

# A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PĀḲI GRAMMAR

## ĀNANDAJOTI BHIKKHU



# A Practical Guide to Pāḷi Grammar

by

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subject, adnominal, list, destination

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## Preface

The guide that is presented here is based on tables and notes I typed up when I was first learning Pāli, which have rather surprisingly lasted in my work until today.

The emphasis here is on being practical, so rather than overwhelming the student with forms he will rarely come across, it is more important that he master the most common forms and meanings, and use reference works to find and understand things that are outside the scope of this work.

The tables and notes present the subject from various points of view, looking at how the forms are made, what is their meaning, and then giving examples so it can be seen how they are used in the texts themselves.

For more comprehensive reference tables please see Ven Ñāṇatusita's tables at the following address: <http://www.accesstoinight.org/lib/authors/nyanatusita/>

And for nouns, together with illustrations, see: <http://www.ancient-buddhist-texts.net/Textual-Studies/Navapadamanjari/index.htm>

I would be grateful to anyone using this work if they could give feedback so that it can be made more useful for the student in the future.

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## Verbs

In Pāḷi there are 7 conjugations which have different signs, viz:

1 = a 2 = ṁ-a 3 = ya 4 = ṇo 5 = ṇā 6 = o 7 = aya, e

and there are 8 modes:

**Present Indicative, Imperative, Aorist, Future, Optative, Conditional, Imperfect, Perfect**

and two voices:

**Active (attanopada) Middle (parassapada)**

the 2nd however is used as active, and only the form is different.

### Summary of Verb Meanings

|                    |                  |                                    |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Present Indicative | karoti           | he does, he is doing, he was doing |
| Passive            | karīyati         | it is done                         |
| Causative          | kāreti           | he had it done, he causes to do    |
| Imperative         | karotu           | do, please do, must do             |
| Aorist (active)    | akāsi            | he did                             |
| Aorist (passive)   | *kariyi, *karīyi | it was done                        |
| Future (active)    | karissati        | he will do                         |
| Future (passive)   | kariyassati      | it will be done                    |

  

|             |                |                                |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Optative    | kareyya        | he may/could/should/might do   |
| Conditional | *akarissa      | if it were done                |
| Absolutive  | katvā, karitvā | having done, after doing, done |
| Infinitive  | kātuṃ          | to do                          |

  

|                           |                          |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Past Participle           | kata                     | done                           |
| Past Participle Active    | *kartāvin                | having done, who has done      |
| Present Participle        | karonta, kariyamāna      | doing                          |
| Future Passive Participle | kātabba, karaṇīya, kicca | what should/must/could be done |

## Conjugations

### Present Indicative (vattamānā)

he does, he is doing, he was doing (near past, near future)

|         | 3rd sing.                     | 3rd plural                       | 2nd sing.                     | 2nd plural                       | 1st sing.                     | 1st plural                    |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Active: | karoti<br>gacchati<br>muñcati | karonti<br>gacchanti<br>muñcanti | karosi<br>gacchasi<br>muñcasi | karotha<br>gacchatha<br>muñcatha | karomi<br>gacchāmi<br>muñcāmi | karoma<br>gacchāma<br>muñcāma |
| Middle: | kurute<br>gacchate            | kurunte<br>gacchante             | kuruse<br>gacchase            | kuruvhe<br>gacchavhe             | kubbe<br>gacche               | kurumhe<br>gacchamhe          |

transitive verbs (*sakammaka*) require an object

e.g. *sūdo bhaddam pacati*  
the chef cooks rice

intransitive verbs (*akammaka*) are complete without object

e.g. *puriso gacchati*  
the person goes (no object required)

the active voice is used when the effect is on another

the passive voice is used when the effect is on oneself

### Passive (kammakāraka)

to be done

(formed by adding -ya, -yya, -iya, -īya, -iyya to root or stem)

|      | 3rd sing. | 3rd plural | 2nd sing. | 2nd plural | 1st sing. | 1st plural |
|------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| √kar | karīyati  | karīyanti  | karīyasi  | karīyatha  | karīyāmi  | karīyāma   |
| √muc | muccati   | muccanti   | muccasi   | muccatha   | muccāmi   | muccāma    |

the 3rd conjugation and the passive often look alike as they both take the suffix *ya*

the passive has the agent in the instrumental case

### Causative Forms (kāritakāraka)

make do, have done, cause to be done

(formed by strengthening root vowel and/or adding causal suffix, -pe, -ape, -paya, -apaya)

|         | 3rd sing.                     | 3rd plural                       | 2nd sing.                     | 2nd plural                       | 1st sing.                     | 1st plural                    |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Active: | kāreti<br>deseti<br>muñcāpeti | kārenti<br>desenti<br>muñcāpenti | kāresi<br>desesi<br>muñcāpesi | kāretha<br>desetha<br>muñcāpetha | kāremi<br>desemi<br>muñcāpemi | kārema<br>desema<br>muñcāpema |
| Middle: | desayate                      | desayante                        | desayase                      | desayavhe                        | deseye                        | desayamhe                     |

the 7th conjugation and the passive often look alike as they both can take the suffix *e*

in the causative the agent is in the nominative

the person through whom the action is done is accusative or instrumental

**Imperative (pañcamī)**  
**do, please do, should do**

|                | 3rd sing.                              | 3rd plural                                  | 2nd sing.                                  | 2nd plural                               | 1st sing.                           | 1st plural                                 |
|----------------|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Active:</b> | <b>karotu</b><br>gacchatu<br>desetu    | <b>karontu</b><br>gacchantu<br>desentu      | <b>karohi</b><br>gaccha gacchāhi<br>desehi | <b>karotha</b><br>gacchatha<br>desetha   | <b>karomi</b><br>gacchāmi<br>desemi | <b>karoma</b><br>gacchāma<br>desema        |
| <b>Middle:</b> | <b>kurutaṃ</b><br>gacchataṃ<br>desetaṃ | <b>karontaṃ</b><br>gacchantāṃ<br>desayantaṃ | <b>karassu</b><br>gacchassu<br>desayassu   | <b>karuvho</b><br>gacchavho<br>desayavhe | <b>kare</b><br>gacche<br>desaye     | <b>kuromase</b><br>gacchāmase<br>desayamhe |

