam anvāya . . . pe . . . tathā rūpam cetosamādhīm phusāmi yathā samāhite citte uddhamadho antasaññī lokasmīm viharāmi, tiriyaṁ anantasaññī. imināpāham etam jānāmi : yathā antavā ca ayam loko ananto cā ti.

idam bhikkhave, tatiyaṁ ṭhānam yam āgamma yam ārabbha eke samaṇabrahmaṇā antānantikā antānantam lokassa paññāpenti.

catutthe ca bhonto samañabrahmañā kim āgamma kim ārabbha antānantikā antānantam lokassa paññāpenti.

idha, bhikkhave, ekacco samaño vā brāhmaño vā takkī hoti vīmamsī. so takkapariyāhatam vīmamsānucaritañ sayam-paṭibhānañ evam āha : n' evāyam loko antavā na panānanto. ye te samañabrahmañā evam āhamṣu : antavā ayam loko parivatūmo ti tesam musā. ye pi te samañabrahmañā evam āhamṣu : ananto ayam loko apariyanto ti tesam pi musā. ye pi te samañabrahmañā evam āhamṣu : antavā ca ayam loko ananto cā ti tesam pi musā. n' evāyam loko antavā na panānanto ti.

idam, bhikkhave, catuttham tħānam yam āgamma yam ārabbha eke samañabrahmañā antānantikā antānantam lokassa paññāpenti . . .

santi, bhikkhave, eke samañabrahmañā amarāvikkhepikā, tattha tattha pañham puṭhā samānā vācāvikkhepam āpajjanti amarāvikkhepam catuhi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samañabrahmañā kim āgamma kim ārabbha amarāvikkhepikā tattha tattha pañham puṭhā samānā vācāvikkhepam āpajjanti amarāvikkhepam catuhi vatthūhi.

idha, bhikkhave, ekacco samaño vā brāhmaño vā idam kusalan ti yathābhūtam na ppajānāti, idam akusalan ti yathābhūtam na ppajānāti. tassa evam hoti : aham kho idam kusalan ti yathābhūtam na ppajānāmi, idam akusalan ti yathābhūtam na ppajānāmi. ahañ c' eva kho pana idam kusalan ti yathābhūtam appajānanto, idam akusalan ti yathābhūtam appajānanto, idam kusalan ti vā vyākareyyam idam akusalan ti vā vyākareyyam, tattha me assa chando vā rāgo vā doso vā paṭigho vā. yattha me assa chando vā rāgo vā doso vā paṭigho vā tam mam' assa musā. yam mam' assa musā so mam' assa vighāto. yo mam' assa vighāto so mam' assa antarāyo ti. iti so musāvādabhayā musāvādaparijeguccchā n' ev' idam kusalan ti vyākaroti, na pana idam akusalan ti vyākaroti, tattha tattha pañham puṭho samāno vācāvikkhepam āpajjati amarāvikkhepam : evam pi me no. tathā ti pi me no. aññathā ti pi me no. no ti pi me no. no no ti pi me no ti.

idam, bhikkhave, paṭhamam tħānam yam āgamma yam ārabbha eke samañabrahmañā amarāvikkhepikā tattha tattha

pañham puṭṭhā samānā vācāvikkhepam āpajjanti amarāvik-khepam.

dutiye ca . . . upādānabhayā . . .

tatiye ca . . . ahañ c' eva kho pana idam kusalan ti yathā-bhūtam appajānanto, idam akusalan ti yathābhūtam appajānanto, idam kusalan ti vā vyākareyyam idam akusalan ti vā vyākareyyam — santi hi kho pana samaṇabrahmaṇā pañditā nipuṇā kataparappavādā vālavedhirūpā vobhindantā maññe caranti paññāgatena diṭṭhigatāni — te mañ tattha samanuyuñjeyyum samanuggāheyyum samanubhāseyyum. ye mañ tattha samanuyuñjeyyum samanuggāheyyum samanubhāseyyum tesāham na sampāyeyyam. yesāham na sampāyeyyam so mam' assa vighāto. yo mam' assa vighāto so mam' assa antarāyo ti. iti so anuyogabhaya anuyogaparijegucchā n' ev' idam kusalan ti vyākaroti, na pan' idam akusalan ti vyākaroti, tattha tattha pañham puṭṭho samāno vācāvikkhepam āpajjati amarāvikkhepam : evam pi me no. tathā ti pi me no. aññathā ti pi me no. no ti pi me no. no no ti pi me no ti.

idam, bhikkhave, tatiyam thānam yam āgamma yam ārabbha eke samaṇabrahmaṇā amarāvikkhepikā tattha tattha pañham puṭṭhā samānā vācāvikkhepam āpajjanti amarāvikkhepam.

catutthe ca bhonto samaṇabrahmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha amarāvikkhepikā tattha tattha pañham puṭṭhā samānā vācāvikkhepam āpajjanti amarāvikkhepam.

idha, bhikkhave, ekacco samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā mando hoti momūho. so mandattā momūhattā tattha tattha pañham puṭṭho samāno vācāvikkhepam āpajjati amarāvikkhepam : atthi paro loko ti iti ce mañ pucchasi, atthi paro loko ti iti ce me assa, atthi paro loko ti iti te nam vyākareyyam. evam pi me no. tathā ti pi me no. aññathā ti pi me no. no ti pi me no. no no ti pi me no. n' atthi paro loko ti . . . pe . . . atthi ca n' atthi ca paro loko. n' ev' atthi na n' atthi paro loko — atthi sattā opapātikā. n' atthi sattā opapātikā. atthi ca n' atthi ca sattā opapātikā. n' ev' atthi na n' atthi sattā opapātikā — atthi sukatadukkatañam kammānam phalam vipāko. n' atthi sukatadukkatañam kammānam phalam vipāko. atthi ca n' atthi ca sukatadukkatañam kammānam phalam vipāko. n' ev' atthi na n' atthi sukatadukkatañam kammānam phalam

vipāko — hoti tathāgato param maraṇā. na hoti tathāgato param maraṇā. hoti ca na hoti ca tathāgato param maraṇā. n' eva hoti na na hoti tathāgato param maraṇā ti iti ce mām pucchasi, n' eva hoti na na hoti tathāgato param maraṇā ti iti ce me assa, n' eva hoti na na hoti tathāgato param maraṇā ti iti te nam vyākareyyaṁ. evam pi me no. tathā ti pi me no. aññathā ti pi me no. no ti pi me no. no no ti pi me no ti.

idam, bhikkhave, catuttham ṭhānam yam āgamma yam ārabbha eke samaṇabrahmaṇā amarāvikkhepikā tattha tattha pañham puṭṭhā samānā vācāvikkhepaṁ āpajjanti amarāvik-khepaṁ. . . .

santi, bhikkhave, eke samaṇabrahmaṇā adhiccasamuppannikā, adhiccasamuppannam attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti dvīhi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samaṇabrahmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha adhiccasamuppannikā adhiccasamuppannam attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti.

santi, bhikkhave, asaññasattā nāma devā, saññuppādā ca pana te devā tamhā kāyā cavanti. ṭhānam kho pan' etam, bhikkhave, vijjati yam aññataro satto tamhā kāyā cavitvā itthattam āgacchati, itthattam āgato samāno agārasmā anagāriyam pabbajati. agārasmā anagāriyam pabbajito samāno ātappam anvāya padhānam anvāya anuyogam anvāya appamādam anvāya sammāmanasikāram anvāya tathārūpam cetosamādhīm phusati yathā samāhite citte saññuppādam anussarati, tato param nānussarati. so evam āha : adhiccasamuppanno attā ca loko ca. tam kissa hetu. aham hi pubbe nāhosim, so 'mhi etarahi ahutvā sattattāya pariṇato ti.

idam, bhikkhave, paṭhamam ṭhānam yam āgamma yam ārabbha eke samaṇabrahmaṇā adhiccasamuppannikā adhiccasamuppannam attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti.

dukiye ca bhonto samaṇabrahmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha adhiccasamuppannikā adhiccasamuppannam attānañ ca lokañ ca paññāpenti.

idha, bhikkhave, ekacco samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā takkī hoti vīmaṇsi. so takkapariyāhataṁ vīmaṇsānucaritaṁ sayampatiḥānam evam āha : adhiccasamuppanno attā ca loko cā ti . . .

ime kho te, bhikkhave, samaṇabrahmaṇā pubbantakappikā pubbantānudiṭṭhino pubbantam ārabbha anekavihitāni

adhivuttipadāni abhivadanti aṭṭhādasahi vatthūhi. ye hi keci, bhikkhave, samaṇā vā brāhmaṇā vā pubbantakappikā pubbantānudiṭṭhino pubbantaṁ ārabbha anekavihitāni adhivuttipadāni abhivadanti, sabbe te imeh' eva aṭṭhādasahi vatthūhi etesam vā aññatarena, n' atthi ito bahiddhā.

tayidam, . . . yathābhūtaṁ viditvā anupādā vimutto, bhikkhave, tathāgato.

ime kho te, bhikkhave, dhammā gambhīrā . . . vanṇam sammā vadamānā vadeyyum.

santi, bhikkhave, eke samaṇabrāhmaṇā aparantakappikā aparantānudiṭṭhino, aparantam ārabbha anekavihitāni adhivuttipadāni abhivadanti catucattārisāya vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samaṇabrāhmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha aparantakappikā aparantānudiṭṭhino aparantam ārabbha anekavihitāni adhivuttipadāni abhivadanti catucattārisāya vatthūhi.

santi, bhikkhave, eke samaṇabrāhmaṇā uddhamāghatanikā saññivādā, uddham āghatanā saññim attānam paññāpenti soḷasahi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samaṇabrāhmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha uddhamāghatanikā saññivādā uddham āghatanā saññim attānam paññāpenti soḷasahi vatthūhi.

rūpi attā hoti arogo param maraṇā saññi ti nam paññāpenti. arūpi attā hoti arogo param maraṇā saññi ti nam paññāpenti. rūpi ca arūpi ca attā hoti . . . pe . . . n' eva rūpi nārūpi . . . antavā attā hoti . . . anantavā . . . antavā ca anantavā ca . . . n' ev' antavā nānantavā . . . ekattasaññi attā hoti . . . nānat-tasaññi . . . parittasaññi . . . appamāṇasaññi . . . ekantasukhī attā hoti . . . ekantadukkhī . . . sukhadukkhī . . . adukkhamasukhī attā hoti arogo param maraṇā saññi ti nam paññāpenti.

ime kho te, bhikkhave, samaṇabrāhmaṇā uddhamāghatanikā saññivādā uddham āghatanā saññim attānam paññāpenti soḷasahi vatthūhi . . .

santi, bhikkhave, eke samaṇabrāhmaṇā uddhamāghatanikā asaññivādā, uddham āghatanā asaññim attānam paññāpenti aṭṭhahi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samaṇabrāhmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha uddhamāghatanikā asaññivādā uddham āghatanā asaññim attānam paññāpenti aṭṭhahi vatthūhi.

rūpi attā hoti arogo param maraṇā asaññi ti nam paññāpenti. arūpi . . . pe . . . rūpi ca arūpi ca . . . n' eva rūpi nārūpi . . . antavā ca . . . anantavā . . . antavā ca anantavā ca . . . n' ev'

antavā nānantavā attā hoti arogo param maraṇā asaññī ti nam paññāpenti.

ime kho te, bhikkhave, samaṇabrahmaṇā uddhamāghatanikā asaññivādā uddham āghatanā asaññim attānam paññāpenti aṭṭhahi vatthūhi . . .

santi, bhikkhave, eke samaṇabrahmaṇā uddhamāghatanikā nevasaññināsaññivādā, uddham āghatanā n' eva saññim nāsaññim attānam paññāpenti aṭṭhahi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samaṇabrahmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha uddhamāghatanikā nevasaññināsaññivādā uddham āghatanā n' eva saññim nāsaññim attānam paññāpenti aṭṭhahi vatthūhi.

rūpī attā hoti arogo param maraṇā n' eva saññī nāsaññī ti nam paññāpenti. arūpī . . . rūpī ca arūpī ca . . . n' eva rūpī nārūpī . . . antavā . . . anantavā . . . antavā ca anantavā ca . . . n' ev' antavā nānantavā attā hoti arogo param maraṇā n' eva saññī nāsaññī ti nam paññāpenti.

ime kho te, bhikkhave, samaṇabrahmaṇā uddhamāghatanikā nevasaññināsaññivādā uddham āghatanā n' eva saññim nāsaññim attānam paññāpenti aṭṭhahi vatthūhi . . .

santi, bhikkhave, eke samaṇabrahmaṇā ucchedavādā, sato sattassa ucchedam vināsam vibhavam paññāpenti sattahi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samaṇabrahmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha ucchedavādā sattassa ucchedam vināsam vibhavam paññāpenti sattahi vatthūhi.

idha, bhikkhave, ekacco samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā evamvādi hoti evamditthī: yato kho bho ayam attā rūpī cātum-mahābhūtiko mātāpettikasambhavo,¹ kāyassa bhedā ucchijjati vinassati, na hoti param maraṇā, ettāvatā kho bho ayam attā sammā samucchinno hoti ti. itth'² eke sato sattassa ucchedam vināsam vibhavam paññāpenti.

tam añño evam āha: atthi kho bho eso attā yam tvam vadesi. n' eso n' atthi ti vadāmi. no ca kho bho ayam attā ettāvatā sammā samucchinno hoti. atthi kho bho añño attā dibbo rūpī kāmāvacaro kabaliṅkārāhārabhakkho. tam tvam na jānāsi na passasi. tam aham jānāmi passāmi. so kho bho attā yato kāyassa bhedā ucchijjati vinassati na hoti param maraṇā, ettāvatā kho bho ayam attā sammā samucchinno hoti

¹ mātar- = "mother", see next Lesson.

² Elision of -am before a vowel.

ti. itth' eke sato sattassa ucchedam̄ vināsam̄ vibhavam̄ paññāpenti.

tañ añño evam āha : atthi kho bho eso attā yam̄ tvam̄ vadesi. n' eso n' atthī ti vadāmi. no ca kho bho ayam̄ attā ettāvatā sammā samucchinno hoti. atthi kho bho añño attā dibbo rūpi manomayo sabbañgapaccaṅgī ahīnindriyo. tañ tvam̄ na jānāsi na passasi. tañ aham̄ jānāmi passāmi. so kho bho attā yato kāyassa bhedā ucchijjati vinassati na hoti param marañā, ettāvatā kho bho ayam̄ attā sammā samucchinno hotī ti. itth' eke sato sattassa ucchedam̄ vināsam̄ vibhavam̄ paññāpenti.

tañ añño evam āha : atthi kho bho eso attā yam̄ tvam̄ vadesi. n' eso n' atthī ti vadāmi. no ca kho bho ayam̄ attā ettāvatā sammā samucchinno hoti. atthi kho bho añño attā sabbaso rūpasaññānam̄ samatikkamā paṭighasaññānam̄ atthagamā nānattasaññānam̄ amanasikārā ananto ākāso ti ākāsānañcāyatanañpago. tañ tvam̄ na jānāsi na passasi. tañ aham̄ jānāmi passāmi. so kho bho attā yato kāyassa bhedā ucchijjati vinassati na hoti param marañā, ettāvatā kho bho ayam̄ attā sammā samucchinno hotī ti. itth' eke sato sattassa ucchedam̄ vināsam̄ vibhavam̄ paññāpenti.

tañ añño evam āha : atthi kho bho eso attā yam̄ tvam̄ vadesi. n' eso n' atthī ti vadāmi. no ca kho bho ayam̄ attā ettāvatā sammā samucchinno hoti. atthi kho bho añño attā sabbaso ākāsānañcāyatanañ samatikkamma anantañ viññānan ti viññānañcāyatanañpago. tañ tvam̄ na jānāsi na passasi. tañ aham̄ jānāmi passāmi. so kho bho attā yato kāyassa bhedā ucchijjati vinassati na hoti param marañā, ettāvatā kho bho ayam̄ attā sammā samucchinno hotī ti. itth' eke sato sattassa ucchedam̄ vināsam̄ vibhavam̄ paññāpenti.

tañ añño evam āha : atthi kho bho eso attā yam̄ tvam̄ vadesi. n' eso n' atthī ti vadāmi. no ca kho bho ayam̄ attā ettāvatā sammā samucchinno hoti. atthi kho bho añño attā sabbaso viññānañcāyatanañ¹ samatikkamma n' atthi kiñ cī ti ākiñcaññāyatanañpago. tañ tvam̄ na jānāsi na passasi. tañ aham̄ jānāmi passāmi. so kho bho attā yato kāyassa bhedā ucchijjati vinassati na hoti param marañā, ettāvatā kho bho

¹ This word is usually written with haplology of -ān- as here. The meaning is unchanged.

ayaṁ attā sammā samucchinno hotī ti. itth' eke sato sattassa ucchedam̄ vināsaṁ vibhavam̄ paññāpenti.

taṁ añño evam āha : atthi kho bho eso attā yaṁ tvam̄ vadesi. n' eso n' atthī ti vadāmi. no ca kho bho ayaṁ attā ettāvatā sammā samucchinno hoti. atthi kho bho añño attā sabbaso ākiñcaññāyatanam̄ samatikkamma santam̄ etam̄ pañitam̄ etan̄ ti nevasaññānāsaññāyatanūpago. taṁ tvam̄ na jānāsi na passasi. taṁ aham̄ jānāmi passāmi. so kho bho attā yato kāyassa bhedā ucchijjati vinassati na hoti param marañā, ettāvatā kho bho ayaṁ attā sammā samucchinno hotī ti. itth' eke sato sattassa ucchedam̄ vināsaṁ vibhavam̄ paññāpenti.

ime kho te, bhikkhave, samaṇabrahmaṇā ucchedavādā sato sattassa ucchedam̄ vināsaṁ vibhavam̄ paññāpenti sattahi vatthūhi . . .

santi, bhikkhave, eke samaṇabrahmaṇā diṭṭhadhammanibbānavādā, sato sattassa paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam̄ paññāpenti pañcahi vatthūhi. te ca bhonto samaṇabrahmaṇā kim āgamma kim ārabbha diṭṭhadhammanibbānavādā sato sattassa diṭṭhadhammanibbānam̄ paññāpenti pañcahi vatthūhi.

idha, bhikkhave, ekacco samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā evamvādī hoti evamdiṭṭhi : yato kho bho ayaṁ attā pañcahi kāmaguṇehi samappito samaṅgībhūto paricāreti, ettāvatā kho bho ayaṁ attā paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam̄ patto hotī ti. itth' eke sato sattassa paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam̄ paññāpenti.

taṁ añño evam āha : atthi kho bho eso attā yaṁ tvam̄ vadesi. n' eso n' atthī ti vadāmi. no ca kho bho ayaṁ attā ettāvatā paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānappatto hoti. taṁ kissa hetu. kāmā hi bho aniccā dukkhā vipariñāmadhammā, tesam̄ vipariñāmaññathābhāvā uppajjanti sokaparidevadukkhadomanassupāyāsā. yato kho bho ayaṁ attā vivic' eva kāmehi vivicca akusaladhammehi savitakkam̄ savicāram̄ vivekajam̄ pītisukham̄ paṭhamajjhānam̄ upasampajja viharati, ettāvatā kho bho ayaṁ attā paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam̄ patto hotī ti. itth' eke sato sattassa paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam̄ paññāpenti.

taṁ añño evam āha : atthi kho bho eso attā yaṁ tvam̄ vadesi. n' eso n' atthī ti vadāmi. no ca kho bho ayaṁ attā ettāvatā paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānappatto hoti. taṁ kissa hetu. yad eva tattha vitakkitam̄ vicāritam̄ etena etam̄ olārikam̄

akkhāyati. yato kho bho ayam attā vitakkavicārānam vūpasamā ajjhattam sampaśādanam cetaso ekodibhāvam avitakkam avicāram samādhijam pītisukham dutiyajjhānam upasampajja viharati, ettāvatā kho bho ayam attā paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam patto hoti ti. itth' eke sato sattassa paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam paññāpenti.

tam añño evam āha : atthi kho bho eso attā yam tvam vadesi. n' eso n' atthi ti vadāmi. no ca kho bho ayam attā ettāvatā paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānappatto hoti. tam kissa hetu. yad eva tattha pītigatam cetaso ubbilāvitattam etena etam olārikam akkhāyati. yato kho bho ayam attā pītiyā ca virāgā upekkhako ca viharati sato ca sampajāno sukhañ ca kāyena paṭisamvedeti yan tam ariyā ācikkhanti upekhako satimā sukhavihāri ti tatiyajjhānam upasampajja viharati, ettāvatā kho bho ayam attā paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam patto hoti ti. itth' eke sato sattassa paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam paññāpenti.

tam añño evam āha : atthi kho bho eso attā yam tvam vadesi. n' eso n' atthi ti vadāmi. no ca kho bho ayam attā ettāvatā paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānappatto hoti. tam kissa hetu. yad eva tattha sukham iti cetaso ābhogo etena etam olārikam akkhāyati. yato kho bho ayam attā sukhassa ca pahānā dukkhassa ca pahānā pubb' eva somanassadomanassānam atthagamā adukkham asukham upekhāsatipārisuddhim catutthajjhānam upasampajja viharati, ettāvatā kho bho ayam attā paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam patto hoti ti. itth' eke sato sattassa paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam paññāpenti.

ime kho te, bhikkhave, samaṇabrahmañā diṭṭhadhammanibbānavādā sato sattassa paramadiṭṭhadhammanibbānam paññāpenti pañcahi vatthūhi . . .

tayidam, bhikkhave, tathāgato pajānāti : ime diṭṭhiṭṭhānā evamgahitā evamparāmaṭṭhā evamgatikā bhavissanti evamabhisamparāyā ti. tañ ca tathāgato pajānāti, tato ca uttaritaram pajānāti ; tañ ca pajānanam na parāmasati, aparāmasato c' assa paccattam yeva nibbuti veditā, vedanānam samudayañ ca atthagamañ ca assādañ ca ādīnavañ ca nissaraṇañ ca yathābhūtam veditvā anupādā vimutto, bhikkhave, tathāgato.

ime kho te, bhikkhave, dhammā gambhirā duddasā duranubodhā santā pañitā atakkāvacarā nipuṇā pañditavedaniyā ye

tathāgato sayam abhiññā sacchikatvā pavedeti, yehi tathāgatassa yathābhuccam vanṇam sammā vadamānā vadeyyum.

Compose a few connected sentences in Pali describing a visit by a monk or priest to the Buddha. The narrative can open by describing the occasion of the meeting, as in a *Dīgha* dialogue, and continue with the exchange of greetings. The visitor may then ask a question and so open a dialogue, or the Buddha may ask a leading question himself in order to introduce a brief discourse on a point of doctrine.

Similar compositions or "essays" on various topics are recommended for practice as a sufficient vocabulary is acquired. The aim should be to follow the idiom and style of the *Dīgha* closely by appropriate selection of subject matter. Attempts to cover a wider range are (even apart from the question of acquiring the vocabulary) best left until the basic idiom and structure can be reproduced with some fluency within a restricted subject matter.

LESSON 23

Declension of Nouns in -ar, Agent Noun

Two kinds of noun have a stem in *ar*. From a root, by adding the suffix *tar* (usually to a strong form of the root) a noun is formed which signifies the agent who carries out the action implied by the root (or by the root with prefixes). Sometimes the vowel *i* is inserted between the root and the suffix. Thus from *bhās*, "to speak," we have *bhāsitar*, "a speaker," from *sam-dhā*, "to make peace," we have *sandhātar*, "peacemaker," and from *sās*, "to teach," we have *satthar*, "teacher" (here *s + t* becomes *th*). Such nouns may also be formed from causative stems with causative meaning; *sāvetar*, from (*s*)*su*, "causer of hearing", "reciter"; *viññāpetar*, from *vi-(ñ)ñā*, "causer of discernment." These nouns are called "agent nouns": sometimes they can be used like participles, taking a patient ("object"). A group of nouns signifying family relationships, such as *pitar*, "father," and *mātar*, "mother,"

has the same stem. The "agent nouns" are inflected as follows :—

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>satthā</i>	
Acc.	<i>satthāram</i>	
Inst.	<i>satthārā</i>	(<i>satthūhi</i>)
Dat.	<i>satthu</i>	(<i>satthūnam</i>)
Abl.	<i>satthārā</i>	(<i>satthūhi</i>)
Gen.	<i>satthu</i> (or <i>satthuno</i>)	(<i>satthūnam</i>)
Loc.	<i>satthari</i>	(<i>satthūsu</i>)
Voc.	<i>satthe</i>	(<i>satthāro</i>)

(Only the nominatives singular and plural are at all frequently used—see the syntax below—together with the singular of *satthar*, which is used as an epithet of the Buddha and hence is not restricted syntactically as agent nouns ordinarily are.)

The inflection of relationship nouns differs from that of agent nouns chiefly in that the final *ar* of the stem, where it appears, has only the *guna* grade (*ar*) in all cases, whereas the agent nouns have *vuddhi* (*ār*) except in the locative singular (like *i* (*y*) and *u* (*v*), *r* may be considered as having three grades of strengthening by prefixed *a* : zero—*guna*—*vuddhi*; so may *n* and other consonants if desired in grammatical description). The genitive plural usually has the ending *unnam*, sometimes *ūnam* (the agent nouns are supposed to have *ūnam* here, following the *u* declension, or else *ārānam*, but the case occurs so rarely—never in the *Dīgha Nikāya*—that the usage hesitates).

Inflection of the relationship noun *pitar* masculine, "father":—

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>pitā</i>	
Acc.	<i>pitarām</i>	<i>pitaro</i>
Ins.	<i>pitarā</i>	<i>pitūhi</i>
Dat.	<i>pitu</i>	<i>pitunnam</i>
Abl.	<i>pitarā</i>	<i>pitūhi</i>
Gen.	<i>pitu</i>	<i>pitunnam</i> (sometimes - <i>ūnam</i>)
Loc.	<i>pitari</i>	<i>pitūsu</i>
Voc.	(not used : a son addressing his father uses either a formal title, such as <i>deva</i> , or the affectionate <i>tāta</i> used also, and more frequently, by a father addressing his son)	

The agent noun may be used in the nominative case as attribute of the nominative agent, agreeing with it in number, and its patient ("object") may be in either the accusative or the genitive case ("objective genitive"). It may express the main action of a sentence, with the verb "to be" either understood or expressed (*hoti*), it may express the action of a subordinate clause, or it may express merely an attribute of the agent.

Examples :—

tathāgato . . . vācam bhāsitā ahosi = "the thus-gone . . . was the speaker of the speech (acc.) "

aham assa mante vācetā = "I am his teacher ('causer to speak') (of) sacred texts¹ (acc.) "

aham . . . mantānam dātā, tvam mantānam patiggahetā,
"I am . . . the giver (imparter) of sacred texts, you are the receiver (recipient) of sacred texts (gen.) "

iti bhinnānam va sandhātā = "thus (he is) a peacemaker to (gen.) those who are divided"

tattha n' atthi hantā vā ghātetā vā sotā vā sāvetā vā = "there there is no killer nor causer of killing nor hearer nor reciter"

bhavissanti vattāro = "there will be speakers"

ito sutvā na amutra akkhātā imesam bhedāya, amutra vā sutvā na imesam akkhātā amūsam bhedāya = "hearing (something) from here he doesn't report it there in order to divide these (people), or, hearing from there he doesn't report it to (gen.) these in order to divide those (people)" (*amūsam* is genitive plural of the pronoun (deictic) *amu-* "he", "that", "yon" (more remote), which stands to *idam* as *amutra* stands to *idha* or *ettha*; see next Lesson)

ahan tena samayena purohito brāhmaṇo ahosim tassa yañ-nassa yājetā = "at that time I was the high priest who performed that sacrifice (gen.)"

tatr' assa dovāriko pāṇḍito viyatto² medhāvī aññātānam

¹ Especially of the Vedic tradition of hymns, prayers, descriptions of divine beings, etc.

² *viyatta* is an alternative spelling of *vyatta*: in certain words the orthography hesitates between taking *vya-*, *tva-*, etc., as one syllable or as two (the pronunciation is always *viya-*, but *t(u)va-* is variable).

nivāretā nātānam pavesetā = "there there might be an astute, intelligent, wise porter (who) kept away strangers (and) showed in friends (' known ') "

siyā kho pana bphoto rañño mahāyaññam yajamānassa ko cid eva vattā = "but someone may say of his majesty the king sacrificing a great sacrifice . . . "

abhijānām' aham bhante imam pañham aññe samanabrahmane pucchitā = "I am aware of having asked this question of other priests and philosophers "

Bahubbihi Compounds (4)

A *bahubbihi* containing two numerals (or numeral expressions) is usually disjunctive. We have met an example in Exercise 19, where the expressions (themselves compounds) *dvīham*, "two days," and *tīham*, "three days," are compounded in *dvīhatīhapāyāta* (*sattha*), meaning "(when it was) two or three days (since it) had set out (caravan)", i.e. *dvīham vā tīham vā . . .* Some grammarians very artificially would regard even *dvīhatīham* by itself as a *bahubbihi*, in which the word to which the compound is subordinate (being other than a member of the compound itself, hence implying a *bahubbihi*) is *vā*, "or."

[When two cardinal directions (*disā*) are combined in a *bahubbihi* the meaning is the intermediate direction (*vidisā* or *anudisā*): *pūbbadakkhiṇā* (*vidisā*) = "the south-east direction"; *pacchimuttarā . . .* = "north-west . . ." These expressions do not seem to have been used in the Pali Canon, but they are found in later Pali literature.]

A word may be repeated to form a *bahubbihi*, the stem final of the first member being lengthened and the suffix *-in* being added (cf. Lesson 21 for repetition, and Lesson 22 for *-in* added to *bahubbihis*). The meaning may be distributive, or intensifying or emphasizing that of the single word, the whole being used as an adjective or, usually, as an adverb.¹ We have already met *saṅghāsaṅghin* (Exercise 19), used adverbially in a compound with the past participle *gaṇībhūta* (*gaṇī-bhū* = "to cluster"),

¹ Like adjectives, compounds otherwise used as *bahubbihis* may be used in the accusative singular neuter as adverbs or in the neuter as nouns (hence as *tappurisas* or *hammadhārayas*).

meaning "in groups" (*samgho* = "group", "community")—here distributive and probably intensive as well (= many groups jostling one another) :—

samghāsamghīgānībhūta (*brāhmaṇagahapatika*)—which might be freely rendered : "crowds of householders and priests jostling one another."

The "lengthened" -ā- in the seam of these compounds should perhaps be regarded as the prefix ā, "to," since other prefixes are sometimes found in a similar position. Thus *dhammānudhammapatipanna* (*bhikkhu*) = "(a monk) following the entire doctrine" or (if we take *anudhammo* as a separate word meaning "minor doctrine") simply "... following the (main) doctrine and subsidiary doctrines". As *dvanda* we find *vādānuvādo*, disjunctive according to the Commentary "*vādo vā anuvādo vā*" = "argument or subsidiary argument".

Junction

The usages in junction (*sandhi*) may be summarized here for reference. They have mostly been noted above as examples of them occurred.

The alphabets used in writing Pali being phonetic tended to show the pronunciation of complete utterances (of which the minimum is the sentence) rather than of such smaller linguistic units as "words" and "morphemes". Hence a "word" may show different forms (especially in its final syllable, sometimes in its initial) according to the sounds which precede and follow it and to which it may be assimilated, especially when the junction is close (i.e. when the utterance is rapid through the close syntactic grouping of two or more words). Assimilation is the rule between closely joined words, especially a word and a following "enclitic" (postpositive) such as *ca* or *ti*. Elsewhere it may be quite absent, leaving a "hiatus" for example between two vowels. In most manuscripts and printed books enclitics, and sometimes other closely joined words, are written without word spacing. This has not been done here, except in cases of coalescence of vowels (even there apostrophes have sometimes been used to show elision), for the sake of clarity. Thus for *ko ci*, *tañ ca*, *atthi ti*, *tena hi*, *ten' upasamkami*, *idam avoca*, *evam*

me, atha kho and the like it is more usual to write *koci, tañca, atthiti, tenahi, tenupasamkami, idamavoca, evamme, athakho*.

As a general rule in junction it is the sound which follows which determines the nature of the sound which precedes, not the reverse.

In the junction of vowels most frequently the preceding vowel is elided :—

ha + eva > heva
na + atthi > natthi
eva + idam > evidam
dukkhassa + antam > dukkhassantam
saññā + uppādo > saññuppādo
dāni + ime > dānime
aṭṭhikāni + eva > aṭṭhikāneva
yāni + asmākam > yānasmākam
tiṭṭhatu + eva > tiṭṭhateva
me + etam > metam
vi + o > vo
pi + āsim > pāsim.

When the preceding vowel is elided the following vowel may be lengthened, provided it is not followed by a conjunct consonant or *m* :—

idha + upapanno > idhūpapanno
handa + aham > handāham (this can of course equally be regarded as *a + a > ā*)
vitti + upakarano > vittūpakarano
upahato + ayam > upahatāyam
sace + ayam > sacāyam.

In rare cases *ā* is written even before a conjunct, as a result of junction :—

na + assa > nāssa
sa + attham > sāttham (also written *satham*)
su + akkhāto > svākkhāto (on *sv* see below)

When a preceding *ā* is elided a following *i* may rarely produce the strong vowel *e* and a following *ū, o* (i.e. *ā + i > e* and *ā + ū > o* : *guṇa*) :—

kaṭṭha + udakam > kaṭṭhodakam.

Sometimes *i* or *u* followed by a dissimilar vowel is changed to *y* or *v* :—

vi + ā > vyā
anu + āya (i, gerund) > anvāya.

This *y* or *v* may then be assimilated to the preceding consonant :—

anu + ā > anvā > annā.

Both *tu + eva* and *ti + eva* produce *tveva* (this exceptional change of *i* > *v* happens only before *eva*; *t' eva* also is written for *ti + eva*).

Sometimes a consonant is inserted between the two vowels. Consonants which regularly appear after certain words are shown bracketed in the vocabularies in this book. *y* is quite often inserted after *i* :—

pari + ā > pariyā
na + idam > nayidam
yathā + idam > yathayidam (or *yathāyidam*)
sammā + aññā > sammādaññā
aññā + atthu > aññadathu
tasmā + iha > tasmātiha
yathā + iva > yathariva.

(These junction consonants will be reviewed in Lesson 25.)

After final *o* or *e* and sometimes other dissimilar vowels initial *a* is very often elided :—

ko + asi > kosi
kilanto + asmi > kilantosmi
niggahīto + asi > niggahitosi
te + aham > teham
pi + assa > pissa.

In rare cases a vowel preceding elided *a* is lengthened :—
vi + ati > vīti.

Occasionally final *i*, *e* and *u*, *o* (especially after a *k*, *kh*, *t*, or *s*) followed by *a* are changed to *y* and *v*, and the *a* is lengthened :—

te + aham > tyāham (or *teham*)

me + ayam > myāyam
yesu + aham > yesvāham (or yesāham)
yāvatako + assa > yāvatakassa
yato + adhikaraṇam > yatvādhikaraṇam
so + aham > svāham (besides this form of junction *soham* also is found, or without junction *so aham*).

The same change when other vowels follow :—

su + ākāre > svākāre
kho + ettha > khvettha
so + eva > sveva.

Very rarely we find hiatus between two vowels, even in close junction :—

anu + esi > anuesi
sa + upapīlā > saupapīlo (*bahubīhi* compound).

A vowel followed by a consonant usually remains unchanged, but before *ti* any short vowel is lengthened and before *pi* short vowels are sometimes lengthened :—

deva + ti > devāti
atthi + ti > atthīti
tatra + pi > tatrāpi.

Before a conjunct consonant a long vowel may be shortened¹ (this is usual in close combination) :—

ā + (k)khā > akkhā-

A consonant preceded by a vowel may be doubled in all cases where this possibility has been indicated in this book by means of a bracketed initial consonant :—

na + (k)khamati > nakkhamati
na + (p)pajānāti > nappajānāti.

¹ There is a strong tendency in Pali for the length/quantity of the syllable (which for this purpose may be regarded as beginning with the vowel and including all following consonants) to be restricted to two units (*mattā*), where the unit is one short vowel. A consonant may be reckoned as half a unit and *niggahita* as one unit, hence short vowel plus two consonants = two units and short vowel + *m* = two units.

A consonant is usually doubled after the prefixes *u(d)* and *du(r)*, similarly the *r* of *ni(r)* is assimilated :—

- u(d) + pajjati > uppajjati*
- ni(r) + pītika > nippītika*
- ni(r) + yā > niyyā-*
- du(r) + caritam > duccaritam.*

But *r + k > kkh*, *r + t > thh* and *d + h > ddh* :—

- ni(r) + (k)kam > nikkham-*
- ni(r) + tar > nitthar-*
- u(d) + har > uddhar- (but u(d) + han > ūhan- and ni(r) + har > nīhar-).*

The finals *-ti* and *-ṭi*, *-dhi*, may be changed to *cc*, *jjh*, and *-bhi* may be changed to *bbh*, when followed by vowels :—

- iti + alam > iccalam (also written iccālam)*
- (p)pati + assosi > paccassosi*
- adhi + ā > ajjhā*
- abhi + u(d) + kir > abbhukkir-.*

Final *niggahīta* may be written as assimilated to the same place of articulation as a following consonant, becoming *ñ*, *ññ*, *ṇ*, *n*, or *m* :—

- sam + (k)kam > sañkam- (sañkam- is probably more usual)*
- dhammad + ca > dhammañca*
- alam + dāni > alandāni*
- sam + ni > sanni*
- alam + me > alamme.*

m is always assimilated to *ti* :—

- kusalam + ti > kusalanti.*

Final *niggahīta* followed by a vowel may become *m* :—

- bhavam + atthu > bhavamatthu*
- idam + āsanam > idamāsanam.*

Very rarely a final *niggahīta* may be elided :—

- idam + aham > idāham.*

When *niggahita* is followed by *eva*, *y* may be inserted :—
santam + *eva* > *santam yeva*
ekam + *eva* > *ekam yeva*.

Final *niggahita* followed by *y* may combine with it to form *mñ* :—

tesam + *eva* > *tesam* + *yeva* > *tesamñeva*.

A double *v* is never written in Pali. Where it might occur *bb* is substituted :—

ni(r)-veth > *nibbeth-*
(p)pā-(v)vaj > *pabbaj-*.

A consonant followed by a vowel may be voiced :—

sat + *attho* > *sadattho*.

All these rules concern the junction of two words (including prefixes). In the derivation of stems and words from roots and stems by the addition of suffixes further changes are seen (e.g. consonant + consonant as *k* + *s* > *kh*: p. 37 above, "cerebralization" of *n*: footnote p. 106), but these are best learnt in connection with the actual derivations. This "internal (to the word) junction" does not always coincide with the "external junction" between words.

Two rules may be noted here: (1) Usually only one cerebral or cerebral cluster is tolerated in a word, except that there may always be a *r* also (cf. next rule), thus in reduplicating (*t)thā* we have *tittihati*, and the prefix (*p)pati* sometimes becomes (*p)pati* (especially before (*t)thā*); (2) *n* is usually cerebralized when a *r* occurs before it in the same word, provided no consonant intervenes which would cause the tongue to move. (These phenomena are of the type called "prosodies" by some phoneticians. Some other apparent irregularities difficult to explain by the simple junction of segments—phonemes or syllables—may also be explicable by "prosody" of words.)

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>adhi-o-gāh</i> (I)	<i>ajjhogāhati</i>	put out to (sea), cross over (ocean)
<i>adhi-gam</i> (I)	<i>adhigacchati</i>	get

<i>anu-ge</i> (I)	<i>anugāyati</i>	sing after
<i>anu-bhās</i> (I)	<i>anubhāsati</i>	say after
<i>anu-vac</i> (I)	caus. : <i>anuvāceti</i> =	recite after
<i>upa-rudh</i> (III)	<i>uparujjhati</i>	stop, cease, end
<i>gādh</i> (I)	<i>gādhati</i>	be firm, stand fast, hold tight (p.p. <i>gālha</i>)
<i>tacch</i> (I)	<i>tacchati</i>	chop, carve
(<i>d</i>) <i>dis</i>	caus. : <i>dasseti</i> =	show
<i>ni(r)-vatt</i> (VII)	<i>nibbatteti</i>	produce
<i>ni(r)-vā</i> (III)		go out ; aorist : <i>nib-</i> <i>bāyi</i>
<i>ni-sidh</i> (I) (<i>nisedhati</i>)	caus. : <i>nisedheti</i> =	prevent, prohibit
<i>pabb</i> (I)	<i>pabbati</i>	thrive, flourish
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-yuj</i> (VII)	<i>payojeti</i>	undertake
<i>pari-is(a)</i> (I)	<i>pariyesati</i>	seek, look for, search
<i>pari-car</i> (I)	<i>paricarati</i>	tend
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vaddh</i> (I)	<i>pavaddhati</i>	increase
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-sar</i> (I)	(<i>pasarati</i> = stretch out, intransitive) caus. = stretch out, transitive	
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-sās</i> (I)	<i>pasāsatī</i>	govern
<i>sam-vid</i> (III)	<i>samvijjati</i>	be, occur, be found
<i>sam-vis</i> (I*)	<i>samvisati</i>	go home ; caus. = take home
<i>sam-jan</i> (III)	<i>samjāyati</i>	be produced
<i>sam-iñj</i> (I)	<i>sammiñjati</i> (usual spelling, also written <i>samiñjati</i>)	draw in, bend
<i>si</i> (I)	<i>seti</i>	lie down

Nouns :—

<i>aggi</i> (masc.)	fire
<i>aññāto</i>	stranger (" unknown ")
<i>anīkaṭṭho</i>	soldier
<i>anudisā</i>	intermediate direction
<i>araṇi</i> (fem.)	kindling stick
<i>assamo</i>	hermitage
<i>āloko</i>	light

<i>obhāso</i>	radiance
<i>kammanṭo</i>	work, undertaking, business
<i>karīsam</i>	excrement
<i>kāraṇam</i>	cause
<i>khiddā</i>	play
<i>gaṇako</i>	mathematician, treasurer
<i>gatako</i>	goer
<i>ghaccā</i>	destruction
<i>ñāto</i>	friend (" known ")
<i>theyyam</i>	theft
<i>dakkhiṇā</i>	gift, donation
<i>daliddiyam</i>	poverty
<i>nimitto</i>	sign, omen, portent
<i>nisedho</i>	prohibition, prevention
<i>pañavo</i>	drum
<i>pariyetṭhi</i> (fem.)	seeking, looking for, search
<i>pavuttaṇi</i>	recitation
<i>pātubhāvo</i>	appearance, manifestation
<i>pārisajjo</i>	councillor, member of an assembly
<i>bāhā</i>	arm
<i>matam</i>	opinion
<i>muttam</i>	urine
<i>rathiyā</i>	street
<i>vāṇijo</i>	merchant
<i>vāsi</i>	hatchet
<i>veḍullam</i>	prevalence
<i>vyādhi</i> (masc.)	disease
<i>sakuno</i>	bird
<i>saggo</i>	heaven
<i>samihitam</i>	collection
<i>samiuddo</i>	ocean
(s)saro	sound, voice
<i>sahitam</i>	kindling block
<i>sāsanam</i>	instruction, doctrine
<i>singhūṭako</i>	crossroads, square

Agent Nouns (masc.) :—

<i>akkhātar</i>	reporter
<i>aññātar</i>	learner, grasper

<i>kattar</i>	maker
<i>ghätetar</i>	instigator to kill
<i>dātar</i>	giver
<i>nimmātar</i>	creator
<i>nivāretar</i>	keeper away
<i>paṭiggahetar</i>	receiver
<i>pavattar</i>	proclaimer
<i>pavesetar</i>	shower in, usher
<i>pucchitar</i>	asker
<i>bhäsitar</i>	speaker
<i>yājetar</i>	sacrificer
<i>vattar</i>	speaker
<i>vācetar</i>	causer to speak
<i>sañjitar</i>	ordainer
<i>satthar</i>	teacher
<i>sandhātar</i>	peacemaker
<i>sāvetar</i>	causer to hear, reciter
<i>sotar</i>	hearer
<i>hantar</i>	killer

Relationship Nouns :—

<i>pitar</i> (masc.)	father
<i>bhātar</i> (masc.)	brother
<i>mātar</i> (fem.)	mother

Adjectives :—

<i>anidassana</i>	indefinable, invisib
<i>aparaddha</i>	failed, offended
<i>asubha</i>	foul
<i>asesa</i>	without remainder, complete, absolute
<i>ājīvin</i>	living by
<i>ābādhika</i>	ill
<i>uddhaggika</i>	uplifting
<i>khara</i>	rough, harsh
<i>tīnha</i>	sharp
<i>tīradassi</i>	shore-sighting, land-sighting
<i>tevijja</i>	having the triple knowledge (= the verses, music, and prayers of the Three Vedas)
<i>thūla</i>	gross, large

<i>dakkhin</i>	seeing (fem. <i>dakkhinī</i>)
<i>dalha</i>	strong, firm
<i>dahara</i>	young, baby
<i>dukkhita</i>	afflicted
<i>patirūpa</i>	proper
<i>pubbaka</i>	former, old
<i>balavant</i>	strong
<i>bālha</i>	strong, excessive, violent
<i>brahmakāyika</i>	having a God-like body, of the substance of God (the gods who are the companions, retinue, or courtiers of God)
<i>manāpa</i>	pleasing
<i>munḍa</i>	shaven
<i>-vassuddesika</i>	about the age of (numeral-)
<i>vyādhita</i>	diseased, ill
<i>samvattanika</i>	leading to
<i>-samkhāta</i>	known as, called (p.p. of <i>sam-(k)khā</i> (I))
<i>sāmuddika</i>	oceanic, ocean going
<i>subha</i>	lustrous, fair
<i>sovaggika</i>	heavenly, leading to heaven

Numeral :—

<i>asīti</i> (fem.)	eighty (inflected like <i>jāti</i>)
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Past Participle :—

<i>palipanna</i>	fallen into
(<i>pari-pad</i> (III))	

Gerunds :—

<i>atisitvā</i> (<i>ati-sar</i>)	having passed over, having ignored
<i>apanetvā</i>	having led away
(<i>apa-nī</i>)	
<i>parinetvā</i>	having led round
(<i>pari-nī</i>)	

Indeclinables :—

<i>iha</i>	here, in this case
<i>kaham</i>	whereabouts ?
<i>yahim</i>	whereabouts

<i>yena</i>	(also means) which way
<i>santike</i>	into the presence of (gen. or acc.)
<i>sabbato</i>	all round
<i>samantā</i>	anywhere, in any direction
<i>sammukhā</i>	in the presence of (gen.)

EXERCISE 23

Passages for reading :—

I. evam vutte brahmakāyikā devā tam bhikkhum etad avocum : mayam pi kho bhikkhu na jānāma yatth' ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisēsā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam paṭhavīdhātu ... pe ... vāyodhātu. atthi kho bhikkhu brahmā mahābrahmā abhibhū anabhibhūto aññadatthudaso vasavattī issaro kattā nimmātā setho sañjitā vasī pitā bhūtabhavyānam amhehi abhikkantataro ca pañitataro ca. so kho etam jāneyya yatth' ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisēsā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam paṭhavīdhātu ... pe ... vāyodhātū ti.

kaham pan' āvuso etarahi so mahābrahmā ti.

mayam pi kho bhikkhu na jānāma yattha vā brahmā yena vā brahmā yahim vā brahmā. api ca bhikkhu yathā nimittā dissanti āloko sañjāyati obhāso pātubhavati brahmā pātubhavissati. brahmuno¹ etam pubbenimittam pātubhāvāya yad idam āloko sañjāyati obhāso pātubhavatī ti.

atha kho so mahābrahmā na cirass' eva pāturaḥosi. atha kho so bhikkhu yena so mahābrahmā ten' upasamkami, upasamkamitvā brahmāṇam etad avoca : kattha nu kho āvuso ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisēsā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam paṭhavīdhātu ... pe ... vāyodhātū ti.

evam vutte so mahābrahmā tam bhikkhum etad avoca : aham asmi bhikkhu brahmā mahābrahmā abhibhū anabhibhūto aññadatthudaso vasavattī issaro kattā nimmātā setho sañjitā vasī pitā bhūtabhavyānan ti.

dutiyam pi kho so bhikkhu tam brahmāṇam etad avoca : na kho ahan tam āvuso evam pucchāmi : tvam 'si² brahmā mahābrahmā abhibhū anabhibhūto aññadatthudaso vasavattī

¹ *n* is sometimes written in the inflections of *brahman*, but not usually (cf. *brāhmaṇa*, which always has *n*).

² Unusual elision of vowel after *m*, or *si* as variant for *asi*.

issaro kattā nimmātā setho sañjitā vasī pitā bhūtabhavyānan
ti. evañ ca kho ahan tam āvuso pucchāmi : kattha nu kho
āvuso ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā nirujjhanti, seyya-
thidam pañhavīdhātu . . . pe . . . vāyodhātū ti.

dutiyam pi kho so mahābrahmā tam bhikkhum etad avoca :
aham asmi bhikkhu brahmā . . . pe . . .

tatiyam pi . . . pe . . . vāyodhātū ti.

atha kho so mahābrahmā tam bhikkhum bāhāyam gahetvā
ekamantam apanetvā tam bhikkhum etad avoca : idha bhikkhu
brahmakāyikā devā evam jānanti : n' atthi kiñci brahmaṇo
adiṭṭham, n' atthi kiñci brahmaṇo aviditam, n' atthi kiñci
brahmaṇo asacchikatan ti. tasmā aham tesam sammukhā na
vyākāsim. aham pi kho bhikkhu na jānāmi yath' ime cattāro
mahābhūtā aparisesā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam pañhavīdhātu . . .
pe . . . vāyodhātu. tasmāt¹ iha bhikkhu tumh' ev' etam
dukkataṁ, tumh' ev' etam aparaddham, yam tvam tam
bhagavantam atisitvā bahiddhā pariyeṭṭhim āpajjasi imassa
pañhassa veyyākaraṇāya. gaccha tvam bhikkhu tam eva
bhagavantam upasamkamitvā imam pañham puccha, yathā ca
te bhagavā vyākaroti tathā nam dhāreyyāsi ti.

atha kho so bhikkhu seyyathā pi nāma balavā puriso
sammiñjitatam vā bāham pasāreyya, pasāritam vā bāham
sammiñjeyya, evam eva brahmaloke antarahito mama purato
pāturaḥosi. atha kho bhikkhu mam abhivādetvā ekamantam
nisidi. ekamantam nisinno kho so bhikkhu mam etad avoca :
kattha nu kho bhante ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā niruj-
jhanti, seyyathidam pañhavīdhātu āpodhātu tejodhātu vāyo-
dhātū ti.

evam vutte aham tam bhikkhum etad avoca : bhūtapubbaṁ
bhikkhu sāmuddikā vāñjā tīradassim sakunam gahetvā nāvāya
samuddam ajjhogāhanti. te atīradakkhiṇiyā nāvāya tīradassim
sakunam muñcanti. so gacchat' eva puratthimam disam,
gacchati dakkhiṇam disam, gacchati pacchimam disam,
gacchati uttaram disam, gacchati uddham, gacchati anudisam.
sace so samantā tīram passati, tathā gatako va hoti. sace pana
so samantā tīram na passati, tam eva nāvam paccāgacchati.
evam eva kho tvam bhikkhu yāva yato yāva brahmalokā

¹ The final t here is a "junction consonant" between two vowels; cf. Lesson 25.

pariyesamāno imassa pañhassa veyyākaraṇam nājjhagā,¹ atha mañ yeva santike paccāgato. na kho eso bhikkhu pañho evam pucchitabbo : kattha nu kho bhante ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā nirujjhanti, seyyathidam paṭhavīdhātu āpodhātu tejodhātu vāyodhātū ti. evañ ca kho eso bhikkhu pañho pucchitabbo :—

kattha āpo ca paṭhavī tejo vāyo na gādhati,
kattha dīghañ ca rassañ ca aṇum thūlam subhāsubham,
kattha nāmañ ca rūpañ ca asesam uparujjhati ti.

tatra veyyākaraṇam bhavati :—

viññāṇam anidassanam anantam sabbatopabhām,²
ettha āpo ca paṭhavī tejo vāyo na gādhati,
ettha dīghañ ca rassañ ca aṇum thūlam subhāsubham,
ettha nāmañ ca rūpañ ca asesam uparujjhati,
viññāṇassa nirodhena etth' etam uparujjhati ti.

2. atha kho bhikkhave Bandhumā rājā sārathiṁ āmantāpetvā etad avoca :—

kacci samma sārathi kumāro uyyānabhūmiyā abhiramittha,³
kacci samma sārathi kumāro uyyānabhūmiyā attamano ahosi ti.

na kho deva kumāro uyyānabhūmiyā abhiramittha, na kho deva kumāro uyyānabhūmiyā attamano ahosi ti.

kim pana samma sārathi addasā kumāro uyyānabhūmim niyyanto ti.

addasā kho deva kumāro uyyānabhūmim niyyanto purisam jinṇam . . . so kho deva kumāro antepuragato dukkhī dummano pajjhāyati : dhir atthu kira bho jāti nāma, yatra hi nāma jātassa jarā paññāyissati ti.

atha kho bhikkhave Bandhumassa rañño etad ahosi : mā h'

¹ " Root " aorist (see Lesson 30) of *adhi-gam*, 2nd singular.

² Several meanings are suggested in the Commentaries for this difficult word : *pabhā* = " ford ", " crossing place " (over the ocean of existence to *nibbānam*) ; *pa(b)ha(va)m* = " able ", " prevailing " (present participle of *pa-(b)hū*) ; *pabhā* = " brilliance ". The *Dīgha* Commentary (*Sumaṅgalavilāsini*) here prefers the first.

³ *abhi-rami*, " enjoy," " take pleasure in " ; 3rd singular aorist " middle " (Lesson 28).

eva kho Vipassī kumāro na rajjam̄ kāresi, mā h' eva Vipassī kumāro agārasmā anagāriyam̄ pabbaji, mā h' eva nemittānam̄ brāhmaṇānam̄ saccam̄ assa vacanan ti.

atha kho bhikkhave Bandhumā rājā Vipassissa kumārassa bhiyyoso mattāya pañca kāmaguṇāni upaṭṭhāpesi yathā Vipassī kumāro rajjam̄ kāreyya, yathā Vipassī kumāro na agārasmā anagāriyam̄ pabbajeyya, yathā nemittānam̄ brāhmaṇānam̄ micchā assa vacanam̄. tatra sudam̄ bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro pañcahi kāmaguṇehi samappito samaṅgibhūto paricāreti.

atha kho bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro bahunnam̄ vassānam̄ . . . pe . . .

addasā kho bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro uyyānabhūmim̄ niyyanto purisam̄ ābādhikam̄ dukkhitam̄ bālhagilānam̄ muttakarise palipannam̄ semānam̄ aññehi vuṭṭhāpiyamānam̄ aññehi samvesiyamānam̄. disvā sārathim̄ āmantesi : ayam pana samma sārathi puriso kiṁ kato, akkhini pi 'ssa na yathā aññesam̄, saro pi 'ssa na yathā aññesan ti.

eso kho devā vyādhito nāmā ti.

kim pana eso samma sārathi vyādhito nāmā ti.

eso kho deva vyādhito nāma : app eva nāma tamhā ābādhā vuṭṭhaheyyā ti.

kim pana samma sārathi aham pi vyādhidhammo vyādhim̄ anatito ti.

tvañ ca deva mayañ c' amhā sabbe vyādhidhammā vyādhim̄ anatitā ti.

tena hi samma sārathi alan dān' ajja uyyānabhūmiyā, ito va antepuram̄ paccāniyyāhī ti.

3. atha kho bhikkhave aññataro puriso yena rājā khattiyo muddhāvasitto ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā rājānam̄ khattiym̄ muddhāvasittam̄ etad avoca :—

yagghe deva jāneyyāsi dibbam̄ cakkaratanaṁ antarahitan ti.

atha kho bhikkhave rājā khattiyo muddhāvasitto dibbe cakkaratane antarahite anattamano ahosi, anattamanatañ ca paṭisamvedesi, no ca kho rājisim̄ upasam̄kamitvā ariyam̄ cakkavattivattam̄ pucchi. so samaten' eva sudam̄ janapadam̄ pasāsatī, tassa samatena janapadam̄ pasāsato na pubbe

nāparam janapadā pabbanti yathā tam pubbakānam rājūnam ariye cakkavattivatte vattamānānam.

atha kho bhikkhave amaccā pārisajjā gaṇakamahāmattā anikatthā dovārikā mantass' ājivino sannipatitvā rājānam khattiyam muddhāvasittam upasamkamitvā etad avocum :—

na kho te deva samatena janapadam pasāsato pubbe nāparam janapadā pabbanti yathā tam pubbakānam rājūnam ariye cakkavattivatte vattamānānam. samvijjanti kho te deva vijite amaccā pārisajjā gaṇakamahāmattā anikatthā dovārikā mantass' ājivino, mayañ c' eva aññe ca ye mayam ariyam cakkavattivattam dhārema, iṅgha tvam deva amhe ariyam cakkavattivattam puccha, tassa te mayam ariyam cakkavattivattam puṭṭhā vyākarissāmā ti.

atha kho bhikkhave rājā khattiyo muddhāvasitto amacce pārisajje gaṇakamahāmatte anikatthe dovārike mantass' ājivino sannipātāpetvā ariyam cakkavattivattam pucchi. tassa te ariyam cakkavattivattam puṭṭhā vyākariṁsu. tesam sutvā dhammikam hi kho rakkhāvaraṇaguttim samvidahi, no ca kho adhanānam dhanam anuppadāsi, adhanānam dhane ananuppadiyamāne daliddiyam vepullam agamāsi. daliddiye vepullagate aññataro puriso paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyi. tam etam aggahesum gahetvā rañño khattiyassa muddhāvasittassa dassesum — ayam deva puriso paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyi ti.

evam vutte bhikkhave rājā khattiyo muddhāvasitto tam purisam etad avoca : saccam kira tvam ambho purisa paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyi ti. saccam devā ti. kim kāraṇā ti. na hi deva jīvāmī ti. atha kho bhikkhave rājā khattiyo muddhāvasitto tassa purisassa dhanam anuppadāsi — iminā tvam ambho purisa dhanena attanā ca jīvāhi, mātāpitaro ca posehi, puttadārañ ca posehi, kammante ca payojehi, samañesu brāhmañesu uddhaggikam dakkhiṇam patiṭṭhāpehi sovaggikam sukhavipākam saggasamvattanikan ti.

evam devā ti kho bhikkhave so puriso rañño khattiyassa muddhāvasittassa paccassosi.

aññataro pi kho bhikkhave puriso paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyi. tam enam aggahesum gahetvā rañño khattiyassa muddhāvasittassa dassesum — ayam deva puriso paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyi ti.

evam vutte bhikkhave rājā khattiyo muddhāvasitto purisam etad avoca :—

saccam kira tvam ambho purisa paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyī ti. saccam devā ti. kiṁ kāraṇā ti. na hi deva jīvāmī ti.

atha kho bhikkhave rājā khattiyo muddhāvasitto tassa purisassa dhanam anuppadāsi — iminā tvam ambho purisa dhanena attanā ca upajīvāhi, mātāpitaro ca posehi, puttadārañ ca posehi, kammante ca payojehi, samañesu brāhmañesu uddhaggikam dakkhiṇam patiṭṭhāpehi, sovaggikam sukhavipākam saggasamvattanikan ti.

evam devā ti kho so bhikkhave puriso rañño khattiyassa muddhāvasittassa paccassosi.

assosum kho bhikkhave manussā : ye kira bho paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyanti, tesam rājā dhanam anuppadetī ti. sutvāna tesam etad ahosi — yan nūna mayam pi paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyeyyāmā ti.

atha kho bhikkhave aññataro puriso paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyi. tam enam aggahesum, gahetvā rañño khattiyassa muddhāvasittassa dassesum — ayam deva puriso paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyī ti.

evam vutte bhikkhave rājā khattiyo muddhāvasitto tam purisam etad avoca : saccam kira tvam ambho purisa paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyī ti. saccam devā ti. kiṁ kāraṇā ti. na hi deva jīvāmī ti.

atha kho bhikkhave rañño khattiyassa muddhāvasittassa etad ahosi : sace kho aham yo yo paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyissati, tassa tassa dhanam anuppadassāmi, evam idam adinnānam pavaḍḍhissati. yan nūnāham imam purisam sunisedham nisedheyyam, mūlaghaccam kareyyam, sisam chindeyyan ti.

atha kho bhikkhave rājā khattiyo muddhāvasitto purise āñāpesi : tena hi bhaṇe imam. purisam dalhāya rajjuyā pacchābāham¹ gālhabandhanam bandhitvā, khuramuṇḍam karitvā, kharassarena pañavena rathiyāya rathiyan singhātakena singhātakam parinetvā dakkhiṇena dvārena nikkhmitvā, dakkhiṇato nagarassa sunisedham nisedhetha, mūlaghaccam krotha, sisam assa chindathā ti.

¹ Adverbial compound : "with his arms behind his back."

evam devā ti kho bhikkhave te purisā rañño khattiyassa muddhāvasittassa paṭissutvā tam purisam dañhāya raffuyā pacchābāham gālhabandhanam bandhitvā, khuramuṇḍam karitvā, kharassarena pañavena rathiyāya rathiyam siñghāṭakena siñghāṭakam parinetvā, dakkhiṇena dvārena nikkhemitvā, dakkhiṇato nagarassa sunisedham nisedhesum, mūlaghaccam akaṁsu, sisam assa chindim̄su.

assosum kho bhikkhave manussā, — ye kira bho paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyanti, te rājā sunisedham nisedheti, mūlaghaccam karoti, sisāni tesam chindatī ti. sutvāna tesam etad ahosi : yan nūna mayam pi tinhāni satthāni kārāpeyyāma, tinhāni satthāni kārāpetvā yesam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyissāma, te sunisedham nisedhessāma, mūlaghaccam karissāma, sisāni tesam chindissāmā ti.

te tinhāni satthāni kārāpesum, tinhāni satthāni kārāpetvā gāmaghātam pi upakkamim̄su kātum, nigamaghātam pi upakkamim̄su kātum, nagaraghātam pi upakkamim̄su kātum, panthaduhanam pi upakkamim̄su kātum. te yesam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyanti, te sunisedham nisedhenti, mūlaghaccam karonti, sisāni tesam chindanti.

iti kho bhikkhave adhanānam dhane ananuppadiyamāne daliddiyam vepullam agamāsi, daliddiye vepullagate adinādānam vepullam agamāsi, adinnādāne vepullagate sattham vepullam agamāsi, satthe vepullagate pāṇātipāto vepullam agamāsi, pāṇātipāte vepullagate musavādo vepullam agamāsi, musavāde vepullagate tesam sattānam āyu pi parihāyi, vaṇṇo pi parihāyi ; tesam āyunā pi parihāyamānānam vaṇṇena pi parihāyamānānam asitivassasahassāyukānam manussānam cattārisam vassasahassāyukā puttā ahesum.

cattārisam vassasahassāyukesu bhikkhave manussemu aññataro puriso paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyi. tam enam aggahesum, gahetvā rañño khattiyassa muddhāvasittassa dassesum — ayam deva puriso paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyi ti.

evam vutte bhikkhave rājā khattiyo muddhāvasitto tam purisam etad avoca : saccam kira tvam ambho purisa paresam adinnam theyyasamkhātam ādiyi ti. na hi devā ti avaca, sampajānamusā 'bhāsi.

Translate into English :—

kim pana Vāsetṭha ye pi tevijjānam brāhmaṇānam pubbakā
isayo, mantānam kattāro mantānam pavattāro, yesam idām
etarahi tevijjā brāhmaṇā porāṇam mantapadaṁ gītaṁ pavut-
tam samihitam tad anugāyanti tad anubhāsanti, bhāsitam
anubhāsanti vācitam anuvācenti : seyyathidam Aṭṭhako,¹
Vāmako, Vāmadevo, Vessāmitto, Yamataggi, Aṅgiraso, Bhārad-
vājo, Vāsetṭho, Kassapo, Bhagu — te pi evam āhamṣu :
mayam etam jānāma, mayam etam passāma, yattha vā
Brahmā yena vā Brahmā yahim vā Brahmā.

bhavissanti dhammassa aññātāro
tena hi bhavam Govindo sattāham āgāmetu yāva mayam
sake puttabhātaro rajje anusāsāma
idam satthu sāsanam
ap' āvuso amhākam satthāram jānāsi ti. āma āvuso jānāmi
seyyathā pi Ānanda pitā puttānam piyo hoti manāpo, evam
eva kho Ānanda rājā Mahāsudassano brāhmaṇagahapatik-
ānam piyo ahosi manāpo

Translate into Pali :—

Then the ascetic, having got up at (the proper) time, approached the caravan-camp. Having approached, he saw in that caravan-camp a baby-boy abandoned. Having seen he thought : “ It is not proper that a human-living-being should die whilst I am looking on. Suppose I led this boy to the hermitage and looked after him.” Then the ascetic led that boy to the hermitage and looked after him. When that boy was (present tense) about ten years old, then the ascetic had some business crop up in the country. Then that ascetic said this to that boy : “ I wish, my son, to go to the country. You should tend the fire ; now (*ca*) don’t let your fire go out. If your fire should go out, this (is the) hatchet, these (are the) sticks (‘ firewood ’—plural), this (is the) kindling-stick-and-block. Having produced fire you should tend the fire.” Then that ascetic having thus instructed that boy went to the country.

¹ Names—mostly clan names—of some of the ancient poet-seers who composed the hymns of the *Veda*. The Vāsetṭha who is being questioned here is of course a later descendant of the same clan as the *isi* Vāsetṭha. (The Vedic forms (stems) of these names are : Aṣṭaka, Vamraka, Vāmadeva, Viśvāmitra, Jamadagni, Aṅgirasas, Bharadvāja, Vasiṭṭha, Kaśyapa, Bhṛgu.)

Whilst he was intent-on-play (genitive absolute) the fire went out. Then that boy thought this : " Father spoke thus to me : You should tend the fire, my son . . . you should tend the fire. Suppose I were to produce fire and tend the fire." Then he chopped the kindling-stick-and-block with the hatchet, thinking : " Perhaps I shall get fire."

LESSON 24

The Pronoun amu

The demonstrative pronoun *amu*, "he," "she," "it," "that," "yon," is a deictic like *idam*, but it refers to a more remote object. It is used when it is necessary to distinguish a further object from a nearer, or to contrast two persons or groups. It corresponds to the indeclinable *amutra*, "there," "yonder," as *idam* corresponds to *idha* and *etha*, "here." The full declension cannot be cited from the *Dīghanikāya*, the bracketed forms below being taken from other Canonical prose texts :—

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Acc.	<i>asū</i> <i>amum</i>		<i>adum</i>	(<i>amū</i>)	(<i>amūni</i>)	
Ins.	(<i>amunā</i>)	— ¹			(<i>amūhi</i>)	
Dat.	(<i>amussa</i>)	(<i>amussā</i>)			(<i>amūsam</i>)	
Abl.	(<i>amumhā</i>)	— ¹	(rest as masc.)		(<i>amūhi</i>)	
Gen.	(<i>amussa</i>)	(<i>amussā</i>)			<i>amūsam</i>	
Loc.	(<i>amusmiṁ</i>)	(<i>amussem</i>)			— ¹	

¹ Not found : according to the grammarians the form *amuyā* may be used for the instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive and locative singular feminine, and *amūsu* for the locative plural, all genders.

Bahubbihi Compounds (5)

A *bahubbihi* compound may be made of an infinitive (which drops its final *m*) or an action noun with the noun *kāmo*,

"desire." The compound is used as an adjective expressing the desire to do the action of the infinitive :—

upasamkamitukāmo (aham) = " (I) desiring to approach "
taritukāma (purisa) = " (a man) wishing to cross over "
gantukāma (manussa) = " (a person) wishing to go "

With action noun :—

dassanakāmo (so) = " (he) wishing to see "

These compounds, like other *bahubbīhis*, may be used in nominal sentences :—

cirapati kā 'ham bhante bhagavantam dassanāya upasamkamitukāmo = " sir, I have long wished to go and see the fortunate one " (*cira-pati-kā* is a feminine noun meaning "since long", "a long time back"; here it may perhaps be explained as a *bahubbīhi* with elision of final *o* in junction: *cirapati ko* > *cirapati' āham*, as is done by the Commentary on the *Udāna*, p. 115)
so tumhākam dassanakāmo = " he is desirous of seeing you," " he wishes to see you."

Futures without -i-, etc.

In forming their future stems some verbs add the suffix *ss* directly to the root, instead of using the vowel *i* as a link (cf. Lesson 10). In the case of roots ending in consonants the junction with *ss*, not always regular, may make the forms hard to recognize. Among the verbs forming futures in this way are :—

<i>chid</i>	<i>checchati</i>	(<i>d</i> + <i>ss</i> > <i>cch</i> ; <i>chindissati</i> is more usual)
<i>(ñ)ñā</i>	<i>ñassati</i>	
<i>(t)thā</i>	<i>thassati</i>	(root vowel shortened before double consonant)
<i>dā</i>	<i>dassati</i>	
<i>labh</i>	<i>lacchati</i>	(<i>bh</i> + <i>ss</i> > <i>ch</i> ; <i>labhissati</i> also is used and probably more frequently)
<i>(s)su</i>	<i>sossati</i>	
<i>han</i>	<i>hañchati</i>	(in the <i>Dīgha</i> only the irregular 1st person singular <i>āhañcham</i> is found)
<i>hū</i>	<i>hessati</i>	(in verse; change of stem: cf. aorist 3rd plural <i>ahesum</i>).

Very rarely a suffix *h* (or *ih*) appears in place of *ss* (or *iss*). The inflections then begin with *i* instead of *a*: *hohisi* 2nd singular: "you will be" (in prose but perhaps poetic-portentous speech; *bhavissati* is the usual form).

(*d*)*dis* has the very irregular *dakkhiti* (*s + ss > kkh*), and more rarely the double form *dakkhissati* (for irregularity of root vowel cf. the aorist).

Auxiliary Verbs

Sometimes a verb meaning "to be" or a verb implying duration is used more or less as an auxiliary with a form (usually a participle) of another verb. A construction in which two verb forms are thus used as equivalent to a single verb is called "periphrastic". The usual definition of "periphrastic", according to European philologists, is that two verb forms "express a single verbal idea".¹ This seems imprecise, if only because it is hard to define a "single verbal idea" (which varies from language to language): Pali has a "desiderative" conjugation and can express the "idea" wish-to-do-the-action-of-the-verb in a single verb form and apparently as one "idea", hence the alternative constructions *is* + infinitive or *bahubbīhi* in *-kāmo + hoti*, etc., would be "periphrastic". If, again, some periphrastic constructions are supposed to have a meaning such as "continuous action" which would not belong to the alternative single verb, then we seem to have two "verbal ideas" after all. It is this latter possibility of expressing nuances of meaning not given by a single verb which is of most interest here, however we define "periphrastic". It may suffice to speak of the use of certain verbs as "auxiliaries". The verbs concerned include, besides *as* and *hū* (*bhū*), *car*, (*t*)*thā*, *vatt*, and *vi-har*. We may compare with them also *ni-sid* and *ni-pad*.

as with a past participle emphasizes the meaning of "present perfect" of the latter. The 3rd person of the present tense, however, is not used in this way, except for the emphatic *atti* or *santi* at the beginning of a sentence, being omitted as

¹ Alternatively it is said that one verb is a mere auxiliary expressing "aspect", etc. This again is relative, varying from language to language, and it is extremely difficult in Pali to distinguish the uses of certain verbs as mere auxiliaries from parallel constructions where they retain their proper meanings.

ordinarily in nominal sentences. The 1st and 2nd persons also may be omitted when the corresponding pronoun is used. Examples :—

niggahīto 'si, “ you are refuted ”

(cf. also with p.p. in a *bahubbīhi* : *katapuñño 'si*, “ you have done well ”)

kilanto 'smi, “ I am tired ”

so 'mhi etarahi . . . mutto, “ now I am freed ”

micchā paṭipanno tvam asi, aham asmi sammā paṭipanno,
“ you have proceeded wrongly, I have proceeded rightly ”

jit' amhā, “ we are beaten ”

vañcit' amhā, “ we are tricked ”

amhā āgatā, “ we have come ”

With pronoun (no auxiliary) :—

mayam . . . upasamkantā, “ we have come ”

pasanno aham, “ I have confidence ” (*pasanna* is p.p. of (*p*)*pa-sid*)

The present participle of *as* is used in the same way, but it is also used as present participle of *hū* as auxiliary in the second type of usage described below :—

satto . . . itthattam āgato samāno, “ a being . . . which has come to this world ”

so . . . pabbajito samāno, “ he . . . having gone forth ”

eke samañabrahmaṇā . . . pañham puṭṭhā samānā, “ some priests and philosophers . . . having been asked a question ”

The future (of *bhū* : *bhavissati*) is used in similar statements about future situations. For examples see the end of the first section on *hū* (*bhū*) below.

The optative of *as* is used when the statement is hypothetical, but it is more often used as optative of *hū* in the second type of usage discussed below. In this case the 3rd person also is used :—

puriso . . . nisinno assa, “ a man might be seated ”

n' āssa kiñ ci . . . apphuṭam¹ assa, “ no part of it . . . would be unpervaded ”

¹ P.p. of (*p*)*phar* (I), “ to pervade. ”

A similar construction is used with a future passive participle, the perfective aspect being modified into a continuous or durative ("imperfective") aspect:—

n' amhi kena ci upasam̄kamitabbo, "I am not to be approached (visited) by anyone"—implying "not at any time."

It may be remarked that the main verb (participle) may be transitive or intransitive. In the former case the meaning is passive, in the latter active, just as in the case of the simple past participle (e.g. in the above examples: *mutto* is transitive and passive, *pabbajito* intransitive and active).

hū as auxiliary has two senses. Firstly the perfective aspect as in the case of *as*, but at any time, any point in time ("future-perfect", "past-perfect" = "pluperfect"). In this case the present tense of *hū* is usually a "historical" present expressing past time, hence whereas *as* as auxiliary expresses present time *hū* is used for past or future time. In dialogue and direct speech we find *as* as auxiliary, in narrative *hū* (and also as described below). The aorist tense of *hū* is less common in these constructions. The "historical present" is often a "continuous" tense expressing what was going on at the past time referred to (a common construction is: *tena kho pana samayena . . . p.p. + hoti*¹). Otherwise it may express the "pluperfect": what had happened at that time, what had been done. Examples:—

tena kho pana samayena Kūṭadanto . . . divāseyyam upagato hoti, "at that time (expressed previously by aorists: *ekam samayam . . . avasari*,² etc.) Kūṭadanta . . . was having his siesta" ("was in his day-bed")

tena kho pana samayena Jīvako . . . tuṇhibhūto nisinno hoti, "at that time (just expressed by *ahosi*) Jīvaka . . . was sitting silently"

tena kho pana samayena . . . Upavāṇo bhagavato purato thito hoti, "at that time . . . Upavāṇa was standing in front of the fortunate one"

¹ The historical present *hoti* is often found in sentences beginning *tena . . . samayena*.

² Aorist of *ava-sar* (I), "approach," "go down to" (see Vocabulary 25).

tena kho pana samayena Pāyāsissa . . . ditthigatam uppānam hoti, "at that time Pāyāsi . . . had had/had been of the opinion (literally: of P . . . the opinion had arisen)"—"pluperfect"

tena kho pena samayena Nigaṇṭho Nāṭaputto adhunā kālakato hoti, "at that time the Nigaṇṭha (=Jaina) Nāṭaputta¹ had just died" (*adhunā* = "now", "just now").

Aorist of *hū* (in all these cases the expression *tena . . . samayena* is absent) :—

dvare . . . tālo thito ahosi, "a . . . palm tree stood by the gate", "there was a . . . palm tree near the gate"

attamanā ahesum, "they were assured"

anuyuttā ahesum, "they submitted" (probably = they all went on submitting: continuous)

tā (lotus pools) . . . *citā ahesum*, "... were built (of bricks)" (continuous condition, not the action of building, which is expressed by a different verb in the preceding sentence: *māpesi*)

Imperative of *hū* :—

upasamena . . . kumāro samannāgato hotu, "may the prince be endowed . . . with calm" (again the durative aspect seems implied)

Future of *hū* (*bhū*) with the future passive participle of the main verb :—

na dāni tena ciram jīvitabbam bhavissati, "he hasn't long to live now," "he won't live much longer" (perfective aspect)

maggo kho me gantabbo bhavissati, "the road will have to be travelled by me," "I shall have had to travel along the road" (the latter version is probably more correct: in the context the speaker envisages that he will have become tired by the journey)

kammam kho me kātabbam bhavissati, "I shall have had to do some work"

¹ Presumably Mahāvīra, the founder of Jainism.

Secondly *hū* as auxiliary is used in general statements or "eternal truths", in passages of didactic or philosophical direct speech. Here the action referred to is such as would or may take place at any time given the conditions described, and we have one of the regular uses of the present tense. This construction alternates with the optative in hypothetical descriptions or analogies. Usually the passage where *hū* is used as auxiliary opens with the word *idha*, "in this connection," which sets the tone or aspect of the whole section of text—sometimes one of considerable length. Several such passages will be found in the reading passage in Exercise 22, with the present tense (except for the "perfect" *āha*, a form which in fact generally seems to stand for present or indefinite (general) time). It would be possible in such contexts to translate *idha* as "supposing" or "whenever" (introducing an example or hypothesis). Similar passages begin with *tatra*, "in this connection," with *hoti* itself (placed initially) or with the optative *siyā* :—

idha . . . tapassī . . . parisuddho hoti, "in this connection (supposing) . . . an ascetic (*tapassin*) . . . has become purified"

idha . . . bhikkhunā kammam katam hoti . . . maggo gato hoti, "supposing . . . a monk has done some work . . . (or) has journeyed along a road"

idha . . . satthā . . . pabbajito hoti . . . ananuppatto hoti . . . deseti, "in this connection . . . a teacher . . . has gone forth . . . (but) has not attained . . . (yet) teaches" (this passage is followed by a quotation in direct speech in which such a teacher is reproached, and in which the two past participles are not accompanied by auxiliaries, being constructed in the 3rd person: cf. under *as above*)

idha . . . seyyathā . . . evam apphuṭam hoti, "in this connection . . . just as . . . so . . . has not been pervaded" (the *seyyathā* clause contains the optative *apphuṭam assa* quoted above under *as*)

hoti . . . samayo yam . . . loko vivat̄ati . . . ettāvatā kho . . . vivat̄to hoti, "there is/there has been . . . a time when . . . the world evolves (note present tense) . . . so far . . . is evolved"

siyā . . . na kho pana . . . evam . . . samugghāto hoti, "it might be (that . . .), but . . . would not be suppressed . . . in this way" (followed by a counter statement concluding with a sentence beginning *api ca kho . . .* stating that it would be suppressed, however, by a different policy—the example is from the second reading passage in Exercise 19)

With the future passive participle of the main verb :—

idha . . . bhikkhunā kammam kātabbam hoti . . . maggo gantabbo hoti, "supposing . . . a monk has had to do some work . . . (or again) has had to travel along a road."

As present participle in this type of construction *samāna* is used :—

tatra . . . satio . . . āgato samāno, "in this connection . . . a being . . . (which) has come"

car is very rare as an auxiliary in the Pali Canon. In the *Dīgha Nikāya* there seems to be only one example :—

santi hi . . . samanabrahmāna panditā . . . vobhindantā maññe caranti, "for no doubt there are . . . wise priests and philosophers . . . (who) go shooting (as it were)"

This need not be regarded as "periphrastic", nor *car* as an auxiliary, since the full meaning of *car*, "carry on," "go on a mission" can be understood.

