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Both derived from Sanskrit so, they are closely related. However, Pali is a Middle Indo-Aryan language while Hindi is a Modern Indo-Aryan language. Pali is extremely similar to the Prakrit that gave rise to the Hindi language: Shauraseni.

Prakrit developed from Sanskrit by a series of sound changes that were extremely similar across all Prakrits. While it is not perfect, it almost follows a pattern.

This is one of them. Consonant clusters in Sanskrit becomes doubled consonants in Prakrit and Pali with a short vowel in front. In Hindi (and other North Indian languages like Bengali, Gujarati) they elongate the vowel and simplifies the doubled consonant into its 2nd consonant and removes the final short a. [ie attha becomes āth not āt or ātha or āta]

Examples,

Sanskrit > Pali (and other Prakrits) > Hindi (Modern languages) [meaning]

dharma > dhamma > dhām [dharma]

karma > kamma > kām [karma]

satya > sacca > sāk [truth] *in Hindi it is 'sac'

sarva > sabba > sāb [all]

sūtra > sutta > sūt [sutra]

cakra > cakka > cāk [wheel]

artha > attha > āth [truth]

lakṣa > lakkha > lākh [hundred thousand]

karṇa > kaṇṇa > kān [ear]

kāṣṭha > kaṭṭha > kāth [wood]

kṣētra > khetta > khēt [field]

jyēṣṭha > jeṭṭha > jēth [senior]

sapta > satta > sāt [seven]

aṣṭha > aṭṭha > āth [eight]

Another pattern is any nasal before a stop becomes a long nasalized vowel.

candra > canda > cāḍ [moon]

bandha > bandha > bādh [bond]

granthi > gaṇṭhi > gãṭh [knot]

pañca > pañca > pãc [five]

danta > danta > dāt [tooth]

vaṃśa > vaṃsa > bās [dynasty]

Other common changes are v to b and j to y. This is common in eastern Indian languages.

I hope this helps.