

Abbreviations

abs. absolute construction
acc. accusative case
act. active voice
adj. adjective
adv. adverb, adverbial
caus. causative
dat. dative case
f. feminine gender
gen. genitive case
imp. imperative mood
instr. instrumental case
loc. locative case
m. masculine gender
n. noun
neutr. neuter gender
nom. nominative case
nom. ag. nomen agentis agent noun
num. number
pass. passive voice
pers. person, personal
pl. plural number
poss. adj. possessive adjective
pp. past participle
pres. ind. present indicative mood
pres. part. present participle
pron. pronoun
sg. singular number
vb. Verb

Recitation 1

Pāli Text 1

a) *yathā vārivahā pūrā
paripūrenti sāgarāṃ
evameva ito dinnāṃ
petānaṃ upakappati.*

b) *icchitaṃ patthitaṃ tumhaṃ
khippameva samijjhatu
sabbe pūrentu saṅkappā
cando paṇṇa-raso yathā
maṇi joti-raso yathā.*

c) *sabbītiyo vivajjantu
sabbarogo vinassatu
mā te bhavatvantarāyo
sukhī dīghāyuko bhava.*

d) *abhivādanasīlissa
niccaṃ vuḍḍhāpacāyino
cattāro dhammā vaḍḍhanti
āyu vaṇṇo sukhaṃ balaṃ.*

Translation 1

a) Just as the rivers full,
Fill up the sea,
Benefits the departed spirits, in just this way,
That which is given from this world.

b) May your wishes and desires
Prosper only fast,
May all your aspirations be fulfilled,
Like the moon on the fifteenth day,
Like the effulgence of a wish-fulfilling gem.

c) May all misfortunes be avoided!
May all illness be dispelled!
May there be no dangers for you!
May you be happy and long-lived!

d) For the one who is respectful,
Who constantly honors the elders,
Four things [will] increase,
Duration of life, beauty, happiness and strength.

Grammatical Analysis 1

a)

<i>yathā:</i>	“just as” – <i>nipāta</i> introducing the main clause.
<i>vārivahā:</i>	“rivers” – neutr. n. nom. pl. sentence subject.
<i>pūrā:</i>	“full” – neutr. adj. nom. pl. in agreement with <i>vārivahā</i> .
<i>paripūrenti:</i>	“cause to fill” – caus. [of <i>paripūrati</i>] vb. first pers. act. pl. predicate of <i>vārivahaṃ</i> .
<i>sāgarāṃ:</i>	“ocean”, “sea” – m. n., nom. sg. object of main clause.
<i>evameva:</i>	“in this way” [<i>evaṃ + eva</i>] – conjunctive <i>nipāta</i> introducing the subordinate clause.
<i>ito:</i>	“from here”, “from this world” – adv. <i>nipāta</i> .
<i>dinnaṃ:</i>	“that which is given” – pp. vb. [of <i>deti</i>] functioning as neutr. n. nom. sg. subject of subordinate clause.
<i>petānaṃ:</i>	“the departed spirits” – m. n. dat. pl. object of subordinate clause.
<i>upakappati:</i>	“benefits”, “serves” – vb. pres. ind. first pers. act. sg. Sentence predicate.

b)

<i>icchitaṃ:</i>	“that which is wished [for]” –pp. vb. [of <i>icchatī</i>] functioning as neutr. n. nom. sg. subject of main clause.
<i>patthitaṃ:</i>	“that which is desired” –pp. vb. [of <i>pattheti</i>] functioning as neutr. n. nom. sg. subject of main clause.
<i>tumhaṃ:</i>	“of you”, “your” – second pers. pers. pron. gen. pl. functioning as poss. adj. modifying <i>icchitaṃ</i> and <i>patthitaṃ</i> .
<i>khippameva:</i>	“just quickly” [<i>khippaṃ + eva</i>] – adv. compound.
<i>samijjhatu:</i>	“may take effect”, “prosper” – imp. vb. [of <i>samijjhati</i>] third pers. act. sg. predicate of main clause.

