

Prākṛta Exercise Book

(English Translation of the Author's Book in Hindi
'Prākṛta Abhyāsa Saurabha')

Dr. Kamal Chand Sogani



Apabhraṁśa Sāhitya Academy

Jaina Vidyā Saṁsthāna

Digambara Jaina Atiśaya Kṣetra Śrī Mahāvīrajī
Rajasthan

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Diacritical Marks

Vowels

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	r	e	ai
ओ	औ							
o	au							

Consonants

क्	ख	ग	घ	ङ
k	kh	g	gh	ṅ
च्	छ	ज	झ	ञ
c	ch	j	jh	ñ
ट्	ठ	ड	ढ	ण
t	th	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ
त्	थ	द	ध	न
t	th	d	dh	n
प्	फ	ब	भ	म्
p	ph	b	bh	m
य्	र	ल्	व	
y	r	l	v	
श्	ष्	स्	ह	
ś	ṣ	s	h	

._ (Anusvāra)

m̐

: (Visarga)

ḥ

Prelusive

We feel great pleasure in placing 'Prākṛtā Exercise Book' in the hands of the readers. In fact, this book is the English translation of the second edition of 'Prākṛtā Abhyāsa Saurabha' published in 2004 by the Apabhramśa Sāhitya Academy, Jaipur.

It goes without saying that Prākṛtā language is one of the richest Indo-Aryan languages. It is the most ancient and sacred language of India. The early Vedic literature is not averse to Prākṛtā expressions, which indicate its ancient character. It is incontrovertible that Prākṛtā was the mother-tongue of Mahāvīra and Buddha, who used this language as the medium of their sermons. Prākṛtā, the flowing language gave rise to Apabhramśa in course of time.

It is of capital importance to note that Prākṛtā is the language of the masses. Its vast literature in varied literary forms contributes to the dignity and excellence of the cultural heritage of Indian tradition. The author of the Āgamas and their commentaries, Kundakunda, Hāla, Vimalasuri, Śivārya, Vattakera, Haribhadra, Vākapatirāja, Pravarasene, Nemicaṇḍra, Kartikeya Svami, Hemācandra etc. are the celebrated literary personalities of Prākṛtā language.

In the 3rd century B.C. it was the lingua franca of Northern India. From East to West and Kaśmīr (North) to Mahārāṣṭra (South), it has served the need of literary world as also of the common men. It is to the credit of Prākṛtā language that it has given rise to Apabhramśa language from which the modern Indian languages like Sindhī, Pañjābī, Marāṭhī, Beṅgālī, Gujarātī, Kaśmīrī, Maithilī, Rājasthānī, Uḍiyā etc. have grown. Even the national language Hindi owes its origin to Prākṛtā and Apabhramśa. Most of the literary tendencies in Hindi literature flow from the glorious tradition of Prākṛtā and Apabhramśa language. Thus the relation between Prākṛtā-Apabhramśa and Hindi is very intimate. In consequence, the proper understanding of Prākṛtā and Apabhramśa

language and literature is indispensable for comprehending the development of Hindi literature rightly and adequately.

Recognising the importance of Prākṛta and Apabhraṁśa languages in the cultural history of India, the Managing Committee of Digambara Jaina Atiśaya Kṣetra, Śrī Mahāvīraji established Apabhraṁśa Sāhitya Academy in 1988, which runs correspondence courses for teaching Prākṛta and Apabhraṁśa languages. The Academy has published books for the implementation of these courses. Books on Prākṛta Grammar and Composition, Prākṛta Exercises, Apabhraṁśa Grammar and Composition, Apabhraṁśa Exercises have been published for those desirous of learning Prākṛta and Apabhraṁśa languages through Hindi medium. For teaching Prākṛta language to the English knowing people, our new publication, 'Prākṛta Exercise Book' which is the English translation of 'Prākṛta Abhyāsa Saurabha' in Hindi will facilitate the learning of Prākṛta to the students of English language. 'Apabhraṁśa Grammar and Composition' and 'Prākṛta Grammar and Composition' have already been published. 'Apabhraṁśa Exercise Book' is in the process of publication.

We offer our thanks to the learned researchers of the Saṁsthāna (Institute) specially Smt. Shakuntala Jain and to M/s Jaipur Printers Pvt. Ltd. for organising the publication of the book.

Naresh Kumar Sethi

President

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Digambara Jaina Atiśaya Kṣetra

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Saṁyojaka

Jaina Vidyā Saṁsthāna Samiti

Jaipur

Mahāvīra Jayanti

11 April, 2006

**Dedicated
To
Dr. A.N. Upadhye
And
Dr. Hiralal Jain**

Introduction

Relating to Prākṛta language, the following should be understood.

Alphabets of Prākṛta

Vowels

अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ए, ओ

a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, o

Consonants

क, ख, ग, घ, ङ

ka, kha, ga, gha, ṅa

च, छ, ज, झ, ञ

ca, cha, ja, jha, ña

ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण

ṭa, ṭha, ḍa, ḍha, ṇa

त, थ, द, ध, न

ta, tha, da, dha, na

प, फ, ब, भ, म

pa, pha, ba, bha, ma

य, र, ल, व

ya, ra, la, va

स, ह

sa, ha

— (Anusvāra)

ṁ,

˘ (Anunāsika)

ṃ

It may be noted here that in Prākṛta the use of ṅa and ña is not found in non-conjunct form. In Hemacandra Prākṛta Grammar the use of ṅa and ña in conjunct form is traceable. The use of na is seen in conjunct and non-conjunct form. The alternative of ṅa, ña, na in conjunct form is ṁ.

Number :

In Prākṛta language, there are only two numbers :-

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Singular | 2. Plural |
|-------------|-----------|

Gender :

In Prākṛta language, there are three Genders :-

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Masculine Gender | 2. Feminine Gender |
| 3. Neuter Gender | |

Person :

In Prākṛta language, there are only three Persons :-

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. First Person | 2. Second Person |
| 3. Third Person | |

Case :

In Prākṛta language, there are eight Cases :-

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nominative Case | 2. Accusative Case |
| 3. Instrumental Case | 4. Dative Case |
| 5. Ablative Case | 6. Genitive Case |
| 7. Locative Case | 8. Vocative Case |

Verb :

In Prākṛta language, there are only two kinds of Verbs :-

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Transitive | 2. Intransitive |
|---------------|-----------------|

Tense :

In Prākṛta language, there are four type of Tenses :-

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Present Tense | 2. Past Tense |
| 3. Future Tense | 4. Imperative |

Words :

In Prākṛta language, four kinds of Words are in use :-

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a-ending | 2. i-i-ending |
| 3. ā- ending | 4. u-ū-ending |

The Vocalic sounds of the Devanāgarī

Syllabary in combination with the consonants of the syllabary

क

ka

क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	के	को
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	ke	ko

ख

kha

ख	खा	खि	खी	खु	खू	खे	खो
kha	khā	khi	khi	khu	khū	khe	kho

ग

ga

ग	गा	गि	गी	गु	गू	गे	गो
ga	gā	gi	gī	gu	gū	ge	go

घ

gha

घ	घा	घि	घी	घु	घू	घे	घो
gha	ghā	ghi	ghī	ghu	ghū	ghe	gho

ढ

ṇa

ढ	ढा	ढि	ढी	ढु	ढू	ढे	ढो
ṇa	ṇā	ṇi	ṇī	ṇu	ṇū	ṇe	ṇo

च

ca

च	चा	चि	ची	चु	चू	चे	चो
ca	cā	ci	cī	cu	cū	ce	co

छ

cha

छ	छा	छि	छी	छु	छू	छे	छो
cha	chā	chi	chī	chu	chū	che	cho

ज

ja

ज	जा	जि	जी	जु	जू	जे	जो
ja	jā	ji	jī	ju	jū	je	jo

झ

jha

झ	झा	झि	झी	झु	झू	झे	झो
jha	jhā	jhi	jhī	jhu	jhū	jhe	jho

अ

ñā

अ	आ	अि	अी	अु	अू	अे	अो
ñā	ñā	ñi	ñī	ñu	ñū	ñe	ño

ट

ṭa

ट	टा	टि	टी	टु	टू	टे	टो
ṭa	ṭā	ṭi	ṭī	ṭu	ṭū	ṭe	ṭo

ठ

ṭha

ठ	ठा	ठि	ठी	ठु	ठू	ठे	ठो
ṭha	ṭhā	ṭhi	ṭhī	ṭhu	ṭhū	ṭhe	ṭho

ड

ḍa

ड	डा	डि	डी	डु	डू	डे	डो
ḍa	ḍā	ḍi	ḍī	ḍu	ḍū	ḍe	ḍo

ढ

ḍha

ढ	ढा	ढि	ढी	ढु	ढू	ढे	ढो
ḍha	ḍhā	ḍhi	ḍhī	ḍhu	ḍhū	ḍhe	ḍho

ण

ṇa

ण	णा	णि	णी	णु	णू	णे	णो
ṇa	ṇā	ṇi	ṇī	ṇu	ṇū	ṇe	ṇo

त

ta

त	ता	ति	ती	तु	तू	ते	तो
ta	tā	ti	tī	tu	tū	te	to

थ

tha

थ	था	थि	थी	थु	थू	थे	थो
tha	thā	thi	thī	thu	thū	the	tho

द

da

द	दा	दि	दी	दु	दू	दे	दो
da	dā	di	dī	du	dū	de	do

ध

dha

ध	धा	धि	धी	धु	धू	धे	धो
dha	dhā	dhi	dhī	dhu	dhū	dhe	dho

न

na

न	ना	नि	नी	नु	नू	ने	नो
na	nā	ni	nī	nu	nū	ne	no

प

pa

प	पा	पि	पी	पु	पू	पे	पो
pa	pā	pi	pī	pu	pū	pe	po

फ

pha

फ	फा	फि	फी	फु	फू	फे	फो
pha	phā	phi	phī	phu	phū	phe	pho

ब

Ba

ब	बा	बि	बी	बु	बू	बे	बो
ba	bā	bi	bī	bu	bū	be	bo

भ

Bha

भ	भा	भि	भी	भु	भू	भे	भो
bha	bhā	bhi	bhī	bhu	bhū	bhe	bho

म

Ma

म	मा	मि	मी	मु	मू	मे	मो
ma	mā	mi	mī	mu	mū	me	mo

य

Ya

य	या	यि	यी	यु	यू	ये	यो
ya	yā	yi	yī	yu	yū	ye	yo

र

Ra

र	रा	रि	री	रु	रू	रे	रो
ra	rā	ri	rī	ru	rū	re	ro

ल

La

ल	ला	लि	ली	लु	लू	ले	लो
la	lā	li	lī	lu	lū	le	lo

व

Va

व	वा	वि	वी	वु	वू	वे	वो
va	vā	vi	vī	vu	vū	ve	vo

स

Sa

स	सा	सि	सी	सु	सू	से	सो
sa	sā	si	sī	su	sū	se	so

ह

Ha

ह	हा	हि	ही	हु	हू	हे	हो
ha	hā	hi	hī	hu	hū	he	ho

Exercise 1

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. He laughs. 2. They both dance. 3. You hide. 4. I sulk. 5. They both wake up. 6. We all sleep. 7. You all live. 8. They all stay. 9. I bathe. 10. She becomes. 11. You both laugh. 12. We all dance. 13. They all hide. 14. You sulk. 15. I wake up. 16. He sleeps. 17. They all live. 18. I stay. 19. They bathe. 20. You all become. 21. You dance. 22. They all laugh. 23. She hides. 24. They all sulk. 25. You wake up. 26. You all sleep. 27. I live. 28. We all stay. 29. She bathes. 30. They both become. 31. I laugh. 32. You all dance. 33. We hide. 34. She sulks. 35. We all wake up. 36. I sleep. 37. She lives. 38. You stay. 39. We both bathe. 40. I become. 41. You laugh. 42. He dances. 43. I hide. 44. We all sulk. 45. You both wake up. 46. They all sleep. 47. We both live. 48. She stays. 49. You all stay. 50. You bathe. 51. We laugh. 52. I dance. 53. You both hide. 54. You all sulk. 55. She wakes up. 56. you sleep. 57. You live. 58. You both stay. 59. You both bathe. 60. We all become.

Examples : -

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. He laughs = | So | Hasai/Hasae/Hasadi/
Hasade/Hasei/Hasedi. |
| 8. They all stay = | (i) Tā/Tāu/
Tāo | Thānti→Thanti/
Thānte→Thante/Thāire. |
| | (ii) Te | Thānti→Thanti/
Thānte→Thante/Thāire. |
| 15. I wake up = | Ahaṁ/Haṁ/
Ammi | Jaggami/Jaggāmi/
Jaggemi. |

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 1, study lessons 1 to 8 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

39. We both bathe = Amhe/Vayaṁ	Nhāmo/Nhāmu/ Nhāma.
56. You sleep = Tumam/Tum/ Tuha	Sayasi/Sayase/ Sayesi.
58. You both stay = Tumhe/Tujjhe/ Tubbhe	Thāha/Thādha/ Thāitthā.

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta according to the rules given in the footnotes of the lessons 1 to 8 of “Prakṛta Grammar and Composition”.

Lesson - 1 Rule (3) (a-ending Verb)

1. I sulk. 2. I wake up. 3. I live. 4. I sleep. 5. I dance.

Lesson - 2 Rule (1) (ii)

6. You hide. 7. You dance. 8. You sulk. 9. You sleep.
10. You bathe.

Lesson - 3 Rule (1) (ii, iii), Rule (2) (iii)

11. He sleeps. 12. He becomes. 13. He dances. 14. He lives.
15. He laughs.

Lesson - 8 Rule (6) (i, ii, iii)

16. We all dance. 17. I bathe. 18. She lives. 19. They all stay.
20. You both laugh. 21. You sulk. 22. You all live. 23. She
becomes. 24. They all sulk. 25. She bathes.

Examples : -

1. I sulk = Aham/Ham/ Ammi	Rūsam.
6. You hide = Tumam/Tum/Tume	Lukkasi/Lukkase/Lukkesi.
11. He sleeps = Sa/Se	Sayati/Sayeti.
16. We all dance = Amhe/Vayaṁ	Naccejja/Naccejjā.
19. They all stay = (i) Tā/Tāu/Tāo	Thājja/Thājjā/Thāejja/Thāejjā.
(ii) Te	Thājja/Thājjā/Thāejja/Thāejjā.
23. She becomes = Sā	Hojja/Hojjā/Hoejja/Hoejjā.

(C) Write the inflected Personal Pronouns in agreement with the Number of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Naccanti | 2. Jaggemi | 3. Sayama |
| 4. Rūsai | 5. Thāmi | 6. Hasase |
| 7. Lukkadha | 8. Nhāma | 9. Lukkam |
| 10. Jaggasi | 11. Sayae | 12. Homi |
| 13. Naccamo | 14. Rūsaha | 15. Lukkanti |
| 16. Nhāmo | 17. Sayam | 18. Jivase |
| 19. Lukketi | 20. Thāi | 21. Hasamu |
| 22. Jivitthā | 23. Jaggante | 24. Nhāmu |
| 25. Naccam | 26. Rūsesi | 27. Sayadi |
| 28. Jivedi | 29. Hoha | 30. Sayejja |
| 31. Jaggire | 32. Rūsemi | 33. Hasadha |
| 34. Lukkesi | 35. Naccase | 36. Sayade |
| 37. Jaggemo | 38. Rūsedha | 39. Jivamu |
| 40. Hasante | 41. Lukkeitthā | 42. Thāsi |
| 43. Homa | 44. Rūsejjā | 45. Jiventi |
| 46. Nhāha | 47. Naccati | 48. Hasae |
| 49. Lukkamu | 50. Sayaha | 51. Jagganti |
| 52. Hodi | 53. Naccante | 54. Nhāejjā |
| 55. Sayeti | 56. Nhāitthā | 57. Rūsentī |
| 58. Sayante | 59. Thādi | 60. Jivam |
| 61. Naccemi | 62. Rūsase | 63. Naccai |
| 64. Sayāmi | 65. Sayei | 66. Jivaha |
| 67. Hoejjā | 68. Sayamo | 69. Sayenti |

Examples : -

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Tā/Te | Naccanti. |
| 2. Aham/Ham/Ammi | Jaggemi. |
| 3. Amhe/Vayam | Sayama. |

(D) Write all the alternative forms of the Present Tense of Verbs given in brackets in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Amhe (Hasa) | 2. Tumam (Saya) |
| 3. So (Nacca) | 4. Aham (Rusa) |
| 5. Tumhe (Lukka) | 6. Te (Jagga) |
| 7. Vayam (Jiva) | 8. Sa (Nha) |
| 9. Ta (Tha) | 10. Tujjhe (Ho) |
| 11. Amhe (Lukka) | 12. Tao (Rusa) |
| 13. Ham (Nacca) | 14. So (Jagga) |
| 15. Tuha (Jiva) | 16. Amhe (Nha) |
| 17. Ta (Ho) | 18. Tubbhe (Saya) |
| 19. Tume (Lukka) | 20. Tumhe (Rusa) |
| 21. Vayam (Nacca) | 22. Ammi (Jagga) |
| 23. So (Jiva) | 24. Tum (Nha) |
| 25. Tubbhe (Ho) | 26. Tau (Tha) |
| 27. Tujjhe (Hasa) | 28. Tume (Tha) |
| 29. Te (Saya) | 30. Sa (Hasa) |

Example : -

1. Amhe Hasamo/Hasamu/Hasama.
-

(E) Point out the Person, Number, Original Verb and the Suffixes in the following Verbal forms of the Present Tense.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Naccanti | 2. Sayasi | 3. Rūsai |
| 4. Jaggam | 5. Sayitthā | 6. Naccati |
| 7. Rūsami | 8. Lukkanti | 9. Hasase |
| 10. Thādi | 11. Nhāmu | 12. Sayase |
| 13. Jivaha | 14. Rūsante | 15. Jaggesi |
| 16. Jivase | 17. Lukkami | 18. Hasedi |

19. Homa	20. Naccam̐	21. Jivati
22. Nhāmi	23. Hasadha	24. Hasante
25. Naccasi	26. Hoitthā	27. Lukkire
28. Hosi	29. Thāmu	30. Jaggemi
31. Jivae	32. Naccae	33. Jivade
34. Rūseti	35. Lukkam̐	36. Hasati

Examples -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix
1. Naccanti	Third Person	Plural	Nacca	nti
4. Jaggam̐	First Person	Singular	Jagga	̐

(F) Write forms of the Personal Pronoun expressed by the following.

1. First Person Nominative Plural
 2. Second Person Nominative Plural
 3. Third Person Nominative Plural (Masculine)
 4. First Person Nominative Singular
 5. Third Person Nominative Singular (Masculine)
 6. Second Person Nominative Singular
 7. Third Person Nominative Plural (Feminine)
 8. Third Person Nominative Singular (Feminine)
-

Example -

1. First Person Nominative Plural = **Amhe/Vayam̐**
-

(G) Point out the Person, Case, Number and Gender in the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Amhe | 2. Te | 3. Tubbhe |
| 4. Vayam | 5. Tumam | 6. So |
| 7. Aham | 8. Tujjhe | 9. Tao |
| 10. Sa | 11. Ham | 12. Tuha |

Example -

	Person	Case	Number	Gender
1. Amhe	First Person	Nominative	Plural	All the three Genders

Exercise 2

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. They both should/may dance. 2. We all should/may sleep.
3. He should/may laugh. 4. You all should/may live. 5. I should/may sulk. 6. You should/may hide. 7. They both should/may wake up. 8. They all should/may stay. 9. He/ She should/may become.
10. You both should/may laugh. 11. We all should/may dance.
12. I should/may bathe. 13. You should/may sulk. 14. They all should/may hide. 15. He should/may sleep. 16. I should/may wake up. 17. They all should/may live. 18. He should/may bathe. 19. I should/may stay. 20. You all should/may become. 21. They all should/may laugh. 22. You should/may dance. 23. He should/may hide. 24. You should/may wake up. 25. They all should/may sulk. 26. I should/may live. 27. You all should/may sleep. 28. We all should/may stay. 29. They all should/may become. 30. They both should/may stay. 31. I should/may laugh. 32. You both should/may dance. 33. We all should/may hide. 34. She should/may sulk. 35. We all should/may wake up. 36. I should/may sleep. 37. She should/may live. 38. You should/may stay. 39. We all should/may bathe. 40. I should/may become. 41. He should/may dance. 42. You should/may laugh. 43. I should/may hide. 44. They all should/may sleep. 45. We all should/may laugh. 46. You both should/may wake up. 47. They all should/may sulk. 48. She should/may stay. 49. You all should/may stay. 50. You should/may bathe. 51. We both should/may sulk. 52. You all should/may hide. 53. I should/may dance. 54. You all should/may sulk. 55. He should/may wake up. 56. You should/may sleep. 57. You should/may live. 58. You both should/may stay. 59. You all should/may bathe. 60. We all should/may become.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 2, study lessons 9 to 16 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

Examples : -

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. They both should/
may dance | = Te/Tā | Naccantu/Naccentu. |
| 9. He/She should/
may become | = So/Sā | Hou/Hodu. |
| 22. You should/
may dance | = Tumam/
Turñ/
Tuha | Naccahi/Naccasu/Naccadhi/
Naccehi/Naccesu/Naccedhi/
Nacca/Naccejjasu/Naccejjahi/
Naccejje. |
| 31. I should/
may laugh | = Aham/
Ham/
Ammi | Hasamu/Hasāmu/
Hasimu/Hasemu. |
| 49. You all should/
may stay | = Tumhe/
Tujjhe/
Tubbhe | Thāha/
Thādha. |
| 60. We all should/
may become | = Amhe/
Vayam | Homo. |
-

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta according to the rules given in the footnotes of the lessons 9 to 16 of “Prakṛta Grammar and Composition”.

Lesson - 9 Rule (3) (ii)

1. I should live. 2. I should laugh. 3. I should hide.
4. I should wake up. 5. I should dance.

Lesson - 10 Rule (2) (iii)

6. You should wake up. 7. You should sulk. 8. You should hide.
9. You should sleep. 10. You should live.

Lesson - 11 Rule (2) (ii)

11. He should sleep. 12. He should sulk. 13. She should hide.
14. She should wake up. 15. He should live.

Lesson - 12 Rule (2) (i)

16. I should stay. 17. You should become. 18. He should bathe.
19. You should stay. 20. She should become.

Lesson - 13 Rule (2) (ii)

21. We both should live. 22. We all should hide. 23. We both
should dance. 24. We all should wake up. 25. We both should sulk.

Lesson - 14 Rule (2) (ii)

26. You both should hide. 27. You all should sulk. 28. You both
should wake up. 29. You all should live. 30. You all should dance.

Lesson - 15 Rule (2) (ii)

31. They both should wake up. 32. They all should live. 33. They
both should dance. 34. They all should sleep. 35. They both should
laugh.

Lesson - 16 Rule (6) (i)

36. We all should stay. 37. You all should become. 38. They all
should bathe. 39. We all should become. 40. They all should stay.

Examples : -

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I should live = | Ahaṁ/Haṁ/
Ammi | Jīvejjā/Jīvejjāmi. |
| 6. You should wake up = | Tumaṁ/Tuṁ/
Tume | Jaggejjā/Jaggejjāsi/
Jaggejjāhi. |
| 11. He should sleep = | So | Saye/Sayejjā. |
| 16. I should stay = | Ahaṁ/Haṁ/
Ammi | Thāejjā/Thāejjāmi. |
| 21. We both should live = | Amhe/Vayaṁ | Jīvejjāma. |
| 26. You both
should hide = | Tubbhe/
Tumhe/Tujjhe | Lukkejjāha. |
| 31. They both should
wake up = | Te/Tā | Jaggejjā. |
| 36. We all should stay = | Amhe/Vayaṁ | Thāejjāma. |

(C) Write the inflected Personal Pronouns in agreement with the Number of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hasadhi | 2. Jaggeu | 3. Hodu |
| 4. Sayamu | 5. Naccāmo | 6. Rūsaha |
| 7. Jivantu | 8. Hasemu | 9. Lukkeha |
| 10. Jaggejjā | 11. Thāmu | 12. Naccesu |
| 13. Sayentu | 14. Nhāejjāha | 15. Hasāmo |
| 16. Rūsahi | 17. Jivadha | 18. Hojjāma |
| 19. Lukkemo | 20. Nhāmu | 21. Jaggejjasu |
| 22. Sayemu | 23. Jivehi | 24. Lukkau |
| 25. Rūse | 26. Thādu | 27. Jaggemo |
| 28. Sayaha | 29. Naccantu | 30. Hojjāha |
| 31. Sayamo | 32. Thāha | 33. Lukkedha |
| 34. Nhāhi | 35. Thāu | 36. Rūsāmu |
| 37. Hosu | 38. Naccedu | 39. Jaggantu |
| 40. Nhantu | 41. Sayejjāmi | 42. Hasaha |
| 43. Nhāha | 44. Jivadha | 45. Lukkemu |
| 46. Homu | 47. Thāmo | 48. Naccejjaḥi |
| 49. Jaggejjāsi | 50. Sayeu | 51. Jivejjā |
| 52. Hasasu | 53. Nhāu | 54. Rūsentu |
| 55. Lukkedhi | 56. Thāhi | 57. Thāmu |
| 58. Rūsa | 59. Hojjā | 60. Sayejjāhi |
| 61. Jaggau | 62. Hosu | 63. Nahādhi |
| 64. Sayesu | 65. Homo | 66. Rūsamo |
| 67. Jaggimu | 68. Sayahi | 69. Hontu |

Examples : -

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Tumam/Tum/Tuha | Hasadhi. |
| 2. So/Sā | Jaggeu. |
| 3. So/Sā | Hodu. |

(D) Write all the alternative forms of the Imperative of Verbs given in brackets in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Tuha (Saya) | 2. Ham (Rūsa) | 3. Tumhe (Lukka) |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|

4. Amhe (Hasa)	5. So (Nacca)	6. Vayam (Jiva)
7. Te (Jagga)	8. Sā (Nhā)	9. Tubbhe (Ho)
10. Tāo (Thā)	11. Tujjhe (Hasa)	12. Amhe (Lukka)
13. Tum (Saya)	14. Aham (Nacca)	15. Tā (Rūsa)
16. So (Jagga)	17. Tumam (Jiva)	18. Ammi (Nhā)
19. Tā (Nacca)	20. Tumam (Saya)	21. Te (Lukka)
22. Amhe (Nacca)	23. Tujjhe (Rūsa)	24. Ham (Jagga)
25. So (Jiva)	26. Tuha (Nhā)	27. Amhe (Ho)
28. Te (Thā)	29. Tubbhe (Hasa)	30. Tāu (Nacca)

Example : -

1. Tuha Sayahi/Sayasu/Sayadhi/Saya/
Sayejjasu/Sayejjahi/Sayejje.

(E) Point out the Person, Number, Original Verb and Suffixes in the following Verbal forms of the Imperative.

1. Jivemu	2. Jaggau	3. Sayahi
4. Rūsamo	5. Thāhi	6. Naccaha
7. Lukkentu	8. Hojjāha	9. Hasejjā
10. Nhāsu	11. Jaggamo	12. Sayeu
13. Lukka	14. Naccemo	15. Rūsejjāhi
16. Hou	17. Hasantu	18. Jivadu
19. Sayedha	20. Rūsentu	21. Lukkejjāsi
22. Hojjāma	23. Thāmo	24. Naccehi
25. Hoha	26. Nhādhi	27. Hasamu
28. Sayejjasu	29. Thāntu→Thantu	30. Jaggejje
31. Homu	32. Hasahi	33. Rūsesu
34. Hosu	35. Lukkeha	36. Nhāejjāmi

Example : -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix
1. Jivemu	First Person	Singular	Jiva	Mu

Exercise 3

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. He laughed. 2. They both danced. 3. You hid. 4. I sulked.
5. They both woke up. 6. We all slept. 7. You all lived. 8. They all stayed. 9. I bathed. 10. She became. 11. You both laughed.
12. We all danced. 13. They all hid. 14. You sulked. 15. I woke up. 16. He slept. 17. They all lived. 18. I stayed. 19. They (Fem.) all bathed. 20. You all became. 21. You danced. 22. They all laughed. 23. She hid. 24. They all sulked. 25. You woke up. 26. You all slept. 27. I lived. 28. We all stayed. 29. She bathed. 30. They (Fem.) both became. 31. I laughed. 32. You all slept. 33. We all hid. 34. She sulked. 35. We all woke up. 36. I slept. 37. She lived. 38. You stayed. 39. We both bathed. 40. I (Fem.) became. 41. You laughed. 42. He danced. 43. I hid. 44. We all sulked. 45. You both woke up. 46. Thye (Fem.) all slept. 47. We both lived. 48. She stayed. 49. You all stayed. 50. You bathed. 51. We all laughed. 52. I danced. 53. You both hid. 54. You all sulked. 55. She woke up. 56. You slept. 57. You lived. 58. You both stayed. 59. You both bathed. 60. You all became.

Examples : -

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. He laughed = | So | Hasia. |
| 8. They all stayed = | (i) Tā/Tāu/Tāo | Thāsī/Thāhī/Thāhīa. |
| | (ii) Te | Thāsī/Thāhī/Thāhīa. |
| 27. I lived = | Ahaṁ/Haṁ/
Ammi | Jivīa. |
| 39. We both bathed = | Amhe/Vayaṁ | Nhāsī/Nhāhī/
Nhāhīa. |
| 56. You slept = | Tumaṁ/Tuṁ/
Tuha | Sayīa. |

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 3, study lessons 17 to 18 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta according to the rules given in the footnote of the lessons 17 to 18 of "Prakṛta Grammar and Composition".

Lesson - 17 Rule (4)

1. I laughed. 2. You laughed. 3. He laughed. 4. We all hid. 5. You all lived. 6. They all sulked. 7. She woke up. 8. They all danced. 9. I slept. 10. I danced.

Lesson - 18 Rule (4) (i)

11. I stayed. 12. We all became. 13. You bathed. 14. You all stayed. 15. They all bathed.

Examples : -

1. I laughed =	Ahaṁ/Haṁ/ Ammi	Hasitthā/Hasimsu.
11. I stayed =	Ahaṁ/Haṁ/ Ammi	Ṭhāitthā/Ṭhāimsu.

(C) Write the Personal Pronouns according to the number of the following Verbal forms.

1. Naccīa	2. Rūsīa	3. Jivīa
4. Lukkitthā	5. Jaggīa	6. Thāsī
7. Sayitthā	8. Thāhīa	9. Hosī
10. Nhāhī	11. Nhāsī	12. Hohī
13. Hoimsu	14. Nhāhīa	15. Hasīa
16. Sayīa	17. Hohīa	18. Lukkīa

Example : -

1. Ahaṁ/Amhe/Tumaṁ/Tumhe/So/Te Naccīa.

(D) Write all the alternatives of the Verbal forms of the Past Tense to be formed from the Verbs given in brackets according to the following Personal Pronouns.

1. Amhe (Hasa)	2. Tumaṁ (Saya)	3. So (Nacca)
4. Ahaṁ (Rūsa)	5. Tumhe (Lukka)	6. Te (Jagga)
7. Vayaṁ (Jiva)	8. Sā (Nhā)	9. Tā (Ṭhā)

10. Tubbhe (Ho)	11. Tum (Lukka)	12. Ham (Rûsa)
13. Tâ (Nacca)	14. Sâ (Jagga)	15. Ammi (Nhâ)
16. Tuha (Jiva)	17. Te (Ho)	18. Tujjhe (Saya)
19. Ammi (Lukka)	20. Tumhe (Rûsa)	21. Amhe (Nacca)
22. Aham (Jagga)	23. So (Jiva)	24. Tuha (Nhâ)
25. Vayam (Ho)	26. Tâ (Thâ)	27. Tubbhe (Hasa)
28. Te (Saya)	29. Ammi (Lukka)	30. Tumam (Rûsa)

Examples : -

1. Amhe **Hasia/Hasitthâ/ Hasimsu.**
2. Sâ **Nhâsi/Nhâhi/Nhâhia/Nhâitthâ/Nhâimsu.**

(E) Point out the Person, Number, Original Verb and Suffix in each of the following Verbs representing the Past Tense.

1. Naccia	2. Thâhi	3. Hasitthâ
4. Rûsia	5. Hohi	6. Lukkia
7. Nhâhia	8. Jaggimsu	9. Hoitthâ
10. Jivimsu	11. Thâsi	12. Thâitthâ
13. Sayia	14. Nhâhi	15. Nhâimsu
16. Hasia	17. Jaggia	18. Hosi
19. Jivia	20. Thâhia	21. Nhâsi

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix
1. Naccia	First Person	Singular	Nacca	ia
	Second Person	Plural		
	Third Person			

Exercise 4

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. You all will live. 2. They both will dance. 3. We all shall sleep.
4. He will laugh. 5. I shall sulk. 6. You will hide. 7. They both will wake up.
8. They all will stay. 9. He will become. 10. You both will laugh.
11. We all will dance. 12. I shall bathe. 13. You will sulk.
14. They all will hide. 15. He will sleep. 16. I shall wake up.
17. They all will live. 18. He will bathe. 19. I shall stay. 20. You all will become.
21. They all will laugh. 22. You will dance. 23. He will hide.
24. You will wake up. 25. They all will sulk. 26. I shall live.
27. You all will sleep. 28. We both shall stay. 29. They all will become.
30. They both will stay. 31. I shall laugh. 32. You both will dance.
33. We all shall hide. 34. He will sulk. 35. We all shall wake up.
36. I shall sleep. 37. He will live. 38. You will stay.
39. I shall become. 40. He will wake up. 41. You will laugh. 42. I shall hide.
43. We all shall bathe. 44. They all will sleep. 45. We all shall laugh.
46. You both will wake up. 47. They all will sulk. 48. He will stay.
49. You all will stay. 50. You will bathe. 51. We both shall sulk.
52. You all will hide. 53. I shall dance. 54. You all will sulk.
55. He will dance. 56. You will sleep. 57. You will live. 58. You will become.
59. You all will bathe. 60. We all shall live.

Examples : -

1. You all will live =

Tubbhe/Tumhe/
Tujjhe

Jivihīha/Jivihidha/Jivihitthā/
Jivissaha/Jivissadha/Jivissaitthā/
Jivissiha/Jivissidha/Jivissiitthā.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 4, study lessons 19 to 26 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

8. They all will stay =

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| (i) Tā/Tāo/
Tāu | Thāhinti/Thāhinte/Thāhire Or
Thāhiire/Thāssanti/Thāssante/
Thāssaire/Thāssinti/Thāssinte/
Thāssiire. |
| (ii) Te | |

18. He will bathe =

- | | |
|----|---|
| So | Nhāhii/Nhāhidi/Nhāssai/
Nhāssadi/Nhāssidi. |
|----|---|

22. You will dance =

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Tumaṁ/Tuṁ/
Tuha | Naccihisi/Naccihise/Naccissasi/
Naccissase/Naccissisi/Naccissise. |
|--------------------|--|

39. I shall become =

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Ahaṁ/Hāṁ/
Ammi | Hohimi/Hohāmi/Hossāmi/
Hossimi/Hossam. |
|-------------------|---|

51. We both shall sulk =

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Amhe/Vayaṁ | Rūsihimo/Rūsihimu/Rūsihima/
Rūsiṣāmo/Rūsiṣāmu/Rūsiṣāma/
Rūsiṣimo/Rūsiṣimu/Rūsiṣima/
Rūsihāmo/Rūsihāmu/Rūsihāma. |
|------------|--|

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta according to the rules given in the footnotes of lessons 19 to 26 of “Prakṛta Grammar and Composition”.

