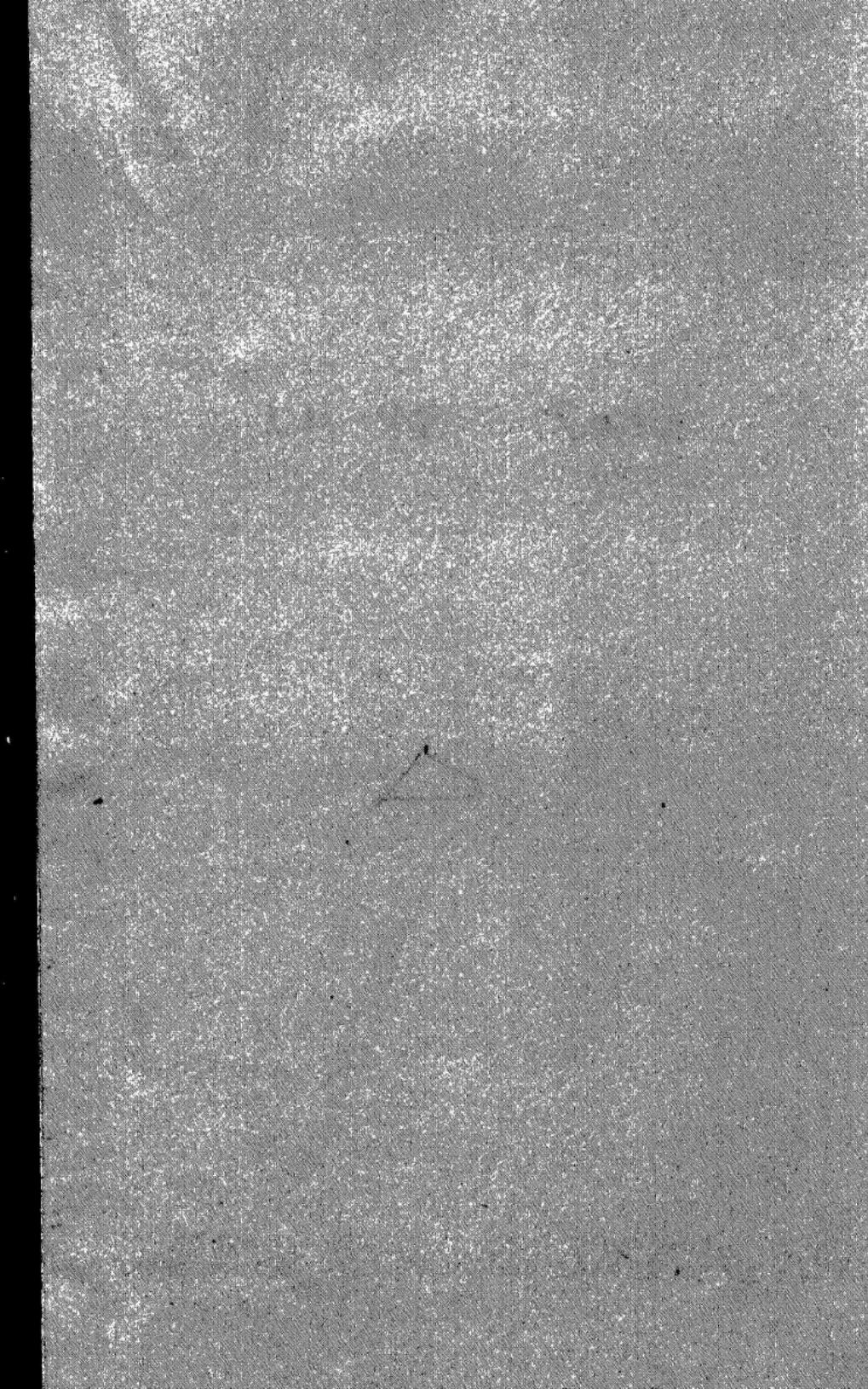


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BĀLĀVATĀRA

MUNSHI RAM MANOHAR LAL
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BĀLĀVATĀRA

*An elementary Pali Grammar abridged for
the Under-graduate Course*

ORIGINALLY EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY

The late Mahamahopadhyaya

DR. SATISCHANDRA VIDYABHUSANA

AND

The late Samana

PUNNANANDA SWAMI

REVISED AND RECAST

(With additional matter)

BY

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PREFACE

The *Bālāvatāra*, originally edited for use in the upper classes of High English Schools by the late Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satischandra Vidya-bhusana and the late Samana Punnananda Swami, has been revised and recast in the present edition. The sūtras of the Nāmakāṇḍa have been omitted altogether because they often proved boring to the beginner, but the matter in that section has been re-shuffled and conveniently arranged. New topics—*Samāsa*, *Kāraka* and *Vibhatti-bheda*—have been added for the simple reason that they are essential at the preliminary stage. As Vernacular has been made the medium of instruction for the Matriculation Examination in subjects other than English, I have deemed it desirable to explain the sūtras in Bengali without, however, omitting the old exposition in English. Considerable additions have been made to the illustrations, for which I have drawn very largely upon Kaccāyana.

A word of explanation is, I believe, necessary in regard to the Case (*Vibhatti*). According to indigenous grammarians, the Vibhattis are seven, excluding the *Ālapana*, which in English grammar is distinguished as a Case, i.e., the Case of Address. In order, however, not to

PREFACE

confound the beginner (whose knowledge of English grammar is presupposed) by stating at the outset that the Vocative is not regarded as an independent case, I have preferred, as will be seen at page 31, to count the cases as eight (including the Vocative), leaving the student's notion to be gradually cleared as he reaches the sections on Kāraka and Vibhatti-bheda.

My thanks are due to Mr. Atulchandra Ghatak, M.A., Superintendent of the University Press, for the ready assistance he has given in seeing the book through the press.

SENATE HOUSE :

Calcutta,

SAILENDRANATH MITRA

The 1st June, 1935.

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BĀLĀVATĀRA

I

সভজা

SAÑÑĀ

Orthography

১। অক্ষরাপাদযো একচত্তালীসঁ । ১। ১। ২*

1. Akkharāpādayo ekacattālīsaṁ.

হৃত্স্তের (অর্থাৎ ত্রিপিটক বচনের) প্রয়োজনীয় অক্ষরগুলি
অ আ ইত্যাদি করিয়া একচলিষ্টি ; যথা,—

অ,	আ,	ই,	ঈ,	উ,	উ,	এ,	ও;
ক্,	খ্,	গ্,	ঘ্,	ঙ্,	ঝ্,		
চ্,	ছ্,	জ্,	ঝ্,	ঞ্,	ঝ্,		
ট্,	ঠ্,	ড্,	ঢ্,	ণ্,	ণ্,		
ত্,	থ্,	দ্,	ধ্,	ন্,			
প্,	ফ্,	ব্,	ভ্,	ম্,			
শ্,	ব্,	ল্,	ব্,				
স্,	হ্,	ল্ (ত্),	ৱ্,				

[পালি বর্ণমালায় এই নয়টি বর্ণ নাই :—ঝ, ঝা, ঙ, ৩,
ঝ্, ঝ্, শ, ষ, ৰ : (বিসর্গ)]]

* These figures refer to the Book, the Chapter and the Sūtra respectively of Kaccāyana's Pāli Grammar, to which the Bālavatāra Sūtra can be traced.

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The letters beginning with *a* are forty-one, useful to Suttanta.

They are :—

<i>a</i> ,	<i>ā</i> ,	<i>i</i> ,	<i>ī</i> ,	<i>u</i> ,	<i>ū</i> ,	<i>e</i> ,	and <i>o</i> ;
<i>k</i> ,	<i>kh</i> ,	<i>g</i> ,		<i>gh</i> ,		<i>ñ</i> ,	
<i>c</i> ,	<i>ch</i> ,	<i>j</i> ,		<i>jh</i> ,		<i>ñ</i> ,	
<i>ṭ</i> ,	<i>ṭh</i> ,	<i>ɖ</i> ,		<i>ɖh</i> ,		<i>ɳ</i> ,	
<i>t</i> ,	<i>th</i> ,	<i>d</i> ,		<i>dh</i> ,		<i>n</i> ,	
<i>p</i> ,	<i>ph</i> ,	<i>b</i> ,		<i>bh</i> ,		<i>m</i> ,	
<i>y</i> ,	<i>r</i> ,	<i>l</i> ,			<i>v</i> ,		
<i>s</i> ,	<i>h</i> ,		<i>l</i> (়)	and <i>m̄</i> .			

২। তত্ত্বাদনা সরা অট্ট। ১। ১। ৩

2. Tatthodantā Sarā atṭha.

সেই একচলিষ্ঠটি অক্ষরের মধ্যে ‘অ’ হইতে ‘ও’ পর্যন্ত আটটি অক্ষরকে স্বরবর্ণ বলে। [পরবর্তী ছইটি স্থলে তাহাদের শ্রেণীভাগ দর্শিত হইয়াছে।]

Of them, the first eight letters ending with *o* are
Vowels.

They are :—*a*, *ā*, *i*, *ī*, *u*, *ū*, *e* and *o*.

[These are classified in the following two suttas.]

৩। লহুমত্তা তয়ো রস্তা। ১। ১। ৪

3. Lahumattā tayo Rassā.

সেই আটটি স্বরবর্ণের মধ্যে ‘অ’, ‘ই’, ‘উ’ এই তিনটি স্বর্যাক্তা স্বর; এই নিমিত্ত উহাদিগকে ত্রুস্ব-স্বর্ব বলে।

The three of soft measure are **short** (vowels).

Of the vowels, the three of soft measure, viz.,
a, *i*, *u* are short.

୪। ଅଭ୍ୟ ଦୀଘା । ୧ । ୧ । ୫

4. Aññe Dīghā.

ମେହି ଆଟଟି ସ୍ଵରବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ମଧ୍ୟେ ଉଲ୍ଲିଖିତ ତିନଟି ହୁବୁହୁବ
ବ୍ୟାତୀତ ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ପୋଚଟି ସ୍ଵରବର୍ଣ୍ଣକେ ଦୌର୍ଯ୍ୟ-ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବଲେ ; ଯଥ—
‘ଆ’, ‘ଈ’, ‘ଉ’, ‘ଏ’, ‘ଓ’ । କିନ୍ତୁ ‘ସଂଯୋଗ’-ବର୍ଣ୍ଣର* ପୂର୍ବେ
ଥାକିଲେ ‘ଏ’ ଏବଂ ‘ଓ’ କଥନ କଥନଓ ହୁବୁହୁବରେ ଆମ
ଉଚ୍ଚାରିତ ହୁବୁ ; ଯଥ—ଏଥ (ଏତ୍ଥ), ସେୟୋ (ସେୟ୍ମୋ),
ଓଟ୍ଟୋ (ଓଟ୍ଟୋ), ମୋଥି (ମୋତ୍ତଥି) ।

The rest are long.

The vowels other than the short ones are long,
e.g., ā, ī, ū, e and o. But e and o preceding
combined consonants are sometimes regarded as
short vowels.

[By ‘combined consonants’ are meant consonants without any vowel intervening them.]
The examples of e and o regarded as short vowels
are:—e in *ettha* and *seyyo*; o in *oṭṭho* and
sotthi.

୫। ସିମା ଅଞ୍ଜନା । ୧ । ୧ । ୬

5. Sesā Byañjanā.

ସ୍ଵରବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବ୍ୟାତୀତ ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ‘କ’ ହିତେ ‘ନିଗ୍ରହିତ’ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍
ଅମୁଖାର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ତେତ୍ରିଶଟି ଅଙ୍କରେର ନାମ ବ୍ୟାଞ୍ଜନବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ।

The remaining letters are **Consonants**.

Setting aside the vowels, the other thirty-three
letters, from *k* to *m*, are consonants.

* ସ୍ଵରବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମଧ୍ୟେ ନା ଥାକିଲେ ଯଥନ ଦୁଇଟି ବ୍ୟାଞ୍ଜନବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରମପରା ମଧ୍ୟରେ
ନାମ ‘ସଂଯୋଗ-ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ’ ।

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The Consonants are:—

k,	kh,	g,	gh,	ñ,
c,	ch,	j,	jh,	ñ;
t̄,	t̄h,	d̄,	d̄h,	ñ;
t,	th,	d,	dh,	n;
p,	ph,	b,	bh,	m,
y,	r,	l,	v,	
s,	h,	l and m,		

६। वग्गा पञ्चपञ्चमी मन्त्रा । १ । १ । ३

6. Vaggā pañcapañcaso mantā.

ब्यञ्जनवर्णगुलिर यद्ये 'क' हहते 'म' पर्यन्तं पञ्चश्चिटि वर्ण पांच पांच भागे विभक्तः ; एक एकाट भागके एक एकाट वग्गा (वर्ग) बले । वर्गेर अथम अक्षर वा वर्ण अनुयायी नाम हयः ; यथा—क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ्=‘क’-वर्गः ; छ्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ्=‘ट’-वर्गः ; ट्, ठ्, ड्, च्, ण्=‘त’-वर्गः ; त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न्=‘त’-वर्गः ; प्, फ्, ब्, भ्, म्=‘प’-वर्गः ।

वर्गेर अथम ओ वितीय वर्ण (यथा, क्, ख्, च्, छ्, ट्, ठ्, त्, थ्, प्, फ्) एवं स् एই एकादश वर्णके अन्नोन्न (संस्कृत ‘अन्नोन्न’)-वर्ण बले । अवशिष्ट वर्णसमूहके (अर्थात् वर्गेर तृतीय, चतुर्थ ओ पञ्चम वर्ण एवं य्, र्, ल्, व्, ह्, ल् एই एकूणाट वर्णके) ल्लोन्न (संस्कृत ‘घोन्न’)-वर्ण बले ।

The Vaggas are groups of five of the first twenty-five consonants ending with *m*.

Of the consonants, the first twenty-five, from *k* to *m*, are arranged in five groups, each consisting of five letters.

<i>Ka-Vagga</i> — k,	kh,	g,	gh,	ñ;
<i>Ca-Vagga</i> — c,	ch,	j,	jh,	ñ;
<i>Ta-Vagga</i> — t̄,	t̄h,	d̄,	d̄h,	ñ;
<i>Ta-Vagga</i> — t,	th,	d,	dh,	n;
<i>Pa-Vagga</i> — p,	ph,	b,	bh,	m.

The first and second letters of each Vagga, together with *s*, are called **Aghosa** or **Surds**. The remaining letters ending with *l* are **Ghosa*** or **Sonants**.

The **Surds** are:—*k*, *kh*, *c*, *ch*, *t̄*, *ṭh*, *t*, *th*, *p*, *ph* and *s*.

The **Sonants** are:—*g*, *gh*, *ñ*, *j*, *jh*, *ñ*, *d*, *dh*, *ṇ*, *d*, *dh*, *n*, *b*, *bh*, *m*, *y*, *r*, *l*, *v*, *h*, and *l̄*.

৩। অঁ ইতি নিগহিতং । ১ । ১ । ৮

7. Am iti Niggahitam.

‘অঁ’ (=ঁ) এই শব্দোচ্চারণ করিলে, অকারের পর যে বিন্দু ধৰনিত হয় সেই চূড়ামণি সদৃশ বিন্দুটিকে লিঙ্গগ্রহিত (=অমুস্বার) বলে। স্বর-বিহীন নিশ্চিহ্নিত উচ্চারিত হয় না বলিয়া উহার পূর্বে অকারের ধৰণি সন্তুষ্টি হয়। এইরূপ ইকার এবং উকারও যুক্ত হয়, কিন্তু অঠ কোনও স্বর যুক্ত হয় না।

M is Niggahita.

The nasal denoted by *m*, which is sounded after *a* (in the syllable *am*), is called **Niggahita** (arrested letter).†

The vowels *i* and *u* may also be placed before it, but not any other vowel.

* The technical terms **Ghosa** and **Aghosa** have been taken from Sanskrit Grammar, as is indicated in the Sutta “Parasamañña payoge” (*vide* Kaccāyana, 1. 9).

Other terms have been similarly borrowed, e.g., *Linga*, *Sabba-nāma*, *Pada*, *Upasagga*, *Nipāta*, etc.

† The following verse gives a full definition of Niggahita :

Bindu cūjā-maṇ'-ākāro Niggahitan ti vuccate !

Kevalass' appayogattā a-kāro sannidhiyate ||

i.e., The point resembling a small gem is called **Niggahita**. As it is not employed alone, *a* is placed before it.

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The letters of the alphabet can be grouped, according to their seats of pronunciation (উচ্চারণ-স্থান) as follows :—

- a, ā, h, and ka-vagga* are **Gutturals** (কর্তৃজ বর্ণ).
 - i, ī, y, and ca-vagga* are **Palatals** (তালুজ বর্ণ).
 - u, ū, and pa-vagga* are **Labials** (গুঁড়জ বর্ণ).
 - r, l, and ta-vagga* are **Linguals** (মুর্দজ বর্ণ).
 - t, s, and ta-vagga* are **Dentals** (দস্তজ বর্ণ).
 - c* is **Gutturo-Palatal** (কর্তৃ-তালুজ বর্ণ).
 - o* is **Gutturo-Labial** (কর্তৃ-গুঁড়জ বর্ণ).
 - v* is **Dento-Labial** (দস্তো-গুঁড়জ বর্ণ).
-

II

সর-সন্ধি

SARA-SANDHI

Vowel-Junction

বৰ্ণ বা কালের ব্যবধান না থাকিলে, পূর্বপদের অন্ত্য বৰ্ণ ও পরপদের আদি বৰ্ণ পরম্পরের নিকটবর্তী হইয়া যখন মিলিত হয়, সেই মিলনকে সন্ধি* বলে।

Sandhi (Junction) means proximity of two letters without any other letter or pause intervening them.

১। সরা সরৈ লোঁঁ। ১। ২। ১

1. Sarā sare lopam.

অন্তর্ভুক্ত (অর্থাৎ অন্তর বা ব্যবধান রহিত, সন্ধিহিত)

অন্তর্ভুক্ত পরে থাকিলে, পূর্বপদের অন্তস্থিত স্বরের লোপ হয় ;—যথা, লোক + অংগো = লোক-অংগো = লোকংগো।

[ব্যবধান দ্বিধি :

(১) বর্ণের ব্যবধান ; যথা,—মং + অহাসি, এই স্থলে সঙ্গি হইল না, কারণ 'ম' কারের পরে এবং 'অহাসি'র অকারের পূর্বে নিঃস্থিত বা অমুস্বারের ব্যবধান রহিয়াছে।

* সরসঙ্গি করিতে হইলে পূর্বপদের অন্তস্থিত ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণকে বাসমিকে একটু সরাইয়া তাহার প্রতি হইতে পৃথক করিয়া রাখিতে হব ; যথা,—“লোক + অংগো” ইহাদের সঙ্গি করিতে হইলে, এইরূপ লিখিতে হব : লোক-অ + অংগো ; তাহার পরে স্বত্ত্ব-অমুস্বারী সাধন করিতে হব।

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(२) कालेर व्यवधान, अर्थां व्यन गाधार द्वितीय चरणेर अस्तहित घरके उच्चारणेर विरामहेतु तृतीय चरणेर आदि घर हिते विच्छिन्न करिया वाखा हय ; यथा,—

“पमादममूयुञ्जन्ति

बाला दुम्मेधिनो जना

अप्पमादङ्ग मेधावी

धनं सेष्टः व रक्खति ।”

ऐ गाधार तृतीय चरणेर आदि अकार परे थाकिलेओ कालेर व्यवधान हेतु द्वितीय चरणेर अस्तहित आकारेर लोप हइल ना ।

সকল সন্ধিতেই এইকপ বিধি ।]

There is elision of a vowel before a vowel.

A vowel immediately followed by a vowel is elided, as loka + aggo = lok'ago.

[There is no vowel-sandhi, if there is intervention of (i) a consonant, as in Mañ + ahāsi = Mañ ahāsi (here a is not joined with a, because of m intervening), or (ii) a pause in metre (on account of which the 2nd foot is not joined with the 3rd), as in the following Gāthā :—

“Pamādamanuyuñjanti
bālā dummedhino janā
Appamādañca medhāvī
dhanañ set̄harañ va rakkhati.”

Janā + appamādañ = janā appamādañ, where ā of the second foot has not been joined with a of the third foot on account of a pause after the ā of “janā”.

Such is the case in all Sandhis.]

२। वा परी असरूपा । १ । २ । ३

2. Vā paro asarūpā.

असमान श्वरवर्ण पूर्वे थाकिले, परवर्ती श्वरवर्णेरे बिकले लोप हय; यथा,—पन+इमे=पन 'मे=पन्में; आवार, 'सरा सरे लोपं' स्त्राम्भसारे, एहिलपाओ हयः पन+इमे=पन्+इमे=पन्में=पन्+इमे=पन्में।

There is optional elision of a vowel after a dissimilar vowel.

A vowel after a dissimilar vowel is optionally elided:

Pana+ime=Pana 'me, Pan' ime.

३। क्वचासवस्तु लुट्टे । १ । २ । ३

3. Kvacāsavaṇṇam lutte.

पूर्वेरे स्त्राम्भसारे असमान श्वरवर्ण लुप्त हइले, परवर्ती श्वर कখन कখनও अस्बर्ण हय; यথा,—(१) बक्षम्+इब=बक्षम्+ईब=बक्षम्+এব=বক্ষম্-সেব। एইরূপ, ঈ স্থানেও 'এ' হয়। (২) ন + উপেতি = ন+উপেতি = ন+ওপেতি=নোপেতি। এইরূপ, উ স্থানেও 'ও' হয়।
[ই ঈ স্থানে 'এ' এবং উ স্থানে 'ও' প্রতিকে অস্বর্ণ শ্বর বলে।]

In case of elision, the succeeding vowel sometimes becomes dissimilar.

If the preceding vowel is elided, the succeeding vowel is sometimes changed into a dissimilar vowel, so that i and u are respectively changed into e and o owing to the affinity of their pronunciation :

Bandhussa+iva=Bandhuss' eva. (So also i is changed into e.)

Na+upeti=N' opeti. (So also u is changed into o.)

४। दीघं । १ । २ । ४

4. Dīgham.

पूर्वस्वर लुप्त हইলে, व्यवधान-स्थिति प्रबर्त्ती स्वर कथन
कथनও दीर्घ हয় ; यथा,—तत्र+अयः=तत्र्+आयः=
तत्राय় ; यानि+इथ=यान्+ঈথ=যানীথ ; बहु+উপকारং=
বহু+উপকারং=বহুপকারং ; সন্ধি+ইথ = সন্ধি + ঈথ=
সন্ধীথ ; তথা+উপমং=তথ্+উপমং=তথপমং ।

There is lengthening of the succeeding vowel.

If the preceding vowel is elided, the succeeding vowel is sometimes lengthened :

Tatra + ayaṁ = tatr' āyam.

Yāni + idha = yān' īdha.

Bahu + upakāraṁ = bah' ūpakāraṁ.

Saddhā + idha = saddh' īdha.

Tathā + upamaṁ = tath' ūpamaṁ.

५। पूळी* च । १ । २ । ५

5. Pūlbo* ca.

प्रबर्त्ती स्वर लुप्त हইলে, पूर्वेর स्वर कथन कथনও दीर्घ
হয় ; यথা,—कিংम्+ইথ=কিংম্ + 'ধ=কিংম্থ ।

There is lengthening of the preceding vowel.

If the succeeding vowel is elided, the preceding vowel is sometimes lengthened :

Kiṁsu + idha = kiṁsu + 'dha = kiṁsū 'dha.

* The word is always spelt with a short u in Pali (*vide* Sutta 10, p. 14). I have left the spelling just as it occurs in manuscripts.

६। यमेदन्तस्मादिसी । १ । २ । ६

6. Yamedantassādeso.

स्वर परे थाकिले, पूर्वपदेर अस्तस्ति 'ए' स्थाने कथन कथनाओ 'य्' आदेश हय ; यथा,—ते + अज्ज = त्य + अज्ज = त्यज्ज । किन्तु, ते + अहं = त्याहं [अस्त्वले कच्चायन व्याकरणेर "दीर्घं" (१३०३) स्त्रामूसारे अकार आकार हइयाछे ; ऐ स्त्रेर विधि एইरूपः "व्यञ्जनवर्ण परे थाकिले ताहार पूर्वेर स्वर कथन कथनाओ दीर्घ हय ।"—ए स्त्वले 'अहं' एই पदटिते व्यञ्जनवर्ण 'ह' एवं ताहार पूर्वेर स्वर 'अ', अत्रां उहा 'आ' हइल ।]

The final *e* is changed into *y*.

The final *e* (of the preceding word) followed by a dissimilar vowel is sometimes changed into *y*:

Te + ajja = ty + ajja = tyajja.

But, *Te + aham = Tyāham*. [Here *a* is lengthened, because "a vowel followed by a consonant is sometimes lengthened" (*vide Kaccayana, 1. 3. 8.*.)]

७। वमोदुदन्तानं । १ । २ । ७

7. Vamodudantānam.

स्वरवर्ण परे थाकिले, पूर्वपदेर अस्तस्ति 'ओ' एवं 'ओ' स्थाने कथन कथनाओ 'ब्' आदेश हय ; यथा,—सो + अस्म् = ओ + अस्म् = ओस्म् ; अस् + एति = अस् + एति = अष्टेति ।

किन्तु, तयो + अस्म् = त्यस्म् ; समेतु + आवश्या = समेता-वश्या ।

The final *o* and *u* are changed into *v*.