<i>sabbe:</i>	“all” – m. adj. pron. nom. pl. in agreement with <i>saṅkappā</i> .
<i>pūrentu:</i>	“be fulfilled” – imp. vb. [of <i>pūreti</i>] third pers. act. pl. predicate of subordinate clause.
<i>saṅkappā:</i>	“intentions”, “aspirations” – m. n. nom. pl. subject of subordinate clause.
<i>cando:</i>	“the moon” – m. n. nom. sg. subject of comparative subordinate clause.
<i>paṇṇaraso:</i>	“on the fifteenth [lit.: ‘fifteen’]” – m. adj. cardinal num. [used as ordinal]. nom. sg. [having a locative sense] in agreement with <i>cando</i> .
<i>yathā:</i>	“just as”, “as”, “like” – <i>nipāta</i> introducing a comparison with <i>chando</i> .
<i>maṇijotiraso:</i>	“wish-fulfilling gem”, “philosopher’s stone” [<i>maṇi</i> – “gem” + <i>joti</i> – “radiance” + <i>rasa</i> – “taste”, “flavor”] – m. nominal nom. pl. compound subject of comparative subordinate clause.
<i>yathā:</i>	“just as”, “as”, “like” – <i>nipāta</i> introducing another comparison with <i>maṇijotiraso</i> .

c)

<i>sabbītiyo:</i>	“all calamity”, “all distress” [<i>sabbā</i> + <i>ītiyo</i>] – f. nom. pl. compound of main clause.
<i>vivajjantu:</i>	“be avoided” – imp. vb. [of <i>vivajjeti</i>] third pers. pass. pl. predicate of main clause.
<i>sabbarogo:</i>	“all illness” [<i>sabbo</i> + <i>rogo</i>] – m. nom. sg. compound subject of main clause.
<i>vinassatu:</i>	“be destroyed” – imp. vb. [of <i>vinassati</i>] third pers. pass. sg. predicate of main clause.
<i>mā:</i>	“not” – prohibitive <i>nipāta</i> .
<i>te:</i>	“for you” – pers. pron. third pers. dat. sg. indirect object of main clause.
<i>bhavatvantarāyo:</i>	“may be danger [or ‘impediment’]” [<i>bhavatu</i> – “may there be” + <i>antarāyo</i> – “danger or impediment”] – m. nom. sg. compound subject of main clause.
<i>sukhī:</i>	“happy” – m. adj. nom. sg.
<i>dīghāyuko:</i>	“long-lived” – m. adj. nom. sg.

<i>bhava:</i>	“may you be” – imp. vb. second pers. act. sg.
d)	
<i>abhivādanasīlissa:</i>	“for the one of devout character” – m. adj. dat. sg. compound used substantively.
<i>niccaṃ:</i>	“constantly” – neutr. adj. used adverbially.
<i>vuḍḍhāpacāyīno:</i>	“for the one who honors elders” [<i>vuḍḍhā + pacāyīno</i>] – m. adj. dat. sg. compound used substantively.
<i>cattāro:</i>	“four” – m. adj. cardinal num. nom. pl. in agreement with <i>dhammā</i> .
<i>dhammā:</i>	“things”, “qualities” – m. n. nom. pl.
<i>vaḍḍhanti:</i>	“increase” – vb. pres. ind. third pers. act. pl. with fut. indication.
<i>āyu:</i>	“longevity”, “duration of life” – neutr. n. nom. sg.
<i>vaṇṇo:</i>	“looks”, “appearance”, “beauty” – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>sukhaṃ:</i>	“pleasantness”, “pleasure” – neutr. n. nom. sg.
<i>balam:</i>	“strength” – neutr. n. nom. sg.

Recitation 2

Pāli Text 2

[ratanattayānubhāvena]
ratanattayatejasā
dukkharogabhayāverā
sokā sattū cupaddavā
anekā antarāyā pi
vinassantu asesato
jayasiddhi dhanam lābham
sotthi bhāgyam sukham balam
siri āyu ca vaṇṇo ca
bhogam vuḍḍhī ca yasavā
satavassā ca āyū ca
jīvasiddhī bhavantu te.

