

Introduction to Pāli

Sutta Central
(G&K and Karunatillake)

Class 9

12/13 May 2024

Continue with G&K Lesson III **Exercises**

- **Lesson III Further Readings**
– pp. 41-43, exercises 1, 2, & 3

Feminine Present Participle in –ī and - ā

- First, I need to correct a slight error of mine in Class 7, Slide #4
- There I stated “They are declined like –a ending nouns in the masculine and neuter gender and like –ā ending nouns in the feminine gender”
- In actual fact, the –ant form of the present participle takes the endings of an –ī stem feminine noun
- Only the –māna form of the PP takes the endings of an –ā stem feminine noun.

Feminine Present Participle

- G&K Section IV.5

5. FEMININE PRESENT PARTICIPLE IN –ī and ā

The present participle in -ant- may form a feminine verbal noun by taking the affixes of an –ī stem feminine noun (I. 1.23). The usual sense is 'she who does the action of the verb' Thus:

dentī 'she who gives'
karontī 'she who does', etc.

The -māna present participle, however, takes the endings of a feminine -ā stem (II. 1.1) when it is used as a noun: thus gacchamānā 'she who goes', etc.

The Feminine Present Participle (cont.)

- Thus, for masculine nouns
bhattaṃ **pacanto** **puriso** hasati
bhattaṃ **pacamāno** **puriso** hasati
The man cooking rice laughs
- And, for feminine nouns
bhattaṃ **pacantī** **itthi** hasati
bhattaṃ **pacamānā** **itthi** hasati
The woman cooking rice laughs
[See Reading 2 for example **dentī ariyasāvikā**]

More Optatives

- G&K Lesson IV.6 (p.53) introduces some more variant forms of the Optative

In addition to the optative endings given in connection with Lesson III, there are alternate endings in some of the person-number categories as follows:

	Singular	Plural
1 Pers:		-ema (-eyyāmhe)
2 Pers:	-e (-etho)	-etha (-eyyavho)
3 Pers:	(-etha)	(-eraṃ)

The endings in parentheses are sometimes referred to as the "middle" ones on the basis of their Sanskrit origin. However, as with the participles (Section 4 above), this distinction is largely lost in Pāli.

More Optatives

- Of these forms, only the 3rd person singular ending in **–e** (which replaces the **–eyya** form) is quite common, particularly in verse
- See, for example, Lesson IV Readings #3
 - na bhaje pāpake mitte
 - “One should not associate with evil friends”

Pāli Numerals

- G&K Lesson IV.7 introduces the first five Pāli numbers
 1. eka
 2. dvi
 3. ti
 4. catu
 5. pañca
- Note the similarities with other Indo-European languages

Pāli Numerals (cont.)

- The number one (**eka**) has both singular and plural forms (the latter means ‘some’)
- Both forms can be used as pronouns
- They are declined like the 3rd person pronouns **sa/taṃ**
- All forms distinguish gender in the same way as the 3rd person pronouns

Pāli Numerals (cont.)

ekā 'one'

SINGULAR			
	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nom:	eko	ekaṃ	ekā
Acc:	ekaṃ		ekaṃ
Gen:	ekassa		ekissā(ya)
Dat:			ekissam (ekāya)
Inst:	ekena		ekāya
Abi:	ekamhā (ekasmā)		
Loc:	ekamhi (ekasmiṃ)		ekissam(ekāyaṃ)

Pāli Numerals (cont.)

- Plural of eka, meaning 'some'

PLURAL			
	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nom:	eke	ekāni	ekā(yo)
Acc:			
Gen:	ekesaṃ (ekesānaṃ)		ekāsaṃ (ekāsānaṃ)
Dat:			
Inst:	ekehi (ekebhi)		ekāhi (ekābhi)
Abl:			
Loc:	ekesu		ekāsu

Pāli Numerals (cont.)

- All other numbers have plural form only (obviously)
- The numbers for 'three' and 'four', **ti** and **catu**, distinguish gender
- But all other numbers do not
- The number for 'two', **dvi**, has distinct case forms
- Higher numbers from 'five' up have consistent case endings

Pāli Numerals (cont.)

7.3. ti 'Three' and catu 'Four' are like eka in that they distinguish gender.
ti 'three'

	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nom-Acc:	tayo	tīṇi	tisso
Dat-Gen:	tiṇṇaṃ / tiṇṇannaṃ		tissannaṃ
Inst-Abl:	tīhi / tībhi		
Loc:	tīsu		

catu 'four'

	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nom-Acc:	cattāro caturo	cattāri	catasso
Dat-Gen:	catunnaṃ		catassannaṃ
Inst-Abl:	catūhi / catūbhi / catubbhi		
Loc:	catūsu		

Pāli Numerals (cont.)

7.5. Other Numerals: The remaining numerals, like dvi, do not have different gender forms. They take case endings like pañca 'five', given below:

pañca 'five'

	All Genders
Nom-Acc:	pañca
Dat-Gen:	pañcannaṃ
Inst-Abl:	pañcahi
Loc:	pañcasu

Pāli Numerals (cont.)

- For other Pāli numerals, see Ānandajhoti's excellent web page on them
<https://ancient-buddhist-texts.net/Textual-Studies/Grammar/Pali-Numbers.htm>

Pāli Numerals (cont.)

- Some examples from the G&K Lesson IV readings
- Readings 1
 - ... cattāro'me samaṇabrāhmaṇānaṃ upakkilesā ...
- Further Readings 1
 - Dve'mā, bhikkhave, parisā
- Further Readings 4
 - Pañcāhi, bhikkhave, aṅgehi samannāgato ...

Other G&K Lesson IV Topics

- IV.8 – Two important pronominal adjectives **sabba** ‘all’ and **para** ‘other’
- IV.9 – Genitive of Fear
- IV.10 – Clitic form of ‘if’ **ce**
- IV.11 – The form **iva** ‘like, as’ most often appears as a clitic **-va**

Continue with G&K Lesson III Exercises

- Lesson III Further Readings
 - pp. 42-43, exercise 4

Homework – Class 9

- **Review G&K Lesson IV: Grammar**
– all sections, pp. 50-56
- **Study G&K Glossary IV-1, pp. 47-49**
- **Study G&K Glossary IV-2, pp. 60-62**
- **Complete G&K Lesson IV: Readings 1-3, pp. 45-46**