**Aorist (ajjatanī)**  
**he did, he has done, all past actions**

|             | 3rd sing.               | 3rd plural                            | 2nd sing.               | 2nd plural                     | 1st sing.                 | 1st plural                   |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>√kar</b> | <b>(a)kari</b><br>akāsi | <b>(a)kariṃsu</b><br>akaṃsu<br>akāsum | <b>(a)kari</b><br>akāsi | <b>(a)karittha</b><br>akattha  | <b>(a)kariṃ</b><br>akāsiṃ | <b>~</b><br>akamha           |
| <b>√gam</b> | <b>gacchi</b><br>agami  | <b>gañchum</b><br>agamisum            | <b>gacchi</b><br>agami  | <b>gacchittha</b><br>agamittha | <b>gacchiṃ</b><br>agamim  | <b>gacchimha</b><br>agamimsu |
| <b>√dis</b> | <b>desesi</b>           | <b>desesum</b>                        | <b>desesi</b>           | <b>desittha</b>                | <b>desesiṃ</b>            | <b>desimha</b>               |
| <b>√vac</b> | <b>avoca</b><br>avaca   | <b>avocum</b><br>avacum               | <b>avoca</b><br>avaca   | <b>avocuttha</b><br>avacuttha  | <b>avocum</b><br>avacum   | <b>avocumha</b><br>avacumha  |

aorists sometimes show the augment *a-* before the root

**Future (bhavissanti)**  
**he will do, he can do, he must do**

|                | 3rd sing.   | 3rd plural  | 2nd sing.   | 2nd plural  | 1st sing.   | 1st plural  |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Active:</b> | <b>karissati</b><br>gamissati<br>lacchati<br>dakkhati | <b>karissantī</b><br>gamissantī<br>lacchantī<br>dakkhantī | <b>karissasi</b><br>gamissasi<br>lacchasi<br>dakkhasi | <b>karissatha</b><br>gamissatha<br>lacchatha<br>dakkhatha | <b>karissāmi</b><br>gamissāmi<br>lacchāmi<br>dakkhāmi | <b>karissāma</b><br>gamissāma<br>lacchāma<br>dakkhāma |
| <b>Middle:</b> | <b>gamissate</b>                                      | <b>gamissantē</b>   | <b>gamissase</b>                                      | <b>gamissavhe</b>   | <b>gamissam</b>                                       | <b>gamissāmhe</b>                                     |

**Optative (sattamī)**  
**he may do, he could do, he would do, he should do, he might do**

|                | 3rd sing.   | 3rd plural                                | 2nd sing.   | 2nd plural                                     | 1st sing.  | 1st plural  |
|----------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Active:</b> | <b>kare</b><br>gacche<br>gaccheyya<br>gaccheyyāti | <b>kareyyu</b><br>gaccheyyu<br>gaccheyyum | <b>kare</b><br>gacche<br>gaccheyya<br>gaccheyyāsi | <b>kareyyātha</b><br>gaccheyyātha<br>gacchetha | <b>kare</b><br>gacche<br>gaccheyyam<br>gaccheyyāmi | <b>kareyyāma</b><br>gaccheyyāma<br>gacchema<br>gacchemu     |
| <b>Middle:</b> | <b>gacchetha</b><br>karetha                       | <b>gaccheraṃ</b><br>kareraṃ               | <b>gacchetho</b><br>karetho                       | <b>gaccheyyavho</b><br>kareyyavho              | <b>gaccheyyam</b><br>kareyyam                      | <b>gaccheyyāmhe</b><br>gacchemase<br>kareyyāmhe<br>karemasa |

**Conditional (kālātipatti)**  
**if he went**

|                | 3rd sing.          | 3rd plural         | 2nd sing.                          | 2nd plural         | 1st sing.                             | 1st plural           |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Active:</b> | <b>agamissa</b>    | <b>agamissaṃsu</b> | <b>agamissa</b><br><b>agamissi</b> | <b>agamissatha</b> | <b>agamissaṃ</b><br><b>agamissāmi</b> | <b>agamissāma</b>    |
| <b>Middle:</b> | <b>agamissatha</b> | <b>agamissimsu</b> | <b>agamisse</b>                    | <b>agamissavhe</b> | <b>agamissaṃ</b>                      | <b>agamissāmhase</b> |

**Perfect (parokkhā)**  
**he has said**

*few forms found in the Canon*

|                | 3rd sing.  | 3rd plural  | 2nd sing.  | 2nd plural | 1st sing. | 1st plural |
|----------------|------------|---|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Active:</b> | <b>āha</b> | <b>āhu</b><br><b>āhaṃsu</b><br><b>vidū</b><br><b>vidumṃ</b> | <b>āha</b> | -ttha      | -a        | -mha       |
| <b>Middle:</b> | -ttha      | -re   | -ttho      | -vho       | -i        | -mhe       |

**Imperfect (hīyattani)**  
**he did**

*(not found in the Canon)*

|                | 3rd sing. | 3rd plural | 2nd sing. | 2nd plural | 1st sing. | 1st plural |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Active:</b> | -ā        | -ū         | -o        | -ttha      | -a, -aṃ   | -mhā       |
| <b>Middle:</b> | -ttha     | -tthumṃ    | -se       | -vhamṃ     | -imṃ      | -mhase     |

**Some Irregular Verb Forms**

|                    | 3rd sing.    | 3rd plural                | 2nd sing.    | 2nd plural             | 1st sing.      | 1st plural    |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| √as (present)      | atthi        | santi                     | asi          | attha                  | asmi, amhi     | amha, amhā    |
| √as (optative)     | assa<br>siyā | assu<br>siyaṃsu,<br>siyaṃ | assa<br>siyā | assatha                | assuṃ<br>siyaṃ | assāma        |
| √hū (aorist)       | ahosi        | ahesuṃ                    | ahosi        | ahuvattha              | ahosiṃ         | ahuma         |
| √hū (root aorist)  | ahū<br>ahud  | ahuṃ<br>ahū               | ahu<br>ahū   | - - -                  | ahuṃ           | ahuṃ          |
| √vac (aorist)      | avoca        | avocuṃ                    | avoca        | avocuttha<br>avacuttha | avocaṃ         | avocumha/ā    |
| √dis (aorist)      | addasā       | addasaṃsu                 | addasā       | addasatha              | addasaṃ        | addasāma      |
| √gam (aorist)      | agamāsi      | agamāṃsu                  | agamā        | agamittha              | agamāsiṃah     | agamamhā      |
| √gam (root aorist) | aga<br>agā   | agu<br>agū                | aga<br>agā   | aguttha                | agaṃ           | agamhā        |
| √su (aorist)       | assosi       | assosuṃ                   | assosi       | assutha                | assosiṃ        | assumha       |
| √labh (aorist)     | alatttha     | alattthumṃ                | alatttha     | - - -                  | alattthamṃ     | alattthamha/ā |

