A SANSKRIT MANUAL

FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

PART I

R. ANTOINE, S.J., M.A.

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BY

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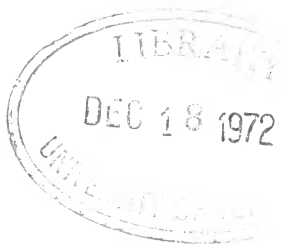## XAVIER PUBLICATION

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PREFACE

The purpose of this **Manual** is not to give an exhaustive treatment of Sanskrit grammar. It is meant as a practical method of teaching and learning Sanskrit through the medium of English. Its composition is based on the two following principles :

1. The effort of memory which the study of languages demands becomes a mere drudgery when its rational usefulness is not clearly shown and immediately given practical scope. An instrument, however beautiful, remains cumbersome as long as it cannot be utilized.

2. The drudgery of memory work is amply repaid by the capacity which the student acquires of expressing himself in the language which he learns. That is why greater stress has been laid on translation from English into Sanskrit than on translation from Sanskrit into English.

This First Part covers the matter of the first three years (Standards IV to VI or Classes VI to VIII). The beginnings should be extremely slow. The vocabulary should be learnt by small doses (five to eight words a day) and frequent repetitions should be given.

The first ten lessons could conveniently form the syllabus of the first year. Their treatment is very analytical.

Lessons 11 to 26 are more compact and will require more time to be assimilated. They should be distributed over the second and third year.

In this sixth edition, besides correcting the few printing mistakes which had escaped our scrutiny, we have incorporated the valuable suggestion of colleagues and well-wishers.

RA., S.J.

PREFACE

The purpose of this Manual ...

LESSON 1

THE SANSKRIT ALPHABET

1. **The Vowels**—There are 13 vowels in the Sanskrit alphabet. They are divided into simple vowels and diphthongs.

Every simple vowel, except the last, shows a short and a long form.

Simple vowels $\begin{cases} \text{short:} & \text{अ a इ i उ u ऋ ṛ ऌ ḷ} \\ \text{long :} & \text{आ ā ई ī ऊ ū ॠ ṝ} \end{cases}$

Diphthongs : ए e ऐ ai ओ o औ au

2. **The Consonants**—The Sanskrit consonants are classified according to the organs of pronunciation. There are five categories : those pronounced from the **throat** are called **gutturals** ; those pronounced from the **palate** are called **palatals** ; those pronounced from the **roof of the mouth** are called **cerebrals** : those pronounced from the **teeth** are called **dentals** ; those pronounced from the **lips** are called **labials**—The Sanskrit names for those five categories are :

<p align="center">कण्ठ्य, तालव्य, मूर्धन्य, दन्त्य, ओष्ठ्य</p>

Each category contains **seven** consonants : 5 mutes, 1 semi-vowel and 1 sibilant. The five mutes of each category are divided as follows : 2 hard mutes one non-aspirate, the other aspirate ; 3 soft mutes, one non-aspirate, the second aspirate and the third nasal. The semi-vowels are soft, the sibilants are hard.

	MUTES					Semi-vowels	Sibilants
	Hard non-asp.	Hard aspirate	Soft non-asp.	Soft aspirate	Soft nasal		
GUTTURALS	क ka	ख kha	ग ga	घ gha	ङ ṅa	(ह ha)	: ḥ
PALATALS	च ca	छ cha	ज ja	झ jha	ञ ña	य ya	श śa
CEREBRALS	ट ṭa	ठ ṭha	ड ḍa	ढ ḍha	ण ṇa	र ra	ष ṣa
DENTALS	त ta	थ tha	द da	ध dha	न na	ळ la	स sa
LABIALS	प pa	फ pha	ब ba	भ bha	म ma	व va	: ḥ

1

    N.B.—An 'a' has been added to each consonant to facilitate the pronunciation. Besides the consonants given above, the following should be noted :

    anusvāra : a dot above a vowel, standing for final म् or for any of the five nasals followed by one of the first four mutes of its own class :

        कं=kaṃ ; अंग=aṅga ; सिंह=simha

    visarga : a double dot : standing for a final स् or a final र्

    avagraha : the sign ऽ marking the elision of अ at the beginning of a word तेऽपि

    a **stroke** below a consonant क् indicates that it stands by itself without any vowel following it.

3. Consonants followed by vowels—When a vowel follows a consonant, the consonant loses its stroke and the vowel is written in an abbreviated form.

-अ	is not written at all :	म्+अ =म
-आ	is written as ा	: क्+आ=का
-इ	is written as ि	: ज्+इ=जि
-ई	is written as ी	: न्+ई=नी
-उ	is written as ੁ	: त्+उ=तु
ऊ	is written as ੂ	: भ्+ऊ=भू

      Note—र्+उ=रु ; र्+ऊ=रू

-ऋ	is written as ੃	: क्+ऋ=कृ
-ॠ	is written as	: त्+ॠ=तॄ
-ऌ	is written as ऌ	: क्+ऌ=वऌ
-ए	is written as े	: म्+ए=मे
-ऐ	is written as ै	: ग्+ऐ=गै
-ओ	is written as ो	: स्+ओ=सो
-औ	is written as ौ	: प्+औ=पौ

4. Compound consonants—When two or more consonants have to be written without intervening vowels, the following general principle is followed :

All consonants, except the last of the group, drop their final vertical line : ग्+ध=ग्ध ; न्+त्+य=न्त्य ; म्+प=म्प ; स्+थ=स्थ ।

The combination of consonants which have no final vertical line assumes a form of its own . क्+क=क्क ; क्+त=क्त ; क्+ष=क्ष ; ङ्+क=ङ्क ; ङ्+ग=ङ्ग ; ज्+ञ=ज्ञ ; ज्+ज=ज्ज ; ट्+य=ट्य ; ड्+ग=ड्ग ; त्+त=त्त ; द्+य=द्य ; द्+ध=द्ध ; श्+च=श्च ; ष्+ट=ष्ट ; ष्+ठ=ष्ठ ; ह्+ण=ह्ण ; ह्+न=ह्न ।

The consonant र् has a special treatment in combination : when it follows a consonant, it is written as

म्+र=म्र ; त्+र=त्र ; प्+र=प्र

When it precedes a consonant or the vowel ऋ it is written as

र्+क=र्क ; र्+थ=र्थ ; र्+ऋ=र्ऋ

5. The Sanskrit numerals are :

१, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, ०

EXERCISE 1

I. Write the Sanskrit vowels.

II. Write the Sanskrit consonants.

III. What are the hard consonants ?

IV. What are the soft consonants ?

V. Join the following groups of letters :

न्+अ ;	प्+आ ;	ज्+इ ;	द्+ई ;	श्+उ ;	भ्+ऊ ;
स्+ऋ ;	त्+ॠ ;	क्+ऌ ;	य्+अ ;	व्+आ ;	ङ्+इ ;
ष्+ई ;	र्+उ ;	र्+ऊ ;	म्+ऋ ;	ग्+ए ;	घ्+ओ ;
द्+औ ;	थ्+ऐ ;	च्+इ ;	ह्+आ ;	श्+ई ;	द्+ए ।

VI. Write the following in Sanskrit letters :

bhūmāvupaviśāmi ; snāyuh ; jñānam ; kṣetraṇi ; aṅgāt ; **udyāne** ; rohanti ; arthābhyām ; śāstraiḥ ; sarvadā ; krīṇīvah : dṛśyate ; **asti** ; andhakāreṇa ; ratna ; atra ; tyakta ; mūḍa ; tiṣṭhāmi ; bhramati ; aśva ; baddha ; sa na jānāti ; tena suhṛdā rakṣitaḥ ; **mayā dattam** ; tvayā dṛṣṭam ; yuṣmābhiruktam.

LESSON   2

THE FIRST CONJUGATION (भ्वादि)

6. (1) The Sanskrit verb conjugated in a finite tense has three persons and three numbers. The three numbers are : singular, dual and plural (एकवचन, द्विवचन, बहुवचन).

(2) The verbal root (धातु) is the original form of the verb. The verbal base (अङ्ग) is the form assumed by the root before the terminations are added.

(3) The formation of the verbal base depends partly on the strengthening of the radical vowel (i e. the vowel of the root). Simple vowels are subject to a twofold strengthening : the first degree of strengthening is called *guṇa* : the second degree of strengthening is called *vṛddhi*. The following scheme of simple vowels with their twofold strengthening should be committed to memory :

Simple vowels short and long	अ आ	इ ई	उ ऊ	ऋ ॠ	ऌ
GUNA	अ	ए	ओ	अर्	अल्
VRDDHI	आ	ऐ	औ	आर्	आल्

7. Formation of the base in the first Conjugation

(1) The **final** vowel and the **short medial** vowel of a root take guṇa.