(*t*)*thā* also need not be regarded as an auxiliary in the *Dīgha*, though like *car* it has a meaning conducive to close combination with another verb :—

devī . . . dvārabāham ālambitvā atthāsi, "the queen . . . stayed/stopped/stood leaning/resting against the door-post (*dvārabāhā*)" (*ālambitvā*, gerund, "leaning against," "resting on")

Ānando . . . rodamāno atthāsi, "Ānanda . . . stood weeping"

vatt may be very close to *car* in meaning :—

ko ime dhamme . . . samādāya vattati, "who conducts himself/goes on conforming . . . to these customs?"

vi-har again has a durative meaning liable to combine with other actions. Its meaning, however, may fade into mere duration in certain combinations, making it then much more like a pure auxiliary than the above verbs. This use of *vi-har* is fairly frequent in all its tenses, usually with the gerund, but also with the present or past participle, of another verb :—

so . . . paṭhamajjhānam upasampajja viharati, “ he . . . dwells having entered into the first meditation,” “ he remains in the first meditation ” (here we may on the other hand regard the gerund *upasampajja* as a mere postposition meaning “ in ”)

cetasā . . . pharitvā viharati, “ he dwells pervading . . . with his mind ”

anuyutto viharati, “ he lives practising (fasting and other forms of asceticism) ”

api pana tumhe . . . ekantasukham lokam jānam passam viharatha, “ but do you . . . live knowing, seeing the world as extremely happy ? ”

bhikkhū Rājagahām upanissāya viharanti, “ monks live depending on Rājagaha (for support) ” (here as in the first example the gerund of *upa-ni-(s)sī* resembles a postposition)

yathā aham subham vimokkham upasampajja vihareyyam, “ that I may live entered into/in glorious freedom ”

upasampajja viharissati, “ he will live in ”

subham vimokkham upasampajja viharitum, “ to live in glorious freedom ”

ni-sid, being durative, may enter into periphrastic constructions, as in the example given above :—

tunhībhūto nisinno hoti, “ was sitting silently,” — which, since *tunhībhūta* is p.p. of *tunhī-bhū*, “ to be silent,” may be regarded as a combination of three verb forms, a double periphrastic. Another example is :—

puriso . . . vatthena sasīsam pārupitvā nisinno assa, “ a man . . . might be seated covered with a garment right over his head ” ((*p*)*pa-ā-rup* (I*) = “ to cover ”, “ to wear ”)

ni-pad likewise may enter into a periphrastic construction :—
 so . . . *sasīsam pārupitvā nipajjeyya*, “ he . . . might lie down covering his head ”

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>anu-mud</i> (I)	<i>anumodati</i>	approve, express appreciation
<i>abhi-nand</i> (I)	<i>abhinandati</i>	be pleased with (acc.), appreciate
<i>abhi-yā</i> (I)	<i>abhiyāti</i>	attack, invade
<i>ā-rabh</i> (I)	<i>ārabhati</i>	begin, initiate
<i>ā-han</i> (I)	<i>āhanati</i>	strike
<i>u(d)-chid</i> (III)	<i>ucchijjati</i>	annihilate
<i>kit</i> (I)	<i>tikicchati</i> (reduplication, see also Lesson 30)	cure (Ipv. 2 sing. : <i>tikicchāhi</i>)
(p) <i>pa-ā-vad</i> (I)	<i>pāvadati</i>	tell
(p) <i>pati-o-ruh</i> (I)	<i>paccorohati</i>	get down, alight
<i>pari-hā</i> (I)	caus :	
<i>pes</i> (VII)	<i>parihāpeti</i> =	bring to an end, rescind
<i>vand</i> (I)	<i>peseti</i>	send, drive
<i>vas</i> (I)	<i>vandati</i>	salute, pay respect
<i>sam-vi-dhā</i> (I)	caus. = make live with	
<i>sam-(d)dis</i>	<i>samvidahati</i>	arrange
<i>sam-u(d)-chid</i> (II)	passive : <i>sandissati</i> =	be seen, appear
	<i>samucchindati</i>	abrogate, abolish

Nouns :—

<i>adhigamo</i>	acquisition, getting
<i>anukampā</i>	compassion
<i>avihimsā</i>	harmlessness, non-injuring
<i>ātaṅko</i>	sickness, fever
<i>ānisamso</i>	benefit
<i>ānubhāvo</i>	power, magnificence, might
<i>utthānam</i>	rising

<i>upalāpanam</i>	propaganda
<i>kiriya</i>	action
<i>kulo</i>	tribe
<i>cariyā</i>	conduct, way of life
<i>cetiyanam</i>	shrine, pagoda
<i>thero</i>	elder monk
<i>dussam</i>	cloth
<i>nivesanam</i>	house, building
<i>patti</i> (fem.)	attainment
<i>pattiko</i>	pedestrian, infantryman
<i>parihāni</i> (fem.)	decrease, decline, loss
<i>passaddhi</i> (fem.)	calmness, tranquillity
<i>peto</i>	one who has passed away, dead man
<i>balam</i>	strength
<i>mahallako</i>	elder
<i>milātam</i>	palanquin, litter
<i>yuddham</i>	battle, war
<i>rattaññū</i> (masc.)	one of long standing, senior
<i>vasanam</i>	wearing
<i>vaso</i>	control
<i>vicayo</i>	discrimination
<i>vitatham</i>	untruth
<i>viriyanam</i>	energy
<i>vuddhi</i> (fem.)	increase
<i>sacchikiriya</i>	observation, experience
<i>sannipāto</i>	assembly
<i>sikkhāpadam</i>	training, (moral) rule, precept
<i>hiraññam</i>	gold (money)

Adjectives :—

<i>akaraṇiya</i>	impossible
<i>aparihāniya</i>	imperishable, leading to prosperity
<i>appatta</i>	unobtained
<i>abbhantara</i>	internal, home
<i>āraññaka</i>	forest
<i>āroga</i>	well
<i>kīdisa</i>	like what ?, of what sort ?
<i>kusīta</i>	indolent, lazy
<i>paññatta</i>	authorized, customary

<i>pātikānkhā</i>	probable
<i>pesala</i>	congenial
<i>ponobhavika</i>	leading to rebirth
<i>bahula</i>	frequent, abundant (at end of compound = fond of, cultivating, devoted to)
<i>bāhira</i>	external, foreign
<i>bhaṇḍu</i>	shaven-headed
<i>mithu</i>	opposed
<i>yāvataka</i> (fem. -ikū)	as far as, as many as
<i>ratta</i>	coloured
<i>samagga</i>	united, unanimous
<i>sāpekha</i>	wishing for, desiring, preferring

Pronouns :—

<i>ekameka</i>	each one
<i>pubba</i>	former

Gerunds :—

<i>upanissāya</i>	depending on
(<i>up-a-ni-(s)sī</i>)	
<i>okkassa</i> (o- (k)kass (VII))	having dragged down, having dragged away
<i>nisajja</i> (ni-sīd)	having sat down
<i>pasayha</i>	having forced
((<i>p</i>)pa-sah (I))	

Infinitive :—

<i>datthum</i> ((<i>d</i>) <i>dis</i>)	to see
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Indeclinables :—

<i>aññatra</i>	except for (is also constructed with the dative)
<i>abhiñham</i>	frequently
<i>ko pana vādo</i>	how much more (so), not to speak of
<i>nānā</i>	variously
<i>pure</i>	before, in advance, at first
<i>yāvakīvam</i>	as long as

EXERCISE 24

Passages for reading :—

1. evam me sutam. ekam samayam bhagavā Rājagahe viharati Gijjhakūte pabbate. tena kho pana samayena rājā Māgadho Ajātasattu Vedehiputto¹ Vajjī abhiyātukāmo hoti. so evam āha : āhañch' ime Vajjī evam̄mahiddhike evam̄mahānubhāve, ucchechchāmi Vajjī vināsessāmi Vajjī anayavyasanam̄ āpādessāmi Vajjī ti.

atha kho rājā Māgadho Ajātasattu Vedehiputto Vassakāram̄ brāhmaṇam̄ Magadhamahāmattam̄ āmantesi : ehi tvam̄ brāhmaṇa yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kama, upasam̄kamitvā mama vacanena bhagavato pāde sirasā vandāhi, appābādham appātañkam̄ lahuṭṭhānam̄ balam̄ phāsuvihāram̄ puccha : rājā bhante Māgadho Ajātasattu Vedehiputto bhagavato pāde sirasā vandati, appābādham appātañkam̄ lahuṭṭhānam̄ balam̄ phāsuvihāram̄ pucchatī ti, evañ ca vadēhi : rājā bhante Māgadho Ajātasattu Vedehiputto Vajjī abhiyātukāmo. so evam āha : āhañch' ime Vajjī evam̄mahiddhike evam̄mahānubhāve, ucchechchāmi Vajjī vināsessāmi Vajjī anayavyasanam̄ āpādessāmi Vajjī ti ; yathā ca te bhagavā vyākaroti tam̄ sādhukam̄ uggahetvā mamam̄ āroceyyāsi, na hi tathāgatā vitatham̄ bhaṇtī ti.

evam̄ bho ti kho Vassakāro brāhmaṇo Magadhamahāmatto rañño Māgadhassa Ajātasattussa Vedehiputtassa paṭissutvā, bhaddāni bhaddāni yānāni yojāpetvā, bhaddam̄ yānam̄ abhirūhitvā, bhaddehi bhaddehi yānehi Rājagahamhā niyyāsi, yena Gijjhakūṭo pabbato tena pāyāsi, yāvatikā yānassa bhūmi yānena gantvā yānā paccorohitvā pattiko va yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavatā saddhim̄ sammodi, sammodaniyam̄ katham̄ sārāṇiyam̄ vītisāretvā eka-mantam̄ nisidi. ekamantam̄ nisinno kho Vassakāro brāhmaṇo Magadhamahāmatto bhagavantam̄ etad avoca : rājā bho Gotama Māgadho Ajātasattu Vedehiputto bhotō Gotamassa pāde sirasā vandati, appābādham appātañkam̄ lahuṭṭhānam̄ balam̄ phāsuvihāram̄ pucchatī. rājā bho Gotama Māgadho

¹ Son of Bimbisāra, reigned — 494 to — 469. Started Magadha decisively on its imperial career by his conquest of the Vajjī republic in — 483, about three years after the events of the present narrative. The Vajjī republic lay to the north of the Ganges, which formed the frontier between it and Magadha.

Ajātasattu Vedehiputto Vajjī abhiyātukāmo. so evam āha : āhañch' ime Vajjī evam̄mahiddhike evam̄mahānubhāve, ucchechchāmi Vajjī vināsessāmi Vajjī anayavyasanam āpā-dessāmi Vajjī ti.

tena kho pana samayena āyasmā Ānando bhagavato piṭhitō ṭhito hoti bhagavantaṁ vijamāno. atha kho bhagavā āyasman-tam Ānandam āmantesi : kin ti te Ānanda sutam, Vajjī abhiñ-ham sannipātā sannipātabahulā ti. sutam me tam bhante Vajjī abhiñham sannipātā sannipātabahulā ti. yāvakīvañ ca Ānanda Vajjī abhiñham sannipātā sannipātabahulā bhavissanti, vuddhi yeva Ānanda Vajjīnam pāṭikañkhā no parihāni. kin ti te Ānanda sutam, Vajjī samaggā sannipatanti samaggā vuṭṭha-hanti samaggā Vajjikaraṇiyāni karonti ti. sutam me tam bhante Vajjī samaggā sannipatanti samaggā vuṭṭhahanti samaggā Vajjikaraṇiyāni karonti ti. yāvakīvañ ca Ānanda Vajjī samaggā sannipatissanti samaggā vuṭṭhahissanti samaggā Vajjikaraṇiyāni karissanti, vuddhi yeva Ānanda Vajjīnam pāṭikañkhā no parihāni. kin ti te Ānanda sutam Vajjī appaññattam na paññāpenti, paññattam na samucchindanti, yathā paññatte porāne Vajjidhamme samādāya vattantī ti. sutam me tam bhante Vajjī appaññattam na paññāpenti, paññattam na samucchindanti, yathā paññatte porāne Vajjidhamme samādāya vattantī ti. yāvakīvañ ca Ānanda Vajjī appaññattam na paññāpessanti, paññattam na samucchin-dissanti, yathā paññatte porāne Vajjidhamme samādāya vattissanti, vuddhi yeva Ānanda Vajjīnam pāṭikañkhā no parihāni. kin ti te Ānanda sutam Vajjī ye te Vajjīnam Vajji-mahallakā te sakkaronti garukaronti mānenti pūjenti tesañ ca sotabbam maññantī ti. sutam me tam bhante Vajjī ye te Vajjīnam Vajjimahallakā te sakkaronti garukaronti mānenti pūjenti tesañ ca sotabbam maññantī ti. yāvakīvañ ca Ānanda Vajjī ye te Vajjīnam Vajjimahallakā te sakkarissanti garukaris-santi mānessanti pūjessanti tesañ ca sotabbam maññissanti, vuddhi yeva Ānanda Vajjīnam pāṭikañkhā no parihāni. kin ti te Ānanda sutam Vajjī yā tā kulithhiyo kulakumāriyo tā na okkassa pasayha vāsentī ti. sutam me tam bhante Vajjī yā tā kulithhiyo kulakumāriyo tā na okkassa pasayha vāsessanti, vuddhi yeva Ānanda Vajjīnam pāṭikañkhā

no parihāni. kin ti te Ānanda sutam Vajjī yāni tāni Vajjīnam Vajjicetyāni abbhantarāni c' eva bāhirāni ca tāni sakkaronti garukaronti mānenti pūjenti tesañ ca dinnapubbam katapubbam dhammikam balim no parihāpentī ti. sutam me tam bhante Vajjī yāni tāni Vajjīnam Vajjicetyāni, abbhantarāni c'eva bāhirāni ca, tāni sakkaronti garukaronti mānenti pūjenti, tesañ ca dinnapubbam katapubbam dhammikam balim no parihāpentī ti. yāvakīvañ ca Ānanda Vajjī yāni tāni Vajjīnam Vajjicetyāni, abbhantarāni c' eva bāhirāni ca, tāni sakkarissanti garukarissanti mānessanti pūjessanti, tesañ ca dinnapubbam katapubbam dhammikam balim no parihāpessanti, vuddhi yeva Ānanda Vajjīnam pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni. kin ti te Ānanda sutam Vajjīnam arahantesu dhammikarakkhāvaraṇagutti susamvhitā, kin ti anāgatā ca arahanto vijitam āgaccheyyum āgatā ca arahanto vijite phāsum vihareyyun ti. sutam me tam bhante Vajjīnam arahantesu dhammikarakkhāvaraṇagutti susamvhitā, kin ti anāgatā ca arahanto vijitam āgaccheyyum āgatā ca arahanto vijite phāsum vihareyyun ti. yāvakīvañ ca Ānanda Vajjīnam arahantesu dhammikarakkhāvaraṇagutti susamvhitā bhavissati, kin ti anāgatā ca arahanto vijitam āgaccheyyum āgatā ca arahanto vijite phāsum vihareyyun ti, vuddhi yeva Ānanda Vajjīnam pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni ti.

atha kho bhagavā Vassakāram brāhmaṇam Magadhamahāmattam āmantesi : ekam idāham brāhmaṇa samayañ Vesāliyam¹ viharāmi Sārandade cetiye, tatrāham Vajjīnam ime satta aparihāniye dhamme desesim, yāvakīvañ ca brāhmaṇa ime satta aparihāniyā dhammā Vajjīsu ṭhassanti, imesu ca sattasu aparihāniyesu dhammesu Vajjī sandissanti, vuddhi yeva brāhmaṇa Vajjīnam pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni ti. evam vutte Vassakāro brāhmaṇo Magadhamahāmatto bhagavantam etad avoca : ekamekena pi bho Gotama aparihāniyena dhammena samannāgatānam Vajjīnam vuddhi yeva pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni, ko pana vādo sattahi aparihāniyehi dhammehi. akaraṇiyā bho Gotama Vajjī raññā Māgadhena Ajātasattunā Vedehiputtena yadidam yuddhassa aññatra upalāpanāya aññatra mithubhedāya. handa ca dāni mayam bho Gotama gacchāma, bahukiccā mayam bahukaraṇiyā ti. yassa dāni

¹ Vesālī : capital of the Vajjī republic.

tvam̄ brāhmaṇa kālam̄ maññasi ti. atha kho Vassakāro brāhmaṇo Magadhamahāmatto bhagavato bhāsitam̄ abhinanditvā anumoditvā uṭṭhāy' āsanā pakkāmi.

atha kho bhagavā acirapakkante Vassakāre brāhmaṇe Magadhamahāmatte āyasmantam̄ Ānandaṁ āmantesi : gaccha tvam̄ Ānanda yāvatakā bhikkhū Rājagahaṁ upanissāya viharanti, te sabbe upaṭṭhānasālāyam̄ sannipātehi ti. evam̄ bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paṭissutvā yāvatakā bhikkhū Rājagahaṁ upanissāya viharanti te sabbe upaṭṭhāna-sālāyam̄ sannipātetvā yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam̄ abhivādetvā ekamantam̄ aṭṭhāsi, ekamantam̄ t̄hito kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavantam̄ etad avoca : sannipatito bhante bhikkhusam̄gho, yassa dāni bhante bhagavā kālam̄ maññasi ti.

atha kho bhagavā uṭṭhāy' āsanā yena upaṭṭhānasālā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā paññatte āsane nisidi, nisajja kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : satta vo bhikkhave aparīhāniye dhamme desessāmi, tam̄ sunātha sādhukam̄ manasi-karotha bhāsissāmī ti. evam̄ bhante ti kho te bhikkhū bhagavato paccassosum̄. bhagavā etad avoca : yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū abhiñham̄ sannipātā sannipātabahulā bhavissanti, vuddhi yeva bhikkhūnam̄ pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni. yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū samaggā sannipatissanti samaggā vuṭṭha-hissanti samaggā saṅghakaraṇīyāni karissanti, vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam̄ pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni. yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū appaññattam̄ na paññāpessanti, paññattam̄ na samucchindissanti, yathāpaññattesu sikkhāpadesu samādāya vattissanti, vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam̄ pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni. yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū ye te bhikkhū therā ṛattaññū cirapabbajitā saṅghapitaro saṅgha-parināyakā te sakkarissanti garukarissanti mānessanti pūjesanti tesañ ca sotabbam̄ maññissanti, vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam̄ pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni. yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū uppānāya taṇhāya ponobhavikāya na vasam̄ gacchanti, vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam̄ pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni. yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū āraññakesu senāsaneshu sāpekhā bhavissanti, vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam̄ pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni. yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū paccattam̄ yeva satim̄ upaṭṭhāpessanti, kin ti anāgatā

ca pesalā sabrahmacārī āgaccheyyum āgatā ca pesalā sabrahmacārī phāsuṁ vihareyyun ti, vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni. yāvakivañ ca bhikkhave ime satta aparihāniyā dhammā bhikkhūsu ṭhassanti imesu ca sattasu aparihāniyesu dhammesu bhikkhū sandissanti, vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni.

. . . apare pi kho bhikkhave satta aparihāniye dhamme desessāmi, tam suṇātha, sādhukam manasikarotha, bhāsissāmi ti. evam bhante ti kho te bhikkhū bhagavato paccassosuṁ, bhagavā etad avoca : yāvakivañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū satisambojjhaṅgam bhāvessanti, dhammadvicayasambojjhaṅgam bhāvessanti, viriyasambojjhaṅgam bhāvessanti, pīti-sambojjhaṅgam bhāvessanti, passaddhisambojjhaṅgam bhāvessanti, samādhisambojjhaṅgam bhāvessanti, upekhāsambojjhaṅgam bhāvessanti, vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni. yāvakivañ ca bhikkhave ime satta aparihāniyā dhammā bhikkhūsu ṭhassanti imesu ca sattasu aparihāniyesu dhammesu bhikkhū sandissanti, vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam pāṭikaṅkhā no parihāni . . .

tatra sudaṁ bhagavā Rājagahe viharanto Gijjhakūṭe pabbatc etad eva bahulaṁ bhikkhūnam dhammim kathaṁ karoti : iti sīlam iti samādhi iti paññā, silaparibhāvito samādhi mahaphalo hoti mahānisamso, samādhiparibhāvitā paññā mahaphalā hoti mahānisamsā, paññāparibhāvitam cittam sammad eva āsavehi vimuccati, seyyathidaṁ kāmāsavā bhavāsavā diṭṭhāsavā avijjāsavā ti.

2. addasā kho bhikkhave Vipassi kumāro uyyānabhūmim niyyanto mahājanakāyam sannipatitam ; nānārattānañ ca dussānam milātam kayiramānam. disvā sārathiṁ āmantesi : kin nu kho so samma sārathi mahājanakāyo sannipatito ; nānārattānañ ca dussānam milātam kayiratī ti. eso kho deva kālakato nāmā ti. tena hi samma sārathi yena so kālakato tena ratham pesehi ti. evam devā ti kho bhikkhave sārathi Vipassissa kumārassa paṭissutvā yena so kālakato tena ratham pesesi. addasā kho bhikkhave Vipassi kumāro petam kālakatam. disvā sārathiṁ āmantesi : kim panāyam samma sārathi kālakato nāmā ti. eso kho deva kālakato nāma : na dāni tam dakkhīnti mātā vā pitā vā aññe vā nātisālohitā, so pi na dakkhis-

sati mātaram vā pitaram vā aññe vā nātisālohitē ti. kim pana samma sārathi aham pi maraṇadhammo maraṇam anatito, mam pi na dakkhīnti devo vā devī vā aññe vā nātisālohitā, aham pi na dakkhissāmi devam vā devim vā aññe vā nātisālohitē ti. evañ ca deva mayañ c' amhā sabbe maraṇadhammā maraṇam anatitā. tam pi na dakkhīnti devo vā devī vā aññe vā nātisālohitā. tvam pi na dakkhissasi devam vā devim vā aññe vā nātisālohitē ti. tena hi samma sārathi alan dān' ajja uyyānabhūmiyā, ito va antepuram paccāniyyāhi ti. evam devā ti kho bhikkhave sārathi Vipassissa kumārassa paṭissutvā tato va antepuram paccāniyyāsi. tatra sudam bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro antepuragato dukkhī dummano pajjhāyati : dhir atthu kira bho jāti nāma, yatra hi nāma jātassa jarā paññāyissati, vyādhi paññāyissati, maraṇam paññāyissati ti.

. . . addasā kho bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro uyyānabhūmim niyyanto purisam bhaṇḍum pabbajitam kāsāyavasanaṁ disvā sārathim āmantesi : ayam pana samma sārathi puriso kiṁ kato, sīsam pi 'ssa na yathā aññesai, vatthāni pi 'ssa na yathā aññesan ti. eso kho deva pabbajito nāmā ti. kim pan' eso samma sārathi pabbajito nāmā ti. eso kho deva pabbajito nāma : sādhu dhammadariyā sādhu samacariyā sādhu kusalakiriyā sādhu puññakiriyā sādhu avihimsā sādhu bhūtānu-kampā ti. sādhu kho so samma sārathi pabbajito nāma sādhu hi samma sārathi dhammadariyā sādhu samacariyā sādhu kusalakiriyā sādhu puññakiriyā sādhu avihimsā sādhu bhūtānu-kampā. tena hi samma sārathi yena so pabbajito tena rathaṁ pesehi ti. evam devā ti kho bhikkhave sārathi Vipassissa kumārassa paṭissutvā yena so pabbajito tena rathaṁ pesesi. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro tam pabbajitam etad avoca : tvam pana samma kiṁ kato, sīsam pi te na yathā aññesam, vatthāni pi te na yathā aññesan ti. ahaṁ kho deva pabbajito nāmā ti. kiṁ pana tvam samma pabbajito nāmā ti. ahaṁ kho deva pabbajito nāma : sādhu dhammadariyā sādhu samacariyā sādhu kusalakiriyā sādhu puññakiriyā sādhu avihimsā sādhu bhūtānu-kampā ti. sādhu kho tvam samma pabbajito nāma, sādhu hi samma dhammadariyā sādhu samacariyā sādhu kusalakiriyā sādhu puññakiriyā sādhu avihimsā sādhu bhūtānu-kampā ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassī kumāro sārathim āmantesi : tena hi samma sārathi rathaṁ

ādāya ito va antepuram paccāniyyāhi. aham pana idh' eva kesamassum ohāretvā kāsāyāni vatthāni acchādetvā agārasmā anagāriyam pabbajissāmī ti. evam devā ti kho sārathi Vipassissa kumārassa paṭissutvā, ratham ādāya tato va antepuram paccāniyyāsi. Vipassi pana kumāro tatth' eva kesamassum ohāretvā kāsāyāni vatthāni acchādetvā agārasmā anagāriyam pabbaji.

3. idh' avuso bhikkhunā kammam kātabbam hoti. tassa evam hoti — kammam kho me kātabbam bhavissati, kammam kho pana me karontassa kāyo kilamissati, handāham nipajjāmī ti. so nipajjati, na viriyam ārabhati appattassa pattiyā anadhigatassa adhigamāya asacchikatassa sacchikiriyāya. idam paṭhamam kusītavatthum. puna ca param āvuso bhikkhunā kammam katam hoti. tassa evam hoti — aham kho kammam akāsim, kammam kho pana me karontassa kāyo kilanto, handāham nipajjāmī ti. so nipajjati, na viriyam ārabhati . . . pe . . . idam dutiyam kusītavatthum. puna ca param āvuso bhikkhunā maggo gantabbo hoti. tassa evam hoti — maggo kho me gantabbo bhavissati, maggām kho pana me gacchantassa kāyo kilamissati, handāham nipajjāmī ti. so nipajjati, na viriyam ārabhati . . . idam tatiyam kusītavatthum. puna ca param āvuso bhikkhunā maggo gato hoti. tassa evam hoti — aham kho maggām agamāsim, maggām kho pana me gacchantassa kāyo kilanto, handāham nipajjāmī ti. so nipajjati, na viriyam ārabhati . . . idam catuttham kusītavatthum.

Translate into Pali :—

Now at that time in Sāketa¹ the wife of a moneylender had (present tense) an illness-of-the-head (which-had lasted-for-) seven-years (use suffix -ika). Many great, foremost-of-(all-) regions, doctors had come (but) could not make (her) well. They went (off) taking much gold.

Then Jivaka Komārabhacca entered Sāketa (and) asked people : " Who, I say, (is) ill ? Whom (shall) I cure ? " " This, O teacher, moneylender's wife has a seven-years-old head-illness. Go, teacher, cure the moneylender's wife." Then Jivaka

¹ A city in the kingdom of Kosala, North-West of Magadha.

approached the house of the moneylender, who was a householder, (and) having approached ordered the porter : " Go, I say, O porter, tell the moneylender's wife : A doctor, lady, (has) come ; he wishes to see you." (Saying :) " Yes, teacher," the porter, having assented to Jivaka Komārabhacca, approached the moneylender's wife, (and) having approached said this to the moneylender's wife : " A doctor, lady, (has) come ; he wishes to see you." " What sort, I say, porter, (of) doctor ? " " Young, lady." " Enough ! I say, porter ; what use is a young doctor to me ? ¹ Many great, internationally-leading doctors have come (and) could not make (me) well. They went taking much gold."

Then the porter (returned to Jivaka for further instructions) . . . said this to the moneylender's wife : " The doctor, lady, has spoken (*āha*) thus : Don't now (*kira*) lady give anything in advance. When you have become (aorist) well (fem.), then (you) may give me what you wish." " Now I say, porter, let the doctor come."

LESSON 25

Derivation

It was mentioned on p. 6 above that in theory all words are " derived " from roots, the roots being irreducible meaningful elements of the language. It may be noted here that the Buddhist theory of language (accepted by all Schools of Buddhism, though they differ on details) is that it is conventional (*vohāra*). Sounds in themselves are meaningless, but meanings are arbitrarily assigned to groups of sounds by social convention. Quite often these meanings change through usage (*rūḍhi*). The Brahmanical (*Mimāṃsā*) tradition on the other hand holds that language (the Vedic language) is eternal and existed before men made use of it. It is clear that on the Buddhist view analysis and the setting up of roots, suffixes,

¹ *kim . . . karissati*, " what will/can he/it do ? " means much the same as " what's the use of ? "

and inflections is pure abstraction: there are no roots in reality, but we find it convenient to group words around them for descriptive purposes. Some Brahmanical grammarians likewise held that analysis is pure abstraction and that in reality only sentences exist.

The suffixes by the addition of which "derivation" takes place are also meaningful elements, but of a different kind and with much more general meanings (or "grammatical meanings": thus *-ta* is such a suffix, meaning "past participle", "completed action"). A third and last group of meaningful elements, still more general in meaning, is the inflections of verbs and nouns. In the case of verbs it is essential to learn the roots (or prefix + roots, i.e. "verbs") to which the manifold tense stems and participle stems belong, carrying the same meaning with only distinctions of time and mode. In the case of nouns, however, it is usually more convenient to learn the separate words without much attention to derivation, especially as the meanings of nouns derived from a common root are often widely divergent and it is these distinctions of meaning, rather than any similarity, which it is essential to discover and remember.

Primary Derivation

The derivation of a stem directly from a root is called "primary" (*kita*) derivation, and nouns derived in this way are called primary nouns (*kitakanāma*). They include participles, gerunds, infinitives, the agent noun, action nouns, possessive nouns (the *kita* suffix *-in*) and a number of nouns having the suffix *-a* forming their stems. For theoretical purposes several distinct suffixes *-a* are assumed, since their "meanings" are distinct (thus one means "action noun"), or, in some cases, the process of derivation includes an alteration to the root. At least one of these must be noticed as yielding a group of words close to their roots in meaning and forming important nouns from them. To distinguish one suffix from another of the same form a fictitious addition, called an "exponent" (*anubandha*) is attached to it, being a letter not likely to cause confusion by any resemblance to another word or morpheme. A prefixed *n* is a common exponent, since no words begin with *n*. In the present group of words the suffix *-a* is labelled: *na*.

The words thus formed cannot stand alone, but only as the second members of compounds. When *na* is added a root must be strengthened (lengthened) as for the seventh conjugation (*vuddhi*: *a* > *ā*, *i* > *e*, *u* > *o*) ; if the root ends in *ā*, *y* is inserted between the root and the suffix. Thus from *kar* we have *-kāra*, "maker," "doer" (as in *kumbhakāro*, "potter") ; from *dā* *-dāya*, "giver." (Compare the action noun suffix *a*—no exponent—yielding, e.g., *-kara*—no root strengthening.) The suffix called *ra* requires the elision of the final consonant and proceeding vowel of the root. It is used, e.g., with *gam* and *jan*, yielding the words *-ga* and *-ja*. (The zero suffix which is added for example to the root *bhū* in forming *abhibhū* is called *kvi* (all of which is thus exponent). When *kvi* is added to a root ending in a consonant (e.g. *gam*, *han*) the final consonant is dropped : *ura-ga* (*urago* = "snake"), *sam-gha* (*samgho*).)

Secondary Derivation

If a new word is derived not directly from a root but secondarily from another word-stem the derivation is called "secondary" (*taddhita*). Nouns thus derived are called secondary nouns (*taddhitānāma*). The suffixes used are distinguished from the primary suffixes, though sometimes they coincide in form with these. Among the secondary nouns (or adjectives) are some possessives (some of those in *in* and all of those in *mant* and *vant*¹), various numeral forms (ordinals, etc.), comparatives in *tara*, abstract nouns and a miscellaneous group. (A number of suffixes forming indeclinables also belong to secondary derivation.) Abstract and other secondary nouns are formed freely in Pali, in principle from any noun or adjective, and their derivation is an important feature of the grammar of the language as well as a useful source of vocabulary.

Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are formed by the addition of the suffixes *-tā* (always feminine) or *-tta(m)* (almost always neuter) to existing stems.

¹ These suffixes are known as *t* (*taddhita*) or *nt* (*kita*), *mantu*, and *vantu*, where *n* and *u* are exponents (the feminine suffix *-t* is also known as *t* by some grammarians, but others label it *nt* ; the feminine possessive is given as *int*).

devatā ("deity", "any divine being"—whether "god" or "goddess") < *devo*
vepullatā ("abundance") < *vepullam*
itthattam ("this world", lit. "thus-ness") < *ittham*
nānattam ("variety", "diversity") < *nānā*
mandattam ("ineptitude") < *manda*
sattattam ("existence", "being-hood") double abstract
< *sant* + *-tta* + *-tta*

Various Secondary Nouns (including Adjectives)

Other secondary nouns are formed by the suffixes *na* (i.e. *-a*, which if the stem already ends in *a* makes no change), *neyya* (i.e. *-eyya*), (*n*)*ika*,¹ (*n*)*iya*, (*n*)*aka*, (*n*)*ya*, *ima*, *ssa*, and others, with strengthening (lengthening, *vuddhi*) of the first vowel of the word. They are extremely common and a good many have occurred already in the exercises, being listed in the vocabularies as independent words. They may be nouns or adjectives. In the latter case the feminine form usually has its stem in *i*.

akālika ("timeless") < *a* + *kālo* + (*n*)*ika*
atthangika ("having eight factors") < *attha* + *angam* + (*n*)*ika*
ākiñcaññam ("nothingness") < *a* + *kim* + *cana* (= *ci*)
+ (*n*)*ya*
ānañcam ("infinity") < *a* + *anto* + (*n*)*ya*
ānupubba (feminine *ānupubbī*) ("systematic") < *anu-*
pubba + (*n*)*a*
ābādhika ("ill") < *ābādho* + (*n*)*ika*
āraññaka ("living in the forest") < *araññam* + (*n*)*aka*
ārogyam ("health") < *a* + *rogo* + (*n*)*ya*
āsabha (feminine: *āsabhī*) ("bold", lit. : "bull-like")
< *usabho* ("bull") + (*n*)*a* (irregular *vuddhi*)
ehipassika ("verifiable") < *ehi* ("come!") + *passa*
("see!") + (*n*)*ika*
opanayika ("fruitful", lit. : "leading to") < *upanayo*
+ (*n*)*ika*
kāveyyam ("poetry") < *kavi* + (*n*)*eyya*

¹ From here the exponents are enclosed in brackets.

Kosinārako ("inhabitant/citizen of *Kusinārā*") : suffix (n)aka
gamma ("vulgar") < *gāmo* + (n)ya (*ā* shortened before conjunct)
gāravo ("respect") < *garu* + (n)a
gelaññam ("illness") < *gilāna* + (n)ya (with assimilation, ny > ññ)
cātummahābhūtika ("compounded of the four elements")
 < *catu(r)* + *mahābhūtam* + (n)ika
jānapado ("countryman", "country dweller") < *janapado*
 + (n)a
dāsavyam ("slavery") < *dāso* + *vya*
dhamma (feminine: *dhammī*) ("doctrinal") < *dhammo*
 + (n)ya (with assimilation of *y* to *m*)
negamo ("burgher", "bourgeois", "town dweller")
 < *nigamo* ("town") + (n)a
Pāṭaligāmiyo ("inhabitant of *Pāṭaligāmo*") : suffix (n)iya
pāsādika ("lovely") < *pāsāda* + (n)ika
ponobhavika ("leading to rebirth") < *puna(r)* + *bhavo*
 + (n)ika
majjhima ("middling", "medium") < *majjha* + *ima*
Māgadho ("of *Magadho*", "Magadhan") < *Magadho* + (n)a
Vāsetṭho ("descendant of *Vasiṭṭho*", "member of the V. clan") < *Vasiṭṭho* + (n)a (irregular change of *i* > *e*)
*vīriyam*¹ ("energy") < *vīro* + (n)ya (or (n)iya according to some grammarians, but the best explanation appears to be by the junction *r* + *y* > *riy*, since the language tends to avoid such conjunct consonants)
sandiṭṭhika ("visible") < *sandiṭṭha* + (n)ika
sāpateyyam ("property") < *sa* ("own") + *pati* ("lord") + (n)eyya
somanassam ("joy") < *su* + *manas* + *ssa*

Sometimes the distinction of these derived words can be inferred only from the context. E.g. *Gotamo* (clan) = *Gotamo* (the ancestor of the clan) + (n)a.

¹ Usually written with the first *i* short, but it seems in fact to have been pronounced long. (In verse this word sometimes scans as only two syllables: *vir[i]yam*; here the first *i* might be written short because a conjunct follows it, cf. Lesson 23.)

Junction Consonants

A junction consonant is a non-morphological consonant appearing between two vowels in junction. Certain finals given in brackets in this book might be classed as morphological or non-morphological, the exact dividing line being arbitrary. (This bracketing system could be extended.) All are regarded as non-morphological in the medieval grammars, whereas here we have preferred to show some of them as if belonging to certain words by adding them in brackets in cases where only those, and not other junction consonants, appear regularly with these words. Examples are *u(d)*, *du(r)*, *puna(d)*, and *saki(d)*.

Usually hiatus between two vowels is avoided in close junction, and if vowel junction (by elision, etc.) is not made a junction consonant is inserted. These consonants include *t*, *d*, *m*, *y*, *r*.

t may appear after *taṁ* : *taṁtīha*

d may appear after *samā*, with shortening of *ā* : *bahudeva* (see Vocabulary), *sammadaññā* (cf. *puna*, *saki*, above) ; it may also appear between two words in a compound : *aññadatthu*

m may appear especially where a word is repeated, particularly in forming a compound : *ekameka*

y may appear after or before *i* (vowel > semi-vowel in junction with another vowel¹) : *pariyā*, *nayidam*

r may appear instead of *y* in similar positions : *yathariva*

v may appear before *u* : *jānapadovuṭṭhāsi*.

(Very rarely, *h* appears before *e* : *hevam*—this should perhaps be taken as emphatic and as in fact the indeclinable *ha*, not a phonetic phenomenon).

Avyayibhāva Compounds

Compounds used as adverbs are fairly common, and we have noted that *bahubhīhis*, like other adjectives, may be so used. Another form of compound, which is always indeclinable, is the *avyayibhāva* ("indeclinable-nature"). In these the first member is an indeclinable or a prefix, the second usually a noun, and the

¹ Cf. in Lesson 23 *te* > *ty*, *su* > *sv*, *iti* > *ity* > *icc*, etc.

compound functions as an indeclinable (cf. in English "along-side"). Whereas in a *tappurisa* or *kammadhāraya* the second member may be said to predominate, and the first to be subordinated to it, in an *avyayībhāva* it is the first member which predominates. The second (final) member regularly has the inflexion of the neuter nominative/accusative singular as indeclinable form.

With a prefix as first member we have for example :—

- ajjhattam* "internally" (*adhi* + *attan*, transferred to -*a* stem)
- atibālham* "too much"
- anulomam* "in natural order", "in normal order" (lit. : "along the hair"—*lomam* = "hair (of the body)")
- paccattam* "individually", "personally"
- patipatham* "in the opposite direction", "the other way"
- paṭilomam* "in reverse order"

With an indeclinable as first member we have :—

- tiropabbatam* "through a mountain" (*tiro* = "through" : rarely used as a separate word)
- pacchībhattam* "after the meal", "after eating"
- yathābalam* "according to one's ability"
- yathābhūtam* "as it really is", "according to nature"
- yathāmittam* "with one's friends"
- yāvajīvam* "as long as one lives", "all one's life"
- yāvadattham* "as much as one wants" (*d* is junction consonant).

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>adhi-vas</i> (I)	causative <i>adhibāseti</i> = agree to stay (i.e. reside, put up, in = acc.), accept an invitation	
<i>anu-(k)kam</i> (I)	<i>anukkamati</i>	walk along
<i>anu-(s)su</i> (V)	<i>anussuṇāti</i>	hear of
<i>abhi-sam-budh</i> (III)	<i>abhisambujjhati</i>	become enlightened, attain enlightenment

<i>ava-sar</i> (I) (<i>ava</i> is an alternative form of the prefix <i>o</i>)	<i>avasarati</i>	go down to, approach
<i>ā-pucch</i> (I)	<i>āpucchati</i>	ask leave (of absence)
<i>u(d)-yuj</i> (II)	<i>causative uyyojeti</i>	= dismiss
<i>u(d)-har</i> (I)	<i>uddharati</i>	dig up
<i>jar</i> (III)	<i>jīyati</i>	grow old
<i>nam</i> (I)	<i>namati</i>	bend, incline
<i>ni-gam</i> (I)	<i>nigacchati</i>	undergo, incur
<i>ni(r)-pac</i> (I)	<i>nippacati</i>	concoct
<i>ni-vās</i> (VII)	<i>nivāseti</i>	dress
<i>(p)pa-(k)khal</i> (VII)	<i>pakkhāleti</i>	wash
<i>(p)paṭi-u(d)-ā-vatt</i> (I)	<i>paccudāvattati</i>	turn back again
<i>(p)paṭi-u(d)-(t)thā</i> (I)	<i>paccutthāti</i>	rise
<i>pari-(g)gah</i> (V)	<i>pariggāñhāti</i>	occupy
<i>(p)pa-hi</i> (V)	<i>pahināti</i>	send (aorist : <i>pāhesi</i>)
<i>mar</i> (III)	<i>mīyati</i>	die
<i>māp</i> (VII)	<i>māpeti</i>	build
<i>sam-har</i> (I)	<i>samharati</i>	gather
<i>sam-thar</i> (I)	<i>santharati</i>	strew, spread, carpet (the process is not clear, but appears to be a temporary but decorative floor covering)
<i>sam-(d)dis</i>	<i>causative sandasseti</i>	= instruct
<i>sam-(p)pa-hamṣ</i> (VII)	<i>sampahamseti</i>	delight (transitive)
<i>sam-ā-dā</i>	<i>causative samādapeti</i>	= exhort
<i>sam-u(d)-tij</i> (VII)	<i>samuttejeti</i>	excite, fill with enthusiasm
<i>sam-lakkh</i> (VII)	<i>sallakkheti</i>	observe

Nouns :—

<i>adhikaraṇam</i>	case, affair
<i>adhibāsanam</i>	acceptance of an invitation
<i>anvayo</i>	inference
<i>apañyo</i>	misery
<i>abhisamayo</i>	insight
<i>ambam</i>	mango fruit (usually neut.)

<i>ambo</i>	mango tree (usually masc.)
<i>āvasathāgāram</i>	rest house, hostel (maintained by a local council as a public service)
<i>udakamāni</i> (masc.)	water-jar
<i>uddāpo</i>	foundations
<i>uddeko</i>	sickness, vomiting
<i>upakkileso</i>	corruption
<i>kasāvam</i>	astringent
<i>kitti</i> (fem.)	fame
<i>toranam</i>	gateway
<i>thambho</i>	column
<i>duggati</i> (fem.)	a bad fate, evil destiny
<i>dussilo</i>	bad character
<i>dūto</i>	messenger
<i>nādo</i>	roar
<i>nāmarūpam</i>	matter plus mind, sentient body (cf. Lesson 29)
<i>nirayo</i>	purgatory
<i>nissakkanam</i>	escaping, leaving
<i>nīvaraṇam</i>	obstacle (there are five obstacles to escaping from mental attachment to the world : desire, aversion, stupidity, pride—i.e. concern about the opinion of others—and uncertainty)
<i>paṭibāho</i>	repulse, repelling
<i>paṭṭhānam</i>	basis
<i>pañdurogo</i>	jaundice
<i>padakkhiṇā</i>	reverence, veneration, circumambulation
<i>padīpo</i>	lamp
<i>pākāro</i>	city wall, ramparts
<i>puṭo</i>	bag, package (of merchandise)
<i>phasso</i>	touch, contact
<i>bilāro</i>	cat
<i>bodhi</i> (fem.)	enlightenment
<i>bodhisatto</i>	being (destined) for enlightenment, future Buddha, Bodhisattva
<i>bhitti</i> (fem.)	wall
<i>bhedanam</i>	opening

<i>muhuttam</i> (or masc.)	moment
<i>vanippatho</i>	trade
<i>vanam</i>	a wood
<i>vāhanam</i>	mount (animal or vehicle)
<i>vāhanāgāram</i>	stable, coach-house, mews
<i>vikāro</i>	disorder
<i>vinipāto</i>	ruin
<i>vipatti</i> (fem.)	failure
<i>vivaram</i>	hole
<i>saṭṭayatanam</i>	the six spheres (of the senses : five senses + the mind)
<i>sugati</i> (fem.)	good destiny

Adjectives :—

<i>atikkanta</i>	surpassing
<i>anāgata</i>	(means also) future
<i>anupariyāya</i>	circling (- <i>patho</i> = the walk on top of a city wall)
<i>abhikkanta</i>	excellent
<i>abhiñña</i>	learned
<i>abhimukha</i>	facing
<i>avisārada</i>	diffident
<i>uṭāra</i>	mighty
<i>ekamsa</i>	definite, decided, confident
<i>kevala</i>	entire, whole
<i>caṇḍa</i>	fierce, irascible
<i>jeguccha</i>	disgusting
<i>tādisa</i>	this sort (of)
<i>dubbalikarana</i>	weakening
<i>nīca</i>	low, inferior
<i>paccuppanna</i>	present (time)
<i>paṭikkūla</i>	distasteful, disagreeable
<i>pariya</i>	encompassing
<i>pāpaka</i>	bad
<i>bahu</i>	much, many
<i>majjhima</i>	middle, intermediate
<i>medhāvin</i>	intelligent
<i>visārada</i>	confident
<i>visuddha</i>	pure, clear

<i>vūpakaṭṭha</i>	withdrawn, secluded
<i>sabbasanthari</i>	entirely strewn, having complete carpeting
<i>sambahula</i>	many
<i>sīlavant</i>	virtuous, well conducted

Past Particles :—

<i>nadita (nad)</i>	roared
<i>pasanna ((p)pa-sid I)</i>	confident in, trusting
<i>pīta (pā)</i>	drunk
<i>vipanna (vi-pad)</i>	failed, lacking, without
<i>sammūḍha (sam-muh)</i>	bewildered

Present Participle :—

<i>parināment</i> (causa-	digesting
tive of <i>pari-nam</i>)	

Numeral :—

<i>caturāsiti</i> (fem.)	eighty (inflected like <i>jāti</i>)
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Gerunds :—

<i>paricca (pari-i)</i>	going to, going round, encompassing
<i>purakkhatvā (pura(s)-kar)</i> (the prefix means “ before ”)	facing

Indeclinables :—

<i>ajjatanāya</i>	for to-day
<i>antamaso</i>	even
<i>kudā</i>	when ?
<i>carahi</i>	therefore, then
<i>paṭigacc' eva</i>	as a precaution
<i>purathā</i>	east
<i>yathābhīrantam</i>	according to one's pleasure, (as long) as one likes
<i>yāvatā</i>	as far as
<i>vinā</i>	without (precedes ins.)
<i>sādhu</i>	(also means) please

EXERCISE 25

Passages for reading :—

1. atha kho bhagavā mahatā bhikkhusaṅghena saddhiṁ yena Nālandā¹ tad avasari. tatra sudaṁ bhagavā Nālandāyam viharati Pāvārikambavane. atha kho āyasmā Sāriputto² yena bhagavā ten' upasaṅkami, upasaṅkamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantam nisīdi. ekamantam nisinno kho āyasmā Sāriputto bhagavantam etad avoca : evampasanno aham bhante bhagavati na cāhu³ na ca bhavissati na c' etarahi vijjati añño samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā bhagavatā bhiyyo 'bhiññataro yad idam sambodhiyan ti.

uṭārā kho te ayam Sāriputta āsabhī vācā bhāsitā, ekamso gahito sīhanādo nadito : evampasanno aham bhante bhagavati na cāhu na ca bhavissati na c' etarahi vijjati añño samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā bhagavatā bhiyyo 'bhiññataro yad idam sambodhiyan ti. kin nu Sāriputta ye te ahesum atitam addhānam arahanto sammāsambuddhā, sabbe te bhagavanto cetasā ceto paricca vidiṭā evaṁsilā te bhagavanto ahesum iti pi, evam-dhammā evampaññā evamvihārī evamvimuttā te bhagavanto ahesum iti pī ti. no h' etam bhante. kiṁ pana Sāriputta ye te bhavissanti anāgatam addhānam arahanto sammāsambuddhā, sabbe te bhagavanto cetasā ceto paricca vidiṭā evaṁsilā te bhagavanto bhavissanti iti pi, evam-dhammā evampaññā evamvihārī evamvimuttā te bhagavanto bhavissanti iti pī ti. no h' etam bhante. kiṁ pana Sāriputta aham te etarahi arahaṁ sammāsambuddho cetasā ceto paricca vido evaṁsilo bhagavā iti pi, evam-dhammo evampañño evamvihārī evamvimutto bhagavā iti pī ti. no h' etam bhante. eth' eva hi te Sāriputta atitānāgata paccuppannesu arahantesu sammāsambuddhesu cetopariyaññam n' atthi. atha kiñ carahi te ayam Sāriputta uṭārā āsabhī vācā bhāsitā ekamso gahito sīhanādo nadito, evampasanno aham bhante bhagavati na cāhu na ca bhavissati na c' etarahi vijjati añño samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā bhagavatā bhiyyo 'bhiññataro yad idam sambodhiyan ti.

¹ A town about a league (*yojanam*) north of Rājagaha, later the site of the most famous Buddhist university.

² The Buddha's leading disciple, who seems to have been largely responsible for the systematic study of his master's doctrines. He predeceased the Buddha, dying at Nālandā shortly after the present episode.

³ *ahu*, 3rd singular "root" aorist of *hū* (see Lesson 30), "there was."

na kho me bhante atitānāgatapaccuppannesu arahantesu sammāsambuddhesu cetopariyañānam atthi. api ca dhammanvayo vidito. seyyathā pi bhante rañño paccantimam nagaram daļhuddāpam daļhapākāratoraṇam ekadvāram, tatr' assa dovāriko pañdito viyatto medhāvī aññatānam nivāretā ñatānam pavesetā. so tassa nagarassa samantā anupariyāyapatham anukkamamāno na passeyya pākārasandhim vā pākāravivaram vā antamaso biļāranissakkanamattam pi. tassa evam assa, ye kho keci olārikā pāñā imam nagaram pavisanti vā nikkhamanti vā, sabbe te iminā va dvārena pavisanti vā nikkhamanti vā ti. evam eva kho me bhante dhammanvayo vidito. ye te bhante ahesum atitam addhānam arahanto sammāsambuddhā, sabbe te bhagavanto pañca nīvaraṇe pahāya cetaso upakkilese paññāya dubbalikaraṇe, catusu satipaṭṭhānesu supatiṭṭhitacittā satta bojjhaṅge yathābhūtam bhāvetvā anuttaram sammāsambodhim abhisambujjhīmsu. ye pi te bhante bhavissanti anāgataṁ . . . abhisambujjhissanti. bhagavā pi bhante etarahi . . . abhisambuddho ti . . .

atha kho bhagavā Nālandāyam yathābhīrantam viharitvā āyasmantam Ānandañāmāntesi : āyām' Ānanda yena Pāṭaligāmo ten' upasam̄kamissāmā ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paccassosi. atha kho bhagavā mahatā bhikkhusamghena saddhim yena Pāṭaligāmo tad avasari. assosum kho Pāṭaligāmiyā upāsakā bhagavā kira Pāṭaligāmam anuppatto ti. atha kho Pāṭaligāmiyā upāsakā yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kamīmsu, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantam nisidīmsu. ekamantam nisinnā kho Pāṭaligāmiyā upāsakā bhagavantam etad avocum : adhivāsetu no bhante bhagavā āvasathāgāran ti. adhivāsesi bhagavā tuṇhibhāvena. atha kho Pāṭaligāmiyā upāsakā bhagavato adhivāsanam viditvā uṭṭhāy' āsanā, bhagavantam abhivādetvā, padakkhiṇam katvā, yena āvasathāgāram ten' upasam̄kamīmsu, upasam̄kamitvā sabbasantharim āvasathāgāram santharitvā āsanāni paññāpetvā udakamaṇim patiṭṭhāpetvā telappadipam āropetvā yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kamīmsu, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantam aṭṭhamīmsu. ekamantam ṭhitā kho Pāṭaligāmiyā upāsakā bhagavantam etad avocum : sabbasantharim santha-

tam bhante āvasathāgāram, āsanāni paññattāni, udakamaṇiko patiṭṭhāpito, telappadipo āropito, yassa dāni bhante bhagavā kālam maññatī ti.

atha kho bhagavā nivāsetvā pattacivaram ādāya saddhim bhikkhusaṁghena yena āvasathāgāram ten' upasamkami, upasamkamitvā pāde pakkhāletvā āvasathāgāram pavisitvā majjhimaṁ thambham nissāya puratthābhimukho nisidi. bhikkhusaṁgho pi kho pāde pakkhāletvā āvasathāgāram pavisitvā pacchimam bhittim nissāya puratthābhimukho nisidi bhagavantam yeva purakkhatvā. Pāṭaligāmiyā pi kho upāsakā pāde pakkhāletvā āvasathāgāram pavisitvā puratthimam bhittim nissāya pacchābhimukhā nisidim̄su bhagavantam yeva purakkhatvā. atha kho bhagavā Pāṭaligāmiye upāsake āmantesi: pañc' ime gahapatayo ādīnavā dussilassa sīlavipattiyā. katame pañca. idha gahapatayo dussilo silavipanno pamādādhikaraṇam mahatiṁ bhogajāniṁ nigacchati. ayam paṭhamo ādīnavo dussilassa sīlavipattiyā. puna ca param gahapatayo dussilassa sīlavipannassa pāpako kittisaddo abbhug-gacchati. ayam dutiyo ādīnavo dussilassa sīlavipattiyā. puna ca param gahapatayo dussilo sīlavipanno yam yad eva parisam upasamkamati, yadi khattiyanarisam yadi brāhmaṇaparisam yadi gahapatiparisaṁ yadi samaṇaparisam, avisārado upasamkamati mañkubhūto. ayam tatiyo ādīnavo dussilassa sīlavipattiyā. puna ca param gahapatayo dussilo silavipanno sammūlho kālam karoti. ayam catuttho ādīnavo dussilassa sīlavipattiyā. puna ca param gahapatayo dussilo silavipanno kāyassa bhedā param marañā apāyam duggatiṁ vinipātam nirayam upapajjati. ayam pañcamo ādīnavo dussilassa sīlavipattiyā. ime kho gahapatayo pañca ādīnavā dussilassa sīlavipattiyā.

pañc' ime gahapatayo ānisam̄sā sīlavato sīlasampadāya. katame pañca. idha gahapatayo sīlavā sīlasampanno appamā-dādhikaraṇam mahantaṁ bhogakkhandham adhigacchati. ayam paṭhamo ānisamso sīlavato sīlasampadāya. puna ca param gahapatayo sīlavato sīlasampannassa kalyāṇo kittisaddo abbhuggacchati. ayam dutiyo ānisamso sīlavato sīlasampadāya. puna ca param gahapatayo sīlavā sīlasampanno yam yad eva parisam upasamkamati, yadi khattiyanarisam yadi brāhmaṇaparisam yadi gahapatiparisaṁ yadi samaṇaparisam, visārado

upasam̄kamati amāṇkubhūto. ayam tatiyo ānisam̄so sīlavato sīlasampadāya. puna ca param gahapatayo sīlavā sīlasampanno asammūlho kālam karoti. ayam catuttho ānisam̄so sīlavato sīlasampadāya. puna ca param gahapatayo sīlavā sīlasampanno kāyassa bhedā param marañā sugatim̄ saggam̄ lokam̄ upapajjati. ayam pañcamo ānisam̄so sīlavato sīlasampadāya. ime kho gahapatayo pañca ānisam̄sā sīlavato sīlasampadāyā ti. atha kho bhagavā Pāṭaligāmiye upāsake bahud eva rattiṁ dhammiyā kathāya sandassetvā samādapetvā samuttejetvā sampaham̄setvā uyyojesi, abhikkantā kho gahapatayo ratti, yassa dāni kālam maññathā ti. evam bhante ti kho Pāṭaligāmiyā upāsakā bhagavato paṭissutvā uṭṭhāy' āsanā bhagavantaṁ abhvādetvā padakkhiṇam̄ katvā pakkamim̄su. atha kho bhagavā acirapakkantesu Pāṭaligāmiyesu upāsakesu suññāgāram̄ pāvisi.

tena kho pana samayena Sunidha-Vassakārā Magadhamahāmattā Pāṭaligāme nagaram̄ māpenti Vajjīnam̄ paṭibāhāya. tena kho pana samayena sambahulā devatāyo sahass' eva Pāṭaligāme vatthūni pariggaṇhanti. yasmim̄ padese mahesakkhā devatā vatthūni pariggaṇhanti, mahesakkhānam̄ tattha raññam̄ rājamahāmattānam̄ cittāni namanti nivesanāni māpetum. yasmim̄ padese majjhimā devatā vatthūni pariggaṇhanti, majjhimānam̄ tattha raññam̄ rājamahāmattānam̄ cittāni namanti nivesanāni māpetum. yasmim̄ padese nīcā devatā vatthūni pariggaṇhanti, nīcānam̄ tattha raññam̄ rājamahāmattānam̄ cittāni namanti nivesanāni māpetum.

addasā kho bhagavā dibbena cakkhunā visuddhena atikkantamānusakena tā devatāyo sahass' eva Pāṭaligāme vatthūni pariggaṇhantiyo. atha kho bhagavā rattiya paccūsasamayaṁ paccuṭṭhāya āyasmantaṁ Ānandaṁ āmantesi: ko nu kho Ānanda Pāṭaligāme nagaram̄ māpeti ti. Sunidha-Vassakārā bhante Magadhamahāmattā Pāṭaligāme nagaram̄ māpenti Vajjīnam̄ paṭibāhāyā ti.

seyyathā pi Ānanda devehi Tāvatiṁsehi saddhim̄ mantetvā, evam eva kho Ānanda Sunidha-Vassakārā Magadhamahāmattā Pāṭaligāme nagaram̄ māpenti Vajjīnam̄ paṭibāhāya. idhāham̄ Ānanda addasam̄ dibbena cakkhunā visuddhena atikkantamānusakena sambahulā devatāyo sahass' eva Pāṭaligāme vatthūni pariggaṇhantiyo . . . nivesanāni māpetum. yāvatā

Ānanda ariyam āyatanaṁ yāvatā vaṇippatho idam aggana-garam bhavissati Pāṭaliputtam puṭabhedanam. Pāṭaliputtassa kho Ānanda tayo¹ antarāyā bhavissanti, aggitō vā udakato vā mithubhedā vā ti.

atha kho Sunīdha-Vassakārā Magadhamahāmattā yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kamim̄su, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavatā saddhim̄ sammodim̄su sammodaniyam katham sārāṇiyam vītisāretvā ekamantam aṭṭham̄su. ekamantam ṭhitā kho Sunīdha-Vassakārā Magadhamahāmattā bhagavantam etad avocum : adhivāsetu no bhavam Gotamo ajjatanāya bhattam saddhim̄ bhikkhusam̄ghenā ti. adhivāsesi bhagavā tuṇhi-bhāvena.

atha kho Sunīdha-Vassakārā Magadhamahāmattā bhagavato adhivāsanam vīditvā yena sako āvasatho ten' upasam̄kamim̄su upasam̄kamitvā sake āvasathe pañitam khādaniyam bhojaniyam paṭiyādāpetvā bhagavato kālam ārocāpesum kālo bho Gotama niṭhitam bhattan ti.

2. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassī bodhisatto aparena samayena eko gaṇasmā vūpakaṭṭho vihāsi. aññen' eva tāni caturāsiti-pabbajitasahassāni agamam̄su, aññena Vipassī bodhisatto. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa vāsupagatassa rahogatassa patisallinassa evam̄ cetaso parivitakko udapādi : kicchaṁ vatāyam loko āpanno, jāyati ca jīyati ca miyati ca cavati ca upapajjati ca. atha ca pan' imassa dukkhassa nissaranam na ppajānāti jarāmarañassa, kudā ssu nāma imassa dukkhassa nissaranam paññāyissati jarāmarañassā ti.

atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho sati jarāmarañam hoti, kimpaccayā jarāmarañan ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu² paññāya abhisamayo : jātiyā kho sati jarāmarañam hoti, jātipaccayā jarāmarañan ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho sati jāti hoti, kimpaccayā jāti ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu paññāya abhisamayo : bhave kho sati jāti hoti, bhavapaccayā jāti ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho

¹ "Three"—see next Lesson.

² "There was": "root" aorist of *hū*, see Lesson 30.

sati bhavo hoti, kimpaccayā bhavo ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu paññāya abhisamayo : upādāne kho sati bhavo hoti, upādānapaccayā bhavo ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho sati upādānam hoti, kimpaccayā upādānan ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu paññāya abhisamayo : taṇhāya kho sati upādānam hoti, taṇhāpaccayā upādānan ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho sati taṇhā hoti, kimpaccayā taṇhā ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu paññāya abhisamayo : vedanāya kho sati taṇhā hoti, vedanāpaccayā taṇhā ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho sati vedanā hoti, kimpaccayā vedanā ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu paññāya abhisamayo : phasse kho sati vedanā hoti, phassapaccayā vedanā ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho sati phasso hoti, kimpaccayā phasso ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu paññāya abhisamayo : saṭayatane kho sati phasso hoti, saṭayatanapaccayā phasso ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho sati saṭayatanam hoti, kimpaccayā saṭayatanan ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu paññāya abhisamayo : nāmarūpe kho sati saṭayatanam hoti, nāmarūpapaccayā saṭayatanan ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho sati nāmarūpam hoti, kimpaccayā nāmarūpan ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu paññāya abhisamayo : viññāne kho sati nāmarūpam hoti, viññāṇapaccayā nāmarūpan ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho sati viññāṇam hoti, kimpaccayā viññāṇan ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu paññāya abhisamayo : nāmarūpe kho sati viññāṇam hoti, nāmarūpapaccayā viññāṇan ti.

atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : paccudāvattati kho idam viññāṇam nāmarūpamhā, nāparam gacchati. ettāvatā jāyetha vā jiyetha vā mīyetha vā cavetha vā upapajjetha vā, yad idam nāmarūpapaccayā viññāṇam,

viññāṇapaccayā nāmarūpam, nāmarūpapaccayā sañāyatanaṁ, sañāyatana-paccayā phasso, phassapaccayā vedanā, vedanā-paccayā tañhā, tañhāpaccayā upādānam, upādāna-paccayā bhavo, bhava-paccayā jāti, jātipaccayā jarāmaraṇam sokapari-devadukkhadomanassupāyāsā sambhavanti, evam etassa kevalassa dukkhakkhandhassa samudayo hoti. samudayo samudayo ti kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhum udapādi ñāṇam udapādi paññā udapādi vijjā udapādi āloko udapādi.

atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho asati jarāmaraṇam na hoti, kissa nirodhā jarāmaraṇanirodho ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa yonisomanasikārā ahu paññāya abhisamayo : jātiyā kho asati jarāmaraṇam na hoti, jātinirodhā jarāmaraṇanirodho ti. atha kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa etad ahosi : kimhi nu kho asati jāti na hoti . . . nāmarūpanirodhā viññāṇanirodhā, viññāṇanirodhā nāmarūpanirodhā, nāmarūpanirodhā sañāyatana-nirodhā, sañāyatana-nirodhā phassanirodhā, phassanirodhā vedanā-nirodhā, vedanā-nirodhā tañhā-nirodhā, tañhā-nirodhā upādāna-nirodhā, upādāna-nirodhā bhava-nirodhā, bhava-nirodhā jātinirodhā, jātinirodhā jarāmaraṇam sokapari-devadukkha-domanassupāyāsā nirujjhanti, evam etassa kevalassa dukkhakkhandhassa nirodho hoti. nirodho nirodho ti kho bhikkhave Vipassissa bodhisattassa pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhum udapādi ñāṇam udapādi paññā udapādi vijjā udapādi āloko udapādi.

Translate into Pali :—

Now at that time king Pajjota¹ had jaundice. Many great, internationally-leading doctors came and could not make (him) well. They took much gold and went. Then king Pajjota sent a messenger into the presence of king Māgadha Seniya Bimbisāra : “ I have this sort (of) illness, let the king (*devo*) please (put first) command Jivaka the doctor, he will cure me.” Then king Bimbisāra commanded Jivaka : “ Go, I say, Jivaka, to Ujjenī² and cure king Pajjota.” “ Yes, O king,” Jivaka assented to king Bimbisāra, went to Ujjenī, approached king Pajjota,

¹ King of Avanti, western India.

² Capital of Avanti.

having approached and observed the disorder of king Pajjota said this to king Pajjota : " O king (place second), I will concoct ghee, the king (*devo*) will drink it." "(I) won't, I say, Jivaka. If (*yam*) it is possible for you to make (me) well without ghee, do it. Disgusting to me (is) ghee, distasteful."

Then Jivaka thought : " This sort (of) illness of this king (it) is not possible to make well without ghee. Suppose I concoct ghee (so that it has) astringent-colour, astringent-odour, astringent-taste." Then Jivaka concocted ghee with-various-drugs (so that it was) astringent-colour, astringent-odour, astringent-taste. Then Jivaka thought : " To this king ghee, when drunk (and) digesting, will give vomiting. This king (is) irascible (put first), he may have me killed. Suppose I ask for leave as a precaution." Then Jivaka approached king Pajjota and having approached said this to king Pajjota : " O king, we doctors, you know (*nāma*), at this sort (of) moment dig up roots, gather medicines. O king, please command at (loc.) the stables and gates : let Jivaka go by any mount he likes, let him go by any gate he likes, let him go any time (acc.) he likes, let him enter any time he likes."

LESSON 26

Numerals¹

The numeral stem *ti*, " three," is inflected in three genders as follows, and used like an adjective :—

	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nom. }	<i>tayo</i>	<i>tiṇi</i>	<i>tisso</i>
Acc.			<i>tihi</i>
Ins.	<i>tihi</i>		<i>tissannam</i>
Dat.	<i>tiṇnam</i>		<i>tihi</i>
Abl.	<i>tihi</i>		<i>tissannam</i>
Gen.	<i>tiṇnam</i>		<i>tihi</i>
Loc.	<i>tiṣu</i>		<i>tiṣu</i>

¹ See also Lessons 17, 18, and 20.

Of the remaining numerals, the following are inflected and used in the same way as *pañca*, "five" (see Lesson 17) :—

<i>cha(l)</i>	six	(the final <i>l</i> appears only in close junction as in compounds, e.g. <i>chaṭaṅga-</i> ; it is assimilated to a following consonant; in certain compounds the form <i>sa(l)</i> is current)
<i>satta</i>	seven	
<i>aṭṭha</i>	eight	
<i>nava</i>	nine	
<i>dasa</i>	ten	
<i>ekādasa</i>	eleven	
<i>dvādasa</i>	twelve	
<i>telasa</i>	thirteen	
<i>cuddasa</i>	fourteen	
<i>paññarasa</i>	fifteen	
<i>soṭasa</i>	sixteen	
<i>sattarasa</i>	seventeen	
<i>aṭṭhādasa</i>	eighteen	

The following numerals are used as nouns, they are feminine singular and are inflected like *jāti* (Lesson 20) :—

<i>vīsati</i>	twenty
<i>sat̄hi</i>	sixty
<i>sattati</i>	seventy
<i>asīti</i>	eighty
<i>navuti</i>	ninety

The following are neuter nouns, they are usually inflected (in the singular) like other neutrals in *a*, but may also be used undeclined in the stem form :—

<i>(t)timsa</i>	thirty	(usually <i>tt</i> in compounds)
<i>cattārīsa</i>	forty	(also found in a feminine form <i>cattārīsā</i> inflected like <i>kathā</i> : Lesson 17)
<i>paññāsa</i>	fifty	(also -ā feminine).

The remaining intermediate numbers are compounds having the usual inflections of the last member :—

<i>ekūnavisati</i>	19	(<i>ekūna</i> = one less than-) (<i>ekūnapaññāsa</i> 49)
<i>ekavisati</i>	21	(<i>ekanavuti</i> 91, and <i>ekatimsa</i> against the usual doubling)
<i>dvāvisati</i>	22	(<i>dvāsaṭṭhi</i> 62, but <i>dvattimsa</i> 32 and <i>dvecattārisam</i> 42)
<i>tevisati</i>	23	(<i>tettimsa</i> 33)
<i>catuvisati</i>	24	(<i>caturāsiti</i> 84, <i>catucattārisā</i> 44)
<i>pañcavisati</i>	25	
<i>chavisati</i>	26	(<i>chattimsa</i> 36 with doubling of the <i>t</i>)
<i>sattavisati</i>	27	
<i>aṭṭhavisati</i>	28	(<i>aṭṭhasaṭṭhi</i> 68)
<i>ekūnativisati</i>	29	

Numerals which are nouns are generally used appositionally in the same case (but singular) as the noun they refer to (cf. *sata* and *sahassa*, Lesson 17). They may also form compounds with these nouns.

Fractions :—

addho (masc. or adjective, also spelt *addho*) " half " :—
addhayojanam, " half a league "

upaddha (adjective or neuter) " half " :—

upaḍḍham divasam, " half a day "

upaḍḍhapatham, " halfway " (adverb)

— " and a half " is expressed by prefixing *addha-* to the next higher numeral :—

(*diyaddho*, " one and a half," not found in *Dīgha*)

addhateyya, " two and a half "

(*addhuddha*, " three and a half," only in later texts)
(the rest are regular)

addhateṭasa, " twelve and a half "

— for other fractions the ordinals are used, and they may be compounded with *bhāgo*, " part " :—

catuttha, " a quarter "

catutthabhbhāgo, " one fourth," " a quarter "

(On *satam* and *sahassam* see Lesson 17.)

The formation of numerals above 100 is somewhat fluid, and may be illustrated by the following examples.

101–199 may be formed by making compounds in which the odd amount is prefixed to the hundred, just as in 21, etc., the units are prefixed to the tens. Often, however, the word specifying what is enumerated is inserted between the odd amount and the hundred :—

satthivassasata 160 years
(*chasatthisata* 166—not in the *Dīgha*)

Alternatively the odd amount may follow the hundred as a separate word, followed by *ca*, “and,” as connective (this method is rare in prosaic and may be characterized as poetic and elevated).

200, etc., are generally expressed by two words (note agreement : *tīṇi*, etc., neuter) :—

dve satāni 200
tīṇi satāni 300
cattāri satāni 400
pañca satāni 500

Here also compounds may be formed, though the simple compound seems rare and probably does not occur in the *Dīgha* (it would be liable to confusion if singular collective or part of a larger compound : *dvisata* = 102 or 200, though *dvisatāni* would be clear). Frequently a construction with *-matta* (“measure”) is used, including the objects enumerated (cf. the preceding paragraph) as follows :—

timattāni paribbājakasatāni “300 wanderers”

201, etc., may be formed like 101, etc., as a compound including a compound for the hundreds or as separate groups of words joined by *ca*. In the former case the regular construction is of the type :—

vīsatitivassasata-¹ “320 years”
cattārisachabbassasata-¹ “640 years”

¹ The examples quotable from the *Dīgha* are in larger compounds (*bahubhīhis*), e.g. : *vīsatitivassasatāyukhā puttā*, “sons having a life of 320 years.” In independent compounds in *-sata* we would expect the plural *-satāni*.

For 250, etc., there is a special construction using the fraction *addha* and the next higher hundred (cf. "two and a half" above) :—

addhateyyavassasatāni "250 years"

1,001, etc., may be formed in the same ways as 101, etc.
Note for example :—

addhateyyavassasahassāni "2,500 years"

2,000, etc., are formed like 200, etc. :—

dve sahassāni 2,000

—or in compound form *dvevassasahassa-*

cattāri sahassāni 4,000

One also finds a continuing reckoning by hundreds above 1,000 :—

saddhim timsamattehi paribbājakasatehi "with 3,000 wanderers"

addhatelasāni bhikkhusatāni "1,250 monks"

Through the ten thousands we have :—

vīsati bhikkhusahassāni "20,000 monks" (may also be written in compound with *vīsati*)

timsa bhikkhusahassāni "30,000 monks"

cattārīsa bhikkhusahassāni "40,000 monks"

satthi bhikkhusahassāni "60,000 monks"

sattati vassasahassāni "70,000 years"

asīti vassasahassāni "80,000 years"

(these may all be written as compounds, with plural inflection).

Likewise the intermediate numbers :—

dvecattārīsa nāgasahassāni "42,000 elephants"

caturāsīti itthisahassāni "84,000 women"

caturāsītināgasahassāni "84,000 elephants"

100,000 is *satasahassam*, which is used like *satam* and *sahasram* and like them is prominent in reckoning (1,000,000 is not prominent, being merely ten hundred thousands). Higher

numbers are formed in the same way as between 1,000 and 100,000 :—

atthasatthibhikkhusatasahassam (N.B. singular) " 168,000
monks"
cuddasa satasahassāni satthi ca sahassāni cha ca satāni
 1,460,600
catuvīsatī satasahassāni 2,400,000
asīti bhikkhusatasahassāni " 8,000,000 monks "

If such compounds are used as adjectives (*n*)*ika* may be added.

The ordinals not yet given are usually formed by adding the suffix *ma* (fem. *mī*) to the cardinals. Sometimes the cardinals themselves are used with ordinal meaning.

Miscellaneous numeral expressions :—

" more than " : *paropanñāsa(m)*, " more than fifty "

" many " : *aneka* either compounded or *anekāni satāni*, etc.

The pronoun *katama*, " which ? ", " which one ? ", usually introduces an enumeration with explanations.

kati, " how many ? ", is inflected in the plural only like an adjective in *i*, but the nominative-accusative is *kati* for all genders.

" times " : *sakim* or *sakid eva* " once " or
 " only once "
dvikkhattum " twice "
tikkhattum " three times "
chakkhattum " six times "
katikkhattum " how many times ? "

(these are all indeclinables)

" fold," *tividha* " triple ", " threefold "
 etc. :

dvidhā (ind.) " in two " (division)
sattadhā (ind.) " in seven "

multiples : *digunam* (or *dvi-*) " double "
catugguṇa " fourfold ", " quadruple " (e.g. four thicknesses).

Distributive numbers ("x each") are formed by simple repetition (*āmen&ita*).

The full declension of *ubho*, "both," is :—

Nominative and accusative	<i>ubho</i>
Instrumental	<i>ubhohi</i>
Dative	<i>ubhinnam</i>
Ablative	<i>ubhohi</i>
Genitive	<i>ubhinnam</i>
Locative	<i>ubhosu</i>

(Note also *ubhato*, "on both sides")

Digu Compounds

The last of the six classes of compound (cf. Lesson 13) is the *digu*,¹ which may be regarded as a sub-variety of the *kammadhāraya*. Here the first member is a numeral, the second a noun, and the compound functions as a noun (cf. in English "twelvemonth"). The compound may be either a neuter singular (collective) noun or a plural (individual) of the gender of the second member (cf. the *dvanda*, Lesson 15). As collectives we have for example :—

catuddisam, "the four directions" (*catu(r)* + *disā*)

saṭayatanam, "the six spheres," "the six senses"
(*cha(l)/sa(l)* + *āyatanam*)

sattāham, "seven days," "a week"

As plural with unchanged gender we have :—

catuddisā, "the four directions"

Past Participle Active

Past participles which are active (of either transitive or intransitive verbs) are formed by the addition of two suffixes, usually to the same form of the root as is used in the ordinarily passive past participle. Very few of them are used. Like other participles they may be used either as verbs or as adjectives. In the former construction they take an agent in the nominative and may take a patient in the accusative.

¹ *digu* == *dvi* + *go* ("cow": cf. Lesson 29), an example of the class. It means "a two-cow", "a pair of cows", and may be explained as *dve gāvo* (*gāvo* is the plural of *go*).

The less infrequent suffix is *tāvin*, which is inflected like other stems in *in* :—

<i>bhuj</i>	<i>bhuttāvin</i>	having eaten, who has eaten
<i>vi-ji</i>	<i>vijitāvin</i>	who has conquered, who had conquered

The suffix *tavant(u)* may be considered as the possessive suffix *vant(u)* (whose declension it follows) added to the past participle in *ta*¹ :—

<i>vas</i>	<i>vusitavant</i>	who has lived (well)
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(this appears to be the only example in regular use ; it has a special meaning, applying to the life of monks ; it is always an adjective).

Example of construction with patient :—

gahapatissa . . . bhojanam bhuttāvissa . . ., “of a householder . . . who has eaten a meal . . .”

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>anu-kamp</i> (I)	<i>anukampati</i>	be compassionate, have compassion (acc.)
<i>anu-bandh</i> (I)	<i>anubandhati</i>	follow
<i>anu-budh</i> (III)	<i>anubujjhati</i>	understand
<i>apa-lok</i> (VII)	<i>apaloketi</i>	take leave, give notice
from the noun	<i>udāneti</i>	speak with exaltation, speak with joy
<i>udānam</i> , cf.		
Lesson 28 on denomina- tives		
<i>u(d)-ā-har</i> (I)	<i>udāharati</i>	speak, say, promulgate
<i>upa-nam</i> (I)	causative <i>upanāmeti</i> = offer, serve (dat. of person and acc. of thing)	
<i>upa-sam-har</i> (I)	<i>upasamharati</i>	visualize as, imagine as (2 acc's.)
<i>o-lup</i> (II)	causative <i>olumpeti</i> = scrape off	
<i>o-lok</i> (VII)	<i>oloketi</i>	look at
<i>ni(r)-pat</i> (I)	<i>nippatati</i>	flee
<i>ni-vatt</i> (I)	causative <i>nivatteti</i> = turn back (transitive)	

¹ The past participle suffix is sometimes labelled *kta*, or in our notation (*k*)*ta*.

(p)pa-kās (I)	(p)pakāsati, shine : poetic only, and not in the Dīgha)	
(p)paṭi-ā-sis ¹ (II)	causative paṭakāseti = show paccāsimṣati	hope for, expect
(p)paṭi-(g)gah (V)	causative paṭiggaheti = make receive, accept	
(p)paṭi-(p)pa-nam (I)	paṭippanamati	abate (causative = check)
(p)paṭi-(p)pa-(s)sambh (I)	paṭippassambhati	abate, be allayed
(p)paṭi-bhā (I)	paṭibhāti	be clear
(p)paṭi-vatt (I)	paṭivattati	turn back
(p)paṭi-vidh (III)	paṭivijjhati	penetrate, comprehend
(p)pa-bandh (I)	pabandhati	bind
pari-ni(r)-vā (I) (or III)	parinibbāti	attain extinction, attain liberation
pari-har (I)	pariharati	watch over, protect
poṭh (VII)	poṭheti	snap (fingers)
vi-ci (V)	vicināti	investigate, search out
sam-tapp (VII)	santappeti	(also) satisfy
sam-(p)pa-var (VII)	sampavāreti	feast (transitive)
sam-bhū (VII)	sambhāveti	catch up with (acc.)

Nouns :—

akkho	axle
abhijjhā	desire (with loc. of object)
ambakā	mango woman
ayyaputto	master, Mr., (plur :) gentlemen (especially when addressed by ladies, including their wives)
alaṅkāro	ornament, adornment
assāso	reassurance
āmalakāṇi	emblic myrobalan (a medicinal fruit)
ārāmo	park
āhāro	district

¹ Or (p)paṭi-āsis since sis never appears by itself and ā may not be a prefix here (but part of the root).

<i>udānam</i>	exalted utterance, joyful utterance
<i>upatthāko</i>	attendant, follower
<i>ulūmpo</i>	boat, canoe
<i>okāro</i>	meanness, degradation, vanity
<i>-jālo</i>	become
<i>titham</i>	landing place, jetty, crossing place, ferry, beach (for bathing and drinking)
<i>dīpo</i>	island
<i>domanassam</i>	(may also mean) aversion
<i>nekkhammam</i>	renunciation
<i>netti</i> (fem.)	leading, tendency
<i>patipadā</i>	way
<i>pativedho</i>	penetration, comprehension
<i>pallalam</i>	pool
<i>pāniyam</i>	water (drinking water)
<i>punabbhavo</i>	rebirth
<i>pubbañho</i>	morning
<i>malam</i>	dirt
<i>māyā</i>	trick
<i>yugam</i>	yoke
<i>rajanam</i>	dye
<i>velā</i>	bank, time, occasion
<i>samkilesa</i>	defilement
<i>samkhāro</i>	force, energy, activity, combination, process, instinct, habit (a very difficult word to find an exact equivalent for ; " force ", with a restricted technical sense attached to it, is probably the best. <i>samkhāro</i> means the force, or forces, manifested in the combina- tion of atoms into all the things in the universe, in the duration of such combina- tions—as in the life-span of a living being— and in the instincts and habits of living beings, which are to be allayed by the practice of meditation (<i>jhāna</i>). It is one of the five basic groups (<i>khandha</i>) of kinds of things in the universe : matter, sensa- tion, perception and consciousness being the others)

<i>saram</i>	lake
<i>sikkhā</i>	training
<i>hatthinikā</i>	she-elephant

Adjectives :—

<i>anupassīn</i>	observing
<i>udagga</i>	lofty, elated
<i>uddesika</i>	referring to
<i>odāta</i>	white
<i>kalla</i>	proper
<i>gāmin</i>	going
<i>jara</i>	old, aged
<i>dūṭha</i>	evil, vile, corrupt
<i>nīla</i>	blue
<i>pīta</i>	yellow
<i>madhuraka</i>	drunk, intoxicated
<i>mudu</i>	supple
<i>vuddha</i>	old
<i>saññata</i>	restrained
<i>sāmukkampīka</i>	exalted, sublime

Past Participles :—

<i>adhibuttha</i>	accepted
(<i>adhi-vas</i>)	
<i>ānatta</i> (<i>āna</i> causative)	ordered
<i>onīta</i> (<i>o-nī</i>)	withdrawn, removed
<i>suddha</i> (<i>sudh</i> (III))	cleaned

Future Passive Participle :—

<i>peyya</i> (<i>pā</i>)	to be drunk, drinkable
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Gerunds :—

<i>adhitthāya</i> (<i>adhi-</i> (<i>tī</i>) <i>thā</i>)	having fixed one's attention on, having resolved on
<i>paticca</i> ((<i>p</i>) <i>pati-i</i>)	conditioned by, because of (usually with acc.; sometimes spelt <i>paticca</i>)

<i>bhojetvā</i> (<i>bhuj</i>)	having fed
(II) causative)	
<i>vatvā</i> (<i>vac</i>)	having said
<i>vineyya</i> (<i>vi-nī</i>)	having eliminated, having disciplined
<i>visajja</i> (<i>vi-sajj</i>)	getting over, leaving behind

Indeclinables :—

<i>anantaram</i>	without omission
<i>aparam</i>	further
<i>aparāparam</i>	successively
<i>abāhiram</i>	without exclusion, without excluding anyone
<i>dūrato</i>	in the distance
<i>yathāsandittham</i>	with one's acquaintances
<i>yathāsambhattam</i>	with one's comrades
<i>yāva</i> (also means)	until, as long as
<i>viya</i>	like (enclitic : this is the usual prose form ; in verse we find also <i>va</i>)
<i>sadā</i>	always
<i>svātanāya</i>	for tomorrow

EXERCISE 26

Passages for reading :—

1. atha kho bhagavā pubbañhasamayaṁ nivāsetvā pattaci-
varam ādāya saddhiṁ bhikkhusaṁghena yena Sunidha-
Vassakārānaṁ Magadhamahāmattānaṁ āvasatho ten'
upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā paññatte āsane nisidi. atha kho
Sunidha-Vassakārā Magadhamahāmattā Buddhapamukham
bhikkhusaṁgham paññitena khādaniyena bhojaniyena sahatthā
santappesum sampavāresum. atha kho Sunidha-Vassakārā
Magadhamahāmattā bhagavantaṁ bhuttāviṁ onītapattpāṇīm
aññataram nīcam āsanam gahetvā ekamantam nisidim̄su.
ekamantam nisinne kho Sunidha-Vassakāre Magadhamahā-
matte bhagavā imāhi gāthāhi anumodi :—

yasmiṁ padese kappeti vāsam paññitajātiko
sīlavant' ettha bhojetvā saññate brahmacārino,

yā tattha devatā assu tāsam dakkhiṇam ādise,¹
tā pūjītā pūjayanti² mānitā mānayanti² nam.

tato nam anukampanti mātā puttānī va orasam
devānukampito poso³ sadā bhadrāni³ passatī ti.

atha kho bhagavā Sunidha-Vassakāre Magadhamahāmatte
imāhi gāthāhi anumoditvā uṭṭhāy' āsanā pakkāmi.

tena kho pana samayena Sunidha-Vassakārā Magadha-
mahāmattā bhagavantam piṭhitō piṭhitō anubaddhā honti,
yen' ajja samaṇo Gotamo dvārena nikhamissati tam Got-
madvāram nāma bhavissati, yena titthena Gaṅgam nadim
tarissati tam Gotamatittham bhavissatī ti. atha kho bhagavā
yena dvārena nikhami tam Gotmadvāram nāma ahosi.

atha kho bhagavā yena Gaṅgā nadī ten' upasamkami. tena
kho pana samayena Gaṅgā nadī pūrā hoti samatitthikā kāka-
peyyā. app ekacce manussā nāvam pariyesanti app ekacce
ulumpam pariyesanti app ekacce kullam bandhanti aparāparai
gantukāmā. atha kho bhagavā seyyathā pi nāma balavā puriso
sammiñjitam vā bāham pasāreyya pasāritaṇi vā bāham
sammiñjeyya, evam evam Gaṅgāya nadiyā orimatire antarahito
pārimatire paccuṭṭhāsi saddhiṇ bhikkhusamghena. addasā
kho bhagavā te manusse app ekacce nāvam pariyesante app
ekacce ulumpam pariyesante app ekacce kullam bandhante
aparāparam gantukāme. atha kho bhagavā etam attham
viditvā, tāyam velāyam imam udānam udānesi :—

ye taranti aṇṇavam saram ; setum katva⁴ visajja pallalāni,
kullam hi janō pabandhati, nittiṇṇā medhāvino janā ti.

atha kho bhagavā āyasmantam Ānandaṇāmantesi : āyām'
Ānanda yena Koṭigāmo ten' upasamkamissāmā ti. evam
bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paccassosi. atha kho
bhagavā mahatā bhikkhusamghena saddhiṇ yena Koṭigāmo
tad avasari. tatra sudam bhagavā Koṭigāme viharati. tatra
kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : catunnam bhikkhave
ariyasaccānam ananubodhā appaṭivedhā evam idam dīgham

¹ Poetic form of optative of ā-dis (I) "dedicate", 3rd singular.

² In verse frequently e > aya.

³ Poetic forms, poso = puriso and bhadrāni = bhaddāni.

