

Interrogative Pronoun (masculine) PME lesson 26

	singular	plural
nominative	ko	ke
accusative	kaṃ (kuhiṃ)	ke
instrumental	kena	kehi, kebhi
dative	kassa	kesānaṃ, kesam
ablative	kasmā, kamhā, kuto	kehi, kebhi
genitive	kassa	kesānaṃ, kesam
locative	kasmiṃ, kamhi, kattha	kesu

1. **Bhūpālo bhuñjati.**

- Đức Vua thọ thực.
- King eats.

Q: Ko bhuñjati? Who eats?

2. **Dārako āgacchati.**

- Đứa trẻ đến.
- Child comes.

Q. Ko āgacchati? Who comes?

3. **Puriso gacchati.**

- Người đàn ông đi.
- Man goes.

Q. Ko gacchati? Who goes?

4. **Sahāyako pacati.**

- Người bạn nấu.

-Friend cooks.

Q. Ko pacati? Who cooks?

5. Sahāyako odanaṃ pacati.

- Người bạn nấu cơm.
- Friend cooks rice.

Q. (nom.) Ko odanaṃ pacati? Who cooks rice?

Q (acc) Sahāyako kiṃ pacati? What does friend cook?

6. Bhūpālo hatthena odanaṃ bhuñjati.

- Nhà Vua ăn cơm bằng tay.
- King eats rice with hand.

Q (nominative) Ko hatthena odanaṃ bhuñjati? Who eats rice with hand?

Q (accusative) Bhūpālo hatthena kiṃ bhuñjati? What does the king eat with hand?

Q (instrumental) Bhūpālo kena odanaṃ bhuñjati? With what does the king eat rice?

- QQQ = Ko kena kiṃ bhuñjati? Who eats what with what?
- Q (verb) = Bhūpālo kiṃ karoti? What does the king do?

7. Puriso hatthena odanaṃ deti.

- Người đàn ông dâng cơm bằng tay.
- Man gives rice with hand.

Q (nominative) = Ko hatthena odanaṃ deti? Who gives rice with hand?

Q (accusative) = Puriso hatthena kiṃ deti? What does the man give with hand?

Q (instrumental) = Puriso kena odanaṃ deti? With what does the man give rice?

QQQ = Ko kena kiṃ deti? Who gives what with what?

Q(verb) = Puriso kiṃ karoti? What does the man do?

8. Bhūpālo vihāre bhuñjati.

- Nhà Vua thọ thực tại tịnh xá.

- King eats in monastery.

Q. (nominative) = Ko vihāre bhuñjati? Who eats in the monastery?

Q. (locative) = Bhūpālo kattha bhuñjati? Where does the king eat?

QQ. Ko kattha bhuñjati? Who eats where?

Q (verb) = Bhūpālo vihāre kiṃ karoti? What does the king do in monastery?

Q (verb) = Bhūpālo kiṃ karoti? What does the king do?

9. Sahāyako āsane nisīdati.

- Người bạn ngồi trên ghế.

- Friend sits on seat.

Q (nominative) = Ko āsane nisīdati? Who sits on the seat?

Q (locative) = Sahāyako kattha nisīdati? Where does the friend sit?

QQ = Ko kattha nisīdati? Who sits where?

Q (verb) = Sahāyako āsane kiṃ karoti? What does the friend do on the seat?

Q (verb) = Sahāyako kiṃ karoti? What does the friend do?

10. Anāthapiṇḍiko saṅghassa vihāraṃ dadāti.

- Ông Cấp Cô Độc (Anāthapiṇḍiko) cúng dường Tịnh xá đến chư Tăng.

- Anāthapiṇḍika gives monastery to the saṅgha.

Q (nominative) = Ko saṅghassa vihāraṃ dadāti? Who gives monastery to the saṅgha?

Q (accusative) = Anāthapiṇḍiko saṅghassa kiṃ dadāti? What does Anāthapiṇḍika give to saṅgha?

Q (dative) = Anāthapiṇḍiko kassa vihāraṃ dadāti? To whom does Anāthapiṇḍika give monastery?

QQQ = Ko kassa kiṃ dadāti? Who gives what to whom?

Q (verb) = Anāthapiṇḍiko kiṃ karoti? What does Anāthapiṇḍika do?

11. Dārako mātulassa āroceti.

- Đứa trẻ nói với người chú.

- Child tells the uncle.