A **medial vowel** is a vowel which stands between consonants.

When a short vowel is followed by a compound consonant it is counted as **long**, e.g. : निन्द्, भक्ष् ।

(2) The letter अ is added before the terminations.

That अ becomes आ before the terminations beginning with म् or व्. That अ is dropped before terminations beginning with अ.

8. The terminations of the present tense—active voice (लट् परस्मैपदी) are :

	S.	D.	P.
1st pers.	-मि	-वः	-मः
2nd pers.	-सि	-थः	-थ
3rd pers.	-ति	-तः	-अन्ति

9. Applications

Roots having a short medial vowel : पत् (to fall), बुध् (to know), कृष् (to pull).

Formation of the base

(1) Guṇa of the short medial vowel : पत्-पत् ; बुध्-बोध ; कृष्-कर्ष् ।

(2) The letter अ is added : पत्+अ=पत ; बोध्+अ=बोध ; कर्ष् + अ = कर्ष।

Before terminations beginning with म् or व्: पता-, बोधा-, कर्षा-
Before terminations beginning with अः पत्-, बोध्-, कर्ष्-

Adding the terminations

	S.	D.	P.
1st pers.	पतामि I fall	पतावः We two fall	पतामः We fall
2nd pers.	पतसि Thou fallest	पतथः You two fall	पतथ You fall
3rd pers.	पतति He falls	पततः They two fall	पतन्ति They fall

In roots like जीव् (to live) and निन्द् (to blame), the medial vowel does not take guṇa because it is long.—Hence : जीवति, निन्दति ।

Roots having a final vowel, short or long : जि (to conquer), भू (to become), सृ (to move).

Formation of the base

(1) Guṇa of the final vowel : जि-जे ; भू-भो ; सृ-सर्

(2) The letter अ is added : जे+अ ; भो+अ ; सर्+अ=सर

In Sanskrit, two vowels following each other must be combined according to definite rules. Those rules are called the rules of **vowel-sandhi**.

In the case of जे+अ and of भो+अ ; the following rule applies :

When ए *and* ओ *are followed, in the same word, by any vowel, they are changed respectively to* अय् *and* अव्

Hence : जे+अ=जय्+अ=जय ; भो+अ=भव्+अ=भव

Before terminations beginning with म् or व् : जया-, भवा-, सरा-

Before terminations beginning with अः जय्-, भव्-, सर्-

Adding the termination

	S.	D.	P.	S.	D.	P.
1st pers.	जयामि	जयावः	जयामः	भवामि	भवावः	भवामः
2nd pers.	जयसि	जयथः	जयथ	भवसि	भवथः	भवथ
3rd pers.	जयति	जयतः	जयन्ति	भवति	भवतः	भवन्ति

EXERCISE 2

I. Vocabulary

कृष् (कर्षति) to draw	पत् (पतति) to fall
खन् (खनति) to dig	बुध् (बोधति) to know
खाद् (खादति) to eat	भू (भवति) to be, to become
चर् (चरति) to move	यज् (यजति) to worship
चल् (चलति) to move	रक्ष् (रक्षति) to protect
जि (जयति) to conquer	रुह् (रोहति) to grow
जीव् (जीवति) to live	वद् (वदति) to speak
त्यज् (त्यजति) to abandon	वप् (वपति) to sow
दह् (दहति) to burn	वस् (वसति) to dwell
द्रु (द्रवति) to run, to melt	वह् (वहति) to carry, to flow
धाव् (धावति) to run	व्रज् (व्रजति) to go
नम् (नमति) to salute	शंस् (शंसति) to praise
नी (नयति) to lead	सृ (सरति) to go
पच् (पचति) to cook	स्मृ (स्मरति) to remember

II. Conjugate the following in the present tense, active voice :

नी, वस् , द्रु, बुध् and स्मृ

III. Translate the following into English :

सरामि। त्यजन्ति। जीवामः। शंसतः। पचसि। रक्षथ। खादावः। वदति। रोहथः। कर्षन्ति। खनामि। चरामः। जयतः। जीवसि। दहामः। नमति। नयथ। स्मरावः। वसामि। चलन्ति। धावतः। पचन्ति। बोधति। वपथ। भवसि। यजतः। वहामः। व्रजावः।

IV. Translate the following into Sanskrit :

We worship. You two move. He conquers. They grow. I sow. We two abandon. Thou salutest. They two remember. They cook. I fall. He draws. You two dig. They know.

We two become. Thou eatest. They two move. We protect.
You live. He leads. We go. You two praise. They melt.
I burn. Thou dwellest. They two speak. We to run. You go.
He carries. I cook. You two eat.

LESSON 3

MASCULINE AND NEUTER NOUNS IN अ
NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

10. (1) In Sanskrit, the grammatical function of noun in a
    sentence is indicated by special terminations called case-
endings. For instance, the noun पुत्र (son) becomes पुत्रः when it
is subject ; it becomes पुत्रम् when it is direct object. What we
express by means of prepositions such as 'with', 'by', 'to', 'for',
'from', 'of', 'in' etc., is also rendered into Sanskrit by case-
endings. There are **eight cases** in Sanskrit : nominative, accusa-
tive, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, ocative and vocative.

(2) As in the verb, so also in the noun, Sanskrit has **three
numbers** : singular, dual and plural. Sanskrit has **three genders** :
masculine, feminine and neuter.

(3) The various forms taken by a noun in all its cases and
numbers are called the **Declension** of that noun.

(4) There are two types of nouns ending in अ. Some are
masculine and some are neuter. Both masculine and neuter
nouns in अ are *declined* in the same way except in the nominative,
accusative and vocative.

11. Declension of कूप *m.* (a well) and of वन *n.* (a forest) :

	S.	D.	P.	S.	D.	P.
Nominative	कूपः	कूपौ	कूपाः	वनम्	वने	वनानि
Accusative	कूपम्	कूपौ	कूपान्	वनम्	वने	वनानि
Instrumental	कूपेन	कूपाभ्याम्	कूपैः	वनेन	वनाभ्याम्	वनैः
Dative	कूपाय	कूपाभ्याम्	कूपेभ्यः	वनाय	वनाभ्याम्	वनेभ्यः
Ablative	कूपात्	कूपाभ्याम्	कूपेभ्यः	वनात्	वनाभ्याम्	वनेभ्यः
Genitive	कूपस्य	कूपयोः	कूपानाम्	वनस्य	वनयोः	वनानाम्
Locative	कूपे	कूपयोः	कूपेषु	वने	वनयोः	वनेषु
Vocative	कूप	कूपौ	कूपाः	वन	वने	वनानि

12. The verb agrees with its subject in person and number :

e.g. : A boy falls—बालः पतति ।

Two boys fall—बालौ पततः ।

Boys fall—बालाः पतन्ति ।

13. The Nominative case is used :

(1) to indicate the subject : The father leads—जनकः नयति ।

(2) to indicate the subjective complement :
The sons become heroes— पुत्राः भवन्ति वीराः ।

(3) to indicate a noun in apposition to the subject :
Rāma, the hero, conquers—रामः वीरः जयति ।

14. The Accusative case is used :

(1) to indicate the direct object of a transitive verb :
The father leads the sons—जनकः पुत्रान् नयति ।

(2) to indicate the **objective complement** :

We know Rāma (to be) **a hero**—रामम् वीरम् बोधामः ।

(3) after verbs indicating **movement** :

The servant goes **to the well**—दासः कूपम् गच्छति ।

(4) with the following **prepositions** : अति (above), अनु (after along), अभि (near), उप (near, below), अभितः (near, in front of), परितः (around), सर्वतः (on all sides of), उभयतः (on both sides of), धिक् (fie on), समया, निकषा (near), विना (without), अन्तरेण (without, concerning), अन्तरा (between), प्रति (to, towards).

needed only when not direct object

15. **Sandhi rules** do not apply to vowels alone, but also to consonants. Thus, in the sentences above, the final **म्** and the final **ः** of a word followed by another word undergo various changes.

