North-pole, **सुदस्सनो**
North-temperate zone, **ईसधरो**
Path, **मग्गो**
Precipice, **पफातो**
Province, **पदेसो;**
Sub-province, **उपपदेसो**
Rugged land **जङ्गलो**
Rock, **सेलो**
Sand, **सिकता, वालिका**
Site for a building, **घरवत्थु**
Soil, **मत्तिका**
South-pole **अस्सकण्णो**
South temperate zone, **नेमिन्धरो**
Stone, **सिला, पासाणो**
Swamp, **अनुपो**
Table-land, **सानु** (m)
Valley, **उपच्चका**
Village, **गामो**

17. Water-Storage and Water-ways, जलासया, जलमग्गा च

Bank (River's), **तीरं, कूलं;**
across, **पारं**; Near, **ओरं**
Bathing place, **नहानतित्थं**
Billow, **कल्लोलो**
Boat, **दोणी** (f), **नावा**
Ship's boat, **पोटो**
Bubble, **बुब्बुलं**
Canal, **जलमातिका**
Cause, **खुद्दकदोणी** (f)
Cascade, **निज्झरो**
Captain of a ship; **नियमको**
Conch **सङ्खो**
Cyclone, **वेरम्भवातो**
Engineer of a ship, **यन्तिको**
Drain, **परिखा**
Favourable wind, **अनुकूलवातो**
Ferry, **तित्थं**
Fish, **मीनो**; Fish-hook, **वलिसं**
Fish-trap, **कुमिनं**
Flood, **ओघो**; Great flood, **महोघो**
Foam, **फेणं**
Lagoon, **लोणी** (f)
Lake, **सरो, तळाको,** Small lake **फल्लं**
Lotus-pond, **अम्बुजिनी** (f)
Man-of-war **युद्धनावा**
Mast, **कूपको**
Merchant-vessel, **वाणिजनावा**
Net, **जालं**
Oar, **आरित्तं**
Ocean, **समुद्दो, सागरो**
Opposite wind, **विरूद्धवातो**
Oyster, **सिप्पिका**
Pilot, **कण्णधारो**
Pond, **पोक्खराणी** (f)
Pool, **सोब्भो**; Rocky-pool **सोण्डी**
Raft, **उळुम्पो**
River, **नदी** (f)
Mouth of a river, **नदीमुखं**
Rudder, **गोटविसो**
Sail, **लकारो**
Sailor, **नाविको**
Salt-water, **खारोदकं**
Ship, **नावा**
Shore, **वेला**
Suice, **जलनिग्गमो**
Stream, **कुन्नदी** (f)
Submarine, **अन्तोदकनावा**
Tank, **वापी** (f), **जलासयो**
Torrent, **जलधारा**
Vallisneria, **सेवालो**
Voyage, **समुद्दगमनं**
Water-drop, **थेवो**
Water-fall, **निज्झरो**
Wave, **उमि** (f); **तरङ्गो**
Well, **कूपो**
Whirl pool, **आवट्टो**
Yatch, **लकारनावा**

18. Public Places and such other buildings in a country, महाजनिकट्ठानानि

Bank, **धनागारं**
Barber's shop, **नहापितसाला**
Barrack, **योधनिवासो**
Carpenter's shed, **वट्टकीसाला**
Cemetery, **सुसानं**
Church, **देवायतनं**
College, **विज्जालयो**
Factory, **कम्मन्तसाला**
Flower garden, **पुप्फारामो**
Granary, **धञ्ञागारं**
Hospital, **आरोग्यसाला**
Hotel, **भोजनागारं**
Jail, **बन्धनागारं**
Law-court, **विनिच्छयसाला; अधिकरणट्ठानं**
Lunatic asylum, **उम्मत्तालयो**
Market, **आपणो**
Orchard, **फलारामो**
Park, **उय्यानं**
Pharmacy, **भेसज्जागारं**
Photographic Studio, **छायारूपसाला**
Playground, **केळिमण्डलं**
Pleasure-garden, **उय्यानं**
Police-station, **भटागारं**
Post-office, **सन्देसागारं**
Pottery, **कुम्भकारसाला**
Printing office, **मुद्दङ्कनालयो**
Prison, **कारा**
Race-course, **अस्समण्डलं**
Railway-station, **धूमरथनिवत्तनं**
Rest-house, **विस्सामसाला**
Sanitorium, **सोत्थिसाला**
School, **पाठसाला**
Smithy, **कम्भारसाला**
Surgery, **सल्लकत्तालयो**
Tavern, **पानकन्दिरं**
Technical school, **सिप्पायतनं**
Temple, **विहारो; अस्समो**
Theatre, **नच्चसाला**
University, **निखिलविज्जालयो**
Warehouse, **भण्डागारं**
Weaving hall, **पेसकारसाला**

19. Things and persons in a city, नागरिकवत्थूनी पुग्गला च

Bastion, **उद्दापो**
Chosen beauty of a town, **नगरसोभिनी** (f)
City-gate, **नगरद्वारं**
City-wall, **पाकारो**
Citizen, **नागरिको**
Clock-tower, **घटिकाथम्भो**
Council-chamber, **मन्तिसभा**
Crossing of roads, **चच्चरं**
Customs office, **करग्गाहालयो**
Education office, **अज्झापनकिच्चालयो**
Gate-way, **बहिद्वारं**
Inner-city, **अन्तेपुरं**
Light house, **पदीपागारो**
Mayor, **नगरगुट्टिको**
Moat, **दिग्घिका, परिखा**
Municipality, **नगरसभा,**
Members of Municipality **नगरसभिको**
Museum, **अब्भुतवत्थुनिचयो**
Palace, **राजमन्दिरं**
Royal-bed, **सिरिसयनं**
Royal-chamber, **सिरीगब्भो**
Royal-garden, **राजुय्यानं**

Royal-treasury, **राजकोसो**
Scavanger, **नगरसोधको**
Secretariat, **महालेखकालयो**
State elephant, **मङ्गलहत्थी**
State-chariot, **राजरथो**
State horse, **मङ्गलस्सो**
Street, **वीधि; रच्छा**
Town-hall, **सन्थागारो**
War-office, **युद्ध-किच्चालयो**
Watch-tower, **अट्टालको**

