

# Sanskrit Institute पठत संस्कृतम्

## 2012 in review

The WordPress.com stats helper monkeys prepared a 2012 annual report for this blog.



Here's an excerpt:

600 people reached the top of Mt. Everest in 2012. This blog got about **2,700** views in 2012. If every person who reached the top of Mt. Everest viewed this blog, it would have taken 5 years to get that many views.

[Click here to see the complete report.](#)

User Posts

## Lesson 8 – अष्टम पाठः

हरिः ॐ!

We will begin to read with 7 cases and all three numbers of सुवन्तपद (suvantapada) RAM(राम / rama) शब्द / shabda. This example is written with the शब्द / shabda (राम / rama) which ends with a vowel syllable अ (i.e) म् + अ = म. The method which we used here is only for the noun forms those ends with the vowel syllable (अ). This usage of cases will

vary according to the vowel syllable that ends in every शब्द / shabda.

We title this as अकारान्तः पुल्लिङ्गः राम सन्धः – akArAntah pullingah rAma shabdah. This means to, the word **rama** which ends with the vowel syllable **a**.

विभक्ति – Cases	एकवचन – Singular	द्विवचन – Dual	बहुवचन – Plular
1.	रामः	रामौ	रामाः
2.	रामं	रामौ	रामान्
3.	रामेण	रामाभ्यां	रामैः
4.	रामाय	रामाभ्यां	रामेभ्यः
5.	रामात्	रामाभ्यां	रामेभ्यः
6.	रामस्य	रामयोः	रामाणां
7.	रामे	रामयोः	रामेषु
8.	हे राम	हे रामौ	हे रामाः

Let us discuss about each विभक्ति and its terms of usage.

1. रामः – One Rama ; रामौ – Two Ramas ; रामाः – Many Ramas. It is simple a noun given to a person. Consider few examples,

He is rama – एषः रामः

He is a God – एषः एकः भगवान्

2. Now consider rama as an object. Let us see few more examples,

Here look at rama – अत्र रामं पश्य

Here look at two ramas – अत्र रामौ पश्य

Here look at many ramas – अत्र रामान् पश्य

3. रामेण – by a rama

रामाभ्यां – by two ramas

रामैः – by many ramas

4. रामाय – (for / to) a rama

रामाभ्यां – (for / to) two ramas

रामेभ्यः – (for / to) many ramas

5. रामात् – from a rama

रामाभ्यां – from two ramas

रामेभ्यः – from many ramas

6. रामस्य – of a rama

रामयोः – of two ramas

रामाणां – of many ramas

7. रामे – in a rama

रामयोः – in two ramas

रामेषु – in many ramas

8. हे राम – hey! rama.

हे रामौ – hey! two ramas.

हे रामाः – hey! many ramas.

Follow

## Follow “Sanskrit Institute”

Get every new post delivered to your Inbox.

Join 38 other followers

Enter your email address

Sign me up

Build a website with WordPress.com

Few more example sentences discussing the cases orderly from 1 to 8,

1. भगवान् रामः – God Rama.
2. Worship rama – रामं कृतु – rAmam kratu
3. We lives by rama – वयम् रामेण जीवामः – vayam rAmeNa jIvAmah
4. So, we salute to rama – अतः वयम् रामाय वन्दनं कुर्मः – atah vayam rAmAya vandanam kurmah
5. And we get blessings from rama – वयम् रामात् आशीर्वादम् लभामः च – vayam rAmAt AshErvAdam labhAmah ca
6. We are the children of rama – वयम् रामस्य सुताः – vayam rAmasya sutAh
7. So, We surrender to rama – अतः वयम् रामे आत्मसमर्पणं कुर्मः – atah vayam rAme AtmasamarpaNam kurmah
8. Now say, hey Rama! hey Rama! hey Rama! – अथ वदामः, हे राम! हे राम! हे राम!

— शुभमस्तु —

Cases, Noun, Sanskrit Grammar 7 cases of noun forms, cases, Grammar, Nominative, Ramayana, Sanskrit, Syllable

## Lesson 7 – सष्ठम पाठः

हरिः ॐ !