(1) *Final* **म्** *when followed by a consonant is changed to anusvāra* : रामम् वीरम् बोधामः=रामं वीरं बोधामः ।

(2) *Final* **ः** (visarga)

when followed by a hard consonant

-remains unchanged before क् ख् प् फ् श् ष् *and* स्

पुत्रः खनति । जनाः पतन्ति । बालः सरति ।

-becomes श् *before* च् *and* छ—जनाः चलन्ति=जनाश्चलन्ति ।

-becomes ष् *before* ट् *and* ठ् - पठतः टीकाम्=पठतष्टीकाम् ।

-becomes स् *before* त् *and* थ् - पुत्रः तरति=पुत्रस्तरति ।

when preceded by आ *and followed by a soft consonant or a vowel, is dropped* : बालाः धावन्ति=बाला धावन्ति ।

जनाः अटन्ति=जना अटन्ति ।

when preceded by अ *and followed by a soft consonant, is changed to* ओ—पुत्रः धावति=पुत्रो धावति ।

when preceded by अ *and followed by any vowel except* अ, *is dropped :*
धावतः आकुलौ=धावत आकुलौ ।

when preceded by अ *and followed by* अ, *is changed to* ओ *while the following* अ *is elided :* धावतः अश्वौ=धावतोऽश्वौ ।

N.B.—When final visarga is followed by a sibilant (श्, ष् or स्) it is optionally changed to the sibilant :

रामः शरणम् or, रामश्शरणम् ।　बालः सरति or, बालस्सरति ।

EXERCISE 3

1. Vocabulary

Masculine nouns	*Neuter nouns*	*Prepositions governing the accusative*
अश्वः horse	अन्नम् food ✳	अभितः near, in front
आचारः conduct	इन्धनम् fuel	परितः around
कपोतः pigeon	कनकम् gold ✓	सर्वतः on all sides
करः hand	कमलम् lotus ✓	उभयतः on both sides
काकः crow	जलम् water	धिक् fie on *damn*
ग्रामः village	तृणम् grass	समया ⎱ near
जनः person	दुःखम् misery ✳	निकषा ⎰
दासः servant	पत्रम् leaf ✓	विना ⎱ without
देशः country	पात्रम् vessel	अन्तरेण ⎰
नरः man	फलम् fruit	अति above
नृपः king	शरीरम् body	अनु after, according to, along
पर्वतः mountain	शास्त्रम् sacred precept	अभि near
बालः boy	शीलम् character	प्रति to, towards
मेघः ~~could~~ *cloud*	सुखम् happiness ✓	अन्तरा between
वृक्षः tree	स्थानम् place	उप near, below

2

✓ *common*
✳ *most common 'near*

II. Translate the following into English :

(१) काकः फलानि खादति । (२) जलम् द्रवति । (३) दुःखम् स्मरतः । (४) अश्वाः पर्वतम् प्रति धावन्ति । (५) नृपः आचारम् शांसति । (६) जनाः जीवन्ति । (७) देशम् त्यजावः । (८) ग्रामं सर्वतः वृक्षाः रोहन्ति । (९) कूपम् निकषा दासौ वदतः (१०) कनकं विना शरीरं जीवति । (११) शीलम् बोधामि । (१२) सुखम् दुःखम् जयति । (१३) नरः इन्धनम् वहति । (१४) कपोतः करम् त्यजति । (१५) पर्वतम् परितः कमलानि रोहन्ति । (१६) जनः अन्नम् पचति । (१७) अश्वाः तृणम् खादन्ति । (१८) पात्रे अन्तरा कपोतः पत्रम् त्यजति । (१९) मेघाः सरन्ति । (२०) धिक् बालम् । (२१) अन्नम् अन्तरेण कमलम् रोहति । (२२) नरः तृणम् वपति । (२३) पर्वतम् उभयतः नृपः वृक्षान् दहति । (२४) अनु नृपम् दासः व्रजति । (२५) अनु शास्त्रम् बालौ नृपम् नमतः । (२६) स्थानम् अभितः दासः फलानि पचति । (२७) वनम् समया वसामः । (२८) अति कनकम् सुखम् । (२९) उप देशम् नृपः ।

III. Decline fully the following nouns :

ग्रामः, मेघः, कपोतः, कमलम्, शरीरम् ।

IV. Join the sandhis in the following :

नृपः जयति । बालाः धावन्ति । तृणम् खादति । नरः त्यजति ।। जनाः चलन्ति । बालः जनम् स्मरति । अश्वः अन्नम् खादति । ग्रामम् अभितः वृक्षाः रोहन्ति ।

V. Translate the following into Sanskrit :

Example : Two servants lead the horses around the village.

Two servants	noun-dual-masc.-subject-nomin. : दासौ
lead	verb-**pres.-act.-3rd pers.-dual :** नयतः
the horses	noun-plur.-masc -object-accus. : अश्वान्
around	preposition : परितः
the village	noun-sing.-masc.-governed by परितः-accus. : ग्रामम्

ग्रामम् परितः दासौ अश्वान् नयतः ।

Sandhi : ग्रामं परितो दासौ अश्वान् नयतः ।

(1) Trees grow near the well. (2) The pigeon becomes a crow. (3) The king conquers the country. (4) Two horses eat grass. (5) The servant draws the boys. (6) Persons carry the vessels. (7) We live without happiness. (8) Trees carry leaves. (9) On both sides of the well boys burn the fuel. (10) Clouds move towards the mountain. (11) The hand protects the body. (12) Water falls on all sides of the village. (13) Sacred precepts lead men to happiness. (14) Fie on the crows. (15) Between the two trees the water flows. (16) Persons salute the king. (17) I praise the lotus. (18) According to (his) character, the king protects the people (persons). (19) You to leave the place. (20) Character (is) superior to (=above) gold. (21) The servant (is) inferior to (=below) the king.

LESSON 4

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION (दिवादि)

16. **The Fourth Conjugation**

    Present Tense—Active Voice (कर्तरी प्रयोगः)

    (1) **Formation of the base**

        (a) The radical vowel does **not** take guṇa.

        (b) य् is added to the root.

        (c) The letter अ is added before the terminations.

           That अ becomes आ before terminations beginning with म् or व्

           That अ is dropped before terminations beginning with अ

    (2) The **terminations** are the same as those of the first conjugation (*see* No. 8).

(3) Application : पुष् (to nourish).

Formation of the base

    (a) No guṇa of the radical vowel : पुष्

    (b) य् is added to the root : पुष्+य्=पुष्य्

    (c) The letter अ is added : पुष्य्+अ=पुष्य

        Before terminations beginning with म् or व् : पुष्या-

        Before terminations beginning with अ : पुष्य्-

Adding the terminations

	S.	D.	P.
1st Pers.	पुष्यामि	पुष्यावः	पुष्यामः
2nd Pers.	पुष्यसि	पुष्यथः	पुष्यथ
3rd Pers.	पुष्यति	पुष्यतः	पुष्यन्ति

17. The nominative and accusative plural of neuter nouns in -अ end in नि-वनम्-वनानि । In some cases, however, we have to write णि instead of नि, as in शरीरम् (body)-शरीराणि । The rule to be applied in this and similar cases is the following :

When, in the same word, न् is preceded by ऋ, ॠ, र or ष् and followed by a vowel, न् , म् , य् or व् , it is changed to ण्.

The rule applies even when the न् , is separated from the preceding ऋ, ॠ, र or ष् by several letters, provided those intervening letters be vowels, gutturals, labials, or य् , व् , ह् and anusvāra.

Examples : पत्रा-नि=पत्राणि ; नरे-न नरेण ; रामाय-न=रामायण ।

    But : नरान् because न् is followed by nothing

        पुष्यन्ति because न् is followed by त्

        अर्जुनेन because the intervening ज् is neither a vowel, a guttural, a labial nor य् , व् , ह् or anusvāra.