20. Government, रज्जपालनं

Ally, **मित्तसेना**
Ammunition, **युद्धोपकरणानी**
Archer, **धनुद्धरो**
Armour, **कवचो, सन्नाहो**
Armoured, **सन्नद्ध** (pp)
Army, **युद्धसेना**
Army of elephants, **हत्थिसेना**
Hostile army, **सत्तुसेना**
Army of troops, **सेनाब्युहो**
Arrow, **सरो; कण्डो**
Artillery, **नाळियन्तसेना**
Banner, **पताका**
Battalion, **अणीकं**
Battle, **युद्धं**
Battle axe, **कुठारी** (f)
Battle field, **युद्धभूमि** (f)
Baynet, **महाछूरिका**
Body-gaurd, **अणीकटो**
Bow, **धनु** (nt)
Cavalry, **अस्ससेना**
Camp, **खन्धावारो**
Cannon, **महाअग्गिनाळी** (m)
Chamberlain, **सिरिसयनपालको**
Constable, **राजभटो**
Consul, **राजानुयुत्तो**
Councillor, **मन्ति** (m);
Privy-councillor, **सचिवो**
Crown-prince **युवराजा** (m)
Dagger, **छूरिका**
Defeat, **पराजयो**
Disunion, **भेदो**
Emblem of Royalty, **राजककुथमण्डानी** (nt)
Emperor, **अधिराजा** (m)
Empress, **अधिराजिनी** (f)
Envoy, **राजदूतो**
Fighting, **युन्झनं**
General, **सेनापति** (m)
Government agent of a province
मण्डलि
Handle of a sword, **थरु** (m)
Head of the army, **अग्गसेनापति** (m)
Head of the public works, **कम्मिकामच्चो**
Hero, **वीरो, महायोद्धो**
Infantry, **पदाति** (m)
Killing, **हननं**
King, **नरपति** (m)
Kingdom, **रज्जं, विजितं**
King's command, **राजाणा**
King's command sword-bearer
असिग्गाहको
Lord Chancellor, **अक्खदस्सामच्चो**
Minister, **अमच्चो**, of education **अजझापनामच्चो**, - of health, **सोख्यामच्चो**
Navy, **नाविकसेना**
Parasol, **सेतच्छत्तं**
Peace, **सामं**
Prime Minister, **महामच्चो**
Punishment, **दण्डो : कारणा**
Queen, **राजिनी** (f)
Quiver, **सरकलापो**

Rebel, **दामरिको**
Retreat, **पच्चोसक्कनं**
Revenue, **करोः बलि** (m)
Rifle, **अग्गिणाली** (m)
Royal, **राजकीय** (3)
Royal-seal, **राजमुद्दा**
Secretary of state, **महालेखकामच्चो**
Sheath, **कोसी** (f)
Sheriff, **जनमदभोजको**
Shooting, **विज्झनं**
Siege, **अवरोधनं**
Soldier, **युद्धभटो**
Spear, **हेति** (f)
Spy, **चरपुरिसो**
Sting of a bow, **जिया**
Sword, **खग्गो, असि** (m)
Swordsman, **खग्गधरो**
Throne, **सीहासनं**
Viceroy, **उपराजा** (m)
Victory, **जयो**
Violence, **जलक्कारो, हठो**
War, **युद्धं**
War-cry, **युद्धघोसो**
War-chariot, **युद्धरथो**
Weapon, **आयुध**

21. Litigation, अधिकरणं

Abusing, **अक्कोस**
Bail, **पाटिभोगो**
Barrister at law, **अधिनीतिवेदी** (m)
Be-heading, **सीसच्छेदो**
(The) Bench, **विनिच्छथासनं**
Coercion, **वलक्कारो**
Command, **आणा**
Complaint, **कोदना**
Condemned, **वज्झप्पत्त** (3)
Confiscation, **राजायतकरणं**
Confiscation of one's whole' estate, **सब्बस्सहरणं**
Corporal punishment, **कारणा**
Crime, **अपराधो**
Culprit, **अपराधीः साहसिको**
Dacoity, **गामघाटो**
Defendant, **चुदितको**
District Court, **दिसाधिकरणं**
Evidence, **सक्खि** (nt)
Execution, **वधो, घातनं**
Executioner, **वधको**
False-witness, **कूटसक्खिको**
Highway robbery, **विपरामोसो**
Imprisonment, **बन्धनं, कारापक्खिपनं**
Interpreter, **भासानुवादको**
Intimidation, **परिभासनं**
Judge, **अनुविज्जको, विनिच्छयामन**
Judgement, **विनिच्छयो**
Law-court, **अधिकरणताला**
Lawsuit, **अट्टं**
Lawyer, **नीतिवेदि** (m)
Litigant, **अट्टकारो**
Magistrate, **धम्माधिकारी** (m)
Murder, **मनुस्सघातो**
Petition, **आयाचनपण्णं**
Place of execution, **आघातनं**
Plaintiff, **चोदको**
Plunder, **अच्छिन्दं**
Police-court, **उपदिसाधिकारणं**
Prisoner, **बधनागरिको**
Privy-council, **राजाधिकरणं**
Punishment, **दण्डो, वधो**
Supreme court, **सेट्ठाधिकरणं**
Theft, **चोरियं, थेय्यं**
Trial, **अनुविज्जनं**
Witness, **सक्खिको,** - Box, **सक्खिप**
Violence, **साहसं**

