

## Functions of the connection

Version 1.1

Time	<i>kālādhāra</i>
Domain	<i>visāyādhāra</i>
Locative	<i>desādhāra</i>
Verb	<i>kriyā</i>
Adverb	<i>Kriya-visesana</i> (like <i>-ly</i> in English: <i>sukhaṃ</i> = happily)
Duration adverb	<i>Kāla-accanta-samyoga</i> , e.g., <i>te-māsaṃ</i> = <b>for</b> three months
Distance adverb	<i>Addhā-accanta-samyoga</i> , e.g., <i>yojanaṃ caṅkamāmi</i> = I walk for one yojana.
Manner adverb	<i>Tatīyā-nāma-visesana</i> : e.g., <i>dhammena samena rajjaṃ kāreti</i> = He rules the country by justice and by equality.
nominative case (typically 1 <sup>st</sup> form)	<i>kattā</i>
object case (typically 2 <sup>nd</sup> form)	<i>kamma</i>
instrumental case (3 <sup>rd</sup> form)	<i>karaṇa</i>
dative case (4 <sup>th</sup> form)	<i>sampadāna</i>
Purpose Dative-1	<i>Tumattha</i> , ( <i>lokānukampāya</i> , which can be rewritten as <i>lokaṃ anukampitum</i> [ <i>anu</i> + √ <i>kamp</i> + <i>itum</i> ] – for the compassion to the world)
Purpose Dative-2	<i>Tadattha</i> , (e.g., <i>atthāya</i> , <i>hitāya</i> , <i>sukhāya</i> , which cannot be rewritten with <i>-tum</i> suffix)
ablative case (5 <sup>th</sup> form)	<i>apādāna</i>
Genitive case (6 <sup>th</sup> form)	<i>Sāmī</i> or <i>sambanda</i>
adjective	<i>Nāma-visesana</i>
<i>tvā</i> suffix earlier time adverb	<i>tvā-pacaya-anta-pubba-kāla-kriyā-visesana</i>
<i>tvā</i> suffix same time adverb	<i>tvā-pacaya-anta-samāna-kāla-kriyā-visesana</i>
Same subject same time marking verb (present participle – <i>anta/māna</i> )	<i>samāna-kattuka-kāla-lakkhaṇa kriyā</i>
Complement (adjective or noun)	<i>vikati-kattā</i>
main subject	<i>pakati-kattā</i>
causative	<i>hetu</i>
the way you say or think-indicator	<i>ākāra-jotaka</i>
secondary object (similar to dative in the case of certain verbs)	<i>a-padhāna kamma (sampadāna)</i>
main object	<i>padhāna kamma</i>
mutual nouns (i.e., mutually connected)	<i>tulyattha</i>

pure nouns (i.e., no verb to connect)	<i>lingattha</i>
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