In order to remember the above rule, commit to memory the following line :

ऋषिर् वनमयं चटत सळेशम् ।

-ऋषिर्—When, in the same word, न् is preceded by ऋ (ॠ), ष् or र् ,

-वनमयं—and followed by a vowel or by व् , न् , म् or य् ,
 it is changed to ण्

-चटत सळेशम्—provided the intervening letters be not palatals
 (च् छ् ज् म् ञ्), cerebrals (ट् ठ् ड् ढ् ण्), dentals (त् थ् द् ध् न्)
 or one of the three letters स् , ळ् or श्

18. Both in the first and in the fourth conjugations, there are verbal roots which form their base irregularly.

Irregular verbs

First Conjugation		*Fourth Conjugation*	
गम् (गच्छति)	to go	दिव् (दीव्यति)	to play
यम् (यच्छति)	to restrain	शम् (शाम्यति)	to cease
गुह् (गूहति)	to hide	श्रम् (श्राम्यति)	to be weary
सद् (सीदति)	to sit	मद् (माद्यति)	to rejoice
घ्रा (जिघ्रति)	to smell	व्यध् (विध्यति)	to pierce
पा (पिबति)	to drink	भ्रंश् (भ्रश्यति)	to fall
स्था (तिष्ठति)	to stand	क्षम् (क्षाम्यति)	to forgive
दंश् (दशति)	to bite	भ्रम् (भ्राम्यति)	to roam, to err
ध्मा (धमति)	to blow		
दृश् (पश्यति)	to see		

19. The Sanskrit sentence usually ends with the verb. The normal order of words is as follows : subject-object-verb :

 e. g. : Two men see the forest—नरौ वनं पश्यतः ।

20. The **negation** न is placed immediately before the verb :

The king does not blame the servants—नृपो दासान् न निन्दति ।

The **conjunction** च (and) is either repeated after each **one of** the nouns it connects, or is written once only **after** the last noun of the series.

The man and the boys go to the village :

—नरश्च बालाश्च ग्रामं गच्छन्ति ।

or—नरो बालाश्च ग्रामं गच्छन्ति ।

EXERCISE 4

II, Vocabulary

4th conj.—except ✱—meg Ist

अस् (अस्यति) to throw	दिव् (दीव्यति) to play	गम् (गच्छति) to go
तुष् (तुष्यति) to be pleased	शम् (शाम्यति) to be quiet	यम् (यच्छति) to restrain
नश् (नश्यति) to perish	क्षम् (क्षाम्यति) to forgive	दा (यच्छति) to give
नृत् (नृत्यति) to dance	श्रम् (श्राम्यति) to be weary	गुह् (गूहति) to hide
पुष् (पुष्यति) to nourish	मद् (माद्यति) to be glad	सद् (सीदति) to sit
मुह् (मुह्यति) to faint	व्यध् (विध्यति) to piece	घ्रा (जिघ्रति) to smell
भ्रंश् (भ्रश्यति) to fall	भ्रम् (भ्राम्यति) to roam, to err	पा (पिबति) to drink
✱ दंश् (दशति) to bite	✱ ध्मा (धमति) to blow	स्था (तिष्ठति) to stand
✱ निन्द् (निन्दति) to blame	✱ हृ (हरति) to take away	दृश् (पश्यति) to see

कूपः	well	हृदः	lake	वनम्	forest
गजः	elephant	कुसुमम्	flower	शीर्षम्	head
चन्द्रः	moon	जीवनम्	life	न	not
प्रासादः	palace	धनम्	wealth	च	and

II. Translate the following into English :

(१) नृप आचारं निन्दति ।   (२) हृदं परितः कुसुमानि रोहन्ति ।   (३) शरीरं नश्यति ।   (४) दासो गजं पुष्यति ।   (५) प्रासादमभितो नृत्यामः ।   (६) नरः श्राम्यति

जलं च पिबति। (७) जनश्चन्द्रं पश्यति तुष्यति च। (८) पत्राणि भ्रश्यन्ति।
(९) नृपो दासान् क्षाम्यति। (१०) ह्रदं निकषा बाला दीव्यन्ति। (११) कुसुमं
जिघ्रामि। (१२) गजा धमन्ति। (१३) तृणं करं विध्यति। (२४) दासा धनं हरतः।
(१५) ह्रदं सर्वतो वृक्षास्तिष्ठन्ति। (१६) भ्रम्यामः। (१७) माद्यथः। (१८) शाम्यथ।
(१९) दशति। (२०) बाला श्राम्यन्ति मुह्यन्ति च। (२१) धनमन्तरेण जीवनं नश्यति।
(२२) कुसुमे यच्छावः। (२३) बाला नृत्यन्ति नृपश्च सीदति। (२४) दासः कमलमस्यति।
(२५) पात्रं गूहसि। (२६) अश्वं यच्छामि अश्वश्च शाम्यति। (२७) शीर्षं नमति।
(२८) कपोतः कुसुमं हरति।

III. Conjugate the following in the present tense, active voice :
　　दृश्, ध्मा, स्था, शम्, दिव् and व्यध्।

IV. Translate the following into Sanskrit :

(1) I throw fuel.　(2) Two men are dancing near the well.
(3) People run to the palace.　(4) The elephant eats leaves, drinks
water and is pleased.　(5) Pigeons do not bite.　(6) Two servants
hide the fruits and the food.　(7) I play and I am glad.　(8) We
do not praise wealth.　(9) You two smell the flower.　(10) They
stand on all sides of the village.　(11) Men dig the place and
carry the gold away.　(12) You are weary and you sit.　(13) The
horses are not quiet.　(14) The king is not pleased.　(15) The crow
pierces the fruit.　(16) The boys faint.　(17) The man blames
the two servants.　(18) Life without happiness becomes misery.
(19) We see the moon.　(20) Elephants live on both sides of the
lake.

LESSON 5

INSTRUMENTAL AND DATIVE
THE SIXTH CONJUGATION (तुदादि)

21. The Instrumental Case is used :

(1) to indicate the **agent** of a passive verb.

(2) to indicate the **instrument** which is used to do the action. The boy hides (his) face **with** (his) hands—बालो मुखं हस्ताभ्यां गूहति ।

(3) to indicate the person or thing **accompanying** the action. I go with the servant—दासेन गच्छामि ।

In this sense, the instrumental may be followed by the preposition सह (with)—दासेन सह गच्छामि ।

(4) to indicate the **cause or reason**, i.e. to translate expressions such as : 'owing to', 'on account of', 'out of', 'because of', etc. **On account of misery** I leave the village—दुःखेन ग्रामं त्यजामि ।

(5) to translate expressions like 'by name', 'by nature', 'by family', 'by birth', etc. Rāma is a hero **by nature**—स्वभावेन रामो वीरो भवति ।

(6) with the prepositions सह (with) and विना (without).

(7) with the particles अलम् and कृतम् (enough). Enough with misery !—अलं दुःखेन ।

22. The Dative Case is used :

(1) to indicate the **indirect object** of verbs meaning 'to give', 'to send', 'to promise', 'to show'. The preceptor gives the books **to the students**—आचार्यः शिष्येभ्यः पुस्तकानि यच्छति ।

(2) afer verbs meaning 'to be angry with', 'to desire', 'to long for'. The father is angry **with the son**—जनकः पुत्राय कुप्यति ।

(3) to express the **purpose** of the action. He goes **for war** (=with a purpose to fight) युद्धाय गच्छति ।

(4) to indicate the person or thing for whose **advantage** the action is done. He digs a well for (his) sons—कूपं पुत्रेभ्यः खनति ।

(5) after verbs indicating movement (*see* Accusative, No. **14**). The servant goes to the village—दासो ग्रामाय गच्छति ।

(6) after the particles नमः (salutation) and स्वस्ति (hail to). Hail to the king !—नृपाय स्वस्ति ।

23. The sixth Conjugation (तुदादि)

Present tense—Active voice

Formation of the base

(a) The radical vowel does not take guṇa.
(b) य् is not added to the root.
(c) The letter अ is added before the terminations.

That अ becomes आ before terminations beginning with म् or व्

That अ is dropped before terminaions beginning with अ

The terminations are the same as those of the first conjugation (*see* No. 8).

24. Application : तुद् (to strike)

Formation of the base

(1) & (2)   Neither guṇa nor य्—तुद्

(3) The letter अ is added : तुद् + अ = तुद

Before terminations beginning with म् or व् : तुदा-
Before terminations beginning with अः तुद्-

Adding terminations

	S.	D.	P.
1st pers.	तुदामि	तुदावः	तुदामः
2nd pers.	तुदसि	तुदथः	तुदथ
3rd pers.	तुदति	तुदतः	तुदन्ति

25. Irregular verbs of the sixth Conjugation

कृत् (कृन्तति)	to cut	विद् (विन्दति)	to find
मुच् (मुञ्चति)	to release	सिच् (सिञ्चति)	to sprinkle
लुप् (लुम्पति)	to break	इष् (इच्छति)	to wish
लिप् (लिम्पति)	to anoint	प्रच्छ (पृच्छति)	to ask

26. When final visarga is preceded by any vowel except अ or आ, a new **sandhi** rule must be applied.

Final visarga preceded by any vowel except अ or आ and followed by a vowel or a soft consonant is changed to र्

बालैः धावति = बालैर्धावति । मित्रैः अटति = मित्रैरटति ।

27. We can now recapitulate the **sandhi** rules applying to final visarga (*see* No. 15).

Final

visarga	*preceded by*	*followed by*	
	any vowel	क् ख् प् फ् श् ष् स्	remains unchanged
	any vowel	च् or छ्	becomes श्
	any vowel	ट् or ठ्	becomes ष्
	any vowel	त् or थ्	becomes स्
	any vowel except अ or आ	a vowel or a soft cons.	becomes र्
	आ	a vowel or a soft cons.	is dropped
	अ	a soft consonant	becomes ओ
	अ	any vowel except अ	is dropped
	अ	अ	becomes ओ and the following अ is elided.