22. Vehicles, वाहनानी

Aeroplane, **ब्योमयानं**
Axle, **अक्खो**
Bridle, **मुखाधानं**
Carriage, **रथो**
Cart, **सकटो**
Chariot, **अस्सरथो** - body,
रथपञ्जरो - rug,
रथअत्थरो - pole,
धुरो
Charioteer, **सारथी**
Driver, **पाजिता** (m) - of an elephant
हत्थारोही
Elephant-rug, **हत्थत्थरो**,
– Hook to quiet an elephant,
तूत्तं – trappings for an elephant,
हत्थिकप्पनो
Fender of a carriage, **वरूथो**
Flect horse, **जधनो**
Horse of good breed, **आजानीयो**
Horse rug, **अस्सत्थरो**
Horse trappings, **अस्सकप्पनो**
Horse-shoe, **खुराबरणं**
Untrained horse, **खुळङ्को**
Well trained horse, **वीनीअस्सो**
Linch pin, **अक्खग्गकीलो**
Litter, **सिपिका**
Maker-cart, **सयंवट्टको**,
Motor-cycle, **विज्जुचक्कयुगं**
Mule, **अस्सतरो**
Nave (of a wheel), **नाभि**
Nose-rope, **कुसा**
Palnquin, **दोला**
Push-cycle, **चक्कयुगं**
Railway train, **धूमरथो**
Reins, **रथरस्मि** (t)
Rickshaw, **हत्थवट्टको**
Rim (of a wheel), **नेमि** (f)
Saddle, **अस्सकच्छा**
State-carriage, **फुस्सरथो**
Tram-car, **विज्जुरथो**
Wheel, **चक्कं**
Whip, **कसा**
Yoke, **युगं**

23. Diseases and medical treatment, रोगा च एव पतिकारा च

Ailment, **रुजा** - in ears
कण्णरोगो, — of joints
पब्बवाताबाधो
Alkaline solution, **खारं**
Anointing, **अब्भञ्जनं**
Antidote, **विसहरणं**
Asthma, **सासो**
Appendicite, **अन्तगण्ठिकाबाधो**
Attendant to the sick, **गिलानुपट्ठाको**
Beneficial, **सप्पाय (३)**
Biliousness, **पित्तब्भमो**
Boil, **गण्डो**
Catarrin, **पिनासो**
Chemical compound, **रसायनं**
Cholera, **विसूचिका**
Colic, **वातसूलं**
Collyrium, **रसञ्जनं**
Consumption, **कासो**
Cough, **उक्कासनं**
Decoction, **कसायो**
Diabetes, **बहुमुत्तरोगो**
Disease, **व्याधि** (m); **रोगो**
Doctor, **वेज्जो; भिसक्को**
Dysentery, **अतिसारो**
Bilious dysentery, **लोहितपक्खन्दिका**
Elephantiasis, **सीपदं**
Enteric fever, **सन्निपातजरो**
Epidemic, **सङ्कटिकरोगो**

Epilepsy, **अपमारो**
Excess of wind, **वातकोपो**
Eye-diseases, **अक्खिरोगो**
Fainting, **मुच्छा**
Fever, **जररोगो** malarial, **विसवात**
Fistula, **भगन्दरा**
Headache, **सीसरुजा**
Health, **आरोग्यं**
Hemorrphoids, **लोहितारिसं**
Hiccough, **हिक्कारो**
Indigestion, **अजिण्णकं**
Inflammation, **दाहो**
Influenza, **सेम्हरोगो**
Insanity, **उम्मादो**
Itch, **कच्छु, कण्डु** (f)
Jaundice, **पण्डुरोगो**
Leprosy, **कुट्ठं,**
White leprosy, **सङ्खकुट्ठं**
Medical treatment, **तिकिच्छा**
Medicinal, **ओसधीय (3)**
Medicine, **भेसज्जं**
Ointment, **आलेपो**
Optician, **अक्खिवेज्जो**
Patient, **रोगी, गिलानो**
Paralysis, **पक्खघातो**
Physician, **भिसक्को**
Pharmacy, **भेसज्जागारो**
Pill, **गुळिका, वाटिका**
Plague, **अहिवातकरोगो**
Purgative, **विरेचनं**
Purged, **विरित्त** (P.P.)
Rheumatism, **वातरत्तं**
Surgeon, **सल्लकत्तो**
Surgery, **सल्लकत्तियं**
Surgical operation, **सल्लकम्मं**
Sickness, **गिजञ्ञ**
Sickroom, **गिलानसाला**
Small-pox, **मसूरिका**
Steam-bath, **सेदकम्मं**
Swelling, **सोफो**
Swoon, **मुच्छा**
Tooth ache, **दन्तरोगो**
Urinary-disease, **मेहो**
Venom, **विसं**
Venereal disease, **उपदंसो**
Vomiting, **वमनं**

24. Stationery and Printing, लिपिभण्डानि मुद्दापनञ्च च

Black-board, **काळफलको**
Book, **पोत्थकं**
Compilation, **सङ्गण्हनं; सङ्कलनं**
Composing, **वण्णयोजना**
Compositor, **वण्णयोजको**
Desk, **लेखनफलको**
Editing, **गन्थसोधना**
Envelope, **सासनावरणं**
Fountain-pen, **नाळलेखनी** (f)
Ink, **लेखनकसटो**
Ink-stand, **कज्जलाधारो**
Letter, **लेखनं, सासनं, अक्खरं**
Line, **पन्ति, रेखा**
Metrical composition, **पज्जवन्थो**
News-paper, **पवत्तिपत्तं**
Note-paper, **सासनपत्तं**
Ola, **तालपण्णं**
Page, **पिट्ठं**
Paper, **काकचपण्णं**
Pen, **लेखनी** (f)
Pen-nib, **लेखनीमुखं**
Pen-holder, **लेखनीधरो**
Pencil, **अब्भकलेखनी** (f)
Periodical, **कालिकसङ्गहो**
Poem, **कब्बं, पज्जं**
Printer, **मुद्दापनं**
Printing press, **मुद्दायन्तं**
Proof, **सोध्यपण्णं**

Proof-reader, **वण्णसोधको**
Ruler, **उजुरेखको**
Scribe, **लेखको**
Seal, **मुद्दा**
Sealing-wax, **जतु** (nt)
Signature, **हत्थलञ्छनं**
State, **सिलापत्थरो**, - Pencil, **सिलालेखनी**
Straight line, **उजुरेखा**
Writing, **लिखनं : लिपि**