Getting started to look the Sanskrit Sentences in a grammatical approach. Although we have started to speak Sanskrit sentences in the previous chapters, this lesson is gonna be a very useful one for us, that can teach us more grammatical. So far, we have discussed about the persons in a sentence in [Lesson 6](#).

Lets read the following sentence to understand these basic elements of a sentence.

ex: The boy is reading a book – बालकः पुस्तकम् पठति.

In the sentence “boy” is the “Subject”, “reading” is “Verb” and the “book” is the “Object”.

<u>The boy(बालकः)</u>	<u>is reading (पठति)</u>	<u>a book. (पुस्तकम्)</u>
Subject	Verb	object

“who is reading?” – “the boy”. So, the “boy” here is the Subject. It is also called the “Noun”. The answer that comes in response to question “what is the boy doing?” is “reading”. The “reading” here is the “Verb”. Similarly the answer to “what is the boy reading?” is “book”. The “book” becomes the “Object”.

Lets see another example.

ex: The boy is laughing – बालकः हास्यति.

In the above sentence “boy” is the “Subject”, “laughing” is “Verb”. But, there is no “Object” in this sentence.

<u>The boy(बालकः)</u>	<u>is laughing (हास्यति)</u>
Subject	Verb

“what is the boy laughing?” no answer for this question. So, laughing becomes an “**Intransitive Verb**”. However in the first sentence “what is the boy reading?” gives answer “book”. In this case the “reading” becomes a “Transitive Verb”.

Now we have understood the basic elements of a sentence, we will begin with more details of Sanskrit language.

These are the Sanskrit words used to express the following terms:

Subject is called -> कर्ता / kartA

Object is called -> कर्म / karma

Verb is called -> क्रिया / kriyA

Transitive Verb is called -> सकर्मक / sakarmaka

Intransitive Verb is called -> अकर्मक / akarmaka

Hence we can understand from the above statements:

The boy(बालकः)	is reading (पठति)	a book. (पुस्तकम्)
Subject	Verb	object
कर्ता/kartaa	क्रिया/kriyaa	(सकर्मक / sakarmaka) कर्म/karma

The boy(बालकः)	is laughing (हास्यति).
Subject	Verb
कर्ता/kartaa	क्रिया/kriyaa (अकर्मक / akarmaka)

### Classified view of words:

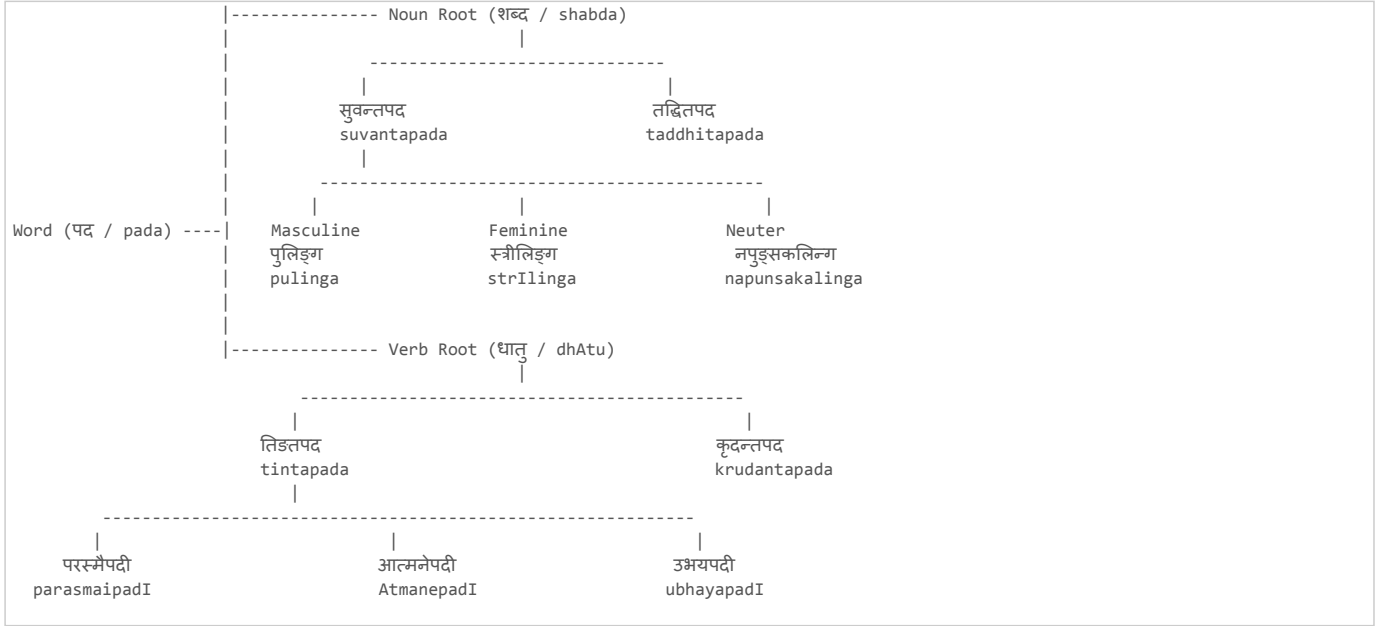
In all the languages a sentence is made up of multiple words composed in a well defined structure giving a sensible meaning to the sentence. These words can be categorized into three different types