Lesson - 19 Rule (2) (iv)

1. I shall weep. 2. We shall weep. 3. You will weep. 4. You all will weep. 5. He/She will weep. 6. They will weep.

Lesson - 19 Rule (2) (v)

1. I shall weep. 2. We shall weep. 3. You will weep. 4. You all will weep. 5. He/She will weep. 6. They will weep.

(C) Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns in agreement with the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Jivissanti | 2. Hasihisi | 3. Sayissimu |
| 4. Jaggihise | 5. Rūsissisi | 6. Sayissante |
| 7. Lukkiahāmo | 8. Sayissāmu | 9. Rūsihimo |
| 10. Naccissinti | 11. Thāssaṃ | 12. Lukkissadha |
| 13. Nhāssāma | 14. Jivissāmi | 15. Jaggissisi |
| 16. Sayissidi | 17. Hohāmi | 18. Naccihāmo |
| 19. Rūsissaha | 20. Lukkissanti | 21. Nhāhimo |
| 22. Jivissase | 23. Lukkissai | 24. Thāssidi |
| 25. Hasihimu | 26. Jivissaitthā | 27. Jaggissante |
| 28. Nhāhāmu | 29. Naccissaṃ | 30. Rūsissasi |
| 31. Sayissadi | 32. Jivissade | 33. Hossaha |
| 34. Sayihāmo | 35. Jaggissiire | 36. Rūsihāmi |
| 37. Hasissadha | 38. Lukkissasi | 39. Naccissase |
| 40. Sayisside | 41. Jaggissima | 42. Rūsihidha |
| 43. Jivissāmu | 44. Hasihinte | 45. Lukkissiitthā |
| 46. Thāssasi | 47. Hossima | 48. Rūsihise |
| 49. Jivissanti | 50. Nhāssaha | 51. Naccissai |
| 52. Hasissae | 53. Lukkissimu | 54. Sayissiha |
| 55. Jaggissinti | 56. Hohidi | 57. Naccihinte |
| 58. Nhāhiha | 59. Thāssadi | 60. Jivissai |

Examples : -

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Te/Tā | Jivissanti. |
| 2. Tumam/Tum/Tuha | Hasihisi. |
| 3. Amhe/Vayam | Sayissimu. |

(D) Write all the alternatives of the Verbal forms of the Future Tense to be formed from the Verbs given in brackets according to the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Amhe (Hasa) | 2. Tumam (Saya) | 3. So (Ṇacca) |
| 4. Aham (Rūsa) | 5. Tumhe (Lukka) | 6. Te (Jagga) |
| 7. Vayam (Jiva) | 8. Sā (Nhā) | 9. Tā (Thā) |
| 10. Amhe (Lukka) | 11. Ham (Ṇacca) | 12. Tuha (Jiva) |

13. Tā (Ho)	14. Te (Lukka)	15. Vayam (Nacca)
16. So (Jiva)	17. Tubbhe (Ho)	18. Tujjhe (Hasa)
19. Te (Saya)	20. Tujjhe (Ho)	21. Tāo (Rūsa)
22. So (Jagga)	23. Amhe (Nhā)	24. Tubbhe (Saya)
25. Tumhe (Rūsa)	26. Ammi (Jagga)	27. Tum (Nhā)
28. Tāu (Thā)	29. Te (Thā)	30. Tumhe (Hasa)

Example : -

1. Amhe	Hasihimo/Hasihimu/Hasihima/Hasissāmo/ Hasissāmu/Hasissāma/Hasissimo/Hasissimu/ Hasissima/Hasihāmo/Hasihāmu/Hasihāma.
---------	--

(E) Point out the Person, Number, Original Verb and Suffix in the following Verbal forms of the Future Tense.

1. Naccissinti	2. Sayihisi	3. Rūsissai
4. Jaggissāmi	5. Sayissaitthā	6. Jivissae
7. Rūsessam	8. Lukkihinti	9. Hasissase
10. Thāssadi	11. Nhāhāmu	12. Sayissase
13. Jivissiha	14. Lukkissāmo	15. Jaggissasi
16. Jivissise	17. Lukkissāma	18. Hasissadi
19. Hossima	20. Naccissae	21. Jivissade
22. Nhāssam	23. Hasissadha	24. Rūsissante
25. Naccissasi	26. Hossitthā	27. Lukkissaire
28. Hohisi	29. Thāhāmu	30. Hasissinti

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix
1. Naccissinti	Third Person	Plural	Nacca	ssi+nti

Exercise 5

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. I endeavour. 2. He quarrels. 3. You tire. 4. They flounder. 5. You all embarrass. 6. We all fall. 7. They both weep. 8. You both fear. 9. We both tremble. 10. I die. 11. They fight. 12. He faints. 13. You jump. 14. We all endeavour. 15. They both play. 16. You all wake up. 17. We both go round. 18. They all leap. 19. You (Fem.) all rejoice. 20. She sits. 21. I tire. 22. They all fight. 23. We all fear. 24. You tremble. 25. They (Fem.) both embarrass. 26. You both endeavour. 27. We both sit. 28. You all quarrel. 29. We all faint. 30. I (Fem.) flounder. 31. You should embarrass. 32. I should sit. 33. He should/may fear. 34. You both should/may leap. 35. We both should/may play. 36. They both should/may get up. 37. You all should/may leap. 38. We all should/may go round. 39. They all should/may jump. 40. You should/may endeavour. 41. He should/may tire. 42. I should/may fall. 43. You all should/may flounder. 44. We both should/may endeavour. 45. They all should/may rejoice. 46. You both should/may faint. 47. They both should/may tremble. 48. We all should/may die. 49. He should/may play. 50. You all should/may fight. 51. He should/may sit. 52. You both should/may get up. 53. I should/may jump. 54. We all should/may rejoice. 55. You all should/may endeavour. 56. They both should/may leap. 57. We both should/may get up. 58. You both should/may embarrass. 59. They all should/may fear. 60. He should/may go round.

Examples : -

1. **I endeavour** = Aham/Ham/
Ammi **Ujjamami/Ujjamāmi/
Ujjamemi.**

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 5, study lesson 27 of “**Prākṛta Grammar and Composition**”.

15. They both play =

Te

Khelanti/Khelante/Khelire/Khelenti.

28. You all quarrel =

Tubbhe/Tumhe/

Kalahaha/Kalahadha/

Tuihe

Kalahitthā/Kalaheha/
Kalahedha/Kalaheitthā.

31. You should embarrass =

Tumam/Tum/Tuha

Lajjahi/Lajjasu/Lajjadhi/
Lajja/Lajjehi/Lajjesu/
Lajjedhi/Lajjejjasu/
Lajjejjahi/Lajjejje.

41. He should/may tire =

So/Sā

Thakkau/Thakkeu/
Thakkadu/Thakkedu.

54. We all should/may rejoice =

Amhe/Vayam

Ullasamo/Ullasāmo/
Ullasemo.

(B) Translate the following sentences in Prākṛta in agreement with the rules given in footnotes of lessons 1 to 26 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

1. I laugh. 2. You wake up. 3. He stays. 4. We all live. 5. You all sulk. 6. They all wake up. 7. I should wake up. 8. You should sleep. 9. He should hide. 10. We all should dance. 11. You all should stay. 12. They all should live. 13. I woke up. 14. You laughed. 15. He hid. 16. We all should live. 17. You all hid. 18. They all slept. 19. They all will wake up. 20. I become. 21. You bathe. 22. We all become. 23. You all stay. 24. They all bathe. 25. We all should stay. 26. You all should bathe. 27. I stayed. 28. You became. 29. He bathed.

Examples : -

1. I laugh = Aham/Ham/ Ammi **Hasam.**

8. **You should =** Tumam/Tum/**Sayejjä/Sayejjäsi/**
sleep Tume **Savejjähi.**

15. He hid =	So	Lukkitthā/Lukkimsu.
23. You all stay =	Tubbhe/Tumhe/ Tujjhe	Thājja/Thājjā/ Thāeja/Thāejjā.
28. You became =	Tumañ/Tum/ Tume	Hoitthā/Hoimsu/ Hotthā.

(C) Write the inflected Personal Pronouns in agreement with the Number of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Lajjamu | 2. Ruvitthā | 3. Darante |
| 4. Kalahai | 5. Thakkadu | 6. Acchire |
| 7. Paḍamu | 8. Utthadha | 9. Taḍaphaḍasi |
| 10. Ghumei | 11. Nhāsi | 12. Ucchalanti |
| 13. Ujjamamu | 14. Ullasadi | 15. Kampae |
| 16. Maremi | 17. Khelante | 18. Kullamo |
| 19. Jujjhase | 20. Mucchesi | 21. Lajjadhi |
| 22. Acchedhi | 23. Thakkitthā | 24. Ruvami |
| 25. Kalahahi | 26. Dareḍi | 27. Paḍama |
| 28. Utthanti | 29. Taḍaphaḍami | 30. Ghumeha |
| 31. Mucchamu | 32. Jujjhejjahi | 33. Kullade |
| 34. Khelamo | 35. Maredha | 36. Kampantu |
| 37. Ullasemu | 38. Ujjamejje | 39. Ucchala |
| 40. Thādi | 41. Ghumeha | 42. Taḍaphaḍentu |
| 43. Utthejjasu | 44. Paḍamu | 45. Acchedu |
| 46. Thakkejje | 47. Kalahaha | 48. Darantu |
| 49. Ruvemo | 50. Lajjahi | 51. Homi |
| 52. Kalaheu | 53. Jujjheha | 54. Ullasentu |
| 55. Khelehi | 56. Darāmo | 57. Ghumasu |
| 58. Lajjaha | 59. Daresu | 60. Taḍaphaḍimu |

Examples :-

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Ahañ/Haṃ/Ammi | Lajjamu. |
| 2. Tubbhe/Tumhe/Tujjhe | Ruvitthā. |
| 3. Te/ Tā | Darante. |

(D) Write all the alternative forms of the Present Tense and the Imperative of Verbs given in brackets in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

Present Tense	Imperative
1. Amhe (Jujjha)	16. Amhe (Taḍaphaḍa)
2. Tuha (Ucchala)	17. Tāu (Kalaha)
3. So (Kulla)	18. Tujjhe (Ghuma)
4. Haṁ (Ruva)	19. Te (Ḍara)
5. Tumhe (Khela)	20. Tum (Ujjama)
6. Te (Ḍara)	21. Sā (Ujjama)
7. Vayaṁ (Lajja)	22. Ahaṁ (Ullasa)
8. Sā (Kalaha)	23. Tujjhe (Kampa)
9. Tā (Paḍa)	24. Ammi (Kampa)
10. Tubbhe (Thakka)	25. Ahaṁ (Paḍa)
11. Tāo (Taḍaphaḍa)	26. Tāo (Muccha)
12. Tā (Accha)	27. Ammi (Khela)
13. Haṁ (Kampa)	28. Tāu (Kulla)
14. So (Uṭṭha)	29. Tubbhe (Ucchala)
15. Tuha (Mara)	30. Tumam (Ullasa)

Examples : -

1. Amhe **Jujjhamo/Jujjhāmo/Jujjhimo/Jujjhemo/
Jujjhamu/Jujjhāmu/Jujjhimu/Jujjhemu/
Jujjhama/Jujjhāma/Jujjhima/Jujjhema.**
16. Amhe **Taḍaphaḍamo/Taḍaphaḍāmo/Taḍaphaḍemo.**
-

(E) Point out the Person, Number, Original Verb, Suffix and Tense (Present Tense or Imperative) in each of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Darahi | 2. Kalahaha | 3. Thakkai |
| 4. Acchedha | 5. Taḍaphaḍau | 6. Marami |
| 7. Ucchalasi | 8. Ullasamo | 9. Kampedu |
| 10. Khelaha | 11. Kullāmi | 12. Jujjhanti |
| 13. Mucchasi | 14. Lajjamu | 15. Ruvadi |
| 16. Ghumantu | 17. Paḍamu | 18. Ujjamadhi |
| 19. Lajjase | 20. Kullade | |

Example : -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix	Tense
1. Darahi	Second Person	Singular	Dara	hi	Imperative

Exercise 6

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. You both should/may rejoice. 2. They all weep. 3. I sit. 4. We both fear. 5. He laughs. 6. You all should/may sleep. 7. They all embarrass. 8. You flounder. 9. I (Fem.) wake up. 10. We all should/may stay. 11. She trembles. 12. You should/may bathe. 13. You all should/may dance. 14. They both die. 15. We both die. 16. You should/may go round. 17. He stays. 18. I sulk. 19. We all should/may endeavour. 20. You all should/may play. 21. He should/may hide. 22. They all live. 23. You jump. 24. I should/may leap. 25. We all should/may sleep. 26. You both tire. 27. He should/may get up. 28. They both quarrel. 29. I (Fem.) fight. 30. We both faint. 31. He quarrels. 32. We all should/may stay. 33. You all weep. 34. They all should/may sit. 35. We both should/may wake up. 36. They all fear. 37. I should/may laugh. 38. He falls. 39. You embarrass. 40. You should/may jump. 41. They both flounder. 42. I bathe. 43. You all endeavour. 44. You all should/may laugh. 45. She dies. 46. They all should/may become. 47. She dances. 48. I go round. 49. You should/may endeavour. 50. She plays. 51. You all should/may hide. 52. They all faint. 53. He/She should/may rejoice. 54. You all should/may get up. 55. I should/may jump. 56. They all quarrel. 57. We both should/may live. 58. You all should/may sit. 59. We all rejoice. 60. They all should/may go round.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 6, study lessons 1 to 16 of **“Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”**.

Examples : -

1. You both should/may rejoice =

Tubbhe/Tumhe/Tujjhe

Ullasaha/Ullaseha/
Ullasadha/Ullasedha/
Ullasejjāha.

9. I wake up =

Ahaṁ/Haṁ/Ammi

Jaggami/Jaggāmi/Jaggemi/
Jaggaṁ/Jaggejja/Jaggejjā.

19. We all should/may endeavour =

Amhe/Vayaṁ

Ujjamamo/Ujjamāmo/
Ujjamemo/Ujjamejjāma.

40. You should/may jump =

Tumaṁ/Tuṁ/Tuha

Kullahi/Kullasu/
Kulladhi/Kulla/
Kullehi/Kullesu/
Kulledhi/Kullejasu/
Kullejjahi/Kullejje.

53. He /She should/may rejoice =

So/Sā

Ullasau/Ullasadu/Ullaseu/
Ullasedu/Ullase/Ullasejjā.

60. They all should/may go round =

Te/Tā/Tāu/Tāo

Ghumantu/Ghumentu/
Ghumejjā.

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta in agreement with the rules given in footnotes of lessons 1 to 16 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

1. You hide. 2. I wake up. 3. He laughs. 4. We all stay. 5. You all bathe. 6. They all become. 7. I should laugh. 8. You should wake up. 9. He should sulk. 10. We all should hide. 11. They all should become.

Example :-

1. **You hide** = Tumañ/Tuñ/Tume Lukkasi/Lukkase/Lukkesi.
-

(C) Write the Personal Pronouns in agreement with the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hasāmo | 2. Kullahi | 3. Naccamu |
| 4. Lajjaha | 5. Uṭṭhentu | 6. Thāmu |
| 7. Khelai | 8. Ullaseha | 9. Ruvau |
| 10. Jivasi | 11. Homa | 12. Acchade |
| 13. Ḍarami | 14. Nhāhi | 15. Mucchanti |
| 16. Jaggitthā | 17. Kalahanti | 18. Ghuma |
| 19. Ucchalāmi | 20. Sayamu | 21. Lukkaha |
| 22. Jujjhadṭha | 23. Ujjamentu | 24. Taḍaphaḍase |
| 25. Thakkamo | 26. Paḍemi | 27. Marasi |
| 28. Kampei | 29. Rūsasu | 30. Marante |
| 31. Sayesu | 32. Kulleu | 33. Hasemu |
| 34. Thāi | 35. Jaggamu | 36. Naccejjasu |
| 37. Lajjadi | 38. Uṭṭhaha | 39. Hou |
| 40. Khela | 41. Paḍae | 42. Acchantu |
| 43. Ullasami | 44. Taḍaphaḍei | 45. Kampaha |
| 46. Jujjhire | 47. Ujjama | 48. Ullasadu |
| 49. Nhāmi | 50. Ucchaledu | 51. Jivaha |
| 52. Lukkamu | 53. Thakkahi | 54. Ḍarentu |
| 55. Ghumemo | 56. Mucchasi | 57. Kalahadha |
| 58. Thādu | 59. Hasesu | 60. Rūsemo |

Examples :-

1. **Amhe/Vayañ** Hasāmo.
2. **Tumañ/Tuñ/Tuha** Kullahi.
3. **Ahañ/Hañ/Ammi** Naccamu.
-

(D) Write all the alternative forms of the Present Tense (Pre.) and the Imperative (Imp.) of Verbs given in brackets as directed in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

Present Tense	Imperative
1. Amhe (Hasa)	16. So (Ruva)
2. So (Kulla)	17. Aham (Lukka)
3. Tuha (Ujjama)	18. Tujjhe (Ho)
4. Te (Ullasa)	19. Amhe (Khela)
5. Ham (Kampa)	20. Tuha (Nhā)
6. Tumhe (Jiva)	21. Te (Ghuma)
7. Tubbhe (Thā)	22. Tāo (Rūsa)
8. Sā (Nacca)	23. So (Mara)
9. Amhe (Ullasa)	24. Vayam (Jagga)
10. Tā (Lajja)	25. Tāu (Para)
11. So (Tadaphaḍa)	26. Tumam (Thakka)
12. Tum (Saya)	27. Te (Accha)
13. Tujjhe (Kalaha)	28. Tumhe (Paḍa)
14. Te (Ucchala)	29. Ammi (Jujjha)
15. Sā (Uṭṭha)	30. Tum (Muccha)

Examples : -

1. Amhe Hasamo/Hasamu/Hasama.
 16. So Ruvau/Ruveu/Ruvadū/Ruvedu.
-

(E) Point out the Person, Number, Original Verb, Suffix and Tense (Present (Pre.) Or Imperative (Imp.)) in each of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Hasaha | 2. Acchahi | 3. Lajjai |
| 4. Ghumami | 5. Uṭṭha | 6. Kheladha |

7. Ullasentu	8. Lajjamo	9. Lukkasu
10. Jivasu	11. Paḍami	12. Jaggadu
13. Jujjhadi	14. Thāsu	15. Rūsemi
16. Kampasi	17. Taḍaphaḍae	18. Sayeha
19. Ujjamemu	20. Mucchesi	21. Kullemo
22. Ucchalitthā	23. Naccanti	24. Nhāire
26. Homa	26. Ruvante	27. Lukkadhi
28. Taḍaphaḍeha	29. Naccamu	30. Lajjau.

Example :-

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix	Tense
1. Hasaha	Second Person	Plural	Hasa	ha	Imp.

Exercise 7

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. You will dance. 2. He will stay. 3. You all will sleep. 4. She will laugh. 5. We all shall wake up. 6. I shall live. 7. They (Fem.) all will stay. 8. You all will become. 9. You will sulk. 10. We all shall bathe. 11. You both will live. 12. We all shall sleep. 13. They all will laugh. 14. He will wake up. 15. We shall embarrass. 16. They will fight. 17. You will play. 18. She will get up. 19. They all will rejoice. 20. She will go round. 21. He will flounder. 22. They all will weep. 23. They both will tremble. 24. He will die. 25. You will sit. 26. You all will fall. 27. They all will jump. 28. He will rejoice. 29. You all will endeavour. 30. He will hide.

Example : -

1. You will dance =

Tumaṁ/Tuṁ/Tuha

Naccihisi/Naccihise/

Naccissasi/Naccissāse/

Naccissisi/Naccissise.

10. We all shall bathe =

Amhe/ Vayaṁ

Nhāhimo/Nhāhimu/Nhāhima/

Nhāssāmo/Nhāssāmu/Nhāssāma/

Nhāssimo/Nhāssimu/Nhāssima/

Nhāhāmo/Nhāhāmu/Nhāhāma.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 7, study lessons 19 to 26 of **Prakṛta Grammar and Composition”**.

22. They all will weep :

Te

Ruvihinti/Ruvihinte/Ruvihiire/
Ruvissanti/Ruvissante/Ruvissaire/
Ruvissinti/Ruvissinte/Ruvissilre.

(B) Write all the alternatives of the Personal Pronouns in agreement with the Number of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hasissasi | 2. Lajjissima | 3. Khelissidi |
| 4. Jivissāmi | 5. Darissaha | 6. Jaggissante |
| 7. Ucchalissise | 8. Jujjhissāmo | 9. Thakkisside |
| 10. Kampihimi | 11. Sayissihā | 12. Thāssanti |
| 13. Lajjihisi | 14. Khelissāmu | 15. Hasihinti |
| 16. Jujjihāmi | 17. Nhāssidi | 18. Lukkissiire |
| 19. Ghumihise | 20. Ulassissāmi | 21. Kullihidi |
| 22. Utthissīmi | 23. Ulassissitthā | 24. Hohinte |
| 25. Nhāssisi | 26. Kalahihimu | 27. Sayissai |
| 28. Ujjamissam | 29. Padissidha | 30. Rūsihinti |
| 31. Kullissisi | 32. Jaggissasi | 33. Utthihāmo |
| 34. Paḍissae | 35. Taḍaphaḍissīmi | 36. Ujjamissam |
| 37. Ucchalissai | 38. Thakkihise | 39. Mucchissima |
| 40. Hasihinti | 41. Naccihihā | 42. Thāhisi |
| 43. Ruvihimo | 44. Acchihii | 45. Mucchissimu |
| 46. Ghumissidha | 47. Taḍaphaḍissise | 48. Marihiha |
| 49. Marihimu | 50. Hasissidi | 51. Naccissāmi |
| 52. Hohinti | 53. Acchissaitthā | 54. Kampissasi |
| 55. Ulassihima | 56. Jivihide | 57. Darihāmi |
| 58. Kalahissai | 59. Rūsihinti | 60. Nhāssāmi |

Examples : -

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Tumaṁ/Tum/Tuha | Hasissasi. |
| 2. Amhe/Vayaṁ | Lajjissima. |
| 3. So/Sā | Khelissidi. |

(C) Write all the alternative forms of the Future Tense of Verbs given in brackets in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Amhe (Hasa) | 2. So (Kulla) |
| 3. Tuha (Ujjama) | 4. Te (Lajja) |
| 5. Ham (Kampa) | 6. Tubbhe (Jiva) |
| 7. Tumhe (Tha) | 8. Sa (Nacca) |
| 9. Vayam (Ullasa) | 10. Tao (Lajja) |
| 11. So (Tadaphada) | 12. Tum (Saya) |
| 13. Tujjhe (Kalaha) | 14. Te (Ucchala) |
| 15. Sa (Utttha) | 16. So (Ruva) |
| 17. Aham (Lukka) | 18. Tumhe (Ho) |
| 19. Amhe (Khela) | 20. Tumam (Nha) |
| 21. Te (Ghuma) | 22. Tao (Rusa) |
| 23. So (Mara) | 24. Amhe (Jagga) |
| 25. Sa (Dara) | 26. Tuha (Thakka) |
| 27. Te (Accha) | 28. Tujjhe (Pada) |
| 29. Ammi (Jujjha) | 30. Tumam (Muccha) |

Example : -

1. Amhe **Hasihimo/Hasihimu/Hasihima/Hasissamo/
Hasissamu/Hasissama/Hasissimo/Hasissimu/
Hasissima/Hasihamo/Hasihamu/Hasihama.**
-

(D) Pick out the Person, Number, Original Verb and Suffix in the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ghumissami | 2. Lajjissai | 3. Ullasissanti |
| 4. Hasissamu | 5. Acchissisi | 6. Uttihissaha |
| 7. Lukkissasi | 8. Khelissam | 9. Jivissae |

10. Paḍihimi	11. Jaggissadha	12. Jujjihinti
13. Thāssasi	14. Rūsissāmo	15. Kampissinte
16. Taḍaphaḍihie	17. Sayissaitthā	18. Ujjamissimu
19. Mucchihiha	20. Kullihāmi	21. Ucchalihitthā
22. Naccissinti	23. Nhāssaha	24. Hossāmi
25. Ruvihimo	26. Lukkihitthā	27. Ḍarihima
28. Kalahihisi	29. Nhāssāmi	30. Thāhii

Example: -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix
1. Ghumissāmi	First Person	Singular	Ghuma	ssā + mi

Exercise 8

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. I should/may laugh. 2. I jump. 3. I shall endeavour. 4. You both should/may sit. 5. You all should/may tremble. 6. You all will live. 7. He stays. 8. She dances. 9. He will rejoice. 10. We all should/may sleep. 11. We all embarrass. 12. We all shall hide. 13. You should/may leap. 14. You flounder. 15. You tremble. 16. They all should/may get up. 17. They all weep. 18. They all will become. 19. I played. 20. I bathe. 21. I shall go round. 22. You all should/may wake up. 23. You all sulk. 24. You all will die. 25. He woke up. 26. She fears. 27. He tired. 28. We all sat. 29. We all fall. 30. We all faint. 31. I shall laugh. 32. I should/may jump. 33. You all will sit. 34. They all tremble. 35. He should/may live. 36. You should/may stay. 37. They all should/may dance. 38. You all should/may rejoice. 39. We all shall sleep. 40. They all will embarrass. 41. I should/may hide. 42. He flounders. 43. They both quarrel. 44. You should/may get up. 45. She weeps. 46. We all shall become. 47. You all should/may play. 48. They all should/may bathe. 49. I should/may go round. 50. You wake up. 51. She sulked. 52. They both die. 53. I shall sit. 54. You all tire. 55. I shall fear. 56. They all fell. 57. She faints. 58. You endeavour. 59. He will dance. 60. We both shall endeavour.

Examples : -

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. I should/may = | Ahaṁ/Haṁ/ | Hasamu/Hasāmu/ |
| laugh | Ammi | Hasimu/Hasemu. |

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 8, study lessons 1 to 27 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

12. We all shall hide =	Amhe/ Vayaṃ	Lukkihimo/Lukkihimu/ Lukkihima/Lukkissāmo/ Lukkissāmu/Lukkissāma/ Lukkihāmo/Lukkihāmu/ Lukkihāma/Lukkissimo/ Lukkissimu/Lukkissima.
25. He woke up =	So	Jaggā.
36. You should/ = may stay	Tumaṃ/Tum/ Tuha	Thāhi/Thāsu/ Thādhi.
43. They both = quarrel	Te	Kalahanti/Kalahante/ Kalahire/Kalahenti.
54. You all tire =	Tubbhe/ Tumhe/ Tujjhe	Thakkaha/Thakkadha/ Thakkitthā/Thakkeha/ Thakkedha/Thakkeitthā.

(B) Write all the alternatives of the Personal Pronouns in agreement with the number of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hossanti | 2. Kalahase | 3. Lukkissimo |
| 4. Ullasissai | 5. Jivissiha | 6. Ujjamissāmi |
| 7. Ruvanti | 8. Taḍaphaḍasi | 9. Lajjamo |
| 10. Naccam | 11. Kampaha | 12. Kulledi |
| 13. Utthantu | 14. Ucchalejjāma | 15. Sayamo |
| 16. Thāu | 17. Acchai | 18. Hasamu |
| 19. Ullaseha | 20. Naccentu | 21. Thāhīa |
| 22. Jiveu | 23. Kampanti | 24. Acchissadha |
| 25. Kullejjāmi | 26. Hasissāmi | 27. Mucchamo |
| 28. Thakkissae | 29. Marissaitthā | 30. Ghumejjāhi |
| 31. Paḍissama | 32. Darei | 33. Rūsitthā |
| 34. Nhāmi | 35. Acchejjā | 36. Jaggeu |

37. Jaggīa	38. Khelamu	39. Ujjamissāmo
40. Naccihii	41. Mucchae	42. Ujjamejjasu
43. Paḍante	44. Acchihimi	45. Thakkitthā
46. Darejjāsi	47. Marire	48. Rūsae
49. Ghumamu	50. Nhāejjāha	51. Khelaha
52. Hoejjā	53. Ruvei	54. Ujjamedhi
55. Uttheti	56. Kalahante	57. Taḍaphadae
58. Lukkemu	59. Lajjissanti	60. Sayissima
61. Hohima	65. Darihima	66. Ghumissam
67. Nhantu	68. Ucchala	69. Kullemu

Examples : -

1. Te/Tā	Hossanti.
2. Tumañ/Tuñ/Tume	Kalahase.
3. Amhe/Vayañ	Lukkissimo.

(C) Write all the alternative forms of the Present Tense (Pre.), the Past Tense (P.) the Imperative (Imp.) and the Future Tense (Fu.) of Verbs given in brackets as directed in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Amhe (Hasa) (Pre.) | 2. Tumañ (Muccha) (Fu.) |
| 3. Hañ (Jujjha) (Imp.) | 4. Tubbhe (Paḍa) (Imp.) |
| 5. Te (Accha) (Imp.) | 6. Tuñ (Thakka) (Fu.) |
| 7. Sā (Ḍara) (Pre.) | 8. Amhe (Jagga) (Imp.) |
| 9. So (Mara) (P.) | 10. Tāo (Rūsa) (Pre.) |
| 11. Te (Ghuma) (Imp.) | 12. Tuha (Nhā) (P.) |
| 13. Amhe (Kalaha) (Pre.) | 14. Tumhe (Ho) (Imp.) |
| 15. Ahañ (Lukka) (Fu.) | 16. So (Ruva) (Pre.) |
| 17. Sā (Uṭṭha) (Imp.) | 18. Tāu (Ucchala) (Fu.) |
| 19. Tumhe (Khela) (Pre.) | 20. Tuha (Saya) (Imp.) |
| 21. So (Taḍaphaḍa) (Fu.) | 22. Tāu (Lajja) (Pre.) |
| 23. Vayañ (Ullasa) (Imp.) | 24. Tā (Nacca) (Fu.) |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 25. Tujjhe (Ṭhā) (Pre.) | 26. Tumhe (Jiva) (Imp.) |
| 27. Ammi (Kampa) (Fu.) | 28. Haṁ (Nhā) (P.) |
| 29. Tuha (Ujjama) (Imp.) | 30. So (Kulla) (Fu.) |

Example : -

1. Amhe **Hasamo/Hasamu/Hasama.**

(D) Point out the Person, Number, Original Verb, Suffix and Tense in each of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kullamo | 2. Mucchesi | 3. Ujjamissasi |
| 4. Sayeha | 5. Taḍaphaḍae | 6. Kampissiha |
| 7. Rūsemi | 8. Thāsī | 9. Nhāejjāha |
| 10. Jaggissadha | 11. Paḍejjāhi | 12. Jivissai |
| 13. Lukkehi | 14. Lajjamo | 15. Ullasissase |
| 16. Utṭhejjāsī | 17. Khelaha | 18. Ghumissāmi |
| 19. Hoejjā | 20. Lajjīa | 21. Hasissanti |
| 22. Lajjau | 23. Naccanti | 24. Nhāhiha |
| 25. Hohi | 26. Ruvante | 27. Lukkihāmo |
| 28. Taḍaphaḍei | 29. Naccihinti | 30. Lajjase |
| 31. Padami | 32. Utṭha | 33. Kullej jāmi |
| 34. Acchasi | 35. Jujjhissāmo | 36. Hasejjāma |

Example: -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix	Tense
1. Kullamo	First Person	Plural	Kulla	mo	Present

Exercise 9

(A) Correct the following sentences of the Present Tense in two ways.

- (i) Write the correct Verbal form according to the Personal Pronoun.
- (ii) Write the correct Personal Pronoun according to the Verbal form.

1. Aham Lukkasi. 2. Tumam Naccami. 3. So Hasesi. 4. Amhe Hasadi. 5. Tumhe Thakkanti. 6. Te Lajjamo. 7. Tā Paḍadha. 8. Tubbhe Ghumanti. 9. Vayam Thāi. 10. Te Marai. 11. So Khelanti. 12. Tuha Paḍitthā. 13. Tujjhe Ucchalade. 14. Ham Kampitthā. 15. Ammi Kullanti. 16. Tuha Mucchei. 17. Tumhe Nhāmu. 18. Amhe Hosi. 19. Tā Uṭṭhai. 20. Tuha Marante.

Example : -

1. Aham Lukkasi =

- (i) Aham **Lukkami/Lukkāmi/Lukkemi.**
- (ii) Tumam/Tum/Tuha **Lukkasi/Lukkase/Lukkesi.**

(B) Correct the following sentences of the Imperative in two ways.

- (i) Write the correct Verbal form according to the Personal Pronoun.
- (ii) Write the correct Personal Pronoun according to the Verbal form.

1. Ham Paḍau. 2. Tuha Ruvamo. 3. So Thakkadhi. 4. Amhe Darantu. 5. Tumhe Kampamu. 6. Tum Mucchadu. 7. Sā Kullaha. 8. Aham Jujjhentu. 9. Tubbhe Darāmo. 10. Ham Taḍaphaḍa.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 9 study lessons 1 to 27 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

11. Te Acchau. 12. So Utthaha. 13. Tā Kheladha. 14. Haṃ Nḥādhi. 15. Tumam Kulladu. 16. Te Ruvau. 17. Ammi Ullasa. 18. So Kalahasu. 19. Tubbhe Acchejjasu. 20. Ammi Lajjasu.

Example : -

1. Haṃ Paḍau =

- (i) Haṃ Paḍamu/Paḍāmu/Paḍimu/Paḍemu.
(ii) So/Sā Paḍau.

(C) Correct the following sentences of the Future Tense in two ways.

- (i) Write the correct Verbal form according to the Personal Pronoun.**
(ii) Write the correct Personal Pronoun according to the Verbal form.

1. Tuha Utthissam. 2. Haṃ Paḍihisi. 3. Sā Kampihimi. 4. Aham Lajjissimo. 5. Tum Hasihiha. 6. Tumhe Darihimu. 7. Amhe Khelissadha. 8. Tubbhe Mucchissade. 9. Tā Nḥāhidi. 10. Tumam Marihima. 11. Tum Kullissimo. 12. Ammi Jujjhissaitthā. 13. Haṃ Khelihiha. 14. Tāo Nḥāhidha. 15. Tāu Ujjamihidha. 16. Vayam Jaggissiha. 17. So Rūssiire. 18. Te Nḥāhimi. 19. Tujjhe Mucchihinti. 20. Haṃ Ghumissimu.

Example : -

1. Tuha Utthissam =

- (i) Tuha Utthihisi/Utthihise/Utthissasi/
Utthissase/Utthissisi/Utthissise.
(ii) Aham/Ham/Ammi Utthissam.

(D) Write all the alternatives of the Personal Pronouns in agreement with the number of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Thakkami | 2. Daramo | 3. Paḍamu |
| 4. Uttha | 5. Kalahase | 6. Mucchahi |

7. Acchadha	8. Mucchihiha	9. Homu
10. Kullau	11. Jujjhadu	12. Ujjamantu
13. Kampasi	14. Ullasei	15. Ucchalaē
16. Lajjā	17. Marihimi	18. Jujjhisside
19. Jaggissadha	20. Thāhidha	21. Ullasa
22. Jaggahi	23. Nhādi	24. Mucchihinti
25. Nhāhī	26. Khelissisi	27. Utthihimo
28. Sayantu	29. Lajjissaitthā	30. Ujjamejjasu

Examples : -

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Ahaṁ/Haṁ/Ammi | Thakkami. |
| 2. Amhe/Vayaṁ | Daramo. |
| 3. Ahaṁ/Haṁ/Ammi | Paḍamu. |
-

(E) Write all the alternative forms of the Present Tense (Pre.), the Past Tense (P.), the Imperative (Imp.) and the Future Tense (Fu.) of Verbs given in brackets as directed in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Haṁ (Kulla) (Pre.) | 2. Amhe (Khela) (Fu.) |
| 3. Tumhe (Uttha) (Imp.) | 4. Ahaṁ (Accha) (Past.) |
| 5. Tubbhe (Muccha) (Past.) | 6. Tujjhe (Hasa) (Fu.) |
| 7. Sā (Lajja) (Past.) | 8. Ammi (Dara) (Fu.) |
| 9. Ahaṁ (Ullasa) (Pre.) | 10. Te (Jujjha) (Fu.) |
-

Example : -

- | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Haṁ | Kullami/Kullāmi/Kullemi. |
|--------|---------------------------------|
-

Exercise 10

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns, Absolutes and the Verbal forms.

1. Having wept, he sleeps. 2. Having leaped, you jump. 3. Having played, I shall rejoice. 4. Having quarrelled, they hide. 5. Having danced, she tires. 6. Having feared, we weep. 7. Having trembled, they all die. 8. Having fallen, you get up. 9. Having laughed, I live. 10. Having floundered, she died. 11. Having jumped, they both die. 12. Having quarrelled, you both weep. 13. Having embarrassed, she dances. 14. Having gone round, you should sleep. 15. Having tired, we all should sleep. 16. Having endeavoured, they will leap. 17. Having slept, I shall get up. 18. Having quarrelled, he falls. 19. Having rejoiced, you all should play. 20. Having wept, she faints. 21. Having sat, they both will get up. 22. Having rejoiced, I shall go round. 23. Having fainted, she dies. 24. Having stayed, you sit. 25. Having lived, they all rejoice. 26. Having bathed, he/she should sleep. 27. Having rejoiced, you may play. 28. Having hid, she weeps. 29. Having laughed, you should live. 30. Having endeavoured, he dances.