25. Tools and Implements, आयुधोपकरणानि

Adze, **वासि** (f)
Anvil, **अधिकरणी** (f)
Awl, **आरा**
Axe, **फरसु**, (m)
Bellows, **गग्गरी**, (f)
Boring, **विनिविज्झनं**
Breaking, **भिन्दनं**
Carpenter's line, **काळसुत्तं**
Chisel, **निखादनं**
Chopping, **तच्छनं**
Crow-bar, **खणित्ती** (f)
Crucible, **मूसा**
Cutting, **चिन्दनं**
Digging, **खणनं**
File, **लोहखादको**
Hammer, **कूटं**
Iron-chain, **अयोदामो**
Loom, **वेमो**
Mallet, **कट्ठहत्थो**
Mammotty, **कुद्दालो**
Mowing, **लायनं**
Nail, **आणि** (f)
Pingo, **काजो**, basket, **सिक्का**
Pick-axe, **टाङ्को**
Piners, **सण्डासो**
Plough, **नाङ्गलं**, Ploughing, **कसनं**
Plough-share, **फालो**
Pole of a plough, **नङ्गलीसा**
Plumet, **ओलम्बको**
Razor, **खुरं**
Saw, **ककचो**
Shuttle, **तसरो**
Sickle, **दात्तं**
Sledge-hammer, **महाकूटो**
Splitting, **फालनं, विदारणं**
Trowel, **करणी** (f)
Vice, **कट्ठपीळको**
Weaving, **वायनं**
Whetstone, **निकसो**
Wimble, **आरहत्थो**

26. Buildings and other things in a monastery, विहारङ्गा समणपरिक्खारानी च

Alms hall, **दानसाला**
Altar, **पूजासनं**
Belfry, **घण्टात्थम्भो**
Bell, **घंण्टा**
Bo-tree, **बोधिरुक्खो**
Bowl, **पत्तो**
Buddhist-monk, **भिक्खु** (m)
Chapter house, **सीमाघरं**
Devotee, **भत्तिमा** (m)
Devotion, **सद्धा**
Doctrine, **धम्मो**
Elderly monk, **थेरो**
Enlightened one, **बुद्धो**
Faithless, **असद्ध** (3)
Image, **पटिमा**
Image-house, **पटिमाधरं**

Library, **पोत्थकालयो**
Monastery, **विहारो, आरामो**
Monks' quarters, **पण्णसाला**
Missionary, **धम्मदूतो**
Novice, **सामणेर**
Pagoda, **चेतियं**
Platform around a bo-tree, **बोधिङ्गणं**
Platform around a pagoda, **चेतिङ्गणं**
Preacher, **देसको**
Preaching, **देसना**
Preaching hall, **धम्मसाला**
Pulpit, **धम्मासनं**
Relic casket, **धातुकरण्डो**
Religious book, **धम्मपोत्थको**
Water-strainer, **परिस्सावनं**
Yellow-robe, **चीवरं, कासाय**

27. Musical Instruments, तुरियभण्डानी

Conch-shell, **सङ्खो**
Cymbal, **घनं**
Dance, **नच्चं**; - ing, **नच्चनं**
Drum, **भेरि** (f); - Stick, **भेरिदण्डो**
Sounding of a drum, **भेरिवादनं**
Flute, **धमनवंसो**
Flute-player, **वेणुधमो**
Harmony, **लयो**
High-tone, **तारो**
Low-tone, **मन्दसरो**
Lutanist, **वेणिको**
Lute, **वीणा**
– Belly of a lute, **पोक्खरो**
– Bow of a lute, **कोणो**
– Neck of a lute, **उपवीणो**
Music, **वादितं, नच्चगीतं**
Musical note, **सरो**
Musician, **वादको**
Tabor, **मुदिङ्गो, मुरजो**
Trumpet, **सुसिरं**

A[2] PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words used, to replace nouns or substantives, to avoid repitition. The word Pronoun means "for a noun" or "instead of a noun". Pronous admit of all genders, as they stand for every person or thing which are in different genders. They are also *declined as nouns*, with the only difference that *there is no Vocative forms*. They are classified into various groups by the English Grammarians, but for our purposes, we will restrict to only the important groups, viz :-

I. (1) Personal Pronouns :

(i) First personal – "Amha" **अम्ह (अस्मद्)**

(ii) Second personal – "Tumha" **तुम्ह (युष्मद्)**

(m.f.n.) : – Thou, you.

(iii) Third personal – "Ta" **त (तद्)** (m): when used as a demonstrative pronoun, meaning 'that', it is declined differently in three genders.

No. (i) and (ii) are declined similarly in all the three genders.

(2) Relative Pronouns :

Relative Pronouns : - Such as 'who', 'which', 'that', so called because they relate or refer to a noun, which has gone before. These are declined like nouns ending in **अ** (m,n.) or **आ** (f) with some differences. In the declension of masculine Pronouns, the Nominative and Accusative plural termination is **ए;** terminations for the Dative and Genitive plural are **एसं, एसानं;** while in the singular the following terminations are absent :– **आय** of Dative, **आ** of the Ablative and **ए** of the Locative.

In the neuter gender, the pronouns are declined like masculine nouns with slight change in Nominative and Accusative plural their terminations being **ए** or **आनि.**

The feminine base is formed by adding **आ** to the masculine base and are declined like **कञ्ञा.**

There are no vocative forms.

(3) Demonstrative Pronouns :

This, that, those, etc. words used to point out the object or objects to which they refer.

त (that)–declined in these genders with certain changes; addition of prefix **इ** to **त** gives **इत** (that or this) which is also declined like **त.**

इम (this)–

II. Some important Pronouns and Pronominal terms :

A, An, **एक** (in singular it means 'one'; in plural it means 'some')

All, **सब्ब, सकल** (3)

Another, **अञ्ञ अपर** (3)

Both, **उभय** (plural only: 3)

Certain, **अञ्ञतर** (3)

Each other, **अञ्ञमञ्ञं**

Everybody, **सब्बेव**

Everyone, **सब्बे**

He, **सो**

Her, **तं** (acc.), **तस्सा** (gen.)

Him, **तं**

His, **तस्सं**

I, **अहं**

It, **तं**

Me, **मं, ममं**

My, **मम मय्हं**

No one, **न कोचि** [suffix **चि (चित्)** added to interrogative pronoun]

Other, **अञ्ञ इतर, पर** (3)

Some, **एकच्च** [in the singular **एक** means 'one' or 'a, an' in plural it means 'some' 'certain' (3.)]