⁴ Poetic form of katvā.

addhānam sandhāvitam samsaritam mamañ c' eva tumhākañ ca. katamesam catunnam. dukkhassa bhikkhave ariyasaccassa ananubodhā appativedhā evam idam dīgham addhānam sandhāvitam samsaritam mamañ c' eva tumhākañ ca. dukkha-samudayassa bhikkhave ariyasaccassa ananubodhā appati-vedhā evam idam dīgham addhānam sandhāvitam samsaritam mamañ c' eva tumhākañ ca. dukkhanirodhassa bhikkhave ariyasaccassa . . . pe . . . dukkhanirodhagāminiyā paṭipadāya bhikkhave ariyasaccassa ananubodhā appativedhā evam idam dīgham addhānam sandhāvitam samsaritam mamañ c' eva tumhākañ ca. tayidam bhikkhave dukkham ariyasaccam anubuddham paṭividdham, dukkhasamudayam ariyasaccam anubuddham paṭividdham, dukkhanirodham ariyasaccam anubuddham paṭividdham, dukkhanirodhagāminī paṭipadā ariyasaccam anubuddham paṭividdham, ucchinnā bhavatañhā, khīñā bhavanetti, n' atthi dāni punabbhavo ti. idam avoca bhagavā, idam vatvā sugato athāparam etad avoca satthā :—

catunnam ariyasaccānam yathābhūtam adassanā
samsitam¹ dīgham addhānam tāsu tās' eva jātisu.
tāni etāni diṭṭhāni bhavanetti samūhatā
ucchinnam mūlam dukkhassa n' atthi dāni punabbhavo ti.

* * *

assosi kho Ambapālī gaṇikā bhagavā kira Vesāliyam anuppatto Vesāliyam viharati mayham ambavane ti. atha kho Ambapālī gaṇikā bhaddāni bhaddāni yānāni yojāpetvā, bhaddam yānam abhirūhitvā bhaddehi bhaddehi yānehi Vesāliyā niyyāsi, yena sako ārāmo tena pāyāsi. yāvatikā yānassa bhūmi yānena gantvā yānā paccorohitvā pattikā va yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantam nisidi. ekamantam nisinnam kho Ambapālim gaṇikam bhagavā dhammiyā kathāya sandassesi samādapesi samuttejesi sampaham̄sesi. atha kho Ambapāligānikā bhagavatā dhammiyā kathāya sandassitā samā-dapitā samuttejītā sampaham̄sitā bhagavantam etad avoca :— adhivāsetu me bhante bhagavā svātanāya bhattam saddhiṁ

¹ Poetic form of the past participle of *sam-sar*.

bhikkhusaṅghenā ti. adhivāsesi bhagavā tuṇhībhāvena. atha kho Ambapāligāṇikā bhagavato adhivāsanam viditvā uṭṭhāy' āsanā bhagavantam abhivādetvā padakkhiṇam katvā pakkāmi.

assosum kho Vesālikā Licchavī bhagavā kira Vesālim anuppatto Vesāliyam viharati Ambapālivane ti. atha kho te Licchavī bhaddāni bhaddāni yānāni yojāpetvā bhaddam yānam abhirūhitvā bhaddehi bhaddehi yānehi Vesāliyā niyyim̄su. tatr' ekacce Licchavī nīlā honti nīlavaṇṇā nīlavatthā nīlālaṅkārā, ekacce Licchavī pītā honti pītavaṇṇā pītavatthā pītālaṅkārā, ekacce Licchavī lohitakā honti lohitavaṇṇā lohitavatthā lohitālaṅkārā, ekacce Licchavī odātā honti odātavaṇṇā odātavatthā odātālaṅkārā.

atha kho Ambapāligāṇikā daharānam daharānam Licchavīnam akkhena akkham cakkena cakkam yugena yugam paṭivaṭṭesi. atha kho Licchavī Ambapālim gaṇikam etad avocum : kiñ je Ambapāli daharānam daharānam Licchavīnam akkhena akkham cakkena cakkam yugena yugam paṭivaṭṭesi ti. tathā hi pana me ayyaputtā bhagavā nimantito svātanāya bhattam saddhim bhikkhusaṅghenā ti. dehi je Ambapāli etam bhattam satasahassenā ti. sace pi me ayyaputtā Vesālim sāhāram dassatha evam̄mahantam bhattam na dassāmī ti. atha kho te Licchavī aṅgulī poṭhesum jit' amhā vata bho ambakāya, vañcit' amhā vata bho ambakāyā ti. atha kho te Licchavī yena Ambapālivanam tena pāyim̄su.¹

addasā kho bhagavā te Licchavī dūrato va āgacchante, disvā bhikkhū āmantesi : yesam bhikkhave bhikkhūnam devā Tāvatiṁsā adiṭhā, oloketha bhikkhave Licchaviparisam, avaloketha ² bhikkhave Licchaviparisam upasam̄haratha bhikkhave Licchaviparisam Tāvatiṁsaparisan ti. atha kho te Licchavī yāvatikā yānassa bhūmi yānena gantvā yānā paccorohitvā, pattikā va yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kamim̄su, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantam nisidim̄su. ekamantam nisinne kho te Licchavī bhagavā dhammiyā kathāya sandassesi samādapesi samuttejesi sampaham̄sesi. atha kho te Licchavī bhagavatā dhammiyā kathāya sandassitā samādapitā samuttejitā sampaham̄sitā bhagavantam etad avocum : adhivāsetu no bhante bhagavā svātanāya bhattam

¹ Irregular 3rd plural aorist of yā.

² ava is poetic form of o.

saddhim bhikkhusamghenā ti. adhivuttham kō me Licchavī svātanāya Ambapāligānikāya bhattan ti. atha kō te Licchavī aṅgulī poṭhesum : jit' amhā vata bho ambakāya, vañcit' amhā vata bho ambakāyā ti. atha kō te Licchavī bhagavato bhāsitam abhinanditvā anumoditvā uṭṭhāy' āsanā bhagavantam abhivādetvā padakkhiṇam katvā pakkamīsu.

atha kō Ambapāligānikā tassā rattiyā accayena sake ārāme pañitam khādaniyam bhojaniyam paṭiyādāpetvā bhagavato kālam ārocāpesi : kālo bhante niṭṭhitam bhattan ti. atha kō bhagavā pubbañhasamayam nivāsetvā pattacivaram ādāya saddhim bhikkhusamghena yena Ambapāligānikāya parivesanā ten' upasamkami, upasamkamitvā paññatte āsane nisidi. atha kō Ambapāligānikā Buddhapamukham bhikkhusamgham pañitenā khādaniyena bhojaniyena sahatthā santappesi sampavāresi. atha kō Ambapāligānikā bhagavantam bhuttāvin onītapattapāṇim aññataram nīcam āsanam gahetvā ekamantañ nisidi. ekamantañ nisinnā kō Ambapāligānikā bhagavantam etad avoca : imāham bhante ārāmam Buddhapamukhassa bhikkhusamghassa dammī¹ ti. paṭiggahesi bhagavā ārāmam. atha kō bhagavā Ambapāligānikam dhammiyā kathāya sandassetvā samādapetvā samuttejetvā sampaham-setvā uṭṭhāy' āsanā pakkāmi.

tatra pi sudam bhagavā Vesāliyam viharanto Ambapālivane etad eva bahulañ bhikkhūnam dhammiñ kathañ karoti : iti sīlam iti samādhi iti paññā, sīlaparibhāvito samādhi mahapphalo hoti mahānisamso, samādhiparibhāvitā paññā mahapphalā hoti mahānisamsā, paññāparibhāvitam cittam sammad eva āsavehi vimuccati seyyathilidam kāmāsavā bhavāsavā diṭṭhāsavā avijjāsavā ti.

atha kō bhagavā Ambapālivane yathābhīrantam viharitvā āyasmantam Ānandam āmantesi : āyām' Ānanda yena Beluvagāmako ten' upasamkamissāmā ti. evam bhante ti kō āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paccassosi. atha kō bhagavā mahatā bhikkhusamghena saddhim yena Beluvagāmako tad avasari. tatra sudam bhagavā Beluvagāmake viharati.

tatra kō bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : etha tumhe bhikkhave, samantā Vesālim yathāmittam yathāsandiṭṭham yathā-

¹ "I give," elevated form of *demi*.

sambhattam vassam¹ upetha, aham pana idh' eva Beluvagāmake vassam upagacchāmī ti. evam bhante ti kho te bhikkhū bhagavato paṭissutvā samantā Vesāliṁ yathāmittam yathā-sandiṭṭham yathāsambhattam vassam upagañchum, bhagavā pana tatth' eva Beluvagāmake vassam upagañchi.

atha kho bhagavato vassūpagatassa kharo ābādho uppajji, bālhā vedanā vattanti māraṇantikā. tā sudam bhagavā sato sampajāno adhivāseti avihañnamāno. atha kho bhagavato etad ahosi: na kho me tam patirūpam² yo 'ham anāmantetvā upatṭhāke anapaloketvā bhikkhusamgham parinibbāyeyyam. yan nunāham imam ābādham viriyena paṭippañāmetvā jīvitasaṃkhāram adhiṭṭhāya vihareyyan ti. atha kho bhagavā tam ābādham viriyena paṭippañāmetvā jīvitasaṃkhāram adhiṭṭhāya vihāsi. atha kho bhagavato so ābādho paṭippassambhi.

atha kho bhagavā gilānā vuṭṭhito aciravuṭṭhito gelaññā vihārā nikkhamma vihārapacchāyāyam paññatte āsane nisidi. atha kho āyasmā Ānando yena bhagavā ten' upasamkami, upasamkamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantam nisidi. ekamantam nisinno kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavantam etad avoca: diṭṭhā me bhante bhagavato phāsu, diṭṭham me bhante bhagavato khamaniyam. api hi me bhante madhurakajāto viya kāyo, disā pi me na pakkhāyanti, dhammā pi mañ na paṭibhanti bhagavato gelaññena, api ca me bhante ahosi kā cid eva assāsamattā, na tāva bhagavā parinibbāyissati na yāva bhagavā bhikkhusamgham ārabbha kiñ cid eva udāharatī ti.

kim pan' Ānanda bhikkhusamgho mayi paccāsiñsat. desito Ānanda mayā dhammo anantaram abāhiram karitvā; na tatth' Ānanda tathāgatassa dhammesu ācariyamuṭṭhi. yassa nūna Ānanda evam assa aham bhikkhusamgham pariharissāmī ti vā mamuddesiko bhikkhusamgho ti vā so nūna Ānanda bhikkhusaṅgham ārabbha kiñ cid eva udāhareyya. tathāgatassa kho Ānanda na evam hoti aham bhikkhusamgham pariharissāmī ti vā mamuddesiko bhikkhusamgho ti vā. kim Ānanda tathāgato bhikkhusamgham ārabbha kiñ cid eva udāharissati. aham kho pan' Ānanda etarahi jiṇo vuddho mahallako addhagato vayo anuppatto, asitiko me vayo vattati. seyyathā pi Ānanda

¹ Wanderers put up for the rainy season when travel was impossible. The word *vassam* came to be used for this putting up.

² In some words *pati-* is sometimes found instead of *paṭi-*.

jarasakaṭam veghamissakena¹ yāpeti, evam eva kho Ānanda veghamissakena maññe tathāgatassa kāyo yāpeti. yasmīm Ānanda samaye tathāgato sabbanimittānam amanasikārā ekaccānam vedanānam nirodhā animittam cetosamādhīm upasampajja viharati, phāsukato Ānanda tasmiṁ samaye tathāgatassa kāyo hoti.

tasmāt ih' Ānanda attadīpā viharatha attasaraṇā anaññasaraṇā, dhammadīpā dhammasaraṇā anaññasaraṇā. kathañ c' Ānanda bhikkhu attadīpo viharati attasaraṇo anaññasaraṇo, dhammadīpo dhammasaraṇo anaññasaraṇo. idh' Ānanda bhikkhu kāye kāyānupassī viharati ātāpī sampajāno satimā, vineyya loke abhijjhādomanassam, vedanāsu vedanānupassī viharati ātāpī sampajāno satimā, vineyya loke abhijjhādomanassam, citte cittānupassī viharati ātāpī sampajāno satimā, vineyya loke abhijjhādomanassam, dhammesu dhammānu-passī viharati ātāpī sampajāno satimā, vineyya loke abhijjhādomanassam, evam kho Ānanda bhikkhu attadīpo viharati attasaraṇo anaññasaraṇo, dhammadīpo dhammasaraṇo anaññasaraṇo. ye hi keci Ānanda etarahi vā mamam vā accayena attadīpā viharissanti attasaraṇā anaññasaraṇā, dhammadīpā dhammasaraṇā anaññasaraṇā, tamatagge² me te Ānanda bhikkhū bhavissanti ye keci sikkhākāmā ti.

2. tesam Vipassī bhagavā arahām sammāsambuddho ānupubbikathām kathesi, seyyathidam dānakathām sīlakathām saggakathām kāmānam ādinavaṇī okāram samkilesam nekkhamme ānisamsam pakāsesi. yadā te bhagavā aññāsi kallacitte muducitte vinīvaraṇacitte udaggacitte pasannacitte, atha yā Buddhānam sāmukkāmsikā dhammadesanā tam pakāsesi, dukkhām samudayaṇī nirodhām maggam. seyyathā pi nāma sudham vatthām apagatakālakām sammad eva rajaṇam paṭiggaṇheyya, evam eva Khāṇḍassa ca rājaputtassa Tissaṭṭha ca purohitaputtassa tasmiṁ yeva āsane virajaṇ vitamalaṇ dhammacakkhuṇ udapādi : yam kiñci samudayadhammām, sabban tam nirodhadhamman ti.

¹ "held together with straps," "bound up with bands" (?)—the precise meaning of *vegha*, which occurs only in this expression, seems to be unknown; *missaka* = "mixed with," "combined with."

² "Highest of all": according to the Commentary this is *tama* = "most" + *agge* joined by a junction consonant; another explanation is that we have here *tamatā*, "mostness."

Translate into Pali :—

Now at that time king Pajjota had a she-elephant called Bhaddavatikā, a fifty-league-er (per day). Then Jivaka offered ghee to king Pajjota (saying :) " Let the king (*devo*) drink astringent (put first)." Then Jivaka having made king Pajjota drink ghee went to the elephant-hall and fled from the city on the she-elephant Bhaddavatikā. Then to king Pajjota that ghee (which was) drunk (and) digesting gave vomiting. Then king Pajjota said this to people : " I say, I have been made to drink ghee by the vile Jivaka. Now ! I say, search out doctor Jivaka ! " " O king, (he has) fled from the city on Bhaddavatikā the she-elephant."

At that time king Pajjota had a slave called Kāka, a sixty-league-er, born of ¹ non-human beings. Then king Pajjota ordered Kāka the slave : " Go, I say, Kāka, turn back doctor Jivaka (saying :) ' Teacher, the king has you turned back (double causative).' These doctors now (*nāma*) I say, Kāka, have-many-tricks, don't accept anything of him (gen.)." Then Kāka the slave caught up with Jivaka whilst on the road, at Kosambi,² having (*kar*, present participle) breakfast. Then the slave Kāka said this to Jivaka : " Teacher, the king has you turned back." " Wait, I say, Kāka, until I have eaten (present tense). Well ! I say, Kāka, have-something-to-eat-yourself ! ³ " " Enough, teacher ! I am ordered by (gen.) the king : ' These doctors now, Kāka, I say, have many tricks, don't accept anything from him.' " At that time Jivaka Komārabhacca was eating (present tense) an emblic myrobalan (after) scraping off the medicine (medicinal part) with (his) nail, and was drinking water. Then Jivaka said this to the slave Kāka : " Well ! I say, Kāka, eat (some) emblic myrobalan and drink (some) water yourself ! " ⁴

¹ *paticca*.

² On the Yamunā near its confluence with the Ganges ; capital of Vatsa, a kingdom situated centrally between Avanti, Magadha, and Kosala.

³ *bhūtjassu*, 2nd singular imperative " middle " or reflexive of *bhuj* (II) (cf. Lesson 28).

⁴ *pivassu*.

LESSON 27

Text, Sentence, and Clause

The doctrine that what is given in language consists of sentences (*vākya* or *vyañjana*), and that smaller pieces such as words are grammatical abstractions, has been noted in earlier lessons. It will have been noticed in the earlier exercises that the sentence itself, though in a sense complete, is often obscure in the absence of any context : that is to say a genuine sentence, especially a short sentence, taken from the texts at our disposal has a strongly prehensive and dependent quality, the meaning being only vaguely given by the sentence alone. The precise meaning with which a sentence is charged in its context drains out of it when it is detached. The wholeness of a sentence is at best a grammatical independence (with certain reservations) and a more or less vague meaning cohering in this grammatical complex. We have to begin from a much larger piece of text in order to discover the precise meaning of a sentence. In our exercises the longer reading passages are fairly adequate for this, but some of the shorter ones are for example stories told in a wider context which is not given, in order to enforce some point, or parts of discourses in which the protagonist is unknown or the general trend of argument not given.

The actual textual units of the *Dīghanikāya* are its thirty-four *suttantas* or dialogues (or *pariyāyas*, discourses), which are independent in their contexts (though interlocking as regards the Buddhist doctrines enunciated, to the exposition of which all the arguments and narratives tend, and having many passages in common). These are of varying length, the longer ones being subdivided into chapters (*bhāṇavāra*) as convenient portions for reading at a stretch. A *bhāṇavāra* is said to contain 8,000 syllables. Each *suttanta* begins with the statement *evam me sutam*, which is traditionally ascribed to Ānanda as the first reciter of the *Nikāyas* when they were compiled (orally at first) after the *Parinibbāna*. This is followed by an introductory narrative (*nidāna*) *ekam samayam* . . . giving the situation, and this by the dialogue (*sutta*). The main dialogue usually develops from a leading question (*pañha* or *pucchā*). The elaborate exposition (*niddesa*) of a question of doctrine is a unit of

discourse intermediate between the *suttanta* and the sentence, which is prominent in the traditional exegesis of Pali texts. Sometimes we can distinguish sections of text intermediate in length between the *niddesa* and the sentence, marked by a uniformity of tenses (e.g. the "historical present", etc.) and other elements. (Lesson 24 on the use of auxiliary verbs contains some indications of "aspect", etc., running through sections of text.) These sections are usually much longer than the conventional modern paragraph, and may run to as much as ten pages.

Such larger units relate to broad trends in meaning and the wider contexts in which the texts have to be interpreted. Whatever concerns grammatical structure is dealt with in terms of the sentence. In Pali this may extend to a "period" of some complexity and of the length of a "paragraph". No higher grammatical unit than the sentence being distinguished in our grammars, we may regard a series of "sentences" separated by the conventional punctuation, if linked by conjunctive indeclinables, anaphoric pronouns, etc., as a single "sentence" for our purposes, though a distinct term such as "period" may be useful to distinguish it from the minimal grammatically independent unit. The traditional punctuation is light, somewhat fluid, and not highly articulated : there is simply a half stop and a full stop. Modern editors have often disregarded it and introduced conventions of their own, the passages in this book being taken from such an edition, with some moderation in the direction of the tradition. The punctuation is thus not decisive in determining sentences, and grammatical considerations override it.

"A sentence (*vākyā* or *vyañjana*) is a group of words (*padasamūha*) which is unified in meaning (*atthasambaddha*) and of limited extent (*padesapariyosāna*)"—Aggavamsa. The "meaning" intended here is primarily grammatical meaning : the words in the sentence prehend one another syntactically, the full grammatical explanation of one word relates it to other words and all those words which are thus interlocked constitute one sentence. The object of adding "of limited extent" is presumably to indicate that we should distinguish as sentences the smallest units which can be separated without breaking any

syntactical connection, disregarding the looser connections with the wider context. The simple sentence is unified by grammatical relations and concord, e.g. between a verb and its agent and nouns in other cases relating to the action, between nouns by the genitive case relation or by compounding, between nouns and attributes by concord of case, sometimes gender, and number or by compounding, and so on. It may be affirmative or negative, interrogative, etc., as shown by indeclinables. A sentence may have a verb or be nominal, it may also have more than one verb (e.g. a string of verbs grammatically parallel to one another).

More complex sentences or "periods" may be organized in a number of ways. We can perhaps distinguish seven main elements of period construction as follows :—

- (1) conjunction (connection by conjunctive indeclinables : Lesson 17),
- (2) "paratax" (connection by the anaphoric pronoun : Lesson 5),
- (3) subordination ("hypotax", connection of a relative—"bound"—clause to a main—"free"—clause by a relative pronoun or indeclinable : Lesson 12),
- (4) compounding (a compound, especially a *bahubbīhi*, equivalent to a subordinate clause : Lesson 19),
- (5) the infinite verb (participles, including absolute constructions, the gerund and the infinitive may be used to connect a subordinate action to the main action : Lessons 8, 10, 16, and 19 ; it should be noted that the distinction between participles and adjectives is not absolute and that some words listed as adjectives may function as participle "predicates"),
- (6) direct speech (concluded by the indeclinable marker *ti*, sometimes *iti* : Lesson 6),
- (7) chaining (by a repeated word, see examples below ; other forms of parallelism also are used).

All these elements can be repeated and combined. With the exception of subordination and chaining they have been described above. Here we may note a few examples of them in the Passages for Reading :—

- (1) conjunction : Exercise 19, first Passage, towards the end of the second paragraph—*pi* (repeated several times, but with

abbreviation) ;—Exercise 23, third Passage, sixth paragraph, towards the end—*ca* (repeated) ;—Exercise 25, first Passage, first paragraph—*na ca* repeated,

(2) paratax : Exercise 19, first Passage—opens with *te* referring to the characters already introduced (see Exercise 17),

(3) subordination : Exercise 19, first Passage, last sentence of second paragraph—*ye* (pronoun) ;—third paragraph—*yadā* (indeclinable),

(4) compounding : Exercise 19, first Passage, first paragraph—*dvīhatīhapāyāto* = “when . . .”, series of *bahubbīhis* in the middle of the same sentence = “who . . .”,

(5) infinite verbs : Exercise 19, first Passage, second paragraph—gerunds : *pātissutvā, chaddetvā* ;—second Passage, near beginning—present participle : *caramāno* ;—fourth paragraph, towards the end—past participle : *adhigato* ;—third Passage, near beginning—past participle : *jāto* ;—Exercise 24, first Passage, sixth paragraph—gerunds and past participles ; Exercise 19, third Passage—opens with locative absolute ; Exercise 18, second Passage, about two-thirds down—past participle *bhuttā* and infinitive *pariyesitum* ; Exercise 24, first Passage, fourth paragraph—adjective equivalent to a participle : *pātikanākha* (in this case in the main clause),

(6) direct speech : Exercise 19, first Passage—numerous *ti* clauses ;—also Exercise 23, third Passage, sixth and following paragraphs,

(7) chaining : Exercise 24, first Passage—*yāvakīvam* repeated many times in parallel sentences ;—Exercise 26, first Passage, end of fourth paragraph after the break—*jit' amhā vata bho ambakāya, vañcit' amhā vata bho ambakāya* ;—Exercise 18, second Passage, in the sentence *bhuttā . . .* referred to just above, the words *kāmā . . . kāme* link the two clauses. A detailed investigation of chaining, including repeated (or contrasted) forms (e.g. Exercise 23, third Passage, end of sixth paragraph from the end, three “asyndetic” aorists : *nisedhesum . . . akamsu . . . chindimsu*—of contrasting forms—the following paragraph closing with the three corresponding futures), would take us further into the field of stylistics and poetics than would be convenient here.

Relative Clauses

The subordinate or relative clause, or "bound clause" (terminology varies), is the most important and most frequent of all the elements in Pali period building. It is also the most complex and varied in structure and meaning and requires careful study. The formal indication of such clauses is that they open with a relative pronoun or indeclinable, that is the pronouns and indeclinables in *ya-* and certain other indeclinables which may be classed as relatives : *sace*, *ce* (enclitic), *hi* (enclitic), *seyyathā*. Similarly the relative adjective *yāvataka* (/ - *ikā*) may open a relative clause. The usages governing the relative pronoun (concord) have been briefly stated in Lesson 12. The doubled relative expressing a generalization should be noted. The subordinate clauses with indeclinables, classified according to the indeclinables which introduce them, are as follows (the use of correlative demonstratives is fairly free, and quite frequently they are omitted altogether) :—

yam is the most general or "empty" relative, and may serve simply as marker of a relative clause (in which case it may be translated "that") much as *ti* marks direct speech. It may also introduce indirect speech (which, however, is extremely rare compared with direct), a supposition (*parikappa*), a concession (*anumati*), a cause, or merely a qualification (*araha*, *satti*)—cf. the relative pronoun. The optative tense appears as usual in hypothetical cases (cf. Lesson 14). Examples :—

anacchariyam kho pan' etam Ānanda, yam manussabhūto kālam kareyya = "but this is not surprising, Ānanda—that a human being should die"

yam passanti . . . brāhmaṇā candimasuriye . . . , pahonti candimasuriyānam sahavyatāya maggam desetum = "whereas priests . . . see the sun and moon . . . , can they teach the way to union with the sun and moon ? "

yam tam jātam . . . tam vata mā palujjī ti, n' etam thānam vijjati = "that that (which is) born . . . it should not decay (lit. : 'indeed let it not decay !'—direct speech) is impossible"

thānam kho pan' etam Kassapa vijjati, yam viññū . . . evam

vadeyyum . . . = "but there exists the case, Kassapa, that discerning persons . . . may say thus . . ."

yam pi bho samāno Gotamo Campam anuppatto . . . atith' amhākam samāno Gotamo = "and since, sir, the philosopher Gotama has arrived at Campā . . . the philosopher Gotama is our guest"

yam sukho bhavam tam sukhā mayam = "if his honour is happy we are happy"

Some combinations of *yam* (= *yad*) with other indeclinables may be exemplified briefly :—

yad agge (= "since", "since the day that/when") : *yad agge aham Mahāli bhagavantam upanissāya viharāmi, na ciram tīni vassāni, dibbāni hi kho rūpāni passāmi . . . no ca kho dibbāni saddāni suñāmi . . .* = "Mahāli, since I have lived depending on (as pupil) the fortunate one, nearly three years, though I have seen divine forms (sights : *rūpam* is applied to any object of vision) . . . I have not heard divine sounds . . ."

yad idam (= "such as," "as," "to wit," "i.e.," "namely"—identification or specification) : *akaraṇīyā va . . . Vajjī raññā . . . yad idam yuddhassa* = "the Vajjis . . . are quite invincible ('impossible') by the king . . . i.e. by war"; *cirassam¹ kho bhante bhagavā imam pariyyām akāsi yad idam idh' āgamanāya* = "after a long time/at last, sir, the fortunate one has taken ('made') this course, namely (for) coming here"

yathā is the next most general or empty relative after *yam*, but with consecutive sense and that of manner, or sometimes of comparison, reason, or purpose :—

yathā te khameyya tathā nam vyākareyyāsi = "as it may please you (as you like) so you may explain it", "you may explain it as you please"

yathā bhante devatānam adhippāyo, tathā hotu = "let it be as the gods wish, sir!"

yathā . . . vyākaroti tam . . . āroceyyāsi = "you must inform (me) . . . how he explains it"

¹ Indeclinable : "at last," "after a long time."

atthi paṭipadā yathā paṭipanno sāmam yeva nāssati = "there is a way following which one will find out oneself"
yathā va pan' eke bhonto samañabrahmaṇā . . . evarūpam bijagāmabhūtagāmasamārambham anuyuttā viharati . . . iti evarūpā bijagāmabhūtagāmasamārambha paṭivirato samaṇo Gotamo = "but (where)as, sirs, some priests and philosophers . . . live practising such destroying (*samārambho* = 'undertaking', 'falling upon') of living beings (*bhūtagāmo*) and plants (*bijagāmo*) . . . so the philosopher Gotama is abstaining from such destroying of living beings and plants" (*evarūpa* = *evamrūpa* = "of such a kind", *bahubbīhi*--cf. Lesson 22)

yathā nu kho imāni bhante puthusippāyatanaṇi . . . sakkā nu kho bhante evam evam ditthe va dhamme sandiṭṭhikam sāmaññaphalam paññāpetum = "sir, as/like these many (*puthu* = many, various) craft-circles (men of various trades) . . . is it possible, sir, in the same way to declare a visible fruit of the profession of philosophy in the visible world (*dhammo*) ? "

tena hi bho mama pi sunātha, yathā mayam eva arahāma tam bhavantam Gotamam dassanāya upasamkamitum = "now listen to me, how/why we ought to (eva = it is we who ought to) go to see the honourable Gotama"

pahoti me samaṇo Gotamo tathā dhammam desetum yathā ahām imam kāṅkhādhammam pajaheyyam = "the philosopher Gotama can teach me the doctrine so that (or : 'in such a way that') I may renounce this element/idea of doubt (*kāṅkhā*)"

The remaining relatives are more specialized in meaning:—

seyyathā introduces a simile:—

atha kho bhagavā seyyathā pi nāma balavā puriso . . . bāham pasāreyya . . . evam evam . . . pārimatire paccuṭṭhāsi = "then the fortunate one, just as a strong man . . . might stretch out his arm, just so . . . he arose on the further shore" (for a more complex example see the first Passage of Exercise 25, third paragraph).

sace introduces a condition, concession, or hypothesis (observe use of tenses : cf. Lesson 14 and the notes below) :—

sace te agaru, bhāsassu = “ if (it is) not troublesome (*garu*) to you, speak ”

sace . . . yāceyyāsi . . . atha . . . adhivāseyya = “ if you were to ask (request, *yāc* (I)) . . . then . . . he might accept ”

sace kho aham yo yo . . . ādiyissati tassa tassa dhanam anuppādassāmi, evam idam adinnādānam pavaḍḍhissati = “ if I grant money to whoever takes . . . , in that way this stealing will increase ”

sace na vyākarissasi, aññena vā aññām pāticarissasi, tuṇhī vā bhavissasi, pakkamissasi vā ; etth' eva te saltadhā muddhā phalissati = “ if you don't explain, or evade (*pāti-car* (I)) irrelevantly, or are silent, or go away ;— your head will split in seven right here ”

sace pana tumhākam . . . evam hoti . . . tiṭṭhatha tumhe = “ if you . . . think thus . . . don't trouble ”

sace agāram ajjhāvasati, rājā hoti . . . sace kho pana . . . pabbajati, arahām hoti . . . = “ if he lives at home he will be a king . . . but if he goes forth he will be a perfected one . . . ”

ce (enclitic) is similar :—

ito ce pi so . . . yojanasate viharati, alam eva . . . upasam-kamitum = “ even if he . . . lives a hundred leagues from here, it is proper . . . to approach ”

te ce me evam puṭṭhā āmo ti paṭijānanti = “ if they are so questioned by me they admit ' yes ' ”

tam ce te purisā evam āroceyyum . . . api nu tvam evam vadeyyāsi . . . = “ then if men were to inform you . . . would you perhaps say thus . . . ? ”

ahañ ce va kho pana . . . abhivādeyyam, tena mam sā parisā paribhaveyya = “ but if I . . . were to salute, that assembly might despise me for it (therefore) ”

yadi, “ whether,” is associated in meaning with *sace* :—

tam kim maññasi mahārāja, yadi evam sante hoti vā sandiṭṭhikam sāmaññaphalam no vā = “ then what do you think, great king—whether, that being so, it is a visible fruit of the profession of philosophy or not ? ”

*jānāhi yadi vā tam bhavantam Gotamam tathā santam yeva
saddo abhuggato yadi vā no tathā, yadi vā so bhavam
Gotamo tādiso yadi vā na tādiso* = "learn whether the report disseminated about that honourable Gotama is true, or whether not true, whether that honourable Gotama (is) this sort or not this sort"

*yam yad eva parisam upasamkamati, yadi khattiyaparisam,
yadi brāhmaṇaparisam, yadi gahapatiparisam, yadi
samanaparisam; visārado upasamkamati, amankubhūto*
= "whatever assembly he may go to, whether of the nobility, of the priests, of householders, of philosophers, he approaches confidently, unashamed."

Notes on Tenses.—It appears from the above examples that if the condition, etc., and its result are purely hypothetical (in the view of the speaker or narrator) the verbs in both relative and main clauses will be in the optative. If the result is considered certain the ("indicative" tenses) present and future are used: the present for an "eternal truth" (result which is always true or certain) and the future for a particular case (which is certain, but might not be under different circumstances), the same tense being used in both clauses. Variations on the latter construction are the use of other tenses or infinite verbs in place of the present if the main clause is an injunction or command or wish (imperative), if there is a special infinite construction (such as *alam* with the infinitive above, expressing an injunction), or if a past participle is used to express the condition, presumably recognizing or stressing that the antecedent action is completed ("present-perfect") before the resulting action takes place. With *yadi* the present tense (or present or past participle or a nominal clause) is used, since the disjunction as a whole is certain (one alternative at least, even all the alternatives, being true).

yadā indicates time and/or a condition, in the latter case with the tense usage just noted :—

yadā aññāsi . . . sattham pāyāpesi = "when he knew . . . he made the caravan set out"

yadā aññāsi . . . atha . . . pakāsesi = "when he knew . . . then he showed"

yadā bhagavā tamhā samādimhā vutthito hoti, atha mama vacanena bhagavantam abhivādehi = "when the fortunate one has come out from that concentration, then greet the fortunate one with my words ('speech')"
yadā . . . nikkhamati . . . pātubhavanti = "when . . . he leaves . . . they appear"
yadā . . . nikkhamati, tadā . . . kampati = "when . . . he leaves, then . . . it quakes"
 (the above are similar constructions with and without the correlative *tadā*, which evidently is optional)
yadā . . . passeyyāsi . . . atha me āroceyyāsi = "if/when . . . you should see . . . then you should inform me."

yato usually introduces a cause, sometimes the place of origin :—

yato kho Vāsetṭhā sattā . . . upakkamimsu paribhuñjilum,
atha tesam sattānam sayampabhā antaradhāyi = "because, Vāsetṭhas, beings fell upon . . . to eat, then the self-luminosity of those beings disappeared"
yato kho bho ayam attā . . . vinassati, na hoti param marañā,
ettāvatā kho bho ayam attā sammā samucchinno hoti = "since, sir, this soul . . . perishes utterly, is not after death, so far, sir, this soul has been completely annihilated"
yato . . . brāhmaṇo sīlavā ca hoti . . . sammā vadeyya
 = "because . . . a priest is well conducted . . . he may rightly say"
yato . . . bhikkhu averam avyāpajjhām mettacittam bhāveti . . .
ayam vuccati Kassapa bhikkhu samāṇo iti . . .
 = "because . . . a monk develops a benevolent mind, without hatred, non-violent . . . this monk, Kassapa, is called a philosopher . . ."
yato kho bho ayam attā . . . paricāreti, ettāvatā . . . patto hoti = "since, sir, this soul . . . enjoys itself, to that extent it has attained . . ."
yato ca candimasuriyā uggacchanti yattha ca ogacchanti . . .
anuparivattanti = "whence the sun and moon rise and where they set . . . they (priests) turn towards"

yasmā, “because,” “since,” is a rarely used synonym of *yato*. It is used with the correlative *tasmā* :—

yasmā ca kho Kassapa aññatr' eva imāya mattāya . . . sāmaññam vā hoti brahmaññam vā dukkaram sudukkaram, tasmā etam kallam vacanāya : dukkaram sāmaññam . . . ti
 = “and because, Kassapa, apart from this merely ('this measure') . . . the profession of philosophy or the profession of priesthood (is) a hard task, a very hard task, therefore it is proper to say: ‘The profession of philosophy is a hard task . . .’”

hi also usually introduces a cause or reason (but is enclitic), though this sense is sometimes imprecise, extending to the adducing of a relevant factor; *hi* clauses generally follow their main clauses, and a series of such *hi* clauses may be adduced :—

suppaṭipann' attha mārisā¹ . . . mayam pi hi mārisā evam pi paṭipannā ekantasukham lokam upapannā = “be practising good, dear sirs, . . . for we, dear sirs, thus practising have been reborn in a world of extreme happiness”

āroceyyāsi, na hi tathāgatā vitatham bhananti = “you should inform (me—of what he says), for thus-gone ones do not speak untruth”

acchariyam vata bho abbhutam vata bho puññānam gati puññānam vipāko ; ayam hi rājā . . . manusso, aham pi manusso ; ayam hi rājā . . . paricāreti devo maññe, aham pan' amhi 'ssa dāso . . . = “surprising, methinks (this is a soliloquy), wonderful, methinks, is the destiny of merits, the result of merits; for this king . . . is a man, I too am a man;—for this king . . . enjoys himself as if a god, but I am his slave . . .”

... sabbapañabhūtahitānukampī viharatī ti ; iti vā hi . . . vannam vadamāno vadeyya = “. . . he lives compassionate for the welfare of all living beings”; or thus, for example, . . . he may speak, speaking praise.”

¹ *mārisa* (only vocative, singular and plural) polite and affectionate address customary among the gods, used also by gods addressing men (as here): “sir,” “dear sir,” “my friend,” “dear boy.”

yāva (the *yāva* clause often follows its main clause) :—

yāv' assa kāyo thassati tāva nam dakkhīnti devamanussā
= "as long as his body remains, so long gods and men
will see him"

*tasmāt iha Cunda yan vo mayā cīvaram anuññātam, alam vo
tam yāvad eva sītassa pātighātāya . . .* = "therefore, in
this case, Cunda, the robe which is allowed you by me is
sufficient for you just as long as it keeps off the cold . . ."
(lit. : for the keeping off, *pātighāto*, of cold, *sītam*)

*na tāva bhagavā parinibbāyissati na yāva bhagavā bhik-
khusamgham ārabba kiñ cid eva udāharati* = "the
fortunate one will not attain *nibbānam* as long as the
fortunate one has something to promulgate about the
community of monks"

na tāva . . . pājjalissati yāva . . . na vandissati = "it will
not light as long as . . . he has not paid respect . . ."

yāvakīvam :—

*yāvakīvam . . . samaggā sannipatissanti . . . vuddhi yeva
Ānanda Vajjīnam pātikāñkhā . . .* = "as long as . . . they
assemble united . . . only increase of the Vajjis (is)
probable, Ānanda, . . ."

yāvatā :—

*yāvatā Ānanda ariyam āyatanaṁ . . . idam agganagaram
bhavissati* = "Ānanda, as far as the Āryan sphere
(extends) . . . this will be the supreme city."

yattha :—

yattha Himavantapasse . . . tattha vāsam kappesum
= "where on the side of the Himālaya . . . there they
arranged a dwelling place"

yattha sīlam tattha paññā, yattha paññā tattha sīlam
= "where there is virtue there is wisdom, where
wisdom, virtue"

*te . . . jāneyyūm yath' ime cattāro mahābhūtā aparisesā
nirujjhanti* = "they . . . may know where these four
elements absolutely end"

yattha pan' āvuso sabbaso vedayitam n' atthi, api nu kho

tattha asmī ti siyā = "but where, sir, experience is completely absent ("not"), would there be there the thought 'I am'?"

mayam . . . na jānāma yathā vā brahmā yena vā brahmā yahim vā brahmā = "we . . . do not know where God is or which way God is or whereabouts God is"

yena (cf. last example) :—

yena Nālandā tad avasari = "he went down to(wards) Nālandā"

Relative adjective :—

yāvataka (feminine -ikā) :—

yāvatikā yānassa bhūmi yānenagantvā, yānā paccorohitvā, . . .

upasamkami = "having gone by carriage as far as (there was) ground for a carriage, having alighted from the carriage, . . . approached"

Examples of Complex Sentences

Examples of the combination of various elements in a larger sentence or period :—

yathā katham pana te mahārāja vyākamsu, sace te agaru, bhāsassu (two subordinate clauses ; the whole connected to its wider, dialogue, context by *pana*)

kin nu Sāriputta ye te ahesum atītam addhānam arahanto sammāsambuddhā, sabbe te bhagavanto cetā ceto paricca viditā, evamśilā te bhagavanto ahesum iti pi, evamdharmā evampaññā evamvihārī evamvimaputtā te bhagavanto ahesum iti pi ti (subordinate clause and two direct speech clauses with *iti* ; the whole is interrogative direct speech)

yadā aññāsi dutiyo satthavāho bahunikkhanto kho dāni so sattho ti bahum tiṇāñ ca kaṭhañ ca udakañ ca āropetvā sattham pāyāpesi (subordinate clause containing a direct speech clause, followed by infinite clause with gerund and main clause : the clauses here, as frequently in manuscripts and printed editions, are not separated by punctuation)

yadā bhagavā aññāsi Kūṭadantam brāhmaṇam kallacittam muducittam vinivaranacittam udaggacittam pasannacittam,

atha yā Buddhānam sāmukkamsikā dhammadesanā tam pākāsesi : dukkham, samudayam, nirodham, maggam (subordinate clause containing a series of *bahubbīhis*, with main clause containing another subordinate clause ; the last four words specify *tam*)

Channo Ānanda bhikkhu yam iccheyya tam vadeyya, so bhikkhūhi n' eva vattabbo na ovaditabbo¹ na anusāsitabbo (two clauses joined by paratax, the first containing a subordinate clause, the second a "chain" of future passive participles equivalent to a string of "parallel" verbs)

cirapatiķāham bhante bhagavantam dassanāya upasamkamitukāmo, api ca devānam Tāvatiṁsānam kehi ci kehi ci kicca karāṇiyehi vyāvāto evāham nāsakkhim bhagavantam dassanāya upasamkamitum (conjunction, and infinite constructions depending on a main verb).

Order

The normal order of clauses is that a subordinate clause precedes its main clause. Inversion of this order, like inversion of word order, may be used to emphasize the words thus placed first. For example :—

tassa te āvuso lābhā, tassa te suladdham, yassa te tathāgato pacchimam pindapātam bhuñjitvā parinibbuto = "it is a gain for you, sir, it was well obtained for you, that the thus-gone attained liberation after eating your last offering of alms" (*lābhā* can be taken as an indeclinable form, or as plural)—here instead of a plain statement that this circumstance is a gain we have an emotive assertion (intended to reassure the person spoken to) stressing the words *lābhā* and *suladdham*.

The clause order is inverted when the whole sentence is interrogative :—

katame ca pana te bhikkhave dhammā gambhīrā . . . ye tathāgato . . . pavedeti = "now which, monks, are those profound doctrines . . . which the thus-gone . . . makes known ? "

¹ Future passive participle of *o-vad* I, "admonish."

In connection with word order¹ (*thāna*, "position") we may add here two rules.

Vocatives are usually placed second, like enclitics, except when following one or more enclitics (as in the two examples just quoted). They are never sentence or clause initials, but may be displaced to the end of a clause, as in the sentence quoted earlier in this lesson :—

*anacchariyam kho pan' etam Ānanda, yam manussabhūto
kālam kareyya*

which is also an example of rhetorical inversion of both clause order and word order stressing the word *anacchariyam*. Here perhaps the close link between *etam* and *anacchariyam* (= "this is not surprising"), or more probably the fact that *etam* as correlative (with *yam*) would normally be initial, displaces *Ānanda* to the end (the two enclitics occupy the second position in the inverted clause).

The length of words (number of syllables) may decide the order of words where this is not otherwise determined (as in a string of grammatically parallel words) :—

tam jātam bhūtam sākhatam pālokadhammam = "that which is born, become, synthesised, subject to the law of decay"

atītānāgatapaccuppanna = "past, future and present".

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>añch</i> (I)	<i>añchati</i>	turn (on a lathe)
<i>anu-rakkh</i> (I)	<i>anurakkhati</i>	look after, retain
<i>ā-bhuj</i> (I*)	<i>ābhujati</i>	fold the legs
<i>ā-sev</i> (I)	<i>āsevati</i>	practice
<i>upa-ā-dā</i> (III)	<i>upādiyati</i>	be attached
<i>ni(r)-car</i> (VII)	<i>nicchāreti</i>	bring up
<i>ni(r)-yat</i> (VII)	<i>niyyādeti</i>	hand over, give in charge of
<i>ni-vatt</i> (I)	<i>nivattati</i>	go back
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(g)gah</i> (V)	<i>pagganīhāti</i>	apply
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-ā-vam</i> (I)	<i>paccāvamati</i>	swallow back

¹ Cf. Lessons 1, 6, 10, 11, and 12 (interrogation).

(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-dhā</i> (I)	<i>padahuti</i>	exert
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-luj</i> (III)	<i>palujjati</i>	decay
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(s)sambh</i> (I)	<i>passambhati</i>	become calm (causative = make calm)
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(s)sas</i> (I)	<i>passasati</i>	breathe out
<i>pā</i>	(aorist <i>apāyi</i>)	
<i>bahulī-kar</i> (VI)	<i>bahulīkaroti</i>	cultivate
<i>bhī</i> (I)	(<i>bhāyati</i> , aorist <i>bhāyi</i> ¹)	be afraid
<i>yāc</i> (I)	<i>yācati</i>	request, ask (for—not a question)
<i>vi-ā-yam</i> (I)	<i>vāyamati</i>	exercise, practice

Nouns :—

<i>attho</i>	(means also) matter, affair
<i>anālayo</i>	not clinging
<i>antevāsin</i>	apprentice
<i>ayanam</i>	way, path
<i>avyāpādo</i>	non-violence
<i>asammoso</i>	not-forgetting
<i>āgamanam</i>	coming
<i>ājīvo</i>	livelihood
<i>uddhaccam</i>	pride, vanity
<i>uddhaccakukkuccam</i>	pride, vanity, conceit
<i>kukkuccam</i>	vanity, worry, anxiety
<i>ghānam</i> (or <i>ghāṇam</i>)	nose
<i>cāgo</i>	abandoning
<i>jivhā</i>	tongue
<i>ñāyo</i>	method
<i>thīnam</i>	mental deficiency, stupidity, inertia
<i>thīnamiddham</i>	stupidity (and inertia)
<i>nisidhanam</i>	seat (a cloth or groundsheets for sitting on on the ground)
<i>patinissaggo</i>	rejecting, renouncing
<i>patissati</i> (fem.) (or <i>paṭi-</i>)	recollectedness, mindfulness
<i>paloko</i>	decay
<i>pallaṅko</i>	sitting cross-legged

¹ In the *Dīghanī* only the p.p. *bhīta* occurs.

<i>passo</i>	side
<i>pādo</i>	(also means) basis
<i>pāripūri</i> (fem.)	perfection
<i>phoṭṭhabbam</i>	touchable (object), sensation (f.p.p. of (<i>p</i>) <i>phus</i> , but used only as noun)
<i>bījagāmo</i>	plants, the vegetable kingdom, the com- munity of plants
<i>bhamakāro</i>	turner
<i>bhāvanam</i>	development
<i>bhūtagāmo</i>	living beings, the community of living beings, the animal kingdom
<i>middham</i>	stupidity, mental derangement
<i>mutti</i> (fem.)	freeing
<i>moho</i>	delusion
<i>vayo.</i>	loss
<i>varam</i>	boon
<i>vāyāmo</i>	exercise
<i>vicikicchā</i>	uncertainty
<i>visuddhi</i> (fem.)	clarity, purification
<i>veramaṇī</i>	abstention
<i>vyāpādo</i>	violence, malevolence
<i>samkappa</i>	intention, object
<i>saccam</i>	truth
<i>samārambho</i>	undertaking, falling upon, destroying
<i>sāvako</i>	pupil
<i>sotam</i>	ear

Adjectives :—

<i>addhaniya</i>	roadworthy, enduring
<i>anissita</i> (neg. p.p. of <i>ni-(s)si</i>)	unattached
<i>uttara</i>	(also means) higher, further
<i>garu</i>	(also means) troublesome
<i>dakkha</i>	skilful
<i>nirāmisa</i>	non-sensual
<i>paripakka</i>	ripe
<i>puthu</i>	many, various
<i>mahaggata</i>	sublime, elevated

<i>vikkhitta</i>	diffuse, vain
<i>vyāvāta</i>	concerned, busy, worried
<i>samkhitta</i>	limited, narrow (instrumental = briefly, in short)
<i>sāmisa</i>	sensual

Past Participles :—

<i>ossattha</i>	dispelled
(o-(s)saj' (I, to pour out))	
<i>catta (caj')</i>	abandoned, thrown away
<i>pacci.pātthita</i>	set up
((p)pāti-upa-(t)thā)	
<i>pātinissattha</i>	rejected, renounced
((p)pāti-ni(r)-(s)saj')	
<i>pānihita ((p)pā-ni-dhā)</i>	held
<i>vanta (vam)</i>	vomited
<i>samkhata (sam-kar)</i>	synthesized (cf. <i>samkhāro</i>)

Present Participle :—

<i>sayāna (si)</i>	lying down
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Gerund :—

<i>pānidhāya ((p)pā-ni-dhā)</i>	having held
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Indeclinables :—

<i>āyatim</i>	in future
<i>cirassam</i>	at last, after a long time
<i>parimukham</i>	in front
<i>bhadante</i>	sir ! (polite address by Buddhist monks to the Buddha)
<i>labbhā</i>	possible, conceivable, is it conceivable ? (usually in the idiom <i>tam kut' ettha labbhā</i> , therefore how (whence) could this be possible ?, so how could one expect this ?, what is surprising in this ?: which may be used as affirm- ative or negative)
<i>sutthu</i>	well (done)

EXERCISE 27

Passages for reading :—

1. atha kho bhagavā pubbañhasamayam nivāsetvā pattacīvaram ādāya Vesālim piṇḍāya pāvisi, Vesāliyam piṇḍāya caritvā pacchābhattam piṇḍapātapaṭikkanto āyasmantam Ānandam āmantesi : gaṇhāhi Ānanda nisīdanam. yena Cāpālam cetiyam ten' upasam̄kamissāmi divāvihārāyā ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paṭissutvā nisīdanam ādāya bhagavantam piṭṭhito piṭṭhito anubandhi.

atha kho bhagavā yena Cāpālam cetiyam ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā paññatte āsane nisīdi. āyasmā pi kho Ānando bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantam nisīdi. ekamantam nisinnam kho āyasmantam Ānandam bhagavā etad avoca : ramaṇiyā Ānanda Vesālī, . . . ramaṇiyam Cāpālam cetiyam.

* * *

nanu evam Ānanda mayā paṭigacc' eva akkhātam, sabbehi' eva piyehi manāpehi nānābhāvo vinābhāvo aññathābhāvo. tam kut' ettha Ānanda labbhā. yam tam jātam bhūtam saṅkhataṁ palokadhammaṁ tam vata mā palujjī ti n' etam ṭhānam vijjati. yam kho pan' etam Ānanda tathāgatena cattam vantaṁ muttam pahinam paṭinissaṭṭham, ossaṭṭho āyusaṅkhāro. ekaṁsenā vācā tathāgatena bhāsitā : na ciram tathāgatassa parinibbānam bhavissati, ito tiṇṇam māsānam accayena tathāgato parinibbāyissatī ti. tam vacanam tathāgato jīvitahetu puna paccāvamissatī ti, n' etam ṭhānam vijjati. āyām' Ānanda yena Mahāvanam Kūṭāgārasālā ten' upasam̄kamissāmā ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paccassosi.

atha kho bhagavā āyasmatā Āandena saddhim yena Mahāvanam Kūṭāgārasālā ten' upasam̄kami. upasam̄kamitvā āyasmantam Ānandam āmantesi : gaccha tvam Ānanda, yāvatakā bhikkhū Vesālim upanissāya viharanti, te sabbe upaṭṭhānasālāyam sannipātehī ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paṭissutvā, yāvatakā bhikkhū Vesālim upanissāya viharanti, te sabbe upaṭṭhānasālāyam sannipātetvā, yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam

abhvādefvā ekamantam aṭṭhāsi. ekamantam thito kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavantam etad avoca : sannipatito bhante bhikkhusamgho. yassa dāni bhante bhagavā kālam maññati ti.

atha kho bhagavā yena upaṭṭhānasālā ten' upasamkami, upasamkamitvā paññatte āsane nisidi. nisajja kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : tasmāt iha bhikkhave ye vo mayā dhammā abhiññāya desitā, te vo sādhukam uggahetvā āsevitabbā bhāvetabbā bahulikātabbā, yathayidam brahmacariyam addhaniyam assa ciraṭṭhitikam, tad assa bahujanahitāya bahujanasukhāya lokānukampāya atthāya hitāya sukhāya devamanussānam. katame ca te bhikkhave dhammā mayā abhiññāya desitā, ye vo sādhukam uggahetvā āsevitabbā bhāvetabbā bahulikātabbā yathayidam brahmacariyam addhaniyam assa ciraṭṭhitikam, tad assa bahujanahitāya bahujanasukhāya lokānukampāya atthāya hitāya sukhāya devamanussānam. seyyathidam cattāro satipaṭṭhānā, cattāro sammappadhānā, cattāro iddhipādā, pañc' indriyāni, pañca balāni, satta bojjhaṅgā, ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo, ime kho bhikkhave dhammā mayā abhiññāya desitā, te vo sādhukam uggahetvā āsevitabbā bhāvetabbā bahulikātabbā yathayidam brahmacariyam addhaniyam assa ciraṭṭhitikam tad assa bahujanahitāya bahujanasukhāya lokānukampāya atthāya hitāya sukhāya devamanussānan ti.

atha kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : handa dāni bhikkhave āmantayāmi vo, vayadhammā saṅkhārā, appamādena sampādetha, na ciram tathāgatassa parinibbānam bhavissati, ito tiṇṇam māsānaṁ accayena tathāgato parinibbāyissati ti. idam avoca bhagavā, idam vatvā sugato athāparam etad avoca satthā :—

paripakko vayo mayham, parittam mama jīvitam,
pahāya vo gamissāmi, katam me saraṇam attano,

appamattā satimanto¹ susīlā hotha bhikkhavo
susamāhitasamkappā sacittam anurakkhatha.

yo imasmiṁ dhammadvinaye appamatto vihessati²
pahāya jātisamsāram dukkhass' antam karissati ti.

¹ *satimant-* with the vowel *i* preceding the suffix *-mant* lengthened by poetic licence, see Lesson 30.

² Contracted poetic form of *viharissati*.

2. evam me sutam. ekam samayam bhagavā Kurūsu¹ viharati. Kammāssadhammam nāma Kurūnam nigamo. tatra kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi bhikkhavo ti. bhadante ti te bhikkhū bhagavato paccassosum. bhagavā etad avoca : ekāyano ayam bhikkhave maggo sattānam visuddhiyā soka-paridevānam samatikkamāya dukkhadomanassānam atthagamāya nāyassa adhigamāya nibbānassa sacchikiriyāya, yadi-dam cattāro satipatthānā. katame cattāro. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu kāye kāyānupassi viharati ātāpi sampajāno satimā, vineyya loke abhijjhādomanassam — vedanāsu vedanānupassi viharati ātāpi sampajāno satimā, vineyya loke abhijjhādomanassam — citte cittānupassi viharati ātāpi sampajāno satimā, vineyya loke abhijjhādomanassam — dhammesu dhammānupassi viharati ātāpi sampajāno satimā, vineyya loke abhijjhādomanassam.

kathañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhu kāye kāyānupassi viharati. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu araññagato vā rukkhamūlagato vā suññāgāragato vā nisidati pallañkam ābhujitvā ujuñ kāyam pañidhāya parimukham satim upatthapetvā. so sato va assasati, sato passasati. dīgham vā assasanto dīgham assasāmī ti pajānāti, dīgham vā passasanto dīgham passasāmī ti pajānāti. rassam vā assasanto rassam assasāmī ti pajānāti, rassam vā passasanto rassam passasāmī ti pajānāti. sabbakāyapaṭisam-vedi assasissāmī ti sikkhati sabbakāyapaṭisamvedi passasissāmī ti sikkhati. passambhayam kāyasamkhāram assasissāmī ti sikkhati, passambhayam kāyasamkhāram passasissāmī ti sikkhati.

seyyathā pi bhikkhave dakkho bhamakāro vā bhamakārante-vāsi vā dīgham vā añchanto dīgham añchāmī ti pajānāti, rassam vā añchanto rassam añchāmī ti pajānāti, evam eva kho bhikkhave bhikkhu dīgham vā assasanto... sikkhati. iti ajjhattam vā kāye kāyānupassi viharati, bahiddhā vā kāye kāyānupassi viharati, ajjhattabahiddhā vā kāye kāyānupassi viharati. samudayadhammānupassi vā kāyasmim viharati, vayadhammānupassi vā kāyasmim viharati, samudayavaya-dhammānupassi vā kāyasmim viharati. atthi kāyo ti vā pan' assa sati paccupaṭṭhitā hoti yāvad eva nāṇamattāya patis-

¹ Kuru, a small kingdom to the west of the upper Yamunā, about half way between Vatsa and Gandhāra.

satimattāya. anissito ca viharati na ca kiñ ci loke upādiyati. evam pi bhikkhave bhikkhu kāye kāyānupassī viharati.

puna ca param bhikkhave bhikkhu gacchanto vā gacchāmī ti pajānāti, tħito vā tħito 'mhī ti pajānāti, nisinno vā nisinno 'mhī ti pajānāti, sayāno vā sayāno 'mhī ti pajānāti. yathā yathā vā pan' assa kāyo pañihito hoti, tathā tathā nam pajānāti. iti ajjhattam vā kāye kāyānupassī viharati . . . na ca kiñ ci loke upādiyati. evam pi bhikkhave bhikkhu kāye kāyānupassī viharati. . . .

kathañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhu vedanāsu vedanānupassī viharati. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu sukham vedanam vedayamāno sukham vedanam vedayāmī ti pajānāti, dukkham vedanam vedayamāno dukkham vedanam vedayāmī ti pajānāti. adukkhamasukham vedanam vedayamāno adukkhamasukham vedanam vedayāmī ti pajānāti. sāmisam vā sukham vedanam vedayamāno sāmisam sukham vedanam vedayāmī ti pajānāti. nirāmisam vā sukham vedanam vedayamāno nirāmisam sukham vedanam vedayāmī ti pajānāti. sāmisam vā dukkham vedanam vedayamāno sāmisam dukkham vedanam vedayāmī ti pajānāti. nirāmisam vā dukkham vedanam vedayamāno nirāmisam dukkham vedanam vedayāmī ti pajānāti. sāmisam vā adukkhamasukham vedanam vedayamāno sāmisam adukkhamasukham vedanam vedayāmī ti pajānāti. nirāmisam vā adukkhamasukham vedanam vedayamāno nirāmisam adukkhamasukham vedanam vedayāmī ti pajānāti.

iti ajjhattam vā vedanāsu vedanānupassī viharati, bahiddhā vā vedanāsu vedanānupassī viharati, ajjhattabahiddhā vā vedanāsu vedanānupassī viharati. samudayadhammānupassī vā vedanāsu viharati, vayadhammānupassī vā vedanāsu viharati, samudayavayadhammānupassī vā vedanāsu viharati. atthi vedanā ti vā pan' assa sati paccupatthitā hoti yāvad evañāṇamattāya patissatimattāya. anissito ca viharati na ca kiñ ci loke upādiyati. evam kho bhikkhave bhikkhu vedanāsu vedanānupassī viharati.

kathañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhu citte cittānupassī viharati. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu sarāgam vā cittam sarāgam cittan ti pajānāti, vitarāgam vā cittam vitarāgam cittan ti pajānāti, sadosam vā cittam sadosam cittan ti pajānāti, vitadosam vā cittam vitadosam cittan ti pajānāti, samoham vā cittam

samoham cittañ ti pajānāti, vītamoham vā cittañ vītamoham cittañ ti pajānāti, sañkhittam vā cittañ sañkhittam cittañ ti pajānāti, vikkhittam vā cittañ vikkhittam cittañ ti pajānāti, mahaggatam vā cittañ mahaggatam cittañ ti pajānāti, amahaggatam vā cittañ amahaggatam cittañ ti pajānāti, sauttaram vā cittañ sauttaram cittañ ti pajānāti, anuttaram vā cittañ anuttaram cittañ ti pajānāti, samāhitam vā cittañ samāhitam cittañ ti pajānāti, asamāhitam vā cittañ asamāhitam cittañ ti pajānāti, vimuttam vā cittañ vimuttam cittañ ti pajānāti, avimuttam vā cittañ avimuttam cittañ ti pajānāti.

iti ajjhattam vā citte cittānupassī viharati, bahiddhā vā citte cittānupassī viharati, ajjhattabahiddhā vā citte cittānupassī viharati. samudayadhammānupassī vā cittasmiñ viharati, vayadhammānupassī vā cittasmiñ viharati, samudayavaya-dhammānupassī vā cittasmiñ viharati. atthi cittañ ti vā pan'assa sati paccupaṭṭhitā hoti yāvad eva nāṇamattāya patissatimattāya. anissito ca viharati na ca kiñ ci loke upādiyati. evam kho bhikkhave bhikkhu citte cittānupassī viharati.

kathañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati pañcasu nīvaraṇesu. kathañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati pañcasu nīvaraṇesu.

idha bhikkhave bhikkhu santam vā ajjhattam kāmacchandañ atthi me ajjhattam kāmacchando ti pajānāti, asantam vā ajjhattam kāmacchandañ n' atthi me ajjhattam kāmacchando ti pajānāti. yathā ca anuppannassa kāmacchandassa uppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti, yathā ca uppannassa kāmacchandassa pahānañ hoti tañ ca pajānāti, yathā ca pahinassa kāmacchandassa āyatim anuppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti.

santam vā ajjhattam vyāpādañ atthi me ajjhattam vyāpādo ti pajānāti, asantam vā ajjhattam vyāpādañ n' atthi me ajjhattam vyāpādo ti pajānāti. yathā ca anuppannassa vyāpādassa uppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti, yathā ca uppannassa vyāpādassa pahānañ hoti tañ ca pajānāti, yathā ca pahinassa vyāpādassa āyatim anuppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti.

santam vā ajjhattam thīnamiddham atthi me ajjhattam thīnamiddhan ti pajānāti, . . . thīnamiddhassa āyatim anuppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti.

santam vā ajjhattam uddhaccakukkuccam atthi me ajjhattam

uddhaccakukkuccan ti pajānāti, . . . uddhaccakukkuccassa
āyatim anuppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti.

santam vā ajjhattam vicikiccham atthi me ajjhattam
vicikicchā ti pajānāti, . . . yathā ca pahināya vicikicchāya
āyatim anuppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti.

iti ajjhattam vā dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati,
bahiddhā vā dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati, ajjhatta-
bahiddhā vā dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati. samudaya-
dhammānupassī vā dhammesu viharati, vayadhammānupassī
vā dhammesu viharati, samudayavayadhammānupassī vā
dhammesu viharati. atthi dhammā ti vā pan' assa sati paccupaṭ-
ṭhitā hoti yāvad eva nāṇamattāya patissatimattāya. anissito
ca viharati na ca kiñ ci loke upādiyati. evam kho bhikkhave
bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati pañcasu
nīvaraṇesu.

puna ca param bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānu-
passī viharati pañcas' upādānakkhandhesu. kathañ ca
bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati pañcas'
upādānakkhandhesu. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu iti rūpam, iti
rūpassa samudayo, iti rūpassa atthagamo — iti vedanā, iti
vedanāya samudayo, iti vedanāya atthagamo — iti saññā,
iti saññāya samudayo, iti saññāya atthagamo — iti saṃkhārā,
iti saṃkhārāṇam¹ samudayo, iti saṃkhārāṇam atthagamo —
iti viññāṇam, iti viññāṇassa samudayo, iti viññāṇassa
atthagamo ti, iti ajjhattam vā dhammesu dhammānupassī
viharati, . . . evam kho bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dham-
mānupassī viharati pañcas' upādānakkhandhesu.

puna ca param bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānu-
passī viharati chasu ajjhattikabāhiresu āyatanesu. kathañ ca
bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati chasu
ajjhattikabāhiresu āyatanesu. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu
cakkhuñ ca pajānāti, rūpe ca pajānāti, yañ ca tadubhayam
paṭicca uppajjati samyojanam tañ ca pajānāti, yathā ca
anuppannassa samyojanassa uppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti,
yathā ca uppannassa samyojanassa pahānam hoti tañ ca
pajānāti, yathā ca pahināya samyojanassa āyatim anuppādo
hoti tañ ca pajānāti . . . sotañ ca pajānāti, sadde ca pajānāti . . .
pe . . . ghānañ ca pajānāti, gandhe ca pajānāti . . . pe . . . jivhañ

¹ Cerebralization of *n* after a *r* in the same word.

ca pajānāti, rase ca pajānāti . . . pe . . . kāyañ ca pajānāti, phoṭhabbe ca pajānāti . . . pe . . . manañ ca pajānāti, dhamme ca pajānāti, yañ ca tad ubhayam paṭicca uppajjati saṃyojanam tañ ca pajānāti, yathā ca anuppannassa saṃyojanassa uppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti, yathā ca uppannassa saṃyojanassa pahānam hoti tañ ca pajānāti, yathā ca pahinassa saṃyojanassa āyatim anuppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti. iti ajjhattam vā dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati, bahiddhā vā dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati, ajjhattabahiddhā vā dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati. samudayadhammānupassī vā dhammesu viharati, vayadhammānupassī vā dhammesu viharati, samudayavayadhammānupassī vā dhammesu viharati. atthi dhammā ti vā pan' assa sati paccupaṭhitā hoti yāvad eva nāṇamattāya patissatimattāya. anissito ca viharati na ca kiñ ci loke upādiyati. evam̄ kho bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati ajjhattikabāhiresu āyatanesu.

puna ca param bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati sattasu bojjhaṅgesu. kathañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati sattasu bojjhaṅgesu. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu santam vā ajjhattam satisambojjhaṅgam atthi me ajjhattam satisambojjhaṅgo ti pajānāti. asantam vā ajjhattam satisambojjhaṅgam n' atthi me ajjhattam satisambojjhaṅgo ti pajānāti. yathā ca anuppannassa satisambojjhaṅgassa uppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti, yathā ca uppannassa satisambojjhaṅgassa bhāvanāya pāripūri hoti tañ ca pajānāti. . . . santam vā ajjhattam dhammadvicayasambojjhaṅgam . . . pe . . . santam vā ajjhattam viriyasambojjhaṅgam . . . pe . . . santam vā ajjhattam pītisambojjhaṅgam . . . pe . . . santam vā ajjhattam passaddhisambojjhaṅgam . . . pe . . . santam vā ajjhattam samādhisambojjhaṅgam . . . pe . . . santam vā ajjhattam upekhāsambojjhaṅgam atthi me ajjhattam upekhāsambojjhaṅgo ti pajānāti. asantam vā ajjhattam upekhāsambojjhaṅgam n' atthi me ajjhattam upekhāsambojjhaṅgo ti pajānāti. yathā ca anuppannassa upekhāsambojjhaṅgassa uppādo hoti tañ ca pajānāti, yathā ca uppannassa upekhāsambojjhaṅgassa bhāvanāya pāripūri hoti tañ ca pajānāti. iti ajjhattam vā dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati, bahiddhā vā dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati, ajjhattabahiddhā vā dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati.

samudayadhammānupassī vā dhammesu viharati, vayadhammānupassī vā dhammesu viharati, samudayavayadhammānupassī vā dhammesu viharati. atthi dhammā ti vā pan'assa sati paccupaṭhitā hoti yāvad eva nānamattāya patissatimattāya. anissito ca viharati na ca kiñ ci loke upādiyati. evam kho bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati sattasu sambojjhaṅgesu.

puna ca param bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati catusu ariyasaccesu. kathañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhu dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati catusu ariyasaccesu. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu idam dukkhan ti yathābhūtam pajānāti, ayam dukkhasamudayo ti yathābhūtam pajānāti, ayam dukkhanirodho ti yathābhūtam pajānāti, ayam dukkhanirodhagāminī paṭipadā ti yathābhūtam pajānāti.

katamañ ca bhikkhave dukkham ariyasaccam. jāti pi dukkhā, jarā pi dukkhā, vyādhi pi dukkhā, maraṇam pi dukkham. sokaparidevadukkhadomanassupāyāsā pi dukkhā, yam p' iccham na labhati tam pi dukkham, saṃkhittena pañcupādānakkhandhā dukkhā....

katamañ ca bhikkhave dukkhasamudayam ariyasaccam. yā 'yam taṇhā ponobhavikā.... seyyathidam kāmataṇhā bhava-taṇhā vibhavataṇhā ...

katamañ ca bhikkhave dukkhanirodham ariyasaccam. yo tassā yeva taṇhāya asesavirāganirodho cāgo paṭinissaggo mutti anālayo ...

katamañ ca bhikkhave dukkhanirodhagāminipaṭipadā ariyasaccam. ayam eva ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo, seyyathidam sammādiṭṭhi sammāsaṃkappo sammāvācā sammākammanto sammājivo sammāvāyāmo sammāsati sammāsamādhi.

katamā ca bhikkhave sammādiṭṭhi. yam kho bhikkhave dukkhe nānam dukkhasamudaye nānam dukkhanirodhe nānam dukkhanirodhagāminiyā paṭipadāya nānam, ayam vuccati bhikkhave sammādiṭṭhi.

katamo ca bhikkhave sammāsaṃkappo. nekkhammasaṃkappo avyāpādasaṃkappo avihiṃsāsaṃkappo, ayam vuccati bhikkhave sammāsaṃkappo.

katamā ca bhikkhave sammāvācā. musāvādā veramañī, pisuṇāya vācāya veramañī, pharusāya vācāya veramañī, samphappalāpā veramañī, ayam vuccati bhikkhave sammāvācā.

katamo ca bhikkhave sammākammanto. pāṇātipātā vera-maṇī, adinnādānā veramaṇī, kāmesu micchācārā veramaṇī, ayam vuccati bhikkhave sammākammanto.

katamo ca bhikkhave sammājīvo. idha bhikkhave ariya-sāvako micchāājīvam pahāya sammājīvena jīvikam kappeti, ayam vuccati bhikkhave sammājīvo.

katamo ca bhikkhave sammāvāyāmo. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu anuppannānam pāpakānam akusalānam dhammānam anuppādāya chandaṁ janeti vāyamati, viriyam ārabhati, cittam paggañhāti padahati. uppannānam pāpakānam akusalānam dhammānam pahānāya chandaṁ janeti vāyamati, viriyam ārabhati, cittam paggañhāti padahati. anuppannānam kusalānam dhammānam uppādāya chandaṁ janeti vāyamati, viriyam ārabhati, cittam paggañhāti padahati. uppannānam kusalānam dhammānam thitiyā asammosāya bhiyyobhāvāya vepullāya bhāvanāya pāripūriyā chandaṁ janeti vāyamati, viriyam ārabhati, cittam paggañhāti padahati. ayam vuccati bhikkhave sammāvāyāmo.

katamā ca bhikkhave sammāsatī. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu kāye kāyānupassī viharati ātāpī sampajāno satimā vineyya loke abhijjhādomanassam, vedanāsu . . . pe . . . citte . . . pe . . . dhammesu dhammānupassī viharati ātāpī sampajāno satimā vineyya loke abhijjhādomanassam. ayam vuccati bhikkhave sammāsatī.

katamo ca bhikkhave sammāsamādhi. idha bhikkhave bhikkhu vivic' eva kāmehi vivicca akusalehi dhammehi savitakkam savicāram vivekajam pītisukham paṭhamajjhānam upasampajja viharati. vitakkavicārānam vūpasamā ajjhattam sampasādanānam cetaso ekodibhāvam avitakkam avicāram samādhijam pītisukham dutiyajjhānam upasampajja viharati. pītiyā ca virāgā upekhako viharati sato ca sampajāno, sukhañ ca kāyena patisamvedeti yan tam ariyā ācikkhanti : upekhako satimā sukhavihāri ti tatiyajjhānam upasampajja viharati. sukhassa ca pahānā dukkhassa ca pahānā pubb' eva somanas-sadomanassānam atthagamā adukkham asukham upekhāsatipārisuddhim catutthajjhānam upasampajja viharati. ayam vuccati bhikkhave sammāsamādhi.

idam vuccati bhikkhave dukkhanirodhagāminīpaṭipadā ariyasaccam.

Translate into Pali :—

1. Then the slave Kāka (thinking) : " this doctor is eating (present tense) emblic myrobalan and drinking water, there shouldn't be (*arah* with infinitive) anything bad (in it)," ate half an emblic myrobalan and drank water. (When he) had eaten (*khāyita*, the form is irregular) the half emblic myrobalan he brought (it) up right there. Then the slave Kāka said this to Jivaka Komārabhacca : " Shall I (*atthi me*) live (noun), teacher ? " " Don't be afraid, I say, Kāka, and you will be well. The king is irascible, that king might have me killed, therefore I don't go back." Having handed over Bhaddavatikā the she-elephant to Kāka he went to Rājagaha. In due course he approached Rājagaha (and) king Māgadha Seniya Bimbisāra. Having approached he informed this matter (acc.) to the king (dat.). " You did well, I say, Jivaka, that (you have) not gone back. Irascible (is) that king (and he) might have you killed."

Then king Pajjota, being well, sent a messenger into the presence of Jivaka : " Let Jivaka come, I shall give a boon."

2. Whom, however (*kho pana*), this assembly should despise, his reputation also would be diminished ; whose, however, reputation were diminished, his properties also would be diminished. (In the Pali of this " his " follows " also ", " reputation " and " properties " being placed first for emphasis.)

LESSON 28

" Middle " Conjugation

Special inflections of verbs, called " middle " or " reflexive " (*attanopada*), are occasionally used in place of the ordinary inflections (which are called " active " or " transitive " ¹; *parassapada*). They may be regarded as poetic forms rather than as a regular reflexive, the name applying literally only to the usage of cognate forms in other languages. They are very

¹ This translation does not distinguish the term from " transitive " in the narrower sense of " taking a patient " (*sakammaka*).

rare in prose, a little less rare in verse. The following reflexive forms are idiomatic in prose. Some forms found in verse are added in brackets.

Present tense (in place of the transitive terminations *ti* . . . *āma* the following reflexive terminations are reckoned : *te*, *ante*; *se*, *vhe*; *e*, *mhe* or *mhase*) :—

(*labhate*, "he obtains"—verse)

maññe, "I think," "I suppose," "no doubt," "as if"

ex. *devo maññe*, "I suppose (he is) a god," "just like a god" (note that *ti* is not used here)

bhane "I say!" (cf. Exercise 16)

(In the verse collections in the Canon, especially the *Jātaka*, a variety of "middle" forms will be found, e.g. 2nd singular *labhase*).

Imperative tense (*tam*, *antam*; *ssu*, *vho*; *e*, (*ā*)*mase*) :—

labhatam, "let him obtain!"

bhāsassu, "speak!" (this word is fairly common)

samvidahassu (*dhā*), "organize!"

mantavho, "take counsel!"

Optative tense (*etha*, *eram*; *etho*, *eyyavho*; *eyyam*,¹ *eyyāmase* or (*ā*)*mase*) :—

jāyetha, "he would be born," "it would arise"

āgametha, "he might come"

labhetha, "he should obtain"

chijjeram, "they would be cut" (by themselves), "they would break" (e.g. straps)

(*vademase* (in verse), "we would speak").

Aorist tense (*ttha* or *tha*, *re*; *ttho*, *vham*; *a*, *mhase* or *mase*) :—

sandittha, "it flowed" (*sand*)

abhāsittha, "he spoke" (with augment)

akampittha, "it trembled," "it quaked" (*kamp*)

abhiramittha, "he enjoyed," "he took pleasure in" (*ram*)

pucchittho, "you asked"

(*karomase* (in verse), "we did").

¹ It is alleged that only *eyyāmi* is the 1st singular *parassapada* termination—doubtful.

[The present participle in *māna* is sometimes called reflexive. Its use, however, is hardly to be distinguished¹ from that of the form in *ant*, and it is fairly frequent (far more so than the above reflexive inflections).]

All the above are active. The passive reflexive is extremely rare. Examples :—

abhihariyittha,² "it was brought," "it was presented"
paññāyittha, "it was discerned"

(the 3rd plural used in exactly parallel sentences, however, is *paññāyimsu*).

A survey of the usage of "reflexive" forms in Pali, and particularly in the *Dīgha*, leads to the conclusion that the shade of meaning they carry is simply a poetic, dramatic or elevated one, adding emphasis or dignity: note especially *bhāsassu* and the slightly pompous *bhāne*.

Denominative Conjugation

In principle any root can be used as a verb by adding conjugational suffixes. Other stems, such as noun stems, and even onomatopoeic elements, can also be used as verbs if required. The verbs thus derived are called denominative, or more exactly "word used as a root" (*dhāturiūpakaśadda*). They are usually conjugated according to the seventh conjugation (substituting the suffix *e/aya*, or adding *ya* to the stem), sometimes according to the first conjugation. They are rare except in poetry or exaggerated speech.

Examples :—

Noun stem, etc.

Denominative verb, 3rd singular
present

sukha

sukheti, "he is happy"

tīra

tīreti, "he accomplishes," "he finishes" (e.g. business), lit.
" (reaches) the shore (of)"

¹ It is favoured by certain verbs, some of which (*labh*, *sand*, *bhās*) are used with reflexive inflections, and it is specially associated with the passive.

² Variant readings :—*haryittha*, *harayittha*, and *-hār-* (latter causative).

<i>udāna</i>	<i>udāneti</i> , "he speaks with exaltation," "he speaks joyfully"
<i>ussukka</i> (neuter : "eagerness," "impatience")	<i>ussukkati</i> , "he is eager," "he is impatient"
<i>gala-gala</i>	<i>gaḷagalaṭayati</i> , "it pours down" (rain) (onomatopoeic : <i>ga-la-ga-la</i> imitating large drops of water beating down on the earth, repetition suggesting quantity)
<i>udāna</i>	Aorist of denominative <i>udānesi</i>
<i>dukkha</i>	Causative of denominative <i>dukkhāpeti</i> , "he makes unhappy"

Fourth Conjugation

The fourth or (*s*)*su* conjugation (*svādi gāṇa*) includes only one root at all frequently used. Moreover that root, (*s*)*su*, itself usually follows the fifth conjugation (> *sunāti*, cf. Lesson 15). The fourth conjugation has a present stem formed with the suffix *no*. From the root (*s*)*su*, "to hear," we may have :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	(<i>sunoti</i>)	(<i>sunonti</i> ? ?— hypothetical)
2nd person	(<i>sunosi</i>)	(<i>sunotha</i>)
1st person	(<i>sunomi</i>)	(<i>sunoma</i>)

The root *sak* may be classed here (*sak* + *no* > *sakko* by assimilation), though it is equally convenient to regard it as sixth conjugation : *sak(k)* + *o* > *sakko* (cf. Lesson 6). Likewise the root *ap* or *ap(p)* may be classed here (*ap* + *no* > *appo*).

Of (*s*)*su* only the imperative 2nd singular *sunohi* according to the fourth conjugation is found in the *Dīgha Nikāya*, some forms of the present tense being found only (and very rarely) in other Canonical books.

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>ati-(k)kam</i> (I)	<i>atikkamati</i>	pass over
<i>anu-pa-gam</i> (I)	<i>anupagacchati</i> (sic ¹)	amalgamate with (accusative)
<i>anu-pa-i</i> (I)	<i>anupeti</i> (sic ¹)	coalesce with (accusative)
<i>adhi-o-gāh</i> (I)	<i>ajjhogāhati</i> (also means)	plunge into (Gerund : <i>-etvā</i>)
<i>ava-(t)thā</i> (I)	<i>avatīthati</i>	remain
<i>ava-sis</i> (III)	<i>avasissati</i>	remain, be left over
<i>upa-dah</i> (I)	<i>upadahati</i>	torment, worry
<i>o-tar</i> (I)	<i>otarati</i>	pass down, collate (causative = check)
<i>ci</i> (V)	<i>(passive cīyati</i> = be piled up, be built up)	
<i>ni-khaṇ</i> (I)	<i>nikhaṇati</i>	bury
<i>(p)paṭi-(k)kus</i> (I)	<i>paṭikkosati</i>	decry, criticize (in bad sense)
<i>(p)paṭi-u(d)-tar</i> (I)	<i>paccuttarati</i>	come (back) out (after bathing)
<i>(p)paṭi-lab</i> (I)	<i>paṭilabhati</i>	obtain, acquire
<i>(p)paṭi-vi-nī</i> (I)	<i>paṭivineti</i>	dispel
<i>(p)paṭi-saṁ-cikkh</i> (I)	<i>paṭisamcikkhati</i>	reflect, consider
<i>pari-vis</i> (I*)	<i>parivisati</i>	serve (with food)
<i>vi-sudh</i> (III)	<i>visujjhati</i>	become purified
<i>saṁ-yam</i> (I)	<i>saṁyamati</i>	control oneself
<i>saṁ-vatt</i> (I)	<i>saṁvattati</i>	lead to (dative)
<i>saṁ-(k)kam</i> (I)	<i>saṁkamati</i>	pass into
<i>saṁ-kilis</i> (III)	<i>saṁkilissati</i>	become defiled
<i>sand</i> (I)	<i>sandati</i>	flow
<i>saṁ-(d)dis</i>	causative (also means)	
<i>sev</i> (I)	<i>sevati</i>	review indulge in, pursue

¹ A variant reading *anupigacchati* suggests *anu-(a)pi-gam*, also *anu-(a)pi-i* (there is a prefix *api* or *pi* meaning "over", "covered").

