# Introduction to Pāli
## Sutta Central
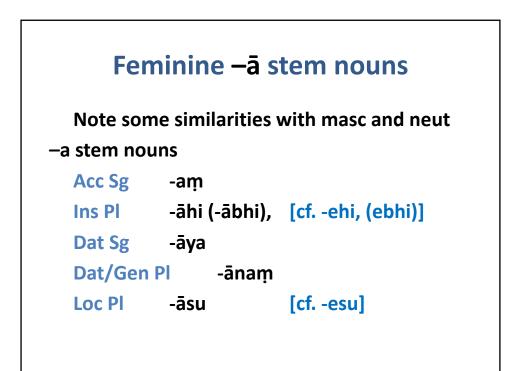## (G&K and Karunatillake)

## Class 4

### 7/8 April 2024

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# G&K Lesson I Further Readings

- Further Readings – Exercises 1 and 2
  - Pp. 11-12
- Notice that they follow a similar model to Initial Readings 2 and 3
  - P. 1
- Nāhaṃ, bhikkhave, aññaṃ eka-X pi samanupassāmi, yo evaṃ …., yathayidaṃ, bhikkhave, Y.

# Feminine –ā stem nouns – Full Paradigm (G&K II.1.1)

### sālā = hall

|       | Singular          | Plural            |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Nom.  | sālā              | sālāyo, (sālā)    |
| Acc.  | sālaṃ             | sālāyo, (sālā)    |
| Ins.  | sālāya            | sālāhi (sālābhi)  |
| Abl.  | sālāya            | sālāhi (sālābhi)  |
| Dat.  | sālāya            | sālānaṃ           |
| Gen.  | sālāya            | sālānaṃ           |
| Loc.  | sālāya, sālāyaṃ   | sālāsu            |
| Voc.  | sāle              | sālāyo, sālā      |

# Feminine –ā stem nouns

**Note some similarities with masc and neut –a stem nouns**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acc Sg | -aṃ | |
| Ins Pl | -āhi (-ābhi), | [cf. -ehi, (ebhi)] |
| Dat Sg | -āya | |
| Dat/Gen Pl | -ānaṃ | |
| Loc Pl | -āsu | [cf. -esu] |

## Masculine –u stem nouns – Full Paradigm (G&K II.1.2)

**bhikkhu** = monk

|      | Singular | Plural |
|------|----------|--------|
| Nom. | bhikkhu | bhikkhū, bhikkhavo |
| Acc. | bhikkhu, bhikkhuṃ | bhikkhū, bhikkhavo |
| Ins. | bhikkhunā (-usmā, -umhā) | bhikkhūhi (–ūbhi) |
| Abl. | bhikkhunā (-usmā, -umhā) | bhikkhūhi (–ūbhi) |
| Dat. | bhikkhuno (-ussa) | bhikkhūnaṃ |
| Gen. | bhikkhuno (-ussa) | bhikkhūnaṃ |
| Loc. | bhikkhumhi (-usmiṃ) | bhikkhūsu |
| Voc. | bhikkhu | bhikkhū, bhikkhave, bhikkhavo |

## Neuter –u stem nouns – Full Paradigm (G&K II.1.3)

**cakkhu** = eye

|      | Singular | Plural |
|------|----------|--------|
| Nom. | cakkhu, cakkhuṃ | cakkhū, cakkhūni |
| Acc. | cakkhu, cakkhuṃ | cakkhū, cakkhūni |
| Ins. | cakkhunā (-usmā, -umhā) | cakkhūhi (-ūbhi) |
| Abl. | cakkhunā (-usmā, -umhā) | cakkhūhi (-ūbhi) |
| Dat. | cakkhuno (-ussa) | cakkhūnaṃ |
| Gen. | cakkhuno (-ussa) | cakkhūnaṃ |
| Loc. | cakkhumhi (-usmiṃ) | cakkhūsu |
| Voc. | cakkhu | cakkhū, cakkhūni |