The final *o* and *u* (of the preceding word) followed by a (dissimilar) vowel are sometimes changed into *v*:

So + assa = svassa.

Anu + eti = anveti.

But, Tayo + assu = tay' assu.

Sametu + āyasmā = Samet' āyasmā.

८। दो धस्सा का । १। २। ८

8. Do dhassa ca.

स्वरवर्ण परे थाकिले, 'ध' स्थाने कथन कथनाओ 'द' हय ;
यथा,—इध + अहं = इद + अहं = इद् + आहं (सूत्र 8, "दीर्घ",
झट्टव्य) = इदाहं । किन्तु, इध + एव = इधेव ।

ब्यञ्जनवर्ण परे थाकिलाओ कथन कथनाओ 'ध' स्थाने 'द'
हय ; यथा—इध + भिक्खवे = इद भिक्खवे ।

Dh is sometimes changed into *d*.

If a vowel follows, *dh* is sometimes changed into *d*:

Idha + aham = Idāham. [Here *a* of 'aham' is lengthened, because the preceding *a* is elided (*vide Sutta 4 above*).]

But, Idha + eva = Idh' eva.

Even when followed by a consonant, *dh* is sometimes changed into *d*:

Idha + bhikkhave = ida bhikkhave.

୧। ଇବସ୍ତୀ ଯଂ ନ ବା । ୧ । ୨ । ୧୦

9. Ivanno yam na vā.

ସ୍ଵରବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରେ ଥାକିଲେ, ‘ଇ’ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହାନେ, ଅର୍ଥାଏ ଇ ଉପରେ ହାନେ,
କଥନ ‘ୟ’ ହୟ, କଥନ ବା ହୟ ନା ; ଯଥା,—ବୁତ୍ତି+ଅସ୍ମ=
ବୁତ୍ତ୍ସ୍ମ । କୋନ କୋନ ହଳେ ‘ତ୍ୟ’ ହାନେ ‘ଚ୍ଛ’ ହୟ ; ଯଥା,—
ପତି+ଅନ୍ତଃ=ପଚନ୍ତଃ । କିନ୍ତୁ, ପତି+ଅଗ୍ନି=ପାଟଗ୍ନି । [ଏହଳେ
କଞ୍ଚାଯନ ବ୍ୟାକରଣେ “ପାଟ ପତିସ୍ସେତି” (୧୫୭) ଏହି
ହାନୁମ୍ବାରେ ‘ତ’ହାନେ ‘ଟ’ ହିସାବେ ।]

[ଇ-ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବଲିତେ ‘ଇ’ ଓ ‘ଈ’ ଉଭୟରୁ ବୁଝାଯାଇ । ଏଇକଥି
ଅ-ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବଲିତେ ‘ଅ’ ଓ ‘ଆ’, ଏବଂ ଉ-ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବଲିତେ
‘ଉ’ ଓ ‘ଊ’ ବୁଝାଯାଇ ।]

I and *i* may or may not be changed into *y*.

If a (dissimilar) vowel follows, the preceding letters *i* and *i* may or may not be changed into *y* :

Vutti+assa=vuttyassa. [If there is *ty*, it is sometimes changed into *cc*; as, pati+antam=patyantam=paccantam.]

But, pati+aggi=paṭaggi. [Here *t* becomes *ṭ* by the sutta “*Paṭi patisseti*” (*vide Kaccāyana, 1. 5. 7.*)]

The word “*vanno*” is used to include in all cases both *short* and *long* vowels; for instance, the “*vanno a*” implies both *a* and *ā*; the “*vanno i*” implies both *i* and *ī*; and the “*vanno u*” implies both *u* and *ū*.

१०। एवादिस्त्रि रि, पुल्ली च रस्तो । १।२।११

10. Evādissa ri, pubbo ca rasso.

স্বরবর্ণের পর ‘এব’ থাকিলে, ঐ শব্দের আদি একার স্থানে বিকলে ‘রি’ হয় এবং পূর্ববর্তী স্বর ক্লুস হয়; যথা,—
যথা+এব = যথরিব, যথেব।

E of *eva* is optionally changed into *ri*, and the preceding vowel is shortened.

If *eva* follows a vowel, the *e* of *eva* may optionally be changed into *ri*, and the preceding vowel into its corresponding short form:

Yathā + eva = yathariva, yath' eva.

११। यवमदनतरङ्गा चागमा । १।४।६

11. Yavamadanataralā cāgamā.

স্বরবর্ণ পরে থাকিলে, য, ব, ম, দ, ন, ত, র এবং ল, এই কয়টি বর্ণ বিকলে আগম হয়। কোন কোন স্থলে ‘গ’ও আগম হয়; যথা,—

ন + ইমস্স = নবিমস্স।

তি + অঙ্গিকং = তিবঙ্গিকং।

লহ + এস্সতি = লহমেস্সতি।

অন্ত + অথং = অভদ্রথং।

ইতো + আযতি = ইতোনাযতি।

তস্মা + ইহ = তস্মাতিহ।

সব্ভি + এব = সব্ভিরেব।

ছ + অভিঙ্গা = ছলভিঙ্গা। (কিংবা, সঙ্গি না হইয়া ‘ছ অভিঙ্গা’ও হয়।)

এবং, পুঁথ + এব = পুঁথগেব। (কিংবা, কেবল ‘পুঁথ এব’ও হয় ; ‘পা+এব’ মিলিয়া কখন ‘পগেব’ হয়, আবার কখন সঙ্গে হয় না।)

কিন্তু, অভি + উঁঁগতো = অব্ভুঁগতো।

Y, v, m, d, n, t, r, and l are the optional insertions.

When a vowel follows, the letters *y, v, m, d, n, t, r, and l* may be optionally inserted. *G* also may come as an insertion :

Na + imassa = na-y-imassa.

Ti + aṅgikam = ti-v-aṅgikam.

Lahu + essati = lahu-m-essati.

Atta + attham = atta-d-attham.

Ito + āyati = ito-n-āyati.

Tasmā + iha = tasmā-t-iha.

Sabbhi + eva = sabbhi-r-eva.

Chā + abhiññā = chā-l-abhiññā. (Sometimes there is no sandhi.)

And, putha + eva = putha-g-eva. (Sometimes there is no sandhi.)

Also, pā + eva = pa-g-eva. (Sometimes there is no sandhi.)

But, abhi + uggato = abbhuggato.

III

ब्यञ्जन-सन्धि

BYAÑJANA-SANDHI

Consonant-Junction

[ऐ अध्यायेर सूत्रसमूहेर व्यञ्जनवर्ण परे थाकिले' एवं 'कठित' (अर्थात् 'कथन कथनात्') ऐ द्वाटि अर्थ उह आছे बुधिते हईवे।

In the following suttas the words *byañjane* ('when a consonant follows') and *kvacit* ('sometimes') are understood.]

१। लोपञ्च तत्राकारी । १। ३। ५

1. Lopañca tatrākāro.

[व्यञ्जनवर्ण परे थाकिले] [कथन कथनात्] पूर्ववर लुप्त हय ; लोप हইले ऐ स्थाने 'अ' आगम हय ; यथा,—

सो + भिक्खु = स + भिक्खु = स + अ + भिक्खु = स भिक्खु ।

कथन कथनात् 'उ' एवं 'ओ' आगम हय ; यथा,—

जानेम + तः = जानेच्छु तः ।

कच्छु + अः = कच्छेना अः ।

किञ्च, सो + मुनि = सो मुनि (अर्थात् सक्षि हইল ना) ।

There is elision of the vowel, with an insertion of *a* in its place.

A vowel followed by a consonant is sometimes elided and *a* is inserted in its place :

So + bhikkhu = sa bhikkhu.

U and *a* may also come as insertions :

Jānema + tam = jānemu tam.

Kaccinu + tvarī = kaccinotvam.

But, So + muni = so muni (without Sandhi).

২। বগ্গে ঘোষাঘোষানি ততিয়-পঠমা । ১। ৬। ৩

2. Vagge ghosāghosānam tatiya-paṭhamā.

যদি স্বরবর্ণ পূর্বে থাকে এবং পরবর্তী পদের আদি
ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ বর্গের চতুর্থ অর্থাৎ ঘোষবর্ণ হয়, তাহা হইলে
উহা সেই বর্গের তৃতীয় বর্ণের সহিত যুক্ত হইয়া দ্বিতীয়
প্রাপ্ত হয় ; যথা,— উ + ঘোসো = উগ্‌ঘোসো ।

যদি স্বরবর্ণ পূর্বে থাকে এবং পরবর্তী পদের আদি
ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ বর্গের দ্বিতীয় অর্থাৎ অঘোষবর্ণ হয়, তাহা হইলে
উহা সেই বর্গের প্রথম বর্ণের সহিত যুক্ত হইয়া দ্বিতীয় প্রাপ্ত
হয় ; যথা,— আ + খাতং = অক্খাতং । [এ স্থলে কচাইন
ব্যাকরণের “সহস্র” (১।৩।৪) এই স্থানস্থারে আদি আকার
হুস্ত হইয়াছে ।]

কিন্তু সর্বত্র এইরূপ হয় না । কারণ—

(১) ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ পরে থাকিলে কখন কখন ‘ও’ আগম হয় ;
যথা,— পর + সহস্রং = পরো সহস্রং ।

অতিপিক্ষ + খো = অতিপিক্ষোখো । [এ স্থলে “ব্যবহৃত-
তরলা চাগমা” এই স্থানস্থারে ‘গ’ আগম হইবার
পর ‘ও’ আগম হইয়াছে—পঃ ১৪-১৫ প্রষ্টব্য ।]

(২) ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ পরে থাকিলে ‘অব’ স্থানে কখন কখন ‘ও’
হয় ; যথা,— অব + নক্ষা = ওনক্ষা ।
কিন্তু, অব + সুস্মতু = অবসুস্মতু ।

The sonant and surd consonants of a vagga get doubled by taking before them the third and the first letter respectively of the vagga.

The fourth and the second letters of a vagga after a vowel are in some instances doubled through conjunction with the third and the first letter respectively of the vagga:

U + ghoso = ugghoso.

A + khātarām = akkhātarām. [Here ā is shortened according to the Kaccāyana sutta "Rssam" (1. 8. 4), which lays down: "A vowel followed by a consonant is sometimes shortened."]

Exceptions :—

(i) O is sometimes inserted when a consonant follows:

Para + sahassarām = parosahassarām.

Atippa + kho = atippagokho. [There is insertion of o here after g has been added according to the sutta "Yavāmadanatarālā cāgamā" (pp. 14, 15).]

(ii) Ava is sometimes changed into o when a consonant follows:

Ava + naddhā = onaddhā.

But, Ava + sussatu = avasussatu.

IV

ନିଗାହୀତ*-ମନ୍ତ୍ର

NIGGAHITA*-SANDHI

Nasal-Junction

୧। ଅଗନ୍ତ ବା ଅଗ୍ନେ । ୧।୪।୨

1. Vaggantam vā vagge.

ସେ ବର୍ଗେର ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରେ ଥାକେ ନିଗାହୀତ-ହାନେ ବିକଲ୍ପ
ଦେଇ ବର୍ଗେର ଶେଷବର୍ଣ୍ଣ (ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ପଞ୍ଚମ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ) ହୁଏ ; ଯଥା,—

କିଂ + କତୋ = କିକ୍ଷତୋ ।

ସଂ + ଜାତୋ = ସଞ୍ଚାତୋ ।

ସଂ + ଠିତୋ = ସଞ୍ଚିତୋ ।

ତଂ + ଧନ୍ତ = ତନ୍ଧନ୍ତ ।

ତଂ + ମିତ୍ତ = ତମ୍ବିତ୍ତ ।

କିକ୍ଷ, ଏହି ନିୟମେର ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମଓ ଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୁଏ ; ଯଥା,—

ନ ତଂ + କମ୍ତ = ନ ତଂ କମ୍ତ । (ଏ ହଲେ ସନ୍ଧି
ହେଲା ନା ।)

‘ଲ’ ପରେ ଥାକିଲେ ନିଗାହୀତ-ହାନେ ‘ଲ’ ହୁଏ ; ଯଥା,—

ପୂଂ + ଲିଙ୍ଗ = ପୁଲିଙ୍ଗ ।

The *Niggahita* followed by a consonant of a *vagga*
is optionally transformed into the last conso-
nant of that *vagga*.

* See p. 5, sutta 1.7, where the word is spelt with a short i.

M followed by a consonant of a vagga is optionally changed into the last consonant of the same vagga :

Kim + kato = kiñkato.

Sam + jāto = sañjāto.

Sam + ṭhito = sañṭhito.

Tam + dhanam = tandhanaiñ.

Tarñ + mittarn = tammittarn.

But, Na tam + kammarñ = na tam kammasñ
(without Sandhi).

M may be changed into *l* when followed by a *l*:

Pum + lingani = Pullingani.

२। मदा सरे । १४।५

2. Madā sare.

স্বরবর্ণ পরে থাকিলে নিশ্চীত-স্থানে (বিকল্পে) কোথাও 'ম' এবং কোথাও 'দ' হয় ; যথা,—

এবং + অস্ম = এবম + অস্ম = এবমস্ম ।

এতৎ = অবোচ = এতদ + অবোচ = এতদবোচ ।

কিন্তু, যং + অজিনি = যং অজিনি ।

[The *Niggahita* is optionally changed into] *m* or *d* if a vowel follows.

M followed by a vowel is sometimes optionally changed into *m* or *d* :

Evañ + assa = evam + assa = evamassa.

Etam + avoca = etam + avoca = etadavoca.

But, Mañ + ajini = maññajini.

ই। এহিত্ব। ১।৪।৩

3. Eheññam.

‘ঞ’ কিংবা ‘হ’ পরে থাকিলে নিগ্রহীত-স্থানে বিকল্প
‘ঞ’ হয় ; যথা,—

তং+এব=তঞ্চ+এব=তঙ্গেব—[কচ্ছায়ন ব্যাকরণের
“পরব্রহ্মাবো ঠানে” (১।৩।৬) স্মৃতানুসারে ‘ঞ’র দ্বিতীয়
হইল] ; বিকল্প,—তমেব।

তং+হি=তঞ্চহি ; বিকল্প,—তংহি (সক্রি হইল না)।

When *e* or *h* follows, [the *Niggahita* is optionally
changed into] ñ.

M followed by *e* or *h* is optionally changed
into ñ :

Tam + eva = taññeva — [the doubling of ñ takes
place according to the Kaccayana sutta
“Paradvebhāvo ṭhāne” (1. 8. 6)]; also,—
tameva.

Tam + hi = tañhi ; also, — tamhi (without
Sandhi).

৪। স য ই চ। ১।৪।৪

4. Sa ye ca.

‘শ্ৰ’ পরে থাকিলে নিগ্রহীত ও ‘য্ৰ’ উভয়ে মিলিয়াও বিকল্প
‘ঞ’ হয় ; যথা,—সং+যোগো=সঞ্জোগো—[‘ঞ’র দ্বিতীয়-হেতু
পূর্বোক্ত কচ্ছায়নস্ত্র ১।৩।৬ দৃষ্টব্য] ; বিকল্প,—সংযোগো।

The *Niggahita* together with *y*, which follows, is
also optionally changed into ñ.

Even when followed by *y*, the *m* together
with the *y* is optionally changed into ñ :

Sam + yogo = saññigo — [the doubling of ñ
takes place according to the Kaccayana-

sutta (l. 3. 6), quoted above] ; also,—
sañhyogo.

५। निग्गहीतस्त्र । १। ४।८

5. Niggahītañca.

स्वरवर्ण किंवा व्यञ्जनवर्ण परे थाकिले, कोन कोनउ
स्त्रे निश्चिह्नित आगम हय ; यथा,—

चक्खु + अनिच्छ = चक्खुः अनिच्छ ।

अव + सिरो = अवं सिरो ।

[आवार, स्वरवर्ण किंवा व्यञ्जनवर्ण परे थाकिले, कोन
कोनउ स्त्रे निश्चिह्नितेर लोपण हय—(कछायन स्त्र १।४।९,
“कठि लोपण,” द्रष्टव्य) ; यथा,—

(१) विच्छनं + अश्वं = विच्छन + अश्वं = विच्छनश्वं ।

तासं + अहं = तास + अहं = तासाहं । (ए स्त्रे
“दीघं” एই स्त्रामूसारे अकार थाने आकार
हइयाछे ; पृ० १०, स्त्र ४ द्रष्टव्य ।)

(२) बूङ्कानं + सासनं = बूङ्कान सासनं ।

सं + रागो = स + रागो = सारागो । (ए स्त्रे
“दीघं”, १।३।३, एই कछायन स्त्र-अमूसारे अकार-
थाने-आकार हइयाछे ।)

The *Niggahīta* is also [sometimes optionally]
inserted.

M is also sometimes optionally inserted when
a vowel or a consonant follows :

Cakkhu + aniccam = cakkhum aniccam.

Ava + siro = avam siro.

[The opposite is also noticeable (*vide Kaccāyana, 1.4.9—“Kvaci lopam”*):

- (i) *M̄* is sometimes elided when a vowel follows:
 Vidunam + aggarām = viduna + aggarām = vid-unaggam.

Tāsaṁ + ahaṁ = tāsa + ahaṁ = tāsāhaṁ.
 (Here, the second vowel of *tāsāhaṁ* is lengthened according to the sutta “Digham,” see *ante*, p. 10, sutta 4.)

- (ii) There is occasional elision even when a consonant follows:

Buddhānam + sāsanam = Buddhāna
 sāsanam.

Saṁ + rāgo = sa + rāgo = sārāgo. (For the lengthening of the first vowel of *sārāgo*, *vide Kaccāyana, 1.3.3,—“Digham.”*)

६। परो वा सरो । १४।११

6. Paro vā saro.

কোন কোনও হলে নিম্নাতের পরবর্তী অর্থবর্ণের বিকল্পে
 লোপ হয় ; যথা,—

বীজং+ইব=বীজং ব।

The succeeding vowel is sometimes optionally elided.

Sometimes the vowel after *m* is optionally elided :

Bijam + ivā = bijam vā,

३। अङ्गलो च विस्तजीगो । १। ४। १२

7. Byañjano ca visaññogo.

निश्चाहीतेर परवर्ती श्वरवर्णेर लोप हइले, ऐ श्वरेर
परवर्ती संयुक्त-व्यञ्जनवर्णेर अथमट्रि लोप हय; यथा,—

एवं + अस्म = एवं + 'स्म = एवं 'स ।

The consonant is also simplified.

When the vowel is elided after *m*, the succeeding conjunct is simplified:

Evaṁ + assa = evaṁ + 'ssa = evaṁ 'sa.

V

वोमिस्सक-सन्धि

VOMISSAKA-SANDHI

Miscellaneous Junction

[१] अनुपदित्तानं वुत्तयोगतो । १।५।१०

1. Anupadīttānam vuttayogato.

‘उपसर्ग’ ओ ‘निपात’ अनुभूतिर योगे ये सकल सन्धि हय एवं ये सकल मिश्र सन्धिर लग पूर्वे दर्शित हय नाई, सेहुण्डलि एह अध्याये वर्णित हहिबे । एह सकल सन्धि साधिते हहिले पूर्वोक्त उत्तरसन्धि, व्यञ्जनसन्धि ओ निश्चिह्न सन्धिर श्वासुण्डि प्रयोग करिते हय; यथा,—यदि + एवं = यज्जेवं; बोधि+अङ्गा = बोङ्गाङ्गा । (ए हले पूर्वोक्त “ह-बोधि यं न वा” (पृः १०) श्वासुण्डे ‘यदि’ ओ ‘बोधि’र ‘ह’ श्वाने ‘ह्’ हहिल, यथा,—यच्, बोध्य्; परे, ऐ श्वत्तेर ‘त्’ श्वाने ‘च्’ आदेशेर व्यापक अर्थे ‘त्’ ओ ‘ध्’ श्वाने ‘ज्’ ओ ‘आ्’ हहिल ।)

The foregoing suttas are to be suitably applied to instances not yet discussed.

The foregoing suttas of vowel-junction and consonant-junction are to be applied in a suitable manner to the prefix, indeclinable and other kinds of junction, not yet discussed:

For instance, Yadi + evaṁ = yady + evaṁ = yajjevaṁ—(first, by the sutta “I-vanṇo yaṁ

na vā" (see ante, p. 13), *di* of *yadi* is changed into *dy*; secondly, by the principle (implied in the same sutta) that "ty is sometimes changed into cc," *dy* is changed into *jj*). Similarly, Bodhi + aṅgā = bodhy + aṅgā = bojjhaṅgā.]

নিম্নবর্ণিত অনু-বিধিগুলি মিশ্র সংক্ষিতে প্রযুজ্য।

The following minor rules are applicable in Miscellaneous Junction :—

(i) অসহিস-সংযোগ একসমষ্টিমা চ।

Asadisa-samyoge ekasarūpatā ca.

ছইটি অসদৃশ ব্যঙ্গনবৰ্ণ পরম্পর সংযুক্ত থাকিলে উহারা সমান রূপ আপ্ত হয়; যথা,—পরি+এসনা=পর্য+এসনা
(১৩ পৃঃ, ৯ স্তুতামুসারে)=পর্য+এসনা=পর্যসেনা।

In junction, the preceding consonant is assimilated to the succeeding dissimilar consonant:

Pari + esanā = pary + esanā (*vide* sutta 9, p. 18)
= payyesanā (r being assimilated to y).

(ii) অস্মান স্থলে বিপরীতমা চ।

Vanñānām bahuttam viparitata ca.

কোন কোন স্থলে শব্দের বর্ণবৰ্তু হয় এবং কোন কোন স্থলে বর্ণগুলি বিপরীত ভাব আপ্ত হয়; যথা,—

স+রতি=স্মরতি—(এ স্থলে পূর্বের ২১১ স্তুতামুসারে 'ম' আগম হইয়া, এবং ৩। স্তুতামুসারে 'স'র অকারের লোপ হইয়া, লোপের স্থানে 'উ' হইল)।

ইতি+এবং=ইত্বেবং—('তি'র 'ই' স্থানে 'ব'; ২।৭ স্তুতের বিস্তার অমুসারে)।

সা+ইথি=সোথি—(২।৫ স্তত্রের বিস্তারক্রমে ‘ইথি’র ইকার লোপ, পরে ‘সা’র আকার স্থানে ওকার)।

বুসা+এব=বুসিব—(২।১।১ স্তত্রাহুসারে ‘ম’ আগম, “রস্মৎ” এই কচায়ন স্তত্—১।৩।৪—অহুসারে পূর্বস্বর হ্রস, পরে ২।১০ স্তত্রের ব্যাপক-অর্থাত্তুসারে ‘এব’র একার স্থানে ইকার)।

বহ+আবাধো=বব্হাবাধো—(২।৭ স্তত্রাহুসারে ‘উ’ স্থানে ‘ব’, পরে ‘হ’ ও ‘ব’ পরস্পরের স্থান-পরিবর্তন)।

অধি+অভবী = অক্ষাভবী—(‘অধি’র স্থানে ‘অক্ষ’ আদেশ, পরে পূর্বস্বর লুপ্ত হওয়ায় ২।৪ স্তত্রাহুসারে পরবর্তী স্বর দীর্ঘ)।

In some cases there is multiplication of a letter, and in certain cases there is inversion too. For instance,

In *sa+rati*=*sumarati*, there are insertion of *ma* (II. 11) and transformation of *a* into *u* (III. 1).

In *iti+cavam*=*itvevam*, there is transformation of *i* into *v* by extension of sutta II. 7 (p. 11).

In *sā+itthi*=*sotthi*, the succeeding vowel *i* having been elided, the preceding *ā* is changed into *o* by extension of sutta II. 5 (p. 10).

In *busā+cva*=*busamiva*, *m* is inserted (II. 11), the preceding vowel *ā* is shortened (*vide Kaccāyana, 1. 3. 4.—“Rassam”*) and the succeeding *c* is changed into *i* by extension of sutta II. 10 (p. 14).

In *bahu+ābādho*=*bavhābādho*, *u* being followed by the dissimilar vowel *ā* is first changed into *v* (II. 7), and then there is inversion between *h* and *v*.

In *adhi+abhavī*=*addhābhavī*, there is application of the principle according to which “*adhi*

is sometimes changed into *addha*," and of sutta II. 4 (p. 10), which lays down, "If the preceding vowel is elided, the succeeding vowel is sometimes lengthened."

(iii) रदानं छौ ।

Radānam̄ lo.

'र' ओ 'द' स्थाने 'ल' हय; यथा,—
परि+बोधो=पलिबोधो; परि+दाहो=परिलाहो।

R and *d* are changed into *l* :—

Pari + bodho = palibodho.

Pari + dāho = parilāho.

(iv) सरै अङ्गने वा परै बिन्दुनी क्वचि मो ।

Sare byañjane vā pare binduno kvaci mo.

स्वरवर्ण किंवा व्यञ्जनवर्ण परे थाकिले निश्चीतेर स्थाने
कथन कथनाओ 'म्' हय; यथा,—
मं+अहासि=मम् अहासि—[“मदा सरे” (४१२)
स्त्राओ द्रष्टव्य ।]
बूङ्कं + सरणं = बूङ्कम् सरणं ।

If a vowel or a consonant follows, *m* is sometimes changed into *m̄* :

Mam̄ + ahāsi = mam ahāsi (*vide* sutta IV. 2);

Buddham̄ + saraṇam̄ = Buddham saraṇam̄.