- Noun
- Verb
- Indeclinable

Besides the above classifications nouns and verbs can also be part of following categories with minor derivations like addition of 'ility', 'ily', 'tion', 'ing' etc., as well as based on their usage and grammatical rules

- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Adverb

Also in Sanskrit, words are classified into similar categories. Following is a representation of the important classifications. We can see the classification is almost same as all the other languages. Each classification has been described in the coming chapters.



**Nouns (शब्द / shabda):** Noun is the word that represents someone or something in a sentence. Noun normally refers to person, place, thing, state or quality etc. A noun is the only word that can be used as the subject or object for a verb in a sentence.

Noun in Sanskrit is called शब्द (shabda) or noun-root. It is also called कर्तृपद (kartṛpada). Noun can be classified into सुवन्तपद (suvantapada) and तद्धितपद (taddhitapada).

### सुवन्तपद (suvantapada):

1. This classification is based on the gender, number and case of the noun. The noun-forms are used to express something or someone etc.
2. सुवन्तपद or suvantapada meaning – words ending with सुप् (sup) suffix.
3. In this classification nouns are categorised into three different "genders" (लिङ्ग / liṅga) such as, "masculine" (पुलिङ्ग / puṇiṅga), "feminine" (स्त्रीलिङ्ग / strīliṅga) and "neuter" (नपुंसकलिङ्ग / napuṃsakaliṅga).
4. Each noun also has three "numbers" (वचन / vachana viz., एकवचन – singular, द्विवचन – dual, बहुवचन – plural) and 7 "cases" (विभक्ति / vibhakti).
5. Each noun has a different derivation based on the "number" and "case". Unlike other languages, in Sanskrit the noun has its different forms built into itself. The "noun base" is called शब्द (shabda) and the "derived noun forms" are called शब्दरूप (shabdārūpa).

**तद्धितपद (taddhitapada):** In this classification special suffixes are added to the noun to get noun forms used as – subject, adjectives, indeclinable etc.

— शुभमस्तु —

**Lesson 6 – षष्ठम पाठः**

Today, we discuss about the nouns especially, the kind of persons those act as a subject in a sentence. As we already known to the three kind of persons, it is not going to be a new one for us. But, here we use to learn the words of Sanskrit to express the three kind of persons. The following table discuss in detail about the three persons.

Person	Sanskrit	Transliteration
First Person	प्रथमपुरुष	prathama purusha
Second Person	मध्यमपुरुष	madhyama purusha
Third or last person	उत्तमपुरुष	uttama purusha

**Singular nouns:** When a noun means only one, it is said to be singular.

Person	English	Sanskrit	Transliteration
1st	I	अहम्	aham
2nd	You	त्वम्	tvam
3rd	He	सः	sah
	She	सा	sA
	It	तत्	tat

**Plural nouns:** When a noun means more than one, it is said to be plural.

Person	English	Sanskrit	Transliteration
1st	We	वयम्	vayam
2nd	You	युयम्	yUyam
3rd	He (They masculine.)	ते	te
	She (They feminine.)	ताः	tAh
	It (They neuter.)	तानि	tAni

The above two tables show a brief preview of singular and plural form of nouns for the three kinds of person in a sentence. But, Sanskrit has another form of noun which means exactly two in count, in other words dual noun. It is because, our ancestors reviewed, examined the worldly objects which are diverged as two forms. For example, male and female, top and bottom, front and back, left and right, love and hate, happy and sad and many more. So, they used to design the dual nouns that can refer the two objects exactly. Such nouns are called dual nouns.

