## CONTENTS

Abbre	viati	ionsX	ш			
INTRODUCTION						
ş	1.	Classification of the infinite verb-forms	1			
ş		Definition of the terms: subjective, objective, agent,				
		patient	<b>2</b>			
ş	3.	The terms karty- and karman- of the Indian grammar	5			
		I THE PERSONAL INFINITE VERB-FORMS				
		THE PARTICIPLES				
ş	4.	General characterisation of the various participles: a. The				
		present participle (p. 7). b. The future participle (p. 9).				
		c. The perfect passive participle (p. 9). d. The perfect active				
4	2	participle (p. 10). e. The gerundive (p. 11)	7			
\$		The perfect passive participle denoting simultaneity	13			
ş		The perfect passive participle functioning as an action noun	15			
ş	7.	Voice of the perfect passive participle of verbs compounded with verbal prefixes	19			
ş	8	Active sense of the perfect passive participle of transitive	19			
3	0.	verbs	25			
ş	9.	The impersonal passive	29			
v		The passive of verbs with two patients (the causative of				
Ū		transitive verbs, p. 32)	31			
ş	11.	Intransitive verbs treated as transitive in the passive	33			
ş	12.	The participial construction. With verbs (p. 36). With				
		varam, seyyo (p. 40). With kim (p. 41)	<b>34</b>			
ş	13.	The absolute constructions. The absolute locative (p. 42).				
	<b>.</b> .	The absolute genitive (p. 44)	41			
ş	14.	The participles in various syntactical positions: attributive				
		(p. 46); substantival (p. 47); appositional (p. 47); predi- cative (p. 48)	46			
			40			
		The Perfect Passive Participle as Sentence Verb.				
		Previous expositions	50			
ş	16.	The present-past and the pure past. Narrative and	~0			
e	377	communicatory contexts The perfect passive participle in communicatory context	52			
8	±1.	expressing the present-past. The inverted construction				
		(p. 54)	53			
		m. at				

X

§ 18.	. The finite preterite about the pure past in narrative	
	context	57
§ 19.	. The same event described in the finite preterite and then	
	communicated in the perfect passive participle	58
§ 20.	. Instances in which the perfect passive participle is used	
	in the principal clause, the finite preterite in the sub-	
	ordinate clause or the reverse	60
§ 21.	The perfect passive participle used in narrative context	
-	in later Pāli. Occurs almost exclusively in the case of	
	intransitive verbs (p. 62 ff.)	61
§ 22.	The sense of the narrative perfect passive participle	64
	. The perfect passive participle used in narrative context	
U	in earlier Pāli.	67
§ 24.	The perfect passive participle with hoti expressing the	
°	pluperfect	68
§ 25.	The perfect passive participle with hoti expressing the	
0	general present-past	75
§ 26.	The auxiliary	78
-	. Summary	80
U U	•	
	THE AGENT NOUN	
§ 28.	Sense of the agent noun	81
§ 29.	The objective sometimes in the accusative, sometimes	
	in the genitive	82
§ 30.	The syntactical position of the agent noun: predicative	
	(p. 83); appositional (p. 84)	83
	II THE IMPERSONAL INFINITE VERB-FORMS	
	THE ACTION NOUN	
	Formation of the action noun	86
§ 32.	Verbal character of the action noun. The objective in the	
	accusative (p. 88), in the genitive (p. 88)	87
§ 33.	Various applications of the action noun: a. Expressing	
	intention (p. 89). b. Attached to an adjective (p. 90).	
	c. Attached to a verb (p. 90). d. Attached to alam	
	(p. 90). e. The action noun together with its subjective	
	forming a nexus (p. 91). f. In the nominative with hoti	
	or atthi (p. 92)	89
	There is a second secon	
. 91	THE INFINITIVE	
ş 34.	The syntactical role of the infinitive (sometimes an adverb,	
	sometimes a substantive). The subjective and the objective	0.2
	of the infinitive	92 04
\$ 35.	The historical basis of the Pāli infinitive	<b>94</b>

§ 35. The historical basis of the Pāli infinitive ......
§ 36. The infinitive expressing intention or reference: a. Ex-

2

r

	pressing intention (p. 95). b. Attached to atthi or hoti (p. 96). c. Attached to an adjective (p. 97). d. Attached	
		05
e 95	to alam and kim (p. 99)	95
	. The infinitive attached to a verb	101
§ 38	. The infinitive with sakkā and labbhā	105
	THE GEBUND	
§ 39	. The adverbial nature of the gerund	108
§ 40	. The subordination of the gerund to another verb	108
§ 41	. The temporal sense of the gerund	112
	. The agent of the active gerund	116
	. The patient of the active gerund. The passive gerund	
U	(p. 126)	122
§ 44	. The subjective of the gerund	127
	. The gerund corresponding to a participle	128
	. The gerund and the principal verb forming a unit in the	
	passive	130
§ 47	. The gerund with certain particular verbs: a. With <i>jīvati</i> ,	
0	viharati, carati, vattati (p. 132). b. With titthati (p. 132).	
	c. With dadāti (p. 134). d. With ādāya (p. 135). e. With	
		131
\$ 48	The gerund having lost its verbal sense: a. katvā (p. 137).	
0	b. Postpositions (p. 137)	136
8 49	Features of a stylistic nature: a. Several gerunds in	
	succession or one gerund in each clause (p. 139). b. The	
	gerund in formula-like phrases (p. 140). c. The same verb	
		139
\$ 50	Conclusion. The western European constructions to which	100
3.00	the gerund corresponds and the syntactical difference	
	between the former and the latter (p. 142). The origin of the	
	gerund (p. 142)	141
	gotunu (p. 142)	1.1.7
п	I THE INFINITE VERB-FORMS IN COMPOSITION	
§ 51.	Nature of the Indian nominal composition	145
§ 52.	Frequency of the use of the various infinite verb-forms	
•	in composition	146
§ 53.	The various types of composition: a. Compounds in	
° .	-attha- (p. 147). b. Compounds in -bhāva- (p. 148). c.	
	Compounds in -kāla- and -thāna- (p. 151). d. Compounds	
	in -kāma- (p. 154). e. Compounds in -pubba- (p. 155). f.	
		147
§ 54.	a. The perfect passive participle as the first member in	
	bahuvrihi-compounds (p. 156). b. The action noun as the	
	first member with the subjective as the second member	
	(p. 157). c. The gerund as the first member (p. 157)	156
	(P. 107). o. The Retailed as the monthly mentioner (b. 197)	190

## XП

## CONCLUSION

§ 55.	Nature of the infinite verb-forms	159
§ 56.	The noun-verb relation in the case of the infinite verb-	
	forms: 1. The influence of the inverted construction on the	
	importance of the agent-relation in Pāli (p. 160). 2. The	
	agent in the instrumental with active verb-forms (p. 161).	
	3. The reason why the noun-verb relation often is not	
	expressed in the case of the infinite verb-forms (p. 161)	160
§ 57.	The impersonal use of the passive participles. The voice of	
	the impersonal infinite verb-forms and of the impersonal	
	passive	162
§ 58.	Differences in the syntax of the infinite verb-forms	
	between earlier and later Pāli and between Pāli and	
	Sanskrit	164

Index	166
Addition	166
Dansk résumé	167

2