

A Conversation

Here is the text of a simple conversation between two friends. I want you to read it and understand the conversation. Word meanings for new words are given at the end.

$$i \frac{1}{2} v_{ml} - a l \quad i \frac{1}{2} i \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{2} t E .$$
$$l \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{1}{2}\ddot{\varphi} - \frac{1}{2}\dot{m}\dot{\varphi} + \frac{1}{2}vml \text{ En}\ddot{m} + \frac{1}{2}tE = s\ddot{\varphi} + \frac{1}{2}pB_{at}|tE.$$

$\bar{i} \text{ } \bar{\imath}^{1/2} \text{vml-a s\ddot{i} } \bar{\imath}^{1/2} \text{pBat |. Aag\ddot{i} } \bar{\imath}^{1/2} \text{Ct: Aag\ddot{i} } \bar{\imath}^{1/2} \text{C.}$

$$A_i \zeta^{1/2} p \quad k S_i \zeta^{1/2} l \quad n_i \zeta^{1/2}$$

l i ȝ: 1/2i-ȝ: 1/4m | At i ȝ: 1/2v | k | S i ȝ: 1/2l | n i ȝ: 1/2 . i ȝ: 1/2v | k | T | A i ȝ: 1/2s

$$A \ddot{u} \leq \frac{1}{2} y E c$$

İ ½vml-a Aa|Ahmİ ½p . svİ ½0 kŞl mİ ½ .

l i ç^{1/2}i ç^{1/2}m i ç^{1/2}Cray i ç^{1/2}va|pi ç^{1/2}yai ç^{1/2}m .

l i ɿ 1/2 i - ɿ 1/4 a t E d r a N i ɿ 1/2 s H ɿ ɿ 1/4 a n a s i ɿ 1/2 t i ɿ 1/2 .

AT: dɔvaNi ɿ½mi ɿ½ kɿ ɿ½va Aagi ɿ½ti ɿ½ | n Si ɿ½a .

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{1}{2}vml - a \ddot{c} + \frac{1}{2}v\ddot{a} + \frac{1}{2}r \quad nv \quad S\ddot{y} + \frac{1}{2}\ddot{y} + \frac{1}{2}y|ek| + \frac{1}{2}\ddot{y} + \frac{1}{2}N\ddot{y} + \frac{1}{2}p\ddot{y} + \frac{1}{2}s\ddot{y} + \frac{1}{2}0 \quad .$$

4 9 0 1 3 5 7

l i 1/2i 1/2Aa mm Aï 1/2p ii 1/2Ca Aï 1/2i 1/2t i 1/2va|d# 1/2i 1/2mï 1/2 .

$$A_i \zeta^{1/2} A_i \zeta^{1/2} 0 \text{ ngr} | A_{\text{agta}} .$$

At: i̇ ç^{1/2}va|Ai̇ ç^{1/2}p d[#]ç^{1/2}i̇ ç^{1/2}|Aagta .

İ ½vml a kİ ½0 tEvaş:j İ ½m gİ ½hEva

l i ½i ½m, Agj#i ½y gi ½hE t i ½y p i ½i ½0 ½y

$p\mathbb{F}_m j$ i $\zeta^{1/2} m i$ $\zeta^{1/2} d n$ | i $\zeta^{1/2}$: ev .

$\ddot{\text{i}}$ $\text{ç}^{1/2}\text{vml}$ a s $\ddot{\text{i}}$ $\text{ç}^{1/2}\text{Atç}^{1/2}\text{EdShBaï}$ $\text{ç}^{1/2}\text{y|ev|Kl}$ $\ddot{\text{i}}$ $\text{ç}^{1/2}$

$$\text{ADi } \zeta^{1/2}na \text{ i } \zeta^{1/2}k | pZi \zeta^{1/2}s$$

l i ɿ 1/2i ɿ 1/2ɿ i ɿ 1/2k t | e m i k 1/2 ɿ 1/2yaya | p # ɿ 1/2v i ɿ 1/2a .

