

Version 1.0

Exercise 31 - Declension of Personal Pronouns (amha, tumha)

1. Mama ācariyo mam vācento potthakaṃ (book) likhi (wrote). My teacher while making me recite (i.e. while teaching me) wrote a book.
2. Mayham bhaginī gilānaṃ (sick) pitaraṃ posesi. My sisters took care [our] sick father
3. Dātāro bhikkhūnaṃ dānaṃ dentā amhe pi bhojāpesuṃ. The donors while giving alms to the monks also made us eat (i.e. fed us) too.
4. Tumhākaṃ dhītaro kuhiṃ (where) gamissanti? Where will your daughters go?
5. Amhākaṃ dhītaro satthāraṃ namassituṃ Veḷuvanaṃ gamissanti. Our daughters will go to the Bamboo grove to pay respect to the teacher.
6. Amham kammāni karontā dāsā (servants) pi sappurisā bhavanti. The servants who do our work (who work for us) become virtuous men too.
7. Amhehi katāni puññāni ca pāpāni ca amhe anubandhanti. Merits and evil deeds done by us follow us.
8. Tayā kītāni bhaṇḍāni tava dhītā mañjūsāsu pakkhipitvā thapesi. Your daughter put and kept in the boxes the goods purchased by you.
9. Kulavantā ca caṇḍālā (outcasts) ca amhesu bhikkhūsu pabbajanti. Men of good families and outcasts go forth among us monks.
10. Amhākaṃ uyyāne phalavantesu tarūsū vaṇṇavantā pakkhino caranti. The beautiful birds move on the fruitful trees in our park.
11. Uyyānaṃ āgantvā tiṇāni khādantā migā amhe passitvā bhāyitvā aṭaviṃ dhāvimsu. The deer (plural) came to the park, ate grass, having seen us, were frightened and ran into the forest.
12. Amhākaṃ bhattāro nāvāya udadhiṃ taritvā dīpaṃ pāpuṇimsu. Our husbands crossed the ocean by boat and reached the island.
13. Amham bhūpatayo balavantā jetāro bhavanti. Our king/rulers become a powerful victors.
14. Tumhākaṃ nattāro ca mama bhātāro ca sahayakā abhaviṃsu / ahesuṃ. Your grandsons and my brothers were friends.
15. Tumhehi āhaṭāni cīvarāni mama mātā bhikkhūnaṃ pūjesi. My mother offered to the monks the robes brought by you.
16. Uyyāne nisinno ahaṃ nattārehi kīlantaṃ tavam apassim. Seated in the park, I saw you playing with [your] grandsons.
17. Dhaññaṃ minanto ahaṃ tayā saddhiṃ kathetuṃ na sakkomi. While measuring corn, I am not

able to speak with you.

18. *Ahaṃ tava na kujjhāmi, tvam me kujjhasi*. I am not angry with you [but] you get angry with me.

Note: *kujjhati* pr. (+**dative**) is angry (with); gets angry (with) [$\sqrt{kudh} + ya + ti$]. In English we say angry with but in Pāli it's angry to.

19. *Mama dhanavanto bandhavo viññū viduno bhavanti*. My rich relatives are intelligent, educated.

Note: *viññū* and *viduno* have the same meaning that's why there are no *ca*.

20. *Dīpassa accinā ahaṃ tava chāyaṃ passitum sakkomi*. Because of the flame of the lamp I am able to see your shadow.

21. *Amhākam bhūpatayo jetāro hutvā pāsādesu ketavo ussāpesum (hoisted)*. Our kings being victorious, hoisted flagsv(made the flags rise up or erect the flags) on the palaces.

22. *Bhātuno puttā mama gehe viharantā sippaṃ uggaṇhimsu*. The sons of my brothers living in [my] house learnt the craft¹.

23. *Tava duhitā bhikkhuno ovāde thatvā patino kāruṇikā sakhī (friend) ahosi*. Your daughter having stood on the monk's advice became a compassionate friend to [her] husband.

Note: *thatvā* 2 abs. (+**locative**) (of an idea) having persisted (in); having continued to think (that); lit. having stood [$\sqrt{thā} + tvā$].

24. *Kusalaṃ karontā netāro saggam sagghassa gantāro bhavissanti*. The leaders doing good deeds will be heaven-goers (the goers to heaven).

25. *Sace coro gehaṃ pavisati sīsaṃ bhinditvā nāsetabbo hoti*. If a robber enters the house, he should be killed by breaking (his) head.

Note: this is not a good advice! Remember the precept of not taking life.

26. *Amhākam sattuno hatthesu ca pādesu ca daddu atthi*. There is eczema on the hands and feet of our enemy.

27. *Sīlavantā buddhimantehi saddhim loke manusssānaṃ hitasukhāya (for welfare and happiness) nānā kammāni karonti*. Righteous men along with wise people perform various deeds for the benefit and happiness of human beings in the world.

28. *Sace susūnaṃ vinetā kāruniko hoti, te sotavantā susavo gunavantā bhavissanti*. If the teacher of young children is a compassionate person, those obedient youngsters will become virtuous.

Sotavantā = ear-possessor= Meaning “those who listen to you/ who are obedient to you.”

29. *Mayaṃ khīramhā dadhi ca dadhimhā sappiṃ ca labhāma*. We get curds from milk and ghee from curds.

¹ Craft: an activity involving skill in making things by hand. Ex: the craft of bookbinding.

30. *Mayam sappiṃ ca madhuṃ ca sammissetvā bhojanam paṭiyādetvā bhuñjissāma.* We mixed ghee and honey, prepared the meal and we will enjoy [it].

Exercise 32 - Declension of Pronouns

1. *Yassā so putto hoti sā mātā puññavatī hoti.* He is the son whose mother is a merit-possessor.