Translation 2

Through the power and splendor of the Triple Gem,
May suffering, sickness, impediments and animosity,
Sorrows, enmity, misfortunes,
And varied dangers be entirely destroyed.
Triumph, success, wealth and gain,
Well-being, fortune, pleasure, strength,
Glory, longevity and beauty, riches, prosperity and fame,
Lifespans that are hundred years and successes in live –
May they be yours!

Grammatical Analysis 2

<i>ratanattayānubhāvena:</i>	“by the power of the triple gem” [<i>ratanaṃ + taya + ānubhāvena</i>] – neutr. instr. sg. nominal compound.
<i>ratanattayatejasā:</i>	“by the splendor of the triple gem” [<i>ratanaṃ + taya + tejasā</i>] – neutr. instr. sg. nominal compound.
<i>dukkharogabhayāverā:</i>	“suffering, sickness, impediments and animosity” – neutr. nom. pl. nominal compound.
<i>sokā:</i>	“sorrows” – m. n. nom. pl.
<i>sattu:</i>	“enemy”, “enmity [fits context]” – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>cupaddavā:</i>	“and misfortunes” [<i>ca + upaddavā</i>] – m. nom. pl. nominal compound.
<i>anekā:</i>	“varied”, “several”, “many” – m. adj. nom. pl. in agreement with <i>antarāyā</i> .
<i>antarāyā:</i>	“dangers”, “impediments” – m. n. nom. pl.
<i>pi:</i>	“also” [oftentimes untranslatable] – conjunctive <i>nipāta</i> .
<i>vinassantu:</i>	“be destroyed” – imp. vb. [of <i>vinassati</i>] third pers. pass. pl.
<i>asesato:</i>	“without omission”, “entirely” – m. adj. dat. sg. used adverbially.
<i>jayasiddhi:</i>	“victory and success” [<i>jayo + siddhi</i>] – f. nom. sg. nominal compound.
<i>dhanam:</i>	“wealth” – neutr. n. nom. sg.

<i>lābham</i> :	“gain” – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>sotthi</i> :	“well-being” – f. n. nom. sg.
<i>bhāgyam</i> :	“fortune” – neutr. n. nom. sg.
<i>sukham</i> :	“pleasure” – neutr. n. nom. sg.
<i>balam</i> :	“strength” – neutr. n. nom. sg.
<i>siri</i> :	“luck”, “glory”, “wealth” – f. n. nom. sg.
<i>āyu</i> :	“longevity”, “duration of life” – neutr. n. nom. sg.
<i>ca</i> :	“and” – conjunctive <i>nipāta</i> .
<i>vaṇṇo</i> :	“looks”, “appearance”, “beauty” – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>bhogam</i> :	“riches”, “possessions” – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>vuḍḍhī</i> :	“prosperity” – f. n. nom. sg.
<i>yasavā</i> :	“fame [lit.: ‘possessing fame’]” – m. adj. used substantively.
<i>satavassā</i> :	“hundred years” [<i>sataṃ + vassā</i>] – m. nom. pl. adjectival compound in agreement with <i>āyu</i> .
<i>āyū</i> :	“durations of life”, “life spans” – neutr. n. nom. pl.
<i>jīvasiddhī</i> :	“successes [or “accomplishments”, ‘prosperities’] in life” – f. nom. pl. nominal compound.
<i>bhavantu</i> :	“may they be” – imp. vb. [of <i>bhavati</i>] third pers. act. pl.
<i>te</i> :	“for you” – second pers. pers. pron. dative. sg.

Recitation 3

Pāli Text 3

āyudo balado dhīro,
vaṇṇado paṭibhāṇado.
sukhassa dātā medhāvī,
sukham so adhigacchati.
āyuaṃ datvā balaṃ vaṇṇaṃ,
sukhañca paṭibhānakam.
dīghāyu yasavā hoti,
yattha yatthūpapajjatīti.

Translation 3

The wise life-giver, strength-giver
Beauty-giver, wit-giver
Wise giver of happiness
Attains happiness.
Having given life, strength and beauty
Pleasure and intelligence
He is long-lived and famous
Wherever he is reborn.