Nouns :—

<i>abhijāti</i> (fem.)	class of birth
<i>abhiññā</i>	insight
<i>āgamo</i>	(also means) body of doctrine, tradition (and the p.p. <i>āgata</i> likewise may refer to the handing down, receiving, of such a tradition)
<i>ādi</i> (masc.)	beginning, opening
<i>ādhipateyyam</i>	lordship, supremacy
<i>āvāso</i>	living in, dwelling
<i>ottappam</i>	shame, fear of blame
<i>karuṇā</i>	compassion
<i>kasirām</i>	difficulty
<i>kilamatho</i>	tiring, wearying, weariness
<i>gattam</i>	limb
<i>gocaro</i>	pasture, territory, proper place, range
<i>caraṇam</i>	conduct, good conduct
<i>thāmo</i>	vigour
<i>nadikā</i>	stream
<i>nāgo</i>	elephant
<i>nītthā</i>	conclusion
<i>niyati</i> (fem.)	Fate, Destiny
<i>pakkhandikā</i>	dysentery
<i>pajā</i>	the creation, the created universe ("created" according to the Brah- manical tradition)
<i>paṭilābho</i>	acquisition
<i>pabbajito</i>	one who has gone forth (left the world)
<i>pabbajjā</i>	going forth
<i>pamāṇam</i>	measure, size
<i>parakkamo</i>	courage, valour
<i>pariṇāmo</i>	digestion
<i>pariyosānam</i>	ending, conclusion
<i>parivatṭam</i>	circle
<i>pātimokkho</i>	liberation
<i>mātikā</i>	matrix, notes (for remembering doctrine)
<i>Māro</i>	the god of death and passion (leading to rebirth)

<i>muditā</i>	sympathetic joy (joy at the well-being of others), sympathy, gladness
<i>mettā</i>	love (only in the spiritual and non-sexual sense), kindness, loving-kindness, benevolence, goodwill, friendliness
<i>yittham</i> (p.p. <i>yaj</i> (I))	sacrifice, offering
<i>lohitam</i>	blood
<i>vajjam</i>	fault
<i>vidū</i> (masc.)	knower
<i>vyañjanam</i>	expression (speech : contrasted with meaning : <i>attho</i>), sentence
<i>saṅghāti</i> (fem.)	cloak
<i>sabbattatā</i>	non-discrimination ("all = self-ness"), unselfishness
<i>sampajaññam</i>	consciousness
<i>sambodho</i>	enlightenment
<i>sukhallikā</i>	pleasure, enjoyment
<i>suttam</i>	(also means) (a record of a) dialogue, (eventually the entire) collection of dialogues (of the Buddha made by his followers)
<i>sobham</i>	pit
<i>hiri</i> (fem.)	modesty, self-respect, conscience
<i>hutam</i>	oblation

Adjectives :—

<i>accha</i>	clear, bright, sparkling
<i>acchariya</i>	surprising
<i>anariya</i>	barbarian
<i>anupādisesa</i>	with no attachment remaining
<i>anuyoga</i>	practising
<i>abbhuta</i>	wonderful, marvellous
<i>avasa</i>	powerless
<i>āvila</i>	turbid, muddy
<i>odaka</i> (fem. <i>-ikā</i>)	having water
<i>-karaṇa</i> (fem. <i>-ī</i>)	making
<i>damma</i>	trainable, educable

<i>dassāvin</i>	seeing, who would see
<i>pabālha</i>	violent
<i>pamāṇakata</i>	measurable, finite
<i>piṭāsita</i>	thirsty
<i>pothujjanika</i>	common (<i>puthu</i> + <i>jano</i> + (<i>n</i>) <i>ika</i>)
<i>maddava</i>	tender
<i>yasassin</i>	reputable, respected
<i>likhita</i>	polished
<i>luṭita</i>	stirred up
<i>vippasanna</i>	very clear
<i>vyāpajjha</i>	violent, malevolent
<i>sabbāvant</i>	all-inclusive, whole
<i>sambādha</i>	confined
<i>sahagata</i>	charged with, suffused with
<i>sāta</i>	sweet
<i>sīta</i>	cool
<i>su-patittha</i>	having good beaches (stream : for getting water to drink)
<i>setaka</i>	clear, clean

Past Participles :—

<i>abhisambuddha</i> (<i>abhi-</i> <i>sam-budh</i>)	illuminated (fig.)
<i>avasiṭṭha</i> (<i>ava-sis</i>)	left over, remaining
<i>upacita</i> (<i>upa-ci</i> (V))	accumulated
<i>gutta</i> (<i>gup</i>)	protected, guarded
<i>paccājāta</i> ((<i>p</i>) <i>pati-ā-</i> <i>jan</i> (III))	reborn
<i>parinibbuta</i> (<i>pari-</i> <i>ni(r)-vā</i>)	attained extinction, attained liberation
<i>laddha</i> (<i>labh</i>)	got, obtained
<i>samvuta</i> (<i>sam-var</i> (I))	controlled
<i>samhita</i> (<i>sam-dhā</i>)	joined, connected

Gerunds :—

<i>accādhāya</i> (<i>ati-ā-dhā</i>)	putting on top of
<i>nahatvā</i> (<i>nhā</i> (III))	having bathed (also written <i>nhātvā</i>)

Indeclinables :—

<i>ativiya</i>	very much
<i>avidūre</i>	not far, near
<i>majjhe</i>	in the middle
<i>sabbadhi</i>	everywhere

EXERCISE 28

Passages for reading :—

1. atha kho bhagavā pubbañhasamayaṁ nivāsetvā patta-civaram ādāya Vesālim piṇḍāya pāvisi, Vesāliyam piṇḍāya caritvā pacchābhattam piṇḍapātapaṭikkanto nāgāpalokitam Vesālim apaloketvā āyasmantam Ānandaṁ āmantesi : idam pacchimakam Ānanda tathāgatassa Vesālidassanam bhavissati, āyām' Ānanda yena Bhaṇḍagāmo ten' upasam̄kamissāmā ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paccassosi. atha kho bhagavā mahatā bhikkhusamghena saddhim yena Bhaṇḍagāmo tad avasari. tatra sudam bhagavā Bhaṇḍagāme viharati.

tatra kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : catunnam bhikkhave dhammānam ananubodhā appaṭivedhā evam idam dīgham addhānam sandhāvitam saṃsaritam mamañ c' eva tumhākañ ca : katamesam catunnam. ariyassa bhikkhave sīlassa ananubodhā appaṭivedhā evam idam dīgham addhānam sandhāvitam saṃsaritam mamañ c' eva tumhākañ ca. ariyassa bhikkhave samādhissa ananubodhā appaṭivedhā evam idam dīgham addhānam sandhāvitam saṃsaritam mamañ c' eva tumhākañ ca. ariyāya bhikkhave paññāya ananubodhā appaṭivedhā evam idam dīgham addhānam sandhāvitam saṃsaritam mamañ c' eva tumhākañ ca. ariyāya bhikkhave vimuttiyā ananubodhā appaṭivedhā evam idam dīgham addhānam sandhāvitam saṃsaritam mamañ c' eva tumhākañ ca. tayidam bhikkhave ariyam sīlam anubuddham paṭividdham, ariyo samādhi anubuddho paṭividdho, ariyā paññā anubuddhā paṭividdhā, ariyā vimutti anubuddhā paṭividdhā, ucchinnā bhavatañhā

khīṇā bhavanetti, n' atthi dāni punabbhavo ti. idam avoca bhagavā, idam vatvā sugato athāparam etad avoca satthā :—

sīlam samādhi paññā ca vimutti ca anuttarā,
anubuddhā ime dhammā Gotamena yasassinā.

iti Buddho abhiññāya dhammam akkhāsi bhikkhūnam,¹
dukkhass' antakaro satthā cakkhumā parinibbuto ti.

tatrā pi sudaṁ bhagavā Bhañdagāme viharanto etad eva bahulaṁ bhikkhūnam dhammim kathaṁ karoti : iti sīlam iti samādhi iti paññā, sīlaparibhāvito samādhi mahapphalo hoti mahānisam̄so, samādhiparibhāvitā paññā mahapphalā hoti mahānisam̄sā, paññāparibhāvitam cittam sammad eva āsavehi vimuccati, seyyathidam kāmāsavā bhavāsavā diṭṭhāsavā avijjāsavā ti.

atha kho bhagavā Bhañdagāme yathābhīrantam viharitvā āyasmantam Ānandam āmantesi : āyām' Ānanda yena Hatthigāmo . . . pe . . . Ambagāmo . . . Jambugāmo . . . yena Bhoganagaram ten' upasam̄kamissāmā ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paccassosi. atha kho bhagavā mahatā bhikkhusam̄ghena saddhim yena Bhoganagaram tad avasari.

tatra sudaṁ bhagavā Bhoganagare viharati Ānande cetiye. tatra kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : cattāro me bhikkhave mahāpadese desessāmi, tam suṇātha sādhukam manasikarotha bhāsissāmī ti. evam bhante ti kho te bhikkhū bhagavato paccassosum. bhagavā etad avoca : idha bhikkhave bhikkhu evam vadeyya : sammukhā me tam āvuso bhagavato sutam sammukhā paṭiggahitam ayam dhammo ayam vinayo idam satthu sāsanān ti, tassa bhikkhave bhikkhuno bhāsitam n' eva abhinanditabbam na paṭikkositabbam. anabhinanditvā appaṭikkositvā tāni padavyañjanāni sādhukam uggahetvā sutte otāretabbāni vinaye sandassetabbāni. tāni ce sutte otāriyamānāni vinaye sandassiyamānāni na c' eva sutte otaranti na vinaye sandissanti, niṭṭham ettha gantabbam : addhā idam na c' eva tassa bhagavato vacanam, imassa ca bhikkhuno duggahītan ti, iti h' etam bhikkhave chaḍdeyyātha. tāni ce sutte otāriyamānāni vinaye sandassiyamānāni sutte c' eva otaranti vinaye ca sandissanti, niṭṭham ettha gantabbam :

¹ Metrical shortening.

addhā idam tassa bhagavato vacanam imassa ca bhikkhuno suggahītan ti. idam bhikkhave paṭhamam mahāpadesam dhāreyyātha. idha pana bhikkhave bhikkhu evam vadeyya : amukasmim nāma āvāse saṃgho viharati satthero sapāmokkho. tassa me saṃghassa sammukhā sutam sammukhā paṭiggahitam, ayam dhammo ayam vinayo . . . addhā idam tassa bhagavato vacanam, tassa ca saṃghassa suggahītan ti. idam bhikkhave dutiyam mahāpadesam dhāreyyātha. idha pana bhikkhave bhikkhu evam vadeyya : amukasmim nāma āvāse sambahulā therā bhikkhū viharanti bahussutā āgatāgamā dhammadharā vinayadharā mātikādharā. tesam me therānam sammukhā sutam sammukhā paṭiggahitam, ayam dhammo ayam vinayo . . . idam bhikkhave tatiyam mahāpadesam dhāreyyātha. idha pana bhikkhave bhikkhu evam vadeyya : amukasmim nāma āvāse eko thero bhikkhu viharati bahussuto āgatāgamo dhammadharo vinayadharo mātikādharo. tassa me therassa sammukhā sutam sammukhā paṭiggahitam ayam dhammo ayam vinayo . . . idam bhikkhave catuttham mahāpadesam dhāreyyāthā ti. ime kho bhikkhave cattāro mahāpade dhāreyyāthā ti . . .

atha kho bhagavā Bhoganagare yathābhīrantam viharitvā āyasmantam Ānandaṃ āmantesi : āyām' Ānanda yena Pāvā¹ ten' upasam̄kamissāmā ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paccassosi. atha kho bhagavā mahatā bhikkhusam-ghena saddhim yena Pāvā tad avasari. tatra sudaṇi bhagavā Pāvāyam viharati Cundassa kammāraputtassa ambavane. assosi kho Cundo kammāraputto : bhagavā kira Pāvam anuppatto Pāvāyam viharati mayham ambavane ti. atha kho Cundo kammāraputto yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantam nisidi, ekaman-tam nisinnam kho Cundam kammāraputtam bhagavā dham-miyā kathāya sandassesi samādapesi samuttejesi sampahaṃsesi. atha kho Cundo kammāraputto bhagavatā dhammiyā kathāya sandassito samādapito samuttejito sampahaṃsito bhagavantam etad avoca : adhivāsetu me bhante bhagavā svātanāya bhattam saddhim bhikkhusamghenā ti. adhivāsesi bhagavā tunhi-bhāvena. atha kho Cundo kammāraputto bhagavato adhi-

¹ Capital of the southern Malla republic, about 30 leagues north-west of Vesālī in the foothills of the Himālaya.

vāsanam viditvā, uṭṭhāy' āsanā bhagavantam abhivādetvā padakkhiṇam katvā pakkāmi. atha kho Cundo kammāraputto tassā rattiyā accayena sake nivesane pañītam khādaniyam bhojaniyam paṭiyādāpetvā pahūtañ ca sūkaramaddavam bhagavato kālam ārocāpesi : kālo bhante niṭṭhitam bhattan ti. atha kho bhagavā pubbañhasamayaṁ nivāsetvā pattacīvaram ādāya saddhim bhikkhusamghena yena Cundassa kammāraputt-tassa nivesanam ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā paññatte āsane nisīdi, nisajja kho bhagavā Cundaṁ kammāraputtam āmantesi : yan te Cunda sūkaramaddavam paṭiyattam, tena mām parivisa, yaṁ pan' aññam khādaniyam bhojaniyam paṭiyattam, tena bhikkhusamgham parivisā ti. evam bhante ti kho Cundo kammāraputto bhagavato paṭissutvā, yaṁ ahosi sūkaramaddavam paṭiyattam, tena bhagavantam parivisi, yaṁ pan' aññam khādaniyam bhojaniyam paṭiyattam tena bhikkhusamgham parivisi. atha kho bhagavā Cundaṁ kam-māraputtam āmantesi : yan te Cunda sūkaramaddavam avasiṭṭham, tam sobbe nikhaṇāhi nāhan tam Cunda passāmi sadevake loke samārake sabrahmake sassamaṇabrahmaṇiyā pajāya sadevamanussāya yassa tam paribhuttam sammā-pariṇāmaṁ gaccheyya aññatra tathāgatassā ti. evam bhante ti kho Cundo kammāraputto bhagavato paṭissutvā, yaṁ ahosi sūkaramaddavam avasiṭṭham tam sobbe nikhaṇitvā, yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantaṁ nisīdi, ekamantaṁ nisinnam kho Cundaṁ kammāraputtam bhagavā dhammiyā kathāya sandas-setvā samādapetvā samuttejetvā sampahamsetvā uṭṭhāy' āsanā pakkāmi.

atha kho bhagavato Cundassa kammāraputtassa bhattam bhuttavissa kharo ābādho uppajji lohitapakkhandikā pabālhā vedanā vattanti māraṇantikā. tā sudam bhagavā sato sampajāno adhivāsesi avihaññamāno. atha kho bhagavā āyasmantam Ānandaṁ āmantesi : āyām' Ānanda yena Kusinārā ten' upasam̄kamissāmā ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paccassosi.

atha kho bhagavā maggā okkamma yen' aññataram ruk-khamūlam ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā āyasmantam Ānandaṁ āmantesi : iṅgha me tvam Ānanda catugguṇam saṅghāṭim paññāpehi, kilanto 'smi Ānanda, nisidissāmī ti.

evaṁ bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paṭissutvā catugguṇam saṅghāṭim paññāpesi. nisidi bhagavā paññatte āsane, nisajja kho bhagavā āyasmantam Ānandam āmantesi, iṅgha me tvam Ānanda pāniyam āhara, pipāsito 'smi, Ānanda, pivissāmī ti. evam vutte āyasmā Ānando bhagavantam etad avoca : idāni bhante pañcamattāni sakaṭasatāni atikkantāni, tam cakkacchinnam udakam parittam luṭitam āvilam sandati. ayam bhante Kakutthā nadī avidūre acchodikā sātodiṭkā sātodiṭkā setakā supatitthā ramaṇiyā. ettha bhagavā pāniyañ ca pivissati, gattāni ca sītam karissati ti. dutiyam pi kho bhagavā āyasmantam Ānandam āmantesi : iṅgha me tvam Ānanda pāniyam āhara, . . . gattāni ca sītam karissati ti. tatiyam pi kho bhagavā āyasmantam Ānandam āmantesi : iṅgha me tvam Ānanda pāniyam āhara, pipāsito 'smi Ānanda, pivissāmī ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paṭissutvā pattam gaheṭvā yena sā nadikā ten' upasam̄kami. atha kho sā nadikā cakkacchinnā parittā luṭitā āvilā sandamānā āyasmante Ānande upasam̄kamante acchā vippasannā anāvilā sandittha. atho kho āyasmato Ānandassa etad ahosi : acchariyam vata bho, abbhutam vata bho, tathāgatassa mahiddhikatā mahānubhāvatā. ayam hi sā nadikā cakkacchinnā parittā luṭitā āvilā sandamānā, mayi upasam̄kamante acchā vippasannā anāvilā sandatī ti. pattenā pāniyam ādāya yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam etad avoca : acchariyam bhante abbhutam bhante tathāgatassa mahiddhikatā mahānubhāvatā. idāni sā bhante nadikā cakkacchinnā parittā luṭitā āvilā sandamānā, mayi upasam̄kamante acchā vippasannā anāvilā sandittha. pivatu bhagavā pāniyam, pivatu sugato pāniyan ti. atha kho bhagavā pāniyam apāyi.

* * *

atha kho bhagavā mahatā bhikkhusaṅghena saddhim yena Kakutthā nadī ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā Kakuttham nadim ajjhogāhetvā nahātvā ca pivitvā ca paccuttaritvā yena Ambavanam ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā āyasmantam Cundakam āmantesi : iṅgha me tvam Cundaka catugguṇam saṅghāṭim paññāpehi, kilanto 'smi Cundaka, nipajjissāmī ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Cundaka bhagavato paṭissutvā

catugguṇam samghāṭim paññāpesi. atha kho bhagavā dak-khiṇena passena sīhaseyyaṇ kappesi, pāde pādaṇ accādhāya, sato sampajāno uṭṭhānasaññaṇ manasikaritvā. āyasmā pana Cundako tatth' eva bhagavato purato nisīdi.

atha kho bhagavā āyasmantam Ānandaṁ āmantesi : siyā kho pan' Ānanda Cundassa kammāraputtassa ko ci vippaṭisāram upadaheyya : tassa te āvuso Cunda alābhā, tassa te dulladdham, yassa te tathāgato pacchimam piṇḍapātam bhuñjitvā parinibbuto ti. Cundassa Ānanda kammāraputtassa evam vippaṭisāro paṭivinetabbo : tassa te āvuso lābhā, tassa te suladdham, yassa te tathāgato pacchimam piṇḍapātam bhuñjitvā parinibbuto. sammukhā me tam āvuso Cunda bhagavato sutam sammukhā paṭiggahitam, dve 'me piṇḍapātā samasamaphalā samasamavipākā ativiya aññehi piṇḍapātehi mahapphalatarā ca mahānisamsatarā ca. katame dve. yañ ca piṇḍapātam bhuñjitvā tathāgato anuttaram sammāsambodhim abhisambujhati, yañ ca piṇḍapātam bhuñjitvā tathāgato anupādisesāya nibbānadhadhātuyā parinibbāyati. ime dve piṇḍapātā samasamaphalā samasamavipākā ativiya aññehi piṇḍapātehi mahapphalatarā ca mahānisamsatarā ca. āyusam-vattanikam āyasmatā Cundena kammāraputtena kammam upacitam, vanṇasamvattanikam āyasmatā Cundena kammāraputtena kammam upacitam, sukhasamvattanikam āyasmatā Cundena kammāraputtena kammam upacitam, yasasamvattanikam āyasmatā Cundena kammāraputtena kammam upacitan ti. Cundassa Ānanda kammāraputtassa evam vippaṭisāro paṭivinetabbo ti. atha kho bhagavā etam attham viditvā tāyam velāyam imam udānam udānesi :—

dadato puññam pavaḍḍhati, saṃyamato veram na ciyati,
kusalo ca jahāti pāpakam, rāga<d>dosakhayā¹ sa
nibbuto ti.

2. cattāro iddhipādā. idh' āvuso bhikkhu chandasamādhipadhānasaṃkhārasamannāgataṇ iddhipādaṇ bhāveti. citta-

¹ The metre requires that we give this word the rhythm - - - ~ ~ -, hence we may read (*d*)*dosa*- and *khayā*.

samādhipadhānasamkhārasamannāgataṁ iddhipādaṁ bhāveti. viriyasamādhipadhānasamkhārasamannāgataṁ iddhipādaṁ bhāveti. vimamsāsamādhipadhānasamkhārasamannāgataṁ iddhipādaṁ bhāveti.

3. pañc' indriyāni. saddhindriyam, viriyindriyam, satindriyam, samādhindriyam, paññindriyam.

4. cattāri balāni. viriyabalam, satibalam, samādhibalam, paññābalam.

5. satta balāni. saddhābalam, viriyabalam, hiribalam, ottapabalam, satibalam, samādhibalam, paññābalam.

6. idha mahārāja tathāgato loke uppajjati, araham sammā-sambuddho vijjācaranāsampanno sugato lokavidū anuttaro purisadammasārathi satthā devamanussānam buddho bhagavā. so imam lokam sadevakam samārakam sabrahmakam sasamaṇabrahmaṇīm pajam sadevamanussam sayam abhiññā¹ sacchikatvā pavedeti. so dhammam deseti ādikalyāṇam majjhekalyāṇam pariyośānakalyāṇam sāttham savyañjanam, kevalaparipuṇṇam parisuddham brahmacariyam pakāseti.

tam dhammam sunāti gahapati vā gahapatiputto vā aññatarasmiṇ vā kule paccājāto. so tam dhammam sutvā tathāgate saddham paṭilabhati. so tena saddhāpaṭilābhena samannāgato iti paṭisamcikkhati : sambādho gharāvāso rājopatho, abbhokāso pabbajjā. na idam sukaram agaram ajjhāvasatā ekantaparipuṇṇam ekantaparisuddham samkhali-khitam brahmacariyam caritum. yan nūnāham kesamassum ohāretvā kāsāyāni vatthāni acchādetvā agārasmā anagāriyam pabbajeyyan ti. so aparena samayena appam vā bhogakkhandham pahāya mahantam vā bhogakkhandham pahāya, appam vā ñātiparivaṭṭam pahāya mahantam vā ñātiparivaṭṭam pahāya, kesamassum ohāretvā kāsāyāni vatthāni acchādetvā agārasmā anagāriyam pabbajati.

evam pabbajito samāno pātimokkhasamvarasamvuto viharati ācāragocarasampanno aṇumattesu vajjesu bhayadas-sāvī samādāya sikkhati sikkhāpadesu kāyakammavacīkammena samannāgato kusalena parisuddhājivo sīlasampanno indriyesu guttadvāro satisampajaññena samannāgato santuṭṭho.

¹ Gerund, cf. footnote at beginning of Exercise 22.

7. so mettāsahagatena cetasā ekam disam pharitvā viharati, tathā dutiyam, tathā tatiyam, tathā catuttham. iti uddham adho tiriym sabbadhi sabbattatāya sabbāvantam lokam mettāsahagatena cetasā vipulena mahaggatena appamāñena averena¹ avyāpajjhena pharitvā viharati. seyyathā pi Vāsetṭha balavā sañkhadhamo appakasiren' eva catuddisā viññāpeyya, evam bhāvitāya kho Vāsetṭha mettāya cetovimuttiyā yam pamānakataṁ kammam na tam tatrāvasissati na tam tatrāvatiṭṭhati. ayam pi kho Vāsetṭha brahmānam¹ sahavyatāya maggo. puna ca param Vāsetṭha bhikkhu karuṇāsahagatena cetasā . . . pe . . . muditāsahagatena cetasā . . . pe . . . upekhā-sahagatena cetasā ekam disam pharitvā viharati, . . . evam bhāvitāya kho Vāsetṭha upekhāya cetovimuttiyā yam pamānakataṁ kammam na tam tatrāvasissati na tam tatrāvatiṭṭhati. ayam pi kho Vāsetṭha brahmānam sahavyatāya maggo.

Translate into Pali :—

(Three Doctrines)

These two (put first, for emphasis) extremes, monks, should not be pursued by one who has gone forth. Which two ? This (*ayam*), which (put relative first) (is) among passions practising the-enjoyment-of-passions, inferior, vulgar, common, barbarian, not-connected-with-welfare, and this, which (is) devoted-to-weariness-of-oneself (*attan*), unhappy, barbarian, not-connected-with-welfare. Monks, not having gone to (-*gamma*) both these (put first) extremes, the intermediate way, illuminated by the thus-gone, making-an-eye (-*karana*), making-knowledge, leads to calm, to insight, to enlightenment, to liberation. And which, monks, (is) that intermediate way illuminated by the thus-gone . . . to liberation ? It (*ayam*) (is) just the excellent way having eight factors, as follows : right-theory,² right-intention, right-speech, right-work, right-livelihood, right-exercise, right-self-possession, right-concentration.

Makkhali Gosāla³ said this to me : “ O great king, there is no cause, there is no condition, for the defilement of beings.

¹ Sometimes when the stem of a word contains the letter *r* a following *n* in a suffix or inflection is “ cerebralised ” to *ñ*.

² *sammā* = right(ly) is used as a prefix to nouns as well as to verbs.

³ The Ajīvaka leader : see first footnote in Exercise 21.

From-no-cause-(and)-no-condition beings are defiled. There is no cause, there is no condition, for the purification of beings. From-no-cause-(and)-no-condition beings are purified. There is no self-making (*-kāro*), there is no other-making, there is no making-by-man. There is no strength, there is no energy, there is no vigour-of-man, there is no courage-of-man. All beings, all life (plural), all living beings, all souls, powerless, without-strength, without-energy, changed-in-nature-by-the-combinations-of-Fate, experience happiness-and-unhappiness in the six classes of birth."

Ajita Kesakambalin¹ said this to me : " O great king, there is no (merit in) giving (*dinnam*),² there is no sacrifice, there is no oblation. There is no fruit, result, of actions (which are) well-done-(or)-ill-done. There is no other world. There is no mother, there is no father, there are (use singular) no beings transmigrating. There are (singular) no priests and philosophers in the world (who have) rightly-gone, (who are) rightly-practising, who, having themselves known, observed this world and the other world make (it) known. This man is-compounded-of-the-four-elements. When he dies, the earth coalesces with, amalgamates with, the earth-substance, the water coalesces with, amalgamates with, the water-substance, the heat coalesces with, amalgamates with, the heat-substance, the air coalesces with, amalgamates with, the air-substance, the faculties pass into space... Fools and wise men (after = ablative) the splitting up of the body are annihilated, perish utterly, are not after death."

¹ A Lokāyata ("naturalism": materialism) philosopher contemporary with the Buddha. His doctrine as given here agrees as far as it goes with that of the classical *Lokāyata Sūtra* of "Bṛhaspati", but does not state the aim of the school, which is "happiness" (*sukham*), of course in this life. On this and other philosophical schools of the time of the origin of Buddhism see the essay : "On the relationships between early Buddhism and other contemporary systems," *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, London, 1956, where an attempt is made to define the original doctrines of Buddhism in the light of these relationships.

² *dinnam*, given (thing), giving, almsgiving, is here used "pregnantly" (a kind of metonymy not uncommon in Pali) to refer to the giving which is understood, by the Brahmanical priests and the Buddhists, as a meritorious action leading to well-being of the giver, not to the mere everyday action.

LESSON 29

Intensive Conjugation

A special conjugation (cf. the causative as another special or "secondary" conjugation) is very occasionally used to mean that the action of the verb is done very strongly or frequently, or that the state signified is severe. It is called the "intensive" conjugation.¹ Few intensives are idiomatic in prose, except for an unusual emphasis (as to say : "he is exceedingly stupid"). In the intensive the inflections are those of the first conjugation, but the root is reduplicated : a sometimes stronger form (always a long syllable) of the root being prefixed. Gutturals reduplicate as palatals :—

(k)kam cankamati he walks up and down, he walks about
(this is commonly used of taking exercise)

—present participle *cañkamant*.

A complete conjugation is possible. E.g. aorist intensive 3rd plural from *anu-(k)kam* *anucankamimsu*, "they followed up and down."

Conditional Tense

The conditional ² (*kālātipatti*) tense is rarely used, though it appears regularly when a false or impossible hypothesis (in the view of the speaker, and usually of the hearer also) is stated. It is formed from the future stem with inflections of the aorist type (cf. the aorist of (*d*)*dis*, Lesson 11), and the augment is used. Unlike the aorist, the conditional has the augment regularly except when there is a prefix :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>abhavissa</i> (or -ssā) " if it were "	<i>abhavissamsi</i>
2nd person	<i>abhavissa</i>	<i>abhavissatha</i>
1st person	<i>abhavissam</i>	<i>abhavissāma</i>

¹ The medieval Pali grammars do not recognize this as a separate conjugation, classing the forms simply as irregular verbs of the ordinary conjugation. As the formation is a distinct strong reduplication with special meaning, and derivatives (including adjectives) from it are used with this meaning distinctly felt, it is worth noticing separately.

² The term "conditional" is much too wide for this tense, and was adopted

The 3rd singular conditional reflexive, or "middle", is also occasionally used, and is identical in form with the 2nd plural "active" or "transitive":—

	Singular
3rd person	<i>abhavissatha</i>

The conditional "active" of verbs other than *bhū* is extremely rare, but the conditional "middle" (3rd singular) may be exemplified as follows:—

<i>abhi-ni(r)-vatt</i> (I)	<i>abhinibbattissatha</i>	if it were produced (no augment) (in interrogative sentence : would it be produced ?)
<i>u(d)-pad</i> (III)	<i>uppajjissatha</i>	if it had arisen (no augment)
<i>labh</i> (I)	<i>alabhissatha</i>	if it were obtained
<i>vi-o-chid</i> (III)	<i>vocchijjissatha</i> ¹	if it were cut off (no augment) (passive)

With the conditional tense it is not usual to introduce the subordinate (conditional) clause with a relative indeclinable. The conditional tense often appears in the main clause as well, otherwise the optative. The subordination of the conditional clause is marked simply by the use of the conditional tense in one or both clauses, the subordinate coming first. Sometimes the main clause is interrogative (rhetorical, there being no doubt as to the answer expected).

Examples of the use of the conditional:—

viññānam va hi . . . *vocchijjissatha* . . . *api nu kho nāma-rūpam* . . . *āpajjissatha* = "for if consciousness . . . were cut off . . . would a sentient body ('matter plus mind') . . . be produced ?"

by philologists on the grounds of comparative morphology. On the expression of conditions in Pali cf. the "Notes on Tenses" in Lesson 27.

¹ *ch* is regularly doubled to *cch* after a vowel in close junction.

(*nāmarūpam* is a technical term meaning the combination of material and mental elements in a sentient body, *nāmam* here means not "name" but all aspects of mental activity : sensation, perception, volition, contact, attention. The context here is the general one that the existence of sentient bodies depends on the presence of "consciousness" and that in fact "consciousness" continues after birth, hence the sentient body continues. The supposition of the cutting off of "consciousness" whilst the sentient body continues is hence regarded as impossible.)

olāriko ca hi Poṭṭhapāda attā abhavissa rūpi . . ., = "for if your soul were gross, material . . . , Poṭṭhapāda . . ." (here Poṭṭhapāda had suggested that it was, but the Buddha speaks of this as false and convinces him that it is impossible by adducing a consequence).

A more complex case with two conjoined main clauses :—

imāya ca Kassapa mattāya . . . sāmaññam . . . abhavissa . . . dukkaram . . . n' etam abhavissa kallam vacanāya : dukkaram sāmaññam . . . ti. sakkā ca pan' etam abhavissa kātum gahapatinā . . . antamaso kumbhadāsiyā pi . . . ti, = "if, Kassapa, (only) to this degree . . . asceticism were a hard task . . . it would not be proper to say this : ' Asceticism is a hard task . . .' . Moreover it would be possible for a householder . . . even a pot-(carrying)-slave-girl to do this . . ."

The conditional is also used in speaking of a hypothetical event which did not in fact take place.

The system of using the tenses is thus : if the condition and its result are purely hypothetical the optative is used ; if true, the indicative (present or future) ; if false, the conditional. In simply denying the possibility of something, however, without positing it as condition with a result, a speaker may use *n' etam thānam vijjati yām* with the optative, or *sak(k)* negated, or an infinite form such as *akaranīya* or *abhabba*, or *na sakkā*.

Aorist of labh

The root *labh*, "to obtain," has besides a regular aorist of the "first" form (Lesson 4), *labhi*, etc., an irregular and perhaps "elevated" aorist as follows :—

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>alattha</i>	<i>alatthum</i>
2nd person	(<i>alattha</i>)	—
1st person	<i>alattham</i>	(<i>alatthamhā</i>)

The bracketed forms are not found in the *Dīgha*, but the others are used quite regularly in prose, e.g. for obtaining an interview with the Buddha or entrance to the Community—*samgho*—of monks.

Declension of go and sakħā

The stem *go-*, "cow," "bull," "cattle," which is masculine and feminine (cf. *Sd.* 207 ff. for a discussion on this controversial point), has a somewhat irregular declension only sporadically used (more specific words for "bull", "cow", and "ox" are commonly used). Before vowel inflections *-o* becomes *-av* :—

Stem *go-* (used in compounds)

	Singular	Plural
Nom. }	(go)	<i>gāvo</i>
Voc. }		
Acc.	(<i>gavam</i>)	
Ins.	(<i>gavena</i>)	(<i>gohi</i>)
Dat.	(<i>gavassa</i>)	(<i>gunnam</i>)
Abl.	<i>gavā</i>	(<i>gohi</i>)
Gen.	(<i>gavassa</i>)	(<i>gunnam</i> or, in verse, <i>gavam</i>)
Loc.	(<i>gave</i>)	(<i>gosu</i>)

(Bracketed forms not found in the *Dīgha*.)

The stem *gava-* as well as *go-* is occasionally used in compounds.

A specifically feminine form *gāvī*, "cow," is inflected like *devī*.

An irregular ("poetic") noun *sakhā* (masc.), "friend," is rarely used instead of the ordinary word *sahāyo* (the forms show a mixture of the *-i* and *-ar* declensions) :—

	Singular	Plural
Nom. Voc.	<i>sakhā</i>	(<i>sakhāro</i>)
Acc.	(<i>sakhāram</i>)	
Ins.	(<i>sakhinā</i>)	(<i>sakhārehi</i> — Grammarians)
Dat.	(<i>sakhino</i>)	(<i>sakhinam</i>)
Abl.	(<i>sakhinā</i> or <i>sakhārasmā</i>)	(<i>sakhārehi</i> — Grammarians)
Gen.	<i>sakhino</i>	(<i>sakhinam</i>)
Loc.	(<i>sakhe</i> — Grammarians)	(<i>sakhāresu</i> — Grammarians)

(At the end of compounds we have the usual transfer to the *-a* declension : *-sakho*.)

(Bracketed forms not in *Dīgha*.)

Vocabulary

Verbs :—

<i>ati-vatt</i> (I)	<i>ativattati</i>	escape
<i>u(d)-kujj</i> (I)	<i>ukkujjati</i>	set upright
<i>upa-labh</i> (I)	(passive <i>upalabbhati</i> = exist)	
<i>o-vad</i> (I)	<i>ovadati</i>	admonish
<i>(k)khā</i> (III)	<i>khāyati</i>	seem
<i>(p)patti-i</i> (I)	<i>pacceti</i>	assume

<i>pari-tas</i> (III)	<i>paritassati</i>	long (for), desire
<i>vatt</i> (I)	<i>vattati</i>	turn, roll, circle
<i>var</i> (VII)	<i>vāreti</i>	prevent, hinder, obstruct, stop
<i>vi-var</i> (I)	<i>vivarati</i>	open
<i>vi-o-(k)kam</i> (I)	<i>vokkamati</i>	pass away, break away
<i>vi-o-chid</i> (III)	<i>vocchijjati</i>	cut off, separate from
<i>sam-anu-pass</i> (I)	<i>samanupassati</i>	envisege
<i>sam-u(d)-ā-car</i> (I)	<i>samudācarati</i>	speak to, converse with
<i>sam-mucch</i> (I)	<i>sammucchati</i>	coagulate, form (intransitive)

Nouns :—

<i>adhivacanam</i>	designation, name
<i>ape(k)khā</i>	intention, expectation
<i>abhiseko</i>	consecration
<i>avabhāso</i>	splendour, illumination
<i>upasampadā</i>	entrance
<i>kucchi</i> (masc.)	womb
<i>kumārikā</i>	girl
<i>kumbho</i>	pot
<i>catuppado</i>	quadruped
<i>(t)thiti</i> (fem.)	(also means) station
<i>tantam</i>	loom
<i>nāmam</i>	(also means) mind, mental being (in the most general sense, as contrasted with <i>rūpam</i> , matter, physical being)
<i>pajjoto</i>	lamp
<i>paññāpanam</i>	preparation
<i>paṭigho</i>	(also means) reaction, resistance (as property of matter)
<i>paṭinñā</i>	admission, assertion
<i>paṭiṭṭhā</i>	resting place, perch
<i>patho</i>	road, way
<i>payirupāsanam</i>	attending on (action noun from <i>pari-upa-ās</i> (I), where <i>payir</i> is a junction form of <i>pari(y)</i>)
<i>pācariyo</i>	teacher's teacher
<i>puggalo</i>	person

<i>babbajam</i>	a coarse grass (used in making ropes and slippers)
<i>brahmacariyam</i>	God-like life, best life, celibate life
<i>mañcako</i>	bed
<i>muñjam</i>	a kind of rush (used for making ropes, girdles, and slippers)
<i>yamakam</i>	pair
<i>yāmo</i>	watch (of the night)
<i>vattam</i>	rolling, circulation, cycle, cycling (of the universe)
(v) <i>vatam</i>	vow (in compound > - <i>bbatam</i>)
<i>vinipātiko</i>	unhappy spirit (reborn in purgatory, or as an animal, ghost, or demon)
<i>vimati</i> (fem.)	perplexity
<i>virūlhi</i> (fem.)	growth
<i>vihesā</i>	trouble, harassing
<i>vemattata</i>	difference, distinction
<i>samsāro</i>	transmigration
<i>samuppādo</i>	origination
<i>samphasso</i>	contact, union
<i>sallāpo</i>	talk
<i>salo</i>	(a kind of tree : <i>Shorea robusta</i>)
<i>sirimsapo</i>	snake

Adjectives :—

<i>akalla</i>	unsound
<i>adhimutta</i>	intent on
<i>anuesin</i>	seeking (from <i>is(a)</i> (I))
<i>anukhuddaka</i>	very minor
<i>appaṭisamvedana</i>	not feeling, not experiencing
<i>appamatta</i>	not-negligent
<i>ākula</i>	confused, tangled
<i>uttānaka</i>	shallow (and figuratively “easily understood”, “simple”)
<i>kalla</i>	sound, proper
<i>niyata</i>	constant, certain
<i>paticchanna</i>	covered, concealed
- <i>vattin</i>	setting going, deploying, operating, conducting, governing, developing

<i>samvejaniya</i>	emotional, inspiring, stirring (future passive participle of <i>sam-vij</i>)
<i>saddha</i>	trusting, believing
<i>sotāpanna</i>	in the stream, on the Way (from <i>sotas</i> , "stream")

Pronoun :—

<i>añña . . . añña</i>	one . . . another, the . . . is a different thing from the . . .
------------------------	--

Past Participles :—

<i>abhisitta</i> (<i>abhi-sic</i> (II))	consecrated
<i>āraddha</i> (<i>ā-rādh</i> (VII))	pleased, satisfied
<i>nikkujjita</i> (<i>ni(r)-kujj</i>)	overturned
<i>pahita</i> ((<i>p</i>) <i>pa-dhā</i> (I))	exerted
<i>mūlha</i> (<i>muh</i>)	lost
<i>vuttha</i> (<i>vas</i> (I))	spent (time) (cf. <i>vusita</i> from the same root but with a different meaning, "lived well")

Indeclinables :—

<i>atha</i>	(is also used in introducing a deduction) : thence, (if) so
<i>ubhato</i>	in both ways, on both sides, both
<i>evam santam</i>	in that case, in such case
<i>kira</i> (enclitic)	(may be used to introduce, as enclitic, a report or rumour, and might then be translated) it is said that, they say (and also a discovery, meaning then) in fact, actually
<i>ca pana</i> (enclitic)	moreover
<i>yatthicchakam</i>	wherever one wishes
<i>yadicchakam</i>	whatever one wishes
<i>yāvaticchakam</i>	as far as one wishes
<i>sakkhī</i>	in person, personally
<i>sabbathā</i>	in all ways

EXERCISE 29

Passages for reading :—

1. atha kho bhagavā āyasmantam Ānandam āmantesi : āyām' Ānanda yena Hiraññavatiyā nadiyā pārimatīram yena Kusinārā-Upavattanam¹ Mallānam sālavanam ten' upasam̄kamis-sāmā ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paccassosi.

atha kho bhagavā mahatā bhikkhusamghena saddhiṁ yena Hiraññavatiyā nadiyā pārimatīram yena Kusinārā-Upavattanam Mallānam sālavanam ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā āyasmantam Ānandam āmantesi : iṅgha me tvam Ānanda antarena yamakasālānam uttarasīsakam mañcakam paññāpehi, kilanto 'smi Ānanda, nipajjissāmī ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paṭissutvā antarena yamaka-sālānam uttarasīsakam mañcakam paññāpesi. atha kho bhagavā dakkhiṇena passena sīhaseyyam kappesi pāde pādaṁ accādhāya sato sampajāno.

* * *

pubbe bhante disāsu vassam vutthā bhikkhū āgacchanti tathāgatam dassanāya, te mayam labhāma manobhāvanīye bhikkhū dassanāya labhāma payirupāsanāya. bhagavato pana mayam bhante accayena na labhissāma manobhāvanīye bhikkhū dassanāya na labhissāma payirupāsanāyā ti. cattār' imāni Ānanda saddhassa kulaputtassa dassanīyāni samvejanīyāni thānāni. katamāni cattāri. idha tathāgato jāto ti Ānanda saddhassa kulaputtassa dassanīyam samvejanīyam thānam. idha tathāgato anuttaram sammāsambodhiṁ abhisambuddho ti Ānanda saddhassa kulaputtassa dassanīyam samvejanīyam thānam. idha tathāgatena anuttaram dhammacakkam pavattitan ti Ānanda saddhassa kulaputtassa dassanīyam samvejanīyam thānam. idha tathāgato anupādisesāya nibbāna-dhātuyā parinibbuto ti Ānanda saddhassa kulaputtassa dassanīyam samvejanīyam thānam. imāni kho Ānanda cattāri saddhassa kulaputtassa dassanīyāni samvejanīyāni thānāni.

¹ Kusinārā : capital of the northern Malla republic, three quarters of a league north-west of Pāvā ; Upavattanam : a wood near the city.

āgamissanti kho Ānanda saddhā bhikkhubhikkhuniyo upāsakaupāsikāyo idha tathāgato jāto ti pi, idha tathāgato anuttaram sammāsambodhiṁ abhisambuddho ti pi, idha tathāgatena anuttaram dhammacakkam pavattitan ti pi, idha tathāgato anupādisesāya nibbānadhadhātuyā parinibbuto ti pi. ye hi ke ci Ānanda cetiyacārikam āhiṇḍantā pasannacittā kālam karissanti, sabbe te kāyassa bhedā param marañā sugatiṁ saggam lokam upapajjissanti ti.

* * *

tena kho pana samayena Subhaddo nāma paribbājako Kusinārāyam paṭivasati. assosi kho Subhaddo paribbājako : ajj' eva kira rattiyā pacchime yāme samañassa Gotamassa parinibbānam bhavissati ti. atha kho Subhaddassa paribbājakassa etad ahosi. sutam kho pana m' etam paribbājakānam vuddhānam mahallakānam ācariyapācariyānam bhāsamānānam : kadā ci karaha ci tathāgatā loke uppajjanti arahanto sammāsambuddhā ti. ajja ca rattiyā pacchime yāme samañassa Gotamassa parinibbānam bhavissati. atthi ca me ayam kañkhādhammo uppanno, evam pasanno aham samañe Gotame, pahoti me samaño Gotamo tathā dhammānam desetum yathā aham imam kañkhādhammam pajaheyyan ti.

atha kho Subhaddo paribbājako yena Upavattanam Mallānam sālavanam yen' āyasmā Ānando ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā āyasmantam Ānandañ etad avoca : sutam m' etam bho Ānanda paribbājakānam . . . yathā aham imam kañkhādhammam pajaheyyam. svāham bho Ānanda labheyam samañam Gotamam dassanāyā ti. evam vutte āyasmā Ānando Subhaddam paribbājakam etad avoca : alam āvuso Subhadda, mā tathāgatañ viheṭhesi. kilanto bhagavā ti. dutiyam pi kho Subhaddo paribbājako . . . pe . . . tatiyam pi kho Subhaddo paribbājako . . . tatiyam pi kho āyasmā Ānando Subhaddam paribbājakam etad avoca : alam āvuso Subhadda, mā tathāgatañ viheṭhesi. kilanto bhagavā ti. assosi kho bhagavā āyasmato Ānandassa Subhaddena paribbājakena saddhiṁ imam kathāsallāpam. atha kho bhagavā āyasmantam Ānandañ āmantesi : alam Ānanda, mā Subhaddam vāresi, labhatam Ānanda Subhaddo tathāgatañ dassanāya. yam

kiñci mām Subhaddo pucchissati, sabban tām aññāpekho va pucchissati no vihesāpekho, yañ c' assāham puṭṭho vyākarissāmi tām khippam eva ājānissati ti. atha kho āyasmā Ānando Subhaddam paribbājakam etad avoca : gacch' āvuso Subhadda, karoti te bhagavā okāsan ti.

atha kho Subhaddo paribbājako yena bhagavā ten' upasam-kami, upasamkamitvā bhagavatā saddhiṁ sammodi, sammodaniyam katham sārāṇiyam vītisāretvā ekamantam nisidi. ekamantam nisinno kho Subhaddo paribbājako bhagavantam etad avoca : ye me bho Gotama samañabrahmañā samghino gañino gañācariyā nātā yasassino titthakarā sādhusammata ca bahujanassa, seyyathidam Pūraṇo Kassapo,¹ Makkhali Gosālo,² Ajitakesakambalī,³ Pakudho Kaccāyano,⁴ Sañjayo Belatthiputto,⁵ Nigañtho Nāthaputto,⁶ sabbe te sakāya paṭiññāya abbhaññamṣu, sabbe va na abbhaññamṣu, ekacce abbhaññamṣu ekacce na abbhaññamṣu ti. alam Subhadda. tiṭṭhat' etam sabbe te sakāya paṭiññāya abbhaññamṣu, sabbe va na abbhaññamṣu, udāhu ekacce abbhaññamṣu ekacce na abbhaññamṣu ti. dhammam te Subhadda desessāmi, tām suñāhi, sādhukam manasikarohi, bhāsissāmi ti. evam bhante ti kho Subhaddo paribbājako bhagavato paccassosi. bhagavā etad avoca : yasmiñ kho Subhadda dhammadvinaye ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo na upalabbhati, samaño⁷ pi tattha na upalabbhati, dutiyo pi tattha samaño na upalabbhati, tatiyo pi tattha samaño na upalabbhati, catuttho pi tattha samaño na upalabbhati. yasmiñ ca kho Subhadda dhammadvinaye ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo upalabbhati, samaño pi tattha upalabbhati, dutiyo pi tattha samaño upalabbhati, tatiyo pi tattha samaño upalabbhati, catuttho pi tattha samaño upalabbhati. imasmim kho Subhadda dhammadvinaye ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo upalabbhati,

¹ The Ājivaka leader, see footnote in Exercise 21.

² See Footnotes in Exercises 21 and 28.

³ The materialist, see Exercise 28 (English into Pali).

⁴ An Ājivaka leader.

⁵ A philosopher who followed the method of perpetual equivocation in debate, which is exemplified in Exercise 22.

⁶ The founder of the Jaina sect, which seceded from the Ājivakas.

⁷ According to the Commentary, the *samaño* here is one who is *solāpanna*, "on the Way," which is the first stage of the Buddhist Way; the second, third and fourth *samanos* are those in the remaining three stages, which are: *sakadāgāmin*, "once-returning" (to the world); *anāgāmin*, "non-returning"; and *arahant*.

idh' eva Subhadda samaṇo, idha dutiyo samaṇo, idha tatiyo samaṇo, idha catuttho samaṇo. suññā parappavādā samaṇehi aññe, ime ca Subhadda bhikkhū sammā vihareyyum,asuñño loko arahantehi assa.

ekūnatiṁso vayasā Subhadda
yaṁ pabbajim kiṁkusalānuesī.
vassāni paññāsasamādhikāni ¹
yato aham pabbajito Subhadda
ñāyassa dhammassa padesavattī.
ito bahiddhā samaṇo pi n' atthi.

dutiyo pi samaṇo n' atthi, tatiyo pi samaṇo n' atthi, catuttho pi samaṇo n' atthi. suññā parappavādā samaṇehi aññe, ime ca Subhadda bhikkhū sammā vihareyyum, asuñño loko arahantehi assā ti.

evam vutte Subhaddo paribbājako bhagavantam etad avoca : abhikkantam bhante, abhikkantam bhante. seyyathā pi bhante nikkujitam vā ukkujeyya, paṭicchannam vā vivareyya, mūlhassa vā maggam ācikkheyya, andhakāre vā telappajjotam dhāreyya cakkhumanto rūpāni dakkhinti ti, evam eva bhagavatā anekapariyāyena dhammo pakāsito. esāham bhante bhagavantam saraṇam gacchāmi dhammañ ca bhikkhusamghañ ca. labheyyāham bhagavato santike pabbajam, labheyyam upasampadan ti. yo kho Subhadda aññatitthiyapubbo imasmim dhammadvinaye ākañkhati pabbajam, ākañkhati upasampadam, so cattāro māse parivasati. catunnam māsānam accayena āraddhacittā bhikkhū pabbājenti upasampādenti bhikkhubhāvāya. api ca m' ettha puggalavemattatā vidiṭā ti.

sace bhante aññatitthiyapubbā imasmim dhammadvinaye ākañkhantā pabbajam, ākañkhantā upasampadam, cattāro māse parivasanti, catunnam māsānam accayena āraddhacittā bhikkhū pabbājenti upasampādenti bhikkhubhāvāya, aham cattāri vassāni parivasissāmi, catunnam vassānam accayena āraddhacittā bhikkhū pabbājentu upasampādantu bhikkhubhāvāya ti. atha kho bhagavā āyasmantam Ānandaṁ āmantesi : tena h' Ānanda Subhaddam pabbājethā ti. evam bhante ti kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavato paccassosi.

¹ *samādhika*, "more than," is *sam-adhika* with metrical lengthening in the junction.

atha kho Subhaddo paribbājako āyasmantam Ānandam etad avoca : lābhā vo āvuso Ānanda, suladdham vo āvuso Ānanda, ye ettha satthārā sammukhā antevāsābhisekena abhisittā ti. alattha kho Subhaddo paribbājako bhagavato santike pabbajam, alattha upasampadam. acirūpasampanno kho pan' āyasmā Subhaddo eko vūpakaṭṭho appamatto ātāpi pahitatto viharanto. na cirass' eva yass' atthāya kulaputtā sammad eva agārasmā anagāriyam pabbajanti, tad anuttaram brahmacariyapariyosānam diṭthe va dhamme sayam abhiññā¹ sacchikatvā upasampajja vihāsi : khīṇā jāti, vusitam brahmacariyam, kataṇam karaṇiyam, nāparam itthattāyā ti abbhaññāsi. aññataro kho pan' āyasmā Subhaddo arahataṇ ahosi. so bhagavato pacchimo sakkhisāvako ahosi ti.

atha kho bhagavā āyasmantam Ānandam āmantesi : siyā kho pan' Ānanda tumhākam evam assa : atitasatthukam pāvacanam, n' atthi no satthā ti. na kho pan' etam Ānanda evam daṭhabbam. yo vo Ānanda mayā dhammo ca vinayo ca desito paññatto, so vo mam' accayena satthā. yathā kho pan' Ānanda etarahi bhikkhū aññamaññam āvusovādena samudācaranti, na vo mam' accayena evam samudācaritabbam. theratarena Ānanda bhikkhunā navakataro bhikkhu nāmena vā gottena vā āvusovādena vā samudācaritabbo, navakatarena bhikkhunā therataro bhikkhu bhante ti vā āyasmā ti vā samudācaritabbo. ākaṅkhamāno Ānanda saṃgho mam' accayena khuddānukhuddakāni sikkhāpādāni samūhanatu. Channassa Ānanda bhikkhuno mam' accayena brahmadaṇḍo kātabbo ti. katamo pana bhante brahmadaṇḍo ti. Channo Ānanda bhikkhu yam iccheyya tam vadeyya, so bhikkhūhi n' eva vattabbo na ovaditabbo na anusāsitabbo ti.

atha bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : siyā kho pana bhikkhave ekabhikkhussa² pi kaṅkhā vā vimati vā Buddhe vā dhamme vā saṃghe vā magge vā paṭipadāya vā. pucchatha bhikkhave. mā pacchā vippaṭisārino ahuvattha : sammukhibhūto no satthā ahosi, na mayam sakkhimha bhagavantam sammukhā paṭi-pucchitun ti. evam vutte te bhikkhū tuṇhī ahesum. dutiyam pi kho bhagavā . . . tatiyam pi kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : siyā kho pana bhikkhave ekabhikkhussa pi kaṅkhā vā vimati

¹ Gerund of *abhi-*(ñ)ñā, cf. footnote at beginning of Exercise 22.

² Inflection of a declension.

vā Buddhe vā dhamme vā saṃghe vā magge vā paṭipadāya vā. pucchatha bhikkhave. mā pacchā vippaṭisārino ahuvattha : sammukhibhūto no satthā ahosi, na mayam sakkhimha bhagavantam sammukhā paṭipucchitun ti. tatiyam pi kho te bhikkhū tuṇhī ahesum. atha kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : siyā kho pana bhikkhave satthugāravena pi na pucheyvātha. sahāyako pi bhikkhave sahāyakassa ārocetū ti. evam vutte te bhikkhū tuṇhī ahesum.

atha kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavantam etad avoca : acchariyam bhante abbhutam bhante. evam pasanno aham bhante imasmiṃ bhikkhusaṃghe, n' atthi ekabhikkhussa pi kaṅkhā vā vimati vā Buddhe vā dhamme vā saṃghe vā magge vā paṭipadāya vā ti. pasādā kho tvam Ānanda vadesi. ñānam eva h' ettha Ānanda tathāgatassa : n' atthi imasmiṃ bhikkhusaṃghe, n' atthi ekabhikkhussa pi kaṅkhā vā vimati vā Buddhe vā dhamme vā saṃghe vā magge vā paṭipadāya vā. imesam hi Ānanda pañcannam bhikkhusatānam yo pacchimako bhikkhu so sotāpanno avinipātadhammo niyato sambodhi-parāyano ti. atha kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi : handa dāni bhikkhave āmantayāmi vo : vayadhammā saṃkhārā, appamādena sampādethā ti. ayam tathāgatassa pacchimā vācā.

atha kho bhagavā paṭhamajjhānam samāpajji. paṭhamajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā dutiyajjhānam samāpajji. dutiyajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā tatiyajjhānam samāpajji. tatiyajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā catutthajjhānam samāpajji. catutthajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā ākāsānañcāyatanaṃ samāpajji. ākāsānañcāyatanaṃ samāpattiya vuṭṭhahitvā viññānañcāyatanaṃ samāpajji. viññānañcāyatanaṃ samāpattiya vuṭṭhahitvā ākiñcaññāyatanaṃ samāpajji. ākiñcaññāyatanaṃ samāpattiya vuṭṭhahitvā nevasaññānāsaññāyatanaṃ samāpajji. nevasaññānāsaññāyatanaṃ samāpattiya vuṭṭhahitvā saññāvedayitanirodhā samāpajji.

atha kho āyasmā Ānando āyasmantam Anuruddham etad avoca : parinibbuto bhante Anuruddha bhagavā ti. na āvuso Ānanda bhagavā parinibbuto, saññāvedayitanirodhā samāpanno ti. atha kho bhagavā saññāvedayitanirodhasamāpattiya vuṭṭhahitvā nevasaññānāsaññāyatanaṃ samāpajji. nevasaññānāsaññāyatanaṃ samāpattiya vuṭṭhahitvā ākiñcaññāyatanaṃ samāpajji. ākiñcaññāyatanaṃ samāpattiya vuṭṭhahitvā viññānañcāyatanaṃ samāpajji. viññānañcāyatanaṃ samāpattiya

vuṭṭhahitvā ākāsānañcāyatanaṁ samāpajji. ākāsānañcāyatanaṁ samāpajji. catutthajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā tatiyajjhānām samāpajji. tatiyajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā dutiyajjhānām samāpajji. dutiyajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā paṭhamajjhānām samāpajji. paṭhamajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā dutiyajjhānām samāpajji. dutiyajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā tatiyajjhānām samāpajji. tatiyajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā catutthajjhānām samāpajji. catutthajjhānā vuṭṭhahitvā samanantarā bhagavā parinibbāyi.

2. evam me sutam. ekam̄ samayaṁ bhagavā Kurūsu viharati, Kammāssadhammaṁ nāma Kurūnam̄ nigamo. atha kho āyasmā Ānando yena bhagavā ten' upasam̄kami, upasam̄kamitvā bhagavantam̄ abhivādetvā ekamantaṁ nisidi. ekamantaṁ nisinno kho āyasmā Ānando bhagavantam̄ etad avoca : acchariyam̄ bhante abbhutam̄ bhante yāva gambhīro cāyam̄ bhante paṭiccasamuppādo gambhīrāvabhāso ca. atha ca pana me uttānakuttānako viya khāyatī ti. mā h' evam̄ Ānanda avaca, mā h' evam̄ Ānanda avaca. gambhīro cāyam̄ Ānanda paṭiccasamuppādo gambhīrāvabhāso ca. etassa Ānanda dhammassa ananubodhā appaṭivedhā evam ayam̄ pajā tantākulakajātā guļāguṇṭhikajātā¹ muñjababbajabhūtā apāyam̄ duggatim̄ vinipātam̄ samsāram̄ nātivattati.

atthi idappaccayā jarāmaraṇan ti. iti puṭṭhena satā Ānanda, atthi ti 'ssa vacanīyam̄. kim paccayā jarāmaraṇan ti. iti ce vadeyya, jātipaccayā jarāmaraṇan ti icc assa vacanīyam̄. atthi idappaccayā jātī ti. iti puṭṭhena satā Ānanda, atthi ti 'ssa vacanīyam̄. kim paccayā jātī ti. iti ce vadeyya, bhavappaccayā jātī ti icc assa vacanīyam̄. atthi idappaccayā bhavo ti. iti puṭṭhena satā . . . upādānapaccayā bhavo ti icc assa vacanīyam̄. atthi idappaccayā upādānan ti. iti puṭṭhena satā . . . taṇhāpaccayā upādānan ti icc assa vacanīyam̄. atthi idappaccayā taṇhā ti icc assa vacanīyam̄. atthi idappaccayā vedanā ti. iti puṭṭhena satā . . . phassapaccayā vedanā ti icc assa vacanīyam̄. atthi idappaccayā phasso ti. iti puṭṭhena satā . . . nāmarūpapaccayā phasso ti icc assa vacanīyam̄. atthi idappaccayā nāmarūpan

¹ The meaning of *guļāguṇṭhika* is uncertain. It refers probably to knotted or twisted threads in weaving, or perhaps to a bird's nest of tangled construction.

ti. iti puṭṭhena satā Ānanda atthi ti 'ssa vacanīyam. kim paccayā nāmarūpan ti. iti ce vadeyya, viññāṇapaccayā nāmarūpan ti icc assa vacanīyam. atthi idappaccayā viññāṇan ti. iti puṭṭhena satā Ānanda atthi ti 'ssa vacanīyam. kim paccayā viññāṇan ti. iti cc vadeyya, nāmarūpapaccayā viññāṇan ti icc assa vacanīyam.

iti kho Ānanda nāmarūpapaccayā viññāṇam, viññāṇapaccayā nāmarūpam, nāmarūpapaccayā phasso, phassapaccayā vedanā, vedanāpaccayā taṇhā, taṇhāpaccayā upādānam, upādāna-paccayā bhavo, bhavapaccayā jāti, jātipaccayā jarāmaraṇam, jarāmaraṇapaccayā sokaparidevadukkhadomanassupāyāsā sambhavanti. evam etassa kevalassa dukkhakkhandhassa samudayo hoti.

jātipaccayā jarāmaraṇan ti iti kho pan' etam vuttam, tad Ānanda iminā p' etam pariyāyena veditabbam yathā jāti-paccayā jarāmaraṇam. jāti va hi Ānanda nābhavissa sabbena sabbam sabbathā sabbam kassa ci kimhi ci, seyyathidam devānam vā devattāya, gandhabbānam¹ vā gandhabbattāya, yakkhānaṇ² vā yakkhattāya, bhūtānam vā bhūtattāya, manussānam vā manussattāya, catuppadānam vā catuppadat-tāya, pakkhinaṇam vā pakkhattāya, siriṁsapānam vā siriṁsa-pattāya, tesam tesaṇam va hi Ānanda sattānam tathattāya jāti nābhavissa, sabbaso jātiyā asati jātinirodhā api nu kho jarāmaraṇam paññāyethā ti. no h' etam bhante. tasmāt ih' Ānanda es' eva hetu etam nidānam esa samudayo esa paccayo jarāmaraṇassa, yadidam jāti. . . . bhavo va hi Ānanda nābhavissa sabbena sabbam sabbathā sabbam kassa ci kimhi ci, seyyathidam kāmabhavo³ rūpabhavo arūpabhavo vā, sabbaso bhave asati bhavanirodhā api nu kho jāti paññāyethā ti. no h' etam bhante. tasmāt ih' Ānanda es' eva hetu etam nidānam esa samudayo esa paccayo jātiyā, yadidam bhavo . . . upādā-nam va hi Ānanda nābhavissa sabbena sabbam sabbathā sabbam kassa ci kimhi ci, seyyathidam kāmūpādānam vā

¹ *gandhabbo*, "heavenly musician" (a class of minor gods).

² *yakkho*, "spirit," "god," "fairy," "genie" (usually applied to minor deities such as tree spirits, or to servants of greater gods).

³ Three forms or levels of existence are recognised, the *arūpa*, "immaterial," *rūpa*, "material," and *kāma*, "sensual." The *kāma* is really the lower part of the *rūpa*, but they are usually separated and the *rūpa* restricted to the fine or imponderable matter of the worlds of the gods.

diṭṭhūpādānam vā sīlabbatūpādānam vā attavādūpādānam vā, sabbaso upādāne asati upādānanirodhā api nu kho bhavo paññāyethā ti. no . . . taṇhā va hi Ānanda nābhavissa sabbena sabbam sabbathā sabbam kassa ci kimhi ci, seyyathidam rūpatanṭhā saddataṇṭhā gandhataṇṭhā rasataṇṭhā phoṭṭhabbatanṭhā dhammadataṇṭhā, sabbaso taṇṭhāya asati taṇṭhānirodhā api nu kho upādānam paññāyethā ti. no . . . vedanā va hi Ānanda nābhavissa sabbena sabbam sabbathā sabbam kassa ci kimhi ci, seyyathidam cakkhusamphassajā vedanā sotasamphassajā vedanā ghānasamphassajā vedanā jivhāsamphassajā vedanā kāyasamphassajā vedanā manosamphassajā vedanā, sabbaso vedanāya asati vedanānirodhā api nu kho taṇhā paññāyethā ti. no . . .

* * *

. . . phasso va hi Ānanda nābhavissa sabbena sabbam sabbathā sabbam kassa ci kimhi ci, seyyathidam cakkhusamphasso sotasamphasso ghānasamphasso jivhāsamphasso kāyasamphasso manosamphasso, sabbaso phasse asati phassanirodhā api nu kho vedanā paññāyethā ti. no . . .

nāmarūpapaccayā phasso ti iti kho pan' etam vuttam, tad Ānanda iminā p'etam pariyāyena veditabbam, yathā nāmarūpapaccayā phasso. yehi Ānanda ākārehi yehi liṅgehi yehi nimittehi yehi uddesehi nāmakāyassa paññatti hoti, tesu ākāresu tesu liṅgesu tesu nimittesu tesu uddesu asati, api nu kho rūpakāye adhivacanasamphasso paññāyethā ti. no h' etam bhante. yehi Ānanda ākārehi yehi liṅgehi yehi nimittehi yehi uddesehi rūpakāyassa paññatti hoti, tesu ākāresu tesu liṅgesu tesu nimittesu tesu uddesu asati, api nu kho nāmakāye paṭighasamphasso paññāyethā ti. no h' etam bhante. yehi Ānanda ākārehi yehi liṅgehi yehi nimittehi yehi uddesehi nāmakāyassa ca rūpakāyassa ca paññatti hoti, tesu ākāresu tesu liṅgesu tesu nimittesu tesu uddesu asati, api nu kho adhivacanasamphasso vā paṭighasamphasso vā paññāyethā ti. no h' etam bhante. yehi Ānanda ākārehi yehi liṅgehi yehi nimittehi yehi uddesehi nāmarūpassa paññatti hoti, tesu ākāresu tesu liṅgesu tesu nimittesu tesu uddesu asati, api nu kho phasso paññāyethā ti. no h' etam bhante. tasmāt ih'

Ānanda es' eva hetu etam̄ nidānam̄ esa samudayo esa paccayo phassassa, yadidam̄ nāmarūpam̄.

viññāṇapaccayā nāmarūpan ti iti kho pan' etam̄ vuttam̄, tad Ānanda iminā p' etam̄ pariyāyena veditabbam̄ yathā viññāṇapaccayā nāmarūpam̄. viññāṇam̄ va hi Ānanda mātu kucchim̄ na okkamissatha, api nu kho nāmarūpam̄ mātu kucchism̄ sammucchissathā ti. no h' etam̄ bhante. viññāṇam̄ va hi Ānanda mātu kucchim̄ okkamitvā vokkamissatha, api nu kho nāmarūpam̄ itthattāya abhinibbattissathā ti. no h' etam̄ bhante. viññāṇam̄ va hi Ānanda daharass' eva sato vocchijjissatha kumārassa vā kumārikāya vā, api nu kho nāmarūpam̄ vuddhim̄ virūlhim̄ vepullam̄ āpajjissathā ti. no h' etam̄ bhante. tasmāt ih' Ānanda es' eva hetu etam̄ nidānam̄ esa samudayo esa paccayo nāmarūpassa, yadidam̄ viññāṇam̄.

nāmarūpapaccayā viññāṇan ti iti kho pan' etam̄ vuttam̄, tad Ānanda iminā p' etam̄ pariyāyena veditabbam̄, yathā nāmarūpapaccayā viññāṇam̄. viññāṇam̄ va hi Ānanda nāmarūpe patiṭṭham̄ nālabhissatha, api nu kho āyatim̄ jātijarāmaraṇadukkhasamudayasambhavo paññāyethā ti. no h' etam̄ bhante. tasmāt ih' Ānanda es' eva hetu etam̄ nidānam̄ esa samudayo esa paccayo viññāṇassa, yadidam̄ nāmarūpam̄. ettāvatā kho Ānanda jāyetha vā jīyetha vā mīyetha vā cavetha vā upapajjetha vā, ettāvatā adhivacanapatho, ettāvatā niruttipatho, ettāvatā paññattipatho, ettāvatā paññāvacaram̄, ettāvatā vaṭṭam̄ vaṭṭati itthattaṁ paññāpanāya, yadidam̄ nāmarūpam̄ saha viññāṇena.

* * *

yato kho Ānanda bhikkhu n' eva vedanam̄ attānam̄ samanupassati, no pi appaṭisamvedanam̄ attānam̄ samanupassati, no pi attā me vedayati, vedanādhammo hi me attā ti samanupassati, so evam̄ asamanupassanto na kiñ ci loke upādiyati, anupādiyam̄ na paritassati, aparitassam̄ paccattam̄ yeva parinibbāyati, khīnā jāti, vusitaṁ brahmacariyam̄, kataṁ karaṇīyan̄, nāparam̄ itthattāyā ti pajānāti. evam̄ vimutta-cittam̄ kho Ānanda bhikkhum̄ yo evam̄ vadeyya hoti tathāgato param maraṇā ti, iti 'ssa diṭṭhī ti tad akallam̄. na hoti tathāgato . . . tad akallam̄. tam̄ kissa hetu. yāvat' Ānanda adhi-

vacanam yāvatā adhivacanapatho, yāvatā nirutti yāvatā niruttipatho, yāvatā paññatti yāvatā paññattipatho, yāvatā paññā yāvatā paññāvacaram, yāvatā vaṭṭam yāvatā vaṭṭam vaṭṭati, tad abhiññā¹ vimutto bhikkhu, tad abhiññā vimutto bhikkhu na jānāti na passati iti 'ssa diṭṭhī ti tad akallam.

satta kho imā Ānanda viññāṇaṭṭhitiyo, dve ca āyatanāni.

katamā satta. sant' Ānanda sattā nānattakāyā nānattasaññino, seyyathā pi manussā ekacce ca devā ekacce ca vini-pātikā. ayam paṭhamā viññāṇaṭṭhiti. sant' Ānanda sattā nānattakāyā ekattasaññino, seyyathā pi devā brahmakāyikā paṭhamābhinibbattā. ayam dutiyā viññāṇaṭṭhiti. sant' Ānanda sattā ekattakāyā nānattasaññino, seyyathā pi devā ābhassarā.² ayam tatiyā viññāṇaṭṭhiti. sant' Ānanda sattā ekattakāyā ekattasaññino, seyyathā pi devā subhakiṇṇā.³ ayam catutthā viññāṇaṭṭhiti. sant' Ānanda sattā sabbaso rūpasaññānam samatikkamā paṭighasaññānam atthagamā nānattasaññānam amanasikārā ananto ākāso ti ākāsānañcāyatanūpagā. ayam pañcamī viññāṇaṭṭhiti. sant' Ānanda sattā sabbaso ākāsānañcāyatanām samatikkamma anantam viññāṇan ti viññāṇañcāyatanūpagā. ayam chaṭṭhā viññāṇaṭṭhiti. sant' Ānanda sattā sabbaso viññāṇañcāyatanām samatikkamma n' atthi kiñ cī ti ākiñcaññāyatanūpagā. ayam sattamī viññāṇaṭṭhiti.

asaññasattāyatanām nevasaññānāsaññāyatanām eva dutiyam.

tatr' Ānanda y' āyam paṭhamā viññāṇaṭṭhiti nānattakāyā nānattasaññino, seyyathā pi manussā ekacce ca devā ekacce ca vinipātikā, yo nu kho Ānanda tañ ca pajānāti, tassā ca samudayam pajānāti, tassā ca atthagamam pajānāti, tassā ca assādam pajānāti, tassā ca ādīnavam pajānāti, tassā ca nissaraṇam pajānāti, kallam nu kho tena tad abhinanditun ti. no h' etam bhante. . . . pe . . . tatr' Ānanda y' āyam sattamī viññāṇaṭṭhiti sabbaso viññāṇañcāyatanām samatikkamma n' atthi kiñ cī ti ākiñcaññāyatanūpagā, yo nu kho Ānanda tañ ca pajānāti, . . . tassā ca nissaraṇam pajānāti, kallam nu kho tena

¹ Gerund, cf. footnote at beginning of Exercise 22.

² ābhassara, "the world of radiance," cf. second passage in Exercise 20.

³ subhakiṇṇa, "the lustrous world," the inhabitants of which enjoy the highest, unalloyed happiness (the sole defect of which is that it is temporary, not eternal).

tad abhinanditun ti. no h' etam bhante. tatr' Ānanda yam idam asaññasattāyatanaṁ, yo nu kho Ānanda tañ ca pajānāti, . . . tassa ca nissaraṇam pajānāti, kallam nu kho tena tad abhinanditun ti. no h' etam bhante. tatr' Ānanda yam idam nevasaññāsaññāyatanaṁ, yo nu kho Ānanda tañ ca pajānāti, . . . tassa ca nissaraṇam pajānāti, kallam nu kho tena tad abhinanditun ti. no h' etam bhante. yato kho Ānanda bhikkhu imāsañ ca sattanam viññāṇatthitinam imesañ ca dvinnam āyatanānam samudayañ ca atthagamañ ca assādañ ca ādīnavañ ca nissaraṇañ ca yathābhūtam viditvā anupādā vimutto hoti, ayam vuccati Ānanda bhikkhu paññāvimutto.

aṭṭha kho ime Ānanda vimokhā. katame aṭṭha. rūpi rūpāni passati.¹ ayam paṭhamo vimokho. ajjhattam arūpasaññī bahiddhā rūpāni passati. ayam dutiyo vimokho. subhan t' eva adhimutto hoti. ayam tatiyo vimokho. sabbaso rūpasaññānam samatikkamā paṭighasaññānam atthagamā nāmattasaññānam amanasikārā ananto ākāso ti ākāsānañcāyatanaṁ upasampajja viharati. ayam catuttho vimokho. sabbaso ākāsānañcāyatanaṁ samatikkamma anantam viññāṇan ti viññāṇañcāyatanaṁ upasampajja viharati. ayam pañcamo vimokho. sabbaso viññāṇañcāyatanaṁ samatikkamma n' atti kiñ cī ti ākiñcaññāyatanaṁ upasampajja viharati. ayam chaṭṭho vimokho. sabbaso ākiñcaññāyatanaṁ samatikkamma nevasaññāsaññāyatanaṁ upasampajja viharati. ayam sattamo vimokho. sabbaso nevasaññāsaññāyatanaṁ samatikkamma saññāvedayitanirodhā upasampajja viharati. ayam aṭṭhamo vimokho. ime kho Ānanda aṭṭha vimokhā.

yato kho Ānanda bhikkhu ime aṭṭha vimokhe anulomam pi samāpajjati, paṭilomam pi samāpajjati, anulomapaṭilomam pi samāpajjati, yatthicchakam yadicchakam yāvaticchakam samāpajjati pi vuṭṭhāti pi, āsavānañ ca khayā anāsavam cetovimuttim paññāvimuttim diṭṭhe va dhamme sayam abhiññā sacchikatvā upasampajja viharati, ayam vuccati Ānanda bhikkhu ubhatobhāgavimutto, imāya ca Ānanda ubhatobhāgavimuttiyā aññā ubhatobhāgavimutti uttaritarā vā pañittatarā vā n' attī ti. idam avoca bhagavā. attamano āyasmā Ānando bhagavato bhāsitañ abhinandī ti.

¹ These eight are stages in meditation. The first one is the simple contemplation of some material object in order to compose the mind.

Translate into Pali :—

(From the dialogue between the Buddha and the wanderer Poṭṭhapāda.)

“Sir, does (*nu*) the fortunate one declare just one summit (*aggo*)-of-perception, or (*udāhu*) (does he) declare many (*puthu*) summits-of-perception ? ”

“I declare one summit-of-perception, Poṭṭhapāda, and I also declare many summits-of-perception.”

“But in what way, sir, (does) the fortunate one declare one summit-of-perception and also declare many summits-of-perception ? ”

“In whatever way, Poṭṭhapāda, (one) reaches (*phus*) peace of mind, just so I declare a summit-of-perception, thus, Poṭṭhapāda, I declare one summit-of-perception and also I declare many summits-of-perception.”

“Sir, does (*nu*) perception occur first, afterwards knowledge, or (does) knowledge occur first, afterwards perception, or (do) perception and knowledge occur simultaneously ? ”

“Perception, Poṭṭhapāda, occurs first, afterwards knowledge, moreover from-the-occurrence-of-perception is the-occurrence-of-knowledge (i.e. results from, expressed simply by the ablative and *hoti*). He (i.e. the person engaged in meditation, who was being discussed) understands thus : “In fact, from-this-condition (stem of pronoun assimilated to following *p* > *pp*) my knowledge occurred.” Even (*api*) through this course, Poṭṭhapāda, it (*etam*) (is) to be ascertained (*vid*) how perception occurs first, afterwards knowledge, from-the-occurrence-of-perception, moreover, is the-occurrence-of-knowledge.”

“Is (*nu*) perception the soul of a man, sir, or (is) one (thing) perception, another the soul ? ”

“What now (*kim pana*) (do) you, Poṭṭhapāda, assume a soul ? ”

“I assume a gross soul, sir, material, which-is-(made)-of-the-four-elements, which-is-feeding-on-solid-food.”

“Yet (*hi*) if your soul were (conditional tense) gross, Poṭṭhapāda, material, of-the-four-elements, feeding-on-solid-food, in that case, Poṭṭhapāda, for you (*te*) perception would be one thing, soul another. Then (*tad*) through this course.

Poṭṭhapāda, it (is) to be ascertained how perception will be one (thing), soul another. Just let this gross, material, four-element, solid-food-feeding soul be (*tiṭṭhatu*), Poṭṭhapāda : so (*atha*) this man's perceptions occur (as) one (thing), (his) perceptions cease (as) another. Through this course, Poṭṭhapāda, it (is) to be ascertained how perception will be one (thing), soul another."

LESSON 30

Desiderative Conjugation

A special conjugation and certain derivatives from it are sometimes used to express the desire to do an action. This conjugation is called the "desiderative" (*tumicchattha*). The root is reduplicated, the reduplicating syllable being in a weak form, and the suffix *sa* is added to form a stem which is inflected according to the first conjugation. An adjective (stem *sa*) and a feminine abstract noun (stem *sā*) are also formed. Apart from a few forms in ordinary use the desiderative may be regarded as a "poetic" conjugation, being largely restricted to verse. Examples :—

<i>vi-kit</i> (I)	<i>vicikicchati</i> , <i>vicikicchā</i> (in common use), (" to cure ")
<i>gup</i>	<i>jigucchati</i> , <i>jeguccha</i> (adj.) (in common use), " be disgusted with "
<i>ghas</i>	<i>jighacchati</i> (verse), " desire to eat," " be hungry "
<i>vi-ji</i>	<i>vijigīsati</i> (not in <i>Dīgha</i>), " desire to conquer "
<i>tij</i> (I)	<i>titikkhā</i> , " forbearance "
(" to sharpen ", " to bear ")	
<i>pā</i>	<i>pipāsita</i> (pp. in common use), <i>pipāsin</i> (adj.), " desire to drink," " be thirsty " <i>pipāsa</i> (adj., also common, has pejorative meaning) " drunken ", " drunkard "

<i>man</i>	<i>vīmamsati, vīmamsā, vīmamsin</i> (in common use), ("desire to think") "investigate"
<i>vac</i>	<i>vavakkhati</i> (verse), "desire to speak"
<i>(s)su</i>	<i>sussūsati, sussūsā</i> (in common use), "desire to hear"
<i>har</i>	<i>jigimsamāno</i> (irregular formation) (present participle, verse), "desire to take," "wish for"
<i>ni-har</i>	<i>nijigimsitar</i> (agent noun, in common use), "coveter," "acquisitor"
<i>(kit, "cure" > tikitcchati)</i>	may also be classed here ; it is not found in the <i>Dīgha</i> . The root has two alternative reduplications, with <i>ci-</i> or <i>ti-</i> , with different meanings.)

"Root" Aorist

The "root" aorist, which is rarely found except in verse, is so called by historical philologists because the inflections are added directly to the root, not to a stem (historically in the ordinary -i aorist the -i is a stem suffix, not an inflection, likewise in *addasā*, etc., we have an -a stem).

Examples :—

hū

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>ahū, ahud</i> (junction form) "it was", "there was"	<i>ahum</i> or <i>ahū</i> (both verse)
2nd person	(<i>ahū</i>)	—
1st person	(<i>ahum</i>)	(<i>ahum</i>) (<i>ahunihā</i> belongs to the ordinary aorist system : Lesson 4)

(In *Dīgha* prose the final -u is short in the 3rd singular.)

gam

	Singular	Plural
3rd person	<i>agā</i>	<i>agū</i> (verse)
2nd person	(<i>agā</i>)	(<i>aguttha</i> —Grammarians)
1st person	(<i>agam</i>)	(<i>agamhā</i>)

(In *Dīgha* prose only from *adhi-gam* > *ajjhagā*.)

ahu(d) is generally used impersonally: "there was" (e.g. with possessive genitive).

Verse

So far we have restricted ourselves (except for a few incidental verses in the reading passages) to the ordinary prose language of the *Dīgha Nikāya*, which is sufficiently typical of the Pali prose in which most of the Canon is written. We must, however, to complete this introductory survey of Pali, consider the main features of Pali verse, which likewise are well exemplified in the *Dīgha*. The Canon contains probably 15,000–20,000 verses. These are mostly collected in books consisting entirely, or almost entirely, of verse, but some are scattered about in the prose texts as in the *Dīgha Nikāya* itself. The verses of the *Dīgha Nikāya* illustrate their most important linguistic and metrical characteristics. The linguistic features to remark are twofold: poetic licence and the use of archaic forms obsolete in everyday speech. The main characteristic of the metres is that they are quantitative, that is that the rhythm is determined purely by the lengths of the syllables, the effect of any stress ("accent") being negligible.

Poetic licence is most noticeable in the freedom of word order in verse. Since the inflections generally show the relations between the words in a sentence almost any deviation from the prose order is possible without serious change of meaning (the emphasis will be different, and indeed the metrical form provides special possibilities for emphasis by placing words in rhythmically prominent positions), though for beginners it adds

greatly to the difficulty of disentangling the meaning. Secondly, the need to fit the sentence to the metre influences the choice of vocabulary, so that unusual synonyms and rare words may be used. Thirdly, superfluous or redundant words may be inserted to fill up lines of verse, especially indeclinables (*nipāta*) of merely emphatic or otherwise vague meaning. A prefix may be dropped or added where the meaning of the sentence will tolerate a slight change of nuance. Fourthly, the making of junction (*sandhi*) is more variable than in prose, and may be decided by metrical requirements rather than grammatical usage. Fifthly, certain syllables may be lengthened or shortened to suit the rhythm of the metre. Vowels linking suffixes to roots (less often prefixes) as well as final vowels are especially susceptible to this treatment, though this form of licence is not of very frequent occurrence.

Examples of poetic licence :—

Lengthened final :

ramatī (3rd singular present of *ram* (I), " delight ")
hethayī (aorist of *heth* (VII), " harass ")

Shortened final :

gihi (for *gihī* : *gihin* = " house-dwelling ")
santō (perhaps we should write *santa*)
Buddhāna (genitive plural, for *-ānam*)
kammām (perhaps we should write *kamma*)
chetva (for *-tvā*, gerund of *chid*).

Junction between root and suffix lengthened :

satīmanto

—shortened :

jānahi

Junction between prefix and root lengthened :

sūgatīm.

Archaic forms are kept alive to a limited extent by being preserved in poems and songs handed down from past centuries. Though not acceptable in ordinary speech, they may be felt appropriate for poetic expression just because of their purely

poetic associations. They may also be felt to have greater dignity and power than everyday forms. The obscurity which may result is not always avoided by poets, on the contrary a certain mystification and portentousness may be deliberately sought. We thus meet in Pali verse with a residue of ancient grammatical forms, among which we may note here some characteristic or frequent ones :—

Nominative plural in *āse* : *sāvakāse* (= *sāvakā*)
gatāse (= *gatā*)

Imperative 1st plural in *mu* instead of *ma* : *jānemu*

Optative 3rd singular in *e* instead of *eyya* : *ādise*
(= *ādiseyya*; from *ā-dis* (I), "dedicate")

Optative 1st plural in *mu* instead of *yyāma* : *pucchemu*

Use of root aorist, e.g. 3rd plural in *um* : *akarum* (for
akamsu), *āpādum* (for *āpādimsu*)

Another unusual aorist : *abhida* (for *abhindi*)

Future of *hū* : *hessati* (= *bhavissati*)

Infinitive in *tāye* : *dakkhitāye* (= *datthum*)

Gerund in (*t*)*vāna* rare in prose : *caritvāna*, *disvāna*,
katvāna, *sutvāna*

Middle (*attanopada*) forms not current in prose :—

vande (= *vandāmi*)

amhāse (= *amhā*)

karomase (= *karoma*)

ārabhavho (= *ārabhatha*, imperative)

vademase (= *vadeyyāma*)

āsīne (locative singular of the present participle middle
of the verb *ās*, "to sit," itself almost extinct—
replaced by *ni-sid*).

We have noted in Lessons 28 and 29 and earlier in this lesson that the denominative, intensive, desiderative, and "root" aorist are more frequent in verse.

Where two parallel forms exist, one with assimilation and consequent obscurity and one with a clear articulation through a linking vowel between stem and suffix, the form with assimilation will usually be more frequent in verse and sometimes extinct in prose :—

dajjā (optative of *dā*, from the reduplicated stem *dad* + the ancient optative inflection *yā(t)*, 3rd singular)
jaññā (= *jāneyya*)
kassāma (= *karissāma*).

Other archaic forms :—

diviyā (= *dibbā*, ablative)
poṣo (= *puriso*)
tuvam (= *tvam*)
duve (= *dve*)
addakkhim (= *addasam*)
-bhi (= *-hi*, instrumental plural).

Other poetic forms :—

caviya (= *cavītvā*)
ramma (= *ramanīya*).

As examples of vocabulary not used in prose we may list a few words here.