ĩ ȳ^{1/2}vml a saDĩ, ȳ^{1/2}h | Atĩ ȳ^{1/2}v sĩ ȳ^{1/2}tĩ, ȳ^{1/2}ĩ ȳ^{1/2}a Aĩ ȳ^{1/2}ĩ ȳ^{1/2}m

$$\gamma t \ddot{\gamma} \dot{\gamma}^{1/2} \ddot{\gamma} \dot{\gamma}^{1/2} v | s \ddot{\gamma} \dot{\gamma}^{1/2} k \dot{\gamma} | e v \ p \ddot{\gamma} \dot{\gamma}^{1/2} s \ddot{\gamma} \dot{\gamma}^{1/2} t \ .$$
$$l \propto \zeta^{1/2} \dot{m} \text{ dan } \dot{m} \propto \left| s \dot{\zeta}^{1/2} k \frac{E}{B} \right| \propto v \dot{\zeta}^{1/2} T \text{ a .}$$

iï ç^{1/2}znï ç^{1/2}Łqmai ç^{1/2}ymEAï ç^{1/2}p sï ç^{1/2}kt paZ:

$$A_i \zeta^{1/2} i \zeta^{1/2} \mathfrak{K} l \ i \ \zeta^{1/2}$$

İ ç^{1/2}vml a ev|va ? sİ ç^{1/2}ktİ ç^{1/2}y p̄ar: svİ ç^{1/2}0 Aİ ç^{1/2}tİ ç^{1/2} .

Word meanings :

kTmī ॥s- How are you ?

Aī ॥yEc - others too

ī ॥craY - in a long while

mm īī ॥Ca Aī ॥īlIdat anxious too

d# ॥ī ॥mīse ॥

j ī ॥mgī ॥hīE house where one is born
(reference to parents' house)

Ag#ī ॥y - elder brother's

p#mj ī ॥mī ॥dīrs birthday

sī ॥ī ॥ī ॥ good

dShBāī ॥ymī a chance to see (Bāī ॥ay actually be
taken as lucky chance)

p# ॥vī ॥admitted (past tense)

saDī ॥ well

sī ॥tī ॥happy

Aī ॥Bī ॥cinterest

vī ॥Tīa increased

In the above conversation, try and understand who
is visiting who. Pick up some words from the
conversation, which you can use in your own
conversations in Sanskrit.

Given below is a story. The story is likely to be a
familiar one for those who have read many fables.
The verbs in the story are all in the present tense and
hence it is as if the story is a narration of what is
happening. The words newly seen here will add to
your vocabulary.

SS: kmI c

ekda ekī ॥ī ॥mnī ॥ vnEek: SS: Aī ॥ī ॥t .

tī ॥y ī ॥mī ॥0 kmI Aī ॥ī ॥t .

kmI mī ॥d|cl ī ॥t .

ī ॥ktī ॥ SS: svīa Sī ॥G#Davi ॥t .

ekī ॥ī ॥mnī ॥ ī ॥dnESSī ॥y kmI ॥y c pri ॥pr|

Davn i ½pDaI Bvi ½t .

ek: vanr: i ½nNyk: Ai ½i ½t .

kñSSi ½ vi ½Xsmi ½pati ½ Davn|kñ ½t: .

j l aSappyI ½t|yti ½ dñ|Ai ½i ½t, tti ½ y: pi ½vI
pññE ½t, s: i ½vj yi ½ .

SS: Ai ½tSi ½Gñti ½y Davn|kraE ½t .

k: pi ½vI|Ai ½i ½tmi ½Tan|Aagi ½Ci ½t ?
i ½ci ½tn|kñ ½va etti ½ vd .

bhi ½dñ|Dai ½vi ½va SS: i ½ti ½i ½t .

kñI Aagi ½Ci ½t va pi ½yi ½t .

kñI mi ½d|mi ½d|Aagi ½Ci ½t .

SS: i ½ci ½tyi ½t, i ½ki ½i ½ti ½ i ½vi ½ai ½i ½t|kñ ½va
gi ½Cai ½m ii ½t .

SS: vi ½Xi ½y mi ½l Eupi ½vSi ½t .

Ai ½ñi ½va Snñ ½ndñkraE ½t .

kñI i ½vi ½ai ½i ½t|i ½vna mi ½d|mi ½d|cl i ½t .

tt: kñI j l Syi ½y smi ½p|i ½vi ½psmyñ
Aagi ½Ci ½t .

tdani ½|SS: j agñ ½t, Si ½Gñui ½Tay pi ½yi ½t .

kñI j l Syi ½y smi ½ppyI ½t|pññE ½t, s:
i ½pDaIya|i ½vj yi ½ Bvi ½t .

