

# *Introduction to Prakrit*

# ॥ पाउअप्पवेसिआ ॥

## Lesson 10: Feminine Nouns

### दसमज्ञाओ - इत्थीणामाइं

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अल्लडाअरियो

# FEMININE NOUNS IN PRAKRIT

- ❖ Always have a stem ending in a **long vowel** (*ā*, *ī* or *ū*).
- ❖ In the **singular**, there are only **four** forms:

nominative	प्रथमा	gāhā
accusative	द्वितीया	gāham
oblique	-	gāhāe
ablative	पञ्चमी	gāhāō

The oblique case covers the functions of:

- ❖ The instrumental
- ❖ The dative
- ❖ The genitive
- ❖ The locative

# THE SINGULAR OBLIQUE

- The oblique is formed with the **stem vowel**, which is long, plus an **ending vowel**, which is almost always **short**, and generally written with *i* or *e* (sometimes *a*):

gāhāe      गाहाॅ

gāhāi      गाहाइ

gāhāa      गाहाअ

# FEMININE NOUNS IN PRAKRIT

- ❖ Always have a stem ending in a **long vowel** (*ā*, *ī* or *ū*).
- ❖ In the **plural**:

nominative-accusative	gāhāo, gāhā
प्रथमा - द्वितीया	
instrumental	gāhāhī
तृतीया	
ablative	gāhāhintō
पञ्चमी	
genitive	gāhāṇam
षष्ठी	
locative	gāhāsu
सप्तमी	

# FEMININE NOUNS IN PRAKRIT

❖ Same for other stems:

## singular

nominative	प्रथमा
accusative	द्वितीया
oblique	-
ablative	पञ्चमी

vahū

vahum̄

vahue

vahūō

## plural

nominative-	प्रथमा -	द्वितीया
instrumental	तृतीया	
ablative	पञ्चमी	
genitive	षष्ठी	
locative	सप्तमी	

vahūo, vahū

vahūhī

vahūhintō

vahūṇam̄

vahūsu

# FEMININE NOUNS IN PRAKRIT

❖ Same for other stems:

## singular

nominative	प्रथमा
accusative	द्वितीया
oblique	-
ablative	पञ्चमी

naī

naïṁ

naīe

naīō

## plural

nominative-	प्रथमा -	द्वितीया
instrumental	तृतीया	
ablative	पञ्चमी	
genitive	षष्ठी	
locative	सप्तमी	

naīo, naī

naīhī

naīhintō

naīñam̄

naīsu

Happy studying!

॥ सहलो होउ सज्जाओ ॥