2. *Yo taṃ dīpaṃ pāleti so dhammiko bhūpati hoti.* He is the righteous king who protects the island.

3. *Kena ajja (today) navam (new) jīvitamaggaṃ na pariyesitabbaṃ?*

4. *Sace tumhe asappurisā lokam dūseyyātha (pollute) kattha puttadhītarehi saddhiṃ tumhe vasatha?* If you wicked men pollute the world, where would you live with your sons and daughters?

5. *Yadā bhikkhavo sannipatitvā sālāyaṃ kilañjāsu nisīdimsu tadā Buddho pāvīsi.* The Buddha entered, when (yadā/ tadā) the monks assembled and sat on the mats in the hall.

6. *Yasmim padese Buddho viharati tattha gantuṃ ahaṃ icchāmi.* Lit: in which place the Buddha dwells there I want to go. English: I want to go to the place where (yasmim padese, tattha) the Buddha dwells.

7. *Yāyam guhāyaṃ sīhā vasanti taṃ pasavo na upasaṃkamanti.* Lit. In whatever cave the lion lives there animals don't approach. English: Animals don't approach the cave where lion lives in.

8. *Yo dhanavā hoti, tena sīlavatā bhavitabbaṃ.* Lit. He who is rich, he (tena) should be virtuous. He who is rich should be virtuous.

Note: “bhavitabbaṃ” (“should be”) is passive in Pāli. So, “tena” is translated as “he” instead of “by that/ or by him”

9. *Sace tumhe maṃ pañhaṃ pucchissatha ahaṃ vissajjetuṃ (to explain) ussahissāmi.* If you ask me the question, I will try to explain [it].

10. *Yattha sīlavantā bhikkhavo vasanti tattha manussā sappurisā honti.* Where virtuous monks live, there the people become good/ become virtuous.

11. *Kadā tvaṃ mātaram passituṃ bhariyāya saddhiṃ gacchasi?* When will you go to see mother with (your) wife?

12. *Yāhi rukkhā chinnā tāyo pucchituṃ kassako āgato hoti.* The farmer has come to question those (tāyo) [girls] by whom (yāhi) the trees were cut. English: The farmer has come to question those (tāyo) [girls] who cut the trees.

Note: here, *chinnā* is passive.

13. *Katham tumhe udadhiṃ taritum ākaṃkhatha?* How do you wish to cross the sea?

14. *Kuto tā itthiyo maṇayo āharimsu?* From where did the women bring the gems?

15. *Yāsu mañjūsāsu aham suvaṇṇaṃ nikkhipiṃ tā corā coresuṃ.* I put the gold coin in the treasure chest that the thieves stole. Thieves stole the boxes in which I had put gold.

Note: *Yāsu mañjūsāsu* and *tā* refer to the same thing that is *mañjusā*, and therefore they are translated as a whole, “the boxes in which.”

16. *Yo ajja nagaraṃ gacchati so tarūsu ketavo passissati.* Whoever goes to the city today will see flags on the trees.

17. *Yassa mayā yāgu pūjitā so bhikkhu tava putto hoti.* Lit. to whom (the bhikkhu) porridge was offered by me that bhikkhu is your son. English: I offered porridge to the bhikkhu who is your son.

Note: *mayā* = by me, 3rd case (subject of passive verb)

18. *Kuto aham dhammassa viññātāraṃ paññavantam bhikkhuṃ labhissāmi?* From where will I **find/get** a wise monk who is the knower of the Dhamma?

19. *Yasmā so bhikkhūsu pabbaji, tasmā sā pi pabbajitum icchati.* Because he got ordained among the monks, therefore she wishes to be ordained too.

20. *Yam ahaṃ jānāmi tumhe pi tam jānātha.* Whatever I know you know it too.

21. *Yāsam itthīnaṃ dhanaṃ so icchati tāhi tam labhitum so na sakkoti.* Lit. of whatever women the wealth he desires he is not able to get it from those women. English: He is not able to get the wealth from the women whose wealth he wants.

Note: *Yāsa*, *itthīnaṃ*, and *tāhi* refer to the same thing; so they are translated together as “from the women whose.”

22. *Yato amhākaṃ bhūpati arayo parājesi tasmā mayaṃ tarūsu ketavo bandhimha.* Lit. Because our king defeated the enemies, [therefore] we tied banners on trees. English: Our king defeated the enemies; that is why (*tasmā yato*) we tied banners on trees.

23. *Kadā amhākaṃ patthanā (aspirations) samijjhanti?* When will our wishes come true?

24. *Sabbe te sappurisā tesam pañhe vissajjetum vāyamantā sālāya nisinnā honti.* All those good men are seated in the hall trying to answer their questions.

25. *Sace tvam dvāraṃ thakesi aham pavisitum na sakkomi.* If you closed the door, I am not able (*na sakkomi*) to enter.

26. *Amhehi katāni kammāni chāyāyo viya amhe anubandhanti.* Actions done by us follow us like shadows.

27. *Susavo mātaraṃ rakkhanti.* The young ones protect (their) mother.

28. *Ahaṃ sāminā saddhiṃ gehe viharantī modāmi*. I am happy living in the house with (my) husband.

Note: *ahaṃ* refers to the wife (feminine) hence *viharantī*.

29. *Tumhākaṃ puttā ca dhītaro ca udadhiṃ taritvā bhaṇḍāni vikkiṇantā mūlaṃ pariyesituṃ icchanti*. Your sons and daughters want to make money by crossing the sea and selling goods.

30. *Tvaṃ suraṃ pivasi, tasmā sā tava kujjhati*. You drink alcohol; that is why she gets angry to you (i.e., with you).