(v) बिन्दुनी परसरानमस्त्रम्भरवापि ।

Binduto parasarānām-aññiussarātāpi.

निश्चीतेर परवर्ती स्वरवर्ण कथन कथनाओ रूपान्तर आप्त
हय; यथा,—

तं+इमिना=तदमिना—[४१२ स्त्राहसारे निश्चीत
स्थाने 'द' हइल; परे, 'इमिना' र 'ई' स्थाने 'अ' हइल]

এবং + ইমং = এবুমং—[“কচি লোপং” (১৪।৯) এই
কচায়ন স্ত্রানুসারে নিশ্চীতের লোপ, পরে ‘ই’ থানে ‘উ’
হইল]

কিং + অহং = কেহং—[নিশ্চীতের লোপের পর ‘কি’র
‘ই’ থানে ‘এ’ হইল]

The vowels after *m* may be changed into
dissimilar vowels:

Tam + iminā=tadaminā—(*i* is changed into *a*,
after *m* has been replaced by *d* according to sutta
IV. 2).

Evarī + imarī=evumaiū—(*m* is elided, accord-
ing to the Kaccāyana sutta ‘Kvaci lopa mī’ 1.4.9,
and then *i* is changed into *u*.

Kiñ + aham=kehañ—(*m* is elided, and *i* is
changed into *e*).

(vi) বাক্যসুखুচারণ্থে ছন্দহানিত্যে ব্যাখ্যাপী ’পি।

Vākyasukhuccūraṇattham chandahānitthañca vāñña-
lopo ’pi.

বাক্যের স্বর্থোচ্চারণের নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও গাথার ছন্দ রক্ষার্থে
কথন কথনও বর্ণের লোপ হয় ; যথা,—

পটিসংখ্যা+যোনিসো=পটিসংখ্যা’ যোনিসো (স্বর্থোচ্চারণ-
হেতু)।

অলাপুনি সীদষ্টি=’লাপুনি সীদষ্টি—(ছন্দ রক্ষার্থে)।

Letters are sometimes omitted for the sake of
euphony and metre:

Patiṣaiikhāya+yoniso = patiṣaiikhā’ yoniso
—(the preceding *ya* is elided for the sake of
euphony).

Alāpuni sidanti = ’lāpuni sidanti—(the initial *a*
of *alāpuni* is elided on account of the exigency of
metre).

(vii) बुद्धमेदाय विकारो'पि ।

Vuttyabhedāya vikāro 'pi.

গাথায় শুক্র-লয়* উচ্চারণের প্রয়োজনামূলকভাবে শুল-
বিশেষে বর্ণবিকার ঘটে ; যথা,—

অকরমহস তে=অকরমহস তে ।

There is exception even to the above sub-rule
for the sake of metre :*

Akaramhase + te = akaramhasa te—(the long
vowel e of se is changed into the short vowel a,
metri causa).

* অকরনিয়মী ছন্দ, গুরু-লহু-নিয়মী ভবে ত্রুতি ।

দৈঘী সংযোগাদি-পুঁজী রস্তো চ গুরু, লহু তু রস্তো ॥

Akkharaniyamo *Chandam*, garū-lahu-niyamo bhave *Vutti*,
Digho sañyogādi-pubbo rasso ca *garū*, *lahu* tu rasso.

অক্ষর সংখ্যার নিয়মামূলগ ব্যবহারকে ছুল্লেখ বলে ; এবং শুক্র-লয় শব্দভেদে অক্ষর-
নিয়মকে ছুল্লিত বলে । দীর্ঘবর এবং সংযুক্তাক্ষরের ও নিগগহীতের পূর্ববর্তী হৃষ-
শব্দকে “শুক্র” বলা হয় ; যথা,—‘আ’, ‘অশ্ব’ এবং ‘অং’ এই শব্দগুলির আদি শব্দ ।

হৃষশব্দকে “লয়” বলা হয় ; যথা,—‘অ’, ‘ই’, ‘উ’ ।

Metre is the harmonious order of letters. Measure is the regulation of heavy and light vowels.

A *heavy* vowel is a long vowel, and so is also the short vowel which precedes a double consonant or the Niggahita ; e.g., the italics in the following :—*a*, *assa*, *am̄*.

A *light* vowel is a short vowel ; e.g., the vowels *a*, *i* and *u*.

VI

नामकरणो

NĀMAKANDO

Name

1. Words are chiefly divided into two classes,—Name and Verb.
2. Name comprises Noun, Pronoun (including the Numerals), Preposition and the Indeclinable.
3. There are three Genders:—Masculine, Feminine and Neuter.
4. There are two Numbers:—Singular and Plural.
5. There are eight Cases (including the Vocative):—*Paṭhamā* or the First Case (Nominative), *Dutiyā*, the Second Case (Accusative), *Tatiyā*, the Third Case (Instrumental), *Catutthī*, the Fourth (Dative), *Pañcamī*, the Fifth (Ablative), *Chatthī*, the Sixth (Genitive), *Sattamī*, the Seventh (Locative), and *Ālapana* or the Case of Address (Vocative). In derivation the last one is not distinguished from the *Paṭhamā*, although it is apparently different in the Singular number.

6. Case-endings are added to the **Linga** or crude form of a word (which is also called its **Stem** or **Base**), according to the particular relation in which we intend to use it.

The case-endings are set in order as follows:—

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st—Pathamū (Nominative)	si	yo
Ālapana (Vocative)	si or ga	yo
2nd—Dutiyā (Accusative)	aṁ	yo
3rd—Tatiyā (Instrumental)	nā	hi
4th—Catutthī (Dative)	sa	nam
5th—Pañcamī (Ablative)	smā	hi
6th—Chattī (Genitive)	sa	nam
7th—Sattamī (Locative)	smim	su

A stem is said to be **declined**, when the case-endings are stuck to it. The case-endings undergo change in some instances, as can be seen from the declension of the stem *Buddha*, given below:—

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Paṭhamā</i>	Buddho	Buddhā
<i>Ālapana</i>	Buddha, Buddhā	Buddhā
<i>Dutiyā</i>	Buddham	Buddhe
<i>Tatiyā</i>	Buddhena	{ Buddhehi Buddhebhi

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Catutthī</i>	Buddhassa	Buddhānam
<i>Pañcamī</i>	Buddhā	{ Buddhelī
	{ Buddhasmā Buddhamhā	Buddhebhī
<i>Chatthī</i>	Buddhassa	Buddhānam
<i>Sattamī</i>	Buddhe	Buddhesu
	{ Buddhasmīm	
	Buddhamhī	

7. Stems are crude forms of words which are neither roots, nor verbal terminations, nor case-endings, but which yet convey a certain meaning; for instance, when we merely say *Buddha*, the term signifies neither the root *budh* from which it is derived, nor any verbal termination; nor, again, has any case-ending been added to it, giving it the bearing of the nominative or the accusative or the instrumental and so on. Nevertheless, it means some one named 'Buddha,' but not yet in any particular relation to any person, action or thing, and as such it is merely a nominal *stem* or *base*. It is only when particular relations are intended that suitable case-endings are applied to the stem. Thus, when we understand 'Buddha' *doing something*, we use the nominative form *Buddho*; and, when we mean 'Buddha' as the *object of an action*, we employ the accusative *Buddham*; again, if we want to express something done by 'Buddha,' we make use of the instrumental *Buddhena*.

In this way, all the case-forms can be used to convey different senses, as is shown below.

The Use of Cases

Pathamā

- (i) *Lingatthe*,—in the sense of the crude form (i.e., stem or nominal base), e.g., *Buddho*, *puriso* (vide Kaccāyana, 3. 1. 14).
- (ii) *Alapane ca*,—in vocation too, e.g., *bho purisa*, *bhavanto purisā*; *bho rāja*, *bhavanto rājāno*; *he sakha*, *he sakhino* (vide Kaccāyana, 3. 1. 15).
- (iii) To denote the *kattā* or subject, e.g., *so karoti*; *Satthā atītarī āhari*.

Dutiyā

- (i) *Kammatthe*,—to denote an object, e.g., *ratham* *karoti*; *dhammam* *sunñati*; *vācam* *bhāsati*; *gavam* *hanati*; *vihayo* *lunāti* (vide Kaccāyana, 3.1.27).

Tatiyā

- (i) *Kattari ca*,—to denote the agent too (beside the *Pathamā*), e.g., *raññā hato poso*; *Yakkhena* *dinno varo*; *ahinā datpho naro* (vide Kaccāyana, 3.1.18).
- (ii) *Karane*,—to denote instrumentality, e.g., *agginā kuṭīm jhāpeti*; *manasā ce padutphena*; *kāyena kammam* *karoti* (vide Kaccāyana, 3.1.16).

Catutthī

- (i) *Sampadāne*,—to denote the recipient, e.g., *Buddhassa vā Dhammassa vā Saṅghassa vā dānam deti* (vide Kaccāyana, 3.1.23).

[One to whom something is desired to be given, or one who entertains a liking for

something, or one from whom something is taken as debt, is put in the Dative case—*Yassa dātukāmo rocate vā dhārayate vā tam Sampadānam* (*vide Kaccāyana, 3.1.6*), e.g., *samaṇassa cīvaraṁ dadāti*; *samaṇassa rocate saccamī suvaṇṇamī me dhārayate.*]

Pañcamī

- (i) *Apādāne*,—to denote the Ablative, e.g., *pāpū cittamī nivāraye*; *abbhā mutto vā candimū*; *bhayā muccati so naro* (*vide Kaccāyana, 3.1.25*).

[The Ablative case signifies that *from which* some person or thing goes off or fear arises or something is received—*Yasmādapeti bhayaṁ ādatte vā tad Apādānam* (*vide Kaccāyana 3.1.1*), e.g., *gāmā apenti munayo*; *nagarā niggato rājā*; *corā bhayaṁ jāyate*; *ācariy'upajjhāyehi sikkhamī gaṇhāti sissō.*]

Chatṭhī

- (i) *Sāmismimī*,—to denote ownership, e.g., *tassa bhikkhuno paṭivisamī*; *tassa bhikkhuno pattaṁ*; *tassa bhikkhuno cīvaraṁ*; *attano mukhamī* (*vide Kaccāyana, 3.1.31*).

Saltamī

- (i) *Okāse*,—to denote location, e.g., *gambhire odak'apānave*; *pāpasmiṁ ramati mano*; *Bhagavati brahmačariyamī vasati kulaputto* (*vide Kaccāyana, 3.1.32*).

[The site of an action is called *Okāsa* (location), and the Locative case signifies 'site'—*Yo*

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'dhāro tam okāsaṁ (vide Kaccāyana, 3.1.8).

Site is of four kinds:—

- (a) *Vyāpiko* or co-extensive,—e.g., *jalesu khīram* ; *tilcsu telam* ; *ucchūsu raso*.
- (b) *Opasilesiko* or contiguous,—e.g., *pariyañke rajā seti* ; *āsane upavittho Saṅgho*.
- (c) *Vesayiko* or objective, i.e., relating to place or quarter,—e.g., *bhūmisu manussā* ; *antarikkhe vāyu* ; *ākāse sakunā*.
- (d) *Sāmipiko* or proximate, adjacent, e.g., *vane hatthino* ; *Gaṅgāyām ghoso* ; *vaje gāvīm duhanti* ; *Sāvatthiyām viharati Jetavane.*]

8. Nouns are divided into *four* classes, according as they have (1) one gender, (2) two genders, (3) three genders, and (4) no gender.

**A. Declension of Nouns having one Gender—
masculine, feminine or neuter.**

1. MASCULINE.

(i) MASCULINE STEMS ENDING IN *-a*.

*Buddha**

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	<i>Buddho</i>	<i>Buddhā</i>
Voc.	<i>Buddha, Buddhā</i>	<i>Buddhā</i>
2nd	<i>Buddham</i>	<i>Buddhe</i>

* Stems declined like *Buddha* are :—*sura, nara, uraga, asura, nāga, yakha, gandhabba, kinnara, manussa, pisūca, peta, siha, mātaṅga, jaṅgama, turaṅga, varāha, byaggha, accha, kacchapa, taraccha, migā, assa, soṇa, purisa, āloka, loka, nilaya, anila, cāga, yoga, vāyāma, gāma, nigama, āgama, dhamma, kāma, saṅgha, ogha, ghosa, patigha,*

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
3rd	Buddhena	{ Buddhehi, Buddhebhi
4th	Buddhassa	Buddhānam
5th	{ Buddhā, Buddhamhā, Buddhasmā	{ Buddhehi, Buddhebhi
6th	Buddhassa	Buddhānam
7th	{ Buddhe, Buddhamhi, Buddhasmiñ	Buddhesu

	<i>Atta</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Attā	Attāno
Voc.	Atta, Attā	Attāno
2nd	Attānam, Attāni	Attāno
3rd	Attena, Attanū	{ Attanehi, Attanebhi
4th	Attano	Attānam
5th	{ Attanā, Attamhā, Attasmā	{ Attanehi, Attanebhi
6th	Attano	Attānam
7th	Attani	{ Attanesu, Attesu.

	<i>Rāja</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Rājā	Rājāno
Voc.	Rāja, Rājā	Rājāno

āsava, kodha, lobha, sārambha, thambha, mada, māna, pamāda, makkha, punnāga, puga, panassa, āsana, campaka, amba, hintāla, tāla, vākula, ajjuna, kiṁsuka, mandāra, kunda, pucimanda, karañja, rukkha, mayūra, sakupā, anḍaja, kofica, haṁsa, etc.

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	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
2nd	Rājānam, Rājam	Rājāno
3rd	Rāññā, Rājena	{ Rājūhi, Rājūbhi, Rājehi, Rājebhi
4th	Rāñño, Rājino	{ Rāññām, Rājūnam, Rājānam
5th	{ Rāññā, Rājamhā, Rājasmā	{ Rājūhi, Rājūbhi Rājehi, Rājebhi
6th	Rāñño, Rājino	{ Rāññām, Rājūnam, Rājānam
7th	Rāññe, Rājini	... Rājusu, Rājūsu, Rājesu.

*Guṇavanta**

[Strictly speaking, the stem is *Guṇavantu*.]

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Guṇavā	Guṇavanto, Guṇavantā
Voc.	{ Guṇavam, Guṇava, Guṇavā	" "
2nd	Guṇavantam	Guṇavante
3rd	{ Guṇavatā, Guṇavantena	{ Guṇavantehi, Guṇavantebhi
4th	{ Guṇavato, Guṇavantassa	{ Guṇavataṁ, Guṇavantānam
5th	{ Guṇavatā, Guṇavantamhā, Guṇavantasmā	{ Guṇavantehi, Guṇavantebhi
6th	{ Guṇavato, Guṇavantassa	{ Guṇavataṁ Guṇavantānam
7th	{ Guṇavati, Guṇavante, Guṇavantamhi, Guṇavantasmīm	Guṇavantesu.

*. Stems of the following are declined like *Guṇavanta* :—maghavā, kulavā, phalavā, yasavā, dhanavā, sutavā, bhagavā, himavā, balavā, silavā, paññavā, etc.

*Gacchanta **

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Gaccharā, Gacchanto	Gacchanto, Gacchantā
Voc.	{ Gaccharā, Gacha, Gacchā	{ Gacchanto, Gacchantā
2nd	Gacchantām	Gacchante
3rd	{ Gacchatā, Gacchantena	{ Gacchantehi, Gacchantebhi
4th	{ Gacchato, Gacchantassa	{ Gacchataṁ, Gacchantānam
5th	{ Gacchatā, Gacchantamhā, Gacchantasmā	{ Gacchantehi, Gacchantebhi
6th	{ Gacchato, Gacchantassa	{ Gacchataṁ, Gacchantānam
7th	{ Gacchati, Gacchante, Gacchantamhi, Gacchantasmīm	Gacchantesu.

(ii) MASCULINE STEMS ENDING IN *-i*.*Aggi* †

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Aggi	Aggi, Aggayo
Voc.	Aggi	Aggi, Aggayo
2nd	Aggim	Aggi, Aggayo
3rd	Agginā	Agghi, Aggibhi

* Stems of the following are declined like *Gacchanta* :—mahām, caraṁ, tit̄ham, dadām, bhuñjam, suṇam, pacām, jayaṁ, jirām, cavaṁ, miyām, sāraṁ, kubbaṁ, jepām, vajām, etc.

† Stems declined like *Aggi* are :—Joti, pāni, gaṇṭhi, muṭṭhi, kucchi, sāli, vihi, vyādhi, bodhi, sandhi, rāsi, dīpi, isi, muni, maṇi, dhani, giri, ravi, kavi, kapi, asi, masi, nīdhī, vidhi, shi, kimi, pati, hari, ari, timi, kali, bali, añjali, atithi, samādhi, upadhi, etc.

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	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
4th	Aggino, Aggissa	Aggīnam
5th	{ Agginā, Aggimhā, Aggismā	Aggihi, Aggibhi
6th	Aggino, Aggissa	Aggīnam
7th	Aggimhi, Aggismim	Aggisu.

Ādi

Ādi is declined like *Aggi*, with a slight difference in Locative Singular:—

Loc. Sing.—ādim, ādo, ādimhi, ādismin.

(iii) MASCULINE SYSTEMS ENDING IN -ī.

Dandī *

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Dandī	Dandī, Dandīno
Voc.	Dandī	" "
2nd	{ Dandīnam, Dandīm	{ Dandī, Dandīne, Dandīno
3rd	Dandīnā	Dandīhi, Dandībhi
4th	Dandīno, Dandīssa	Dandīnam
5th	{ Dandīnā, Dandīmā, Dandīsmā	{ Dandīhi, Dandībhi
6th	Dandīno, Dandīssa	Dandīnam
7th	{ Dandīni, Dandīmhi, Dandīsmim	{ Dandīsu, Dandīsu.

* The following stems are declined like *Dandī* :—dhammī, saṅghī, nāṇī, hatthī, pakkhī, chattī, mālī, yogī, bhogī, kāmī, sāmī, dhajī, gaṇī, sasī, kuṭṭhī, jaṭī, yānī, sukhī, sikhī, danti, mantī, karī, kusali, musali, pāpakārī, dhammavādī, dīghajīvī, etc.

(iv) MASCULINE STEMS ENDING IN -u.

Bhikkhu

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Bhikkhu	Bhikkhū, Bhikkhavo
Voc.	"	" "
2nd	Bhikkhum	" "
3rd	Bhikkhunā	Bhikkhūhi, Bhikkhūbhi
4th	{ Bhikkhuno, Bhikkhussa	} Bhikkhūnaṁ
5th	{ Bhikkhunā, Bhikkhumhā, Bhikkhusmā	} Bhikkhūhi, Bhikkhūbhi
6th	{ Bhikkhuno, Bhikkhussa	} Bhikkhūnaṁ
7th	{ Bhikkhumhi, Bhikkhusmīm	} Bhikkhusu, Bhikkhūsu.

Hetu

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Hetu	Hetū, Hetavo, Hetuyo
Voc.	"	" " "
2nd	Heturū	Hetū, Hetavo, Hetuyo.

[The rest are like *Bhikkhu*.]

Gāmanī, senānī and sudhī are declined like *Dañḍī* except in the 7th case-ending, where the forms respectively are :—

Gāmanimhi	{	Gāmanisu
Gāmanismīm	}	
Senānimhi	{	Senānisu
Senānismīm	}	
Sudhimhi	{	Sudhisu.
Sudhismīm	}	

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Jantu

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Jantu	{ Jantū, Jantavo, Jantuno, Jantuyo.
Voc.	Jantu	" "
2nd	Jantum	" "

[The rest are like *Bhikkhu* (p. 41).]

Satthu *

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Satthā	Satthāro
Voc.	Sattha, Satthā	Satthāro
2nd	Satthāram	Satthāre, Satthāro
3rd	Satthārā	Satthārehi, Satthārebhi
4th	{ Satthu, Satthuno, Satthussa	{ Satthārānam, Satthānam
5th	Satthārā	Satthārehi, Satthārebhi
6th	{ Satthu, Satthuno, Satthussa	{ Satthārānam, Satthānam
7th	Satthari	Satthāresu.

Pitu †

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Pitā	Pitaro
Voc.	Pita, Pitā	"
2nd	Pitaram	Pitare, Pitaro
3rd	Pitarā	{ Pitarehi, Pitarcbhi, Pitūhi, Pitübhi

* Stems declined like *Satthu* are : Nattu, bhattu, vattu, netu, sotu, nātū, jetu, chettu, bhettu, dātu, dhātu, boddhu, viññāpetu, etc.

† Bhātu and the like are declined like *Pitu*.

4th	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pitu, Pituno,} \\ \text{Pitussa} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pitarānām,} \\ \text{Pitānām, Pitūnām} \end{array} \right.$
5th	Like the	3rd.
6th	Like the	4th.
7th	Pitari	Pitaresu, Pitūsu.

(v) MASCULINE STEMS ENDING IN -ū.

Abhibhū

	Singular	Plural
1st	Abhibhū	Abhibhuvo, Abhibhū

[The rest are like *Bhikkhu* (p. 41). Thus is also declined *Sabbaññū* with the only difference that in the 1st case-ending plural the forms are *sabbaññuno*, *sabbaññū*.]

(vi) MASCULINE STEMS ENDING IN -o.

Go

	Singular	Plural
1st	Go	Gāvo, Gavo
Voc.	Go	" "
2nd	Gāvum, Gāvam, Gavam	" "
3rd	Gāvena, Gavena	Gohi, Gobhi
4th	Gāvassa, Gavassa	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gavam, Gun-} \\ \text{nām, Gonām} \end{array} \right.$
5th	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gāvā, Gavā,} \\ \text{Gāvamhā, Gavamhā,} \\ \text{Gāvasmā, Gavasmā} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gohi, Gobhi} \end{array} \right.$
6th	Like the	4th.
7th	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gāve, Gave, Gāvamhi,} \\ \text{Gavamhi, Gāvasmīm,} \\ \text{Gavasmīm} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gāvesu,} \\ \text{Gavesu,} \\ \text{Gosu.} \end{array} \right.$

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2. FEMININE:

(i) FEMININE STEMS ENDING IN -ā.

*Kaññā **

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Kaññā	Kaññā, Kaññāyo
Voc.	Kaññe	„ „
2nd	Kaññam	„ „
3rd	Kaññāya	Kaññāhi, Kaññābhi
4th	„	Kaññānam
5th	„	Kaññāhi, Kaññābhi
6th	„	Kaññānam
7th	Kaññāya, Kaññāyam	Kaññāsu.

(ii) FEMININE STEMS ENDING IN -i.

Ratti †

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Ratti	Rattī, Rattiyo, Ratyo
Voc.	Ratti	„ „ „
2nd	Rattīm	„ „ „
3rd	Rattiyā, Ratyā	Rattīhi, Rattibhi
4th	„ „	Rattīnam
5th	„ „	Rattīhi, Rattibhi

* Stems declined like *Kaññā* are :—Saddhā, medhā, paññā, vijjā, cintā, tañhā, icchā, māyā, mettā, sikkhā, bhikkhā, givā, jivhā, vācā, chāyā, āsā, gañgā, nāvā, gāthā, senā, lekhā, sālā, mālā, vela, pūjā, pipāsā, vedanā, cetanā, pajā, devatā, godhā, parisā, sabhā, sephālikā, lañkā, salākā, vālikā, sikhā, balākā, mandā, jarā, ajā, elakā, kokilā, assā, musikā, jaṭā, ghaṭā, jeṭṭhā, karuṇā, vanitā, latā, kathā, niddā, sudhā, rādhā, vāsanā, pabhā, simā, khamā, jāyā, khattiyā, surā, dolā, tulā, sālā, liliā, mekhala, kalā, musā, disā, nūsā, juṇhā, grhā and vasudhā.

† Stems declined like *Ratti* are :—Kitti, mutti, tithi, khanti, yanti, tanti, siddhi, suddhi, iddhi, buddhi, bodhi, bhumi, jati, piti, koṭi, diṭṭhi, tuṭṭhi, yaṭṭhi, pāli, āli and keli.

6th	Rattiyā, Ratyā	Rattinam
7th	Rattiyā, Rattiyanī, Ratyānī, Rattinī, Ratto	Rattisu, Rattisū.

(iii) FEMININE STEMS ENDING IN -ī.

*Nadī **

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Nadī	Nadī, Nadiyo
Voc.	Nadi	„ „
2nd	Nadinī	„ „
3rd	Nadiyū	Nadihi, Nadibhi
4th	„	Nadīnam
5th	„	Nadihi, Nadibhi
6th	„	Nadīnam
7th	Nadiyā, Nadiyamī	Nadīsu.

(iv) FEMININE STEMS ENDING IN -u.

Yāgu

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Yāgu	Yāgū, Yāguyo
Voc.	Yāgu	„ „
2nd	Yāgunī	„ „
3rd	Yāguyū	Yāgūhi, Yāgūbhi
4th	„	Yāgūnam
5th	„	Yāgūhi, Yāgūbhi
6th	„	Yāgūnam
7th	„	Yāgusu, Yāgūsu.

[Mātu, dhitu and duhitu follow the declension rules of *Pitu* (pp. 42-43).]