## Indeclineables

### Absolutive (Gerund) (pubbakiriya, tvādiyantapada)

having done, after doing, action precedes main verb

*indeclinable past participle stem + tvā, itvā or ya (assimilated)*

*the verbs are infinite and are always subservient to the main finite verb in the sentence*

examples:

**...uṭṭhāyāsanā Bhagavantam abhivādetvā, pakkāmi.**

*...having risen from the seat and worshipped the Gracious One, he left.*

**...yānā paccorohitvā pattiko va ārāmaṃ pāvisi.**

*...after descending from the vehicle he entered the park by foot.*

**Seyyathā pi nāma purāṇaṃ bandhanaṃ chinditvā**

*It is as though having cut off an old bond*

**anuvicca viññū garahanti**

*wise people investigate and blame (him)*

### Infinitive (tumanta, indeclinable)

*formed strong root or present stem + tum, itum, tave*

*e.g. to make, to do*

examples:

**kathaṃ me ajja kātave?**

*how to make it for me today?*

**Buddhānaṃ Sāsanaṃ manasi kātum**

*to give (lit: to make) thought to the Buddha's Dispensation*

**icchāmaṃ, Tāta, janapadaṃ gantum**

*I desire, Dear to go to the country*

**pañhe pucchitum abhikaṅkhamāno**

*longing to ask questions*

**bhikkhaṃ icchāmi dātave**

*I desire to give alms-food*



## Participles

### Past Participle (missakiriyā) remembered, conquered, heard

*formed from root with suffix -ta or -ita or -na*

| Examples:                            |        |                 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| root                                 | suffix | form            |
| <i>formed with -ta</i>               |        |                 |
| √sar (remembers)                     | + -ta  | sata, paṭissata |
| √ji (conquers)                       | "      | jita, parājita  |
| √su (hears)                          | "      | suta            |
| √bhū (is)                            | "      | bhūta           |
| √sudh (purifies)                     | "      | suddha          |
| √labh (receives)                     | "      | laddha          |
| √dis (sees)                          | "      | diṭṭha          |
| √kam (moves)                         | "      | kanta           |
| <i>with some the end nasal drops</i> |        |                 |
| √gam (goes)                          | + -ta  | gata            |
| √nam (bends)                         | "      | nata            |
| √han (kills)                         | "      | hata            |
| <i>formed with -ita</i>              |        |                 |
| √vid (knows)                         | + -ita | vidita          |
| √gah (takes)                         | "      | gahita          |
| √mud (rejoices)                      | "      | mudita          |
| √yāca (requests)                     | "      | yācita          |
| √nanda (rejoices)                    | "      | nandita         |
| <i>formed with -na</i>               |        |                 |
| √chad (covers)                       | + -na  | channa          |
| √chid (cuts)                         | "      | chinna          |
| √tar (crosses)                       | "      | tiṇṇa           |
| √pur (fills)                         | "      | puṇṇa           |

*decline like nouns, but all can be used like adjectives*

*e.g. bhāsitaṃ = what was said, also means a speech, a saying*

**Past Participle Active**

**having eaten, being one who has eaten**

*root + tāviṃ or tavant(u), declined like adjectives (very few verbs use this form)*

examples:

**gahapatissa bhuttavissa**

the householder *who has eaten*

**sutavā ariyasāvako**

the noble disciple *who is learned*

**bhikkhū ... vusitavanto katakaraṇīyā**

monastics ... *who have lived correctly, having done what has to be done*

**Future Passive Participle (gerundive) (kicca)**

**what should/must/could be done**

*used like adjectives qualifying nouns which they agree with*

*root + tabba or anīya or ya (assimilated)*

examples:

**bhikkhunā kammaṃ kātabbaṃ hoti**

this is the deed that *should be done* by the monk

**vusitaṃ brahmacariyaṃ, kataṃ karaṇīyaṃ...**

accomplished is the spiritual life, done is *what ought to be done*

**akiccaṃ karonto kiccaṃ aparādhento**

doing what *should not be done* and failing to do *what should be done*

**nirālayena piṇḍāya gantabbaṃ**

*he should go on almsround free from attachment*

**Present Participle (missakiriya)***present stem + nta or māna, declined like adjectives*

|                      | Masculine   |                                     |   |                     |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
|                      | nt/nta forms  |                                     | māna forms  |                     |
| <b>Nominative:</b>   | <b>gaccham̐<br/>gacchanto</b>                                     | <b>gacchantā<br/>gacchante</b>      | <b>gacchamāno</b>   | <b>gacchamānā</b>   |
| <b>Accusative:</b>   | <b>gacchantam̐</b>  | <b>gacchante</b>                    | <b>gacchamānam̐</b>   | <b>gacchamāne</b>   |
| <b>Instrumental:</b> | <b>gacchatā<br/>gacchatena</b>                                    | <b>gacchantehi<br/>gacchantebhi</b> | <b>gacchamānena</b>   | <b>gacchamānehi</b> |
| <b>Dative:</b>       | <b>gacchato</b>   | <b>gacchatam̐<br/>gacchantānam̐</b> | <b>gacchamānāya<br/>gacchamānassa</b>                                 | <b>gacchamānam̐</b> |
| <b>Ablative:</b>     | <b>gacchatā<br/>gacchatamhā</b>                                   | <b>gacchantehi<br/>gacchantebhi</b> | <b>gacchamānā<br/>gacchamānamhā<br/>gacchamānasmā<br/>gacchamanto</b> | <b>gacchamānehi</b> |
| <b>Genitive:</b>     | <b>gacchato</b>   | <b>gacchatam̐<br/>gacchantānam̐</b> | <b>gacchamānāya<br/>gacchamānassa</b>                                 | <b>gacchamānam̐</b> |
| <b>Locative:</b>     | <b>gacchati<br/>gacchante<br/>gacchantamhi<br/>gacchantasmim̐</b> | <b>gacchantesu</b>                  | <b>gacchamāne<br/>gacchamānasmim̐</b>                                 | <b>gacchamānesu</b> |