Grammatical Analysis 3

<i>āyudo:</i>	“the one who gives life” [<i>āyu + do</i> , i.e. root <i>dā</i>] – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>balado:</i>	“the one who gives strength” [<i>āyu + do</i> , i.e. root <i>dā</i>] – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>dhīro:</i>	“the wise one” – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>vaṇṇado:</i>	“the one who gives beauty” [<i>āyu + do</i> , i.e. root <i>dā</i>] – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>paṭibhāṇado:</i>	“the one who gives intelligence” [<i>āyu + do</i> , i.e. root <i>dā</i>] – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>sukhassa:</i>	“of pleasure” – m. n. gen. sg.
<i>dātā:</i>	“the giver”, “the one who gives” – m. nom. ag. nom. sg.
<i>medhāvī:</i>	“who is wise”, “wise” – m. poss. adj. nom. sg. in agreement with <i>dātā</i> .
<i>sukhaṃ:</i>	“pleasure” – m. n. acc. sg.
<i>so:</i>	“he” – third pers. pers. pron. nom. sg.
<i>adhigacchati:</i>	“attains” – vb. pres. ind. third pers. act. sg.
<i>āyūṃ:</i>	“life” – neutr. n. acc. sg.
<i>datvā:</i>	“having given” – vb. abs.
<i>balam:</i>	“strength” – neutr. n. acc. sg.
<i>vaṇṇam:</i>	“looks”, “appearance”, “beauty” – m. n. acc. sg.
<i>sukhaṃ sukhaṃ:</i>	“pleasure” – neutr. n. acc. sg.
<i>ca:</i>	“and” – conjunctive <i>nipāta</i> .
<i>paṭibhānakam:</i>	“intelligence” – neutr. n. acc. sg.
<i>dīghāyu:</i>	“long-lived” – masc. nom. sg. adjectival compound in modifying <i>so</i> .
<i>yasavā:</i>	“famous” – masc. nom. sg. poss. adjective modifying <i>so</i> .

<i>hoti:</i>	“is” – auxiliary vb. pres. ind. third pers. act. sg.
<i>yattha:</i>	“where” – adv. <i>nipāta</i> .
<i>yatthūpapajjati:</i> ¹	“where he is reborn” [<i>yattha</i> + <i>upapapajjati</i> + <i>iti</i>]; <i>upapajjati</i> – vb. pres. ind. third pers. act. sg.

Recitation 4

Pāli Text 4

a) [*sabbabuddhānubhāvena*] *sabbadhammānubhāvena sabbasaṅghānubhāvena*
buddharatanam dhammaratanam saṅgharatanam
tiṇṇam ratanānam ānubhāvena
caturāsītisahassadhammakhandhānubhāvena
piṭakattayānubhāvena
jīnasāvakānubhāvena
sabbe te rogā
sabbe te bhayā
sabbe te antarāyā
sabbe te upaddavā
sabbe te dunnimittā
sabbe te avamaṅgalā vinassantu
āyuvaḍḍhako
dhanavaḍḍhako
vaṇṇavaḍḍhako
sukhavaḍḍhako
hotu sabbadā.

b) *dukkharogabhayāverā*
sokā sattū cupaddavā
anekā antarāyā pi
vinassantu asesato
jayasiddhi dhanam lābham
sotthi bhāgyam sukham balaṃ
siri āyu ca vaṇṇo ca

¹ The reduplication of *yattha* indicates an indefinite sense “wherever”.

*bhogam vuddhī ca yasavā
satavassā ca āyū ca
jīvasiddhī bhavantu te.*

Translation 4

a) Through the power of all the Buddhas, the power of all Dhammas the power of all Saṅghas,
The gem of the Buddha, the gem of the Dhamma, the gem of the Saṅgha:
Through the power of the Triple Gem,
The power of the 84,000 Dhamma aggregates,
The power of the tipīṭaka, the power of the Conqueror’s disciples:
May all your illnesses, fears, dangers,
Misfortunes, bad omens and all your bad auspices be destroyed.
May there always be increase in life span, wealth, beauty [and] pleasure.

b) May suffering, sickness, impediments and animosity,
Sorrows, enmity, misfortunes,
And varied dangers be entirely destroyed.
Triumph, success, wealth and gain,
Well-being, fortune, pleasure, strength,
Glory, longevity and beauty, riches, prosperity and fame,
Lifespans that are hundred years and successes in live –
May they be yours!

