

Introduction to Sanskrit

THOMAS EGENES

PART ONE

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INTRODUCTION

REASONS FOR STUDYING SANSKRIT

There are several reasons to study the subtle and refined language of Sanskrit. The sound, script, grammar, and systematic nature of the language is charming in itself, something of great beauty. The study of Sanskrit creates orderliness within the mind because Sanskrit is a highly systematic language, reflecting the orderliness of nature itself.

Most students who study Sanskrit also have an interest in the content of the Sanskrit literature. This large body of literature is enormously diverse, including such fields as philosophy, science, art, music, phonology, grammar, mathematics, architecture, history, education, and logic (to name just a few). The literature can be understood in greater depth when it is studied in its original language.

Even a little Sanskrit will give you control over English translations of the Sanskrit literature, so you will be able to decide if a crucial word has been mistranslated. While you may not become an expert translator of the Sanskrit literature, you'll find that an introductory knowledge of Sanskrit has great worth. Even a small knowledge of Sanskrit is useful when reading Sanskrit texts in English. And who knows? The study of Sanskrit could lead to something far beyond what you anticipated.

VEDIC AND CLASSICAL SANSKRIT

Sanskrit (**saṃskṛta**) means “perfected,” or “put together” (“put,” **kṛta** and “together,” **saṃ**). Sanskrit is divided into two principal parts: Vedic Sanskrit and Classical Sanskrit. The older language is Vedic Sanskrit, or Vedic, the language of the **Samhitā** and

Brāhmaṇa. Vedic Sanskrit begins with the **Ṛk-Saṃhitā**.

Classical Sanskrit, which includes several aspects, is the language of the **Bhagavad-Gītā**, **Rāmāyaṇa**, and the rest of the Sanskrit literature.

This text focuses on the beginning study of Classical Sanskrit, although several of the quotations are in Vedic Sanskrit. Normally, Vedic Sanskrit is studied after Classical Sanskrit is learned.

TEXTS ON SANSKRIT

Over the past several hundred years, few Western scholars have written grammars or introductory textbooks for Sanskrit. In the 17th and 18th centuries, a few introductory materials for Sanskrit were written by Jesuit missionaries living in India. Some 19th Century works are by: Bartholome (1801), Foster (1804), Colebrooke (1805), Carey (1806), Wilkens (1808), Hamilton (1814), Yates (1820), Bopp (1827), Wilson (1841), Monier-Williams (1846), Ballantyne (1862), Benfey (1863), Müller (1866), Kielhorn (1870), Whitney (1879), and Perry (1886). Some 20th Century works are by: MacDonell (1911), Renou (1942), Antoine (1954), Burrow (1955), Tyberg (1964), Gonda (1966), Hart (1972), Coulson (1976), and Goldman (1980).

FEATURES OF THIS TEXT

This text is written to fulfill a need that still remains, which is to make the introductory study of Sanskrit simple, concise, and systematic, thereby making it more accessible and enjoyable for a beginning student. The text is not a complete survey of Sanskrit grammar, or even a primer. It is meant to be a “pre-primer,” a step-by-step introduction to the fundamental aspects of the language.

Some of the features of this text are:

- Small, learnable steps
- Sequential organization
- A balance between alphabet, grammar, and vocabulary in each lesson
- As few unnecessary complications as possible
- Gradual integration of **sandhi** rules

After completing this text, you should be able to study any of the above Sanskrit textbooks more comfortably, or begin Part II of this text. Part II will feature the reading of selected verses from the **Bhagavad-Gītā**, accompanied by a more thorough explanation of unfamiliar rules of grammar as they are encountered in the reading. Both volumes together will cover the basic rules of Sanskrit grammar. For college classes, Part I covers the standard material for a one-semester course and Part II for the second semester. After completing Part II, the student should be able to read the **Bhagavad-Gītā** with the aid of a Sanskrit dictionary and a word-by-word English translation.

In this text, each lesson has three sections:

1. Alphabet
2. Grammar
3. Vocabulary

ALPHABET

1. The study of any language begins with the study of the alphabet—both pronunciation and script. From the beginning, the pronunciation of Sanskrit should be relaxed and natural, without straining. One of the texts of **Śikṣā** states that Sanskrit should be

One challenge for the beginning student is learning the rules, called **sandhi** rules, which describe how the sounds of words change in different environments. In the past, students have found these rules demanding, because they cannot be used until they are memorized, and they are difficult to memorize without being used. By introducing **sandhi** in small steps that are easy to master, this text attempts to overcome this problem. Beginning in Lesson 2, the exercises will be given without **sandhi** (**pada-pāṭha**), but will also be observed with **sandhi** (**saṃhitā-pāṭha**). Beginning in Lesson 8, the **sandhi** rules will be given in chart form, so that the charts can be used temporarily as a quick reference to gain understanding of the general context of the rules. After using the charts for some time, it will be easy to memorize the rules, which begin in Lesson 13.

GRAMMAR

2. The study of grammar is from **Vyākaraṇa**, of which the primary text is the **Aṣṭādhyāyī** of **Pāṇini**. The **Aṣṭādhyāyī** is a concise and complete grammar of Sanskrit, containing about 4,000 **sūtras**, or aphorisms. While **saṃskṛta** means to “put together,” **Vyākaraṇa** means to “undo” or to “take apart.” It gives the details of the structure of the language.

Many of the grammatical terms are given in Sanskrit. Memorizing these terms will be useful for several reasons. It will give you a better understanding of the tradition from which these rules came. It will allow you to feel more comfortable when studying more advanced Sanskrit textbooks, of which many use these terms. It will increase your vocabulary, which will be useful in many areas, since most of these terms are also found in other areas than grammar.

VOCABULARY

3. According to **Yāska**’s **Nirukta** (the **Vedāṅga** dealing with word meaning), all Sanskrit words can be divided into four categories: verbs (**ākhyāta**), nominals (nouns, pronouns, and adjectives)

(*nāman*), prefixes (*upasarga*), and indeclinables (*nipāta*). Verbs, as well as nominals, are systematically derived from verb roots (*dhātu*), of which there are about 2,000. In this text, the limited vocabulary is aimed at eventually providing you with an entry into the reading of the **Bhagavad-Gītā** and the **Rāmāyaṇa**.

HOW TO STUDY THIS TEXT

Review the alphabet, grammar rules, and vocabulary frequently and in a relaxed state of mind before doing the exercises. Then the exercises will be more enjoyable, with fewer difficult areas. The exercises in this text contain as few idiomatic Sanskrit expressions as possible, so that you will not be overburdened with learning too much at one time. If the exercises seem difficult, you should review more. The answers to the exercises are given in the back of the text (p. 242).

In general, you should review as often as possible during the day, taking a few minutes to bring the material to mind. If there is any hesitation in recall, immediately look at the written form, rather than straining and thus “programming” your mind to forget. The best way to memorize is to speak the words out loud, if possible. Memorization should be easy, comfortable, and frequent.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS The following individuals have kindly offered inspiration and creative suggestions, and have cheerfully assisted in the preparation of this text: Bryan Aubrey, Niels Baumann, Harriet Berman, Laurie Couture, Michael Davis, Carol de Giere, Katherine Doak, Lawrence Eyre, James French, June French, Peter Freund, Elizabeth Goldfinger, Shepley Hansen, Jean Harrison, Monica Hayward, Park Hensley, Jos Hindriks, Sherry Hogue, Jan Houben, Robert Hütwohl, Alicia Isen, Vernon Katz, Lee Keng, John Kremer, John Konhaus, Sara Konhaus, Margaret Lerom, Sherry Levesque, Dawn Macheca, Richard Marsan, Devorah McKay, Meha Mehta, Christine Mosse, Anthony Naylor, Patricia Oates, Dafna O’Neill, Helen Ovens, Craig Pearson, David Reigle, Beatrice Reilly, Beth Reilly, John Roberts, Robert Roney, Frederick Rosenberg, Susan

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Rosenfield, William Sands, Peter Scharf, Barney Sherman, Barbara Small, Thomas Stanley, Dale Stephens, Jan Storms, Sheila Terry, Roxie Teague, Susan Tripp, Agnes Maria Von Agris, Douglas Walker, Keith Wegman, Geoffrey Wells, Julian White, and Elinor Wolfe. Many other students who have studied this text have given valuable feedback. Peter Freund and Eric Vautier developed the devanāgarī and transliteration fonts used in this text. My wife, Linda assisted in editing and offered continuous guidance and support.

The Sanskrit quotations beginning on page 352 (Part One) and the verses from the **Bhagavad Gītā** (Part Two) are from translations by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.

FOR FURTHER STUDY

- *Sanskrit Manual*, Roderick Buknell, Motilal Banarsidass
- *A Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, Monier Monier-Williams, Motilal Banarsidass
- *The Bhagavad Gītā*, translated by Winthrop Sargeant, State of New York University Press
- *Devavāṇīpraveśikā: Introduction to the Sanskrit Language*, Goldman and Sutherland, University of California, Berkely
- *Sanskrit, An Introduction to the Classical Language*, Michael Coulson, Teach Yourself Books, Hodder and Stoughton
- *A Sanskrit Grammar for Students*, Arthur MacDonell, Motilal Banarsidass
- *Samskṛtasubodhinī: A Sanskrit Primer*, Madhav Deshpande, University of Michigan
- *Sanskrit: An Easy Introduction to an Enchanting Language*, Ashok Aklujkar, University of British Columbia
- *Sanskrit Grammar*, William Dwight Whitney, Motilal Banarsidass
- *Sanskrit Reader*, Charles Lanman, Motilal Banarsidass
- *A Higher Sanskrit Grammar*, M. R. Kale, Motilal Banarsidass
- *A Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics*, C. C. Uhlenbeck, Munshiram
- *A Dictionary of Sanskrit Grammar*, K. V. Abhyankar, Baroda Oriental Institute
- *A Critical Study of Sanskrit Phonetics*, Vidhata Mishra

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated with deep appreciation and gratitude to Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. Maharishi describes Sanskrit as the language of nature, the language of the impulses within pure consciousness, the Self. Maharishi explains how the ancient Vedic rishis of the Himalayas, fathoming the silent depth of their own pure consciousness, cognized these impulses. These cognitions were recorded in the Vedic literature, a vast body of beautiful expressions that embodies the mechanics of evolution in every field of life.

Over the years, Maharishi has emphasized the most significant passages from this literature, of which many are included in the section of this text entitled “Sanskrit Quotations.” The knowledge contained in these expressions can be found at the foundation of every culture and tradition.

From the Vedic tradition of India, Maharishi has brought to light practical procedures for experiencing pure consciousness and promoting evolution in daily life—Maharishi’s Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi program. This simple, natural program has brought happiness and fulfillment to millions of people around the world, and has been verified by more than 500 scientific studies on every continent. Maharishi has provided the means for removing stress and suffering and for unfolding the full potential within every individual—for creating perfect health, progress, prosperity, and permanent peace in the world.

1

LESSON ONE

- Alphabet: The vowels in roman script
 The first six vowels in **devanāgarī**
- Grammar: How a verb is formed
 The singular ending for verbs
- Vocabulary: The verbs √**gam** and √**prach**
 The word for “and”
 How to write simple sentences

ALPHABET: VOWELS

1. In Sanskrit, each letter represents one and only one sound (**varṇa**). In English, the letter “a” may indicate many sounds, but not so in Sanskrit. The alphabet is systematically arranged according to the structure of the mouth.
2. There are two basic divisions to the alphabet:
 - a. Vowels (**śvara**, or sounded)
 - b. Consonants (**vyañjana**, or manifesting)
3. Vowels can be either short (**hrasva**) or long (**dīrgha**). Short vowels are held for one count (**mātrā**), and long vowels are held for two counts. Some vowels are called simple (**śuddha**), and some are called complex (**saṃyukta**).

	SHORT	LONG
Simple	a	ā
	i	ī
	u	ū
	ṛ	ṝ
	ḷ	
	LONG	LONG
Complex	e	ai
	o	au

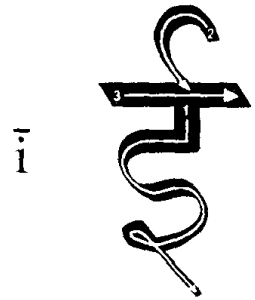
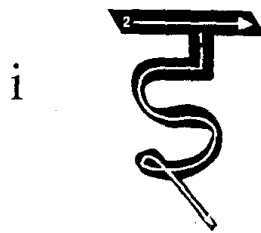
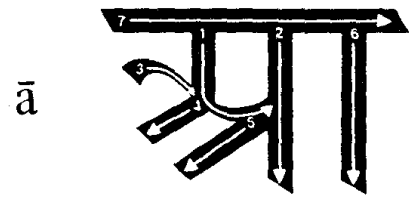
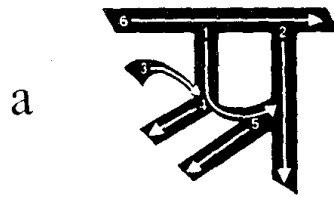
4. In Vedic Sanskrit, but rarely in Classical Sanskrit, there are also vowels held for three counts, called **pluta**, which are marked in **devanāgarī** and roman script by the short vowel followed by the numeral 3. For example: **a3**, or **a** times 3. You may also see it marked with a long vowel: **ā3**. **Pāṇini** (1.2.27) compares the three counts to the calling of a rooster: **u ū u3**.

5. Here is the pronunciation of the vowels:

a	like the first “a” in	America
ā	like the “a” in	father
i	like the “ea” in	heat
ī	like the “ee” in	beet
u	like the “u” in	suit
ū	like the “oo” in	pool
ṛ	like the “ri” in	river (usually not rolled)
ṝ	like the “ri” in	reed
ḷ	like the “lry” in	jewelry
e	like the “a” in	gate
ai	like the “ai” in	aisle
o	like the “o” in	pole
au	like the “ou” in	loud

6. The lines and dots are called “diacritics,” or “diacritical marks.” They are used because the Sanskrit alphabet has more letters than the English alphabet. Diacritics are combined with roman letters to represent new sounds.
7. A vowel by itself, or a consonant or group of consonants followed by a vowel, is called a syllable (**akṣara**).

8. Sanskrit is written in the **devanāgarī** script. The word **devanāgarī** means the “city (**nāgarī**) of immortals (**deva**).” There are no capital letters.
9. The ideal way to learn the script will be to memorize approximately one letter each day, writing it 20 times or so, and putting it on a flash card (**devanāgarī** on the front and roman on the back). Continue to practice regularly with your flash cards throughout the course. Practice for small amounts of time, several times a day.
10. Here are six vowels in **devanāgarī**. The small numbers inside each letter indicate the order in drawing the various parts of the letter. In general, write left to right, top to bottom, writing the bar last. (Alternate forms for **a** and **ā** will be learned in Lesson Seven.)



**GRAMMAR:
VERBS**

1. Sanskrit roots are divided into ten classes (**gaṇa**) in order to form the present stem. We will study the four classes whose stems end in **a**. The root (**dhātu**), written with √ before it, forms a stem (**aṅga**), and the stem adds an ending (**tiṅ**) to form a verb (**tiṅanta**).

Root	√ gam	go
Stem	gaccha	go
Verb	gacchati	he, she, or it goes
	_____ _	
	Stem + Ending (ti)	

2. Verbs are in three persons (**puruṣa**): third (**prathama**, or first), second (**madhyama**, or middle), and first (**uttama**, or last). (Students in the West have learned these upside down.)

Third person	he, she, or it
Second person	you
First person	I

3. The stem stays the same, but the ending changes for each person. This form is called the present indicative, because it is in the present tense, and it indicates. It is singular (**eka-vacana**).

Third person	gacchati (gaccha + ti)	she goes, he goes
Second person	gacchasi (gaccha + si)	you go
First person	gacchāmi (gaccha + a + mi)	I go

VOCABULARY

1. Here is the vocabulary in Sanskrit and in English. Each verb appears in its root form, followed by the third person singular form. The stem can be found by removing the endings.

SANSKRIT**ENGLISH**

√**gam** (root) **gacchati** (3rd per. sing.) he goes, she goes

ca (indeclinable*) and (placed after the last word of the series, or after each word) (never first in a sentence or clause)

√**prach** (root) **pr̥cchati** (3rd per. sing.) he asks, she asks

*Some words do not have endings, and so are called “indeclinable” (**avyaya**). Included as indeclinables are: prepositions, adverbs, particles, conjunctions (like **ca**), and interjections. A few nouns (like **svasti**) are also treated as indeclinables.

2. Here are some sample sentences:

gacchāmi I go. (or) I am going.

pr̥cchati gacchāmi ca He asks and I go.

pr̥cchati ca gacchāmi ca He asks and I go.

gacchasi ca pr̥cchasi ca You go and you ask.
(or) You go and ask.

EXERCISES

1. Memorize the vowels and their order in roman script. Learn to pronounce them correctly.
2. Learn to write and recognize the first six vowels in **devanāgarī**.
3. Memorize the forms for the first, second, and third person singular verbs in the present indicative.
4. Memorize the vocabulary.
5. Translate the following sentences into English. Pronounce each sentence several times out loud, both before and after translating. Compare with the correct answers given on page 242.

a. pr̥chasi ca gacchati ca	e. pr̥chati pr̥chāmi ca
b. gacchāmi pr̥chāmi ca	f. gacchasi ca gacchati ca
c. pr̥chati ca gacchati ca	g. pr̥chāmi gacchasi ca
d. gacchasi pr̥chāmi ca	h. pr̥chati ca gacchāmi ca
6. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

a. I go and I ask.	e. You ask.
b. You ask and he goes.	f. I ask and you go.
c. He asks and you go.	g. I go and you go
d. He goes and asks.	h. He goes and you go.

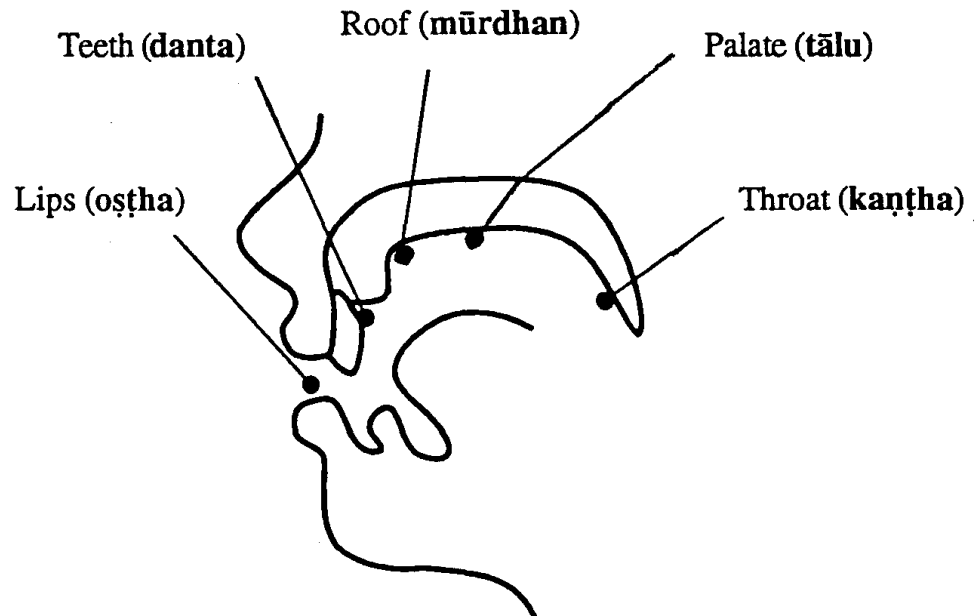
2

LESSON TWO

Alphabet:	Most of the consonants and how they are organized The last seven vowels in devanāgarī
Grammar:	Verbs in the dual
Vocabulary:	More verbs The word for “where”

ALPHABET: CONSONANTS

1. The first 25 consonants, called stops (**sparsā**), are arranged according to five points of articulation (**sthāna**):



2. Here are the five sets (**varga**), arranged according to point of articulation. For example, all the consonants in the velar row (**ka varga**), are pronounced in the throat. The labial row is pronounced at the lips. The **a** is added for the sake of pronunciation.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Velar (kaṇṭhya)	ka	kha	ga	gha	ṇa
Palatal (tālavya)	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
Retroflex (mūrdhanya)	ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
Dental (dantya)	ta	tha	da	dha	na
Labial (oṣṭhya)	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma

Aspirated		Aspirated	Nasal	

Voiced

3. Each set of English letters represents one Sanskrit sound. For example, **gh** is one sound. It is the aspirated, voiced velar.
4. The sound **ka** is called **kakāra** (“ka” maker). The sound **ga** is called **gakāra** (“ga” maker), and so on. The only exception is that **ra** is not called **rakāra**, but just **ra** or **repha**, “snarl.” (In the next lesson we will learn **ra**.)
5. Each row is divided into five sounds: the first (**prathama**), the second (**dvitīya**), the third (**trītiya**), the fourth (**caturtha**), and the fifth (**pañcama**). For example, **ka**, **ca**, **ṭa**, **ta**, and **pa** are all first in their rows.
6. Some sounds are aspirated (**mahā-prāṇa**)—more breath is used in pronouncing these sounds. Some are unaspirated (**alpa-prāṇa**). Some are voiced (**ghoṣavat**)—the vocal chords are used in pronouncing these sounds. Some are unvoiced (**aghoṣa**). The **ṇ**, **ñ**, **ṅ**, **n**, and **m** are called nasals (**anunāsika**).
7. Here is how the consonants are pronounced:

k	like the “k” in	skate
kh	like the “kh” in	bunkhouse
g	like the “g” in	go
gh	like the “gh” in	loghouse
ṇ	like the “n” in	sing
c	like the “c” in	cello
ch	like the “ch” in	charm (using more breath)
j	like the “j” in	just
jh	like the “j” in	just (using more breath)
ñ	like the “n” in	enjoyable

ṭ	like the “t” in	stable (for this group the tongue is touching the hard palate, as in the diagram on page 9.)
ṭh	like the “t” in	table (using more breath)
ḍ	like the “d” in	dynamic
ḍh	like the “dh” in	redhead (using more breath)
ṇ	like the “n” in	gentle

In English, we normally pronounce “t” and “d” somewhere between these two groups (retroflex and dental).