Somebody, **कोचि**

Somebody else, **अञ्ञो कोचि**

That man, **इसो** [prefix "e" added to **सो**– nominative singular of **त** (that)]

That woman, **इसा**

That thing, **इतं**

These men, **इमे**

These women, **इमा**

These things, **इमानि**

Their, **तेसं** (m, nt), **तासं** (f)

Them, **ते** m, **ता** (f), **तानि** (nt)

This man, **अयं**

This woman, **अयं**

} **इम** = This : Nominative forms.

This thing, **इमं, इदं**– Nom. Neut, forms of **इम** = This

Thee, **तं, त्वं**

Thine, **तव, ते, तुय्हं**

Those men etc., **ते**

Those woman, **इता, ता**

Those things, **इतानि, तानि**

Us, **अम्हे**

We, **मयं**

What, **किं ?**

Whatsoever, **यं किञ्चि**

Western, **अपर**

Eastern, **पुब्बा**

Which (of the two), **कतर** (3), **कतम**

Which, who, **को, किं** (from **क**) **य**

Whosoever, **यो कोचि**

Whom, **कं ?** (Nom. Sin. of **क** Neu.)

Whose, **कस्स** (**क** m; nt)

You, **तुम्हे**

Your, **तुहाकं**

III. Sentences wherein some of the above listed Pronominals are used.

1. What is the use of water to me ? **किं मय्हं वारिना ?।**
2. The Buddha tells this story about a monk. **इदं वत्थुं बुद्धो एकं भिक्खुमारब्भ कथेति ।**
3. I have three bows. **मम ताणि धनूनि होन्ति ।**
4. What is the use of medicine to one not diseased ? **अब्याधितस्स किं भेजज्जेन ? ।**
5. You bind the cow with a rope. **त्वं रज्जुया धेनुं बन्धसि ।**
6. You throw sugar into the gruel. **तुम्हे यागुयं सक्खरं खिपथ ।**
7. Good men live together in mutual satisfaction. **सप्पुरिसा तुट्ठिया अञ्ञमञ्ञं संपसन्ति।**
8. Gold is the best of all metals. **सुवण्णं सुब्बासु धातुसु सेट्ठं।**
9. Both are degraded by nature; both do not see the duty. **उभो पकतिया चुता, उभो धम्मं न पस्सन्ति।**
10. He tells me a story. **सो मय्हं वत्थुं कथयति।**
11. What is the use of a bow without arrows ? **सरेहि विना किं धनुना?।**
12. We bring fuel and grass from the forest below. **अम्हे दारूं च तिणं च अरञ्ञा आहराम।**

13. They sprinkle the king with water from three conchshells. **ते तीहि सङ्खेहि भूपं सिञ्चति ।**

14. He throws dust in my eye. **सो मम चक्खुस्मिं रजं खिपति ।**

15. Fie upon that acquisition of fame and wealth, Oh Brahmin, which (implies) a maintenance (livelihood) in degradation and in an impious living. **धिरत्थु तं यसलाभं धनलाभं च ब्राह्मण । या वुत्ति विनिपातेन अधम्मचरणेन वा ।**

16. The physician wraps your nose with cloth. **वेज्जो तव (तुम्हं) नत्थुं (नासिकं) वत्थेन पलिवेठेति ।**

17. The girls throw dust at one another for amusement. **कञ्ञायो केळिया अञ्ञमञ्ञं रजं (धूलिं) खिपन्ति ।**

18. You remember the strength of the lord of monkeys. **तुम्हे वानरिन्दस्स सत्तिं अनुस्सरथ ।**

19. You strive for the aquisition of wealth. **तुम्हे धनलाभाय वायमथ ।**

20. I wish to go to the garden. **उय्यानभूमिं गन्तुं इच्छामि ।**

21. You too, O ascetic, plough and sow and eat after ploughing and sowing. **त्वंऽपि समण, कसस्सु च वप्पसु च कसित्वा च वपित्वा च भुञ्जसु ।**

22. May you and your bride live happily. **त्वञ्च तव वधू च सुखेन वुत्थ ।**

23. There is the father, O Rahula, go and ask for the inheritance. **सो ते राहुल जनको, गच्छसु दायज्जं याचाहि ।**

24. Let all things be happy and contended. **सब्बे सत्ता सुखिता च सुहिता च होन्तु ।**

25. Let us go to the younder mountain and eat jambu fruit. **अम्हे परिमं पब्बतं गच्छाम जम्बूनि च खादाम ।**

26. We shall describe the powers of the former Buddhas. **पुब्बेसं बुद्धानं आनुभावं अम्हे वण्णेस्साम ।**

27. Who is your teacher whose Doctrines do you like ? **को ते आचरियो, कस्स वा धम्मं रोचेसि ? ।**

28. He is the son of Bindusara. **एसो बिन्दुसारस्स पुत्तो ।**

29. This novice will be the master of this house. **अयं सामणेरो इमस्स गेहस्स सामिको भविस्सति ।**

30. Letters come from all towns on the same day. **एकदिवसमेव सब्बेहि नगरेहि पण्णानि आगच्छन्ति।**

31. Who is your father ? **को ते जनको ?**

32. You will not get anything from me, go to another. **तुवं मे किंचि न लभिस्ससि परं गच्छ।**

33. Those elders have (got) other pupils. **अमूसं थेरानं अञ्ञे माणवका होन्ति।**

34. A certain physician brings the root of a certain tree. **अञ्ञतरो वेज्जो कस्सचि रूक्खस्स मूलं आहरति।**

35. I shall live in that cottage. **अहं तायं कुटियं वसिस्सामि।**

36. This is the chariot in which I shall sit to-morrow. **अयो सो रथो यस्मिं अहं स्वे निसीदिस्सामि।**

37. Speak what you like. **यं इच्छसि तं ब्रूहि।**

38. From what city has the messenger come? **कस्मा नगरा दूतो आगतो ?**

39. The way of wealth is one and the way of deliverance is another. **अञ्ञो धनस्स मग्गो, अञ्ञो च मुत्तिया मथो।**

40. All trees and all the creepers are in blossom in the summer. **निदाघे सब्बे च रूक्खा, सब्बा च लता पुप्फिता होन्ति।**

41. See this fruit of faith and character. **सद्धाय सीलस्स च इदं फलं पस्स।**

42. This house is mine, that place is yours and the cottage is hers. **इदं घरं मदीयं, अमु पासादो तावको, सा कुटि च तदीया।**