Grammatical Analysis 4

a)

sabbabuddhānubhāvena: “by the power of all Buddhas” [*sabbe + buddhā + ānubhāvena*] – m.
instr. sg. nominal compound.

sabbadhammānubhāvena: “by the power of all Dhammas” [*sabbe + dhammā + ānubhāvena*] –
m. instr. sg. nominal compound.

sabbasaṅghānubhāvena: “by the power of all Saṅghas” [*sabbe + saṅghā + ānubhāvena*] – m.
instr. sg. nominal compound.

buddharatanam: “the gem of the Buddha” – [*buddho + ratanam*] – neutr.
nom. sg. nominal compound.

dhammaratanam: “the gem of the dhamma” – [*dhammo + ratanam*] – neutr.

	nom. sg. nominal compound.
<i>saṅgharatanam̐:</i>	“the gem of the saṅgha” – [<i>saṅgham̐ + ratanam̐</i>] – neutr. nom. sg. nominal compound.
<i>tiṅṅam̐:</i>	“three” – neutr. adj. cardinal num. gen. pl. in agreement with <i>ratanānam̐</i> .
<i>ratanānam̐:</i>	“of the gems” – neutr. n. gen. pl.
<i>ānubhāvena:</i>	“by the power” – m. n. instr. pl.
<i>caturāsītisahassa-</i>	
<i>dhammakhandhānubhāvena:</i>	“by the power of the 84.000 aggregates of the dhamma” [<i>catur + asīti + sahassa + dhamma + khanda +</i> <i>ānubhāvena</i>] – m. instr. sg. nominal compound.
<i>piṭakattayānubhāvena:</i>	“by the power of the three piṭakas” [<i>piṭaka + taya +</i> <i>ānubhāvena</i>] – m. instr. sg. nominal compound.
<i>jīnasāvakaānubhāvena:</i>	“by the power of the Conquerors disciples” – m. instr. sg. nominal compound.
<i>sabbe:</i>	“all” – second pers. adj. pron. nom. pl. in agreement with <i>rogā</i>
<i>te:</i>	“for you”, “of you [i.e. ‘your’]” – second pers. pers. pron. gen. or dat. sg.
<i>rogā:</i>	“illnesses” – m. n. nom. pl.
<i>bhayā:</i>	“fears” – neutr. n. nom. pl.
<i>antarāyā:</i>	“danger”, “impediment” – m. n. nom. pl.
<i>upaddavā:</i>	“misfortunes” – m. n. nom. pl.
<i>dunnimittā:</i>	“bad omens” – neutr. n. nom. pl.
<i>avamaṅgalā:</i>	“ill auspices” – neutr. n. nom. pl.
<i>vinassantu:</i>	“be destroyed” – imp. vb. [of <i>vinassati</i>] third pers. pass. pl.
<i>āyuvaḍḍhako:</i>	“increase in lifespan” [<i>āyu + vaḍḍhako</i>] – m. nom. sg. nominal compound.
<i>dhanavaḍḍhako:</i>	“increase of wealth” [<i>dhana + vaḍḍhako</i>] – m. nom. sg. nominal compound.