* Stems declined like *Nadī* are :—*Nagarī*, *kumārī*, *brāhmaṇī*, *tarunī*, *kukkuṭī*, *ithī*, *mātulānī*, *sakhī*, *hattī*¹ *bhotī*, *mānavī*, *nāvīkī*, *venateyyī*, *gotamī*, *gunavatī*, *guṇavantī*, *dhitimati*, *dhitimantī*, *mahati*, *mahantī*, *gahapatānī*, *bhikkhuni*, *rājinī*, *medhāvinī*, *tapassini*, *dhammacāriṇī*, *bhayadassāvinī* and *bhuttāvinī*.

¹ *Hattī* as a feminine form being non-sense. Sinhalese grammarians have now corrected it to *hattī*.

(v) FEMININE STEM ENDING IN *-ū*.

Jambū

[The procedure of declension is like that of *Nadī* (p. 45).]

3. NEUTER:

(i) NEUTER STEMS ENDING IN *-a*.

Citta

	Singular	Plural
1st	Cittam̄	Cittā, Cittāni
Voc.	Citta, Cittā	„ „
2nd	Cittam̄	Citte, Cittāni.

[The rest are like *Buddha* (pp. 36-37).]

Mana *

	Singular	Plural
1st	Manam̄	Manā, Manāni
Voc.	Mana, Manā	„ „
2nd	Manam̄	Mane, Manāni
3rd	Manasā, Manena	Manehi, Manebhi
4th	Manaso, Manassa	Manānam̄
5th	{ Manasā, Manamhā, Manasmā }	{ Manehi, Manebhi }
6th	Like the 4th.	
7th	{ Manasi, Mane, Manamhi, Manasmīm̄ }	{ Manesu. }

* Stems belonging to the *Mana*-group and declined like *Mana* are:—Sira, ura, teja, raja, oja, vaya, paya, yasa, tapa, vaca, ceta, etc.

Guṇavanta

[According to strict grammar, the stem is *Guṇavantu*.]

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Guṇavantā	Guṇavantā, Guṇavantāni
Voc.	{ Guṇavantā, Guṇava, Guṇavā	{ Guṇavantā Guṇavantāni
2nd	Guṇavantām	{ Guṇavante, Guṇavantāni.

[The rest are like the masculine (p. 38). *Gacchanta* is similarly declined ; for the masculine declension, see p. 89.]

(ii) NEUTER STEM ENDING IN *-i*.*Atṭhi*

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Atṭhi	Atṭhī, Atṭhīni
Voc.	Atṭhi	" "
2nd	Atṭhim	" "

[The rest are like *Aggi* (pp. 39-40).]

(iii) NEUTER STEM ENDING IN *-i*.*Dandī*

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Dandī	Dandī, Dandīni
Voc.	"	" "
2nd	Dandīni	" "

[The rest are declined like the masculine (p. 40).]

(iv) NEUTER STEM ENDING IN *-u*.*Āyu*

[The procedure of declension is like that of *Atṭhi* above.]

B. Nouns having two Genders.

[These nouns are declined in their different genders in the manner illustrated above. The form given in the subjoined list is that of the nominative singular.]

(i) MASCULINE AND FEMININE:

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Ghaṭo	Ghaṭī	Kaṭo	Kaṭī
Yatṭhi	Yatṭhī	Muṭṭhi	Muṭṭhī
Sindhu	Sindhū	Reṇu	Reṇū
Khattiyo	Khattiyā	Samaṇo	Samaṇī
Gajo	Gajī	Byaggho	Byagghī.

(ii) MASCULINE AND NEUTER:

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Neuter</i> :
Dhammo	Dhammar̥ī	Bhūsano	Bhūsanar̥ī
Kammo	Kammaṇī	Āsano	Āsanar̥ī
Brahmā	Brahmaṇī	Sayano	Sayanar̥ī
Kusumo	Kusumaṇī	Odano	Odanar̥ī
Saṅgamo	Saṅgamaṇī	Ākāso	Ākāsar̥ī
Padumo	Padumaṇī	Upavāso	Upavāsar̥ī
Assamo	Assamaṇī	Māso	Māsar̥ī
Vihāro	Vihāraṇī	Divaso	Divasar̥ī
Sarīro	Sarīraṇī	Raso	Rasar̥ī
Suvaṇṇo	Suvaṇṇaṇī	Thalo	Thalam̥ī
Vaṇṇo	Vaṇṇaṇī	Phalo	Phalam̥ī
Kahāpaṇo	Kahāpaṇaṇī	Raṭṭho	Raṭṭham̥ī
Bhavano	Bhavaṇaṇī	Ambu	Ambuṇī
Bhuvano	Bhuvanaṇī	Madhu	Madhuṇī.
Yobbano	Yobbaṇaṇī		

(iii) FEMININE AND NEUTER:

<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nagari	Nagaram̥ī	Acci	Acci.

C. Nouns having three Genders (including Pronouns)

I. NOUNS

(declined as above)

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Taṭo	Taṭī	Taṭam
Puṭo	Puṭī	Puṭam
Puro	Puri	Puram
Patto	Pattā	Pattam
Maṇḍalo	Maṇḍalī	Maṇḍalam
Kalaso	Kalasi	Kalasam
Devadatto	Devadattā	Devadattam.

II. PRONOUNS

(declined as follows)

*Sabba**

Masculine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Sabbo	Sabbe
Voc.	Sabba	Sabbe
2nd	Sabbam	Sabbe
3rd	Sabbena	Sabbehi, Sabbebhi
4th	Sabbassa	Sabbesam, Sabbesānam
5th	{ Sabbamhā, Sabbasmā	{ Sabbehi, Sabbebhi
6th	Sabbassa	Sabbesam, Sabbesānam
7th	{ Sabbamhi, Sabbasmim	{ Sabbesu.

* Katara, katama, ubhaya, itara, añña, añnatara and añnatama are declined like *Sabba*.

Feminine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Sabbā	Sabbā, Sabbāyo
Voc.	Sabbe	, ,
2nd	Sabbam̄	, ,
3rd	Sabbūya	Sabbāhi, Sabbābhi
4th	Sabbassā, Sabbāya	Sabbāsam̄, Sabbāsānam̄
5th	Sabbāya	Sabbāhi, Sabbābhi
6th	Sabbassā, Sabbāya	Sabbāsam̄, Sabbāsānam̄
7th	{ Sabbassām̄, Sabbāya m̄ }	{ } Sabbāsu.

Neuter

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Sabbam̄	Sabbāni
Voc.	Sabba, Sabbā	Sabbāni
2nd	Sabbam̄	Sabbe, Sabbāni.

[The rest are like the masculine.]

Pubba*

Masculine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Pubbo	Pubbe, Pubbā
Voc.	Pubba, Pubbā	Pubbe, Pubbā
2nd	Pubbam̄	Pubbe
3rd	Pubbena	Pubbehi, Pubbebhi
4th	Pubbassa	Pubbesam̄, Pubbesānam̄
5th	{ Pubbā, Pubbamhā, Pubbasmā }	Pubbehi, Pubbebhi
6th	Like the 4th.	
7th	{ Pubbe, Pubbamhi, Pubbasmim̄ }	Pubbesu.

* Para, apara, dakkhiṇa, uttara and adhara are declined like *Pubba*.

Feminine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Pubbā	Pubbā, Pubbāyo
Voc.	Pubbe	Pubbā, Pubbāyo
2nd	Pubbam	Pubbā, Pubbāyo
3rd	Pubbāya	Pubbāhi, Pubbābhi
4th	{ Pubbassā, Pubbāya	{ Pubbāsam, Pubbāsānam
5th	Like the	3rd.
6th	Like the	4th.
7th	{ Pubbassam, Pubbāya	{ Pubbāsu

Neuter

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Pubbān	Pubbā, Pubbāni
Voc.	Pubba	„ „
2nd	Pubbam	Pubbāni.

[The rest are like the masculine.]

Ya

Masculine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Yo	Ye
2nd	Yam	Ye
3rd	Yena	Yehi, Yebhi
4th	Yassa	Yesam, Yesānam
5th	Yamhā, Yasma	Yehi, Yebhi
6th	Yassa	Yesam, Yesānam
7th	Yamhi, Yasmin	Yesu.

Feminine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Yā	Yā, Yāyo
2nd	Yām	„ „
3rd	Yāya	Yāhi, Yūbhi
4th	Yassā, Yāya	Yāsam, Yāsānam
5th	Like the	3rd.
6th	Like the	4th.
7th	Yassam, Yāyam	Yāsu.

Neuter

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Yam	Ye, Yāni
2nd	Yām	„ „

[The rest are like the masculine.]

Ta

Masculine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	So	Ne, Te
2nd	Nam, Tam	Ne, Te
3rd	Nena, Tena	{ Nehi, Tehi, Nebhi, Tebhi }
4th	Nassa, Tassa	Nesam, Tesam
5th	{ Namhā, Tamhā, Nasmā, Tasmā }	{ Nehi, Tehi, Nebhi, Tebhi }
6th	Like the	4th.
7th	{ Namhi, Tamhi, Nasmin, Tasmin }	Nesu, Tesu.

Feminine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Sā	Nā, Nāyo, Tā, Tāyo
2nd	Nam, Tam	„ „ „ „

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
3rd	Nāya, Tāya	Nūhi, Tāhi, Nābhi, Tābhi
4th	{ Tissāya, Tissā Tassā, Tāya }	{ Tāsañ, Tāsānam }
5th	Like the	3rd.
6th	Like the	4th.
7th	{ Tissam̄, Tassam̄, Tāyam̄ }	{ Nāsu, Tāsu. }

Neuter

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Nām̄, Tam̄	Ne, Nāni, Te, Tāni
2nd	Nāñ, Tañ	Ne, Nāni, Te, Tāni.
[The rest are like the masculine.]		

Eta

Masculine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Eso	Ete
2nd	Etam̄	Ete
3rd	Etena	Etehi, Etebhi
4th	Etassa	Etesam̄, Etesānam̄
5th	Etamhā, Etasmā	Etehi, Etebhi
6th	Etassa	Etesam̄, Etesānam̄
7th	Etamhi, Etasmīm̄	Etesu.

Feminine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Esā	Etā, Etāyo
2nd	Etam̄	Etā, Etāyo
3rd	Etāya	Etāhi, Etābhi
4th	{ Etāya, Etissāya, Etissā }	{ Etāsam̄ Etāsānam̄ }

BĀLĀVATĀRA

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
5th	Like	the	3rd.
6th	Like	the	4th.
7th	{ Etāyam, Etassam, Etissam }		Etāsu.

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
1st	Etānī		Ete, Etāni
2nd	Etām		Ete, Etāni.

[The rest are like the masculine.]

Ima (= *Idam*)

	<i>Masculine</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Ayām	Ime
2nd	Imām	Ime
3rd	Anena, Iminā	{ Ehi, Ebhi, Imehi, Imebhi }
4th	Assa, Imassa	{ Esām, Esānam, Imesām, Imesānam }
5th	{ Asmā, Imamhā, Imasmā }	{ Ehi, Ebhi, Imehi, Imebhi }
6th	Like the	4th.
7th	{ Asmim, Imamhi, Imasmim }	Esu, Imesu.

Feminine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Ayām	Imā, Imāyo
2nd	Imām	Imā, Imāyo
3rd	Imāya	Imāhi, Imābhi
4th	{ Imāya, Imissā, Imissāya, Assā, Assāya }	{ Imāsai, Imāsānam }

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
5th	Imāya	Imāhi, Imābhi
6th	Like the 4th.	
7th	{ Imāyam, Imissā, } [Imissam, Assam]	Imāsu.

Neuter

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Idam, Imam	Ime, Imāni
2nd	" "	" "
3rd	Anena, Iminā	Ehi, Ebhi, Imehi, Imebhi. [The rest are like the masculine.]

Amu

Masculine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	{ Asu, Asuko Amu, Amuko }	{ Asukā, Amukā Amū, Amuyo }
2nd	{ Asukam, Amukam, Amuin }	{ Asuke, Amuke Amū, Amuyo }
3rd	Amunā	Amūhi, Amūbhi
4th	{ Amuno, Amussa, Adussa }	{ Amūsam, Amūsanam }
5th	{ Amunā, Amumhā, Amusmā }	{ Amūhi, Amūbhi }
6th	Like the 4th.	
7th	Amumhi, Amusmim	Amūsu.

Feminine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	{ Asu, Asukā, Amu, Amukā }	{ Amū, Amuyo }
2nd	Amum	Amū, Amuyo
3rd	Amuyā	Amūhi, Amūbhi

BĀLĀVATĀRA

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
4th	{ Amussā, Amuyā	} Amūsaṁ, Amūsānaṁ
5th	Like	the
6th	Like	the
7th	{ Amussaiṁ, Amuyaiṁ	} Amūsu.

Neuter

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Aduṁ	Amū, Amūni
2nd	Aduṁ	Amū, Amūni.

[The rest are like the masculine.]

Kim

Masculine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Ko	Ke
2nd	Kar̄m	Ke
3rd	Kena	Kehi, Kebhi
4th	Kassa, Kissā	Kesam̄, Kesānaṁ
5th	{ Kamhā, Kaśmā, Kismā	Kehi, Kebhi
6th	Like	the
7th	{ Kamhi, Kimhi, Kaśmīm, Kismīm	} Kesu.

Feminine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Kā	Kā, Kāyo
2nd	Kar̄m	Kā, Kāyo
3rd	Kāya	Kāhi, Kābhi.

[The rest are like *Sabbā* (p. 50).]

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Neuter

1st	Kim, Kam	Ke, Kāni
2nd	Kim, Kam	Ke, Kāni.

[The rest are like the masculine gender.]

Eka

Masculine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Eko	Eke
2nd	Ekarān	Eke
3rd	Ekena	Ekehi, Ekebhi
4th	Ekassa	Ekesarān, Ekesānarān
5th	{ Ekamhā Ekasmā }	Ekehi, Ekebhi
6th	Like the 4th.	
7th	{ Ekamhi Ekasmim }	Ekesu.

Feminine

1st	Ekā	Ekā, Ekāyo
2nd	Ekarān	Ekā, Ekāyo
3rd	Ekāya	Ekāhi, Ekābhi
4th	{ Ekissā, Ekassā, Ekāya }	Ekāsamān, Ekāsanāmān
5th	Ekāya	Ekāhi, Ekābhi
6th	Like the 4th.	
7th	{ Ekissamān, Ekassamān, Ekāyamān }	Ekāsu.

Neuter

1st	Ekarān	Eke, Ekāni
2nd	Ekarān	Eke, Ekāni
3rd	Ekena	Ekehi, Ekebhi.

BĀLĀVATĀRA

[The rest are like the masculine. *Eka* means *sāṅkhyā* (number), *tulya* (equal), *sahāya* (friend) and *añña* (other). When it means *number* it is singular; otherwise it is declined in both the numbers.]

Tumha

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Tvām, Tuvaṁ	Tumhe
2nd	{ Tam, Tavaṁ Tvām, Tuvaṁ	{ Tumhākam, Tumhe
3rd	Tvayā, Tayā	Tumhehi, Tumhebhi
4th	{ Tava, Tuyham, Tumham	{ Tumhākam, Tumhe
5th	Tvayā, Tayā	Tumhehi, Tumhebhi
6th	Like the 4th.	
7th	Tvayi, Tayi	Tumhesu.

[Same in all the genders.]

Amha

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	Aham	Mayaṁ, Amhe
2nd	Mam, Mamam	Amhākam, Amhe
3rd	Mayā	Amhehi, Amhebhi
4th	{ Mama, Mayham, Amham, Mamam	{ Asmākam, Amhākam, Amhe
5th	Mayā	Amhehi, Amhebhi
6th	Like the 4th.	
7th	Mayi	Amhesu.

[Same in all the genders.]

*Ubha**Plural*

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1st | Ubho, Ubhe |
| 2nd | " " |
| 3rd | { Ubho <i>hi</i> , Ubho <i>bhi</i> ,
{ Ubhe <i>hi</i> , Ubhe <i>bhi</i> |
| 4th | Ubhinnam |
| 5th | Like the 3rd. |
| 6th | Like the 4th. |
| 7th | Ubhosu, Ubhesu. |

*The Numerals :**Eka*

[For its declension, see note on *Eka*, p. 58.]

*Dvi**Plural*

- | | |
|-----|-------------------|
| 1st | Duve, Dve |
| 2nd | " " |
| 3rd | Dvīhi, Dvibhi |
| 4th | Dvinnam, Duvinnam |
| 5th | Like the 3rd. |
| 6th | Like the 4th. |
| 7th | Dvīsu. |

[Same in all the genders.]

Ti

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
1st	Tayo	Tisso	Tini
2nd	„	„	„
3rd	Tahi, Tibhi	Tibi, Tibhi	Tahi, Tibhi
4th	{ Tinnam, Tinnannam	{ Tissannam	[The rest are like the mas- culine.]
5th	Tahi, Tibhi	Tibi, Tibhi	
6th	Like the 4th.	Tissannam	
7th	Tisu	Tisu.	

Catu

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
1st	Cattāro, Caturo	Catasso	Cattāri
2nd	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ „ „
3rd	Catūhi, Catūbhi	Catūhi, Catūbhi	{ Catūhi, Catūbhi
4th	Catunnam	Catassannam	[The rest are like
5th	Catūhi, Catūbhi	Catūhi, Catūbhi	the mascu-
6th	Catunnam	Catassannam	line.]
7th	Catusu, Catūsu	Catusu, Catūsu	

Pañca

1st	Pañca
2nd	„
3rd	Pañcahi, Pañcabhi
4th	Pañcannam
5th	Pañcahi, Pañcabhi
6th	Pañcannam
7th	Pañcasu.

[*Cha, satta, aṭṭha, nava, dasa, ekādasa, ekūrasa, bārasa, dvādasā, terasa, telasa, cuḍasā, coddasā, catuddasā, pañicadasā, pañṇarasa, solasa, sorasa, sattadasā, sattarasa, aṭṭhādasa and aṭṭhārasa* are declined like *Pañca* and are the same in all genders.

Vīsatī, tīmsatī, saṭṭhi, sattati, asīti, navuti, koṭī are, when used alone, feminine stems in the singular number, and they are declined like *Ratti*. All the case-endings used after the stems *cattālīsa* and *paññāsa* are elided. The stems *sata*, *sahassa* etc. are neuter and singular, when used alone.

The stem *vīsatī* can be used in the plural number in all instances, when they are differentiated by some other number, e.g.—

Dve *vīsatiyo* Buddhadantā, 'twice twenty (*i.e.*, 40) teeth of Buddha.'

Tisso *vīsatiyo* dinaghaṭikā, 'thrice twenty (*i.e.*, 60) hours of a day.'

Such is also the case with the numerals *tīmsatī*, *saṭṭhi*, *sattati* etc., and *sata*, *sahassa* etc.]

D. Nouns having no Gender (Alinga).

They are :

1. *Some 'suffix-formed' words.*—There are some suffixes which can be used in place of certain case-endings, e.g., -*to*; -*tra*, -*tha*; -*va*; -*hiṁ*, -*haṁ*, -*hiñcanam*; -*ha*, -*dha*; -*dhi*; -*dā*, -*dācanam*; -*dāni*, -*dā*; -*jja*, -*ju*; -*rahi*, -*dhunā*, -*dāni*. Stems, masculine, feminine or neuter, when these suffixes are joined, become *words* (noun or pronoun), because the suffixes themselves are regarded as case-endings. Hence, no more case-endings are required. The words thus formed have no

Gender of their own, nor do they admit of declension:—

Suffixes.	Words (noun or pronoun).
(i) -to as ablative	{ cora + to = corato pitu + to = pitito mātu + to = mātito ādi + to = ādito (both Ablative and Locative) ima + to = ito eta + to = ato, etto kim + to = kuto.
(ii) -tra and -tha as locative of place	{ sabba + tra = sabbattra sabba + tha = sabbattha eta + tra = atra eta + tha = attha, ettha kim + tra = kutra. kim + tha = kuttha, kattha.
(iii) -va as locative of place	{ kim + va = kva.
(iv) -him, -ham and -hīcanam as locative of place	{ kim + him = kuhim kim + ham = kuham, kaham kim + hīcanam = kuhīcanam ta + him = tahim ta + ham = taham ya + him =yahim.
(v) -ha and -dha as locative of place	{ ima + ha = iha ima + dha = idha.
(vi) -dhi as locative of place and manner	{ sabba + dhi = sabbadhi.

(vii) -dā and -dācanam as locative of time	$\text{kim} + \text{dā} = \text{kadā}$ $\text{sabba} + \text{dā} = \text{sabbadā}, \text{sadā}$ $\text{añña} + \text{dā} = \text{aññadā}$ $\text{eka} + \text{dā} = \text{ekadā}$ $\text{ya} + \text{dā} = \text{yadā}$ $\text{kim} + \text{dācanam} = \text{kudācanam}.$
(viii) -dāni, -dā, as locative of time	$\text{ta} + \text{dāni} = \text{tadāni}$ $\text{ta} + \text{dā} = \text{tadā}.$
(ix) -jja and -jju as locative of time	$\text{ima} + \text{jja} = \text{ajja}$ $\text{samāna} + \text{jju} = \text{sajju}$ $\text{apara} + \text{jju} = \text{aparajju}.$
(x) -rahi, -dhunā, -dāni as locative of time	$\text{ima} + \text{rahi} = \text{etarahi}$ $\text{ima} + \text{dhunā} = \text{adhumā}$ $\text{ima} + \text{dāni} = \text{idāni}.$

2. *The Prefixes or Prepositions (Upasaggas).*—They are so called because they are pre-fixed to words, e.g., pa-hāro, pa-harati. They cannot be declined, as all case-endings are elided after them, and they have no Gender or Number. The Prefixes or Upasaggas are twenty: pa, parā, ni, nī, u, du, saṁ, vi, ava, anu, pari, adhi, abhi, pati, su, ā, ati, api, apa, upa.

3. *The Indeclinables (Nipātas).*—These are particles and words which do not admit of declension, as all case-endings are dropped after them, and they, too, have no Gender or Number. The Indeclinables or Nipātas are: ca, na, va, vā, mā, hi, dhi, ci, ku, tu, nu, ce, re, he, sve, ve, vo, kho, no, to, yan̄, nam̄, tam̄, kin̄;

Handa, kira, eva, kīva, yāva, tāva, vata, vatha, atha, aṅga, iṅgha, taggha, āma, nāma, nūna, puna, pana, āha, saha, musā, sakkā, labbhā, hetṭhā, ārā, dūrā, divā, navā, vinā, nānā, addhā, muddhā, micchā, pacchā, āvi, sakkhi,

sacci, sacchi, bahi, yadi, iti, kinti, atthi, sotthi, khalu, nanu, kimu, assu, yagghe, sace, have, suve, suvo, are, pure, namo, tiro, adho, atho, aho, raho, hiyyo, bhiyyo, anto, pāto, sudarām, kallarām, evam, dhuvarām, alam, halam, sayarām, sāyam, samam, sāham, kāmarām, pāram, oram, ciram, huram, aham, saham, uccam, nīcam, sakiṁ, saddhim;

Athavā, antarā, ārakā, bāhirā, bahiddhā, yāvatā, tūvatā, samantā, sāmantā, āmantā, sammukhā, carabi, tarahi, sampati, āyati, upari, yāvade, tāvade, tiriyaṁ, sanikarām, sasakkam;

Etarahi, elta-vatā, parammukhā, kittāvatā, aññadatthu, seyyathidam, appevanāma, bhiyyosomattāya.

[*N. B.*—All case-endings are elided also after the word ‘āvuso’, e.g., tvam āvuso, tumhe āvuso.]

[The Indeclinables (*Nipātas*) have been defined by Grammarians as follows:—

Sadisā ye ti-liṅgesu sabbāsu ca vibhattisu
vacanesu ca sabbesu te Nipātā ti kittitā.

—i.e., “those which are the same in the three genders, in all the case-endings and all the numbers, are called *Nipātas* (Indeclinables).”

Thus, the *nipāta uccam*, for instance, remains unchanged in respect of Gender, whatever the Gender of the noun with which it is used:—*uccam rukkho* (*m.*) ; *uccam latā* (*f.*) ; *uccam gharāni* (*n.*). So also in respect of Case-endings:—*uccam rukkho* (*nom.*) ; *uccam rukkhām* (*acc.*) ; *uccam rukkhena* (*instr.*), and so on. And so, too, in respect of Number:—*uccam rukkho* (*sing.*) ; *uccam rukkhā* (*pl.*).

Prefixes and Indeclinables, such as express ‘self,’ ‘action,’ ‘place,’ ‘time,’ ‘direction,’ ‘qualities,’

etc., can be reckoned in the sense of the corresponding case-endings. Thus—

Adhi may be used in the sense of the 7th case, e.g., *adhitthi*, which expresses the sense of the Locative *itthiyam*.

Anto can express the sense of the 7th case, e.g., *antonagaram* for *nagare* (Locative).

Sayam may be interpreted in the sense of the 3rd and of the 6th case, e.g., *sayākataṁ* for *attanā* (3rd) *kataṁ*; *sayampabhā* for *attano* (6th) *pabhā*; sometimes, in the sense of the 1st case, e.g., *sayambhū* for *sayam* (1st) *bhavati*.

Namo may be regarded in the sense of the 1st and of the 2nd case, e.g., *Namo tyatihu*, where *namo* is in the Nominative; *namo karoḥi*, where *namo* is in the Accusative.