<i>brū</i> (I)	<i>brūhi</i> (imperative 2nd singular) " say ", " call "
<i>ram</i> (I)	<i>ramati</i> (also present middle 1st singular <i>rame</i>) " delight ", " enjoy "
<i>vid</i> (II)	<i>vindati</i> " find " (for <i>labh</i>)
<i>ambujo</i>	fish (" water-born ")
<i>mahi</i>	the earth
<i>suro</i>	god
<i>have</i> (ind.)	truly, surely
<i>ve</i> (ind.)	surely.

In scanning Pali verse the following two rules apply :—

- (1) A syllable having its vowel short and followed by not more than one consonant is short (*lahu*).
- (2) A syllable having its vowel long, or followed by *m* or by more than one consonant, is long (*garu*).

There are also certain complications arising from minor discrepancies between the standard orthography and the original pronunciation. These arose over variant pronunciations

of the semi-vowels *y*, *r*, and *v* in some combinations (more rarely over the nasals). Some examples are :—

- cariya* = —^U (*-carya)
- iriyati* = —^U_U (*iryati)
- sirīmant* ("beautiful", "fortunate") = — — (*srīmant)
(but *siri*, "beauty, "fortune" = ^U_U)
- vya-* = ^U_U (*viya-*, as sometimes written)
- veluriyo* ("lapis lazuli") = —^U_U —
- ariya* = usually —^U (*arya), sometimes = —^U_U (*āriya)
- viriya* = sometimes —^U (*virya) but sometimes —^U_U
(*vīriya*, which is sometimes so written)
- suriyo* = sometimes — — (*suryo) but sometimes —^U —
(*sūriyo*, which is sometimes so written).

In the word *brāhmaṇo*, *br-* does not function as two consonants, hence a preceding syllable will be short if its vowel is short (*bamhaṇo ?). Occasionally other conjuncts also fail to "make position" (make a preceding syllable long).

Though all Pali metres are quantitative, a new style of poetry had come into fashion in the 5th or 4th century B.C. which may be called the "musical" style. In the metres of this style the opposition of long and short syllables, that one long equals two shorts, is exact and inflexible in the same way as a note and two notes of half its value in music. The new metres had in fact taken their rhythms from music. In the older metres, which remained in use, though not uninfluenced by the new, the opposition of quantities is approximate only, so that the number of syllables in a line is still felt to be of decisive importance.

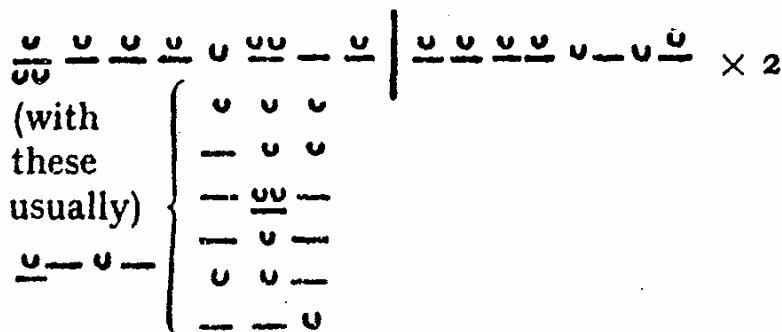
A "verse" usually contains four lines (*pādas*), being a quatrain, much more rarely six lines. Rhyme is not used.

Most important metres :—

"Old" metres (number of syllables per line constant, with only rare "resolution" of a long into two shorts, giving an extra syllable, under the influence of the "new" metres) :—

vatta (epic narrative metre : only approximately quantitative) eight syllables per line, the contrasting cadences of alternate lines giving a verse of two dissimilar lines repeated ; in the epic style there is a tendency to use this

as a line of sixteen syllables not organized in verses, which is very appropriate and flexible for continuous narrative



anuttubha (the archaic form of *vatta*, in which the alternate lines are not contrasted)

u u u u u - u - u u × 4 (the cadences of the prior *vatta* line are also admitted)

tutthubha-jagatī, normally eleven (*tutthubha*) or twelve (*jagatī*) syllables per line ; these two metres, which have different cadences, are freely mixed, though they may also be used separately ; there is a caesura (slight pause) after either the fourth or the fifth syllable

u — u — , u , u u — u — u × 4 (*tutthubha*) (caes. in one of the marked positions)

u — u — , u , u u — u — u × 4 (*jagatī*) (caes. in one of the marked positions)

by mixture of an opening with caesura at the fifth with a continuation as per caesura at the fourth we occasionally find a *tutthubha* of twelve syllables or a *jagatī* of thirteen :

u — u — — , u u u — u — u (*tu.*)

u — u — — , u u u — u — u (*ja.*).

" New " metres (total quantity of each line constant, the unit in counting being the *mattā* = quantity of one short syllable ; number of syllables variable) :—

mattāchandas (" measure-metre "), (cadence fixed, being the last five or six syllables, rest widely variable provided

the total quantity is constant ; there are always two dissimilar lines repeated) :

vetāliya (lines one and three contain fourteen *mattās*, two and four contain sixteen ; cadence — u — u u)

uu uu uu — u — u u | uu uu uu uu — u — u u × 2

opacchandasaka (as *vetāliya*, but with two extra *mattās* in each line resulting from the longer cadence — u — u — u)

uu uu uu — u — u — u | uu uu uu uu — u — u — u × 2

(very rarely, *vetāliya* and *opacchandasaka* are mixed)
(another metre originally of this class is the *svāgatā*, which being less flexible is usually classified under *akkharacchandas*, see below)

ganacchandas ("bar-metre") (not found in the *Dīgha Nikāya* : strictly musical and exactly quantitative like musical rhythms) :

gīti (two or three lines of thirty *mattās* each, each only theoretically divisible into two quarter verses ; each of the two lines is organized in eight bars, called *gāṇa*, of four *mattās* each, there being a "rest" of two *mattās* at the end ; the characteristic rhythm is | uu — | u — u |
= 2 bars, though this is simply a base on which variation is very freely made)

ariyā (a line of thirty *mattās*, as in *gīti*, followed by a line of twenty-seven *mattās*, the cadence being syncopated).

Derived metres (these represent a third phase, which subsequently became the dominant style in the literature, along with a somewhat restricted form of the *vatta* for continuous narrative ; the tendency is for both the quantity and the number of syllables to be fixed. In the Pali Canon these metres still retain a good deal of flexibility, whilst in later Indian literature they are given forms absolutely fixed except for the last syllable of each line) :—

akkharacchandas (" syllable-metre ")

samavutta (four similar lines) :—

upajāti (a form of *tūṭhubha*, fixed)

u — u — — u u — u — u × 4

rathoddhatā (a form of *vetāliya* line, fixed)

— u — u u u — u — u u × 4

vamsatthā (a form of *jagatī*, fixed)

u — u — — u u — u — u u × 4

pamitakkharā (derived from *gaṇacchandas*)

uu — u — u uu — u u u × 4

rucirā (derived from *jagatī* by resolution of fifth syllable)

u — u — u u u u — u — u u × 4

addhasamavutta (two dissimilar lines, repeated) :—

pupphitaggā (a particular form of *opacchandasaka*, fixed)

uu uu uu — u — u — u | uu uu — uu — u — u — u × 2

svāgatā

— u — u — — u — u | — u — u — — uu — u × 2

visamavutta (four dissimilar lines) :—

upatthitappacupita (probably derived from *mattāchandas*)

— — — uu — u — u — uu — — | uu — uu uu — u — u — — |
uu uu uu uu — | uu uu uu uu uu — u × 1

uggatā (derived from *gaṇacchandas*)

uu — u — u uu — u | u uu uu — u — u — |
uu u uu u uu — uu — | uu — u — u uu — u — u u × 1

Vocabulary (N.B.—Some of these words and forms are found only in poetry)

Verbs :—

<i>adhi-(t)ihā</i> (I)	<i>adhiṭṭhāti</i>	fix one's attention on, resolve on
<i>abhi-ni(r)-dis</i> (I*)	<i>abhiniddisati</i>	declare
<i>abhi-pāl</i> (VII)	<i>abhipāleti</i>	protect
<i>abhi-bhū</i> (I)	<i>abhibhavati</i>	conquer, rule over
<i>abhi-vass</i> (I)	<i>abhivassati</i>	rain on
<i>abhi-vi-(s)saj¹</i> (I)	<i>abhivi(s)sajati</i>	dispense
<i>ā-car</i> (I)	<i>ācarati</i>	conduct oneself
<i>ā-vas</i> (I)	<i>āvasati</i>	dwell in, live in
<i>iriy</i> (I*)	<i>iriyati</i>	move, move about, go on (lit. and fig.)
<i>o-gāh</i> (I)	<i>ogāhati</i>	plunge into
<i>ghas</i> (I)	<i>ghasati</i>	devour
<i>(j)jal</i> (I)	<i>jalati</i>	blaze
<i>nand</i> (I)	<i>nandati</i>	rejoice, be pleased
<i>nī</i> (I)	<i>neti</i>	lead, draw (passive : <i>nīyati</i>)
<i>(p)paṭi-gam</i> (I)	<i>paṭigacchati</i>	go back
<i>pari-(s)saj²</i> (I)	<i>palissajati</i>	embrace
<i>(p)pa-vaṭ</i> (I)	<i>pavapati</i>	sow
<i>(v)vaj</i> (I)	<i>vajati</i>	go
<i>var</i> (I)	<i>varati</i>	choose
(or (VII) <i>vāreti</i> —preferred by Aggavāmsa, <i>Sd.</i> 559)		
<i>vi-pac</i> (III)	<i>vipaccati</i>	ripen, have a result, bear fruit
<i>(s)saj²</i> (I)	<i>sajati</i>	embrace
<i>subh</i> (I)	<i>sobhati</i>	shine, be glorious
<i>heṭh</i> (VII)	<i>heṭheti/heṭhayati</i>	harass

Nouns :—

<i>aggatā</i>	pre-eminence, supremacy
<i>anvāyiko</i>	follower
<i>apanūdanam</i>	driving away, removing (this word occurs only in a few verses where the metre requires ū, which may be licence—though this is unusual in a root vowel : root <i>nud</i> , “drive”)

<i>asāhasam</i>	non-violence
<i>ahimsā</i>	harmlessness
<i>aheṭhako</i>	non-harasser
<i>ādhipati</i> (masc.)	lord
<i>ānando</i>	joy
<i>ālayo</i>	home
<i>-āvaho</i>	bringing
<i>indakhīlo</i>	royal stake (marking the royal threshold, also as a symbol of firmness : Inda is the old name of Sakka, king of the gods, hence a title for any king)
<i>uttāso</i>	terror
<i>udaram</i>	belly, lap, bosom
<i>udikkhitar</i> (masc.)	looker at
<i>uposatho</i>	observance day, sabbath
<i>ubbādhana</i>	imprisonment
<i>ubbego</i>	apprehension, anxiety
<i>ūru</i> (fem.)	thigh
<i>otṭhavacittaka</i>	a kind of bird
<i>kanakam</i>	gold
<i>karo</i>	hand
<i>kiñjakkham</i>	stamen, filament
<i>kukkuṭako</i>	cock (wild cock)
<i>kulirako</i>	a kind of bird
<i>kokilo</i>	cuckoo (Indian cuckoo)
<i>koñco</i>	heron
<i>(k)kodho</i>	anger
<i>khanti</i>	forgivingness, toleration
<i>khilo</i>	stake (for marking boundaries : ~ <i>chid</i> = to cut down a stake, to obliterate a boundary, figuratively break out of confinement)
<i>-gamo</i>	going
<i>ghammo</i>	summer
<i>caraṇam</i>	foot
<i>janatā</i>	the people
<i>jananī</i>	bearer (birth), producer
<i>jīvamjīvako</i>	a kind of partridge (said to cry <i>jīva</i> = " live ! ")

<i>taco</i>	skin
<i>tanu</i> (neut.)	body
<i>tapas</i>	asceticism
<i>tundikiro</i>	gourd (used as a pot—i.e. a natural pot, not man-made)
<i>tuttam</i>	goad (for driving elephants or cattle)
<i>tomaram</i>	lance
<i>thanam</i>	breast
<i>dandamānavakam</i>	a kind of bird
<i>dijo</i>	bird ("twice-born")
<i>divo</i>	sky, heaven
<i>nangalo</i>	plough
<i>nayanam</i>	eye
<i>nalinī</i>	lotus pool
<i>nāsanam</i>	destroying
<i>nibhā</i>	lustre, brilliance
<i>paritajjanā</i>	threatening, intimidation
<i>paligho</i>	bar (holding a door)
<i>pekkhitar</i> (masc.)	looker on, watcher, observer
<i>pokkharanī</i>	lotus pool
<i>pokkharasātako</i>	a kind of bird
<i>macco</i>	mortal
<i>manujo</i>	human being
<i>mamattam</i>	("mine-ness"), possessiveness, selfishness
<i>mayūro</i>	peacock
<i>mahi</i>	the earth
<i>mānuso</i>	man, human being
<i>mudutā</i>	suppleness
<i>muni</i> (masc.)	recluse
<i>renū</i> (masc.)	pollen
<i>lakkhanam</i>	mark, special quality, excellence, shapeliness, definition
<i>locanam</i>	eye
<i>vāñkam</i>	hook
<i>vāto</i>	wind
<i>vāri</i> (neut.)	water
<i>sālikā</i>	myna
<i>suko</i>	parrot
<i>suro</i>	god

<i>susu</i> (masc.)	boy, young (of animals)
<i>soceyyam</i>	purity

Adjectives :

<i>aṅgirasa</i> (fem. -ī)	radiant
<i>accamkusa</i>	beyond the hook (<i>amkuso</i> , elephant hook), defying the hook (an elephant in "rut")
<i>aneja</i>	imperturbable
<i>appaka</i>	little
<i>abhitatta</i> (from <i>tap</i> , p.p.)	overheated, exhausted by heat
<i>abhiyogin</i>	expert, proficient
<i>abhiruda</i>	resounding with
<i>amata</i>	deathless (neut. = immortality; ambrosia, the drink of the immortals according to the Brahmanical myths—in this latter sense, with metonymy, the word is used by Buddhists as a poetic synonym for <i>nibbāna</i>) ¹
<i>amama</i>	
(= <i>a-mama</i> , "not-mine")	not possessive, unselfish
<i>āyuta</i>	full of (p.p. <i>ā-yu</i> (I), "mix")
<i>uttama</i>	highest
<i>upaghātin</i>	harming
<i>ussuka</i>	eager
<i>ekodi</i>	concentrated
<i>etādisa</i>	this sort (of)
<i>kañkhan</i>	doubting, in doubt
<i>kovida</i>	learned, knowing thoroughly
<i>gihin</i>	house-dwelling, one living "in the world"
<i>jālin</i>	net-like (Buddhas and other "great men", i.e. emperors, are said to have net-like hands and feet, amongst other extra- ordinary bodily marks: their four fingers are straight and of equal length, giving the impression of network)

¹ According to the Buddhists the gods are not immortal. Liberation from existence, from transmigration, however understood, means no more dying.

<i>dassaneyya</i>	beautiful
<i>nipaka</i>	wise
<i>pariggaha</i>	possessing
<i>pākima</i>	fruitful, ripening
<i>piyadassana</i>	lovable sight, whose appearance inspires affection
<i>pubba</i>	before, former
<i>purima</i>	former, earlier
<i>phulla</i>	blossoming, blossomed
<i>bhogin</i>	possessing, enjoying
<i>-maya</i>	consisting of, made of
<i>missa</i>	mixed
<i>mogha</i>	false, erroneous, excluded
<i>rucira</i>	splendid
<i>vaggu</i>	soft (especially of sounds)
<i>vara</i>	excellent, good
<i>vāma</i>	lovely
<i>viceyya</i>	inscrutable (this meaning is probably correct, but the form is uncertain)
<i>-vidha</i>	kind (of, manner), -fold
<i>vimala</i>	free from dirt
<i>visāci</i>	sidelong, furtive
<i>vediya</i>	known (as noun "thing known", "information")
<i>vellita</i>	wavy
<i>sacca</i>	true
<i>sammatta</i>	intoxicated, maddened
<i>sukumāra</i>	delicate
<i>sukhuma</i>	fine, subtle
<i>succhavi</i>	pleasant to the skin (<i>chavi</i> fem.)
<i>sudassana</i>	beautiful
<i>sumedhasa</i>	very intelligent
<i>sedaka</i>	sweating

Past Participles :

abhipatthita (*abhi-*
patth (VII)) yearned for
abhirata (*abhi-ram*) enjoying, taking pleasure in

<i>avyākata</i> (<i>vi-ā-kar</i> , negative)	unexplained, undetermined, indeterminate
<i>gathita</i> (<i>gath</i> (II))	tied
<i>ghasta</i> (<i>ghas</i> (I))	devoured
<i>danta</i> (<i>dam</i>)	tamed, restrained
<i>pasāta</i> ((<i>p</i>) <i>pa-sar</i>)	stretched out, frank, open
<i>piyāyita</i> (denom. from <i>piya</i>)	held dear, beloved
<i>purakkhata</i> ((<i>pura(s)-kar</i>)	facing, in front
<i>visāta</i> (<i>vi-sar</i>)	spread, staring

Gerunds :

<i>ūhacca</i> (<i>u(d)-han</i>)	
or <i>o-han</i>)	having knocked out
<i>caviya</i> (<i>cu</i>)	having passed away
<i>patvā</i> ((<i>p</i>) <i>pa-ap(p)</i>)	
or (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-ap</i>)	having attained

Future Passive Participle :

<i>ramma</i> (<i>ram</i>)	delightful
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Pronoun :

<i>ta(d) . . . ta(d) . . .</i>	that/the . . . (is) the same thing as that/the . . .
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Indeclinables :

<i>ahe</i>	ah !
<i>iva</i> (enclitic)	like
<i>u</i>	emphatic enclitic particle added to other indeclinables, thus <i>atha</i> + <i>u</i> > <i>atho</i>
<i>kasma</i>	why ?, wherefore ?
<i>puratthā</i>	(also means) formerly
<i>samattam</i>	completely, perfectly

Prefixes :

<i>ati-</i>	very, exceedingly (prefixed to adjectives in poetry)
<i>du(r)-</i>	(also means) hard, difficult
<i>su-</i>	(also means) very (prefixed to adjectives in poetry)

EXERCISE 30

Passages for reading :—

(vatta, or *anuṭṭhubha* in transition to vatta)

yena Uttarakurū¹ rammā, Mahā-Neru¹ sudassano,
manussā tattha jāyanti amamā apariggahā.

na te bijam pavapanti, na pi niyanti naṅgalā,
akaṭṭhapākimāṁ sāliṁ paribhuñjanti mānusā.

akanām athusāṁ suddham sugandham taṇḍulapphalāṁ
tuṇḍikire pacitvāna, tato bhuñjanti bhojanām.

* * * * *

tattha niccaphalā rukkhā nānādijaganāyutā
mayūrakoñcābhirudā kokilābhi hi² vaggubhi.

jīvamjīvakasadd' ettha atho oṭṭhavacittakā
kukkuṭakā kuṭirakā vane pokkharasātakā. (*anuṭṭhubha*)

sukasālikasadd' ettha daṇḍamānavakāni ca,
sobhati sabbakālam sā Kuveranalini sadā.

ito sā uttarā disā iti naṁ ācikkhati jano. (*anuṭṭhubha*)
yaṁ disam abhipāleti, mahārājā yasassi so —

yakkhānam ādhipati Kuvero iti nāma so
ramati naccagītehi yakkhehi purakkhato.³

¹ In ancient times it was believed that there were four continents, India, called in Pali Jambudipo, being the southern continent bordered on the north by the Himalaya. Beyond the impenetrable mountains lay the semi-mythical northern continent, called Uttarakuru—normally inflected in the plural as the name of the people living there. In Uttarakuru, or perhaps on its border, was Mount Neru, standing at the centre of the land mass of the earth. This was a mythical or cosmological conception, and the mountain was supposed to be inhabited by gods. Later, as geographical knowledge extended, the Utopian Uttarakuru receded to the antipodes and Neru was assimilated to the concept of the North Pole as the Earth's axis. Thus the Commentary (*Sumanāgala Vilāsini*) tells us that when it is midnight in Jambudipo it is midday in Uttarakuru, sunrise in the eastern continent and sunset in the western continent. In the first line there is resolution of fourth syllable, or read *yen*'.

² An easier variant is -ādīhi, "etc." There is a rare use of *abhi* as indeclinable with accusative, meaning "on", "among" (the trees), but no accusative here.

³ Two lines of this verse are a syllable short, add emphatic particles? There are parallel verses with different gods, for the four directions, some of which fit the metre, so this may be a clumsy substitution of names.

(vatta)

vande te pitaram, bhadde, Timbarum, Suriyavaccase,
yena jātā 'si kalyāṇi, ānandajananī mama.

vāto va sedakam̄¹ kanto pāniyam̄ va pipāsino
aṅgirasi piyā me 'si dhammo arahatām² iva,

āturass' eva bhesajjam̄, bhojanam̄ va jighacchato,
parinibbāpaya bhadde jalantam iva vārinā.

sītodakim̄ pokkharaṇim̄ yuttam̄ kiñjakkhareṇunā
nāgo ghammābhītatto va ogāhe te thanūdaram.

accamkuṣo va nāgo ca jitam̄ me tuttatomaram̄,
kāraṇam̄ na ppajānāmi sammatto lakkhaṇūruyā.

tayi gathitacitto 'smi cittam̄ vipariṇāmitam̄,
paṭigantum̄ na sakkomi vaṇkaghasto va ambujo.

vāmūru saja mam̄ bhadde saja mam̄ mandalocane,
palissaja mam̄ kalyāṇi etam me abhipatthitam̄.

appako vata me santo kāmo vellitakesiyā
anekabhāgo sampādi arahante va dakkhiṇā.

yam me atthi kataṁ puññam̄ arahantesu tādisu,
tam me sabbaṅgakalyāṇi tayā saddhim̄ vipaccatam̄.

yam me atthi kataṁ puññam̄ asmiṁ paṭhavimanḍale,
tam me sabbaṅgakalyāṇi tayā saddhim̄ vipaccatam̄.

Sakyaputto³ va jhānena ekodi nipako sato
amataṁ muni jīgimśāno tam aham̄ Suriyavaccase.

¹ There is a variant reading *sedalam̄* here which is perhaps preferable. It would be the present participle of a verb *sid* (I) *sedati*, "sweat."

² This is a rare case of the lengthening of the vowel of a final *am̄* under stress of metre, a phenomenon of historical interest. Metrically *am̄* would be equally satisfactory, and is found in some manuscripts.

³ The Sakyas were the tribe (living in an independent city state) among whom the Buddha was born, hence he is called *Sakyaputto*.

yathā pi muni nandeyya patvā sambodhim uttamam,
evam nandeyyam kalyāṇi missibhāvam gato tayā.

Sakko¹ ca me varam dajjā Tāvatimsānam² issaro,
tāham³ bhadde vareyyāhe⁴ evam kāmo dañho mama.

sālam va na ciram phullam pitaram te sumedhase
vandamāno namassāmi⁵ yassa s' etādisī pajā.

(*tūṭṭhubha*)

pucchāmi brahmānam Sanaṃkumāram⁶
kaṅkhi akaṅkhiṃ paravediyesu
kattha ṭhito kimhi ca sikkhamāno
pappoti macco amataṃ brahma-lokan ti.⁷

hitvā mamattam manujesu brahme⁷
ekodibhūto karuṇādhimutto
ettha ṭhito ettha ca sikkhamāno
pappoti macco amataṃ brahma-lokan ti.

(*opacchandasaka*⁸)

khanti paramam tapo titikkhā, nibbānam paramam vadanti
Buddhā;
na hi pabbajito parūpaghāti samaṇo hoti param viheṭhayanto.

(*rathoddhatā*⁹)

geham āvasati ce tathāvidho
aggatam vajati kāmabhoginam,
tena uttaritaro na vijjati,
Jambudipam abhibhuyya iriyati.

¹ The king of the gods.

² Tāvatimsā, the collective name (plural) of the traditional gods.

³ Unusual junction of *taṃ* + *aham*, likewise of *vareyyam* + *ahe*.

⁴ Denominative from *namas*, the stem of the indeclinable *namo*.

⁵ A name of *brahman*.

⁶ This *ti* does not form part of the verse.

⁷ *brahme* here means *brāhmaṇa* (a priest is here questioning *brahman*, who replies in this verse), perhaps as polite substitute.

⁸ For examples of *vetāliya* see Exercises 18 and 28, ends of first Passages. For an example of mixed *vetāliya-opacchandasaka* see Exercise 26, fourth verse.

⁹ For example of *upajāti* see the first verse in Exercise 29.

(vamsatthā)

sacce ca dhamme ca dame ca samyame
 soceyyasilālayuposathesu ca,
 dāne ahimsāya asāhase rato
 dañham samādāya samattam ācari.

pure puratthā purimāsu jātisu,
 manussabhūto bahūnañ sukhāvaho,
 ubbegauṭṭasabhayāpanūdano
 guttīsu rakkhāvaraṇesu ussuko.¹

(pamitakkharā)

pubbañgamo ² sūcaritesu ahu
 dhammesu dhammacariyābhīrato,
 anvāyiko bahujan' assa ahu,
 saggesu vedayitha puññaphalam.

(rucirā)

na pāñinā na ca pana dañdaleñdunā
 satthena vā marañavadhena vā puna,
 ubbādhanāya ca paritajjanāya vā
 na heṭhayī janatam aheṭhako ahu.

(puññhitaggā)

caviya punar idhāgato samāno
 karacarañāmudutañ ca jālino ca,
 atirucirasuvaggudassaneyyam
 pañilabhatī daharo susūkumāro.

(svāgatā)

chetvā khilāñ chetvā paligham | indakhilam ūhaccamanejā ³ |
 te caranti suddhā vimalā | cakkhumatā ⁴ dantā susunāgā ||

¹ Note the alliteration in this verse—an ornament prominent in early Indian poetic theory.

² In this word the accusative inflection is retained irregularly in the first member of the compound (and *m* is assimilated to *g*, becoming *n*) ; the meaning is " going before ", " leading ".

³ *m* here is junction consonant.

⁴ i.e. by the Buddha, and in the metaphor by the driver.

(upalittapacupita)

akkodhañ ca adhiṭṭhahī adāsi ca dānam |
 vatthāni ca sukhumāni succchavīni |
 purimatarabhavaṭhito |
 abhivisaji mahim iva suro abhivassam ||

tañ katvāna ito cuto divam upapajja |
 sukatañ ca phalavipākam ānubhotvā |
 kanakatanunibhataco |
 idha bhavati suravarataroriva ¹ Indo ||

(uggatā)

na ca vīsaṭam na ca visāci |
 na ca pana viceyyapekkhitā |
 ujju ² tatha pasaṭam ujjumano |
 piyacakkhunā bahujanam udikkhitā ||

abhiyogino ca nipiṇā ca |
 bahu pana nimittakovidā |
 sukhumanayanakusalā manujā |
 piyadassano ti abhiniddisanti nam ||

piyadassano gihi pi santō |
 bhavati bahūnam piyāyito |
 yadi ca na bhavati gihī, samaṇo |
 bhavatī piyo bahūnam sokanāsano ||

Translate into Pali :—

" I assume a mental soul, sir, having-all-limbs-and-parts (use suffix *-in*), (having-)not-inferior-faculties (i.e. its faculties are perfect). "

" Yet if your soul were mental, Poṭṭhapāda, having-all-limbs-and-parts, having-not-inferior-faculties, in that case also, Poṭṭhapāda, for you perception would be one thing, soul another. Then through this course, Poṭṭhapāda, it is to be ascertained how perception will be one thing, soul another.

¹ The last *r* here is a junction consonant.

² In *ujju* the quantity of the first syllable is variable.

Just let this mental soul be, having-all-limbs-and-parts, having-not-inferior-faculties, Poṭṭhapāda : so this man's perceptions occur as one thing, his perceptions cease as another. Through this course, Poṭṭhapāda, it is to be ascertained how perception will be one thing, soul another."

" I assume an immaterial soul, sir, consisting-of-perception."

" Yet if your soul were consisting-of-perception . . . perception would be one thing, soul another . . ."

" But is it possible, sir, for me (ins.) to know this : ' Perception (is) a man's soul,' or ' Perception (is) one (thing), soul another ' ? "

" This (is) hard-knowing (present participle, and sentence initial for emphasis), Poṭṭhapāda, by you (who-)have-other-opinions . . ."

" If, sir, this is by me hard-knowing (not initial), (who-)have-other-opinions . . . however, sir, is (*kim*) the universe eternal ? Only this (is) true, the other false (?) "

" (It is) undetermined, Poṭṭhapāda, by me : the universe (is) eternal, only this (is) true, the other false."

" But, sir, is (*kim*) the universe non-eternal . . ."

" Undetermined . . ."

. . . finite . . . Undetermined . . . non-finite . . . Undetermined . . .

" But, sir, is the life-principle (*jīvam* here is neuter) (the same thing as : use *ta(d)* repeated) the body ? Only this (is) true, the other false (?) "

" Undetermined . . ."

" But, sir, is the life-principle one (thing), the body another ? . . ."

" This also, Poṭṭhapāda, (is) undetermined by me . . ."

. . . is the thus-gone after death ? . . . Undetermined . . . is not the thus-gone after death ? . . . Undetermined . . . is and is not the thus-gone after death ? . . . Undetermined . . . neither is nor is not the thus-gone after death ? . . .

" This also, Poṭṭhapāda, (is) undetermined by me . . ."

" Why, sir, (is it) undetermined by the fortunate one ? "

" Poṭṭhapāda, this (is) not (*na h' etam*) connected-with-welfare, not connected-with-the-doctrine . . . does not lead to liberation."

" But what, sir, is determined (explained) by the fortunate one ? "

" ' This (is) unhappiness,' Poṭṭhapāda, (is) determined by me,
' This (is) the-origin-of-unhappiness,' . . . ' This (is) the-cessation-of-unhappiness,' . . . ' This (is) the unhappiness-cessation-going way,' Poṭṭhapāda, (is) determined by me."

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS

<i>Root</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Pres. 3rd sing.</i>	<i>P.p.</i>	<i>Aor. 3rd sing.</i>	<i>Fut. 3rd sing.</i>	<i>Causative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Gerund</i>	<i>F.p.p.</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>
(k)khā	(I)	khāti	khāta	-khāsi			khātum	-khāya		khāyati	
(k)khā	(III)	khāyati									
khād	(I)	khādati	khāyita	khādi							khādanlya
(k)khip	(I*)	khipati	khitta			khipissati			khipitvā		khlyitabba
(k)khi	(III)	khlyati	khina	khlyi							
gath	(II)	ganthati	gathita								
gam	(I)	gacchati	gata	{ agamāsi -gacchi -gañchi garahi }	gaminsati	gmeti	gantum	{ gantvā -gamma }	{ gantabba gamaniya garahitabba }		{ root aor. : agd, ipv. of caus. 2nd sing. : gamehi }
garah	(I)	garahati	garahita		gavesissati						
gaves	(I)	gavesati									
(g)gah	(V)	gañbāti	gahita	gahesi		gheteti			{ gahetvā -gayha }		ipv. 2nd sing. : gañbāhi
gādh	(I)	gādhati	gālha								
gāh	(I)	gāhati	gālha	(gāhi)							
gil	(I*)	gilati									
gup											
ge	(I)	gāyati	gīta								
(g)ghar	(I)	gharati									
ghas	(I)	ghasati	ghasta								
ghā	(III)	ghāyati									
caj											
car	(I)	carati	carita	acari	carissati	cāreti	caritum	caritvā	caritabba		
ci	(V)	cināti	cita	-cikkhi	cikkhissati	cīveti	(cikkhitum)	(cīvītā)	(cīyatī)	cīyati	
cikkh	(I)	cikkhati									
cu	(I)	cavati	cuta								
chañd	(VII)	chañdeti	chañdita	chañdēti	chañdēssati	cīveti					
chad	(VII)	chādeti	(chādita)								
chid	(II)	chindati	chinna	chādesi							
chid	(III)	chijjati		chindissati		chedāpeti					
jan	(III)	jāyati	jāta	-jāyi		janeti					
jar	(III)	jlyati									
(j)jal	(I)	jalati	jalita	-jali	jalissati	jāleti					
ji	(I)	jayati									
ji	(V)	jināti	jita	-jini							
ji											
ji	(I)	jirati	jinpa								
ji	(I)	jivati	jīvita								
(j)jibe	(I)	jhāyati	jhāyita	jhāyi		jhāpeti	jjivitum		jjivitabba		ipv. 2nd sing. : jjivāhi
(ñ)ñap	(VII)	ñāpeti	ñātta	ñāpesi	ñāpessati		jhāpetum				
(ñ)ñā	(V)	jānāti	ñātta	{ jāni ñāñāsi }	{ jānissati ñāssati }	ñāpeti	ñātum	{ ñātvā -ñāya }	{ jānitabba ñāyya }	ñāyati	ipv. 2nd sing. : jāñāhi
(t)thā	(I)	{ tiñhati -thāti -thahati }	thita	atñħasi	{ thassati -thahissati }	{ thāpeti thāpayati }	ñātum	{ -ñāya -thāñātūvā }			p.p. of caus. : thāpita
takk	(VII)	takketi	takkita								
tacch	(I)	tacchati		tacchi							
tan	(VI)	tanoti		tatta							
tap	(I)	tapati		tappesi							
tapp	(VII)	tappeti									
tar	(I)	tarati									
tee	(III)	tanatti	teeta	-tarī	tarisati	tāreti	taritum	taritvā			aor. pass. 3rd sing. : atāni

tij	(I)	tejeti	tejita	tejesi			tejetvā					
tij	(VII)	tussati	tuṭṭha									
tus	(III)	tharati	thata									
(t)thar	(I)		danta									
(t)thu	(V)	thunāti	daddha	-thuni								
dam			{dinna (-diṇṇa)}									
dah	(I)	dahati										
dā	(I)	{deti dādati}										
dā	(III)	diyati	dinna									
div	(III)	dibbatī										
dis	(I*)	disati	dibbi									
dis	(III)	dissati										
(d)dis	—	passati	diṭṭha	addasā	{dakkhiti {dakkhissati desessati}}	dasseti	daṭṭhum	disvā	{daṭṭhabba {dassanīya}	dissati	{aor. of caus. : dassesi {p.p. of caus. : dassita}	
dis	(VII)	deseti	desita	desesi			desetum					
dev	(VII)			devesi								
dhar	(VII)	dhāreti										
dhā	(I)	dahati										
dhā	(III)	dhāyati										
dhāv	(I)	dhāvati										
dhū	(V)	dhunāti										
nat	(III)	naccati										
nand	(I)	nandati										
nam	(I)	namati										
nas	(III)	nassati										
nah	(II)	nandhati										
ni	(I)	neti	nita	-nayi	(nessati)	nāyeti	netum	{netvā {-neyya n(a)hatvā pacitvā}}	netabba	niyati		
nhā	(III)	n(a)hāyati										
pac	(I)	pacati	pakka	-paci	pacissati	nāhāpeti						
pac	(III)	peccati										
pat	(I)	patati	patita	-pati	patissati	pāteti		patitvā			ipv. of caus. 2nd sing.: pātehi	
pad	(III)	pajjati	panna	{pajji apadi}	pajjissati	pādeti	pajjituṃ	-pajja	pajjitabba			
pabb	(I)	pabbati										
pass	(I)	passati		(rest from (d)dis)								
pā	(I)	pivati	pita	apāyi	pivissati	pāyeti	pātum	pivitvā	{pātabba {peyya}}		{desid. : pipāsatī, ger. of caus. : pāyetvā, p.p. of caus. : pāyita}	
pāy	(I)	pāyati										
pāl	(VII)	pāleti										
pucch	(I)	pucchatti										
poth	(VII)	poṭheti										
pus	(VII)	poseti										
pūj	(VII)	pūjeti										
pur	(I)	(pūratī)										
pes	(VII)	peseti	pūjita	(pūṇī)	pūjessati	posāpeti	posetum		pūjetabba		p.p. of caus. : posāpita	
			puṇṇa	pesesi		pūreti						

desid. : titikkhā

ipv. of caus. 2nd sing.:
pātehi

{desid. : pipāsatī, ger. of
caus. : pāyetvā, p.p. of
caus. : pāyita}

Root	Con.	Pres. 3rd sing.	P.p.	Aor. 3rd sing.	Fut. 3rd sing.	Causative	Infinitive	Gerund	F.p.p.	Passive	Miscellaneous
phand (p)phar (p)phal	(I) (I) (I)	phandati pharati phalati	phandita phuta		phali	phalissati	phandāpeti		pharitvā		
(p)phus	(I*)	phusati	phuttha	(-phusi)				phusitum	{ phusitvā phussa bandhitvā	phoṭṭhabba	
bandh buddh	(I) (III)	bandhati bujjhati	baddha	bandhi -bujjhi		bandhissati bujjhissati				bodhabba	
brū	(I*)	(brūti)									{ ipv. 2nd sing. : brūhi (cf. ah)
bhakkh bhaj bhaṇ	(VII) (I) (I)	bhakkheti bhajati bhaṇati	bhakkhita (bhanita)	bhakkhesi bhaji (abhanī)		bhajissati	bhaṇāpeti		bhakkhayitvā bhajitvā bhaṇitvā		bhaṇātati pres. middle 1st sing. : bhaṇe
bhar bhā	(I) (I)	bbāti	bbata			bbarissati		-bhāya			
bhās	(I)	bbāsati	bbāsita	abbhāsi	bbāsissati		bbāsitum		bbāsitabba		{ ipv. 2nd sing. middle : bbāsassu
bhid	(II)	bbindati	bbinna	(abhida)				{ bhinditvā (bhetvā)			
bhi bhuj bhuj	(I) (I*) (II)	(bhāyati) bhujati bhujjati	bhita (bhāyi)					bbujitvā bbujitvā -bhavitvā -bhotvā -bhutvā (-bhuyya)	bhojanīya	p.p. active : bhuttāvin	
bhū	(I)	{ bhavati -bhoti after paccanu-	bbūta	-bhosi	bbavissati	bbāveti	bbavitum	{ bhavitvā -bhutvā (-bhuyya)	bhabba	p.p. of caus. : bhāvita	
bhū makkh mad	(VII) (VII) (III)	bhāveti makkheti mājjati	makkhita matta	bbāvesi					madanīya		
man	(III)	māññati	{ -mata muta	amāññi	māññissati						{ desid. : vimapsati pres. middle 1st sing. : māññe
man mant mar	(VI) (VII) (III)	mānnati manteti mālyati	mata mantita mata	mantesi		mantāpeti	mantetum maritum	mantetvā			
mas	(I)	masati	maṭṭha	-masi				{ manītvā -māsa			
mā māñ māp muc muc mucch mud muh	(V) (VII) (VII) (II) (III) (I) (I)	māpāti māneti māpeti mūfici mūfici muccati muccati modati	mīta mānīta māpīta mūtta mūtta mūchhīta (modita) mūlīha	mānessati māpessati mūdīssati mūcīpeti mocēti		māpetum mūcīcītum			mānetabba		
yaj yat ¹ yam	(I) (VII) (I)	yajati yādeti yamati	yīṭṭha yatta yata		{ yajāpeti yājeti yādāpeti	yajitum	yajitvā				ger. of caus. : yādāpetvā

¹ yat > yad is regarded as a sporadic substitution of d for t, though d is generally written.

yā	(I)	yāti	yāta	-yāti	yāpeti	yātum		
yāc	(I)	yācati		yāci				{ ipv. 2nd sing. : yāhi aor. 3rd plur. : yāipetu
yuj	(II)	yuhjati	yutta	yojesi	yojeti			
rakkh	(VII)	rakkhati	rakkhita	rakkhissati	yojāpeti			
rañj	(I)	rañjati			rañjeti			
rabh	(I)	rabbati	raddha	-rabhi		-rabbha	rajaniya	
ram	(I)	ramati	rata					
rādh	(VII)	rādheti	raddha				ramaplya	
rue	(VII)	rojeti						
rud	(I*)	rudati						
rodh	(III)	rujjhati						
rup	(I*)	rupati	ruddha					
		rūhati						
ruh	(I*)	ā-ruhati						
		abhi/vi-						
		rūhati	rūha					
								p.p. of caus. : ropita
ruh	(I)	o-rohati						
lakkh	(VII)	lakkheti						
labh	(I)	labhati	laddha	{ labhi alattha	{ labhissati lacchati			
lip	(II)	limpati	litta					
luj	(III)	lujjati		-lujji				
lup	(II)	lumpati						
lū	(V)							
lok	(VII)	loketi	linna					
läs	(VII)	läseti	lokita	lokesi				
vac	(I)	vacati	vutta	avoca	vāceti			
(v)vaj	(I)	vajati	vajita	-vaji	vājeti	vajitum		
vajj	(VII)	vajjeti						
vāñe	(VII)	vāñceti	vāñcita					
vatt	(I)	vattati	vätta					
vadžh	(I)	vadžhati						
vatt	(I)	vattati	vatta	vatti	vattissati	{ vatteti vattāpeti		
vatt	(VII)	vatteti						
vad	(I)	vadati						
vad	(VII)	vädeti						
vand	(I)	vandati						
vap	(I)	vapati						
vam	(I)	vamati						
var	(I ?) or (VII)	varati	vanta					
(choose)		vareti						

(s)su	(IV)	(sunoti)										
(s)su	(V)	sunāti	suta	assosi	sossati	sāveti	sotump	sutvā	sotabba	sūyati	ipv. 2nd sing. : sunophi desid. : sussusati ipv. 2nd sing. : sunāhi	
suc	(I)	socati										
sudh	(III)	sujjhati	suddha	soci		soceti						
subh	(I)	sobhati				sodheti						
sev	(I)	sevati										
hamps	(VII)	hampseti	sevita hampsita	-sevi hampsesi	sobhissati		sevitum	bampsetvā	sevitabba			
han	(I)	hanati	hata		{hanissati bañchati	{ghāteti ghātāpeti		(-hacca)	hantabba	haññati	p.p. of caus. : ghāta	
har	(I)	harati	hata	{ahāsi -hari	harissati	hāreti	haritum	haritvā		harlyati	aor. 3rd. sing. : ā/vi-hāsi aor. 1st plur. : ā-harima desid. : jigimsati	
hā	(I)	jahati	hīnz	-hāsi	(jahissati)	hāpeti		{hitvā -hāya	hātabba	{hāyati hīyati		
hi	(V)	hināti										
hind	(I)	hindāti										
his	(II)	himsati	(himsita)	ahesi								
bū	(I)	boti	bhūta	{abosi ahu(d)	{(bessati) bhavissati		hotum	hutvā			ipv. 2nd sing. : hohi root aor. : abū(d)	
heṭh	(VII)	heṭheti		heṭhesi	heṭhessati							

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TEXTS

Tipitaka = the Canon of the Theravāda School of Buddhism in Pali (complete editions: in romanized script mostly published by the PTS, in Siamese script, Bangkok, which is more accurate but gives few variant readings, in Sinhalese script, Colombo, in Burmese script, Rangoon; new ones in Cambodian script, Phnompenh, and in the *devanāgarī* script, Nālandā, now in progress) : Consists of the *Vinaya*, *Sutta*, and *Abhidhamma Piṭakas*.

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Verbs are given as prefix + root. The prefixes are shown unmodified by junction, but the verbs are placed as they would be after the junction of prefix and root.

Nouns in *-a/ā* are given in the form of the nominative singular to show the gender, whereas the adjectives in *-a* are given in the stem form. Other nouns are usually given in the stem form with the gender indicated, except those in *-i* and *-ū*, which are feminine unless otherwise marked. All stems in *-as* are nouns, masculine or neuter.

For the order, initial bracketed letters indicating the possibility of doubling are not counted.

<i>a</i>	
<i>a-</i> not, non, un-	
<i>akāṭṭha</i> uncultivated, unploughed	
<i>akana</i> without the red coating which lies underneath the husk (of rice)	
<i>akaranya</i> impossible, invincible	
<i>akalla</i> unsound	
<i>akālika</i> timeless	
<i>akiccam</i> what should not be done	
<i>akiriyam</i> inaction	
<i>akusala</i> bad	
<i>ā-(h)kus</i> (I) abuse, scold	
<i>akkhadhutto</i> gambler	
<i>akkharām</i> expression (word, locution)	
<i>ā-(h)khā</i> (I) tell, report (esp. tradition)	
<i>akkhātar</i> (masc.) reporter	
<i>akkhi</i> (neut.) eye	
<i>akkho</i> die (dice)	
<i>akkho</i> axle	
<i>agdram</i> house, home	
<i>aggafñña</i> knowing the beginning, primeval, original	
<i>aggatā</i> pre-eminence, supremacy	
<i>ā-(g)gah</i> (V) seize	
<i>aggi</i> (masc.) fire	
<i>agge</i> (ind.) since	
<i>aggo</i> top, tip, the supreme	
<i>angam</i> limb, characteristic, factor	
<i>angirasa</i> (fem. -i) radiant (poetic)	
<i>anguli</i> (fem.) finger, toe	
<i>acelo</i> naked ascetic	
<i>accampusa</i> beyond the hook, defying the hook (elephant)	
<i>accayena</i> (ind.) after, through (time gen.)	
<i>accādhāya</i> (gerund <i>ati-ā-dhā</i>) putting on top of	
<i>accha</i> clear, bright, sparkling	
<i>acchariya</i> surprising	
<i>ā-(c)chād</i> (VII) dress	
	<i>ajo</i> goat
	<i>ajja</i> (ind.) today
	<i>ajjatanāya</i> (ind.) for today
	<i>ajjhatta</i> inner
	<i>ajjhattam</i> (ind.) internally
	<i>adhi-ā-vas</i> (I) live on, exploit, subexist by
	<i>adhi-upa-gam</i> (I) join, adhere to
	<i>adhi-o-gāh</i> (I) put out to (sea), cross over (ocean), plunge into
	<i>āñch</i> (I) turn (on a lathe)
	<i>āñña</i> (pronoun) other (repeated ==) one . . . another, the . . . is a different thing from the . . .
	<i>āññatara</i> (pronoun) a certain, a
	<i>āññatra</i> (ind.) except for, apart from (ins., dat., abl.)
	<i>āññathā</i> (ind.) otherwise
	<i>āññadatthu</i> (ind.) absolutely, uni- versally
	<i>āññā</i> knowledge, insight
	<i>āññatar</i> (masc.) learner, grasper
	<i>āññato</i> stranger
	<i>āññena</i> <i>āññam</i> (ind.) irrelevantly
	<i>āñha</i> eight
	<i>āñhangika</i> having eight factors
	<i>āñhāda</i> eighteen
	<i>āñhāham</i> eight days
	<i>āñhikam</i> bone
	<i>āñhha</i> rich
	<i>āñhamāso</i> fortnight
	<i>āñho</i> (or adj.) half,
	<i>ānu</i> minute, atomic
	<i>ānu</i> (masc.) atom
	<i>ānnavo</i> flood
	<i>ati</i> (prefix) over, very, exceedingly, (may be prefixed to adjectives in poetry)
	<i>ati-(h)ham</i> (I) pass over
	<i>atikkanta</i> surpassing

<i>atithi</i> (masc.) guest	<i>adhūnā</i> (ind.) now, just now
<i>ati-pat</i> (caus. == slay, kill)	<i>adho</i> (ind.) below (abl.)
<i>atipātin</i> slaying, killing	<i>anagāriyam</i> homelessness
<i>atipāto</i> slaying, killing	<i>anatita</i> not-passing, not escaping
<i>atibālham</i> (ind.) too much	<i>anattamana</i> disturbed, worried
<i>ati-man</i> (III) despise	<i>anattamanatā</i> worry, disquiet, anxiety
<i>atimāno</i> arrogance, contempt	<i>ananta</i> infinite
<i>ati-vatt</i> (I) escape	<i>anantaram</i> (ind.) without omission
<i>ativiya</i> (ind.) very much	<i>anabhibhūta</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-bhū</i> (I)) un-conquered
<i>ativela</i> excessive	<i>anabhirati</i> (fem.) discontent, loneliness
<i>ativelam</i> (ind.) too long, excessively	<i>anayo</i> misfortune, misery
<i>ati-sar</i> (I) pass over, ignore	<i>anariya</i> barbarian
<i>atta</i> past	<i>anāgata</i> future (also neg. p.p. of ā-gam)
<i>attan</i> (masc. and pronoun, see Lesson 22) self, soul	<i>anālayo</i> not clinging
<i>attamana</i> assured	<i>anidassana</i> indefinable, invisible
<i>attarūpa</i> personal (see Vocab. 20)	<i>anissita</i> unattached
<i>athagamo</i> setting, extinction	<i>anikattho</i> soldier
<i>atthika</i> aspiring, wishful, desirous	<i>anu</i> (prefix) after, following
<i>attho</i> prosperity, wealth, welfare, purpose, meaning, matter, affair; <i>atthāya</i> = for the sake of	<i>anuesin</i> seeking
<i>atha</i> (ind.) then; thence, (if) so	<i>anu-kamp</i> (I) be compassionate, have compassion (acc.)
<i>atha kho</i> (ind.) then, moreover, rather	<i>anukampā</i> compassion
<i>athusa</i> without husk	<i>anu-(k)am</i> (I) walk along
<i>adum</i> (pronoun) it, that, yon	<i>anukhuddaka</i> very minor
<i>addhan</i> road, time	<i>anugati</i> (fem.) following, imitation
<i>addhaniya</i> roadworthy, enduring	<i>anu-ge</i> (I) sing after
<i>addhā</i> (ind.) certainly	<i>anu-car</i> (I) follow, practice
<i>addho</i> (variant for <i>addho</i>)	<i>anu-(ñ)ñā</i> (V) allow
<i>adhana</i> poor	<i>anuttara</i> unsurpassed, supreme
<i>adhammo</i> false doctrine; bad nature; bad custom, injustice; bad mental object, bad idea	<i>anu-(t)thu</i> (V) lament, complain
<i>adhi</i> (prefix) over	<i>anudīṭṭhin</i> contemplating, theorizing
<i>adhikaranam</i> case, affair	<i>anudisam</i> (ind.) in all directions
<i>adhi-gam</i> (I) understand, acquire, get	<i>anudisā</i> intermediate direction
<i>adhigamo</i> acquisition, getting	<i>anu-pa-i</i> (I) (<i>anupeti</i> , cf. Vocab. 28) coalesce with (acc.)
<i>adhicca</i> spontaneous, causeless	<i>anu-pa-(k)khand</i> (I) (<i>anupa-</i>) go over to, be converted to, join
<i>adhi-(t)thā</i> (I) fix one's attention on, resolve on	<i>anu-pa-gam</i> (I) (<i>anupaggachati</i> , cf. Vocab. 28) amalgamate with (acc.)
<i>adhiṭṭhāya</i> (ger.) having fixed one's attention on, having resolved on	<i>anu-pat</i> (I) follow, chase after
<i>adhimutta</i> intent on	<i>anupariyāya</i> circling
<i>adhibacanam</i> designation, name	<i>anupassīn</i> observing
<i>adhi-vas</i> (I) (caus. == agree to stay/ reside/put up, in = acc., accept)	<i>anupādā</i> (ind.) without attachment, through non-attachment
<i>adhibāsanam</i> acceptance of an invitation	<i>anupādisesa</i> with no attachment remaining
<i>adhibutti</i> (fem.) expression, description	<i>anupubbena</i> (ind.) in due course, in succession
<i>adhibuttha</i> (p.p. <i>adhi-vas</i>) accepted	<i>anu-(p)pa-dā</i> (I) grant
	<i>anu-(p)pa-āp</i> (V) arrive at

- anu-bandh* (I) follow
anu-budh (III) understand
anubodho understanding
anu-bhās (I) say after
anu-bhū (I) experience, enjoy, observe
anu-mud (I) approve, express appreciation
anu-yuj (II) submit
anuyoga practising
anuyogo practice, examination
anu-rakhh (I) look after, retain
anulomam (ind.) in natural order, in normal order
anu-vac (I) (caus. = recite after)
anu-(s)sar (I) recollect
anu-sās (I) advise, instruct
anu-(s)su (V) hear of
aneha many
aneja imperturbable
anejaka pure
anta finite
antamaso (ind.) even
antara (prefix) within
antara-dhā (III) disappear
antarā (ind.) within, between (acc.), meanwhile, whilst (loc.)
antarāyo obstacle, danger, plague
antarena (ind.) between (gen.)
antalikkham sky
antavant- finite
antepuram citadel, palace
antevāsin apprentice
anto side, end, extreme
andhakāro darkness, obscurity
annam food
anvad (eva) (ind.) behind, after
anvayo inference
anvāya (ger. *anu-i*) following, in consequence of (acc.)
anvāyiko follower
apa (prefix) off, away
apa-(k)ham (I) go off, withdraw
apagata- without, free from
apacco offspring
apadānam reaping, harvest
apa-nah (II) tie back, untie
apa-ni (I) lead away
apanūdanam driving away, removing (poetic)
apara (pronoun) another
aparam (ind.) further, afterwards
aparaddha failed, offended
- aparanto* the future, the end, a future or final state
aparāparam (ind.) successively
apariyanta unlimited
aparisesa without remainder, complete, absolute
aparihāniya imperishable, leading to prosperity
apa-lok (VII) take leave, give notice
apa-vad (I) disparage
apāyo misery
apāram hither, this world
apāruta open
api (ind.) (sentence/clause initial) with opt. = perhaps, with ind. is polite interrog. = does ?, do ?, did ? (in junction also *app* and *ap'*)
api ca (ind.) nevertheless
apuññam demerit, evil
apubbam *acarimam* (ind.) simultaneously
apa-i (I) go from, go away (poetic)
ape(k)khā intention, expectation
app (= *api*)
ap(p) (VI) reach (= *ap* (IV))
appa little
appaka little (poetic)
appatisamvedana not feeling, not experiencing
appatī unobtained
appamatta not-negligent
appamāna immeasurable
appamādo diligence, care
appesakkha inferior
abāhiram (ind.) without exclusion, without excluding anyone
abbhantara internal, home
abhi-ā-cikkh (I) slander, calumniate
abhi-u(d)-kir (I*) sprinkle
abhi-u(d)-gam (I) be disseminated
abbhuta wonderful, marvellous
abbhokāsa open, free, out of doors, open air
abhabba unable, incapable (with dat. of the action)
abhi (prefix) towards, about
abhi-(k)ham (I) go forward, advance
abhikkanta excellent
abhijāti (fem.) class of birth
abhijjhā desire (with loc. of object)
abhijjhālu (sometimes -ū masc. ; fem. : -uni) covetous

<i>abhiñña</i> learned	<i>amu-</i> (pronoun) he, she, it, that, yon
<i>abhiññā</i> insight	<i>amuka</i> (adj.) such and such
<i>abhi-(ñ)ñā</i> (V) know, be aware of, ascertain, discover	<i>amutra</i> (ind.) there, yonder
<i>abhinham</i> frequently	<i>ambam</i> mango (fruit, usually neut.)
<i>abhitatta</i> overheated, exhausted by heat	<i>ambakā</i> mango woman
<i>abhi-nand</i> (I) be pleased with (acc.), appreciate	<i>ambo</i> mango tree (usually masc.)
<i>abhi-ni(r)-dis</i> (I*) declare	<i>ambujo</i> fish (poetic)
<i>abhi-ni(r)-vatt</i> (I) be produced	<i>ambho</i> (ind.) sir! (not very respectful, may express surprise)
<i>abhinibbatti</i> (fem.) production, origin	<i>ayam</i> (pronoun) he, she, this
<i>abhi-ni-vajj</i> (VII) avoid	<i>ayanam</i> way, path
<i>abhipathita</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-path</i> (VII)) yearned for	<i>ayoniso</i> (ind.) haphazardly, erratically, unmethodically, inconsequentially, unscientifically
<i>abhi-pāl</i> (VII) protect	<i>ayyaputto</i> master, Mr. (pl. :) gentlemen (esp. when addressed by ladies, including their wives)
<i>abhi-(p)pa-vass</i> (I) rain down on, pour down (heavy rain, cloudburst)	<i>ayye</i> (voc.) lady! (polite or respectful address, used also to nuns)
<i>abhi-bhū</i> (I) conquer, rule over	<i>araññam</i> forest
<i>abhibhū</i> (masc.) overlord, conqueror	<i>arani</i> (fem.) kindling stick
<i>abhimukha</i> facing	<i>arah</i> (I) deserve, must, ought
<i>abhi-yā</i> (I) attack, invade	<i>arahant-</i> (masc.) worthy one, perfected one
<i>abhiyogin</i> expert, proficient	<i>ariya</i> excellent, exalted, noble, Aryan
<i>abhi-ram</i> (I) enjoy, take pleasure in (loc.) (elevated)	<i>arūpin-</i> formless, immaterial
<i>abhiruda</i> resounding with	<i>alam</i> (ind.) sufficient, enough, adequate, proper, perfected, enough!
<i>abhi-ruh</i> (I*) mount, get into, board	<i>alañkāro</i> ornament, adornment
<i>abhirūpa</i> handsome	<i>alasa</i> lazy
<i>abhi-vadḍh</i> (I) increase	<i>alla</i> wet
<i>abhi-vad</i> (I) proclaim	<i>ava</i> (prefix : alternative, more poetic form of o)
<i>abhi-vad</i> (VII) salute, greet, take leave	<i>avacaro</i> scope
<i>abhi-vass</i> rain on	<i>ava-(f)thā</i> (I) remain
<i>abhi-vi-jī</i> (V) conquer	<i>avabhāso</i> splendour, illumination
<i>abhi-vi-(s)saj¹</i> (I) dispense	<i>avasa</i> powerless
<i>abhisata</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-sar</i>) visited, met	<i>ava-sar</i> (I) go down to, approach
<i>abhisamayo</i> insight	<i>ava-sis</i> (III) remain, be left over
<i>abhisamparāyo</i> future state	<i>avasesako</i> one who remains, survivor
<i>abhi-sam-budh</i> (III) become enlightened, attain enlightenment	<i>avijjā</i> ignorance
<i>abhisambuddha</i> illuminated (fig.)	<i>avidūre</i> (ind.) not far, near
<i>abhisitta</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-sic</i> (II)) consecrated	<i>avisārada</i> diffident
<i>abhiseko</i> consecration	<i>avihimsā</i> harmlessness, non-injuring
<i>amacco</i> minister (privy councillor)	<i>avyākata</i> (p.p. <i>vi-ā-har</i> , neg.) unexplained, undetermined, indeterminate
<i>amata</i> deathless	<i>avyāpādo</i> non-violence
<i>amataññi</i> immortality, ambrosia (see Vocab. 30)	<i>as</i> (I) be
<i>amanāpa</i> displeasing	<i>asañña</i> insentient
<i>amanusso</i> non-human being	
<i>amama</i> not possessive, unselfish	
<i>amarā</i> perpetuity	

<i>asammoso</i> not-forgetting	<i>diññiko</i> sickness, fever
<i>asdhāsam</i> non-violence	<i>diappo</i> energy (purifying ascetic energy)
<i>asiti</i> (fem.) eighty	<i>diapin</i> energetic
<i>asu</i> (pronoun) he, she, that, yon	<i>diura</i> afflicted
<i>asuci</i> impure, dirty, vile	<i>d-d</i> (I) or (III) take
<i>asubha</i> foul	<i>ddānam</i> taking
<i>asesa</i> without remainder, complete, absolute	<i>ddi</i> (masc.) beginning, opening
<i>assamo</i> hermitage	<i>ddinavo</i> disadvantage
<i>d-(s)sas</i> (I) breathe in	<i>ddhipati</i> (masc.) lord
<i>assaddo</i> tasting, enjoyment	<i>ddhipateyyam</i> lordship, supremacy
<i>assaso</i> reassurance	<i>dnāñcam</i> infinity
<i>ah</i> (only perfect) say	<i>dnando</i> joy
<i>aham</i> (pronoun) I	<i>dnisamso</i> benefit
<i>ahata</i> new	<i>dnupubba</i> (fem. -i) systematic
<i>ahi</i> (masc.) snake	<i>dnubhdvo</i> power, magnificence, might
<i>ahimsā</i> harmlessness	<i>d-pad</i> (III) acquire, produce, get, have (intransitive)
<i>ahicchattako</i> mushroom, toadstool	<i>dpas-</i> water
<i>ahitam</i> disadvantage, hardship	<i>d-pucch</i> (I) ask leave (of absence)
<i>ahe</i> (ind.) ah! (poetic)	<i>dbādhika</i> ill
<i>aheñhako</i> non-harasser	<i>dbādho</i> illness
<i>aho</i> (ind.) ah! (expresses surprise—approving—and delight)	<i>d-bhar</i> (only p.p.) bring, carry
<i>a</i>	<i>d-bhuj</i> (I*) fold the legs
<i>d</i> (prefix) to	<i>abhogō</i> enjoyment
<i>d-kāñh</i> (I) wish	<i>dma</i> (ind.) yes
<i>dakappo</i> deportment, style	<i>d-mant</i> (VII) address
<i>dakro</i> feature, peculiarity	<i>dmalakam</i> embllic myrobalan (medicinal fruit)
<i>dakso</i> sky, space	<i>dyatanam</i> sphere
<i>dkincannam</i> nothingness	<i>dyatim</i> (ind.) in future
<i>d-huṭ</i> (VII) strike	<i>dyasmant</i> venerable
<i>dkuṭa</i> confused, tangled	<i>d-yā</i> (I) come, approach
<i>dgatāgatam</i> (ind.) each time (it) came	<i>dydmo</i> length
<i>d-gam</i> (I) come (caus.—or (VII)—= wait)	<i>dyu</i> (neut.) life, age
<i>dgamanam</i> coming	<i>dyuta</i> full of (poetic)
<i>dgamo</i> coming, body of doctrine, tradition	<i>drakd</i> (ind.) far from (abl.)
<i>dgamma</i> (ger. <i>d-gam</i>) depending on, as a result of (acc.) [<i>dgantvā</i> = having come, having returned]	<i>drāññaka</i> forest, living in the forest
<i>dghatanam</i> death	<i>draddha</i> (p.p. <i>d-rabb</i> (I) and <i>d-rāddh</i> (VII))
<i>d-car</i> (I) conduct oneself	<i>drabbha</i> (ger. <i>d-rabb</i> (I)) with reference to, about (acc.)
<i>dcariyo</i> teacher	<i>d-rabb</i> (I) begin, initiate
<i>dcāro</i> conduct	<i>d-rāddh</i> (VII) please, satisfy (acc.)
<i>d-cikkh</i> (I) call, describe	<i>drāmo</i> park
<i>dīvin</i> living by	<i>d-ruc</i> (VII) inform (dat.)
<i>dīvuo</i> livelihood	<i>d-ruh</i> (I*) climb, mount (caus. : put on top of, load, show, show up, disprove)
<i>d-(ñ)ñād</i> (V) learn, grasp (fig.)	<i>droga</i> well (healthy)
<i>dna</i> (caus.) order, command	<i>drogyam</i> health
<i>dñatta</i> (p.p. <i>dna</i> caus.) ordered	<i>dropita</i> disproved

<i>ālayo</i> home	<i>u</i> (prefix) (= <i>u(d)</i>) up
<i>ālumpam</i> bit, piece	<i>uju</i> straight, erect
<i>āloko</i> light (illumination)	<i>utu</i> (neut.) (the gender fluctuates) season
<i>āvaranam</i> shelter	<i>uttama</i> highest
<i>ā-vas</i> (I) dwell in, live in	<i>uttara</i> northern, higher, further
<i>āvasathdgāram</i> rest house, hostel (maintained by a local council)	<i>uttardsango</i> cloak
<i>āvasatho</i> room, cell, dwelling, residence	<i>uttari</i> (ind.) beyond, further, more
<i>-āvaho</i> bringing	<i>uttāna</i> stretched out, lying down
<i>āvāso</i> living in, dwelling	<i>uttānaka</i> shallow (and fig.: "easily understood," "simple")
<i>āvila</i> turbid, muddy	<i>uttāso</i> terror
<i>āvuso</i> (ind.) sir! (polite address between equals)	<i>u(d)</i> (prefix) up
<i>āsankha</i> apprehension, doubt, fear	<i>udaram</i> belly, lap, bosom
<i>āsanam</i> seat	<i>u(d)-ā-har</i> (I) speak, say, promulgate
<i>āsabha</i> (fem. -ī) bold	<i>u(d)-hujj</i> (I) set upright
<i>āsavo</i> influx, influence	<i>u(d)-(g)gah</i> (V) learn, memorize
<i>ā-sic</i> (II) shower over, pour over	<i>u(d)-(g)ghar</i> (I) ooze
<i>ā-sev</i> (I) practice	<i>u(d)-chid</i> (III) annihilate (passive = be annihilated)
<i>ā-han</i> (I) strike	<i>ucchedo</i> annihilation
<i>ā-har</i> (I) bring, fetch	<i>u(d)-(t)shā</i> (I) stand up, get up, rise up, arise, come out from, emigrate
<i>āhāro</i> food (incl. figurative), gathering; district	<i>upphānam</i> rising
<i>ā-hind</i> (I) wander	<i>u(d)-tar</i> (I) cross
<i>i</i>	<i>udakam</i> water
<i>i</i> (I) go (poetic)	<i>udakamani</i> (masc.) water-jar
<i>īngha</i> (ind.) here!	<i>udagga</i> lofty, elated
<i>īti</i> (ind.) this, that, thus	<i>uddnam</i> exalted utterance, joyful utterance (denom. <i>uddneti</i> speak with exaltation, speak with joy)
<i>ito</i> (ind.) from this, than this	<i>uddhu</i> (ind.) or
<i>ītham</i> (ind.) thus, in this way	<i>udikkhitar</i> (masc.) looker at
<i>īthattam</i> this world	<i>uddāpo</i> foundations
<i>īthī</i> (fem.) woman	<i>uddeko</i> sickness, vomiting
<i>idam</i> (pronoun) it, this (ind. = here)	<i>uddesiha</i> referring to
<i>iddha</i> powerful	<i>uddeso</i> synopsis, summary, sum- marized description
<i>iddhi</i> (fem.) power (marvellous)	<i>uddham</i> (ind.) above, up, after, beyond (abl.)
<i>idha</i> (ind.) here, in this connection	<i>uddhaggika</i> uplifting
<i>indakhilo</i> royal stake (see Vocab. 30)	<i>uddhaccam</i> pride, vanity
<i>indriyam</i> faculty	<i>uddhaccakukkuccam</i> pride, vanity, conceit
<i>ibbha</i> domestic	<i>u(d)-har</i> (I) dig up, collect, raise
<i>iriy</i> (I*) move, move about, go on (lit. and fig.) (poetic)	<i>upa</i> (prefix) up to, towards
<i>iva</i> (ind., enclitic) like	<i>upa-i</i> (I) go to (poetic)
<i>is</i> (I) wish, desire ("isu")	<i>upa-(k)ham</i> (I) attack, fall upon, go into
<i>issi</i> (masc.) sage, seer	<i>upakaranam</i> resources
<i>issaro</i> lord, god	<i>upakkilesa</i> corruption
<i>īha</i> (ind.) here, in this case	<i>-upaga</i> going to
"	
* (ind. : emphatic enclitic particle added to other indeclinables, poetic)	

<i>upa-gam</i> (I) go to	<i>ubhato</i> (ind.) in both ways, on both sides, both
<i>upaghātin</i> harming	
<i>upacita</i> (p.p. <i>upa-ci</i> (V)) accumulated	<i>ubhaya</i> (pronoun) both
<i>upa-jiv</i> (I) live by, live upon	<i>ubho</i> (numeral) both
<i>upa-(f)thā</i> (I) serve, attend on/to (usually caus. ; dat.)	<i>ummatta</i> mad
<i>upatthāko</i> attendant, follower	<i>uyyānam</i> park
<i>upatthānam</i> serving, attending on, audience	<i>u(d)-yuj</i> (II) (caus. = dismiss)
<i>upaddha</i> (or neut.) half	<i>ura</i> bosom, own (e.g. child)
<i>upaddhapatham</i> (ind.) halfway	<i>udra</i> mighty
<i>upa-dah</i> (I) torment, worry	<i>uñjumo</i> boat, canoe
<i>upa-nam</i> (I) (caus. = offer, serve— dat. of person and acc. of thing)	<i>usabho</i> bull
<i>upa-ni-(j)jhe</i> (I) observe, think about	<i>ussado</i> abundance
<i>upa-ni(r)-vatt</i> (I) derive	<i>u(d)-sah</i> (I) try, undertake, take up
<i>upanissāya</i> (gerund of <i>upa-ni-(s)st</i>) depending on	<i>u(d)-std</i> (caus. <i>ussddeti</i> = lift onto)
<i>upa-pad</i> (III) transmigrate, be reborn	<i>ussuha</i> eager
<i>upapīḍa</i> oppression, trouble	<i>ussukham</i> eagerness, impatience (denom. <i>ussukhasti</i> be eager, be impatient)
<i>upamā</i> simile	
<i>upari</i> (ind.) on top (of) (precedes the word it relates to, which is usually in the loc.)	
<i>upa-rudh</i> (III) stop, cease, end	<i>āru</i> (fem.) thigh
<i>upa-labh</i> (I) (pass. = exist)	<i>āshacca</i> (ger. <i>u(d)-han</i> or <i>a-han</i>) having knocked out
<i>upalāpanam</i> propaganda	
<i>upa-jas</i> (VII) play (instrument, etc.), sound	
<i>upa-sam-har</i> (I) visualize as, imagine as (two accs.)	
<i>upa-sam-(h)ham</i> (I) go to, approach	<i>ā-si</i> (I) come (poetic)
<i>upasamo</i> calm	<i>āha</i> (pronoun, numeral) one, a, pl. some
<i>upa-sam-pad</i> (III) enter into	<i>āhamsa</i> definite, decided, confident
<i>upasampadd</i> entrance	<i>āhamsema</i> (ind.) for certain; certainly, definitely
<i>upa-subh</i> (I) appear beautiful, shine	<i>āhaka</i> (adj.) alone, single
<i>upa-ā-dā</i> (III) be attached	<i>āhacca</i> (pronoun) someone, some thing(s)
<i>upādānam</i> attachment	<i>āhalo</i> (ind.) on one side, together, on either side
<i>upādyāso</i> misery, despair	<i>āhātām</i> unity
<i>upāsaho</i> lay disciple	<i>āhātā</i> extreme
<i>upāsikā</i> female lay disciple	<i>āhātihena</i> (ind.) finally, conclusively
<i>upe(h)khaka</i> detached	<i>āhameha</i> (pronoun) each one
<i>upe(h)khā</i> equanimity, detachment	<i>āhāgāriko</i> burglar, burglary
<i>uposatho</i> observance day, sabbath	<i>āhāda</i> eleven
<i>u(d)-pad</i> (III) happen, occur, arise, become	<i>āhānavatisati</i> nineteen (<i>āhāna</i> = "one less than")
<i>uppado</i> occurrence, arising, pro- duction	<i>āhādaki-bhū</i> (I) consist entirely of water
<i>u(d)-vah</i> (I) (<i>ubbahati</i>) carry off	<i>āhādi</i> concentrated
<i>ubbādhana</i> imprisonment	<i>āhādibhāvo</i> singleness, concentration
<i>ubbildvitattam</i> elation, exultation	<i>āta(d)</i> (pronoun) he, she, it, this
<i>ubbego</i> apprehension, anxiety	<i>ātarahi</i> (ind.) now, at present
	<i>ātādisa</i> (adj.) this sort (of)

ettāvatā (ind.) so far, to that extent,
 to this extent
 etha (ind.) here, in this case
 enam (pronoun) him (acc. sg. masc.
 only, enclitic)
 eva (ind. : enclitic ; in close junction
 sometimes va or yeva) only, alone,
 just, surely
 evam (ind.) thus, so, yes
 evam eva (ind.) just so, likewise
 evam santam (ind.) in that case, in
 such case
 esikam pillar
 esikathayin- firm as a pillar
 eso this
 ehipassika verifiable

o

o (prefix) down, off
 o-(k)ham (I) descend into, arise within
 okhassa (ger. of o-(k)hass (VII))
 having dragged down, having
 dragged away
 okāro meanness, degradation, vanity
 okāso opportunity
 o-gāh (I) plunge into
 offhavacittako a kind of bird
 o-tar (I) pass down, collate (caus. ==
 check)
 ottappam shame, fear of blame
 odaka (fem. -skā) having water
 odano boiled rice
 odāta white
 o-dhā (I) put down
 onita (p.p. o-nī) withdrawn, removed
 opanayika fruitful
 opapātika transmigrating
 obhāso radiance
 orasa own (cf. ura)
 orima nearer, this side
 o-ruh (I) descend
 o-lup (II) (caus. == scrape off)
 o-lok (VII) look at
 olārika coarse, gross, material
 o-vad (I) admonish
 o-sakk (I) draw back, retire
 ossattha (p.p. o-(s)saj¹ (I)) dispelled
 o-har (I) (caus. == shave off)

A

ka- (kim) (pronoun) who ?, which ?,
 what ?

kanhkā doubt
 kanhhin doubting, in doubt
 hacci (ind.) perhaps ?, did ?, I doubt
 whether ?, I hope ?, aren't you ?
 kātukam bitterness
 kātham firewood
 kātiittha (or kan-) younger, youngest
 kano the fine red powder between the
 grain and husk of rice
 kantakam ("thorn") subversive ele-
 ment, rebel, bandit
 kanha black, dark
 katama (pronoun) which ?, which
 one ?
 kati how many ? (Lesson 26)
 kattar (masc.) maker
 kattarasuppo old winnowing-basket
 katha (ind.) where ?
 kath (VII) relate, tell
 katham (ind.) how ?, why ?
 kathā talk, story
 kadā (ind.) when ?
 kadā ci (ind.) at any time, at some
 time, ever
 kaddamo mud
 kanakam gold
 kanta agreeable, lovely
 kantāro wilderness, semi-desert
 kapp (VII) arrange, put in order,
 organize
 kappo arrangement, order, rule, aeon
 kabalinħāro solid matter, solid (food)
 ham (VII) love
 (k)ham (I) walk ; intensive == walk
 up and down, walk about, take
 exercise
 kamantya lovely
 hammam work, action
 hamman (neut.) action
 hammanto work, undertaking,
 business
 hammāro smith
 har (VI) make, do, work
 -karana (fem. -i) making
 karantyam duty, business
 karaha ci (ind.) at some time
 karitsam excrement
 karunā compassion
 -karo doing, working
 karo hand (poetic)
 kalambuħā a creeper : *Convolvulus*
 repens ?