**Dual nouns:** When a noun means two, it is said to be dual.

Person	English	Sanskrit	Transliteration
1st	We (two)	आवाम्	AvAm
2nd	You (two)	युवाम्	yuvAm
3rd	They (two masculine.)	ते	te
	They (two feminine.)	ते	te
	They (two neuters.)	तानि	tAni

**Note:**

- singular – एकवचन – ekavacana
- plural – बहुवचन – bahuvacana
- dual – द्विवचन – dvivacana

**Lesson 5 – पञ्चम पाठः**

Today we, use to learn few words which we use casually in our daily life.

**I – अहम्** – aham अहम् \_\_\_\_\_.

Fill up your name above. Nice to meet you dear friend. Let's go. We search for a listener. I got you. (For me you are my listener). **You – त्वम्** – tvam. Let we discuss each other.

Hello, I am Hari. – अरे, अहम् हरिः – **arey, aham harihi.**

What is your name? – \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to know your name, please comment out below the post.

Let us speak more about the word I. This is a good philosophy said by our ancestors. In Sanskrit, I mean अहम्. Look the letters those form the word अहम्. अ + ह + म्. The first letter in Sanskrit language is अ. The last letter in Sanskrit language is ह. At last म्. Continue saying this letter ...म्... If we sound a letter or simply sound it has some uniqueness. But all the sounds, dissolves in to a common point of sound simply a vibrating sound under a common pitch. It has no end. It continues to vibrate for ever even no one to hear. Like wise, the letters in Sanskrit creates several sounds that mingle in to single sound frequency ...म्...

As this word is used to identify me, I am going to think about myself. Let us all think about us. The first resource which we took from this earth is the air, which continuously vitalizing us from the time of our birth. The first time we inhale through the mouth, there comes the letter अ. And finally, there will be a time for us one day; we must leave this life. We can't take the air which we inhale from this earth after death. So, we will be exhaled and that elapses. Ha..... ह. Here comes the letter ह.

As like as the letters we may be differed by country, literacy, wealth, health, religion, cast, creed, character, color, height, weight and many more. But we need to know that we all dissolve in to a single supernatural power GOD. As the rivers dissolve in to the ocean, we all the same in the hands of GOD. Let us treat each other equally.

**May all people be happy! – सर्वे जनाः सुकिनो भवन्तु!**

Let us use some objects. For example, Sanskrit, a book and milk. Let us do some work with those objects.

Sno.	English Sentence	संस्कृत वाक्यम्
1.	You read	त्वम् पठ.
2.	You write	त्वम् लिख.
3.	You read Sanskrit	त्वम् संस्कृतम् पठ.
4.	You write Sanskrit	त्वम् संस्कृतम् लिख.
5.	You read book	त्वम् पुस्तकम् पठ.
6.	You read a book	त्वम् एकम् पुस्तकम् पठ.
7.	You write book	त्वम् पुस्तकम् लिख.
8.	You drink	त्वम् पिब.
9.	You drink milk	त्वम् दुग्धम् पिब.

It seems good, we spoke 9 lines in Sanskrit. This is very very good. Let us appreciate each other. Jayatu Samskrutam – जयतु संस्कृतम् !

**Glossary:**

Words we have used in the above lines of speech.

**Noun as Subject – kartru – कर्तुः**

1. I – अहम् – aham
2. You – त्वम् – tvam

**Countable Noun – गम्य नामन्**

1. A – एकम् – ekam

**Verb – kriyApadAni – क्रियापदानि:**

1. Read – पठ (पठ्) – patha

2. Read – लिख (लिख) – likha
3. Drink – पिब (पिब) – piba

**Note :** The words given in the brackets are the root words of the verbs.

**Object – अभिसंधि or simply – वस्तु**

1. Sanskrit – संस्कृतम् – samskrutam
2. Book – पुस्तकम् – pustakam
3. Milk – दुग्धम्- dughham

Well done! Today we have discussed about two subjects, three verbs and three objects. Now we do some exercise.

