

Introduction to Pāli

Sutta Central
(G&K and Karunatillake)

Class 7

28/29 April 2024

Complete G&K Lesson II Exercises

- **Further Readings**
– P. 27, exercises 1 & 2

The Present Participle (G&K III.6)

- The suffix **–nta/-māna** is added to the the verbal base to form the present participle
- Verbal Base Present Participle

paca (cook)	pacanta / pacamāna (cooking)
labha (gain)	labhanta / labhamāna (eating)
gaccha (go)	gacchanta / gacchamāna (going)
- Present participles function as adjectives and agree in *case*, *gender*, and *number* with the nouns that they qualify

The Present Participle (cont.)

- They are declined like **–a** ending nouns in the masculine and neuter gender and like **–ā** ending nouns in the feminine gender
bhattaṃ pacanto puriso hasati
bhattaṃ pacamāno puriso hasati
 The man cooking rice laughs
 [Cooking rice, the man laughs]
 [The man who is cooking rice laughs]
- The present participle is inflected as *nom., sing., masc.*, the same as **puriso** the noun it qualifies

The Present Participle (cont.)

- There is another form of this participle for Nominative, Singular, Masculine with –am ending, thus: **bhattam pacam puriso hasati**
- Note here that:
 - **bhattam** is neuter accusative (object of present participle **pacam**)
 - **pacam** is nominative singular masculine present participle (adjective agreeing with **puriso**)

The Present Participle (cont.)

- **evam passam ... - One seeing thus ...**
- One use of the present participle is as an actor verbal noun denoting the doer of the action
- **evam desento bhabbo ... – One preaching thus is competent ...**
- In this usage, it takes the masculine ending if the doer is masculine or if the gender is unspecified

The Present Participle (cont.)

6.2. Use of the Participle: One use of the present participle is as an actor verbal noun denoting the doer of the action. In this use it takes the masculine endings given above, if the doer is masculine, or if gender is unspecified:

evam desento (bhabbo)
'One who thus preaches (is competent).'

aññam kāyaṃ saṅkamanto (natthi)
'(There is no) one who transmigrates to another body.'

The Present Participle (cont.)

Another use of the present participle is to modify a noun, like the English **-ing** participle in "The running man", or "The man (who is) running away." In this usage, it takes endings that agree with the noun in person, number and gender:

buddhaṃ gacchantaṃ passāmi
'(I see)the Buddha going (masc.sg. acc).'

dhammaṃ desento Tathāgato evaṃ eva vadati
'The Tathagata who is preaching the Doctrine says thus'

Note that the participle may take the objects, adverbs, etc with which it can occur in a full sentence and that the modifying expression with the participle may precede or follow the noun modified.

Verbs with –e- and –o- Stems (G&K III.7)

- Conjugation of verbs with –e- and –o- stems

7.1 –e- Stems: There are numerous verbs in Pāli with a present stem ending in –e-. They take the same endings as the verbs above with –a-, but do not lengthen the vowel in any of the forms (since the long vs. short distinction does not apply to e). Thus, for bhāveti ‘increases, develops’:

	Singular	Plural
1 Pers:	bhāvemi	bhāvema
2 Pers:	bhāvesi	bhāvetha
3 Pers:	bhāveti	bhāventi

Verbs with –e- and –o- Stems

- Verbs in. -e- commonly have a transitive or causative sense
- Thus **bhāveti** ‘increases, develops’ is causative of **bhavati** ‘is, becomes’ [Thus ‘causes to become’]

Verbs with -e- and -o- Stems

7.2. Verbs with -o- Stems: There are also a few verbs in Pāli with stems ending in -o-. Like those in -e-, they do not lengthen the final vowel when affixes are added (since o also does not show a long vs. short distinction)). Thus with *karoti* 'does, makes', the present tense is:

	Singular	Plural
1 Pers:	karomi	karoma
2 Pers:	karosi	karotha
3 Pers:	karoti	karonti

Verbs with -e- and -o- Stems

7.3. For verbs with present tense stems in -e- or -o- also, the present participle affix is -nt- added to the present stem:

PRESENT TENSE		PRESENT TENSE STEM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE STEM
<i>karoti</i>	'does,makes'	<i>karo-</i>	<i>karont-³</i>
<i>deseti</i>	'preaches'	<i>dese-</i>	<i>desent-</i>

Tappurisa Compounds

- G&K section III.14 talks about compounds
- And states “The first member of a compound, though in the stem form, can stand in various case relationships to the second
 - viññu-garahita ‘despised by the wise ones’
 - avijjā-gato ‘ignorant one, one gone to ignorance’
 - vijānana-lakkhaṇaṃ ‘nature of knowledge’
- These types of compounds are described as Tappurisa
- Different from Dvanda type, e.g. dhamma-vinaya

Tappurisa Compounds

- These are the most common type of compounds
- Up to you to work out from context what the particular case relationship is
- English examples:
 - letterbox ‘box for letters’ [dative]
 - treehouse ‘house in a tree’ [locative]
- From G&K examples on prior slide:
 - viññugarahita [instrumental]
 - avijjāgato [accusative]
 - vijānanalakkhaṇaṃ [genitive]

Other Gair, Lesson III Items

- Accusative of Manner (section III.8)
- Yadi (section III.9)
- Particles (section III.10)
 - Indefinite particles
 - Emphatic particles
- Sakkā (section III.11)
- Yasmā (section III.12)
- Etamatthaṃ (section III.13)
- Ablative -to (section III.15)
- Sandhi (section III.17)

Homework – Class 7

- Review G&K Glossary III-1, pp. 30 - 31
- Review G&K Lesson III: Grammar
 - sections 1-5, pp. 33 - 36
- Study G&K Lesson III: Grammar
 - sections 6-17, pp. 36-40
- Study G&K Glossary III-2, pp. 30 - 31
- Complete G&K Lesson III: Further Readings, pp. 41-43