1.1 Masculine and Neuter Nouns Ending in -a

	masc.sg.-a	nt.sg.-a	masc.pl.-a	nt.pl.-a
1. nom	naro	cittaṁ	narā	cittā, cittāni
2. acc	naraṁ	cittaṁ	nare	citte, cittāni
3. inst	narena	cittena	narehi	cittehi
4. dat	narāya, narassa	cittāya, cittassa	narānaṁ	cittānaṁ
5. abl	narā, naramhā, narasmā	cittā, cittamhā, cittasmā	narehi	cittehi
6. gen	narassa	cittassa	narānaṁ	cittānaṁ
7. loc	nare naramhi narasmiṁ	citte cittamhi cittasmiṁ	naresu	cittesu
8. voc	nara, narā	citta cittā	narā	cittāni

1.2 Masculine and Neuter Nouns Ending in -u

	masc.sg.	nt.sg.	masc.pl.	nt.pl.
1. nom	bhikkhu	āyuṁ	bhikkhū, bhikkhavo	āyū, āyūni
2. acc	bhikkhuṁ	āyuṁ	bhikkhū, bhikkhavo	āyū, āyūni
3. inst	bhikkhunā	āyunā	bhikkhūhi	āyūhi
4. dat	bhikkhuno, bhikkhussa	āyuno, āyussa	bhikkhūnaṁ	āyūnaṁ
5. abl	bhikkhunā, bhikkhumhā, bhikkhusmā	āyunā, āyumhā, āyusmā	bhikkhūhi	āyūhi
6. gen	bhikkhuno, bhikkhussa	āyuno, āyussa	bhikkhūnaṁ	āyūnaṁ
7. loc	bhikkhumhi bhikkhusmiṁ	āyumhi āyusmiṁ	bhikkhūsu	āyūsu
8. voc	bhikkhu	āyu	bhikkhū, bhikkhavo, bhikkhave	āyū, āyūni

1.3 Feminine Nouns Ending in -ā and -i

	fem.sg.-ā	fem.sg.-i	fem.pl.-ā	fem.pl.-i
1. nom	vedanā	bhūmi	vedanā, vedanāyo	bhūmī, bhūmiyo
2. acc	vedanaṁ	bhūmiṁ	vedanā, vedanāyo	bhūmī, bhūmiyo
3. inst	vedanāya	bhūmiyā	vedanāhi	bhūmīhi
4. dat	vedanāya	bhūmiyā	vedanānaṁ	bhūmīnaṁ
5. abl	vedanāya	bhūmiyā	vedanāhi	bhūmīhi
6. gen	vedanāya	bhūmiyā	vedanānaṁ	bhūmīnaṁ
7. loc	vedanāya, vedanāyaṁ	bhūmiyā, bhūmiyaṁ	vedanāsu	bhūmisu, bhūmīsu
8. voc	vedane	bhūmi	vedanā, vedanāyo	bhūmī, bhūmiyo

1.4 Simple Present

Verbal terminations:

	sg.	pl.
1st	-mi	-ma
2nd	-si	-tha
3rd	-ti	-(a)nti

Root: √*dhāv* (to run), base: *dhāva*

	sg.	pl.
1st	dhāvāmi	dhāvāma
2nd	dhāvasi	dhāvatha
3rd	dhāvati	dhāvanti

The base is obtained by removing the 3rd.sg. termination *-ti* from the conjugated form.

The final *-a* of the base is lengthened before *m*: *dhāvāmi, dhāvāma*.

1.5 Future Tense

The verb *atthi* (he is) is not used in the future tense, *bhavissati* is used instead.

sg.		pl.	
bhav**issāmi**	I will be	bhav**issāma**	we will be
bhav**issasi**	you will be	bhav**issatha**	you all will be
bhav**issati**	he will be	bhav**issanti**	they will be

1.6 Aorist Past Tense

Verbal terminations:

	sg.	pl.
1st	-iṁ	-(i)mhā, -(i)mha
2nd	-o, -i	-(i)ttha
3rd	-i	-(i)ṁsu, -uṁ

Root: √*dhāv* (to run), base: *dhāva*

	sg.	pl.
1st	adhāviṁ	adhāvimhā
2nd	adhāvo, adhāvi	adhāvittha
3rd	adhāvi	adhāviṁsu, adhāvuṁ

Bases ending in **e** are conjugated with an inserted "s".

	singular		plural	
3rd	dese**si**	he taught	dese**suṁ**	they taught
2nd	dese**si**	you taught	des**ittha**	you all taught
1st	dese**siṁ**	I taught	des**imha**	we taught
			des**imhā**	

Also applies to causative verbs (e.g. *vandati → vandāpeti → vandāpesi*).

