

## LESSON 10

## TEST IN IDENTIFYING ACCUSATIVE FORMS

Analyze all the nom. and acc. forms of the “models of Order” (*ašahe ratu-*) in the following *yazamaide* (y°) litany (Y.6), giving stem forms, explaining how the forms are made, and correcting all the “irregular” forms. Note the following genitive forms: *ašahe*, *ašaonō* (sing.) and *ašaonqm* (plur.) < *ašauuan-*, *ahurahe mazda*.

سووچه . سرپیچ داده ای . سلیمانیه روایت . (سیدداد ط) . ۳۰  
برآمد داده ای هم . سرپیچ داده ای هم . سلیمانیه روایت . (سیدادر ط) . ۳۰  
و سیدداده ای هم . آنکه پیش از این . آنکه این را . (سیدادر ط) . ۳۰  
دیده بود . پیراراد . پیر آنکه این را . دیده بود . این سلطان . سلطان . ۴۹  
سلطان ط . ۴۹ . دیگر دیده بود . سلطان . ۴۹ . دیگر دیده بود . (سیدادر ط) . ۳۰  
سلیمانیه روایت . (سیدادر ط) . ۳۰

(Y.6.3) **સરાયુષિત્વ** . કૃત્યાનુભૂતિ . અનુભૂતિ . (સરાયુષિત્વ) .  
 (અનુભૂતિ) . પ્રાણિની જીવનશરીર . જીવનશરીર . અનુભૂતિ . (અનુભૂતિ) .  
 (અનુભૂતિ) . કૃત્યાનુભૂતિ . અનુભૂતિ . (અનુભૂતિ) .

ରେଣ୍ଡିନ୍ ପାଇଁ ୧୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ପାଇଁ କରାଯାଇଛି । (Y.6.4)

۶-۹-۶) (Y.6.9) مکانیزم ایجاد این پدیده را در داده های آنرا بررسی کنید.

سے سرخ (۱۰)۔ ملکہ بیوی کے پاس۔ اسے دیکھنے والے میں سے ایک کوئی نہیں۔ اسے دیکھنے والے میں سے ایک کوئی نہیں۔

۱۱-۶(1) (Y.6.11) میں دلخواہ کی تحریک کے بعد سے اپنے دل خواہی کا اعلان کر دیا گی۔

وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
(Y.6.13)

وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
(Y.6.14)

وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
(Y.6.15)

وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
(Y.6.16)

وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
(Y.6.17)

وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
(Y.6.18)

وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
(Y.6.19)

وَيَوْمَ دَخْلِ الْعَدْدَى . . . . .  
(Y.6.20)

The five-day seasonal festivals: In the Sasanian period, according to the *Bundahišn*, these were as follows (apparently ca. 10 days later than today's mid-summer/winter and spring and fall equinoxes):

Hamaspaθmaēdaiia-: New Year's festival (spring equinox)	18 March 20 March)
Maiδiiōi.zarəmaiia-: "mid-green," mid-spring (mid-summer)	1 May 21 June)
Maiδiiōi.šəma-:	1 July
Paitiš.hahīia-: harvest festival (fall equinox)	9 September 23 September)
Aiiāθrima-: fall festival	9 October
Maiδiiāirīia-: "mid-season" (mid-winter)	2 January 22 December)

## VOCABULARY 10

aīiara-: daily, of the days	hutašta- = hutāšta-: well fashioned
aiθiijah-: dangerless, posing no peril	maēθaniiā-: dwelling, habitation
aṇtarə.māh-: the new moon (between waxing and waning)	mazdō.frasāsta-: ordained/taught(?) by Ahura Mazdā
aoxtō.nāman-: whose name is spoken (in the sacrifice)	māhiia-: of the months
arštāt- f.: Rectitude	nazdišta-, superl. of asna-: nearest
asah- n.: place	pairiš.hāuuani-: surrounding the time of the haoma-pressing
asniiia-: daily, of the days <sup>9</sup>	para.haoma-: preparatory haoma
ašaoni-:, fem. of ašauuan-	pərənō.māh-: the full moon
aš.x <sup>v</sup> arənah-: having/with great munificence	Rāman- X <sup>v</sup> āstra- n.: genius of peace and good pasture
auuō.x <sup>v</sup> arəna- n.: *watering place(?)	sarəda-: yearly, of the year
āfriti- f.: invitation	sauuuah- n.: life-giving strengthšōiθra- n.: settlement
baēuuarə.cašman-: with ten thousand eyes	θraiias > θraiio
bərəjiiia-: *praiseworthy; see bərəjaiia- in Lesson 5	θraiias θrisas: thirty-three
bərəzaiti-:, fem. of bərəzaṇt-	upaiianā-: *tradition(?)
dahma-: qualified (for religious activities)	Uśidarəna-: name of a mountain; lit. Crack-of-Dawn(?) <sup>10</sup>
dāmōiš upamāna-: the one in the likeness of the *Web-holder; a deity and constellation(?)	varədaṭ.gāēθa-: increasing the world of living beings
dāta- n.: law	varṣni.harṣta-: (season) when the males are released (for mating)
fraouruuāeštrima-: (season) *marking the turning (of the days getting shorter)	virō.vāθ̄a-: who ought to be loved (< √van) by men [or: having/with herds (vāθ̄a-) of men](?)
frādaṭ.fšao-: cattle-furthering	vī.śaptaθa-: seventh day after the first and 15th of the month (8th and 23rd)
frādaṭ.vira-: man-furthering	xšōiθnī-:, fem. of xšaēta-: splendid
frādaṭ.vispām.hujiāiti-: furthering-all-living	yāriia-: seasonal, of the seasons; also: yearly?
gaēθā-: sing.: herd, world of living beings; plur.: living beings	zaraθuštrō.fraoxta-: spoken by Zarathustra
gaoiiaoiti- m.: grazing ground	
γənā-: (divine) woman	
hazajrō.gaoša-: with a thousand ears	
hušti- f.: good dwelling	

<sup>9</sup> We do not know what the difference between *aīiar-* and *azan-* may have been: 12 vs. 24 hours?

<sup>10</sup> Suggested by my student Patrick Taylor.