**Exercise- अभ्यासः**

**I. Use the words given below and translate the following sentences in to Sanskrit :-**

1. You read exercise.
2. You write exercise.
3. You do exercise.
4. You do work.
5. You eat food.

**Words :**

1. You – त्वम् – tvam
2. Read – लिख (लिख) – likha
3. do – कुरु (कृ) – kuru
4. eat – खाद (खाद) – khAda
5. Exercise – अभ्यासः – abhyAsah – व्यायामम् – vyAyAmah
6. Work – कार्यम् – kAryam
7. Food – भोजनम् – bhOjanam

—शुभमस्तु—

Sanskrit Words      countable noun, glossary words, literature, Sanskrit, writing

**Lesson 4 – चतुर्थ पाठः**

These are a few sample words that forms by the combination of letters "संयुक्ताक्षराणि".

Sno.	अक्षराः	संयुक्ताक्षरः	Pronunciation	शब्दः – Word	अर्थ – Meaning
1.	क् + क	क्क	kka	अक्का	Mother
2.	क् + त	क्त	кта	भक्तः	Devotee
3.	क् + म	कम	kma	रुक्मम्	Gold
4.	क् + य	क्य	kya	वाक्यम्	Sentence
5.	क् + र	क्र	kra	वक्रम्	Crooked
6.	क् + ल	क्ल	kla	शुक्लः	White
7.	क् + व	क्व	kva	पक्वम्	Ripe
8.	क् + ष	क्ष	ksha	दक्षः	Talented
9.	क् + ष् + ण	क्ष्ण	kshNa	तीक्ष्णः	Sharp
10.	क् + ष् + म	क्ष्म	kshma	सूक्ष्म	Subtle

Sanskrit Alphabets, Sanskrit Basic Lessons

**Lesson 3 – तृतीय पाठः**

**SamyuktAksharANI – संयुक्ताक्षराणि**

Today's lesson is going to be a good one, as we are stepping on to the final step of learning the Sanskrit Letters. In this discussion we use to know about the combination of sounds and their letter form. In Sanskrit, we can combine two or three consonants to produce a combination of three sounds. In such a way, those letters can have a unique way of script for writing it. A letter is commonly known as अक्षरः (aksharah). संयुक्त means act of joining or combining. When we combine two or more consonants it becomes संयुक्ताक्षराणि – samyuktAksharANI. अक्षरः is singular and अक्षराणि is plural.

#### Example 1:

Consider a word "Indra". By splitting the word into syllables we can hear, ind – ra. Hence "IND" is a syllable and "RA" is another one. Now writing in Sanskrit as "इन्द्र" – "रा" – "इन्द्रा".

At First, इ – न् – द् – gives – इन्द्र, then रा combines to give "इन्द्रा". Now just analyze the process.

- इ is a vowel.
- न् is a sound generated by the speech organ. simply a body letter.
- द् is a sound generated by the speech organ. simply a body letter.
- रा is a consonant generated when a body letter र् and a vowel आ combines.

When combining the letters we can follow a simple algorithm that combines all the body letters first and at last with the consonant letter. The order of letters are to be written in order as we speak and be spoke as we write.

#### Example 2:

Similarly consider a word "padma". Split the word into syllables as "pad" + "ma" = "पद्" + "मा".

- प् + अ = प + द् = पद् + मा = पद्मा

hence we understand the letters द् + म gives म्.

The following table can explain in detail about combining the letters. These संयुक्ताक्षराणि are being commonly used in Sanskrit Language.

