Noun 名詞

-a Masculine|Neuter			ā Feminine		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	-aḥ|am	au|e	āḥ|āni	ā	e	āḥ
A	-am	au|e	ān|āni	ām	=	=
In	-ena	ābhyām	aiḥ	ayā	ābhyām	ābhiḥ
D	-āya	=	ebhyaḥ	āyai	=	ābhyaḥ
A	-āt	=	=	āyāḥ	=	ābhyaḥ
G	asya	ayoḥ	ānām	=	ayoḥ	ānām
L	-e	=	eṣu	āyām	=	āsu
V	a	au|e	ās|āni	e		

i ī

- i Masculine|Feminine			ī Feminine			-i Neuter		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	iḥ	ī	ayaḥ	ī	yau	yaḥ	i	inī	īni
A	im	ī	īn|īḥ	īm	yau	īs	=	=	=
In	inā|yā	ibhyām	ibhiḥ	yā	ībhyām	ībhiḥ	inā	ibhyām	ibhiḥ
D	aye	=	ibhyaḥ	yai	=	ībhyaḥ	ine	=	ibhyaḥ
A	eḥ	=	=	yāḥ	=	=	inaḥ	=	=
G	=	yoḥ	īnām	=	yoḥ	īnām	=	inoḥ	īnām
L	au	=	iṣu	yām	=	īṣu	ini	=	iṣu
V	e			i			e		

ṛ

-ṛ Masculine|Feminine			-ṛ (pitṛ...|mātṛ...)*		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	ā	ārau	āraḥ	-ā	-arau	-araḥ
A	āram	=	ṝn|ṝḥ	-aram	-arau	-ṝn|ṝḥ
In	rā	ṛbhyām	ṛbhiḥ			
D	re	=	ṛbhyaḥ			
A	uḥ	=	=			
G	=	roḥ	ṝṇām			
L	ari	=	ṛṣu			
V	ar					

*Stem; pitṛ mātṛ bhrātṛ and other words of relationships (except svasṛ, sister) have different Nom. and Acc. cases (declined with –ar- rather than –ār- in the strong froms).

u ū

-u Masculine|-nu (dhenu)			-u Neuter			-ū Feminine		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	uḥ	ū	avaḥ	u	unī	ūni	ūḥ	vau	vaḥ
A	um		ūn|ūḥ	=	=	=	ūm	=	ūḥ
In	unā|vā	ubhyām	ubhiḥ	unā	ubhyām	ubhiḥ	vā	ūbhyām	ūbhiḥ
D	ave	=	ubhyaḥ	une	=	ubhyaḥ	vai	=	ūbhyaḥ
A	oḥ	=	=	unaḥ	=	=	vāḥ	=	=
G	=	voḥ	ūnām	=	unoḥ	ūnām	=	voḥ	ūnām
L	au	=	uṣu	uni	=	uṣu	vām	=	ūṣu
V	o			o					

an\|in

-an(rājan)|in Masculine			an(nāman/ātman)|in Neuter		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	-ā|-ī	ānau	ānaḥ	a|i	nī/anī|iṇi	āni|īṇi
A	ānam|iṇam	=	ñaḥ	=	=	=
In	–ā	abhyām	abhiḥ	nā/anā	abhyām	abhiḥ
D	–e	=	abhyaḥ	ne/ane	=	abhyaḥ
A	–aḥ	=	=	nas/anaḥ	=	=
G	=	ñoḥ|ṇoḥ	ñām	=	noḥ/anoḥ	nām/anām

L	ñi|ṇi	=		asu|iṣu	ni/ani	=	asu
V	an|in				an		

*In ātman, -a- is inserted between the -tm- and -n- since the combination -tmn- cannot occur in Sanskrit.

Pad, -s -as -c(k)

	pad/-as Masculine			-s Neuter (manas|havis|dhanus)		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	pāt|āḥ	pādau	pādaḥ	ḥ	sī|ṣī|ṣī	āṃsi|īṃṣi|ūṃṣi
A	pādam	=	=	=	=	=
In	padā	padbhyām	padbhiḥ	sā|ṣā|ṣā	o|ir|ur-bhyām	o|ir|ur-bhiḥ
D	pade	=	padbhyaḥ			
A	padaḥ	=	=			
G	=	padoḥ	padām			
L	padi	=	patsu	si|ṣi|ṣi	ṣoḥ|ṣoḥ|ṣoḥ	ḥsu|ḥsu|ḥsu
V						

-ant(vant, mant)

	-vant; -mant Masculine			-vant; -mant Neuter			--vant; -mant Feminine		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	-ān	-antau	-antaḥ	-at	-atī	-anti	-atī	-atyau	-atyaḥ
A	-antam	=	-ataḥ	=	=	=			
In	-atā	-adbhyām	-adbhiḥ						
D	-ate			etc., as with pad			etc. as with –ī		
A	-ataḥ								
G	-ataḥ								
L	-ati								
V	-an	-antau	-antaḥ						

vāṃs

	-vāṃs (**perfect participle** ending) Masculine			-vāṃs Neuter			-vāṃs Feminine		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	vān	vāṃsau	vāṃsaḥ	vat	uṣī	vāṃsi	uṣī	uṣyau	uṣyaḥ
A	vāṃsam	=	uṣaḥ	=	=	=			
In	uṣā	vadbhyām	vadbhiḥ	etc., as with pad			etc. as with –ī		