Examples : -

1. **Having wept, = So** **Ruviūṇa/Ruviūṇaṁ/** Sayai/Sayae/
 he sleeps **Ruvidūṇa/Ruvidūṇaṁ/** Sayadi/Sayade.
 Ruvia/Ruviya/Ruvium/
 Ruvittā/Ruvea/Ruveum/
 Ruveūṇa/Ruvettā/
 Ruveūṇaṁ/Ruvedūṇa/
 Ruvedūṇaṁ/Ruveya

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 10, study lesson 28 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

26. Having bathed, = So/	Nhāuṇa/Nhāuṇam/	Sayau/Sayeu/
he/she should	Sā Nhādūṇa/Nhādūṇam/	Sayadu/Sayedu.
sleep	Nhāa/Nhāya/Nhāum/	
	Nhāttā→Nhāttā	

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta according to the following rule given in the footnote of the lesson 28 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

Rule (6)

1. Having tired, he slept. 2. Having fought, he fell. 3. Having slept, I got up. 4. Having played, you all will tire. 5. Having lived, we all rejoice.

Example : -

1. Having tired, he slept =

So Thakkittāṇa/Thakkittāṇam/Thakkettāṇa/
Thakkettāṇam/Thakkāya/Thakkāe/ Sayia.
Thakkiyāṇa/ Thakkiyāṇam/Thakkittu/
Thakkettu

(C) Make sentences in Prākṛta by using the following Absolutes. By using your desired Personal Pronoun write all the alternatives of Verbal forms given in brackets in accordance with the Tenses as directed.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Hasiūṇa (Jiva) Pre. | 2. Utthidūṇa (Khela) Imp. |
| 3. Jujjhiūṇam (Mara) Fu. | 4. Uccalia (Kulla) Imp. |
| 5. Lukkiurm (Ruva) Pre. | 6. Ujjamittā (Uccala) Fu. |
| 7. Ghumiūṇa (Saya) Imp. | 8. Kalahidūṇa (Lukka) Pre. |
| 9. Daria (Ruva) Pre. | 10. Ullasittā (Khela) Imp. |
| 11. Sayidūṇam (Uttha) Fu. | 12. Nhāum (Saya) Imp. |
| 13. Ruvittā (Muccha) Fu. | 14. Thādūṇa (Accha) Imp. |
| 15. Kheliūṇa (Ullasa) Pre. | 16. Paḍia (Ruva) Pre. |
| 17. Taḍaphadiūṇa (Mara) Fu. | 18. Thakkiurm (Saya) Imp. |
| 19. Jivittā (Ullasa) Pre. | 20. Lajjiūṇam (Nacca) Pre. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 21. Hodūṇa (Ruva) Fu. | 22. Jaggeūna (Uṭṭha) Imp. |
| 23. Kulledūṇaṃ (Mara) Pre. | 24. Mucchittā (Paḍa) Pre. |
| 25. Nacciuṃ (Ullasa) Fu. | 26. Rūsia (Saya) Pre. |
| 27. Ullasiūṇaṃ (Accha) Imp. | 28. Kampiya (Paḍa) Pre. |
| 29. Lajjiuṃ (Hasa) Pre. | 30. Daria (Jagga) Pre. |

Example : -

1. Ahaṃ/Haṃ/Ammi Hasiūṇa Jivami/Jivāmi/Jivemi.

(D) (i) From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Absolutive to it. And make sentences by including the Absolutive and by adding the suffixes of the Present Tense or the Past Tense to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. So (Ḍara, Ruva) | 2. Haṃ (Hasa, Jiva) |
| 3. Te (Taḍaphaḍa, Mara) | 4. Sā (Jujjha, Paḍa) |
| 5. Amhe (Jiva, Ullasa) | 6. Tumhe (Ucchala, Ruva) |
| 7. Tuha (Paḍa, Uṭṭha) | 8. Sā (Muccha, Mara) |
| 9. Tā (Lajja, Nacca) | 10. So (Nacca, Thakka) |

Example : -

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. So Ḍariūṇa/Ḍariūṇaṃ/Ḍaridūṇa/
Ḍaridūṇaṃ/Ḍariya/Ḍariuṃ/
Ḍarittā | Ruvai/Ruvae/
Ruvadi/Ruvade. |
|---|--------------------------------|

(D) (ii) From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Absolutive to it. And make sentences by including the Absolutive and by adding the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tumam (Ucchala, Kulla) | 2. Tujjhe (Ullasa, Khela) |
| 3. Ammi (Ṭhā, Accha) | 4. Sā (Ṇhā, Saya) |

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 5. Tum̃ (Ghuma, Saya) | 6. Te (Ujjama, Kulla) |
| 7. Ham̃ (Khela, Saya) | 8. Tāo (Ullasa, Jiva) |
| 9. Tubbhe (Khela, Accha) | 10. So (Ujjama, Khela) |

Example : -

	Ucchaliūṇa/Ucchaliūṇam̃/	Kullahi/Kullasu/Kulladhi/
Tumam̃	Ucchalidūṇa/Ucchalidūṇam̃/	Kulla/Kullehi/Kullesu/
	Ucchaliya/Ucchaliyam̃/Ucchalittā	Kulledhi/Kullejjasu/
		Kullejjahi/Kullejje.

(D) (iii) From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Absolutive to it. And make sentences by including the Absolutive and by adding the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Ammi (Khela, Ullasa) | 2. Te (Ujjama, Ucchala) |
| 3. Tāu (Lajja, Nacca) | 4. Vayam̃ (Accha, Uṭṭha) |
| 5. So (Muccha, Mara) | 6. Tumhe (Ghuma, Ullasa) |
| 7. Aham̃ (Saya, Uṭṭha) | 8. Sā (Hasa, Nacca) |
| 9. Te (Ujjama, Khela) | 10. Tuha (Ucchala, Kulla) |

Example : -

1. Ammi	Kheliūṇa/Kheliūṇam̃/	Ullasihimi/Ullasissāmi/
	Khelidūṇa/Khelidūṇam̃/	Ullasihāmi/Ullasissimi/
	Kheliya/Kheliyam̃/	Ullasehimi/Ullasessāmi/
	Khelittā	Ullasehāmi/Ullasissam̃/
		Ullasessam̃.

(E) Point out the Original Verb and Suffix in each of the following Absolutes.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Lajjiyam̃ | 2. Ghumittā | 3. Acchedūṇa |
| 4. Dareūṇa | 5. Kalahia | 6. Thakkidūṇa |

7. Uttheūṇa	8. Khelittā	9. Hasittā
10. Jaggittu	11. Kullium	12. Ucchaliūṁ
13. Sayedūṇaṁ	14. Jivittā	15. Kampiyāṇaṁ
16. Thādūṇa	17. Taḍaphaḍittā	18. Ruvittā
19. Paḍiūṇa	20. Ullaseūṇaṁ	21. Ujjamedūṇa
22. Ullasiūṇaṁ	23. Nccium	24. Rūsittāṇaṁ
25. Lukkittāṇa	26. Jivium	27. Nhāittā
28. Hoūṇa	29. Mariūṁ	30. Thādūṇaṁ
31. Lukkittā	32. Kamplūṇa	33. Ullasiyāṇaṁ
34. Rūsāya	35. Jaggiya	36. Ucchalettāṇa

Examples : -

		Original	Suffix
		Verb	
1.	Lajjiūṁ	lajja	um
27.	Nhāittā	nhāa	ttā

Exercise 11

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns, Infinitives and the Verbal forms.

1. They all live for rejoicing. 2. You should endeavour to wake up. 3. We all shall tire for sleeping. 4. She got up for dancing. 5. He jumps for dying. 6. You should endeavour to leap. 7. They both go round for tiring. 8. He flounders for dying. 9. You both should get up for dancing. 10. She stayed for quarrelling. 11. They all should get up to sleep. 12. They all endeavour for waking up. 13. He hides to weep. 14. You should endeavour for playing. 15. We shall go round for rejoicing. 16. He stayed for quarrelling. 17. You should go round for tiring. 18. They all will rejoice for going round. 19. You all should live for rejoicing. 20. You should get up to jump. 21. She sulks for playing. 22. You should dance for laughing. 23. He will stay for bathing. 24. They all will endeavour to dance. 25. You all should stay to sit. 26. We all shall live for rejoicing. 27. They hid for quarrelling. 28. They both will rejoice to play. 29. He should stay for jumping. 30. They weep to sleep.

Examples :-

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. They all live = Te
for rejoicing | Ullasium/Ullasidum/
Ullaseum/Ullasedum | Jivanti/Jiventi/
Jivante/Jivre. |
| 23. He will stay = So
for bathing | Nhāum/Nhādum | Thāhii/Thāhidi/
Thāssai/Thāssadi/
Thāssidi. |
-

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 11, study lesson 29 of "Prākṛta Grammar and Composition".

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta according to the following rule given in the footnote of the lesson 29 of “Prakṛta Grammar and Composition”.

Rule (5)

1. He gets up to dance. 2. She falls to sit. 3. You all will play for rejoicing. 4. He should endeavour to wake up. 5. He wept for sleeping.

Example :

1. He gets up to dance :

So Naccittae/Naccettae Utthai/Utthae/Utthadi/Utthade.

(C) Make sentences by using the following Infinitives. By using your desired Personal Pronoun write all the alternative forms of Verbs given in brackets in accordance with the Tenses as directed.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kheliuṁ (Rūsa) Pre. | 2. Kalahidūṁ (Accha) Pre. |
| 3. Thakkeuṁ (Ghuma) Fu. | 4. Ullasedūṁ (Jiva) Pre. |
| 5. Jaggeuṁ (Ujjama) Imp. | 6. Mareduṁ (Kulla) Pre. |
| 7. Ucchaliuṁ (Ujjama) Imp. | 8. Ullasittae (Ghuma) Fu. |
| 9. Jujjheduṁ (Mara) Pre. | 10. Sayeuṁ (Uttha) Imp. |
| 11. Ghumeuṁ (Ullasa) Fu. | 12. Paḍiduṁ (Kulla) Pre. |
| 13. Nacciuṁ (Uttha) Imp. | 14. Sayeuṁ (Ruva) Pre. |
| 15. Kulliuṁ (Thā) Imp. | 16. Jiveduṁ (Ullasa) Fu. |
| 17. Ruveuṁ (Lukka) Pre. | 18. Sayiduṁ (Thā) Imp. |
| 19. Naccettae (Lajja) Fu. | 20. Utthiuṁ (Ujjama) Pre. |
| 21. Nhāuṁ (Accha) Imp. | 22. Ullasiuṁ (Khela) Pre. |
| 23. Lukkeduṁ (Ujjama) Fu. | 24. Thāuṁ (Accha) Imp. |
| 25. Jivittae (Ujjama) Pre. | 26. Jujjhieuṁ (Uttha) Pre. |
| 27. Thakkeduṁ (Nacca) Fu. | 28. Sayeduṁ (Thakka) Imp. |
| 29. Thakkieuṁ (Nacca) Pre. | 30. Kulleduṁ (Uttha) Fu. |

Example : -

1. Aham/Ham/Ammi Kheliuṃ Rūsami/Rūsāmi/Rūsemi.
-

(D) (i) From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Infinitive to it. And make sentences by including the Infinitive and by adding the suffixes of the Present Tense or the Past Tense to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives of Verbal forms and Infinitive.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Amhe (Ullasa, Jiva) | 2. Te (Kalaha, Ghuma) |
| 3. Tā (Thakka, Ghuma) | 4. Ham (Jagga, Ujjama) |
| 5. Sā (Nacca, Uṭṭha) | 6. So (Mara, Kulla) |
| 7. Tāo (Khela, Rūsa) | 8. Tuha (Saya, Ruva) |
| 9. Sā (Uṭṭha, Ujjama) | 10. Tumhe (Paḍa, Kulla) |
-

Example : -

1. Amhe Ullasiuṃ/Ullasiduṃ/Ullaseuṃ/ Jivā.
Ullaseduṃ/Ullasittae/Ullasettae
-

(D) (ii) From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Infinitive to it. And make sentences by including the Infinitive and by adding the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives of Verbal forms and Infinitive.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Te (Ghuma, Ullasa) | 2. Tumam (Nhā, Thā) |
| 3. Amhe (Jiva, Ullasa) | 4. Tāu (Thakka, Ghuma) |
| 5. Sā (Thakka, Nacca) | 6. Tumhe (Lukka, Ullasa) |
| 7. So (Kulla, Uṭṭha) | 8. Tā (Nacca, Lajja) |
| 9. Tāo (Ullasa, Ghuma) | 10. Aham (Khela, Thā) |

Example : -

1. Te **Ghumium/Ghumidum/** Ullasantu/Ullasentu.
 Ghumeum/ Ghumedum/
 Ghumittae/Ghumettae
-

(D) (iii) From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Infinitive to it. And make sentences by including the Infinitive and by adding the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives of Verbal forms and Infinitive.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Te (Jagga, Ujjama) | 2. Tubbhe (Saya, Uttha) |
| 3. Tumam (Kulla, Tha) | 4. So (Nha, Accha) |
| 5. Sa (Nacca, Uttha) | 6. Ta (Ullasa, Jiva) |
| 7. Tumhe (Hasa, Nacca) | 8. Vayam (Accha, Tha) |
| 9. Tum (Saya, Thakka) | 10. Ammi (Ucchala, Ujjama) |
-

Example : -

1. Te **Jaggium/Jaggidum/** Ujjamihinti/Ujjamihinte/
 Jaggeum/Jaggedum/ Ujjamihire/Ujjamissanti/
 Jaggittae/Jaggettae Ujjamissante/Ujjamissaire/
 Ujjamissinti/Ujjamissinte/
 Ujjamissiire.
-

(E) Pick out the Original Verb and the Suffix in each of the following Infinitives.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Hasium | 2. Lajjidum | 3. Ghumedum |
| 4. Ruvium | 5. Tadaphadeum | 6. Kalahidum |
| 7. Utthium | 8. Accheum | 9. Padedum |
| 10. Mucchidum | 11. Ullasium | 12. Jujjheum |
| 13. Ucchalidum | 14. Sayedum | 15. Kulleum |

16. Ujjamittae	17. Kheleuṃ	18. Nacciduṃ
19. Ullasiduṃ	20. Mareduṃ	21. Jiveuṃ
22. Kampiuṃ	23. Lukkettāe	24. Thāduṃ
25. Rūseduṃ	26. Jaggiuṃ	27. Nhāuṃ
28. Jiveuṃ	29. Houṃ	30. Sayiduṃ
31. Ujjamiuṃ	32. Lukkiduṃ	33. Hoduṃ

Example : -

	Original Verb	Suffix
1. Hasiuṃ	Hasa	uṃ

Exercise 12

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns, Absolutes, Infinitives and the Verbal forms.

1. Having rejoiced, you should live. 2. She gets up to dance.
3. They all will endeavour for jumping. 4. Having gone round, you tire.
5. He jumps to die. 6. Having laughed, you all should play.
7. Having waken up, we all get up. 8. Having played, I rejoice.
9. She will embarrass for dancing. 10. Having stayed, you all should bathe.
11. I shall get up for going round. 12. Having trembled, he faints.
13. Having quarrelled, they both will die. 14. You should stay to sit.
15. Having quarrelled, they both flounder. 16. Having laughed, I shall live.
17. Having embarrassed, she will dance. 18. Having sulked, you sleep.
19. They should endeavour to wake up. 20. They will rejoice for going round.
21. You should stay for getting up. 22. Having wept, she will sleep.
23. We shall go round for rejoicing. 24. They all hide to quarrel.
25. Having bathed, you should sleep. 26. Having danced, you tire.
27. Having sat, they all should play. 28. You wake up for getting up.
29. I get up to sleep. 30. Having rejoiced, she will go round.

Examples : -

1. Having =	Tumaṁ/Tum/	Ullasiṭṭa/Ullasiṭṭam/	Jivahi/Jivasu/
rejoiced,	Tuḥa	Ullasiḍḍa/Ullasiḍḍam/	Jivadhi/Jiva/
you should		Ullasiṭṭam/Ullasiṭṭa/	Jivehi/Jivesu/
live		Ullasiṭṭa	Jivedhi/Jivejjasu/ Jivejjahi/Jivejje.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 12, study lessons 28 to 29 of **“Prakṛta Grammar and Composition”**.

24. They all hide = Te	Jujjhiuṃ/Jujjheuṃ/	Lukkanti/Lukkante/
to quarrel	Jujjhiduṃ/Jujjheduṃ/	Lukkire.
	Jujjhittae/Jujjhettae	

(B) Make sentences in Prakṛta by using the following Participles (Absolutive and Infinitive). By using your desired Personal Pronoun write all the alternative forms of Verbs given in brackets according to the Tenses as directed.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ullasittā (Jiva) Imp. | 2. Nacciduṃ (Lajja) Fu. |
| 3. Kampidūṇa (Muccha) Pre. | 4. Hasittāṇaṃ (Khela) Imp. |
| 5. Ghumiṃ (Ullasa) Fu. | 6. Nhāittāṇa (Saya) Imp. |
| 7. Hasiṃ (Uṭṭha) Pre. | 8. Kheliūṇa (Ullasa) Pre. |
| 9. Ullasettu (Ghuma) Fu. | 10. Acchāya (Khela) Imp. |
| 11. Sayittu (Uṭṭha) Pre. | 12. Ruvāe (Saya) Fu. |
| 13. Uṭṭhittae (Jagga) Imp. | 14. Marettāṇa (Kulla) Pre. |
| 15. Thāittu (Nhā) Imp. | 16. Uccchalāya (Ujjama) Fu. |
| 17. Jaggium (Uṭṭha) Pre. | 18. Uṭṭhiduṃ (Thā) Imp. |
| 19. Lajjiyāṇaṃ (Nacca) Pre. | 20. Jujjhiduṇaṃ (Mara) Fu. |
| 21. Ujjamettu (Uṭṭha) Imp. | 22. Ghumittā (Thā) Fu. |
| 23. Jiviṃ (Ujjama) Fu. | 24. Kalahittāṇa (Ruva) Pre. |
| 25. Lukkāe (Accha) Imp. | 26. Kheliyāṇa (Rūsa) Pre. |
| 27. Thakkidūṇa (Ghuma) Fu. | 28. Paḍeūṇa (Ruva) Pre. |
| 29. Taḍaphaḍittae (Mara) Fu. | 30. Ullasettāṇa (Nacca) Imp. |

Example : -

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Ahaṃ/Haṃ/ | Ullasittā | Jivamu/Jivāmu/ |
| Ammi | | Jivimu/Jivemu. |

(C) (i) From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Absolutive or Infinitive to it. And make sentences by including the Absolutive or the Infinitive and by adding the suffixes of the Present Tense or the Past Tense to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. So (Lajja, Nacca) | 2. Sā (Jujjha, Mara) |
| 3. Haṃ (Khela, Ullasa) | 4. Tuha (Saya, Uṭṭha) |
| 5. Te (Mara, Kulla) | 6. Amhe (Khela, Accha) |
| 7. Tumhe (Ullasa, Ghuma) | 8. Tā (Kampa, Mara) |
| 9. So (Kalaha, Ruva) | 10. Tumhaṃ (Paḍa, Ruva) |

Example : -

- | | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. So | Lajjiṇa/Lajjiṇaṃ/
Lajjidūṇa/Lajjidūṇaṃ/Lajjiya/
Lajjiṇuṃ/Lajjittā/Lajjittāṇa/
Lajjittāṇaṃ/Lajjāya/
Lajjāe/Lajjiyāṇa/
Lajjiyāṇaṃ/Lajjittu | Naccai/Naccae/
Naccadi/Naccade. |
|-------|---|------------------------------------|

(C) (ii) From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Absolutive or Infinitive to it. And make sentences by including the Absolutive or the Infinitive and by adding the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. So (Khela, Ujjama) | 2. Tuha (Ṭhā, Accha) |
| 3. Haṃ (Khela, Saya) | 4. Tā (Ullasa, Jiva) |
| 5. Te (Kulla, Ujjama) | 6. Amhe (Jagga, Ujjama) |
| 7. Tubbhe (Nhā, Saya) | 8. Tum (Uṭṭha, Jagga) |
| 9. Sā (Accha, Khela) | 10. Tumhe (Hasa, Khela) |

Example : -

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 1. So | Kheliṇuṃ/Khelidum/
Kheleṇuṃ/Kheledum/
Khelittae/Khelettae | Ujjamau/Ujjameu/
Ujjamadu/Ujjamedu. |
|-------|---|--|

(C) (iii) From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Absolutive or Infinitive to it. And make sentences by including the Absolutive or the Infinitive and by adding the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other

Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Te (Ucchala, Ujjama) | 2. Ammi (Khela, Ullasa) |
| 3. Vayam (Ullasa, Ghuma) | 4. Sā (Nacca, Lajja) |
| 5. Tuha (Ucchala, Kulla) | 6. Tā (Saya, Uṭṭha) |
| 7. Tujjhe (Nhā, Saya) | 8. Haṁ (Hasa, Jiva) |
| 9. So (Muccha, Mara) | 10. Sā (Ullasa, Nacca) |

Example : -

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 1. Te | Ucchalium/Ucchalidum/
Ucchaleum/Ucchaledum/
Ucchalittae/Ucchalettae | Ujjamihinti/Ujjamihinte/
Ujjamihiire/Ujjamissanti/
Ujjamissante/
Ujjamissaire/Ujjamissinti/
Ujjamissinte/Ujjamissiire. |
|-------|---|--|

(D) Point out the Original Verb and the suffix in each of the following Participles. Mention their names.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Hasittā | 2. Ghumidūṇa | 3. Mucchiyaṇa |
| 4. Sayiūṇa | 5. Thāāya | 6. Tadaphadum |
| 7. Jujjhāe | 8. Naccidum | 9. Uṭṭhidūṇam |
| 10. Kullia | 11. Ruvittae | 12. Paḍittāṇa |
| 13. Kheledūṇa | 14. Lukkeum | 15. Maridum |
| 16. Acchiyaṇam | 17. Kampettu | 18. Thakkiūṇa |
| 19. Jaggettae | 20. Nhāittāṇa | 21. Kalahiyaṇa |
| 22. Ullasāe | 23. Darium | 24. Jiveūṇa |
| 25. Ujjamittā | 26. Hoittāṇa | 27. Ruvittu |
| 28. Ucchaleu | 29. Marittā | 30. Lajjittāṇa |

Example : -

	Original Verb	Suffix	Participle
1. Hasittā	Hasa	ttā	Absolutive

Exercise 13

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the Noun-forms, Participles and Verbal forms.

1. The dog barks. 2. The camel dances. 3. The son should rejoice.
4. The Human being grows old. 5. The ocean will dry up. 6. The maternal uncle should get up. 7. Fire burned. 8. The demon should die. 9. The cloth dries up. 10. The world will disappear. 11. The book should shine. 12. Pride vanishes. 13. The father-in-law should sit. 14. The friend will rejoice. 15. The sun rose. 16. The jewel shines. 17. Suffering should disappear. 18. The lion sits. 19. The house will fall. 20. The vow breaks. 21. The ocean should spread. 22. The grandfather will tire. 23. The grandson should go round. 24. Pride should disappear. 25. Rāma rejoices. 26. The child sulked. 27. Disgrace spreads. 28. The book falls. 29. The father gets up. 30. The husband's younger brother should go round. 31. God should shine. 32. The well will dry up. 33. The king should live. 34. The king laughs. 35. Hanumāna Jumps. 36. Death becomes. 37. Air spreads. 38. Water will drop. 39. The father should live. 40. Having dropped, the water spreads. 41. Having feared, the man dies. 42. The grandfather should rejoice for living. 43. The child weeps to sleep. 44. Having risen, the sun will shine. 45. Having rejoiced, the maternal uncle should sit. 46. Having fled, the serpent will fall. 47. The grandson should get up to dance. 48. Having quarreled, the son will embarrass. 49. The camel will dance for tiring. 50. The husband's younger brother should get up for going round. 51. Having fallen, the jewel breaks. 52. Having waken up, the father sits. 53. Having fallen, the house will disappear. 54. Having burnt, the small bundle disappears. 55. Having barked, the dog sits. 56. The demon jumped for dying. 57. Having spread, the water will dry up.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 13, study lessons 30 to 31 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”. Also make use of the rule 7 given in the footnote of lesson 31.

Examples : -

1. The dog barks	= Kukkuro/ Kukkure	Bukkai/Bukkae/Bukkadi/ Bukkade/Bukkati/Bukketi/ Bukkate/Bukkete.
11. The book should shine	= Gantho/ Ganthe	Sohau/Soheu/ Sohadu/Sohedu.
26. The child sulked	= Bālah/Bālah	Rusā.
37. Air spreads	= Māruo/ Māruē	Pasarai/Pasarae/Pasaradi/ Pasarade/Pasaredi/ Pasarati/Pasareti.
57. The demon Jumped for dying.	= Rakkhaso/ Rakkhase	Mariuṃ/ Mariduṃ/ Mareuṃ/ Mareduṃ
		Kullīa.

(B) In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by using a-ending Masculine Nouns in Nominative case Singular Number according to the Tense as directed. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Narinda (Hasa) Pre. | 2. Putta (Harisa) Imp. |
| 3. Sāyara (Sukkha) Fu. | 4. Gavva (Gala) Pre. |
| 5. Sasura (Ciṭṭha) Imp. | 6. Mitta (Ullasa) Fu. |
| 7. Avayasa (Pasara) Pre. | 8. Diara (Ghuma) Imp. |
| 9. Bālaa (Kanda) Fu. | 10. Nara (Jara) Pre. |
| 11. Māula (Uṭṭha) Imp. | 12. Ghara (Paḍa) Fu. |
| 13. Paḍa (Sukkha) Pre. | 14. Piāmaha (Vala) Past. |
| 15. Divāyara (Uga) Past. | 16. Vaya (Tuṭṭa) Pre. |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 17. Paramesara (Harisa) Imp. | 18. Karaha (Palā) Past. |
| 19. Kukkura (Bukka) Pre. | 20. Gantha (Soha) Past. |
| 21. Kayanta (Saya) Fu. | 22. Potta (Khela) Past. |
| 23. Āgama (Soha) Imp. | 24. Rahuṇandaṇa (Harisa) Pre. |
| 25. Sappa (Uḍḍa) Pre. | 26. Bhava (Khaya) Pre. |
| 27. Kūva (Sukkha) Fu. | 28. Rayaṇa (Uppajja) Pre. |
| 29. Rāya (Ujjama) Imp. | 30. Haṇuvanta (Kulla) Pre. |
| 31. Huavaha (Jala) Fu. | 32. Mārūa (Ḍula) Pre. |
| 33. Kayanta (Ho) Past. | 34. Siha (Ciṭṭha) Pre. |
| 35. Duha (Nassa) Imp. | 36. Bappa (Jiva) Pre. |
| 37. Salila (Ñijjhara) Fu. | 38. Gavva (Gala) Past. |
| 39. Rakkhasa (Mara) Fu. | 40. Salila (Luḍha) Pre. |

Example : -

1. **Narindo** Hasai/Hasae/Hasadi/Hasade/Hasati/Hasate.

(C) (i) In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense or the Past Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Kukkura (Bukka, Ciṭṭha) | 2. Piāmaha (Ghuma, Uṭṭha) |
| 3. Rayaṇa (Paḍa, Tuṭṭa) | 4. Jaṇera (Jagga, Kulla) |
| 5. Potta (Thakka, Ghuma) | 6. Ghara (Jala, Paḍa) |
| 7. Vaya (Gala, Nassa) | 8. Rahuṇandaṇa (Harisa, Ciṭṭha) |
| 9. Paḍa (Jala, Khaya) | 10. Divāyara (Soha, Uga) |

Example : -

1. Kukkuro **Bukkiūṇa/Bukkiūṇam/Bukkidūṇa/** Ciṭṭhia.
 Bukkidūṇam/Bukkiya/Bukkium/
 Bukkittā
-

(C) (ii) In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Nara (Jiva, Harisa) | 2. Karaha (Thakka, Ṇacca) |
| 3. Diara (Ghuma, Uṭṭha) | 4. Jaṇera (Harisa, Accha) |
| 5. Rayana (Soha, Uppajja) | 6. Salila (Sukkha, Nijjhara) |
| 7. Māula (Kulla, Ujjama) | 8. Narinda (Harisa, Ciṭṭha) |
| 9. Bālaa (Ṇacca, Uṭṭha) | 10. Potta (Khela, Ujjama) |
-

Example : -

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ṇaro | Jivium/Jiveum/ | Harisau/Hariseu/ |
| | Jividum/Jivedum | Harisadu/Harisedu. |
-

(C) (iii) In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Gavva (Gala, Khaya) | 2. Putta (Kalaha, Lajja) |
| 3. Rakkhasa (Kulla, Mara) | 4. Sappa (Uḍḍa, Paḍa) |

5. Salila (**Pasara, Sukkha**) 6. Divāyara (**Soha, Uga**)
 7. Paḍa (**Jala, Nassa**) 8. Mārūa (**Pasara, Paḍa**)
 8. Dukkha (**Uppajja, Khaya**) 10. Bālaa (**Ruva, Saya**)

Example : -

1. Gavvo	Galiūṇa/Galiūṇaṃ/ Galidūṇa/Galidūṇaṃ/ Galiya/Galiyaṃ/Galittā	Khayihii/Khayihie/Khayihidi/ Khayihide/Khayissai/ Khayissae/Khayissadi/ Khayissade/Khayissidi/ Khayisside.
-----------------	--	--

(D) In the following a-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case-ending in each of following Nouns.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Narindo | 2. Karaho | 3. Haṇuvanto |
| 4. Potto | 5. Kukkuro | 6. Gavvo |
| 7. Mitto | 8. Bālaa | 9. Piāmaho |
| 10. Naro | 11. Sappo | 12. Bhavo |
| 13. Sāyaro | 14. Huavaho | 15. Paḍo |
| 16. Siho | 17. Rayano | 18. Diaro |
| 19. Āgamo | 20. Mārūo | 21. Kayanto |
| 22. Rakkhaso | 23. Dukkho | 24. Bappo |
| 25. Gāmo | 26. Rāyo | 27. Avayaso |
| 28. Gharo | 29. Vayo | 30. Māulo |

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
1. Narindo	Third Person	Singular	Narinda	Mascu.	o

Exercise 14

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the Noun-forms, Participles and Verbal forms.

1. Dogs bark. 2. Camels dance. 3. Sons should rejoice. 4. Human beings grow old. 5. Oceans will dry up. 6. Clouds thunder. 7. Demons should die. 8. Cloths dry up. 9. Books should shine. 10. Friends will rejoice. 11. Jewels shine. 12. Lions will sit. 13. Houses fall. 14. Grandsons should go round. 15. Children will sulk. 16. Sufferings disappear. 17. Books fall. 18. Wells dried up. 19. Kings laugh. 20. Vows shine. 21. Demons fear. 22. Sons should live. 23. Serpents fled. 24. Maternal uncles should get up. 25. Demons will faint. 26. Human beings should endeavour. 27. Children weep. 28. Kings should rejoice. 29. Clouds will spread. 30. Houses will burn. 31. Sons tremble. 32. Vows break. 33. Demons will run away. 34. Dogs quarrel. 35. Kings faint. 36. Children jump. 37. Grandsons should leap. 38. Human beings quarrel. 39. Children weep to sleep. 40. Having rejoiced, the maternal uncles should sit. 41. Having fled, serpents will fall. 42. Having quarreled, the sons embarrassed. 43. Grandsons should get up to dance. 44. Having danced, the camels will tire. 45. Having fallen, the jewels break. 46. Having burnt, the houses will fall. 47. Having barked, the dogs quarrel. 48. Demons will jump to die. 49. Having rejoiced, the sons should live. 50. Having endeavoured, the human beings shine. 51. Having leaped, the children should jump. 52. Grandsons should endeavour to dance. 53. Having rejoiced, the kings should sit. 54. Having fainted, the demons will die. 55. Having run away, the children should play. 56. Having danced, the sons tire.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 14, study lesson 32 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

Examples : -

- | | | |
|--|---------|---|
| 1. Dogs bark = | Kukkurā | Bukkanti/Bukkenti/
Bukkire/Bukkante. |
| 14. Grandsons should =
go round | Pottā | Ghumantu/Ghumentu. |
| 23. Serpents flied = | Sappā | Uḍḍia. |
| 29. Clouds will
spread = | Mehā | Pasarihinti/Pasarihinte/
Pasarihiire/Pasarissanti/
Pasarissante/Pasarissaire/
Pasarissinti/Pasarissinte/
Pasarissiire. |
| 42. Having quarreled, =
the sons
embarrassed | Puttā | Kalahiūṇa/Kalahiūṇaṃ/ Lajjia.
Kalahidūṇa/Kalahidūṇaṃ/
Kalahiurṃ/Kalahiya/Kalahittā |
-

(B) In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by using a-ending Masculine Nouns in Nominative case Plural Number according to the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Narinda (Hasa) Pre. | 2. Putta (Harisa) Imp. |
| 3. Sāyara (Sukkha) Fu. | 4. Gavva (Gala) Imp. |
| 5. Mitta (Ullasa) Fu. | 6. Diara (Ghuma) Pre. |
| 7. Bālaa (Kanda) Fu. | 8. Nara (Jara) Pre. |
| 9. Māula (Uṭṭha) Imp. | 10. Ghara (Paḍa) Fu. |
| 11. Paḍa (Sukkha) Pre. | 12. Vaya (Tuṭṭa) Pre. |
| 13. Karaha (Palā) Past. | 14. Kukkura (Bukka) Pre. |
| 15. Gantha (Soha) Pre. | 16. Māula (Saya) Fut. |
| 17. Potta (Khela) Imp. | 18. Āgama (Soha) Imp. |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 19. Sappa (Uḍḍa) Pre. | 20. Kūva (Sukḥha) Pre. |
| 21. Rayaṇa (Uppajja) Pre. | 22. Rāya (Ujjama) Imp. |
| 23. Siha (Accha) Pre. | 24. Duha (Ṇassa) Past. |
| 25. Huavaha (Jala) Pre. | 26. Rakkhasa (Mara) Fu. |
| 27. Karaha (Ṇacca) Pre. | 28. Rayaṇa (Soha) Fu. |
| 29. Nara (Ujjama) Imp. | 30. Dukkha (Ṇassa) Fu. |
| 31. Putta (Kampa) Pre. | 32. Rāya (Harisa) Imp. |
| 33. Duha (Gala) Fu. | 34. Ghara (Jala) Pre. |
| 35. Sappa (Vala) Fu. | 36. Potta (Kulla) Imp. |
| 37. Putta (Ucchala) Int. | 38. Mitta (Uṭṭha) Imp. |
| 39. Māula (Ḍara) Pre. | 40. Rakkhasa (Muccha) Fu. |

Example : -

1. Narindā **Hasanti/Hasenti/Hasire/Hasante.**

(C) (i) In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense or the Past Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kukḥura (Bukka, Accha) | 2. Rayaṇa (Paḍa, Tuṭṭa) |
| 3. Ghara (Jala, Paḍa) | 4. Potta (Thakka, Ghuma) |
| 5. Vaya (Gala, Ṇassa) | 6. Paḍa (Jala, Khaya) |
| 7. Bālaa (Saya, Kanda) | 8. Nara (Uppajja, Mara) |
| 9. Putta (Ṇacca, Thakka) | 10. Rakkhasa (Mara, Kulla) |

Example : -

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1. Kukkurā | Bukkiūṇa/Bukkiūṇaṃ/
Bukkidūṇa/Bukkidūṇaṃ/
Bukkiya/Bukkiyaṃ/Bukkittā/
Bukkāya/Bukkāe/
Bukkiyāṇa/Bukkiyāṇaṃ | Acchanti/Acchante/
Acchire/Acchenti. |
|-------------------|---|---|
-

(C) (ii) In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Nara (Jiva, Harisa) | 2. Karaha (Thakka, Nacca) |
| 3. Diara (Ghuma, Uṭṭha) | 4. Rayana (Soha, Uppajja) |
| 5. Potta (Nacca, Uṭṭha) | 6. Māula (Kulla, Ujjama) |
| 7. Narinda (Harisa, Citta) | 8. Bālaa (Nacca, Uṭṭha) |
| 9. Potta (Khela, Ujjama) | 10. Bālaa (Palā, Khela) |
-

Example : -

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Narā | Jivium/Jiveum/Jividum/
Jivedum/Jivittae/Jivettae | Harisantu/
Harisentu. |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|
-

(C) (iii) In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Meha (Nijjhara, Sukkha) | 2. Putta (Kalaha, Lajja) |
| 3. Rakkhasa (Kulla, Mara) | 4. Sappa (Udda, Paḍa) |
| 5. Paḍa (Jala, Nassa) | 6. Dukkha (Uppajja, Khaya) |
| 7. Bālaa (Ruva, Saya) | 7. Karaha (Nacca, Thakka) |
| 9. Rayana (Paḍa, Tutṭa) | 10. Bālaa (Palā, Khela) |

Example : -

1. **Mehā** Nijjhariṇa/Nijjhariṇaṃ/ Sukkhihiṇi/Sukkhihiṇe/
 Nijjharidūṇa/Nijjharidūṇaṃ/ Sukkhihiṇe/Sukkhihiṇe/
 Nijjharium/Nijjhariya/ Sukkhissante/Sukkhissaire/
 Nijjharittā Sukkhissinti/Sukkhissinte/
 Sukkhissire.