<i>kalāpo</i> bundle, quiver	<i>humāri</i> girl, princess (girl of the military-aristocratic class)
<i>kali</i> (masc.) unlucky die, bad luck, the "iron age"	<i>humdro</i> boy, prince
<i>kalyāna</i> beautiful, good	<i>humudam</i> white water-lily
<i>kalyāni</i> a beautiful girl	<i>kumbha</i> pot
<i>kalla</i> proper, sound	<i>hummdso</i> barley bread
<i>kavi</i> poet	- <i>hulina</i> (adj.) by tribe
<i>kasāvam</i> astringent	<i>kulo</i> tribe
<i>kasi</i> (fem.) cultivation, agriculture	<i>kullo</i> raft
<i>kasiram</i> difficulty	<i>kulīrako</i> a kind of bird
<i>kasmā</i> (ind.) why ?, wherefore ?	<i>husala</i> good, good at
<i>kaham</i> (ind.) whereabouts ?	<i>husalam</i> good
<i>kāko</i> crow	<i>husita</i> indolent, lazy
<i>kāmo</i> love, passion, liking, pleasure	<i>kuhim</i> (ind.) where to ?
<i>kāyo</i> body, substance	<i>kūṭṭha</i> (or <i>kūṭi</i> -) immovable as a peak
<i>kārako</i> doer	<i>kūṭo</i> point, peak, ridge, gable
<i>kāraṇam</i> cause	<i>kevala</i> entire, whole
- <i>kārin</i> doing	<i>keso</i> hair (of the head)
- <i>kāro</i> making	<i>ko pana vādo</i> (ind.) how much more (so), not to speak of
<i>kālo</i> time, opportunity, proper time	<i>kokilo</i> cuckoo (Indian cuckoo)
<i>kāla</i> black	<i>koñco</i> heron
<i>kāveyyam</i> poetry	<i>koñhāgdrām</i> granary, storehouse
<i>kāsāya</i> brown, orange, saffron	(<i>k</i>) <i>kodho</i> anger
(<i>k</i>) <i>ki</i> (V) buy	<i>kovida</i> learned, knowing thoroughly (poetic)
<i>kim</i> (ind.) why ?, ? (i.e. marks interrogative sentence)	<i>koso</i> treasury
<i>kim</i> (pronoun) who ?, which ?, what ?	
<i>kiccam</i> business, what should be done	
<i>kiccham</i> difficulty	
<i>kiñjakkham</i> stamen, filament	<i>kh</i>
<i>kit</i> (I) (<i>tikicchatī</i> : desid.) cure	<i>khattar-</i> (masc.) steward (nom. sing. <i>khattī</i> , acc. <i>khattam</i> , voc. <i>khattī</i>)
<i>kitti</i> (fem.) fame	<i>khattiyo</i> warrior, noble (member of the military-aristocratic class)
<i>kir</i> (I*) scatter	<i>khanti</i> forgiveness, toleration
<i>kira</i> (ind. ; enclitic) really, now ; it is said that, they say ; in fact, actually	(<i>k</i>) <i>khandho</i> group, collection, mass
<i>kiriya</i> action	(<i>k</i>) <i>hammad</i> (I) please, suit, approve, like
<i>kilam</i> (I) tire	<i>khamantyam</i> pleasure, contentment
<i>kilamatho</i> tiring, wearying, weariness	(<i>k</i>) <i>khayo</i> exhaustion
<i>kīdisa</i> (adj.) like what ?, of what sort ?	<i>khara</i> rough, harsh
<i>kukkuccam</i> vanity, worry, anxiety	<i>kharallam</i> roughness
<i>kukkuṣako</i> cock (wild cock)	<i>khalam</i> threshing (floor)
<i>kukkuravatiko</i> canine (ascetic), dog-vower	<i>khalu</i> (ind., enclitic) indeed
<i>kukkuro</i> dog	<i>khā</i> (III) seem
<i>kucchi</i> (masc.) womb	<i>khād</i> (I) eat, bite, chew
<i>kujj</i> (I) bend, fold	<i>khādantyam</i> foods, dishes
<i>kuto</i> (ind.) whence ?	<i>khiddā</i> play
<i>kuto pana</i> (ind.) much less, let alone	(<i>k</i>) <i>khīp</i> (I*) throw
<i>kudā</i> (ind.) when ?	<i>khippam</i> (ind.) quickly
<i>kup</i> (III) be angry (dat.)	(<i>k</i>) <i>khī</i> (III) exhaust, waste, perish, become indignant
<i>humārikā</i> girl	<i>khilo</i> stake (boundary)
	<i>khudda</i> minor, small

khuddam honey (of wild bees)

khuram razor

khettam field, territory, land

khema secure, safe

kho (ind., enclitic) indeed

khomam flax

g

ganako mathematician, treasurer

ganikā courtesan, geisha

ganibhūta crowded together

gano group, aggregate

gatako goer

gati (fem.) future career, destiny, future course

gattam limb

gathita (p.p. *gath* (II)) tied

gadrabho donkey

gandho scent, perfume, odour

gabbhin- pregnant

gabbho embryo

gam (I) go

gamanam going

-*gamo* going

gambhira profound

gamma vulgar

garah (I) blame

garahā blame, reproof, threat

garu heavy, troublesome

garu-har (VI) give respect to

gaśagälāyati (onomatopoeic verb) pour down (rain)

gaves (I) look for, search for

(*g*)*gah* (V) seize, grasp, take

gahanam seizing, keeping

gahapati (masc.) householder

gahapatiko householder

gādh (I) be firm, stand fast, hold tight

gāmapadam site of a village

gāmin going

gāmo village

gāravo respect

gāvī cow

-(*g*)*gāho* seizing, eclipse

gimhika summer

gil (I*) swallow

gilāna ill

gihin house-dwelling, one living "in the world"

gitam singing

gunam (sometimes masc.) string, strand, quality

gutta (pp. *gup*) protected, guarded

gutti (fem.) protection

gup (desid.: be disgusted with)

gūtho dung

gelaññam illness

geham house, building

go (masc. and fem.) cow, bull, cattle

gocaro pasture, territory, proper place, range

gottam clan

gopānast (roof) bracket

gomayam cow dung

gorakkha cattle breeding

govatiko bovine (ascetic), cow-vower

gh

ghaccā destruction

ghammo summer

gharam house

ghas (I) devour (desid. desire to eat, be hungry)

ghā (III) smell (trans.)

ghānam = *ghānam*

ghātar (masc.) instigator to kill

ghāto attacking, destruction

ghānam nose

c

ca (ind., enclitic) and

ca pana (ind., enclitic) moreover

cakkavatti (masc.) emperor

cakkam wheel

cakkhu (neut.) eye, sense of sight

cakhumant- having eyes, having insight, intelligent

canda fierce, irascible

catasso see *catu(r)*

catu(r) four

catugguna fourfold, quadruple

catuttha fourth, a quarter

catuppado quadruped

caturdsiti (fem.) eighty-four

catuhām four days

catta (p.p. *caj*) abandoned, thrown away

cattārsā (fem.) or -a (neut.) forty

cattāro, *cattāri* see *catu(r)*

candimā (masc.) moon

cando moon

car (I) proceed, live, conduct oneself, carry on, go on a mission

-*cara* living

<i>caranam</i> conduct, good conduct	<i>jāti</i> (fem.) birth
<i>caranam</i> foot (poetic)	-jātika of the genus/kind/class/nature
<i>carahi</i> (ind.) therefore, then	-jāto become
<i>cariyā</i> conduct, way of life	<i>jānapado</i> country dweller
<i>cavanam</i> passing away	<i>jāni</i> (fem.) confiscation
<i>cāgo</i> abandoning	<i>jālin</i> net-like
<i>cārikā</i> travel, journey, mission	<i>ji</i> (I) conquer, win, defeat
-cārin living, behaving, carrying on, going on	<i>ji</i> (V) win
<i>ci</i> (V) (passive <i>ctiyati</i> = be piled up, be built up)	<i>jivā</i> tongue
<i>cittam</i> thought, mind, "heart"	<i>jīr</i> (I) become old, age
<i>cira</i> long (time)	<i>jīv</i> (I) live, be alive, make a living
<i>ciram</i> (ind.) for a long time, after a long time	<i>jīvamjīvako</i> a kind of partridge
<i>cirapati</i> (as <i>bahubhī</i> , or -kā (fem.)) since long, a long time back, long	<i>jīvīkā</i> livelihood
<i>cirassam</i> (ind.) at last, after a long time	<i>jīvitam</i> life
<i>cīvaram</i> robe	<i>jīvo</i> life-principle, soul
<i>cu</i> (I) fall from, pass away (from a form of existence)	<i>je</i> (ind., enclitic) you! (form of address by a master/mistress to a slave woman; preceded by <i>handa</i> , <i>hiñ</i> , etc., or by <i>gaccha</i>)
<i>cuddasa</i> fourteen	<i>jeguccha</i> disgusting
<i>ce</i> (ind., enclitic) if	<i>jettha</i> elder, eldest, (most) senior
<i>cetas-</i> mind	
<i>cetiyam</i> shrine, pagoda	
	<i>jh</i>
<i>cha</i> (<i>l</i>) six	(<i>j</i>) <i>jhānam</i> meditation
<i>chaṭṭha</i> sixth	(<i>j</i>) <i>jhe</i> (I) meditate
<i>chadd</i> (VII) throw away, abandon	(<i>j</i>) <i>jhe</i> (I) burn (caus.: set fire to)
<i>chatta(ha)m</i> sunshade	
<i>chad</i> (VII) be pleased	
<i>chandas-</i> will	
<i>chamda</i> earth, ground	
<i>chid</i> (II), (III) cut, cut down, cut off	
	<i>ñ</i>
	(<i>ñ</i>) <i>ñāp</i> (VII) (see <i>pa-(ñ)ñāp</i>)
	(<i>ñ</i>) <i>ñā</i> (V) know, learn, find out
	<i>ñānam</i> knowledge
	<i>ñāti</i> (masc.) relative, kinsman
	<i>ñāto</i> friend
	<i>ñāyo</i> method
	<i>ñeva</i> = <i>eva</i> (junction form sometimes used after <i>mī</i>)
	<i>jh</i>
<i>-ja</i> born (of)	(<i>f</i>) <i>jhā</i> (I) stand, remain, stay (caus.: erect, establish; except)
<i>-jacca</i> (adj.) by birth	(<i>f</i>) <i>jhānam</i> place, case
<i>jan</i> (III) be born (caus.: produce)	-(<i>f</i>) <i>jhāyin</i> staying, remaining
<i>janatā</i> the people	(<i>f</i>) <i>jhiti</i> (fem.) duration, persistence, station
<i>janans</i> bearer (birth), producer	
<i>janapado</i> country	
<i>jano</i> person, people (collective sin- gular)	
<i>jayo</i> victory	
<i>jar</i> (III) grow old	
<i>jara</i> old	
<i>javā</i> old age	
(<i>j</i>) <i>jal</i> (I) blaze	
<i>jātarūpam</i> gold	
	<i>t</i>
	<i>ta(d)</i> (pronoun) he, it, that
	<i>ta(d)</i> . . . <i>ta(d)</i> . . . that/the . . . (is) the same thing as that/the . . .
	<i>tad agge</i> (ind.) since then
	<i>ta(d)</i> (pronoun) you (thou)

<i>tam</i> (pronoun) it, that (also as ind. : then, so, now)	<i>tividha</i> threefold, triple
<i>takkin-</i> deducing (as masc. noun = deducer, logician)	<i>tisso</i> see <i>ti-</i>
<i>takko</i> deduction	<i>tti</i> see <i>ti-</i>
<i>taggha</i> (ind.) certainly, assuredly	<i>ttaram</i> shore, bank (denom. <i>ttreti</i> accomplish, finish)
<i>taco</i> skin	<i>ttadassi</i> shore-sighting, land-sighting
<i>tacch</i> (I) chop, carve	<i>ttam</i> three days
<i>tandulam</i> rice grain, husked rice	<i>tundikiro</i> gourd (used as a pot)
<i>tanhā</i> desire, "thirst," "drive"	<i>tunhi</i> (ind.) silent, silently
<i>tatiya</i> (numeral) third	<i>tuttam</i> goad (for driving elephants or cattle)
<i>tato</i> (ind.) thence, then, from there, from that	<i>tumhe</i> (pronoun) you (pl.)
<i>tatta</i> (p.p. <i>tap</i>) hot	<i>tus</i> (III) be pleased
<i>tattha</i> (ind.) there, in that/this connection	<i>tejas-</i> heat, energy, potency
<i>tatra</i> (ind.) there, in this connection	<i>tena</i> (ind.) therefore, this way (with <i>yena</i>)
<i>tathā</i> (ind.) thus, true	<i>tena hi</i> (ind.) now ! (admonitory)
<i>tathāgato</i> thus-gone (title of the Buddha)	<i>telam</i> oil (sesame oil)
<i>ta(a)</i> (ind.) then, so (as pronoun see above at beginning of <i>t</i>)	<i>tejasa</i> thirteen
<i>tadā</i> (ind.) then	<i>t' eva</i> (ind.) = <i>ti</i> + <i>eva</i> (cf. <i>tv eva</i>)
<i>tan</i> (VI) expand, stretch	<i>tevijja</i> having the triple knowledge (= the verses, music and prayers of the Three Vedas)
<i>tanu</i> (neut.) body	<i>tomaram</i> lance
<i>tantam</i> loom	<i>toranam</i> gateway (arched)
<i>tap</i> (I) heat	<i>tvam</i> (pronoun) thou, you (sing.)
<i>tapas</i> asceticism	<i>tv eva</i> ¹ (ind.) = <i>ti</i> + <i>eva</i> "end quote" + emphasis, "definitely" (cf. italics, and see Vocab. 20)
<i>tayidam</i> (ind.) with reference to this	<i>tv eva</i> ² (ind., enclitic) but (emphatic)
<i>tayo</i> see <i>ti-</i>	
<i>tar</i> (I) cross	
<i>tasnā</i> (ind.) therefore	
<i>tāta</i> (ind.) my son ! (affectionate address)	<i>th</i>
<i>tādisa</i> (adj.) this sort (of)	<i>thanam</i> breast
<i>tārahā</i> star	<i>thambho</i> column
<i>tāva</i> (ind.) so much, so long, first, now	<i>thalam</i> land, dry land
<i>ti</i> (ind.) end quote	<i>thāmo</i> vigour
<i>ti-</i> three (Lesson 26)	<i>thinam</i> mental deficiency, stupidity, inertia
(<i>t</i>) <i>timsa</i> (neut.) thirty	<i>thinamiddham</i> stupidity (and inertia)
<i>tikicchatī</i> (see <i>kit</i> (I))	<i>thuso</i> husk, chaff
<i>tikkhattum</i> (ind.) thrice	<i>thūpo</i> monument, pagoda
<i>tinam</i> grass	<i>thūla</i> gross, large
<i>tinha</i> sharp	<i>theyyam</i> theft
<i>titikkhā</i> forbearance (desid. <i>tij</i> (I))	<i>thero</i> elder monk
<i>tittham</i> landing place, jetty, crossing place, ferry, beach (for bathing and drinking)	<i>d</i>
<i>timisā</i> darkness	<i>dakkha</i> skilful
<i>tiracchāno</i> animal	<i>dakkhiṇa</i> right (hand), southern
<i>tiriyan</i> (ind.) horizontally	<i>dakkhinā</i> gift, donation
<i>tiro-</i> (prefix) through	<i>dakkhin</i> seeing (fem. <i>dakkhini</i>)
	<i>dandamānavakam</i> a kind of bird
	<i>dando</i> stick, force, punishment

<i>danta</i> (p.p. <i>dam</i>) tamed, restrained	<i>duggati</i> (fem.) a bad fate, evil destiny
<i>damo</i> taming, restraint	<i>duccaritam</i> bad conduct
<i>damma</i> trainable, educable	<i>duttha</i> evil, vile; corrupt
<i>daliddiyam</i> poverty	<i>dutiya</i> (numeral) second
<i>daṭha</i> strong, firm	<i>dubbanna</i> discoloured, ugly
<i>dasa</i> ten	<i>dubbalikarana</i> weakening (making weak)
- <i>dasa</i> seeing	<i>dummana</i> depressed
<i>dassanam</i> seeing	<i>dullabha</i> rare
<i>dassantya</i> beautiful	<i>dussam</i> cloth
<i>dassaneyya</i> beautiful (poetic)	<i>dussilo</i> bad character
<i>dassavin</i> seeing, who would see	<i>duhano</i> robbery
<i>dassu</i> (masc.) brigand, thief	<i>dūto</i> messenger
<i>dahara</i> young, baby	<i>dūrato</i> (ind.) in the distance
<i>dā</i> (I) give	<i>dūrā</i> (ind.) from far
<i>dātar</i> (masc.) giver	<i>deyyam</i> gift
<i>dānam</i> gift, donation, alms	<i>devatā</i> deity, divine being, spirit (male as well as female)
<i>dāni</i> (ind.) now (enclitic)	<i>devī</i> queen
<i>dāyajjam</i> inheritance	<i>devo</i> god, king
<i>dāyādo</i> inheritor, heir	<i>deso</i> point (topic)
<i>dāyo</i> gift	<i>domanassam</i> depression, melancholy ; aversion
<i>dārako</i> boy	<i>dovāriko</i> porter, doorkeeper
<i>dārō</i> (sometimes -ā) wife	<i>doso</i> aversion, anger
<i>dāsavayam</i> slavery	<i>dvādasa</i> twelve
<i>dāsi</i> slave-woman, slave girl	<i>dvāram</i> doorway, gateway (the opening, not the obstruction)
<i>dāso</i> slave	<i>dvi</i> (num.) two (nom. <i>dve</i>)
<i>digunam</i> double	<i>dvikkhattum</i> (ind.) twice
<i>dijo</i> bird (poetic == "twice-born")	<i>dvigunam</i> double
<i>dittha</i> visible	<i>dvidhā</i> (ind.) twofold, twice, in two
<i>ditthā</i> (ind.) excellent !, splendid !, it's lucky, it's wonderful	<i>dutham</i> two days
<i>ditthi</i> (fem.) opinion, theory	
<i>ditthin-</i> seeing	<i>dh</i>
<i>dibba</i> divine, heavenly	<i>dhaññam</i> grain
<i>div</i> (III) play, gamble	<i>dhanam</i> money, wealth
<i>divas-</i> day	<i>dhammiha</i> just
<i>divā</i> (ind.) by day	<i>dhamma</i> (fem. -i) doctrinal
<i>divāseyyā</i> day-bed, siesta bed	<i>dhammo</i> (basic meaning approx. "nature", hence the following usages:) (true, natural) doctrine ; natural phenomenon, natural element, natural substance, natural principle, phenomenon, element ; custom, way, law of nature, quality, justice ; world, nature ; mental object, mental phenomenon, idea ; virtue ; good mental object, good mental phenomenon, good idea (when opposed to bad :
<i>divo</i> sky, heaven	
<i>dis</i> (VII) teach	
(<i>d</i>) <i>dis</i> (I > pass) see (caus. == show)	
<i>disā</i> direction, region	
<i>digha</i> long	
<i>digham</i> (ind.) long	
<i>digharattam</i> (ind.) long (time)	
<i>dipo</i> island	
<i>du(r)-</i> (prefix) ill, bad, hard, difficult	
<i>dukkaram</i> hard task	
<i>dukkham</i> unhappiness, misery, suffering (denom. <i>dukkheti</i> be unhappy)	
<i>dukkhita</i> afflicted	
<i>dukkhin-</i> unhappy	

<i>adhammo</i> ; as "natural phenomenon" it includes bad as well as good)	<i>ni(r)-kam</i> (<i>r + k > kkh</i>) (I) go out, leave
<i>dhar</i> (VII) hold, wear, have, accept (2 accs. : x as y), remember	<i>ni-khan</i> (I) bury
- <i>dharo</i> holding, remembering, memorizer	<i>ni-(k)kip</i> (I*) discard, put down, throw down
<i>dhāti</i> nurse	<i>ni-gam</i> (I) undergo, incur
<i>dhātu</i> (fem.) element	<i>ni-(g)gah</i> (V) refute
<i>dhi(r)</i> (ind.) fie !, confound ! (acc. or → nom.)	<i>nigamo</i> town
<i>dhuva</i> fixed	<i>nicca</i> permanent
n	
<i>na</i> (ind.) not	<i>ni(r)-car</i> (VII) (<i>nicchāreti</i>) bring up
<i>na kiñ ci</i> (pronoun) nothing, none at all	<i>nijigimsitar</i> (desid. <i>ni-har</i>) coveter, acquisitor
<i>na cirass' eva</i> (ind.) soon	<i>nittihā</i> conclusion
<i>na-</i> (pronoun) he, that	<i>nittihita</i> completed, ready
<i>nakkhattam</i> constellation, lunar mansion	<i>ni(r)-tar</i> (I) cross over
<i>nakho</i> fingernail, toenail	<i>nittaranam</i> crossing over
<i>nagarām</i> city	<i>nidānam</i> cause, source, origin
<i>naṅgalo</i> plough	<i>nipaka</i> wise
<i>naccam</i> dancing	<i>ni-pat</i> (I) fall down (caus. : drop, put down)
<i>nat</i> (III) dance	<i>ni-pad</i> (III) lie down
<i>natthu</i> (fem.) nose	<i>nipuna</i> subtle
<i>nadikā</i> stream	<i>ni(r)-pac</i> (I) concoct
<i>nadi</i> river	<i>ni(r)-pat</i> (I) flee
<i>nanu</i> (ind.) isn't ?, isn't it ?	<i>ni(r)-vatt</i> (VII) produce
<i>nand</i> (I) rejoice, be pleased	<i>ni(r)-vah</i> (I) lead out
<i>nam</i> (I) bend, incline	<i>ni(r)-vā</i> (III) become cool, go out, become extinguished
<i>namo</i> (ind.) hail ! (dat.)	<i>nibbānam</i> extinction (of existence), liberation (from existence), "Nir- vāna" (from <i>ni(r)-vā</i>)
<i>nayanam</i> eye (poetic)	<i>nibbuti</i> (fem.) extinguishing, calming, liberating (from <i>ni(r)-vā</i>)
<i>nalini</i> lotus pool	<i>nibbusitattā</i> unsettlement, uneasiness
<i>navā</i> nine	<i>ni(r)-veṭh</i> (VII) unravel, explain, rebut
<i>navā</i> new	<i>nibhā</i> lustre, brilliance
<i>navanittam</i> butter	<i>ni-mant</i> (VII) invite, ask (<i>āsanena</i> ~ to sit down, offer a seat)
<i>navuti</i> (fem.) ninety	<i>nimitti</i> sign, omen, portent
<i>nas</i> (III) perish	<i>nimmātar</i> (masc.) creator
<i>nahatvā</i> (ger. <i>nhā</i> (III)) having bathed	<i>niyata</i> constant, certain
<i>nāgo</i> elephant	<i>niyati</i> (fem.) Fate, Destiny
<i>nādo</i> roar	<i>ni(r)-yat</i> (VII) (<i>niyyādeti</i>) hand over, give in charge of
<i>nānattam</i> diversity	<i>ni(r)-yā</i> (I) go out (to)
<i>nānā</i> (ind.) variously	<i>ni(r)</i> (prefix) out, without
<i>nāma</i> (ind.) by name, indeed	<i>nirayo</i> purgatory
<i>nāmam</i> name ; mind, mental being	<i>nirāmisa</i> non-sensual
<i>nāmarūpam</i> matter plus mind, sentient body (see Lesson 29)	<i>niruttī</i> (fem.) language
<i>nāvā</i> boat, ship	<i>ni-rudh</i> (III) stop, cease, end
<i>nāsanam</i> destroying	<i>nirodho</i> cessation, peace of mind, calm
<i>ni</i> (prefix) down (cf. <i>ni(r)</i>)	<i>ni(r)-mā</i> create
<i>nikkujjita</i> (p.p. <i>ni(r)-kujj</i>) overturned	

<i>nillopo</i> plunder	<i>paccatta</i> individual, personal, independent
<i>ni-vatt</i> (I) go back (caus. = turn back, transitive)	<i>paccattam</i> individually, personally
<i>nivāretar</i> (masc.) keeper away	<i>paccatthiko</i> enemy
<i>ni-vās</i> (VII) dress	<i>paccantajo</i> borderer, foreigner
<i>nivāso</i> life, existence	<i>paccantina</i> bordering, foreign
<i>nivesanam</i> house, building	(p) <i>paccayo</i> condition, cause
<i>ni-sidh</i> (I) caus. = prevent, prohibit	(p) <i>paṭi-ā-gam</i> (I) return
<i>ni-sid</i> (I) sit down	<i>paccājāta</i> (p.p. (p) <i>paṭi-ā-jan</i> (III)) reborn
<i>nisdanam</i> seat (on the ground)	(p) <i>paṭi-ā-ni(r)-yā</i> (I) go back, return
<i>nisedho</i> prevention, prohibition	(p) <i>paṭi-ā-vam</i> (I) swallow back
<i>nissakkānam</i> escaping, leaving	(p) <i>paṭi-ā-sis</i> (or -āsis) (II) hope for, expect
<i>nissaraṇam</i> liberation	(p) <i>paṭi-u(d)-tīthā</i> (I) (-tīheti) rise
<i>nissāya</i> (ger. of <i>ni-(s)st</i> (I)) depending on, leaning on	(p) <i>paṭi-u(d)-tar</i> (I) come (back) out (after bathing)
<i>nt</i> (I) lead, draw	(p) <i>paṭi-u(d)-ā-vatt</i> (I) turn back again
<i>ntca</i> inferior, low	<i>paccupatthita</i> (p.p. (p) <i>paṭi-upa-(tīthā)</i> set up
<i>ntla</i> blue	(p) <i>paccuppanna</i> present (time)
<i>ntvaraṇam</i> obstacle	(p) <i>paṭi-i</i> (I) (<i>paceti</i>) assume
<i>ni(r)-har</i> (I) (<i>nharati</i>) take out, take away	(p) <i>paṭi-o-ruh</i> (I) get down, alight
<i>nu</i> (ind., enclitic) ?, does? (see Vocab. 12)	<i>pacchima</i> last, western
<i>nekhammam</i> renunciation	<i>pacchā</i> (ind.) afterwards, back, behind, west
<i>negamo</i> town dweller, bourgeois	<i>pacchāyā</i> shade
<i>netti</i> (fem.) leading, tendency	<i>pajā</i> the creation, the created universe (Brahmanical theory)
<i>netvā</i> (ger. <i>nt</i>) having led	<i>pajānā</i> understanding
<i>nesmitto</i> diviner, prognosticator, astrologer, soothsayer	<i>pajjoto</i> lamp
<i>no</i> (ind.) not (emphatic)	(p) <i>pa-(j)he</i> (I) be consumed with regret
<i>nhā</i> (III) bathe	<i>pañca</i> five
<i>p</i>	<i>pañcama</i> fifth
(p) <i>pa</i> (prefix) out, away	<i>paññatta</i> authorized, customary
<i>pañsu</i> (masc.) dust, mud	<i>paññatti</i> (fem.) concept
(p) <i>pa-kapp</i> (VII) dispense	(p) <i>pa-(ñ)ñap</i> (VII) prepare, declare
(p) <i>pa-kās</i> (I) (shine: poetic) caus. = show	(p) <i>pa-(ñ)ñā</i> (V) understand, have insight; passive = be discerned
<i>pakka</i> ripe	<i>paññā</i> understanding, wisdom
(p) <i>pa-(k)kam</i> (I) go away	<i>paññāpanam</i> preparation
<i>pakhandikā</i> dysentery	<i>paññāsā</i> (fem.) (or -a neut.) fifty
(p) <i>pa-(k)khal</i> (VII) wash	<i>pañño</i> question
(p) <i>pa-(k)khā</i> (III) be clear to, be visible to, be apparent to (dat.)	(p) <i>paṭi</i> (prefix) towards, back
(p) <i>pa-(k)khip</i> (I*) put into	(p) <i>paṭi-(k)kus</i> (I) decry, criticize (in "bad" sense)
<i>pakkin</i> (masc.) bird	(p) <i>paṭikkula</i> distasteful, disagreeable
<i>pag eva</i> (ind.) how much more so, let alone, still more, still less	<i>paṭigacc' eva</i> (ind.) as a precaution
(p) <i>pa-(g)gah</i> (V) apply	(p) <i>paṭi-gam</i> (I) go back
(p) <i>pa-(g)ghar</i> (I) trickle, drip	(p) <i>paṭi-(g)gah</i> (V) accept (caus. = make receive, accept)
<i>pac</i> (I) cook, torture, torment	
<i>paccāngam</i> part	

<i>paṭiggaheṭar</i> (masc.) receiver, recipient	<i>paṭhamā</i> (numeral) first
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭigho</i> repulsion, reacting, reaction, resistance	<i>paṭhamāṇi</i> (ind.) first, firstly
<i>paṭicca</i> (ger. (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-i</i>) conditioned by, because of (usually with acc.)	<i>paṭhavī</i> earth
→ <i>paṭicchanna</i> covered, concealed	<i>panavo</i> drum
<i>paṭi-(ñ)ñā</i> (V) admit	<i>paṇidhi</i> (masc.) aspiration, determination
<i>paṭiññā</i> admission, assertion	<i>paniyam</i> commodity
<i>paṭinissaggo</i> rejecting, renouncing	<i>paṇihita</i> (p.p. (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-ni-dhā</i>) held
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭinissaṭṭha</i> (p.p. <i>paṭi-ni(r)-(s)saj</i> ¹) rejected, renounced	<i>paṇita</i> excellent, delightful, delicious
→ <i>paṭipatham</i> (ind.) the opposite way, in the opposite direction, the other way	<i>pandita</i> wise, astute
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-(p)pa-nam</i> (I) abate (caus. = check)	<i>pandito</i> wise man
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-pad</i> (III) engage in, follow, practise, behave (habitually)	<i>pandurogo</i> jaundice
<i>paṭipadā</i> way	<i>pannarasa</i> fifteen
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-(p)pa-(s)sambh</i> (I) abate, be allayed	<i>pati</i> (masc.) lord
→ <i>paṭibhāho</i> repulse, repelling	<i>paticca</i> (= <i>paṭicca</i>)
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭibhayam</i> danger, terror	(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi(> pati)-(t)ṭhā</i> (I) set up, station oneself
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-bhā</i> (I) be clear	<i>paṭīṭhā</i> resting place, perch
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭibhānam</i> intuition, inspiration	<i>patisallānam</i> retirement, seclusion
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-yat</i> prepare (only caus. form : <i>paṭiyādāpeti</i> , except for p.p. <i>paṭiyalta</i>)	(sometimes spelt <i>paṭi-</i>)
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-rājan</i> (masc.) hostile king	<i>paṭisallīna</i> retired, secluded (sometimes spelt <i>paṭi-</i>)
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭirūpa</i> proper	<i>paṭissati</i> (fem.) recollectedness, mindfulness
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-labha</i> (I) obtain, acquire	(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭta</i> (p.p. (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-āp</i> and - <i>ap(p)</i>) attained
<i>paṭilābho</i> acquisition	<i>patti</i> (fem.) attainment
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭilomam</i> (ind.) in reverse order	<i>pattiho</i> pedestrian, infantryman
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vatī</i> (I) turn back	<i>patto</i> bowl
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vas</i> (I) dwell	(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(t)thar</i> (I) spread out
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vid</i> (I) only caus. : inform, announce	<i>paṭho</i> road, way
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-viḍh</i> (III) penetrate, comprehend	<i>paṭamī</i> word
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vi-ni</i> (I) dispel	<i>padakkhiṇā</i> dextrous, skilful in, good at (loc.)
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vi-ram</i> (I) abstain	<i>padakkhiṇā</i> reverence, veneration, circumambulation
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vi-ruh</i> (I*) grow again	(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-dā</i> (I) give to, hand over
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭivēḍho</i> penetration, comprehension	<i>paṭipeyyan</i> lamp
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-sam-vid</i> (VII) feel, experience	<i>paṭipo</i> lamp
<i>paṭisamvedana</i> feeling, experiencing	<i>padeso</i> place, locality, region
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭisamvedin-</i> feeling, experiencing	<i>padoso</i> anger
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-sam-cikkh</i> (I) reflect, consider	(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-dhā</i> (I) exert
<i>paṭissati</i> = <i>paṭi-</i>	<i>padhānam</i> exertion
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-(s)su</i> (V) agree, assent to (dat.)	<i>pana</i> (ind., enclitic) but, however, now
(<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-sev</i> (I) indulge in	<i>pantho</i> road
<i>paṭṭhānam</i> basis	<i>paṭṭaṭaho</i> fungus
	(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-ap(t)</i> (VI) attain, arrive (poetic)
	(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-bandh</i> (I) bind
	<i>paṭāṭha</i> violent
	<i>paṭabb</i> (I) thrive, flourish

(p)pa-(v)vaj (I) go forth (from ordinary life to wandering) (caus. : banish)	<i>paripāko</i> ripening
<i>pabbajito</i> one who has gone forth	<i>pari-pucch</i> (I) ask about, ask advice
<i>pabbajā</i> going forth	<i>paripūnna</i> full, perfect
<i>pabbato</i> mountain	<i>paribbājako</i> wanderer
<i>pabbājanā</i> banishment	<i>pari-bhās</i> (I) defame, slander
<i>pabhā</i> radiance, luminosity	<i>paribhāsā</i> slander
<i>pamānam</i> measure, size	<i>pari-bhūj</i> (II) eat, enjoy
<i>pamānakata</i> measurable, finite	<i>pari-bhū</i> (I) despise (caus. : treat with, penetrate with, fill with)
(p)pamādo negligence, pastime	<i>parimukham</i> (ind.) in front
<i>payas-</i> milk	<i>pariya</i> (adj.) encompassing
(p)pa-yā (I) set out	<i>pariyanta</i> bordered, encircled
<i>payirupāsanam</i> attending on	<i>pari-ā-dā</i> (III) (<i>pariyā-</i>) use up, exhaust
(p)pa-yuj (VII) undertake	<i>pariyāyo</i> course
<i>para</i> (pronoun) other, another	<i>pariyāhata</i> deduced
<i>parakkamo</i> courage, valour	<i>pari-is(a)</i> (I) (<i>pariyēs-</i>) seek, look for, search
<i>parama</i> most, highest	<i>pariyēthi</i> (fem.) seeking, looking for, search
<i>param</i> (ind.) after (abl.)	<i>pari-o-nah</i> (II) (<i>pariyonandhati</i>) cover up, envelop
<i>parā</i> (prefix) on, on to	<i>pariyosānam</i> ending, conclusion
<i>parā-mas</i> (I) hold on to, be attached to	<i>pari-rakkh</i> (I) guard
<i>parāyana</i> depending on	<i>pariṭāhō</i> burning, lust
<i>pari</i> (prefix) round, around	<i>parivatūma</i> limited, circumscribed
<i>pari-(k)khi</i> (III) exhaust, eliminate	<i>parivattam</i> circle
<i>pari-(g)gah</i> (V) occupy, possess	<i>pari-vas</i> (I) live among
<i>pariggaha</i> possessing	<i>parivitakko</i> reflection, idea
<i>pari-car</i> (I) tend (caus. == enjoy oneself)	<i>pari-vis</i> (I*) serve (with food)
<i>paricca</i> (gerund) going to, going round, encompassing	→ <i>parisā</i> assembly
<i>parijeguccho</i> disgust	<i>pari-sudh</i> (III) become pure
<i>pari-nam</i> (I) (<i>parinam-</i>) change, develop (caus. == digest)	<i>pari-har</i> (I) watch over, protect
<i>parinata</i> (p.p. <i>pari-nam</i> (I)) changed, developed	<i>pari-hā</i> (I) passive == be eliminated, come to an end ; caus. == bring to an end, rescind
<i>parināmo</i> digestion	<i>parihāni</i> (fem.) decrease, decline, loss
<i>parināyako</i> leader	<i>paro-</i> more than
<i>paritajjanā</i> threatening, intimidation	<i>palāpo</i> nonsense
<i>pari-tas</i> (III) long (for), desire	<i>palālam</i> straw
<i>paritassanā</i> longing	<i>palāso</i> foliage
<i>paritta</i> small, restricted	<i>pari</i> (> <i>pali</i>)- <i>kujj</i> (I) squat down
<i>pari-dev</i> (VII) lament, grieve	<i>paligho</i> bar (holding a door)
<i>paridevo</i> lamentation, grief	<i>palipanna</i> (p.p. <i>pari-pad</i> (III)) fallen into
<i>pari-ni(r)-vā</i> (I) (or (III)) attain extinction, attain liberation	<i>pari</i> (> <i>pali</i>)-(s)saj * (I) embrace
<i>parinibbānam</i> attainment of nibbānam, especially the Parinibbānam of the Buddha in 486 B.C.	(p)pa-luj (III) decay
<i>parinibbuta</i> (p.p. <i>pari-ni(r)-vā</i>)	<i>paloko</i> decay
<i>pari-ni</i> (I) lead round	<i>pallañko</i> sitting cross-legged
<i>paripakka</i> ripe	<i>pallalam</i> pool
<i>paripantho</i> ambush	(p)pa-vaddh (I) increase
	(p)pa-vatt (I) set going, start, get

going, revolve, go on, continue, proceed	pātubhāvo appearance, manifestation
pavattar (masc.) proclaimer	pātu(r)-bhū (I) appear (to : dat.), be(come) manifest
(p)pa-vap (I) sow	pāto (ind.) in the morning (in com- pound before a vowel pātar)
(p)pa-vass (I) rain heavily	-pāto dropping, offering, collecting
(p)pa-vādo debate	pādo foot, basis
(p)pa-vid (I) (only caus. : make known)	pānam drink
(p)pa-vis (I*) enter	pāniyam (drinking) water
pavuttam recitation	pāpa bad, evil
(p)pa-vedh (I) tremble	śāpaka bad
pavesetar (masc.) shower in, usher	pāpiya worse
pasanna confident in, trusting	(p)pa-āp (may also be considered as -ap) (V) attain (in figurative sense)
(p)pa-(s)sambh I become calm (caus. = make calm)	pābhātam present, gratuity, capital, grant →
pasayha (gerund of (p)pa-sah (I)) having forced	pāmokkha foremost
(p)pa-sams (I) praise	pāram (ind.) thither, across, beyond
pasāta (pp. (p)pa-sar) stretched out, frank, open	pāripūri (fem.) perfection
(p)pa-sar (I) stretch out, intrans. (caus. = stretch out, trans.)	pārima further, other side
(p)pa-(s)sas (I) breathe out	pārisajjo councillor, member of an assembly
(p)pa-sās (I) govern	pārisuddhi (fem.) purity →
(p)pa-su (I) generate	pa-ā-vad (I) tell
pasu (masc.) animal (esp. domestic)	pāsādika lovely
pasuta intent on	pāsādo palace ~
pass (I) (and (d)dis) see	pi (ind. enclitic) also, too, even
passaddhi (fem.) calmness, tranquillity	pītthito (ind.) behind (gen.)
passena (ind.) on its side	pīndo alms
passo side	pītar (masc.) father
(p)pa-har (I) hit, beat	pīpāsu thirsty, drunken, drunkard
(p)pa-hā (I) give up, renounce	pīpāsita thirsty
pahānam abandoning	pīpāsin thirsty
(p)pa-hi (V) send	piya dear (to : dat.)
pahita (p.p. (p)pa-dhā (I)) exerted	pīyadassana lovable sight, whose appearance inspires affection
(p)pa-hū (I) can	pīyāyita (p.p. of denom.) held dear, beloved
pahūta much, many	pīsuna malicious
pā (I) (pivati) drink, desid. = be thirsty	pīh (VII) long for (dat.)
pāka ripe, ripened	pīn (I) please (only caus.)
pākāro city wall, ramparts	pīta yellow
pākima fruitful, ripening	pīti (fem.) joy
pācariyo teacher's teacher	puggalo person
pātikānkhā probable	pucch (I) ask
pāni (masc.) hand	pucchitar (masc.) asker
pāno breath, life, living (breathing) being	pūñjō heap
pātarāso breakfast, morning meal	pūññam merit, good, goodness, meritorious action
pātavyatā indulgence	pūtlo bag, package (of merchandise)
pātimokkho liberation	pūtto son
pātu(r) (prefix) manifest	puthu many, various

<i>puna(d)</i> (ind.) again	<i>phita</i> prosperous
<i>punabbhavo</i> rebirth	<i>phulla</i> blossoming, blossomed
<i>pubba</i> before, former	<i>phus</i> (I*) touch, reach, attain
<i>pubbaka</i> former, old	<i>photthabam</i> touchable (object), sensation, tangible object
<i>pubbanho</i> morning	
<i>pubbanto</i> origin	
<i>pubbe</i> (ind.) before, (as) formerly	
<i>puman-</i> man	
<i>purakkhata</i> (p.p. <i>pura(s)-kar</i>) facing, in front	
<i>purakkhatvā</i> (gerund) facing	
<i>purato</i> (ind.) before, in front of (gen.)	
<i>purathṭā</i> (ind.) east, formerly	
<i>purathṭima</i> east	
<i>purāna</i> old	
<i>purima</i> former, earlier	
<i>puriso</i> man, person	
<i>pure</i> (ind.) before, in advance, at first	
<i>purohito</i> high priest, prime minister	
<i>pus</i> (VII) rear, look after	
<i>pūj</i> (VII) honour	
<i>pūra</i> full	
<i>pe</i> (ind.) and so on, etc.	
(<i>p</i>) <i>pa-ikkh</i> (I) look on, watch	
<i>pekkhitar</i> (masc.) looker on, watcher, observer	
<i>peto</i> one who has passed away, dead man	
<i>pettika</i> paternal	
<i>peyya</i> (f.p.p. <i>pā</i>) to be drunk, drinkable	
<i>pes</i> (VII) send, drive	
<i>pesala</i> congenial	
<i>pokkharanī</i> lotus pool	
<i>pokkharatā</i> complexion	
<i>pokkharasātako</i> a kind of bird	
<i>poṭh</i> (VII) snap (fingers)	
<i>pothujjanika</i> common	
<i>ponobhavika</i> leading to rebirth	
<i>porāṇam</i> antiquity, ancient tradition	
<i>porisam</i> service	
<i>posako</i> rarer, breeder	
<i>poso</i> (poetic form of <i>puriso</i>)	
<i>ph</i>	
<i>phand</i> (I) throb, quiver	
<i>phar</i> (I) pervade	
<i>pharusa</i> harsh, rough	
(<i>p</i>) <i>phal</i> (I) split (intrans.)	
<i>phalam</i> fruit	
<i>phasso</i> touch, contact	
<i>phāsu</i> comfortable	
	<i>b</i>
	<i>badālatā</i> creeper
	<i>bandh</i> (I) bind
	<i>bandhanam</i> bond, fetter
	<i>bandhu</i> (masc.) Kinsman, a name of God (<i>brahmā</i> as father or grandfather of all creatures)
→	<i>babajam</i> a coarse grass (used in making ropes and slippers)
	<i>balam</i> strength
	<i>balavant</i> strong
	<i>bali</i> (masc.) tithe, religious tax or contribution
	<i>bahiddhā</i> (ind.) outside, apart
	<i>bahu</i> much, many
	<i>bahuha</i> much, plenty
	<i>bahukāra</i> very useful
	<i>bahula</i> frequent, abundant (at end of compound = fond of, devoted to, cultivating)
	<i>bahuli-kar</i> (VI) cultivate
	<i>bāla</i> foolish
	<i>bālo</i> fool
	<i>bālha</i> strong, excessive, violent
	<i>bāhā</i> arm
	<i>bāhira</i> external, foreign
	<i>bilāro</i> cat
	<i>bitjanī</i> seed
	<i>bijagāmo</i> plants, the vegetable kingdom, the community of plants
	<i>budh</i> (III) know, be aware of, be enlightened
	<i>bodhi</i> (fem.) enlightenment
	<i>brahmakāyika</i> having a God-like body, of the substance of God (the gods who are the companions, retinue or courtiers of God)
	<i>brahmacariyam</i> God-like life, best life, celibate life
	<i>brahmacarin</i> celibate, having the best way of life
	<i>brahmadeyyam</i> ("gift to God": i.e. grant of land/villages to a priest of the Brahmanical religion) grant, fief, benefice

<i>brahmā</i> (masc.) (<i>brahman-</i>) the best, supreme, God	<i>bhiyya</i> more
<i>brāhmaṇī</i> (priestess) woman of the hereditary priest-class	<i>bhiyyo</i> (ind.) more
<i>brāhmaṇo</i> priest, brahman (member of the hereditary priesthood)	<i>bhiyyoso</i> (ind.) still more (so), still greater
<i>brū</i> (I) say, call (poetic)	<i>bhiyyoso mattāya</i> (= abl.) to a still greater extent/degree
<i>bh</i>	<i>bhi</i> (I) be afraid
<i>bhakkh</i> (VII) eat, devour	<i>bhuj</i> (II) eat
- <i>bhakkha</i> eating, feeding on	<i>bhū</i> (I) be, exist (caus. : develop)
<i>bhagavā</i> (<i>bhagavant-</i>) (masc.) the fortunate (title of the Buddha), the Master, the bountiful	<i>bhūto</i> living being
<i>bhaj</i> (I) resort to	<i>bhūtagāmo</i> living beings, the community of living beings, the animal kingdom
<i>bhan</i> (I) say	<i>bhūtapubbam</i> (ind.) formerly, once upon a time
<i>bhane</i> (ind.) I say !	<i>bhūmi</i> (fem.) earth, ground, place
<i>bhandām</i> goods, stores, supplies	<i>bhedanam</i> opening
<i>bhandikā</i> parcel, bundle	<i>bhedo</i> division, splitting up
<i>bhandu</i> shaven-headed	<i>bhesajjam</i> medicine, drug
<i>bhallaṁ</i> meal	<i>bhogin</i> possessing, enjoying
<i>bhadante</i> (ind.) sir ! (polite address by Buddhist monks to the Buddha)	<i>bhogo</i> property
<i>bhadda</i> good (repeated = very good)	<i>bhogga</i> bent
<i>bhaddam</i> (ind.) good luck ! (dat.)	<i>bhoggam</i> property, proprietary rights
<i>bhante</i> (ind.) sir ! (polite address to a monk)	<i>bhojanam</i> meal, food
<i>bhabba</i> capable (with dat.)	<i>bhojantyam</i> (soft) foods
<i>bhamakāro</i> turner	<i>m</i>
<i>bhayam</i> danger, fear	<i>ma(d)</i> (pronoun) I
<i>bhavant</i> (pronoun) you, sir, your honour, his honour	<i>maṇsam</i> flesh, meat
<i>bhavam</i> (ind.) good fortune ! best wishes ! (greeting, with acc. of person and ipv. of <i>as</i>)	<i>makkh</i> (VII) smear
<i>bhavo</i> existence, good fortune	<i>maggo</i> road, way
<i>bhavyo</i> being, future being	<i>mañku</i> shamefaced
<i>bhāgineyyo</i> nephew (sister's son)	<i>macco</i> mortal
<i>bhāgo</i> share, part	<i>majjam</i> intoxicant, liquor, drink
<i>bhātar</i> (masc.) brother	<i>majjhima</i> middle, intermediate, medium
<i>bhāro</i> burden, load	<i>majjhe</i> (ind.) in the middle
<i>bhāvanam</i> development	<i>mañcako</i> bed
<i>bhāvo</i> nature, state, status	<i>maññe</i> (ind.) I think, no doubt, I suppose, as if
<i>bhās</i> (I) say, speak	<i>mandalam</i> circle, disc
<i>bhāsitam</i> speech, saying	<i>matam</i> opinion
<i>bhāsitar</i> (masc.) speaker	<i>mattā</i> measure
<i>bhikkhu</i> (masc.) monk	<i>madantya</i> intoxicating
<i>bhikkhunī</i> nun	<i>mado</i> drink (intoxicating), excess
<i>bhinkāro</i> vase, ceremonial water vessel	<i>maddava</i> tender
<i>bhitti</i> (fem.) wall	<i>madhu</i> (adj.) sweet, (neut. = honey)
<i>bhid</i> (II) split (trans.)	<i>madhuraka</i> drunk, intoxicated
	<i>man</i> (III) think, desid. = investigate
	<i>man</i> (VI) consider
	<i>manas-</i> mind
	<i>manasikāro</i> attention

<i>manāpa</i> pleasing	<i>mitu</i> opposed
<i>manujo</i> human being (poetic)	<i>middham</i> stupidity, mental derangement
<i>manusso</i> human being, person	
<i>mant</i> (VII) take counsel, discuss (confidentially)	<i>milātam</i> palanquin, litter
<i>manda</i> slow, dull, inept	<i>missa</i> mixed
<i>mandattam</i> dullness, ineptitude	<i>mukham</i> mouth
<i>manomaya</i> mental, spiritual ("con- sisting of mind")	<i>muc</i> (II) become free
<i>manto</i> prayer, hymn	<i>muñjam</i> a kind of rush (used for making ropes, girdles, and slippers)
<i>mamattam</i> possessiveness, selfishness	<i>muñhi</i> (masc.) fist
- <i>maya</i> consisting of, made of	<i>munḍa</i> shaven
<i>mayam</i> (pronoun) we	<i>mundaka</i> shaven-headed
<i>mayūro</i> peacock	<i>muttam</i> urine
<i>mar</i> (III) die	<i>mutti</i> (fem.) freeing
<i>marañam</i> death	<i>mud</i> (I) rejoice
<i>mariyādā</i> boundary	<i>muda</i> glad, joyful
<i>malam</i> dirt	<i>muditā</i> sympathetic joy, sympathy, gladness (joy at the well-being of others)
<i>massu</i> (neut.) beard	<i>mudu</i> supple
<i>mahaggata</i> sublime, elevated	<i>mudutā</i> suppleness
<i>mahant-</i> great	<i>muddhan-</i> (masc.) head
<i>mahallako</i> elder	<i>muni</i> (masc.) recluse (poetic)
<i>mahājano</i> the people	<i>musā</i> falsehood
<i>mahābhūto</i> element	<i>muhuttam</i> (or masc.) moment
<i>mahāmatto</i> minister	<i>mūlam</i> root, base, capital (money)
<i>mahārājo</i> great king, king	<i>mūha</i> (p.p. <i>muh</i>) lost
<i>mahi</i> the earth (poetic)	<i>megho</i> cloud
<i>mahesakkha</i> superior	<i>mettā</i> love (non-sexual, spiritual), kindness, loving kindness, bene- volence, goodwill, friendliness
<i>mā</i> (ind.) don't	
<i>mā</i> (V) measure	<i>methuna</i> sexual
<i>mānavo</i> boy, young priest	<i>medhāvin</i> intelligent, wise
<i>mātar</i> (fem.) mother	<i>mogha</i> false, erroneous, excluded
<i>mālikā</i> matrix, notes	<i>momūha</i> extremely stupid
<i>mān</i> (VII) honour, respect, revere	<i>momūhattam</i> extreme stupidity
<i>mānusaka</i> human	<i>moho</i> delusion
<i>mānuso</i> man, human being (poetic)	
<i>māno</i> pride, conceit	
<i>māp</i> (VII) build	
<i>māyā</i> trick	
<i>mārisa</i> (voc.) sir!, dear sir!, my friend!, dear boy! (polite and affectionate address customary among the gods, used also by gods addressing men)	<i>y</i>
<i>Māro</i> the god of death and passion (leading to rebirth), the Devil	<i>ya(d)</i> (pronoun) who, which (as ind. : <i>yam</i> that, what, since, if, whereas ; <i>yena</i> which may, towards)
<i>mālā</i> garland	<i>yad agge</i> (ind.) since, since the day that/when
<i>māso</i> month	<i>yam kiñ ci</i> (pronoun) whatever
<i>migo</i> beast, deer	<i>yad idam</i> (ind.) such as, as, to wit, i.e., namely
<i>micchā</i> (ind. or fem.) badly, wrongly ; wrong, misconduct	<i>yan nūna</i> (ind.) what now if ?, what if ?, now if, supposing ?
<i>mitto</i> friend	<i>yakkho</i> god, demon
	<i>yagghe</i> (ind.) hear !

<i>yaj</i> (I) sacrifice	<i>yāvadattham</i> (ind.) as much as one wants
<i>yañño</i> sacrifice (ritual)	<i>yittham</i> (p.p. <i>yaj</i> (I)) sacrifice, offering
<i>yato</i> (ind.) because, since, whence	<i>yugam</i> yoke
<i>yattha</i> (ind.) where	<i>yuj</i> (VII) yoke
<i>yathicchakan</i> (ind.) wherever one wishes	<i>yuddham</i> battle, war
<i>yatra</i> (ind.) where	<i>yuvan</i> (masc.) youth
<i>yatra hi nāma</i> (ind.) in as much as (may express wonder, etc.)	<i>yena</i> (ind.) which way, towards
<i>yathā</i> (ind.) as, how	<i>yebhuyyena</i> (ind.) mostly, the majority of
<i>yathā katham</i> (ind.) in what way?	<i>yeva</i> (= <i>eva</i>)
<i>yathā yathā</i> (ind.) in whatever way, however	<i>yoggam</i> draught animal, ox
<i>yathākata</i> usual, customary	<i>yojanam</i> league (about 4·5 miles)
<i>yathābalam</i> (ind.) according to one's ability	<i>yonī</i> (fem.) womb, origin, source
<i>yathābhīrantam</i> (ind.) according to one's pleasure, (as long) as one likes	<i>yoniso</i> (ind.) methodically, consequently
<i>yathābhucca</i> real, proper	<i>yobbanam</i> youth (state of)
<i>yathābhūtam</i> (ind.) as it really is, in its true nature, according to nature	
<i>yathāsandittham</i> (ind.) with one's acquaintances	rakkā safety
<i>yathāsambhattam</i> (ind.) with one's comrades	<i>rajatam</i> silver
<i>yadā</i> (ind.) when	<i>rajanam</i> dye
<i>yadi</i> (ind.) whether	<i>rajanīya</i> exciting
<i>yadicchakan</i> (ind.) whatever one wishes	<i>rajas-</i> dust
<i>yamakam</i> pair	<i>rajjam</i> kingdom
<i>yasas-</i> reputation	<i>raju</i> (fem.) rope
<i>yasassin</i> reputable, respected	<i>rati</i> (I) be excited, be glad, be delighted
<i>yasmā</i> (ind.) because, since	<i>ratanam</i> gem, precious thing
<i>yahim</i> (ind.) whereabouts	<i>ratta</i> coloured
<i>yā</i> (I) go	<i>rattāññū</i> (masc.) one of long standing, senior
<i>yāc</i> (I) request, ask (for—not a question)	<i>ratti</i> (fem.) night
<i>yājetar</i> (masc.) sacrificer	<i>rathiyā</i> street
<i>yānam</i> carriage	<i>ratho</i> chariot, cart
- <i>yāniya</i> leading to	<i>ram</i> (I) delight, enjoy (poetic)
<i>yāmo</i> watch (of the night)	<i>ramantya</i> delightful
<i>yāva</i> (ind.) as far as, up to (abl.), as much, to what extent, until, as long as	<i>ramma</i> delightful (poetic)
<i>yāvakīvam</i> (ind.) as long as	<i>raso</i> taste, piquancy, enjoyment (aesthetic experience, source of aesthetic experience)
<i>yāvajīvam</i> (ind.) as long as one lives, all one's life	<i>rassa</i> short
<i>yāvataka</i> (fem. - <i>ikā</i>) as far as, as many as	<i>rassam</i> (ind.) shortly
<i>yāvatā</i> (ind.) as far as	<i>rahogata</i> alone, in privacy
<i>yāvaticchakan</i> (ind.) as far as one wishes	<i>rāgo</i> passion, desire
	<i>rājakulam</i> royal court
	<i>rājadāyo</i> gift by the king, royal endowment
	<i>rājaputto</i> prince
	<i>rājabhoggam</i> crown property
	<i>rājā</i> (masc.) (<i>rājan-</i>) king
	<i>rāsiko</i> accumulation

<i>rukho</i> tree	<i>vac</i> (I) say
<i>rucira</i> splendid	<i>vacanam</i> saying, speech, words (sing. collective)
<i>rud</i> (I*) weep	<i>vact</i> speech
<i>ruh</i> (I*) grow (caus. : plant)	(v) <i>vaj</i> (I) go (poetic)
<i>rūpam</i> form (usually as property of matter), matter, sight (object)	<i>vañc</i> (VII) deceive
- <i>rūpa</i> kind, sort	<i>vañjha</i> barren, sterile
<i>rūpabhavo</i> existence in the imponderable world (of the gods)	<i>vātumam</i> road
<i>rūpin-</i> formed, material	<i>vatt</i> (I) turn, roll, circle
<i>re</i> (ind.) hey !, damn you ! (contemptuous address)	<i>vattam</i> rolling, circulation, cycle, cycling (of the universe)
<i>renu</i> (masc.) pollen	<i>vanijjā</i> commerce
<i>rogo</i> illness	<i>vanippatho</i> trade
l	
<i>lakkhanam</i> mark, special quality, excellence, shapeliness, definition	<i>vannavant-</i> beautiful, handsome
<i>laddha</i> (p.p. <i>labh</i> (I))	<i>vanno</i> colour, beauty, praise, class
<i>labbhā</i> (ind.) possible, conceivable, is it conceivable ? (see Vocab. 27)	<i>vata</i> (ind., enclitic) surely, indeed ! (emphatic and emotive : mild expletive expressing a wish, regret, reproach or surprise : cf. "alas!", "my word!", "I say!", "good heavens!", and the like)
<i>labh</i> (I) get, obtain, find	(v) <i>vatam</i> vow
<i>lahu</i> light (weight)	<i>vatt</i> (I) proceed, conduct oneself, go on (doing)
<i>lābho</i> gain	<i>vattam</i> conduct, duty, government
<i>lābhā</i> in the idiom <i>tassa te . . . ~ . . . suladdham</i> is taken by the Commentary as plural : "gains for you . . ."; some philologists maintain that it is an indeclinable; it is in any case elevated or emotive)	
<i>likhita</i> polished	<i>vattar</i> (masc.) speaker
<i>lingam</i> characteristic	- <i>vattin</i> setting going, deploying, operating, conducting, governing, developing
<i>lip</i> (II) smear	<i>vattham</i> garment (pl. clothes, dress)
<i>luñita</i> stirred up	<i>vatthu</i> (neut.) thing, (building) site, position, mode (of argument)
<i>lūna</i> (p.p. <i>lū</i> (V)) reaped, mown	<i>vad</i> (I) say, speak
<i>leḍdu</i> (masc.) clod	<i>vadhū</i> (fem.) bride
<i>loko</i> world, people, universe	<i>vadro</i> execution
<i>locanam</i> eye (poetic)	<i>vanam</i> a wood
<i>lomam</i> hair (of the body)	<i>vanta</i> (p.p. <i>vam</i>) vomited
<i>lola</i> restless, fickle, wanton	<i>vand</i> (I) salute, pay respect
<i>lohita</i> red	<i>vayas-</i> age, period of life
<i>lohitam</i> blood	<i>vayo</i> loss
v	
<i>va</i> (= <i>eva</i>) (ind., enclitic) only, just, surely	<i>var</i> (I) (or (VII) irreg.) choose
<i>va</i> (ind., enclitic) like (poetic : a variant for <i>viya</i> and <i>iva</i> occasionally used in verse)	<i>var</i> (VII) prevent, hinder, obstruct, stop
<i>vaggu</i> soft (especially of sounds)	<i>vara</i> excellent, good (poetic)
<i>vankha</i> crooked	<i>varam</i> boon
<i>vankam</i> hook	<i>vas</i> (I) live (caus. = make live with)
	<i>vasanam</i> wearing
	<i>vasavattin-</i> wielding power
	<i>vasin-</i> master, authority
	<i>vaso</i> control
	<i>vassam</i> rain, rainy season (plur.), year
	<i>vassika</i> rainy (for the rainy season)

-vassuddesika	about the age of (numeral-)	vithāro	breadth
vā	(ind., enclitic) or, either	vid (II)	find (poetic)
vācā	speech	vid (III)	be, occur, be found
vācetar	(masc.) causer to speak	vid (VII)	feel
vānijo	merchant	vid (I)	know (present not used; caus. = inform)
vālo	wind	vidita	(p.p. vid (II)) found, known, discovered, ascertained
vāditam	instrumental music	vidū	(masc.) knower
vādin-	speaking	-vidha	kind (manner), -fold
vādo	debate, argument, statement	vinayo	discipline
vāma	lovely (poetic)	vi-nas (III)	perish utterly
vāma	left	vinā	(ind.) without (precedes ins.)
vi-ā-yam (I) (vāyamati)	exercise, practice	vināso	destruction
vāyas-	air	vinipātiko	unhappy spirit (reborn in purgatory or as an animal, ghost or demon)
vāyāmo	exercise	vinipāto	ruin
vāri (neut.)	water	vineyya	(ger. vi-nī) having eliminated, having disciplined
vālo	wild animal	vi-pac (III)	ripen, have a result, bear fruit
vās (VII)	dress	vipatti	(fem.) failure
vāstī	hatchet	vipanna	failed, lacking, without
vāso	dwelling place, camp	vi-pari-nam (I) (viparinamati)	change
vāhanam	mount (animal or vehicle)	vipāko	result
vāhanāgāram	stable, coach-house, mews	vipula	large, abundant
vi (prefix)	apart, asunder, strongly, without	vippaṭisāro	regret
vikāro	disorder	vippasanna	very clear
vi-kit	desid. = be uncertain	vi-bhaj (I)	divide
vikkhitta	diffuse, vain	vibhavo	non-existence
vikkhepo	confusion, equivocation	vimati (fem.)	perplexity
vigata-	without, free from	vimala	free from dirt
viggaho	quarrel, strife	vimāno	palace, mansion (only of divine beings, in the sky)
vighāto	remorse	vi-muc (III)	become free (caus. = set free)
vicayo	discrimination	vimutti (fem.)	release, liberation
vicārita	(p.p. caus. vi-car (I)) ex- cogitated, pondered	viya (ind., enclitic)	like →
vicāro	cogitation, pondering	viyatta	(alternative spelling of vyatta)
vi-ci (V)	investigate, search out	virāgo	dispassion
vicikicchā	uncertainty	viriyam	energy
viceyya	inscrutable	virūḍhi (fem.)	growth
vi-jan (III)	give birth	vilepanam	ointment, cosmetic
vijitam	realm, kingdom	vi-vatt (I)	evolve
vijjā	science, knowledge	vivattam	evolution
vi-(ñ)ñā (V)	be conscious of, discern	vivarām	hole
viññānam	consciousness	vi-var (I)	open
viññāpetar	causer of discernment	vivādo	dispute
viññutā	discernment, discretion	vivicca	(ger. vi-vic (VII)) having become separated from, having become isolated
viññū (masc.)	discerning person		
vitakkita	(pp. vi-takk) reasoned		
vitakko	reasoning		
vitatham	untruth		
vitti	(fem.) pleasure		

vivitta (p.p. <i>vi-vic</i> (VII)) separated, isolated	veramāṇī abstention
viveko separation, seclusion, discrimination	velā bank, time, occasion
visam poison	vellita wavy
visajja (ger. <i>vi-sajj</i>) getting over, leaving behind	veñuriyo lapis lazuli
visata (p.p. <i>vi-sar</i>) spread, staring	vevannatā discolouration
visāci (adj.) sidelong, furtive	vesso husbandman, farmer, merchant, bourgeois (member of the hereditary agricultural-mercantile class : see footnote to Vocab. 20)
visārada confident	(<i>vo-</i> : cf. <i>vi-o</i>)
visuddha pure, clear	voхinna (p.p. <i>vi-o-kir</i>) mixed (with)
visuddhi (fem.) clarity, purification	vi-o-(k)am (I) pass away, break away
vi-sudh (III) become purified	vi-o-chid (III) cut off, separate from
vi-han (I) distress, trouble	vi-o-bhid (II) shoot
vi-har (I) dwell, live	vyāñjanam expression, sentence
-vhārin living, dwelling, being	vyatta intelligent
vhārō life, way of life, dwelling	vyasanam disaster
vhita (p.p. <i>vi-dhā</i>) arranged	vi-ā-kar (VI) explain
vi-heṭh (VII) harass	vyādhi (masc.) disease
viheśā trouble, harassing	vyādhita diseased, ill
viij (I) fan	vyāpajjha violent, malevolent
vita- without, removed	vyāpanna malevolent, violent
vi-ati-sār (VII) converse, make (conversation)	vyāpādo violence, malevolence
vimamsā investigation	vyāvaja concerned, busy, worried
vimamsin- (as masc. noun = investigator, exegete, metaphysician)	s
visati (fem.) twenty	sa- with, possessing
vutth- (see note on <i>u-/vu-</i> Vocab. 14)	sa- own
vuttha (p.p. <i>vas</i> (I)) spent (time)	sam (prefix) together
vuddha (sometimes written <i>vuddha</i> or <i>buddha</i>) old	sam-yam (I) control oneself
vuddhi (fem.) increase	samyojanam connection, union
vusitavant- having lived (properly), having (truly) lived (as a monk)	samvaccharam year
vūpakaṭha withdrawn, secluded	sam-vatt (I) involve, dissolve
vūpasamo calming	samvallam dissolution, involution
ve (ind., enclitic) surely (poetic)	samvallanika involved in, dissolved in
veceta daft	sam-vatt (I) lead to (dat.)
vejjo doctor, physician	samvallanika leading to
veth (VII) twist, wrap	samvaro restraint
vetanam wages, pay	sam-vid (III) be, occur, be found
vedanā sensation	sam-vi-dhā (I) arrange, organize
vedayitam sensation, experience	samvidhānam arrangement, policy
vediya known (~am as noun : thing known, information)	sam-vi-bhaj (I) share
vedhin- shooter, archer	sam-vis (I*) go home (caus. = take home)
vepullam prevalence	sañivuta (p.p. <i>sam-var</i> (I)) controlled
vepullatā abundance	sañvejaniya (f.p.p. <i>sam-vij</i>) emotional, inspiring, stirring
vemattatā difference, distinction	sam-sar (I) transmigrate (circulate indefinitely)
veyyākararam explanation, analysis	samsāro transmigration
veram hatred	sam-har (I) gather

samhita (p.p. <i>sam-dhā</i>) joined, connected	sajjhāyo learning, studying, study
saka (adj.) own	sajjhū (neut.) silver
sak(h) (VI) can, be able (= <i>sak</i> (IV))	sam-jan (III) be produced
sakato (also -ṭam) cart	sañjitar (masc.) ordainer
saki(d) (eva) (ind.) once	saññata restrained
sakim (ind.) once	sam-(ñ)ñā (V) experience, perceive
sakuno bird	saññā perception
sat-kar (VI) entertain	saññin- having perception, sentient
sakkā (ind.) it is possible, is it possible?	sañhi (fem.) sixty
sakkāro entertainment	sañdo cluster
sakkhi (ind.) in person, personally	sata self-possessed, mindful
sakhā (masc.) friend	sataṁ hundred
saggo heaven	(s)sati (fem.) self-possession, mind-fulness
sam-haḍh (I) collect	satimant- self-possessed, mindful
samkappo intention, object	satta seven
sam-(h)kam (I) pass into	sattati (fem.) seventy
samkārakūṭo rubbish heap	sattallam existence
sam-kilis (III) become defiled	sattama seventh
samkilesa defilement	sattarasa seventeen
samkhata (p.p. <i>sam-kar</i>) synthesized, activated	sattāham week
sankhadhamo conch blower	satto being, creature
samkhā (= <i>samkhyā</i>)	sattham sword
-samkhāta known as, called (p.p. of <i>sam-(h)khā</i> (I))	satthar (masc.) teacher
samkhāro force, energy, activity, combination, process, instinct, habit (see Vocab. 26)	satthavāho caravan-merchant
samkhitta limited, narrow (instrumental = briefly, in short)	satthiko caravan-merchant
saṅkho conch	sattho caravan
samkhyā enumeration, calculation, denomination, classification	sadattho the true (good) purpose, the true (good) objective
→ samghāti (fem.) cloak	sadā (ind.) always
samghāsamghin in groups	sadisa (adj.) like, of such sort
samghāsamghīgantibhūta clustered in groups	saddo noise, sound, report (rumour)
samgho community	saddha trusting, believing
sace (ind.) if	saddhā confidence, trust, conviction
sacca true	saddhim (ind.) with (ins.)
saccam truth	san- (masc.) dog
saccam (ind.) it is true that ; is it true that?	sant- existing, true (more rarely "good", particularly in compounds)
saccavajjam speaking the truth, truthfulness	santa (p.p. <i>sam</i>) calmed
sacchi-kar (VI) perceive, observe, experience, examine	sam-tan (VI) stretch out, spread out
sacchikiriyā observation, experience	sam-tapp (VII) gratify, please, satisfy
(s)saj ¹ (I) pour out	santānakam film, skin
(s)saj ² (I) embrace	santikā (ind.) (directly) from (gen.) (at first hand)
	santihe (ind.) into the presence of (gen. or acc.)
	sam-tus be contented, be satisfied (only p.p.)
	sam-(t)thar (I) strew, spread, carpet (with temporary decorative floor covering)

<i>sand</i> (I) flow	<i>sam-anu-sās</i> (I) install, appoint (as ruler)
<i>sandiṭṭhika</i> visible	<i>samantā</i> (ind.) on all sides, all round, anywhere, in any direction
<i>sam-(d)dis</i> (passive = be seen, appear; caus. = instruct, review)	<i>samappita</i> (p.p. <i>sam-app</i> (VII) "to fix in", "to apply to") presented with
<i>sandhātar</i> (masc.) peacemaker	
<i>sam-dhāv</i> (I) transmigrate (pass on)	
<i>sandhi</i> (masc.) junction, joint, breach	<i>samayo</i> time, occasion (any time, time of an event)
<i>sam-dhu</i> (V) shake	<i>sam-ā-dā</i> (III) conform (to a rule or way of life) (caus. = exhort)
<i>sam-nah</i> (II) tie up	<i>samādhī</i> (masc.) concentration
<i>sannidhi</i> (masc.) store	<i>samāpatti</i> (fem.) attainment
<i>sam-ni-pat</i> (I) assemble	<i>sam-ā-pad</i> (III) attain
<i>sannipāto</i> assembly	<i>samārambho</i> undertaking, falling upon, destroying
<i>sap</i> (I) (not used in the <i>Digha</i>) curse	<i>samāhita</i> (p.p. <i>sam-ā-dhā</i>) concentrated
<i>sappi</i> (neut.) ghee	<i>samihitam</i> collection
<i>sabba</i> (pronoun) all, entire	<i>samugghāta</i> (p.p. of caus. of <i>sam-u(d)-han</i>)
<i>sabbato</i> (ind.) all round	<i>sam-u(d)-chid</i> (II) abrogate, abolish
<i>sabbattatā</i> non-discrimination ("all-self-ness"), considering all beings as like oneself, putting oneself in the place of others	<i>samucchinna</i> (p.p. <i>sam-u(d)-chid</i> (III)) utterly annihilated
<i>sabbathā</i> (ind.) in all ways	<i>sam-u(d)-tij</i> (VII) excite, fill with enthusiasm
<i>sabbadhi</i> (ind.) everywhere	<i>samudayo</i> origin, origination
<i>sabbasunthari</i> (adj.) entirely strewn, completely carpeted	<i>sam-u(d)-ā-car</i> (I) speak to, converse with
<i>sabbaso</i> (ind.) completely	<i>samuddo</i> ocean
<i>sabbāvant</i> all-inclusive, whole	<i>samuppanna</i> (p.p. <i>sam-u(d)-pad</i> (III)) originated
<i>sabbena</i> <i>sabbam</i> (ind.) completely, thoroughly	<i>samuppādo</i> origination
<i>sabhā</i> assembly hall	<i>sam-u(d)-han</i> (I) (<i>samūhanati</i>) suppress, abolish
<i>sama</i> even, equal to, up to, like, impartial	<i>sampajaññam</i> consciousness: deliberate
<i>samam</i> (ind.) equally, like	<i>sampajāna</i> conscious: deliberate
<i>samagga</i> united, unanimous	<i>sam-pad</i> (III) be endowed with, have
<i>samaṅgt-bhū</i> (I) supply with, provide with	<i>sampadā</i> success
<i>samaññā</i> designation, agreed usage	<i>samarikinna</i> (p.p. <i>sam-pari-kir</i>) surrounded by, covered with
<i>samano</i> ascetic, wanderer, philosopher (other than a brahman)	<i>sam-(p)pa-var</i> (VII) feast
<i>sam-ati-(k)am</i> (I) pass beyond, transcend	<i>sampasādanam</i> serenity
<i>samatikkamo</i> passing beyond, transcending	<i>sam-(p)pa-hāns</i> (VII) delight (transitive)
<i>samattam</i> (ind.) completely, perfectly	<i>sam-pāy</i> (I) maintain one's position, defend one's thesis
<i>sam-anu-ā-gam</i> (I) be endowed with, acquire	<i>samphani</i> frivolity, chatter
<i>sam-anu-(g)gah</i> (V) (caus. = ask for reasons, cross-examine)	<i>samphasso</i> contact, union
<i>sam-anu-pass</i> (I) envisage	<i>sambahula</i> many
<i>sam-anu-bhās</i> (I) criticize, refute	
<i>sam-anu-yuj</i> (II) take up, cross-question	

<i>sambādha</i> confined	<i>sādhū</i> (ind.) well, please
<i>sambuddha</i> enlightened	<i>sādhuka</i> good
<i>sambodhi</i> (fem.) enlightenment, complete enlightenment	<i>sādhukam</i> (ind.) well
<i>sambodho</i> enlightenment	<i>sāpateyyam</i> property
<i>sambhavo</i> origin, production	<i>sāpekha</i> wishing for, desiring, preferring
<i>sam-bhū</i> (VII) catch up with (acc.)	<i>sāmam</i> (ind.) oneself, self
<i>samma</i> (ind.) my dear ! (fam.)	<i>sāmaññam</i> state of being a wanderer/ascetic/philosopher, profession of asceticism, etc.
<i>sammatta</i> intoxicated, maddened	<i>sāmisā</i> sensual
<i>sam-man</i> (VI) agree on, elect	<i>sāmukkhaṁsaka</i> exalted, sublime
<i>sammā</i> (ind.) rightly, perfectly	<i>sāmuddika</i> oceanic, ocean going
<i>sam-iñj</i> (I) (usually <i>sammiñj-</i>) draw in, bend	<i>sāyam</i> (ind.) in the evening
<i>sammukhā</i> (ind.) in the presence of (gen.)	<i>sāyanho</i> evening
<i>sam-mucch</i> (I) coagulate, form (intrans.)	<i>sāyamāso</i> evening meal
<i>sam-mud</i> (I) greet, exchange greetings with (<i>saddhim</i> and instrumental)	<i>sārathi</i> (masc.) charioteer
<i>sammūḍha</i> bewildered	<i>sārāgo</i> passion
<i>sammodanīya</i> agreeable, pleasant	<i>sārāṇīya</i> polite
<i>sayam</i> (ind.) oneself, self	<i>sāro</i> value (also the valuable/best part of anything)
<i>sayāna</i> (pres. p. <i>si</i>) lying down	<i>sālā</i> hall
<i>sar</i> (I) move	<i>sāli</i> (fem.) rice
(<i>s</i>) <i>sar</i> (I) remember	<i>sālikā</i> myna
<i>saram</i> lake	<i>sālo</i> a kind of tree : <i>Shorea robusta</i>
<i>saranam</i> protection, refuge	<i>sālohitō</i> blood relation
<i>sariram</i> body (pl. also "relics")	<i>sāvako</i> pupil
(<i>s</i>) <i>saro</i> sound, voice	<i>sāvetar</i> (masc.) reciter
<i>sam-lakhh</i> (VII) observe	<i>sās</i> (I) rule
<i>sallāpo</i> talk	<i>sāsanam</i> instruction, doctrine
<i>salāyatanaṁ</i> the six spheres (of the senses : five senses + the mind)	<i>si</i> (I) lie down
<i>savanam</i> hearing	<i>sikkh</i> (I) train, study, learn
<i>sassata</i> eternal	<i>sikkhā</i> training
<i>sassati</i> (fem.) eternal thing, eternity	<i>sikkhāpadam</i> training, (moral) rule, precept
<i>sassatisamam</i> (ind.) eternally	<i>singhāṭako</i> crossroads, square
<i>saha</i> (ind.) along with, according to (ins.)	<i>sic</i> (II) sprinkle
<i>sahagata</i> charged with, suffused with	<i>sippam</i> craft, trade, profession
<i>sahavyatā</i> association, condition, union (with gen.)	<i>siras-</i> head
<i>sahassam</i> thousand	<i>sirimsapo</i> snake
<i>sahāyako</i> friend	<i>sirimant</i> beautiful, fortunate (poetic)
<i>sahāyo</i> friend	<i>sis</i> (VII) leave
<i>sahitam</i> kindling block	<i>sigham</i> (ind.) fast (repeated = very fast)
<i>sā</i> (III) taste	<i>sita</i> cool
<i>sā</i> (pronoun) she	<i>silam</i> virtue, good conduct
<i>sākhā</i> branch	<i>silavant</i> virtuous, well conducted
<i>sānam</i> hemp	<i>sisam</i> lead
<i>sāta</i> sweet	<i>sisam</i> head
<i>sādhū</i> good	<i>sīho</i> lion
	<i>su</i> (I) crush, extract (liquids), produce

<i>su-</i> (prefix) well, good (meaning "very", may be prefixed to adjectives in poetry)	<i>sedaka</i> sweating →
(s) <i>su</i> (V) (rarely (IV)) hear, desid. = desire to hear	<i>senāsanam</i> abode, resting place
(s) <i>su</i> (ind.) even, isn't it ? (or merely emphatic)	<i>seyya</i> better
<i>sukara</i> easy	<i>seyyathā</i> (ind.) as, just like (introducing a simile)
<i>sukumāra</i> delicate	<i>seyyathidam</i> (ind.) as, to wit, as follows
<i>suko</i> parrot	<i>seyyā</i> bed
<i>sukka</i> white, light coloured	<i>seyyo</i> (ind.) better
<i>sukkha</i> dry	<i>sev</i> (I) indulge in, pursue
<i>sukha</i> happy (denom. <i>sukheti</i> , be happy)	<i>so</i> (pronoun) he
<i>sukham</i> happiness	<i>soko</i> grief, sorrow
<i>sukhallikā</i> pleasure, enjoyment	<i>soceyyam</i> purity
<i>sukhin-</i> happy	<i>sotam</i> ear
<i>sukhuma</i> fine, subtle	<i>sotar</i> (masc.) hearer
<i>sugati</i> (fem.) good destiny	<i>sotāpanna</i> (<i>sotas</i> - "stream") in the stream, on the Way
<i>sugato</i> well-gone (title of the Buddha)	<i>sotthi</i> (ind.) safety, safely (dat.)
<i>suc</i> (I) grieve, sorrow	<i>sotthinā</i> (ind.) safely
<i>sucaritam</i> good conduct	<i>sobbhām</i> pit
<i>succhavi</i> pleasant to the skin (<i>chavi</i> fem.)	<i>somanassam</i> joy, elation
<i>suñña</i> empty	<i>soñasa</i> sixteen
<i>suñhu</i> (ind.) well (done)	<i>sovaggika</i> heavenly, leading to heaven
<i>suno</i> dog	<i>svāgatam</i> (ind.) welcome ! (dat.)
<i>suttam</i> thread, (record of a) dialogue, collection of dialogues	<i>svātanāya</i> (ind.) for tomorrow
(s) <i>sudam</i> (ind.) even	<i>h</i>
<i>sudassana</i> beautiful (poetic)	<i>ha</i> (ind.) indeed, truly
<i>suddo</i> helot (member of the servile or working class : see footnote to Vocab. 20)	<i>hatthnikā</i> she-elephant
<i>sudh</i> (III) become pure, become clean	<i>hattho</i> hand
<i>supatittha</i> having good beaches (for getting water to drink, etc.)	<i>han</i> (I) kill
<i>subh</i> (I) make clear, shine, be glorious	<i>hanu</i> (fem.) jaw(s)
<i>subha</i> lustrous, fair	<i>hantar</i> (masc.) killer
<i>subham</i> lustre, glory	<i>handa</i> (ind.) well !
<i>subhāsita</i> well-spoken	<i>handa je</i> (ind.) you there ! (cf. <i>je</i>)
<i>sumedhasa</i> very intelligent (poetic)	<i>har</i> (I) take, desid. (irreg.) = desire to take, wish for
<i>suriyo</i> sun	<i>haritaka</i> green, fresh
<i>suro</i> god (poetic)	<i>have</i> (ind.) truly, surely (poetic)
<i>suvāñnam</i> gold	<i>hā</i> (I) abandon, diminish, be eliminated
<i>susu</i> (masc.) boy, young (of animals)	<i>hi</i> (ind., enclitic) for, because, though
<i>sussūsa</i> desire to hear	<i>hitam</i> benefit, welfare
<i>sūkaro</i> pig	<i>hiraññām</i> gold (money)
<i>settha</i> best	<i>hiri</i> (fem.) modesty, self-respect, conscience
<i>setthi</i> (fem. ?) ash	<i>his</i> (II) injure
<i>setaka</i> clear, clean	<i>hina</i> inferior
<i>setu</i> (masc.) causeway, dam, bridge	<i>hutam</i> oblation
	<i>hū</i> (I) be
	<i>heth</i> (VII) harass
	<i>hetu</i> (masc.) cause
	<i>hemantika</i> winter

ENGLISH-PALI VOCABULARY

The first apparent synonym given is generally the nearest to the English, the most usual and the least "elevated", though the others may have special shades of meaning appropriate for certain contexts. The Pali-English Vocabulary will in many cases give a clearer idea of the meanings of the various Pali words, but the precise meanings can be gleaned only from their use in the texts.