Divā can fit itself to the sense of the 1st or the 2nd or the 7th case, e.g., *divā hoti*, where *divā* is in the Nominative; *divākaro*, where *divā* expresses the sense of the Accusative; *divā tapati ādicco*, where *divā* conveys the sense of the Locative.

Hetṭhā can convey the sense of the Locative and can, therefore, be said to answer to the 7th case, e.g., *hetṭhā goppakapariyantam*, where *hetṭhā* means 'downwards' and thus points to direction, which must be expressed by the 7th case-ending.

Uccam is good for all the cases. See above (p. 64). *He*, in the sense of the Vocative, relates to the first case.

The remaining Prefixes (*pa-saddas*) and Indeclinables (*ca-saddas*) are to be reckoned in the sense of the 1st case-ending.

Prefixes are always attached to other words, but some of the Indeclinables are used separately. *e.g.*,—

Prefix: *pahāro, paharati;*

Indeclinables: *so ca; sā ca; bhāsatī vā karoti vā.*

VII

समास

SAMĀSA

Compounds

१। नामानं समासो युत्तत्थो (२०३१) ।

1. Nāmānam Samāso yutt'attho.

भिन्न भिन्न अर्थपूर्ण नामण्डलिर युक्तार्थ-सम्बन्धेश्वर नाम
अन्नास्त ; यथा,—“राज्ञेण पुत्रो” एই कथाण्डलि पृथक्
ना वाचिया “राज-पुत्रो” बलिले समास हय । एইकप,
आगस्तकद्वय भत्तः=आगस्तक-भत्तः ; समणो च ब्राह्मणो च=
समण-ब्राक्षण ।

Samāsa (Compound) is the aggregation of the meanings of words used to denote names :

Rañño putto=Rāja-putto.

Āgantukassa bhattam=Āgantuka-bhattam.

Samaṇo ca brāhmaṇo ca=Samaṇa-brāhmaṇa.

२। तेसं विभत्तियो लोपा च (२०३२)—पक्ति चस्म
सरन्तस्म (२०३३) ।

2. Tesam vibhattiyo lopā ca—Pakati c'assa
sar'antassa.

समास करिले साधारणतः पूर्व ओ उत्तर पद्देव विभक्ति-
ण्डलि लोप हय, एवं वराण्ड हहिले ऐ पदण्डलि ताहादेव

গ্রন্থত কৃপ প্রাপ্ত হয়। তাহার পর অর্থামুসারে শেষ পদে লিঙ্গ ও বিভক্তি যুক্ত হয় ; যথা,—“চক্খু” এবং “সোত” এই দুইটি কথার সমাস করিতে হইলে, “চক্খং চ সোতং চ” এইকৃপ পদ প্রয়োগ করিয়া, স্থামুসারে প্রথমতঃ “চক্খং” ও “সোতং” এই দুইটি কথার বিভক্তিগুলির লোপ করিতে হয়—অর্থাৎ “চক্খ-সোত” এই গ্রন্থত কৃপ (basic form) এ পরিণত করিতে হয় ; তাহার পর প্রয়োজনামুসারে অর্থভেদে লিঙ্গ ও বিভক্তি ঘোগ করিতে হয় ; যথা,—“চক্খ-সোতং”, “চক্খ-সোতেন” ইত্যাদি। এইকৃপ, “রাজ়েণ্ডেণ পুত্রো”=“রাজ-পুত্রো” ; “রাজেণ্ডেণ পুরিসো”=“রাজ-পুরিসো”।

[কখন কখনও পূর্ব পদের বিভক্তি লোপ হয় না ;
যথা,—“পতং করোতি” সমাস করিলে ‘পতং’ এই পদের দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তির লোপ না হইয়া “পতংকরো” এই কৃপ হয়।]

And the case-endings of those words which are united in a compound are (generally) elided.

And the case-endings having elided, the words ending in vowels assume their basic forms (and then the compound assumes gender, number and case) :

Cakkhūm ca sotam ca=Cakkhu-sotam.
Cakkhunā ca sotena ca=Cakkhu-sotena.
Cakkhūhi ca sotehi ca=Cakkhu-sotehi.
Rañño putto=Rāja-putto.
Rañño puriso=Rāja-puriso.

But, the case-ending is retained in such instances as Pabham̄ karoti=Pabham̄-karo.

३। द्विपदे तुल्याधिकरणे कम्मधारयो (२३३८) ।

3. Dvipade tulyādhikaraṇe Kammadhārayo.

तुल्याधिकरण विशेषण ओ विशेष्य पदस्ययेर किंवा विशेषण-भूत पद ओ विशेष्य पदेर ये समास हय, ताहार नाम कम्म-प्राचारन् ; यथा,—महस्तो च सो बीरो चाति=महाबीरो ; * खतिया च सा कण्ठं चाति=खतिय-कण्ठं । †

[छहाट विभिन्न पदेर अर्थगुणि षथन एकह बस्तुते संज्ञामित हय, अर्थात् एकह बस्तुके समानकापे (तुल्यार्थे) ग्रकाश करे, तथन सेहि पद छहाटिके तुल्याधिकरणे बले । एङ्गप इले, समासेर पूर्वे पद छहाट तुल्य-विभक्तियुक्त हय ; यथा,—“महस्तो बीरो” एहि पद छहाट महस्तगुण ओ बीर्याणुग-सारा एकह विभक्तिर (एइले “अधमा” विभक्तिर) अर्थ ग्रकाश करत तुल्यांशे एकह व्यक्तिके बुधाहितेहे ; अतएव “महस्तो” एवं “बीरो” एहि पद छहाट एइले तुल्याधिकरणे । तुल्याधिकरण उभय पदेर अर्थग्रकाश-नियित समास-वाक्ये “च” एवं “सो” एहि छहाट शब्द व्यवहार करिते हय ।]

* कम्मधारय समासे “महतः महा तुल्याधिकरणे पदे” (२३१५) एहि कठायन श्वाम-मूसारे “महस्त” श्वदेर इले साधारणतः “महा” एवं “कु” इले कथन कथन ओ “का” ओ “कद्” आदेश हय ; यथा,—“महाबीरो”, “कापुरिसो”, “कमङ्गो” इत्यादि ; किन्त, कुमारा, कुपूता, कुगेहा, कुदासा, कुवत्था ।

† यदि छहाट पदहि ग्रालिङ्ग हय, ताहा इले “कम्मधारय सण्ठेचे चे” (२३१७) एहि कठायन श्वाम-मूसारे प्रथमट पूँगिसेर आकारां प्राप्त हय ; यथा,—“महस्तो च सा सक्ता चाति”=“महा-सक्ता” ; किन्त, “कुमारी-रत्नन्” ; एइले “रत्नन्” नपूँसक लिङ्ग बलिया विशेषण-भूत “कुमारी” शब्दट पूँगिङ्ग हइल ना ।

When two words (an adjective and a noun) possessing similar case-endings are combined, the combination is called **Kammadhāraya** or *Descriptive Compound* :

Mahanto ca so vīro cā ti = Mahāvīro.

Khattiyā ca sā kaññā cā ti = Khattiya-kaññā.

[In a Kammadhāraya compound, *mahanta* is generally changed to *mahā* and *ku* occasionally to *kā* or *kad* (according to Kaccāyana, 2. 7. 15); e.g., *mahā-vīro*, *kā-puriso*, *kadanno*; but, *ku-dārā*, *ku-puttā*, *ku-gehā*, *ku-dāsā*, *kuvatthā*. If both the words are feminine, the first member of the compound assumes the masculine form (according to Kaccāyana, 2. 7. 17); e.g., *khattiya-kaññā*, *mahā-saddhā*. Otherwise, there is no change; as, *kumārī-ratanam* (where *ratanam* being neuter, the first member *kumārī*, which is used as an adjective, retains its feminine form).]

৪। সঞ্চায়াপুল্লো দিগ্য (২৩৩১০)—দিগ্যস্বেক্তন্ত (২৩৩৬)।

4. Saṅkhyāpubbo Digu—Diguss'ekattam.

কম্পধারয় সমাসে পূর্বপদটি যদি সংখ্যাৰাচক হয়, তাহা হইলে সেই সমাসকে দিগ্গুণ সমাস বলে। সমষ্টি বুঝায় বলিয়া এই ‘সমাহার’-দিগ্গুণ আৱহী একবচন ও নপুংসক লিঙ্গ আপ্ত হয়; যথা,—“তয়ো লোকা সমাহটা”=“তিলোকং”; এইরূপ, “চতুর্দিসং”, “পঞ্চিত্ত্বং” ইত্যাদি।

If the first member of a Descriptive Compound is a numeral, the combination is called **Digu** or *Numerical Compound*, which becomes singular and neuter :

Tayo lokā samāhaṭā=Tilokam. So also,
Catuddisari, Pañcindriyan.

- ५। उमे तप्पुरिसा—अमादयो परपदेहि—अन्तं नस्य
तप्पुरिसे—सरि अन् (२३०।१, १२, १८, १९)।
६. Ubhe Tappurisā—Amādayo parapadehi—
Attam Nassa Tappurise—Sare An.

(क) दिष्ट ओ कन्धारय एই छह समासके तप्पुरिस ("तंपुरिस") समास बले।

(ख) "अः", "ना" प्रत्यक्षि विभीषा, तुतीया इत्यादि विभक्तिशुभ्र शब्देर सहित परबर्ती पदेर ये समास हय, सेहि समासेर नाम तप्पुरिस समास। पूर्वपद ओ परपदेर ये सम्बन्ध ताहा एই समासे व्यक्त हय। पूर्व पदेर ये विभक्ति * सेहि विभक्तिर नामाङ्कसारे तप्पुरिसेर विशिष्ट नाम हइया थाके। समास हल्ले साधारणतः पूर्वपदेर विभक्ति थाके ना। तप्पुरिस वा तंपुरिस समास हय एकारेर हइया थाके ; यथा,—

१। भूमिः गतो=भूमि-गतो (विभीषा तंपुरिस)

सर्वरक्तिः सोऽनो=सर्वरक्ति-सोऽनो (अ)

२। ईस्मत्रेण कतः=ईस्मर-कतः (तुतीया तं)

सज्जेण विद्धः=सज्जविद्धः (अ)

३। कठिनसून्स छसमः=कठिन-छसमः (चतुर्थी तं)

आगङ्ककसून्स भट्ठः=आगङ्कक-भट्ठः (अ)

४। मेथुनप्त्ता अपेतो=मेथुनापेतो (पञ्चमी तं)

राजतो भयः=राज-भयः (अ)

चोर्ता भयः=चोर-भयः (अ)

* पूर्वपद "पठा" किंवा "आलगन" विभक्तिशुभ्र हय ना।

BĀLĀVATĀRA

५। राज्यप्रेष्ठ पुत्रो=राज-पुत्रो (वर्षा तृ)

धर्मान्वय रासि=धर्म-रासि (अं)

६। रूपे संग्रही=रूप-संग्रही (संश्ली तृ)

संसारे दृक्खं=संसार-दृक्खं (अं)

(ग) तप्पुरिस समासे यदि पूर्वपद 'न' हय, ताहा हइले
त्रि 'न' थाने 'अकार' आदेश हय; यथा,—न श्वरो=
अ-श्वरो; न ब्राह्मणो=अ-ब्राह्मणो; न बसली=अ-बसली; न
डिक्खु=अ-डिक्खु; न पञ्चवस्मो=अ-पञ्चवस्मो; न पून
गेष्या=अ-पुनगेष्या। [ये कथाधारय समासेर पूर्वपदाटि
कोनां "निपात"-विशेष, ताहाके संकृत वाक्याने
अप्रत्यक्षपूर्वक्ष समास बले।]

(घ) किञ्च, अवर्बण परे थाकिले पूर्व पदेर 'न' थाने
'अन्' आदेश हय; यथा,—न अस्मो=अनस्मो।

Numeral Compounds (Digu) and Descriptive Compounds (Kammadhāraya) are both called **Tappurisa** or *Determinative Compounds*.

When the first member *possesses one or other of the case-endings *am*, *nā*, etc. (*i.e.*, the second, the third and so on), excepting the nominative and the vocative, and determines the meaning of the second member, their combination is called **Tappurisa** or *Determinative*.

In combination the case-ending of the first member is generally dropped. There are six kinds of Tappurisa Compound :

1. **Bhūmīm gato=Bhūmi-gato** (2nd Tappurisa).

Sabbarattīm sobhano=Sabbaratti-sobhano

(Do.).

2. Issarena kataṁ = Issara-kataṁ (3rd Tappurisa).
Sallena viddham = Salla-viddham (Do.).
3. Kaṭhinassa dussam = Kaṭhina-dussam
(4th Tappurisa).
Āgantukassa bhattam = Āgantuka-bhattam
(4th Tappurisa).
4. Methunasmā apeto = Methunāpeto
(5th Tappurisa).
Rājato bhayaṁ = Rāja-bhayaṁ
(5th Tappurisa).
Corā bhayaṁ = Cora-bhayaṁ (Do.).
5. Rañño putto = Rāja-putto (6th Tappurisa).
Dhaññānam rāsi = Dhañña-rāsi (Do.).
6. Rūpe saññā = Rūpa-saññā (7th Tappurisa).
Saṁsāre dukkharā = Saṁsāra-dukkharā (Do.).

If “na” is the first member in a Determinative Compound, it is changed into “a” :

Na suro = a-suro; na Brāhmaṇo = a-Brāhmaṇo; na vasalī = a-vasalī; na bhikkhu = a-bhikkhu; na pañca-vasso = a-pañcavasso; na punageyyā = a-punageyyā. [A Kammadhāraya combination, having a nipāta as its first member, is called “Naññ Tatpuruṣa” in Sanskrit Grammar.]

But, if a vowel follows, the “na” becomes “an” :

Na asso = an-asso.

৬। অজ্জপদত্থিম্ব বহুবী়ি (২।৩।১৩)।

6. Aññapad' atthesu Bahubbīhi.

যে কয়টি পদের সমাস করা যাব সেই পদগুলি বখন
তাহাদের স্ব স্ব অর্থ না বুঝাইয়া অশ্চ কোনও বস্তুর অর্থ

বুঝাইতে মিলিত হয় তখন ঐ সমাসকে **বহুবীহি** ("বহু-বীহি") সমাস বলে, এবং ঐ সমাসপদ্ধটি অঙ্গ পদের বিশেষণ হয়। **বহুবীহি** সমাস সাধিতে হইলে সমাস-বাক্যে দ্বিতীয়া, তৃতীয়া প্রভৃতি বিভক্তিগুলি "যদি" শব্দের একটি পদ আবশ্যক যত প্রয়োগ করিতে হয়; এই "যদি" শব্দটি যে বিশেষ্যের উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সমস্ত সমাসপদ্ধটি সেই বিশেষ্যের বিশেষণ হয়। যথা,—“আগত-সমণো সঙ্ঘারামো” এই কথাটি “আগত-সমণো” অংশটি বিশেষণ এবং “সঙ্ঘারামো” কথাটি বিশেষ্য পদ। আবার, “আগত-সমণো” একটি বহুবীহি-সমাসসিদ্ধ পদ। এছলে “আগত” ও “সমণো” পদস্থ পরস্পরের অর্থ বা সম্বন্ধ না বুঝাইয়া, উভয়ে মিলিয়া একটি অঙ্গ পদ “সঙ্ঘারাম”কে বুঝাইতেছে; অর্থাৎ—“সেই সঙ্ঘারাম, যে সঙ্ঘারামে সমণেরা আগত হইয়াছিলেন”—“আগতা সমণা যৎ সঙ্ঘারামং সোয়ং আগত-সমণো সঙ্ঘারামো”।

এইরূপ, জিতানি ইঞ্জিয়ানি যেন সমণেন সো—জিতিত্বিষয়ো সমণো; দিমো স্বত্ত্বকো যস্ম রঞ্জেণ্ডে সো—দিম্বস্বত্ত্বকো রাজা; নিশ্চিত জনা যস্মা গামা সো—নিচ্ছিত-জন্মে গামো; ছিমা হত্থা যস্ম পুরিসম্ম সো—ছিম্ব-হত্থো পুরিসো; সম্পন্নানি সম্পন্নানি যশ্চিং জনপদে সো—সম্পন্ন-সম্পন্নে জনপদো; নিশ্চোধস্ম পরিমণ্ডলো=নিশ্চোধপরিমণ্ডলো (খণ্ড তৎপুরুষ), নিশ্চোধ-পরিমণ্ডলো ইব পরিমণ্ডলো যস্ম রাজকুমারস্ম সো নিশ্চোধ-পরিমণ্ডলো রাজকুমারো (বহুবীহি); ইত্যাদি।

বহুবীহি সমাস বিবিধ :—

১। **কুল্যাধিকরণ**।—যে পদগুলি লইয়া **বহুবীহি** সমাস করিতে হইবে সেই পদগুলির যথন একই লিঙ্গ, বিভক্তি ও বচন ধাকে; যেমন, পুরোজুক “আগতা

সমণা যং” এই বাক্যটতে “আগতা” ও “সমণা” উভয় পদেই পুংলিঙ্গ প্রথমা বিভক্তির বহুচন প্রযুক্ত হইয়াছে। স্বতরাং, “আগত-সমণো” এই সমাসপদে তুল্যাধিকরণে বহুবীহি সমাস হইয়াছে বলা যাইতে পারে।

২। ভিন্নাধিকরণ।—যে পদগুলি শইয়া বহুবীহি সমাস করিতে হয়, সেই পদগুলিতে যখন বিভিন্ন লিঙ্গ, বিভক্তি ও বচন থাকে; যেমন, “পুংফেছি ভবো যস্ম” এই বাক্যটতে “পুংফেছি” পদটি নগ্নসকলিঙ্গের তৃতীয়ার বহুচনে, কিন্তু “ভবো” পদটি পুংলিঙ্গের প্রথমাৱ একবচনে ব্যবহৃত হইয়াছে। অতএব, “পুংফ-ভবো” এই সমাস পদে ভিন্নাধিকরণে বহুবীহি সমাস হইয়াছে বলা যায়।

When words signifying names of objects are combined together to signify the name of a different object, the Compound is called **Bahubbīhi** or *Attributive*:

Āgatā samanā yam saṅghārāmam so—Agata-samano saṅghārāmo.

Jitāni indriyāni yena samanena so—Jitindriyo samano.

Dinno suñko yassa rañño so—Dinna-suñko rājā.

Niggatā janā yasmā gāmā so—Niggata-jano gāmo.

Chinnā hatthā yassa purisassa so—Chinna-hattho puriso.

Sampannāni sassāni yasmin janapade so—Sampanna-sasso janapado.

*Nigrodhassa parimandalo=Nigrodha-parimanḍalo
(6th Tappurisa); Nigrodha-parimanḍalo iva
parimanḍalo yassa rājakumārassa so—
Nigrodha-parimanḍalo rājakumāro (Bahubbīhi).*

Attributive Compounds are of two kinds :

1. *Tulyādhikarāṇa*.—When the words which are combined together are of the same gender, number and case, the *samāsa* is called *Tulyādhikarāṇa Bahubbihi*:

Āgatā samāṇā yam saṅghārāmaṁ so—Āgata-samāṇo saṅghārāmo (where *āgatā* and *samāṇā* are both masculine, plural and nominative).

2. *Bhinnādhikarāṇa*.—When the words which are combined together are different in gender, number and case, the *samāsa* is called *Bhinnādhikarāṇa Bahubbihi*:

Pupphēhi bhavo yassa so—Puppha-bhavo (where *pupphēhi* is neuter, plural and ablative, while *bhavo* is masculine, singular and nominative).

৭। নামানন্দসমূচ্যো দ্বন্দ্বী (২৩১৪)।

7. Nāmānaṁ samuccayo Dvando.

একই বিভক্তিগুক্ত হই বা বহুপদের সংযোজনের নাম
অন্দ ("দ্বন্দ্ব") সমাস ; যথা,—

চন্দিমা চ সুরিয়ো চ—চন্দিম-সুরিয়া।

নরা চ নারিয়ো চ }
নরো চ নারী চ } —নর-নারিয়ো।

অকৃত্যরং চ পদং চ }
অকৃত্যানি চ পদানি চ } —অকৃত্য-পদানি।

এইরূপ, সমগ-ব্রাহ্মণ, সারিপুত্র-মোঘলানা, ব্রাহ্মণ-গহপতিকা,
যম-ব্রহ্মণ, কুবের-বাসবা।

When several words (denoting names) in the same case are joined together, the Compound is called **Dvanda** or *Aggregative*:

Candimā ca suriyo ca—Candima-suriyā.

Narā ca nāriyo ca }—Nara-nāriyo.
Naro ca nārī ca }

Akkharām ca padam ca }—Akkhara-padāni.
Akkharāni ca padāni ca }

Similarly, Samaṇa-brāhmaṇā, Sāriputta-Moggallānā, Brāhmaṇa-gahapatikā, Yama-Varuṇā, Kuvera-Vāsavā and so on.

৮। তথা দ্বন্দে পাণি-তুরিয়া-যোগা-সেনাঙ্গ-ক্ষুদ্রজন্মতুক-বিবিধ-
বিকল্প-বিসমাগান্থাদীনং চ (২১৩৩)।

8. Tathā Dvande pāṇi-turiya-yogga-senaṅga-khuddajantuka - vividha-viruddha - visabhāg'at-thādīnam ca.

যেরূপ দিশু সমাদে সমাসপদের একবচন ও নপুংসক
লিঙ্গ হয়, সেইরূপ দ্বন্দ সমাদেও প্রাণী, তৃৰ্য্য, বোগ্য ও
সেনা প্রভৃতির অঙ্গবাচক শব্দ, ক্ষুদ্র জন্মবাচক শব্দ, পরম্পর
বিকল্পার্থক শব্দ এবং অসমৃশ-গুণবাচক শব্দ প্রভৃতির ষেগে
সমাস-পদের একবচন ও নপুংসক লিঙ্গ হয় ; যথা,—

১। চক্খং চ সোতং চ—চক্খ-সোতং ; }
এইরূপ, মুখ-নাসিকং, ছবি-মংস- } প্রাণীর অঙ্গ অর্থে
লোহিতং ।

২। গীতং চ বাদিতং চ—গীত-বাদিতং ; }
সঙ্গথো চ পণ্ডবো চ—সঙ্গথ-পণ্ডবং ; } তৃৰ্য্যের অঙ্গ অর্থে
এইরূপ, দন্তরি-ডেণ্ডিযং ।

BĀLĀVATĀRA

৩। যুগং চ নঙ্গলং চ—যুগ-নঙ্গলং ; এইরূপ, ফাল-পাচনং ।	} যোগের অঙ্গ অর্থে
৪। অসিৎ চ চম্পাং চ—অসি-চম্পাং ; এইরূপ, ধনু-কলাপাং, হত্থ-স্মসাং, বৰ্থ-পত্তিকং ।	
৫। ডংসো চ মসকো চ—ডংস-মসকং ; এইরূপ, কুহ-কিপিলিকং, কীট- সিরিংসপাং ।	} শুদ্ধ জন্ম অর্থে বিবিধ
৬। অহি চ নকুলো চ—অহি-নকুলং ; এইরূপ, বিলার-মুসিকং, কাকোলুকং ।	
৭। নামং চ রূপাং চ—নাম-রূপাং ; এইরূপ, সীল-পঞ্চঞ্চং, সমথ- বিপস্সনাং, বিজ্ঞা-চৱণং ।	} বিকৃষ্ণ অর্থে অসদৃশ অর্থে

(As the *Digu* Compound,) even so the *Dvanda* Compound, consisting of words of the following among other descriptions, is put in the singular number and neuter gender :

(1) signifying limbs of living beings :—

Cakkhūn ca sotām ca—Cakkhu-sotam.

Similarly, Mukha-nāsikam, Chavi-mamsa-lohitam ;

(2) signifying branches or instruments of music :—

Gītam ca vāditām—Gīta-vāditam; Saṅkho ca

pañavō ca—Saṅkha-pañavam.

Similarly, Daddari-dēṇḍimam ;

(3) signifying objects belonging to a yoke :—

Yugām ca naṅgalām ca—Yuga-naṅgalam.

Similarly, Phāla-pācanam ;

(4) signifying objects relating to, or component parts of, an army :—

Asin̄ ca cammañ ca—Asi-cammañ.

Similarly, Dhanu-kalāparñ, Hatth'-assam, Ratha-pattikam;

(5) signifying little creatures (worms, insects etc.) :—

Damso ca masako ca—Damisa-masakan̄.

Similarly, Kuntha-kipilakan̄, Kiṭa-sirimsapam;

(6) signifying objects which indicate various degrees of difference :—

Ahi ca nakulo ca—Ahi-nakulan̄.

Similarly, Bilāra-mūsikan̄, Kākolukam;

(7) signifying contrary qualities :—

Nāmarī ca Rūparñ ca—Nāma-Rūpan̄.

Similarly, Sila-paññam, Samatha-vipassanam,

Vijjū-caraṇam.