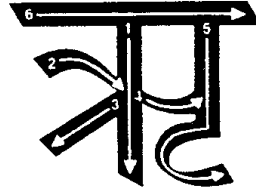
t	like the “t” in	stable (tongue at base of teeth)
th	like the “t” in	table (using breath, tongue at base of teeth)
d	like the “d” in	dynamic (tongue at base of teeth)
dh	like the “dh” in	redhead (using breath, tongue at base of teeth)
n	like the “n” in	gentle (tongue at base of teeth)

p	like the “p” in	spin
ph	like the “ph” in	shepherd
b	like the “b” in	beautiful
bh	like the “bh” in	clubhouse
m	like the “m” in	mother

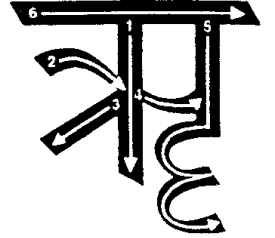
8. In Vedic Sanskrit, when **ḍa** or **ḍha** have vowels on both sides, they may become **ḷa** or **ḷha**. The example used is that when white has crimson on both sides, the white changes its color slightly. Therefore, when **ḍa** has a vowel on both sides, it changes to **ḷa**. For example, **agnim iḍe** is found in the **R̥k Saṃhitā** as **agnim iḷe**.

9. Here are the remaining vowels in devanāgarī:

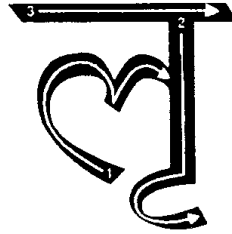
r̥



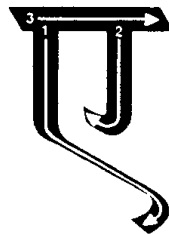
r̄



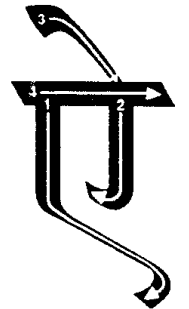
l̥



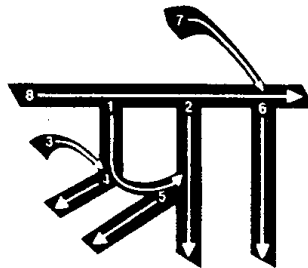
e



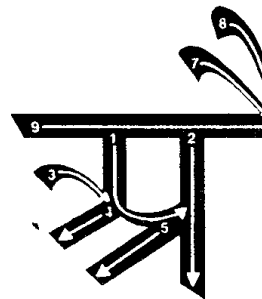
ai



o



au



**GRAMMAR:
DUAL VERBS**

1. Unlike English, Sanskrit has dual verbs. The dual (**dvi-vacana**) is formed like this:

Third person **gacchataḥ** those two go
(gaccha + tas)

Second person **gacchathaḥ** you two go
(gaccha + thas)

First person **gacchāvaḥ** we two go
(gaccha + a + vas)

We will learn the pronunciation of **ḥ** in the next lesson. Note that the ending **tas** becomes **taḥ** when it forms a verb. This change is because **sandhi** is applied. (See the following page for an introduction to **sandhi**.)

2. In English, interrogative words usually begin with “wh,” such as where, when, etc. In Sanskrit, interrogative words usually begin with **k**. The word for “where” is **kutra**. It is usually placed at the beginning of a sentence. The other words do not need to be rearranged to make a question out of the sentence. For example:

kutra gacchati

Where is he going?

3. To translate **kutra gacchati** into English, first write “where” for **kutra** and then write “he goes” for **gacchati**. Literally it would then be translated as “Where he goes?” However, it is important to form correct English sentences. For “Where he goes?” you must write “Where is he going?” or “Where does he go?”

VOCABULARY	SANSKRIT	ENGLISH
	kutra (indeclinable)	where
	√ bhū (root) bhavati (3rd per. sing.)	he is, he becomes (you are, I am)
	√ vas (root) vasati (3rd per. sing.)	he lives
	√ smṛ (root) smarati (3rd per. sing.)	he remembers

SANDHI

Before doing the exercises, we will have an introduction to **sandhi** (**saṁdhi**), the rules for how sounds are combined. In English, we say “an apple” but “a pear.” The word “the” is often pronounced differently, depending upon the following word. For example, “the house” and “the other house.” Some sounds are modified according to their phonetic environment. In Sanskrit, many sounds make these same changes, and unlike English, all of these changes are written. The rules for these changes are called **sandhi**, which means “junction,” “putting together,” or “combination.” **Sandhi** is now an English word and appears in most English dictionaries. The Sanskrit word is **saṁdhi**.

The exercises in Lesson 1 are written the same even after **sandhi** rules have been applied. However, in Lesson 2 the sentences would be written differently if they were to appear in a Sanskrit text. At this point, however, you do not need to learn these rules. Just observe the sentences in parentheses, and notice that these sentences are written slightly differently with **sandhi**.

EXERCISES

1. Learn the five sets of consonants, their order, and their pronunciation. Learn to write the last seven vowels in **devanāgarī**.
2. Be able to identify each consonant by its classification. For example, the aspirated, voiced palatal is **jha**.
3. Learn the dual endings for verbs.
4. Learn the vocabulary.
5. Translate these sentences, using the summary sheet on page 17. Just observe the sentences in parentheses with **sandhi**. (See page 14.) Answers are given on pages 243 and 244.
 - a. **kutra vasāvaḥ**
(kutra vasāvaḥ)
 - b. **bhavasi ca bhavāvaḥ ca**
(bhavasi ca bhavāvaś ca)
 - c. **vasāmi smarataḥ ca**
(vasāmi smarataś ca)
 - d. **pr̥cchathaḥ ca smarati ca**
(pr̥cchathaś ca smarati ca)
 - e. **kutra gacchāvaḥ**
(kutra gacchāvaḥ)
 - f. **kutra bhavāmi**
(kutra bhavāmi)
 - g. **kutra gacchāmi**
(kutra gacchāmi)

- h. **pr̥cchāmi ca smarati ca**
(pr̥cchāmi ca smarati ca)
- i. **vasasi ca gacchāvaḥ ca**
(vasasi ca gacchāvaś ca)
- j. **kutra gacchasi**
(kutra gacchasi)

6. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

- a. Where are you two going?
- b. I live and those two live.
- c. We two ask and those two remember.
- d. You go and he goes.
- e. Where am I going?
- f. I am and you two are.
- g. Where are you? (Use the singular.)
- h. Where is he going?

**SUMMARY
SHEET**

Third	gacchati (he, she goes)	gacchataḥ (they two go)
Second	gacchasi (you go)	gacchathaḥ (you two go)
First	gacchāmi (I go)	gacchāvaḥ (we two go)
	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual

VERBS

√gam	gacchati	he goes, she goes
√prach	prcchati	he asks
√bhū	bhavati	he is
√vas	vasati	he lives
√smṛ	smarati	he remembers

INDECLINABLES

kutra	where
ca	and

LESSON THREE

3

LESSON THREE

Alphabet: The remaining letters in roman script
 The first ten consonants in **devanāgarī**

Grammar: The plural
 The grammatical terms to describe a verb
 Accent

Vocabulary: More verbs

**ALPHABET:
THE REMAINING
LETTERS**

1. The previous consonants are sometimes referred to as “stops,” because they stop the flow of air. They are formed by “complete contact” (**spr̥ṣṭa**). The remaining letters are consonants, but they allow more flow of air.
2. There are four consonants, formed by “slight contact” (**īṣat-spr̥ṣṭa**), called semi-vowels. They are voiced, but not aspirated: They are considered to be between vowels and consonants, and so are called **antaḥstha**, or “in-between”:

ya, ra, la, va

3. The sibilants are formed by “half contact” (**ardha-spr̥ṣṭa**). They are aspirated, but not voiced. They are called **ūṣman**, or “heated”:

śa, ṣa, sa

4. The aspirate (voiced, but sometimes classified as a sibilant) is:

ha

5. Here is how these sounds are pronounced:

y	like the “y” in	yes
r	like the “r” in	red
l	like the “l” in	law
v	like the “v” in	victory (but closer to a “w”)

ś	like the “sh” in	shine
ṣ	like the “c” in	efficient (similar to the ś)
s	like the “s” in	sweet
h	like the “h” in	hero

6. Two additional sounds are the **anusvāra** (ṁ) and the **visarga** (ḥ), which both follow vowels.
7. The **anusvāra** (ṁ) causes the last portion of the vowel before it to be nasal (like the French word “bon”). The **anusvāra** changes its sound according to the following sound. It may sound like the nasal of the set to which the sound following it belongs. For example, **saṁkhyā** is pronounced similar to **saṅkhyā**. In the dictionary, the **anusvāra** is found in the same place as the nasal to which it refers. If the **anusvāra** comes before a semi-vowel or sibilant, it is found in the dictionary before **ka**.
8. The **visarga** (ḥ), or **visarjaniya**, is an unvoiced breathing that occurs in many contexts instead of an **s** or **r**. In modern India it is often pronounced, at the end of a line, as an echo of the vowel before it. For example, after an **a** it would be a short **ha**. After an **i** it would be a short **hi**:

aḥ	=	ah ^a
iḥ	=	ih ⁱ
uḥ	=	uh ^u

The **jihvāmūliya** (ḥ) is sometimes used in place of a **visarga** before **ka** or **kha**. The **upadhmāniya** (ḥ) is sometimes used in place of a **visarga** before **pa** or **pha**. These letters, used more in Vedic Sanskrit, indicate a subtle difference in the breath before **ka** and **pa**, which is like breathing through the throat (ḥ) or breathing through the lips (ḥ).

9. We have now learned all the letters in their transliterated form (their roman letter equivalents). There are other ways of representing some letters. At times you may see:

śa	as	sha	śānti, shānti
ṛ	as	ri	ṛk, rik
ñ	as	n̄	Śaṅkara, Śaṅkara
cha	as	chha	chandas, chhandas
ca	as	cha	candra, chandra

10. All the sounds can be classified according to the part of the mouth they come from:

Velar	a	ā			ka	kha	ga	gha	ṇa		ha
Palatal	i	ī	e	ai	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña	ya	śa
Retroflex	ṛ	ṝ			ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ra	ṣa
Dental	l				ta	tha	da	dha	na	la	sa
Labial	u	ū	o	au	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	va	

The complex vowels are pronounced at two points of contact:
 The sounds **e** (which can be said to be composed of **a** and **i**) and **ai** (composed of **ā** and **i**) are both velar and palatal. The sounds **o** (composed of **a** and **u**) and **au** (composed of **ā** and **u**) are both velar and labial. Also, the sound **va** is both dental and labial.

11. Here is the entire alphabet:

VOWELS (svara)

Simple (śuddha)	a	ā
	i	ī
	u	ū
	ṛ	ṝ
	ḷ	
Complex (saṃyukta)	e	ai
	o	au
Nasalization (anusvāra)		ṁ
Aspiration (visarga)		ḥ

CONSONANTS (vyañjana)

Velar (kaṇṭhya)	ka	kha	ga	gha	ṇa
Palatal (tālavya)	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
Retroflex (mūrdhanya)	ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
Dental (dantya)	ta	tha	da	dha	na
Labial (oṣṭhya)	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma
Semi-vowels (antaḥstha)		ya	ra	la	va
Sibilants (ūṣman)		śa	ṣa	sa	ha

13. Here are the first ten consonants in **devanāgarī** script. Each symbol includes the sound **a**. For example, **ka** and not just **k** is meant by the first symbol.

क ख ग घ ङ

ka

kha

ga

gha

ṅa

च छ ज झ ञ

ca

cha

ja

jha

ña

**GRAMMAR:
THE PLURAL**

1. Here is the plural (**bahu-vacana**) for the verb $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$:

Third person	gacchanti (gaccha - a + anti)	they (all) go
Second person	gacchatha (gaccha + tha)	you (all) go
First person	gacchāmaḥ (gaccha + a + mas)	we (all) go

Notice that the third person is **gaccha** minus **a** plus **anti**.

2. Now we have the complete conjugation (or verbal paradigm) for the present indicative (**laṭ**):

gacchati	gacchataḥ	gacchanti
gacchasi	gacchathaḥ	gacchatha
gacchāmi	gacchāvaḥ	gacchāmaḥ
he goes	those two go	they all go
you go	you two go	you all go
I go	we both go	we all go
_____	_____	_____
Singular	Dual	Plural

Students of Sanskrit in India memorize these conjugations horizontally. Students in Europe and America have learned them vertically. It would be better to follow the system of India and memorize horizontally (for both verbs and nouns).

3. Here are the standard endings:

3rd	ti	tas	anti
2nd	si	thas	tha
1st	mi	vas	mas
	□	□	□
	Singular	Dual	Plural

Note that when a word is formed, final *s* becomes *ḥ* due to **sandhi**.

GRAMMATICAL
TERMS

4. Verbs can be classified in four basic ways: tense/mood, voice, person, and number. This is similar to, but slightly different from, how verbs are classified in English. Here is a simplified overview:

Tense/Mood: The tenses and modes are grouped together in the ten **lakāra**, or “l” sounds, because they are each abbreviated by **Pāṇini** with a word beginning with the letter “l.” We have learned the present indicative (abbreviated as **lat**). Other tense/moods are the perfect (**lit**), the periphrastic future (**luṭ**), the simple future (**lṛṭ**), the subjunctive (**leṭ**), the imperative (**loṭ**), the imperfect (**lañ**), the optative or potential (**liñ**), the aorist (**luñ**), and the conditional (**lṛñ**).

Voice (upagraha): We have learned the active voice (**parasmaipada**), which takes active endings. In Lesson 9 we will learn the middle voice (**ātmanepada**), which takes middle endings. Usually, when the fruit of an action comes back to the agent (**ātman**), the **ātmanepada** is used. When the fruit of an action goes to another person (**para**), the **parasmaipada** is used (although this distinction does not seem to be strictly followed in the literature). Some roots are conjugated in both voices (**ubhayapada**) and some usually in one voice. All the verbs we have learned so far are usually seen in the active voice.

Person: We have learned the three persons (**puruṣa**):

Third (prathama)	he, she, or it
Second (madhyama)	you
First (uttama)	I

Number: We have learned the three numbers (**vacana**):

Singular (eka)
Dual (dvi)
Plural (bahu)

5. Each verb may be classified according to these categories. For example, **gacchati** (he goes), is present indicative, active, third person, singular.
6. Using abbreviations, called parsing codes, we could identify **gacchati** as: pres. indic. act. 3rd per. sing.—present indicative, active, third person, singular. (This isn't as hard as it may seem, since all verbs so far are present indicative and active. All we need to determine is the person and number.)
7. Here are some examples:

gacchāmi	I go	pres. indic. act. 1st per. sing.
bhavanti	they are	pres. indic. act. 3rd per. pl.
pr̥cchāvah	we both ask	pres. indic. act. 1st per. dual

ACCENT

1. Accent consists of higher and lower tones (**svara**). There is a raised tone (**udāṭṭa**), an unraised tone (**anudāṭṭa**), and a “moving” tone (**svarita**). In the **R̥k Saṃhitā** the **udāṭṭa** is unmarked, the **anudāṭṭa** is marked by a low horizontal bar, and the **svarita** is marked by a high vertical bar. For example:

अग्निमीळे पुरोहितं यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजम्

In classical Sanskrit texts, the accents are not marked.

2. In most Sanskrit dictionaries, a mark is placed over the **udāṭṭa** for Vedic words only. For example:

Mānu
mádhu
rátna

3. **Pāṇini** does not give rules for stress accent.
4. For now, an important rule for proper pronunciation is to maintain a clear distinction between the short and long vowels (discussed on pages 2 and 3).

VOCABULARY: MORE VERBS

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

na

not (placed before the verb)

√**vad** (root) **vadati** (3rd per. sing.)

he says, he speaks

√**sthā** (root) **tiṣṭhati** (3rd per. sing.)

he stands

All vocabulary is given in the order of the Sanskrit alphabet.

An additional rule you'll need to know to do these exercises is that if a member in a series has more than one word (such as **na gacchati**), **ca** usually comes after the first word. For example:

gacchāmi na ca gacchati

I go and she does not go.

You may also see **ca** at the end of a clause (less often). For example:

gacchāmi na gacchati ca

I go and she does not go.

EXERCISES

1. Learn the pronunciation and order of the semi-vowels, sibilants, **anusvāra**, and **visarga**. Learn the first ten consonants in **devanāgarī**.
2. Write, in correct order, the entire alphabet (in transliteration, or roman script).
3. Conjugate each verb we have learned, and learn the nine endings.
4. Be able to give the parsing code for each form we have learned.

5. Translate the following sentences into English, using the summary sheet on page 30. Underneath each sentence is the sentence with **sandhi**. Just observe the sentence with the **sandhi**. (Answers are on p. 245.)
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. vadati na ca vadāmi
(vadati na ca vadāmi) | e. bhavathaḥ ca vasathaḥ ca
(bhavathaś ca vasathaś ca) |
| b. vadathaḥ smarataḥ ca
(vadathaḥ smarataś ca) | f. kutra bhavasi
(kutra bhavasi) |
| c. na gacchanti
(na gacchanti) | g. tiṣṭhanti gacchanti ca
(tiṣṭhanti gacchanti ca) |
| d. tiṣṭhāmaḥ gacchāmaḥ ca
(tiṣṭhāmo gacchāmaś ca) | h. na ca pr̥cchati na ca vadati
(na ca pr̥cchati na ca vadati) |
6. Translate these sentences into Sanskrit. Unless “two” is used, it will be understood that the plural form is intended.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Where are they going? | e. Where do those two live? |
| b. We do not speak. | f. We are not going. |
| c. He asks and they speak. | g. I ask and they remember. |
| d. Where are we standing? | h. Where are we? |

SUMMARY SHEET

Third	gacchati (he, she goes)	gacchataḥ (they two go)	gacchanti (they all go)
Second	gacchasi (you go)	gacchathaḥ (you two go)	gacchatha (you all go)
First	gacchāmi (I go)	gacchāvaḥ (we two go)	gacchāmaḥ (we all go)
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

VERBS

√gam	gacchati	he goes
√prach	pr̥cchati	he asks
√bhū	bhavati	he is
√vad	vadati	he speaks, he says
√vas	vasati	he lives
√sthā	tiṣṭhati	he stands
√smṛ	smarati	he remembers

INDECLINABLES

kutra	where
ca	and
na	not

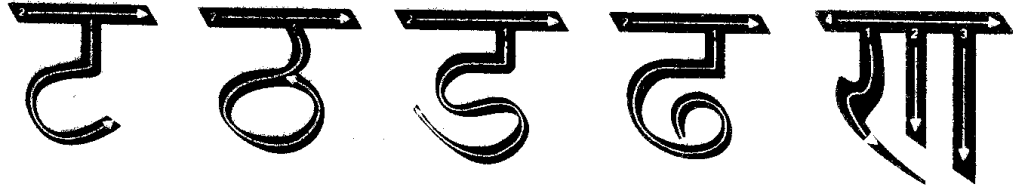
4

LESSON FOUR

- Alphabet: Ten more consonants in **devanāgarī**
- Grammar: The nominative case
The accusative case
- Vocabulary: Nouns that end in short **a**

ALPHABET

1. Here are ten more consonants to learn:



ṭa

ṭha

ḍa

ḍha

ṇa



ta

tha

da

dha

na

2. There are two additional consonants, ḷa and ḷha. (See p. 11.)

The ḷa is written as: 

The ḷha is written as: 

GRAMMAR: NOUNS

1. Sanskrit nouns are formed in a similar way as verbs—the root (**dhātu**) forms a stem (**prātipadika**), and endings (**sup**) are added to form a noun (**subanta**). Nouns are in various cases (**vibhakti**, division), depending upon their role in the sentence.
2. We will learn two cases. The nominative (**prathamā**) is used for naming the subject, as in “Rāma goes.” The nominative case is also used for a predicate nominative identified with the subject, as in “Rāma is the king.” In India, words are normally cited independently in the nominative, or “naming” case.

