

Grammatical Terms

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ORGANIZED LISTINGS

The 4 parts of speech (pada-jāti):

nā ma —noun, substantive

ā khyā tā —verb

upasagga —prefix

nipā ta —particle

Sandhi —liaison, euphonic junction:

sara-sandhi —vowel liaison

vyañ jana-sandhi —vowel-consonant liaison

niggahī ta-sandhi —liaison with niggahī ta

Case-endings (vibhatti):

paccatta-vacana —nominative case (paṭ hamā: first)

ā lapana-vacana —vocative

upayoga-vacana —accusative (dutiya: second)

karaṇ a-vacana —instrumental (tatiya: third)

sampadā na-vacana —dative (catutthī : fourth)

nissakka-vacana —ablative of separation (pañcamī : fifth)

itthambhū ta-vacana —ablative of likeness

sā mi-vacana —genitive (chaṭ ṭ hī : sixth)

bhumma-vacana —locative case (sattamī : seventh)

Words relating to substantives:

liṅga —gender (liṅga-vipallāsa: change of gender; tī ṇi liṅgāni: 3 genders)

pulliṅga —masculine gender

itthiliṅga —feminine gender

napuṃsakaliṅga —neuter gender

ekavacana —singular

bahuvacana —plural

nā ma-nā ma —substantive, proper name

sabba-nā ma —pronoun

guṇ a-nā ma —adjective

aniyamita —relative pronoun (e.g. yaṃ)

niyamita —demonstrative pronoun (e.g. taṃ)

samā sa-nā ma —compound noun

taddhita-nā ma —derivative from noun

kitaka-nā ma —derivative from verb

The verb (ākhyāta):

kā la —tense

dhā tu —verbal root (e.g. pā)

rū pa —form of stem (e.g. piva)

vattamā nakā la —present indicative tense

ajjatanī —aorist

bhavissantī —future indicative

pañ camī —imperative (mood)

sattamī —optative (mood)

hī yattanī —imperfect

parokkhā —perfect

kā lā tipatti —conditional

kā rita —causative

tumanta —infinitive

parassapada —active

attanopada —middle (reflexive)

kammapada —passive

kā raka —voice

kattukā raka —active voice

kammakā raka —passive voice

bhū vā digañ a —first conjugation (e.g. bhū)

rudhā digañ a —second conjugation (e.g. rudh)

divā digañ a —third conjugation (e.g. div)

suvā digañ a —fourth conjugation (e.g. su)

kiyā digañ a —fifth conjugation (e.g. ki)

tanā digañ a —sixth conjugation (e.g. tan)

curā digañ a —seventh conjugation (e.g. cur)

purisa —person
paṭ hama-purisa —third person (N.B.)
majjhima-purisa —second person
uttama-purisa —first person

akammaka —intransitive
sakammaka —transitive
dvikammaka —bitransitive

The particle (nipāta):

paṭ isedha —negative (na, no, mā)
sampiṇḍana —conjunction (ca, pi)
kriyā, kiriya —adverb, predicate
samuccaya —conjunction (ca)
saṁyoga —conjunction (ca)

The prefix (upasagga):

ati, adhi, anu, apa, api, abhi, ava (= o), ā, u, upa,
du, ni, nī, pa, pati, pārā, pari, vi, saṁ su

Compounds (samāsa):

- (1) **kammadhāraya** —adjective compound [adj. + subs.]
(e.g. niluppalaṁ the blue waterlily)
- (2) **ḍigu** —numerical determinative compound [num. + subs.]
 - (a) **samāhāra** —collective grammatically singular termination
(e.g. tilokaṁ the three worlds)
 - (b) **asamāhāra** —individual plural termination
(e.g. pañcindriyāni: the five faculties)
- (3) **tappurisa** —dependent determinative compound
[subs. in oblique case + subs. or adj.]
 - (a) **dutiya-tappurisa** [acc. subs. + subs. or adj.]
(e.g. gāmagato = gāmaṅgato: gone to the village)
 - (b) **tatiya-tappurisa** [instr. subs. + subs. or adj.]
(e.g. buddhadesito = buddhena desito: taught by the Buddha)
 - (c) **catutthi-tappurisa** [dat. subs. + subs. or adj.]
(e.g. pāsādadabbaṁ = pāsādāya dabbaṁ material for the palace)
 - (d) **pañcamī-tappurisa** [abl. of sep. subs. + subs. or adj.]
(e.g. rukkhapatito = rukkhā patito: fallen from the tree)
 - (e) **chaṭṭhī-tappurisa** [gen. subs. + subs. or adj.]
(e.g. jinavacanaṁ = jinassa vacanaṁ the word of the Conqueror)
 - (f) **sattamī-tappurisa** [loc. subs. + subs. or adj.]
(e.g. gāmvāsī = gāme vāsī : dweller in a village)

alutta-samāsa [inflected subs. + subs. or adj.]
(e.g. manasikāro = manasi kāro: keeping in mind, attention)

upapada-tappurisa —verbal dependent determinative compound
[subs. + verbal subs.] (e.g. kumbhakāro = kumbhaṅkāro: pot-maker,