Similarly *samacintesi, āmantesi, santappesi, samuttejesi* etc.

Some roots ending in long vowels also get the *s* aorist ending. In the plural case, the long vowel is shortened.

	sg.		pl.	
1st	aṭṭhā**siṁ**	I stood	aṭṭha**mha**, aṭṭha**mhā**	we stood
2nd	aṭṭhā**si**	you stood	aṭṭha**ttha**	you all stood
3rd	aṭṭhā**si**	he stood	aṭṭha**ṁsu**	they stood

1.7 Pronouns

Personal pronouns (nominative)

	sg.	pl.
1st	ahaṁ	amhe, mayaṁ, no
2nd	tuvaṁ, tvaṁ	tumhe, vo
3rd.masc.	so, sa	te
3rd.nt.	taṁ, tad	tāni
3rd.fem.	sā	tā, tāyo

Possessive pronouns (genitive)

	sg.	pl.
1st	mama, mayhaṁ, me	amhākaṁ, no
2nd	tava, tuyhaṁ, te	tumhākam
3rd.masc.	tassa	tesaṁ
3rd.nt.	tassa	tesaṁ
3rd.fem.	tassā	tāsaṁ

ta →   (*nom.sg.*) so / taṁ / sā   (*nom.pl.*) te / tāni / tā, tāyo
        (*acc.sg.*) taṁ   (*acc.pl.*) te / tāni / tā, tāyo

1.8 Interrogatives and Other Indeclinables

and what? but why? etc	kiñca [kiṁ + ca]	certainly; definitely	ekaṁsena
have? did?	api	ever; sometime	kadāci
how far? how much?	kīva	for a week; for seven days	sattāhaṁ
how? in what way?	kinti	from there	tato
how?	kathaṁ	here; now; in this case	idha
what? which?	katama	if	sace
when?	kadā	if; whether; perhaps	yadi
where? from where?	kuto [ka + to]	I hope; I trust	kacci
where?	kahaṁ	immediately after that	anantaraṁ
where?	kattha	in the presence (of); near (to)	santike
where?	kuhiṁ	like; as; according to; how	yathā
where?	kuvaṁ	more; greater; superior	bhiyyo
who? what? how? would?	api nu	now	idāni
who? what? which? why?	kiṁ	personally; with one's hand	sahatthā
why? lit. from what?	kasmā [ka + smā]	privately; alone; secretly	raho
afterwards; later	pacchā	silence, quiet	tuṇhī
always	sabbadā	that much; still; at least	tāva
at most; for a maximum of	paramaṁ	there	tattha / tatra
before; earlier	pure	today	ajja
before, previously	pubbe	together; accompanied by	saddhiṁ, saha
beyond; across; over	pāraṁ	tomorrow	suve
both	ubho	when; whenever	yadā
brother(s); friend(s)	āvuso	yesterday	hīyo
but; rather; even	atha		

1.9 Irregular verb √as (to be)

Present Tense

	sg.	pl.
3rd	atthi	santi
2nd	asi	attha
1st	amhi	amha
	asmi	amhā
		asma

Imperative Mood

	sg.	pl.
3rd	atthu	santu
2nd	āhi	attha
1st	amhi	amha
	asmi	amhā
		asma

Aorist Past Tense

	sg.	pl.
3rd	āsi	āsiṁsu
		āsuṁ
2nd	āsi	āsittha
1st	āsiṁ	āsimha
		āsimhā

1.10 Irregular verb √hū (to be)

Present Tense

	sg.	pl.
3rd	hoti	honti
2nd	hosi	hotha
1st	homi	homa

Imperative Mood

	sg.	pl.
3rd	hotu	hontu
2nd	hohi	hotha
1st	homi	homa

Aorist Past Tense

	sg.	pl.
3rd	ahosi	ahesuṁ
2nd	ahosi	ahuvattha
1st	ahosiṁ	ahumhā
		ahumha