|                      | Feminine                           |                                     |  |  |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
|                      | ī forms                            |                                     | ā forms                                |  |
| <b>Nominative:</b>   | <b>gacchantī</b>                   | <b>gacchantī<br/>gacchantiyo</b>    | <b>gacchamānā</b>                      | <b>gacchamānā<br/>gacchamānāyo</b>                                       |
| <b>Accusative:</b>   | <b>gacchantim̐</b>                 | <b>gacchantī<br/>gacchantiyo</b>    | <b>gacchamānam̐</b>                    | <b>gacchamānā<br/>gacchamānāyo</b>                                       |
| <b>Instrumental:</b> | <b>gacchatiyā</b>                  | <b>gacchantīhi<br/>gacchantībhi</b> | <b>gacchamānāya</b>                    | <b>gacchamānāhi<br/>gacchamānābhi</b>                                    |
| <b>Dative:</b>       | <b>gacchatiyā</b>                  | <b>gacchantīnam̐</b>                | <b>gacchamānāya</b>                    | <b>gacchamānam̐</b>  |
| <b>Ablative:</b>     | <b>gacchatiyā</b>                  | <b>gacchantīhi<br/>gacchantībhi</b> | <b>gacchamānāya</b>                    | <b>gacchamānehi<br/>gacchamānābhi<br/>gacchamānohi<br/>gacchamānobhi</b> |
| <b>Genitive:</b>     | <b>gacchatiyā</b>                  | <b>gacchantīnam̐</b>                | <b>gacchamānāya</b>                    | <b>gacchamānam̐</b>  |
| <b>Locative:</b>     | <b>gacchatiyā<br/>gacchatiyam̐</b> | <b>gacchantīsu</b>                  | <b>gacchamānāya<br/>gacchamānāyam̐</b> | <b>gacchamānāsu</b>  |

|             | Neuter                   |  |                    |                     |
|-------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|
|             | nt/nta forms             |  | māna forms         |                     |
| Nominative: | <b>gacchaṃ</b>           | <b>gacchantā</b><br><b>gacchantāni</b> | <b>gacchamānaṃ</b> | <b>gacchamānāni</b> |
| Accusative: | <b>gacchantam</b>        | <b>gacchante</b><br><b>gacchantāni</b> | <b>gacchamānaṃ</b> | <b>gacchamānāni</b> |
|             | <i>rest as masculine</i> |  |                    |                     |

## Special Verb Formations

### Intensive does something repeatedly

(root redoubled + normal endings)

*e.g. walks up and down*

examples:

**pāsādapacchāyāyaṃ abbhokāse caṅkamati**

*he walks up and down in the open air on the east of the palace*

**tesaṃ lālapitaṃ sutvā**

*having heard them conversing excitedly*

**sikkhāya kaṅkhati vicikicchati**

*he doubts and he thinks and thinks about the training*

**athāparaṃ parivīmaṃsamāno parivīmaṃsati**

*then, after he has thoroughly investigated*

### Desiderative (tumicchatha)

(root redoubled + sa + normal endings)

*e.g. desires to hear*

examples:

**Dhamme desiyamāne sussūsati**

*desiring to listen to the teaching of the Dhamma*

**khamo hoti sītassa uṇhassa jighacchāya pipāsāya**

*He is one who bears up with cold, heat, desire to eat, desire to drink*

**Denominative (dhāturūpakasadda)**

*noun used as root, and formed according to 7th conjugation*  
*e.g. smokes*

examples:

**kathañ-ca, bhikkhave, bhikkhu *dhūpāyati*?** (from **dhūpa**, smoke)

*And how, monastics, does a monastic *smoke*?*

**kiṃ kīḷamānaṃ *saddāyati*?** (from **sadda**, sound, noise)

*Why is he *shouting* while playing?*

**Dhammaṃ suddham *piyāyati*** (from **piya**, dear)

*he holds dear the pure Dhamma*



## Nouns

Nouns are normally declined on the stem form of the word, with the endings changing to match their role or function in the sentence. There are three basic sets of declension in Pali: the masculine (including, with small variations, the neuter), the feminine and the pronominal.

The masculine is the most common, but as it will also take some pronominal endings they are often found, and become more common in the later language. There is also a tendency for all words to follow the masculine declension in the later language, so that neuters and occasionally feminines are found declined with masculine endings.

The masculine nominative is more irregular than the oblique forms, and needs to be learned; but most variations in the oblique cases can be inferred:

if the stem ends not in *-a* but *-i*, or *-u* then replace the endings below like this:

*-a* with *-i*, *-u*; *-ā* and *-e* with *-ī*, *-ū* to make the declension.

There are a number of masculine forms which do not follow these paradigms, and those need to be learned separately; these include masculine forms ending in *-vanta*, like *Bhagavanta*) and *-an* (*attan*), which behave unexpectedly in the stem; and *Satthā*, which has somewhat different endings.

Below I give the abstract paradigms of the most frequent forms, followed by illustrative examples. Again these are not complete, but must be supplemented by more detailed works, like *Navapadamañjarī* (from which most of this section is drawn).