A[3] ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are describing words and add something to the meaning of a noun i.e., they qualify the nouns. Hence they are treated as nouns and carry all the infletions of the nouns. As the adjectives qualify nouns which are of different genders and numbers, they must agree with their substantives in gender, number and case. Roughly they could be classified thus (according as their derivations–from) :–

(1) Pronouns becoming adjectives when used before a substantive of the same gender, number and case – *Pronominal adjectives.*

(2) Adjectives formed, from verbal bases. They are also called participles. Like verbs they are divided into Present, Past, and Future Tenses; and each group is divided into Active and Passive voices. Becoming adjectives, they are declined in all the genders–*Verbal Adjectives* or *participles.*

(3) *Adjectival Nouns* are often used as adjectives : they become substantives when they stand alone in the place of person or the thing they qualify. They are decline in all genders.

(4) *Adjectives proper*, qualify nouns and must agree with their substantives in gender, number and case.

II. Verbal Adjectives or Participles (Declinable)

1. Present Participles

Going, **गच्छन्त**

Cooking, **पचन्त**

Doing, **करोन्त**

Walking, **चरन्त**

Running, **धावन्त**

Bathing, **नहायन्त**

Laughing, **हसन्त**

Eating, **भुञ्जन्त**

Sleeping, **सयन्त**

Seeing, looking at, **पसन्त**

Sitting, **निसीदन्त**

Carrying, **हरन्त**

Buying, **किणन्त**

Standing, **तिट्ठन्त**

Bringing, **आहरन्त**

Living, residing, **विहरन्त**

Selling, **विक्किणन्त**

Giving, **ददन्त**

Crying, **रोदन्त**

2. Past Participles

Gone, **गत**
Come, **आगत**
Made, done, **कत**
Told, said, **वुत्त**
Broken, **भिन्न**
Descended, **ओतिण्ण**
Brought, **आहट**
Beaten, **पहट**
Carried, **हट**
Dead, **मत**
Slept, **सुत्त, सयित**
Stood, **थित**
Sat, **निसिन्न**
Lived, **वुत्थ**
Bitten, **दट्ठ**
Cooked, **पक्क, पचित**
Received, **लद्ध**
Bought, **कीत**
Eaten, **भुत्त**
Worshipped, **वन्दित**
Killed, **हत**
Cut, **छिन्न**
Enraged, **कुद्ध**

3. Some adjectival nouns (Masculine ending in 'u')

Rich, **धनवन्त**
Powerful, **बलवन्त**
Sun, **भानुमन्तु**
The exalted one, fortunate, **भगवन्तु**
Wise, **पञ्ञवन्तु**
Famous, **यसवन्तु**
Mindful, **सतिवन्तु**
Intelligent, **बुद्धिमन्तु**
Fortunate, **पुञ्ञवन्तु**
Of high caste, **कुलवन्तु**
Fruitful, **फलवन्तु**
Possessor of ice, snowy, **हिमवन्तु**
Possessor of eyes, **चक्कमन्तु**
Virtuous, **सीलवन्तु**
With many relations, **बन्धुमन्तु**

4. Adjectives as such

Small, **खुद्दक**
Big, large, **महन्त**
Long, **दीघ**
Short, **रस्स**
High, tall, **उच्च**
Low, vulgar, **नीच**
Medium, **मज्झिम**
Few, a little, **अप्पक**
Many, much, **बहु, बहुक**
Umpire, **आम**
Ripe, **पक्क**
Young, **दहर**
Elderly, old, **महल्लक**
Wide, broad, **वित्थत**
White, **सेत**
Blue, **नील**

Red, **रत्त**
Black, **काल**
Yellow, **पीत**
Shallow, **उत्तान**
Deep, **गम्भीर**
Rough, coarse, **खर**
Soft, **मुदु**

Bald, **खल्लाट**
Blind, **अन्ध**
Blind of one eye, **काण**
Deaf, **बधिर**
Dumb, **मूग**

Azure, **मन्दनील**
Black, **काळ**
Blue, **नील**
Brown, **पिङ्गल**
Dark-brown, **कण्हपीत**
Green, **हरित**
Grey, **घूसर**
Light-red, **अरुण**
Multi-coloured, **कम्मास**
Orange-coloured, **पीतरत्त**
Pink, **पाटल**

Bad, **असुन्दर, अभद्दक**
Bad-smelling, **दुग्गन्ध**
Belonged, **आयत्त**
Beautiful, **सुन्दर, सरूप**
Bent-down, **ओनत**
Big, **महन्त**
Blunt, **अतिखिण**

Foolish, young, **बाल**
Wise, **पण्डित**
Powerful, **बलवन्तु**
Feeble, **दुब्बल**
Beautiful, **सरूप**
Handsome, **दस्सनीय**

Insane, **उम्मत्त**
Lame, **खञ्ज**
Poor, **दळिद्द**
Rich, **धनवन्तु**
Squint-eyed, **वलिर**

Red, **रत्त, लोहित**
Tawny, **कपिल**
Yellow, **पीत**
Yellowish white, **पण्डुवण्ण**
Astringent, **केसाव**
Bitter, **तित्त**
Pungent, **कटुक**
Salt, **लवण**
Sour, **अम्बिल**
Sweet, **मधुर**

Bold, **निब्भय**
Brave, **वीर**
Bright, **पभस्मर, भासुर**
Broad, **वित्थत**
Charitable, **अलुद्ध**
Cheerful, **सुमन**
Circular, **चक्काकार**