८। विभासा रुक्ख-तिण-पसु-धन-धज्ज-जनपदादीनं च
(२०३८) ।

९. Vibhāsā rukkha-tiṇa-pasu-dhana-dhañña-janapadādīnām ca.

দুন্দু সমাস করিলে, বৃক্ষ, তৃণ, পশু, ধন, ধজ্জ, জনপদ ইত্যাদি বস্তুবাচক শব্দ সকলের ষে সমাসপদ, তাহা বিকলে একবচন ও নপুংসক লিঙ্গ প্রাপ্ত হয় ; যথা—

১। ধর্মো চ ধার্মিরো চ—ধর্ম-ধার্মিরা, ধর্ম-ধার্মিরা ;

অস্মস্ত্রধো চ কপিত্রধো চ—অস্মস্ত্র-

কপিত্রং, অস্মস্ত্র-কপিত্রং ।

বৃক্ষ
বাচক

- | | | | |
|---|--------|----------------|-------|
| ২। মুঞ্জো চ বৰ-বজো চ—মুঞ্জ-বৰ-বজং, | | মুঞ্জ-বৰ-বজং ; | তৎ |
| উসীরঞ্চ বীরণঞ্চ—উসীর-বীরণং, | | | |
| | | উসীর-বীরণ। | বাচক |
| ৩। অজো চ এলকো চ—অজেলকং, অজেলকা।—পশ্চ-বাচক | | পশ্চ-বাচক | ধন- |
| ৪। হিরঞ্জনং চ সুবং চ—হিরঞ্জন-সুবং, | | | |
| | | হিরঞ্জন-সুবং। | বাচক |
| ৫। সালি চ যবো চ—সালি-যবং, সালি-যবা। | ধাত্ব- | ধাত্ব- | জনপদ- |
| ৬। কাসি চ কোসলো চ—কাসি-কোসলং, | বাচক | | |
| | | কাসি-কোসল। | বাচক |

A *Dvanda* compound, consisting of words of the following among other descriptions, is also put in the singular number and neuter gender, optionally :—

- (1) denoting trees: Dhava-khādiram, Dhava-khādirā; Assattha-kapittham, Assattha-kapitthā;
 - (2) denoting grass: Muñja-babbajam, Muñja-babbajā; Usīra-bīrañam, Usīra-bīrañā;
 - (3) denoting animals: Aj'eļakam, Aj'eļakā;
 - (4) signifying valuable things: Hirañña-suvannā;
 - (5) denoting grains: Sāli-yavam, Sāli-yavā;
 - (6) denoting inhabitants of a country: Kāsi-Kosalam, Kāsi-kosalā.

१०। उपसम्म-निपात-पुब्वको अव्ययोभावो (२।७।४)।

10. Upasagga-Nipāta-pubbako Abyayībhāvo.

বিভিন্ন, আধাৰ, সামীপ্য, অভাৱ, অনতিক্ৰম, বীক্ষা, পৰ্যন্ত, সীমা, দিক, অভ্যন্তৰ ইত্যাদি অৰ্থে উপসর্গ কিংবা

নিপাত পদের সহিত পরবর্তী অন্ত পদের যে সমাস হয় তাহার
নাম অব্যক্তীভাব সমাস। এই সমাস-পদের নথংসক
লিঙ্গ হইয়া থাকে [“সো নথংসক-লিঙ্গে”=কচাইন, ২১:৫]
এবং পদান্ত শব্দ হইয় [“সরো রসম নথংসকে”=কচাইন,
২৭:২৭] ; যথা—

চতুং অধিকিচ্ছ=অধি-চতুং		সপ্তমী বিভক্তির অর্থে বা আধাৰ অর্থে।
কুমারিং অধিকিচ্ছ বা অধি কুমারিযং		
=অধি-কুমারি		— সামীপ্য অর্থে।
ইথিং অধিকিচ্ছ বা অধি ইথিযং		
=অধিথি		অভাৰ অর্থে।
নগৱস্ম সমীপে=উপনগৱং		
দৱধস্ম অভাৰো=নিদৱধৎং		অভাৰ অর্থে।
মসকস্ম অভাৰো=নিশ্চসকং		
মক্ষিকানং অভাৰো=মিশ্চক্ষিকং		অনতিক্রম অর্থে।
বুড়চানং পটি-পাটিয়া=যথা-বুড়চং		
সত্তি অনতিক্রম=যথা-সত্তি		বীক্ষার্থে অর্থাং ‘পুনঃ পুনঃ’ অর্থে।
যে যে বুড়চা=যথা-বুড়চং		
জীবস্ম যন্তকো পরিচ্ছেদো=যাৰ-জীবং—পর্যন্ত অর্থে।		
আ পৰ্ৰতা (খেতং)=আপৰ্ৰতং		সৌমা অর্থে।
আ জলন্তা (সীতং)=আজলন্তং		
পৰ্ৰতস্ম তিৱো=তিৱো-পৰ্ৰতং		দিক্ অর্থে।
সোতস্ম পটি=পটি-সোতং		
পাসাদস্ম অন্তো=অন্তো-পাসাদং		— অভ্যন্তর অর্থে।

The combination of words with *upasagga* or *nipāta* in the following among other senses is called **Abyayibhāva** or *Indeclinable*

Compound. The compound is put in the neuter gender [*vide Kaccāyana, 2.7.5*] and the final vowel is made short [*vide Kaccāyana, 2.7.27*]:

Cittam adhikicca = *Adhicittam*.

Kumārim adhikicca
or }
Adhi kumāriyam } = *Adhikumāri*.

Itthim adhikicca
or }
Adhi itthiyam } = *Adhi'tthi*.

Nagarassa samipe = *Upanagaram*.

Darathassa abhāvo = *Niddaratham*.

Masakassa abhāvo = *Nimmasakam*.

Makkhikānam abhāvo = *Nimmakkhikam*.

Vuḍḍhānam paṭipātiyā = *Yathāvuḍḍham*.

Sattim anatikkamma = *Yathāsatti*.

Ye ye vuḍḍhā = *Yathāvuḍḍham*.

Jīvassa yattako paricchedo = *Yāvajīvam*.

Ā pabbatā (khettam) = *Āpabbatam*.

Ā jalantā (sitam) = *Ājalantam*.

Pabbatassa tiro = *Tiro pabbatam*

Sotassa paṭi = *Paṭisotam*.

Pāsādassa anto = *Antopāsādam*.

VIII

A

कारक

KĀRAKA

Complementives*

१। करोति किरियं निप्हादेतीति कारकं ।

1. Karoti kiriyam nippādetīti Kārakam.

यहाँ 'करे' अर्थां 'किया निष्पाद करे' ताके कारक बले (३३ पृः दृष्ट्य)। [कारक छविः: कथ, कठ्, करण, सम्पदान, अपादान ओ ओकास वा अधिकरण। 'सामी' अर्थां सम्बन्ध-पद एवं 'आलपन' अर्थां सम्बोधन-पद किया निष्पत्ति करे ना बिलिया कारकेर मध्ये पद्य नहे ।]

Kāraka or the Complementive* is so called because it completes an action (see p. 33).

There are six Kārakas: *Kamma*, *Kattu*, *Karana*, *Sampadāna*, *Apādāna*, and *Okāsa* or *Adhikaraṇa*. *Sāmī* or the Genitive and *Ālapana* or the Vocative are not regarded as Kāraka, because neither of them satisfies the required condition.

* The term has been coined by me.—S. M.

२। यं करोति तं कर्म । २।६।१०

2. Yam karoti tam Kammaṁ.

शाहा किछु हृत, दृष्ट वा श्रृङ्खल हव ताहाई कर्म
("कर्म") ; यथा, रथ् करोति [३४ पृः 'दुतिया' र उदाहरण
झटिया ।]

That which one does (sees or hears), is called
the Object :

e. g., Ratham karoti. [See examples under *Dutiyā*,
p. 34.]

३। यो करोति स कर्ता । २।६।११

3. Yo karoti sa Kattā.

ये क्रिया सम्पादन करे से कर्ता ("कर्ता") ; यथा,—
अहिना दृष्टो नरो ; गरुलेन हतो नागो ; बूद्धेन जितो
मारो ; उपगुत्तेन बङ्गो मारो । 'अहिना', 'गरुलेन',
'बूद्धेन', 'उपगुत्तेन' पदशुलि क्रिया सम्पादन करे बलिया
'कर्ता' । [३४ पृः 'पठमा' र अस्तर्गत ३ नं उदाहरण झटिया ।]

One who does an action is called the Agent :

e. g., Ahinā daṭṭho naro, Garulena hato nāgo,
Buddhena jito Māro; Upaguttena bandho
Māro; where the italicized words are the
Agents, because each of them performs
an action. [See example iii, under *Paṭhamā*,
p. 34.]

४। येन वा कयिरते तं करणं । २।६।१२

4. Yena vā kayirate tam Karanam.

वाहार द्वारा कर्ता क्रिया सम्पादन करे, ताहा अकर्त्त्वान्
कारक यथा,—दत्तेन वीहिं पूनाति ; वासिया रुक्थं तच्छति ;
फरसुना रुक्थं छिन्दति ; कुदालेन रुक्थं खनति ; हथेन कथं
करोति ; चक्खुना ऋपं पस्सति ; सोतेन सदं शृणाति ।
[३४ पृः ‘ततिया’र अस्तर्गत २ नं उदाहरण दृष्टव्य ।]

That by means of which an act of doing (seeing or hearing) is accomplished is called the Instrument :

e. g., *Dattena vihiṇi lunāti; vāsiyā rukkham
taechati; pharasunā rukkham chindati;
kuddälona rukkham khanati; hatthena
kammam karoti; cakkhunā rūpam passati;
sotena saddam sunāti.* [See example ii, under
Tatiyā, p. 84.]

५। यस्म दातुकामो रोचते वा धारयते वा तं सम्पदानं ।
२।६।६

5. Yassa dātukāmo rocate vā dhārayate vā tam
Sampadānam.

कर्ता वाहाके दान करिते इच्छा करे वा वाहाते कर्त्त्वार
क्षमि, किंवा कर्ता वाहार निकट खीं थाके, ताहार नाम
सम्पदान् (“सम्पादन”) कारक ; यथा,—समर्पण चौबरं
पदाति ; समर्पण रोचते सत्तं ; देवदत्तस् श्रवणात्तं
धारयते वद्यादत्तो ; श्रवणं मे धारयते । [३४ पृः ‘चतुर्थी’र
अस्तर्गत १ नं उदाहरण दृष्टव्य ।]

One to whom something is desired to be given, or one who entertains a liking for something,

or one from whom something is taken as a debt is called the Dative :

e.g., *Samañassa cīvaraṁ dadāti*; *samañassa* rocate saccām; *Devadattassa suvaṇṇa-*
chattām dhārayate Yaññadatto; *suvaṇṇam me*
dhārayate. [See example *i*, under *Catutthī*,
 p. 34.]

[The Dative (*Sampadāna*) is also distinguished in the following ways :—

(i) in connection with the following roots the object assumes the sense of the Dative :—
 (a) *silāgha* (to flatter or boast of), e.g., *Buddhassa silāghate*; (b) *hanu* (to hide from), e.g., *hanute mayham eva*; (c) *upa+ṭhā* (to worship or wait on), e.g., *upatiṭṭheyya Sakyaputtānam vadḍhaki*; (d) *sapa* (to blame or curse), e.g., *mayham sapate*; (e) *dhāra* (to owe to any person), e.g., *suvaṇṇam te dhārayate*; (f) *piha* (to long for), e.g., *Buddhassa añnatitthiyā pihayanti, samiddhānam pihayanti daliddā*; (g) *kudha* (to be angry with), e.g., *kodhayati Devadattassa, tassa kujha mahā-vīra*; (h) *duha* (to meditate mischief), e.g., *duhayati disānam megho*; (i) *issa* (to envy), e.g., *titthiyā samañānam issayanti*; (j) *usuyya* (to grumble at), e.g., *titthiyā samañānam usuyyanti, labhagiddhena dujjanā guṇavantānam usuyyanti*;

(ii) in connection with the roots *rādha* and *ikkha* when used in answer to a query, the object can be both Dative or Accusative, e.g., *ārādho me rañño* (also, *rājānam*); *āyasmato Upālitherassa* (also, *āyasmantām Upālitheram*) *upasampadāpekkho Upatisso* ;

(iii) in connection with the root *sūṇa* (with the prefix *pati* or *ā*) and the root *gīṇa* (with the prefix *anu* or *pati*), that which was previously in the Nominative becomes Dative, e.g., *Bhagavā* (Nominative) *bhikkhū etad avoca*, *Bhagavato* (Dative) *paccassosuṁ te bhikkhū*; *Bhikkhu* (Nominative) *janam dhammam sāveti*, *tassa bhikkhuno* (Dative) *jano anugīṇāti*;

(iv) in connection with words signifying announcement ("Rocan'attha"), e.g., *ārocayāmi vo bhikkhave*, *āmantayāmi vo bhikkhave*;

(v) in denoting aim or purpose "Tadattha" e.g., *ūnassa paripuriyā*, *Buddhassa atthāya*;

(vi) in signifying the meaning of the infinitive suffix *tum* ("Tumattha"), e.g., *lokānu-kampāya*, *phāsuvihārāya*;

(vii) in signifying the sense of *alam* ("Alamattha"), e.g., *alam me Buddho*, *alam me rajjarām*, *alam bhikkhu pattassa*, *alam mallo mallassa* (where *alam* means 'fit for'); *alam me rūpari karaṇiyām*, *alam me hirafīfiasuvaṇṇehi* (where *alam* means 'enough', 'unnecessary');

(viii) if the object of the root *mañña* be an inanimate thing and if it denotes disrespect, it assumes the sense of the Dative ("Maññ'anā-dar'appāṇini"), e.g., *kaṭṭhassa tuvām maññe*, *kaliṅgarassa tuvām maññe*; but, *suvaṇṇam tam maññe*, *gadrabbham tam maññe*;

(ix) the object of verbs denoting 'going' assumes the sense of the Dative ("Galyattha-kammani"), e.g., *gāmassa pādena gato*, *appo saggāya gacchati*, *mūlāya paṭikasseyya Saṅgho*;

(x) in denoting good wish ("Asims'attha"), e.g., bhaddam bhavato hotu, kusalam bhavato hotu ;

(xi) in connection with the word *sammuti*, 'consent' ("Sammutippayoge"), e.g., sādhu sammuti me tassa Bhagavato dassanāya ;

(xii) in connection with the word *bhiyya* 'more', 'abundant' ("Bhiyyappayoge"), e.g., bhiyyosomattāya ;

(xiii) in the sense of the Seventh case ("Sattamyattha"), e.g., tuyham (=tava santike) āvikaromi, tassa me Sakko pāturahosi.

The Dative is used not merely in connection with a particular word of a particular signification, but in connection with all words of that signification, e.g., upamam te karissāmi, dhammarām vo bhikkhave desissāmi, desetu bhante Bhagavā dhammarām bhikkhūnam, tassa phāsu, tassa pahipeyya, amhākām mañinā attho, kimatho me Buddhena, seyyo me attho, etc.

Sometimes, the endings of the Second, Third and Sixth cases are used.]

६। यस्मादपेति भयमादत्ते वा तदपादानं । २।६।१

6. Yasmādapeti bhayamādatte vā tad Apādānam.

যাহা হইতে কোন বস্তু বা ব্যক্তি দূরে গমন করে, কিংবা
ভৌত বা গৃহীত হয়, তাহার নাম অপীদান কারক;
যথা,—গামা অপেষ্টি মুনয়ো; নগরা নিগ্রতো রাজা; পাপ
চিত্তং নির্বারয়ে; চোরা ভয়ং জ্ঞাইতে; আচরণযুপজ্ঞানেহি
সিক্খং গণহাতি সিস্মো। [৩৫ পৃঃ 'পঞ্চমী'র অন্তর্গত ১ নং
উদাহরণ ঝটিল্য ।]

That from which a person or thing goes away or fear arises or something is received is called the Ablative :

e.g., *Gāmā apenti munayo; nagarā niggato rājā; pāpā cittam nivāraye; corā bhayam jāyate; ācariy'upajjhāyehi sikkham gaṇhāti sisso.* [See example *i* under *Pañcamī*, p. 35.]

[The Ablative (Apādāna) is also distinguished in the following ways :

(i) in connection with roots used with particular prefixes, e.g., *parā + √ji* (to subdue): *Buddhasmā parājenti aññatitthiyā* (where "Buddha," because he cannot be subdued, and not merely because he is the subduer, is put in the Ablative); *pa + √bhū* (to spring, proceed, arise): *Himavantā pabhavanti pañca mahānadiyo* (here, "Himavanta," from which the five rivers proceed, is put in the Ablative);

(ii) in connection with particular *nāma* (noun or word), e.g., *urasmā jāto putto, bhūmito niggato raso, ubhato sujāto putto, tato pabhuti, nāññām dukkhā, bhinno Devadattā*;

(iii) in connection with *upasaggas* (prepositions), e.g., *apa* ('away') *sālāya āyanti vāñijā, ā* ('up to,' 'down to') *Brahmalokā saddo abbhug-gacchati, upari pabbatā devo vassati, uppalam assa padumasmā pati* ('for,' 'instead of') *dadāti*; *Buddhasmā pati* ('like unto') *Sāriputto*;

(iv) in connection with words denoting objects lying between two Kārakas, e.g., *kosā vijjhati kuñjaram* (where the distance of a kosa lies between two kārakas, the agent and the

object, *i.e.*, elephant); similarly,—māsasmā bhuñjati bhojanam, pakkhasmā vijhati migam;

(v) in connection with *nipātas* (indeclinables), when the endings of the Fifth case are used as well as those of the Second and Third cases, *e.g.*, rahitā ('bereft of,' 'without') mātujā (5th case), rahitā mātujāḥ (2nd case), rahitā mātujena (3rd case); similarly,—rite ('without') saddhammā, saddhammaṁ, saddhammena; so also with vinā ('without'), nānā ('various'), puthu ('separate,' 'different');

(vi) in connection with verbs denoting protection, where the object desired to be protected from any person or thing acquires the Ablative sense, *e.g.*, uchchuto sigāle rakkhati, yavā pati-sedhenti gāvo; sometimes the endings of the Seventh case are used instead of those of the Fifth: kāke rakkhanti taṇḍulā;

(vii) in connection with that from which disappearance is desired, *e.g.*, upajjhāyā antaradhbāyati sissō; mātarā ca pitarā ca (5th case) antaradhbāyati putto; sometimes the endings of the Seventh case are used: Jetavane (7th case) antaradhbāyati Bhagavā;

(viii) in connection with words

(a) denoting distance (*dūra*), *e.g.*, kīvadūro ito Nalakāragāmo; sometimes the endings of the Second and Third cases are used: dūrato (also, dūram and dūrena) āgamma, ārakā te imasmā dhammadvinayā (also, imāṁ dhammadvinayam, anena dhammadvinayena);

(b) denoting vicinity (*antika*), *e.g.*, antikam gāmā, āsannam gāmā, samipam gāmā; the endings

- of the Second and Third cases may also be used: antikām gāmaṇ or gāmena, etc. ;
- (c) denoting space or time (*addha-kāla*), e.g., *ito* Mathurāya catūsu yojanesu Saṅkassa-nagaram atthi (Space), *ito* ekanavuti-kappa-matthake (Time) ;
 - (d) left alone by the elision of verbal forms in *-tvā* (*tvā-lopa*), e.g., pāśadā saṅkameyya (which originally stood as: pāśadām abhirūhitvā saṅkameyya), āsanā vutṭhaheyya (which was: āsane nisiditvā vutṭhaheyya), pāśadā passati (which was: pāśadām abhirūhitvā passati); the Ablative here represents Accusative (Kamma) and Locative (Adhikaraṇa) constructions;
 - (e) denoting direction (*disā-yoga*), e.g., Avicito upari ; puratthimato, dakkhinato, pacchimato, uttarato ; yato assosum Bhagavato kittisaddam ; uddham pādatalā, adho kesamathakā ;
 - (f) denoting comparison (*vibhatta*), e.g., yato pañtataro, yato visiñthataro; the endings of the Sixth case are sometimes used: channavutinām pāsañḍānām dhammānām pavaram idam Sugatavinayam ;
 - (g) denoting cessation (*ārappayoga*), e.g., gāma-dhammā arati virati pativirati, pāñatipatā veramaṇi ;
 - (h) denoting purification (*suddh'attha*), e.g., lobhaniyehi dhammehi suddho, mātito ca pitito ca suddho asaṁsaṭṭho anupakuṭṭho agarahito ;
 - (i) denoting liberation (*pamocan'attha*), e.g., pari-mutto dukkhasmā, mutto 'smi Māra-bandhanā ;

- (j) denoting reason or cause (*hetv-attha*), e.g.,
kasmā hetunā, kasmā tumhe daharā na
miyyatha, kasmā idh'eva maraṇam bhavissati;
sometimes the endings of the Second, Third
and Fourth cases are used: *kim kāraṇam*
(2nd), *kena kāraṇena* (3rd), *kissa* (4th) ;
- (k) denoting separation (*vivitt'attha*), e.g., vivitto
pāpakā dhammā, vivicce' eva kāmehi aku-
salehi dhammehi ;
- (l) denoting measure (*pamān'attha*), e.g., dīghaso
(i.e., dīghappamānenā) nava vidatthiyo ;
- (m) used with *pubba* ('before') (*pubba-yoga*), e.g.,
pubb'eva me bhikkhave sambodhā ;
- (n) denoting the act of binding or tying (*bandhan'*
attha), e.g., satasmā bandho naro (also,
sateṇa, with the ending of the Third case);
- (o) denoting attribute or quality (*guna-vacana*),
e.g., paññāya sugatim yanti, issariyā (i.e.,
issariyaguṇa-hetuto) rājā janam rakkhati ;
- (p) left alone by the elision of verbal forms in
-tvā, and in answer to a query (*paññe tvā-*
lope), e.g., Abhidhammā (originally, Abhi-
dhammaṁ sutvā, or Abhidhamme ṭhatvā)
pucchanti; the Ablative here stands for the
Accusative (Kamma) and Locative (Adhi-
karaṇa) constructions. Instead of the Fifth
case-ending, those of the Second and the
Third are also used: Abhidhammaṁ, Abhi-
dhammena pucchanti ; similarly,—Vinayā,
Vinayam, Vinayena, etc. ;
- (q) denoting littleness (*thok' attha*), e.g., thokā
muccati, appamattakā muccati, kicchā muc-
cati; the endings of the Second and Third
cases are also used: thokam, thokena, etc. ;

(r) used in a non-subjective sense (*a-kattari*), e.g.,
 katattā upacitattā ussannattā vipulattā
 uppannaṁ cakkhuviññānam.]

३। यो 'धारी तं ओकासं । २१६।८

7. Yo 'dhāro tam Okāsaṁ.

यो हारि क्रियार आधार भाहार नाम ओकास (अवकाश)
 वा अधिकर्त्त्व वारक । [३५-३६ पृः उदाहरण दृष्टव्य ।]

The place of an action is called the Okāsa or the Locative.

[See examples under under *Sattamī*, pp. 35-36.]

B

विभत्ति-भेद

VIBHATTI-BHEDA

Cases and Case-endings

[The Vibhatti or the Case must not be confused with the Kāraka. A Kāraka is one of the many causes that accounts for the use of a Vibhatti, and the latter can bring home to us the sense of the Kāraka that may have caused it. For instance, the Paṭhamā-vibhatti (see p. 34) can be accounted for not only by means of the *Kattu-kāraka* but also by *Liṅgattha* and *Alapana* (see *Kaccāyana*) and it can help us to determine the sense of the *Kattu-kāraka*. A loose enumeration of the Vibhattis are given at p. 31, sec. 5, where they appear as *eight*; but strictly speaking, they are *seven* in number, excluding

the *Alapana*, which in English grammar is distinguished as the Case of Address. Only a rough idea of the use of the seven Vibhattis is given at pages 34-36 ; a detailed treatment of them will be found below.]

Paṭhamā (The First Case)

१ लिङ्गस्ये पथमा । २।६।१४

1. Ling'atthe Paṭhamā.

लिङ्गार्थे शब्देर उत्तर अथमा विभक्ति हय ; अर्थात्, ये स्त्वे क्रियापद प्रभृति थाके ना, केबल लिङ् वा अभिधेय बुधाइवार निमित्त शब्द प्रयोग कराय याय, सेहि स्त्वे सेहि शब्देर उत्तर अथमा विभक्ति हय [संस्कृत व्याकरणे इहाके “अभिधेय-मात्रे अथमा” बले] ; यथा,—पुरिसो, पुरिसा एको, द्वे, अहं इत्यादि ।

बालाबतार व्याकरणे कर्त्तवाच्येर कर्ता एবं कर्मवाच्येर कर्मेर उत्तरात् लिङ्गार्थे अथमा विभक्ति हय [संस्कृत व्याकरणे इहाके “उत्तेऽकर्त्तरि” ओ “उत्तेऽकर्मणि” अथमा बले] ;* यथा,—स्तुदो ओदनं पचति (कर्त्तवाच्य) ; स्तुदेन ओदनो पचते (कर्मवाच्य)—एस्त्वे “स्तुदो” पदाटि “उत्तेऽकर्त्तरि” अथमा एवं “ओदनो” पदाटि “उत्तेऽकर्मणि” अथमा हइयाछे । एইकप, बङ्को धम्मां देसोसि ; बङ्को धम्मो देसितो । (एस्त्वे, अथम वाक्येर “बङ्को” ओ द्वितीय वाक्येर “धम्मो” पदाटि उत्तर अथमा विभक्ति हइयाछे ।)

* कर्त्तवाच्ये, अथम-विभक्तिशुद्ध कर्ताके “उत्त कर्ता” एवं द्वितीया-विभक्तिशुद्ध कर्मके “अमृत्त कर्म” बले । कर्मवाच्ये, अथम-विभक्तिशुद्ध कर्मके “उत्त कर्म” एवं तृतीया-विभक्तिशुद्ध कर्ताके “अमृत्त कर्ता” बले ।

অব্যঘ-যোগেও লিঙ্গার্থ-সংজ্ঞা হয় ; যথা,—নাগসেনো
নাম ধেরো ; সীহসেনো নাম পুষ্টো । (এহলে “নাগসেনো”
ও “সীহসেনো” পদ ছাইটি “নাম” এই অব্যঘযোগে প্রথম
হইয়াছে ।)

The endings of the First Case are used, when only
the sense of the crude form (*i.e.*, stem or
nominal base) is spoken of :

Puriso, purisā ; eko, dve ; aham, etc.