<i>vaṇṇavaḍḍhako:</i>	“increase of beauty” [<i>vaṇṇa + vaḍḍhako</i>] – m. nom. sg. nominal compound.
<i>sukhavaḍḍhako:</i>	“increase of pleasure” [<i>sukha + vaḍḍhako</i>] – m. nom. sg. nominal compound.
<i>hotu:</i>	“may there be” – auxiliary vb. imp. third pers. act. sg.
<i>sabbadā:</i>	“always” – adv. <i>nipāta</i> .

b)

<i>dukkharogabhayāverā:</i>	“suffering, sickness, impediments and animosity” – neutr. nom. pl. nominal compound.
<i>sokā:</i>	“sorrows” – m. n. nom. pl.
<i>sattu:</i>	“enemy”, “enmity [fits context]” – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>cupaddavā:</i>	“and misfortunes” [<i>ca + upaddavā</i>] – m. nom. pl. nominal compound.
<i>anekā:</i>	“varied”, “several”, “many” – m. adj. nom. pl. in agreement with <i>antarāyā</i> .
<i>antarāyā:</i>	“dangers”, “impediments” – m. n. nom. pl.
<i>pi:</i>	“also” [oftentimes untranslatable] – conjunctive <i>nipāta</i> .
<i>vinassantu:</i>	“be destroyed” – imp. vb. [of <i>vinassati</i>] third pers. pass. pl.
<i>asesato:</i>	“without omission”, “entirely” – m. adj. dat. sg. used adverbially.
<i>jayasiddhi:</i>	“victory and success” [<i>jayo + siddhi</i>] – f. nom. sg. nominal compound.
<i>dhanam:</i>	“wealth” – neutr. n. nom. sg.
<i>lābham:</i>	“gain” – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>sotthi:</i>	“well-being” – f. n. nom. sg.
<i>bhāgyam:</i>	“fortune” – neutr. n. nom. sg.
<i>sukham:</i>	“pleasure” – neutr. n. nom. sg.
<i>balam:</i>	“strength” – neutr. n. nom. sg.
<i>siri:</i>	“luck”, “glory”, “wealth” – f. n. nom. sg.
<i>āyu:</i>	“longevity”, “duration of life” – neutr. n. nom. sg.

<i>ca:</i>	“and” – conjunctive <i>nipāta</i> .
<i>vaṇṇo:</i>	“looks”, “appearance”, “beauty” – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>bhogam:</i>	“riches”, “possessions” – m. n. nom. sg.
<i>vuḍḍhī:</i>	“prosperity” – f. n. nom. sg.
<i>yasavā:</i>	“fame [lit.: ‘possessing fame’]” – m. adj. used substantively.
<i>satavassā:</i>	“hundred years” [<i>sataṃ + vassā</i>] – m. nom. pl. adjectival compound in agreement with <i>āyu</i> .
<i>āyū:</i>	“durations of life”, “life spans” – neutr. n. nom. pl.
<i>jīvasiddhī:</i>	“success [or “accomplishment”, ‘prosperity’] in life” – f. nom. sg. nominal compound.
<i>bhavantu:</i>	“may they be” – imp. vb. [of <i>bhavati</i>] third pers. act. pl.
<i>te:</i>	“for you” – second pers. pers. pron. dative. sg.

Recitation 5

Pāli Text 5

a) [*aggato ve pasannānam*]

aggam dhammam vijānataṃ

agge buddhe pasannānam

dakkhiṇeyye anuttare,

b) *agge dhamme pasannānam*

virāgūpasame sukhe

agge saṅghe pasannānam

puññakkhette anuttare.

c) *aggasmim dānam dadataṃ*

aggam puññaṃ pavaḍḍhati

aggam āyu ca vaṇṇo ca

yaso kitti sukham balaṃ.

d) *aggassa dātā medhāvī*

aggadhammasamāhito

devabhūto manusso vā

aggappatto pamodatīti.

Translation 5

a) Truly, by those who have confidence in the supreme,
The supreme Dhamma is realized –
By those who have confidence in the supreme Buddha,
The one worthy of offerings, unsurpassed.

b) By those who have confidence in the supreme Dhamma,
which is pleasantness, dispassionate and calm,
By those who have confidence in the supreme Saṅgha,
Which is the unsurpassed field of merit.

c) For those who give a gift to the supreme,
Supreme merit grows,
Supreme longevity, beauty,
Fame, glory, pleasantness [and] strength.

d) The wise one who gives to the supreme,
Settled in the supreme Dhamma,
Having become a heavenly being or a human,
Rejoices, having attained the supreme.