The Pali parts of speech and genders are indicated as in the Pali-English Vocabulary. Verbs are given first. The English parts of speech have not been noticed.

a

a (usually no equivalent) *aññatara*
(pronoun), *eka* (pronoun, numeral :
see Lesson 17)
abandon *hā* (I), *chadd* (VII)
abandoned *catta* (p.p. *caj*)
abandoning *pahānam*, *cāgo*
abate (*p*)*pati*-(*p*)*pa*-(*s*)*sambh* (I)
according to one's ability *yathābalam*
(ind.)
abode *senāsanam*
abolish *sam-u(d)-han* (I), *sam-u(d)-chid* (II)
about *ārabbha* (acc., ger. *ā-rabbh* (I)),
abhi (prefix)
above *uddham* (ind.)
abrogate *sam-u(d)-chid* (II)
absolute *aparisesa*, *asesa*
absolutely *aññadathu* (ind.)
abstain (*p*)*pati-vi-ram* (I)
abstention *veramant*
abstinence *samyamo*
abundant *vipula*, *bahula*
abundance *ussado*, *vepullatā*
abuse *ā-(k)kus* (I)
accept *dhar* (VII) (2 accs. : x as y),
(*p*)*pati-(g)gah* (V) or caus., *adhi-vas*
caus. (invitation to stay at = acc.)
accepted *adhibuttha* (p.p. *adhi-vas*)
accomplish *treti* (denom.)
according to *saha* (ind., ins.)
accumulated *upacita* (p.p. *upa-ci* (V))
accumulation *rāsiko*
acknowledge (*p*)*pati-(ñ)ñā* (V)
with one's acquaintances *yathāsan-*
dittham (ind.)
acquire *adhi-gam* (I), *ā-pad* (III),
(*p*)*pati-labh* (I), *sam-anu-ā-gam* (I)
acquisition *adhigamo*, *patilabho*
acquisitor *nijigimśitar* (masc.)

across *pāram* (ind.)
action *kamman* (neut.), *kiriya*
activated *samkhata* (pp. *sam-har*)
activity *samkhāro* (see Vocab. 26)
actually *kira* (ind., enclitic)
address *ā-mant* (VII)
adequate *alam* (ind.)
adhere to *adhi-upa-gam* (I)
admit (*p*)*pati-(ñ)ñā* (V)
admission *patiññā*
admonish *o-vad* (I)
adornment *alañkāro*
advance *abhi-(k)kam* (I)
in advance *pure* (ind.)
advise *anu-sās* (I)
aeon *kappo*
aesthetic experience (or source of
aesthetic experience) *raso*
affair *adhikaranam*, *altho*
whose appearance inspires affection
piyadassana
afflicted *ātura*, *dukkhita*
afraid *bhīta* (p.p. *bhī* (I))
be afraid *bhī* (I)
after (as time relation often ex-
pressed merely by the use of a
gerund) *accayena* (ind. : time
= gen.), *param* (ind., abl.);
(space :) *anavad eva* (ind.), *anu*
(prefix), *uddham* (ind.)
afterwards *pacchā* (ind.)
again *puna(d)* (ind.)
age *jīr* (I), *vayas-*, *āyu* (neut.)
aged *jara*
about the age of *-vassudesika* (num.-)
aggregate *gano*
agree on *sam-man* (VI)
agree (*p*)*pati-(s)su* (V)
agreed usage *samaññā*
agreeable *kanta*, *sammadanīya*
(speech)

agriculture <i>kasi</i> (fem.)	appear beautiful <i>upa-subh</i> (I)
ah ! <i>aho</i> (ind.) (expresses surprise— approving—and delight), <i>ahe</i> (poetic)	appearance <i>pātubhāvo</i>
air <i>vāyas-</i>	apply (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(g)gah</i> (V)
alas ! <i>vata</i> (ind., enclitic)	apply to <i>sam-app</i> (VII)
alight (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-o-ruh</i> (I)	appoint (as ruler) <i>sam-anu-sās</i> (I)
be alive <i>jīv</i> (I)	appreciate <i>abhi-nand</i> (I)
be allayed (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-(p)pa-(s)sambh</i> (I)	express appreciation, <i>anu-mud</i> (I)
allow <i>anu-(ñ)ñā</i> (V)	apprehension <i>āsaṅkā, ubbego</i>
all <i>sabba</i> (pronoun)	apprentice <i>antevāsin</i>
all except <i>yebhuyyena thapctvā</i>	approach <i>upa-sam-(k)kam</i> (I), <i>ava-</i> <i>sar</i> (I), <i>ā-yā</i> (I)
all-inclusive <i>sabbāvant</i>	approve <i>anu-mud</i> (I), (<i>k</i>) <i>kham</i> (I)
all round <i>sabbato</i> (ind.)	archer <i>vedhin-</i> (masc.)
alms <i>pindo, dānam</i>	aren't you ? <i>kacci</i> (ind.)
alone <i>ekaka</i> (adj.), <i>eva</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>rahogata</i>	argument <i>vādo</i>
also <i>pi</i> (ind., enclitic)	arise <i>u(d)-(t)thā</i> (I), <i>u(d)-pad</i> (III) (fig.)
always <i>sadā</i> (ind.)	arise within <i>o-(k)kam</i> (I)
amalgamate with <i>anu-pa-gam</i> (I) (<i>anupagacchati</i> —see Vocab. 28) (acc.)	arising <i>uppādo</i>
ambrosia <i>amatam</i>	arm <i>bāhā</i>
ambush <i>paripantho</i>	around <i>pari</i> (prefix)
analysis <i>veyyākarayam</i>	arrange <i>kapp</i> (VII), <i>sam-vi-dhā</i> (I)
ancient tradition <i>porānam</i>	arranged <i>vihita</i> (p.p. <i>vi-dhā</i>)
and <i>ca</i> (ind., enclitic)	arrangement <i>kappo, samvidhānam</i>
and so on <i>pe</i> (ind.)	arrive (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-ap(p)</i> (VI) (poetic)
anger (<i>k</i>) <i>kodho, doso, padoso</i>	arrive at <i>anu-(p)pa-āp</i> (V)
be angry <i>kup</i> (III) (dat.)	arrogance <i>atimāno</i>
animal <i>tiracchāno ; pasu</i> (masc.) (esp. domestic)	aryan <i>ariya</i>
the animal kingdom <i>bhūtagāmo</i>	as <i>yathā</i> (ind.), <i>yad idam</i> (ind.), <i>seyyathā</i> (ind.), <i>seyyathidam</i> (ind.)
annihilate <i>u(d)-chid</i> (III) (passive = be annihilated)	as if <i>maññe</i> (ind.)
utterly annihilated <i>samucchinna</i> (p.p. <i>sam-u(d)-chid</i>)	as much <i>yāva</i> (ind.)
annihilation <i>ucchedo</i>	ascertain <i>abhi-(ñ)ñā</i> (V)
announce (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vid</i> (I) caus.	ascertained <i>vidita</i> (p.p. <i>vid</i> (II)), f.p.p. <i>veditabba</i> also current = to be ascertained
another <i>apara</i> (pronoun), <i>para</i> (pro- noun)	ascetic <i>samaṇo</i>
antiquity <i>porānam</i>	ascetic (bovine) <i>govaliko</i>
anywhere <i>samantā</i> (ind.)	ascetic (naked) <i>acelo</i>
anxiety <i>anattamanatā, ubbego, kuk- kuccam</i>	asceticism <i>tapas</i>
apart <i>bahiddhā</i> (ind.), <i>vi</i> (prefix)	profession of asceticism <i>sāmaññām</i>
apart from <i>aññatra</i> (ind., ins., dat., abl.)	ash <i>seṭṭhi</i> (fem. ?)
be apparent to (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(k)khā</i> (III) (dat.)	ask <i>pucch</i> (I) (question), <i>yāc</i> (I) (for something), <i>ni-mant</i> (VII) (to sit down, etc.)
appear <i>pātu(r)-bhū</i> (I) (to : dat.), <i>sam-(d)dis</i> passive	ask about, ask advice <i>pari-pucch</i> (I)
	asker <i>pucchitar</i> (masc.)
	aspiring <i>atthika</i>
	aspiration <i>pañidhi</i> (masc.)
	assemble <i>sam-ni-pat</i> (I)
	assembly <i>parisā, sannipāto</i>
	assembly hall <i>sabhā</i>

assent to (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi</i> -(<i>s</i>) <i>su</i> (V) (dat.)	badly <i>micchā</i> (ind.)
assertion <i>paṭiññā</i>	bad character <i>dussilo</i>
association <i>sahavyatā</i>	bad conduct <i>duccaritam</i>
assume (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi</i> - <i>i</i> (I) (<i>pacceti</i>)	bad luck <i>kali</i> (masc.)
assured <i>attamana</i>	bad thing <i>adhammo</i>
assuredly <i>taggha</i> (ind.)	bag <i>puṭo</i>
astringent <i>kasāvam</i>	bandit <i>kaṇṭakam</i>
astrologer <i>nemitto</i>	banish (<i>p</i>) <i>pa</i> -(<i>v</i>) <i>vaj</i> (I) caus.
astute <i>pandita</i>	banishment <i>pabbājanā</i>
asunder <i>vi</i> (prefix)	bank <i>ttiram</i> , <i>velā</i>
atom <i>anu</i> (masc.)	bar <i>paligho</i> (holding a door)
atomic <i>anu</i>	barbarian <i>anariya</i>
attachment <i>upādānam</i>	barley bread <i>kummāso</i>
without attachment (through non-attachment) <i>anupādā</i> (ind.)	barren <i>vāñjha</i>
with no attachment remaining <i>anupādisesa</i>	base <i>mūlam</i>
be attached <i>upa-ā-dā</i> (III)	basis <i>paṭṭhānam</i> , <i>pādo</i>
be attached to <i>parā-mas</i> (I)	having bathed <i>nahatvā</i> (ger. <i>nhā</i> (III), also written <i>nhatvā</i>)
attack <i>abhi-yā</i> (I), <i>upa-(k)ham</i> (I)	battle <i>yuddham</i>
attacking <i>ghāto</i>	be as (I) (exist), <i>hū</i> (I) (happen, have, become, cf. <i>u(d)-pad</i> and Lessons 5 and 24), <i>bhū</i> (I), <i>vid</i> (III) (occur), <i>saṃ-vid</i> (III)
attain <i>phus</i> (I*), <i>sam-ā-pad</i> (III), (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-ap</i> (<i>p</i>) (VI) (poetic), (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-āp</i> (V) (fig.)	beach <i>tiṭṭham</i>
attained (<i>p</i>) <i>patta</i> (p.p. (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-ap</i> (<i>p</i>) (VI) or (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-āp</i> (V))	having good beaches <i>supatittha</i>
attainment <i>samāpatti</i> (fem.), <i>patti</i> (fem.)	bear fruit <i>vi-pac</i> (III)
attainment of <i>nibbānam</i> , esp. the Parinibbānam of the Buddha in 486 b.c. <i>parinibbānam</i>	beard <i>massu</i> (neut.)
attendant <i>upaṭṭhāko</i>	bearer (giving birth) <i>janant</i>
attending on <i>upaṭṭhānam</i> , <i>payirupāsanam</i>	beat (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-har</i> (I)
attention <i>manasikāro</i>	beast <i>migo</i>
fix one's attention on <i>adhi-(t)ṭhā</i> (I)	beauty <i>vāṇṇo</i>
audience <i>upaṭṭhānam</i>	appear beautiful <i>upa-subh</i> (I)
authorized <i>paññatta</i>	beautiful <i>kalyāṇa</i> , <i>vāṇṇavant-</i> , <i>das-saniya</i> , <i>sirimant</i> (poetic), <i>das-saneyya</i> (poetic), <i>sudassana</i> (poetic)
authority <i>vasin-</i>	a beautiful girl <i>kalyāṇī</i>
aversion <i>doso</i> , <i>domanassam</i>	because <i>yato</i> (ind.), <i>hi</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>yasmā</i> (ind.)
avoid <i>abhi-ni-vajj</i> (VII)	because of <i>paṭicca</i> (gerund : acc.)
be aware of <i>budh</i> (III), <i>abhi-(ñ)ñā</i> (V)	become <i>u(d)-pad</i> (III), - <i>jāto</i>
away <i>apa</i> (prefix), (<i>p</i>) <i>pa</i> (prefix)	bed <i>seyyā</i> , <i>mañcako</i>
axle <i>akkho</i>	before <i>purato</i> (ind. : space), <i>pure</i> (ind. : time), <i>pubba</i> (adj.)
b	
baby <i>dahara</i> (adj.)	begin <i>ā-rabh</i> (I)
back <i>pucchā</i> (ind.), (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi</i> (prefix)	beginning <i>ādi</i> (masc.)
go back <i>ni-vatt</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-ā-ni(r)-yā</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-gam</i> (I)	knowing the beginning <i>aggañña</i>
bad <i>pāpa</i> , <i>pāpaka</i> , <i>akusala</i> , <i>du(r)-</i> (prefix)	behave (habitually) (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-pad</i> (III)
	behaving - <i>cārin</i>
	behind <i>piṭṭhito</i> (ind. : space, gen.), <i>anavād eva</i> (ind. : space, "following"), <i>pacchā</i> (ind. : time)

being <i>satto</i> (creature) (cf. "existence", "state," "nature," "be")	bordering <i>paccantima</i>
future being <i>bhavyo</i>	born (of) <i>-ja, jātika</i>
living being <i>bhūto</i>	be born <i>jan</i> (III) (caus. = produce)
believing <i>saddha</i>	bosom <i>udaram</i>
beloved <i>piyāyita</i> (p.p. of denom.)	bosom (e.g. own child) <i>ura</i>
below <i>adho</i> (ind., abl.)	both <i>ubhaya</i> (pronoun), <i>ubho</i>
belly <i>udaram</i>	(numeral), <i>ubhato</i> (ind.)
bend <i>sampiñj</i> (I) (usually <i>sammiñj-</i>), <i>kujj</i> (I), <i>nam</i> (I)	in both ways <i>ubhato</i> (ind.)
benefice <i>brahmadeyyam</i>	on both sides <i>ubhato</i> (ind.)
benefit <i>ānisamso</i>	boundary <i>mariyādā</i>
benevolence <i>mettā</i>	boundary stake <i>khilo</i>
bent <i>bhogga</i>	bourgeois <i>negamo</i> (town dweller), <i>vesso</i> (member of the hereditary
best <i>seṭṭha</i>	agricultural-mercantile class : see
the best <i>brahman-</i>	footnote to Vocab. 20)
better <i>seyya, seyyo</i> (ind.)	bovine (ascetic) <i>govatiko</i>
between <i>antarena</i> (ind., gen.), <i>antarā</i> (ind.)	bowl <i>patto</i>
bewildered <i>sammūha</i>	boy <i>dārako, kumāro</i> (aristocratic), <i>mānavo</i> (priestly), <i>susu</i> (masc.)
beyond <i>uttari</i> (ind.), <i>pāram</i> (ind.), <i>uddham</i> (ind., abl.)	bracelet (roof) <i>gopānasī</i>
bind <i>bandh</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-bandh</i> (I)	brahman (member of the hereditary
bird <i>pakkhin</i> (masc.), <i>sakuno, dijo</i> (poetic)	priesthood) <i>brāhmaṇo</i>
birth <i>jāti</i> (fem.)	branch <i>sākhā</i>
by birth <i>-jacca</i> (adj.)	breach <i>sandhi</i> (masc.)
class of birth <i>abhijāti</i> (fem.)	bread (barley) <i>kummāso</i>
give birth <i>vi-jan</i> (III)	break away <i>vi-o-(k)ham</i> (I)
bit (piece) <i>ālumpam</i>	breakfast <i>pātarāso</i>
bite <i>khād</i> (I)	breast <i>thanam</i>
bitterness <i>kaṭukam</i>	breath <i>pāṇo</i>
black <i>kanha, kāla</i>	breathe in <i>ā-(s)sas</i> (I)
blame <i>garah</i> (I), <i>garahā</i>	breathe out <i>(p)pā-(s)sas</i> (I)
blaze (<i>j</i>) <i>jal</i> (I)	breeder <i>posako</i>
blood <i>lohitam</i>	bride <i>vadhū</i> (fem.)
blossomed <i>phulla</i>	bridge <i>setu</i> (masc.)
blossoming <i>phulla</i>	briefly <i>samkhittena</i> (ind.)
blue <i>nīla</i>	brigand <i>dassu</i> (masc.)
board <i>abhi-ruh</i> (I*)	bright <i>accha</i>
boat <i>nāvā</i> (large, or ship), <i>ulumpo</i> (small)	brilliance <i>nibhā</i>
body <i>sarīram, kāyo</i> (general and theoretical, "substance"), <i>tanu</i> (neut.)	bring <i>ā-har</i> (I), <i>ā-bhar</i> (only p.p.)
sentient body <i>nāmarūpam</i>	bring up <i>ni(r)-car</i> (VII) (<i>nicchāreti</i>) (vomit)
bold <i>āsabha</i> (fem. -i)	bringing <i>-āvaho</i>
bond <i>bandhanam</i>	brother <i>bhātar</i> (masc.)
bone <i>attikam</i>	brown <i>kāsāya</i>
boon <i>varam</i>	build <i>māp</i> (VII)
bordered <i>pariyanta</i>	building <i>geham, nivesanam</i>
borderer <i>paccantajo</i>	be built up <i>ci</i> (V) passive (<i>clyati</i>)
	bull <i>usabho, go</i> (masc. and fem.)
	bundle <i>kalāpo</i> (bunch, quiver), <i>bhandikā</i> (parcel)
	burden <i>bhāro</i>
	burgher (cf. bourgeois) <i>negamo</i>

burglar, burglary <i>ekāgāriko</i>	cattle go (masc., and fem.)
burn (<i>j</i>) <i>jhe</i> (I) (caus. : set fire to)	cattle breeding <i>gorakkhā</i>
burning <i>parilāho</i> (lust)	cause <i>hetu</i> (masc.), <i>kāranam</i> , <i>nidānam</i> ,
bury <i>ni-khan</i> (I)	(<i>p</i>) <i>paccayo</i>
business <i>kammanto</i> (work), <i>karaṇiyam</i>	causeless <i>adhicca</i>
(duty), <i>kiccaṇ</i> (what should be done)	causeway <i>setu</i> (masc.)
busy <i>vyāvāta</i>	cease <i>ni-rudh</i> (III), <i>upa-rudh</i> (III)
but <i>pana</i> (ind., enclitic), (emphatic :) <i>tu eva</i> (ind., enclitic)	celibate <i>brahmācārin</i>
butter <i>navanītam</i>	celibate life <i>brahmācariyam</i>
buy <i>ki</i> (V)	cell <i>āvasatho</i>
C	
calculation <i>samkhyā</i>	certain (constant) <i>niyata</i>
call <i>ā-cikkh</i> (I)	a certain <i>aññatara</i> (pronoun)
called - <i>sankhāta</i> (p.p. of <i>sam-(k)khā</i> (I))	for certain <i>ekamṣena</i> (ind.)
calm <i>nirodho</i> , <i>upasamo</i>	certainly <i>ekamṣena</i> (ind.), <i>taggha</i> (ind.), <i>addhā</i> (ind.)
become calm (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(s)sambh</i> (I)	cessation <i>nirodho</i>
calmed <i>santa</i> (p.p. <i>sam</i>)	chaff <i>thuso</i>
calming <i>nibbuti</i> (fem.), <i>vūpasamo</i>	give in charge of <i>ni(r)-yat</i> (VII) (<i>niyyādeti</i>)
calmness <i>passaddhi</i> (fem.)	charged with <i>sahagata</i>
make calm (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(s)sambh</i> (I) caus.	chase after <i>anu-pat</i> (I)
columniate <i>abhi-ā-cikkh</i> (I)	change <i>vi-pari-nam</i> (I) (<i>viparinam-</i>)
camp <i>vāso</i>	changed <i>parinata</i> (p.p. <i>pari-nam</i> (I))
can (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-hū</i> (I), <i>sak(k)</i> (VI)	having a good character <i>silavant</i>
canine (ascetic) <i>kukkuravatiko</i>	bad character (person) <i>dussilo</i>
canoe <i>uṇumpo</i>	characteristic <i>liṅgam</i> , <i>aṅgam</i>
capable <i>bhabba</i> (with dat.)	chariot <i>ratho</i>
capital (money) <i>mūlam</i> , <i>pābhalam</i>	charioteer <i>sārathi</i> (masc.)
caravan <i>satto</i>	chatter <i>sampham</i>
caravan merchant <i>sattiko</i>	check <i>o-tar</i> (I) caus.
care <i>appamādo</i>	chew <i>khād</i> (I)
future career <i>gati</i> (fem.)	choose <i>var</i> (I) or (VII) (<i>vāreti</i> — grammarians) (poetic)
carpet (with temporary decorative floor-covering) <i>sam-(t)har</i> (I)	chop <i>tacch</i> (I)
completely carpeted <i>sabbasanthari</i> (adj.)	circle <i>vatti</i> (I), <i>parivattam</i> , <i>mandalam</i>
carriage <i>yānam</i>	circling <i>anupariyāya</i>
carry <i>ā-bhar</i> (only p.p.)	circulation <i>vattam</i>
carry off <i>u(d)-vah</i> (I)	circumambulation <i>padakkhiṇā</i>
carry on <i>car</i> (I)	circumscribed <i>parivaṭuma</i>
carrying on - <i>cārin</i>	citadel <i>antepuram</i>
cart <i>sakaṭo</i> (also - <i>tam</i>), <i>ratho</i>	city <i>nagaram</i>
carve <i>tacch</i> (I)	city wall <i>pākāro</i>
case <i>adhibaranam</i> , (<i>t</i>) <i>thānam</i>	clan <i>gottam</i>
in this case <i>iha</i> (ind.), <i>ettha</i> (ind.)	clarity <i>visuddhi</i> (fem.)
in that case <i>evam</i> <i>santam</i> (ind.)	class <i>vanno</i>
in such case <i>evam</i> <i>santam</i> (ind.)	class of birth <i>abhijāti</i>
cat <i>bilāro</i>	classification <i>saṃkhyā</i>
catch up with (acc.) <i>sam-bhū</i> (VII)	clean <i>setaka</i>
	become clean <i>sudh</i> (III)
	cleaned <i>suddha</i>
	clear <i>accha</i> , <i>visuddha</i> , <i>setaka</i>
	be clear (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-bhā</i> (I)

be clear to (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(k)khā</i> (III) (dat.)	concealed <i>paticchanna</i>
make things clear <i>subh</i> (I) (intrans.)	conceit <i>māno, uddhaccakukkuccam</i>
very clear <i>vippasanna</i>	conceivable, is it conceivable? <i>labbhā</i>
climb <i>ā-ruh</i> (I*)	(ind.) (see Vocab. 27)
not clinging <i>anālayo</i>	concentrated <i>samāhita</i> (p.p. <i>sam-ā-dhā</i>), <i>ekodi</i>
cloak <i>uttarāsaṅgo, samghāti</i> (fem.)	concentration <i>samādhi</i> (masc.), <i>ekodi-bhāvo</i>
clod <i>leddu</i> (masc.)	concept <i>paññatti</i> (fem.)
cloth <i>dussam</i>	concerned <i>vyāvāta</i>
cloud <i>megho</i>	conch <i>saṅkho</i>
cluster <i>sando</i>	conch blower <i>saṅkhadhamo</i>
clustered in groups <i>samghāsamghī-gaṇibhūta</i>	conclusion <i>niṭṭhā</i> (deduced), <i>pariyosānam</i> (ending)
coach-house <i>vāhanāgāram</i>	conclusively <i>ekantikena</i> (ind.)
coagulate <i>sam-mucch</i> (I)	concoct <i>ni(r)-pac</i> (I)
coalesce with <i>anu-pa-i</i> (I) (<i>anupeti</i> — see Vocab. 28) (acc.)	condition (<i>p</i>) <i>paccayo</i> (basis), <i>sahavatā</i> (state)
coarse <i>olārika</i>	conditioned by <i>paticca</i> (ger. : acc.)
cock (wild) <i>kukkuṭako</i>	conduct <i>ācāro, cariyā, vattam, caranam</i> (good)
coercion <i>dando</i>	(good) conduct <i>caranam</i>
collate <i>o-tar</i> (I)	conduct oneself <i>ā-car</i> (I), <i>car</i> (I), <i>vatt</i> (I)
collect <i>sam-kaddh</i> (I), <i>u(d)-har</i> (I)	well conducted <i>stlavant</i>
collecting <i>-pāto</i>	conducting <i>-vattin</i>
collection <i>samihitam, (k)khandho</i>	confidence <i>saddhā, pasādo</i>
colour <i>vanno</i>	confident <i>visārada, ekamsa</i>
coloured <i>ratta</i>	confident in <i>pasanna</i>
column <i>thambho</i>	confined <i>sambādha</i>
combination <i>samkhāro</i> (see Vocab. 26)	confiscation <i>jāni</i> (sem.)
come <i>ā-gam</i> (I), <i>ā-yā</i> (I), <i>ā-i</i> (I) (poetic)	conform (to a rule or way of life) <i>sam-ā-dā</i> (III)
having come <i>āgantvā</i> (ger.)	confound (it) ! <i>dhi(r)</i> (ind., acc., or nom.)
each time it came <i>āgatāgatam</i> (ind.)	confused <i>ākula</i>
coming <i>āgamanam, āgamo</i>	confusion <i>vikkhepo</i>
come back out (<i>p</i>) <i>pati-u(d)-tar</i> (I)	congenial <i>pesala</i>
come out from <i>u(d)-(t)thā</i> (I)	connected <i>samhita</i> (p.p. <i>sam-dhā</i>)
comfortable <i>phāsu</i>	connection <i>samyojanam</i>
command <i>āna</i> (caus.)	in this/that connection <i>idha</i> (ind.), <i>tattha</i> (ind.), <i>tatra</i> (ind.)
commerce <i>vānijā</i>	conquer <i>abhi-vi-ji</i> (V), <i>ji</i> (I), <i>abhi-bhū</i> (I)
commodity <i>paniyam</i>	conqueror <i>abhibhū</i> (masc.)
common <i>pothujjanika</i>	conscience <i>hiri</i> (fem.)
community <i>samgho</i>	conscious <i>sampajāna</i>
compassion <i>anukampā, karunā</i>	be conscious of <i>vi-(ñ)ñā</i> (V)
be compassionate, have compassion (on = acc.) <i>anu-kamp</i> (I)	consciousness <i>viññānam, sampajaññāni</i>
complain <i>anu-(t)thu</i> (V)	consecrated <i>abhisitta</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-sic</i> (II))
complete <i>aparisesa, asesa</i>	consecration <i>abhiseko</i>
completed <i>niṭṭhita</i>	
completely <i>sabbaso</i> (ind.), <i>samattam</i> (ind.), <i>sabbena sabbam</i> (ind.)	
complexion <i>pokkharatā</i>	
comprehend (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vidh</i> (III)	
comprehension <i>paṭivedho</i>	
with one's comrades <i>yathāsambhattam</i>	

in consequence of (acc.)	<i>anvāya</i> (ger. <i>anu-i</i>)	create <i>ni(r)-mā</i> (V)
consequently (methodically)	<i>yoniso</i> (ind.)	creation <i>pajā</i> (the created universe, in sense of theists)
consider <i>man</i> (VI), (<i>p</i>) <i>pati-sam-cikkh</i> (I)		creator <i>nimmātar</i> (masc.)
consisting of - <i>maya</i>		creature <i>satto</i>
constant <i>niyata</i>		creeper <i>badalatā</i>
constellation <i>nakkhattam</i>		criticize <i>sam-anu-bhās</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>pati-</i> (<i>k</i>) <i>hus</i> (I) (decry)
contact <i>samphasso, phasso</i>		crooked <i>vānka</i>
contempt <i>atimāno</i>		cross-examine <i>sam-anu-(g)gah</i> (V) caus.
contemplating <i>anudiṭṭhin-</i>		cross <i>u(d)-tar</i> (I), <i>tar</i> (I)
be contented <i>sam-tus</i> (only p.p.)		cross over <i>ni(r)-tar</i> (I), (ocean :) <i>adhi-</i> <i>o-gāh</i> (I)
contentment <i>khamantyam</i>		crossing over <i>niṭṭharanam</i>
continue (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vatt</i> (I)		crossing place <i>tittham</i>
control <i>vaso</i>		cross-question <i>sam-anu-yuj</i> (II)
control oneself <i>sam-yam</i> (I)		crossroads <i>singhātako</i>
controlled <i>samvuta</i> (p.p. <i>sam-var</i> (I))		crow <i>kāko</i>
contribution <i>bali</i> (masc.)		crowded together <i>ganibhūta</i>
converse <i>vi-atī-sār</i> (VII)		crown property <i>rājabhoggam</i>
converse with <i>sam-u(d)-ā-car</i> (I)		crush <i>su</i> (I)
make conversation <i>vi-atī-sār</i> (VII)		cuckoo (Indian) <i>kokilo</i>
be converted to <i>anu-pa-(k)khand</i> (I)		cultivate <i>bahult-kar</i> (VI)
conviction <i>saddhā</i>		cultivating - <i>bahula</i> (at end of com- pound)
Convolvulus repens <i>kalambukhā</i> (?)		cultivation <i>kasi</i> (fem.)
cook <i>pac</i> (I)		cure <i>kit</i> (I) desid. (<i>tikicchati</i>)
cool <i>sita</i>		curse <i>sap</i> (I)
become cool <i>ni(r)-vā</i> (III)		custom <i>dhammo</i>
corrupt <i>duṭṭha</i>		customary <i>yathākata</i> (usual), <i>pañ-</i> <i>ñatta</i> (authorized)
corruption <i>upakkilesa</i>		cut, cut down, cut off <i>chid</i> (II), (III)
cosmetic <i>vilepanam</i>		cut off <i>vi-o-chid</i> (III)
councillor <i>pārisajjo</i>		cycle <i>vattam</i> (of the universe)
(take) counsel <i>mant</i> (VII)		cycling <i>vattam</i> (of the universe)
country <i>janapado</i>		
country dweller <i>jānapado</i>		
courage <i>parakhamo</i>		
course <i>pariyāyo</i>		
in due course <i>anupubbena</i> (ind.)		
future course <i>gati</i> (fem.)		
courtesan <i>ganikā</i>		
covered <i>paṭicchanna</i>		
covered with <i>samparikinna</i> (p.p. <i>sam-</i> <i>pari-kir</i>)		
cover up <i>pari-o-nah</i> (II) (<i>pariyonan-</i> <i>dhāti</i>)		
coveter <i>nijigimsitar</i>		
covetous <i>abhijjhālu</i> (sometimes - <i>ū</i> masc.; fem. - <i>unt</i>)		
cow <i>gāvī, go</i> (masc. and fem.)		
cow dung <i>gomayam</i>		
cow vower <i>govatiko</i>		
craft <i>sippam</i>		
		d
		dance <i>nat</i> (III)
		dancing <i>naccam</i>
		daft <i>veceta</i>
		dam <i>setu</i> (masc.)
		damn you! (contemptuous address) <i>re</i> (ind.)
		danger <i>bhayam, (p)paticchayam,</i> <i>antarāyo</i>
		dark <i>kanha</i>
		darkness <i>andhakāro, timisā</i>
		day <i>divas-</i>
		by day <i>divā</i> (ind.)
		day-bed <i>divāseyyā</i>
		dear <i>piya</i> (to : dat.)

held dear <i>piyāyita</i> (p.p. of denom.)	descend into <i>o-(k)ham</i> (I)
my dear ! (familiar) <i>samma</i> (ind.)	describe <i>ā-cikkh</i> (I)
dead man <i>peto</i>	description <i>adhibutti</i> (fem.)
death <i>āghatanam</i>	deserve <i>arah</i> (I)
deathless <i>amata</i>	designation <i>adhibacanam</i> , <i>samaññā</i>
debate <i>vādo</i> , (<i>p</i>) <i>pavādo</i>	desire <i>pari-tas</i> (III), <i>is(u)</i> (I), <i>abhijjhā</i> ,
decay (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-luj</i> (III), <i>paloko</i>	<i>tanhā</i> , <i>rāgo</i>
deceive <i>vañc</i> (VII)	desiring <i>sāpekha</i>
decided <i>ekamsa</i>	desirous <i>althika</i>
declare (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(ñ)ñap</i> (VII), <i>abhi-ni(r)-dis</i> (I*)	despair <i>upāyāso</i>
decline <i>parihāni</i> (fem.)	despise <i>ati-man</i> (III), <i>pari-bhū</i> (I)
decrease <i>parihāni</i> (fem.)	destiny <i>gati</i> (fem.) (in general, any future existence)
decry (<i>p</i>) <i>pañi-(k)kus</i> (I)	Destiny <i>niyati</i> (fem.) (inevitable, in sense of determinists)
deduced <i>pariyāhata</i>	evil destiny <i>duggati</i> (fem.)
deducing <i>takkin-</i>	good destiny <i>sugati</i> (fem.)
deducer <i>takkin-</i> (as masc. noun)	destroying <i>nāsanam</i> , <i>samārambho</i>
deduction <i>takko</i>	destruction <i>vināso</i> , <i>ghaccā</i> , <i>ghāto</i>
deer <i>migo</i>	detached <i>upe(k)khaka</i>
defame <i>pari-bhās</i> (I)	detachment <i>upe(k)khā</i>
defeat <i>ji</i> (I)	determination <i>panidhi</i> (masc.)
defend one's thesis <i>sam-pāy</i> (I)	develop <i>bhū</i> (I) caus.
become defiled <i>sam-kilis</i> (III)	developed <i>parinata</i> (p.p. <i>pari-nam</i> (I))
defilement <i>sampilesa</i>	developing - <i>vattin</i>
definite <i>ekamsa</i>	development <i>bhāvanam</i>
definitely <i>ekamsena</i> (ind.), <i>tu eva</i> (ind. : follows a word to be strongly emphasized)	devoted to - <i>bahula</i> (at end of compound)
definition <i>lakkhanam</i>	devour <i>bhakkh</i> (VII), <i>ghas</i> (I)
degradation <i>okāro</i>	devoured <i>ghasta</i> (p.p. <i>ghas</i>)
deity <i>devatā</i>	dexterous <i>padakkhina</i>
delicate <i>sukumāra</i>	dialogue <i>suttam</i>
delicious <i>panīta</i>	did ? <i>api</i> (ind.), <i>kacci</i> (ind.)
delight <i>sam-(p)pa-hams</i> . (VII) (transitive)	die (dice) <i>akkho</i>
delight in <i>ram</i> (I) (poetic)	die <i>mar</i> (III)
be delighted <i>rañj</i> (I)	difference <i>vemattatā</i>
delightful <i>ramañya</i> , <i>panīta</i> , <i>ramma</i> (poetic)	different : the . . . is a different thing from the . . . <i>añña</i> . . . <i>añña</i> . . . (pronouns)
delusion <i>moho</i>	difficult <i>du(r)-</i> (prefix)
demerit <i>apuññam</i>	difficulty <i>kiccham</i> , <i>kasiram</i>
demon <i>yakkho</i>	diffident <i>avisārada</i>
denomination <i>sañkhya</i>	diffuse <i>vikkhitta</i>
depending on <i>parāyana</i> , <i>upanissaya</i> (ger. of <i>upa-ni-(s)st</i>), <i>nissaya</i> (ger. of <i>ni-(s)st</i> (I)), <i>āgamma</i> (ger. <i>ā-gam</i>)	dig up <i>u(d)-har</i> (I)
deploying - <i>vattin</i>	digest <i>pari-nam</i> caus. (<i>parinām-</i>)
deportment <i>ākappo</i>	digestion <i>parināmo</i>
depressed <i>dummana</i>	diligence <i>appamaddo</i>
depression <i>domanassam</i>	diminish <i>hā</i> (I)
derive <i>upa-ni(r)-vatt</i> (I)	direction <i>disā</i> , in any direction : <i>samanīā</i> (ind.), intermediate : <i>anu-disā</i> , in all directions : <i>anudisam</i> (ind.)
descend <i>o-ruh</i> (I)	

dirt <i>malam</i>	in the distance <i>dūrato</i> (ind.)
free from dirt <i>vimala</i>	distasteful (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭikkūla</i>
dirty <i>asuci</i>	distinction <i>vemattatā</i> (difference)
disadvantage <i>ahitam</i> , <i>ādīnava</i>	distress <i>vi-han</i> (I)
disagreeable (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭikkūla</i>	district <i>āhāro</i>
disappear <i>antara-dhā</i> (III)	disturbed <i>anattamana</i>
disaster <i>vyaśanam</i>	diversity <i>nānallam</i>
disc <i>maṇḍalam</i>	divide <i>vi-bhaj</i> (I) (share), <i>bhid</i> (II) (split)
discard <i>ni-(k)khip</i> (I*)	divine <i>dibba</i>
discern <i>vi-(ñ)ñā</i> (V)	divine being <i>devatā</i>
be discerned (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(ñ)ñā</i> (V) passive	diviner <i>nemitto</i>
discerning person <i>viññū</i> (masc.)	division <i>bhedo</i>
discernment <i>viññutā</i>	do <i>kar</i> (VI)
causer of discernment <i>viññāpetar</i>	do ? <i>api</i> (ind.)
discipline <i>vinayo</i>	what should be done <i>kiccam</i>
having disciplined <i>vineyya</i> (gerund)	what should not be done <i>akiccam</i>
discoloured <i>dubbanna</i>	doctor <i>vejjo</i>
discolouration <i>vevanṇatā</i>	doctrine <i>dhammo</i> , <i>sāsanam</i>
discontent <i>anabhirati</i> (fem.)	received doctrine (tradition) <i>āgamo</i>
discover <i>abhi-(ñ)ñā</i> (V)	doctrinal <i>dhamma</i> (fem. -i)
discovered <i>vidita</i> (p.p. <i>vid</i> (II)) (f.p.p. veditabba also current)	doer <i>kārako</i>
discretion <i>viññutā</i>	does ? <i>nu</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>kim</i> (ind.), <i>api</i> (ind.)
discrimination (philosophical, logical) <i>vicayo</i> , <i>viveko</i>	doing - <i>karo</i> , - <i>kārin</i>
non-discrimination (ethical : between self and others) <i>sabbattatā</i>	dog <i>kukkuro</i> , <i>suṇo</i> , <i>san-</i> (masc.)
discuss confidentially <i>mant</i> (VII)	dog-vower <i>kukkuravatiko</i>
disease <i>vyādhī</i> (masc.)	domestic <i>ibbha</i>
diseased <i>vyādhita</i>	donation <i>dānam</i> , <i>dakkhiṇā</i>
disgust <i>parijeguccho</i>	donkey <i>gadrabho</i>
be disgusted with <i>gup</i> desid.	don't <i>mā</i> (ind.)
disgusting <i>jeguccha</i>	doorkeeper <i>dovāriko</i>
dishes <i>khādaniyan</i>	doorway (i.e. the opening) <i>dvāram</i>
dismiss <i>u(d)-yuj</i> (II) caus.	double <i>digunam</i> (or <i>dvi-</i>)
disorder <i>vikāro</i>	doubt <i>kaṅkhā</i> , <i>āsaṅkā</i> (apprehension)
disparage <i>apa-vad</i> (I)	in doubt <i>kaṅkhin</i>
dispassion <i>virāgo</i>	I doubt whether ? <i>kacci</i> (ind.)
dispel (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vi-ni</i> (I)	no doubt <i>maññe</i> (ind.)
dispelled <i>ossattha</i> (p.p. <i>o-(s)saj</i> ¹ (I))	doubting <i>kaṅkhan</i>
dispense (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-kapp</i> (VII) (pay out), <i>abhi-vi-(s)saj</i> ¹ (I) (gifts)	down <i>ni</i> (cf. <i>ni(r)</i>) (prefix), <i>o</i> (prefix) having dragged down, having dragged away <i>okkassa</i> (ger. of <i>o-(k)kass</i> (VII))
displeasing <i>amanāpa</i>	draught animal <i>yoggam</i>
disprove <i>ā-ruh</i> (I) caus.	draw <i>nt</i> (I) (ploughs, etc.)
disproved <i>āropita</i>	draw in <i>sam-iñj</i> (I) (usually <i>sam-</i> <i>miñj-</i>)
dispute <i>vivādo</i>	draw back <i>o-sakk</i> (I)
disquiet <i>anattamanatā</i>	dress <i>ā-(c)chād</i> (VII), <i>ni-vās</i> (VII), <i>vās</i> (III)
dissolve <i>sam-vatti</i> (I)	drink <i>pā</i> (I) (<i>pivati</i>), <i>pānam</i> (general), <i>majjam</i> (alcoholic)
dissolved in <i>samvattanika</i>	
dissolution <i>samvattam</i>	
disseminate : be disseminated <i>abhi-</i> <i>u(d)-gam</i> (I)	

drinking water <i>pāntyam</i>	eighty-four <i>caturāsti</i> (fem.)
drip (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(g)ghar</i> (I)	either <i>vā</i> (ind., enclitic)
drive <i>pes</i> (VII)	elated <i>udagga</i>
" drive " (= desire) <i>tanhā</i>	elation <i>ubbilāvitallam, somanassam</i>
driving away <i>apānūdanam</i> (poetic)	elder (monk) <i>thero</i>
drop <i>ni-fat</i> caus.	elder <i>jettha, mahallako</i>
dropping - <i>pāto</i>	eldest <i>jettha</i>
drug <i>bhesajjam</i>	elect <i>sam-man</i> (VI)
drum <i>panavo</i>	element <i>dhātu</i> (fem.), <i>mahābhūto, dhammo</i>
drunk <i>madhuraka, pipāsa</i>	elephant <i>nāgo</i>
drunkard <i>pipāsa</i>	she-elephant <i>haithinikā</i>
dry <i>sukkha</i>	elevated <i>mahaggata</i>
dry land <i>thalam</i>	eleven <i>ekādasa</i> (num.)
in due course <i>anupubbena</i> (ind.)	eliminate <i>pari-(k)hī</i> (III)
dull <i>manda</i>	having eliminated <i>vineyya</i> (ger.)
dullness <i>mandattam</i>	be eliminated <i>pari-hā</i> (I) passive, <i>hā</i>
dung <i>gūtho</i>	(I)
duration (<i>t</i>) <i>thiti</i> (fem.)	embrace <i>pari(> pali)-(s)saj</i> * (I), (s)saj * (I)
dust <i>pamsu</i> (masc.), <i>rajas-</i>	emigrate <i>u(d)-(t)thā</i> (I)
duty <i>karaniyam, vattam</i>	emotional <i>samvejantya</i>
dwell <i>vi-har</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vas</i> (I)	emperor <i>cakkavatti</i> (masc.)
dwell in <i>ā-vas</i> (I)	empty <i>suñña</i>
dwelling <i>āvasatho</i> (place, building), <i>āvāso</i> (~ in), <i>vihāro</i> (mode of life)	encircled <i>pariyanta</i>
dwelling place <i>āvasatho</i> (building), <i>vāso</i> (temporary camp, etc.)	encompassing <i>pariya</i> (adj.), <i>paricca</i> (gerund)
dye <i>rajanam</i>	end <i>ni-rudh</i> (III), <i>upa-rudh</i> (III), <i>anto</i>
dysentery <i>pakkhandikā</i>	the end (future) <i>aparanto</i>
e	
each one <i>ekameka</i> (pronoun)	come to an end <i>pari-hā</i> (I) pass.
eager <i>ussuka</i>	bring to an end <i>pari-hā</i> (I) caus.
be eager <i>ussukkati</i> (denom.)	ending <i>pariyosānam</i> (conclusion)
eagerness <i>ussukkam</i>	be endowed with <i>sam-anu-ā-gam</i> (I), <i>sam-pad</i> (III)
eat <i>sotam</i> (esp. as sense of hearing)	end quote <i>ti</i> (ind.), (emphasizing one
earlier <i>purima</i>	word or expression :) <i>tv eva</i> (ind.)
earth <i>paṭhavi</i> (the ~, the element ~), <i>bhūmi</i> (fem.) (ground), <i>chamā,</i> <i>maṭi</i> (poetic)	enduring <i>addhaniya</i>
east <i>purathā</i> (ind.)	enemy <i>paccatthiko</i>
easy <i>sukara</i>	energy <i>viriyam, samkhāro</i> (see Vocab. 26), <i>ātappo</i> (ascetic energy which burns up defilements and purifies the faculties), <i>tejas-</i>
eat <i>khād</i> (I), <i>pari-bhuj</i> (II), <i>bhakkh</i> (VII)	energetic <i>ātāpin</i> (ascetic)
eating - <i>bhakkha</i>	engage in (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-pad</i> (III)
eclipse -(<i>g</i>) <i>gāho</i>	enjoy <i>anu-bhū</i> (I), <i>pari-bhuj</i> (II), <i>abhi-ram</i> (I) (elevated, with loc.)
educable <i>damma</i>	enjoying <i>bhogin, abhirata</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-</i> <i>ram</i>)
eight <i>aṭṭha</i> (num.)	enjoyment <i>ābhogo, sukhallikā, assādo,</i> <i>raso</i>
eighteen <i>aṭṭhādasa</i> (num.)	enjoy oneself <i>pari-car</i> (I) caus.
eight days <i>aṭṭhāham</i>	enlightened <i>sambuddha, buddha</i>
having eight factors <i>aṭṭhangika</i>	
eighty <i>asṭti</i> (fem.)	

become enlightened <i>abhi-sam-budh</i>	examine <i>sacchi-kar</i> (VI)
(III)	examination <i>anuyogo</i>
attain enlightenment <i>abhi-sam-budh</i>	exceedingly <i>ati-</i> (prefix to adjectives, poetic)
(III)	excellence <i>lakkhanam</i>
enlightenment <i>bodhi</i> (fem.), <i>sambodhi</i>	excellent <i>abhikkanta</i> , <i>pañita</i> , <i>ariya</i> ,
(fem.), <i>sambodho</i>	<i>vara</i> (poetic)
complete enlightenment <i>sambodhi</i>	excellent <i>dīṭṭhā</i> (ind.)
(fem.)	except (<i>t</i>) <i>thā</i> (I) caus.
enough (!) <i>alam</i> (ind.)	except for <i>aññatra</i> (ind., ins., dat., or abl.)
enter (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vis</i> (I*), <i>vis</i> (I*)	excess <i>mado</i>
enter into <i>upa-sam-pad</i> (III)	excessive <i>ativelā</i> , <i>bāḥha</i>
entertain <i>sat-kar</i> (VI)	excessively <i>ativelām</i> (ind.)
entertainment <i>sakhāro</i>	exchange greetings with <i>sam-mud</i> (I)
entire <i>kevala</i> , <i>sabba</i> (pronoun)	(preceded by ins. and <i>saddhim</i>)
entrance <i>upasampadā</i>	excite <i>sam-u(d)-tij</i> (VII)
enumeration <i>samkhyā</i>	be excited <i>rañj</i> (I)
envelop <i>pari-o-nah</i> (II) (<i>pariyonan-</i> <i>dhati</i>)	exciting <i>rajantya</i>
envisege <i>sam-anu-pass</i> (I)	excluded (false) <i>mogha</i>
equal to <i>sama</i>	without excluding anyone <i>abāhiram</i> (ind.)
equally <i>samaṇ</i> (ind.)	excogitated <i>vicārita</i> (p.p. of caus. <i>vi-car</i> (I))
equanimity <i>upe(k)khā</i>	excrement <i>karīsam</i>
equivocation <i>vikkhepo</i>	execution <i>vadho</i>
erect (<i>t</i>) <i>thā</i> (I) caus., <i>uju</i>	exegete <i>vimamsin-</i> (as masc. noun)
erratically <i>ayoniso</i> (ind.)	exercise <i>vi-ā-yam</i> (I) (<i>vāyamati</i>), <i>vāyāmo</i>
erroneous <i>mogha</i>	take exercise (walking) (<i>k)ham</i> (I)
escape <i>ati-vall</i> (I)	intensive
escaping <i>nissakkanam</i> (not escaping : <i>anatita</i>)	exert (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-dhā</i> (I)
establish (<i>t</i>) <i>thā</i> (I) caus.	exertion <i>padhānam</i>
etc. <i>pe</i>	exhaust (<i>k)khi</i> (III), <i>pari-(k)khi</i> (III), <i>pari-ā-dā</i> (III)
eternal <i>sassata</i>	exhaustion (<i>k)khayo</i>
eternal thing <i>sassati</i> (fem.)	exhausted by heat <i>abhitatta</i>
eternity <i>sassati</i> (fem.)	exhort <i>sam-ā-dā</i> (I) caus.
eternally <i>sassatisamāṇ</i> (ind.)	exist <i>upa-labh</i> (I) pass., as (I), <i>bhū</i> (I)
even <i>antamaso</i> (ind. : merely, mere), <i>sama</i> (adj. : not uneven, equal), <i>pi</i>	existing <i>sant-</i>
(ind. : too), (<i>s</i>) <i>su</i> (ind.), (<i>s</i>) <i>sudam</i>	existence <i>sattlam</i> , <i>bhavo</i> , <i>nivāso</i>
(ind.)	expand <i>tan</i> (VI)
evening <i>sāyanho</i>	expect (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-ā-sis</i> (II), cf. also <i>labbhā</i> (ind.) (Vocab. 27)
in the evening <i>sāyam</i> (ind.)	expectation <i>ape(k)khā</i>
evening meal <i>sāyamāso</i>	experience (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-sam-vid</i> (VII), <i>anu-</i> <i>bhū</i> (I), <i>sacchi-kar</i> (VI), <i>sam-(ñ)ñā</i> (V), <i>vedayitam</i> , <i>sacchikiriyā</i>
ever <i>kadā ci</i> (ind.)	experiencing <i>paṭisamvedin-</i> , <i>paṭisam-</i> <i>vedana</i>
everywhere <i>sabbadhi</i> (ind.)	expert <i>abhiyogin</i>
evil <i>pāpa</i> , <i>dūṭha</i> , <i>apuññam</i>	explain <i>vi-ā-kar</i> (VI), <i>ni(r)-veṭh</i> (VII)
evil destiny <i>duggati</i> (fem.)	
evolve <i>vi-vatti</i> (I)	
evolution <i>vivattam</i>	
speak with exaltation <i>udāneti</i>	
(denom.)	
exalted <i>sāmukkamsaka</i> , <i>ariya</i>	
exalted utterance <i>udānam</i>	

explanation <i>veyyākaranam</i>	father <i>pitar</i> (masc.)
exploit <i>adhi-ā-vas</i> (I)	fear <i>bhayam</i> , <i>āsaṅkā</i> , <i>ottappam</i> (of blame)
expression (verbal) <i>akkharanam</i> , <i>uyañ-janam</i> , <i>adhibutti</i> (fem.)	feast <i>samp-(p)pa-var</i> (VII) (transitive)
external <i>bāhira</i>	feature <i>ākāro</i>
extinction <i>atthagamo</i> , <i>nibbānam</i>	feeding on <i>-bhakkha</i>
attain extinction <i>pari-ni(r)-vā</i> (I) or (III)	having fed <i>bhojetvā</i> (ger., transitive)
become extinguished <i>ni(r)-vā</i> (III)	feel <i>(p)paṭi-sam-vid</i> (VII), <i>vid</i> (VII)
extinguishing <i>nibbuti</i> (fem.)	feeling <i>paṭisamvedin-</i> , <i>paṭisamvedana</i>
extract (liquids) <i>su</i> (I)	fellow-feeling <i>muditā</i> (joyful)
extreme <i>anta</i> , <i>ekanta</i>	ferry <i>tīttham</i>
exultation <i>ubbilāvitallam</i>	fetch <i>ā-har</i> (I)
eye <i>akkhi</i> (neut.), <i>cakkhu</i> (neut.) (esp. as sense of sight), <i>nayanam</i> (poetic), <i>locanam</i> (poetic)	fetter <i>bandhanam</i>
having eyes <i>cakkhumant-</i>	fever <i>ātaṅko</i>
f	
facing <i>abhimukha</i> , <i>purakkhatvā</i> (ger.), <i>purakkhata</i> (p.p. <i>pura(s)-kar</i>)	fickle <i>lola</i>
in fact <i>kira</i> (ind., enclitic)	fie! <i>dhi(r)</i> (ind., acc., or nom)
factor <i>aṅgam</i>	fief <i>brahmadeyyam</i>
faculty <i>indriyam</i>	field <i>khettam</i>
failed <i>vipanna</i> , <i>aparaddha</i>	fierce <i>canda</i>
failure <i>vipatti</i> (fem.)	fifteen <i>pannarasa</i> (num.)
fair <i>subha</i>	fifth <i>pañcama</i>
fall down <i>ni-pat</i> (I)	fifty <i>paññāsā</i> (fem. or -a neut.)
fall from <i>cu</i> (I)	filament <i>kiñjakkham</i>
fall upon <i>upa-(k)ham</i> (I)	fill with <i>pari-bhū</i> (I) caus.
falling upon <i>samārambho</i>	film <i>santānakam</i>
fallen into <i>palipanna</i> (p.p. <i>pari-pad</i> (III))	finally <i>ekantikena</i> (ind.)
false <i>mogha</i>	find <i>labh</i> (I), <i>vid</i> (II) (poetic)
falsehood <i>musā</i>	find out <i>(ñ)ñā</i> (V)
fame <i>kitti</i> (fem.)	fine <i>sukhuma</i> (subtle)
fan <i>vit</i> (I)	finger <i>aṅguli</i> (fem.)
as far as <i>yāva</i> (ind.), <i>yāvatā</i> (ind.), <i>yāvataka</i> (fem. -ihā)	fingernail <i>nakho</i>
as far as one wishes <i>yāvaticchakam</i> (ind.)	finish <i>ttreti</i> (denom.)
from far <i>dūrā</i> (ind.)	finite <i>anta</i> , <i>antavant-</i> , <i>pamānakata</i>
far from <i>ārakā</i> (ind., abl.)	fire <i>aggi</i> (masc.)
not far <i>avidūre</i> (ind.)	firewood <i>kaṭṭham</i>
farmer <i>vesso</i>	firm <i>daṭha</i>
fast <i>sigham</i> (ind., repeated = very fast)	be firm <i>gādh</i> (I)
fate <i>gati</i> (fem.) (in general, any future existence, result of actions)	firm as a pillar <i>esikaṭṭhāyin-</i>
a bad fate <i>duggati</i> (fem.)	first <i>tāva</i> (ind.)
Fate <i>niyati</i> (fem.) (inevitable, in sense of determinists)	first (numeral) <i>pañhama</i>
	firstly <i>pañhamam</i> (ind.)
	at first <i>pure</i> (ind.)
	fist <i>muṭṭhi</i> (masc.)
	five <i>pañca</i> (num.)
	fixed <i>dhuva</i>
	fix in <i>sam-app</i> (VII)
	flax <i>khomam</i>
	flee <i>ni(r)-pat</i> (I)
	flesh <i>mamsam</i>
	flood <i>annavo</i>
	flourish <i>pabb</i> (I)
	flow sand (I)

fold <i>kujj</i> (I)	foundations <i>uddāpo</i>
fold the legs <i>ā-bhuj</i> (I*)	four <i>catu(r)</i>
-fold - <i>guna(m)</i> , - <i>vidha</i>	fourteen <i>cuddasa</i> (num.)
foliage <i>palāso</i>	fourth <i>catuttha</i>
follow <i>anu-bandh</i> (I), <i>anu-pat</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-pad</i> (III) (fig.), <i>anu-car</i> (I) (fig.)	four days <i>catuhām</i>
follow about <i>anu-(k)am</i> (I) intensive	frank <i>pasāta</i> (p.p. (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-sar</i>)
follower <i>upaṭṭhāko</i> (attendant), <i>an-</i> <i>vāyiko</i>	free <i>muc</i> (II), <i>abbhokāsa</i>
following <i>anugati</i> (fem.), <i>anvāya</i> (ger. <i>anu-i</i>), <i>anu</i> (prefix)	become free <i>vi-muc</i> (III)
as follows <i>seyyathīdam</i> (ind.)	free from <i>vigata-</i> , <i>apagata-</i>
fond of - <i>bahula</i> (at end of compound)	set free <i>vi-muc</i> (III) caus.
food <i>annam</i> , <i>bhojanam</i> , <i>āhāro</i> (incl. general and fig.), <i>bhojanīyam</i> (soft foods)	freeing <i>mutti</i> (fem.)
foods (dishes) <i>khādanīyam</i>	frequent <i>bahula</i>
solid food <i>kabaṭīnkāro</i>	frequently <i>abhinham</i> (ind.)
fool <i>bālo</i>	fresh <i>haritaka</i>
foolish <i>bāla</i>	friend <i>sahāyo</i> , <i>mitto</i> , <i>nāto</i> , <i>sakhā</i> (masc.)
foot <i>pādo</i> , <i>caranam</i> (poetic)	friendliness <i>mettā</i>
forbearance <i>titikkhā</i>	frivolity <i>sampham</i>
force <i>dando</i> (coercion), <i>samkhāro</i> (natural—see Vocab. 26)	from that, from these <i>tato</i> (ind.)
having forced <i>pasayha</i> (gerund of (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-sah</i> (I))	from this <i>ito</i> (ind.)
foreign <i>paccantima</i> , <i>bāhira</i>	(directly) from <i>santikā</i> (ind.)
foreigner <i>paccantajo</i>	in front <i>purakkhata</i> (p.p. <i>pura(s)-kar</i>), <i>parimukham</i> (ind.)
foremost <i>pāmokkha</i>	in front of <i>purato</i> (ind., gen.)
forest <i>araññam</i> , <i>āraññaka</i>	fruit <i>phalam</i>
living in the forest <i>āraññaka</i>	bear fruit <i>vi-pac</i> (III)
not-forgetting <i>asammoso</i>	fruitful <i>pākima</i> , <i>opanayika</i>
forgivingness <i>khanti</i>	full <i>pūra</i> , <i>paripūrṇa</i> (also fig.)
form <i>sam-mucch</i> (I) (intrans.), <i>rūpam</i>	full of <i>āyuta</i> (poetic)
formed, having form <i>rūpin-</i>	fungus <i>pappaṭako</i>
former <i>pubba</i> (adj.), <i>pubbaka</i> , <i>purima</i>	further <i>pārima</i> , <i>uttara</i> , <i>uttari</i> (ind.), <i>aparam</i> (ind.)
formerly <i>pubbe</i> (ind.), <i>bhūta-pubbam</i> (ind.), <i>puratthā</i> (ind., poetic)	furtive <i>visāci</i>
formless <i>arūpin</i>	future <i>anāgata</i> (also neg. p.p. of <i>ā-gam</i>)
(good) fortune <i>bhavo</i>	(the) future <i>aparanto</i>
(good) fortune (to you !) <i>bhavam</i> (ind. with <i>atthu</i> and acc. of person)	in future <i>āyatim</i> (ind.)
fortnight <i>addhamāso</i>	future career or course <i>gati</i> (fem.) (in present or subsequent lives)
fortunate <i>sirimant</i> (poetic)	(a) future or final state <i>aparanto</i>
the fortunate <i>bhagavant</i> (masc.) (title of the Buddha)	future state <i>abhisamparāyo</i>
forty <i>cattārlsā</i> (fem. or -a neut.)	 g
foul <i>asubha</i>	gable <i>kūṭo</i>
found <i>vidita</i> (p.p. <i>vid</i> (II), f.p.p. <i>veditabba</i> also current);	gain <i>lābho</i>
be found <i>vid</i> (III), <i>sam-vid</i> (III)	gamble <i>div</i> (III)
	gambler <i>akkhadhatto</i>
	garland <i>mālā</i>
	garment <i>vattham</i>
	gateway <i>dvāram</i>
	gateway (arched) <i>toranam</i>
	gather <i>sam-har</i> (I)
	gathering <i>āhāro</i>

geisha <i>gaṇikā</i>	go over to <i>anu-pa-(k)khand</i> (I)
gem <i>ratanam</i>	go to <i>upa-sam-(k)ham</i> (I), <i>upa-gam</i> (I), <i>upa-i</i> (I)
generate (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-su</i> (I)	go into <i>upa-(k)ham</i> (I)
get <i>adhi-gam</i> (I), <i>ā-pad</i> (III), <i>labh</i> (I)	going round <i>paricca</i> (ger.)
getting <i>adhigamo</i>	goad <i>tuttam</i>
get down (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-o-ruh</i> (I)	goat <i>ajo</i>
get into <i>abhi-ruh</i> (I*)	god <i>devo, yakkho, issaro, suro</i> (poetic)
get going (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vatt</i> (I)	God <i>brahman</i> (masc.)
get up <i>u(d)-(t)thā</i> (I)	goer <i>gatako</i>
getting over <i>visajja</i> (ger.)	gold <i>suvannam, jātarūpam, hiraññam</i> (money), <i>kanakam</i>
ghee <i>sappi</i> (neut.)	good <i>bhadda</i> (= good of its kind, repeated = very good), <i>kusala</i> (morally), <i>sādhuka</i> (proper, doing a thing well: more often used as ind.: ~ <i>am</i>), <i>kalyāna</i> (aesthetically or morally or both), <i>vara</i> (poetic), <i>sant-</i> (usually "true", sometimes = "good" in compounds), <i>su-</i> (prefix)
gift <i>dānam, deyyam, dakkhinā, dāyo</i> " gift to God " : i.e. grant of land/ villages to a priest of the Brah- manical religion <i>brahmadeyyam</i>	goodness, good (noun) <i>puññam,</i> <i>kusalam</i>
gift by the king <i>rājadāyo</i>	good at <i>kusala, padakkhina</i> (loc.)
girl <i>kumārikā, kumāri</i> (of the military- aristocratic class); a beautiful girl: <i>kalyāṇi</i>	goodbye (host speaking) <i>yassa dāni</i> <i>kālam maññasi</i> (approximate equi- valent in certain circumstances, see Lesson 12)
give <i>dā</i> (I)	good conduct <i>sucaritam, silam</i>
giver <i>dātar</i> (masc.)	good fortune (see "fortune")
give up (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-hā</i> (I)	good heavens! <i>vata</i> (ind., enclitic)
give in charge of <i>ni(r)-yat</i> (VII) (<i>niyyādeti</i>)	good luck <i>bhaddam</i> (dat.)
glad <i>muda</i>	goods <i>bhanḍam</i>
be glad <i>rañj</i> (I)	goodwill <i>mettā</i>
gladness <i>mudilā</i> (fellow-feeling)	gourd <i>tundikiro</i> (pot)
be glorious <i>subh</i> (I)	govern (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-sās</i> (I)
glory <i>subham</i>	governing <i>-vattin</i>
go <i>gam</i> (I), <i>yā</i> (I), <i>i</i> (I) (poetic), (v) <i>vaj</i> (I) (poetic)	government <i>vattam</i>
going <i>gamanam, -gamo, gāmin</i>	grain <i>dhaññam</i>
go away (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(k)ham</i> (I)	granary <i>kotthagāram</i>
go back <i>ni-vatt</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-ā-ni(r)-yā</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-gam</i> (I)	grant <i>anu-(p)pa-dā</i> (I), <i>pābhatham,</i> <i>brahmadeyyam</i>
go down to <i>ava-sar</i> (I)	grasp (g) <i>gah</i> (V), <i>ā-(ñ)ñā</i> (V) (fig.)
go forward <i>abhi-(k)ham</i> (I)	grasper (fig.) <i>aññatar</i> (masc.)
go on (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vatt</i> (I), <i>iriy</i> (I*) (lit., and fig., poetic)	grass <i>tinam, babbajam</i> (a coarse variety for rope and slipper making)
go off <i>apa-(k)ham</i> (I)	gratify <i>sam-tapp</i> (VII)
go out <i>ni(r)-(k)ham</i> (I) (<i>r + k > khh</i>), <i>ni(r)-vā</i> (III)	gratuity <i>pābhatham</i>
go out to <i>ni(r)-yā</i> (I)	great <i>mahant-</i>
go on (doing) <i>vatt</i> (I)	green <i>haritaka</i>
go home <i>sam-vis</i> (I*)	greet <i>abhi-vad</i> (VII), <i>sam-mud</i> (I) (preceded by ins. and <i>saddhim</i>)
going to <i>-upaga, paricca</i> (ger.)	
going on <i>-cārin</i>	
go forth (from ordinary life to wandering) (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(v)vaj</i> (I)	
going forth <i>pabbajā</i>	
one who has gone forth <i>pabbajito</i>	
go on a mission <i>car</i> (I)	

greetings ! (see " (best) wishes ! ")
 grief *soko* (sorrow), *paridevo* (lamentation)
 grieve *suc* (I), *pari-dev* (VII)
 gross *olārika*
 ground *chamā*, *bhūmi* (fem.)
 groundsheet *nisdanam*
 group *gano*, (*k*)*khandho*
 in groups *saṅghāsamghin*
 grow *ruh* (I*)
 grow again (*p*)*pati-vi-ruh* (I*)
 grow old *jar* (III)
 growth *virūhi* (fem.)
 guard *pari-rakkh* (I)
 guarded *gutta* (p.p. *gup*)
 guest *atilhi* (masc.)

h

habit *saṅkhāro* (see Vocab. 26)
 hail ! *namo* (ind., dat.)
 hair (of the head) *keso*
 hair (of the body) *lomam*
 half *adḍho* (or adj., also spelt *addho*),
 upadḍha (or neut.)
 halfway *upadḍhapatham* (ind.)
 hall *sālā*
 hand *hattho*, *pāni* (masc.), *karo*
 (poetic)
 hand over (*p*)*pa-dā* (I), *ni(r)-yat* (VII)
 (*niyyādeti*)
 handsome *abhirūpa*, *vaṇṇavant*-
 haphazardly *ayoniso* (ind.)
 happen *u(d)-pad* (III)
 happy *sukha*, *sukhin-*
 be happy *sukheti* (denom.)
 happiness *sukham*
 harass *heth* (VII)
 be harassed *vi-heth* (VII)
 harasser *hethako*
 harassing *vihesā*
 hard *du(r)-* (prefix) (difficult)
 hardship *ahitam*
 hard task *dukkaram*
 harming *upaghātin*
 harmlessness *avihimsā*, *ahimsā*
 harsh *pharusa*, *khara*
 harvest *apadānam*
 hatchet *vāsi*
 hatred *veram*
 have (often expressed by the gen.
 case + *hū* (I)) *ā-pad* (III) (intrans.),
 dhar (VII)

he *ta(d)* (so), *eta(d)*, *idam-(ayam)*,
 amu-(*asu*), *na-*, *bhavant* (his honour)
 head *sisam*, *siras-*, *muddhan-* (poetic)
 health *ārogyam*
 heap *pūñjo*
 hear (s)*su* (V)
 desire to hear (s)*su* (desid.), *sussusā*
 hear of *anu-(s)su* (V)
 hearer *sotar* (masc.)
 hearing *savanam* (action), *sotam*
 (sense)
 hear ! *yagghe*
 " heart " *cittam* (fig.)
 heat *tap* (I), *tejas-*
 exhausted by heat *abhitatta*
 heaven *saggo*, *divo* (poetic)
 heavenly *sovaggika*, *dibba*
 leading to heaven *sovaggika*
 heavy *garu*
 heir *dāyādo*
 helot (member of the servile or
 working class: see footnote to
 Vocab. 20) *suddo*
 hemp *sānam*
 here *ettha* (ind.), *idha* (ind.), *iha* (ind.)
 here ! *ingha* (ind.)
 hermitage *assamo*
 heron *koñco*
 hey ! *re* (ind.)
 high priest *purohito*
 higher *uttara*
 highest *uttama*, *parama*
 him (see " he ") *enam* (pronoun, acc.,
 sg. masc. only, enclitic)
 hinder *var* (VII)
 hit (*p*)*pa-har* (I)
 hither *apāram* (ind.)
 hold *dhar* (VII)
 held *pañihita* (p.p. (*p*)*pa-ni-dhā*)
 holding -*dharo*
 hold on to *parā-mas* (I)
 hold tight *gādh* (I)
 hole *vivaram*
 home *ālayo*, *agāram*, *abbhantara*
 go home *sam-vis* (I*)
 take home *sam-vis* (I*) caus.
 homelessness *anagāriyam*
 your honour, his honour *bhavant*
 honour *pūj* (VII), *mān* (VII)
 honey *madhu* (neut.), *khuddam* (wild)
 hook *vānkam*
 elephant hook *amkuso*

beyond/defying the hook <i>accamhusa</i>	immeasurable <i>appamāna</i>
hope for (<i>p</i>) <i>pati-ā-sis</i> (II)	immortality <i>amatam</i>
I hope ? <i>kacci</i> (ind.)	immovable as a peak <i>kūṭalha</i>
horizontally <i>tiriyam</i> (ind.)	impatience <i>ussukkam</i>
hostel (maintained by a local council) <i>āvasathāgāram</i>	be impatient <i>ussukkati</i> (denom.)
hostile king <i>paṭirājan</i> (masc.)	imperishable <i>aparihāniya</i>
hot <i>tatta</i> (p.p. <i>taP</i>)	imperturbable <i>aneja</i>
house <i>gharam</i> , <i>geham</i> , <i>agāram</i> , <i>nive-</i> <i>sānam</i>	impossible <i>akaranya</i>
house-dwelling <i>gihin</i>	imprisonment <i>ubbādhanā</i>
householder <i>gahapati</i> (masc.), <i>gahapatiko</i>	impure <i>asuci</i>
how <i>yathā</i> (ind.)	inaction <i>akiriyam</i>
how ? <i>katham</i> (ind.)	incapable <i>abhabba</i> (with dat. of the action)
however <i>pana</i> (= but : ind., enclitic), <i>yathā yathā</i> (=whatever way : ind.)	incline <i>nam</i> (I)
how much ! (to what an extent) <i>yāva</i> (ind.)	inconsequentially <i>ayoniso</i> (ind.)
how much more (so) <i>pag eva</i> (ind.), <i>ko pana vādo</i> (ind.)	increase (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vadḍh</i> (I), <i>abhi-vadḍh</i> (I)
human <i>mānusaka</i>	incur <i>ni-gam</i> (I)
human being <i>manusso</i> , <i>manujo</i> (poetic), <i>mānuso</i> (poetic)	indeed <i>kho</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>khalu</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>u</i> (ind., enclitic to other indeclinables, poetic)
non-human being <i>amanusso</i>	indefinable <i>anidassana</i>
hundred <i>satam</i>	independent <i>paccatta</i>
hundred thousand <i>satasahassam</i>	indeterminate <i>avyākata</i> (neg. p.p. <i>vi-</i> <i>ā-kar</i>)
be hungry <i>ghas</i> desid.	become indignant (<i>k</i>) <i>khi</i> (III)
husbandman <i>vesso</i>	individual <i>paccatta</i>
husk <i>thuso</i>	individually <i>paccattam</i>
without husk <i>athusa</i>	indolent <i>kusita</i>
husked rice <i>tandulam</i>	indulge in (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-sev</i> (I), <i>sev</i> (I)
hymn <i>manto</i>	indulgence <i>pātavyatā</i>
i	inept <i>manda</i>
I <i>ma(d)- (aham)</i>	ineptitude <i>mandattam</i>
idea <i>parivitako</i> , <i>dhammo</i>	inertia <i>thinam</i> (mental), <i>thinamid-</i> <i>dham</i> (mental)
i.e. <i>yad idam</i> (ind.)	infantryman <i>pattiko</i>
if <i>sace</i> (ind.), <i>ce</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>yam</i> (ind.)	inference <i>anvayo</i>
what (now) if ? <i>yan nūna</i> (ind.)	inferior <i>appesakkha</i> , <i>hīna</i> , <i>nīca</i>
if so <i>atha</i> (ind.)	infinite <i>ananta</i>
ignorance <i>avijjā</i>	infinity <i>ānañcam</i>
ignore <i>ati-sar</i> (I)	influence <i>āsavo</i>
ill <i>ābādhika</i> , <i>gilāna</i> , <i>vyādhita</i> , <i>du(r)-</i> (prefix)	influx <i>āsavo</i>
illness <i>ābādho</i> , <i>gelaññam</i> , <i>rogo</i>	inform <i>ā-ruc</i> (VII) (dat.), <i>vid</i> (I)
illuminated <i>abhisambuddha</i> (fig.)	caus., (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vid</i> (I) caus.
illumination <i>avabhāso</i>	information <i>vediyam</i>
imagine as <i>upa-sam-har</i> (I) (2 accs.)	inheritance <i>dāyajjam</i>
imitation <i>anugati</i> (fem.)	inheritor <i>dāyādo</i>
immaterial <i>arūpin</i>	initiate <i>ā-rabh</i> (I)
	injure <i>his</i> (II)
	inner <i>ajjhatta</i>
	inscrutable <i>viceyya</i>
	insentient <i>asañña</i>
	insight <i>abhisamayo</i> , <i>abhiññā</i> , <i>aññā</i>

have insight (*p*) *pa-(ñ)ñā* (V)
having insight *cakkhumant-*
inspiration *paṭibhānam*
inspiring *samvejanṭya*
instigate (use caus. or agent noun of
caus., e.g.: instigator to kill *ghāteta*
(masc.))
instinct *samkhāro* (see Vocab. 26)
instruct *sam-(d)dis* caus., *anu-sās* (I)
instruction *sāsanam*
intelligent *vyatta*, *viyatta* (alternative
spelling of *vyatta*), *medhāvin*,
cakkhumant-
very intelligent *sumedhasa* (poetic)
intent on *pasuta*, *adhimutta*
intention *saṅkappo*, *ape(k)khā*
intermediate *majjhima*
intermediate direction *anudisā*
internal *abbhantara*
internally *ajjhattam*
intimidation *paritajjanā*
intoxicant *majjam*
intoxicated *madhuraka*, *sammatta*
intoxicating *madaniya*
intoxicating drink *mado*
intuition *paṭibhānam*
invade *abhi-yā* (I)
investigate *vi-ci* (V), *man* desid.
investigating *viṁmaśin-*
investigation *viṁmaśā*
investigator *viṁmaśin-* (as masc.
noun)
invisible *anidassana*
invite *ni-mant* (VII)
involve *saṁ-vatī* (I)
involved in *saṁvattanika*
involution *saṁvattam*
irascible *canda*
the "iron age" (that of misfortune)
kali (masc.)
irrelevantly *aññena aññam* (ind.)
island *dīpo*
isn't, isn't it? *nanu* (ind.), (*s*)*su* (ind.)
isolated *vivitta* (p.p. *vi-vic* (VII))
having become isolated *vivicca* (ger.
vi-vic (VII))
it *ta(d)* (*tam/tad*), *eta(d)*, *idam*, *amu-*
(adum)

i

*jaundice pandurogo
jaw(s) hanu (fem.)*

jetty *titham*
 join *adhi-upa-gam* (I) (adhere to
 person/party), *anu-pa-(k)khand* (I)
 (*anupa-*) (go over to, be converted
 to)
 joined *samhita* (p.p. *sam-dhā*)
 joint *sandhi* (masc.)
 journey *cārikā*
 joy *pīti* (fem.), *ānando*, *somanassam*,
 muditā (sympathetic—at well-being
 of others)
 speak with joy *udāneti* (denom.)
 joyful *muda*
 joyful utterance *udānam*
 junction *sandhi* (masc.)
 just *dhammika* (practising justice),
 eva (ind., enclitic: "only"), *va*
 (junction form of *eva*)
 just now *adhunā* (ind.)
 just so *evam eva* (ind.)
 justice *dhammo*
 just like *seyyathā* (ind., introducing a
 simile)

k

keeping <i>gahanam</i>
keeper away <i>nivāretar</i> (masc.)
kill <i>han</i> (I), <i>ati-pat</i> caus.
killing <i>atipāto</i>
killer <i>hantar</i> (masc.)
kind (of) <i>-rūpa</i> , <i>-vidha</i>
kindling block <i>sahitam</i>
kindling stick <i>araṇi</i> (fem.)
kindness <i>meltā</i>
king <i>rājā</i> (masc.) (<i>rājan-</i>), <i>mahārājo</i> ("great king"), <i>devo</i> (used for polite address)
kingdom <i>rajjam</i> , <i>vijitam</i>
kinsman <i>ñāti</i> (masc.), <i>bandhu</i> (masc.) (as name of God, poetic)
having knocked out <i>ūhacca</i> (ger. <i>u(d)-han</i> or <i>o-han</i>)
know (<i>ñ</i>) <i>ñā</i> (V), <i>abhi-(ñ)ñā</i> (V), <i>budh</i> (III), (<i>vid</i> (I), present not used, is used in caus. = "inform")
knower <i>vidū</i> (masc.)
knowing thoroughly <i>kovidā</i> (poetic)
known <i>vidita</i> (p.p. <i>vid</i> (II)): (f.p.p. <i>veditabba</i> also current), <i>vediya</i> (esp. that which is known : ~ <i>am</i>)
make known (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vid</i> (I) (only caus.)

known as *-samkhāta* (p.p. of *sam-*
(*k*)*khā* (I))
knowledge *nānam*, *aññā* (the quality
of, insight), *vijjā* (body of, science)
having the triple knowledge *tevijja*
(= the verses, music and prayers
of the Three Vedas)

1

lacking <i>vipanna</i>	leaving <i>nissakkanam</i>
lady! <i>ayye</i> (voc.) (polite or respectful address, used also to nuns)	leaving behind <i>visajja</i> (ger.)
lake <i>saram</i>	having led <i>netvā</i> (ger. <i>nt</i>)
lament <i>pari-dev</i> (VII), <i>anu-(t)thu</i> (V)	left (hand, etc.) <i>vāma</i>
lamentation <i>paridevo</i>	be left over <i>sis</i> (VII), <i>ava-sis</i> (III)
lamp <i>padippeyyam</i> , <i>padipo</i> , <i>pajjoto</i>	left over <i>avasiṭṭha</i>
lance <i>tomaram</i>	length <i>āyāmo</i>
land <i>khettam</i> (field, territory, etc.), <i>thalam</i> (dry land)	let alone (much less) <i>kuto pana</i> (ind.), <i>pag eva</i> (ind.)
landing place <i>tittham</i>	liberating <i>nibbuti</i> (fem.) (from <i>ni(r)-</i> <i>vā</i> (I))
land-sighting <i>tiradassi</i>	liberation <i>pātimokkho</i>
language <i>nirutti</i> (fem.)	liberation (from existence) <i>nibbānam</i> ,
lap <i>udaram</i>	<i>nissaranam</i> , <i>vimutti</i> (fem.)
lapis lazuli <i>veluriyo</i>	attain liberation <i>pari-ni(r)-vā</i> (I) (or III)
large (cf. "great") <i>thūla</i> , <i>vipula</i>	lie down <i>ni-pad</i> (III), <i>si</i> (I)
last <i>pacchima</i>	life <i>jīvitam</i> , <i>pāno</i> (breath), <i>āyu</i> (neut.)
at last <i>cirassam</i> (ind.)	(length of, age), <i>nivāso</i> (kind of, sphere of, particular existence), <i>vihāro</i> (way of)
law of nature <i>dhammo</i>	all one's life <i>yāvajīvam</i> (ind.)
lay disciple <i>upasako</i> (masc.), <i>upāsikā</i> (fem.)	life principle <i>jīvo</i>
lazy <i>alasa</i> , <i>husita</i>	way of life <i>vihāro</i>
lead <i>sīsam</i>	"best" (celibate) life <i>brahmacariyam</i>
lead <i>nt</i> (I)	lift onto <i>u(d)-sīd</i> caus. (<i>ussādeti</i>)
lead away <i>apa-nt</i> (I)	light (illumination) <i>āloko</i>
lead out <i>ni(r)-vah</i> (I)	light (weight) <i>lahu</i>
lead to <i>sām-vatt</i> (I) (dat.)	light coloured <i>sukka</i>
leader <i>parināyako</i>	like (<i>k</i>) <i>ham</i> (I), <i>sadisa</i> (adj.), <i>sama</i> (adj.), <i>saman</i> (ind.), <i>viya</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>iva</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>va</i> (ind., enclitic, poetic)
leading <i>nettī</i> (fem.)	liking <i>kāmo</i>
leading to <i>-yāniya</i> , <i>saṃvattanika</i>	likewise <i>evam eva</i> (ind.)
league <i>yojanam</i> (about 4·5 miles)	like what? <i>hīdisa</i> (adj.)
leaning on <i>nissāya</i> (ger. of <i>ni-(s)sī</i> (I))	as long as one likes <i>yathābhīrantam</i> (ind.)
learn <i>ā-(ñ)ñā</i> (V) (grasp), <i>u(d)-(g)gah</i> (V) (memorize), <i>(ñ)ñā</i> (V) (find out), <i>sikkh</i> (I) (train)	limb <i>gallam</i> , <i>añgam</i>
learned <i>abhiñña</i> , <i>kovida</i> (poetic)	limited <i>parivaṭuma</i> , <i>saṃkhitta</i>
learning <i>sajjhāyo</i> (studying)	lion <i>sīho</i>
learner <i>aññātar</i> (masc.)	liquor <i>majjam</i>
leave <i>ni(r)-kam</i> (I) (<i>r</i> + <i>k</i> > <i>kkh</i>)	litter (palanquin) <i>milātam</i>
take leave <i>abhi-vad</i> (VII), <i>apa-lok</i> (VII) (give notice)	little <i>appa</i> , <i>appaka</i> (poetic)
ask leave (of absence) <i>ā-pucch</i> (I)	live <i>jīv</i> (I) (be alive), <i>vi-har</i> (I) (dwell), <i>vas</i> (I) (dwell), <i>car</i> (I) (conduct oneself, carry on)
	live among <i>pari-vas</i> (I)
	live in <i>ā-vas</i> (I)
	live on <i>adhi-ā-vas</i> (I)
	live upon, live by <i>upa-jīv</i> (I)
	make live with <i>vas</i> (I) caus.

as long as one lives <i>yāvajīvam</i> (ind.)	lovely <i>kanta</i> , <i>hamantya</i> , <i>pāsādika</i> , <i>vāma</i> (poetic)
having lived properly <i>vusitavant-</i>	lovingkindness <i>mettā</i>
having truly lived (as a monk) <i>vusitavant-</i>	low <i>nīca</i>
lived well <i>vusita</i> (p.p. <i>vas</i> (I))	it's lucky <i>dīptihā</i> (ind.)
livelihood <i>ājīvo</i> , <i>jīvīkā</i>	luminosity <i>pabhā</i>
living - <i>vihārin</i> (dwelling, being), - <i>cārin</i> (going on), - <i>cara</i>	lunar mansion <i>nakkhattam</i>
living by <i>ājīvin</i>	lust <i>parijāho</i>
living in <i>āvāso</i>	lustre <i>subham</i> , <i>nibhā</i>
make a living <i>jīv</i> (I)	lustrous <i>subha</i>
living being <i>bhūto</i> , <i>pāno</i>	lying down <i>uttāna</i> , <i>sayāna</i> (pres. p. <i>si</i>)
living beings <i>bhūtagāmo</i>	m
load <i>ā-yuh</i> (I) caus., <i>bhāro</i>	mad <i>ummatta</i>
locality <i>padeso</i>	maddened <i>sammatta</i>
lofty <i>udagga</i>	magnificence <i>ānubhāvo</i>
logician <i>takkī-</i>	the majority of <i>yebhuyyena</i> (ind.)
loneliness <i>anabhīrali</i> (fem.)	malicious <i>pisuna</i>
long <i>dīgha</i>	make <i>kar</i> (VI)
long (adv.) <i>dīgham</i> (ind.)	made of - <i>maya</i>
so long <i>tāva</i> (ind.)	maker <i>khallar</i> (masc.)
long (for) <i>pari-tas</i> (III), <i>pih</i> (VII) (dat.)	making - <i>hāro</i> , - <i>karana</i> (fem. - <i>t</i>)
too long <i>ativelam</i> (ind.)	malevolence <i>vyāpādo</i>
long time <i>cira</i> , <i>dīgharattam</i> (ind.)	malevolent <i>vyāpanna</i> , <i>vyāpajjha</i>
for a long time <i>ciram</i> (ind.) (<i>cira-</i> <i>paṭikāham</i> = "I have long")	man <i>puriso</i> , <i>puman</i> -, <i>mānuso</i> (poetic)
after a long time <i>ciram</i> (ind.), <i>cirassam</i> (ind.)	mango (fruit) <i>ambā</i> (usually neut.)
as long as <i>yāva</i> (ind.), <i>yāvahīvam</i> (ind.)	mango (tree) <i>ambo</i> (usually masc.)
longing <i>paritassanā</i>	mango woman <i>ambakā</i>
as long as one lives <i>yāvajīvam</i> (ind.)	manifest <i>pātu(r)</i> (prefix)
look at <i>o-lok</i> (VII)	become manifest <i>pātu(r)-bhū</i> (I)
looker at <i>udikkhitar</i> (masc.)	manifestation <i>pātubhāvo</i>
looker on <i>pekkhitar</i> (masc.)	manner (of) - <i>vidha</i>
look for <i>pari-is(a)</i> (I) (<i>pariyes-</i>)	mansion <i>vimāno</i> (only of divine beings, in the sky; cf. lunar ~, palace)
looking for <i>pariyesshi</i> (fem.)	many <i>aneha</i> , <i>sambahula</i> , <i>pahūta</i> , <i>bahu</i> , <i>puthu</i>
look after <i>pus</i> (VII), <i>anu-rakhh</i> (I)	how many? <i>kati</i> (adj., but see Lesson 26)
look on (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-ikhh</i> (I)	as many as <i>yāvataka</i> (fem. - <i>ikā</i>)
loom <i>tantam</i>	mark <i>lakkhanam</i>
lord <i>ādhipati</i> (masc.), <i>pati</i> (masc.), <i>issaro</i>	marvellous <i>abbhuta</i>
lordship <i>ādhipateyyam</i>	mass (<i>k</i>) <i>khandho</i>
loss <i>vayo</i> , <i>parihāni</i> (fem.)	master <i>vasin</i> -, <i>ayyaputto</i> (= "Mr." : polite address, esp. by ladies, including wives)
lost (strayed) <i>mūlha</i> (p.p. <i>muh</i>)	the Master <i>bhagavant</i> (title of the Buddha)
lotus pool <i>pokkharani</i> , <i>nalini</i>	material <i>oññika</i> , <i>rūpin-</i>
(of) lovable sight/appearance <i>piya-</i> <i>dassana</i>	mathematician <i>ganako</i>
love <i>kam</i> (VII), <i>kāmo</i> (sexual or otherwise possessive), <i>mettā</i> (spiritual and non-sexual)	matrix <i>mātihā</i> (for remembering doctrine)

matter <i>rūpam</i> , <i>altho</i> (affair)	go on a mission <i>car</i> (I)
meal <i>bhātam</i> , <i>bhojanam</i>	mixed <i>missa</i>
meaning <i>altho</i>	mixed (with) <i>vokinna</i> (p.p. <i>vi-o-kir</i>)
meanness <i>okāro</i>	mode (of argument) <i>vatthu</i> (neut.)
meanwhile <i>antarā</i> (ind.)	modesty <i>hiri</i> (fem.)
measurable <i>pamāṇakata</i>	moment <i>muhuttam</i> (or masc.)
measure <i>mā</i> (V), <i>mallā</i> , <i>pamāṇam</i> (size)	money <i>dhanam</i>
meat <i>mamsam</i>	monk <i>bhikkhu</i> (masc.) (elder : <i>thero</i>)
medicine <i>bhesajjam</i>	month <i>māso</i> →
meditation (j) <i>jhānam</i>	monument <i>thūpo</i>
meditate (j) <i>jhe</i> (I)	moon <i>candimā</i> (masc.), <i>cando</i>
medium <i>majjhima</i>	more <i>bhiyya</i> , <i>bhiyyo</i> (ind.), <i>uttari</i> (ind.)
melancholy <i>domanassam</i>	more than (-numeral) <i>paro</i> -
member of an assembly <i>pārisajjo</i>	moreover <i>ca pana</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>atha kho</i> (ind.)
memorize <i>u(d)-(g)gah</i> (V)	morning <i>pūbāñho</i>
memorizer <i>-dharo</i>	morning meal <i>pātarāso</i>
mental <i>manomaya</i>	in the morning <i>pāto</i> (ind., in com- pound before a vowel <i>pātar</i>)
mental being <i>nāmam</i>	mortal <i>macco</i>
mental deficiency <i>thitnam</i>	most <i>para</i> ma
mental derangement <i>midhām</i>	mostly <i>yebhuyyena</i> (ind.)
mental object <i>dhammo</i>	mother <i>mātar</i> (fem.)
mental phenomenon <i>dhammo</i>	mount <i>abhi-ruh</i> (I*), <i>d-ruh</i> (I*), <i>vāha-</i> <i>nam</i> (animal or vehicle)
mental state <i>dhammo</i>	mouth <i>mukhañ</i>
merchant <i>vāñijo</i> , <i>vesso</i>	mountain <i>pabbato</i>
merit <i>pūñham</i>	move <i>sar</i> (I), <i>iriy</i> (I*) (poetic)
meritorious action <i>pūñham</i>	move about <i>iriy</i> (I*) (poetic)
messenger <i>dūlo</i>	mown <i>lūna</i> (p.p. <i>lū</i> (V))
met <i>abhisaṭa</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-sar</i>)	much <i>pahūta</i> , <i>bahu</i> , <i>bahuka</i>
metaphysician <i>vīmaṇsin</i>	very much <i>ativiya</i> (ind.)
method <i>ñāyo</i>	as much <i>yāva</i> (ind.)
methodically <i>yoniso</i> (ind.)	so much <i>tāva</i> (ind.)
mews <i>vāhandgāram</i>	in as much as <i>yatra hi nāma</i> (ind.)
middle <i>majjhima</i>	(may express wonder, etc.)
in the middle <i>majjhē</i> (ind.)	much less (= "let alone") <i>kuto pana</i> (ind.)
might <i>ānubhāvo</i>	mud <i>kaddamo</i> , <i>pāmsu</i> (masc.)
mighty <i>ulāra</i> *	muddy <i>āvila</i> (turbid)
milk <i>payas-</i>	mushroom <i>ahicchatako</i>
mind <i>manas-</i> , <i>cetas-</i> , <i>cittam</i> , <i>nāmam</i>	(instrumental) music <i>vāditam</i>
mindful <i>sata</i> , <i>satimant-</i>	must <i>arah</i> (I) (or ipv.)
mindfulness (s) <i>sati</i> (fem.), <i>patissati</i> (fem.)	myna <i>sālikā</i>
minister <i>mahāmatto</i>	n
minister (privy councillor) <i>amacco</i>	nail <i>nakho</i> (finger-)
minor <i>khudda</i>	name <i>nāmam</i> , <i>adhibacanam</i>
very minor <i>anukhuddaka</i>	narrow <i>samkhitta</i>
minute (infinitesimal) <i>aṇu</i>	natural element <i>dhammo</i>
misconduct <i>micchā</i>	natural phenomenon <i>dhammo</i>
misery <i>apāyo</i> , <i>upāyāso</i> , <i>dukkham</i> , <i>anayo</i>	natural principle <i>dhammo</i>
misfortune <i>anayo</i>	
mission <i>cārikā</i>	

in natural order <i>anulomam</i> (ind.)	
nature <i>bhāvo, dhammo</i>	object (cf. " sight ", etc., " purpose ")
in its true nature, according to nature <i>yathābhūtam</i> (ind.)	<i>samkappo</i> (intention)
near <i>avidūre</i> (ind.)	the true/good objective <i>sadattho</i>
nearer <i>orima</i>	oblation <i>hutam</i>
negligence (<i>p</i>) <i>pamādo</i>	obscurity <i>andhakāro</i>
negligent (<i>p</i>) <i>pamatta</i>	observance day <i>uposatho</i>
neither <i>n' eva</i>	observe <i>sam-lakkha</i> (VII), <i>sacchi-kar</i>
nephew (sister's son) <i>bhāgineyyo</i>	(VI), <i>upa-ni-(j)he</i> (I), <i>anu-bhū</i> (I)
net-like <i>jālin</i>	observation <i>sacchikiriyā</i>
nevertheless <i>api ca</i> (ind.)	observer <i>pekkhitar</i> (masc.)
new <i>ahata, nava</i>	observing <i>anupassīn</i>
night <i>ratti</i> (fem.)	obstacle <i>nīvaraṇam, antarāyo</i>
nine <i>nava</i> (num.)	obstruct <i>var</i> (VII)
nineteen <i>ekūnavisati</i> (fem.)	obtain <i>labh</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>pāti-labh</i> (I)
ninety <i>navuti</i> (fem.)	occasion <i>samayo, velā</i>
" Nirvana " <i>nibbānam</i> (from <i>ni(r)-vā</i> (I))	occupy <i>pari-(g)gah</i> (V)
noble <i>ariya</i>	occur <i>u(d)-pad</i> (III), <i>vid</i> (III), <i>sam-vid</i> (III)
noise <i>saddo</i>	occurrence <i>uppādo</i>
non <i>a-</i>	ocean <i>samuuddo</i>
through non-attachment <i>anupādā</i> (ind.)	oceanic, ocean going <i>sāmuddika</i>
non-existence <i>vibhavo</i>	odour <i>gandho</i>
non-harasser <i>aheṭhako</i>	of what sort? <i>kidisa</i> (adj.)
non-injuring <i>avihimsā</i>	off <i>apa</i> (prefix), <i>o</i> (prefix)
non-sensual <i>nirāmisa</i>	offended <i>aparaddha</i>
non-violence <i>avyāpādo, asāhasam</i>	offer <i>upa-nam</i> (I) caus. (dat. of person and acc. of thing)
none at all <i>na kiñ ci</i> (pronoun)	offer a seat <i>āsanena ni-mant</i> (VII)
nonsense <i>palāpo</i>	offering - <i>pāto</i> (alms), <i>yittham</i> (sacri- ficial, ritual)
nor <i>na, na pana, no ca kho</i>	offspring <i>apacco</i>
in normal order <i>anulomam</i> (ind.)	oil <i>telam</i> (sesame)
northern <i>uttara</i>	ointment <i>vilepanam</i>
nose <i>nattu</i> (fem.), <i>ghānam</i> (esp. as sense of smell)	old <i>purāna, pubbaka, jara</i> (aged), <i>vuddha</i> (aged, senior)
not <i>a-, na</i> (ind.)	grow old <i>jar</i> (III)
not (emphatic) <i>no</i> (ind.)	old age <i>jara</i>
don't <i>mā</i> (ind.)	omen <i>nimitto</i>
not to speak of <i>ko pana vādo</i> (ind.)	without omission <i>anantaram</i> (ind.)
notes <i>mālikā</i> (sing.)	on <i>parā</i> (prefix)
nothing <i>na kiñ ci</i> (pronoun)	oneself <i>sayam</i> (ind.), <i>sāmam</i> (ind.), <i>attan</i> (pronoun)
nothingness <i>ākiñcaññam</i>	one <i>eka</i> (prn. num.)
give notice <i>apa-lok</i> (VII)	one . . . another <i>añña . . . añña</i> (prn.)
now <i>etarahi</i> (ind. = at present), <i>dāni</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>adhunā</i> (ind. = " just now "), <i>kira</i> (ind.), <i>tam</i> (ind.), <i>tāva</i> (ind.)	once <i>saki(d) (eva)</i> (ind.), <i>sakim</i> (ind.)
now <i>teṇa hi</i> (ind., admonitory)	once upon a time <i>bhūtapubbam</i> (ind.)
nun <i>bhikkhuni</i>	only <i>eva</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>va</i> (ind., enclitic)
nurse <i>dhātī</i>	on to <i>parā</i> (prefix)
	ooze <i>u(d)-(g)ghar</i> (I)

open <i>vi-var</i> (I)	palace <i>pāsādo</i> , <i>antepuram</i> , <i>vimāno</i> (of divine beings)
open <i>apāruta</i> (door, etc.), <i>abbhokāsa</i> (air), <i>paśaṭa</i> (frank gaze)	palanquin <i>milātam</i>
opening <i>bhedanam</i> (unpacking), <i>ādi</i> (masc.) (beginning)	parcel <i>bhaṇḍikā</i>
open air <i>abbhokāsa</i>	park <i>uyyānaṃ</i> , <i>ārāmo</i>
operating (something) <i>-vattin</i>	parrot <i>suko</i>
opinion <i>matam</i> , <i>dīṭhi</i> (fem.)	part <i>paccāṅgam</i> (of body), <i>bhāgo</i> (share)
opportunity <i>okāso</i> , <i>kālo</i>	partridge <i>jīvamjīvako</i>
opposed <i>mithu</i>	pass into <i>sam-(h)kam</i> (I)
in the opposite direction, the opposite way <i>paṭipatham</i> (ind.)	pass over <i>ati-(h)kam</i> (I), <i>ati-sar</i> (I) (ignore)
oppression <i>upapiṭā</i>	pass away <i>vi-o-(h)kam</i> (I)
or <i>vā</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>uḍāhu</i> (ind.)	pass away (from a form of existence) <i>cu</i> (I)
orange <i>kāsāya</i>	one who has passed away <i>peto</i>
order <i>āṇa</i> caus. (" command "), <i>kappo</i> (arrangement)	passing away <i>cavanam</i>
in normal or natural order <i>anulomam</i> (ind.)	pass beyond <i>sañi-ati-(h)kam</i> (I)
in reverse order <i>paṭilomam</i> (ind.)	pass down <i>o-tar</i> (I)
ordered <i>ānalla</i> (p.p. <i>āṇa</i> caus.)	not passing <i>anattha</i>
ordainer <i>sañjitar</i> (masc.)	passing beyond <i>samatikkamo</i>
organize <i>kapp</i> (VII), <i>sam-vi-dhā</i> (I)	passion <i>rāgo</i> , <i>kāmo</i> , <i>sārāgo</i>
origin <i>samudayo</i> , <i>sambhavo</i> , <i>pubbanto</i> , <i>abhinibbatti</i> (fem.), <i>nidānam</i> , <i>yoni</i> (fem.)	past <i>attla</i>
originated <i>samuppanna</i> (p.p. <i>sam-u(d)-pad</i> (III))	pastime (<i>p</i>) <i>pamādo</i>
origination <i>samuppādo</i> , <i>samudayo</i>	pasture <i>gocaro</i>
original <i>aggañña</i>	paternal <i>pettika</i>
ornament <i>alañkāro</i>	path <i>ayananam</i>
other side <i>pārima</i>	pay (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-kapp</i> (VII) (wages), <i>velanam</i>
other <i>añña</i> (pronoun), <i>para</i> (pronoun)	peace of mind <i>nirodho</i>
the other way <i>paṭipatham</i> (ind.)	peacemaker <i>sandhātar</i> (masc.)
otherwise <i>aññathā</i> (ind.)	peacock <i>mayūro</i>
ought <i>arah</i> (I)	peak <i>kūṭo</i>
out <i>ni(r)</i> (prefix), (<i>p</i>) <i>pa</i> (prefix)	peculiarity <i>ākāro</i>
out of doors <i>abbhokāsa</i>	pedestrian <i>pattiko</i>
outside <i>bahiddhā</i> (ind.)	penetrate (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-vidh</i> (III) (comprehend)
over <i>adhi</i> (prefix), <i>ati</i> (prefix)	penetrate with <i>pari-bhūl</i> (I) caus.
overheated <i>abhitatta</i>	penetration (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭivedho</i> (comprehension)
overlord <i>abhibhūl</i> (masc.)	people <i>loko</i>
overturned <i>nikujjita</i> (p.p. <i>ni(r)-kujj</i> (I))	the people <i>mahājano</i> , <i>janatā</i>
own <i>sa-</i> , <i>saka</i> , (~ child, etc. :) <i>ura</i> , <i>orasa</i> , <i>attan</i> (pronoun)	perceive <i>sacchi-kar</i> (VI), <i>sañi-(ñ)ñā</i> (V)
ox <i>yoggam</i>	perception <i>saññā</i>
P	
package <i>puṭo</i> (of merchandise)	having perception <i>saññin-</i>
pagoda <i>thūpo</i> , <i>cetiyaṃ</i>	perch <i>paṭiṭṭhā</i>
pair <i>yamakam</i>	perfect <i>paripūṇa</i>
	perfectly <i>samimā</i> (ind. : " rightly "), <i>samatām</i> (ind. : " completely ")
	perfected <i>alam</i> (ind.)
	perfected one <i>arahant-</i> (masc.)
	perfection <i>pāripiṭri</i> (fem.)