The agent when in the Active Voice (*Kartr-vācya*) and the object when in the Passive (*Karma-vācya*) require the ending of the First Case, which
is also used if a word is governed by some
Indeclinables, *e.g.*,—

Sudo odanam pacati (Active), *Sūdena odano*
paccate (Passive) ; similarly,—*Buddho dhammam*
desesi, *Buddhena dhammo desito*.

Nāgaseno nāma thero, *Sīhaseno nāma putto*
(where “nāma,” an Indeclinable, governs the
Proper names).

২। আলপনি চ । ২। ৬। ১৫

2. Ālapane ca.

লিঙ্গার্থে সম্বোধনেও প্রথমা বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা,—
তো পুরিস, ভবস্তো পুরিসা ; তো রাজ, ভবস্তো রাজানো ;
হে সখ, হে সখনো । [এই বিধানটি কচ্ছায়ন ব্যাকরণে
স্বতন্ত্র, কিন্তু বালাবতার ব্যাকরণে উপরি উক্ত “লিঙ্গথে” সংজ্ঞার
অন্তর্ভুক্ত ।]

The endings of the First Case are also used to
express the sense of addressing, coupled with
the sense of the crude form :

Bho purisa, bhavanto purisā ; bho rāja, bhavanto rājāno ; he sakha, he sakhino. [In the Balāvatāra these formations are allowed by the Sūtra “Liṅgatthe Pāthamā,” but Rule 2 occurs separately in Kaccāyana.

Dutiyā (the Second Case)

१। कम्मत्ति दुतिया । २। ३। २७

1. Kammatthe Dutiyā.

“अनुकूल कर्मे” कर्मार्थे द्वितीया विभक्ति हय ; यथा—
बूङ्गं बद्दे, उनपत्तं भूञ्जति, कट्टकं मद्दति, विसं गिलति,
रुथं करोति, धमं शृणति, वाचं भासति, तङ्गुलं पचति,
चोरं धातेति, गवं हनति ।

The endings of the Second Case are used in denoting the object (in the *Kartr-vācya*), i.e., the Accusative :

Buddham vande, ūnapattam bhuñjati,
kaṇṭakam maddati, visam gilati, ratham karoti,
dhamman supāti, vācam bhāsatī, taṇḍulam
pacati, coram ghāteti, gavam hanati.

२। कालद्वानमच्चलसंयोगी । २। ४। २८

2. Kāladdhānamaccantasamyoge.

द्रव्य, शुण वा क्रियार सहित काल ओ पथ-बाचक शब्दের निरस्त्र संयोग बुझाइले, काल ओ पथ-बाचक शब्देर उत्तर द्वितीया विभक्ति हय ; यथा,—“मासं मंसोदनो” (अर्थां एकमास-काल व्यापिया थाइबार मत ये द्रव्यबाचक मांसोदन) ; “सरदं रमणीया नदी” (अर्थां समस्त शख्तकाल व्यापिया रुमणीयता-शुणसम्पर्क नदी) ; “मासं सज्जायति” (एहले

একমাস-কাল ব্যাপিয়া ‘সজ্জ্বায়ন’ ক্রিয়া বুঝাইতেছে); “যোজনং বনরাজি” (অর্থাৎ যোজন-বিস্তৃত পথ ব্যাপিয়া নিরস্তর অবস্থিত যে দ্রব্যবাচক বনরাজি); “যোজনং দৌধো পৰ্বতো” (এছলে, ‘দৌধো’ এই শুণবাচক শব্দের সহিত পথবাচক যোজন-শব্দের নিরস্তর সংবোগহেতু ‘যোজন’ শব্দে দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি হইয়াছে); “কোসং সজ্জ্বায়তি” (এছলে ক্রিয়ার সহিত পথবাচক শব্দের নিরস্তর সংবোগহেতু পথ-বাচক ‘কোস’ শব্দে দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি হইয়াছে)।

The endings of the Second Case are added to words denoting time or space, which have immediate proximity (to any object, attribute or action) :

Māsam mamsodano (where *māsa* denotes time and *mamsodano* object—i.e., a ‘*mamsodano*’ which can be eaten for a whole month. Here we have proximity of time with an object).

Saradam ramaṇiyā nadi (where ‘*ramaṇiyatā*’ is an attribute of ‘*nadi*,’ which lasts throughout the season ‘*Sarada*.’ Here we have proximity of time with an attribute).

Māsam sajjhāyati (where the action of ‘*sajjhāyana*’ continues throughout a ‘*māsa*.’ Here we have proximity of time with an action).

Yojanam vanarāji (proximity of space, *yojana*, with an object, *vanarāji*).

Yojanam dīgho pabbato (proximity of space with an attribute, *dīgha*).

Kosam sajjhāyati (proximity of space with an action, *sajjhāyati*).

३। कम्मप्रवचनीय-युत्ते । २।६।२८

3. Kammappavacanīya-yutte.

कर्मप्रवचनीय-पदेर प्रयोग थाकिले शब्देर उत्तर
द्वितीया विभक्ति हय। अम्, पति, परि ओ अभि एहि चारिट
उपसर्ग निम्नलिखित अर्थबोधक हइले, उहादिगके कर्म-
प्रवचनीय बले :

अम्—‘लक्षण’, ‘बीमा’ (अर्थां युगपं व्याप्ति-इच्छा),
‘इथन्तुत’ (‘एहि अकार’ भाव अर्थां स्वाव-विकद
भाव प्राप्त), ‘ताग’, ‘सह’ ओ ‘हीन’ अर्थे।

पति ओ **परि**—‘लक्षण’, ‘बीमा’, ‘इथन्तुत’ ओ
‘ताग’ अर्थे।

अभि—‘लक्षण’, ‘बीमा’ ओ ‘इथन्तुत’ अर्थे।

उदाहरण—

अम् :—“कृक्थं अम् विज्ञातते चलो” (एहले ‘अम्’ एहि कर्मप्रवचनीय पदेर प्रयोगे ‘कृक्थं’ शब्दे
लक्षणार्थे द्वितीया विभक्ति हइयाछे, येहेतु बुक्षके लक्ष्य
करिया ताहार उपरे चल प्रकाश पाइतेछे); “कृक्थं
कृक्थं अम् विज्ञातते चलो” (एहले ‘अम्’ बीमार्थे
प्रयुक्त हওयाय ‘कृक्थं कृक्थं’ एहिसप द्विक्षक्ति हइयाछे—
अतएव एहले बीमार्थे द्वितीया विभक्ति); “साधु देवदत्तो
मातरं अम्” (अर्थां, देवदत्त स्वावतः साधु नहे, किञ्च
मातर अति साधु—अतएव ‘मातरं’ इथन्तार्थे द्वितीया
विभक्ति प्राप्त हइल); “यदेथ मः अम् सिया तः दीयतु”
(अर्थां, याहा आमार भाग ताहा आमाके देओया हड्क—
एहले ‘अम्’ भागार्थबोधक, एहि निमित्त ‘मः’ द्वितीया
व्यवहत हइयाछे); “नदिं अम्बसिता बाराणसी” (अर्थां,

বারাণসী দেশটি নদীর সহিত অঙ্গভাবে এক হইয়া অবস্থিত—এছলে ‘অনু’ সহার্থবাচক, সেই নিয়মটি ‘নন্দিং’ দ্বিতীয়া); “অনু সারিপুত্রং পঞ্জৰ্বা ভিক্খু” (অর্থাৎ, ভিক্খু প্রজাবান्, কিন্তু সারিপুত্র অপেক্ষা তিনি প্রজায় হীন—এছলে, হীনার্থবাচক ‘অনু’ এই কর্মপ্রবচনীয়-পদের ঘোগে ‘সারিপুত্রং’ দ্বিতীয়া)।

পতি ও পরি :—“রুক্খং পতি বিজ্ঞাততে চন্দো” (লক্ষণার্থে); “রুক্খং রুক্খং পতি বিজ্ঞাততে চন্দো” (বীপ্তার্থে); “সাধু দেবদত্তো মাতরং পতি” (ইখভৃতার্থে); “যদেথ মং পতি সিয়া তং দীৱতু” (ভাগার্থে)। ‘পরি’-পক্ষেও ঐক্যপ।

অভি :—“রুক্খং অভি বিজ্ঞাততে চন্দো” (লক্ষণার্থে); “রুক্খং রুক্খং অভি বিজ্ঞাততে চন্দো” (বীপ্তার্থে); “সাধু দেবদত্তো মাতরং অভি” (ইখভৃতার্থে)।

The endings of the Second Case are added to words used in connection with terms (certain prepositions, particles or adverbs) employed to define an action (*Kammappavacanīya*).

Such terms are: *anu*, *pali*, *pari* and *abhi*.

Anu expresses the senses of (i) aiming at, (ii) pervasion, (iii) exception, (iv) portion, (v) homogeneity, and (vi) inferiority: e.g.,

- (i) *Rukkham* anu vijjotate cando (where the idea is that the moon is shining with the tree as its aim ; the act of ‘aiming at’ is expressed by the *Kammappavacanīya* ‘*anu*’ ; hence, *rukkham*, which it governs, takes the ending of the Second Case).

- (ii) Rukkham rukkham anu vijjotate cando (where 'anu' expresses 'pervasion'; hence the repetition *rukkham rukkham* and the ending of the Second Case).
- (iii) Sādhu Devadatto mātaram anu (where the meaning is that Devadatta is not by nature good, but he is good towards his mother; hence, the Second Case-ending in *mātaram*, which is governed by 'anu,' denoting 'exception').
- (iv) Yad ettha mām anu siyā tam dīyatū (which means: Give me that which is my portion; thus 'anu' has the force of 'share or portion,' and accordingly *mām* has the Second Case-ending).
- (v) Nadiṁ anvavasitā Bārāṇasi (where 'Bārāṇasi' together with 'nadi' makes one complete whole; therefore, 'anu' in *anvavasitā* (anu + ava + sitā, Sk. sritā) denoting 'homogeneity,' *nadiṁ* has the Second Case-ending).
- (vi) Anu Sāriputtam paññavā bhikkhu (which means that the bhikkhu is wise, but that he is inferior to Sāriputta in wisdom; hence, 'anu' having the force of 'inferiority,' *Sāriputtam* has the Second Case-ending).

Pati and *Pari* have only the first four significations of *Anu* in the above illustrations and they can be used in its stead.

Abhi has only the first three significations of *Anu* mentioned above and it can be used in its place.

- ४। गति-बुद्धि-भुज-पठ-हर-सयादीनं कारिते वा । २।६।३०
 4. Gati-buddhi-bhuja-paṭha-hara-sayādīnaiḥ kārite vā.

‘गति’-बोधार्थक, ‘बुद्धि’-बोधार्थक एवं ‘भुज’, ‘पठ’, ‘हर’, ‘कर’ ओ ‘सय’ अभिति धातुर कारित-अत्यय षोडे अयोज्य कर्त्तीय कथन द्वितीया कथन तृतीया विभक्ति हय; यथा,—“सामी दासं गामं गमयति”, किंवा “सामी दासेन गामं गमयति”; “गरु सिसम् (किंवा, ‘सिसेन’) धर्मं बोधयति”; “उपासको भिक्खुं (किंवा, ‘भिक्खुन्’) उत्तं भोजयति”; “आचरियो अस्त्रेवासिकं (किंवा, ‘अस्त्रेवासिकेन’) पालिं पाठयति”; “हथारोहो हथिं (किंवा, ‘हथिना’) साययति” (श्वरन कराइतेहे), इत्यादि ।

In the sense of causation ('kārite'), the endings of the Second Case are optionally used in connection with the roots denoting *gati* (motion) or *buddhi* (knowing) and with the roots *bhuja*, *paṭha*, *hara*, *saya*, etc. :

Sāmī dāsam gāmam gamayati (also, dāsenā),
 garu sissam dhammam bodhayati (also, sissenā),
 upāsako bhikkhum bhattarū bhojayati (also, bhikkhunā); ācariyo antevāsikam Pālim pāṭhayati (also, antevāsikena); hatthāroho hatthim sāyayati (also, hatthinā).

- ५। क्वचि दुतिया छट्ठीनमत्थे । २।६।३६

5. Kvaci Dutiyā Chatthīnamatthe.

षष्ठी-विभक्तिर अर्थेऽ कथन शब्देर उत्तर द्वितीया विभक्ति हय; यथा,—“तं खो पन उगवत्तं कल्याण-किति-

সন্দো অব্বুঘতো” (এছলে ‘তস্য ভগবতো’ এই ষষ্ঠি-অর্থে ‘তৎ ভগবন্তঃ’ পদে দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি হইয়াছে)। ‘অন্তরা’, ‘অন্তে’, ‘তিরো’, ‘অভিতো’, ‘পরিতো’, ‘পটিভ’ ইত্যাদি শব্দের প্রয়োগেও কথন কথন ষষ্ঠি-অর্থে দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি হয়; যথা,—“অন্তরা চ নালন্দং (অর্থাৎ ‘নালন্দস্য’) অন্তরা চ রাজগহং (অর্থাৎ ‘রাজগহস্য’)”; এইরূপ, “অন্তে রঁচ্ছং”, “তিরো রঁচ্ছং”, “অভিতো গামং”, “পরিতো গামং”, “উপমা মং পটিভাতি”।

The endings of the Second Case are sometimes used in denoting the sense of those of the Sixth :

Tam kho pana Bhagavantam kalyāṇa-kitti-saddo abbhuggato (where *tam* Bhagavantam means *tassa Bhagavato*).

So also in connection with the words *antarā*, *anto*, *tiro*, *abhitō*, *parito*, *paṭibhā* etc.; e.g., *antarā ca Nālandām antarā ca Rājagahām*; *anto ratṭham*; *tiro ratṭham*; *abhitō gāmam*; *parito gāmam*; *upamā mām paṭibhāti*.

৬। তত্ত্বাত্মক-সমানতা । ২। ৬। ২৩

6. Tatiyā-Sattamīnañ ca.

তৃতীয়া ও সপ্তমীর অর্থেও কথন কথন দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি হয়; যথা,—“মং (অর্থাৎ ‘ময়া সহ’—তৃতীয়ার্থে) নাল-পিস্তাতি”; “পূর্ববৃক্ষ-সময়ং (‘সময়ে’ এই সপ্তমী-অর্থে) নিরাসেত্বা”।

উপ, অমু, অধি ও আ পূর্বক ‘বস’ ধাতুর ঘোগে, অধি-পূর্বক ‘সি’, ‘ঠি’ ও ‘আস’ ধাতুর ঘোগে এবং অভি-নি-

পূর্বক ‘বিস’ ধাতুর ঘোগেও কথন কথন সপ্তমীর অর্থে দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা,—“গামং উপবসতি” (অর্থাৎ, ‘গামে বসতি’), এইরূপ, “গামং অশুবসতি, অধিবসতি, আবসতি, অধিসেতে, অধিতিষ্ঠতি, অজ্ঞাসয়তি, অভিনিবিসতি” (অর্থাৎ, ‘গামে পবিসতি’)।

পান করা অর্থে ‘পা’ ধাতু ও ভ্রমণ করা অর্থে ‘চ’র ধাতুর ঘোগেও কথন কথন সপ্তমীর অর্থে দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা,—“নদিং পিবতি” (অর্থাৎ, ‘নদীতে জল পান করিতেছে’); “গামং চরতি” (অর্থাৎ, ‘গ্রামে ভ্রমণ করিতেছে’)।

চতুর্থীর অর্থেও কথন কথন দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা,—“পচ্চারোচেমি তৎ” (চতুর্থী ‘তে’র স্থানে ‘তৎ’)।

পঞ্চমীর অর্থেও কথন কথন দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা,—“পুৰ্বেন গামং” (‘গামস্থা’ অর্থে)।

ক্রিয়াবিশেষণেও দ্বিতীয়া বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা—“সুখং সেতি”।

The endings of the Second Case are also sometimes used in denoting the sense of those of the Third and Seventh Cases :

Mam (*i.e.*, *mayā saha*) *nālapissati* ; *pubbañha-samayam* (*i.e.*, *samaye*) *nivāsetvā*.

The endings of the Second Case are also sometimes used in the sense of those of the Seventh Case in connection with the following :—*upa + √ vasa*, *anu + √ vasa*, *adhi + √ vasa*, *ā + √ vasa*; *adhi + √ si*; *adhi + √ ṭhā*; *adhi + √ āsa*; *abhi + ni + √ visa*; *e.g.*, *gāmām upavasati* (*i.e.*,

gāme vasati) ; similarly,—*gāmam* anuvasati, adhi-
vasati, āvasati, adhisete, adhitīṭhati, ajjhāsayati,
abhinivisati (*i.e.*, *gāme* pavisati).

Similarly, in connection with $\sqrt{pā}$ (to drink)
and \sqrt{car} (to go about) ; e.g., *nadīm* pivati (*i.e.*,
nadiyam pāniyam pivati) ; *gāmam* carati
(*i.e.*, *gāme* carati).

Also, in the sense of the endings of the
Fourth Case ; e.g., *paccārocemi tam* (for *te*).

And in the sense of the endings of the Fifth
Case ; e.g., *pubbena gāmam* (for *gāmasmā*).

Also, adverbially ; e.g., *sukham* seti.

Tatiyā (the Third Case)

१। करणे ततिया । २। ३।

1. Karane Tatiyā.

करण कारके तृतीया विभक्ति हय ; यथा—दत्तेन वीहिं
लुनाति (এহলে ‘দত্তেন’ অর্থাৎ ‘দাত্র দ্বাৰা’,—বাহিৰ বা বাহ
করণ-কাৱক) ; নেতেন চনং ইক্খতে (এহলে ‘নেতেন’
অজ্ঞতিক বা আধ্যাত্মিক করণ-কাৱক) ।

The endings of the Third Case are used in
denoting instrumentality :

Dattena vīhim lunāti (where an *external* act
is being performed by means of a ‘datta’—
bāhira karaṇa) ; nettena candam ikkhate (where
the action is being done *inwardly* by means of the
eye—*ajjhattiika karaṇa*).

२। सहादि-योगे च । २।६।१३

2. Sahādi-yoge ca.

‘सह’, ‘अलं’, ‘किं’, प्रत्यक्ष शब्देर प्रयोगे सहार्थे तृतीया विभक्ति हय; यथा—पुत्तेन सह वृत्ति, पुत्तेन] सह थूलो, पुत्तेन सह धनं; अलं ते इध वासेन; किं ते जटाहि । ‘सह’ शब्द ना थाकिलेओ सहार्थ बुझाइलेह तृतीया हइबे; यथा,—निसीदि भगवा सज्जिं भिक्खु-संघेन (सहार्थ वाचक ‘सज्जिं’ शब्दयोगे तृतीया); सहस्रेन समं मिता (सहार्थ वाचक ‘सम’ शब्देर योगे तृतीया); पियेहि मनापेहि नानाभाबो (ऐक्षण्य, ‘नाना’ शब्देर योगे तृतीया); पियेहि मनापेहि बिनाभाबो (‘बिना’ शब्दयोगे तृतीया) ।

The endings of the Third Case are also used in connection with the words *saha*, *alam*, *kim*, etc., or in denoting the meanings thereof :

Puttena saha vutti ; *puttena saha thūlo* ;
puttena saha dhanam ; *alam te idha-vāsenā* ;
kim te jatāhi. The endings of the Third Case would be used even without *saha*, only if the sense of *saha* be there: *nisi*di Bhagavā saddhiñ bhikkhu-saṅghena ; *sahassena* samarṇ mitā ; *piyehi* manāpehi nānā-bhāvo ; *piyehi* manāpehi vinā-bhāvo.

३। हेत्वत्थे च । २।६।८

3. Hetvatthe ca.

हेत्वर्थे एवं ‘हेतु’ शब्देर योगेओ तृतीया विभक्ति हय; यथा,—
 हेत्वर्थे: अन्नेन वसति (अर्थां, ‘अन्न हेतु’); ‘हेतु’ शब्द-योगे:
 केन हेतुना; ऐक्षण्य, धन्मेन वसति, विजूजाय वसति, न अचा
 वसलो होति, दानेन भोगवा होति, केनथेन सो आगतो ।

In denoting cause and also in connection with the word 'hetu', the endings of the Third Case are used :

Annena vasati (because *anna* here is the 'cause') ; *kena hetunā* (because used with the word 'hetu'). Similarly, *dhammena vasati* ; *vijjāya vasati* ; *na jaccā vasalo hoti* ; *dānena bhogavā hoti*; *ken'atthēna so ûgato*.

४। सत्तम्यात्ते च । २१६।२०

4. Sattamyatthe ca.

সপ্তমী-অর্থেও ততীয়া বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা,—পুৰুষেন গামং (অর্থাৎ, 'গামস্থা পুৰুষিং'—'পুৰুষিং' অর্থে 'পুৰুষেন') ; তেন কালেন (অর্থাৎ, 'তিস্তিং কালে') ; এইরূপ, তেন খো সময়েন ।

The endings of the Third Case are used in the sense of the Seventh Case too :

Pubbena gāmam (=*gāmasmā pubbasmiṁ*) ; *tena kälena* (=*tasmiṁ kāle*). Similarly, *tena kho samayena*.

৫। যেনঙ্গবিকারী । ২।৬।২১

5. Yen'aṅgavikāro.

যে ব্যাধিগ্রস্ত অঙ্গের দ্বারা শরীরের বিকার বৃদ্ধায়, সেই অঙ্গবাচক শব্দের উভয় ততীয়া বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা,— অক্ষখিনী কাণো ; সোতেন বধিরো ; হথেন কুণী ; পাদেন খঙ্গো ; পিটুষ্ঠিয়া খুজ্জো ।

The endings of the Third Case are added to the word which denotes that diseased member of the body whereby the whole appearance is affected :

Akkhinā kāṇo ; sotena badhiro ; hatthena kuṇī ; pādena khañjo ; piṭṭhiyā khujjo.

६। विसेसने च । २०६।२२

6. Visesane ca.

विशेषणार्थे शब्देर उत्तर तृतीया विभक्ति हय ; यथा,—
गोत्तेन गोत्तमो ; तपसा उत्तमो ।

The endings of the Third Case are also used in denoting a distinguishing attribute :

Gottena Gotamo ; tapasā uttamo.

७। कत्तरि च । २०६।१८

7. Kattari ca.

अमूल्य कर्त्ताय अर्थात् कर्म ओ भाववाचे कर्त्तृकारके
तृतीया विभक्ति हय ; यथा,—सूदेन ओदनो पक्षते [९४ पृः
अमूल्य कर्त्तार उदाहरण द्रष्टव्य] ; पूर्वना पुण्ड्रं कत् ;
सूदज्जेट्टेन सूदेन ओदनो पाचापीयते (प्रयोजक कर्ता
'सूदज्जेट्टेन' ओ प्रयोज्य कर्ता 'सूदेन' उत्तरेर उत्तर तृतीया
विभक्ति हईयाछे) ।

The endings of the Third Case are used in denoting the agent (in the *Karma*- and *Bhāva-vācyas*) :

Sūdena odano paccate [see p. 94] ; *pumunā puññām karam* ; *sūdajeṭṭhena sūdena odano pācā-piyate* (here both the agents, the employer and the employed, are in the Third case).

Catutthī (the Fourth Case)

১। সম্পদানে চতুর্থী । ২। ৩। ২।

1. Sampadāne Catutthī.

সম্পদান-কারকে চতুর্থী বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা,—সমগ্রস্ম চীবরং দদাতি ('দা' ধাতুর ঘোগে 'সমগ্রস্ম' এই পদে চতুর্থী) ; সমগ্রস্ম রোচতে সচ্চং ('রুচ' ধাতুর ঘোগে চতুর্থী) ; যঞ্জন্দত্তস্ম ছত্তং ধারয়তে ('ধারি' ধাতুর ঘোগে চতুর্থী)। —[কি কি প্রকারে সম্পদান-সংজ্ঞা হয়, ৮৫-৮৮ পৃষ্ঠায় দেখ ।]

The endings of the Fourth Case are added to a word that denotes the recipient (*i.e.*, the Dative) :

Samanassa cīvaram dadāti (°ssa, because used with √*dā*) ; *samanassa rocate saccam* (because used with √*ruc*) ; *Yaññadattassa chattam dhārayate* (because used with √*dhāri*). [For the different conditions of Sampadāna, see pp. 85-88.]