(D) In the following a-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case-ending in each of following Nouns.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Narindā | 2. Karahā | 3. Pottā |
| 4. Kukkurā | 5. Gavvā | 6. Mittā |
| 7. Bālaā | 8. Piāmahā | 9. Narā |
| 10. Sappā | 11. Bhavā | 12. Sāyarā |
| 13. Huavahā | 14. Paḍā | 15. Sīhā |
| 16. Haṇuvantā | 17. Rayana | 18. Diarā |
| 19. Āgamā | 20. Māruā | 21. Kayantā |
| 22. Rakkhasā | 23. Dukkha | 24. Bappā |
| 25. Gāmā | 26. Rāyā | 27. Avayasā |
| 28. Gharā | 29. Vayā | 30. Māulā |

Example: -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
1. Narindā	Third Person	Plural	Narinda	Masculine	0 → ā

Exercise 15

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of inflected a-ending Neuter Nouns, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. Wealth increases. 2. Rice will grow. 3. Wine should separate.
4. The government will spread. 5. Addictions should disappear.
6. The small bundle falls down. 7. Pleasure should increase. 8. Milk will drop. 9. Suffering should disappear. 10. States should endeavour.
11. Youth blooms. 12. Moral conduct should shine.
13. The sky roars. 14. Detachment increased. 15. The citizen will sleep.
16. The aircraft should fly. 17. The paper dries up. 18. The state mistakes.
19. The truth should bloom. 20. Wood will burn. 21. Water dropped.
22. The song should shine. 23. Gambling should vanish. 24. Grass grows. 25. Water drops.
26. Food increases. 27. Fear disappears. 28. Blood drops.
29. The field burns. 30. The cloth will dry up. 31. Wood burns.
32. Food will increase. 33. Clarified butter trickles. 34. The head aches.
35. Rice should grow. 36. The forest disappears. 37. Moral conduct shines.
38. The cloth will burn. 39. Water will drop. 40. Having bloomed, beauty appears.
41. Having vanished, the thread breaks. 42. The citizen should endeavour to wake up.
43. Having stayed, the aircraft will fly. 44. The state quarrels to spread.
45. Having stayed, the citizen will appear. 46. Having shined, the song will appear.
47. The citizen should endeavour for jumping. 48. The government enthuses for endeavouring.
49. Having increased, the knowledge should appear. 50. The citizen will endeavour to wake up.
51. Having grown, the rice increases. 52. The mind should calm down.
53. Wealth exists for quarrelling. 54. Having broken, the thread will disappear.
55. Having dropped, the milk spreads. 56. The debt disappears.
57. The citizen plays for rejoicing.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 15 study lessons 34 to 35 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

Examples : -

1. **Wealth increases** = Dhaṇaṃ Vaddhai/Vaddhei/Vaddhae/
Vaddhadi/Vaddhade/Vaddhati/
Vaddhate.
8. **Milk will drop** = Khīraṃ Cuihii/Cuihie/Cuihidi/Cuihide/
Cuissai/Cuissae/Cuissadi/Cuissade/
Cuissidi/Cuisside.
21. **Water dropped** = Udagarṃ Cuā.
28. **Blood drops** = Rattaṃ Cuai/Cuae/Cuadi/Cuade/Cuei/
Cuedi/Cuati/Cueti/Cuate.
-

(B) In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by using a-ending Neuter Nouns in Nominative case Singular Number according to the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms and Verbal forms.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Patta (Sukkha) Pre. | 2. Sila (Soha) Imp. |
| 3. Sāsaṇa (Pasara) Fu. | 4. Dhana (Vaddha) Pre. |
| 5. Majja (Chutṭa) Imp. | 6. Khīra (Cua) Fu. |
| 7. Jovvaṇa (Viasa) Pre. | 8. Veragga (Vaddha) Imp. |
| 9. Nayarajana (Saya) Fu. | 10. Chikka (Phura) Pre. |
| 11. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Imp. | 12. Dhanna (Uga) Fu. |
| 13. Naha (Guṇja) Pre. | 14. Rajja (Ujjama) Past. |
| 15. Sokkha (Vaddha) Imp. | 16. Poṭṭala (Luḍḍa) Pre. |
| 17. Rajja (Cukka) Pre. | 18. Vattha (Sukkha) Fu. |
| 19. Vasana (Nassa) Imp. | 20. Lakkuḍa (Jala) Fu. |
| 21. Tīṇa (Uga) Pre. | 22. Bhaya (Khaya) Imp. |
| 23. Sāsaṇa (Chutṭa) Fu. | 24. Ratta (Cua) Pre. |
| 25. Jūa (Chutṭa) Imp. | 26. Vattha (Sukkha) Pre. |
| 27. Bhoyana (Vaddha) Fu. | 28. Gāṇa (Guṇja) Imp. |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 29. Marāṇa (Sijjha) Pre. | 30. Katṭha (Jala) Pre. |
| 31. Ghaya (Tava) Imp. | 32. Dhanna (Uga) Imp. |
| 33. Vattha (Jala) Fu. | 34. Khetta (Nassa) Pre. |
| 35. Vaṇa (Jala) Pre. | 36. Udaga (Cua) Pre. |
| 37. Poṭṭala (Luḍha) Fu. | 38. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Pre. |
| 39. Sokkha (Vaḍḍha) Past. | 40. Nayarajāṇa (Harisa) Pre. |

Example : -

1. Pattam Sukkhai/Sukkhei/Sukkhae/Sukkhadi/
Sukkhade/Sukkhati/Sukkhate.

(C) (i) In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense or the Past Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Sutta (Gala, Tuṭṭa) | 2. Rūva (Viasa, Phura) |
| 3. Maṇa (Kila, Harisa) | 4. Dhanna (Uga, Vaḍḍha) |
| 5. Dhaṇa (Tava, Hava) | 6. Khīra (Cua, Pasara) |
| 7. Riṇa (Chuṭṭa, Nassa) | 8. Sāsana (Ceṭṭha, Ucchaha) |
| 9. Nayarajāṇa (Harisa, Khela) | 10. Puppha (Vaḍḍha, Viasa) |

Example : -

1. **Suttam** Galidūṇa/Galiūṇam/ Tuṭṭai/Tuṭṭei/
Galidūṇa/Galidūṇam/ Tuṭṭae/Tuṭṭade/
Galiūṇ/Galiya/Galittā Tuṭṭadi/Tuṭṭati/Tuṭṭate.

(C) (ii) In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given . For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Nayarajaṇa (Jāgara, Cetṭha) | 2. Nāṇa (Vaḍḍha, Phura) |
| 3. Maṇa (Khela, Rama) | 4. Sāsaṇa (Vaḍḍha, Pasara) |
| 5. Dhanna (Uga, Soha) | 6. Majja (Chuṭṭa, Nassa) |
| 7. Sacca (Phura, Soha) | 8. Nayarajaṇa (Thā, Vijja) |
| 9. Kamma (Tava, Sijjha) | 10. Khīra (Cua, Pasara) |

Example : -

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Nayarajaṇam | Jāgariṇ/ Jāgareṇ/ Cetṭhau/ Cetṭheu/
Jāgaridum/ Jāgaredum/ Cetṭhadu/ Cetṭhedu.
Jāgarittae/ Jāgarettae |
|----------------|--|
-

(C) (iii) In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Vimāṇa (Ciṭṭha, Vaḍḍha) | 2. Nayarajaṇa (Jāgara, Ujjama) |
| 3. Sutta (Tuṭṭa, Nassa) | 4. Gāṇa (Guṇja, Phura) |
| 5. Nayarajaṇa (Vijja, Ciṭṭha) | 6. Vaṇa (Jala, Khaya) |
| 7. Tiṇa (Uga, Vaḍḍha) | 8. Udaga (Cua, Pasara) |
| 9. Sila (Phura, Soha) | 10. Rajja (Pasara, Vaḍḍha) |

Example : -

1. Vimāṇaṃ	Ciṭṭhiuṃ/Ciṭṭheuṃ/ Ciṭṭhiduṃ/Ciṭṭheduṃ/ Ciṭṭhittae/Ciṭṭhettae	Vaddhihiṃ/Vaddhihie/ Vaddhihidi/Vaddhihide/ Vaddhissai/Vaddhissae/ Vaddhissadi/Vaddhissade/ Vaddhissidi/Vaddhisside.
-------------------	---	--

(D) In the following a-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case-ending in each of following Nouns.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Dhaṇaṃ | 2. Maṇaṃ | 3. Khettaṃ |
| 4. Sāsaṇaṃ | 5. Pattaṃ | 6. Sokkhaṃ |
| 7. Sīlaṃ | 8. Nayaṛajaṇaṃ | 9. Bhayaṃ |
| 10. Veraggaṃ | 11. Rattaṃ | 12. Majjaṃ |
| 13. Khīraṃ | 14. Vimāṇaṃ | 15. Rajjaṃ |
| 16. Chikkaṃ | 17. Lakkuḍaṃ | 18. Udaḡaṃ |
| 19. Tīṇaṃ | 20. Bhoyaṇaṃ | 21. Suhaṃ |
| 22. Jovvaṇaṃ | 23. Kammaṃ | 24. Nāṇaṃ |
| 25. Asaṇaṃ | 26. Vatthaṃ | 27. Kaṭṭhaṃ |
| 28. Bīaṃ | 29. Rīṇaṃ | 30. Sīraṃ |

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
1. Dhaṇaṃ	Third Person	Singular	Dhaṇa	Neuter	—

Exercise 16

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. Wealths should increase. 2. Addictions disappear. 3. Small bundles fall down. 4. Papers burn. 5. States endeavour. 6. Citizens will sleep. 7. Aircrafts may fly. 8. Papers dry up. 9. Woods will burn. 10. Citizens grieve. 11. Songs will shine. 12. States mistake. 13. Papers may dry up. 14. Forests disappear. 15. Threads burn. 16. Fears disappeared. 17. Seeds grow. 18. Addictions should disappear. 19. Songs shine. 20. The small bundle may fall down. 21. Forest will grow. 22. The citizen should endeavour. 23. Woods burned. 24. Forests bloom. 25. Small bundles will fall down. 26. Rice may grow. 27. Forests will disappear. 28. Fears should disappear. 29. Aircrafts fall. 30. Citizens should run away. 31. The goverment should spread. 32. Aircrafts will fly. 33. Threads break. 34. Cloths burn. 35. Citizens jump. 36. Fields disappear. 37. States should shine. 38. Seeds grow. 39. Having burnt, the threads will disappear. 40. Having mistaken, the citizens grieve. 41. Seeds will grow to increase. 42. Having grown, the rice increases. 43. Citizens enthuse to wake up. 44. Having burnt, the woods disappear. 45. Having thundered, the clouds appear. 46. Debts will disappear. 47. Having tumbled down, the small bundles fall. 48. Having enthused, the states endeavour. 49. Citizens get up to dance. 50. States quarrel to spread. 51. Having slept, the citizens will rejoice. 52. Having fallen, the aircrafts disappear. 53. Having endeavoured, the citizens should play. 54. Having stayed, the aircrafts will fly. 55. Having grown, the seeds increase. 56. Having burnt, the woods disappear. 57. Having jumped, the citizens ran away. 58. Having dried up, the cloths burn.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 16, study lesson 36 of “**Prākṛta Grammar and Composition**”.

Examples : -

1. Wealths should increase	= Dhaṇāim/Dhaṇāim̃/ Dhaṇāni	Vaḍḍhantu/ Vaḍḍhentu.
10. Citizens grieve	= Nayaṛajaṇāim/ Nayaṛajaṇāim̃/ Nayaṛajaṇāni	Khijjanti/Khijjante/ Khijjire/Khijjenti.
23. Woods burned	= Lakkuḍāim/ Lakkuḍāim̃/ Lakkuḍāni	Jalia.
47. Having tumbled down, the small bundles fall	= Poṭṭalāim/ Poṭṭalāim̃/ Poṭṭalāni	Luḍhiūṇa/ Luḍhiūṇam̃/ Luḍhidūṇa/ Luḍhidūṇam̃ Luḍhiya/ Luḍhium̃/Luḍhittā
		Paḍanti/ Paḍante/ Paḍire/ Paḍenti.

(B) In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by using a-ending Neuter Nouns in Nominative case Plural Number according to the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms and Verbal forms.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Imp. | 2. Vasana (Nassa) Pre. |
| 3. Dhaṇa (Vaḍḍha) Imp. | 4. Poṭṭala (Luḍha) Pre. |
| 5. Rajja (Ceṭṭha) Imp. | 6. Nayaṛajaṇa (Loṭṭa) Imp. |
| 7. Lakkuḍa (Jala) Fu. | 8. Nayaṛajaṇa (Khijja) Pre. |
| 9. Patta (Sukṭha) Imp. | 10. Chikka (Chuṭṭa) Pre. |
| 11. Gāṇa (Guṇja) Fu. | 12. Khīra (Cua) Imp. |
| 13. Dhanna (Uga) Pre. | 14. Khetta (Jala) Past. |
| 15. Vasana (Nassa) Imp. | 16. Gāṇa (Guṇja) Pre. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 17. Pottala (Luḍha) Imp. | 18. Patta (Sukkhā) Pre. |
| 19. Bhaya (Khaya) Fu. | 20. Nayarajāṇa (Khijja) Fu. |
| 21. Rajja (Cukka) Pre. | 22. Sokkha (Vaḍḍha) Imp. |
| 23. Dhanna (Uga) Fu. | 24. Nayarajāṇa (Cetṭha) Pre. |
| 25. Lakkuḍa (Jala) Pre. | 26. Vaṇa (Soha) Fu. |
| 27. Pottala (Luḍha) Fu. | 28. Dhanna (Uga) Imp. |
| 29. Vaṇa (Khaya) Past. | 30. Bhaya (Nassa) Imp. |
| 31. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Pre. | 32. Sāsana (Pasara) Imp. |
| 33. Nayarajāṇa (Palā) Imp. | 34. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Fu. |
| 35. Sutta (Tuṭṭa) Pre. | 36. Vattha (Jala) Pre. |
| 37. Nayarajāṇa (Kulla) Imp. | 38. Khetta (Nassa) Pre. |
| 39. Majja (Nassa) Imp. | 40. Bīa (Uga) Fu. |

Example : -

1. Vimāṇāim/Vimāṇāim/Vimāṇāni **Uḍḍantu/Uḍḍentu.**
-

(C) (i) In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense or the Past Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Dhanna (Uga, Vaḍḍha) | 2. Nayarajāṇa (Cukka, Khijja) |
| 3. Gāṇa (Guñja, Phura) | 4. Pottala (Luḍha, Paḍa) |
| 5. Rajja (Pasara, Jujjha) | 6. Vimāṇa (Paḍa, Nassa) |
| 7. Bīa (Uga, Vaḍḍha) | 8. Nayarajāṇa (Kudda, Palā) |
| 9. Vattha (Gala, Khaya) | 10. Nayarajāṇa (Harisa, Vijja) |

Example : -

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1. Dhannāim/ | Ugiūṇa/Ugiūṇam/ | |
| Dhannāim/ | Ugidūṇa/Ugidūṇam/ | Vaddhia. |
| Dhannāṇi | Ugiurm/Ugiya/Ugittā | |
-

(C) (ii) In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Nayarajana (Nacca, Uṭṭha) | 2. Vasana (Chuṭṭa, Nassa) |
| 3. Bhaya (Nassa, Palā) | 4. Gāṇa (Guṇja, Pasara) |
| 5. Vimāṇa (Citṭha, Uḍḍa) | 6. Nayarajana (Jāgara, Cetṭha) |
| 7. Sāsana (Vaddha, Pasara) | 8. Dhanna (Uga, Soha) |
| 9. Veragga (Vasa, Pasara) | 10. Khira (Cua, Pasara) |
-

Example : -

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nayarajaṇāim/ | Naccium/Nacceum/ | |
| Nayarajaṇāim/ | Naccidum/Naccedum/ | Uṭṭhantu/Uṭṭhentu. |
| Nayarajaṇāṇi | Naccittae/Naccettae | |
-

(C) (iii) In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Vimāṇa (Citṭha, Uḍḍa) | 2. Nayarajana (Ṭha, Vijja) |
| 3. Gāṇa (Guṇja, Phura) | 4. Riṇa (Chuṭṭa, Nassa) |

5. Sutta (Gala, Tuṭṭa) 6. Bīa (Vaḍḍha, Uga)
 7. Lakkuḍa (Jala, Nassa) 8. Gāma (Soha, Pasara)
 9. Nayarajana (Jāgara, Ceṭṭha) 10. Vasaṇa (Chuṭṭa, Nassa)

Example : -

Vimāṇāim̐/	Ciṭṭhiūna/Ciṭṭhiūnam/	Uddihinti/Uddihinte/
Vimāṇāim̐/	Ciṭṭhidūna/Ciṭṭhiurm̐/	Uddihiire/Uddissanti/
Vimāṇāṇi	Ciṭṭhidūnam/Ciṭṭhiya/	Uddissante/Uddissaire/
	Ciṭṭhittā	Uddissinti/Uddissinte/
		Uddissiire.

(D) In the following a-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case-ending in each of following Nouns.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Dhaṇāim̐ | 2. Khettāṇi | 3. Sāsaṇāim̐ |
| 4. Pattāim̐ | 5. Lakkuḍāṇi | 6. Sokkhāim̐ |
| 7. Nayarajāṇāim̐ | 8. Rajjāim̐ | 9. Bhayāim̐ |
| 10. Vasaṇāim̐ | 11. Rattāṇi | 12. Tiṇāim̐ |
| 13. Bhoyaṇāim̐ | 14. Khīrāṇi | 15. Suttāim̐ |
| 16. Bīāim̐ | 17. Sāsaṇāim̐ | 18. Gāṇāim̐ |
| 19. Pottalāim̐ | 20. Chikkāṇi | 21. Dhannāim̐ |
| 22. Vatthāim̐ | 23. Kammāṇi | 24. Nayarajāṇāṇi |
| 25. Dhaṇāim̐ | 26. Sāsaṇāim̐ | 27. Rajjāim̐ |
| 28. Pottalāṇi | 29. Chikkāim̐ | 30. Vatthāim̐ |

Example: -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
1. Dhaṇāim̐	Third Person	Plural	Dhaṇa	Neuter	im̐ → āim̐

Exercise 17

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. The mother rejoices. 2. Faith should increase. 3. Education will spread. 4. The sister deteriorates. 5. Hunger should calm down. 6. Speech tires. 7. Wine should separate. 8. Thirst will occur. 9. The order appears. 10. The daughter should rejoice. 11. The river will dry up. 12. Wealth disappears. 13. Wisdom should succeed. 14. Desire will calm down. 15. The cave will disappear. 16. The wife fears. 17. Speech should appear. 18. Compassion separates. 19. The Ganges spreads. 20. Reputation should increase. 21. Examination occurred. 22. Thirst calms down. 23. The woman should enthuse. 24. The girl will delay. 25. The sleep should occur. 26. The woman should mortify. 27. The daughter coughs. 28. Praise will spread. 29. The pit increases. 30. The Yamunā will dry up. 31. Intelligence should bloom. 32. The daughter endeavours. 33. The girl will rejoice. 34. The daughter comes down. 35. Desire should vanish. 36. The night occurs to sleep. 37. The Narmadā will spread. 38. Splendour should increase. 39. The daughter should breathe. 40. Sītā shines. 41. Splendour disappears. 42. Having feared, the daughter sleeps. 43. Having calmed down, the sister should sit. 44. The husband's sister will stop to go round. 45. Having whined, the daughter weeps. 46. Having increased, the education should spread. 47. Having delayed, the girl comes down. 48. Having stayed, the wife should sleep. 49. Having enthused, the woman should endeavour. 50. Desire should calm down. 51. Having deteriorated, the husband's sister sits. 52. The daughter should stop for sitting. 53. Having increased, the wealth shines. 54. Having wept, the girl delays. 55. The daughter will rejoice to play. 56. Having rejoiced, the sister will go round. 57. The girl should get up for sleeping. 58. Having coughed, the sister sleeps.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 17, study lessons 38 to 39 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

Examples : -

1. The mother rejoices	= Māyā	Harisai/Harisei/Harisae/ Harisadi/Harisedi/Harisade.
13. Wisdom should Succeed	= Paṇṇā	Sijjhau/Sijjheu/ Sijjhadu/Sijjhedu.
21. Examination occurred	= Parikkhā	Hosī/Hohī/Hohia.
35. Desire should Vanish	= Taṇhā	Khayau/Khayadu/ Khayeu/Khayedu.

(B) In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by using ā-ending Feminine Nouns in Nominative case Singular Number according to the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Gaṅgā (Pasara) Pre. | 2. Jāā (Biha) Pre. |
| 3. Saddhā (Vaḍḍha) Imp. | 4. Sikkhā (Pasara) Fu. |
| 5. Vāyā (Thakka) Pre. | 6. Paṇṇā (Sijjha) Imp. |
| 7. Karuṇā (Phura) Fu. | 8. Kamalā (Ho) Pre. |
| 9. Dhūā (Harisa) Imp. | 10. Sasā (Chajja) Pre. |
| 11. Icchā (Uvasama) Fu. | 12. Māyā (Ullasa) Past. |
| 13. Vāyā (Phura) Imp. | 14. Parikkhā (Hava) Fut. |
| 15. Dhūā (Chubbha) Pre. | 16. Mahilā (Ucchaha) Imp. |
| 17. Kaṇṇā (Cirāva) Fu. | 18. Niddā (Vaḍḍha) Imp. |
| 19. Suyā (Khāsa) Pre. | 20. Mahilā (Cetṭha) Imp. |
| 21. Sariā (Sukkha) Past. | 22. Gaddā (Vaḍḍha) Pre. |
| 23. Mehā (Viasa) Imp. | 24. Taṇayā (Biha) Pre. |
| 25. Naṇandā (Gaḍayaḍa) Fu. | 26. Taṇhā (Hu) Imp. |
| 27. Dhūā (Uvarama) Pre. | 28. Suyā (Ussasa) Imp. |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 29. Guhā (Nassa) Fu. | 30. Sohā (Khaya) Pre. |
| 31. Mairā (Chutṭa) Imp. | 32. Paitṭhā (Vaḍḍha) Imp. |
| 33. Siyā (Sijjha) Pre. | 34. Ānā (Phura) Pre. |
| 35. Jarā (Vaḍḍha) Pre. | 36. Jaunā (Sukkha) Fu. |
| 37. Kahā (Hava) Fu. | 38. Kalasiyā (Cua) Pre. |
| 39. Sañjhā (Ho) Fu. | 40. Nisā (Hava) Pre. |

Example : -

1. Gaṅgā **Pasarai/Pasarei/Pasarae/
Pasaradi/Pasarade/Pasaredi.**

(C) (i) In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense or the Past Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Suyā (Biha, Lotṭa) | 2. Naṇandā (Gaḍayaḍa, Ruva) |
| 3. Kaṇṇā (Cirāva, Kiṃsa) | 4. Dhūā (Ruva, Khañja) |
| 5. Māyā (Gaḍayaḍa, Uavasama) | 6. Kaṇṇā (Uvasama, Uvavisa) |
| 7. Sasā (Khāsa, Uvarama) | 8. Mahilā (Chajja, Kudḍa) |
| 9. Jāā (Ussasa, Thambha) | 10. Jhumpaḍā (Vasa, Ho) |

Example : -

1. **Suyā** Bihiṭṭa/Bihiṭṭam/Bihim/Bihiya/ Lotṭiā.
 Bihidṭṭa/Bihidṭṭam/Bihittā

(C) (ii) In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive

or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. Sasā (Uvasama, Uvavisa) 2. Sikkhā (Vaḍḍha, Pasara)
3. Jāā (Ciṭṭha, Loṭṭa) 4. Mahilā (Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha)
5. Taṇhā (Jagga, Uvasama) 6. Taṇayā (Uvavisa, Thambha)
7. Kaṇṇā (Loṭṭa, Uṭṭha) 8. Kamalā (Vaḍḍha, Soha)
9. Sasā (Harisa, Uttara) 10. Dhūā (Thambha, Kila)

Example : -

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1. Sasā | Uvasamiuṃ/Uvasameuṃ/
Uvasamiduṃ/Uvasameduṃ | Uvavisau/Uvavisadu/
Uvaviseu/Uvavisedu. |
|---------|---|--|

(C) (iii) In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. Dhūā (Thambha, Ciṭṭha) 2. Suyā (Kila, Harisa)
3. Jāā (Biha, Palā) 4. Mahilā (Cukka, Khijja)
5. Sasā (Harisa, Ghuma) 6. Naṇandā (Khañja, Kudḍa)
7. Kaṇṇā (Cīrāva, Ciṭṭha) 8. Jhumpaḍā (Vasa, Ho)
9. Karuṇā (Soha, Phura) 10. Māyā (Loṭṭa, Ceṭṭha)

Example : -

- | | | |
|---------|--|--|
| 1. Dhūā | Thambhiūṇa/Thambhiūṇaṃ/
Thambhiuṃ/Thambhiya/
Thambhittā/Thambhidūṇa/
Thambhidūṇaṃ | Ciṭṭhihi/ Ciṭṭhihie/
Ciṭṭhihidi/ Ciṭṭhihide/
Ciṭṭhissai/ Ciṭṭhissae/
Ciṭṭhissadi/ Ciṭṭhissade/
Ciṭṭhissidi/ Ciṭṭhisside. |
|---------|--|--|

(D) In the following ā-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out their Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case-ending in each of the following Nouns.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Parikkhā | 2. Sasā | 3. Māyā |
| 4. Karuṇā | 5. Vāyā | 6. Āṇā |
| 7. Nammayā | 8. Bhukkhā | 9. Kalasiyā |
| 10. Guhā | 11. Mairā | 12. Dhūā |
| 13. Mahilā | 14. Tisā | 15. Nisā |
| 16. Kahā | 17. Gaṅgā | 18. Icchā |
| 19. Taṇhā | 20. Sohā | 21. Jhumpaḍā |
| 22. Sariā | 23. Naṇandā | 24. Siyā |
| 25. Jarā | 26. Niddā | 27. Pasaṃsā |
| 28. Jāā | 29. Saddhā | 30. Mehā |

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
1. Parikkhā	Third Person	Singular	Parikkhā	Feminine	0

Exercise 18

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. Mothers rejoice. 2. Educations will spread. 3. Sisters deteriorate.
4. Desires will calm down. 5. Daughters should rejoice. 6. Caves will disappear. 7. Wives fear. 8. Examinations will occur. 9. Women should enthuse. 10. Girls will delay. 11. Daughters cough.
12. Women should mortify. 13. Ditches increase. 14. Daughters sleep. 15. Daughters will rejoice. 16. Husband's sisters come down.
17. Daughters should breathe. 18. Mothers sit. 19. Speeches succeed. 20. Huts shine. 21. Examinations occur. 22. Daughters sit. 23. Rivers dry up. 24. Women endeavour. 25. Speeches should manifest.
26. Sisters will stay. 27. Having played, the daughters will rejoice. 28. Sisters quarreled for playing. 29. Having run away, the girls tire. 30. Having rejoiced, the mothers should live.
31. Having tired, the women should sleep. 32. Having danced, the daughters will tire. 33. Having calmed down, the sisters should sit.
34. Having rejoiced, the daughters will stay. 35. Having increased, the education should spread. 36. Having feared, the girls come down.
37. Having tired, the daughters weep. 38. Having slept, the mothers calm down. 39. Wives should stay to sleep. 40. Having enthused, the women should endeavour.
41. Desires should calm down. 42. Having feared, the daughters sleep. 43. Husband's sisters will get up to go round. 44. Having stoped, the daughters should sit.
45. Having wept, the girls delay. 46. Having coughed, the sisters sit. 47. Daughters weep to sleep. 48. Mothers should endeavour to live.
49. Daughters will rejoice to play. 50. Having danced, the daughters tire. 51. Having calmed down, the mothers should sit.
52. Having slept, the sisters should get up. 53. Husband's sisters should go round to tire. 54. Sisters should endeavour for waking up. 55. Girls will get up to sleep.
56. Daughters endeavour for danceing. 57. Having rejoiced, the

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 18, study lesson 40 of **“Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”**.

sisters will go round. 58. Daughters will jump for playing. 59. Having fainted, the demons die. 60. Sisters should stop to go round.

Examples : -

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mothers rejoice = | Mâyā/Mâyāo/
Mâyāu | Harisanti/Harisenti/
Harisante/Harisire. |
| 12. Women should = | Jâyā/Jâyāu/
Jâyāo | Tavantu/Taventu. |
| mortify | | |
| 28. Sisters quarreled = | Sasā/Sasāu/
Sasāo | Kheliuṁ/Kheliduṁ/ Jujjhā.
Kheleuṁ/Kheleduṁ/
Khelittae/Khelettāe |
| for playing | | |
| 40. Having enthused, the women should endeavour : | | |
| Itthī/ Itthiā/ | Ucchahiṇa/Ucchahiṇaṁ/ | Cetṭhantu/ |
| Itthiṁ/Itthiṁ | Ucchahidūṇa/Ucchahidūṇaṁ/ | Cetṭhentu. |
| | — Ucchahiya/Ucchahiṁ/
Ucchahittā | |

(B) In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by using ā-ending Feminine Nouns in Nominative case Plural Number according to the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms and Verbal forms.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Dhūā (Jambhā) Pre. | 2. Mahilā (Harisa) Imp. |
| 3. Sikkhā (Pasara) Fu. | 4. Mâyā (Harisa) Pre. |
| 5. Suyā (Joha) Imp. | 6. Jhumpaḍā (Soha) Pre. |
| 7. Parikkhā (Hava) Fu. | 8. Tanayā (Khāsa) Pre. |
| 9. Sasā (Thambha) Fu. | 10. Naṇandā (Ussasa) Fu. |
| 11. Kaṇṇā (Palā) Past. | 12. Vāyā (Phura) Imp. |
| 13. Mâyā (Uvasama) Pre. | 14. Guhā (Khaya) Fu. |
| 15. Jāā (Uvavisa) Imp. | 16. Vāyā (Sijjha) Pre. |
| 17. Sariā (Sukkha) Fu. | 18. Icchā (Uvasama) Imp. |

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 19. Suyā (Gaḍayaḍa) Pre. | 20. Kalasiyā (Luḍha) Pre. |
| 21. Māyā (Ceṭṭha) Imp. | 22. Sasā (Jujjha) Fu. |
| 23. Jāā (Jāgara) Imp. | 24. Kaṇṇā (Chajja) Past. |
| 25. Naṇandā (Cirāva) Fu. | 26. Parikkhā (Hava) Pre. |
| 27. Kaṇṇā (Uvavisa) Fu. | 28. Suyā (Biha) Fu. |
| 29. Māyā (Khijja) Pre. | 30. Dhūā (Kanda) Pre. |
| 31. Taṇayā (Khañja) Imp. | 32. Sariā (Sukkha) Pre. |
| 33. Icchā (Vaḍḍha) Pre. | 34. Kalasiyā (Tuṭṭa) Fu. |
| 35. Sasā (Harisa) Imp. | 36. Suyā (Thambha) Imp. |
| 37. Mahilā (Vijja) Fu. | 38. Kaṇṇā (Khimsa) Pre. |
| 39. Naṇandā (Cukka) Pre. | 40. Dhūā (Ucchaha) Imp. |

Example : -

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Dhūā/Dhūāu/Dhūāo | Jambhanti/Jambhante/
Jambhāire. |
|---------------------|--|

(C) (i) In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense or the Past Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sasā (Kila, Ṭhā) | 2. Kaṇṇā (Biha, Cīṭṭha) |
| 3. Dhūā (Jujjha, Kanda) | 4. Māyā (Ruva, Uvasama) |
| 5. Suyā (Biha, Loṭṭa) | 6. Naṇandā (Chajja, Kanda) |
| 7. Taṇayā (Kanda, Cirāva) | 8. Mahilā (Thambha, Uvavisa) |
| 9. Jhumpaḍā (Vasa, Ho) | 10. Kaṇṇā (Ṇacca, Thakka) |

Example : -

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sasā/Sasāo/Sasāu | Kiliuṃ/Kileuṃ/
Kiliduṃ/Kileduṃ | Thāhi/Thāhīa/
Thāsī. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|

(C) (ii) In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Māyā (Harisa, Jiva) | 2. Jāā (Loṭṭa, Ciṭṭha) |
| 3. Sasā (Jāgara, Ceṭṭha) | 4. Naṇandā (Thakka, Ghuma) |
| 5. Suyā (Thambha, Uvavisa) | 6. Taṇhā (Chuṭṭa, Uvasama) |
| 7. Sikkhā (Vaḍḍha, Pasara) | 8. Māyā (Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha) |
| 9. Sasā (Uvasama, Uvavisa) | 10. Dhūā (Rama, Kila) |

Example : -

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Māyā/Māyāo/
Māyāu | Harisiūṇa/Harisiūṇaṃ/
Harisidūṇa/Harisidūṇaṃ/
Harisiuṇ/Harisiya/
Harisittā | Jivantu/
Jiventu. |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
-

(C) (iii) In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kaṇṇā (Loṭṭa, Uṭṭha) | 2. Sasā (Harisa, Ghuma) |
| 3. Dhūā (Kila, Rama) | 4. Sikkhā (Vaḍḍha, Pasara) |
| 5. Guhā (Jala, Nassa) | 6. Suyā (Kanda, Ciṭṭha) |
| 7. Jāā (Biha, Palā) | 8. Mahilā (Jāgara, Uṭṭha) |
| 9. Jhumpadā (Vasa, Ho) | 10. Naṇandā (Joha, Kanda) |

Example : -

Kaṇṇā/Kaṇṇāo/	Lottīūṇa/Lottīūṇaṁ/	Uṭṭhihinti/Uṭṭhihinte/
Kaṇṇāu	Lottīdūṇa/Lottīdūṇaṁ/	Uṭṭhihiire/Uṭṭhissanti/
	Lottīuṁ/Lottīya/	Uṭṭhissante/Uṭṭhissaire/
	Lottītā	Uṭṭhissinti/Uṭṭhissinte/
		Uṭṭhissiire.