N.B.—The particle भोः drops its visarga when followed by a vowel or a soft consonant.

EXERCISE 5

I. Vocabulary

6th conj.

कृष् (कृषति) to plough	मुच् (मुञ्चति) to release	अनिलः wind
क्षिप् (क्षिपति) to throw	लुप् (लुम्पति) to break	भारः burden
तुद् (तुदति) to strike	लिप् (लिम्पति) to anoint	वीरः hero
दिश् (दिशति) to show	विद् (विन्दति) to find	श्रृगालः jackal
लिख् (लिखति) to write	सिच् (सिञ्चति) to sprinkle	हंसः swan
विश् (विशति) to enter	इष् (इच्छति) to wish	गृहम् house
सृज् (सृजति) to create	प्रच्छ् (पृच्छति) to ask	तीरम् bank
स्पृश् (स्पृशति) to touch	हस् (हसति) to laugh	भूषणम् ornament
कृत् (कृन्तति) to cut	हे (ह्वयति) to call	रत्नम् jewel

Prepositions governing the instrumental : सह with ; विना without.

Particles governing the instrumental : अलम् , कृतम् enough.

Particles governing the dative : नमः salutation to, स्वस्ति hail to.

II. Translate the following into English :

(१) सुखमिच्छामि । (२) वीराय कुसुमानि यच्छति नृपः। (३) श्रृगालो बालं दशति । (४) कराभ्यां जलं स्पृशसि । (५) भारेण दासः श्राम्यति । (६) अनु तीरं हंसश्चलति । (७) जनैः सह गृहं गच्छामि । (८) भूषणेनतुष्यति नरः । (९) शरीरं लिम्पथः । (१०) जलेन विना कमलानि न रोहन्ति । (११) करेण दासं तुदसि । (१२) रत्नानि विन्दति । (१३) जलेन कुसुमानि सिञ्चामः । (१४) अनिलो वृक्षान् लुम्पति । (१५) तृणेन गजान् पुष्णामि । (१६) आचारेण बालं निन्दति । (१७) चन्द्रं बालेभ्यो दिशन्ति । (१८) अन्याय गृहं गच्छामि । (१९) हंसौ ह्रदं विशतः । (२०) प्रासादं निकषा वीरो वसति । (२१) इन्धनाय दासा वृक्षं कृन्तन्ति । (२२) सुखेन नरो नृत्यति । (२३) देशाय वीरो गृहं त्यजति । (२४) आचारः सुखं सृजति । (२५) दासं पृच्छति नरः । (२६) दुःखेन रत्नानि क्षिपावः । (२७) कपोतान् मुञ्चथः । (२८) करेण लिखामि । (२९) गृहमभितः कृषन्ति जनाः । (३०) वीराय नमः । (३१) अलं धनेन ।

III. Conjugate the following in the present tense, active voice :
हृ, इष्, विद् and प्रच्छ् ।

IV. Translate the following into Sanskrit :

(1) I give fruits to the two servants. (2) Thou goest to the forest for flowers. (3) He is glad by character. (4) Misery breaks life. (5) Owing to the wind the lotuses perish. (6) The jackal finds food. (7) The two men call the servant. (8) Through happiness the boys laugh and dance. (9) The hero shows the jewels to the king. (10) He sees the jackal and runs (away)· (11) Due to (his) conduct, he leaves (abandons) the house. (12) For the sake of wealth men plough, carry burdens, dig the mountains and leave (their) country. (13) Owing to the wind, the fruits fall. (14) We sit near the bank. (15) On all sides of the house, jackals roam. (16) Clouds emit (सृज्) water. (17) With the heroes you enter the palace. (18) I stand near the lake with the boys. (19) They see the lotuses and laugh with happiness. (20) The swans move towards the bank. (21) I show the swan to the boys. (22) Hail to the country ! (23) Enough with misery.

LESSON 6

MASCULINE NOUNS IN इ AND उ
ABLATIVE AND GENITIVE

28. Masculine nouns in इ and उ

(1) There is a great similarity between the declension of masculine nouns in इ and that of masculine nouns in उ. When the masculine nouns in इ have इ, ई, य् and ए, the masculine nouns in उ have उ, ऊ, व् and ओ respectively.

(2) The Declension of मुनि *m.* (a sage) and of शिशु *m.* (a baby) :

	S.	D.	P.	S.	D.	P.
Nom.	मुनिः	मुनी	मुनयः	शिशुः	शिशू	शिशवः
Acc.	मुनिम्	मुनी	मुनीन्	शिशुम्	शिशू	शिशून्
Instr.	मुनिना	मुनिभ्याम्	मुनिभिः	शिशुना	शिशुभ्याम्	शिशुभिः
Dat.	मुनये	मुनिभ्याम्	मुनिभ्यः	शिशवे	शिशुभ्याम्	शिशुभ्यः
Abl.	मुनेः	मुनिभ्याम्	मुनिभ्यः	शिशोः	शिशुभ्याम्	शिशुभ्यः
Gen.	मुनेः	मुन्योः	मुनीनाम्	शिशोः	शिश्वोः	शिशूनाम्
Loc.	मुनौ	मुन्योः	मुनिषु	शिशौ	शिश्वोः	शिशुषु
Voc.	मुने	मुनी	मुनयः	शिशो	शिशू	शिशवः

29. The Ablative Case is used :

   (1) to indicate the **place from which** the action begins or originates.

   The sage goes **from the forest**— मुनिर्वनात् गच्छति ।

   (2) with verbs meaning 'to desist from', 'to protect', 'to fear'
   God protects men **from misery**— ईश्वरो नरान् दुःखात् रक्षति ।

   (3) tб express the **cause**, the **motive** (cf. Instrumental, No. 21)
   Out of anger he strikes the boy—क्रोधात् बालं तुदति ।

   (4) with the following prepositions : प्राक् (before, to the east of), पूर्वम् (before), अनन्तरम् (after), आ (until, since), प्रभृति (since), बहिः (outside), ऋते (except), विना (without).

30. (1) The **Genetive Case** has no relation with the action of the verb. It indicates a relation between nouns, usually rendered into English by the preposition 'of'.

   The king gives jewels to the son of **Hari**—हरेः पुत्राय नृपो रत्नानि यच्छति ।

(2) There is no verb meaning 'to have' in Sanskrit. To translate : "The enemies have chariots", the sentence must be turned into : Of the enemies (there) are chariots"—अरीणां रथा भवन्ति ।

(3) The genetive is used with the following prepositions : उपरि (above), अधः (below), पुरतः (in front of), पश्चात् (behind), परतः (beyond), अग्रे, समक्षम् (in the presence of), कृते (for the sake of).