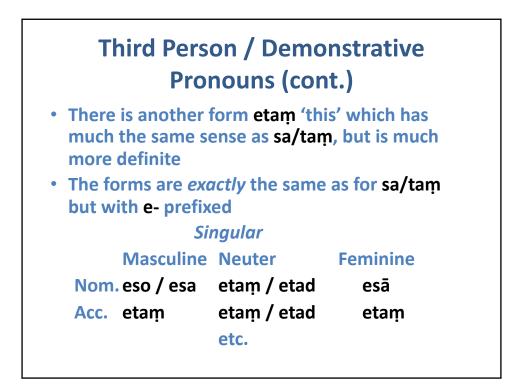# Pāli Pronouns (G&K II.2)

- **The Third Person pronoun forms in the Nominative Singular ('he', 'she', 'it') are**
  - **so** = he
  - **sā** = she
  - **taṃ** = it
- **These can also be used as Demonstrative Pronouns or Adjectives ('this', 'that')**

# Third Person Pronouns or Demonstrative Pronouns

**The full paradigm of case and number forms for Third Person Pronouns (also Demonstrative Pronouns) is:**

*Singular*

|  | Masculine | Neuter | Feminine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | so / sa | taṃ / tad | sā |
| Acc. | taṃ | taṃ / tad | taṃ |
| Gen. | tassa (*assa*) | tassa (*assa*) | tassā(-ya) tissā*(-ya)* tāya |
| Dat. | tassa (*assa*) | tassa (*assa*) | tassā(-ya) tissā*(-ya)* tāya |
| Ins. | tena | tena | tāya |
| Abl. | tamhā (tasmā) | tamhā (tasmā) | tāya |
| Loc. | tamhi (tasmiṃ) | tamhi (tasmiṃ) | tāsaṃ / tāyaṃ tissaṃ / tassaṃ |

# Third Person / Demonstrative Pronouns (cont.)

*Plural*

|  | Masculine | Neuter | Feminine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | te | tāni | tā / tāyo |
| Acc. | te | tāni | tā / tāyo |
| Gen. | tesaṃ/tesānaṃ | tesaṃ/tesānaṃ | tāsaṃ/tāsānaṃ |
| Dat. | tesaṃ/tesānaṃ | tesaṃ/tesānaṃ | tāsaṃ/tāsānaṃ |
| Ins. | tehi (tebhi) | tehi (tebhi) | tāhi (tābhi) |
| Abl. | tehi (tebhi) | tehi (tebhi) | tāhi (tābhi) |
| Loc. | tesu | tesu | tāsu |

**As before, notice similarities of endings with other noun declensions we have learned already.**

# Third Person / Demonstrative Pronouns (cont.)

- **There is another form etaṃ 'this' which has much the same sense as sa/taṃ, but is much more definite**
- **The forms are *exactly* the same as for sa/taṃ but with e- prefixed**

*Singular*

|  | Masculine | Neuter | Feminine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | eso / esa | etaṃ / etad | esā |
| Acc. | etaṃ | etaṃ / etad | etaṃ |
|  |  | etc. |  |

# Additional Demonstrative Pronouns

There is another form of the <u>demonstrative pronouns</u> with a more *immediate* sense, of right *here* (this) – ayaṃ:

*Singular*

|      | Masculine | Neuter | Feminine |
|------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Nom. | ayaṃ | imaṃ / idaṃ | ayaṃ |
| Acc. | imaṃ | imaṃ / idaṃ | imaṃ |
| Gen.] | [imassa | imassa assa | imassā(-ya) |
| Dat. ] | [ / assa | / assa | / imāya / assā*(-ya)* |
| Ins. | iminā / anena | iminā / anena | imāya |
| Abl. | imamhā / imasmā / asmā | | imāya |
| Loc. | imamhi / imasmiṃ / asmiṃ | | imissaṃ / imissā imāyaṃ / assaṃ |