Pronoun 代詞

mas asmad, tvad tuṣmad

	mas (I) asmad(we)			tvad you tuṣmad		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	aham	āvām	vayam	tvam	yuvām	yūyam
A	mām/mā	āvām/nau	asmān/naḥ	tvām/tvā	yuvām/vām	yuṣmān/vaḥ
In	mayā	āvābhyām	asmābhiḥ	tvayā	yuvābhyām	yuṣmābhiḥ
D	mahyam/me	= (nau)	asmabhyam/naḥ	tubhyam/te	=(vām)	yuṣmabhyam/vaḥ
A	mat	=	asmat	tvat	=	yuṣmat
G	mama/ me	āvayoḥ/ nau	asmākam/naḥ	tave/te	yuvayoḥ/vām	yuṣmākam/vaḥ
L	mayi	=	asmāsu	tvayi	yuvayoḥ	yuṣmāsu

Sa(that), eṣaḥ(this), ya(yat, yā), ka(kim, kā), apara(other), sarva

enam(this, only used in acc, inst)

	Masculine(**saḥ**, **eṣaḥ**)|Neuter(**tat**, **etat**)			Sā, eṣā Faminine: she		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	saḥ*|tat	tau|te	te|tāni	sā	te	tāḥ
A	t-am|t-at	=	t-ān|t-āni	t-ām	te	=
In	t-ena	t-ābhyām	t-aiḥ	t-ayā	tābhyām	tābhiḥ
D	t-asmai	=	t-ebhyaḥ	t-asyai	=	tābhyaḥ
A	t-asmāt	=	=	t-asyāḥ	=	=
G	t-asya	t-ayoḥ	t-eṣām	=	tayoḥ	tāsām
L	t-asmin	=	teṣu	t-asyām	=	tāsu

*saḥ losese the final –s before all consonants, but it does not lose final –s before vowels and diphthongs.

Ayam (this, n=idam, f=iyam)

	| ayam Masculine|Neuter (idam)			iyam Feminine		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	ayam|idam	imau|ime	ime|imāni	iyam	ime	imāḥ
A	imam|idam	=	imān|imāni	imām	=	=
In	anena	ābhyām	ebhiḥ	anayā	ābhyām	ābhiḥ
D	asmai	=	ebhyaḥ	asyai	=	ābhyaḥ
A	asmāt	=	=	asyāḥ	=	=
G	asya	anayoḥ	eṣām	=	anayoḥ	āsām
L	asmin	=	eṣu	asyām	=	āsu

asau(that, n=adaḥ, f=ayam)

	asau Masculine|Neuter (that)			ayam Feminine		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg	Du	Pl
N	asau|adaḥ	amū	amī|amūni	asau	amū	amūḥ
A	amum|adaḥ	=	amūn|amūni	amūm	=	=
In	amunā	amūbhyām	amībhiḥ	amuyā	amūbhyām	amūbhiḥ
D	amuṣmai	=	amībhyaḥ	amuṣyai	=	amūbhyaḥ
A	amuṣmāt	=	=	amuṣyāḥ	=	=
G	amuṣya	amuyoḥ	amīṣām	=	amuyoḥ	amūṣām
L	amuṣmin	=	amīṣu	amuṣyām	=	amūṣu

Verb 動詞

Present active

				middle		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
3rd	-ati	~ataḥ	~anti	~ate	~ete	~ante
2nd	~asi	~athaḥ	~atha	~ase	~ethe	~adhve
1st	~āmi	~āvaḥ	~āmaḥ	~e	~āvahe	~āmahe

Imperfect

active				middle		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
3rd	**a~at**	a~atām	a~an	**a~ata**	a~etām	a~anta
2nd	a~aḥ	a~atam	a~ata	a~athāḥ	a~ethām	a~adhvam
1st	a~am	a~āva	a~āma	a~e	a~āvahi	a~āmahi

Aorists 不定过去

1 root|2 a-/3 reduplicated/ 4 sa-*			5 s-/6 iṣ-/7 siṣ- |middle		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
3rd	a-t|at	a-tām|atām	a-van|an	a-sīt|sta	a-ṣṭān|sātām	a-ṣuḥ|a-sata
2nd	a-ḥ|ah	a-tam|atam	a-ta|ata	a-sīḥ|sṭhāḥ	a-ṣṭam|sāthām	a-ṣṭa|dhvam
1st	a-vam|am	a-va|āva	a-ma|āma	a-ṣam|ṣi	a-ṣva|ṣvahi	a-ṣma|ṣmahi