31. When a word ends with a vowel and the following word begins with a vowel, both vowels are combined into one. The rules of **vowel-sandhi** are divided into three sections :

(1) **Combination of similar simple vowels**

अ or आ + अ or आ=आ ।	मुनिना अटामि=मुनिनाटामि ।
इ or ई + इ or ई=ई ।	नमति ईश्वरम् =नमसीश्वरम् ।
उ or ऊ + उ or ऊ=ऊ ।	किन्तु उवाच ।=किन्तूवाच ।
ऋ or ॠ + ऋ or ॠ=ॠ ।	कर्तृ ऋजुः = कर्तॄजुः ।

(2) **Simple vowels combined with dissimilar vowels**

अ or आ + इ or ई=ए ।	नमथ ईश्वरम्	=नमथेश्वरम्
अ or आ + उ or ऊ=ओ ।	गच्छथ उद्यानम्	=गच्छथोद्यानम् ।
अ or आ + ऋ or ॠ=अर् ।	मुनिना ऋषिः	=मुनिनर्षिः ।
अ or आ + ए =ऐ ।	तिष्ठत एव	=तिष्ठथैव ।
अ or आ + ओ =औ ।	खादथ ओदनम्	=खादथौदनम् ।
अ or आ + ऐ =ऐ ।	इन्द्रश्च ऐरावतः च	=इन्द्रश्चैरावतश्च ।
अ or आ + औ =औ ।	पश्यथ औघम्	=पश्यथौघम् ।

इ or ई *followed by a dissimilar vowel is changed to* य् ।

धावति अश्वः = धावत्यश्वः ।

उ or ऊ *followed by a dissimilar vowel is changed to* व् ।

ननु एव = नन्वेव ।

ऋ *or* ॠ *followed by a dissimilar vowel is changed to* र्

कर्तृ इति=कर्त्रिति ।

(3) Diphthongs combined with any vowel

ए *and* ओ *followed by any vowel except* अ *are changed respectively to* अय् *and* अव् (*see No. 9.*)

ए *and* ओ *followed by* अ *remain unchanged while the* अ *is elided.*

मुनये अन्नं यच्छामि=मुनयेऽन्नं यच्छामि । प्रभो अधुना=प्रभोऽधुना ।

Before any vowel except अ, अय् *and* अव् *may optionally drop the* य् *and the* व्

कवे इच्छसि=कवयिच्छसि *or* कव इच्छसि ।

गुरो इति=गुरविति *or* गुर इति ।

ऐ *and* औ *followed by any vowel are changed respectively to* आय् *and* आव्. *But* आय् *and* आव् *may optionally drop the* य् *and the* व्.

तस्मै इषुं यच्छति=तस्मायिषुं यच्छति *or* तस्मा इषुं यच्छति ।

अमौ इन्धनम्=अमाविन्धनम् *or* अमा इन्धनम् ।

(4) Exceptions

Interjections like आ, हे, अहो *do not combine with the following word.* इ, ऊ *and* ए, *when dual terminations, remain unchanged before vowels.*

वने अतिथिः पश्यति—the guest sees two forests.

वनेऽतिथिर्वसति—the guest dwells in a forest.

कवी इच्छतः ।   बन्धू अतिथिं नयतः ।

EXERCISE 6

I. Vocabulary

		Prepositions governing the ablative		
अग्निः fire	इन्दुः moon			
अतिथिः guest	इषुः arrow	प्राक् before, to the east	प्रभृति since	
अरिः enemy	गुरुः teacher	पूर्वम् before	बहिः outside	
कविः poet	तरुः tree		ऋते except, without	
गिरिः moun-tain	परशुः axe	अनन्तरम् after		
	पशुः beast	आ until, up to	विना without	
मुनिः sage				
रविः sun	बन्धुः relative	Prepositions governing the genitive		
राशिः heap	बाहुः arm	उपरि above	अग्रे in the presence of	
उदधिः ocean	बिन्दु drop	अधः below	परतः beyond	
कलिः quarrel	शिशुः baby	पुरतः in front of	समक्षम् in the presence of	
		पश्चात् behind	कृते for the sake of	

m-1 m-u

II. Translate the following into English after breaking up the Sandhis :

(१) गिरेर्ग्रामं गच्छामि। (२) परशुना वीरोऽरीन् तुदति। (३) तृणस्य राशेरधः कविरिषुं विन्दति। (४) अतिथीनां कृते दासः फलानि पचति। (५) बाहुभ्यां तरुं लुम्पति। (६) शिशू हसतः। (७) अग्निर्वनस्य वृक्षान् दहति। (८) मेघानामुपरि रविश्चलति। (९) जलस्य बिन्दवः पात्रात् पतन्ति। (१०) इषुभिर्नृपोऽरिं जयति। (११) गुरोर्गृहे भवतः। (१२) बालयोः कलिना नरो न तुष्यति। (१३) गृहस्य पश्चात् बन्धवः सीदन्ति। (१४) कपोतः काकः शृगालश्च पशवो भवन्ति। (१५) मनेः समक्षं जनास्तिष्ठन्ति। (१६) प्राक् गिरेः पश्याम इन्दुम्। (१७) उदधिं प्रति जलानि द्रवन्ति। (१८) ग्रामात् बहिः शृगाला वसन्ति। (१९) सुखात् ऋते जना न मावन्ति। (२०) गृहात् नरः शिशून् वनं नयति।

III. Join the following sandhis :

गुरुणा अतिथिः । खादति अन्नम् । किन्तु अरिः । इषू अस्यति । अग्रे अभ्रः ।
अग्रे इन्दुः । बालौ इन्धनम् । पश्यामि इन्दुम् ।

IV. Translate the following into Sanskrit :

(1) The poet shows the trees to the sage. (2) The sage calls the boys. (3) The boys stand in front of the house. (4) The clouds move above the mountain. (5) The arrows of the hero pierce the enemy. (6) The boy falls from the tree and breaks (his) hand (7) The guests have no water. (9) The servant takes away the food from the fire. (9) The water of the ocean is calm. (10) The beasts of the forest roam around the village. (11) I hide the jewels behind the tree. (12) The poet has a place in the presence of the king. (13) From the babies up to the men the people are tired. (14) With (my) relatives I go from the mountain to the forest. (15) He carries the axe with both hands. (16) With heaps of leaves we feed the fire. (17) Sages worship the sun. (18) Owing to the quarrel, the teacher leaves the village.

LESSON 7

THE TENTH CONJUGATION (चुरादि)
LOCATIVE AND VOCATIVE

32. **The tenth Conjugation : Present Tense—Active Voice**
    (1) **Formation of the base**
        (a) **A short medial** vowel takes guṇa.
        (b) **A final vowel** takes vṛddhi.
        (c) अय् is added to the root.
        (d) The letter अ is added before the terminations.
            That अ becomes आ before terminations beginning with म् or व्
            That अ is dropped before terminations beginning with अ.

3

(2) The terminations are the same as those of the first conjugation (see No. 8).

(3) Application : चुर् (to steal) ; धृ (to owe).

Formation of the base

(a) Guṇa of medial short vowel : चोर्

(b) Vṛddhi of final vowel : धार्

(c) अय् is added to the root : चोर् + अय् = चोरय् ; धार् + अय् = धारय्

(d) The letter अ is added : चोरय् + अ = चोरय ; धारय् + अ = धारय
    Before terminations beginning with म् or व् : चोरया-, धारया-
    Before terminations beginning with अ : चोरय्-; धारय्-

Adding the terminations

	S.	D.	P.	S.	D.	P.
Ist pers.	चोरयामि	चोरयावः	चोरयामः	धारयामि	धारयावः	धारयामः
2nd pers.	चोरयसि	चोरयथः	चोरयथ	धारयसि	धारयथः	धारयथ
3rd pers.	चोरयति	चोरयतः	चोरयन्ति	धारयति	धारयतः	धारयन्ति

33. **Irregular verbs of the tenth Conjugation**
    स्पृह् (स्पृहयति) to desire ; छद् (छादयति) to cover.

34. **The first, fourth, sixth and tenth Conjugations at one glance.**

	Guṇa of short medial vowel	Guṇa of final vowel	Vṛddhi of final vowel	य्	अय्	अ before termination
1st Conj.	+	+	—	—	—	+
4th Conj.	—	—	—	+	—	+
6th Conj.	—	—	—	—	—	+
10th Conj.	+	—	+	—	+	+

35. The Locative Case is used :

(1) to indicate **the place where the action takes place.** In English it is rendered by the prepositions 'in', 'at', 'on', 'upon', 'among', etc.

I play **in the garden—उद्याने क्रीडामि ।** among the trees—**तरुषु ।**

(2) to indicate **the time when the action takes place.**

In summer—**ग्रीष्मे ।**

(3) after verbs indicating **movement** (*see* Accusative, No. 14) such as 'to fall", 'to place', 'to throw' 'to send', 'to enter', etc.

The tree falls **into the lake—वृक्षो हृदे पतति ।**

(4) to translate expressions like 'concerning', 'in the matter of', etc.

In the matter of modesty Hari stands first—**विनये हरि: प्रथमस्तिष्ठति ।**

(5) to indicate the **object of emotions and feelings** :

He feels affection for (or towards) Hari— **हरौ स्निह्यति ।**

36. The Vocative Case is used as the case of address :

O Baby !— **हे शिशो !**

37. Verbs preceded by a preposition

A preposition prefixed to a verb changes the meaning of that verb.

The preposition mostly in use are :

अति over, beyond : अति-क्रम् (अतिक्राम्यति) to go beyond, to cross.

