

## Functions of the connection

Version 1.4

Time in locative case, <i>ādhāra</i> = the locative case.	<i>kālādhāra</i>
Domain in locative case	<i>visāyādhāra</i>
Place in locative case	<i>desādhāra</i>
Verb	<i>kriyā</i>
Adverb	<i>kriya-visesana</i> (like <i>-ly</i> in English: <i>sukham</i> = happily)
Duration adverb	<i>kāla-accanta-samyoga</i> , e.g., <i>te-māsam</i> = <b>for</b> three months
Distance adverb	<i>Addhā-accanta-samyoga</i> , e.g., <i>yojanaṃ caṅkamāmi</i> = I walk for one yojana.
Manner adverb	<i>Tatiyā-nāma-visesana</i> : e.g., <i>dhammena samena rajjaṃ kāreti</i> = He rules the country by justice and by equality.
nominative case (typically 1 <sup>st</sup> form)	<i>kattā</i>
object case (typically 2 <sup>nd</sup> form)	<i>kamma</i>
instrumental case (3 <sup>rd</sup> form)	<i>kaṛaṇa</i>
dative case (4 <sup>th</sup> form)	<i>sampadāna</i>
Purpose Dative-1	<i>Tumattha</i> , ( <i>lokānukampāya</i> , which can be rewritten as <i>lokaṃ anukampitum</i> [ <i>anu</i> + <i>√kamp</i> + <i>itum</i> ] – for the compassion to the world)
Purpose Dative-2	<i>Tadattha</i> , (e.g., <i>atthāya</i> , <i>hitāya</i> , <i>sukhāya</i> , which cannot be rewritten with <i>-tum</i> suffix)
ablative case (5 <sup>th</sup> form)	<i>apādāna</i>
genitive case (6 <sup>th</sup> form)	<i>Sāmī</i> or <i>sambandha</i>
locative case (7 <sup>th</sup> form)	<i>okāsa/ādhāra</i>
adjective	<i>Nāma-visesana</i>
<i>tvā</i> suffix <b>earlier</b> time adverb	<i>tvā-pacaya-anta-pubba-kāla-kriyā-visesana</i>
<i>tvā</i> suffix <b>same</b> time adverb	<i>tvā-pacaya-anta-samāna-kāla-kriyā-visesana</i>
Same subject same time marking verb (present participle – <i>anta/māna</i> )	<i>samāna-kattuka-kāla-lakkhaṇa kriyā</i>
Complement (adjective or noun)	<i>vikati-kattā</i>
main subject	<i>pakati-kattā</i>
causative	<i>hetu</i>
the way you say or think-indicator	<i>ākāra-jotaka</i>
secondary object (similar to dative in the case of certain verbs)	<i>a-padhāna kamma (sampadāna)</i>
main object	<i>padhāna kamma</i>
mutual nouns (i.e., mutually connected)	<i>tulyattha</i>
pure nouns (i.e., no verb to connect)	<i>lingattha</i>
Indeclinable	<i>nipāta</i>
Nouns in 3 <sup>rd</sup> form that is similar to the connection expressed with <i>saha</i> and so on .	<i>sahadi-yoga</i>
an imitative verb Ex: <i>labbhā</i> , it stands in its own right without agreeing with its reference ( <i>abhidheyya</i> ), indicating that it is an indeclinable ( <i>nipāta</i> ).	<i>paṭibhāga-kriyā</i>
Rejection word Ex: <i>alam</i>	<i>paṭikkhepa-vacana</i>

emphasis – certainly, indeed... ( <i>eva</i> )	<i>sambhāvanā</i>
Continuous ( <i>kāla-accanta-samyoga</i> ) time adverb ( <i>kriyā visesana</i> ), expressed in 2 <sup>nd</sup> form. Ex: <i>rattindivamatandito</i> = <i>rattiṃ divaṃ</i> <i>atandito</i> , energetic day and night.	<i>kāla-accanta-samyoga kriyā visesana</i>