Introduction to Pāli
Sutta Central
(Gair and Karunatillake)

Class 3

24/25 March 2024

The Relative Pronoun

- **Review**
- **Relative pronouns in English are 'who, which, what, etc.' as in constructions like**
  - The man who is standing at the door …
  - The road on which we are driving …
- **The Relative pronoun in Pāli has case forms just like other nouns**

The Relative Pronoun (cont.)

- **The case forms of the masculine and neuter relevant to the first set of Gair exercises are as follows**

	Masculine	Neuter
Nom.	yo	yaṃ
Ins.	yena	yena

- **The full paradigm will be shown in G&K Lesson 2**

The Relative Clause

- **Relative clauses may appear in Pāli in a similar way to how they appear in English – see Gair, lesson 1, section 4**
- **aññaṃ ekadhammaṃ ... *yaṃ* evaṃ ... saṃvattati**
  - another single thing that thus leads to ...
- **aññaṃ ekadhammaṃ ... *yena* ... dhammā upajjanti**
  - another single thing by which ... mental states arise
- **Note that the relative pronoun takes the <u>case</u> proper to <u>its function in its own clause</u> as in the examples above**
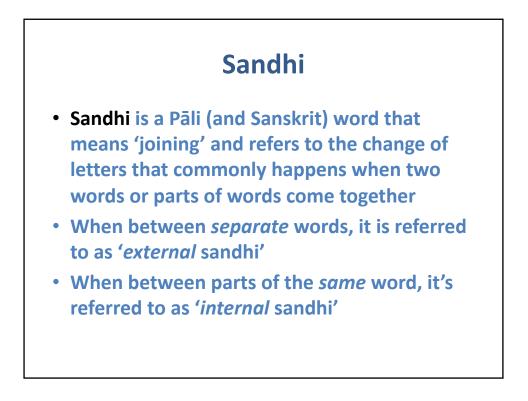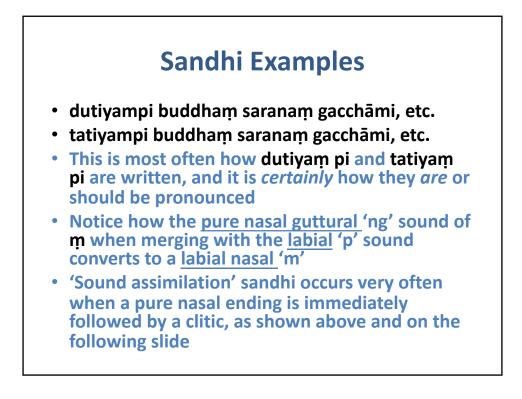- **And the relative pronoun takes the <u>gender</u> of the <u>noun that it is substituting</u> for**

G&K, Lesson 1, Exercise 2

- **Note that in this exercise, G&K introduces the dative form** mahato **of the adjective** mahant **'great'**
- **Mahant belongs to a declension (masc –ant stem) with a small number of commonly used nouns and adjectives – same as** bhagavant **and** arahant
- **Nominative usually ends in –ā as in** mahā, **bhagavā, arahā**
- **Dative ends in –ato, as in** mahato, bhagavato, **arahato**
- **Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa**

Sandhi

- **Sandhi is a Pāli (and Sanskrit) word that means 'joining' and refers to the change of letters that commonly happens when two words or parts of words come together**
- **When between *separate* words, it is referred to as '*external* sandhi'**
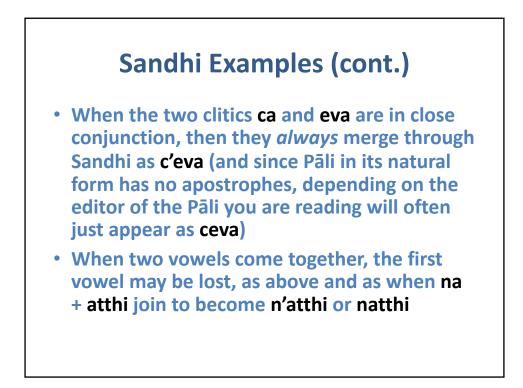- **When between parts of the *same* word, it's referred to as '*internal* sandhi'**

Sandhi (cont.)