	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	ट	ठ	ड	ढ
क	क्क	क्ख	क्ग	क्घ	क्ङ	क्च	क्छ	क्ज	क्झ	क्ञ	क्ट	क्ठ	क्ड	क्ढ
ख	क्क	क्ख	क्ग	क्घ	क्ङ	क्च	क्छ	क्ज	क्झ	क्ञ	क्ट	क्ठ	क्ड	क्ढ
ग	गक	गख	गग	गघ	गङ	गच	गछ	गज	गझ	गञ	गट	गठ	गड	गढ
घ	घक	घख	घग	घघ	घङ	घच	घछ	घज	घझ	घञ	घट	घठ	घड	घढ
ङ	ङक	ङख	ङग	ङघ	ङङ	ङच	ङछ	ङज	ङझ	ङञ	ङट	ङठ	ङड	ङढ
च	चक	चख	चग	चघ	चङ	चच	चछ	चज	चझ	चञ	चट	चठ	चड	चढ
छ	छक	छख	छग	छघ	छङ	छच	छछ	छज	छझ	छञ	छट	छठ	छड	छढ
ज	जक	जख	जग	जघ	जङ	जच	जछ	जज	जझ	जञ	जट	जठ	जड	जढ
झ	झक	झख	झग	झघ	झङ	झच	झछ	झज	झझ	झञ	झट	झठ	झड	झढ

Now we can do a sample exercise so that it can be very useful for better understanding. Interested people can comment out below. Try the following words and write it in your comments as we have discussed in the above two examples.

1. bandham
2. pankajam
3. jayishNu
4. prahrushta
5. prapadAnvita

—शुभमस्तु—

## Lesson 2 – द्वितीय पाठः

प्रिय मित्रः – priya mitrAhA – Dear friends,

Today, we shall discuss about the second part of Sanskrit Alphabets. In the previous section we discussed about the vowels. Now, we use the sounds which are generated by the movements of our speech organs. Vowels are the sounds which are generated automatically when we breath (अ – आ), smile (इ – ई), surprise (उ – ऊ) and others. The sounds which can be generated by controlling the speech organs such as tongue, tooth, lips, throat we can generate nearly 32 different kind of sounds. These sounds can be generated either by exhaling the air or not. These sounds are called consonants. It can be said as "A basic speech sound in which the breath is at least partly obstructed and which can be combined with a vowel to form a syllable".



## These sounds can be classified as

1. **Guttural** – Sounds purely generated from the base of throat alone.
2. **Palatal** – Sounds generated with the help of tongue.
3. **Cerebral** – Sounds generated from the throat and it reaches the cerebral portion of head when it finishes.
4. **Dental** – Sounds generated when the tongue and tooth are joined.
5. **Labial** – Sounds generated when the tip of the tongue makes any one or both the lips active. The tongue should not touch the any of the tooth.
6. **Semi Vowel** – Sounds that is intermediate to a vowel and a consonant and must not be a syllabic sound.
7. **Sibilants** – Sounds made by directing a stream of air with the tongue towards the sharp edge of the teeth.
8. **Aspirant** – Sound that is generated completely when air elapses out of the mouth.

The following table explains in detail about the combination of sounds with vowels, and results the consonants.

