

1.1 Masculine and Neuter Nouns Ending in -a

	masc.sg.-a	nt.sg.-a	masc.pl.-a	nt.pl.-a
1. nom	naro	cittam	narā	cittā, cittāni
2. acc	naram	cittam	nare	citte, cittāni
3. inst	narena	cittena	narehi	cittehi
4. dat	narāya, narassa	cittāya, cittassa	narānam	cittānam
5. abl	narā, naramhā, narasmā	cittā, cittamhā, cittasmā	narehi	cittehi
6. gen	narassa	cittassa	narānam	cittānam
7. loc	nare naramhi narasmim	citte cittamhi cittasmim	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	āyur	bhikkhū, bhikkhavo	āyū, āyūni
2. acc	bhikkhum	āyur	bhikkhū, bhikkhavo	āyū, āyūni
3. inst	bhikkhunā	āyunā	bhikkhūhi	āyūhi
4. dat	bhikkhuno, bhikkhussa	āyuno, āyussa	bhikkhūnam	āyūnam
5. abl	bhikkhunā, bhikkhumhā, bhikkhusmā	āyunā, āyumhā, āyusmā	bhikkhūhi	āyūhi
6. gen	bhikkhuno, bhikkhussa	āyuno, āyussa	bhikkhūnam	āyūnam
7. loc	bhikkhumhi bhikkhusmim	āyumhi āyusmim	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	vedanam	bhūmim	vedanā, vedanāyo	bhūmī, bhūmiyo
3. inst	vedanāya	bhūmiyā	vedanāhi	bhūmīhi
4. dat	vedanāya	bhūmiyā	vedanānam	bhūmīnam
5. abl	vedanāya	bhūmiyā	vedanāhi	bhūmīhi
6. gen	vedanāya	bhūmiyā	vedanānam	bhūmīnam
7. loc	vedanāya, vedanāyam	bhūmiyā, bhūmiyam	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: $\sqrt{dhāv}$ (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.	
bhavissāmi	I will be	bhavissāma	we will be
bhavissasi	you will be	bhavissatha	you all will be
bhavissati	he will be	bhavissanti	they will be

1.6 Aorist Past Tense

Verbal terminations:

	sg.	pl.
1st	-im	-(i)mhā, -(i)mha
2nd	-o, -i	-(i)ttha
3rd	-i	-(i)ṃsu, -um

Root: $\sqrt{dhāv}$ (to run), base: *dhāva*

	sg.	pl.
1st	adhāvim	adhāvimhā
2nd	adhāvo, adhāvi	adhāvittha
3rd	adhāvi	adhāviṃsu, adhāvum

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

	singular	plural
3rd	desesi he taught	desesum they taught
2nd	desesi you taught	desittha you all taught
1st	desesim I taught	desimha we taught
		desimhā

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	aṭṭhāsim	I stood	aṭṭhamha, aṭṭhamhā	we stood
2nd	aṭṭhāsi	you stood	aṭṭhattha	you all stood
3rd	aṭṭhāsi	he stood	aṭṭhamṃsu	they stood

1.7 Pronouns

Personal pronouns (nominative)			Possessive pronouns (genitive)		
	sg.	pl.		sg.	pl.
1st	aham	amhe, mayam, no		mama, mayham, me	amhākam, no
2nd	tvaṁ, tvam	tumhe, vo		tava, tuyham, te	tumhākam
3rd.masc.	so, sa	te		tassa	tesam
3rd.nt.	taṁ, tad	tāni		tassa	tesam
3rd.fem.	sā	tā, tāyo		tassā	tāsam
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	sattāham
how? in what way?	kinti	from there	tato
how?	katham	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?	kaham	immediately after that	anantaram
where?	kattha	in the presence (of); near (to)	santike
where?	kuhiṁ	like; as; according to; how	yathā
where?	kuvam	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	tuphī
always	sabbadā	that much; still; at least	tāva
at most; for a maximum of	paramam	there	tattha / tatra
before; earlier	pure	today	ajja
before, previously	pubbe	together; accompanied by	saddhiṁ, saha
beyond; across; over	pāram	tomorrow	suve
both	ubho	when; whenever	yadā
brother(s); friend(s)	āvuso	yesterday	hiyo
but; rather; even	atha		

1.9 Irregular verb √as (to be)

Present Tense			Imperative Mood			Aorist Past Tense		
	sg.	pl.		sg.	pl.		sg.	pl.
3rd	atthi	santi	3rd	atthu	santu	3rd	āsī	āsīmsu
2nd	asi	attha	2nd	āhi	attha			āsūṃ
1st	amhi	amha	1st	amhi	amha	2nd	āsī	āsittḥa
	asmi	amhā		asmi	amhā	1st	āsīm	āsīmha
		asma			asma			āsīmhā

1.10 Irregular verb √hū (to be)

Present Tense			Imperative Mood			Aorist Past Tense		
						sg.	pl.	
sg.	pl.		sg.	pl.		3rd	ahosi	ahesum
3rd	hoti	honti	3rd	hotu	hontu	2nd	ahosi	ahuvattha
2nd	hosi	hotha	2nd	hohi	hotha	1st	ahosim	ahumbā
1st	homi	homa	1st	homi	homa			ahumba