The accusative (**dvitīyā**) is the direct object. The accusative is also the object of motion, as in “He goes to the city.”

3. For example, in the sentence, “The man goes to the horse,” the word “man” would be in the nominative and the word “horse” would be in the accusative:

The man goes to the horse.

(nominative) (accusative)

4. Here is the formation of masculine nouns whose stems end in **a**:

Stem: **nara** (masculine) man

Nominative	naraḥ	narau	narāḥ
Accusative	naram	narau	narān
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural
	(eka-vacana)	(dvi-vacana)	(bahu-vacana)

Notice that **naraḥ** is formed by **nara** + **s**. The **s** changes to **ḥ** because of **sandhi**.

5. The verb and subject must agree in number in both English and Sanskrit. For example, if the subject is singular, then the verb must also be singular:

The man goes to the horse. (Subject and verb are singular.)

The men go to the horse. (Subject and verb are plural.)

6. The direct object need not agree with either the subject or verb. We are learning the rules for the agent construction (**kartari prayoga**), which is like an active construction. Here the agent of action (**kartṛ**) is in the nominative, and the object of action (**karman**) is in the accusative.
7. A noun in apposition, such as “Rāma, the boy,” is put in the same case as the noun it follows. For example, in the sentence “She speaks to Rāma, the boy,” both “Rāma” and “boy” are accusative.
8. The normal word order is:

subject	direct object	verb
narah	aśvam	gacchati (without sandhi)
(naro	’śvaṃ	gacchati) (with sandhi)
the man	to the horse	goes

Because **narah** ends in **h**, we know that it is the man who is doing the going and not the horse. While English relies on the order of the words, Sanskrit relies more on the word endings for meaning.

9. Articles, such as “the” or “a,” must be put in the English translation as needed.

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

aśvaḥ (masculine)

horse

gajaḥ (masculine)

elephant

naraḥ (masculine)

man

putraḥ (masculine)

son

mṛgaḥ (masculine)

deer

rāmaḥ (masculine)

Rāma

vā (indeclinable)

or (used like **ca**) (never first in sentence or clause)

Nouns will be cited in the nominative case because traditionally that case is used for citing words independently.

Nouns, as well as verbs, may be connected with **ca** and **vā**. When two nominatives are connected with **vā**, the verb agrees with the nominative closest to it, as in English. For example:

aśvaḥ gajāḥ vā gacchanti (without **sandhi**)

(aśvo gajā vā gacchanti) (with **sandhi**)

The horse or the elephants go.

“He goes” is **gacchati**. “The man, he goes” is **naraḥ gacchati** (with **sandhi**, **naro gacchati**). However, when there is a subject, the “he” is dropped. Therefore, **naraḥ gacchati** (**naro gacchati**) would be translated as “The man goes.” Always write English sentences using the rules of correct English.

EXERCISES

1. Continue to learn the consonants in **devanāgarī**.
2. Memorize the singular, dual, and plural forms for the masculine nouns ending with a short **a** (like **nara**) in the nominative and accusative. These should be learned horizontally.
3. Learn the vocabulary and continue reviewing all vocabulary from past lessons.
4. Translate the following sentences into English, using the summary sheet. Translate the verb first, then the nominative, and then the accusative, if any. Continue to observe the **sandhi**.
 - a. **narāḥ mṛgam smaranti**
(**narā mṛgaṃ smaranti**)
 - b. **rāmaḥ aśvau gacchati**
(**rāmo 'śvau gacchati**)
 - c. **kutra gajāḥ vasanti**
(**kutra gajā vasanti**)
 - d. **narau rāmam vadataḥ**
(**narau rāmaṃ vadataḥ**)
 - e. **putraḥ smarati ṛcchati vā**
(**putraḥ smarati ṛcchati vā**)
 - f. **rāmaḥ mṛgam gacchati**
(**rāmo mṛgaṃ gacchati**)

g. aśvau na vadataḥ
(aśvau na vadataḥ)

h. rāmaḥ putram vadati
(rāmaḥ putram vadati)

5. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

a. The men speak to the deer. (one deer)

b. Rāma speaks to the horses.

c. The son goes to the horse and stands.

d. Elephants do not remember.

e. Where are the horses standing?

f. Where is the elephant?

g. Rāma speaks and the son remembers.

h. They stand or they go.

i. Where does Rāma stand?

j. Rāma or the son goes.

k. Rāma and the son go.

6. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. **narau putram vadataḥ**
(narau putraṃ vadataḥ)

b. **kutra aśvāḥ ca gajāḥ ca gacchanti**
(kutrāśvās ca gajāś ca gacchanti)

c. **aśvaḥ mṛgaḥ vā gacchati**
(aśvo mṛgo vā gacchati)

d. **rāmaḥ putrau vadati**
(rāmaḥ putrau vadati)

e. **mṛgaḥ aśvaḥ gajaḥ ca gacchanti**
(mṛgo 'śvo gajaś ca gacchanti)

f. **putrāḥ mṛgān na smaranti**
(putrā mṛgān na smaranti)

g. **kutra narau vasataḥ**
(kutra narau vasataḥ)

h. **rāmam prcchāmi**
(rāmam prcchāmi)

i. **narau putrān na vadataḥ**
(narau putrān na vadataḥ)

j. **kutra mṛgāḥ bhavanti**
(kutra mṛgā bhavanti)

7. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

- a. Where is Rāma going?
- b. Rāma is going to the horse.
- c. The son does not speak to the horses.
- d. The two elephants remember the man.
- e. Where do the two deer live?
- f. You go to the horse.
- g. Where are we standing?
- h. The son goes to the horses and the elephants.
- i. You are all speaking to the elephant.
- j. The elephant does not remember.

SUMMARY SHEET

VERBS

Third	gacchati (he, she goes)	gacchataḥ (they two go)	gacchanti (they all go)
Second	gacchasi (you go)	gacchathaḥ (you two go)	gacchatha (you all go)
First	gacchāmi (I go)	gacchāvah (we two go)	gacchāmaḥ (we all go)
	Singular	Dual	Plural

√gam	gacchati	he goes
√prach	prcchati	he asks
√bhū	bhavati	he is
√vad	vadati	he speaks, he says
√vas	vasati	he lives
√sthā	tiṣṭhati	he stands
√smṛ	smarati	he remembers

NOUNS

aśvaḥ	horse
gajaḥ	elephant
naraḥ	man
putraḥ	son
mṛgaḥ	deer
rāmaḥ	Rāma

Nominative (subject)	naraḥ	narau	narāḥ
Accusative (object)	naram	narau	narān
	Singular	Dual	Plural

INDECLINABLES

kutra	where
ca	and
na	not
vā	or

5

LESSON FIVE

Alphabet: The rest of the alphabet in **devanāgarī**

Grammar: The instrumental and dative cases

Vocabulary: More nouns that end in short **a**

ALPHABET

1. Here are the last five stops:

प फ व भ म

pa

pha

ba

bha

ma

2. Here are the semi-vowels:

य र ल व

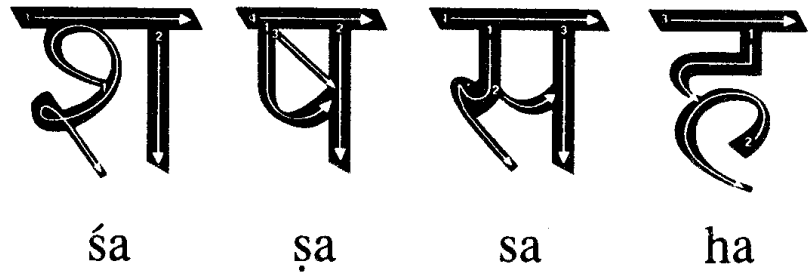
ya

ra

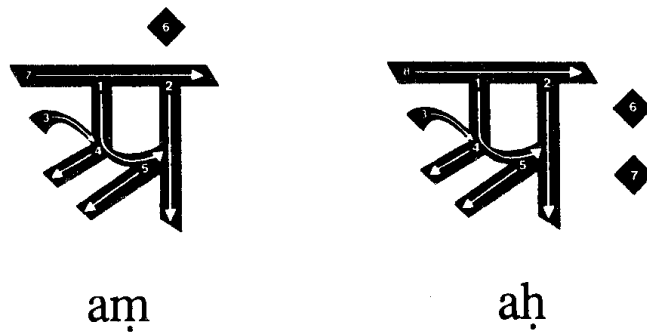
la

va

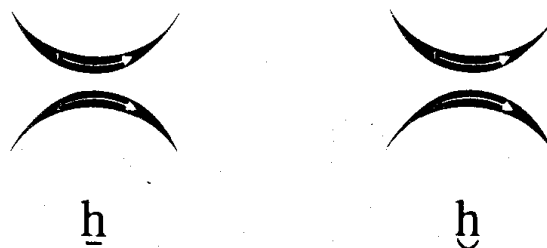
3. Here are the sibilants and aspirate:



4. Here is the anusvāra and visarga following a:



5. Here are the *jihvāmūlīya* (h) and *upadhmānīya* (h). They are usually written the same way. If followed by *ka* or *kha*, it is a *jihvāmūlīya*. If followed by *pa* or *pha*, it is an *upadhmānīya*:



The *upadhmānīya* (h) may appear as ḥ

6. Here is the entire alphabet in **devanāgarī** script:

Vowels	अ a	आ ā			
	इ i	ई ī			
	उ u	ऊ ū			
	ऋ ṛ	ॠ ṝ			
	लृ ḷ				
	ए e	ऐ ai			
	ओ o	औ au			
	अं aṃ (ṃ)	अः aḥ (ḥ)			
Velar	क ka	ख kha	ग ga	घ gha	ङ ṅa
Palatal	च ca	छ cha	ज ja	झ jha	ञ ña
Retroflex	ट ṭa	ठ ṭha	ड ḍa	ढ ḍha	ण ṇa
Dental	त ta	थ tha	द da	ध dha	न na
Labial	प pa	फ pha	ब ba	भ bha	म ma
Semi-vowels	य ya	र ra	ल la	व va	
Sibilants	श śa	ष ṣa	स sa	ह ha	

**GRAMMAR:
INSTRUMENTAL
AND DATIVE**

1. We will now learn two new cases: the instrumental (**tr̥tīyā**) and the dative (**caturthī**).
2. The instrumental is used for accompaniment. For example:

gajena saha rāmaḥ gacchati (without **sandhi**)
(gajena saha rāmo gacchati) (with **sandhi**)
 Rāma goes with the elephant.
 (instrumental)

The word **saha**, “together,” is sometimes used after the instrumental to indicate accompaniment.

3. The instrumental is also used to express instrumentality, or “by means of.” (Although this usage is derived from the first, it is used more frequently.) For example:

I write with a pen.
 (instrumental)

4. The dative is used for the indirect object. It shows “purpose.” For example:

rāmaḥ putrāya āśvam gacchati (without **sandhi**)
(rāmaḥ putrāyāśvaṃ gacchati) (with **sandhi**)
 Rāma goes to the horse for the son.
 (dative)

rāmaḥ putrāya pustakam paṭhati (without **sandhi**)
(rāmaḥ putrāya pustakaṃ paṭhati) (with **sandhi**)
 Rāma reads the book to the son.
 (dative)

5. Here is how they are formed:

Stem: **nara** (masculine) man

Instrumental	nareṇa*	narābhyām	naraiḥ
Dative	narāya	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
	Singular	Dual	Plural

*“with the elephant” is **gajena** (See below.)

6. We will learn the following **sandhi** rule in more detail in Lesson 11. For now, when a word contains an **r** or **ṛ**, it often changes the following **n** to **ṇ**. For example: **nareṇa**, **putreṇa**, **mṛgeṇa**, **rāmeṇa**. But **aśvena**, **gajena**.
7. The word order is not rigid in Sanskrit. Usually the instrumental goes near the word most closely associated with it, and the dative goes before the verb. (More will be said about word order later.)
8. The verbs **vadati** (he says) and **pr̥cchati** (he asks) often take a “double accusative”: the object talked about and the person addressed. Usually the person addressed is placed closer to the verb. The context will give you the correct meaning. For example:

rāmaḥ mṛgaṃ putram vadati (without **sandhi**)

(rāmo mṛgaṃ putraṃ vadati) (with **sandhi**)

Rāma speaks to the son about the deer.

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

tatra (indeclinable)

there

nṛpaḥ (mas.)

king

bālaḥ (mas.)

boy

vīraḥ (mas.)

hero

saha (indeclinable)

with, together

(sometimes used after the instrumental as a marker of accompaniment)

Remember that word order is less rigid in Sanskrit than in English. Even more than English, words can be placed in several different orders and still be correct.

EXERCISES

1. Learn the alphabet in **devanāgarī**.
2. Learn the forms for the instrumental and dative. By now you have learned four cases.
3. Learn the vocabulary and keep up with all past vocabulary.
4. Translate the following sentences. (Remember that more than one word order will still be correct in Sanskrit as well as English.)
 - a. **kutra vīrāḥ tiṣṭhanti**
(kutra vīrās tiṣṭhanti)
 - b. **bālau gajena saha tatra bhavataḥ**
(bālau gajena saha tatra bhavataḥ)
 - c. **nṛpaḥ aśvam gacchati**
(nṛpo 'śvam gacchati)
 - d. **aśvena saha vīraḥ nṛpān gacchati**
(aśvena saha vīro nṛpān gacchati)
 - e. **mṛgeṇa saha rāmaḥ vasati**
(mṛgeṇa saha rāmo vasati)
 - f. **gajaiḥ saha bālāḥ gacchanti**
(gajaiḥ saha bālā gacchanti)
 - g. **narāḥ putram vadanti**
(narāḥ putraṃ vadanti)

h. **vīrāḥ mṛgān rāmam pr̥cchanti** (same as 5b. below)
(vīrā mṛgān rāmam pr̥cchanti)

i. **tatra bālāḥ nṛpāya gacchati**
(tatra bālo nṛpāya gacchati)

5. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

- a. The boys go to the horses.
- b. The son asks the king about the deer. (double accusative)
- c. The king remembers the man.
- d. The hero lives with the son.
- e. The boy asks the king and the king remembers.
- f. There are no elephants with the son.
- g. Where does Rāma live?
- h. The king or the hero speaks to the boy.
- i. The hero goes for the boy.
- j. The elephants are there with the horses.
- k. I remember the king.
- l. You are going there with the boy.

6. Translate the following sentences into English:

- a. aśvaiḥ saha vīraḥ gacchati
(aśvaiḥ saha vīro gacchati)
- b. tatra nṛpāya narāḥ gacchanti
(tatra nṛpāya narā gacchanti)
- c. vīrau tiṣṭhataḥ vadataḥ ca
(vīrau tiṣṭhato vadataś ca)
- d. mṛgāḥ tatra vasanti
(mṛgās tatra vasanti)
- e. kutra bālābhyām saha nṛpaḥ gacchati
(kutra bālābhyām saha nṛpo gacchati)
- f. rāmaḥ aśvam putram prcchati
(rāmo 'śvam putram prcchati)
- g. tatra gajāḥ na tiṣṭhanti
(tatra gajā na tiṣṭhanti)
- h. vīraḥ nṛpam bālam vadati
(vīro nṛpam bālam vadati)
- i. mṛgaiḥ aśvaiḥ ca saha gajāḥ vasati
(mṛgair aśvaiś ca saha gajo vasati)
- j. kutra tiṣṭhāmaḥ
(kutra tiṣṭhāmaḥ)

7. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

- a. The king lives there with the two boys.
- b. Where are you going with the elephants?
- c. The man goes there for the horse.
- d. The boy does not remember the king.
- e. I am speaking to the king about the two elephants.
- f. The king goes to the horse for the son.
- g. Where are we standing?
- h. The man asks the boy about the horse.
- i. Rāma goes there for the man.
- j. Where are all the deer?

SUMMARY SHEET VERBS

Third	gacchati (he, she goes)	gacchataḥ (they two go)	gacchanti (they all go)
Second	gacchasi (you go)	gacchathaḥ (you two go)	gacchatha (you all go)
First	gacchāmi (I go)	gacchāvaḥ (we two go)	gacchāmaḥ (we all go)
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

√gam	gacchati	he goes
√prach	pr̥cchati	he asks
√bhū	bhavati	he is
√vad	vadati	he speaks, he says
√vas	vasati	he lives
√sthā	tiṣṭhati	he stands
√smṛ	smarati	he remembers

NOUNS

		Nominative (subject)		narah	narau	narāḥ
aśvaḥ	horse					
		Accusative (object)		naram	narau	narān
gajaḥ	elephant					
narah	man	Instrumental (with)		nareṇa*	narābhyām	naraiḥ
nṛpaḥ	king					
		Dative (for)		narāya	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
putraḥ	son					
bālaḥ	boy			Singular	Dual	Plural
mṛgaḥ	deer			*gajena, bālena (See page 46.)		
rāmaḥ	Rāma					
vīraḥ	hero					

INDECLINABLES

kutra	where
ca	and
tatra	there
na	not
vā	or
saha	with, together (used after instrumental)

6

LESSON SIX

Alphabet: How vowels are formed when they follow
 consonants

Grammar: The ablative and the genitive
 The use of *iti*

Vocabulary: More nouns in **a**

**ALPHABET:
VOWELS AFTER
CONSONANTS**

1. Words are formed by putting letters together. The vowel characters learned so far are used only when they are the first letter of a word. For example, **eka** (one) is written:

एक eka

2. A consonant without a vowel following it is written with a short stroke (**virāma**) beneath it. For example:

क ka प pa

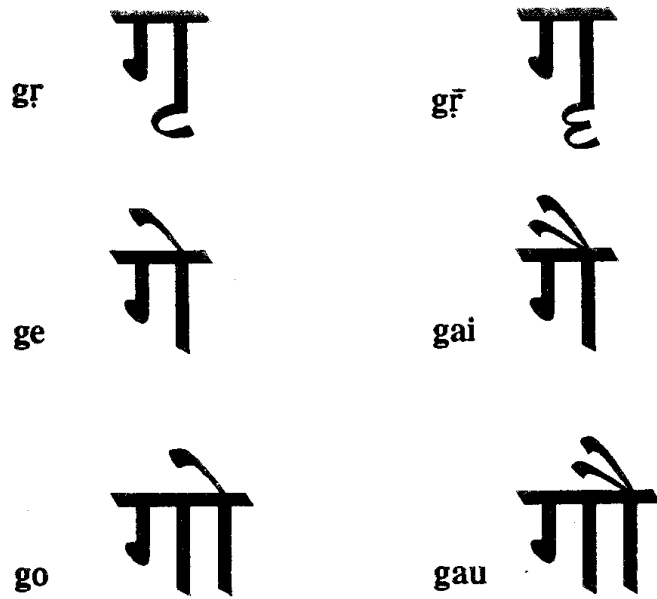
क् k प् p

3. When a vowel follows a consonant, the vowel is written in contracted form. The **a** is replaced by other vowels. Here are the vowel forms:

ga ग gā गा

gi गि gī गी

gu गु gū गू



4. Note that the sign for the *i* is written before the consonant, even though the *i* is sounded after the consonant. When written by hand, the curved line on top should touch the vertical line of the consonant. For example:

गि

Often, due to typesetting, the *i* will not touch at all. For example:

गि

5. These vowel signs may follow all consonants, including the semi-vowels, sibilants, and aspirate. For example:

च	चा	चि	ची	चु	चू	चृ	चृ
ca	cā	ci	cī	cu	cū	ṣ	ṣ

चे	चै	चो	चौ
ce	cai	co	cau

ज	जा	जि	जी	जु	जू	जृ	जृ
ja	jā	ji	jī	ju	jū	jṛ	jṛ

जे	जै	जो	जौ
je	jai	jo	jau

6. Sometimes these signs are put in different places. For example:

ru is written: रु

rū is written: रू

hṛ is written: हृ

We will learn more of these forms in the next lesson.