**Table 2 : Classical Sanskrit Letters – CONSONANTS – व्यञ्जनानि – VyanjanAni**

		अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	ऌ	ॡ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः
G U T T U R A L S	क्	क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	कृ	–	–	–	के	कै	को	कौ	कं	कः
	ख्	ख	खा	खि	खी	खु	खू	खृ	–	–	–	खे	खै	खो	खौ	खं	खः
	ग्	ग	गा	गि	गी	गु	गू	गृ	–	–	–	गे	गै	गो	गौ	गं	गः
	घ्	घ	घा	घि	घी	घु	घू	घृ	–	–	–	घे	घै	घो	घौ	घं	घः
	ङ्	ङ	ङा	ङि	ङी	ङु	ङू	ङृ	–	–	–	ङे	ङै	ङो	ङौ	ङं	ङः
P A L T A L S	च्	च	चा	चि	ची	चु	चू	चृ	–	–	–	चे	चै	चो	चौ	चं	चः
	छ्	छ	छा	छि	छी	छु	छू	छृ	–	–	–	छे	छै	छो	छौ	छं	छः
	ज्	ज	जा	जि	जी	जु	जू	जृ	–	–	–	जे	जै	जो	जौ	जं	जः
	झ्	झ	झा	झि	झी	झु	झू	झृ	–	–	–	झे	झै	झो	झौ	झं	झः
	ञ्	ञ	जा	जि	जी	जु	जू	जृ	–	–	–	जे	जै	जो	जौ	जं	जः
C E R E B R A L S	ट्	ट	टा	टि	टी	टु	टू	टृ	–	–	–	टे	टै	टो	टौ	टं	टः
	ठ्	ठ	ठा	ठि	ठी	ठु	ठू	ठृ	–	–	–	ठे	ठै	ठो	ठौ	ठं	ठः
	ड्	ड	डा	डि	डी	डु	डू	डृ	–	–	–	डे	डै	डो	डौ	डं	डः
	ढ्	ढ	ढा	ढि	ढी	ढु	ढू	ढृ	–	–	–	ढे	ढै	ढो	ढौ	ढं	ढः
	ण्	ण	णा	णि	णी	णु	णू	णृ	–	–	–	णे	णै	णो	णौ	णं	णः
D E N T A L S	त्	त	ता	ति	ती	तु	तू	तृ	–	–	–	ते	तै	तो	तौ	तं	तः
	थ्	थ	था	थि	थी	थु	थू	थृ	–	–	–	थे	थै	थो	थौ	थं	थः
	द्	द	दा	दि	दी	दु	दू	दृ	–	–	–	दे	दै	दो	दौ	दं	दः
	ध्	ध	धा	धि	धी	धु	धू	धृ	–	–	–	धे	धै	धो	धौ	धं	धः
	न्	न	ना	नि	नी	नु	नू	नृ	–	–	–	ने	नै	नो	नौ	नं	नः
L A B I A L S	प्	प	पा	पि	पी	पु	पू	पृ	–	–	–	पे	पै	पो	पौ	पं	पः
	फ्	फ	फा	फि	फी	फु	फू	फृ	–	–	–	फे	फै	फो	फौ	फं	फः
	ब्	ब	बा	बि	बी	बु	बू	बृ	–	–	–	बे	बै	बो	बौ	बं	बः
	भ्	भ	भा	भि	भी	भु	भू	भृ	–	–	–	भे	भै	भो	भौ	भं	भः
	म्	म	मा	मि	मी	मु	मू	मृ	–	–	–	मे	मै	मो	मौ	मं	मः
S E M I V O W E	य्	य	या	यि	यी	यु	यू	यृ	–	–	–	ये	यै	यो	यौ	यं	यः
	र्	र	रा	रि	री	रु	रू	रृ	–	–	–	रे	रै	रो	रौ	रं	रः
	ल्	ल	ला	लि	ली	लु	लू	लृ	–	–	–	ले	लै	लो	लौ	लं	लः
	व्	व	वा	वि	वी	वु	वू	वृ	–	–	–	वे	वै	वो	वौ	वं	वः

L S	ळ	ळ	ळा	ळि	ळी	ळु	ळू	ळृ	-	-	-	ळे	ळै	ळो	ळौ	ळं	ळः
S I B I L A N T S	श्	श	शा	शि	शी	शु	शू	शृ	-	-	-	शे	शै	शो	शौ	शं	शः
	ष्	ष	षा	षि	षी	षु	षू	षृ	-	-	-	षे	षै	षो	षौ	षं	षः
	स्	स	सा	सि	सी	सु	सू	सृ	-	-	-	से	सै	सो	सौ	सं	सः
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ह	ह	हा	हि	ही	हु	हू	हृ	-	-	-	हे	है	हो	हौ	हं	हः
ASPIRANT																	

The previous post about the vowels in Sanskrit Letters includes an image, that clearly explains the pronunciation of letters. Please refer to that.

Sanskrit Alphabets, Sanskrit Basic Lessons

Alphabets, Letters, Sanskrit

## Lesson 1 – प्रथम पाठः

हरिः ओम्! – Hari OM! – Welcome!

Hope, that the previous article help us to know about the uniqueness of Sanskrit. I would like to hear your comments about our discussions in this blog.