Grammatical Analysis 5

a)

<i>aggato</i> :	“in the highest” – m. n. abl. sg.
<i>ve</i> :	“indeed”, “truly” – adv. <i>nipāta</i> of emphasis.
<i>pasannānaṃ</i> :	“by those who have confidence” – pp. vb. [of <i>pasīdati</i>] functioning as m. n. gen. pl.
<i>aggaṃ</i> :	“supreme” – m. adj. acc. sg. in agreement with <i>dhammaṃ</i> .
<i>dhammaṃ</i> :	“the truth” – m. n. acc. sg.
<i>vijānataṃ</i> :	“is realized” – pres. part. vb. [of <i>vijānati</i>] in agreement with <i>dhammaṃ</i> .
<i>agge</i> :	“supreme” – m. adj. loc. sg. in agreement with <i>buddhe</i> .
<i>buddhe</i> :	“in the Enlightened One” – m. n. loc. sg.
<i>pasannānaṃ</i> :	“by those who have confidence” – pp. vb. [of <i>pasīdati</i>] functioning as m. n. gen. pl.
<i>dakkiṇeyye</i> :	“the one worthy of offerings” – fut. pass. part. vb. functioning as m. n.

loc. sg.

anuttare: “unsurpassed” – m. adj. loc. sg. in agreement with *dakkhiṇeyye*.

b)

agge: “supreme” – m. adj. loc. sg. in agreement with *dhammaṃ*.

dhamme: “in the truth” – m. n. loc. sg..

pasannānaṃ: “by those who have confidence” – pp. vb. [of *pasīdati*] functioning as m. n. gen. pl.

virāgūpasame: “dispassionate and calm” – neutr. adj. loc. sg. in agreement with *sukhe*.

sukhe: “in the pleasantness” – neutr. n. loc. sg.

saṅghe: “in the saṅgha” – neutr. n. loc. sg.

pasannānaṃ: “by those who have confidence” – pp. vb. [of *pasīdati*] functioning as m. n. gen. pl.

puññaakkhette: “in the field of merit” – m. loc. sg. nominal compound.

anuttare: “unsurpassed” – m. adj. loc. sg. in agreement with *puññaakkhette*

c)

aggasmim: “to the highest” – m. n. loc. sg. in acc. sense.

dānaṃ: “a gift” – neutr. n. acc. sg.

dadatam: “for those who give” – pres. part. vb. [of *dadāti*] functioning as m. or neutr. n. dat. pl.

aggam: “supreme” – neutr. adj. acc. sg. in agreement with *puññaṃ*.

puññaṃ: “merit” – neutr. n. acc. sg.

pavaḍḍhati: “grows”, “increases” – vb. third pers. act. sg.

aggam: “supreme” – m. adj. nom. sg. in agreement with *ayu* and also modifying *vanno*.

āyu: “longevity”, “life span” – neutr. n. nom. sg.

vaṇṇo: “looks”, “appearance”, “beauty” – m. n. nom. sg.

yaso: “fame” – m. n. nom. sg.

kitti: “reputation”, “glory” – f. n. nom. sg.

sukhaṃ: “pleasantness”, “pleasure” – neutr. n. nom. sg.

balaṃ: “strength” – neutr. n. nom. sg.

d)

aggassa: “to the highest” – m. n. dat. sg.

dātā: “the giver”, “the one who gives” – m. nom. ag. nom. sg.

medhāvī: “who is wise”, “wise” – m. poss. adj. nom. sg. in agreement with *dātā*.

aggadhammasamāhito: “who are settled in the highest dhamma” – m.

nom. sg. nominal compound in agreement with *dātā*.

devabhūto: “having become a deity” – m. nom. sg. adjectival compound in agreement with *dātā*; *bhūta* in the sense of a gerund.

manusso: “a human” – m. n. nom. sg.

vā: “or” conjunctive *nipāta*.

aggappatto: “having reached the highest” m. nom. sg. adjectival compound in agreement with *dātā*; *patta* in the sense of a gerund.

pamodati: “he rejoices” – vb. third pers. act. sg.