7. Here are more examples of how words are formed by putting letters together:

गज	वीर	वसति
gaja	vīra	vasati

GRAMMAR:
ABLATIVE AND
GENITIVE

1. Now we will learn the ablative (pañcamī) and genitive (ṣaṣṭhī) cases (vibhakti).
2. The ablative is used for origin or source. It usually means "from." It is also used for comparison. For example:

gajāt āgacchati

(gajād āgacchati)

He comes from the elephant.

(ablative)

One learns from practice.

(ablative)

He is taller than she.

(ablative)

3. The genitive is used for possession. For example:

narasya aśvaḥ

(narasyāśvaḥ)

the horse of the man.

(genitive)

4. The genitive is always used in relation to the noun which follows it. For example:

rāmasya putraḥ the son of Rāma (or Rāma's son)

(rāmasya putraḥ)

amṛtasya putrāḥ sons of immortality

(amṛtasya putrāḥ)

5. The genitive is sometimes used as a substitute for other cases, such as the dative, instrumental, ablative and locative

6. Here is the formation of the ablative and genitive:

Stem: **nara** (masculine) man

Ablative	narāt	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
Genitive	narasya	narayoḥ	narāṇām*
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

*gajānām, bālānām (See page 46.)

ITI

7. Now we will learn the use of **iti**. This important particle is used at the end of a quotation. For example:

aśvaḥ gacchati iti rāmaḥ vadati

(aśvo gacchatīti rāmo vadati)

“The horse goes,” says Rāma.

Notice that **iti** is a convenient point to break the sentence down into smaller, more manageable parts.

8. When translating from English to Sanskrit, indirect quotations must first be turned into direct quotations before **iti** can be used. For example:

He says that he is going. (indirect quotation)

“I am going,” he says. (direct quotation)

gacchāmi iti vadati

(gacchāmīti vadati)

Notice that the change from an indirect quotation to a direct quotation changes the clause from “he is going” to “I am going.”

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

atra (indeclinable)

here

ā + √gam (root) āgacchati *

he comes

iti (indeclinable)

indicates the end of a
quotation

grāmaḥ (mas.)

village

*Note that ā is a verb prefix. It changes the meaning of **gacchati** from “he goes” to “he comes.”

EXERCISES

1. Learn to recognize and write the **devanāgarī** for vowels that follow consonants.

2. Learn the forms for the ablative and genitive.

3. Write the following words in **devanāgarī**:

a. iti	g. bhavāvaḥ	m. ṛṣi
b. nara	h. vadasi	n. devatā
c. rāma	i. nṛpaḥ	o. guṇa
d. gaja	j. na	p. jaya
e. vīra	k. vā	q. guru
f. vasati	l. ca	r. deva

4. Translate the following sentences into English, using the summary sheet. Remember to read each sentence out loud several times.

- a. bālasya gajaḥ grāmam gacchati
(bālasya gajo grāmam gacchati)
- b. rāmasya putraḥ aśvam gacchati
(rāmasya putro 'śvam gacchati)
- c. atra aśvaḥ bhavati iti nṛpaḥ vadati
(atrāśvo bhavatīti nṛpo vadati)
- d. grāmāt putraḥ āgacchati
(grāmāt putra āgacchati)

- e. **kutra gajāḥ tiṣṭhanti iti nṛpaḥ pṛcchati**
(kutra gajāś tiṣṭhantīti nṛpaḥ pṛcchati)
- f. **bālaḥ nṛpasya grāmam gacchati**
(bālo nṛpasya grāmam gacchati)
- g. **atra vīrāḥ vasanti iti narāḥ vadanti**
(atra vīrā vasantīti narā vadanti)
- h. **kutra gacchasi iti rāmaḥ pṛcchati**
(kutra gacchasīti rāmaḥ pṛcchati)

5. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

- a. "I live here," the son says.
- b. The horses and elephants are coming from the village.
- c. "Do you remember the men?" the king asks the boy.
- d. Rāma says that he is going to the village.
- e. "I am going to the village for the boy," says Rāma.
- f. Where does the hero go?
- g. "The hero goes to the village," says the king.
- h. The son of the king lives here.

- i. The king's sons come from the village.
 - j. The man speaks to Rāma about the elephants.
6. Translate the following sentences into English:
- a. **narau grāmāt āgacchataḥ**
(**narau grāmād āgacchataḥ**)
 - b. **atra bhavāmi iti bālāḥ nṛpam vadati**
(**atra bhavāmīti bālo nṛpam vadati**)
 - c. **kutra vasasi iti vīraḥ putram pṛcchati**
(**kutra vasasīti vīraḥ putram pṛcchati**)
 - d. **rāmeṇa saha atra vasāmi iti putraḥ vadati**
(**rāmeṇa sahātra vasāmīti putro vadati**)
 - e. **narasya putrāḥ tatra tiṣṭhanti**
(**narasya putrās tatra tiṣṭhanti**)
 - f. **atra vīrasya gajaḥ bhavati**
(**atra vīrasya gajo bhavati**)
 - g. **rāmam smarasi iti bālāḥ naram pṛcchanti**
(**rāmaṃ smarasīti bālā naram pṛcchanti**)
 - h. **kutra grāmaḥ bhavati iti naraḥ putram pṛcchati**
(**kutra grāmo bhavatīti naraḥ putram pṛcchati**)
 - i. **grāmaḥ tatra bhavati iti putraḥ naram vadati**
(**grāmas tatra bhavatīti putro naram vadati**)

- j. **gajāya grāmam gacchāmi iti naraḥ vadati**
(gajāya grāmaṃ gacchāmīti naro vadati)

7. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

- a. "Where are you going?" the king asks the boy.
- b. "I am going to the horse," the boy says.
- c. The king of the villages speaks to the men.
- d. The two boys are coming from the horse and the elephant.
- e. The boy lives with Rāma.
- f. "Here are the sons of Rāma," says the hero.
- g. The king says that the boys are standing there.
- h. "I am going to the village," says the son of the hero.
- i. The two horses are coming here together with the two deer.
- j. The king's two horses are there.

SUMMARY SHEET

Third	gacchati (he, she goes)	gacchataḥ (they two go)	gacchanti (they all go)
Second	gacchasi (you go)	gacchathaḥ (you two go)	gacchatha (you all go)
First	gacchāmi (I go) _____	gacchāvaḥ (we two go) _____	gacchāmaḥ (we all go) _____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

VERBS

ā + √gam	āgacchati	he comes
√gam	gacchati	he goes
√prach	pr̥cchati	he asks
√bhū	bhavati	he is
√vad	vadati	he speaks, he says
√vas	vasati	he lives
√sthā	tiṣṭhati	he stands
√smṛ	smarati	he remembers

NOUNS		Nom. (subject)		naraḥ	narau	narāḥ
aśvaḥ	horse					
gajaḥ	elephant	Acc. (object)		naram	narau	narān
grāmaḥ	village	Inst. (with)		nareṇa*	narābhyām	naraiḥ
naraḥ	man					
nṛpaḥ	king	Dat. (for)		narāya	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
putraḥ	son					
bālaḥ	boy	Abl. (from)		narāt	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
mṛgaḥ	deer	Gen. (of, 's)		narasya	narayoḥ	narāṇām*
rāmaḥ	Rāma			Singular	Dual	Plural
vīraḥ	hero			*gajena, gajānām (See page 46.)		

INDECLINABLES

atra	here
iti	end of quote
kutra	where
ca	and
tatra	there
na	not
vā	or
saha	with, together

7

LESSON SEVEN

Alphabet: Conjunct consonants

Grammar: The locative and vocative

Vocabulary: More nouns in **a**

**ALPHABET:
CONJUNCT
CONSONANTS**

1. We will now learn how to write two or more consonants without a vowel coming between them. To write tva, remove the vertical line from the t. For example:

tava तव tva त्व

2. Here are examples of other clusters of consonants that are written side by side:

tma त्म śya श्य

sya स्य tya त्य

bhya भ्य nta न्त

nti न्ति ṣṭa ष्ट

3. Some clusters are written on top of each other. For example:

dva द्व dda द्द

ṅga ङ्ग ddho द्धो

4. Consonant conjuncts are read left to right and top to bottom. They will be learned most easily by close observation to their formation as we continue with the exercises.
5. When the semi-vowel **r** comes immediately before another consonant, the **r** takes the form of a small hook above the consonant. For example:

rpa र्प rmya र्म्य

ryā र्या rgo र्गो

Notice that the **r** is placed as far to the right as possible.

6. When **r** immediately follows a consonant, the **r** takes the form of a small slanted stroke, written near the bottom of the vertical line (**daṇḍa**, meaning “stick”), if there is a vertical line. For example:

pra प्र bra ब्र

sra स्त्र gra ग्र

mra म्र dra द्र

7. Some forms are completely different than the two letters that make them up. These must be learned:

tra त्र

jña ज्ञ

ddhya द्य

śva श्व (or) शव

dya द्य

kta क्त (or) क्त

tta त्त

kṣa क्ष (or) क्ष

hma ह्म

kra क्र (or) क्र

hṇa ह्ण

hva ह्व

The ' represents a missing a. It is written in devanāgarī as ऽ

For example: वेदोऽहम् vedo 'ham

8. A vertical line (**daṇḍa**) is used as a period at the end of a sentence. It is also used to mark the halfway part of a verse. Two vertical lines mark the end of a paragraph or the end of a verse. For example:

रामो गच्छति ।

9. There are other ways of forming certain letters, which you should be able to recognize:

a अ or अ

ā आ or आ

ṛ ऋ or ॠ

ṝ ॠ or ॠ

jha झ or झ

ṇa ण or ण

**GRAMMAR:
LOCATIVE AND
VOCATIVE**

1. Now we will learn the locative (**saptamī**) and vocative (**saṃbodhana**—"awakening," "arousing").
2. The locative case is used to express location. For example:

grāme vasati **gaje tiṣṭhati** (same with **sandhi**)
He lives in the village. He stands on the elephant.
(locative) (locative)

3. The vocative is used for address. The vocative often, but not always, begins a sentence. For example:

rāma atra āgacchasi
(**rāma atrāgacchasi**)
O Rāma, you are coming here.
(vocative)

Indian grammarians do not consider the vocative a true case (**vibhakti**) like the seven other cases, but a modification of the nominative, or naming case.

4. Here is the formation of the locative and vocative:

Stem: **nara** (masculine) man

Locative	nare	narayoḥ	nareṣu
Vocative	nara	narau	narāḥ
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

5. Like verbs, there is a parsing code, or way of classifying nouns. They are classified according to:

Gender (liṅga):	Masculine (puṃ-liṅga)	(mas.)
	Feminine (stri-liṅga)	(fem.)
	Neuter (napuṃsaka-liṅga)	(n.)

Case (vibhakti):	Nominative (prathamā)	(nom.)
	Accusative (dvitīyā)	(acc.)
	Instrumental (tr̥tīyā)	(inst.)
	Dative (caturthī)	(dat.)
	Ablative (pañcamī)	(abl.)
	Genitive (ṣaṣṭhī)	(gen.)
	Locative (saptamī)	(loc.)
	Vocative (ṣaṃbodhana)	(voc.)

Number (vacana):	Singular (eka-vacana)	(sing.)
	Dual (dvi-vacana)	(dual)
	Plural (bahu-vacana)	(pl.)

6. The word **naraḥ** would be classified as masculine, nominative, singular. Its parsing code would be mas. nom. sing.

The word **narān** would be classified as masculine, accusative, plural. Its parsing code would be mas. acc. pl.

7. Here is the entire short a masculine declension:

Stem: **nara** (masculine) man

Nominative (subject)	नरः naraḥ	नरौ narau	नराः narāḥ
Accusative (object)	नरम् naram	नरौ narau	नरान् narān
Instrumental (with)	नरेण nareṇa*	नराभ्याम् narābhyām	नरैः naraiḥ
Dative (for)	नराय narāya	नराभ्याम् narābhyām	नरेभ्यः narebhyaḥ
Ablative (from)	नरात् narāt	नराभ्याम् narābhyām	नरेभ्यः narebhyas
Genitive (of, 's)	नरस्य narasya	नरयोः narayoḥ	नराणाम् narāṇām*
Locative (in, on)	नरे nare	नरयोः narayoḥ	नरेषु nareṣu
Vocative (O)	नर nara Singular	नरौ narau Dual	नराः narāḥ Plural

*gajena, gajānām (See p. 46.)

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

आचार्यः ācāryaḥ (mas.)

teacher

चन्द्रः candraḥ (mas.)

moon

चिन्त् √cint (root) cintayati

he thinks

पश् √paś (root) paśyati

he sees

(√dṛś is also considered to be the root.)

विना vinā (indeclinable)

without (used like saha)

शिष्यः śiṣyaḥ (mas.)

student

सूर्यः sūryaḥ (mas.)

sun



EXERCISES

1. Learn the examples given for consonant conjuncts. Put these words into roman letters (transliterate them):

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| a. पुराणा | e. गच्छति | i. अश्व |
| b. गन्धर्व | f. चन्द्र | j. पुत्रस्य |
| c. छन्दः | g. ज्योतिष | k. शिष्यः |
| d. व्याकरणा | h. कल्प | l. तिष्ठन्ति |

2. Learn the forms for the locative and vocative.
3. Parse the following words and give their meaning:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. narāḥ | f. mṛgeṇa |
| b. hastau | g. gajaiḥ |
| c. bālānām | h. vīrān |
| d. nṛpāt | i. grāmeṣu |
| e. rāmāya | j. ācāryāya |

4. Translate the following sentences into English. (Use the summary sheet.) Cover the **devanāgarī** with a sheet of paper, write it yourself, and then compare:

a. शिष्यः चन्द्रम् सूर्यम् च पश्यति ।

śiṣyaḥ candram sūryam ca paśyati
(śiṣyaś candraṁ sūryaṁ ca paśyati)

b. राम गजाः ग्रामे तिष्ठन्ति ।

rāma gajāḥ grāme tiṣṭhanti
(rāma gajā grāme tiṣṭhanti)

c. वीरः ग्रामे वसति इति आचार्यः

शिष्यम् वदति ।

vīraḥ grāme vasati iti ācāryaḥ śiṣyam vadati
(vīro grāme vasatīty ācāryaḥ śiṣyaṁ vadati)

d. कुत्र चन्द्रः भवति इति पुत्रः

पृच्छति ।

kutra candraḥ bhavati iti putraḥ prcchati
(kutra candro bhavatīti putraḥ prcchati)

e. तत्र गजे बालौ तिष्ठतः ।

tatra gaje bālau tiṣṭhataḥ
(tatra gaje bālau tiṣṭhataḥ)

f. पुत्र कुत्र चन्द्रः भवति इति वीरः

बालम् पृच्छति ।

putra kutra candraḥ bhavati iti vīraḥ bālam pr̥cchati
(putra kutra candro bhavatīti vīro bālam pr̥cchati)

g. आचार्यस्य शिष्यः तिष्ठति वदति च ।

ācāryasya śiṣyaḥ tiṣṭhati vadati ca
(ācāryasya śiṣyas tiṣṭhati vadati ca)

h. रामेण विना वीरः ग्रामात् आगच्छन्ति ।

rāmeṇa vinā vīrāḥ grāmāt āgacchanti
(rāmeṇa vinā vīrā grāmād āgacchanti)

i. ग्रामे वसामि इति वीरस्य बालः चिन्तयति ।

grāme vasāmi iti vīrasya bālaḥ cintayati
(grāme vasāmīti vīrasya bālaś cintayati)

5. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

- a. The king tells the hero that the boys are going to the village.
- b. Without the king, the boys come.
- c. In the hand of the hero is the son.
- d. "Where am I?" thinks the boy.
- e. He asks the son of the hero where the men are.
- f. The teacher tells the student that the sun is not the moon.
- g. The king lives in the village.
- h. There are the elephants of the king.

6. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. रामेण विना बालः ग्रामम् गच्छति ।

rāmeṇa vinā bālaḥ grāmam gacchati

(rāmeṇa vinā bālo grāmaṃ gacchati)

b. कुत्र नृपस्य गजाः भवन्ति ।

kutra nṛpasya gajāḥ bhavanti
(kutra nṛpasya gajā bhavanti)

c. अत्र भवामि इति बालः नरम् वदति ।

atra bhavāmi iti bālāḥ naram vadati
(atra bhavāmīti bālo naraṃ vadati)

d. सूर्येण विना चन्द्रम् न पश्यसि ।

sūryeṇa vinā candram na paśyasi
(sūryeṇa vinā candraṃ na paśyasi)

e. आचार्यः शिष्यान् वदति ।

ācāryaḥ śiṣyān vadati
(ācāryaḥ śiṣyān vadati)

f. चन्द्रम् पश्यामि इति बालः चिन्तयति ।

candram paśyāmi iti bālāḥ cintayati
(candraṃ paśyāmīti bālaś cintayati)

g. अत्र ग्रामाणाम् नृपः आगच्छति ।

atra grāmāṇām nṛpaḥ āgacchati
(atra grāmāṇaṃ nṛpa āgacchati)

h. नृपः वीरस्य अश्वम् पश्यति ।

nṛpaḥ vīrasya aśvam paśyati
(nṛpo vīrasyāśvaṃ paśyati)

i. कुत्र सूर्यः चन्द्रः च भवतः इति बालः
पृच्छति ।

kutra sūryaḥ candraḥ ca bhavataḥ iti bālaḥ pṛcchati
(kutra sūryaś candraś ca bhavata iti bālaḥ pṛcchati)

j. शिष्याः नरम् न स्मरन्ति ।

śiṣyāḥ naram na smaranti
(śiṣyā naraṃ na smaranti)

7. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit, writing first in roman script and then in **devanāgarī**:

a. “Where are you going?” the boy asks the king’s son.

b. The two deer are in the village.

c. The teacher speaks to the hero’s son.

- d. The king sees the sun and the moon.
- e. Without the sun we do not see the moon.
- f. The hero is on the elephant of the king.
- g. “We live in the villages,” the boys say.
- h. Rāma goes from the horses to the elephants.
- i. “Where are we going?” the boy asks the king.
- j. The teacher lives in the village with the students.