Q (nominative) = Ko mātulassa āroceti? Who tells the uncle?

Q (dative) = Dārako kassa āroceti? The child tells to whom?

QQQ = Ko kassa āroceti? Who tells to whom?

Q (verb) = Dārako kiṃ karoti? What does the child do?

12. Ahaṃ yācakassa bhattaṃ dadāmi.

- Tôi cho người hành khát cơm.

- I give rice to beggar.

Q (nominative) = Ko yācakassa bhattaṃ deti? Who gives rice to beggar?

Q (accusative) = Ahaṃ yācakassa kiṃ demi? What do I give to beggar?

Q (dative) = Ahaṃ kassa bhattaṃ demi? To whom do I give rice?

QQQ = Ko kassa kiṃ deti? Who gives what to whom?

Q (verb) = Ahaṃ kiṃ karomi? What do I do (What am I doing?)

13. Bhūpālo vihārasmā nikkhamati.

- Nhà Vua rời khỏi tịnh xá.
- King sets out from monastery.

Q (nominative) = Ko vihārasmā nikkhamati? Who goes away from monastery?

Q (ablative) = Bhūpālo kuto nikkhamati? From where does the king set out?

QQ = Ko kuto nikkhamati? Who sets out from where?

Q (verb) = Bhūpālo kiṃ karoti? What does the king do?

14. Bhūpālo anāthapiṇḍikassa vihāre bhuñjati.

- Nhà Vua thọ thực tại tịnh xá của Ông Cấp Cô Độc.
- King eats in Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery.

Q. (nominative) = Ko anāthapiṇḍikassa vihāre bhuñjati? Who eats at Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery?

Q. (genitive) = Bhūpālo kassa vihāre bhuñjati? The king eats at whose monastery?

Q. (locative) = Bhūpālo kattha bhuñjati? Where does the king eat?

QQ = Ko kattha bhuñjati? Who eats where?

Q (verb) = Bhūpālo anāthapiṇḍikassa vihāre kiṃ karoti? What does the king do at Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery?

15. Buddhassa sāvakā vihāraṃ gacchanti.

- Các đệ tử của Đức Phật đi đến tịnh xá.

- Disciples of the Buddha go to monastery.

Q. (nominative) = Ke vihāraṃ gacchanti? Who go to monastery?

Q. (accusative) = Buddhassa sāvakā kuhiṃ gacchanti? Where do the Buddha's disciples go?

Q. (genitive) = Kassa sāvakā vihāraṃ gacchanti? Whose disciples go to monastery?

QQQ = Ke kuhiṃ gacchanti? Who go to where?

Q (verb) = Buddhassa sāvakā kiṃ karonti? What do the Buddha's disciples do?

16. Puriso mittassa gāmaṃ gacchati.

- Người đàn ông đến làng của người bạn.

- Man goes to friend's village.

Q. (nominative) = Ko mittassa gāmaṃ gacchati? Who goes to friend's village?

Q. (accusative) = Puriso kuhiṃ gacchati? Where do the man go?

Q. (genitive) = Puriso kassa gāmaṃ gacchati? To whose village does the man go?

QQ = Ko kuhiṃ gacchati? Who goes where?

Q(verb) = Puriso kiṃ karoti? What does the man do?

17. Puriso mātulassa yānena mittassa gāmaṃ gacchati.

- Người đàn ông đến làng của người bạn bằng xe của người chú.

-Man goes to friend's village by uncle's vehicle.

Q (nominative) = Ko mātulassa yānena mittassa gāmaṃ gacchati? Who goes to friend's village by uncle's vehicle?

Q (accusative) = Puriso mātulassa yānena kuhiṃ gacchati? Where does the man go with uncle's vehicle?

Q (instrumental) = Puriso kena mittassa gāmaṃ gacchati? By what does the man go to friend's village?

Q (genitive) = Puriso kassa yānena kassa gāmaṃ gacchati? By what does the man go to whose village?

QQQ = Ko kena kuhiṃ gacchati? Who goes where by what?

Q (verb) = Puriso kiṃ karoti? What does the man do?

Interrogation

Na, Nu, Nanu

1. Paṭisedha (negation) (na) = Lobho na uppajjati. (Greed does not arise)
2. Pucchā (interrogation) (nu) = lobho uppajjati nu? (Does greed arise?)
3. Paṭisedha Pucchā (negative interrogation) (na nu) = lobho uppajjati na nu? (Greed arises, does not it?)