# Additional Demonstrative Pronouns (cont.)

*Plural*

|      | Masculine | Neuter | Feminine |
|------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Nom. | ime | imāni | imā(yo) |
| Acc. | ime | imāni | imā(yo) |
| Gen.] | [ imesaṃ / imesānaṃ | | imāsaṃ / imāsānaṃ |
| Dat. ] | [ esaṃ / esānaṃ | | imāsaṃ / imāsānaṃ |
| Ins. ] | [ imehi / -ebhi | imehi / -ebhi | imāhi |
| Abl. ] | [ / ehi / ebhi | / ehi / ebhi | / imābhi |
| Loc. | imesu / esu | imesu / esu | imāsu |

# Demonstrative Pronouns also as Demonstrative Adjectives

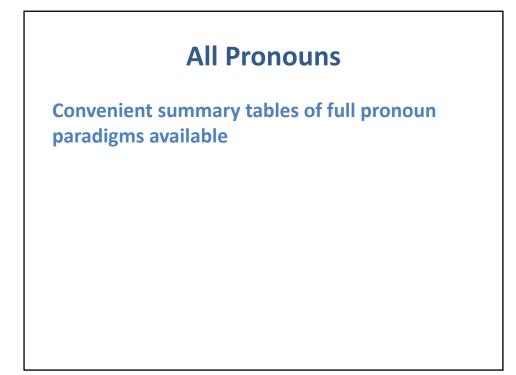**All of the demonstrative pronouns discussed above can be used either:**

**Alone (i.e., as demonstrative <u>pronouns</u>)**

**eso gacchati** - that one goes

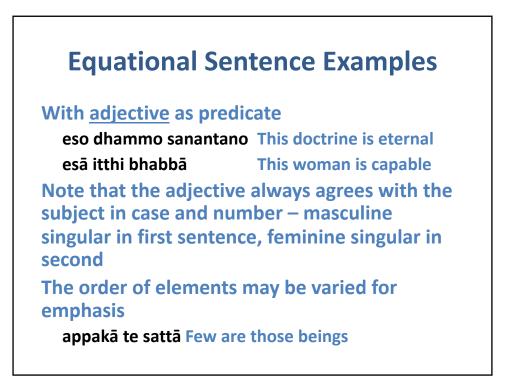**Or Modifying following nouns (i.e., as demonstrative *adjectives*)**

**eso puriso gacchati** - that man goes

**eso dhammo sadhammo** - that doctrine is the true doctrine

# All Pronouns

**Convenient summary tables of full pronoun paradigms available**

# Equational Sentences (G&K II.5)

- Equational sentences are those in which a noun or adjective is predicated on the subject, i.e., English sentences like 'John is the teacher' or 'This course is excellent'
- In English we use some form of the verb 'to be' as what's called a *copula* to equate the predicate with the subject
- But in Pāli equational sentences do not require a *copula* to be expressed explicitly – usually just implicit.

# Equational Sentence Examples

**With <u>adjective</u> as predicate**

eso dhammo sanantano  **This doctrine is eternal**

esā itthi bhabbā  **This woman is capable**

**Note that the adjective always agrees with the subject in case and number – masculine singular in first sentence, feminine singular in second**

**The order of elements may be varied for emphasis**

appakā te sattā **Few are those beings**

# Equational Sentence Examples

**With <u>noun</u> as predicate**

**Gotamo ācariyo**     Gotama is the teacher

Could also be read as "The teacher is Gotama."
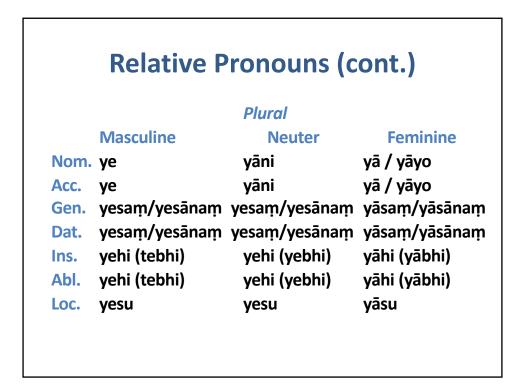
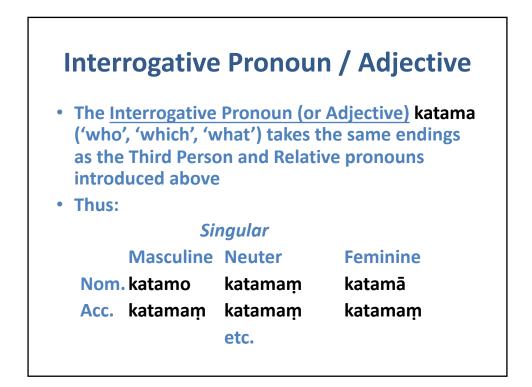**etaṃ sāsanaṃ**     This is the teaching