8. Transliterate the following:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ऋषि | 13. चित्तवृत्ति |
| 2. आसन | 14. अविद्या |
| 3. अहंकार | 15. अव्यक्त |
| 4. गुण | 16. धारणा |
| 5. ज्ञान | 17. आत्मन् |
| 6. कुरुक्षेत्र | 18. आनन्द |
| 7. कर्म | 19. अष्टाङ्गयोग |
| 8. ध्यान | 20. तत्त्वमसि |
| 9. दर्शन | 21. नामरूप |
| 10. दुःख | 22. उपनिषद् |
| 11. वेद | 23. नित्य |
| 12. चित्त | 24. धर्म |

SUMMARY SHEET

Third	gacchati (he, she goes)	gacchataḥ (they two go)	gacchanti (they all go)
Second	gacchasi (you go)	gacchathaḥ (you two go)	gacchatha (you all go)
First	gacchāmi (I go)	gacchāvaḥ (we two go)	gacchāmaḥ (we all go)
	_____ Singular	_____ Dual	_____ Plural

VERBS

ā + √gam	āgacchati	he comes
√gam	gacchati	he goes
√cint	cintayati	he thinks
√paś (√dṛś)	paśyati	he sees
√prach	prcchati	he asks
√bhū	bhavati	he is
√vad	vadati	he speaks, he says
√vas	vasati	he lives
√sthā	tiṣṭhati	he stands
√smṛ	smarati	he remembers

NOUNS

		Nom. (subject)	naraḥ	narau	narāḥ
aśvaḥ	horse				
		Acc. (object)	naram	narau	narān
ācāryaḥ	teacher				
		Inst. (with)	nareṇa*	narābhyām	naraiḥ
gajaḥ	elephant				
		Dat. (for)	narāya	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
grāmaḥ	village				
		Abl. (from)	narāt	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
candraḥ	moon				
		Gen. (of, 's)	narasya	narayoḥ	narāṇām*
naraḥ	man				
		Loc. (in, on)	nare	narayoḥ	nareṣu
nṛpaḥ	king				
		Voc. (O)	nara	narau	narāḥ
putraḥ	son				
bālaḥ	boy				
mṛgaḥ	deer				
rāmaḥ	Rāma				

vīraḥ hero

Singular Dual Plural

śiṣyaḥ student

***gajena, gajānām** (See page 46.)

sūryaḥ sun

hastaḥ hand

INDECLINABLES

atra here

iti end of quote

kutra where

ca and

tatra there

na not

vā or

vinā without (used like **saha**)

saha with

8

LESSON EIGHT

Alphabet: The **sandhi** rules for combining vowels

Grammar: Neuter nouns in short **a**

Vocabulary: Neuter nouns

ALPHABET:
VOWEL SANDHI

1. The word “**sandhi**” means “combination” or “junction point.” The rules of **sandhi** insure that sounds will combine in a pleasing, euphonic way. **Pāṇini** (1.4.109) also refers to these junction points as **saṃhitā**, or “togetherness.” There are two types of **sandhi** rules:
 - a. External **sandhi**, or changes at the junction between words
 - b. Internal **sandhi**, or changes within a word
2. The **sandhi** rules involve sound changes so that the flow of the language is smooth. As mentioned in Lesson 2, “an apple” is smoother to pronounce than “a apple.” “The house” is pronounced differently than “the other house.” These are examples of external **sandhi**. The **sandhi** rules of Sanskrit exist because the Sanskrit tradition has been primarily an oral tradition, and because its grammatical insights were so sophisticated. (The term **sandhi** has been adopted by modern linguists to describe sound modifications between words in any language.)
3. Don't allow the **sandhi** rules to overwhelm you. There are many rules to learn, but with practice you will gradually assimilate them. We will begin our study of the external **sandhi** rules using charts, and then after we have used the rules for some time, we will memorize them. There will be three charts, because external **sandhi** can be divided into three groups:
 - a. Vowel **sandhi** (**svara-sandhi**) Lesson Eight
 - b. Final **h** **sandhi** (**visarga-sandhi**) Lesson Nine
 - c. Consonant **sandhi** (**hal-sandhi**) Lesson Ten

4. The chart on page 89 describes what happens if a word ends with a vowel and the next word begins with a vowel. For example, if one word ends with a short **i**, and the next word begins with an **a**, then the two combine (**sandhi**) to form **ya**:

गच्छति + अश्वम् would be written गच्छत्यश्वम्
 gacchati + aśvam would be written gacchaty aśvam

एव + अवशिष्यते = एवावशिष्यते
 eva + avaśiṣyate = evāvaśiṣyate

ब्रह्म + अस्मि = ब्रह्मास्मि
 brahma + asmi = brahmāsmi

भव + अर्जुन = भवार्जुन
 bhava + arjuna = bhavārjuna

5. On the following page is the chart describing the **sandhi** change if the first word ends in a vowel (the vowels at the top of the chart) and the second word begins in a vowel (the vowels in the right column). If a vowel has **◌̣** above it, then it refers to a short or a long vowel.
6. This chart need not be memorized. It should be used in the exercises, and the rules will be memorized later, once the patterns of change are more clear.

VOWEL SANDHI

FINAL VOWELS

INITIAL
VOWELS

ā	ī	ū	ṛ	e	ai	au	
ā	ya	va	ra	e	ā a	āva	a
ā	yā	vā	rā	a ā	ā ā	āvā	ā
e	ī	vi	ri	a i	ā i	āvi	i
e	ī	vī	rī	a ī	ā ī	āvī	ī
o	yu	ū	ru	a u	ā u	āva	u
o	yū	ū	rū	a ū	ā ū	āvū	ū
ar	yṛ	vṛ	ṛ	a ṛ	ā ṛ	āvṛ	ṛ
ai	ye	ve	re	a e	ā e	āve	e
ai	yai	vai	rai	a ai	ā ai	āvai	ai
au	yo	vo	ro	a o	ā o	āvo	o
au	yau	vau	rau	a au	ā au	āvau	au

7. Here are some examples:

$$\text{i} + \text{ū} = \text{yū}$$

$$\text{ṛ} + \text{i} = \text{ri}$$

$$\text{i} + \text{u} = \text{yu}$$

$$\text{गच्छति} + \text{इति} = \text{गच्छतीति}$$

$$\text{gacchati} + \text{iti} = \text{gacchatīti}$$

Additional examples are given on pages 167–170.

8. Remember that the apostrophe (') represents the missing letter **a**. It is called **avagraha**, meaning “separation.” It is written in **devanāgarī** as:

ऽ

$$\text{ग्रामे} + \text{अत्र} = \text{ग्रामेऽत्र}$$

$$\text{grāme} + \text{atra} = \text{grāme 'tra}$$

9. Once the **sandhi** rules have been applied, there is no further application of **sandhi** rules. The **sandhi** rules are only applied once.
10. In this text, words are always separated in transliteration (roman script), unless two vowels have formed one long vowel, such as **i + i = ī**. In **devanāgarī** script, words involving vowel **sandhi** are joined except when there is a space (hiatus) between the vowels in the chart. Until you learn more **sandhi** rules, all other words should be kept separated. For example:

गच्छति + इति = गच्छतीति
 gacchati + iti = gacchatīti

गच्छति + अश्वम् = गच्छत्यश्वम्
 gacchati + aśvam = gacchaty aśvam

11. In vowel **sandhi**, often a vowel will be replaced by the semi-vowel that corresponds to it. For example, **i** will be replaced by **y**. According to **Pāṇini**, the change from the corresponding semi-vowel to the vowel is called **samprasāraṇa** (“spreading out,” “extension”) because the semi-vowel “spreads out” to form the vowel:

Palatal	i ī	y
Retroflex	ṛ ṝ	r
Dental	l̥	l
Labial	u ū	v
	_____	_____
	Vowels	Semi-vowels

12. Some vowels (**pragrhya**) are not subject to **sandhi**. They are:

- The vowels **i**, **u**, and **e** when they are dual endings.
 - The final vowel of an interjection (usually a vocative).
For example, **rāma āgacchanti** (Rāma, they come.) needs no **sandhi**.
13. The rules for this lesson are written out in Lesson 13. We will memorize them at that time.

GRAMMAR:
NEUTER NOUNS

1. All the nouns that we have studied so far have been masculine.
Now we will study the neuter nouns that end in short **a**.
2. Here is the formation of the neuter short **a** nouns:

Stem: **phala** (neuter) fruit

Nominative	फलम् phalam	फले phale	फलानि phalāni
Accusative	फलम् phalam	फले phale	फलानि phalāni
Instrumental	फलेन phalena	फलाभ्याम् phalābhyām	फलैः phalaiḥ
Dative	फलाय phalāya	फलाभ्याम् phalābhyām	फलेभ्यः phalebhyaḥ
Ablative	फलात् phalāt	फलाभ्याम् phalābhyām	फलेभ्यः phalebhyaḥ
Genitive	फलस्य phalasya	फलयोः phalayoḥ	फलानाम् phalānām
Locative	फले phale	फलयोः phalayoḥ	फलेषु phaleṣu
Vocative	फल phala Singular	फले phale Dual	फलानि phalāni Plural

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

अमृतम्	amṛtam (n.)	immortality, an immortal
कथम्	katham (ind.)	how (used like kutra)
ज्ञानम्	jñānam (n.)	knowledge
पठ्	√paṭh (root) paṭhati	he reads
पुस्तकम्	pustakam (n.)	book
फलम्	phalam (n.)	fruit
वनम्	vanam (n.)	forest
शास्त्रम्	śāstram (n.)	scripture
सत्यम्	satyam (n.)	truth
सूक्तम्	sūktam (n.)	hymn

Notice that neuter nouns are also given in their nominative singular form. For example, **amṛta** (stem form) is listed as **amṛtam** (nominative form).

Notice that the neuter nouns decline like the masculine nouns, except in the nominative, accusative, and vocative.

EXERCISES

1. We had learned that **ṛ** or **r** changes the following **n** to **ṇ**. This change will not occur if a **t** comes between, because the **t** changes the position of the tongue. Therefore: **amṛtāni**, **amṛtena**, **amṛtānām**. But: **śāstrāṇi**, **śāstreṇa**, **śāstrāṇām**. This **sandhi** rule will be studied in more detail in Lesson 11.
2. Put the following words together, using correct **sandhi** rules, and then write the final form in **devanāgarī**:

a. putreṇa atra	f. devau āgacchataḥ
b. saha ācāryaḥ	g. nare atra
c. tatra iti	h. vane iti
d. iti atra	i. phalāni iti
e. iti ācāryaḥ	j. smarati atra
3. Write in roman script and take out the **sandhi**:

a. गच्छतीति	f. नृपस्याश्वः
b. गजावागच्छतः	g. अश्वेऽत्र
c. पृच्छत्यागच्छति च	h. कुत्राश्वः
d. गच्छामीति	i. कुत्रेति
e. हस्त इति	j. गच्छत्यत्र

4. In the following exercises, remember that the subject and the predicate nominative are put in the nominative case, since they both refer to the same subject. (See page 33.) For example:

rāmaḥ putraḥ bhavati

(rāmaḥ putro bhavati)

Rāma is the son.

In this text, the predicate nominative is usually placed after the subject, although other word orders are equally common. (See 5b, c; 6a, f, g.)

5. In the following sentences, cover up the roman script and transliterate each sentence (write in roman script). Then cover the **devanāgarī** and write in **devanāgarī**. Then take out any **sandhi**. Only the **sandhi** rules learned so far have been applied—that is, only when one word ends in a vowel and the next word begins in a vowel. Finally, translate into English:

a. रामः ग्रामात् वनम् गच्छति ।

rāmaḥ grāmāt vanam gacchati

(rāmo grāmād vanaṃ gacchati)

b. अमृतम् ज्ञानस्य फलम् भवति ।

amṛtam jñānasya phalam bhavati

(amṛtaṃ jñānasya phalaṃ bhavati)

- c. ज्ञानम् सत्यम् भवतीति बालाः शास्त्रे
पठन्ति ।

jñānam satyam bhavatīti bālāḥ śāstre paṭhanti
(jñānaṃ satyaṃ bhavatīti bālāḥ śāstre paṭhanti)

- d. अमृतस्य पुत्राः भवथेत्याचार्यः शिष्यान्
वदति ।

amṛtasya putrāḥ bhavathety ācāryaḥ śiṣyān vadati
(amṛtasya putrā bhavathety ācāryaḥ śiṣyān vadati)

- e. कथम् आचार्याः सूक्तानि स्मरन्ति ।

katham ācāryāḥ sūktāni smaranti
(katham ācāryāḥ sūktāni smaranti)

- f. शास्त्रेषु सत्यम् पश्यामीति रामः वदति ।

śāstreṣu satyam paśyāmīti rāmaḥ vadati
(śāstreṣu satyaṃ paśyāmīti rāmo vadati)

g. कुत्र सूक्तानाम् ज्ञानम् भवतीति वीरः पुत्रम्
पृच्छति ।

**kutra sūktānām jñānam bhavatīti vīraḥ putram
pṛcchati
(kutra sūktānām jñānam bhavatīti vīraḥ putram
pṛcchati)**

h. नृपः बालाय पुस्तकम् पठति ।

**nṛpaḥ bālāya pustakam paṭhati
(nṛpo bālāya pustakam paṭhati)**

6. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit. First write them without **sandhi**, then with (vowel) **sandhi**, and finally in **devanāgarī**.

- a. The elephant is not the king of the forest.
- b. How do you see the moon?
- c. Rāma thinks that he sees the deer.
- d. The fruit is in the hands of the boy.
- e. How does the king live without Rāma?
- f. Rāma is the king.

g. The king is Rāma.

h. The hero lives in the village of the immortals.

7. Translate the following sentences into English. First write in roman script, then take out the **sandhi**, and finally write in English:

a. कथम् सूर्येण विना नराः नृपम् पश्यन्ति ।

(कथं सूर्येण विना नरा नृपं पश्यन्ति ।)

b. शिष्यानाम् आचार्यः पुस्तकम् पठति ।

(शिष्यानामाचार्यः पुस्तकं पठति ।)

c. अत्र वने फलानि भवन्तीति बालः वीरम् वदति ।

(अत्र वने फलानि भवन्तीति बालो वीरं वदति ।)

d. मृगः वने वसति गजः च ग्रामे वसति ।

(मृगो वने वसति गजश्च ग्रामे वसति ।)

(When a phrase or clause is joined by **ca**, it usually takes the second position. See p. 28.)

e. ज्ञानम् पुस्तकेन भवतीत्याचार्यः वदति ।

(ज्ञानं पुस्तकेन भवतीत्याचार्यो वदति ।)

f. पुस्तकेन विना शिष्यः ज्ञानम् स्मरति ।

(पुस्तकेन विना शिष्यो ज्ञानं स्मरति ।)

g. राम कुत्र मृगेण सह गच्छसीति पुत्रः पृच्छति ।

(राम कुत्र मृगेण सह गच्छसीति पुत्रः पृच्छति ।)

h. नरः बालाय पुस्तकम् पठति ।

(नरो बालाय पुस्तकं पठति ।)

8. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit. Translate, put in the vowel **sandhi**, and write in **devanāgarī**:

a. Where do you read the knowledge of immortality?

b. How does Rāma go to the forest without the horses?

c. "The hymns are in the book," the teacher tells the students.

d. Rāma sees the truth and speaks the truth.

e. "I see the sun and the moon," says the son of the king.

f. Without knowledge, there are no teachers or students.

g. The hero speaks to the boys about immortality.

h. The horses, elephants, and boys come from the village.

9. Transliterate the following:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. पुराण | 13. रामराज्य |
| 2. राम | 14. रामायण |
| 3. पुरुष | 15. शिष्य |
| 4. प्रकृति | 16. स्थितप्रज्ञ |
| 5. प्रज्ञा | 17. भगवद्गीता |
| 6. सीता | 18. समाधि |
| 7. सुखम् | 19. योग |
| 8. संयम | 20. बुद्ध |
| 9. संसार | 21. महाभारत |
| 10. संस्कार | 22. प्रज्ञापराध |
| 11. संस्कृत | 23. वेदान्त |
| 12. सत्यम् | 24. वेदलीला |

SUMMARY SHEET

VERBS

Third	gacchati (he, she goes)	gacchataḥ (they two go)	gacchanti (they all go)
Second	gacchasi (you go)	gacchathaḥ (you two go)	gacchatha (you all go)
First	gacchāmi (I go)	gacchāvaḥ (we two go)	gacchāmaḥ (we all go)
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

ā + √gam	āgacchati	he comes
√gam	gacchati	he goes
√cint	cintayati	he thinks
√paṭh	paṭhati	he reads
√paś (√dṛś)	paśyati	he sees
√prach	prcchati	he asks
√bhū	bhavati	he is
√vad	vadati	he speaks, he says
√vas	vasati	he lives
√sthā	tiṣṭhati	he stands
√smṛ	smarati	he remembers

MASCULINE NOUNS

Nom. (subject)	naraḥ	narau	narāḥ
Acc. (object)	naram	narau	narān
Inst. (with)	nareṇa*	narābhyām	naraiḥ
Dat. (for)	narāya	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
Abl. (from)	narāt	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
Gen. (of, 's)	narasya	narayoḥ	narāṇām*
Loc. (in, on)	nare	narayoḥ	nareṣu
Voc. (O)	nara	narau	narāḥ

Singular Dual Plural

*gajena, gajānām (See page 46.)

MASCULINE NOUNS

aśvaḥ	horse	rāmaḥ	Rāma
ācāryaḥ	teacher	vīraḥ	hero
gajaḥ	elephant	śiṣyaḥ	student
grāmaḥ	village	sūryaḥ	sun
candraḥ	moon	hastaḥ	hand
naraḥ	man		
nṛpaḥ	king		
putraḥ	son		
bālaḥ	boy		
mṛgaḥ	deer		

NEUTER NOUNS

Nom. (subject)		phalam	phale	phalāni*
Acc. (object)		phalam	phale	phalāni*
Inst. (with)		phalena*	phalābhyām	phalaiḥ
Dat. (for)		phalāya	phalābhyām	phalebhyaḥ
Abl. (from)		phalāt	phalābhyām	phalebhyaḥ
Gen. (of, 's)		phalasya	phalayoḥ	phalānām*
Loc. (in, on)		phale	phalayoḥ	phaleṣu
Voc. (O)		phala	phale	phalāni*

Singular

Dual

Plural

*śāstrāṇi, śāstreṇa, śāstrāṇām

NEUTER NOUNS

(given in nominative form)

amṛtam	immortality
jñānam	knowledge
pustakam	book
phalam	fruit
vanam	forest
śāstram	scripture
satyam	truth
sūktam	hymn

INDECLINABLES

atra	here
iti	end of quote
katham	how (used like kutra)
kutra	where
ca	and
tatra	there
na	not
vā	or
vinā	without
saha	with

**THE MONKEY AND
THE CROCODILE**

Translate the following, using the vocabulary on the next page. Words not given you should already know.

1. तत्र गङ्गायाम् कुम्भीरः भवति ।
(तत्र गङ्गायां कुम्भीरो भवति ।)
2. वानरः तटे वसति ।
(वानरस्तटे वसति ।)
3. वानरः फलानि कुम्भीराय निक्षिपति ।
(वानरः फलानि कुम्भीराय निक्षिपति ।)
4. कुम्भीरः फलानि खादति ।
(कुम्भीरः फलानि खादति ।)
5. भार्या वानरस्य हृदयम् इच्छति ।
(भार्या वानरस्य हृदयमिच्छति ।)

6. हृदयम् वृत्ते भवतीति वानरः वदति ।
(हृदयं वृत्ते भवतीति वानरो वदति ।)
7. कश्चित् हृदयम् चोरयतीति वानरः वदति ।
(कश्चिद्धृदयं चोरयतीति वानरो वदति ।)
8. एवम् कुम्भीरः वानरः च मित्रे तिष्ठतः ।
(एवं कुम्भीरो वानरश्च मित्रे तिष्ठतः ।)

**VOCABULARY
(IN ORDER OF
APPEARANCE)**

1. **gaṅgā** (fem. noun) Ganges. This follows the feminine declension for long ā. The locative is **gaṅgāyām**, "in the Ganges."
kumbhīraḥ (mas. noun) crocodile
2. **vānaraḥ** (mas. noun) monkey
taṭaḥ (mas. noun) bank (of the river)
3. **nikṣipati** (3rd per. sing. verb) he throws down
4. **khādati** (3rd per. sing. verb) he eats
5. **bhāryā** (fem. noun) wife. This, again, follows the feminine declension for long ā. The stem, as well as the nominative, is **bhāryā**.

hṛdayam (neuter noun) heart. The **ṛ** is written next to the **h**.
(See Lesson 6, page 57.)

icchatī (3rd per. sing. verb) she wants (to eat)

6. **vṛkṣaḥ** (mas. noun) tree

7. **kaḥ** (mas. pronoun) who

cit (ind.) (makes **kaḥ** indefinite)

kaścit someone

corayati (3rd per. sing. verb) he steals

8. **evam** (ind.) therefore

mitram (neuter noun) friend (Here it is used in the nom. dual.)

tiṣṭhati (3rd per. sing. verb) he remains, or stands as (Here used in the dual.)