अधि near, unto : अधि गम् (अधिगच्छति) to go unto, to obtain.

अनु after, along : अनु-सृ (अनुसरति) to move after, to follow.

अप away from : अप-चर् (अपचरति) to move away, to depart.

अभि towards : अभि-धाव् (अभिधावति) to run towards, to attack.

अव down : अव-दह् (अवदहति) to burn down, to destroy.

आ unto, back : आ-नी (आनयति) to take unto, to bring.

उद् up, fourth : उद्-भू (उद्भवति) to arise, to be produced.

उप near : उप-विश् (उपविशति) to sit.

नि under : नि-क्षिप् (निक्षिपति) to throw under, to put down.

निस् away, out : निस्-वह् (निर्वहति) to carry out.

परि round, about : परि-पत् (परिपतति) to fall around, to fly around.

प्र forward : प्र-चल् (प्रचलति) to move forward, to set out.

प्रति towards, against : प्रति-गम् (प्रतिगच्छति) to go towards, to return.

वि apart, without : वि-अस् (व्यस्यति) to throw apart, to scatter.

सम् together, fully : सम्-क्षिप् (संक्षिपति) to throw together, to summarize.

EXERCISE 7

1. Vocabulary

कथ् (कथयति) to tell

क्षल् (क्षालयति) to wash

गण् (गणयति) to count

घुष् (घोषयति) to proclaim

चिन्त् (चिन्तयति) to think

चुर् (चोरयति) to steal

छद् (छादयति) to cover

दण्ड् (दण्डयति) to punish

धृ (धारयति) to owe

पाल् (पालयति) to protect

पीड् (पीड़यति) to oppress

पूज् (पूजयति) to adore

भक्ष् (भक्षयति) to eat

भूष् (भूषयति) to adorn

रच् (रचयति) to arrange

सान्त्व् (सान्त्वयति) to console

स्पृह (स्पृहयति) to long for (+dative)

अति-क्रम् (अतिक्राम्यति) to cross

अधि-गम् (अधिगच्छति) to obtain

अनु स्ट (अनुसरति) to follow

अप-चर (अपचरति) to depart

अभि-धाव् (अभिधावति) to attack

अव-दह् (अवदहति) to burn down

आ-नी (आनयति) to bring

उद्-भू (उद्भवति) to arise

उप-विश् (उपविशति) to sit

II. Translate the following into English after breaking up the sandhis :

Example : हे कवे, प्रासादे गुरुणा सह नृपस्याग्रे तिष्ठसि ।

हे कवे	voc. sing. of कवि O poet,
प्रासादे	loc. sing. of प्रासाद in the palace
गुरुणा	instr. sing of गुरु the teacher
सह	prep. governing गुरुणा with
नृपस्य	gen. sing. of नृप of the king
अग्रे	prep. governing नृपस्य in the presence
तिष्ठसि	2nd pers. sing., pres. tense, active of स्था thou standest.

O poet, in the palace thou standest with the teacher in the presence of the king.

(१) वने पशवो जीवन्ति । (२) हे बाला अग्राविन्धनं क्षिपथ । (३) कूपात् जलमानयति । (४) कपोतान् गणयामः । (५) वनस्य तरुषु मुनिर्वसति । (६) गृहे करौ मुखं च क्षालयामि । (७) नृपः शरीरं रत्नैर्भूषयति । (८) सुखाय स्पृह्यन्ति नराः । (९) दुःखं धनात् ऊद्रवति । (१०) पत्रैः फलानि छादयति । (११) ह्रदे हंसा दीव्यन्ति । (१२) हे गुरो बालानामाचारं निन्दसि । (१३) दासाय कुसुमे धारयामि । (१४) देशे वीरान् पूजयामः । (१५) पात्रेषु कमलानि भवन्ति । (१६) नरा उदधिमतिकाम्यन्ति । (१७) वृक्षं निकषोपविशथः । (१८) अनिलेन तरूणां पत्राण्युदधौ पतन्ति । (१९) गृह्योरर्घं भक्षयामि । (२०) वनेऽरय इषून् गूह्नन्ति । (२१) मेघेष्विन्दुश्चलति । (२२) अग्निस्तरू अवदहति । (२३) नृपं वीरं घोषयति कविः । (२४) बन्धूनां गृह्रात् नरो ध चोरयति । (२५) शिष्यून् सान्त्वयामि । (२६) मुनिर्दासं न पीडयति ।

III. Translate the following into Sanskrit :

(1) The enemies attack the king's palace. (2) In happiness, people are glad ; in misery, people are weary. (3) The clouds cover the sun. (4) In both villages there is no water in the wells. (5) On the bank of the lake the poet sits and thinks. (6) We console the servant. (7) Crows live in trees. (8) Thou countest the drops. (9) I arrange the jewels of the king.

(10) The swans cross the lake from bank to bank. (11) Servants, you do not throw leaves on the fire. (12) Boys follow the teacher. (13) They sit with (their) relatives in the house. (14) You two sit on the heap of grass. (15) The child covers (his) face with both hands. (16) The servant washes the vessels with the water of the well. (17) The enemies are throwing arrows at the heroes. (18) We owe jewels to the two teachers. (19) The two boys of the teacher have no friends.

RECAPITULATION

I. Vocabulary

ईश्वरः	God	आरोग्यम् health	अलिः bee	वायुः wind
पुत्रः	son	काव्यम् poem	कपिः monkey	मृत्युः death
गुणः	virtue	दैवम् fate	नृपतिः king	प्रभुः lord
लोकः	world	बलम् strength	ऋषिः seer	master
विनयः	modesty	मांसम् meat	ध्वनिः sound	शत्रुः enemy
जनकः	father	मित्रम् friend	निधिः treasure	हेतुः cause
आकाशः	sky	वचनम् saying	पाणिः hand	साधुः honest
आगमः	arrival	सौन्दर्यम् beauty	विधिः fate	man
प्रसादः	favour	हलम् plough	रश्मिः ray	रघुः Raghu

नि-क्षिप् (निक्षिपति)	to put down
निस् वह् (निर्वहति)	to carry out
परि पत् (परिपतति)	to fly round
प्रति-गम् (प्रतिगच्छति)	to return
वि-अस् (व्यस्यति)	to scatter
सम् क्षिप् (संक्षिपति)	to shorten

Adverbs and prepositions

अत्र	here	इव	like
तत्र	there	एवम्	thus
एव	just, only	अपि	even
अद्य	today	न कदापि	never
अधुना	now	सदा	always

II. Give

the instrumental singular of पुत्रः, मित्रम्, निधिः and साधुः

the genitive dual of गुणः, काव्यम्, पाणिः and शत्रुः

the vocative singular of ईश्वरः, मित्रम्, नृपतिः and रघुः

III. Join the following sandhis :

निधिः भवति । पुत्रः तिष्ठति । अत्र एव । कपिः अपि । अधुना आनयति । सदा इन्दुः । वने एव । वहति इन्धनम् । किन्तु एवम् । मुनी अपि ।

IV. What case is governed by the following preposition :

अभितः, विना, पश्चात् , पूर्वम् , सह, उपरि, बहिः, निकषा ?

V. Conjugate the following in the presen tense, active voice :
हृ, मद् , लिप् , स्पृह, अनु-ह्र, वि-अस् ।

LESSON 8

FEMININE NOUNS IN आ AND ई
PRESENT TENSE—MIDDLE VOICE (आत्मनेपदी)

38. Feminine nouns in आ and ई are declined as follows : लता (a creeper), नदी (a river) :

	S.	D.	P.	S.	D.	P.
Nom.	लता	लते	लताः	नदी	नद्यौ	नद्यः
Acc.	लताम्	लते	लताः	नदीम्	नद्यौ	नदीः
Instr.	लतया	लताभ्याम्	लताभिः	नद्या	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभिः
Dat.	लतायै	लताभ्याम्	लताभ्यः	नद्यै	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभ्यः
Abl.	लतायाः	लताभ्याम्	लताभ्यः	नद्याः	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभ्यः
Gen.	लतायाः	लतयोः	लतानाम्	नद्याः	नद्योः	नदीनाम्
Loc.	लतायाम्	लतयोः	लतासु	नद्याम्	नद्योः	नदीषु
Voc.	लते	लते	लताः	नदि	नद्यौ	नद्यः

39. Present tense—Middle voice

When I do an action for the benefit of another, I use the *active voice* (परस्मैपदी). When I do an action for my own benefit, I use the *middle voice* (आत्मनेपदी). In Sanskrit, the distinction between active and middle voice has not been strictly preserved. Besides a small number of verbs which can be conjugated in both the active and the middle voice (उभयपदी), most verbs are conjugated either in the active or in the middle voice.