Note that both sides of the *copula* are in the nominative in these examples.
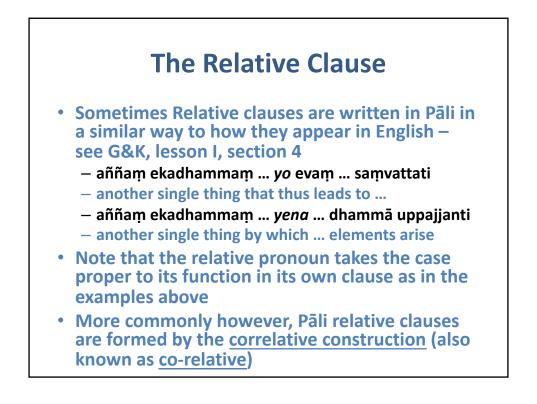
# Relative Pronouns

The <u>relative pronoun</u> has the same form as the above third person pronoun forms, but with the initial **s-** or **t-** replaced by **y-**

Meaning is "who, which, what"

See G&K, Lesson II, pp.20-21

# Relative Pronouns

The Relative Pronoun ya/yaṃ has virtually the same forms as sa/taṃ except for the initial y-, as follows:

*Singular*

|  | Masculine | Neuter | Feminine |
|------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Nom. | yo | yaṃ / yad | yā |
| Acc. | yaṃ | yaṃ / yad | yaṃ |
| Gen. | yassa | yassa | yassā (-ya) / yāya |
| Dat. | yassa | yassa | yassā (-ya) / yāya |
| Ins. | yena | yena | yāya |
| Abl. | yamhā (yasmā) | yamhā (yasmā) | yāya |
| Loc. | yamhi (yasmiṃ) | yamhi (yasmiṃ) | yassaṃ/ yāyaṃ |

# Relative Pronouns (cont.)

*Plural*

|  | Masculine | Neuter | Feminine |
|------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Nom. | ye | yāni | yā / yāyo |
| Acc. | ye | yāni | yā / yāyo |
| Gen. | yesaṃ/yesānaṃ | yesaṃ/yesānaṃ | yāsaṃ/yāsānaṃ |
| Dat. | yesaṃ/yesānaṃ | yesaṃ/yesānaṃ | yāsaṃ/yāsānaṃ |
| Ins. | yehi (tebhi) | yehi (yebhi) | yāhi (yābhi) |
| Abl. | yehi (tebhi) | yehi (yebhi) | yāhi (yābhi) |
| Loc. | yesu | yesu | yāsu |

# Interrogative Pronoun / Adjective

- The <u>Interrogative Pronoun (or Adjective)</u> **katama** ('who', 'which', 'what') takes the same endings as the Third Person and Relative pronouns introduced above
- Thus:

### *Singular*

|  | Masculine | Neuter | Feminine |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Nom.** | katamo | katamaṃ | katamā |
| **Acc.** | katamaṃ | katamaṃ | katamaṃ |
|  |  | etc. |  |