Well, today we start to discuss about the letters of Sanskrit one by one. The following table discuss a detailed description of Sanskrit letters. Sanskrit Letters are being classified into two ages. They are Ancient Sanskrit Letters & Classical Sanskrit Letters. First we discuss about the Classical Sanskrit Letters, as it is easy to grasp because it is the parent of the modern Hindi Letters. Hindi Letters are commonly known to us, as it can be seen in the Railway Stations, Advertisements and also in the Central Government Official Campus.

The Classical Sanskrit Letters are as below.

**Table 1 : Classical Sanskrit Letters – VOWELS – स्वरः – swara:**

No.	अक्षर – Akshara – Letter	Transliteration
1.	अ	a
2.	आ	A
3.	इ	i
4.	ई	I
6.	उ	u
7.	ऊ	U
8.	ऋ	hr
9.	ॠ	hR
10.	ऌ	lr
11.	ए	e
12.	ऐ	ai
13.	ओ	o
14.	औ	ou
15.	अं	am
16.	अः	ah

The above table discuss the Classical Sanskrit Letters with a transliteration script. There are few kinds of translation techniques are developed by many scholars to read the language easily.

The above letters are considered to be the **vowels** in the Sanskrit Language. In Sanskrit **Vowel** means **Swara:**. The above table has three columns Serial Number as No.,

**अक्षर – Akshara** – Letter which displays the Sanskrit Letters and the third column displays the transliteration method using English letters.

## Other References



The image to the left will explain the letters of Sanskrit with Greek subtitles. This is the actual transliteration script of Sanskrit language accepted by the worldly people.

Just have a look at this image and post the comments about this article. We will discuss all the letters in the next chapter. Hope this will make you interest in learning Sanskrit.

— सुभम् अस्त —

— Best Wishes —

Sanskrit Alphabets      Alphabets, Letters, Sanskrit

## Introduction

## Introduction

Dear Brothers & Sisters,

Today we are going to discuss about the alphabets in Sanskrit Language. Before that, I would like to say some information about the alphabets in Sanskrit. This part of post is gonna be an introduction about the structure of Sanskrit language.

Usually, all the languages except “the languages without script” have a set of letters called alphabets, considered to be the basic building blocks of words which we would like to express. Each alphabets are designed in a specific way, each can produce a unique sound. This is common to all the languages.

But there are few languages which interprets the stress & vibration of sound for a single letter in different situations.

**What does a unique sound refers here?**

For example we can take the language Tamil which is one of the Dravidian Languages being spoken in the State Tamil Nadu of India.

Let us consider the word '**Goat**'. In Tamil we refer '**Goat**' as 'ஆடு' - '**Aado**'.

Let us split the word in to individual letters. Here comes, 'Aa' + 'do' (i.e.) 'ஆ' + 'டு'.

The letter 'Aa' - 'அ' is one of the vowel and also the first vowel of the language Tamil, like wise the second letter 'do' - 'டு', is a compound letter by adding a consonant and a vowel namely 'it' and 'u' respectively.

We pronounce the letter as **`it`** + **`u`** = **`to`** (i.e. **`Ĺ`** + **`Ē`** = **`Đ`**). But when pronouncing the word **`Aadu`** we use the sound constant **`do`** instead of **`to`**. This is what is wish to said the uniqueness of sound. There are few other languages too, which interpret the sound constants according to the needs.

But Sanskrit, provides an individual set of letters to express various strategies of sound constants. See, a civic man should know a language. And also, he has the rights to speak (or) to create any kind of sound that he wish to express. Sanskrit follows this basic social principle in the alphabets which is the basic building block of a language.

Consider the same sound constants 'do' and 'to'. As we've discussed and in practice we use the same letter '᳚' for both the sounds. Now learn Sanskrit, here we've two different letters for the above two sound constants literally '᳚' for the sound 'to' and '᳚' for 'do'. The letters '᳚' and '᳚' are the compound letters when we combine the two different consonants and a single vowel literally '᳚' + '᳚' = '᳚' and '᳚' + '᳚' = '᳚'. In such a way, Sanskrit has a unique approach in its basic design and style.

Let us see more about Sanskrit alphabets in the next post. I would like to hear more from you.

Sanskrit Alphabets

Alphabets, Letters, Sanskrit

[← Older posts](#)