Clean, **निम्मल, सुद्ध**

Close, **समीप, आसन्न**

Coarse, **कक्कस**

Cold, **सीतल**

Composed of mind, **समाहित**

Concealed, **गत्त, पतिच्छन्न**

Covered, **छन्न**

Crooked, **वङ्क, कुटिल**

Cruel, **दुट्ठ, कुरीर**

Deep, **गम्भीर**

Despised, **निन्दित, वम्भित**

Dim, **निप्पभ, मलिन**

Dirty, **किलिट्ठ**

Distant, **दूर**

Distracted, **असमाहित**

Dry, **सुक्ख**

Egg-shaped, **अण्डाकार**

Empty, **तुच्छ**

Eternal, **सस्सतिक**

Even, **सम**

Excellent, **पणीत, अतिसुन्दर, विसिट्ठ**

Exposed, **विवट, अनावट**

Extreme, **अच्चन्त**

Fair, **सोभन**

Famous, **विस्सुत**

Fat, **थूल**

Few, **कतिपय**

Fine, **सुखुम**

Foolish, **दन्ध, मन्दबुद्धिक**

Fortunate, **धञ्ञ, सुभग**

Friendly, **अविरूद्ध, सुहृद, अनुकूल**

Full, **पुण्ण, सम्पुण्ण**

Globular, **गोलाकार**

Good, **सुन्दर, भद्दक**

Great, **महन्त, उत्तम**

Greedy, **लुद्ध, महिच्छ**

Gross, **ओळारिक**

Haggard, **किस**

Handsome, **सरूप**

Heavy, **भारिय**

Hard, **थद्ध**

High, **उच्च**

Honest, **अवङ्क, उजु**

Hostile, **विरूद्ध**

Hot, **उण्ह**

Ignoble, **अधम, नीच**

Immovable, **अचल, थावर**

Impermanent, **अनिच्च**

Kind, **कारूणिक**

Lazy, **अलस**

Less, **ऊन**

Light, **सल्लहुक**

Little, **सुद्दक, परित्त**

Long, **दीघ, आयत**

Loose, **सिथिल**

Low, **नीच**

Many, **बहुक**

Mean, **हीन**

Moderate, **मज्झिम, मत्तञ्ञू**

More, **अधिक**

Movable, **जङ्गम, चल, पारिहारिय**

Much, **पहूत**

New, **अभिनव**

Noble, **पवर, उत्तम**

Octagonal, **अट्ठंसिक**

One's own, **सक, साकीय**

Old, **पुराण**

Opened, **विवट, अनावट**

Other, **पर, अपर**

Permanent, **निच्च, थावर**

Praised, **अभित्थुत**

Pure, **परिसुद्ध**

Respected, **मानित, बहुमत**

Rotten, **पूटिक**

Round, **वट्टल, वट्ट**

Sad, **दुम्मन**

Semi-circular, **अद्धचक्कार**

Shallow, **उत्तान**

Sharp, **तिखिण**

Short, **रस्स**

Skilful, **पटु, दक्ख**

Small, **खुद्दक**

Smooth, **सिनिद्ध, मट्ठ**

Soft, **मुदु**

Square, **चतुरस्स**

Straight, **उजु**

Sublime, **सुखुम**

Sweet, **मधुर**

Sweet-smelling, **सुगन्ध**

Thick, **घन**

Thin, **तनु**

Timid, **भीरूक**

Tringular, **तिकोणक**

Ugly, **विरूप, असोभन**

Unclean, **मलिन, असुद्ध**

Uneven, **विसम**

Unknown, **अपाकट, अपञ्ञात**

Unfortunate, **दुक्खित, भाग्यहीन**

Unfriendly, **दुहद, विरूद्ध**

Virtuous, **सुसील**

Vicious, **दुस्सील**

Well-known, **विस्सुत, सुपाकट**

Weighty, **भारिय, गरूक**

Wet, **तिन्त, अल्ल**

Wise, **पञ्ञवन्तु**

Wounded, **वणित**

Young, **वरुण**

B. VERBS

I. Verb– आख्यात is an integral and important part of speech; verbs are divided into groups called धातुगण. In Pali there are seven Conjugations, though some Grammarians mention ten as in Sanskrit. Each group has one or more conjugational signs (विकरण), which come between the root (धातु) and the verbal termination (प्रत्यय), Thus the base or अंग of a verb is formed by the combination of the root (धातु) with its conjugational sign, to which is added the verbal termination, as for instance:–

पच् + ति = पच् + अ + ति = पचति = cooks.

The Pali Grammarians represented roots with an ending vowel as गम, वस etc. and not as गम् or वस्, as in Sanskrit. But the end अ of a root is dropped when the conjugational sign is added. Before the first conjugational sign अ), the penultimate short and the ending vowel take their गुण, अ has no गुण or strengthening. The गुण of इ, ई, is ए; and of उ, ऊ, is ओ. Thus :– नी (to carry) is a root + अ conjugational sign + ने + अ. भू (to be) + अ = भो + अ → भवति, ∴ ओ followed by अ becomes अब and thus भू → भवति.

Root-groups (धातुगण) with their signs according to Pali-course.

1st	Conjugation	–	a, अ, भुवादिगण
2nd	Conjugation	–	m : a, अनुस्वार : अ : रुधादिगण
3rd	Conjugation	–	ya : य, दिवादिगण
4th	Conjugation	–	no : nu : una : स्वादिगण
5th	Conjugation	–	na, णा : कियादिगण
6th	Conjugation	–	o, yira : ओ, यिर : तनादिगण
7th	Conjugation	–	e, aya : ए, अय : चुरादिगण

Number of roots are included in the first and the seventh group. Pali verbs are conjugated, in three Tenses, two Voices, two Numbers and three Persons :–

1. Tenses or काल

(i) Present tense – **वत्तमानकाल**

(ii) Past tense – **अतीतकाल**

(iii) Future tense – **अनागतकाल**

2. Voices or प्रयोग

(i) Active – **कत्तुकारक (कर्तरि)** : a transitive verb that represents its subject as acting, is in Active Voice. Here the Subject or **कत्ता** takes Nominative and the Object **कम्म** is in Accusative **(दुतिया)**, and the verb takes the same gender and/number as the Subject – e.g., **अहं बुद्धं नमामि; सा बुद्धं नमति; तुम्हे बुद्धं नमथ.**

(ii) Passive Voice – **कर्मणि प्रयोग.**

A *Transitive verb,* that represents its subject as being *passively acted upon,* is in Passive Voice. The sign of the Passive Voice is **य** (ya) irrespective of the conjugation, and is added directly to the root. The final **अ** of a root is dropped and the remaining ending consonant and the **य** of the Passive undergo the necessary changes (according to rules of change).