- potter)
- (4) **dvanda**—copulative compound [subs. + subs.]
 (a) **samā hā ra:** with singular termination
 (e.g. hatthassaratha-pattikaṃ= hatthino ca assā ca rathā ca pattikā ca:
 elephants, horses, chariots, and infantry)
 (b) **asamā hā ra:** with plural termination
 (e.g. candasuriyā = cando ca suriyo ca: the moon and the sun)
- (5) **avyayī bhā va**—adverbial compound [indecl. adv. + subs.]
 (e.g. upanagaraṃ= upa + nagaraṃ near the town)
- (6) **bahubbī hi**—relative compound
 [combination of subs, + subs. used as adj. to qualify another subs.]
 (e.g. lohitaṃ makkhitaṃ sī so (puriso) = (purisassa) lohitaṃ makkhitaṃ sī sam(atthi):
 (a man) whose head is smeared with blood)
missaka-samā sa—complex compound
 (e.g. suranaramahito = (a) surā ca narā ca (dvanda); (b) suranarehi mahito
 (tappurisa): honoured by gods and men)

Secondary derivatives (taddhita) [subs. (or subs. + suffix) + suffix]:

- (1) **sā mañ ñ a-taddhita**—general secondary derivative
 (a) **appaccattha**—denoting lineage (suffixes = (ṇ)a, (ṇ)āna, (ṇ)era, (ṇ)eyya)
 (b) **anekattha**—of various meanings (suffixes = (ṇ)ika, (ṇ)a, ima, iya, tā, ka,
 maya)
 (c) **atthyattha**—denoting endowment, possession (suffixes = ava, ala, ila, ika,
 ī, vī, ssī, vantu, mantu)
 (d) **sārkhyā**—numerical derivatives [number + suffix] (suffixes = ma, tiya,
 ttha, ī, ka)
- (2) **bhā va-taddhita**—gerundial used as abstract subs. [subs. + suffix] (suffixes = tā,
 tta, ttana, (ṇ)ya, (ṇ)a)
- (3) **avyaya-taddhita**—indeclinable numbers and adverbs
 (e.g. num. + kkhattum (adv.), dhā, so, thā, tana)

Primary derivative (kitaka) [verbal root + suffix = substantive]:

- (1) **icca**—for formation of passive particles (suffixes = tabba, anī ya, (ṇ)ya, (ṇ)iya,
 tayya, icca)
- (2) **kita**—for formation of active participles or nouns expressing an active meaning
 (suffixes = nta, māna, ta, etc.)

Establishment of word-meaning (pada-siddhi, sadda-siddhi):

- (1) **karaṇa-sā dhana**—definition by way of instrumental sense
 (e.g. saranti etāyā ti sati: by this they are mindful, thus it is mindfulness)
- (2) **kattu-sā dhana**—definition by way of agent
 (e.g. sayāmsaratī ti sati: this itself is mindful, thus it is mindfulness)
- (3) **bhā va-sā dhana**—definition by way of state
 (e.g. saraṇamattam eva esā ti sati: this is mere being mindful, thus it is
 mindfulness)

VOCABULARY

akammaka —intransitive verb
akkhara —letter (of alphabet)
accantasamīyoga —direct governance (of acc. by transitive verb)
ajjatanī —aorist (tense)
atidesa —extension of meaning
atī takā la —past tense
attanopada —middle (voice)
adhikaraṇa —one kind of locative (= container)
anā gatakā la —future tense
aniyamita —relative pronoun
aniyamuddesa —relative clause
anunā sika —the letter ṁ the nasal
anussā ra —the letter ṁ the nasal
anekattha —type of suffix
apā dā na —function of ablative, i.e. separation
appaccattha —type of suffix
alutta —type of compound (see above)
avayava —constituent of compound
avuddhika —weak strengthening of root in vowel gradation
avyaya —indeclinable
avyaya-taddhita —indeclinable numerals and adverbs
avyayī bhā va —adverbial compound
asamā hā ra —(compound) with plural termination