## Paradigms

### Masculine

| Case         | Singular                                   | Plural           |
|--------------|--|------------------|
| Nominative   | stem + o                                   | stem + ā         |
| Vocative     | stem + a, ā                                | stem + ā         |
| Accusative   | stem + am̐                                 | stem + e         |
| Instrumental | stem + ena                                 | stem + ehi, ebhi |
| Dative       | stem + āya, assa                           | stem + ānam̐     |
| Ablative     | stem + ā, ato<br>stem + asmā, amhā (pron.) | stem + ehi, ebhi |
| Genitive     | stem + assa                                | stem + ānam̐     |
| Locative     | stem + e<br>stem + asmiṁ, amhi (pron.)     | stem + esu       |

### Masculine Forms of the Pronoun

| Case         | Singular           | Plural                |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Nominative   | stem + o           | stem + e              |
| Accusative   | stem + am̐         | stem + e              |
| Instrumental | stem + ena         | stem + ehi, ebhi      |
| Dative       | stem + assa        | stem + esam̐, esānam̐ |
| Ablative     | stem + asmā, amhā  | stem + ehi, ebhi      |
| Genitive     | stem + assa        | stem + esam̐, esānam̐ |
| Locative     | stem + asmiṁ, amhi | stem + esu            |

### Neuter

only differs in the Nominative, Vocative and Accusative forms

| Case       | Singular                 | Plural        |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Nominative | stem + am̐               | stem + ā, āni |
| Vocative   | stem + a, ā              | stem + ā, āni |
| Accusative | stem + am̐               | stem + ā, āni |
|            | <i>rest as masculine</i> |               |

As with the masculine, the feminine nominative is more irregular than the oblique forms, and needs to be learned; the variations in the oblique cases can be inferred:

if the stem ends not in *-ā* but *-i*, *-ī*, or *-u*, *-ū* then replace the endings below like this:  
*-a* with *-i*, *-u*; *-ā* and *-e* with *-ī*, *-ū* to make the declension.

### Feminine

| Case         | Singular         | Plural           |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Nominative   | stem + ā         | stem + ā, āyo    |
| Vocative     | stem + e, i      | stem + ā, āyo    |
| Accusative   | stem + aṃ        | stem + ā, āyo    |
| Instrumental | stem + āya       | stem + āhi, ābhi |
| Dative       | stem + āya       | stem + ānaṃ      |
| Ablative     | stem + āya       | stem + ehi, ebhi |
| Genitive     | stem + āya       | stem + ānaṃ      |
| Locative     | stem + āya, āyaṃ | stem + āsu       |

### Feminine Forms of the Pronoun

| Case         | Singular                        | Plural              |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Nominative   | sā                              | stem + ā, āyo       |
| Accusative   | stem + aṃ                       | stem + ā, āyo       |
| Instrumental | stem + āya                      | stem + āhi, ābhi    |
| Dative       | stem + āya, assā, issā, issāya  | stem + āsaṃ, āsānaṃ |
| Ablative     | stem + āya                      | stem + āhi, ābhi    |
| Genitive     | stem + āya, assā, issā, issāya  | stem + esaṃ, esānaṃ |
| Locative     | stem + ayaṃ, assaṃ, āsaṃ, issaṃ | stem + āsu          |

## Examples

### Masculine, Buddha

| Case         | Singular                               | Plural              |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| Nominative   | Buddho                                 | Buddhā              |
| Vocative     | Buddha, Buddhā                         | Buddhā              |
| Accusative   | Buddham                                | Buddhe              |
| Instrumental | Buddhena, Buddhā                       | Buddhehi, Buddhebhi |
| Dative       | Buddhassa, Buddhāya                    | Buddhānaṃ           |
| Ablative     | Buddhā, Buddhato, Buddhasmā, Buddhamhā | Buddhehi, Buddhebhi |
| Genitive     | Buddhassa                              | Buddhānaṃ           |
| Locative     | Buddhe, Buddhasmiṃ, Buddhamhi          | Buddhesu            |

### Masculine, Bhagavā

| Case         | Singular   | Plural                      |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Nominative   | Bhagavā  | Bhagavanto, Bhagavantā      |
| Vocative     | Bhagava, Bhagavaṃ                                  | Bhagavanto, Bhagavantā      |
| Accusative   | Bhagavantam  | Bhagavante                  |
| Instrumental | Bhagavatā, Bhagavatenā                             | Bhagavantehi, Bhagavantebhi |
| Dative       | Bhagavato, Bhagavatassa                            | Bhagavantānaṃ               |
| Ablative     | Bhagavatā, Bhagavatenā, Bhagavasmā, Bhagavatamhā   | Bhagavantehi, Bhagavantebhi |
| Genitive     | Bhagavato, Bhagavatassa                            | Bhagavantehi, Bhagavantebhi |
| Locative     | Bhagavati, Bhagavante, Bhagavatasmīṃ, Bhagavatamhi | Bhagavantesu                |

### Masculine, Satthā

| Case         | Singular                     | Plural  |
|--------------|------------------------------|---|
| Nominative   | Satthā                       | Satthāro                                      |
| Vocative     | Sattha, Satthā               | Satthāro                                      |
| Accusative   | Satthāraṃ                    | Satthāro, Satthāre                            |
| Instrumental | Sattharā, Satthārā, Satthunā | Satthārehi, Satthārebhi, Satthūbhi, Satthūbhi |
| Dative       | Satthu, Satthuno, Satthussa  | Satthānaṃ, Satthārānaṃ                        |
| Ablative     | Satthārā                     | Satthārehi, Satthārebhi, Satthūbhi, Satthūbhi |
| Genitive     | Satthu, Satthuno, Satthussa  | Satthānaṃ, Satthārānaṃ                        |
| Locative     | Satthari                     | Sattharesu, Satthāresu, Satthusu, Satthūsu    |

**Masculine, muni**

| Case         | Singular                                | Plural                      |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Nominative   | <b>muni</b>                             | <b>munayo, munī, munino</b> |
| Vocative     | <b>muni</b>                             | <b>munayo, munī</b>         |
| Accusative   | <b>munim</b>                            | <b>munayo, munī</b>         |
| Instrumental | <b>muninā</b>                           | <b>munīhi, munībhi</b>      |
| Dative       | <b>munino, munissa</b>                  | <b>munīnaṃ</b>              |
| Ablative     | <b>muninā, munito, munismā, munimhā</b> | <b>munīhi, munībhi</b>      |
| Genitive     | <b>munino, munissa</b>                  | <b>munīnaṃ</b>              |
| Locative     | <b>munismim, munimhi</b>                | <b>munīsu</b>               |