In the Passive Voice, in a sentence, the subject **(कर्ता)** takes the Instrumental **(ततिया)** Case and the Object **(कर्म)** takes the Nominative Case, and the verb takes the same person and number as that of the Object :

The Attanopade **(आत्मनेपद)** terminations are frequently used in the Passive Voice; but it is optional.

Examples of Verbs in Passive Voice :–

करीयति = is done or made	**आकड्ढीयति** = is dragged or drawn
कसीयति = is ploughed	**दीयति** = is given
देसीयति = is preached	**मारीयति** = is killed
आहरीयति = is brought	**वन्दीयति** = is worshipped
हरीयति = is carried	**किणीयति** = is bought

बन्धीयति = is tied **विक्किणीयति** = is sold

भासीयति = is told **धोवीयति** = is washed

भुग्जयति = is taken

(iii) Impersonal Construction, **भावे प्रयोग**

In this construction the Subject takes Instrumental Case and the verb always is in third person single.

Examples :– **कर्तरि – नरोगच्छति**

भावे – नरेन गम्मते

3. Persons :– (i) Third Person – **पठम पुरिस**

(ii) Second Person – **मज्झिम पुरीस**

(iii) First Person – **उत्तम पुरीस**

4. Numbers **वचन** :–(i) Singular

(ii) Plural

5. Padas :– (i) **परम्मैपद** – more commonly used

(ii) **आत्मनेपद** –rarely met with in literature except in poetry and in the Passive Voice.

The Padas have their own verbal terminations.

6. Moods – The manner in which a verb is used to express an action is called Mood.

(i) Imperative Mood – **आज्ञार्थ** –This mood is used to express command, prayer, advise, wish, blessing or proposal.

(ii) Potential Mood – **विध्यर्थ** – This Mood expresses probability, command, wish, prayer, hope, advise and capability. It is used in conditional or hypothetical sentences in which one statement depends on another as its reason or condition.

(iii) Conditional – **संकेतार्थ (कालातिपत्ति)** – The Conditional Mood is used in those hypothetical sentences in which the non-

performance of action is implied :– e.g., **सचे देवो वस्सिस्स धञ्ञं च तिणं च उप्पज्जिस्स** – when it rains then there will be corn and grass.

Each mood has its own verbal termination depending on the number and person.

Verbs in Groups, नानाख्यातपदा

Present 1st Singular	Past Participle (declinable)	Absolutive (The Gerund)
Abuses, **अक्कोसति**	**अक्कुट्ठ**	**अक्कोसित्वा**
Ails, **रूजति**	–	**रूजित्वा**
Anoints, **अञ्जति**	**अञ्जित**	**अञ्जित्वा**
Appears, **पञ्ञायति**	**पञ्ञात**	**पञ्ञायित्वा**
Ascends, **आरूहति**	**आरूळ्ह**	**आरुय्ह**
Assembles, **सन्निपतति**	**सन्निपतित**	**सन्निपतित्वा**
Associates, **सेवति, भजति**	**सेवित, भजित**	**सेवित्वा, भजित्वा**
Attempts, **उस्सहति**	–	**उस्सहित्वा**
Awakes, **पबुज्झति**	**पबुद्ध**	**पबुज्झित्वा**
Awakens, **पबोधेति**	**पबोधित**	**पबोधेत्वा**
Balances, **तुलेति**	**तुलित**	**तुलेत्व**
Bathes, **नहायति**	**नहात**	**नहायित्वा**
Bears, **वहति**	**वहित, वुळ्ह**	**वहित्वा**
Beats, **पहरति**	**पहट**	**पहरित्वा**
Becomes, **भवति, होति**	**भूत**	**भवित्वा, हुत्वा**
Becomes established, **पतिट्ठति**	**पतिट्ठित**	**पतिट्ठाय**
Becomes full, **आपूरति**	**आपुण्ण**	**आपूरिय**
Becomes purified, **विसुज्झति**	**विसुद्ध**	**विसुज्झित्वा**
Begs, **याचति**	**याचित**	**याचित्या**
Begins, **आरभति**	**आरद्ध**	**आरब्ध, आरभित्वा**
Behoves, **वट्टति**	–	–

Believes, सद्दहति,	सद्दहित,	सदहित्वा,
बिंस्ससति	विस्सत्थ	विस्ससित्वा
Binds, बन्धति	बद्ध	बन्धिय
Bites, दसति	दट्ठ	दास्सित्वा
Blows (wind), वायति	वायित	वायित्वा
(with mouth), धमति	धन्त	धमित्वा
Breaks, भिन्दति	भिन्न	भिन्दिय
भञ्जति	भग्ग	भञ्जिय
Brings, आहरति	आहट	आहरित्वा
Brings-up, पोसेति	पोसित	पोसिय
Buries, निखणति	निखात	निखणित्वा
Burns (v.i.) दाय्हति	दड्ढ	डय्हित्वा
(v.t.) दहति	दड्ढ	दहित्वा
Buys, किणाति	क्रीत	किणित्वा
Carries, हरति	हट	हरित्वा
Ceases, निक्कति,	निवत्तित	निवत्तिय
निरूज्झति	निरूद्ध	निरूज्झित्वा
Collects, ओचिणाति	ओचित	ओचिनित्वा
उपचिनाति	उपचित	उपचिनित्वा
Combines, संयोजेति	संयुत्त	संयोजेत्वा
Comes, आगच्छति	आगत	आगन्त्वा, आगम्म
Comes-in, पविसति	पविट्ठ	पविसित्वा
Comes-into-existence, उप्पज्जति	उप्पन्न	उप्पज्जित्वा
Comes-out, निक्खमति	निक्खन्त	निक्खम्म
Composes, रचयति	रचित	रचयित्वा
Conceals, गोपेति	गुत्त	गोपेत्व
पटिच्छादेति	पटिच्छन्न	पटिच्छादिय
Concentrates, समादहति	समाहित	समादहित्वा
Covers, छादेति	छन्न, छदित	छदित्वा, छादिय
Creates, मापेति	मापित	मापेत्वा,
निम्मिणाति	निम्मित	निम्मिणित्वा