(The story will become more clear when it is studied in detail in Lesson 11.)



LESSON NINE

Aphabet: The **sandhi** rules for final **h**

Grammar: The middle voice and “have”

Vocabulary: Verbs in the middle voice

**ALPHABET:
SANDHI RULES
FOR FINAL ङ**

1. The following chart describes the changes that take place when the first word ends in ङ (which was originally s). There are three categories: अङ्ग, आङ्ग, and ङ preceded by any other vowel.

FINAL LETTERS OF FIRST WORD			INITIAL LETTER OF SECOND WORD
Any vowel र Any vowel ङ (except अङ्ग and आङ्ग)	आङ्ग	अङ्ग	
The ङ or र becomes			
र	आ	अ ⁽²⁾	vowels (a)
र	आ	o	g/gh
र	आ	o	j/jh
र	आ	o	d/dh
र	आ	o	d/dh (b)
र	आ	o	b/bh
र	आ	o	nasals (n/m)
र	आ	o	y/v
-(1)	आ	o	r
र	आ	o	l
र	आ	o	h
ङ	आङ्ग	अङ्ग	k/kh
ś	आś	अś	c/ch
ṣ	आṣ	अṣ	ṭ/ṭh
s	आs	as	t/th
ङ	आङ्ग	अङ्ग	p/ph (c)
ङ	आङ्ग	अङ्ग	ś
ङ	आङ्ग	अङ्ग	ṣ/s
ङ	आङ्ग	अङ्ग	end of line

- (1) The ङ disappears, and if i or u precedes, it becomes ī or ū.
The र disappears, and if a, i, or u precedes, it becomes ā, ī, or ū.

- (2) Except that अङ्ग + अ = o ' For example:

रामः + अत्र = रामोऽत्र

rāmaḥ + atra = rāmo'tra

2. If the first word ends in **aḥ**, then use the third column. If the first word ends in **āḥ**, then use the middle column. If the first word ends in any other vowel before the **ḥ** or any vowel before the **r** (including **ar** or **ār**), then use the first column.
3. Here are some examples:

Without sandhi

रामः गच्छति

rāmaḥ gacchati

वीराः गच्छन्ति

vīrāḥ gacchanti

रामः पश्यति

rāmaḥ paśyati

वीराः पश्यन्ति

vīrāḥ paśyanti

With sandhi

रामो गच्छति

rāmo gacchati

वीरा गच्छन्ति

vīrā gacchanti

रामः पश्यति

rāmaḥ paśyati

वीराः पश्यन्ति

vīrāḥ paśyanti

Additional examples are given on pages 183–187.

4. Final **s** should be treated as **ḥ**. For example, **rāmas** follows the same rules as **rāmaḥ**. Either would become **rāmo** before **gacchati**.
5. After these **sandhi** rules have been applied, if the first word ends in a vowel (including **ḥ**), then there is a break between words in **devanāgarī**. For now, words that do not follow the **sandhi** rules presented in Lessons 8 and 9 should be kept separate.

In this text, when writing in roman script, words are usually separated, unless the **sandhi** change is a result of two vowels joining together, such as **bhavārjuna**. For example:

Without sandhi

रामः चिन्तयति
rāmaḥ cintayati

रामः तिष्ठति
rāmaḥ tiṣṭhati

गच्छति इति
gacchati iti

भव अर्जुन
bhava arjuna

With sandhi

रामश्चिन्तयति
rāmaś cintayati

रामस्तिष्ठति
rāmas tiṣṭhati

गच्छतीति
gacchatīti

भवार्जुन
bhavārjuna

6. Notice that the chart is divided into three groups on the right side: (a), (b), and (c). These three groups are determined by the first letter of the second word. The groups are:

- (a) Vowels
- (b) Voiced consonants
- (c) Unvoiced consonants (The end of the line is considered to be unvoiced.)

7. The following chart (described in more detail in Lesson 14) puts the **sandhi** changes into these three groups. It gives the same information as the first chart, but in a more conceptual form, so that later on it will be easier to memorize. Each group represents the first letter of the second word:

				a	ā	
				i	ī	
				u	ū	(a)
				ṛ	ṝ	Vowels
				ḷ		
				e	ai	
				o	au	
ḥ	ka	kha		ga	gha	ṇa
ś	ca	cha		ja	jha	ña
ṣ	ṭa	ṭha		ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
s	ta	tha		da	dha	na
ḥ	pa	pha		ba	bha	ma
				ya	ra	la va
ḥ	śa	ṣa		sa	ha	
ḥ	end of line					
(c) Unvoiced consonant				(b) Voiced consonant		

- (a) If the second word begins in a vowel:

aḥ becomes **a** (except **aḥ + a = o** ')

āḥ becomes **ā**

vowel **ḥ** becomes **r**

- (b) If the first letter of the second word is a voiced consonant:

aḥ becomes **o**

āḥ becomes **ā**

vowel **ḥ** becomes **r** (except before a word beginning in **r**)

- (c) If the first letter of the second word is an unvoiced consonant, the **ḥ** changes to the letter in the far left column.

**GRAMMAR:
MIDDLE VERBS**

1. Now we will learn the middle endings (**ātmanepada**). For the middle voice, the fruit of action is said to go to the agent (**ātman**). For the active voice, the fruit of action goes to someone else (**para**). Many verbs usually take active endings, many usually take middle endings and some verbs take both endings.
2. Here is the formation of the middle verb √**bhāṣ** (to speak):

Third	bhāṣate	bhāṣete	bhāṣante
Second	bhāṣase	bhāṣethe	bhāṣadhve
First	bhāṣe _____ Singular	bhāṣāvahe _____ Dual	bhāṣāmahe _____ Plural

Note that the present middle endings are listed on p. 316.

3. Although most of the verbs we have learned (before √**bhāṣ**) are usually seen with active endings, they occasionally take middle endings also (in situations where the fruit of action goes more to the agent). One verb, √**cint**, regularly takes both active and middle endings, and so is classified as **ubhayapada**. (See p. 25.) Verbs that regularly take both endings will be listed like this: **cintayati -te**.

“HAVE”

4. There is no verb for “have” in Sanskrit. “Have” is formed with the genitive and √**bhū**. For example:

वीरस्य पुत्रो भवति ।

vīrasya putro bhavati

Of the hero a son is. (becomes)

The hero has a son.

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

एव	eva (ind.)	only, ever
गृहम्	gṛham (n.)	house
जलम्	jalam (n.)	water
जि	√ji (active) jayati	he conquers
दुःखम्	duḥkham* (n.)	suffering
भाष्	√bhāṣ (middle) bhāṣate	he speaks
मन्	√man (middle) manyate	he thinks
लभ्	√labh (middle) labhate	he obtains
सुखम्	sukham (n.)	happiness
सेव्	√sev (middle) sevate	he serves

*When the **h** occurs in the middle of a word, it is pronounced as a breath of air.

EXERCISES

1. Put in the correct **sandhi** for the following phrases:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. रामः गच्छति | e. रामः इति |
| b. बालाः आगच्छन्ति | f. देवाः स्मरन्ति |
| c. वीरौ आगच्छतः | g. पुत्रः पश्यति |
| d. शिष्यः अत्र | h. अश्वः वदति |

2. Take out the **sandhi** in the following phrases:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. रामो गच्छति | e. अश्वा आगच्छन्ति |
| b. कुत्रागच्छसि | f. रामः पुत्रश्च |
| c. सूर्यश्चन्द्रश्च | g. गजैः सह |
| d. गजैर्वीरः | h. फलयोर्जलम् |

3. Translate the following sentences into English. Take out the **sandhi** (for vowels and final **h**), and then translate:

- a. वीरस्य बालो भवति ।
 vīrasya bālo bhavati
 (वीरस्य बालो भवति ।)

- b. सुखम् ज्ञानस्य फलम् भवति ।
 sukham jñānasya phalam bhavati
 (सुखं ज्ञानस्य फलं भवति ।)
- c. शिष्या गृहात् जलम् आचार्याय लभन्ते ।
 śiṣyā gṛhāt jalam ācāryāya labhante
 (शिष्या गृहाज्जलमाचार्याय लभन्ते ।)
- d. रामस्तत्र जलाय गच्छतीति वीरो वदति ।
 rāmas tatra jalāya gacchatīti vīro vadati
 (रामस्तत्र जलाय गच्छतीति वीरो वदति ।)
- e. शिष्य आचार्यम् सेवते ।
 śiṣya ācāryam sevate
 (शिष्य आचार्यं सेवते ।)
- f. शिष्या ज्ञानम् आचार्यात् लभन्ते ।
 śiṣyā jñānam ācāryāt labhante
 (शिष्या ज्ञानमाचार्याल्लभन्ते ।)

- g. राम कथम् दुःखम् जयसि ।
 rāma katham duḥkham jayasi
 (राम कथं दुःखं जयसि ।)

- h. पुत्रो गृहात् नृपस्याश्वेषु गच्छति ।
 putro grhāt nṛpasyāśveṣu gacchati
 (पुत्रो गृहानृपस्याश्वेषु गच्छति ।)

- i. अमृतम् सुखस्य फलम् भवतीति चिन्तयते ।
 amṛtam sukhasya phalam bhavatīti cintayate
 (अमृतं सुखस्य फलं भवतीति चिन्तयते ।)

- j. आचार्यो ज्ञानस्य पुस्तकम् शिष्याय पठति ।
 ācāryo jñānasya pustakam śiṣyāya paṭhati
 (आचार्यो ज्ञानस्य पुस्तकं शिष्याय पठति ।)

4. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit. First write in roman, then **devanāgarī**, and then write again with the (vowel and final **h**) **sandhi**:

a. The water is in Rāma's hands.

b. The boy reads the book.

- c. The hero stands ever in the house of the king.
- d. The boys obtain the fruits from the forest.
- e. “You conquer suffering with knowledge,” the teacher says.
- f. From the fruit the boy obtains water. (Use singular for “fruit.”)
- g. “I see truth in the sun and the moon,” says Rāma.
- h. Without knowledge there is suffering.
- i. “I do not come from the village,” the king’s son says.
- j. The hero and the boy live in the forest.

SUMMARY SHEET

Third	gacchati (he, she goes)	gacchataḥ (they two go)	gacchanti (they all go)
Second	gacchasi (you go)	gacchathaḥ (you two go)	gacchatha (you all go)
First	gacchāmi (I go)	gacchāvaḥ (we two go)	gacchāmaḥ (we all go)
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

VERBS PRIMARILY TAKING ACTIVE ENDINGS (parasmaipada)

ā + √gam	āgacchati	he comes
√gam	gacchati	he goes
√ji	jayati	he conquers
√paṭh	paṭhati	he reads
√paś (√dṛś)	paśyati	he sees
√prach	prcchati	he asks
√bhū	bhavati	he is
√vad	vadati	he speaks, he says
√vas	vasati	he lives
√sthā	tiṣṭhati	he stands
√smṛ	smarati	he remembers

Third	bhāṣate (he speaks)	bhāṣete (they two speak)	bhāṣante (they all speak)
Second	bhāṣase (you speak)	bhāṣethe (you two speak)	bhāṣadhve (you all speak)
First	bhāṣe (I speak)	bhāṣāvahe (we two speak)	bhāṣāmahe (we all speak)
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

VERBS PRIMARILY TAKING MIDDLE ENDINGS (ātmanepada)

√bhāṣ	bhāṣate	he speaks
√man	manyate	he thinks
√labh	labhate	he obtains
√sev	sevate	he serves

VERB REGULARLY TAKING BOTH ENDINGS (ubhayapada)

√cint	cintayati -te	he thinks
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MASCULINE NOUNS

Nom. (subject)		naraḥ	narau	narāḥ
Acc. (object)		naram	narau	narān
Inst. (with)		nareṇa*	narābhyām	naraiḥ
Dat. (for)		narāya	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
Abl. (from)		narāt	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
Gen. (of, 's)		narasya	narayoḥ	narāṇām*
Loc. (in, on)		nare	narayoḥ	nareṣu
Voc. (O)		nara	narau	narāḥ

Singular Dual Plural

*gajena, gajānām (See page 46.)

aśvaḥ	horse
ācāryaḥ	teacher
gajaḥ	elephant
grāmaḥ	village
candraḥ	moon
naraḥ	man
nṛpaḥ	king
putraḥ	son
bālaḥ	boy
mṛgaḥ	deer
rāmaḥ	Rāma

vīraḥ	hero
śiṣyaḥ	student
sūryaḥ	sun
hastaḥ	hand

NEUTER NOUNS

Nom. (subject)		phalam	phale	phalāni*
Acc. (object)		phalam	phale	phalāni*
Inst. (with)		phalena*	phalābhyām	phalaiḥ
Dat. (for)		phalāya	phalābhyām	phalebhyaḥ
Abl. (from)		phalāt	phalābhyām	phalebhyaḥ
Gen. (of, 's)		phalasya	phalayoḥ	phalānām*
Loc. (in, on)		phale	phalayoḥ	phaleṣu
Voc. (O)		phala	phale	phalāni*

Singular Dual Plural

*śāstrāṇi, śāstreṇa, śāstrāṇām

amṛtam	immortality	satyam	truth
gṛham	house	sukham	happiness
jalam	water	sūktam	hymn
jñānam	knowledge		
duḥkham	suffering		
pustakam	book		
phalam	fruit		
vanam	forest		
śāstram	scripture		

INDECLINABLES

atra	here
iti	end of quote
eva	only, ever
katham	how (used like kutra)
kutra	where
ca	and
tatra	there
na	not
vā	or
vinā	without
saha	with

RĀMĀYAṆA

Translate the following, using the vocabulary given afterward:

1. अयोध्यायाम् दशरथो नाम नृपो वसति ।
(अयोध्यायां दशरथो नाम नृपो वसति ।)
2. दशरथस्य चत्वारः पुत्रा भवन्ति ।
(दशरथस्य चत्वारः पुत्रा भवन्ति ।)
3. पुत्रा रामो भरतो लक्ष्मणः शत्रुघ्नो भवन्ति ।
(पुत्रा रामो भरतो लक्ष्मणः शत्रुघ्नो भवन्ति ।)
4. रामः सुन्दरः शान्तो वीरश्च भवति ।
(रामः सुन्दरः शान्तो वीरश्च भवति ।)
5. नृपो रामे स्निह्यति ।
(नृपो रामे स्निह्यति ।)
6. रामो मिथिलाम् लक्ष्मणेन सह गच्छति ।
(रामो मिथिलां लक्ष्मणेन सह गच्छति ।)

7. तत्र रामः सीताम् पश्यति ।

(तत्र रामः सीतां पश्यति ।)

8. सीतायाम् स्निह्यामीति रामो वदति ॥

(सीतायां स्निह्यामीति रामो वदति ॥)

VOCABULARY

1. **ayodhyā** (fem.) the city of Ayodhyā (The locative is **ayodhyāyām**, “in Ayodhyā.”)
daśarathaḥ (mas. noun) Daśaratha, the king of Ayodhyā
nāma (ind.) by name
2. **catvāraḥ** (nom.) four (used as an adjective)
3. **bharataḥ**, **lakṣmaṇaḥ**, **śatrughnaḥ** names of Rāma’s brothers
4. **sundara** (adjective) beautiful
śānta (adjective) peaceful
vīra strong (here an adjective—strong like a hero)
5. **snihyati** (3rd per. sing. verb) he loves (used with locative)
6. **mithilā** (fem.) city of Mithilā (The accusative is **mithilām**.)
7. **sītā** (fem.) Sītā (The accusative is **sītām**.)
8. The locative of **sītā** is **sītāyām**.

10

LESSON TEN

Alphabet: The remaining **sandhi** rules

Grammar: Pronouns and adjectives
The verb √**as**

Vocabulary: Adjectives and particles

**ALPHABET:
REMAINING
SANDHI RULES**

1. Here is the chart for the **sandhi** rules for final **t**, **n**, and **m**:

FINAL LETTER OF FIRST WORD:			INITIAL LETTER OF SECOND WORD:
t	n	m	
d	n¹	m	vowels
d	n	m̐	g/gh
j	ñ	m̐	j/jh
ḍ	ṇ	m̐	ḍ/ḍh
ḍ	n	m̐	d/dh
ḍ	n	m̐	b/bh
n	n	m̐	nasals (n/m)
d	n	m̐	y/v
d	n	m̐	r
l	m̐l	m̐	l
d(dh)³	n	m̐	h
t	n	m̐	k/kh
c	m̐ś	m̐	c/ch
ṭ	m̐ṣ	m̐	ṭ/ṭh
t	m̐s	m̐	t/th
t	n	m̐	p/ph
c(ch)⁴	ñ(ch)²	m̐	ś
t	n	m̐	ṣ/s
t	n	m	end of line

1. If the vowel before **n** is short, **n** becomes **nn**.
2. The following **ś** may become **ch**.
3. The following **h** becomes **dh**.
4. The following **ś** becomes **ch**.

Examples for this chart can be found on:

- p. 196 (for final **m**)
- pps. 205–207 (for final **n**)
- pps. 218 and 219 (for final **t**)

2. Many of the changes on this chart occur because the last letter of the first word is “getting ready” to say the first letter of the next word. This rule, which often involves a change of voicing, is called “regressive assimilation.” The prior sound is assimilated.
3. There are a few additional rules, which are used less often. They are discussed in Lesson 18.
4. There are no **sandhi** changes if the first word ends in a vowel (excluding **ḥ** and **ṃ**) and the second word begins with a consonant.
5. At one time the manuscripts didn't have any breaks between words, sentences, or paragraphs in the written script. Fortunately, modern editions have introduced some spaces between words. Words are separated in **devanāgarī** as much as possible without changing how they are written and without adding a **virāma**.
6. Here are the cases that result in a break between words. After the **sandhi** has been applied, there is a break in the **devanāgarī** between words when the first word ends in a vowel, which includes **ḥ** or **ṃ**. For example:

रामः गच्छति = रामो गच्छति (vowel)

रामः पृच्छति = रामः पृच्छति (ḥ)

रामम् गच्छामि = रामं गच्छामि (ṃ)

rāmaḥ gacchati = rāmo gacchati (vowel)

rāmaḥ pṛcchati = rāmaḥ pṛcchati (ḥ)

rāmam gacchāmi = rāmaṃ gacchāmi (ṃ)

7. If the first word ends in a vowel and the second word begins in a vowel and together they form a new vowel (**bhava** + **arjuna** = **bhavārjuna**), then there can be no break in **devanāgarī** or roman script. (See point 10 on page 90.)

GRAMMAR: PRONOUNS

1. Pronouns (**sarva-nāman**) decline exactly the same way that nouns decline. This table does not give, however, the endings, but the entire first person pronoun (I, we two, we, etc.):

Stems: **mad** (singular) I; **asmad** (plural) we. Both are any gender.

Nom.	अहम्	आवाम्	वयम्
I, we	aham	āvām	vayam
Acc.	माम् मा	आवाम् नौ	अस्मान् नः
me, us	mām (mā)	āvām (nau)	asmān (naḥ)
Inst.	मया	आवाभ्याम्	अस्माभिः
with me, us	mayā	āvābhyām	asmābhiḥ
Dat.	मह्यम् मे	आवाभ्याम् नौ	अस्मभ्यम् नः
for me, us	mahyam (me)	āvābhyām (nau)	asmabhyam (naḥ)
Abl.	मत्	आवाभ्याम्	अस्मत्
from me, us	mat	āvābhyām	asmat
Gen.	मम मे	आवयोः नौ	अस्माकम् नः
my, our	mama (me)	āvayoh (nau)	asmākam (naḥ)
Loc.	मयि	आवयोः	अस्मासु
on me, us	mayi	āvayoh	asmāsu
	Singular	Dual	Plural

2. The Sanskrit words in parentheses are sometimes used. For example, **mā** is sometimes used instead of **mām** (except beginning a sentence).

3. Here is the second person pronoun (you):

Stems: **tvad** (singular) you; **yuṣmad** (plural) you. Both are any gender.