**Masculine, bhikkhu**

| Case         | Singular  | Plural                               |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Nominative   | <b>bhikkhu</b>                                      | <b>bhikkhū, bhikkhavo</b>            |
| Vocative     | <b>bhikkhu</b>                                      | <b>bhikkhū, bhikkhavo, bhikkhave</b> |
| Accusative   | <b>bhikkhum</b>                                     | <b>bhikkhū, bhikkhavo</b>            |
| Instrumental | <b>bhikkhunā</b>                                    | <b>bhikkhūhi, bhikkhūbhi</b>         |
| Dative       | <b>bhikkhuno, bhikkhussa</b>                        | <b>bhikkhūnaṃ</b>                    |
| Ablative     | <b>bhikkhunā, bhikkhuto, bhikkhusmā, bhikkhumhā</b> | <b>bhikkhūhi, bhikkhūbhi</b>         |
| Genitive     | <b>bhikkhuno, bhikkhussa</b>                        | <b>bhikkhūnaṃ</b>                    |
| Locative     | <b>bhikkhusmim, bhikkhumhi</b>                      | <b>bhikkhūsu</b>                     |

**Masculine, atta(n)**

| Case         | Singular               | Plural                 |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Nominative   | <b>attā</b>            | <b>attāno</b>          |
| Vocative     | <b>atta, attā</b>      | <b>attāno</b>          |
| Accusative   | <b>attaṃ, attānaṃ</b>  | <b>attāno</b>          |
| Instrumental | <b>attanā, attena</b>  | <b>attehi, attebhi</b> |
| Dative       | <b>attano, attassa</b> | <b>attānaṃ</b>         |
| Ablative     | <b>attā, attato</b>    | <b>attehi, attebhi</b> |
| Genitive     | <b>attano, attassa</b> | <b>attānaṃ</b>         |
| Locative     | <b>attani</b>          | <b>attesu</b>          |



**Feminine, kaññā**

| Case         | Singular          | Plural                                  |
|--------------|-------------------|---|
| Nominative   | kaññā             | kaññā, kaññāyo                          |
| Vocative     | kaññe, kaññi      | kaññā, kaññāyo                          |
| Accusative   | kaññam            | kaññā, kaññāyo                          |
| Instrumental | kaññāya           | kaññāhi, kaññābhi                       |
| Dative       | kaññāya           | kaññānam                                |
| Ablative     | kaññāya           | kaññāhi, kaññābhi, kaññohi,<br>kaññobhi |
| Genitive     | kaññāya           | kaññānam                                |
| Locative     | kaññāya, kaññāyam | kaññāsu                                 |

**Feminine, ratti**

| Case         | Singular          | Plural            |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Nominative   | ratti             | rattī, rattiyo    |
| Vocative     | ratti             | rattī, rattiyo    |
| Accusative   | rattim            | rattī, rattiyo    |
| Instrumental | rattiyā           | rattīhi, rattībhi |
| Dative       | rattiyā           | rattīnam          |
| Ablative     | rattiyā           | rattīhi, rattībhi |
| Genitive     | rattiyā           | rattīnam          |
| Locative     | rattiyā, rattiyam | rattīsu           |

**Neuter, citta**

| Case       | Singular                 | Plural         |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Nominative | cittam                   | cittā, cittāni |
| Vocative   | citta, cittā             | cittā, cittāni |
| Accusative | cittam                   | citte, cittāni |
|            | <i>rest as masculine</i> |                |

**Masculine Forms of the Pronoun**

| Case         | Singular           | Plural             |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Nominative   | so (yo, ko, sabbo) | te (ye, ke, sabbe) |
| Accusative   | taṃ                | te                 |
| Instrumental | tena               | tehi, tebhi        |
| Dative       | tassa              | tesaṃ, tesānaṃ     |
| Ablative     | tasmā, tamhā       | tehi, tebhi        |
| Genitive     | tassa              | tesaṃ, tesānaṃ     |
| Locative     | tasmim, tamhi      | tesu               |

**Feminine Forms of the Pronoun, tā**

| Case         | Singular                     | Plural   |
|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| Nominative   | sā (yā, kā, sabbā, etc.)     | tā tāyo (yā, kā, sabbā)<br>(yāyo, kāyo, sabbāyo, etc.) |
| Accusative   | taṃ                          | tā tāyo  |
| Instrumental | tāya                         | tāhi, tābhi  |
| Dative       | tāya, tassā, tissā, tissāya  | tāsaṃ, tāsānaṃ   |
| Ablative     | tāya                         | tāhi, tābhi  |
| Genitive     | tāya, tassā, tissā, tissāya  | tesaṃ, tesānaṃ   |
| Locative     | tayaṃ, tassaṃ, tāsaṃ, tissaṃ | tāsu   |

**Neuter Forms of the Pronoun, taṃ**

| Case       | Singular                     | Plural  |
|------------|------------------------------|---|
| Nominative | taṃ (yaṃ, kaṃ, sabbaṃ, etc.) | te, tāni (ye, ke, sabbe)<br>(yāni, kāni, sabbāni, etc.) |
| Accusative | taṃ                          | te, tāni  |
|            | <i>rest as masculine</i>     |   |

### Masculine Forms of the (Demonstrative) Pronoun, a, ima

| Case         | Singular               | Plural                         |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Nominative   | ayaṃ                   | ime                            |
| Accusative   | imaṃ                   | ime                            |
| Instrumental | iminā, anena           | ehi, ebhi, imehi, imebhi       |
| Dative       | imesaṃ                 | esaṃ, esānaṃ, imesaṃ, imesānaṃ |
| Ablative     | imasmā, asmā, imamhā   | ehi, ebhi, imehi, imebhi       |
| Genitive     | imassa, assa           | imesaṃ, imesānaṃ               |
| Locative     | asmiṃ, imasmiṃ, imamhi | esu, imesu                     |

### Genderless Pronouns, amha

| Case         | Singular                   | Plural                       |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nominative   | ahaṃ                       | mayāṃ, amhe                  |
| Accusative   | maṃ<br>mamaṃ               | amhe, asme, amhākaṃ, asmākaṃ |
| Instrumental | mayā                       | amhehi, ambhehi              |
| Dative       | mama, mayhaṃ, mamaṃ, amhaṃ | amhākaṃ, asmākaṃ, amhaṃ      |
| Ablative     | mayā                       | amhehi, ambhehi              |
| Genitive     | mama, mayhaṃ, mamaṃ, amhaṃ | amhākaṃ, asmākaṃ, amhaṃ      |
| Locative     | mayi                       | amhesu                       |