(D) In the following ā-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case -ending in each of the following Nouns.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Siyā | 2. Parikkhā | 3. Māyāo |
| 4. Kahāu | 5. Taṇayāo | 6. Icchā |
| 7. Gaṅgāo | 8. Naṇandāu | 9. Mahilāo |
| 10. Nisāu | 11. Sariā | 12. Sikkhā |
| 13. Jhumpadāo | 14. Kalasiyā | 15. Gaḍḍāu |
| 16. Jāāu | 17. Guhāo | 18. Kaṇṇāu |
| 19. Paśaṁsāo | 20. Dhūāo | 21. Mahilāu |
| 22. Siyāo | 23. Jhumpadā | 24. Sasā |
| 25. Suyāo | 26. Vāyāo | 27. Sariāu |
| 28. Māyā | 29. Sikkhāo | 30. Nisāo |

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
1. Siyā	Third Person	Singular/ Plural	Siyā	Feminine	0

Exercise 19

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. The camel sits. 2. The aircraft may fly. 3. Examination will occur.
4. The dog barks. 5. The government should spread. 6. Girls will dance.
7. Books shine. 8. Pleasure should increase. 9. The sister plays.
10. The king should rejoice. 11. The small bundle falls down.
12. The small earthen water pots break. 13. The grandson should rejoice.
14. Citizens will wake up. 15. Wealth increases. 16. Clouds thunder.
17. Detachment should increase. 18. Desires will calm down.
19. The cloth dries up. 20. Beauty will bloom. 21. Education will spread.
22. The maternal uncle should get up. 23. Water drops.
24. Rivers will dry up. 25. Disgrace spreads. 26. Suffering should vanish.
27. Caves disappeared. 28. Vows shine. 29. Knowledge should succeed.
30. Sisters will stay. 31. The son trembles.
32. Moral conduct shines. 33. Thirst will occur. 34. Demons should die.
35. Seeds will grow. 36. Women should enthuse.
37. Lions run away. 38. The truth should bloom. 39. Speech tires.
40. Having jumped, the demons die. 41. The citizen will endeavour to wake up.
42. The daughter rejoices. 43. Having wept, the children will sleep.
44. Having stayed, the aircraft will fly. 45. Desire should calm down.
46. Having risen, the sun shines. 47. Men should endeavour for living.
48. Daughters will rejoice for playing.
49. Having tired, the maternal uncles sit. 50. Having burnt, the thread disappears.
51. Having delayed, the girl comes down.
52. Having fallen, the jewel will break. 53. The state quarrels to spread.
54. Having stayed, the daughter will get up. 55. Having burnt, the books disappear.
56. Having endeavoured, the citizens should play.
57. Having rejoiced, the sister will go round.
58. Having feared, the serpents ran away. 59. Mothers should endeavour to live.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 19, study lessons 30 to 40 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

Examples :

1. **The camel sits** = Karaho Acchai/Acchei/Acchae/
Acchadi/Acchade.
17. **Detachment should increase** = Veraggam Vaddhau/Vaddheu/
Vaddhadu/Vaddhedu.
27. **Caves disappeared** = Guhā/Guhāu/ Nassia.
Guhāo
37. **Lions run away** = Sihā Palanti/Palante/Palāire.
45. **Desire should calm down** = Taṇhā Uvasamau/Uvasamadu/
Uvasameu/Uvasamedu.
58. **Having feared, the serpents ran away-**
Sappā Dariūṇa/Dariūṇam/Daridūṇa/ Palāsī/Palāhī/
Daridūṇam/Dariuṇ/ Palāhīa.
Dariya/Darittā
-

(B) In the following Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences in any Number by using Tense as directed. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms and Verbal forms.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Kukkura (Bukka) Pre. | 2. Patta (Sukkha) Imp. |
| 3. Sikkhā (Pasara) Fu. | 4. Potta (Ṇacca) Pre. |
| 5. Lakkudā (Jala) Imp. | 6. Icchā (Uvasama) Fu. |
| 7. Parikkhā (Hava) Fu. | 8. Vattha (Sukkha) Imp. |
| 9. Putta (Kudda) Past. | 10. Māyā (Thambha) Fu. |
| 11. Khīra (Cua) Imp. | 12. Vaya (Gala) Pre. |
| 13. Ghara (Paḍa) Pre. | 14. Sāsaṇa (Pasara) Imp. |
| 15. Mehā (Viasa) Fu. | 16. Meha (Gajja) Pre. |
| 17. Rajja (Cetṭha) Imp. | 18. Kaṇṇā (Cirāva) Fu. |
| 19. Māula (Palā) Pre. | 20. Jovvaṇa (Viasa) Pre. |
| 21. Kamalā (Soha) Pre. | 22. Dukkha (Gala) Imp. |
| 23. Veragga (Vaddha) Imp. | 24. Paṇṇā (Sijja) Imp. |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 25. Huavaha (Jala) Fu. | 26. Rajja (Ucchaha) Fu. |
| 27. Tisā (Uvasama) Fu. | 28. Mehā (Viasa) Pre. |
| 29. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Past. | 30. Āgama (Soha) Imp. |
| 31. Vāyā (Sijjha) Pre. | 32. Nayarajana (Cetṭha) Imp. |
| 33. Mahilā (Ucchaha) Imp. | 34. Nara (Ujjama) Fu. |
| 35. Bīa (Uga) Fu. | 36. Guhā (Ṇassa) Fu. |
| 37. Avayasa (Pasara) Pre. | 38. Sila (Soha) Imp. |
| 39. Sasā (Ciṭṭha) Fu.. | 40. Karaha (Ṇacca) Pre. |

Example : -

1. **Kukkuro** Bukkai/Bukkae/Bukkadi/Bukkade.

(C) (i) In the following Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences use Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number or Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense or the Past Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kukkura (Bukka, Uvavisa) | 2. Salila (Cua, Pasara) |
| 3. Sasā (Khāsa, Uṭṭha) | 4. Nara (Uppajja, Mara) |
| 5. Gāṇa (Guṇja, Phura) | 6. Suyā (Loṭṭa, Kanda) |
| 7. Diara (Vala, Uvavisa) | 8. Nara (Uṭṭha, Uvavisa) |
| 9. Jhumpaḍā (Vasa, Ho) | 10. Vasaṇa (Chutṭa, Nassa) |

Example : -

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Kukkura | Bukkiūṇa/Bukkiūṇaṃ/
Bukkidūṇa/Bukkidūṇaṃ/
Bukkiya/Bukkiyaṃ/Bukkittā | Uvavisā. |
|-------------------|---|----------|

(C) (ii) In the following Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences use Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number or Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. Rahunandana (Harisa, Accha) 2. Rajja (Pasara, Soha)
3. Gāna (Guñja, Phura) 4. Mahilā (Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha)
5. Gāma (Vasa, Pasara) 6. Vasaṇa (Chuṭṭa, Nassa)
7. Bappa (Hasa, Jiva) 8. Divāyara (Soha, Uga)
9. Sasā (Uvasama, Uvavisa) 10. Sikkhā (Vaddha, Pasara)

Example : -

1. **Rahupandano** Harisiūṇa/Harisiūṇaṃ/ Acchau/Accheu/
Harisidūṇa/Harisidūṇaṃ/ Acchadu/Acchedu.
Harisiya/Harisiyūṃ/
Harisittā
-

(C) (iii) In the following Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences use Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number or Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. Sutta (Gala, Tuṭṭa) 2. Rayana (Paḍa, Tuṭṭa)
3. Vimāṇa (Ṭhā, Uḍḍa) 4. Dhūa (Thambha, Ciṭṭha)
5. Suyā (Khela, Rama) 6. Sasā (Harisa, Kila)
7. Ghara (Paḍa, Nassa) 8. Udagā (Sukkhā, Nijjhara)
9. Gantha (Jala, Nassa) 10. Mahilā (Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha)

Example :-

1. Suttaṃ	Galiūṇa/Galiūṇaṃ/ Galidūṇa/Galidūṇaṃ/ Galiya/Galiyaṃ/ Galittā	Tuttihii/Tuttihie/ Tuttihidi/Tuttihide/ Tuttissai/Tuttissae/ Tuttissadi/Tuttissade/ Tuttissidi/Tuttisside.
------------------	--	--

(D) In the following Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case-ending in each of the following Nouns.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Sokkhāim | 2. Sasāo | 3. Putto |
| 4. Vimāṇāṇi | 5. Taṇayāu | 6. Vayā |
| 7. Rajjāim | 8. Māyā | 9. Sappo |
| 10. Lakkuḍaṃ | 11. Mehāo | 12. Āgamo |
| 13. Sāsaṇāim | 14. Parikkhā | 15. Paramesaro |
| 16. Chikkaṃ | 17. Suyāo | 18. Rāyaṇāim |
| 19. Vatthāim | 20. Āṇā | 21. Avayaso |
| 22. Bhoyaṇaṃ | 23. Rāyā | 24. Sariā |
| 25. Khettaṃ | 26. Karuṇāo | 27. Bhavo |
| 28. Udaḡaṃ | 29. Sāyārā | 30. Dhaṇāim |

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
1. Sokkhāim	Third Person	Plural	Sokkha	Neuter	im → āim

Exercise 20

(A-1) Change the following Verbs into the Past Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of the a-ending Masculine Nouns in Nominative Singular.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Saya | 3. Nacca |
| 4. Rūsa | 5. Lukka | 6. Jagga |
| 7. Jīva | 8. Kanda | 9. Harisa |

Example -

	Past Participle	According to a-ending Masculine Nouns Nominative Singular
Hasa	Hasia/Hasiya Hasita/Hasida	Hasio/Hasiyo/ Hasito/Hasido

(A-2) Change the following Verbs into the Past Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of the a-ending Neuter Nouns in Nominative Singular.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. Vaddha | 2. Viasa | 3. Guñja |
| 4. Kudda | 5. Jāgara | 6. Vījja |
| 7. Chutṭa | 8. Vasa | 9. Cukka |

Example -

	Past Participle	According to a-ending Neuter Nouns Nominative Singular
Vaddha	Vaddhia/ Vaddhiya/ Vaddhita/ Vaddhida	Vaddhiam/ Vaddhiyam/ Vaddhitam/ Vaddhidam

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 20, study lesson 42 of **“Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”**.

(A-3) Change the following Verbs into the Past Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of the a-ending Masculine Nouns in Nominative Plural.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. Nacca | 2. Khaya | 3. Jala |
| 4. Soha | 5. Sukkha | 6. Palā |
| 7. Thā | 8. Bukka | 9. Uga |

Example -

	Past Participle	According to a-ending Masculine Nouns Nominative Plural
Nacca	Naccia/	Nacciā/
	Nacciya/	Nacciyā/
	Naccita/	Naccitā/
	Naccida	Naccidā

(A-4) Change the following Verbs into the Past Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of the a-ending Neuter Nouns in Nominative Plural.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. Viasa | 2. Ho | 3. Uvavisa |
| 4. Khāsa | 5. Uvasama | 6. Thambha |
| 7. Uttara | 8. Tutṭa | 9. Udḍa |

Example -

	Past Participle	According to a-ending Neuter Nouns Nominative Plural
Viasa	Viasia	Viasiāṁ/Viasiāṃ/Viasiāṇi

(A-5) Change the following Verbs into the Past Participle. Afterwards, change them into the Feminine by making them ā-ending. Thereafter add the suffixes of ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative Singular.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Utṭha | 2. Thā | 3. Hasa |
| 4. Lajja | 5. Accha | 6. Nijjhara |
| 7. Mara | 8. Khela | 9. Kulla |

Example -

Past Participle	â-ending Form	According to â-ending Feminine Nouns Nominative Singular
Uttha	Utthia/Utthiya Utthiâ/Utthiyâ/ Utthita/Utthida Utthitâ/Utthidâ	Utthiâ/Utthiyâ/ Utthitâ/Utthidâ

(A-6) Change the following Verbs into the Past Participle. Afterwards, change them into the Feminine by making them â-ending. Thereafter add the suffixes of â-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative Plural.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Jagga | 2. Chajja | 3. Biha |
| 4. Pasara | 5. Thambha | 6. Ussasa |
| 7. Hava | 8. Ucchaha | 9. Cettha |
-

Example -

Past Participle	â-ending Form	According to â-ending Feminine Nouns Nominative Plural
Jagga	Jaggia/ Jaggiya/ Jaggita/ Jaggida	Jaggiâ/ Jaggiyâ/ Jaggitâ/ Jaggidâ Jaggiâ/Jaggiâu/ Jaggiâo/Jaggiyâ/ Jaggiyâu/Jaggiyâo/ Jaggitâ/Jaggitâu/ Jaggitâo/Jaggidâ/ Jaggidâu/Jaggidâo

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Make Past Participles and add the suffixes of a-ending Nouns (Mas. and Neu.) and those of â-ending Nouns (Fem.) in accordance with the Gender and Number of the subject (Noun and Personal Pronoun) Write all the alternatives.

1. The king laughed. 2. The son got up. 3. The vow disappeared.
4. The jewel fell. 5. Fire burned. 6. Disgrace spread. 7. The book shined. 8. The child wept. 9. Hanumāna Jumped. 10. The demon

died. 11. Clouds thundered. 12. Kings laughed. 13. Sons got up. 14. Vows disappeared. 15. Jewels fell. 16. Cloths dried up. 17. Villages shined. 18. Grandsons sat. 19. Aircrafts flied. 20. The government spread. 21. Kingdom increased. 22. The small bundle fell down. 23. Moral conduct appeared. 24. Beauty bloomed. 25. Wood burned. 26. The forest ended. 27. The head ached. 28. The truth bloomed. 29. Aircrafts flied. 30. Papers dried up. 31. Pleasures increased. 32. Kingdoms increased. 33. Woods burned. 34. Addictions separated. 35. Cloths dried up. 36. Threads broke. 37. Songs shined. 38. Fields shined. 39. Examination occurred. 40. The sister stoped. 41. The hut shined. 42. Education spread. 43. The river dried up. 44. The daughter slept. 45. The Yamunā spread. 46. The wife feared. 47. The daughter stayed. 48. Praise spread. 49. Daughters sat. 50. Examinations occurred. 51. Sisters stoped. 52. Education spread. 53. Daughters slept. 54. Daughtērs woke up. 55. Rivers dried up. 56. Desires increased. 57. Huts shined. 58. Caves disappeared. 59. I woke up. 60. He stayed. 61. You rejoiced. 62. I (Fem) sat. 63. You slept. 64. She laughed. 65. I (Mas.) ran away. 66. He turned. 67. You got up. 68. He played. 69. We all woke up. 70. They all stayed. 71. You all rejoiced. 72. We both sat. 73. You all slept. 74. They all jumped. 75. We both ran away. 76. They both turned. 77. You both sat. 78. They all played.

Examples -

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|---|
| 1. The King laughed= | Narindo | Hasio/Hasiyo/
Hasito/Hasido. |
| 23. Moral conduct = | Silam | Phuriam/Phuriyam/
Phuritam/Phuridam. |
| appeared | | |
| 41. The hut shined= | Jhumpadā | Chajjiā/Chajjiyā/Chajjitā/
Chajjidā. |

56. **Desires increased**- Icchā/
Icchāu/
Icchāo

Vaḍḍhiā/Vaḍḍhiāu/
Vaḍḍhiāo/Vaḍḍhiyā/
Vaḍḍhiyāu/Vaḍḍhiyāo/
Vaḍḍhitā/Vaḍḍhitāu/
Vaḍḍhitāo/Vaḍḍhidā/
Vaḍḍhidāu/Vaḍḍhidāo.

69. **We all woke up** = Amhe/
Vayaṁ

Jaggiā/Jaggiyā/
Jaggitā/Jaggidā.

(C-1) Use the following Masculine Nouns in the Nominative Singular or the Nominative Plural and change the verbs given in brackets into Past Participles, and then make sentences by adding any one suffix of the Absolutive or the Infinitive to the Verbs given in the middle. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns and Past Participles.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Kukkura, Bukka (Accha) | 2. Putta, Biha (Kanda) |
| 3. Gantha, Jala (Nassa) | 4. Mitta, Harisa (Jiva) |
| 5. Potta, Nacca (Uṭṭha) | 6. Rayana, Paḍa (Tuṭṭa) |
| 7. Māula, Jāgara (Ḍula) | 8. Karaha, Thakka (Nacca) |
| 9. Duha, Gala (Nassa) | 10. Vaya, Tuṭṭa (Gala) |

Example -

- | | | | |
|----|---------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Kukkuro | Bukkiūṇa | Acchio/Acchiyo/
Acchito/Acchido. |
|----|---------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
-

(C-2) Use the following Neuter Nouns in the Nominative Singular or the Nominative Plural and change the verbs given in brackets into Past Participles, and then make sentences by adding any one suffix of the Absolutive or the Infinitive to the Verbs given in the middle. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns and Past Participles.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Vimāṇa, Uḍḍa(Thambha) | 2. Sāsaṇa, Pasara (Vaḍḍha) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3. Lakkuḍa, Nassa (Jala) | 4. Nayarajana, Kudda (Palā) |
| 5. Sutta, Gala (Tuṭṭa) | 6. Pottala, Luḍha (Paḍa) |
| 7. Ghaya, Cua (Pasara) | 8. Bhaya, Khaya (Palā) |
| 9. Bīa, Uga (Vaddha) | 10. Riṇa, Chutṭa (Nassa) |

Example -

1. Vimāṇam Uddium Thambhiām.

(C-3) Use the following Feminine Nouns in the Nominative Singular or the Nominative Plural and change the verbs given in brackets into Past Participles, and then make sentences by adding any one suffix of the Absolutive or the Infinitive to the Verbs given in the middle. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns and Past Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Siyā, Thakka (Loṭṭa) | 2. Dhūā, Biha (Kanda) |
| 3. Sasā, Nacca (Thakka) | 4. Mahilā, Dara (Palā) |
| 5. Taṇayā, Jujjha (Ruva) | 6. Jāā, Uvasama (Uvavisa) |
| 7. Taṇhā, Chutṭa (Nassa) | 8. Jhumpaḍā, Vasa (Hava) |
| 9. Pasamsā, Vaddha (Pasara) | 10. Kaṇṇā, Kudda (Ciṭṭha) |

Example -

1. Siyā Thakkidūṇa Loṭṭiā.

(C-4) Use the following Personal Pronouns in the Nominative Singular or the Nominative Plural and change the verbs given in brackets into Past Participles, and then make sentences by adding any one suffix of the Absolutive or the Infinitive to the Verbs given in the middle. Write all the alternatives of inflected Pronouns and Past Participles.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Ta, Nacca (Thakka) | 2. Amha, Dara (Palā) |
| 3. Tumha, Uccaha (Ujjama) | 4. Tā, Khela (Saya) |
| 5. Ta, Mara (Kulla) | 6. Amha, Cirāva (Uttara) |

Exercise 2 1

(A-1) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative Singular.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Dara |
| 3. Saya | 4. Nacca |
| 5. Rūsa | 6. Lajja |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	According to a-ending Masculine Nouns Nominative Singular
Hasa	Hasanta/ Hasamāṇa	Hasanto/ Hasamāṇo

(A-2) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative Plural.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Nacca |
| 3. Khaya | 4. Jala |
| 5. Soha | 6. Uvasam |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	According to a-ending Masculine Nouns Nominative Plural
Hasa	Hasanta/ Hasamāṇa	Hasantā/ Hasamāṇā

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 2 1, study lesson 43 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

(A-3) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative Singular.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Vaḍḍha | 2. Viasa |
| 3. Guṇja | 4. Kudda |
| 5. Jāgara | 6. Uttara |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	According to a-ending Neuter Nouns Nominative Singular
Vaḍḍha	Vaḍḍhanta/ Vaḍḍhamāṇa	Vaḍḍhantaṃ/ Vaḍḍhamāṇaṃ

(A-4) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative Plural.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Viasa | 2. Ho |
| 3. Thambha | 4. Tuṭṭa |
| 5. Uḍḍa | 6. Ḍara |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	According to a-ending Neuter Nouns Nominative Plural
Viasa	Viasanta/ Viasamāṇa	Viasantaṃ/Viasantaṃ/ Viasantaṇi/Viasamāṇaṃ/ Viasamāṇaṃ/Viasamāṇaṇi

(A-5) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, change them into the Feminine by making them ā-ending. Thereafter add the suffixes of the ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative Singular.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Nacca | 2. Uṭṭha |
| 3. Lajja | 4. Hasa |
| 5. Dula | 6. Rūsa |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	ā-ending Form	According to ā-ending Feminine Nouns Nominative Singular
Nacca	Naccanta/ Naccamāṇa	Naccantā/ Naccamāṇā	Naccantā/ Naccamāṇā

(A-6) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, change them into the Feminine by making them ā-ending. Thereafter add the suffixes of the ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative Plural.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Saya | 2. Jagga |
| 3. Biha | 4. Thambha |
| 5. Ceṭṭha | 6. Harisa |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	ā-ending Form	According to ā-ending Feminine Nouns Nominative Plural
Saya	Sayanta/ Sayamāṇa	Sayantā/ Sayamāṇā	Sayantā/Sayantāu/ Sayantāo/Sayamāṇā/ Sayamāṇāu/ Sayamāṇāo

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Make Present Participle and add the suffixes of a-ending Nouns (Mas. and Neu.) and those of ā-ending Nouns (Fem.) in accordance with the Gender and Number of the subject (Noun and Personal Pronoun). Write all the alternatives.

1. The embarrassing son sits. 2. The barking dog runs away. 3. The trembling demons sit. 4. The fearing child weeps. 5. The

burning fire vanishes. 6. Dancing camels tire. 7. Increasing moral conduct blossoms. 8. The burning wood disappears. 9. Increasing detachment shines. 10. The enthusing mother sits. 11. Increasing reputation shines. 12. The grieving women go round. 13. Increasing faith shines. 14. Vanishing Karmas separate. 15. Embarrassing, he hides. 16. Playing, I rejoice. 17. Dancing, you tire. 18. Weeping, you all quarrel. 19. Playing, we all rejoice. 20. Quarrelling, you all fight. 21. The Laughing man should live. 22. The rejoicing father should endeavour. 23. The enthusing child should play. 24. The enthusing women should endeavour. 25. The calming down girl sits. 26. Rejoicing, you should play. 27. Rejoicing, I should dance. 28. Laughing, you all sit. 29. Running away, we all should play. 30. The succeeding truth will shine. 31. Increasing education will spread. 32. Dancing girls will tire. 33. Falling jewels will break. 34. Endeavouring men will jump. 35. The sitting grandson will turn. 36. The jumping demons will die. 37. Laughing, I (Fem.) shall live. 38. Jumping, you will tire. 39. Rejoicing, she will dance. 40. Endeavouring, we all shall wake up. 41. Calming down, they all will sit. 42. Fearing, you all hide. 43. Dripping, clarified butter fell. 44. The endeavouring grandfather sat. 45. The endeavouring friend rejoiced. 46. The fighting grandsons trembled. 47. The whining son sat. 48. Dripping, the water dried up. 49. The floundering demon died. 50. The laughing citizen lived. 51. The rejoicing daughter got up. 52. Burning grass disappeared. 53. Playing, I rejoiced. 54. Fearing, she wept. 55. Grieving, we sat. 56. Stopping, they all came down. 57. Calming down, they all sat. 58. Jumping, we all tired.

Examples -

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. The embarrassing son sits | -Putto Lajjanto/
Lajjamāno | Acchai/Acchei/
Acchae/Acchadi/
Acchade. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|

1 2. The grieving women go round =

Mahilā/	(i)	Khijjantā/	Ghumanti/
Mahilāu/		Khijjantāu/	Ghumante/
Mahilāo		Khijjantāo	Ghumire/
	(ii)	Khijjamāṇā/	Ghumentī.
		Khijjamāṇāu/	
		Khijjamāṇāo	

2 2. The rejoicing father should endeavour =

Bappo	Ullasanto/	Ujjamau/Ujjameu/
	Ullasamāṇo	Ujjamadu/Ujjamedu.

3 7. Laughing, I (Fem.) shall live =

Ahaṁ/Haṁ/	Hasantā/	Jivihimi/Jivihāmi/
Ammi	Hasamāṇā	Jivissāmi/Jivissimi/
		Jivehimi/Jivessāmi/
		Jivehāmi/Jivissam/
		Jivessam.

4 3. Dripping, clarified butter fell =

Ghayaṁ	Cuantaṁ/	(i) Paḍā
	Cuamāṇaṁ	(ii) Paḍiaṁ/Paḍitaṁ/
		Paḍidaṁ/Paḍiyaṁ.

5 6. Stopping, they all came down =

Te	Thambhantā/	(i) Uṭṭriā/Uṭṭariā
	Thambhamāṇā	(ii) Uṭṭariyā/Uṭṭaritā/
		Uṭṭaridā.

(C-1) For making sentences use the following Nouns and Pronouns as subjects in the Nominative Singular or Plural Number, and choose any one Verb from the Verbs given in brackets for changing it to Present Participle and add suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Karaha (Nacca, Thakka) | 2. Veragga (Vaḍḍha, Soha) |
| 3. Jhumpaḍā (Paḍa, Nassa) | 4. Tā (Ḍara, Palā) |
| 5. Amha (Kila, Harisa) | 6. Tumha (Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha) |

Example -

1.	Karaho	Naccanto/ Naccamāṇo	Thakkai/Thakkei/ Thakkae/Thakkadi/ Thakkade.
----	---------------	------------------------	--

(C-2) For making sentences use the following Nouns and Pronouns as subjects in the Nominative Singular or Plural Number, and choose any one Verb from the Verbs given in brackets for changing it to Present Participle and add suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rajja (Vaddha, Pasara) | 2. Mahilā (Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha) |
| 3. Bālaa (Ucchaha, Khela) | 4. Tumha (Hasa, Accha) |
| 5. Amha (Palā, Khela) | 6. Ta (Uvasama, Uvavisa) |
-

Example -

1.	Rajjāim/	Vaddhantāim/	Pasarantu/
	Rajjāim/	Vaddhantāim/	Pasarentu.
	Rajjāṇi	Vaddhantāṇi	

(C-3) For making sentences use the following Nouns and Pronouns as subjects in the Nominative Singular or Plural Number, and choose any one Verb from the Verbs given in brackets for changing it to Present Participle and add suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sacca (Sijjha, Soha) | 2. Rakkhasa (Kulla, Mara) |
| 3. Kaṇṇā (Nacca, Thakka) | 4. Ta (Uvasama, Accha) |
| 5. Tumha (Dara, Lukka) | 6. Amha (Ceṭṭha, Jāgara) |
-

Example -

1.	Saccam	Sijjhantam/ Sijjhamāṇam	Sohihii/Sohihie/Sohihidi/ Sohihide/Sohissai/ Sohissae/Sohissadi/ Sohissade/Sohissidi/ Sohisside.
----	---------------	----------------------------	--

(C-4) For making sentences use the following Nouns and Pronouns as subjects in the Nominative Singular or Plural Number, and choose any one Verb from the Verbs given in brackets for changing it to Present Participle and add suffixes of the Past Participle or the Past Tense to the other Verb for expressing the purport of the Past Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Potta (Jujjha, Kampa) | 2. Putta (Gaḍayaḍa, Ciṭṭha) |
| 3. Suyā (Harisa, Uṭṭha) | 4. Tā (Ḍara, Kanda) |
| 5. Tumaha (Khijja, Uvavisa) | 6. Amha (Kudda, Thakka) |

Example -

Potto Jujjhanto/Jujjhamāṇo Kampā/etc.

or

Potto Jujjhanto/Jujjhamāṇo Kampio/etc.

(D) Point out the suffix, Number, Gender and Original Verb in each of the following Present Participles.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hasanto | 2. Viasamāṇāṇi | 3. Vaḍḍhantāim |
| 4. Kuddantāu | 5. Ramantāo | 6. Guṇjamāṇāṇi |
| 7. Chitṭhantā | 8. Cīrāvamāṇā | 9. Phurantā |
| 10. Chuṭṭanto | 11. Jāgarantāim | 12. Chuṭṭamāṇo |
| 13. Khāsantā | 14. Phullantāu | 15. Thambhamāṇāim |
| 16. Lajjamāṇo | 17. Daranto | 18. Gaḍayaḍamāṇāim |
| 19. Uṭṭhantā | 20. Thakkantāim | |

Example -

	Original Verb	Gender	Number	Suffix
1. Hasanto	Hasa	Masculine	Singular	nta

Exercise 22

(A-1) Write the inflected forms of a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Narinda | 2. Karaha | 3. Divāyara |
| 4. Mitta | 5. Paramesara | 6. Gantha |
| 7. Rakkhasa | 8. Mārūa | 9. Paḍa |

Example -

a-ending Masculine Noun	Instrumental Singular	Instrumental Plural
Narinda	Narindeṇa/ Narindeṇam	Narindehi/ Narindehim/ Narindehim

(A-2) Write the inflected forms of a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Kamala | 2. Rajja | 3. Poṭṭala |
| 4. Khetta | 5. Vattha | 6. Kamma |
| 7. Lakkuḍa | 8. Jivaṇa | 9. Dhana |

Example -

a-ending Neuter Noun	Instrumental Singular	Instrumental Plural
Kamala	Kamaleṇa/ Kamaleṇam	Kamalehi/ Kamalehim/ Kamalehim

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 22, study lesson 45 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

(A-3) Write the inflected forms of ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Sasā | 2. Māyā | 3. Jarā |
| 4. Kahā | 5. Kaṇṇā | 6. Jhumpaḍā |
| 7. Mahilā | 8. Gaṅgā | 9. Sikkhā |

Example -

ā-ending Feminine Noun	Instrumental Singular	Instrumental Plural
Sasā	Sasāe/Sasāi/ Sasāa	Sasāhi/Sasāhim/ Sasāhim

(A-4) Write the inflected forms of Personal Pronoun in the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. Amha | 2. Tumha |
| 3. Ta | 4. Tā |

Example -

Personal Pronoun	Instrumental Singular	Instrumental Plural
Amha	Mai/Mae/ Me/Mamae	Amhehi/ Amhāhi

(B) Change the following Verbs into Past Participles. Write their Nominative Neuter Singular forms.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Lajja | 3. Thakka |
| 4. Paḍa | 5. Ghuma | 6. Ucchala |
| 7. Khela | 8. Kulla | 9. Jujjha |
| 10. Saya | 11. Biha | 12. Pasara |

Example -

Verb	Past Participle	Neuter Nominative Singular
Hasa	Hasia/Hasiya Hasita/Hasida	Hasiam/Hasiyam/ Hasitam/Hasidam

(C) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. For making sentences use Instrumental Singular or Plural in accordance with the Number (Singular or Plural) of Nouns and Personal Pronouns. Use the Past Participle of the Neuter Gender in the Nominative Singular for expressing the purport of the Past Tense.

1. The king laughed. 2. The dog barked. 3. The citizen woke up.
4. The grandson danced. 5. The girl danced. 6. The friend rejoiced.
7. The demon died. 8. The examination occurred. 9. The daughter coughed. 10. The ocean dried up. 11. The aircraft flew. 12. The small bundle fell down. 13. The lion roared. 14. The mother rejoiced. 15. The wife feared. 16. The camel sat. 17. The son slept. 18. The cloth dried up. 19. He tired. 20. You delayed. 21. I sat. 22. Kings laughed. 23. Friends rejoiced. 24. Demons died. 25. Daughters coughed. 26. Lions roared. 27. Mothers rejoiced. 28. Camels sat. 29. Sons sat. 30. Dogs barked. 31. Citizens woke up. 32. Girls danced. 33. Oceans dried up. 34. Wells dried up. 35. Jewels shine. 36. States fought. 37. Women calmed down. 38. Aircrafts flew. 39. Girls hid. 40. Citizens grieved. 41. Maternal uncles rejoiced. 42. Kings appeared. 43. Children played. 44. You all feared. 45. They tired. 46. We sat. 47. You all delayed. 48. They (women) slept. 49. We went round.

Examples -

1. The King laughed =

Narindena/Narindenam

Hasiām/Hasiyām/
Hasitām/Hasidām.

8. The examination occurred =

Parikkhāa/Parikkhāi/
Parikkhāe

Hoām/Hoyām/
Hotām/Hodām.

20. You delayed =

Tai/Tae/
Tume/Tumae

Cirāviām/Cirāviyām/
Cirāvitām/Cirāvidām.

28. Camels sat =

Karahehi/Karahehim/
Karahehim

Citthiam/Citthiyam/
Citthtiam/Citthidam.

40. Citizens grieved =

Nayarajanehi/Nayarajanehim/
Nayarajanehim

Khijjiam/Khijjiyam/
Khijjitam/Khijjidam.

48. They (Fem.) slept =

Tāhi/Tāhim/Tāhim/
Tihi/Tihim/Tihim

Sayiam/Saiyam/
Sayitam/Sayidam.

(D) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. For expressing the purport of the Past Tense use the Past Participle in Active Voice and Impersonal form. Write all the alternatives.

Active Voice**Impersonal form**

1. The friend rejoiced.
2. The king laughed.
3. Demons jumped.
4. The daughter coughed.
5. Grandsons jumped.
6. Mothers rejoiced.
7. The dog barked.
8. The wife feared.
9. The son slept.
10. Citizens woke up.
11. The camel sat.
12. Water dripped.
13. Disgrace spread.
14. Fire burned.
15. Reputation increased.
16. Pleasure vanished.
17. The aircraft flew.

This form does not exist in English.

18. The small bundel fell down.
19. The cloth dried up.
20. The book shined.
21. Girls danced.
22. Clouds thundered.
23. Oceans dried up.
24. Jewels shined.
25. The Woman calmed down.

Exaxmples -

1. Active Voice -

The friend rejoiced =	Mitto	Harisio/Harisiyo/ Harisito/Harisido.
-----------------------	-------	---

Impersonal Form -

The friend rejoiced =	Mittena/ Mittenam	Harisiam/Harisiyam/ Harisitam/Harisidam.
-----------------------	----------------------	---

4. Active Voice-

The daughter coughed=	Dhūā	Khāsiā/Khāsiyā/ Khāsitā/Khāsidā.
-----------------------	------	-------------------------------------

Impersonal Form -

The daughter coughed =	Dhūāa/ Dhūāi/ Dhūāe	Khāsiam/ Khāsiyam/ Khāsitam/Khāsidam.
------------------------	---------------------------	---

10. Active Voice-

Citizens woke up =	Nayarajanāim/ Nayarajanāim̃/ Nayarajanāni	Jaggiāim/Jaggiāim̃/ Jaggiāni/Jaggitāim/ Jaggitāim̃/Jaggitāni/ Jaggidāim/ Jaggidāim̃/ Jaggidāni.
--------------------	---	--

Impersonal Form -

Citizens woke up = Nayarajaṇehi/
Nayarajaṇehim/
Nayarajaṇehim

Jaggiām/Jaggiyām/
Jaggitaṁ/Jaggidaṁ.

12. Active Voice-

Water dripped = Udagaṁ

Nijjhariaṁ/
Nijjhariyām/
Nijjharitaṁ/
Nijjharidaṁ.

Impersonal Form -

Water dripped= Udageṇa/
Udageṇaṁ

Nijjhariaṁ/
Nijjhariyām/
Nijjharitaṁ/
Nijjharidaṁ.

41. Active Voice -

Girls danced = Kaṇṇā/Kaṇṇāu
Kaṇṇāo

Nacciā/Nacciāu/
Nacciāo/Naccitā/
Naccitāu/Naccitāo/
Naccidā/Naccidāu/
Naccidāo.

Impersonal Form -

Girls danced = Kaṇṇāhi/Kaṇṇāhim/
Kaṇṇāhim

Nacciaṁ/Nacciyām/
Naccitaṁ/
Naccidaṁ.

Exercise 23

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write all the alternatives of Noun Forms, Pronoun Forms, Verbal Forms and Participle Forms.

1. The king laughs. 2. The king should laugh. 3. The king will laugh.
4. The King laughed. 5. The king laughed (Impersonal form).
6. Children sit. 7. Children sat. 8. Children will sit. 9. Children sat.
10. Children sat (Impersonal form). 11. The aircraft flies. 12. The aircraft should fly. 13. The aircraft will fly. 14. The aircraft flied.
15. The aircraft flied (Impersonal form). 16. Citizens appear.
17. Citizens should appear. 18. Citizens will appear. 19. Citizens appeared.
20. Citizens appeared (Impersonal form). 21. The mother rejoices.
22. The mother should rejoice. 23. The mother will rejoice. 24. The mother rejoiced.
25. The mother rejoiced (Impersonal form). 26. Girls hide. 27. Girls should hide. 28. Girls will hide.
29. Girls hid. 30. Girls hid (Impersonal form). 31. He wakes up. 32. He should wake up. 33. He will wake up. 34. He woke up.
35. He woke up (Impersonal form). 36. You all stop. 37. You all should stop.
38. You all will stop. 39. You all stopped. 40. You all stopped (Impersonal form).
41. I stay. 42. I should stay. 43. I shall stay. 44. I stayed. 45. I stayed (Impersonal form).
46. They all wake up. 47. They all should wake up. 48. They all will wake up.
49. They all woke up. 50. They all woke up (Impersonal form). 51. Sītā gets up to sleep.
52. Sītā should get up to sleep. 53. Sītā will get up to sleep. 54. Sītā got up to sleep.
55. Sītā got up to sleep (Impersonal form). 56. You get up to dance.
57. You should get up to dance. 58. You will get up to dance. 59. You got up to dance.
60. You got up to dance (Impersonal form).

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 23, study lessons 1 to 45 of
“**Prākṛta Grammar and Composition**”.