- **Notice that the English we'll in the sentence above and it's in last sentence on previous slide are both examples of 'external sandhi' that are common in English**
  - **it's (= it is) and we'll (= we will)**
  - **Also don't (= do not) and can't (= can not)**
- **English makes it clear with the apostrophe, but Pāli often does not**

Sandhi Examples

- **dutiyampi buddhaṃ saranaṃ gacchāmi, etc.**
- **tatiyampi buddhaṃ saranaṃ gacchāmi, etc.**
- **This is most often how dutiyaṃ pi and tatiyaṃ pi are written, and it is *certainly* how they *are* or should be pronounced**
- **Notice how the pure nasal guttural 'ng' sound of ṃ when merging with the labial 'p' sound converts to a labial nasal 'm'**
- **'Sound assimilation' sandhi occurs very often when a pure nasal ending is immediately followed by a clitic, as shown above and on the following slide**

Sandhi Examples (cont.)

- Another example of 'sound assimilation' sandhi
  - mīgaṃ ca assaṃ ca vānaraṃ ca passati
  - mīgañca assañca vānarañca passati
  - "S/he sees a deer, a horse, and a monkey"
- We actually do the same in English – e.g., ranch, range, rank, rang, rant, rand, ramp – but only in the last example is it reflected in the orthography
- Can you find me a natural English word where an n (*dental* nasal) comes immediately before a *labial* consonant, b or p; or an m (*labial* nasal) comes immediately before a *dental* consonant, d or t or a *guttural* consonant k or g?
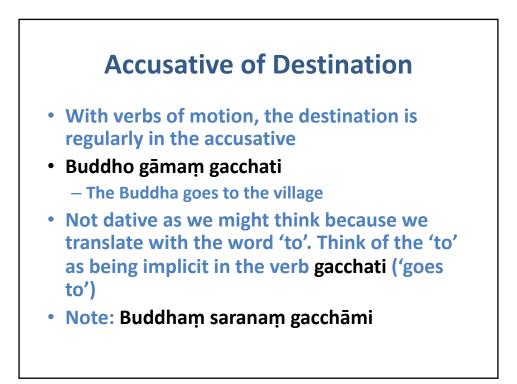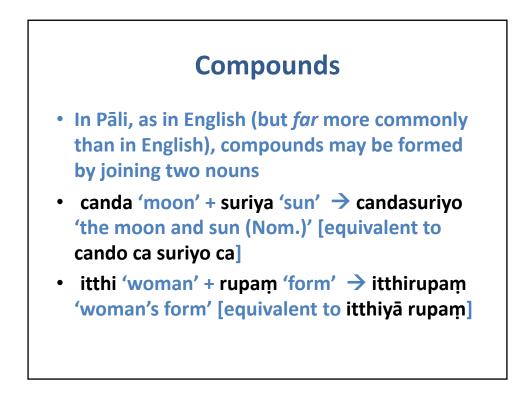
Sandhi Examples (cont.)

- When the two clitics ca and eva are in close conjunction, then they *always* merge through Sandhi as c'eva (and since Pāli in its natural form has no apostrophes, depending on the editor of the Pāli you are reading will often just appear as ceva)
- When two vowels come together, the first vowel may be lost, as above and as when na + atthi join to become n'atthi or natthi

Sandhi Examples (cont.)

- Other times, when the vowels coming together are similar then the result may be a long vowel
  - **na + ahaṃ** join to become **nāhaṃ**
  - **saṃvattati + iti** join to become **saṃvattatīti**
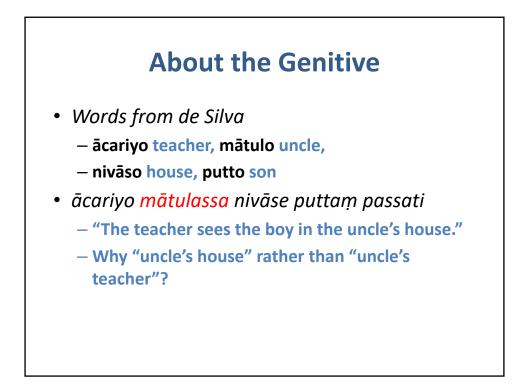
Agreement of Adjectives