ā khyā ta —verb
ā dhā ra —locative, support
ā lapana —vocative case

itaritara —dvanda with plural ending
itthambhū ta-vacana —ablative of likeness
itthilīṅga —feminine gender

uttama-purisa —first person
upacā ra —figure of speech, metaphor
upapada-tappurisa —verbal dependent determinative compound
upayoga-vacana —accusative case
upasa —prefixed vowel
upasagga —prefix, suffix, affix

ekavacana —singular

okā sa —locative case

kattā —subject of verb
kattukā raka —active voice
kattusā dhana —definition of word by way of agent
kamma —object of word
kammakā raka —passive voice
kammadhā raya —adjectival compound
karaṇ a-vacana —instrumental case
karaṇ a-sā dhana —definition of word by way of instrumental sense
kā ra —letter or syllable (e.g. makāro = the letter "ma")
kā raka —voice (of verb); syntax
kā rita —causative
kā la —tense
kā lā tipatti —conditional derivative substantive
icca —function, kind of verbal noun suffix
kita —verbal noun suffix
kitaka —verbal noun suffix
kiriya vesesa —adverb
kriyā , kriya —adverb, predicate of verb

gaṇ a —conjugation
guṇ a —strong vowel gradation
guṇ a-nā ma —quality noun, adjective

catutthī —dative case
chaṭ ṭ hī —genitive case

tatiya —instrumental case
taddhita —secondary derivative substantive
tappurisa —dependent determinative compound
tumanta —infinitive
tumicchatta —desiderative

digu —numerical determinative compound
dutiya —accusative case
dvanda —copulative compound
dvikammaka —bitransitive verb
dhā tu —verbal root or stem
dhā turū pakasadda —denominative

napuṃsakalinga —neuter gender
nā ma —noun, substantive
nā mā -nā mā —noun
niggahī ta —the final letter in
nipā ta —particle
nibbacana —derivative form, derivation
niyamita —demonstrative pronoun (e.g. tam)

nissaka-vacana —ablative of separation
nissita-vacana —dependent locution (cf. Vis.20, VisA.40)

paccatta-vacana —nominative case
paccaya —suffix
paccuppanna (kā la) —present (time)
pañ camī —imperative (mood); ablative of separation (case)
paṭ isedha —negative (na, no, mā)
paṭ hamā —nominative case
pada —word; syllable; phrase; sentence
padaccheda —contraction, elision of word
padalopa —elision of word
pada-siddhi —establishment of word-meaning
parassapada —active (voice)
pariyā ya —metaphor
parokkhā —perfect tense
puthuvacana —plural
pubbakiriya —gerund
purisa —person
pulliṅga —masculine gender

bahubbī hi —relative compound
bahuvacana —plural
bhavissantī —future (tense)
bhā va —state; a kind of verbal noun; abstract noun
bhā va-taddhita —gerundial
bhā va-napurisa —neuter desiderative abstract noun
bhā va-sā dhana —definition of word by way of state
bhā vena bhā valakkhaṇ a-bhummaṃ —locative absolute
bhumma-vacana —locative case

majjhima-purisa —second person
missaka-samā sa —mixed compound
missakiriya —present participle

rū pa —form of stem or root

lakā ra —tense (of verb)
liṅga —gender; word stem

vaṇ ṇ a —phonetically distinct sound
vattamā nakā la —present tense
vā kya —sentence
vikappa-samā hā ra —dvanda with either sing. or plural ending
vibhatti —case ending
vibhatti-lopa —elision of case ending

viyoga —disjunction (vā)
visesana —"distinguishing", i.e. adjective
visesana-parapada —kammadhāraya (second member qualifying first)
visesana-pubbapada —kammadhāraya (first member qualifying second)
vuddhi —lengthened vowel gradation
vyañjana —consonant
vyatireka —negative

saṃyoga —conjunction (e.g. ca, pi)
sakammaka —transitive verb
sarkhā —number (in word formation)
sarkhya-taddhita —numerical derivative
sattamī —optative (mood); locative (case)
sadda —word
sadda-sattha —grammar
sadda-siddhi —establishment of word-meaning
sandhi —liaison
sabba-nāma —pronoun
samāsa —compound noun
samāhāra —compound with singular termination
samuccaya —conjunction (e.g. ca, pi)
sampadāna-vacana —dative case
sampiṇḍana —conjunction, abbreviation
sambandha —construction
sara —vowel
sasambhārakathā —substitutional location (cf. Vis.20, VisA.40)
sādhana-siddhi —derivation of word
sāmañña —general
sāmi-vacana —genitive case

hīyattanī —imperfect (tense)