The middle = a-+imperfect thematic middle endings

Perfect

active			middle		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
3rd	-a|-au*	-atuḥ	-uḥ	-e	-āte	-ire
2nd	-(i)tha	-athuḥ	-a	-(i)ṣe	-āthe	-(i)dhve
1st	-a|-au*	-(i)va	-(i)ma	-e	-(i)vahe	-(i)mahe

*Roots ending in -ā, -ai, -o and -au have their 1st and 3rd sg ending in -au

Imperative (generally in the 2ⁿᵈ person; 3ʳᵈ for a polite request)

√bhū/√jñā Imperative Active			Imperative Middle		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
3rd	-atu/-ātu	-atām/ītām	-antu	-atām/-ītām	-etām/-ātām	-antām/atām
2nd	-a/-īhi	-atam/ītam	-ata/īta	-asva/-īṣva	-ethām/-āthām	-adhvam/īdhvam
1st	-āni	-āva	-āma	-ai	-āvahai/-āva	-āmahai

Optative （-ī-/-yā-）若…… should/could/may

√bhū/√su Optative Active			Optative Middle		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg.	Du.	Pl.

3rd	-et/yāt	-etām/yātām	-eyuḥ/yuḥ	-et/īta	-eyātām/īyātām	-eran/īran
2nd	-eḥ/yāḥ	-etam/yātam	-eta/yāta	-ethāḥ/īthāḥ	-eyāthām/īyāthām	-edhvam/īdhvam
1st	-eyam/yām	-eva/yāva	-ema/yāma	-eya/īya	-evahi/īvahi	-emahi/īmahi

as

√as **present** indicative			**imperfect**		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
3rd	asti	staḥ	santi	āsīt	āstām	āsan
2nd	asi	sthaḥ	stha	āsīḥ	āstam	āsta
1st	asmi	svaḥ	smaḥ	āsam	āsva	āsma

Opt.				**perfect**		
	Sg	Du	Pl	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
3rd	s-yāt	s-yātām	s-yuḥ	āsa	āsatuḥ	āsuḥ
2nd	s-yāḥ	s-yātam	s-yāta	āsitha	āsathuḥ	āsa
1st	s-yām	s-yāva	s-yāma	āsa	āsiva	āsima

Verb Form

Gerund = root+**tvā/ya/tya/am**.
Infinitive = root+**tum/itum**, or +**tu-kāma** (infinitive causative = **ayitum**)
Future = srengthened root+**sya/iṣya**.(future causative = **ayiṣya**)
Conditional Tense 条件式 = imperfect + Future
Causative = root + **ay** (Harati=to carry → hārayati=to cause to carry. Bhāvayati=to cause to be.)
Passive voice = root + **ya**/**tvā** (a verb ending with "i" cannot be a passive voice. Mostly, the passive verb is ending with "e".)
peri fut (Periphrastic Future): a noun in its agent-noun form+present-tense form of √as (→ 10.2)
peri pf (Periphrastic Perfect): the accusative of an abstract f noun+ perfect of √as (→ 12.3.10)

Participles 分詞

PPP (past passive participle) = unstrengthened root + **ta/ita/na** (主语+具格)
PPA (past participle active)= unstrengthened root + **vant** (PPA causative=PPP+PPA → 11.1)
PrP (present participle)= root +**ant, at, antī(f.** thematic**), atī**(athematic verb)**;** 中間動詞: +**māna, +āna**
FPP (future passive participle, also called <u>gerundive</u>)= **ya, anīya, tavya**
Perfect Participle=root+**vāṃs**

Preffix 前綴

ati	橫向across, 超向beyond, 經過past, 越向over, to excess.	upa	to, toward
adhi	above, over, on, onto	ni	向下down, in, into
anu	after, along, toward, in imitation of	nis	向外out, forth
antar	between, among, within	parā	to a distance, away, forth
apa	向開away, 向前forth, 離去off	pari	round about, around; also, an intensative
abhi	to, unto, against	pra	forward, onward, forth, fore
ava	down, off	prati	in reversed direction, back to or against; in return
ā	to, unto, at	vi	apart, asunder, away, out; also, an intensative
ud	up, up out	sam	alone, with, together, also, an intensative

Suffix 後綴

-a+	masculine action nouns	-ya	抽象名詞 masculine
-ana+	neuter action nouns	-tā	抽象名詞 feminine noun. ~ness
-anā+	feminine action nouns	-tva	抽象名詞 neuter noun, the fact that, ~ness, 性,
-ti+	feminine action nouns	-a	relating to X
-dā	time	-ka	pertaining to
-dhā	~fold	-prāya	(fem. -**prāyī**) almost, nearly.
-tṛ	agent, as English -er.	-maya	(fem. -**mayī**) consisting of, entirely made of, full of
-tas	having, 以, as an adverb.	-mātra	mere, only.
-tra	place	-ika	people, Eg: mādhyamika, darma+ika=dhārmika
~in	having/ possessing	-īya	belonging to, connected to,
-vat	like	-mand/-vant	Possessive suffixes, adjective noun

Comparatives and superlatives: (i) -tara, -tama; (ii) -īyāṃs, -iṣṭha