- Adjectives agree in *gender*, *case*, and *number* with the nouns that they modify
- **akusalā dhammā** 'unskillful mental states' (masculine nominative plural)
- **cittena adantena** 'with untamed mind' (neuter instrumental singular)
- Note that <u>usually</u> adjectives *precede* the noun they modify (as in English), however the opposite order is possible, as in the last example above
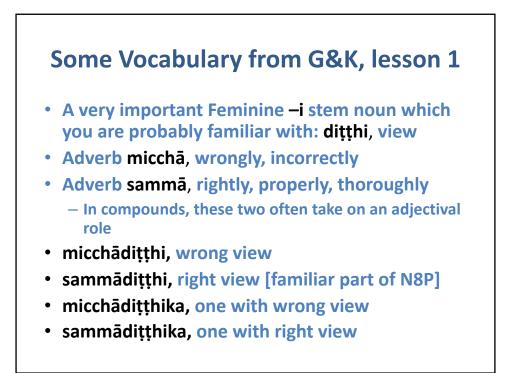
Accusative of Destination

- **With verbs of motion, the destination is regularly in the accusative**
- **Buddho gāmaṃ gacchati**
  - **The Buddha goes to the village**
- **Not dative as we might think because we translate with the word 'to'. Think of the 'to' as being implicit in the verb gacchati ('goes to')**
- **Note: Buddhaṃ saranaṃ gacchāmi**

Compounds

- **In Pāli, as in English (but *far* more commonly than in English), compounds may be formed by joining two nouns**
- **canda 'moon' + suriya 'sun' → candasuriyo 'the moon and sun (Nom.)' [equivalent to cando ca suriyo ca]**
- **itthi 'woman' + rupaṃ 'form' → itthirupaṃ 'woman's form' [equivalent to itthiyā rupaṃ]**

Compounds

- **Compare English, e.g. letterbox = box for letters**
- **When parsing a Pāli compound one must try to work out the relationship of the nouns from what makes sense in context**
- **Pāli often has very long compounds with multiple elements**
- sokaparidevadukkhadomanassupāyāsā
- soka-parideva-dukkha-domanassa-upāyāsā

About the Genitive

- *Words from de Silva*
  - **ācariyo** teacher, **mātulo** uncle,
  - **nivāso** house, **putto** son
- *ācariyo* *mātulassa* *nivāse puttaṃ passati*
  - **"The teacher sees the boy in the uncle's house."**
  - **Why "uncle's house" rather than "uncle's teacher"?**

About the Genitive (cont.)

- *More words from de Silva*
  - **manusso** person, **suriyo** sun,
  - **āloko** light, **loko** world
- *Manussā suriyassa ālokena lokaṃ passanti*
  - "People see the world by the light of the sun"
  - Can it not be "people of the sun" rather than "light of the sun"?
- **The genitive generally <u>precedes</u> the noun it qualifies**
  - Just like English words with "'s" genitive ending - "uncle's", "sun's"

Some Vocabulary from G&K, lesson 1

- **A very important Feminine –i stem noun which you are probably familiar with: diṭṭhi, view**
- **Adverb micchā, wrongly, incorrectly**
- **Adverb sammā, rightly, properly, thoroughly**
  - In compounds, these two often take on an adjectival role
- **micchādiṭṭhi, wrong view**
- **sammādiṭṭhi, right view [familiar part of N8P]**
- **micchādiṭṭhika, one with wrong view**
- **sammādiṭṭhika, one with right view**

G&K Lesson I Readings

- Initial Readings – Exercises 3 and 4
- Further Readings – Exercises 1 and 2

Homework – Class 3

- **Study Gair and Karunatillake Lesson II: Grammar, pp. 18 - 25**
- **Study G&K Glossary II-1, pp. 15 – 17**
- **Complete Lesson II, 1st set of readings, pp.14 – 15**
- **Remember – No class next week due to Easter!**