### Forms of the Pronoun, eka (plural)

| Case         | Masculine        | Feminine         | Neuter           |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Nominative   | eke              | ekā, ekāyo       | ekāni            |
| Accusative   | eke              | ekā, ekāyo       | ekāni            |
| Instrumental | ekehi, ekebhi    | ekāhi, ekābhi    | ekehi, ekebhi    |
| Dative       | ekesaṃ, ekasānaṃ | ekāsaṃ, ekāsānaṃ | ekesaṃ, ekasānaṃ |
| Ablative     | ekehi, ekebhi    | ekāhi, ekābhi    | ekehi, ekebhi    |
| Genitive     | ekesaṃ, ekasānaṃ | ekāsaṃ, ekāsānaṃ | ekesaṃ, ekasānaṃ |
| Locative     | ekesu            | ekāsu            | ekesu            |

### Forms of the Pronoun, eka (singular)

| Case         | Masculine       | Feminine        | Neuter          |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Nominative   | eko             | ekā             | ekaṃ            |
| Accusative   | ekaṃ            | ekaṃ            | ekaṃ            |
| Instrumental | ekena           | ekāya           | ekena           |
| Dative       | ekassa          | ekāya, ekassā   | ekassa          |
| Ablative     | ekasmā, ekamhā  | ekāya           | ekasmā, ekamhā  |
| Genitive     | ekassa          | ekāya, ekassā   | ekassa          |
| Locative     | ekasmiṃ, ekamhi | ekāyaṃ, ekassaṃ | ekasmiṃ, ekamhi |

### Forms of the Pronoun, dvi (plural)

| Case         | 3 genders         |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Nominative   | dve, duve         |
| Accusative   | dve, duve         |
| Instrumental | dvihi, dvibhi     |
| Dative       | dvinnāṃ, duvinnāṃ |
| Ablative     | dvihi, dvibhi     |
| Genitive     | dvinnāṃ, duvinnāṃ |
| Locative     | dvīsu             |

### Forms of the Pronoun, ti (plural)

| Case         | Masculine        | Feminine   | Neuter          |
|--------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Nominative   | tayo             | tisso      | tīni            |
| Accusative   | tayo             | tisso      | tīni            |
| Instrumental | tīhi, tībhi      | tīhi tībhi | tīhi tībhi      |
| Dative       | tiṇṇāṃ, tiṇṇānāṃ | tissannāṃ  | tiṇṇāṃ tiṇṇānāṃ |
| Ablative     | tīhi, tībhi      | tīhi tībhi | tīhi tībhi      |
| Genitive     | tiṇṇāṃ, tiṇṇānāṃ | tissannāṃ  | tiṇṇāṃ tiṇṇānāṃ |
| Locative     | tīsu             | tīsu       | tīsu            |

**Forms of the Pronoun, catu (plural)**

| <b>Case</b>         | <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neuter</b>  |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Nominative</b>   | cattāro, caturo  | cattasso        | cattāri        |
| <b>Accusative</b>   | cattāro, caturo  | cattasso        | cattāri        |
| <b>Instrumental</b> | catūhi, catūbhi  | catūhi, catūbhi | catūhi catūbhi |
| <b>Dative</b>       | catunnaṁ         | catassannaṁ     | catunnaṁ       |
| <b>Ablative</b>     | catūhi, catūbhi  | catūhi, catūbhi | catūhi catūbhi |
| <b>Genitive</b>     | catunnaṁ         | catassannaṁ     | catunnaṁ       |
| <b>Locative</b>     | catusu           | catusu          | catusu         |

**Forms of the Pronoun, pañca - dasa**

| <b>Case</b>         | <b>all three genders</b> |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Nominative</b>   | pañca                    |
| <b>Accusative</b>   | pañca                    |
| <b>Instrumental</b> | pañcahi                  |
| <b>Dative</b>       | pañcannaṁ                |
| <b>Ablative</b>     | pañcahi                  |
| <b>Genitive</b>     | pañcannaṁ                |
| <b>Locative</b>     | pañcasu                  |



## Noun Syntax

### Nominative

subject, adnominal, list, destination

*subject or actor in a sentence:*

**Tena samayena Bhagavā Uruvelāyaṃ viharati**

At that time *the Gracious One* was dwelling near Uruvelā

*with passive verbs:*

**Samaṇo pi tattha na upalabbhati**

There a (true) *ascetic* is not found

*in apposition:*

**Atha Rājā Bimbisāro taṃ sutvā ... Bhagavantam-evam-āha**

Then *King* Bimbisāra, after hearing that ... said this to the Gracious One

*predicate:*

**Sambuddho paṭijānāsi?**

Do you claim to be *Sambuddha*?

*adjectives must be in agreement:*

**Dīgho bālānaṃ saṃsāro**

*Long* is the round of births and deaths for fools

*with ti and iti:*

**Nigrodho ti akā nāmaṃ**

She gave the name *Nigrodha*

*titles:*

**Dīghanikāyo; Mahāparinibbānasuttaṃ**

*The Long Collection; The Discourse about the Great Emancipation*

*lists:*

**Seyyathīdaṃ: sammādiṭṭhi sammāsaṅkappo sammāvācā sammākammanto, etc.**

That is to say: *right view, right thought, right speech, right action, etc.*

*idiomatic usage:*

**Atha kho Tapussabhallikā vāṇijā ... yena Bhagavā tenupasaṅkamimsu**

Then where *the Gracious One* was ... the merchants Tapussa and Bhallika approached

## Vocative

*the vocative is the only case that isn't modified  
by its relation to other words*

*usually used alone:*

**Kathaṃ bhāvitā ca bhikkhave ānāpānasati?**

And how, *monastics*, is mindfulness while breathing developed?