Nom.	त्वम्	युवाम्	यूयम्
you	tvam	yuvām	yūyam
Acc.	त्वाम् त्वा	युवाम् वाम्	युष्मान् वः
you	tvām (tvā)	yuvām (vām)	yuṣmān (vaḥ)
Inst.	त्वया	युवाभ्याम्	युष्माभिः
with you	tvayā	yuvābhyām	yuṣmābhiḥ
Dat.	तुभ्यम् ते	युवाभ्याम् वाम्	युष्मभ्यम् वः
for you	tubhyam (te)	yuvābhyām (vām)	yuṣmabhyam (vaḥ)
Abl.	त्वत्	युवाभ्याम्	युष्मत्
from you	tvat	yuvābhyām	yuṣmat
Gen.	तव ते	युवयोः वाम्	युष्माकम् वः
your	tava (te)	yuvayoh (vām)	yuṣmākam (vaḥ)
• Loc.	त्वयि	युवयोः	युष्मासु
on you	tvayi	yuvayoh	yuṣmāsu
	Singular	Dual	Plural

ADJECTIVES

4. Adjectives (**viśeṣaṇa**) are considered nominals (**subanta**), or noun forms. They are declined like nouns. They are usually placed before the noun that they modify and agree with it in number, case, and gender. For example, the adjective for “beautiful” is **sundara**:

सुन्दरो गजो गच्छति ।

sundaro gajo gacchati (with sandhi)

The beautiful elephant goes.

If a genitive is also modifying a noun, the genitive goes closest to the noun. For example:

सुन्दरो नृपस्य गजो गच्छति ।

sundaro nṛpasya gajo gacchati (with sandhi)

The beautiful elephant of the king goes.

सुन्दरस्य नृपस्य गजो गच्छति ।

sundarasya nṛpasya gajo gacchati (with sandhi)

The elephant of the beautiful king goes.

√AS

5. One of the most common roots in Sanskrit is √as, which means “to be.” We have had another root, √bhū, which also means “to be,” but √as is more common. It is used to mean “there is” and as a copula. For example:

There is the horse.

अश्वोऽस्ति

aśvo 'sti

Rāma is the king.

रामो नृपोऽस्ति

rāmo nṛpo 'sti

6. Here is the present indicative (laṭ) for √as. These are not the endings, but the entire verb:

Third	अस्ति asti	स्तः staḥ	सन्ति santi
Second	असि asi	स्थः sthaḥ	स्थ stha
First	अस्मि asmi Singular	स्वः svaḥ Dual	स्मः smaḥ Plural

Note how closely this is related to the endings for the active verbs. Note also that the singular forms begin with **a**, and the dual and plural begin with **s**.

7. This verb is often understood. That is, the verb is meant, but is not written in the sentence. For example:

रामो नृपोऽस्ति ।	or	नृपो रामः ।
rāmo nṛpo 'sti		nṛpo rāmaḥ
Rāma is the king.		Rāma is the king.

Notice that when the verb is understood, the predicate nominative (king) is sometimes placed before the subject (Rāma).

8. Often this verb begins the sentence. For example:

अस्ति नृपो दशरथो ग्रामे ।
asti nṛpo daśaratho grāme
There is a king, Daśaratha, in the village.

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

अतीव	atīva (ind.)	very
अपि	api (ind.)	also, too (placed after the word it is associated with)
अस्	√as (root) asti (3rd per. sing.)	he, she, or it is
अस्मद्	asmad (plural pro.)	we
अहो	aho (ind.)	aha! hey!
एवम्	evam (ind.)	thus, in this way
कुपित	kupita (adj.)	angry
त्वद्	tvad (sing. pro.)	you
धार्मिक	dhārmika (adj.)	virtuous
नाम	nāma (ind.)	by name (placed after the word it is associated with)
पुनर्	punar (ind.)	again
भीत	bhīta (adj.)	afraid
मद्	mad (sing. pro.)	I
युष्मद्	yuṣmad (plural pro.)	you
सुन्दर	sundara (adj.)	beautiful

EXERCISES

1. Put in the correct **sandhi**, write in **devanāgarī**, and translate:

- a. mama putraḥ gacchati
- b. tava gajaḥ mat tvām gacchati
- c. mama hastau pustakeṣu staḥ
- d. aham nṛpaḥ asmi
- e. vayam aśve tiṣṭhāmaḥ
- f. tvam mama pustakam paṭhasi
- g. rāmaḥ tava nṛpaḥ asti
- h. yūyam gr̥he stha
- i. asmākam nṛpaḥ kupitaḥ asti
- j. tvayā saha aham gacchāmi
- k. dhārmikaḥ nṛpaḥ bhītaḥ asti
- l. sundaraḥ tvam

2. Take out the **sandhi** and translate the following:

- a. नृपस्य पुत्रोऽस्ति ।

- b. अहो रामः पुनर्वदति ।
- c. अहमतीव भीतो भवामि ।
- d. आचार्या अपि पुस्तकानि पठन्ति ।
- e. अस्ति नृपो रामो नाम वने ।
- f. कथं तव गृहं गच्छामीति शिष्यः पृच्छति ।
- g. वीरो मम ग्रामं जयति ।
- h. पुत्रः सुन्दरात्फलाञ्जलं लभते ।
- i. सुखेन विना दुःखमस्ति ।
- j. सुन्दरो गज इति पुत्रो मन्यते ।

3. Translate the following sentences, writing them first without **sandhi** (in **devanāgarī**) and then with **sandhi** (in **devanāgarī**):
- a. The student is not afraid of the teacher. (Use ablative for teacher.)
 - b. You obtain knowledge from the scriptures.
 - c. “The boy is there,” says the hero to the teacher.
 - d. I ask the teacher about the deer.
 - e. “Where are you going?” the boy asks.
 - f. Again the hero comes to my house.
 - g. Your teacher speaks the truth.
 - h. Our horses are standing in the village.
 - i. There is a king, Rāma by name, in our village.
 - j. How do I obtain the king's horses from you?

SUMMARY SHEET

Third	gacchati (he, she goes)	gacchataḥ (they two go)	gacchanti (they all go)
Second	gacchasi (you go)	gacchathaḥ (you two go)	gacchatha (you all go)
First	gacchāmi (I go)	gacchāvaḥ (we two go)	gacchāmaḥ (we all go)
	_____ Singular	_____ Dual	_____ Plural

VERBS PRIMARILY TAKING ACTIVE ENDINGS (**parasmaipada**)

ā + √gam	āgacchati	he comes
√gam	gacchati	he goes
√ji	jayati	he conquers
√paṭh	paṭhati	he reads
√paś (√dṛś)	paśyati	he sees
√prach	pr̥cchati	he asks
√bhū	bhavati	he is
√vad	vadati	he speaks, he says
√vas	vasati	he lives
√sthā	tiṣṭhati	he stands
√smṛ	smarati	he remembers

Third	bhāṣate (he speaks)	bhāṣete (they two speak)	bhāṣante (they all speak)
Second	bhāṣase (you speak)	bhāṣethe (you two speak)	bhāṣadhve (you all speak)
First	bhāṣe (I speak)	bhāṣāvahe (we two speak)	bhāṣāmahe (we all speak)
	_____ Singular	_____ Dual	_____ Plural

VERBS PRIMARILY TAKING MIDDLE ENDINGS (ātmanepada)

√bhāṣ	bhāṣate	he speaks
√man	manyate	he thinks
√labh	labhate	he obtains
√sev	sevate	he serves

VERB REGULARLY TAKING BOTH ENDINGS (ubhayapada)

√cint	cintayati -te	he thinks
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THE VERB √as

Third	asti	staḥ	santi
Second	asi	sthaḥ	stha
First	asmi	svaḥ	smaḥ
	_____ Singular	_____ Dual	_____ Plural

Charts for pronouns are listed on pages 307-311.

MASCULINE NOUNS

Nom. (subject)	naraḥ	narau	narāḥ
Acc. (object)	naram	narau	narān
Inst. (with)	nareṇa*	narābhyām	naraiḥ
Dat. (for)	narāya	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
Abl. (from)	narāt	narābhyām	narebhyaḥ
Gen. (of, 's)	narasya	narayoḥ	narāṇām*
Loc. (in, on)	nare	narayoḥ	nareṣu
Voc. (O)	nara	narau	narāḥ

Singular Dual Plural

*gajena, gajānām (See page 46.)

aśvaḥ	horse	vīraḥ	hero
ācāryaḥ	teacher	śiṣyaḥ	student
gajaḥ	elephant	sūryaḥ	sun
grāmaḥ	village	hastaḥ	hand
candraḥ	moon		
naraḥ	man		
nṛpaḥ	king		
putraḥ	son		
bālaḥ	boy		
mṛgaḥ	deer		
rāmaḥ	Rāma		

NEUTER NOUNS

Nom. (subject)		phalam	phale	phalāni*
Acc. (object)		phalam	phale	phalāni*
Inst. (with)		phalena*	phalābhyām	phalaiḥ
Dat. (for)		phalāya	phalābhyām	phalebhyaḥ
Abl. (from)		phalāt	phalābhyām	phalebhyaḥ
Gen. (of, 's)		phalasya	phalayoḥ	phalānām*
Loc. (in, on)		phale	phalayoḥ	phaleṣu
Voc. (O)		phala	phale	phalāni*

Singular

Dual

Plural

*śāstrāṇi, śāstreṇa, śāstrāṇām

amṛtam	immortality	satyam	truth
gṛham	house	sukham	happiness
jalam	water	sūktam	hymn
jñānam	knowledge		
duḥkham	suffering		
pustakam	book		
phalam	fruit		
vanam	forest		
śāstram	scripture		

ADJECTIVES

kupita	angry
dhārmika	virtuous
bhīta	afraid
sundara	beautiful

INDECLINABLES

atīva	very
atra	here
api	also, too (placed after the word it is associated with)
aho	aha! hey!
iti	end of quote
eva	only, ever
evam	thus, in this way
katham	how
kutra	where
ca	and
tatra	there
na	not
nāma	by name (placed after the word it is associated with)
punar	again
vā	or
vinā	without
saha	with

11

LESSON ELEVEN

Alphabet: Internal **sandhi** rules

Grammar: Feminine nouns in **ā** and third person pronouns

Vocabulary: Feminine nouns

**ALPHABET:
INTERNAL
SANDHI**

1. We will learn only two internal **sandhi** rules at this time. These need not be memorized, but are mainly for recognition.
2. The first rule is that **s** changes to **ṣ** if immediately preceded by any vowel but **a** or **ā**, or preceded by **k** or **r**. The rule does not apply if the **s** is final or followed by an **r**. It applies even if an **anusvāra** (**ṁ**) or **visarga** (**ḥ**) comes between the vowel, **k**, or **r**—and the **s**. This rule is clearer in chart form:

any vowel	in spite of	changes s	unless final
(but a or ā),	intervening	to ṣ	or followed
k , or r	ṁ or ḥ		immediately
			by r

3. If the sound following the **s** is **t**, **th**, or **n**, it is also retroflexed. For example:

sthā becomes **tiṣṭhati**

4. The second rule is that **n** changes to **ṇ** if preceded anywhere in the same word by **r**, **ṛ**, **ṙ**, or **ṣ**. Certain sounds may interrupt the process. Study this chart:

r	unless c , ch , j , jh , ñ ,	changes n	if followed by
ṛ	ṭ , ṭh , ḍ , ḍh , ṇ ,	to ṇ	vowels, m , y ,
ṙ	t , th , d , dh ,		v , or n
or ṣ	l , ś , s interferes		

5. Retroflex sounds, such as **r**, **ṛ**, **ṝ**, and **ṣ**, leave the tongue in a retroflexed position. Unless certain sounds interfere, such as retroflex sounds of the releasing type, like **ṭ**, or sounds from the row above or below, then **n** becomes retroflexed. (The **ka varga** and **pa varga** don't seem to move the tongue enough to change out of the retroflex position.) For example:

rāmeṇa (The **r** changes the **n** to **ṇ**.)

putreṇa (The **r** changes the **n** to **ṇ**.)

putrāṇām (The **r** changes the **n** to **ṇ**.)

6. In this chart, the sounds which could interfere are in bold. They are all the consonants in three rows except for **ya**:

ka	kha	ga	gha	ṇa	ha	
ca	cha	ja	jha	ña	ya	śa
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ra	ṣa
ta	tha	da	dha	na	la	sa
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	va	

7. If another **n** immediately follows the **n**, they both become **ṇṇ**.

GRAMMAR:
FEMININE
NOUNS IN Ā

1. There are standard endings to nouns, and it will help to compare all future declensions with the standard endings. Some declensions follow these endings more closely than other declensions. The standard endings are the same for all genders, except the neuter nominative and neuter accusative, which are **m**, **ī**, and **i**.

	<u>mas/fem n</u>		<u>mas/fem n</u>		<u>mas/fem n</u>	
Nom.	s	m	au	ī	as	i
Acc.	am	m	au	ī	as	i
Inst.	ā		bhyām		bhis	
Dat.	e		bhyām		bhyas	
Abl.	as		bhyām		bhyas	
Gen.	as		os		ām	
Loc.	i		os		su	
	 Singular		 Dual		 Plural	

These endings are generally applied to most stems using **sandhi** rules. For example, the masculine nominative-plural standard ending is **as**. When **as** is added to **nara**, the word for “men” becomes **narās** (**narāḥ** with **sandhi**). These standard endings are listed by **Pāṇini** in a **sūtra** (4.1.2) that begins with **su** and ends with **p**. **Pāṇini** therefore calls the nominal endings **sup**.

2. On the following page is the declension for feminine nouns ending with **ā** in their stem form:

Stem: **senā** (feminine) army

Nom.	सेना senā	सेने sene	सेनाः senāḥ
Acc.	सेनाम् senām	सेने sene	सेनाः senāḥ
Inst.	सेनया senayā	सेनाभ्याम् senābhyām	सेनाभिः senābhiḥ
Dat.	सेनायै senāyai	सेनाभ्याम् senābhyām	सेनाभ्यः senābhyaḥ
Abl.	सेनायाः senāyāḥ	सेनाभ्याम् senābhyām	सेनाभ्यः senābhyaḥ
Gen.	सेनायाः senāyāḥ	सेनयोः senayoh	सेनानाम् senānām
Loc.	सेनायाम् senāyām	सेनयोः senayoh	सेनासु senāsu
Voc.	सेने sene _____ Singular	सेने sene _____ Dual	सेनाः senāḥ _____ Plural

3. Feminine nouns must have feminine adjectives. Masculine and neuter adjectives normally are declined like **nara** and **phala**. If the noun is feminine, the adjective is declined like **ā** or **ī** stems. (The feminine stem ending in **ī** will be studied in Lesson 13.) The dictionary will indicate how the feminine adjective is formed. For example:

kupīta mf(ā)n
dhārmika mf(ī)n

bhīta mf(ā)n
sundara mf(ī)n

If the dictionary entry is marked (mfn), the word is an adjective, and the feminine adjective is usually formed with ā.

THIRD PERSON PRONOUNS

4. While the first and second person pronoun have only one declension, the third person pronoun has three declensions—one for each gender:

Stem: **tad** (masculine) he

Nom. (he, they)	सः saḥ	तौ tau	ते te
Acc. (him, them)	तम् tam	तौ tau	तान् tān
Inst. (with him, them)	तेन tena	ताभ्याम् tābhyām	तैः taiḥ
Dat. (for him, them)	तस्मै tasmai	ताभ्याम् tābhyām	तेभ्यः tebhyaḥ
Abl. (from him, them)	तस्मात् tasmāt	ताभ्याम् tābhyām	तेभ्यः tebhyaḥ
Gen. (his, their)	तस्य tasya	तयोः tayoh	तेषाम् teṣām
Loc. (on him, them)	तस्मिन् tasmin	तयोः tayoh	तेषु teṣu
	_____ Singular	_____ Dual	_____ Plural

5. With **sandhi**, **saḥ**, the masculine nominative singular, drops the final **h** before all consonants and all vowels but **a**. It usually appears as **sa**. At the end of a line, it appears as **saḥ**, and before **a** it appears as **so** (and the **a** is dropped). For example:

स गच्छति

sa gacchati

He goes.

सोऽत्र

so 'tra

He is here.

6. Here is the neuter third person pronoun:

Stem: **tad** (neuter) it

Nom. (it)	तत् tat	ते te	तानि tāni
Acc. (it—object)	तत् tat	ते te	तानि tāni
Inst. (with it)	तेन tena	ताभ्याम् tābhyām	तैः taiḥ
Dat. (for it)	तस्मै tasmai	ताभ्याम् tābhyām	तेभ्यः tebhyaḥ
Abl. (from it)	तस्मात् tasmāt	ताभ्याम् tābhyām	तेभ्यः tebhyaḥ
Gen. (of it, its)	तस्य tasya	तयोः tayoh	तेषाम् teṣām
Loc. (on it)	तस्मिन् tasmin	तयोः tayoh	तेषु teṣu
	Singular	Dual	Plural

7. Notice that the nominative and accusative are the only forms in which the neuter differs from the masculine.
8. Here is the feminine third person pronoun:

Stem: **tad** (feminine) she

Nom.	सा	ते	ताः
(she, they)	sā	te	tāḥ
Acc.	ताम्	ते	ताः
(her, them)	tām	te	tāḥ
Inst.	तया	ताभ्याम्	ताभिः
(with her, them)	tayā	tābhyām	tābhiḥ
Dat.	तस्यै	ताभ्याम्	ताभ्यः
(for her, them)	tasyai	tābhyām	tābhyah
Abl.	तस्याः	ताभ्याम्	ताभ्यः
(from her, them)	tasyāḥ	tābhyām	tābhyah
Gen.	तस्याः	तयोः	तासाम्
(her, their)	tasyāḥ	tayoh	tāsām
Loc.	तस्याम्	तयोः	तासु
(on her, them)	tasyām	tayoh	tāsu
	<u> </u> Singular	<u> </u> Dual	<u> </u> Plural

9. The third person pronoun can act as a pronoun or a demonstrative pronoun meaning “that.” For example:

स गच्छति ।

sa gacchati

He goes. (“He” is a pronoun.)

स नरो गच्छति ।

sa naro gacchati

That man goes. (“That” is a demonstrative pronoun.)

The demonstrative pronoun is usually referred to in English as a demonstrative adjective. In Sanskrit, it is called a pronoun.

10. The demonstrative pronoun goes in front of the noun it is used with and corresponds to the noun in case, gender, and number. For example:

स बालो गच्छति ।

sa bālo gacchati

That boy goes.

बालस्तं ग्रामं गच्छति ।

bālas taṃ grāmaṃ gacchati

The boy goes to that village.

IVA

11. The word “iva” indicates “like” or “as if.” For example:

नृप इव बालो वदति ।

nṛpa iva bālo vadati.

The boy speaks like a king.

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

अविद्या	avidyā (fem.)	ignorance
इव	iva (ind.)	as if, like (used after verbs, nouns or adjectives)
कथा	kathā (fem.)	story
कन्या	kanyā (fem.)	girl
कुपिता	kupitā (fem. adj.)	angry
छाया	chāyā (fem.)	shadow
पुत्रिका	putrikā (fem.)	daughter
प्रजा	prajā (fem.)	child, subject (of a king)
बाला	bālā (fem.)	girl
भार्या	bhāryā (fem.)	wife
भीता	bhītā (fem. adj.)	afraid
माला	mālā (fem.)	garland
विद्या	vidyā (fem.)	knowledge
सीता	sītā (fem.)	Sītā (wife of Rāma)
सेना	senā (fem.)	army

EXERCISES

1. Write in **devanāgarī**, with correct internal and external **sandhi**, and translate. Use the vocabulary list and tables located in the back of the text.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. rāmena saha | h. tām gacchati |
| b. śāstrāni | i. saḥ bālāḥ gacchati |
| c. phale aśve staḥ | j. sā bālā gacchati |
| d. saḥ gacchati | k. saḥ bālāḥ iva gacchāmi |
| e. saḥ bālāḥ āgacchati | l. aho rāma |
| f. bālāḥ mām āgacchati | m. tasmin vane saḥ vasati |
| g. sā bālā mām āgacchati | n. sītāyāḥ mālā |

2. Take out the **sandhi** and translate the following:

- a. सा सेना नृपं जयति ।
- b. राम इव बालो धार्मिकोऽस्ति ।
- c. तव प्रजा कथां पठति ।
- d. गजस्य च्छायायां प्रजास्तिष्ठन्ति । (Notice that **ch**

becomes **cch** after a short vowel. See p. 230 #5.)

