

REVIEW

1. What are the 3 cases in 1st form?
2. What should we remember about passive voice sentence vs active voice sentence?

VERB CASE 1 (V-1): VATTAMĀNA (Simple Present)

Active voice:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st person:	-mi	-ma
2 nd person:	-si	-tha
3 rd person:	-ti	-anti

VERB CASE 2 (V-2): PAÑCAMĪ – Imperative (permission, agreement, request, wish, etc.)

Its English counterparts are *would, should, can, could, may, might*.

Active voice:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st person:	-mi	-ma
2 nd person:	-hi, ∅	-tha
3 rd person:	-tu	-antu

VERB CASE 3 (V-3): SATTAMĪ – Optative Mood (Worth doing, capable of doing, permitting...)

Active voice:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st person:	-eyyāmi/ayyaṃ	-eyyāma
2 nd person:	-eyyāsi (eyya)	-eyyātha
3 rd person:	-eyya	-eyyūṃ

VERB CASE 6 (V-6) (Simple Past)

The V-6 (*ajjattantī*) cases are equivalent to Simple Past Tense in English.

Active voice:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st person:	-iṃ	-mhā
2 nd person:	-o/i	-ttha
3 rd person:	-ī/i	-uṃ/aṃsu/iṃsu

VERB CASE 7 (V-7): BHAVISSANTI (Simple Future)

A verb in V-7 case is used in Simple Future Tense to show an action, statement or event that will take place in the future.

Active voice:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st person:	-ssāmi	-ssāma
2 nd person:	-ssasi	-ssatha
3 rd person:	-ssati	-ssasanti

VERB CASE 8 (V-8): KĀLĀTIPATTI (The Conditional)

A verb in V-8 case is used to express an action that is too late to take place for some reasons like an obstacle or a shortcoming. Its English counterparts are past perfect (had + past participle) and conditional past perfect (would + have + past participle). Below are its twelve suffixes:

Active voice:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st person:	-ssam	-ssāmhā
2 nd person:	-sse	-ssatha
3 rd person:	-ssā / -ssa	-ssamsu