Exaxmples -

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The King laughs = Narindo | Hasai/Hasei/Hasae/
Hasadi/Hasade. |
| 2. The king should laugh | Hasau/Haseu/
Hasadu/Hasedu. |
| 3. The king will laugh | Hasihii/Hasihie/Hasihidi/
Hasihide/Hasissai/
Hasissae/Hasissadi/
Hasissade/Hasissidi/
Hasisside. |
| 4. The King laughed | (i) Hasā (ii) Hasio/Hasiyo/
Hasito/Hasido. |
| 5. The king laughed- (Impersonal form) | Narindeṇa/
Narindeṇaṁ
Hasiāṁ/Hasitaṁ/
Hasiyaṁ/Hasidaṁ. |
| 41. I stay | = Ahaṁ/Haṁ/
Ammi
Thāmi. |
| 42. I should stay | = Ahaṁ/Haṁ/
Ammi
Thāmu. |
| 43. I shall stay | = Ahaṁ/Haṁ/
Ammi
Thāhimi/Thāssāmi/
Thāssimi/Thāhāmi/
Thāssaṁ. |
| 44. I (Fem.) stayed | = Ahaṁ/Haṁ/
Ammi
(i) Thāsī/Thāhī/Thāhā
(ii) Thāā/Thāyā/Thādā/
Thātā. |
| 45. I stayed (Impersonal form) | = Mai/Mae/
Me/Mamae
Thāaṁ/Thāyaṁ/
Thātaṁ/Thādaṁ. |
-

(B) Point out the Original word, Person, Number, Case and Gender in each of the following Noun forms and Personal Pronoun forms. Write the Suffixes of Noun forms.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Narindo | 2. Pottehiṁ | 3. Narehiṁ |
| 4. Vimāṇaṁ | 5. Rajjāiṁ | 6. Veraggāṁ |

7. Kamalāu	8. Tanayāe	9. Sasāhim
10. Gaṅgāo	11. Karaho	12. Ganthenam
13. Divāyarā	14. Kūvā	15. Rahunaṇandanehim
16. Nayarajaṇāṇi	17. Chikkāṇi	18. Bhoyanehim
19. Kammāim	20. Nāṇeṇa	21. So
22. Teṇa	23. Tāu	24. Amhe
25. Haṁ	26. Tumhehim	27. Tā
28. Tume	29. Tāhim	30. Vayaṁ

Example -

	Original Word	Person	Number	Case	Gender	Suffix
Narindo	Narinda	Third Person	Singular	Nominative	Mas.	o

(C) In the following Participles point out Original Verb, suffix, and the name of the Participle. Wherever possible write Case, Number, and Gender of the Participle.

1. Hasio	2. Naccantā	3. Jivio
4. Rūsiā	5. Lukkanto	6. Jaggamāno
7. Sayiā	8. Lajjiāim	9. Daramāṇaim
10. Acchantā	11. Paḍantāu	12. Uṭṭhantāo
13. Ghumantāu	14. Ullasiāu	15. Nijjhariā
16. Jalanto	17. Sukkhantāim	18. Pasaramāṇā
19. Bukkamāṇāim	20. Kandantā	21. Jaliuṁ
22. Sohiūṇa	23. Pasareduṁ	24. Kandittā
25. Tuṭṭāya	26. Viaseuṁ	27. Hasiduṁ
28. Phuredūṇa	29. Naccēuṁ	30. Jaggiduṁ

Example -

	Original Verb	Suffix	Case	Number	Gender	Name of the Participle
Hasio	Hasa	a	Nominative	Singular	Mas.	Past Participle

Exercise 24

(A-1) Change the following Verbs into the Impersonal form. Add the suffixes of the Third Person Singular Number to them in all the Tenses. (Present, Imperative, Past and Future)

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Nacca |
| 3. Lukka | 4. Gala |
| 5. Harisa | 6. Ullasa |

Example -

	Impersonal form	Present	Imperative	Past	Future
Hasa	(i) Hasijja	Hasijjai/	Hasijjau/	Hasijjaia/	Hasihii/
	(ii) Hasia	Hasiai/	Hasiau/	Hasiaia	Hasihie/
		Hasijjae/	Hasijjadu/	(Hasijjia)	Hasihidi/
		Hasiae/	Hasiadu	(Hasiia)	Hasihide
		Hasijjadi/Hasiadi/			
		Hasijjade/Hasiade			

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. For making sentences use Nouns and the Personal Pronouns in the Instrumental Singular or Plural. For expressing the different Tenses add the suffixes of the Impersonal form to the Verbs and thereafter add the suffixes of the Third Person Singular Number concerning a particular Tense.

Impersonal form (This form does not exist in English)

1. The king laughs. 2. The lotus blooms. 3. The sister wakes up.
 4. I dance. 5. You jump. 6. He gets up. 7. She rejoices. 8. Kings rejoice. 9. Lotuses bloom. 10. Sisters wake up. 11. We dance.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 24, study lesson 47 of “Prakṛta Grammar and Composition”.

12. You all jump. 13. He get up. 14. They (Fem.) rejoice. 15. The son should play. 16. The citizen should appear. 17. The mother should sit. 18. You endeavoured. 19. I should sleep. 20. He should jump. 21. She should hide. 22. Sons played. 23. The citizen should appear. 24. Mothers should sit. 25. We should sleep. 26. You both should endeavour. 27. They jumped. 28. They (Fem.) should jump. 29. The Dog should bark. 30. The aircraft will fly. 31. The girl will play. 32. He should leap. 33. She will grieve. 34. You will delay. 35. I shall rejoice. 36. Dogs will bark. 37. Aircrafts will fly. 38. Girls will hide. 39. They will leap. 40. We all will play. 41. They (Fem.) will grieve. 42. You all will delay.

Examples

Impersonal form : (This form does not exist in English)

1. The king laughs =

Narindena/	(i)	Hasijjai/Hsijjae/
Narindenam		Hasijjadi/Hasijjade.
	(ii)	Hasiai/Hasiae/Hasiadi/Hasiade.

11. We dance =

Amhehi/Amhahi	(i)	Naccijjai/Naccijjae/
		Naccijjadi/Naccijjade.
	(ii)	Nacciai/Nacciae/
		Nacciadi/Nacciade.

18. You endeavoured =

Tai/Tae/	(i)	Ujjamijjaia (Ujjamijjia)
Tume/Tumae	(ii)	Ujjamīaia (Ujjamīia).

22. Sons played =

Puttehi/Puttehim/	(i)	Khelijjaia (Khelijjia)
Puttehim	(ii)	Kheliāia (Kheliīa)
		Kheliāiya (Kheliīya).

28. They (Fem.) should jump =

Tāhi/Tāhim/	(i)	Kullijjau/Kullijjadu.
Tāhim	(ii)	Kulliau/Kulliadu.

37. Aircrafts will fly =

Vimāṇehi/Vimāṇehim/	Uḍḍihii/Uḍḍihie/
Vimāṇehim	Uḍḍihidi/Uḍḍihide.

(C) In the following Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Make sentences of Impersonal form in accordance with the Tenses as directed and use Nouns or Personal Pronouns in Singular and Plural Number.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Narinda (Hasa) Pre. | 2. Kukkura (Bukka) Pre. |
| 3. Mitta (Harisa) Imp. | 4. Siha (Gajja) Imp. |
| 5. Mahilā (Accha) Imp. | 6. Divāyara (Uga) Past. |
| 7. Kamala (Viasa) Pre. | 8. Sila (Phura) Imp. |
| 9. Rajja (Ujjama) Imp. | 10. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Past. |
| 11. Sīyā (Hasa) Pre. | 12. Sasā (Jagga) Pre. |
| 13. Māyā (Harisa) Imp. | 14. Mahilā (Uvasama) Imp. |
| 15. Amha (Kulla) Past. | 16. Amha (Khela) Pre. |
| 17. Tumha (Harisa) Imp. | 18. Tumhe (Ujjama) Imp. |
| 19. Ta (Uvavisa) Fut. | 20. Tā (Nacca) Imp. |

Example -

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The king = | Narindeṇa/ | (i) | Hasijjai/Hasijjae/ |
| laughs | Narindeṇam | | Hasijjadi/Hasijjade. |
| | | (ii) | Hasiyai/Hasiyae/ |
| | | | Hasiyadi/Hasiyade. |
-

(D) Pick out the Original Verb, Person, Number, Suffix and the Tense in each of the following Impersonal forms .

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Hasijjai | 2. Galijjai |
| 3. Khayihii | 4. Kijijjai |
| 5. Hasijjau | 6. Vasihie |
| 7. Kullijjae | 8. Acchijjau |
| 9. Ruvijjae | 10. Lotṭihii |

Example -

Impersonal Form	Original Verb	Person	Number	Suffix	Tense
Hasijjai	Hasa	Third Person	Singular	ijja	Present

Exercise 25

(A) Make the obligatory and Potential Participles by adding the suffixes to the following Verbs. Write their inflected forms in Nominative Singular Neuter Gender.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Lajja |
| 3. Kalaha | 4. Accha |
| 5. Ghuma | 6. Uṭṭha |
| 7. Uvasama | 8. Thambha |
| 9. Kudḍa | 10. Jāgara |

Example -

Verb	Obligatory and Potential Participle	Obligatory and Potential Participle (Inflected form) Nominative Singular Neuter Gender
Hasa	Hasiavva/Hasitavva/ Hasidavva/Haseavva/ Hasetavva/Hasedavva/ Hasaṇiya	Hasiavvaṃ/Hasitavvaṃ/ Hasidavvaṃ/Haseavvaṃ/ Hasetavvaṃ/Hasedavvaṃ/ Hasaṇiyaṃ

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. For making these sentences use Instrumental Singular or Plural Nouns and Personal Pronouns and for expressing the purport of the Imperative use the inflected forms of the Obligatory and Potential Participle in Nominative Singular Neuter Gender.
Impersonal form : (This form does not exist in English)

1. The king should laugh. 2. The friend should rejoice. 3. The son should sleep. 4. Kings should laugh. 5. Friends should endeavour. 6. Sons should sleep. 7. The kingdom should fight. 8. The aircraft

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 25, study lesson 49 of “Prakṛta Grammar and Composition”.

should fly. 9. Kingdoms should fight. 10. The mother should rejoice. 11. Aircrafts should fly. 12. The girl should hide. 13. Mothers should rejoice. 14. Girls should hide. 15. He should play. 16. You should laugh. 17. I should endeavour. 18. She should dance. 19. We should endeavour. 20. They all should rejoice.

Examples :-

Impersonal form : (This form does not exist in English)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The king | = | Narindeṇa/ | Hasiavvaṁ/Hasitavvaṁ/ |
| should laugh | | Narindeṇaṁ | Hasidavvaṁ/Hasaṇiyaṁ/ |
| | | | etc. |
| 9. Kingdoms | = | Rajjehi/Rajjehiṁ/ | Jujjhiavvaṁ/Jujjhitavvaṁ/ |
| should fight | | Rajjehiṁ | Jujjhidavvaṁ/ Jujjheavvaṁ/ |
| | | | Jujjhetavvaṁ/Jujjhedavvaṁ/ |
| | | | Jujjhaṇiyaṁ. |
-

(C) In the following Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by adding the Inflected forms of Obligatory and Potential Participle to the Verbs.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Narinda (Hasa) | 2. Kamala (Viasa) |
| 3. Sasā (Khela) | 4. Amha (Jagga) |
| 5. Potta (Kulla) | 6. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) |
| 7. Māyā (Harisa) | 8. Tumha (Ujjama) |
| 9. Tā (Ṇacca) | 10. Rajja (Jujjha) |
-

Example-

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Narindeṇa/ | Hasiavvaṁ/Hasitavvaṁ/ |
| Narindeṇaṁ | Hasidavvaṁ/Hasaṇiyaṁ/ |
| | etc. |
-

(D) Point out the Original Verb, Number, Case and Suffix in each of the following Obligatory and Potential Participles.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Hasiavvaṃ | 2. Lajjitavvaṃ | 3. Ruvidavvaṃ |
| 4. Ḍaraṇīyaṃ | 5. Thakkeavvaṃ | 6. Accheavvaṃ |
| 7. Paḍedavvaṃ | 8. Uṭṭhaṇīyaṃ | 9. Ghumiavvaṃ |
| 10. Ucchaliavvaṃ | 11. Ujjamitavvaṃ | 12. Kampidavvaṃ |
| 13. Mariavvaṃ | 14. Kheleavvaṃ | 15. Kulletavvaṃ |
| 16. Jujjhedavvaṃ | 17. Sayañīyaṃ | 18. Naccitavvaṃ |
| 19. Rūsiavvaṃ | 20. Lukkidavvaṃ | |

Example -

Obligatory and Potential Participles	Original Verb	Number	Case	Suffix
Hasiavvaṃ	Hasa	Singular	Nominative	avva

Exercise 26

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the suffixes of Noun forms, Verb forms, and Participle forms. For constructing the Impersonal form of the imperative, use both the imperative Verbal form and the obligatory and Potential Participle.

Active Voice

1. Children play.
2. The child played.
3. Children should play.
4. Children will play.
5. The mother rejoices.
6. The mother rejoiced.
7. The mother should rejoice.
8. The mother will rejoice.
9. I sleep.
10. I slept.
11. I should sleep.
12. I shall sleep.

Impersonal form

The Impersonal form does not exist in English.

Example -

1. Active Voice

Children play :

Bālaā Khelanti/Khelante/Khelire.

Impersonal Form

Children play : (Ordinary Impersonal)

Bālaehi/	Khelijjai/
Bālaehim/	Khelijjae/
Bālaehim̐	Khelijjadi/
	<u>Khelijjade.</u>

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 26, study lessons 42 to 49 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

11. Active Voice

I should sleep = Ahaṁ/Haṁ/ Sayamu/Sayāmu/
Ammi Sayimu/Sayemu.

Impersonal Form

I should sleep = Mai/Mae/ Sayijjau/Sayijjadu/
Me/Mamae Sayiau/Sayiadu.

(Obligatory and etc.)

Sayiavvaṁ/Sayiyavvaṁ/
Sayitavvaṁ/Sayidavvaṁ/
Sayañīyaṁ/Sayeavvaṁ/
Sayeyavvaṁ/Sayetavvaṁ/
Sayedavvaṁ.

(B) In the following Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Make sentences both in the Active Voice and the Impersonal form according to the Tenses as directed by using Nouns or Personal Pronouns in Singular or Plural Number.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Pre. | 2. Kaṇṇā (Lukka) Past. |
| 3. Rajja (Jujjha) Fu. | 4. Kukkura (Bukka) Pre. |
| 5. Tā (Naṇṇa) Past. | 6. Saddhā (Vaḍḍha) Imp. |
| 7. Māyā (Harisa) Imp. | 8. Tumha (Thakka) Pre. |
| 9. Ta (Nhā) Past. | 10. Suyā (Khela) Imp. |

Example:-

(Active Voice)

1. Vimāṇaṁ **Uḍḍai/Uḍḍae/Uḍḍadi/Uḍḍade.**

(Impersonal form)

2. Vimāṇeṇa/
Vimāṇeṇaṁ **Uḍḍijjai/Uḍḍijjadi/
Uḍḍiai/Uḍḍiadi/etc.**

(C) The following sentences are given in the Active Voice. Turn them from the Active Voice to the impersonal form.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Māulo | Uṭṭhau/Uṭṭheu/
Uṭṭhadu/Uṭṭhedu. |
| 2. Mittā | Harisantu/Harisentu. |
| 3. Narā | Ujjamihinti/Ujjamissanti/etc. |
| 4. Lakkudāim̐/Lakkudāṇi | Jalanti/Jalante/Jalire. |
| 5. Vatthāim̐/Vatthāim̐/
Vatthāṇi | Sukkhāim̐/Sukkhāim̐/
Sukkhāṇi. |
| 6. Ahaṁ | Thāmi. |
| 7. Tum̐ | Lukkasi/Lukkase/
Lukkesi. |
| 8. So | Nhāi/Nhādi. |
| 9. Haṁ | Naccamu/Naccemu. |
| 10. Tā | Nacciā/Nacciāu/Nacciāo. |

Example :-

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1. Impersonal Form | Māuleṇa/
Māuleṇaṁ | Uṭṭhijjau/Uṭṭhijjadu
Uṭṭhiau/Uṭṭhiadu. |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
-

(D) The following sentences are given in the Impersonal form. Turn them from the Impersonal form to the Active Voice.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Kukkureṇa/
Kukkureṇaṁ | Bukkijjai/Bukkijjae/
Bukkiyai/Bukkiyae. |
| 2. Pottehi/Pottehim̐/
Pottehim̐ | Sayijjai/Sayijjae/
Sayiyai/Sayiyae. |
| 3. Narehi/Narehim̐/
Narehim̐ | Ujjamihii/Ujjamihidi. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Mittehi/Mittehim/
Mittehim̃ | Harisiam. |
| 5. Lakkudehi/Lakkudehim/
Lakkudehim̃ | Jaliam. |
| 6. Mai | Kullijjai/Kullijjae/
Kulliyai/Kulliyae. |
| 7. Tai/Tae | Utthijjai/Utthijjae/
Utthiyai/Utthiyae. |
| 8. Tae/Tai | Naccijjau/Nacciyau. |
| 9. Tena/Tenam̃ | Uvasamijjau/Uvasamiyau. |
| 10. Mai | Lukkiam. |

Example

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---|
| 1. Active Voice | Kukkuro | Bukkai/Bukkei/Bukkae/
Bukkadi/Bukkade. |
|-----------------|---------|---|
-

Exercise 27

(A-1) Change the following a-ending Masculine Nouns into the Accusative Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Narinda | 2. Kukkura | 3. Māula |
| 4. Nara | 5. Vaya | 6. Meha |
| 7. Rakkhasa | 8. Salila | 9. Divāyara |
| 10. Siha | 11. Karaha | 9. Jaṇera |

Example -

	Accusative Singular	Accusative Plural
Narinda	Narindaṃ	Narindā/Narinde

(A-2) Change the following a-ending Neuter Nouns into the Accusative Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Bhoyaṇa | 2. Vimāṇa | 3. Kamma |
| 4. Nāṇa | 5. Sutta | 6. Vattha |
| 7. Khetta | 8. Suha | 9. Nayarajaṇa |
| 10. Rajja | 11. Dhaṇa | 12. Maṇa |

Example -

	Accusative Singular	Accusative Plural
Bhoyaṇa	Bhoyaṇaṃ	Bhoyaṇāim/Bhoyaṇāim̐/ Bhoyaṇāni

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 27, study lessons 51-52 of
“Prākṛt. Grammar and Composition”.

(A-3) Change the following â-ending Feminine Nouns into the Accusative Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Mâyâ | 2. Kamalâ | 3. Nammayâ |
| 4. Kahâ | 5. Sariâ | 6. Guhâ |
| 7. Kaṇṇâ | 8. Paśamsâ | 9. Nisâ |
| 10. Naṇandâ | 11. Mahilâ | 12. Sikkhâ |

Example -

	Accusative Singular	Accusative Plural
Mâyâ	Mâyam	Mâyâ/Mâyâu/Mâyô

(A-4) Change the following Personal Pronouns into the Accusative Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Amha | 2. Tumha | 3. Ta (Masculine) |
| 4. Ta (Neuter) | 5. Tâ (Feminine) | |

Example -

	Accusative Singular	Accusative Plural
Amha	Mamam/Me/Mam	Amhe/Amha

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs.

1. The king salutes God. 2. The camel grazes grass. 3. The son salutes the mother. 4. You bring me up. 5. The father should protect the son. 6. The king should know the states. 7. The daughter should understand education. 8. You protect me. 9. The grandfather will nurture the grandson. 10. The Citizen will hear the song. 11. The mother will protect the daughter. 12. She brings him up. 13. Râma salutes Gods. 14. The government nurtures states. 15. Sisters hear stories. 16. She protects us. 17. The king should observe vows. 18. The son should understand pleasures. 19. The daughter should

understand education. 20. You should protect them. 21. She knows you. 22. Sitā will observe vows. 23. They will protect human beings. 24. Camels will graze rice. 25. The Daughter will salute them. 26. The grandson will salute them. 27. They nurture us. 28. Hanumāna salutes Rāma. 29. Hanumāna protects Sitā. 30. The mother should protect daughters. 31. Rāma understands Hanumāna. 32. The father-in-law eats (different kinds of) food. 33. The grandfather understands religious books. 34. Citizens should protect jewels. 35. The friend will listen to the story. 36. Grandfathers will nurture grandsons. 37. The king knows citizens. 38. The state protects the king. 39. Sitā will listen to the story. 40. I salute you. 41. The king should salute the mother. 42. Gods should protect us. 43. The daughter will eat food. 44. Sitā knows Hanumāna. 45. Clouds nurture human beings. 46. You should know sufferings. 47. I should salute them. 48. They know us. 49. The demon eats children. 50. You should protect them.

Examples -

1. **The king salutes God** = Narindo Paramesaram Paṇamai/Paṇamei/
Paṇamae/Paṇamadi/
Paṇamade.
8. **You protect me** = Tumam/
Tum/
Tuha Mamam/
Mam/
Me Rakkhasi/
Rakkhase/
Rakkhesi.
26. **The grandson will salute them** =
Potto Te/ Tā (Mas.) Paṇamihii/Paṇamihie/Paṇamihidi/
Tā/Tāu/Tāo Paṇamihide/Paṇamissai/
(Femi.) Paṇamissae/Paṇamissadi/
Paṇamissade/Paṇamissidi/
Paṇamisside/Paṇamehii/
Paṇamehie/Paṇamehidi/
Paṇamehide/Paṇamessai/
Paṇamessae/Paṇamessadi/
Paṇamessade.

32. The father-in-law eats (different kinds of) food -

Sasuro Bhoyaṇāim/Bhoyaṇāim/ Khāi/Khādi.
Bhoyaṇāṇi

**42. Gods should = Paramesarā Amhe/Amha/ Rakkhantu/
protect us Ne Rakkhentu.**

(C) In the following Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Transitive Verbs in brackets are given. In the middle Nouns or Personal Pronouns are given. Make sentences by converting them into the Accusative Singular or Plural and use the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs.

1. Karaha, Tiṇā (**Cara**) Pre.
2. Sīyā, Haṇuvanta (**Jāṇa**) Pre.
3. Amha, Ta (**Paṇama**) Imp.
4. Nayarajaṇa, Rayaṇa (**Rakkha**) Imp.
5. Potta, Ta (**Paṇama**) Fu.
6. Mitta, Kahā (**Suṇa**) Fu.
7. Sasura, Bhoyaṇa (**Khā**) Pre.
8. Ta, Amha (**Jāṇa**) Pre.
9. Tumha, Dukkha (**Jāṇa**) Imp.
10. Suyā, Sikkhā (**Suṇa**) Imp.
11. Māyā, Vaya (**Pāla**) Fu.
12. Taṇayā, Bhoyaṇa (**Khā**) Fu.
13. Ta, Nara (**Rakkha**) Fu.
14. Tā, Ta (**Pāla**) Imp.
15. Amha, Tumha (**Paṇam**) Imp.
16. Narinda, Paramesara (**Paṇama**) Imp.

17. Tumha, Amha (**Jāṇa**) Fu.
18. Bālaa, Gāṇa (**Ṣuṇa**) Fu.
19. Putta, Māyā (**Paṇama**) Pre.
20. Māula, Putta (**Rakkha**) Imp.

Example -

1. **Karaho** Tiṇaṃ Carai/Carae/Caradi/Carade.
-

(D) In the following Nouns and Personal Pronouns with Case endings are given. Point out the Original word, Gender, Number and Case in each of the following. Write the suffixes of inflected Nouns.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. Māyā | 2. Narindo | 3. Bhoyaṇāim̐ |
| 4. Amhe | 5. Tae | 6. Vimāṇāim̐ |
| 7. Sasāu | 8. Karahā | 9. Mamaṃ |
| 10. Sokkhaṃ | 11. Māulo | 12. Icchāo |
| 13. Tāo | 14. Tāim̐ | 15. Potte |
| 16. Rajjaṃ | 17. Kamalā | 18. Taṃ |
| 19. Tā | 20. Haṃ | |

Example -

	Original Word	Gender	Number	Case	Suffix
Māyā	Māyā	Feminine	Singular	Nominative	0

Exercise 28

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs.

1. I worship God. 2. Moral conduct withholds disgrace. 3. You should taste milk. 4. The wife will wash cloths. 5. Girls uncover the small pitcher of water. 6. Hanumāna helps Rāma. 7. You should eat food. 8. Dogs uproot rice. 9. Human beings should renounce addictions. 10. Sisters will grind rice. 11. Desire withholds sleep. 12. Gambling stigmatises the human being. 13. He should pick seeds. 14. The husband's brother will see lions. 15. We thresh rice. 16. The grandfather calls grandsons. 17. You should call them. 18. They will cut the small bundle. 19. They both dig the field. 20. Women will observe vows. 21. Sisters should see daughters. 22. We shall worship the Ganges. 23. You both peel the wood. 24. They should renounce wine. 25. Daughters will wash cloths. 26. The husband's sisters partake of food. 27. Demons cheat children. 28. The child sees the lotus flower. 29. The Demon will cheat children. 30. Clarified butter oils food. 31. I eat clarified butter. 32. The sister should renounce sleep. 33. The father-in-law blames the wife. 34. The king discovers jewels. 35. You should see clouds. 36. The daughter will break the thread. 37. The citizen cheats the child. 38. The maternal uncle touches books. 39. Praise touches the mind. 40. He should discover pleasure. 41. Children see the aircraft. 42. You should eat clarified butter. 43. Suffering withholds pleasure. 44. You should touch water. 45. I shall saw the forest. 46. You should partake of food. 47. Hunger withholds thirst. 48. We both should dig the pit. 49. The mother touches the son. 50. Wisdom uncovers knowledge. 51. He will tear the cloths. 52. The king should renounce pride. 53. The demon will stop the

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 28, study lesson 53 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

dog. 54. The son should saw grass. 55. The truth shall manifest moral conduct. 56. The son should renounce addiction. 57. You all should renounce wine. 58. He grinds seeds. 59. I call the daughter. 60. The woman covers the pit.

Examples :-

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I worship God | = | Ahaṁ/
Haṁ/
Ammi | Paramesaraṁ | Accami/
Accāmi/
Accemi. |
| 3. You should taste milk | = | Tumaṁ/
Tuṁ/
Tuha | Khiraṁ | Cakkhahi/Cakkhehi/
Cakkhasu/Cakkhesu/
Cakkhadhi/Cakkhedhi/
Cakkha/Cakkhejjasu/
Cakkhejjahi/Cakkhejje. |
| 25. Daughters will wash cloths | = | Suyā/
Suyāu/
Suyāo/ | Vatthāiṁ/
Vatthāiṁ/
Vatthāṇi | Dhoihinti/Dhoihinte/
Dhoiḥiire/Dhoissanti/
Dhoissante/Dhoissaire/
Dhoissinti/Dhoissinte/
Dhoissiire. |
| 30. Clarified butter oils food | = | Ghayaṁ | Bhoyaṇaṁ | Coppaḍai/Coppaḍae/
Coppaḍadi/Coppaḍade/
Coppaḍedi. |
| 42. You should eat clarified butter | = | Tumaṁ/
Tuṁ/
Tuha | Ghayaṁ | Khāhi/Khāsu/Khādhi/
Khāejjā/Khāejjāsi/
Khāejjāhi. |
| 50. Wisdom uncovers knowledge | = | Pañṇā | Nāṇaṁ | Ugghāḍai/Ugghāḍei/
Ugghāḍae/Ugghāḍadi/
Ugghāḍedi/Ugghāḍade. |

Exercise 29

(A-1) Change the following i-ending and i-ending Masculine Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Sāmi | 2. Muṇi |
| 3. Kesari | 4. Giri |
| 5. Risi | 6. Gāmaṇi |

Example -

		Singular	Plural
Sāmi	Nominative =	Sāmī	Sāmī/Sāmau/Sāmao/
	Accusative =	Sāmiṃ	Sāmī/Sāmiṇo
	Instrumental =	Sāmiṇā	Sāmihi/Sāmihiṃ/Sāmihiṃ

(A-2) Change the following i-ending Neuter Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Dahi | 2. Acchi |
| 3. Aṭṭhi | 4. Vāri |
| 5. Sāli | 6. Sappi |

Example -

		Singular	Plural
Dahi	Nominative =	Dahiṃ	Dahiṃ/Dahiṃ/
			Dahiṇi
	Accusative =	Dahiṃ	Dahiṃ/Dahiṃ/
			Dahiṇi
	Instrumental =	Dahiṇā	Dahihi/Dahihiṃ/
			Dahihiṃ

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 29, study lessons 55 to 61 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

(A-3) Change the following i-ending and i-ending Feminine Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Bhatti | 6. Maṇi |
| 2. Ratti | 7. Paramesari |
| 5. Sāmiṇī | 10. Nāri |

Example -

	Singular	Plural
Bhatti Nominative =	Bhatti	Bhatti/Bhattiū/Bhattio
Accusative =	Bhattim	Bhatti/Bhattiū/Bhattio
Instrumental =	Bhattia/ Bhattiā/ Bhattii/ Bhattie	Bhattihi/ Bhattihim/ Bhattihim

(A-4) Change the following u-ending and ū-ending Masculine Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Jantu | 2. Bindu |
| 3. Maccu | 4. Sattu |
| 5. Sayambhū | 6. Khalapū |

Example -

	Singular	Plural
Jantu Nominative =	Jantū	Jantū/Jantuṇo/Jantavo/ Jantao/Jantau
Accusative =	Jantum	Jantu/Jantuṇo
Instrumental =	Jantuṇā	Jantūhi/Jantūhim/Jantūhim

(A-5) Change the following u-ending Neuter Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

1. Mahu
3. Vatthu
5. Āu

2. Aṃsu
4. Jāṇu
6. Dāru

Example -

	Singular	Plural
Mahu Nominative =	Mahum	Mahūim/Mahūim̃/ Mahūṇi
Accusative =	Mahum	Mahūim/Mahūim̃/ Mahūṇi
Instrumental =	Mahuṇā	Mahūhi/Mahūhim/Mahūhim̃

(A-6) Change the following u-ending and ū-ending Feminine Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Dheṇu | 2. Sassu |
| 3. Haṇu | 4. Bahū |
| 5. Sāsū | 6. Camū |
-

Example -

	Singular	Plural
Dheṇu Nominative =	Dheṇū	Dheṇū/Dheṇūu/ Dheṇō
Accusative =	Dheṇum	Dheṇū/Dheṇūu/ Dheṇō
Instrumental =	Dheṇua/ Dheṇūā/ Dheṇūi/ Dheṇūe	Dheṇūhi/Dheṇūhim/ Dheṇūhim̃

Exercise 30

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns and Verbal forms.

1. The master rejoices. 2. Saints will sit. 3. The Secretary should endeavour. 4. The enemy fought. 5. The village headman sits. 6. Curd drips. 7. Eyes ached. 8. The bone will dry up. 9. Water should trickle. 10. Devotion should increase. 11. Satisfaction will occur. 12. Jewels fall. 13. Prosperity increased. 14. Daughters play. 15. Wealth should increase. 16. Women will endeavour. 17. The maternal aunt tired. 18. The sārī dries up. 19. The sister danced. 20. The mother will tire. 21. The grandmother should sit. 22. Drops will fall. 23. Radiance should bloom. 24. The guru should rejoice. 25. The enemy fights. 26. The father laughed. 27. Honey drips. 28. Tears will drop down. 29. The knee tired. 30. Age should increase. 31. Things shine. 32. Cows run away. 33. Small spoon broke. 34. The mother-in-law should sit. 35. The daughter-in-law endeavours.

Examples :-

2. Saints will sit =

Muṇi/Muṇau/	Uvavisihinti/Uvavisihintē/Uvavisihiire/
Muṇao/Muṇiṇo	Uvavisissanti/Uvavisissante/Uvavisissaire/ Uvavisissinti/Uvavisissinte/Uvavisissiire.

6. Curd drips =

Dahim	Cuai/Cuae/Cuadi/Cuade/Cuei/Cuedi.
-------	-----------------------------------

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 30, study lessons 30 to 40 and 54 to 59 of “**Prākṛta Grammar and Composition**”.

7. Eyes ached =

Acchīṃ/Acchīṃ/ (i) Dukkhiā/(ii) Dukkhiāṃ/
Acchīṇi Dukkhiāṃ/Dukkhiāṇi.

13. Prosperity increased =

Riddhī (i) Vaddhīa (ii) Vaddhiā/Vaddhiyā/
Vaddhitā/Vaddhidā.

32. Cows run away =

Dheṇū/Dheṇū/ Palānti → Palanti/Palānte → Palante/
Dheṇū Palāire.

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns and Verbal forms.

1. The master partakes of food. 2. The saint should drink water.
 3. The poet will observe vows. 4. The village headman greets them.
 5. Eyes see the human being. 6. I should eat curd. 7. The dog will eat bones. 8. Saints drink water. 9. Human beings should do devotion. 10. The earth will emanate jewel. 11. Mothers will wash Sāris. 12. Sisters should worship God. 13. The human being should renounce prosperity. 14. The maternal aunt congratulates the daughter. 15. The father blames the son. 16. The Sādhu should renounce pride. 17. God will protect you. 18. Raghu helps us. 19. The Cleaner of granery digs the pit. 20. Svayambhū salutes Rāma. 21. The son eats food. 22. The son should touch the knee. 23. You should withhold tears. 24. She will search things. 25. The cow breaks the tree of Jāmuna. 26. The daughter-in-law will serve the mother-in-law. 27. The army will protect human beings. 28. The sister thieves the rope. 29. The son dirties the cloth. 30. The elephant will drink water.
-

Examples :-

1. The master partakes of food =

Sāmi Bhoyaṇaṃ Jemai/Jemae/
Jemadi/Jemade.

4. The village headman greets them =

Gāmaṇī	Te/Tā/	Oṇandai/Oṇandae/
	Tāu/Tāo	Oṇandadi/ Oṇandade/
		Oṇandedi.

13. The human being should renounce prosperity =

Naro	Riddhiṃ	Cuau/Cueu/
		Cuadu/Cuedu.

22. The son should touch the knee =

Sūṇū	Jāṇuṃ	Chuvau/Chuveu/
		Chuvadu/Churvedu.

28. The sister thieves the rope =

Bahiṇī	Rajjuṃ	Corāvai/Corāvae/
		Corāvadi/Corāvedi/
		Corāvade.

Exercise 3 1

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta.

1. The master calls me. 2. I am called by the master. 3. The saint sees us. 4. We are seen by the saint. 5. The enemy will kill you. 6. You will be killed by the enemy. 7. The king should salute the saint. 8. The saint should be saluted by the king. 9. The mortifier will narrate the story. 10. The story will be narrated by the mortifier. 11. The brother forgets me. 12. I am forgotten by the brother. 13. The commander should salute the master. 14. The master should be saluted by the commander. 15. Mother will thresh rice. 16. Rice will be threshed by the mother. 17. You call me. 18. I am called by you. 19. We shall remember you. 20. You will be remembered by us. 21. He should renounce prosperity. 22. Prosperity should be renounced by him. 23. Mothers nurture sons. 24. Sons are nurtured by mothers. 25. The serpent stings the child. 26. The child is stung by the serpent. 27. The sister serves the woman saint. 28. The woman saint is served by the sister. 29. He prays them. 30. They are prayed by him.

Examples :-

1. The master calls me =

Sāmī	Mamaṁ	Kokkai/Kokkei/Kokkae/ Kokkadi/Kokkade.
------	-------	---

2. I am called by the master =

Sāmiṇā	Ahaṁ/Haṁ/ Ammi	Kokkijjami/Kokkiāmi/ Kokkiyami.
--------	-------------------	------------------------------------

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 29, study lessons 53 and 54 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

9. The mortifier will narrate the story =

Tavassī/	Kaham	Vakkhāṇihinti/Vakkhāṇihinte/
Tavassau/		Vakkhāṇihiire./Vakkhāṇissanti/
Tavassao/		Vakkhāṇissante/Vakkhāṇissaire/
Tavassīṇo		Vakkhāṇissinti/Vakkhāṇissinte/
		Vakkhāṇissiire.

10. The story will be narrated by the mortifier =

Tavassīhi/		Vakkhāṇihīi/Vakkhāṇihie/
Tavassīhim/	Kahā	Vakkhāṇihidi/
Tavassīhim		Vakkhāṇihide.

21. He should renounce prosperity =

So	Riddhim	Cuau/Cueu/Cuadu/Cuedu.
----	---------	------------------------

22. Prosperity should be renounce by him =

Tena/	Riddhi	Cuijjau/Cuejjau/Cuijjadu/Cuejjadu/
Tenam		Cuīau/Cuīadu/Cuīyau/Cuīyadu.

(B) In the following Nouns and Personal Pronouns are given in the beginning. For making use of them as subjects change them to the Nominative Singular or Plural. In the middle also Nouns and Personal Pronouns are given. Change them to the Accusative Singular or Plural. In the brackets the Transitive Verbs are given. Make Sentences in the Active Voice and the Passive Voice according to the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs.

1. Bhāi Amha (**Kokka**) Pre.
2. Amha Sāhu (**Nama**) Fu.
3. Kai Gāṇa (**Gā**) Imp.
4. Manti Naravai (**Nama**) Fu.
5. Tumha Ta (**Thuṇa**) Imp.

6. Ari Amha (**Haṇa**) Pre.
7. Amha Tavassi (**Sumara**) Pre.
8. Jāmāu Bhoyaṇa (**Khā**) Fu.
9. Pahu Amha (**Peccha**) Pre.