*more than one vocative used:*

**Ayaṃ kho, āvuso Visākha, sakkāyasamudayo vutto Bhagavatā ti**

This, *friend Visākha*, is said to be the arising of embodiment by the Gracious One

## Accusative

*object, destination*

*object of the verb:*

**Ahaṃ Dhammaṃ desemi**

I teach the *Dhamma*

**appekacce maṃ paccuggantvā, pattacīvaraṃ paṭiggahesum**

and after coming out to meet *me*, some took my *bowl and robe*

**Odahatha sotaraṃ Amataṃ-adhigataṃ aham-anusāsāmi**

Lend *an ear* I will instruct you about *the attainment of the Deathless*

**Bhagavato pāde sirasā vandati**

Worships the Gracious One's *feet* with his head

*internal object of cognate verb:*

**tāyaṃ velāyaṃ imaṃ udānaṃ udānesi**

on that occasion uttered this *exalted utterance*

**dukkhaṃ vā vedanaṃ vediyamāno**

or, when experiencing *an unpleasant feeling*

*location or destination:*

**Sāvatthiṃ piṇḍāya pāvisi**

Was entering *Sāvatthī* for alms

**Hurāhuraṃ dhāvati bhantacitto**

The unsteady mind runs *here and there*

*dative-like use:*

**Ekaṃ samayaṃ Bhagavā Rājagahe viharati**

*At one time* the Gracious One was living near Rājagaha

## Agentive Instrumental

*the actor with passive and causative verbs*

*passive:*

**Tathāgatena evaṃ oḷārike nimitte kayiramāne**

Despite such a gross hint being made *by the Realised One*

**Cundena Kammāraputtana kammaṃ upacitaṃ**

A (good) deed has been accumulated *by Cunda the Smith*

*causative:*

**Ye na kāhanti ovādaṃ narā Buddhena desitaṃ**

Those people who do not follow the advice given *by the Buddha*

**Bhāradvājaena pattassa gahitattā**

The bowl was grabbed *by Bhāradvāja*

## Associative Instrumental

*with, association or means*

*association:*

**Yācitvā so pi Rājānaṃ Uparājena pabbaji**

After asking (permission) from the King went forth *with the Prince*

**Bhadrena yobbanena samannāgato**

Endowed *with auspicious youthfulness*

*saha, saddhiṃ:*

**Mahatā Bhikkhusaṅghena saddhiṃ**

Together *with a great Community of monks*

*means:*

**Adhivāsesi Bhagavā tuṇhībhāvena**

The Gracious One consented *by maintaining silence*

**Sukhañ-ca kāyena paṭisaṃvedeti**

experiencing happiness *through the body*

*possessive (adnominal):*

**Ye suppayuttā manasā daḍhena ... Gotamasāsanamhi**

Those who *have firm minds* that are devoted to ... Gotama's teaching

*time:*

**Tena samayena Buddhho Bhagavā Verañjāyaṃ viharati**

*At one time* the Awakened One, the Gracious One was dwelling near Verañjā

*ablative-like:*

**Atipaṇḍitena puttena, manamhi upakūḷito**

*Through my son Superwise, I am well-nigh roasted*

## Dative

*destination, possession  
opposite of ablative*

*destination:*

**Bhikkhūnaṃ Dhammiṃ kathaṃ karoti**

*He spoke frequently to the monastics about the Teaching*

*possession (adnominal):*

**Tassa Rañño duve puttā āsumṃ sodariyā pi vā**

*To that King there were two sons of the same mother*

**Pīṭimanassa kāyo pi passambhati**

*For one with a joyful mind the body is tranquil*

*cause, reason:*

**Sāvatthiṃ piṇḍāya pāvīsi**

*Entered Sāvatthī for alms*

*infinitive-like:*

**Devatā sannipatitā Tathāgataṃ dassanāya**

*The gods have assembled to see the Realised One*

## Ablative

*from, origin, cause  
opposite of dative*

*starting point:*

**Darito pabbatāto vā, rukkhato patito naro**

*Whether that man has fallen from a cleft, a mountain, or a tree*

**Asmā lokā paramṃ lokam, evaṃ pecca na socati**

*After passing from this world to the next world*

**Ito tiṇṇaṃ māsānaṃ accayena**

*After three months have passed from now*

*separation:*

**Sammad-eva agāasmā anagāriyaṃ pabbajanti**

*They rightly go forth from the home to the homeless life*

**Vivekamhā cāvetukāmo**

Desiring to drive her *out of seclusion*

*causal:*

**Catunnaṃ dhammānaṃ ananubodhā appaṭivedhā**

*Because of a lack of understanding and a lack of penetration of four things*

**Kasmā kampati bhūmī? ti**

*Why does the earth tremble?*

*comparison:*

**Na santhavasmā paramatthi seyyo ... Sappurisena**

Nothing is better *than intimacy* ... with a Good Person

## Genitive

*possession, therefore adnominal*

*possession:*

**Rammakassa brāhmaṇassa assamo**

*The brāhmaṇa Rammaka's hermitage*

**Bhikkhūnaṃ pattesu pakkhipiṃsu**

He dropped it in *the monks' bowls*

**Paññā narānaṃ ratanaṃ**

Wisdom is the *people's* treasure

*mastery:*

**Bhikkhuno araddhaviriyassa uppajjati**

*For a monk who has undertaken energy*

**Sukho paññāya paṭilābho, pāpānaṃ akaraṇaṃ**

The acquisition of *wisdom* is good, the non-doing of *wicked things* is good

**Kusalānaṃ dhammānaṃ upasampadāya**

The undertaking of *wholesome things*

**Yaṃ yaṃ cajati kāmānaṃ**

The giving up of whatever *desires* there are

**Yakkhānaṃ ādhipati, Kuvero, iti nāma so**

He is the master of *the yakkhas*, Kuvera, such is his name



*position:*

**uttaram** *Nagarassa* haritvā

after carrying it to the North *of the City*

*genitive absolute:*

**Bhagavatā** dhammiyā kathāya ovadiyamānānaṃ anusāsiyamānānaṃ

As the Gracious One gave advice and instruction with a talk about Dhamma

## Locative

*position, relation, aim*

*place:*

**Sāvatthiyaṃ** piṇḍāya caritvā

After walking for alms *in Sāvatthī*

**Dhammesu** dhammānupassī viharati

Dwells contemplating (the nature of) things *in (various) things*

*participation:*

**Saraṇesu** ca Sīlesu ṭhapesi samahājanaṃ

He established the multitude *in the Refuges and the Precepts*

*time:*

**Yasmiṃ** samaye uppajjanti saññī

At which time perception arose

*instrumental-like:*

**Sabbesu** dhammesu anūpalitto

Undefined *in regard to (or, by) all things*

*absolute:*

**Atha** Jeṭṭhamūlamāse, sassesu milāyantesu

Then in the month of Jeṭṭha, *when the crops were withering away*