

Personal Pronoun I etc.

Case	Singular	Plural
Paṭhamā Nominative Subject	ahaṇ	mayañ {amhe amhā vayaṇ}
Dutiyā Accusative Object	{ma}maṇ {me}	amhe, no {asme amhākaṇ asmākaṇ}
Tatīyā Instrumental by with through	mayā me	amhe{b}hi no
Catutthī Dative to or for	mama{ṇ} mayhaṇ me {amhaṇ}	amhākaṇ no {asmākaṇ amhaṇ}
Pañcamī Ablative from	mayā	amhe{b}hi
Caṭṭhī Genitive of	mama{ṇ} mayhaṇ me	amhākaṇ no {amhaṇ asmākaṇ}
Sattamī Locative in at on	mayi	amhesu {asmāsu asmesu}

Grammar Words.

Nāma = noun, pronoun and adjective Ākhyāta = verb Upasagga = prefix Nipāta or Avyaya = particle Pulliṅga = masculine Itthiliṅga = feminine Napuṇsakaliṅga = neuter Ekavacana = singular Bahuvacana = plural	Vattamānakāla = Present Tense Atitakāla = Past Tense Anāgatakāla = Future Tense Kattukāraka = Active Voice Kammakāraka = Passive Voice Paṭhamapurisa = Third Person: he, she, it, they Majjhimapurisa = Second Person: you Uttamapurisa = First Person: I, we
In the Passive Vocie: Anuttakattā = the agent, subject Uttakamma = the object in the Nom.	

Names of Cases for Nouns.

1. Paṭhamā = Nominative – subject of a sentence
2. Dutiyā = Accusative, object of a sentence, goal of movement – go (etc) to (something/someone), also ‘ask for (something)’ - this is not Dative
3. Instrumental = by, with or through, which includes both:
(a) Tatīyā = Ablative of agent, by, through and
(b) Karaṇa = Ablative of instrument, by, with
4. Catutthī = Dative, to or for
5. Pañcamī = Ablative (of separation), from
6. Caṭṭhī = Possessive or Genitive, of
7. Sattamī = Locative, in, at, on
8. Ālapana = Vocative, Oh ...!

Personal Pronoun you etc.

Case	Singular	Plural
Paṭhamā Nominative Subject	t((u)v)aṇ	tumhe
Dutiyā Accusative Object	t((u)v)aṇ {tavaṇ tyaṇ}	tumhe vo {tumhākaṇ ve, vaṇ}
Tatīyā Instrumental by with through	t{v}ayā te	tumhe{b}hi vo {ve vaṇ}
Catutthī Dative to or for	tava(ṇ) tuyhaṇ, te {tumhaṇ}	tumhākaṇ vo {tumhaṇ ve, vaṇ}
Pañcamī Ablative from	t{v}ayā	tumhe{b}hi
Caṭṭhī Genitive of	tava(ṇ) tuyhaṇ, te {tumhaṇ}	tumhākaṇ vo {ve, vaṇ tumhaṇ}
Sattamī Locative in at on	t{v}ayi	tumhesu

The millionaire fell on [the ground with] (his) knees before the king and bowed down at his feet.

Seṭṭhi bhūpālassa purato jānuhi patitvā tassa pādesu vandi.

Particles.

āma = yes puna = again	yāva, tāva = however long, for that long yathā, tathā = whatever way, in that way
addhā = certainly (atha)vā = or nānā = separately vinā = without (objects take the Instrumental)	kiṇ = what? kasmā = why?

Question words. (indeclinable)

What = kiṇ
When = kadā
Where = kattha
Where to = kuhiṇ
Why = kasmā
How = kathaṇ
Who = ko, kiṇ, kā (declinable)

The Seven Verb Conjugations.

- *1st = Bhuvādiḡaṇa: a
- 2nd = Rudhādiḡaṇa: ṇ-a
- 3rd = Divādiḡaṇa: ya
- 4th = Svādiḡaṇa: ṇo, ṇu, uṇā
- *5th = Kiyādiḡaṇa: ṇā
- 6th = Tanādiḡaṇa: o, yira
- *7th = Curādiḡaṇa: e, aya

You can't directly say in Pali "I go to the minister." If you go to a living thing, you can't say that thing directly, but you must say "to the presence of/near (santikaṇ)" etc the living thing.

Kinnu kho jānātha – do you know?