# The Relative Clause

- Sometimes Relative clauses are written in Pāli in a similar way to how they appear in English – see G&K, lesson I, section 4
  - aññaṃ ekadhammaṃ … *yo* evaṃ … saṃvattati
    - another single thing that thus leads to …
  - aññaṃ ekadhammaṃ … *yena* … dhammā uppajjanti
    - another single thing by which … elements arise
- Note that the relative pronoun takes the case proper to its function in its own clause as in the examples above
- More commonly however, Pāli relative clauses are formed by the <u>correlative construction</u> (also known as <u>co-relative</u>)
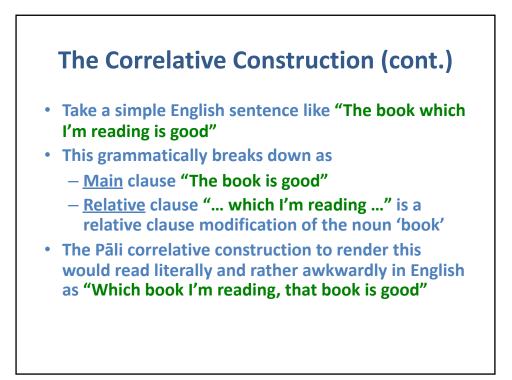
# The Correlative Construction

- This is an *extremely important* and *frequently used* construction in Pāli and all aspiring Pāli students must become quite familiar with it
- In the correlative construction the relative clause is introduced by a relative pronoun but the relative clause is *not* placed within the main clause
- Rather, the two clauses are kept intact, and separate, and placed in sequence
- The relative clause still modifies a noun or pronoun in the main clause
- In the main clause the noun or pronoun associated with the relative clause is usually modified by a demonstrative pronoun
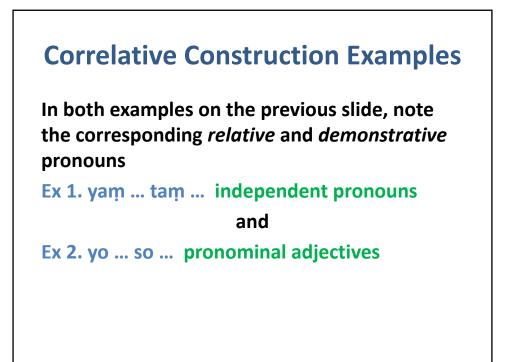
# The Correlative Construction (cont.)

- Take a simple English sentence like **"The book which I'm reading is good"**
- This grammatically breaks down as
  - Main clause **"The book is good"**
  - Relative clause **"… which I'm reading …"** is a relative clause modification of the noun 'book'
- The Pāli correlative construction to render this would read literally and rather awkwardly in English as **"Which book I'm reading, that book is good"**

# Correlative Construction Examples

**yaṃ jānāmi taṃ bhaṇāmi**

Translates as 'I say what I know'

Or literally 'What I know, that I say'

**yo dhammo saddhammo so dhammo sanantano**

'The doctrine which is the true doctrine is eternal'

Literally 'Which doctrine is the true doctrine, that doctrine is eternal'

# Correlative Construction Examples

**In both examples on the previous slide, note the corresponding *relative* and *demonstrative* pronouns**

Ex 1. yaṃ … taṃ …  independent pronouns

**and**

Ex 2. yo … so …  pronominal adjectives

# Correlative Construction Examples

**The relative clause is usually first, as in the previous examples, but the other order is possible**

**ete'va sattā bahutarā ye na labhanti tathāgathaṃ dassanāya**

**Many are those beings who do not get to see the Tathāgatha**

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# Infinitives (G&K II.4)

- **Open your G&K and Karunatillake to p.22**
- **Review together material about Infinitives in Section 4 on pp. 22-23**
- **There are new irregular verbs introduced which must be learned**

# Homework – Class 4

- **Review previous homework**
  - Review G&K Glossary II-1, pp. 15-17
  - Review G&K Lesson II: Grammar Sections 1 through 4.2, pp. 18 - 23
  - Review G&K Lesson II: Initial Readings, pp. 14 - 15
- **Study G&K Glossary II-2, p. 28**
- **Study G&K Lesson II: Grammar Sections 5 through 12, pp. 23-25**
- **Complete Lesson II, Further Readings, pp.26-27**