perfume <i>gandho</i>	plough <i>nāngalo</i>
perhaps <i>api</i> (ind., with opt.)	plunder <i>nillopo</i>
perhaps ? <i>kacci</i> (ind.)	plunge into <i>o-gāh</i> (I), <i>adhi-o-gāh</i> (I)
perish (<i>k</i>) <i>khl</i> (III), <i>nas</i> (III)	poet <i>kavi</i> (masc.)
perish utterly <i>vi-nas</i> (III)	poetry <i>kāveyyam</i>
permanent <i>nicca</i>	point <i>kūṭo</i> , <i>deso</i> (topic)
perpetuity <i>amarā</i>	poison <i>visam</i>
perplexity <i>vimati</i> (sem.)	policy <i>sāmvidhānam</i>
persistence (<i>f</i>) <i>thili</i> (fem.)	polished <i>likhita</i>
person <i>puriso</i> , <i>manusso</i> , <i>puggalo</i> , <i>jano</i>	polite <i>sārāṇiya</i>
people <i>jano</i> (collective singular)	pollen <i>renu</i> (masc.)
personal <i>altarūpa</i> , <i>paccatta</i>	pondered <i>vicārila</i> (p.p. of caus. <i>vi-car</i> (I))
pervade <i>phar</i> (I)	pool <i>pallalam</i>
phenomenon <i>dhammo</i> (physical or mental, but natural)	lotus pool <i>pokkharant</i> , <i>nalint</i>
philosopher (other than a brahman) <i>saṃano</i>	poor <i>adhana</i>
physician <i>vejjo</i>	portent <i>nimitta</i>
piece <i>ālumpam</i>	porter <i>dovāriko</i>
pig <i>sūkaro</i>	position <i>vatthu</i> (neut.)
be piled up <i>ci</i> (V) passive (<i>cīyatī</i>)	maintain one's position (thesis) <i>sāmpāy</i> (I)
pillar <i>esikam</i>	possess <i>pari-(g)gah</i> (V)
firm as a pillar <i>esikatthāyin-</i>	possessing <i>pariggaha</i> , <i>bhogin</i> , <i>sa-</i>
piquancy <i>raso</i>	not possessive <i>amama</i>
pit <i>sobham</i>	possessiveness <i>mamattam</i>
place (<i>f</i>) <i>thānām</i> , <i>padeso</i> , <i>bhūmi</i> (fem.)	possible <i>labbhā</i> (ind.) (see Vocab. 27)
proper place <i>gocaro</i>	it is possible, is it possible ? <i>sakkā</i> (ind.)
plague <i>antarāyo</i>	pot <i>kumbho</i> (clay), <i>tundiktro</i> (gourd)
plant <i>ruh</i> (I) caus.	potency <i>tejas-</i>
plants <i>bijagāmo</i>	pour over <i>ā-sic</i> (II)
play <i>div</i> (III) (gamble), <i>upa-las</i> (VII) (instrument, etc.), <i>khiddā</i>	pour down (heavy rain, cloudburst) <i>abhi-(p)pa-vass</i> (I), <i>gaṭagaṭāyati</i> (denom.-onomat.)
pleasant to the skin <i>succhavi</i>	poverty <i>daliddiyam</i>
please <i>ā-rādh</i> (VII) (acc.), (<i>k</i>) <i>khām</i> (I) (dat.), <i>sam-tapp</i> (VII) (acc.), <i>pīn</i> (I) (only caus.)	power <i>ānubhāvo</i> , <i>iddhi</i> (fem.) (marvellous)
as you please <i>yathā te khameyya</i>	powerful <i>iddha</i>
pleased <i>āraddha</i> (p.p. <i>ā-rādh</i> (VII))	powerless <i>avasa</i>
be pleased <i>chad</i> (VII), <i>tus</i> (III), <i>nand</i> (I)	practice <i>anuyoga</i>
be pleased with (acc.) <i>abhi-nand</i> (I)	practise (<i>p)paṭi-pad</i> (III), <i>anu-car</i> (I), <i>ā-sev</i> (I), <i>vi-ā-yam</i> (I) (<i>vāyamati</i>)
pleasing <i>manāpa</i>	practising <i>anuyoga</i>
pleasure <i>kāmo</i> , <i>khamantyam</i> , <i>vitti</i> (fem.), <i>sukhallikā</i>	praise (<i>p)pa-sams</i> (I), <i>vanno</i>
according to one's pleasure <i>yathābhirāntam</i> (ind.)	prayer <i>manto</i>
take pleasure in <i>abhi-ram</i> (I) (elevated) (loc.)	as a precaution <i>paṭigacc' eva</i> (ind.)
taking pleasure in <i>abhirata</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-ram</i>)	precept <i>sikkhāpadam</i>
pleasant <i>sammodantya</i>	precious thing <i>ratanam</i>
plenty <i>bahuka</i>	pre-eminence <i>aggalā</i>

prepare (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(ñ)ñap</i> (VII), (<i>p</i>) <i>pañ-</i> <i>yat</i> (only caus. : <i>pañiyaddāpeti</i>)	prosperity <i>alutto</i>
in the presence of <i>sammukhā</i> (ind., gen.)	leading to prosperity <i>aparihāniya</i>
at present <i>etarahi</i> (ind.)	prosperous <i>phita</i>
present <i>pabbatam</i> (gratuity), <i>paccup-</i> <i>panna</i> (time)	protect <i>abhi-pāl</i> (VII), <i>pari-har</i> (I) (watch over)
presented with <i>samappita</i> , (p.p. <i>sam-</i> <i>app</i> (VII))	protected <i>gutta</i> (p.p. <i>gup</i>)
prevalence <i>vepullam</i>	protection <i>gutti</i> (fem.), <i>saraṇam</i>
prevent <i>var</i> (VII), <i>ni-sidh</i> (I) caus.	provide with <i>samañgi-bhū</i> (I)
prevention <i>nisedho</i>	punishment <i>dāndo</i>
pride <i>māno</i> , <i>uddhaccam</i> , <i>uddhaccakuh-</i> <i>kuccam</i>	pupil <i>sāvako</i>
priest <i>brāhmaṇo</i>	pure <i>visuddha</i> , <i>ancjaka</i>
young priest <i>mānavo</i>	become pure <i>pari-sudh</i> (III), <i>sudh</i> (III)
high priest <i>purohito</i>	purgatory <i>nirayo</i>
priestess <i>brāhmaṇī</i> (woman of the hereditary priest class)	purification <i>visuddhi</i> (fem.)
prime minister <i>purohito</i>	become purified <i>vi-sudh</i> (III)
primeval <i>aggathā</i>	purity <i>pārisuddhi</i> (fem.), <i>soceyyam</i>
prince <i>kumāro</i> , <i>rājaputto</i>	purpose <i>alutto</i>
princess <i>kumāri</i> (girl of the military- aristocratic class)	the true/good purpose <i>sadattho</i>
principle (natural) <i>dhammo</i>	pursue <i>sev</i> (I) (indulge in)
in privacy <i>rahogata</i>	put on top of <i>ā-ruh</i> (I) caus.
probable <i>pāñikāñkha</i>	put down <i>o-dhā</i> (I), <i>ni-(k)khip</i> (I*), <i>ni-pat</i> (I) caus.
proceed <i>car</i> (I), <i>vall</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vall</i> (I)	put in order <i>kapp</i> (VII)
process <i>samkhāro</i> (see Vocab. 26)	put out (to sea) <i>adhi-o-gāh</i> (I)
proclaim <i>abhi-vad</i> (I)	put into (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(k)khip</i> (I*)
proclaimer <i>pañavar</i> (masc.)	putting on top of <i>accādhāya</i> (ger. <i>ati-ā-dhā</i>)
produce <i>ni(r)-vall</i> (VII), <i>su</i> (I), <i>ā-pad</i> (III)	q
be produced <i>abhi-ni(r)-vall</i> (I), <i>sam-</i> <i>jan</i> (III)	quadruped <i>catuppado</i>
produced from <i>jālika</i>	quadruple <i>catugguna</i>
producer <i>janani</i> (poetic)	quake <i>kamp</i> (I)
production <i>abhinibbatti</i> (fem.), <i>uppādo</i> , <i>sambhavo</i>	quality <i>guṇam</i> (sometimes masc.), <i>dhammo</i>
profession <i>sippam</i>	special (peculiar) quality <i>lakkhanam</i>
proficient <i>abhiyogin</i>	quarrel <i>viggaho</i>
profound <i>gambhīra</i>	quarter <i>catutthabhāgo</i> , <i>catuttha</i>
prognosticator <i>nemitto</i>	queen <i>devī</i>
prohibit <i>ni-sidh</i> (I) caus.	question <i>pāñho</i>
prohibition <i>nisedho</i>	quickly <i>khippam</i>
promulgate <i>u(d)-ā-har</i> (I)	quiver <i>phand</i> (I), <i>kalāpo</i>
propaganda <i>upalāpanam</i>	end quote <i>ti</i> (ind.), (emphasizing one word or expression :) <i>tu eva</i> (ind.)
proper <i>pañirūpa</i> , <i>kalla</i> (sound), <i>yathā-</i> <i>bhucca</i> (real)	r
proper time <i>kālo</i>	radiance <i>obhāso</i> , <i>pabhā</i>
property <i>bhogo</i> , <i>sāpaleyyam</i> , <i>bhoggam</i>	radiant <i>aṅgirasa</i> (fem. -i)
proprietary rights <i>bhoggam</i>	raft <i>kullo</i>
	rain <i>vassam</i>
	rain down on <i>abhi-(p)pa-vass</i> (I)
	rain heavily (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vass</i> (I)
	rain on <i>abhi-vass</i> (I)

rainy season <i>vassam</i> (plur.)	refute <i>ni-(g)gah</i> (V), <i>sam-anu-bhās</i> (I)
rainy (for the rainy season) <i>vassika</i> (adj.)	region <i>padeso</i> , <i>disā</i>
raise <i>u(d)-har</i> (I)	regret <i>vippaṭisāro</i>
ramparts <i>pākāro</i>	be consumed with regret <i>pa-(j)jhe</i> (I)
range <i>gocaro</i>	rejected <i>paṭinissaṭṭha</i> (p.p. (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-</i>
rare <i>dullabha</i>	<i>ni(r)-(s)saj</i> ¹)
rather <i>atha kho</i> (ind.)	rejecting <i>paṭinissaggo</i>
razor <i>khuram</i>	rejoice <i>mud</i> (I), <i>nand</i> (I)
reach <i>phus</i> (I*), <i>ap(p)</i> (VI)	relate <i>kath</i> (VII)
reacting (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭigho</i>	relative <i>ñāti</i> (masc.)
reaction (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭigho</i>	blood relation <i>salohito</i>
ready <i>nīlhita</i>	release <i>vimulti</i> (fem.)
real <i>yathābhucca</i>	relics <i>saritram</i> (plur.)
really <i>kira</i> (ind.)	religious tax <i>bali</i> (masc.)
as it really is <i>yathābhūtam</i> (ind.)	remain (<i>t</i>) <i>thā</i> (I) (stay), <i>sis</i> (VII) (be
realm <i>vijitam</i>	left over), <i>ava-sis</i> (III) (be left
reaped <i>lūna</i> (p.p. <i>lū</i> (V))	over), <i>ava-(t)thā</i> (I)
reaping <i>apadānam</i>	remaining (<i>t</i>) <i>thāyin-</i> , <i>avasiṭṭha</i>
rear <i>pus</i> (VII)	without remainder <i>aparisesa</i> , <i>asesa</i>
rearer <i>posako</i>	one who remains <i>avasesako</i>
ask for reasons <i>sam-anu-(g)gah</i> (V)	remember <i>dhar</i> (VII), (<i>s)sar</i> (I)
caus.	remembering - <i>dharo</i>
reasoned <i>vitakkita</i> (p.p. <i>vi-takk</i>)	remorse <i>vighāto</i>
reasoning <i>vitakko</i>	removed <i>onila</i> , <i>ulta-</i>
reassurance <i>assāso</i>	removing <i>apanūdanam</i> (poetic)
rebel <i>kantakam</i>	renounce (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-hā</i> (I)
rebirth <i>punabbhavo</i>	renounced <i>paṭinissaṭṭha</i> (p.p. (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-</i>
leading to rebirth <i>ponobhavika</i>	<i>ni(r)-(s)saj</i> ¹)
reborn <i>paccājāta</i> (p.p. (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-ā-jan</i> (III))	renouncing <i>paṭinissaggo</i>
be reborn <i>upa-pad</i> (III)	renunciation <i>nekhammam</i>
rebut <i>ni(r)-veṭh</i> (VII)	repelling <i>paṭibāho</i>
make receive (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-(g)gah</i> (V) caus.	report <i>ā-(k)khā</i> (I) (esp. tradition)
received (doctrine) <i>āgata</i>	<i>saddo</i> (rumeur)
receiver <i>paṭiggahetar</i> (masc.)	reporter <i>akkhātar</i> (masc.)
recipient <i>paṭiggahetar</i> (masc.)	reproof <i>garahā</i>
recite after <i>anu-vac</i> (I) caus.	repulse <i>paṭibāho</i>
recitation <i>pavullam</i>	repulsion (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭigho</i>
reciter <i>sāvetar</i> (masc.)	reputable <i>yasassin</i>
recluse <i>muni</i> (masc.) (poetic)	reputation <i>yasas-</i>
recollect <i>anu-(s)sar</i> (I)	request <i>yāc</i> (I)
recollectedness <i>patissati</i> (fem.)	rescind <i>pari-hā</i> (I) caus.
red <i>lohita</i>	residence <i>āvasatho</i>
reference <i>padeso</i>	resistance (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭigho</i>
with reference to <i>ārabba</i> (ger. <i>ā-rabha</i> (I))	resolve on <i>adhi-(t)thā</i> (I)
with reference to this <i>tayidam</i> (ind.)	resort to <i>bhaj</i> (I)
referring to <i>uddesiha</i>	resounding with <i>abhiruda</i>
reflect (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-sam-cikkh</i> (I)	resources <i>upakaranam</i>
reflection <i>parivitakko</i>	respect <i>mān</i> (VII), <i>gāravo</i>
refuge <i>saranam</i>	give respect to <i>garu-kar</i> (VI)

rest house <i>āvasalhdgāram</i>	roughness <i>kharallam</i>
restless <i>lola</i>	round <i>pari</i> (prefix)
restrained <i>sāññata</i> , <i>danta</i> (p.p. <i>dam</i>)	all round <i>samanṭd</i> (ind.)
restraint <i>sampvāro</i> , <i>damo</i>	royal court <i>rājakulam</i>
restricted <i>paritta</i>	royal endowment <i>rājaddyo</i>
result <i>vipāko</i>	royal stake (marking the royal threshold) <i>indaklio</i>
have a result <i>vi-pac</i> (III)	rubbish heap <i>samkārahūpo</i>
as a result of <i>dgamma</i> (acc., ger. <i>d-gam</i>)	ruin <i>vinipālo</i>
retain <i>anu-rakhh</i> (I)	rule <i>sās</i> (I), <i>kappo</i>
retire <i>o-sakh</i> (I)	moral rule <i>sikkhāpadam</i>
retired <i>patisallina</i> (sometimes spelt <i>pāti-</i>)	rule over <i>abhi-bhū</i> (I)
retirement <i>patisallānam</i> (sometimes spelt <i>pāti-</i>)	rumour <i>saddo</i>
return (<i>p</i>) <i>pāti-d-gam</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>pāti-d-ni(r)-yā</i> (I)	rush (plant) <i>muñjam</i>
having returned <i>āganivā</i> (ger.)	
revere <i>mān</i> (VII)	
reverence <i>padakkhinā</i>	
in reverse order <i>pātigomam</i> (ind.)	
review <i>sam-(d)dis</i> caus.	
revolve (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vast</i> (I)	
rice <i>sāli</i> (fem.), <i>odano</i> (boiled) (the fine red powder between the grain and husk of rice : <i>kāno</i>)	
rice grain <i>tāṇḍulam</i>	
rich <i>aggha</i>	
ridge <i>kūlo</i>	
right (hand) <i>dakkhīna</i>	
right (cf. just, true)	
rightly <i>sammā</i> (ind.)	
ripe, ripened <i>pahka</i> , <i>pāka</i> , <i>paripahka</i>	
ripen <i>vi-pac</i> (III)	
ripening <i>paripāko</i> , <i>pāhima</i>	
rise (<i>p</i>) <i>pāti-(u)d-(t)ihā</i> (I) (<i>paccuppheti</i>)	
rise up <i>u(d)-(t)ihā</i> (I)	
rising <i>uṭṭhānam</i>	
rite <i>yāñño</i> (sacrifice)	
river <i>nādi</i>	
road <i>addhan-</i> , <i>patho</i> , <i>pantho</i> , <i>maggo</i> , <i>vāṭumām</i>	
roadworthy <i>addhaniya</i>	
roar <i>nddo</i>	
robbery <i>duhano</i>	
robe <i>civaram</i>	
roll <i>vass</i> (I) (intrans.)	
rolling <i>vassam</i>	
roof bracket <i>gopānast</i>	
room <i>āvasalho</i>	
root <i>mūlam</i>	
rope <i>raju</i> (fem.)	
rough <i>khara</i> , <i>pharusa</i>	
	s
	sabbath <i>uposatho</i>
	sacrifice (ritual) <i>yaj</i> (I), <i>yāñño</i> (rite), <i>yijham</i> (offering)
	sacrificer <i>ydjtar</i> (masc.)
	safe <i>khema</i>
	safely <i>sotthi</i> (ind., dat.), <i>sotthind</i> (ind.)
	safety <i>rakkhā</i> , <i>sotthi</i> (ind., dat.)
	sage <i>isi</i> (masc.)
	for the sake of <i>atthāya</i> (ind.)
	salute <i>vand</i> (I)
	same : that/the... (is) the same thing as that/the... <i>ta(d)</i> ... <i>ta(d)</i> ...
	satisfy <i>ā-rādh</i> (VII) (acc.), <i>sam-tapp</i> (VII) (acc.)
	be satisfied <i>sam-tus</i> (only p.p.)
	say <i>vad</i> (I), <i>bhās</i> (I), <i>vac</i> (I) (aorist), <i>bhan</i> (I), <i>ah</i> (only perfect), <i>u(d)-d-har</i> (I)
	saying <i>vacanam</i> , <i>bhāsitam</i>
	say after <i>anu-bhās</i> (I)
	I say ! <i>bhāne</i> (ind., enclitic : arrogant or lordly), <i>vata</i> (ind., enclitic : polite, mild expletive)
	they say (it is said that) <i>hira</i> (ind., enclitic)
	scatter <i>hir</i> (I*)
	scent <i>gandho</i>
	science <i>vijjā</i>
	scold <i>ā-(k)hus</i> (I)
	scope <i>avacaro</i>
	scrape off <i>o-lup</i> (II) caus.
	sea <i>samuddo</i>
	put out to sea <i>adhi-o-gāh</i> (I)
	search <i>pariyēṭhi</i> (fem.)

search for <i>gaves</i> (I), <i>pari-is(a)</i> (I) (<i>pariyes-</i>)	caus. (dat. of person and acc. of thing), <i>pari-vis</i> (I*) (with food)
search out <i>vi-ci</i> (V)	service <i>porisam</i>
season <i>ulu</i> (neut.) (the gender fluctuates)	serving <i>upaṭṭhānam</i>
seat <i>āsanam</i> (raised), <i>nisladanam</i> (groundsheet, etc.)	set going (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vall</i> (I)
offer a seat <i>āsanena ni-mant</i> (VII)	setting going - <i>vallin</i>
secluded <i>patisallina</i> (sometimes spelt <i>paṭi-</i>), <i>vūpakaṭṭha</i>	set out (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-yā</i> (I)
seclusion <i>patisallānam</i> (sometimes spelt <i>paṭi-</i>), <i>viveko</i>	set up (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi</i> (> <i>paṭi</i>)-(<i>t</i>) <i>ṭhā</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>paccupaṭṭhita</i> (p.p. (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-upa-</i> (<i>t</i>) <i>ṭhā</i>)
second <i>dutiya</i>	set upright <i>u(d)-kujj</i> (I)
secure <i>khema</i>	setting <i>atthagamo</i>
see <i>pass</i> (I), (<i>d</i>) <i>dis</i> (I) (present system from <i>pass</i> , rest from (<i>d</i>) <i>dis</i>)	seven <i>salla</i> (num.)
seed <i>bijam</i>	seventeen <i>sattarasa</i> (num.)
seeing <i>dassanam</i> , <i>dakkin</i> (fem. - <i>int</i>), <i>dīḍhin</i> , - <i>dasa</i> , <i>dassāvin</i> (who would see)	seventh <i>sallama</i>
be seen <i>sam-(d)dis</i> passive	seventy <i>sallati</i> (fem.)
seek <i>pari-is(a)</i> (I) (<i>pariyes-</i>)	sexual <i>methuna</i>
seeking <i>pariyeshi</i> (fem.), <i>anuesin</i> (adj.)	shade <i>pacchāyā</i>
seem (<i>k</i>) <i>khā</i> (III)	shake <i>sam-dhu</i> (V)
seer <i>isi</i> (masc.)	shallow <i>uttānaka</i>
seize (<i>g</i>) <i>gah</i> (V), <i>ā-(g)gah</i> (V)	shame <i>ottappam</i>
seizing - <i>(g)gāho</i>	shamefaced <i>maṇku</i>
self <i>attan</i> (masc. and pronoun : Lesson 22), <i>sayam</i> (ind.), <i>sāmam</i> (ind.)	shapeliness <i>lakkhanam</i>
self-control <i>samyamo</i>	sharp <i>tīṇha</i>
selfishness <i>mamattam</i>	share <i>sam-vi-bhaj</i> (I), <i>bhāgo</i>
self possessed <i>sata</i> , <i>satimant-</i>	shave off <i>o-har</i> (I) caus.
self possession (<i>s</i>) <i>sati</i> (fem.)	shaven <i>munda</i>
self-respect <i>hiri</i> (fem.)	shaven-headed <i>mundaka</i> , <i>bhandu</i>
semi-desert <i>kantāro</i>	she <i>ta(d)</i> (<i>sā</i>), <i>eta(d)</i> , <i>idam-</i> (ayam), <i>amu-</i> (asu), <i>bhott</i> (honorific)
send (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-hi</i> (V), <i>pes</i> (VII)	shelter <i>āvaraṇam</i>
(most) senior <i>jetṭha</i>	shine <i>subh</i> (I), <i>upa-subh</i> (I)
sensation <i>vedanā</i> , <i>vedayitam</i> , <i>phoṭ-</i> <i>ṭhabbam</i>	ship <i>nāvā</i>
sensual <i>sāmisā</i>	shoot <i>vi-o-bhid</i> (II)
sentence <i>uyañjanam</i>	shooter <i>vedhin-</i>
sentient <i>saññin-</i>	shore <i>ṭram</i>
sentient body <i>nāmarūpam</i>	shore sighting <i>ṭradassi</i>
separated <i>vivitta</i> (p.p. <i>vi-vic</i> (VII))	short <i>rassa</i>
separate from <i>vi-o-chid</i> (III)	in short <i>samkhittena</i> (ind.)
having become separated from <i>vivicca</i> (ger. <i>vi-vic</i> (VII))	shortly <i>rassam</i>
separation <i>viveko</i>	show (<i>d</i>) <i>dis</i> (I) caus., (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-kās</i> (I) caus., <i>ā-ruh</i> (I) caus.
serenity <i>sampasādanam</i>	show up <i>ā-ruh</i> (I) caus.
serve <i>upa-(t)ṭhā</i> (I), <i>upa-nam</i> (I)	shower in (usher) <i>pavesetar</i> (masc.)
	shower over (sprinkle) <i>ā-sic</i> (II)
	shrine <i>cetiyan</i>
	sickness <i>ātaṅko</i> , <i>uddeko</i> (vomiting)
	side <i>passo</i> , <i>anto</i> (extreme)
	on one side <i>ekato</i> (ind.)
	on either side <i>ekato</i> (ind.)
	on its side <i>passena</i> (ind.)
	on all sides <i>samantā</i> (ind.)

sidelong <i>visāci</i>	slander <i>abhi-ā-cikkh</i> (I), <i>pari-bhās</i> (I), <i>paribhāsā</i>
siesta bed <i>divaseyyā</i>	slave <i>dāso</i>
sight <i>rūpam</i> (object), <i>cakkhu</i> (neut.) (sense)	slavery <i>dāsavayāpi</i>
sign <i>nimitto</i>	slave girl <i>dāstī</i>
silent, silently <i>tunhi</i> (ind.)	slave woman <i>dāstī</i>
silver <i>sajjhū</i> (neut.), <i>rajatañ</i>	slay <i>ati-pat</i> caus.
simile <i>upamā</i>	slaying <i>ati-pāto</i>
simple <i>uttānaka</i>	slow <i>manda</i>
simultaneously <i>apubbam</i> <i>acarimam</i> (ind.)	small <i>paritta</i> , <i>khudda</i>
since <i>agge</i> (ind. : time), <i>yato</i> (ind. : cause), <i>yam</i> (ind.), <i>yasma</i> (ind. : cause)	smear <i>makkh</i> (VII), <i>lip</i> (II)
since then <i>tad agge</i> (ind.)	smell <i>ghānam</i> (sense of)
sing after <i>anu-ge</i> (I)	smith <i>kammdro</i>
singing <i>gītam</i>	snake <i>ahi</i> (masc.), <i>sirimsapo</i>
single <i>ekaka</i> (adj.)	snap <i>pōth</i> (VII) (fingers)
singleness <i>ekodibhāvo</i>	so <i>evañ</i> (ind.), <i>tañ</i> (ind.), <i>tad</i> (ind.)
sir! (polite address to a monk) <i>bhante</i> (ind.)	if so <i>atha</i> (ind.)
sir! (polite address by Buddhist monks to the Buddha) <i>bhadante</i> (ind.)	so far <i>ettāvatā</i> (ind.)
sir! (not very respectful, may express surprise) <i>ambho</i> (ind.)	soft <i>vaggu</i> (usually of beautiful sounds)
(dear) sir! (polite and affectionate address between gods, or by gods to men) <i>mārisa</i> (pl. <i>mārisā</i>) (voc.)	soldier <i>anikattho</i>
sir! (polite address between equals), <i>bho</i> (voc. of <i>bhavant</i> —used also to a senior person), <i>āvuso</i> (ind.) (used also to a junior person)	solid matter <i>kabaññhāro</i>
sir (honorific pronoun) <i>bhavant</i>	some <i>eka</i> (pl. pronoun)
sit down <i>ni-sid</i> (I)	someone <i>ekacca</i> (pronoun)
sitting cross-legged <i>pallañho</i>	some thing(s) <i>ekacca</i> (pronoun)
site of a village <i>gāmapadām</i>	son <i>putto</i>
building site <i>vallhu</i> (neut.)	my son! <i>tāla</i> (ind., affectionate address)
six <i>cha(l)</i> (num.)	soon <i>na cirass' eva</i> (ind.)
the six spheres <i>saññyatanañ</i> (of the senses : 5 senses + the mind)	soothsayer <i>nemitto</i>
sixth <i>chañha</i>	sorrow <i>suc</i> (I), <i>soko</i>
sixteen <i>soñasa</i> (num.)	sort <i>-rūpa</i>
sixty <i>sallhi</i> (fem.)	this sort of <i>tādisa</i> (adj.), <i>etādisa</i> (adj.)
size <i>pamānam</i>	of such sort <i>sadisa</i> (adj.)
skilful <i>dakkha</i>	of what sort? <i>kidisa</i> (adj.)
skilful in <i>padakkhiṇa</i> (loc.)	soul <i>attan</i> (masc.), <i>jivo</i>
skin <i>taco</i> , <i>chavi</i> (fem.)	sound (audible) <i>upa-las</i> (VII), <i>saddo</i> , (s)saro
skin (film) <i>santānakam</i>	sound (proper) <i>kalla</i>
sky <i>antalikkham</i> , <i>ākāso</i> (space), <i>divo</i> (poetic)	source <i>nidānam</i> , <i>yoni</i> (fem.)
	southern <i>dakkhiṇa</i>
	sow (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vap</i> (I)
	space <i>ākāso</i>
	sparkling <i>accha</i>
	speak <i>bhās</i> (I), <i>vad</i> (I), <i>u(d)-ā-har</i> (I)
	not to speak of <i>ko pana vādo</i> (ind.)
	speak with exaltation, with joy <i>udāneti</i> (denom. of <i>uddānam</i>)
	speaker <i>bhāsitar</i> (masc.), <i>vattar</i> (masc.)
	causer to speak <i>vācetar</i> (masc.)
	speak to <i>sam-u(d)-ā-car</i> (I)
	speaking <i>vādin-</i>

speech <i>bhāsitāmī</i> (saying), <i>vacanāmī</i> (saying, words), <i>vācā</i> (language, action), <i>vact</i> (language, action : used in compounds)	still greater <i>bhiyyoso</i> (ind.)
spent (time) <i>vuttha</i> (p.p. <i>vas</i> (I))	still less <i>pag eva</i> (ind.)
sphere <i>āyatanam</i>	still more <i>pag eva</i> (ind.)
spirit <i>devatā</i> (male as well as female)	still more so <i>bhiyyoso</i> (ind.)
unhappy spirit <i>vinipātiko</i> (reborn in purgatory, or as an animal, ghost or demon)	stirred up <i>lulita</i>
spiritual <i>manomaya</i> ("consisting of mind")	stirring <i>saṃvejanlya</i> (inspiring)
splendid <i>rucira</i>	stop ! <i>alañi</i> (ind.)
splendid ! <i>dīptihā</i> (ind.)	stop <i>ni-rudh</i> (III), <i>upa-rudh</i> (III), <i>var</i> (III) (trans.)
splendour <i>avabhāso</i>	store <i>sannidhi</i> (masc.)
split <i>bhid</i> (II) (trans.), (<i>p</i>) <i>phal</i> (I) (intrans.)	stores <i>bhandam</i>
splitting up <i>bhedo</i>	storehouse <i>kotthāgāram</i>
spontaneous <i>adhicca</i>	story <i>kathā</i>
spread <i>sam-(t)thar</i> (I)	straight <i>uju</i>
spread out (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(t)thar</i> (I), <i>sam-tan</i> (VI)	strand <i>gunam</i> (sometimes masc.)
sprinkle <i>abhi-u(d)-kir</i> (I*), <i>sic</i> (II)	stranger <i>aññāto</i>
square <i>siṅghātako</i>	straw <i>palālam</i>
squat down <i>pari</i> (> <i>pali</i>)- <i>kujj</i> (I)	stream <i>nadikā</i>
stable <i>vāhanāgāram</i>	street <i>rathiyā</i>
stake <i>khillo</i> (boundary)	stretch <i>tan</i> (VI)
stamen <i>kiñjakkham</i>	stretch out (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-sar</i> (I) (intrans.), (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-sar</i> (I) caus. (trans.)
stand (<i>t)thā</i> (I)	strength <i>balam</i>
stand up <i>u(d)-(t)thā</i> (I)	strew <i>sam-(t)thar</i> (I)
stand fast <i>gādh</i> (I)	entirely strewn <i>sabbasanthari</i>
one of long standing <i>rattaññū</i> (masc.)	strike <i>ā-kuṭ</i> (VII), <i>ā-han</i> (I)
star <i>tārakā</i>	string <i>gunam</i> (sometimes masc.)
staring <i>visaṭa</i> (adj., from p.p. <i>vi-sar</i>)	strong <i>balavant</i> , <i>daṭha</i>
start (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vatt</i> (I)	strongly <i>vi</i> (prefix)
state <i>bhāvo</i> (nature)	study <i>sikkh</i> (I), <i>sajjhāyo</i>
mental state <i>dhammo</i>	studying <i>sajjhāyo</i>
statement <i>vādo</i>	extremely stupid <i>momūha</i>
state of being a wanderer/ascetic/philosopher <i>sāmaññam</i>	stupidity <i>thīnamiddham</i> , <i>middham</i> (mental derangement), <i>thīnam</i> (mental deficiency)
station (<i>t)thiti</i> (fem.)	extreme stupidity <i>momūhattam</i>
station oneself (<i>p</i>) <i>pati</i> (> <i>pati</i> - <i>(t)thā</i> (I))	style <i>ākappa</i>
status <i>bhāvo</i>	sublime <i>sāmukkamsaka</i> , <i>mahaggata</i>
stay (<i>t)thā</i> (I)	submit <i>anu-yuj</i> (II)
staying (<i>t)thāyin-</i>	subsist by <i>adhi-ā-vas</i> (I)
sterile <i>vañjha</i>	substance <i>kāyo</i>
steward <i>khattar-</i> (nom. sing. <i>khattā</i> , acc. <i>khattam</i> , voc. <i>khattē</i>)	subtle <i>nipuna</i> (reasoning), <i>sukhuma</i> (matter)
stick <i>dando</i>	subversive element <i>kanṭakam</i>
to a still greater extent/degree	success <i>sampadā</i>
<i>bhiyyoso mattāya</i> (= abl., ind.)	in succession <i>anupubbena</i> (ind.)
	successively <i>aparāparam</i> (ind.)
	such as <i>yad idam</i> (ind.)
	such and such <i>amuka</i> (adj.)
	suffering <i>dukkham</i>
	sufficient <i>alam</i> (ind.)

suffused with <i>sahagata</i>	tamed <i>danta</i> (p.p. <i>dam</i>)
suit (<i>k</i>) <i>ham</i> (I)	taming <i>damo</i>
summary <i>uddeso</i>	tangled <i>ākula</i>
summarized description <i>uddeso</i>	taste <i>sā</i> (III), <i>raso</i> (object), <i>jivhā</i> (sense)
summer <i>ghammo</i> (noun), <i>gimhika</i> (adj.)	tasting <i>assādo</i>
→ sun <i>suriyo</i>	tax (religious) <i>bali</i> (masc.)
sunshade <i>chatta(ha)m</i>	teach <i>dis</i> (VII)
superior <i>mahesakkha</i>	teacher <i>ācariyo</i> , <i>satthar</i> (masc.)
supple <i>mudu</i>	teacher's teacher <i>pācariyo</i>
suppleness <i>mudusā</i>	tell <i>kath</i> (VII), <i>ā-(k)khā</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-d-</i>
supply with <i>samaṅgl-bhū</i> (I)	<i>vad</i> (I)
supplies <i>bhaṇḍam</i>	ten <i>dasa</i> (num.)
suppose (usual equivalent is simply use of the optative tense; for "suppose I were to . . ." there is <i>yan nūna</i> + opt.) I suppose : <i>maññe</i> (ind.)	tend <i>pari-car</i> (I)
supposing ? <i>yan nūna</i> (ind.)	tendency <i>netti</i> (sem.)
suppress <i>sam-u(d)-han</i> (I)	tender <i>maddava</i>
supremacy <i>ādhipateyyam</i> , <i>aggatā</i>	territory <i>khettam</i> , <i>gocaro</i>
supreme <i>anuttara</i>	terror (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭibhayam</i> , <i>ultāso</i>
the supreme aggo	than (expressed by the abl.)
surely <i>eva</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>va</i> (ind., enclitic), <i>vata</i> (ind.), <i>ve</i> (ind., poetic), <i>have</i> (ind., poetic)	than this <i>ito</i> (ind.)
surpassing <i>atikkanta</i>	that <i>ta(d)</i> (anaphoric), <i>ela(d)</i> (deictic), <i>idam</i> (deictic), <i>amu-</i> (deictic and more remote), <i>na-</i> , <i>iti</i> (ind.), <i>yam</i> (ind.)
surprising <i>acchariya</i> (cf. also <i>labbhā</i> (ind.), Vocab. 27)	that is (i.e.) <i>yad idam</i> (ind.)
surrounded by <i>samparihiṇṇa</i> (p.p. <i>sam-pari-kir</i>)	the (usually no equivalent: see Lesson 5) <i>ta(d)</i>
survivor <i>avasesako</i>	theft <i>theyyam</i>
swallow <i>gil</i> (I*)	then <i>tadā</i> (ind.), <i>atha</i> (ind.), <i>atha kho</i> (ind.), <i>tato</i> (ind.), <i>carahi</i> (ind.), <i>tam</i> (ind.), <i>tad</i> (ind.)
swallow back (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-ā-vam</i> (I)	thence <i>tato</i> (ind.), <i>atha</i> (ind.)
sweating <i>sedaka</i>	theory <i>diffhi</i> (sem.)
sweet <i>madhu</i> (adj.), <i>sāta</i>	theorizing <i>anudiffhin-</i>
sword <i>saltham</i>	there <i>tattha</i> (ind.), <i>tatra</i> (ind.), <i>amutra</i> (ind., more remote)
sympathy <i>muditā</i> (with happiness; otherwise see "compassion")	therefore <i>tena</i> (ind.), <i>tasma</i> (ind.), <i>carahi</i> (ind.)
synopsis <i>uddeso</i>	thief <i>dassu</i> (masc.)
synthesized <i>samkhata</i> (p.p. <i>sam-har</i>)	thigh <i>ūru</i> (sem.)
systematic <i>ānupubba</i> (sem. -i)	thing <i>vatthu</i> (neut.)
t	good thing <i>dhammo</i>
take <i>ā-dā</i> (I) or (III), <i>har</i> (I), (<i>g</i>) <i>gah</i> (V)	think gen. + <i>evam hū</i> (I) followed by direct speech, <i>man</i> (III)
taking <i>ādānam</i>	I think <i>maññe</i> (ind.)
take away <i>ni(r)-har</i> (I) (<i>niharati</i>)	think about <i>upa-ni(-j)jhe</i> (I)
take out <i>ni(r)-har</i> (I) (<i>niharati</i>)	third <i>tatiya</i>
take up <i>u(d)-sah</i> (I) (undertake), <i>sam-anu-yuj</i> (II) (cross-question)	" thirst" (fig.) <i>tanhā</i>
talk <i>kathā</i> , <i>sallāpo</i>	be thirsty <i>pā</i> desid.
	thirsty <i>piṭāsita</i> , <i>piṭāsin</i>
	thirteen <i>telasa</i> (num.)
	thirty (<i>t</i>) <i>timsa</i> (neut.)

this <i>idam</i> , <i>eta(d)</i> , <i>iti</i> (ind.)	toe <i>ānguli</i> (fem.)
this side <i>orima</i>	toenail <i>nakho</i>
thither <i>pāram</i> (ind.)	together <i>ehato</i> (ind.), <i>sam</i> (prefix)
"thorn" (i.e., subversive element) <i>kanṭakam</i>	toleration <i>khanit</i>
thoroughly <i>sabbena sabbam</i> (ind.)	for tomorrow <i>svātanāya</i> (ind.)
thou <i>tvam</i> (<i>ta(d)</i> -)	tongue <i>jivhā</i> (incl. as sense of taste)
thought <i>cittam</i>	too ("also") <i>pi</i> (ind., enclitic)
thousand <i>sahassam</i>	too much <i>atibāḥham</i> (ind.)
thread <i>suttam</i>	top <i>aggo</i>
threat <i>garahā</i>	on top of <i>upari</i> (ind., precedes the word it relates to, which is usually in the loc.)
threatening <i>paritajjanā</i>	torment <i>pac</i> (I), <i>upa-dah</i> (I)
three <i>ti-</i> (nom. masc. <i>tayo</i> , neut. <i>tiṇi</i> , fem. <i>tiśo</i>)	torture <i>pac</i> (I)
threefold <i>tividha</i>	touch <i>phus</i> (I*), <i>phusso</i> (for sense of touch, <i>kāyo</i> is used)
three days <i>tiham</i>	touchable <i>phottabbam</i> (object)
thrice <i>tikkhattum</i> (ind.)	towards <i>yena</i> (ind. with nom. and <i>tena</i>), <i>abhi</i> (prefix), <i>upa</i> (prefix), (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi</i> (prefix)
thrive <i>pabb</i> (I)	town <i>nigamo</i>
throb <i>phand</i> (I)	town dweller <i>negamo</i>
through (may be expressed by the ins.) <i>tiro-</i> (prefix), <i>accayena</i> (ind., time passed = gen.)	trade <i>vāṇippatño</i> (commerce), <i>sippam</i> (craft)
throw (<i>k</i>) <i>kip</i> (I*)	tradition <i>āgamo</i>
throw away <i>chadd</i> (VII)	train <i>sikkh</i> (I)
thrown away <i>catta</i> (p.p. <i>caj</i>)	trainable <i>damma</i>
throw down <i>ni-(k)kip</i> (I*)	training <i>sikkhā</i> , <i>sikkhāpadam</i>
thus <i>evam</i> (ind.), <i>tathā</i> (ind.), <i>ittham</i> (ind.), <i>iti</i> (ind.)	transcend <i>sam-ati-(k)kam</i> (I)
thus-gone <i>tathāgato</i> (title of the Buddha)	transcending <i>samatikkamo</i>
tie <i>gath</i> (II)	transmigrate <i>upa-pad</i> (III), <i>sam-sar</i> (I) (circulate indefinitely), <i>sam-dhāv</i> (I) (pass on)
tie back <i>apa-nah</i> (II)	transmigrating <i>opapātika</i>
tie up <i>sam-nah</i> (II)	transmigration <i>samsāro</i>
tied <i>gathita</i> (p.p. <i>gath</i> (II))	travel <i>cārihā</i>
time <i>kālo</i> (opportunity, proper time), <i>samayo</i> (any time, occasion, time of an event, accidental time), <i>addhan-</i> (extent of time, period), <i>velā</i> (occasion)	treasurer <i>gaṇako</i>
timeless <i>akālika</i>	treasury <i>koso</i>
at any time <i>kadā ci</i> (ind.)	treat with <i>pari-bhū</i> caus.
at some time <i>kadā ci</i> (ind.), <i>karaha ci</i> (ind.)	tree <i>rukho</i>
each time it came <i>āgatāgatam</i> (ind.)	tremble (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-vedh</i> (I), <i>kamp</i> (I)
tip <i>aggo</i>	tribe <i>kulo</i>
tire <i>kilam</i> (I)	by tribe - <i>kulina</i> (adj.)
tiring <i>kilamatho</i>	trick <i>māyā</i>
tithe <i>bali</i> (masc.)	trickle (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(g)ghar</i> (I)
to <i>ā</i> (prefix)	triple <i>tividha</i>
toadstool <i>ahicchattako</i>	trouble <i>vi-han</i> (I), <i>upapiṭā</i> , <i>vihesā</i>
today <i>ajja</i> (ind.)	troublesome <i>garu</i>
for today <i>ajjatanāya</i> (ind.)	true <i>sacca</i> , <i>sant-</i> , <i>tathā</i> (ind.)
	it is true that, is it true that? <i>saccam</i> (ind.)
	truly <i>ha</i> (ind.), <i>have</i> (ind.), (poetic)

trust <i>saddhā</i>	unity <i>ekattam</i>
trusting <i>saddha, pasanna</i>	universe <i>loko</i>
truth <i>saccam</i>	universally <i>aññadatthu</i> (ind.)
speaking the truth, truthfulness <i>sac-</i>	unlimited <i>apariyanta</i>
<i>cavajjam</i>	unlucky <i>dile kali</i> (masc.)
try <i>u(d)-sah</i> (I)	unmethodically <i>ayoniso</i> (ind.)
turbid <i>āvila</i>	unobtained <i>appatta</i>
turn <i>vatt</i> (I), <i>añch</i> (I) (on a lathe)	unploughed <i>ukalha</i>
turn back (<i>p</i>) <i>pati-vatt</i> (I) (intransitive,	unravel <i>ni(r)-veṭh</i> (VII)
transitive = caus.), caus. of <i>ni-vatt</i>	unscientifically <i>ayoniso</i> (ind.)
(I) (transitive)	unselfish <i>anama</i>
turn back again <i>pati-u(d)-ā-vatt</i> (I)	unselfishness <i>sabbattā</i>
turner <i>bhamakāro</i>	unsettlement <i>nibbusitattā</i>
twelve <i>dvādasa</i> (num.)	unsound <i>ahalla</i>
twenty <i>visati</i> (sem.)	unparalleled <i>anuttara</i>
twice <i>dvikkhattum</i> (ind.), <i>dvidhā</i> (in	untie <i>apa-nah</i> (II)
two) (ind.)	until <i>yāva</i> (ind.)
twist <i>veṭh</i> (VII)	untruth <i>vitalhaṇ</i>
two <i>dvi</i> (num. : nom. <i>dve</i>)	up <i>uddham</i> (ind.), <i>u(d)</i> (prefix)
in two <i>dvidhā</i> (ind.)	uplifting <i>uddhaggika</i>
two days <i>dvihaṇ</i>	set upright <i>u(d)-kujj</i> (I)
twofold <i>dvidhā</i> (ind.)	up to <i>sama</i> (adj.), <i>yāva</i> (ind., abl.),
<i>upa</i> (prefix)	<i>upa</i> (prefix)
u	urine <i>mittam</i>
ugly <i>dubbaṇṇa</i>	what's the use of? <i>kim . . . karissati</i>
un- <i>a-</i>	(of = nom.)
unable <i>abhabba</i>	use up <i>pari-ā-dā</i> (III)
unanimous <i>samagga</i>	very useful <i>bahučāra</i>
unattached <i>anissita</i>	usher <i>pavesetar</i> (masc.)
be uncertain <i>vi-kit</i> desid.	usual <i>yathākata</i>
uncertainty <i>vicikicchā</i>	exalted or joyful utterance <i>uddnam</i>
unconquered <i>anabhibhūta</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-</i>	v
<i>bhū</i> (I))	vain <i>vihkhitta</i>
uncultivated <i>akaṭṭha</i>	valour <i>parakkamo</i>
undergo <i>ni-gam</i> (I)	value <i>sāro</i>
understand <i>adhi-gam</i> (I), (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-(ñ)ñā</i>	vanity <i>uddhaccam, kuhuccaṇi, ud-</i>
(V), <i>anu-budh</i> (III)	<i>dhaccakuhuccaṇi, okdro</i>
understanding <i>paññā, pajānā, anubodho</i>	various <i>puthu</i>
undertake (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-yuj</i> (VII), <i>u(d)-sah</i> (I)	variously <i>nānā</i> (ind.)
undertaking <i>kanmantī, samārambho</i>	vase <i>bhūnkāro</i>
undetermined <i>avyākata</i> (neg. p.p. <i>vi-</i>	the vegetable kingdom <i>bijagāmo</i>
<i>ā-kar</i>)	veneration <i>padakkhiṇā</i>
uneasiness <i>nibbusitattā</i>	verifiable <i>ehipassika</i>
unexplained <i>avyākata</i> (neg. p.p. <i>vi-ā-</i>	very (cf. "excessive") (an adject-
<i>kar</i>)	ive may be repeated, so may
unhappy <i>dukkhin-</i>	an "adverbial accusative"; see
be unhappy <i>dukkheti</i> (denom.)	Lesson 21) <i>atīviya</i> (ind.), <i>su-</i>
unhappiness <i>dukkham</i>	(prefix to adjectives, poetic), <i>ati-</i>
union <i>samyojanam, samphasso, sahav-</i>	(prefix to adjectives, poetic), (<i>vi-</i>
<i>yatā</i> (with gen.)	and (<i>p</i>) <i>pa-</i> occasionally may be
united <i>samagga</i>	translated "very")

very much <i>ativiya</i> (ind.)	way <i>pātipadā, maggo, patho, ayanam, dhammo</i>
victory <i>jayo</i>	way of life <i>cariyā</i>
vigour <i>thāmo</i>	having the best way of life <i>brahma-cārin</i>
vile <i>dūṭha, asuci</i>	on the Way <i>sotāpanna</i>
village <i>gāmo</i>	in this way <i>īlham</i> (ind.)
violence <i>vyāpādo</i> [non ~ see s.v.]	this way <i>tena</i> (only with <i>yena</i> and nom.)
violent <i>vyāpajjha, vyāpanna, pabājha, bājha</i>	in what way ? <i>yathā katham</i> (ind.)
virtue <i>śīlam</i>	in whatever way <i>yathā yathā</i> (ind.)
virtuous <i>śīlavant</i>	in all ways <i>sabbathā</i> (ind.)
visible <i>sandiṭṭhika, diṭṭha</i>	we <i>ma(d)- (mayam)</i>
be visible to (<i>p)pa-(k)khā</i> (III) (dat.)	weakening (making weak) <i>dubbal-karana</i>
visited <i>abhisāsa</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-sar</i>)	wealth <i>dhanam, altho</i>
visualize as <i>upa-sam-har</i> (I) (2 accs.)	wear <i>dhar</i> (VII)
voice (<i>s)saro</i>	weariness <i>kilamatho</i>
vomited <i>vanta</i> (p.p. <i>vam</i>)	wearing <i>vasanam</i>
vomiting <i>uddeko</i>	wearying <i>kilamatho</i>
vow (<i>v)vatam</i>	week <i>sattāham</i>
vulgar <i>gamma</i>	weep <i>rud</i> (I*)

W

wages <i>vetanam</i>	welcome ! <i>svāgatam</i> (ind., dat.)
wait <i>ā-gam</i> (I) caus.	well (done) <i>sutthu</i> (ind.)
walk (<i>k)kam</i> (I)	well <i>sādhukam</i> (ind.), <i>su-</i> (prefix)
walk about (<i>k)kam</i> (I) intensive	well ! <i>handa</i> (ind.)
walk along <i>anu-(k)kam</i> (I)	well (healthy) <i>āroga</i>
walk up and down (<i>k)kam</i> (I) intensive	well-gone <i>sugato</i> (title of the Buddha)
wall <i>bhitti</i> (fem.)	well-spoken <i>subhāsita</i>
wander <i>ā-hiṇḍ</i> (I)	welfare <i>hitam, altho</i>
wanderer <i>paribbājako, samano</i>	wet <i>alla</i>
as much as one wants <i>yāvadattham</i> (ind.)	west <i>pacchā</i> (ind.)
wanton <i>lola</i>	western <i>pacchima</i>
war <i>yuddham</i>	what <i>ya(d)</i> (pronoun), <i>yam</i> (ind.)
warrior (member of the military-aristocratic class) <i>khattiyo</i>	what ? <i>kim</i> (pronoun)
wash (<i>p)pa-(k)khal</i> (VII)	what if ? <i>yan nūna</i> (ind.)
waste (<i>k)khi</i> (III)	like what ? <i>kidisa</i> (adj.)
watch (<i>p)pa-ikkh</i> (I), <i>yāmo</i> (of the night)	whatever <i>yam kiñ ci</i> (pronoun)
watch over <i>pari-har</i> (I)	what should be done <i>kiccam</i>
watcher <i>pekkhitar</i> (masc.)	wheel <i>cakkam</i>
water <i>udakam, pāntyam</i> (drinking water), <i>āpas-</i> (as "element"), <i>vāri</i> (neut.)	when <i>yadā</i> (ind.)
having water <i>odaka</i> (fem. <i>-ikā</i>)	when ? <i>hadā</i> (ind.), <i>kudā</i> (ind.)
water-jar <i>udakamani</i> (masc.)	whence <i>yato</i> (ind.)
ceremonial water vessel <i>bhinkāro</i>	whence ? <i>kuto</i> (ind.)
consist entirely of water <i>ekodaki-bhū</i> (I)	where <i>yathā</i> (ind.), <i>yatra</i> (ind.), <i>yena</i> (ind.)
wavy <i>vellita</i>	where ? <i>kaṭtha</i> (ind.)
	whereabouts <i>yahim</i> (ind.)
	whereabouts ? <i>kaham</i> (ind.)
	whereas <i>yam</i> (ind.)
	wherefore ? <i>kasmā</i> (ind.)
	where to ? <i>kuhim</i> (ind.)

whether <i>yadi</i> (ind.)	woman <i>ittī</i>
whilst <i>antarā</i> (ind.)	womb <i>yoni</i> (fem.), <i>kucchi</i> (masc.)
who <i>ya(d)</i> (pronoun)	wonderful <i>abbhuta</i>
who ? <i>kim</i> (pronoun)	it's wonderful <i>dīptī</i> (ind.)
which <i>ya(d)</i> (pronoun)	a wood <i>vanaṃ</i> (" wood " = <i>kassham</i> , esp. firewood)
which ? <i>kim</i> (pronoun), <i>katama</i> (pronoun)	word <i>padam</i>
which one ? <i>katama</i> (pronoun)	words (speech) <i>vacanam</i> (sing. collective)
which way <i>yena</i> (ind., nom.)	work <i>kar</i> (VI), <i>hammanto</i> , <i>hammam</i>
white <i>sukha</i> , <i>oddāta</i>	working - <i>karō</i>
white water-lily <i>kumudam</i>	world <i>loko</i>
whole <i>kevala</i> , <i>sabbavant</i>	this world <i>ayam loko</i> , <i>ilthattam</i> , <i>apāram</i> (ind.)
why ? <i>kasmd</i> (ind.), <i>kim</i> (ind.), <i>katham</i> (ind.)	living "in the world" <i>gihin</i>
wielding power <i>vasavallin-</i>	worthy one <i>arahant-</i> (masc.)
wife <i>dāro</i> (sometimes - <i>d</i>)	worry <i>upa-dah</i> (I), <i>anattamanatā</i> , <i>kukkuccamp</i>
wild animal <i>vālo</i>	worried <i>anattamana</i> , <i>vyāvāsa</i>
wilderness <i>kantāro</i>	worse <i>pāpiya</i>
will <i>chandas-</i>	wrap <i>veṭh</i> (VII)
I won't <i>alam</i> (ind., dat.)	wrong <i>micchā</i>
win <i>ji</i> (V), <i>ji</i> (I)	wrongly <i>micchā</i> (ind.)
wind <i>vāto</i>	
old winnowing basket <i>kattarasuppo</i>	
winter <i>hemantika</i> (adj.)	
wisdom <i>pāññā</i>	
wise <i>paññita</i> , <i>nipaka</i> , <i>medhāvin</i>	
wise man <i>paññito</i>	
wish <i>ā-kanh</i> (I), <i>is(u)</i> (I)	
as far as one wishes <i>yāvaticchakam</i> (ind.)	y
best wishes ! <i>bhavam</i> (ind. with <i>altru</i> and acc. of person)	year <i>vassam</i> , <i>sampvaccharam</i>
wherever one wishes <i>yathicchakam</i> (ind.)	yearned for <i>abhipalitha</i> (p.p. <i>abhi-</i> <i>palith</i> (VII))
whatever one wishes <i>yadicchakam</i> (ind.)	yellow <i>pīta</i>
wishful <i>althika</i>	yes <i>āma</i> (ind.), <i>evam</i> (ind.)
wishing for <i>sāpekha</i> , <i>jigimsamāna</i> (poetic)	yoke <i>yuj</i> (III), <i>yugam</i>
to wit <i>yad idam</i> (ind.), <i>seyyathidam</i> (ind.)	yon <i>amu-</i>
with <i>saddhim</i> (ind., ins.), <i>sa-</i>	yonder <i>amutra</i> (ind.)
withdraw <i>apa-(k)am</i> (I)	you (sing. thou) <i>ta(d)-</i> (<i>tvam</i>), <i>bhavant</i> (honorific)
withdrawn <i>vūpakaṭṭha</i> (secluded), <i>onīta</i> (removed)	you there ! <i>handa je</i> (ind., cf. <i>je</i>)
within <i>antarā</i> (ind.), <i>antara</i> (prefix)	you (plur. :) <i>ta(d)-</i> (<i>tumhe</i>), <i>bhavant</i> (honorific)
without <i>vinā</i> (ind., precedes ins.), <i>a-</i> (prefix), <i>ni(r)-</i> (prefix), <i>vi-</i> (prefix), <i>apagata-</i> (prefix), <i>vigata-</i> (prefix), <i>vita-</i> (prefix), <i>vipanna</i> (adj.)	you ! <i>je</i> (enclitic) (form of address by a master/mistress to a slave woman ; preceded by <i>handa</i> , <i>kiñ</i> , etc., or by <i>gaccha</i>)
	young <i>dahara</i>
	young (of animals) <i>susu</i> (masc.)
	younger, youngest <i>hanīṭha</i>
	youth <i>yuvan</i> (masc.)
	state of youth <i>yobbanam</i>

ABBREVIATIONS

acc.	accusative	ipv.	imperative
abl.	ablative	lit.	literal(ly)
adj.	adjective	loc.	locative
aor.	aorist	masc.	masculine
caus.	causative	neut.	neuter
con.	conjugation	neg.	negative
<i>CPD</i>	<i>Critical Pali Dictionary</i>	nom.	nominative
dat.	dative	num.	numeral
denom.	denominative	pass.	passive
desid.	desiderative	<i>PED</i>	<i>Pali-English Dictionary</i>
fem.	feminine	plur.	plural
fig.	figurative	p.p.	past participle
f.p.p.	future passive participle	pres.	present tense
fut.	future	pres. p.	present participle
gen.	genitive	PTS	Pali Text Society
ger.	gerund	<i>Sd.</i>	<i>Saddanīti</i>
ind.	indeclinable	sing.	singular
ins.	instrumental	trans.	transitive
intrans.	intransitive	voc.	vocative

→

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|-----|--|
| 319 | <i>apadeso</i> reference |
| 127 | <i>dhuttako</i> gambler, rascal |
| 279 | <i>nūna</i> if (enclitic) |
| 335 | (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-pucch</i> (I) <i>paṭipucchati</i> ask in return |
| 336 | <i>pasādo</i> confidence |
| 65 | <i>pāmujjām</i> joy |
| 336 | <i>pāvacanām</i> teaching |
| 141 | <i>bandho</i> imprisonment |
| 337 | <i>vimokho</i> freedom |
| 119 | <i>sam-ni-sid</i> (I) <i>sannisidanti</i> they sit down together |
| 338 | <i>samanantarā</i> (ind.) immediately |
| 241 | <i>setthi</i> (masc.) moneylender |
| 128 | <i>senā</i> army |

Additions to Pali-English Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 388 | <i>apadeso</i> reference |
| 399 | <i>dhuttako</i> gambler, rascal |
| 400 | <i>nūna</i> (ind., enclitic) if |
| 401 | <i>paṭicchādāna</i> concealment |
| 401 | (<i>p</i>) <i>paṭi-pucch</i> (I) ask in return |
| 402 | <i>parivesanā</i> food distribution |
| 403 | <i>pasādo</i> confidence |
| 403 | <i>pāmujjām</i> joy |
| 403 | <i>pāvacanām</i> teaching |
| 404 | <i>bandho</i> imprisonment |
| 409 | <i>vimokho</i> freedom |
| 411 | <i>saṅgati</i> (sem.) combination |
| 412 | <i>sam-ni-sid</i> (I) sit down together |
| 412 | <i>samanantarā</i> (ind.) immediately |
| 414 | <i>senā</i> army |

Additions to English-Pali Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 420 | read: combination <i>saṅgati</i> (sem.), <i>saṃkhidro</i> (see Vocab. 26) |
| 434 | moneylender <i>setthi</i> |
| 444 | summit <i>aggio</i> |

EXERCISE 1

The thus-gone speaks
 The lay disciple asks
 The man says so
 A god is a non-human being
 I say so
 The noble goes away

puriso bhāsati
 samaṇo tathāgato hoti
 brāhmaṇo pakkamati
 devo evaṁ vadati
 samayo hoti
 putto nisīdati

The minister sits down
 The philosopher is thus-gone
 The son who is a lay disciple sees
 The priest approaches
 The person is alive
 They say so

mahāmatto brāhmaṇo hoti
 khattiyo upasam̄kamati
 devo cavati
 evaṁ vadasi
 evaṁ vadatha
 evaṁvadāma

EXERCISE 2

The well-gone speaks the
 doctrine
 The lay disciple brings the
 bowl
 Human beings desire existence
 We go to the village
 The philosopher is coming
 The thus-gone is well-gone
 The priest asks the men
 Gods die
 They speak (state) an
 argument
 The sons go forth
 The being stays
 They ask the philosophers the
 meaning

mahāmattāṁ upasam̄kamanti
 purisā mahāmatte passanti

devo amanusso tathāgataṁ
 upasam̄kamati
 samaṇaṁ dhammaṁ pucchasi
 samaṇaṁ sugataṁ pucchāma
 tathāgato pamādaṁ pajahati
 upāsakā gāmaṁ pavisanti
 samaṇā jhāyanti
 kāyo tiṭṭhati
 aggam̄ phusati
 samaṇaṁ atthaṁ pucchāma
 piṇḍam̄ deti

EXERCISE 3

The fortunate one teaches the
 doctrine
 You are deceiving the king
 He accepts the priest as a lay
 disciple
 The king addresses the men
 The priest sees God
 The king who is a noble asks
 the minister
 The priests say to the king
 The man throws away the load
 So they relate (tell)
 They declare time the
 condition

upāsakā bhagavantaṁ
 abhivādenti
 hatthe bandhati
 vipākaṁ paṭisaṁvedemi
 rājā brāhmaṇaṁ āmanteti
 brāhmaṇo mahāmatto
 bhagavantaṁ evaṁ bhāsati
 bhavo paccayo
 atthaṁ dhāreti

bhagavā nivāseti
 devā attham̄ mantenti
 bhagavā rājānam̄ pucchati
 vihāram̄ pavisati
 vādam̄ nibbēthesi
 rājā maneteti
 lābham̄ pajahati

EXERCISE 4

The lay disciples sat down II 85

Formerly there was a king, Disampati by name. The prince named Renu was (his) son. (His) prime minister was a priest named Govinda. (Whose) son was the young priest named Jotipāla. Prince Renu and the young priest Jotipāla were friends. Then the priest Govinda died. King Disampati lamented. II 230-1

So it was then I 143

brāhmaṇo pakkāmi I 148
 bhagavā gāmam̄ pāvisi
 Uttaro nāma putto ahosi
 bhagavā Ānandam̄ āmantesi II 73
 dhammaṇ desesiṁ cf. II 75 and 100, III 76
 khattiyā yena rājaputto (tena, see p. 32) upasamkamim̄su
 II 233
 (OR khattiyā rājaputtam̄ upasamkamim̄su)
 evam̄ abhāsim̄ I 81
 kumāro pabbaji II 29

EXERCISE 5

Prince Renu said this to King Disampati: 'O King, don't grieve.

There is, O King, the young priest, (his) son named Jotipāla'. Then King Disampati addressed a man. II 231
I have taught these doctrines II 75

The noble king said this to that man III 65
 Don't approach the philosopher I 129
 I was the priest who was prime minister I 143
 I am God the Lord I 18
 This the fortunate one said II 252
 They said to the prince II 233
 Don't make a noise I 179
 He attains cessation I 185
 We are philosophers III 84
 O King, I am not deceiving you I 50
 Great King, this is the fortunate one I 50
 We have approached the fortunate one II 288
 There is the body II 292
 It goes to (him) and it goes away I 180
 That is so, priest I 124

parabbājako bhagavantam̄ etad avoca I 179
 te paribbājakā tunhī ahesum̄ I 179
 aham̄ dhammañ desemi I 195
 brāhmañ asmi I 121
 ayam̄ rājā manusso, aham̄ pi manusso I 60
 aham̄ tam̄ kāmemi I 193
 mā pāvisi II 190
 mayam̄ tam̄ bhagavantam̄ avocumha I 225
 mā paridevittha II 158
 so pabbajati I 63
 atha kho Mahāgovindo brāhmañ yena te khattiyā tena
 upasam̄kami II 232
 te khattiye etad avoca II 232
 (te) mañ atthañ pucchanti II 241
 so amhe etad avoca cf. I 197
 sā mañ etad avoca cf. II 268
 imam̄ dhammañ desemi cf. II 75
 ayam̄ nirodho I 189
 tumhe kho attha Vāsetṭhā brāhmañā III 81

EXERCISE 6

You must go, (my) man. Go to where the young priest Jotipāla is. Speak thus to the young priest Jotipāla . . . ‘Yes, O King.’ . . . That man said this to the young priest Jotipāla: ‘May there be good fortune to his honour the young priest Jotipāla. King Disampati addresses his honour the young priest Jotipāla . . .’ The young priest Jotipāla went to where King Disampati was.

King Disampati said this to the young priest Jotipāla. Let the honourable young priest Jotipāla advise . . . He advises those purposes (objectives). II 231–2

You must go, Ānanda II 104

Take this I 67

Let the fortunate one come I 179

This is the philosopher Gotama coming I 179

Rebut (it) if you can I 8

Let the well-gone teach the doctrine II 37

Drink! Eat! II 147, 170

Go forward, Great King I 50

They make a pagoda II 142

You go! I 211

niśidatu bhagavā I 179

idaṁ āhara I 67

etu so puriso I 60

tiṭṭhatu brāhmaṇo I 122

okāsaṁ karoti I 51

rājā etad avoca: mayaṁ gacchāmā ti I 85

na n' atthi ayaṁ loko ti vadāmi I 55 + I 34

tam pajaha III 7

mā bhavaṁ Govindo pabbaji II 248

sajjhāyāṁ karotha II 238

etam attham bhagavantam pucchatha cf. I 236 and II 93

ayaṁ saṅkho saddam karoti cf. II 337

KEY TO ENGLISH SENTENCES

EXERCISE 7

cf. I 75	II 305	III 257
II 154	I 128	III 258
cf. I 71		III 255

EXERCISE 8

II 83	I 122	cf. III 255–6
I 50–1	II 249	II 110
II 84	cf. III 126, 257	III 225
II 284	II 237	I 53
III 6	cf. II 85	cf. II 84, 87, 198 (use <i>padeso</i>)
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EXERCISE 9

I 195	cf. III 81	II 307
II 352	II 215	cf. II 265
	I 167	

EXERCISE 10

III 71	III 76	II 141
I 60	III 95	II 142
I 69	II 231	II 164–5

EXERCISE 11

I 188	cf. II 146, I 211	III 173
I 63	I 18	cf. I 148 (Vin I 348)
III 255	III 39	II 198
II 16		cf. II 351, III 163

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EXERCISE 12

III 258	cf. III 55	I 89
I 50	III 43	II 130
cf. I 178, II 85	II 89	II 333
	I 60	

EXERCISE 13

I 84	I 12	II 20-1
II 112	III 259	II 239
II 127	II 16	II 238
III 23		I 148

EXERCISE 14

I 53	I 60	I 10
III 40	II 56	II 331
III 73	I 60	I 98
	I 60	

EXERCISE 15

I 88	II 214	I 53
I 184	III 180	I 188
II 150	II 144	III 84
	I 82	

KEY TO PASSAGES FOR READING AND PALI SENTENCES
 (All references are to *Dīghanikāya*)

EXERCISE 4

II 85
 II 230-1
 I 143

EXERCISE 5

II 231	II 252	I 50
II 75	II 233	I 50 [<i>sic</i>]
III 65	I 179	II 288
I 129	I 185	II 292
I 143	III 84	I 180
I 18		I 124

EXERCISE 6

I 231-2	I 179 [<i>sic</i>]	II 147, 170
II 104	III 117	I 50
I 67	II 38	II 142
I 179		I 211

EXERCISE 7

I 18	I 29	I 83
I 18 [<i>sic</i>]	cf. III 28 and I 194	III 117
II 100	III 39	II 128
III 66		II 357

EXERCISE 8

II 196	III 73	III 181
I 53	III 183	III 146
III 28	II 237	II 238
cf. I 222 and 85	I 236	II 43
III 39-40	III 16	I 148

APPENDIX

EXERCISE 9

II 221	III 53	III 266
I 124	III 54	II 93
II 310	I 21	III 6
II 354	II 51	cf. I 179 and III 38
	I 214	

EXERCISE 10

II 114	I 8	I 105
I 10	I 137	II 73
III 81	II 139	III 255
I 54		II 16

EXERCISE 11

II 130	III 71	I 81
II 156	III 255	I 179
I 196	I 110	I 180
II 87	II 172	II 127
II 232	II 222	I 85
I 187	III 75	III 255
I 222	III 117	I 18

EXERCISE 12

II 337	II 185	III 146
II 89	II 216	I 50
II 28	I 55	I 51
III 285	II 356	II 150
II 162	III 61	III 43
	III 84	

EXERCISE 13

II 357-8	I 84	II 223
II 236	II 21	II 161
III 259	I 71	I 49
I 50	II 140	I 50

EXERCISE 14

II 349-50	III 249	II 67
I 51	II 320	III 283
I 20	III 61	I 91
II 56	I 72	II 233
III 73		I 224

EXERCISE 15

II 350	II 40	I 88
I 124	III 259	I 84
III 117	II 234	II 41
II 140		II 246

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1. II 350-1	I 237	I 138
2. II 347-8	I 47	I 196
I 47	II 22	II 340
II 319		II 223

EXERCISE 17

II 342-3	I 151	III 64
I 124	II 225	II 85
II 291	I 152	III 62
II 45		II 233

EXERCISE 18

1. II 348-9	III 99	II 15
2. III 59-62	I 56	III 52
III 81	III 9	II 223
I 98		I 185

EXERCISE 19

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EXERCISE 21

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EXERCISE 22

I 12-38

EXERCISE 23

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| 1. I 220-3 | I 238 | II 124 |
| 2. II 22-4 | II 37 | II 162 |
| 3. III 64-8 | II 248 | II 178 |

EXERCISE 24

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EXERCISE 25

1. II 81-8 2. II 30-5

EXERCISE 26

1. II 88-101 2. II 41

EXERCISE 27

1. II 102, 118-21 2. II 290-313

EXERCISE 28

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| 1. II 122-36 | 3. III 278 | 6. I 62-3 |
| 2. III 221-2 | 4. III 229 | 7. I 250-1 |
| | 5. III 253 | |

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upatthitappacupita III 159-60
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KEY TO PASSAGES FOR RETRANSALATION INTO PALI

EXERCISE 16	EXERCISE 17	EXERCISE 18
D I 118	D I 120-4	M I 387-8
EXERCISE 19	EXERCISE 20	EXERCISE 21
M I 134-5	Vin I 268-9	Vin I 269-70
EXERCISE 22 (Free essay)	EXERCISE 23 D II 340-1	EXERCISE 24 Vin I 270-1
EXERCISE 25 Vin I 276-7	EXERCISE 26 Vin I 277-8	EXERCISE 27 Vin I 278
EXERCISE 28 Vin I 10 = S V 421	EXERCISE 29 D I 185-6	EXERCISE 30 D I 186-9
D I 53		
D I 55		

472 THE PALI ALPHABET
IN SINHALESE CHARACTERS

VOWELS.

අ a අංā අ i අ ī අ u අු ū අ e අ o

CONSONANTS.

ක ka	බ kha	ග ga	ඇ gha	ඩ ha
ඒ ca	ඒ cha	ඒ ja	ඒ jha	ඒ n̄a
එ t̄a	එ t̄ha	එ d̄a	එ d̄ha	එ n̄a
එ t̄a	එ t̄ha	එ d̄a	එ d̄ha	එ n̄a
ප pa	ඒ pha	ඒ ba	ඒ bha	ඒ ma
ය ya	ඒ ra	ඒ la	ඒ va	ඒ sa
				ඒ ha
				ඒ a
				අ o a

ක ka	කා ká	කී ki	කී kī	කු ku	කු kū	කේ ké	ක්‍රකා kđ
බ kha	බා khá	බී khi	බී khī	බු khu	බු khú	බේ khé	බ්‍රබ්‍රක්‍රහ
ග ga	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

කුණු kka	සැනුණු ŋña	තු tva, තු tra	ම්‍රimpha
කඛ kkha	සැනු නා	දුddha	මල, මලba
කුණු kya	සැනු, ම ŋca	දු, ම ddha	මහ mbha
න්‍රi kri	ඡ සැනුණුcha	දra	මම mma
කී kva	ඡ, සැනු ŋja	ම dva	මහ mha
බණ khya	සැනුණු ŋja	ධව dhva	යය, යණ yya
බට khva	වට t̄ta	නාතා nta	යා yha
ගුණ gga	චි, ග t̄tha	න්‍තා nthā	ලෙlla
ගුණ ggha	චිචි d̄da	න්‍දා ndā	ලෙlyā
ගු gra, මිකුණka	චිචි d̄dha	න්‍දහā ndhā	ලෙ lha
චිචි ŋkha	ජ්‍රණ ŋn̄a	න්‍නා nna, න්‍නහā nha	එනු vha
චිචි ŋga	ජ්‍රට ŋt̄a	පපā ppa	ස්සා ssa
චිචි ŋgha	ජ්‍රණ ŋt̄ha	ප්‍රපā pp̄ha	ස්මා sma
වට cca	ජ්‍රණ ŋd̄a	බබā bba	ස්වā svā
වට ccha	ජ්‍රණ ŋd̄ha	බබා bbha	හම hma
ජ්‍රි jja	ජ්‍රණ t̄ta	බු bra	හව hva
ජ්‍රි jjha	ජ්‍රණ t̄tha	මපā mpa	ලුහ !ha

අ a අංā අ i අ ī අ u අු ū අ e අ o

The Pāli Alphabet in Burmese Characters

Initial Vowels

a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	o
အ	အာ	ါ	ိ	ာ	ို	ေ	ော

Consonants with vowel “a”

ka	kha	ga	gha	ña, -ñ-
က	ခ	ဂ	ଘ	င, ဲ
ca	cha	ja	jha	ନା, ନନ୍ଦା
ଚ	ଛ	ଜ	ଝ	କୁ, କୁଣ୍ଡ
ṭa	ṭha, ṭṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ନା, ନଥା, ନଦା
ဋ	ဋଥା, ଟ୍ଟଥା	ଡା	ଡ଼ଥା	ଙ୍ଗ, ଙ୍ଗୁ, ଙ୍ଗୁଣ
ta	tha	da	dha	ନା
ତା	ଥା	ଦା	ଧା	ନା
pa	pha	ba	bha	ମା
ପା	ଫା	ବା	ଭା	ମା
ya, -ya	ra, -r	la	va, -va	ଶା, ଶସା
ଯା, -ଯା	ରା, -ର	ଲା	ବା, -ବା	ଶା, ଶସା
ha, -ha	la	-m̥		
ହା, -ହା	ଲା	-ମି		

Vowels in Combination

ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	ke	ko
କ	କା	କି	କି	କୁ	କୂ	କେ	କୋ
kha	khā	khi	kħī	khu	kħū	khe	kho
ଖ	ଖା	ଖି	ଖି	ଖୁ	ଖୂ	ଖେ	ଖୋ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	o
ା	ା	ି	ି	ା	ା	େ	ୋ

Numerals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	၀

CARACTÈRES CAMBODGIENS.

VOYELLES.

Initiales.	អ	អា	ឥ	អី	ឧ	ឧី	ុ	ុី
Combinées.	"	ា	ឃ	ឃី	ុ	ុី	ុែ	ុី
	a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	ō

Signe de nasalisation (*niggahita*).

ុ m

CONSONNES.

Gutturales	ក	ខ	គ	ឃ	ឃី	ន
	k	kh	g	gh	ghī	n
Palatales	ច	ឆ	ច	ឃុ	ឃុី	ី
	c	ch	j	jh	jhī	ñ
Linguales	ធម្ម	ធម្ម	ធម្ម	ធម្ម	ធម្ម	ធម្ម
	t	th	d	dh	dhī	ñ
Dentales	ឱ	ឱ	ឱ	ឱ	ឱ	ឱ
	t	th	d	dh	dhī	n
Labiales	ប	ធម្ម	ប	ធម្ម	ធម្ម	ម
	p	ph	b	bh	bhī	m
Semi-voyelles . . .	ឃ	ឃ	ឃ	ឃី	ឃី	ី
	y	r	l	!	!	v
Spirantes	ស	ស	ស			
	s	h				

CARACTÈRES SIAMOIS.

VOYELLES.

Initiales.	ං ou ແ	ඃ	ඇ	ඉ	ඈ	උ	ඌ	ඍ
Combinées.	〃 ॲ	අ	ඇ	ආ	ඈ	ඊ	උ	ඌ

a ā i ī u ū e o

Signe de nasalisation (*niggahīta*).

— *m*

CONSONNES.

Gutturales	ං	ඃ	ඇ	ඉ	උ
	<i>k</i>	<i>kh</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>ṅ</i>
Palatales	඄	අ	ඇ	ඈ	උ
	<i>c</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>jh</i>	<i>ñ</i>
Linguales	඄	අ	ඇ	ඉ	උ
	<i>t</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>ṇ</i>
Dentales	ං	ඃ	ඇ	ඉ	උ
	<i>t</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>ṇ</i>
Labiales	ං	ඃ	ඇ	ඉ	උ
	<i>p</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>bh</i>	<i>m</i>
Semi-voyelles . . .	ං	ඃ	ඇ	ඉ	උ
	<i>y</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>
Spirantes	ං	ඃ			
	<i>s</i>	<i>h</i>			