Example :-

(Active Voice)

1. Bhāi **Mamaṁ** Kokkai/Kokkei/Kokkae/Kokkadi/Kokkade.

(Passive Voice)

2. Bhāinā **Ahaṁ/Haṁ/ Ammi** Kokkijjami/Kokkiāmi/
Kokkiyami

(C) In the following inflected Nouns are given. Point out the Original word, Gender, Number, Case and suffix in each of the following.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Sāmiṇā | 2. Kaīhiṁ | 3. Vārīiṁ |
| 4. Atṭhiṇā | 5. Bhattiū | 6. Tatti |
| 7. Lacchiā | 8. Sattūhiṁ | 9. Bhattio |
| 10. Pahū | 11. Sāhuṇā | 12. Mahūhiṁ |
| 13. Vatthūiṁ | 14. Aṁsūhi | 15. Puttī |
| 16. Sassūu | 17. Taṇūe | 18. Camūhiṁ |
| 19. Vāuṇā | 20. Bahiṇie. | |

Example -

	Original Word	Gender	Number	Case	Suffix
Sāmiṇā	Sāmi	Masculine	Singular	Instrumental	ṇā

Exercise 3 2

(A-1) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. For expressing the purport of the Past Tense use the Past Participle. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Participles.

1. The commander was killed by the enemy. 2. Clothes were torn by the child. 3. Milk was drunk by brothers. 4. Karmas were bound by human beings. 5. Songs were sung by the poet. 6. The thread was cut by the master. 7. Education was held by the saint. 8. Wisdom was known by saints. 9. Food was eaten by the citizen. 10. Demons were killed by Rāma. 11. Wealth was desired by the daughter. 12. The story was told by the saint. 13. Aircrafts were seen by me. 14. Detachment was desired by him. 15. Addictions were described by you. 16. Water was drunk by us. 17. Compassion was produced by them. 18. The order was obeyed by him. 19. The saint was prayed by the teacher. 20. The hut was seen by the son-in-law.

Examples :-

1. **The Commander was killed by the enemy =**
Sattuṇā Seṇāvai Mārio.
5. **Songs were sung by the poet =**
Kaiṇā Gāñāim̐/Gāñāim̐/ Gāāim̐/Gāāim̐/
 Gāñāni Gāāni.
13. **Aircrafts were seen by me =**
Mai/Mae/ Vimāñāim̐/ Pecchiāim̐/
Me/Mamae Vimāñāim̐/ Pecchiāim̐/
 Vimānāni Pecchiāni.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 32 study lessons 57 to 62 of “**Prākṛta Grammar and Composition**”.

20. **The hut was seen by the son-in-law :**

Jāmāuṇā

Jhumpaḍā

Pecchiā/Pecchidā/
Pecchitā.

(A-2) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. For expressing the purport of Imperative use the Obligatory and Potential Participle. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Participles.

1. The tree should be irrigated by the brother. 2. The saint should be called by Raghupati. 3. Songs should be sung by poets. 4. The lion should be killed by the elephant. 5. The sun should be saluted by the saint. 6. Curd should be eaten by me. 7. Water should be drunk by us. 8. Bones should be thrown by them. 9. Fields should be irrigated by you. 10. Age should be seen by him. 11. Prosperity should be obtained by you. 12. Satisfaction should be demanded by him. 13. Jewels should be carried by the earth. 14. Sādis should be bought by the maternal aunt. 15. Devotion should be done by the woman. 16. The rope should be braided by you. 17. The cow should be nurtured by him. 18. The tree of Jāmuna should be irrigated by us. 19. Daughter-in-laws should be forgiven by mother-in-laws. 20. Grass should be burnt by you.

Examples :-

1. **The tree should be irrigated by the brother :**

Bhāiṇā Taru Siñciavvo/Siñcitavvo/
Siñcidavvo/Siñcaṇiyo.

6. **Curd should be eaten by me :**

Mai/	Dahim	Asiavvaṃ/Asidavvaṃ/	Khāavvaṃ/
Mae/		Asiyavvaṃ/Asitavvaṃ/	Khādavvaṃ/
Me/		Aseavvaṃ/	Or Khātavvaṃ/
Mamae		Aseyavvaṃ/Asedavvaṃ/	Khāyavvaṃ.
		Asetavvaṃ/Asaṇiṇyaṃ	

16. **The rope should be braided by you :**

Tai/	Rajjū	Gundhiavvā/Gundhiyavvā/Gundhidavvā/
Tae/		Gundhitavvā/Gundhaṇiyā/Gundheavvā/
Tumae		Gundhedavvā/Gundheyavvā/Gundhetavvā.

19. **Daughter-in-laws should be forgiven by mother-in-laws=**

Sassūhi/	Bahū/	Khamiavvā/Khamiavvāu/
Sassūhim/	Bahūu/	Khamiavvāo/Khameavvā/
Sassūhim	Bahūo	Khameavvāu/Khameavvāo.

(B-1) In the following Nouns and Transitive Verbs in brackets are given. Change the Nouns given in the middle into the Nominative Singular or Plural and make sentences in the Passive Voice representing the Past Tense. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Rahuṇandaṇa, Rakkhasa (Haṇa) | 2. Sāmi, Bhoṇa (Khā) |
| 3. Kai, Vaya (Pāla) | 4. Sasā, Tumha (Khama) |
| 5. Mitta, Amha (Vaddhāva) | 6. Bhāi, Amha (Pukkara) |
| 7. Ta, Dhaṇa (Magga) | 8. Amha, Ta (Nirakkha) |
| 9. Tumha, Amha (Bandha) | 10. Muṇi, Tumha (Pesa) |

Example :-

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------|
| 1. Rahuṇandaṇaṇa/ | Rakkhaso | Haṇio. |
| Rahuṇandaṇaṇaṇ | | |

(B-2) In the following Nouns and Transitive Verbs in brackets are given. Change the Nouns given in the middle into the Nominative Singular or Plural and make sentences in the Passive Voice representing the Imperative. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Rahuvai, Sāhu (Kokka) | 2. Ta, Lakkudā (Raṅga) |
| 3. Amha, Dukkha (Uppāḍa) | 4. Maheli, Paramesara (Thuṇa) |

5. Jogi, Āgama (**Paḍha**)

6. Tavassī, Amha (**Sumara**)

7. Tumha, Rajju (**Gundha**)

8. Ta, Amha (**Khama**)

9. Amha , Vāri (**Piba**)

10. Risi, Divāyara (**Vanda**)

Example :-

1. **Rahuvaiṇā** Sāhū Kokkijjau/Kokkijjadu/
Kokkiaū/Kokkiadu.

(C) In the following inflected Nouns and Participles are given. Pick out the Original word, Gender, Number, Case and Suffix and tell also the name of the Participle.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Kokkio | 2. Dekkhiā | 3. Suṇiāu |
| 4. Kiṇiavvaṁ | 5. Rakkhitavvo | 6. Labhidavvo |
| 7. Jhāeavvā | 8. Pibiavvā | 9. Gaṇeavvāim |
| 10. Peccheavvā | 11. Dhāriāim | 12. Pāliāu |
| 13. Pesīāo | 14. Dhāreavvā | 15. Bahūu |
| 16. Māṇetavvo | 17. Cakkhiavvāo | 18. Dheṇūo |
| 19. Sāmiṇā | 20. Muṇihim | 21. Gāmaṇihim |
| 22. Sāhuṇā | 23. Vimāṇāim | 24. Sileṇa |
| 25. Acchihim | 26. Pāviavvāo | 27. Putto |
| 28. Bujjhiavvā | 29. Gaṇidavvo | 30. Guruhim |

Example -

	Original Word	Gender	Number	Case	Suffix	Name of the Participle
Kokkio	Kokka	Masculine	Singular	Nominative	a	Past

Exercise 33

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write any one alternative of Inflected Nouns, Participles and Verbs.

1. Saluting Raghupati, the master gets up. 2. Serving the village headman, he will tire. 3. Tasting honey, they both sleep. 4. Bringing up the daughter, the mother will rejoice. 5. Singing the song, the daughter should dance. 6. Irrigating the field, the father will tire. 7. Praying God, you should salute him. 8. Beating the son, the mother grieves. 9. Sending the son, she weeps. 10. We should all get up for praying God. 11. You will endeavour for getting satisfaction. 12. The lion kills the child for eating. 13. The father enthuses to congratulate the daughter. 14. They should endeavour to tie the rope. 15. The woman gets up to see the cow. 16. She will go to purchase the thing. 17. The commander runs to kill the enemy. 18. The grandfather goes to congratulate the grandson. 19. You should get up to listen to the story. 20. I endeavour to chew food. 21. Having saluted Raghupati, the master rejoices. 22. Having greeted the teacher, the poet sits. 23. Having done devotion, you should live. 24. Having obtained satisfaction, you will rejoice. 25. Having seen the cows, they get up. 26. Having saluted God, saints meditate. 27. Having thieved the jewel, the brother runs away. 28. Having remembered God, the king should sleep. 29. Having oppressed the child, the demon jumps. 30. Having broken the rope into pieces, the son throws it.

Examples :-

1. Saluting Raghupati, the master gets up =

Sāmī Rahuvaīm Namanto Uṭṭhai.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 33 study lesson 64 of “**Prākṛta Grammar and Composition**”.

10. We should all get up for praying God =

Amhe Paramesarassa Bhattim Karium Utthamo.

24. Having obtained satisfaction, you will rejoice =

Tumam Tattim Labhiuna Ullasihisi.

Exercise 34

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the Dative and Genitive Cases used in the following sentences.

1. My son desires pleasure. 2. The son of the king will salute Rāma.
3. The pleasure of the son becomes the pleasure of the father.
4. Your mother should listen to the story. 5. My daughter will desire pleasure.
6. The brother of the master will salute God. 7. You should drink the water of the Narmadā.
8. My teacher meditates God.
9. The enemies of kings think to fight. 10. My maternal aunts purchase Sārīs.
11. Their daughters rejoice. 12. My Husband's sister describes him.
13. He remembers the song of the poet.
14. The sister of the maternal uncle should listen to the story.
15. My friend should demand the small bundle for him.
16. The enemy of the brother will kill the son.
17. His eyes ache. 18. The son of the maternal aunt should purchase book for the sister.
19. The son of the king serves the mortifier. 20. The daughter of the brother should pray God.
21. The sister of the commander will send honey for the maternal uncle.
22. The daughter of maternal uncle worships God to get prosperity.
23. Your son should endeavour for spiritual attainment.
24. You should purchase food for the saint.
25. The grandmother obtains things for the grandson.
26. His sister should hide.
27. The daughter of the husband's sisters will sleep.
28. The son of the maternal aunt will help him.
29. Your son should forgive my son.
30. Your brothers will count the saints.
31. God should protect your son.
32. The tree of Jāmuna increases.
33. He digs the pit for the elephant.
34. The mother-in-law protects her daughter in law.
35. He partakes of food for satisfaction.
36. You should obtain the cloths for human beings.
37. The son of

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 34 study lessons 66 to 69 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

the minister should salute the king. 38. The pleasure of Rāma is my pleasure. 39. The mother of Sītā will listen to the story. 40. The Government of the state will protect him. 41. The brothers of the masters salute him. 42. The teachers of poets see us. 43. His teacher partakes of food. 44. He reads his book for the examination. 45. My son will laugh for pleasure. 46. The son of the king should demand the small bundle for Rāma. 47. He drinks the water of the Narmadā for the body. 48. His mother will bring you up. 49. I shall listen to the story of the Ganges. 50. His son should go to the house.

Examples :-

1. My son desires pleasure =

Mamaṁ/Maham/Majjha Putto Sokkham Icchadi etc.

6. The brother of the master will salute God =

Sāmiṇo/ Bandhū Paramesaram Vandihii/Vandihie/
 Sāmissa Vandihidi/Vandihide/
 Vandissai/Vandissae/
 Vandissadi/Vandissade/
 Vandissii/Vandehii/
 Vandehie/Vandessai/
 Vandessae.

17. His eyes ache =

Tāsa/	Acchīṁ/	Dukkhanti/
Tassa	Acchīṁ/	Dukkhante/
	Acchīṇi	Dukkhire.

31. God should protect your son =

Pahū	Tujjha	Puttam	Rakkhau/Rakkheu/ Rakkhadu/Rakkhedu.
------	--------	--------	--

50. His son should go to the house =

Tāsa/	Putto	Gham	Gacchau/Gaccheu/ Gacchadu/Gacchedu.
Tassa			

Exercise 35

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write all the alternatives of the Ablative Case used in the following sentences.

- (1) The child is afraid of the serpent. (2) Food grows from the field. (3) He is afraid of the cow. (4) The Jāmuna falls from the tree of Jāmuna. (5) Having feared, the son will run away from the lion. 6. The child falls from the mountain. 7. The Ganges comes down from the mountain. 8. He should be afraid of me. 9. He will read the book from you. 10. The tree grows from the seed. 11. The son hides from the father. 12. We are afraid of fathers. 13. They hide from women. 14. They are afraid of the master. 15. You should learn through the saint. 16. You should be afraid of the king. 17. Children are afraid of the elephant. 18. The minister is afraid of the king. 19. Water drips from the small water pitcher. 20. The maternal uncle will be afraid of the serpent.

Examples :-

1. The child is afraid of the serpent =

Bāiao Sappatto/Sappāo/Sappāu/ Darai.
Sappāhi/Sappāhinto/Sappā

4. The Jāmuna falls from the tree of Jāmuna =

Jambūa/Jambūā/Jambūi/Jambūe/ Jambū Paḍanti.
Jambutto/Jambūo/Jambūu/Jambūhinto

7. The Ganges comes down from the mountain =

Giriṇo/Giritto/Girīo/ Gaṅgā Nīsarai/Nīsarae/
Girīu/Girihinto Nīsaradi/Nīsarade.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 35 study lessons 71 to 77 of “Prakṛta Grammar and Composition”.

13. They hide from women =

Te Juvaitto/Juvaio/Juvaïu/ Lukkanti.
Juvaihinto/Juvaïsunto

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Write all the alternatives of the Locative Case used in the following sentences.

1. Clouds thunder in the sky. 2. The water will dry up in the Naramdā. 3. Sītā listens to the story in the house. 4. He sits on the small bundle. 5. The speech will tire in the old age. 6. The wealth increases in the kingdom of Rāma. 7. His mother brings up the daughter in the house. 8. Having laughed, you danced in the house. 9. She faints in the examination. 10. You should tie the cow in the field. 11. Daughters will see the moon in the sky. 12. They throw things in the field. 13. You jumped in the ocean for bathing. 14. The dog digs the pit in the forest. 15. The serpent moves on the tree. 16. The father prays God in the house. 17. The maternal uncle salutes the (goddess of) wealth in the evening. 18. He bathes in the Yamunā. 19. Having burned, the things will disappear in the hut. 20. His mind engages in the house.

Examples :-

1. Clouds thunder in the sky =

Nahe/Nahammi Mehā Gajjanti.

6. The wealth increases in the kingdom of Rāma =

Rahunandanassa Rajje/Rajjammi Lacchi Vaḍḍhai.

10. You should tie the cow in the field =

Tumaṁ/Tuṁ/Tuha Dheṇuṁ Khetṭe/Khetṭami Bandhahi.

19. Having burned, the things will disappear in the hut =

Vatthūiṁ/ Jhumpaḍāa/
Vatthūiṁ/ Jhumpaḍāi/ Jaliūṇa Nassihinti.
Vatthūṇi Jhumpaḍāe

(C) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write all the alternatives of the Vocative Case used in the following sentences.

(1) Oh master ! you should protect us. (2) Oh king ! there exists pleasure in your kingdom. (3) Oh friend ! you should come to my house. (4) Oh mother ! you should bring up children. (5) Oh sītā ! suffering exists in the forest. (6) Oh son ! you should speak the truth. (7) Oh young woman ! you should laugh. (8) Children ! you all should read the book. (9) Friends ! you all should be afraid of the state. (10) Saints ! you should observe self-control.

Examples :-

1. Oh master ! you should protect us =

Sāmi/Sāmi	Tumhe	Amhe/	Rakkhaha.
		Amha	

10. Saints ! you should observe self-control =

Sāhau/Sāhao/Sāhavo/	Samjamam	Pālaha/
Sāhuṇo/Sāhū		Pālādha.

Exercise 3 6

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Make sentences by changing the Verbs into Causative forms.

1. He causes the aircraft to fly in the sky. 2. The king should make the government spread in the state. 3. He causes the grass to grow. 4. The commander will cause the army to hide. 5. You should cause detachment to increase in old age. 6. The saint causes men to calm down. 7. The mother causes the daughter to stop for dancing. 8. She causes me to laugh. 9. I cause him to wake up. 10. You cause him to hide. 11. They cause them to dance. 12. Citizens cause rice to grow in the field. 13. The demon causes the child to die. 14. The maternal aunt causes the daughter to jump in the ocean. 15. The grandmother causes the grandson to bathe. 16. The maternal uncle causes the daughter to stay. 17. The father should cause the daughter to sleep. 18. Demons cause children to fear. 19. The grandmother makes children eat. 20. The king makes the saint sit.

Examples :-

1. He causes the aircraft to fly in the sky =

So Nahe/	Vimāṇam	Oddai/Oddei/
Nahammi		Oddāvai/Oddāvei.

5. You should cause detachment to increase in old age =

Tumam/	Jarāa/	Vaddhasu/Vaddhesu/
Tum/	Jarāi/	Vaddhāvasu/Vaddhāvesu/
Tuha	Jarāe	Vaddhahi/Vaddhehi/
		Vaddhāvahi/Vaddhāvehi/
		Vaddhejjasu/Vaddhejjahi.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 3 6 study lesson 7 8 of “**Prākṛta Grammar and Composition**”.

15. The grandmother causes the grandson to bathe =

Piāmahi Pottam Nhāai/Nhāei/
Nhāvai/Nhāvei.

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Make sentences by adding the causative suffixes of the Passive Voice.

1. The aircraft is caused to fly by him in the sky. 2. The government is caused to spread by the king in the state. 3. Grass is made to grow by him. 4. The army is caused to hide by the commander. 5. Detachment should be caused to increase by you in old age. 6. The man is caused to calm down by the saint. 7. The daughter is made to stop by the mother for dancing. 8. I am made to laugh by him. 9. He is caused to wake up by me. 10. He is made to hide by you. 11. They are caused to dance by them. 12. Rice is caused to grow in the field by the citizen. 13. The child is made to die by the demon. 14. The daughter is caused to stay by the maternal uncle. 15. The grandson is made to bathe by the grandfather. 16. The son is caused to partake of food by the father. 17. Children are made to fear by demons. 18. The child is made to partake of food by the grandfather. 19. The king is caused to sit by the saint. 20. He is caused to sink in the ocean by the enemy.

Examples :-

1. The aircraft is caused to fly by him in the sky =

Teṇa Nahe Vimānam Uddāvijjai/Uddāvīai.

7. The daughter is made to stop by the mother for dancing =

Māyāa/ Putti Naccāvium/ Rokkāvijjai/
Māyāi/ Naccāvidum Rokkāvīai.
Māyāe

(C) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write any one alternative of the inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns, Verbs and Participles.

1. He was made to laugh by me. 2. I was made to hide by you.
3. The son was caused to laugh by the father. 4. The daughter was caused to dance by the maternal aunt. 5. Things were made to purchase by us. 6. Causing him to laugh, he plays. 7. Causing the enemy to run away, you tire. 8. Causing me to fear, the son hides. 9. Causing him to weep, the child runs away. 10. Causing the mother to stay, the maternal uncle rejoices. 11. He should be made to laugh by you. 12. Education should be made to spread by the teacher. 13. The body should be mortified by the sister. 14. He should be caused to meditate by the ascetic. 15. The thing should be caused to hide by him. 16. Having caused him to laugh, you live. 17. Having caused the daughter to dance, the mother rejoices. 18. Having caused men to meditate, the saint sits. 19. Having caused him to wake up, she runs away. 20. Having caused him to partake of food, they rejoice. 21. He causes him to wake up for making him laugh. 22. He tells him for making him run away. 23. The ascetic sits for causing him to meditate. 24. The mother gets up for making daughter dance. 25. The grandmother endeavours for causing grandson to sleep.

Examples :-

1. **He was made to laugh by me :**

Mai So Hāsio.

8. **Causing me to fear, the son hides :**

Putto Darāvanto Lukkai.

12. **Education should be made to spread by the teacher :**

Guruṇā Sikkhā Pasaṛāviavvā.

Exercise 37

(A) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta by adding the Retainer of Innate meaning suffixes (Svārthika Suffixes) to the Nouns.

1. The lotus blooms. 2. The human being rejoices. 3. The ascetic calls me. 4. The son will honour the father. 5. The commander should conquer the enemy. 6. The child tastes honey. 7. The soul enlightens the mind. 8. The king reproaches the minister. 9. The mother congratulates the son. 10. The father remembers the son. 11. The elephant will eat grass. 12. Men pray the teacher. 13. Teachers salute God. 14. The son-in-law should partake of food. 15. The tree falls. 16. The bow shines. 17. The jewel breaks. 18. The house glitters. 19. The maternal aunt should sit. 20. The sister should get up.

Examples :-

1. The lotus blooms =

Kamalaam/Kamalillam/Kamalullam Viasai.

7. The soul enlightens the mind =

Appao/Appaillo/Appaullo Cittam Joai.

13. Teachers salute God =

Guruā/Guruillā/ Paramesaram Vandanti/Vandante/
Gurullā Vandire.

20. The sister should get up =

Sasāā/Sasāillā/ Uṭṭhau/Uṭṭheu/
Sasāullā Uṭṭhadu/Uṭṭhedu.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 37 study lessons 79 to 81 of
“**Prākṛta Grammar and Composition**”.

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Make sentences by using different Pronouns.

1. That man laughs. 2. These men laugh. 3. He reads this book.
4. They read these books. 5. I live for it. 6. She lives for these.
7. I observe this vow. 8. What do you do? 9. The man who tires, sleeps. 10. He who sleeps, laughs. 11. Whose body tires, his old age increases. 12. Whom I call, you are that. 13. The wood on which you sit, is mine. 14. Whose son is he? 15. Which work do you perform? 16. Who dances? 17. By what does he drink water? 18. For whom do you live? 19. Which kingdom do you protect? 20. In which house does he live?

Examples :-

1. That man laughs =

So Naro Hasai.

3. He reads this book =

So Etaṁ Ganthaṁ Paḍhai/Paḍhae/Paḍhadi/Paḍhade.

12. Whom I call, you are that =

Ahaṁ/Haṁ/Ammi Jāṁ Kokkami

So Tumaṁ/Tuṁ/Tuha Atthi.

20. In which house does he live? =

Kammi Gharammi So Vasai.

(C) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. Make sentences by using Indeclinables.

1. As long as you read, (for that time) I shall nurture you. 2. As long as you wake up, (for that time) I see the sky. 3. Where your village is, there is my house. 4. Wherever you will go, there you will rejoice. 5. The way in which he desires pleasure likewise I desire pleasure. 6. The way in which you play likewise I shall play. 7. Where does the minister live? 8. Where do they sleep? 9. I sleep here. 10. Today

the saint will come here. 11. Do not jump. 12. The child does not get up. 13. The mother does not tire. 14. If you say then I go to the village. 15. If you will say, then I shall eat food. 16. The way in which you play by engaging mind, in the same way you also read. 17. The way in which the mother brings up the son, in the same way the king nurtures the state. 18. The way in which you sing, likewise you also dance. 19. Do not sit in this way. 20. You should not drink wine. 21. The enemy fought, so he died. 22. So long as he speaks the truth, (for that time) he rejoices. 23. You should not go home without the son. 24. You should dance, he will also dance.

Examples :-

1. As long as you read, (for that time) I shall nurture you =

Jāva Tumam Padhihi Tāva Aham Tumam Pālihi.

7. Where does the minister live? =

Manti Kahir Vasai/Vasae/Vasadi/Vasade/Vasedi?

14. If you say then I go to the village =

Jai Tumam Bhaṇasi Tā Aham Gāmam Gacchami.

21. The enemy fought, so he died =

Sattu Jujhio/Jujhīa Tam Mario/Maria.

Exercise 3 8

Verbal forms of Irregular Passive Voice :

The Verbal form which is formed by adding **ijja** or **ia/iya** suffix to the Transitive Verbs in Prākṛta is known as the **Regular Verbal form of the Passive Voice**. As, **kara + ijja = kariija**, **kara + iya/ia = kariya/karia**, are the Regular Verbal forms of the Passive Voice,¹ since they are formed by adding **ijja** or **ia/iya** to the verb **Kara**. By adding the suffixes of Tense, Person and Number to the above constructed Verbal forms, the regular Passive Voice of that Tense, Person and Number will result, as, **Karijjai** or **Kariyai/Kariai** = Present Tense Third Person Singular Number.

On the contrary, the Verbal form which is obtained without adding **ijja** or **iya/ia** to the Transitive Verbs and in which the suffixes of Tense, Person and Number are inherently present, is known as the **Irregular Verbal form of the Passive Voice**, as,

1. **Kirai, Disai** etc. - Verbal forms of the Irregular Passive Voice (Present Tense Third Person Singular Number)

In these the Original form of the Verb cannot be separated. They are required to be known from the existing uses in literature. The following Verbal forms of the Irregular Passive Voice are compiled.

Present Tense Third Person Singular Number

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ādhappai = Is begun. | 8. Ḍajjhai = Is burnt. |
| 2. Kirai = Is done, is observed. | 9. Ṇajjai = Is known. |
| 3. Khammai = Is dug. | 10. Ṇavvai = Is known. |
| 4. Gammāi = Is gone. | 11. Thuvvai = Is prayed. |
| 5. Gheppai = Is adopted. | 12. Dubbhai = Is milked. |
| 6. Chippai = Is touched. | 13. Disai = Is seen. |
| 7. Jivvai = Is conquered. | 14. Bajjhāi = Is tied. |

Note :-

1. See lesson 54 of “Prākṛta Grammar and Composition”.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 15. Bhaṇṇai = Is told. | 23. Vilimpai = Is smeared. |
| 16. Bhujjai = Is experienced. | 24. Vidhappai = Is earned. |
| 17. Rubbhai = Is withheld. | 25. Sisai = Is said. |
| 18. Ruvvai = Is wept. | 26. Sampajjai = Is obtained. |
| 19. Labbbhai = Is obtained. | 27. Suvvai = Is heard. |
| 20. Luvvai = Is cut. | 28. Sippai = Is irrigated. |
| 21. Libbbhai = Is licked. | 29. Hammai = Is killed. |
| 22. Vuccai = Is told. | 30. Hirai = Is kidnapped. |

(A) Translate the following sentences of the Passive Voice into Prakṛta. In the translation use the Irregular Verbal forms of the Passive Voice.

1. The prayer is begun by me. 2. The vow is observed by that woman. 3. The pit is dug by brothers. 4. The song is heard by the girls. 5. Education is adopted by us through the teacher. 6. The water of the ocean is touched by the child. 7. The village is conquered by the king. 8. My house is burnt by them. 9. Suffering of the world is known by the ascetics. 10. The Āgama is known by the saints. 11. The desire of the son is known by the mother. 12. The saint is prayed by women. 13. The cow is milked by him. 14. The splendour of the state is seen by the king. 15. The cow is tied by me with the rope. 16. The rule of the vow is told by the woman saint. 17. Prosperity is experienced by the kings. 18. Running away, the son is withheld by the mother. 19. Knowledge is obtained by the maternal uncle. 20. Honey is licked by the child. 21. The cloth is cut by the woman. 22. Wealth is obtained by you. 23. The story is told by the saint. 24. The hut is smeared by the woman. 25. Wealth is earned by the son. 26. Suffering of the world is told by the saint. 27. The jewel is obtained by the mistress. 28. Praise is done by your daughter. 29. The tree is irrigated by the daughter. 30. The enemy is killed by the commander. 31. The son of the king is kidnapped by the minister.

Examples :-

1. The Prayer is begun by me =

Mai/Mae/Me/Mamae Thui Ādhappai.

6. The water of the ocean is touched by the child =

Bālaṇa Sāyarassa Jalaṁ Chippai.

13. The cow is milked by him =

Teṇa Dheṇū Dubbhai.

19. Knowledge is obtained by the maternal uncle =

Māuleṇa Nāṇaṁ Labbhai.

29. The tree is irrigated by the daughter =

Puttīa Taru Sippai.

Exercise 3 9

Irregular Past Participle:

For expressing the Past Tense in Prākṛta, the suffixes of the Past Tense and the Past Participle are used. For the Past Participle **a/ya, ta, da** suffixes are added to the Verbs¹ as,

Hasa + a/y, ta, da = Hasia/Hasiya/Hasita/Hasida = Laughed

Ṭhā + a/ya, ta, da = Ṭhāa/Ṭhāya, Ṭhāta, Ṭhāda = Stayed

Jhā + a/ya, ta, da = Jhāa/Jhāya/Jhāta, Jhāda = Maditated etc.

In this way the Past Participles which are formed by adding **a/ya, ta, da** to the Verbs are known as the **Regular Past Participles**. In these, the original form of the Verb can be understood by separating the suffixes from them. In the Masculine Gender the inflection of these will be according to **Deva**, in the Neuter Gender the inflection will be according to **Kamala** and In the Feminine Gender the inflection will be according to **Kahā**.

On the contrary, the Past Participles which are obtained without adding **a/ya, ta, da** suffixes to the Verbs are known as the **Irregular Past Participles**. In these, the original form of the Verb can not be understood by separating the suffixes from them, as,

Vutta = is/are told,

Diṭṭha = is/are seen,

Diṇṇa = is/are given etc.

All these are the **Irregular Past Participles**. From these the Verbs can not be separated. The inflection of these will be according to **Deva** in the Masculine Gender, will be according to **Kamal** in the Neuter Gender, and will be according to **Kahā** in the Feminine Gender.

The Past Participles (regular or irregular) constructed from the

Note :-

1. See lessons 42 and 57 of “**Prākṛta Grammar and Composition**”.

Transitive Verbs are used only in the Passive Voice. Only those Past Participles which are constructed from the Verbs denoting movement are used both in the Passive Voice and the Active Voice. The Past Participles (regular or irregular) constructed from the Intransitive Verbs are used in the Active Voice and in the Impersonal form. The Irregular Past Participles are required to be known from the existing uses in literature. Here a few Irregular Past Participles without any suffix are compiled.

1. Irregular Past Participles constructed from the Transitive Verbs.

Past Participle	Meaning in Passive Voice	Use
	Was/Were	
1. Diṭṭha	seen	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
2. Sampunṇa	completed, fulfilled	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
3. Khaddha	eaten, consumed	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
4. Diṇṇa	given	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
5. Ñihiya	kept	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
6. Pavanna	obtained	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
7. Chuddha	thrown, placed, put	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
8. Daddha	burned, set on fire	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
9. Vutta	told, described, narrated	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
10. Dummiya	distressed	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
11. Kia	done	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
12. Lua	cut	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
13. Haya	killed	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.
14. Ñiya	taken away	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers.

2. Irregular Past Participles constructed from the Verbs indicating mobility.

Past Participle	Meaning in the Active Voice	Use	Meaning in the Passive Voice	Use
1. Gaya/Gaa	Went	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers	Gone	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers
2. Patta	Reached	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers	Reached	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers

3. Irregular Past Participles constructed from the Intransitive Verbs.

Past Participle	Meaning in the Active Voice	Use	Meaning in the Impersonal Form	Use
1. Mua	Died	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers	Died	In the Neuter Singular Number
2. Thia	Stayed	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers	Stayed	In the Neuter Singular Number
3. Santuṭṭha	Rejoiced	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers	Rejoiced	In the Neuter Singular Number
4. Naṭṭha	Disappeared	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers	Disappeared	In the Neuter Singular Number
5. Sutta	Slept	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers	Slept	In the Neuter Singular Number

6. Baddha	Tied	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers	Tied	In the Neuter Singular Number
7. Bhiya	Feared	In the Three Genders and Two Numbers	Feared	In the Neuter Singular Number

(1) Write all the alternatives of the Irregular Past Participles constructed from the Transitive Verbs.

Use in the Passive Voice

Kia = Was/Were done

- (1) Pride was done by the maternal uncle.

Māuleṇa/ Gavvo **Kio.**
Māuleṇaṃ

- (2) Vows were observed by the sister.

Sasāa/Sasāi/ Vayā **Kiā.**
Sasae

- (3) The government was ruled by the king.

Narindeṇa/ Sāsaṇaṃ **Kiaṃ.**
Narindeṇaṃ

- (4) Different actions were done by the master.

Sāmiṇā Kammāim/ **Kiāim/**
Kammāim̐/ **Kiāim̐/**
Kammāṇi **Kiāṇi.**

- (5) Examination was held by the teacher.

Guruṇā Parikkhā **Kiā.**

(6) Desires were done by the young lady.

Juvaia/	Icchā/	Kiā/
Juvaii/	Icchāu/	Kiāu/
Juvaie	Icchāo	Kiāo.

(2-A) Write all the alternatives of the Irregular Past Participles constructed from Verbs indicating mobility.

Use in the Active Voice

Gaya/Gaa = Went

(1) The Son went to the house.

Putto Gharam̐ Gayo.

(2) Grandsons went to the house.

Pottā Gharam̐ Gayā.

(3) The Aircraft went to the forest.

Vimāṇam̐ Vaṇam̐ Gayam̐.

(4) Citizens went to the house.

Nayarajaṇāim̐/	Gayāim̐/
Nayarajaṇāim̐/ Gharam̐	Gayāim̐ /
Nayarajaṇāni	Gayāni.

(5) The girl went to the house.

Kaṇṇā Gharam̐ Gayā.

(6) Daughters went to the house.

Suyā/Suyāu/	Gharam̐	Gayā/Gayāu/
Suyāo		Gayāo.

(2-B) In the literature the use of Passive Voice of Verbs indicating mobility is found in very small number. So here only one example is being given.

Use in the Passive Voice (This dose not exist in English)

(1) The son went to the house.

Putteṇa/Puttenam Gharo **Gayo.**

(3-A) Write all the Irregular Past Participles constructed from the Intransitive Verbs.

Use in the Active Voice

Mua = Died

(1) The enemy died.

Sattū **Muo.**

(2) Enemies died.

Sattū/Sattau/Sattao/Sattavo/Sattuno **Muā.**

(3) The citizen died.

Nayarajanam **Muam.**

(4) Citizens died.

Nayarajanāim/Nayarajanāim/ **Muāim/Muāim/**
Nayarajanāni **Muāni.**

(5) The daughter died.

Suyā **Muā.**

(6) Sisters died.

Sasā/Sasāu/Sasāo **Muā/Muāu/Muāo.**

(3-B) Use in the Impersonal Form. (This form dose not exist in English)

Mua = Died

- (1) The enemy died.

Sattunā

Muam̐.

- (2) Enemies died.

Sattūhi/Sattūhim̐/
Sattūhim̐

Muam̐.

- (3) The citizen died.

Nayarajanena/
Nayarajanenam̐

Muam̐.

- (4) Citizens died.

Nayarajanehi/
Nayarajanehim̐/
Nayarajanehim̐

Muam̐.

- (5) The daughter died.

Suyāa/Suyāi/Suyāe

Muam̐.

- (6) Daughters died.

Suyāhi/Suyāhim̐/
Suyāhim̐

Muam̐.

(A) Tranaslate the following sentences into Prākṛta. For making sentences write all the alternatives of Irregular Past Particples consturcted from the Transitive Verbs.

1. The elephant was given by the king for the commander.
2. Religious books were given by the saint for the father.
3. Wealth

was given by the mother for the daughter. 4. Clothes were given by the mother for the daughter. 5. The jewel was given by the king for the commander. 6. Cows were given by the master for the brother. 7. The book was kept in the house by the maternal uncle. 8. Religious books were kept in the house by Hari. 9. Wealth was kept in the pitcher by the grandfather. 10. Small bundles were kept in the field by the grandmother. 11. The Sādi was kept on the tree by the maternal aunt. 12. The pitcher was kept in the field by women. 13. Water was obtained by mortifiers. 14. Books were obtained by the maternal uncle. 15. Food was obtained by the young lady. 16. Lotuses were obtained by children. 17. Prosperity was obtained by the king. 18. The jewel was obtained by the sister. 19. The bow was put on the earth by the master. 20. The jewel was thrown in the ocean by the king. 21. Wealth was thrown in the well by the woman. 22. Sticks were thrown in the field by human beings. 23. The rope was put in the field by the maternal aunt. 24. Jewels were placed in the pitcher by the young lady. 25. The cloth was burned by the son. 26. Houses were burned by the minister. 27. The small bundle was burned by the maternal uncle. 28. Kingdoms were set on fire by the king. 29. The rope was burned by the daughter. 30. Huts were burned by enemies. 31. Suffering was told by the mother. 32. Religious books were described by the saint. 33. The truth was told by the maternal uncle. 34. Pleasures were told by sisters. 35. Story was narrated by the mother. 36. Stories were narrated by the mother. 37. The minister was distressed by the king. 39. The citizen was distressed by the enemy. 40. Citizens were distressed by the minister. 41. The serpent was seen by the maternal uncle. 42. Serpents were seen by the maternal uncle. 43. The aircraft was seen by the child. 44. Aircrafts were seen by children. 45. The cave was seen by the mother. 46. Caves were seen by the mother. 47. Action was completed by the human being. 48. Actions were completed by human beings. 49. The desire of the daughter was fulfilled by the mother. 50. The desires of the daughter were fulfilled by the mother. 51. The cow was eaten by the lion. 52. Cows were eaten by the lion. 53. Jāmuna was eaten by the son.