In the middle voice, the **verbal base** is formed according to the rules given previously for the active voice of the first, fourth, sixth and tenth conjugation (*see* No. 34). The terminations alone are different.

40. Terminations of the present tense, middle voice (आत्मनेपदी) :

1st pers	-ए	-वहे	-महे
2nd pers.	-से	-ईथे	-ध्वे
3rd pers.	-ते	-ईते	-अन्ते

The letter अ added to the base before the terminations becomes आ before terminations beginning with म् or व् is dropped before terminations beginning with अ or ए.

41. Examples

1st conjugation : मुद् (to rejoice) ; verbal base : मोद-; 3td pers. sing. : मोदते

4th conjugation : मन् (to think) ; verbal base : मन्य-; 3rd pers. sing. : मन्यते

6th conjugation : नुद् (to incite) ; verbal base : नुद-; 3rd pers. sing. : नुदते

10th conjugation : मन्त्र् (to counsel) ; verbal base : मन्त्रय-; 3rd pers. sing. : मन्त्रयते ।

42. Conjugation of लभ् (to obtain) :

	S,	D.	P,
Ist pers	लभे	लभावहे	लभामहे
2nd pers	लभसे	लभेथे	लभध्वे
3rd pers.	लभते	लभेते	लभन्ते

43. A Sandhi rule to be remembered *(see No. 31)*

The final ए of a word followed by a vowel

General rule : ए *followed by any vowel is changed to* अय्

Exceptions

(1) *Final* ए *of a word followed by* अ *remains unchanged while the* अ *is elided* : लभध्वे असिम्=लभध्वेऽसिम् ।

(2) *Final* ए *of a word followed by any vowel except* अ, *after changing to* अय् *may optionally drop the* य् : ईक्षे इन्दुम्=ईक्षयिन्दुम् *or* ईक्ष इन्दुम्—*The second form is by far the more frequent.*

(3) *Final* ए *of a dual form followed by any vowel remain unchanged* : लभावहे असिम् ; ईक्षेथे इन्दुम् ।

44. Special construction of the verb रुच् (रोचते)—to please, to appeal to.

The verb रुच् governs the **dative** of the person who is pleased, while the thing which pleases is put in the nominative.

Fight appeals to the hero— युद्धं वीराय रोचते ।

Boys are fond of fruits (=fruits appeal to boys)— फलानि बालेभ्यो रोचन्ते ।

Travellers are fond of water (=water pleases travellers)— जलं पथिकेभ्यो रोचते ।

45. The difference between ल्तासु and नदीष is the result of the following rule :

When स् *is preceded by a vowel except* अ *or* आ, *or by* क् *or* र्, *it is changed to* ष् *when, in the same word,* त् थ् म् य् व् *or any vowel follows—An anusvara or a visarga do not affect the application of the rule.*
नदी+सु=नदीषु, अनु+सज्ज=अनुषज्ज, धनुः+सु=धनुःषु, अभि+षेक=अभिषेक ।

EXERCISE 8

I. **Vocabulary**

(handwritten annotations: F-ā, F-ī, ātmanepadī, actī)

गङ्गा	the Ganges	नगरी	town	ईक्ष् (ईक्षते)	to see
रम्भा	plantain-tree	नदी	river	कम्प् (कम्पते)	to tremble
		धात्री	nurse	गाह् (गाहते)	to dive
मुद्रा	seal, coin	पृथिवी	earth	जन् (जायते)	to be born
शोभा	splendour	वाणी	voice	डी (डीयते)	to fly
भार्या	wife	राज्ञी	queen	मन् (मन्यते)	to think
छाया	shade	सिंही	lioness	युध् (युध्यते)	to fight
सन्ध्या	twilight	जननी	mother	रुच् (रोचते)	to please
भाषा	speech	नारी	woman	मन्त्र् (मन्त्रयते)	to consult
सभा	assembly	पत्नो	wife	मृग् (मृगयते)	to search
रेखा	line	भगिनी	sister	वि जि (विजयते)	to conquer
माला	garland	गृहिणी	house-wife	परा-जि (पराजयते)	to defeat
लता	creeper			आ-प्रच्छ् (आपृच्छते)	to take leave
बालिका	girl	शर्वरी	night		of (+accus,)

II. Translate the following into English after breaking up the sandhis :

(१) शर्वर्यौः शोभां शंसन्ति कवयः ।   (२) पुत्रौ नगर्यां प्रतिगच्छतः ।   (३) शीर्षात् नारी भारं निक्षिपति ।   (४) मित्रे गङ्गायां गाहेते ।   (५) नृपतेः समक्षं राज्ञो भगिनीमापृच्छते ।   (६) कपिभ्यः फलानि रोचन्ते ।   (७) गृहिणो मुद्रा गणयति ।   (८) विधिर्दुःखस्य हेतुर्भवति ।

(९) मेधावां रेखाकाशं भूषयति । (१०) सिंहीव जननी पुत्रान् रक्षति । (११) सन्ध्यायां नृपतिररीन् पराजयते (१२) रम्भासु काकौ परिपततः । (१३) बालिके कुसुमानि मृगयेते । (१४) जनन्या आगमेन बालिका मालां रचयन्ति । (१५) मुनेर्वचनानि संक्षिपति कविः । (१६) बलेनारीन् रक्षुर्विजयते । (१७) मांसं श्रृगालाय रोचते । (१८) दुःखे सुखे च नार्ये ऋषिं मन्त्रयन्ते । (१९) मृत्यावपि वीरो न कम्पते । (२०) धात्री शिशुं न कदापि त्यजति । (२१) गङ्गा वने अन्तरा वहति । (२२) नद्यास्तीरे शत्रवो युध्यन्ते । (२३) अद्यैव नृपतिः सभायां नोपविशति । (२४) ईश्वरस्य प्रसादेन नरा आरोग्यमधिगच्छन्ति । (२५) तरोस्तरं कपोता डीयन्ते ।

III. Translate the following into Sanskrit :

(1) Through fate, the enemies attack the town and conquer.
(2) Even today I do not see the Ganges. (3) The voice of the
queen pleases the poets. (4) The speech of the child is the cause
of the mother's happiness. (5) We carry out the sacred precepts
of the Ṛṣis. (6) Just around the village men are bringing heaps
of grass. (7) Out of modesty the honest man worships God
(as his) Lord. (8) The sound of the waters of the Ganges
pleases the sages. (9) I sit in the shade of the tree and think.
(10) Like a jewel, the moon adorns the sky. (11) Thus speaks
the king. (12) Here people have no wealth. (13) The woman
scatters the flowers of the garland on the earth. (14) There
the creepers adorn the trees with (their) flowers. (15) We take
leave of (our) mother and go to the teacher's house.
(16) Because of the splendour of the sky and of the earth we
praise God the Lord.

IV. Decline fully the following :

मुद्रा and धात्री ।

LESSON · 9

THE IMPERFECT TENSE (लङ्) ACTIVE AND MIDDLE, FEMININE NOUNS IN इ AND उ

45. The Imperfect Tense (लङ्)

(1) There are three past tenses in Sanskrit : the **Imperfect** (लङ्), the **Perfect** (लिट्) and the **Aorist** (लुङ्). Originally these three past tenses had specific meanings :

the Imperfect was used for past events of which the speaker had been a witness ;

the Perfect was used for past events of which the speaker had not been a witness ;

the Aorist was used for the immediate past.

In classical Sanskrit, however, those three tenses are used almost indiscriminately, with this restriction that the Perfect is very rarely used in the first person.

(2) **The formation of the base** follows the rules given for the present tense of the first, fourth, sixth and tenth conjugations (*see* No. 34).

The final अ of the base is changed to आ before terminations beginning with म् or व्, and is dropped before terminations beginning with अ.

47. The Augment

(1) To all verbs conjugated in the Imperfect, the **augment** अ is to be prefixed, e.g. : पत् ; verble base : पत ; augment : अ-पत-

(2) When the verb is preceded by a preposition, the augment अ should be inserted between the preposition and the verb, and the rules of sandhi should be applied :

प्र-विश् ;	प्र-अ विश ;	प्राविश
अनु-भू ;	अनु-अ-भव ;	अन्वभव
प्रति-पत् ;	प्रति-अ-पत ;	प्रत्यपत