SS: Si ½GñAvi ½Si ½i ½y dñi ½y Davn|AarBtE

i ½ki ½ti ½ i ½k|pññEnmi ½ ? SSi ½y Aagmnati ½ pi ½vI
kñI i ½vj yi ½ Bvi ½t .

i ½nNyk: vanr: vdi ½t, i ½v|Al s: Ai ½s .

mi ½d|i ½nrri ½trpñi ½ññ i ½pDaIya|i ½vj ypñ ½i ½0 .

ev|SnWSnñ ½nrri ½tr|pi ½Zi ½va si ½kñBaxa|

Ai ½p svi ½IpZi ½ti ½ .

Word Meanings:

SS: - rabbit

kñI - Tortoise

ekda - once upon a time

eki ½i ½mni ½ivññForest

Many things are obvious from the text seen, from literacy and education for girl children to the fact that writing was done on Palm leaves. There is no information available about Kalidasa's time, though scholars have conjectured

times which vary from 1400 B.C to 700 A.D

The beauty of this often recited verse is its metrical structure. Some liberty has been taken by the Poet in the ordering of the words.

kāi ½l das: - ka i ½v| bal E?

bal a - kāi ½nmal a .

kāi ½l das: - ki ½ya pi ½i ½Ń ½ ?

bal a - knkl taya .

kāi ½l das: - hi ½tEi ½k| tE?

bal a - tal i ½pi ½Ńi ½ .

kāi ½l das: - ka va rKa ?

bal a - ka Ka ga Ga .

The conversation is known through its form in verse.

ka i ½v| bal Ekāi ½nmal a ki ½ya pi ½i ½Ń ½ knkl taya .

hi ½tEi ½k| tEtal i ½pi ½Ń ka va rKa ka Ka ga Ga i ½

We give below the words rearranged for you to follow the conversation. The words in parantheses are implied.

bal Ei ½v| ka ?

(Ah|) kāi ½nmal a .

(i ½v|) ki ½ya pi ½i ½Ń ½ ?

knkl taya (pi ½i ½Ń ½)

tEhi ½tEi ½k| (Ai ½i ½t) ?

(mEhi ½tE) tal i ½pi ½Ń (Ai ½i ½t)

(ti ½Ń) ka va rKa ?

(ti ½Ń) ka Ka ga Ga .

tal i ½pi ½Ńi ½ (used for writing)

rKa - letters (of a script)

At this website, we have a page on Palm leaf manuscripts, in which you will see a leaf from a manuscript. Though small in size, the leaves often accommodate as many as fourteen to twenty

lines of text, where each line may have more than thirty syllables! The Multilingual Applications link seen below in the footer of the page has the details.

ī ½vī ½a ddāi ½t ī ½vny|ī ½vnyadqyāi ½t pāi ½tāni ½ .
pāi ½ŋī ½vadqDnmapāE ½t DnadqDmī tt: sī ½Kmī ½ .

Learning gives modesty ; Through modesty
does man attain worthiness; On account of
worthiness, he gains wealth. With the ability
to give for charity with his wealth, he gains
happiness.

sī ½KaTī ½I cEī ½ ī ½yj ½qī ½vī ½a|ī ½vī ½aTī ½I cEī ½ ī ½yj Eī ½ sī ½Kmī
sī ½Kāi ½Th: kṭāEī ½vī ½a kṭāEī ½vī ½āi ½Th: sī ½Kmī ½ ī ½

If you desire comfort, you should give up learning;
Should you desire to acquire learning you should
give up comfort. How can a person wanting comfort
acquire learning? And how can a person enjoy
comfort if he wants to learn?

AacayaEī ½ padmadi ½Epad|ī ½Sī ½y: ī ½vmEya .
pad|sb#cāi ½rī ½y: pad|kal @mN c ī ½

A student gets a fourth of his learning from his
teacher; a fourth through his own intellectual
efforts, another fourth from his class-mates and
the last fourth in course of time.

kak: kṛ ½N: ī ½pk: kṛ ½N: kaEBE ī ½pkkakyāE .
vsī ½tkal Esī ½pā ½Ekak: kak: ī ½pk: ī ½pk: ī ½

The crow is black, the cuckoo is black. What
is the difference between the two then?
At spring time, a crow will be a crow and a
cuckoo, a cuckoo!