54. Jāmunas were eaten by sons. 55. Curd was consumed by the daughter. 56. Bones were eaten by the dog. 57. The tree was sawed by the maternal uncle. 58. Trees were sawed by maternal uncles. 59. The paper was cut by the son. 60. Papers were cut by the son. 61. The knee of the enemy was cut by the commander. 62. The knees of the enemies were cut by the commander. 63. The elephant was killed by the king. 64. Elephants were killed by the king. 65. The citizen was killed by the commander. 66. Citizens were killed by the commander. 67. The sister of the king was killed by the enemy. 68. The sisters of the king were killed by the enemy. 69. The son was taken away by the minister. 70. Sons were taken away by the minister. 71. The citizen was taken away by the king. 72. Citizens were taken away by the king. 73. The daughter was taken away by the maternal aunt. 74. Daughters were taken away by the maternal aunt.

Examples :-

1. **The elephant was given by the king for the commander =**
Narindeṇa Seṇāvaiṇo Hatthī Dinno.
10. **Small bundles were kept in the field by the grandmother =**
Piāmahiā Poṭṭalāim Khetammi Nihiyāim.
24. **Jewels were placed in the pitcher by the young lady =**
Juvaīa Kalasiyāe Maṇo Chuddhāo.
53. **Jāmuna was eaten by the son =**
Putteṇa Jambū Khaddho.
66. **Citizens were killed by the commander =**
Seṇāvaiṇā Nayarajaṇāim/ Hayāim/
Nayarajaṇāim/ Hayāim/
Nayarajanāni Hayāni.

(B) Translate the following sentences into Prākṛta. For making sentences write all the alternatives of irregular Past Participles constructed from the Verbs indicating mobility.

1. The son went to the house. 2. Sons went to the house . 3. The son went (Impersonal form). 4. The mother reached the field. 5. Mothers reached the field. 6. The mother reached the field (Impersonal form).

Example :-

1. The son went to the house =

Putto Gharam Gayo.

(C) Translate the following sentences into Prakṛta. Write all the alternatives of Irregular Past Participles constructed from the Intransitive Verbs.

1. The son rejoiced. 2. Sons rejoiced. 3. The citizen rejoiced. 4. Citizens rejoiced. 5. The mother rejoiced. 6. Mothers rejoiced. 7. The village disappeared. 8. Villages disappeared. 9. The aircraft disappeared. 10. Aircrafts disappeared. 11. The enemy died. 12. Enemies died. 13. The citizen died. 14. Citizens died. 15. The daughter died. 16. Daughters died. 17. The maternal uncle stayed. 18. Maternal uncles stayed. 19. The citizen stayed. 20. Citizens stayed. 21. The woman stayed. 22. Women stayed. 23. The camel slept. 24. Camels slept. 25. The citizen slept. 26. Citizens slept. 27. The sister slept. 28. Sisters slept. 29. The grandson feared. 30. Grandsons feared. 31. The citizen feared. 32. Citizens feared. 33. The girl feared. 34. Girls feared.

Impersonal form :

35. The enemy died. 36. The daughter rejoiced. 37. Daughters rejoiced. 38. Enemies died. 39. The maternal uncle stayed. 40. Women stayed. 41. Karmas disappeared. 42. Sisters slept. 43. Grandsons feared. 44. The girl feared.

Examples :-

1. **The son rejoiced =** Putto Santuṭṭho.

21. **The woman stayed =** Jāyā Thīā.

40. **Women stayed =** Jāyāhiṃ Thīam.

Exercise 40

Abbreviations and method of Grammatical analysis with examples

Absolutive	= Abs.	Passive Voice Past Tense	= Pass. PAT
Adjective	= Adj.	Past Participle	= PAP.
Adverbs	= Adv.	Past Tense	= PAT.
Causative Verbs	= Cau.	Present Tense	= PT.
Feminine Gender	= Fem.	Present Participle	= PP.
Future Tense	= Fu.	Pronoun	= Pro.
Impersonal Form	= Imp. F.	Pronominal Adjective	= Pro. Adj.
Imperative	= Imp.	Retainer of Innate Meaning Suffixes	= Rim.
Indeclinable	= Ind.	(Svārthika Suffixes)	
Infinitive	= Inf.	Transitive Verb	= Tr.
Intransitive Verbs	= Intr.		
Irregular	= Irre.		
Obligatory and Potential Participle	= OPP.		

- * () Indicative of Original Word.
- * [() + () + ()] + sign is indicative of joining together of words.
- * [() - () - ()] - sign is indicative of compounding of words.
- * [{ () - () - () } Adj.] The entire unit in this type of brackets is indicative of Adjective.
- * Where only number 1/1, 2/1 etc. are written outside brackets the word inside the bracket is indicative of noun.
- * Where Passive Voice, Participle etc. are not according the rules of Prākṛta Grammar, there **irre.** is also written outside the bracket.

- 1/1 First Person/Singular **Intra.** or **Tr.**
 1/2 First Person/Plural **Intra.** or **Tr.**
 2/1 Second Person/Singular **Intra.** or **Tr.**
 2/2 Second Person/Plural **Intra.** or **Tr.**
 3/1 Third Person/Singular **Intra.** or **Tr.**
 3/2 Third Person/Plural **Intra.** or **Tr.**

- 1/1 Nominative Case/Singular Number
 1/2 Nominative Case/Plural Number
 2/1 Accusative Case/Singular Number
 2/1 Accusative Case/Plural Number
 3/1 Instrumental Case/Singular Number
 3/2 Instrumental Case/Plural Number
 4/1 Dative Case/Singular Number
 4/2 Dative Case/Plural Number
 5/1 Ablative Case/Singular Number
 5/2 Ablative Case/Plural Number
 6/1 Genitive Case/Singular Number
 6/2 Genitive Case/Plural Number
 7/1 Locative Case/Singular Number
 7/2 Locative Case/Plural Number
 8/1 Vocative Case/Singular Number
 8/2 Vocative Case/Plural Number

Method of Grammatical-analysis

Noun	Narindassa	(Narinda) 4/1
Pronoun	Teṇa	(Ta) 3/1 Pro.
Pronominal Adjective	Savvaṃ	(Savva) 2/1 Pro. Adj.
Verb	Hohii	(Ho) Fu. 3/1 Intr.
Absolutive	Nisuṇiūṇa	(Nisuṇa+ūṇa) Abs.
Infinitive	Hasittae	(Hasa+ttae) Inf.
Present Participle	Joyanto	(Joya+nta) PP. 1/1
Past Participle	Mārio	(Māra - Māria) PAP. 1/1
Adjective	Samaggalaṃ	(Samaggala) 2/1 Adj.
Impersonal Form	Naccijjai	(Nacca+ijja) PT. Imp F. 3/1 Intra.
Passive Voice	Vilassijjai	(Vilasa+ijja) PT. Pass. 3/1 Tr.
Causative	Darisāvami	(Darisa+āva) Cau. PT. 1/1 Tr.
Retainer of Innate Meaning Suffixes (Svārthika Suffixes)	Jambūo	(Jambūa) 1/1 a. Rim.
Indeclinable	Viṇu	Ind.
Adverbs	Avasaṇa	(Avasa) 3/1 Adv.
Irregular Past Participle	Mukko	(Mukka) PAP. 1/1 Irre.
Irregular Passive Voice	Labbhai	(Labbhai) PT. Pass. 3/1 Tr. Irre.

Examples :-

1. Suyāṇo Na Kuppai Cciya Aha Kuppai Mangulaṁ Na Cintei.

Suyāṇo	(Suyāṇa) 1 / 1
Na	Ind.
Kuppai	(Kuppa) PT. 3 / 1 Tr.
Cciya	Ind.
Aha	Ind.
Mangulaṁ	(Mangula) 2 / 1
Na	Ind.
Cintei	(Cinta) PT. 3 / 1 Tr.

2. Dūraṭṭhiyā Na Dure Sajjanacittāṇa Puvvamiliyāṇaṁ.

Dūraṭṭhiyā	[(Dūra) Ind. = Dūra-(Tṭhiya) PAP.1 / 2 Irre.]
Na	Ind.
Dure	Ind.
Sajjanacittāṇa	[(Sajjana)-(Citta) 4 / 2]
Puvvamiliyāṇaṁ	[(Puvva) Adv. - (Mila) PAP. 4 / 2]

3. Silaṁ Varam Kulāo Dāliddaṁ Bhavvayaṁ Ca Rogāo.

Silaṁ	(Sila) 1 / 1
Varam	Ind.
Kulāo	(Kula) 5 / 1
Dāliddaṁ	(Dālidda) 1 / 1
Bhavvayaṁ	(Bhavva) 1 / 1 Adj. Ya Rim.
Ca	Ind.
Rogāo	(Roga) 5 / 1

Exercise 4 1

(Prākṛta Story and its English Translation)

[Kassesā Bhajjā]

1. Hatthiṇāure Nayare Sūranāmā Rāyaputto
Nānāguṇarayaṇa Saṃjutto Vasai. Tassa Bhāriyā
Gaṅgābhihāṇā Sīlāiguṇālankiyā Paramasohaggasārā.
Sumaināmā Tesiṃ Dhūyā. Sā Kammapariṇāmavasao Jaṇaya-
Jaṇaṇi-Bhāyā-Māulehim Pudho-Pudho Varāṇaṃ Dinnā.

2. Cauro Vi Te Varā Egammi Ceva Diṇe Pariṇeura Āgayā
Paropparam Kalaham Kuṇanti. Tao Tesiṃ Visame Saṅgāme
Jāyamāṇe Bahujanakkhayaṃ Datthūṇa Aggimmi Pavitthā
Sumaikaṇṇā. Tie Samam Nividaṇehaṇa Ego Varo Vi Pavittho.
Ego Atthiṇi Gaṅgappavāhe-Khivium Gao. Ego Ciārakkham
Tattheva Jalapure Khiviūṇa Taddukkhaṇa Mohamahāgaha-
Gahio Mahiyale Hiṇḍai. Cauttho Tattheva Thio Tam Thāṇam
Rakkhanto Paidiṇam Egamannapiṇḍam Muanto Kālam
Gamei.

3. Aha Taio Naro Mahiyalaṃ Bhamanto Katthavi Gāme
Randhaṇagharammi Bhoṇam Karāviūṇa Jimium Uvavittho.
Tassa Gharasāmiṇi Parivesai. Tayā Tie Lahuputto Aīva Roi.
Tao Tie Rosaparavvasam Gayāe So Bālo Jalaṇammi Khivio.
So Varo Bhoyaṇam Kuṇanto Utthium Laggo. Sā Bhaṇai -
“Avaccarūvāṇi Kassa Vi Na Appiyāṇi Honti, Jesiṃ Kae Piṇḍo
Aṇegadevayāpuyādāṇamantajavāim Kim Kim Na Kuṇanti.

Exercise 4 1

Whose Wife is this?

1. In Hastināpura City, there lived a prince named Śūra, who was endowed with diverse Jewels of virtues. His wife named Gaṅgā was adorned with moral virtues and (she) was the most fortunate (woman). Their daughter was named Sumati. Because of the domination of karmic fruitions, she was given to different (prospective) bridegrooms by the father, the mother, the brother and the maternal uncle.

2. All those four bridegrooms reached (her) place at the same day and started quarrelling with one another. Seeing the destruction of many persons in the emerging unbalanced discord among them, the girl Sumati entered the fire and one bridegroom also entered (the fire) on account of the intense love for her. The other (second) went to cast the bones in the flow of the Ganges. Having cast the ashes of the pyre there in water, the other (third) wandered on the earth; having been seized by the great planets of attachment on account of the grief, the fourth stayed there and protecting that place and renouncing one morsel of food daily he passed time.

3. Having got the food cooked in the kitchen in a certain village, now the third person wandering on the earth sat for partaking of food. For him the mistress of the house served food. Then her younger son wept very much. Then she went under the dominance of anger. (As a result of which) the son was thrown into the fire by her, Partaking of food, he

Tumañ Suheña Bhoyaṇaṁ Karehi. Pacchā Vi Eyaṁ Puttaṁ Jivaissāmi.” Tao So Vi Bhoyaṇaṁ Vihiūṇa Sigghaṁ Uṭṭhio Jāva Tāva Tie Niyagharamajjhāo Amayasakuppayaṁ Āñiūṇa Jalaṇammi Chadukkhevo Kao. Bālo Hasanto Niggao. Jaṇaṇie Ucchaṅge Nio.

4. Tao So Varo Jhāyai - “Aho Acchariaṁ! Aho Acchariaṁ! Jaṁ Evaṁvihajalaṇajalio Vi Jivio. Jai Eso Amayasaso Maha Havai Tā Ahamavi Taṁ Kaṇṇaṁ Jivāvemi” Tti Cintiūṇa Dhuttattena Kūḍavesaṁ Kāūṇa Rayaṇie Tattheva Thio. Avasaraṁ Lahiūṇa Taṁ Amayasakūvayaṁ Giñhiūṇa Hatthiṇāure Āgao.

5. Teṇa Puṇa Tie Jaṇayādisamakkhaṁ Ciāmajjhe Amayasaso Mukko. Sā Sumaikaṇṇā Sālaṅkāṛā Jivanti Uṭṭhiyā. Tayā Tie Samaṁ Ego Varo Vi Jivio. Kammavassao Puṇo Cauro Vi Varā Egao Miliā. Kaṇṇāpāṇiggahaṇṭṭhamanno-
nnaṁ Vivāyaṁ Kuṇantā Bālacandarāyamandire Gayā. Cauhiṁ Vi Kahiaṁ Rāiṇo Niyaniyasaruṇaṁ. Rāiṇā Mantīṇo Bhaṇiyā Jahā- “ Eyāṇaṁ Vivāyaṁ Bhañjiūṇa Ego Varo Pamāṇikāyavvo.” Mantīṇo Vi Savve Paropparaṁ Viyāraṁ Kuṇanti. Na Puṇa Keṇāvi Vivāo Bhajjai. Jao-

(bridegroom) got ready to get up. She said, " Children are not unlovable for any body, for whom parents perform adoration, (give) donations, (pronounces) mantras and (repeat) incantation and what not. You dine happily. Afterwards, I shall make the son alive. Then having eaten food, he got up quickly. At that time having brought the pitcher of nectar from inside the house, she sprinkled that in the fire. The child came out laughing. He was taken into lap by the mother.

4. Then the third bridegroom thinks "Oh! surprise, Oh! wonder, (though he) was burnt with fire, yet he was made to live. If the nectar is for me, then I shall cause to live that girl. Having thought in the way, and having adopted disguise with deceit; he stayed there at night. Having found an opportune time and having taken the pitcher of nectar, he reached Hastināpura.

5. Before her father etc. the nectar was sprinkled again in the pyre by him. That Sumait girl got up, living along with ornaments. Then along with her one bridegroom also was made to live. Owing to the dominance of Karma again all the four bridegrooms met one by one. Arguing with one another for marrying the girl (they) went to the house of the king-Bālacanda. Once own claim was put forth before the king by all the four. The ministers were told by the king. Having put to end their disputation with certainty, you all should certify one bridegroom. All the ministers thought mutually. The disputation was not unraveled by any body. Because

**Àsanne Raṇaraṅge Mūḍhe Mante Taheva Dubbhikkhe
Jassa Muhaṁ Joiḡai So Puriso Mahiyale Viralo**

6. Tayā Egeṇa Mantīṇā Bhaṇiyāṁ - “Jai Mannaha Tā Vivāyaṁ Bhajjemi.” Tehiṁ Jāṁpiyaṁ - “ Jo Rāyahansavva Guṇadosaparikkhaṁ Kāūṇa Pakkhavāyarahio Vāyaṁ Bhaṇjai Tassa Vayaṇaṁ Ko Na Mannai?” Tao Teṇa Bhaṇiyaṁ - “ Jeṇa Jīviyā, So Jammaheuttaṇeṇa Piyā Jāo. Jo Sahajīvio so Egajammatthāṇeṇa Bhāyā. Jo Atthīṇi Gaṅgāmajjhammi Khivium Gao so Pacchāpunnakaraṇeṇa Puttasamo Jāo. Jeṇa Puṇa Taṁ Thāṇaṁ Rakkhiyaṁ, So Bhattā.” Evaṁ Mantīṇā Vivāe Bhagge, Cauttheṇa Vareṇa Kurucandābhihāṇeṇa Sā Pariṇā.

At the time of nearby battle, at the time of ignorance of duty-awareness, at the time of seeking advice and at the time of famine, he who is available is rare on the earth.

6. Then, it was told by one minister, “If you agree, then I shall solve the dispute. It was told (replied) by them (bridegrooms). Having examined the merits and demerits like the flamingo and having become impartial “If anybody (he who) solves the dispute - who will not accept his judgement. Then it was told by him, (minister)” by whom, she was restored to life he becomes the father on account of being the cause of birth. He who is restored to life together (with her), he became the brother on account of having similar birth-place. He who went to the Ganges for casting bones, is like the son on account of performing the auspicious (actions) afterwards and by whom that place is protected, he is the husband. In this way she was married to Kurucanda the fourth bridegroom owing to the disputation solved by the minister.

Grammatical Analysis of the Story :

Kassesā Bhajjā

Grammatical Analysis of Kassesā Bhajjā

Kassesā	[(Kassa) + (Esā)] Kassa (Ka) 6/1 Pro. Adj. Esā (Etā) 1/1 Pro.	Sā	(Tā) 1/1 Pro.
Bhajjā	(Bhajjā) 1/1	Kammaparipā-	[(Kamma)-(Paripāma)-
1.		mavasao	(Vasa) 5/1]
Hatthipāure	(Hatthipāura) 7/1	Jaṇaya-Jaṇaṇi-	[(Jaṇaya)-(Jaṇaṇi)-
Ṇayare	(Ṇayara) 7/1	Bhāyā-Māulehim	(Bhāya)-(Māula) 3/2]
Sūranāmā	[(Sūra) 1/1 - Nāmā (Ind.)]	Pudho-Pudho	Ind.
Rāyaputto	(Rāyaputta) 1/1	Varāpaṃ	(Vara) 4/2
Ṇāṇagunarayana-	[(Ṇānā)-(Guna)-(Rayana)-	Diṇṇā.	(Diṇṇā) PAP. 1/1 Irre.
Samjutto	(Samjutta) PAP 1/1 Irre.	2.	
Vasai	(Vasa) PT. 3/1 Intr.	Cauro	(Cau) 1/2 Adj.
Tassa	(Ta) 6/1 Pro.	Vi	Ind.
Bhāriyā	(Bhāriyā) 1/1	Te	(Ta) 1/2 Pro.
Gaṅgābhīhāṇā	[(Gaṅgā)+(Abhīhāṇā)] [(Gaṅgā)-(Abhīhāṇā) 1/1 Adj.]	Varā	(Vara) 1/2
Silāiguṇa-	[(Sila)+(Āi)+(Guṇa)+	Egammi	(Ega) 7/1 Adj.
laṅkiyā	(Alaṅkiyā)] [(Sila)-(Āi)- (Guṇa)-(Alaṅkiyā) 1/1 Adj.]	Ceva	Ind.
Parama-	[(Parama) Adj. -	Diṇe	(Dina) 7/1
sohaggasārā	(Sohagga) - (Sārā) 1/1 Adj.]	Paripeum	(Paripa) Inf.
Sumaināmā	[(Sumai) 1/1 (Nāmā) (Ind.)]	Āgayā	(Āgaya) PAP. 1/2 Irre.
Tesim	(Ta) 6/2 Pro.	Paroppaṃ	(Paroppa) 2/1 Adv.
Dhūyā	(Dhūyā) 1/1	Kalaham	(Kalaha) 2/1
		Kuṇanti	(Kuṇa) PT. 3/2 Tr.
		Tao	Ind.
		Tesim	(Ta) 6/2 Pro.
		Visame	(Visama) 7/1 Adj.
		Saṅgāme	(Saṅgāma) 7/1

Jāyamāṇe	(Jā→Jāa) PP. 7/1	Mohamahāgaha-	[(Moha)-(Mahā)-(Gaha)-
Bahujaṇa-	[(Bahu)-(Jaṇa)-	Gahio	(Gaha) PAP. 1/1]
kkhayaṃ	(Kkhaya) 2/1]	Mahiyale	(Mahiyala) 7/1
Daṭṭhūṇa	(Daṭṭhūṇa) Abs. Irre.	Hiṇḍai	(Hiṇḍa) PT. 3/1 Tr.
Aggimmi	(Aggi) 7/1	Cauttho	(Cauttha) 1/1 Adj.
Paviṭṭhā	(Pav(ṭṭha) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Tattheva	[(Tattha)+(Eva)] Tattha (Adv.), Eva (Ind.)
Sumaikaṇṇā	[(Sumai)-(Kaṇṇā) 1/1]	Ṭhio	(Ṭhia) PAP. 1/1 Irre.
Tie	(Ti) 3/1 Pro.	Taṃ	(Ta) 2/1 Pro. Adj.
Samam	Ind.	Ṭhāṇam	(Ṭhāṇa) 2/1
Nividaṇeheṇa	[(Nivida) Adj. - (Neha) 3/1]	Rakkhanto	(Rakkha) PP. 1/1
Ego	(Ega) 1/1 Adj.	Paidiṇam	Ind.
Varo	(Vara) 1/1	Egamanna	[(Egaṃ)+(Anna)+
Vi	Ind.	piṇḍam	Piṇḍam] [(Egaṃ)-(Anna)- Piṇḍa) 2/1]
Paviṭṭho	(Paviṭṭha) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Muanto	(Mua) PP. 1/1
Ego	(Ega) 1/1 Adj.	Kālaṃ	(Kāla) 2/1
Aṭṭhiṇi	(Aṭṭhi) 2/2	Gamei	(Gama) PT. 3/1 Tr.
Gaṅgappavāhe	[(Gaṅga)-(Ppavāha) 7/1]	3.	
Khivium	(Khiva) Inf.	Aha	Ind.
Gao	(Gaa) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Taio	(Taia) 1/1 Adv.
Ego	(Ega) 1/1 Adj.	Ṇaro	(Nara) 1/1
Ciārakkham	[(Ciā)-(Rakkha) 2/1]	Mahiyalaṃ	(Mahiyala) 2/1
Tattheva	[(Tattha)+(Eva)] Tattha (Adv.), Eva (Ind.)	Bhamanto	(Bhama) PP. 1/1
Jalapure	[(Jala)-(Pura) 7/1]	Katthavi	Ind.
Khiviṭṭa	(Khiva) Abs.	Gāme	(Gāma) 7/1
Taddukkheṇa	(Taddukkha) 3/1	Randhaṇa-	[(Randhaṇa)-
		gharammi	(Ghara) 7/1]

Bhoṇaṇ	(Bhoṇa) 2/1	Laggo	(Lagga) PAP. 1/1 Irre.
Karāviṭṭa	(Kara+Āva) Cau. Abs.	Sā	(Tā) 1/1 Pro.
Jimūṇ	(Jima) Inf.	Bhaṇai	(Bhana) PT. 3/1 Tr.
Uvaviṭṭho	(Uvaviṭṭha) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Avaccarūvāṇi	[(Avacca)-(Rūva) 1/2]
Tassa	(Ta) 4/1 Pro.	Kassa	(Ka) 4/1 Pro.
Gharasāmiṇi	[(Ghara)-(Sāmiṇi) 1/1]	Vi	Ind.
Parivesai	(Parivesa) PT. 3/1 Tr.	Na	Ind.
Tayā	Ind.	Appiyāṇi	(Appiya) 1/2 Adj.
Tie	(Ti) 6/1 Pro.	Honti	(Ho) PT. 3/2 Intr.
Lahuputto	[(Lahu) Adj.-(Putta) 1/1]	Jesim	(Ja) 6/2 Pro.
Aiva	Ind.	Kae	Ind.
Roli	(Roa) PT. 3/1 Intr.	Piṇṇo	(Piṇ) 1/2
Tao	Ind.	Aṇegadevayā- puyādāṇa- mantajavāim	[(Aṇega)+(Devayā)+ (Pūyā)+(Dāṇa)+ (Manta)+(Java)+(Āim)] [(Aṇega)-(Devayā)- (Pūyā)-(Dāṇa)- (Manta)-(Java)-(Āi) 2/1]
Tie	(Ti) 3/1 Pro.	Kim-Kim	(Kim) 1/1 Pro.
Rosapara- vvasam	[(Rosa)-(Para)- (Vvasa) 2/1]	Na	Ind.
Gayā	(Gaya) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Kuṇanti	(Kuṇa) PT. 3/2 Tr.
E	Ind.	Tumaṇ	(Tumha) 1/1 Pro.
So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.	Suheṇa	(Suha) 3/1 Adv.
Bālo	(Bāla) 1/1	Bhoyāṇam	(Bhoyāṇa) 2/1
Jalaṇammi	(Jalaṇa) 7/1	Karehi	(Kara) Imp. 2/1 Tr.
Khivio	(Khiva) PAP. 1/1	Pacchā	Ind.
So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.	Vi	Ind.
Varo	(Vara) 1/1	Eyam	(Ea) 2/1 Pro. Adj.
Bhoyāṇam	(Bhoyāṇa) 2/1		
Kuṇanto	(Kuṇa) PP. 1/1		
Uṭṭhiṇ	(Uṭṭha) Inf.		

Puttaṃ	(Putta) 2/1	So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro. Adj.
Jivaissāmi	(Jivaa) Fu. 1/1 Tr.	Varo	(Vara) 1/1
Tao	Ind.	Jhāyai	(Jhā→Jhāa) PT.3/1 Tr.
So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.	Aho	Ind.
Vi	Ind.	Acchariaṃ	(Accharia) 1/1
Bhoyaṇaṃ	(Bhoyaṇa) 2/1	Aho	Ind.
Vihīṇa	(Viha) Abs.	Acchariaṃ	(Accharia) 1/1
Sigghaṃ	Ind.	Jaṃ	Ind.
Uṭṭhio	(Uṭṭha) PAP. 1/1	Evamviha-	(Evamviha) (Ind.)-
Jāva Tāva	Ind.	jalaṇajalio	[(Jalaṇa)-(Jala)PAP.1/1]
Tie	(Ti) 3/1 Pro.	Vi	Ind.
Niyaghara-	[(Niya) Adv.- (Ghara)-	Jivio	(Jiva) PAP. 1/1
majjhāo	(Majjha) 5/1]	Jai	Ind.
Amayarasa-	[(Amaya) - (Rasa)-	Eso	(Eta) 1/1 Pro. Adj.
kuppayaṃ	(Kuppa) 2/1 'A' Rim.	Amayaraso	[(Amaya)-(Rasa) 1/1]
Āṇiṇa	(Āṇa) Abs.	Maha	(Amha) 4/1 Pro.
Jalaṇammi	(Jalaṇa) 7/1	Havai	(Hava) PT. 3/1 Intr.
Chaḍukkhevo	(Chaḍukkheva) 1/1	Tā	Ind.
Kao	(Kaa) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Ahamavi	[(Ahaṃ)+(Avi)] Ahaṃ (Amha) 1/1 Pro. Avi (Ind.)
Bālo	(Bāla) 1/1	Taṃ	(Tā) 2/1 Pro. Adj.
Hasanto	(Hasa) PP. 1/1	Kaṇṇaṃ	(Kaṇṇā) 2/1
Niggao	(Niggaa) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Jivāvemi	(Jīva+Āva) Cau. PT. 1/1 Tr.
Jaṇaṇie	(Jaṇaṇi) 3/1	Tti	Ind.
Ucchaṅge	(Ucchaṅga) 7/1	Cintiṇa	(Chinta) Abs.
Nio	(Ni) PAP. 1/1	Dhuttattaṇa	(Dhuttatta) 3/1
4.			
Tao	Ind.		

Kūḍavesaṃ	[(Kūḍa)-(Vesa) 2/1]	Sālaṅkāṛā	[(Sa)+(Alaṅkāṛā)] [(Sa)Adj.-(Alaṅkāṛā) 1/1]
Kāūṇa	(Kāūṇa) Abs. Irre.		
Rayañie	(Rayañi) 7/1	Jivanti	(Jiva) PP. 1/1
Tattheva	[(Tattha)+(Eva) Tattha (Adv.) Eva (Ind.)]	Uṭṭhiyā	(Uṭṭha) PAP. 1/1
Thio	(Thia) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Tayā	Ind.
Avasaraṃ	(Avasara) 2/1	Tie	(Ti) 3/1 Pro.
Lahlūṇa	(Laha) Abs.	Samam	Ind.
Tam	(Ta) 2/1 Pro. Adj.	Ego	(Ega) 1/1 Adj.
Amayarasa- kūvayaṃ	[(Amaya)-(Rasa)- (Kūvaya) 2/1]	Varo	(Vara) 1/1
Giṇhiṇa	(Giṇha) Abs.	Vi	Ind.
Hatthiṇāure	(Hatthiṇāura) 7/1	Jivio	(Jiva) PAP. 1/1
Āgao	(Āgaa) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Kammavassao	[(Kamma)-(Vassa) 5/1 Adv.]
5.		Puṇo	Ind.
Tepa	(Ta) 3/1 Pro.	Cauro	(Cau) 1/2 Adj.
Puṇa	Ind.	Vi	Ind.
Tie	(Ti) 6/1 Pro.	Varā	(Vara) 1/2
Jaṇayādi- samakkhaṃ	[(Janya)+(Ādi)+ (Samakkhaṃ)] [(Janya)-(Ādi)- (Samakkha) 1/1]	Egao	Ind.
Clāmajjhe	[(Ciā)-(Majjha) 7/1]	Miliā	(Mila) PAP. 1/2
Amayaraso	[(Amaya)-(Rasa) 1/1]	Kaṇṇāpāṇiggaha- paṭṭhamannonnaṃ	[(Kaṇṇā)+(Pāṇiggahaṇa)+ (Atthaṃ)+(Annonnaṃ)] [(Kaṇṇā)-(Pāṇiggahaṇa)- (Attha) 2/1 (Annonna) Ind.]
Mukko	(Mukka) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Vivāyaṃ	(Vivāya) 2/1
Sā	(Tā) 1/1 Pro. Adj.	Kuṇantā	(Kuṇa) PP. 1/2
Sumaikaṇṇā	[(Suma)-(Kaṇṇā) 1/1]	Bālacandarāya- mandire	[(Bālacandarāya)- (Mandira) 7/1]
		Gayā	(Gaya) PAP. 1/2 Irre.

Cauhiṃ	(Cau) 3/2	Vivāo	(Vivāa) 1/1
Vi	Ind.	Bhajjai	(Bhajjai) PT. Pass. 3/1 Tr. Irre.
Kahlaṃ	(Kaha) PAP. 1/1	Jao	Ind.
Rāiṇo	(Rāi) 4/1	Āsanne	(Āsanna) 7/1 Adj.
Niyaniya- sarūvaṃ	[(Niya) Adj. - (Niya) Adj.- (Sarūva) 1/1]	Raṇaraṅge	[(Raṇa)-(Raṅga) 7/1]
Rāiṇā	(Rāi) 3/1	Mūḍhe	(Muḍha) 7/1
Mantiṇo	(Manti) 1/2	Mante	(Manta) 7/1
Bhaṇiyā	(Bhaṇa) PAP. 1/2	Taheva	Ind.
Jahā	Ind.	Dubbhikkhe	(Dubbhikkha) 7/1
Eyāṇaṃ	(Ea) 6/2 Pro.	Jassa	(Ja) 6/1 Pro.
Vivāyaṃ	(Vivāya) 2/1	Muham	(Muha) 1/1
Bhaṇjiūṇa	(Bhaṇja) Abs.	Joiijai	(Jo+Ijja) PT. Pass. 3/1 Tr.
Ego	(Ega) 1/1 Adj.	So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.
Varo	(Vara) 1/1	Puriso	(Purisa) 1/1
Pamāṇikāyavvo	(Pamāṇikāyavva) OPP. 1/1 Irre.	Mahiyale	(Mahiyala) 7/1
Mantiṇo	(Manti) 1/2	Viralo	(Virala) 1/1 Adj.
Vi	Ind.	6.	
Savve	(Savva) 1/2 Pro.	Tayā	Ind.
Paroppaṇaṃ	(Paroppaṇa) 2/1 Adv.	Egeṇa	(Ega) 3/1 Adj.
Viyāraṃ	(Viyāra) 2/1	Mantiṇā	(Manti) 3/1
Kuṇanti	(Kuṇa) PT. 3/2 Tr.	Bhaṇiyaṃ	(Bhaṇa) PAP. 1/1
Na	Ind.	Jai	Ind.
Puṇa	Ind.	Mannaha	(Manna) Imp. 2/2 Tr.
Keṇāvi	[(Keṇa)+(Avi)] Kena (Ka) 3/1 Pro, Avi (Ind.)	Tā	Ind.
		Vivāyaṃ	(Vivāya) 2/1
		Bhajjemi	(Bhajja) PT. 1/1 Tr.

Tehim	(Ta) 3/2 Pro.	Jo	(Ja) 1/1 Pro.
Jampiyam	(Jampa) PAP. 1/1	Sahajivio	[(Saha (Ind.) - (Jiva) PAP. 1/1]
Jo	(Ja) 1/1 Pro.	So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.
Rāyahansavva	[(Rāyahansa) 1/1 (Vva (Ind.)]	Egajamma- tthāṇeṇa	[(Ega)-(Jamma)- (Tthāṇa) 3/1]
Guṇadosa- parikkham	[(Guṇa)-(Dosa)- (Parikkhā) 2/1]	Bhāyā	(Bhāu) 1/1
Kāūṇa	(Kāūṇa) Abs. Irre.	Jo	(Ja) 1/1 Pro.
Pakkhavāya- rahio	[(Pakkhavāya)- (Rahia) 1/1 Adj.]	Aṭṭhiṇi	(Aṭṭhi) 2/2
Vāyam	(Vāya) 2/1	Gaṅgāmajjhammi	[(Gaṅgā)-(Majjha) 7/1]
Bhañjai	(Bhañja) PT. 3/1 Tr.	Khivium	(Khiva) Inf.
Tassa	(Ta) 6/1 Pro.	Gao	(Gaa) PAP. 1/1 Irre.
Vayaṇam	(Vayaṇa) 2/1	So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro. Adj.
Ko	(Ka) 1/1 Pro.	Pacchāpuṇṇa- karaṇeṇa	[(Paccha (Ind.) - (Puṇṇa)- (Karaṇa) 3/1]
Na	Ind.	Puttasamo	[(Putta)-(Sama) 1/1 Adj.]
Mannai	(Manna) PT. 3/1 Tr.	Jāo	(Jāa) PAP. 1/1 Irre.
Tao	Ind.	Jeṇa	(Ja) 3/1 Pro.
Teṇa	(Ta) 3/1 Pro.	Puṇa	Ind.
Bhaṇiyam	(Bhaṇa) PAP. 1/1	Tam	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.
Jeṇa	(Ja) 3/1 Pro.	Tthānam	(Tthāṇa) 1/1
Jiviyā	(Jiva) Cau. PAP. 1/1	Rakkhiyam	(Rakkha) PAP. 1/1
So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.	So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.
Jammaheu- ttaṇeṇa	[(Jamma)-(Heu)- (Ttaṇa) 3/1]	Bhattā	(Bhattu) 1/1
Piyā	(Piu) 1/1	Evam	Ind.
Jāo	(Jāa) PAP. 1/1 Irre.	Mantiṇā	(Manti) 3/1
		Vivāe	(Vivāa) 7/1

Bhagge	(Bhagga)PAP. 7/1 Irre.
Cauttheṇa	(Cauttha) 3/1 Adj.
Vareṇa	(Vara) 3/1
Kurucandā- bhihāṇeṇa	[(Kuruchanda) + (Abhihāṇeṇa)] [(Kuruchanda) - (Abhihāṇa) 3/1]
Sā	(Tā) 1/1 Pro.
Parīṇā	(Parīṇi) PAP. 1/1