২। নমো-যোগাদিস্বপি চ । ২। ৩। ২। ৪।

2. Namo-yogādisvapi ca.

'নমো' প্রত্যক্ষি সম্মানবাচক শব্দের ঘোগে চতুর্থী বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা,—নমো তে, নমো করোহি নাগস্ম ; সোখি

পঞ্জানং, সোঁখি তে ভগিনি, সোঁখি গব্ভস্ম ; স্বাগতং
তে। ‘কিং’ যোগেও চতুর্থী হয় ; যথা,—কিং বিপ্লিতিসারায়।

The endings of the Fourth Case are also used in connection with *namo* and similar words (*i.e.*, forms of reverential address) :

*Namo te, namo karohi nāgassa ; sotthi
pajānam ; sotthi te bhagini, sotthi gabbhassa ;
svāgataṁ te.* With *kim* also the Fourth Case is used : *kim vippaṭisārāya.*

Pañcamī (the Fifth Case)

১। অপাদানী পদ্ধমী। ২৫। ২৫

1. Apādāne Pañcamī.

অপাদান-কারকে পঞ্চমী বিভক্তি হয় ; যথা,—গামা
অপেন্তি, চোরা ভায়ন্তি, উপজ্ঞাবা সিক্খং গণহাতি,
উপজ্ঞাবমহা অধীয়তে (অর্থাৎ, ‘উপজ্ঞাব হইতে নিয়ম-
পূর্বক বিচা শেষণ বা আদান করিতেছে’) ; ধারতা অস্মা
পোসো পতে (অর্থাৎ, ‘ধারমান অশ্ব হইতে পুরুষ পড়িয়া
যাইতে পারে), কৃক্ষা ফলং পতে।—[কি কি প্রকারে অপাদান-
সংজ্ঞা হয়, ৮৮-৯৩ পৃষ্ঠায় দেখ।]

The endings of the Fifth Case are used in denoting the Ablative :

*Gāmā apenti ; corā bhāyanti ; upajjhāyā
sikkham gaṇhāti ; upajjhāyamhā adhīyate (in the
sense of ‘receiving from’) ; dhāvatā assā poso
pate ; rukkhā phalam pate.—[For the different
conditions of Apādāna, see pp. 88-93.]*

Chatthī (the Sixth Case)

१। सामिस्मिं छट्ठो । २। ३। ४।

1. Sāmismim Chatthī.

सामि-पदे अर्थात् सम्बन्ध-पदे यज्ञी विभक्ति हय (“यस्म वा परिग्गहो तः सामी,” कछायण-स्त्र २।३।१३) ; यथा,— भिक्खुनो चीवरां, नरानां इलों, नगरमस्म समीपां, स्त्रवश्मस्म रासि, ऋक्खस्म साथा। एतद्यतीत अन्त अकारेण यज्ञी विभक्ति हय।

The endings of the Sixth Case are added to the word that denotes the owner.

According to Kaccāyaṇa, 2. 6. 18 (*Yassa vā pariggaho tam Sāmī*), ‘owner’ means that which has a possessive relation (*pariggaho*) with something ; e.g., bhikkhuno cīvaraṁ, narānām indo, nagarassa samipam, suvannassa rāsi, rukkhassa sākhā.—There are also other ways in which the Sixth Case is used.

२। सामि-स्सराधिपति-दायाद-सक्खि-पतिभू-पसूत-
कुसलेष्टि च । २। ३। ४।

2. Sāmi-’ssarādhipati-dāyāda-sakkhi-patibhū-pasūta-kusalehi ca.

‘सामि,’ ‘इस्सरा,’ ‘अधिपति,’ ‘दायाद,’ ‘सक्खि,’ ‘पतिभू,’ ‘पसूत,’ औ ‘कुसल’ एই सकल शब्दों द्वारा यज्ञी औ संघर्षी विभक्ति हय; यथा,—गोगानां सामी, गोणेश्वर सामी; एইकप, अवशिष्ट शब्द सकलों द्वारा ‘गोगानां’ (यज्ञी) औ ‘गोणेश्वर’ (संघर्षी) अंशोंग हहिबे।

The endings of the Sixth Case as well as those of the Seventh are used in connection with the words *sāmi*, *issara*, *adhipati*, *dāyāda*, *sakkhi*, *patibhū*, *pasūta* and *kusala*:

Goṇānam *sāmī*, *goṇesu* *sāmī*. Similarly, the remaining words will have *goṇānam* (Sixth case) and *goṇesu* (Seventh case) each.

३। निराहर्ति च । २।६।३४

‘निर्कारण’ (अर्थात् उत्कर्ष किंवा अपकर्ष अवधारण) अर्थे यज्ञी ओ संप्रभी उत्तम विभक्ति हस्त ; यथा,—नरानं (वा ‘नरेन्सु’) खत्तियो श्रवत्तरो, कण्ठा गावीनं (पक्षे, ‘गावीस्तु’) सम्पन्न-धीरतमा, सामा नारीनं (पक्षे, ‘नारीस्तु’) दस्मनीषतमा, पथिकानं (पक्षे, ‘पथिकेस्तु’) धावं सीखतमो, ब्रूङ्कणानं (पक्षे, ‘ब्रूङ्कणेस्तु’) देवदत्तो पण्डितो ।

The endings of the Sixth Case as well as those of the Seventh are also used in denoting specification :

Narānam (also, *naresu*) *khattiyo sūrataro*,
Kaṇhā gāvīnam (also, *gāvīsu*) *sampanna-khīratamā*,
Sāmā nārīnam (also, *nārīsu*) *dassaniyatamā*,
pathikānam (also, *pathikesu*) *dhāvarām*
sighatamo, *brāhmaṇānam* (also, *brāhmaṇesu*)
Devadatto *pandito*.

४। अनादहै च । २।६।३५

‘अनादहर’ अर्थे यज्ञी ओ संप्रभी विभक्ति हस्त ; यथा,—
 दस्मत्तो दारकस्म पर्वतजि, दस्मत्तस्म दारके पर्वतजि ।

The endings of the Sixth Case as well as those of the Seventh are also used in denoting neglect or contempt :

Rudato dārakassa pabbaji ; also, rudantasmīm
dārake pabbaji.

५। छट्ठी च । २।६।३८

5. Chaṭṭhī ca.

छट्ठीया ओ संक्षमीर अर्थे कथन कथनও यষ्टी बिभक्ति हয় ;
যথা,—পুপ্রক্সস বুদ্ধং যজতি ('পুপ্রক্ষেন' এই তৃতীয়ার অর্থে) ;
এইরূপ, দত্তস্ম অগ্গিং জুহোতি ('ঘতেন' এই তৃতীয়ার্থে) ; কিং
তস্ম ('তেন' এই তৃতীয়ার্থে) ; অলং তস্ম ('তেন' এই
তৃতীয়ার্থে) ; কুসলা নচ-গীতস্ম ('নচগীতে' এই সংক্ষমীর
অর্থে) ; এইরূপ, কুসলো স্বং রথস্ম অঙ্গপচচানং ('পচচেন্দ্র'
এই সংক্ষমীর অর্থে) ।

The endings of the Sixth Case are sometimes used in denoting the sense of those of the Third and Seventh cases :

Pupphassa Buddham yajati (in the sense of 'pupphena'), ghatassa aggim juhoti (for 'ghatena'), kim tassa (in the sense of 'tena'), kusalā naccagītassa (in the sense of 'naccagīte'). Similarly,—kusalo tvam rathassa aṅgapaccaṅgānam (in the sense of 'paccaṅgesu') .

६। दुतिया-पञ्चमोनन्ध । २।६।३९

6. Dutiyā-PañcamInañ ca.

দ্বিতীয়া ও পঞ্চমীর অর্থে কথন কথনও যষ্টী বিভক্তি হয় ;
যথা,—কুস্মস কস্তারো (দ্বিতীয়ার্থে), জিমানং সক্ষাতা

(বিভৌগার্থে) ; সব্বে তসঞ্চি দণ্ডস্স (পঞ্চমীর অর্থে), সব্বে
আয়স্তি যচ্চনো (পঞ্চমীর অর্থে)।

The endings of the Sixth Case are also sometimes used in denoting the sense of those of the Second and Fifth cases :

Kamnassa kattāro, bhinnānam sandhātā (in the sense of the Second Case); *sabbe tasanti dandassa, sabbe bhāyanti maccuno* (in the sense of the Fifth Case).

Sattamī (the Seventh Case)

১। ঔকাসি সত্তমো । ২। ৩। ২২

1. Okāse Sattamī.

‘ওকাস’ বা অধিকরণ-কারকে সপ্তমী বিভঙ্গি হয় (৩৫-
৩৬ পৃঃ জষ্ঠব্য); বধা,—ঘটেন্ম বারি, সলিলে মচ্ছা,
নদিয়ং সম্সং, তিলেন্ম তেলং।

The endings of the Seventh Case are used in denoting location (see pp. 35-36) :

Ghaṭesu vari, salile macchā, nadiyam sassam, tilesu telam.

২। আচ্চকরণনিমিত্তত্যেন্ম সত্তমো । ২। ৪। ৪০

2. Kamma-Karana-Nimittatthesu Sattamī.

কর্ষ, করণ ও নিমিত্তার্থে সপ্তমী বিভঙ্গি হয় ; বধা,—
বাহামু গহেন্মা (‘বাহা’ শব্দ ‘গহ’ ধাতুর ঘোগে কর্ষ সংজ্ঞা
প্রাপ্ত হওয়ায়, ‘বাহামু’ কর্ষার্থে সপ্তমী), মুক্তনি চুধিষ্ঠা

(‘চুবি’ ধাতুর ঘোগে ‘মুক্তনি’ কর্মার্থে সপ্তমী), ভিক্খুসু অভিবাদেন্তি (‘অভি+বদ’ ধাতুর ঘোগে ‘ভিক্খুসু’ কর্মার্থে সপ্তমী), পত্তেসু পিণ্ডায় চরণ্তি (‘পত্তেসু’ করণে সপ্তমী, পত্তেসু=পত্তেহি), কুঞ্জরো দন্তেসু হঞ্চঞ্চতে (‘দন্তেসু’=দন্তকরণায়, অতএব নিমিত্তার্থে সপ্তমী)।

The endings of the Seventh Case are used in denoting the sense of the Accusative and the Instrumental as well as in signifying a motive :

Bāhāsu gahetvā, muddhani cumbitvā, bhik-khusu abhivādenti (all in the sense of the Accusative); pattesu piṇḍāya caranti (in the sense of the Instrumental=pattehi); kuñjaro dantesu hafīñate (where ‘dantesu’=‘dantakaraṇāya’, signifying motive).

৩। সম্পদানে চ । ২। ৬। ৪।

3. Sampadāne ca.

সম্পদান অর্থে সপ্তমী বিভক্তি হয়; যথা,—সজ্ঞে দিন্নং (‘সজ্ঞে’=সজ্ঞস্স)।

The endings of the Seventh Case are also used in denoting the sense of the Dative :

Saṅghe dinnarām (in the sense of ‘Saṅghassa dinnarām’).

৪। পञ্চম্যত্থে চ । ২। ৬। ৪। ২

4. Pañcamyatthe ca.

পঞ্চমীর অর্থেও সপ্তমী বিভক্তি হয়; যথা,—কদলীসু গজং রূক্ষতি (‘কদলীসু’=কদলীহি, পঞ্চমীর অর্থে সপ্তমী)।

The endings of the Seventh Case are also used in the sense of the Fifth :

Kadalisu (for 'kadalīhi') gajam rakkhati.

५। कालभावेषु च । २।६।४८

5. Kālabhāvesu ca.

कालार्थे ओ भावार्थे सम्पूर्णी विभक्ति हय; यथा,—
कालार्थे,—पूर्वग्रह-समये गतो (कालाधिकरणे सम्पूर्णी);
भावार्थे,—सज्जेषु भोजियमानेषु, गतो (अर्थात्, यथन भिक्षु-
दिग्के भोजन करान हईतेछिल, तथन तिनि चलिया गेलेन
—भावे वा भावाधिकरणे सम्पूर्णी); एইकप,—तथिं गते,
अहं गमिस्सामि ।

The endings of the Seventh Case are also used in denoting time as well as the sense of the Nominative Absolute :

Pubbañha-samaye gato (denoting time);
Saṅghesu bhojiyamānesu, gato (in the sense of the Nominative Absolute). Similarly,—*tasmin gata,*
aham gamissāmi.

६। उपाध्याधिकिस्सरवचने । २।६।४४

6. Upādhyadhik'-issaravacane.

'अधिक'-अर्थाचक 'उप' एই उपसर्गेर योगे एवं
'ईश्वर'-अर्थाचक 'अधि' एই उपसर्गेर योगे सम्पूर्णी विभक्ति
हय; यथा,—उप निक्खे कहापणं (अर्थात्, निक्षेर अधिक
कार्यापण); उप खारियं (सम्पूर्णी) दोणो। अधि देवेष्व
बद्धो (अर्थात्, देवगणेर ईश्वर बूङ); एইकप, अधि
ब्रुक्षदत्ते (सम्पूर्णी) पञ्चाला ।

The endings of the Seventh Case are used in connection with *adhi* and *upa* to denote superiority :

Upa nikke (*i.e.*, more than a *nikkha*) *kahā-paṇam*; similarly,—*upa khāriyam* *dono*. *Adhi devesu* (*i.e.*, superior to the *devas*) *Buddho*; similarly,—*adhi Brahmadatte Pañcālā*.

৩। মণ্ডিতসুক্কেশু ততিয়া চ । ২। ৬। ৪। ৫

7. *Manditussukkesu Tatiyā ca.*

‘মণ্ডন’ ও ‘উৎসুক্য’-অর্থে তৃতীয়া ও সপ্তমী বিভক্তি হয়; যথা,—ঝানেন (অথবা ‘ঝানস্থিং’) পসীদিতো (‘মণ্ডিত’-অর্থে); ঝানেন (অথবা ‘ঝানস্থিং’) উসুকো (‘উৎসুক’-অর্থে)।

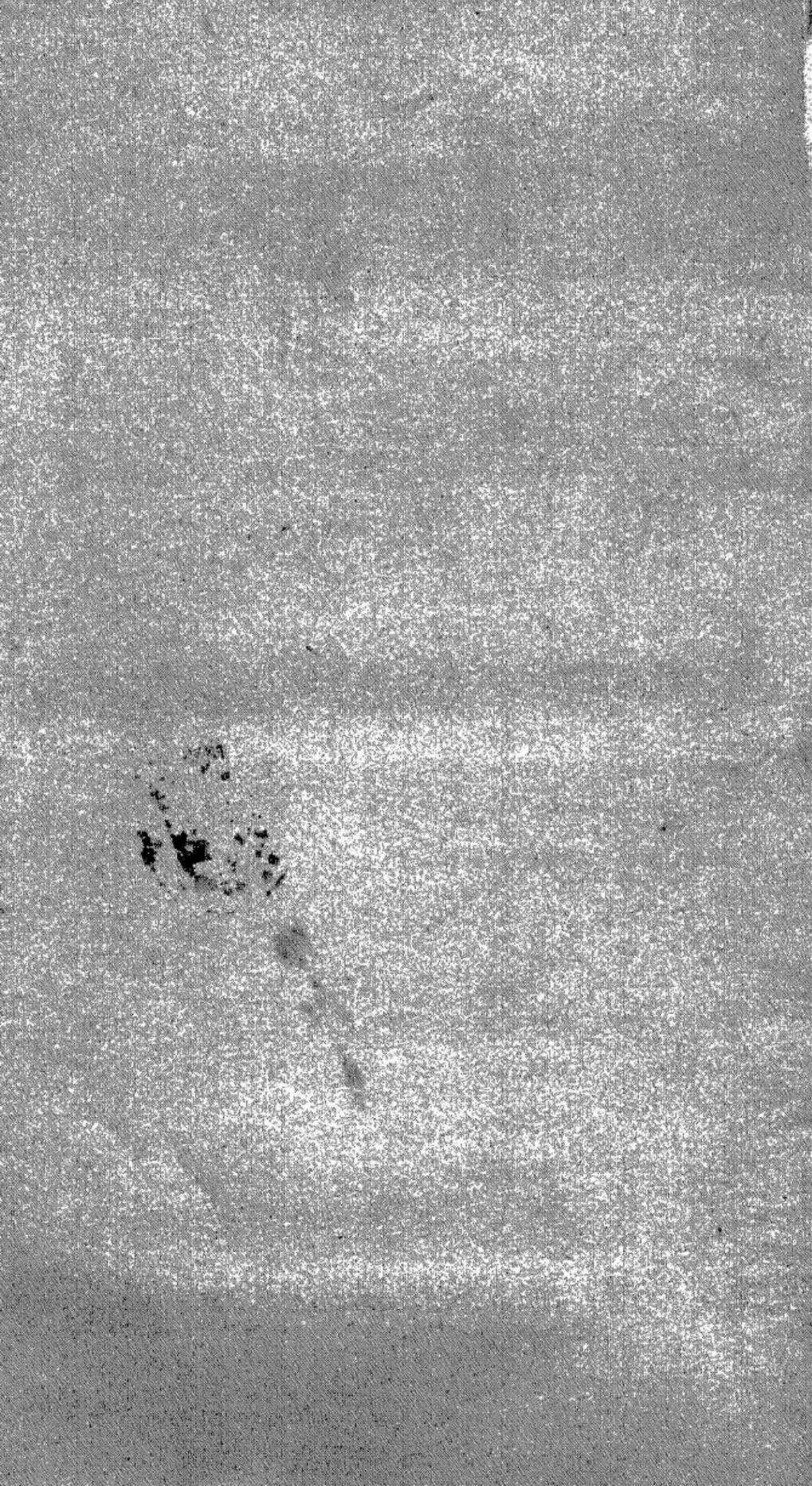
The endings of the Third Case as well as those of the Seventh are used in connection with words denoting adornment and zeal :

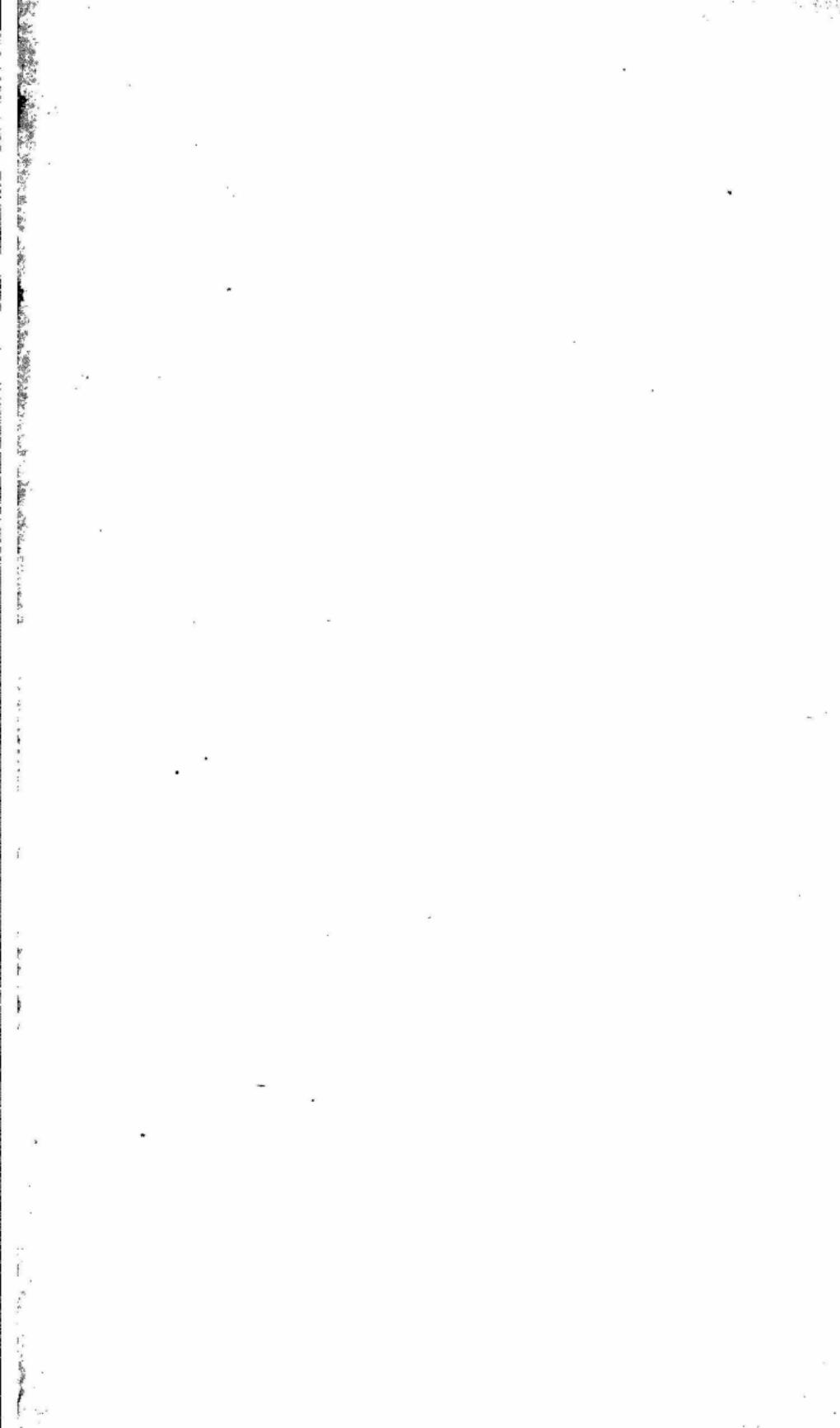
Nānasmīm (also, *nānena*) *pasidito* (denoting adornment); *nānena* (also, *nānasmīm*) *ussuko* (denoting zeal).

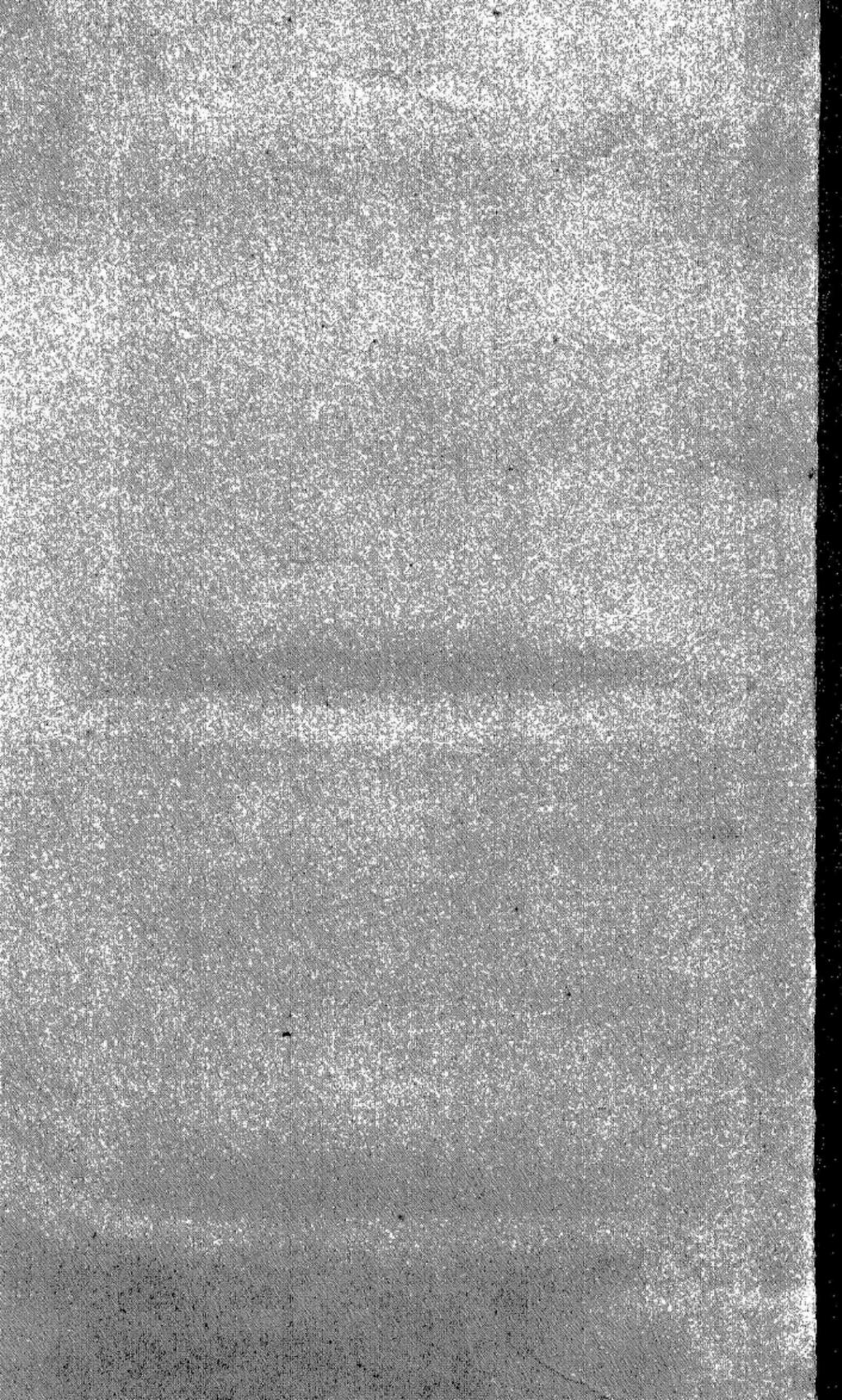


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