- e. नृपस्य पुत्रिका सीतास्ति ।
- f. स आचार्यस्य भार्या सेवते ।
- g. नृपस्य पुत्रिका ।
- h. विद्यया शिष्योऽमृतं लभते ।
- i. सा बालेव सीता गृहं गच्छति ।

3. Translate the following into Sanskrit, including **sandhi**, and then write in **devanāgarī**:

- a. There is a girl, Sītā by name, in that village.
- b. The daughter of the virtuous king is very afraid.
- c. “He tells me again,” that subject says.
- d. “Aha! I remember that story!” the girl says.
- e. With knowledge, you obtain immortality; with ignorance, you obtain suffering.
- f. Like those girls, Sītā reads books.
- g. “Where is our daughter?” the hero asks his wife.

- h. The wife of Rāma is Sītā.
- i. The hero obtains a garland and thus obtains a wife.
- j. “Without Sītā, I am as if without the sun,” Rāma says.

**THE MONKEY AND
THE CROCODILE**

4. Translate the following story. The vocabulary is given afterward:

- a. अस्ति गङ्गायां कुम्भीरः ।
- b. वानरस्तस्य मित्रं गङ्गायास्तटे वसति ।
- c. प्रतिदिनं वानरः पक्वानि फलानि निक्षिपति ।
- d. कुम्भीरः फलानि खादति ।
- e. वानरस्य हृदयं मिष्टमस्तीति कुम्भीरस्य भार्या वदति ।
- f. भार्या हृदयं खादितुमिच्छति ।
- g. अहो वानर मम गृहमागच्छेति कुम्भीरो वानरं वदति ।
- h. एवमस्त्विति वानरो वदति ।
- i. तस्य पृष्ठे कुम्भीरो वानरं वहति ।

- j. गङ्गाया मध्ये कुम्भीरः सत्यं वदति ।
- k. मम हृदयं वृक्षे भवतीति वानरो भाषते ।
- l. पुनर्मा तत्र नयेति वानरो भाषते ।
- m. कुम्भीरो वानरं गङ्गायास्तटं नयति ।
- n. वानरो वृक्षमुच्छलति ।
- o. वानरो वृक्षस्य बिले पश्यति ।
- p. कश्चिन्मम हृदयं चोरयति स्मेति वानरो वदति ।
- q. एवं कुम्भीरो वानरश्च मित्रे तिष्ठतः ।

VOCABULARY

- a. gaṅgā (fem., ā declension) Ganges
kumbhīrah (mas.) crocodile
- b. mitram (n.) friend
vānarah (mas.) monkey. Appears first as an appositional (his friend, a monkey)
tataḥ (mas.) bank (of the river)
- c. pratidinam (ind.) everyday
pakva mf(ā)n (adj.) ripe
nikṣipati (3rd per. sing.) he throws down
- d. khādati (3rd per. sing.) he eats

- e. **hṛdayam** (n.) heart
miṣṭa mf(ā)n (adj.) sweet
bhāryā (fem., ā declension) wife
- f. **khāditum** (infinitive—treated like an accusative) to eat
icchati (3rd per. sing.) he wants (**khāditum icchati** = he wants to eat)
- g. **āgaccha** (2nd per. sing. imperative)
- h. **evam astu** (ind.) O.K., so let it be
- i. **prṣṭham** (n.) back
vahati (3rd per. sing.) he carries
- j. **madhyam** (n.) middle
- k. **vrkṣaḥ** (mas.) tree
- l. **nayati** (3rd per. sing.) he takes, he carries. Second person imperative is **naya** (combined with **iti** is **nayeti**).
- n. **ucchalati** (3rd per. sing.) he jumps up
- o. **bilam** (n.) hole
- p. **kaḥ** (mas. pronoun) who
cit (ind.) (makes **kaḥ** indefinite)
kaścit someone
corayati (3rd per. sing.) he steals
sma (ind.) makes verb before it in past tense
- q. **tiṣṭhati** (3rd per. sing.) he remains

12

LESSON TWELVE

Alphabet: Numerals; cardinal and ordinal numbers

Grammar: Nouns in **i** and the gerund

Vocabulary: Nouns in **i**

**ALPHABET:
NUMBERS**

1. Here are the numerals (**saṃkhyā**) and cardinal numbers from one to ten. Alternate forms for some numerals are given in parentheses.

NUMERALS**CARDINAL NUMBERS**

Arabic	devanāgarī	English	Sanskrit
1.	१	one	एक eka
2.	२	two	द्वि dvi
3.	३	three	त्रि tri
4.	४	four	चतुर् catuṛ
5.	५ (५)	five	पञ्च pañca
6.	६	six	षष् ṣaṣ
7.	७	seven	सप्त sapta
8.	८ (८)	eight	अष्ट aṣṭa
9.	९ (९)	nine	नव nava
10.	१०	ten	दश daśa

2. The **devanāgarī** numerals combine just like Arabic numerals (since Arabic numerals were formed from Sanskrit). For example:

11	११
12	१२
13	१३
20	२०

3. For now, we will not use the cardinal numbers (**eka**, **dvi**, etc.) as part of the sentences, since their declensions are complex. At the end of each sentence in the exercises, we will use the numerals (१, २, ३, etc.).

4. Here are the ordinal numbers:

First	prathama	Sixth	ṣaṣṭha
Second	dvitīya	Seventh	saptama
Third	trītiya	Eighth	aṣṭama
Fourth	caturtha (or turiya)	Ninth	navama
Fifth	pañcama	Tenth	daśama

5. The ordinal numbers will be used in the exercises, because their declensions are easier than the cardinal numbers. The ordinal numbers are used like adjectives, going before the noun they modify and agreeing with it in gender and case. The number will be singular.
6. The ordinal numbers follow the short **a** declension for the masculine and neuter. Here are the feminine stems. (The feminine **ī** will be learned in Lesson 13.)

First	prathamā	Sixth	ṣaṣṭhī
Second	dvitīyā	Seventh	saptamī
Third	trītiyā	Eighth	aṣṭamī
Fourth	caturthī (or turiyā)	Ninth	navamī
Fifth	pañcamī	Tenth	daśamī

Compare the **devanāgarī** numerals with other scripts:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NUMERALS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Hieratic	1	4	2	4	1	2	2	=	\	
Gupta	-	=	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	
Maldivian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Lepcha	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Tibetan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Nepali	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Devanāgarī	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	०
Kashmiri	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Bengali	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	০
Assamese	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	০
Telugu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Tamil	௧	௨	௩	௪	௫	௬	௭	௮	௯	௦
Malabar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Sinhalese	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Burmese	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	၀
Siamese	๑	๒	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐
Cambodian	១	២	៣	៤	៥	៦	៧	៨	៩	០
" (simplified)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Javanese	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

7. Compare the cardinal numbers with numbers from several Romance languages:

English	Sanskrit	Italian	French	Spanish
one	eka	uno	un	uno
two	dvi	due	deux	dos
three	tri	tre	trois	tres
four	catur	quattro	quatre	cuatro
five	pañca	cinque	cinq	cinco
six	ṣaṣ	sei	six	seis
seven	sapta	sette	sept	siete
eight	aṣṭa	otto	huit	ocho
nine	nava	nove	neuf	nueve
ten	daśa	dieci	dix	diez

GRAMMAR:
NOUNS IN I

1. Here are the masculine and feminine declensions for **i** nouns. They differ only in the accusative plural and the instrumental singular.

Stem: **agni** (masculine) fire; **kīrti** (feminine) glory

Nom.	अग्निः agniḥ	अग्नी agnī	अग्नयः agnayah
Acc.	अग्निम् agnim	अग्नी agnī	अग्नीन् कीर्तीः agnīn / kīrtiḥ
Inst.	अग्निना कीर्त्या agninā / kīrtiā	अग्निभ्याम् agnibhyām	अग्निभिः agnibhiḥ
Dat.	अग्नये कीर्त्यै agnaye (kīrtyai)	अग्निभ्याम् agnibhyām	अग्निभ्यः agnibhyaḥ
Abl.	अग्नेः कीर्त्याः agneḥ (kīrtiāḥ)	अग्निभ्याम् agnibhyām	अग्निभ्यः agnibhyaḥ
Gen.	अग्नेः कीर्त्याः agneḥ (kīrtiāḥ)	अग्न्योः agnyoḥ	अग्नीनाम् agnīnām
Loc.	अग्नौ कीर्त्याम् agnau (kīrtiām)	अग्न्योः agnyoḥ	अग्निषु agniṣu
Voc.	अग्ने agne	अग्नी agnī	अग्नयः agnayah
	Singular	Dual	Plural

2. The singular dative, ablative, genitive, and locative have an optional feminine form. For example, the feminine dative singular is **kīrtaye** or **kīrtyai**. The feminine instrumental singular is **kīrtiā** only.

THE GERUND

3. Now we will study the gerund, which is a participle. A participle is formed from a verb, but does not take verb endings (**tiñ**). The gerund (**ktvānta**) indicates prior action. The sentence, “Rāma speaks and goes,” could be formed with a gerund. It would be: “Having spoken, Rāma goes.” “Having spoken” is the gerund.

uditvā rāmo gacchati

Having spoken, Rāma goes.

(gerund)

4. Because the gerund continues the action, it is sometimes called a continuative or conjunctive participle.
5. The gerund is used with only one subject.
6. The gerund has the meaning of doing something first, whether the main verb is past, present, or future. A series of gerunds may be used, but they must always be followed by a main verb. Each gerund follows in time the one before it, and the main verb comes last in time, as well as position in the sentence. For example:

gajaṃ dr̥ṣṭvā jalaṃ labdhvā rāmo gacchati

Having seen the elephant, having obtained water, Rāma goes.

7. There are several alternative translations:

Seeing the elephant, obtaining water, Rāma goes.

After seeing the elephant and after obtaining water, Rāma goes.

After having seen the elephant and after having obtained water, Rāma goes.

8. Everything that goes with the gerund, such as the accusative, is usually placed immediately before it. (See the example in #6.)
9. The gerund is easy to recognize because it is not declined. It is sometimes called the absolutive, because it stays in the same form. It is usually formed from the root by adding **-tvā** to the end (called **ktvā** by Pāṇini). If there is a prefix, **-ya** is added at the end (**lyap**).
10. Here are the forms for the gerund (√as has no gerund):

<u>Root</u>	<u>3rd Per. Sing.</u>	<u>Gerund</u>	
ā + √gam	āgacchati	āgamya	having come
		(also āgatya)	
√gam	gacchati	gatvā	having gone
√cint	cintayati -te	cintayitvā	having thought
√ji	jayati	jitvā	having conquered
√dṛś (paś)	paśyati	dṛṣtvā	having seen
√paṭh	paṭhāti	paṭhitvā	having read
√prach	prcchati	prṣtvā	having asked
√bhāṣ	bhāṣate	bhāṣitvā	having said
√bhū	bhavati	bhūtvā	having been
√man	manyate	matvā	having thought
√labh	labhate	labdhvā	having obtained
√vad	vadati	uditvā	having said
√vas	vasati	uṣitvā	having lived
√sev	sevate	sevitvā	having served
√sthā	tiṣṭhāti	sthitvā	having stood
√smṛ	smarati	smṛtvā	having remembered

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

अग्निः	agniḥ (mas.)	fire
अतिथिः	atithiḥ (mas.)	guest
ऋषिः	ṛṣiḥ (mas.)	seer, sage
कविः	kaviḥ (mas.)	poet
कीर्तिः	kīrtiḥ (fem.)	glory, fame
भूमिः	bhūmiḥ (fem.)	earth
शान्तिः	śāntiḥ (fem.)	peace
सिद्धः	siddhaḥ (mas.)	one who attains perfection
सिद्धा	siddhā (fem.)	one who attains perfection
सिद्धिः	siddhiḥ (fem.)	perfection, attainment, proof

EXERCISES

1. Translate the following sentences. Use the vocabulary and tables listed at the end of the text.

a. अग्निं दृष्ट्वा गृहादश्वो गच्छति ।१।

b. शिष्यो ग्रामे वसति ।२।

c. ऋषयः शास्त्राणां सूक्तानि पश्यन्ति ।३।

d. नृपो दशममतिथिं सेवते ।४।

e. ग्रामं जित्वा वीरः कीर्तिं लभते ।५।

f. सिद्धो ग्रामे वसति ।६।

g. अहो राम कुत्र गच्छसीति द्वितीयो वीरः
पृच्छति ।७।

h. पुस्तकं पठित्वा कविस्तच्चिन्तयति । ८।

i. सत्येन सह शान्तिरागच्छति । ९।

j. भूमौ वसाम इति प्रजा वदन्ति । १०।

2. Write the following sentences in Sanskrit:

- a. After conquering the army, the hero obtains fame on earth.
- b. Like Sītā and Rāma, the student goes to the forest.
- c. After serving her third guest, Sītā speaks to Rāma.
- d. In the story, Rāma obtains fame.
- e. The hero does not conquer ignorance.
- f. The king, Rāma by name, is very virtuous.
- g. "How do you obtain perfection?" the second student asks.
- h. Having lived in the forest with his wife, the king, Rāma by name, goes to the village.
- i. Having obtained peace, perfection, and glory, the seer goes to the beautiful forest.
- j. Thus having seen his wife on the elephant, the hero goes to her.

13

LESSON THIRTEEN

Alphabet: The **sandhi** rules for combining vowels

Grammar: Feminine nouns in **ī**
Relative-correlative clauses

Vocabulary: Nouns in **ī**
Relative and correlative adverbs

ALPHABET: VOWEL SANDHI

1. The following chart shows the changes that vowels often undergo. These changes are called **guṇa** and **vṛddhi** changes:

a	a	ā	
ā	ā	ā	
i, ī	e	ai	y
u, ū	o	au	v
ṛ	ar	ār	r
ḷ	al	āl	l
	_____	_____	_____
	guṇa	vṛddhi	Corresponding Semi-vowel

2. This important chart will help you understand how vowels combine in both internal and external **sandhi**. Later on, it will help you understand how roots are strengthened (by **guṇa** or **vṛddhi**) to form verbs and nominals. For example:

√vid	veda	vaidya
√div	deva	daivika
√yuj	yoga	yaugika
√dhṛ	dharma	dhārmika
_____	_____	_____
Root	guṇa	vṛddhi

3. Memorize the above chart and then memorize the **sandhi** rules for combining vowels that follow:

4. SIMILAR VOWELS

$$\tilde{a} + \tilde{a} = \tilde{a}$$

$$\text{राम} + \text{अश्वः} = \text{रामाश्वः}$$

$$rāma + aśvaḥ = rāmāśvaḥ$$

$$\ddot{i} + \ddot{i} = \ddot{i}$$

$$\text{गच्छति} + \text{इति} = \text{गच्छतीति}$$

$$\text{gacchati} + \text{iti} = \text{gacchatīti}$$

$$\ddot{u} + \ddot{u} = \ddot{u}$$

$$\text{गुरु} + \text{उप} = \text{गुरुप}$$

$$\text{guru} + \text{upa} = \text{gurūpa}$$

$$\text{ṛ} + \text{ṛ} = \text{ṛ}$$

$$\text{पितृ} + \text{ऋषि} = \text{पितृषि}$$

$$\text{pitṛ} + \text{ṛṣi} = \text{pitṛṣi}$$

These rules apply first. Then the following rules apply.

5. DISSIMILAR VOWELS

$$\ddot{i} + \text{vowel} = \text{yvowel ("vowel" means any short or long vowel)}$$

$$\text{गच्छति} + \text{अश्वम्} =$$

$$\text{गच्छत्यश्वम्}$$

$$\text{gacchati} + \text{aśvam} =$$

$$\text{gacchaty aśvam}$$

$$\ddot{u} + \text{vowel} = \text{vvowel}$$

$$\text{गुरु} + \text{अश्वम्} = \text{गुर्वश्वम्}$$

$$\text{guru} + \text{aśvam} = \text{gurv aśvam}$$

$$\text{ṛ} + \text{vowel} = \text{rvowel}$$

$$\text{पितृ} + \text{अत्र} = \text{पित्रत्र}$$

$$\text{pitṛ} + \text{atra} = \text{pitṛ atra}$$

6. e + a = e'

ग्रामे + अत्र = ग्रामेऽत्र
grāme + atra = grāme 'tra

e + vowel = a vowel

ग्रामे + इति = ग्राम इति
grāme + iti = grāma iti

7. ai + vowel = ā vowel

तस्मै + अत्र = तस्मा अत्र
tasmai + atra = tasmā atra

An o seldom occurs in a final position before sandhi is applied.

au + vowel = āv vowel

गजौ + इति = गजाविति
gajau + iti = gajāv iti

8. FINAL "a" FOLLOWED BY DISSIMILAR VOWELS

ā + ī = e

तत्र + इति = तत्रेति
tatra + iti = tatreti

ā + ū = o

कठ + उपनिषद् = कठोपनिषद्
kaṭha + upaniṣad = kaṭhopaniṣad

ā + ṛ = ar

सत्य + ऋतम् = सत्यर्तम्
satya + ṛtam = satya rtam

ā + e, ai = ai

तत्र + एव = तत्रैव
tatra + eva = tatraiva

ā + o, au = au

अत्र + ओकः = अत्रौकः
atra + okaḥ = atraukaḥ

9. Some vowels (**pragṛhya**) are not subject to **sandhi**. They are:
- the letters ī, ū, and e, when they serve as dual endings. For example, **bāle āgacchataḥ** (The two girls come.) needs no **sandhi**.
 - the final vowel of an interjection (usually a vocative). For example, **aho aśva** (O horse!) needs no **sandhi**.

**GRAMMAR:
NOUNS IN I**

1. Here is the declension for feminine nouns ending with **ī** in their stem form:

Stem: **nadī** (feminine) river

Nom.	नदी nadī	नद्यौ nadyau	नद्यः nadyaḥ
Acc.	नदीम् nadīm	नद्यौ nadyau	नदीः nadīḥ
Inst.	नद्या nadyā	नदीभ्याम् nadībhyām	नदीभिः nadībhiḥ
Dat.	नद्यै nadyai	नदीभ्याम् nadībhyām	नदीभ्यः nadībhyaḥ
Abl.	नद्याः nadyāḥ	नदीभ्याम् nadībhyām	नदीभ्यः nadībhyaḥ
Gen.	नद्याः nadyāḥ	नद्योः nadyoḥ	नदीनाम् nadīnām
Loc.	नद्याम् nadyām	नद्योः nadyoḥ	नदीषु nadīṣu
Voc.	नदि nadi [] Singular	नद्यौ nadyau [] Dual	नद्यः nadyaḥ [] Plural

RELATIVE-CORRELATIVE CLAUSES

2. Now we will learn about relative and correlative clauses. In English, the sentence “I see where the king lives,” contains two separate clauses: “I see” and “where the king lives.” The sentence contains a subordinate, or relative clause (“where the king lives”), and an independent or correlative clause (“I see”). For example:

I see where the king lives.
 |_____| |_____|
 correlative relative

3. In Sanskrit, the relative clause usually goes first and the correlative goes second. The relative clause is introduced by a relative adverb (indeclinable) and the correlative clause by a correlative adverb.

Where the king lives, there I see.
 |_____| |_____|
 relative clause correlative clause

Where the king lives, there I see.
 |_____| |_____|
 relative adverb correlative adverb

yatra nṛpo vasati tatra ahaṃ paśyāmi
 |_____| |_____|
 relative clause correlative clause

yatra nṛpo vasati tatra ahaṃ paśyāmi
 |_____| |_____|
 relative adverb correlative adverb

4. Here are the relative adverbs and their correlative partners (none are declined):

yataḥ	since, when	tataḥ	therefore
yatra	where	tatra	there
yathā	since	tathā	so, therefore
yadā	when	tadā	then
yadi	if	tadā	then

5. Here are some examples:

When he goes, then I remember.

yadā gacchatī tadā smarāmi

I go if you go. (becomes)

If you go, then I go.

yadi gacchasi tadā gacchāmi

You obtain fruit where the forest is. (becomes)

Where the forest is, there you obtain fruit.

yatra vanam asti tatra phalāni labhase

6. There is also a relative-correlative pronoun, **yad** and **tad** (“who” and “he”). This construction would be used to translate this sentence:

The man who goes is the king.

relative clause

7. In Sanskrit, the relative clause contains the relative pronoun **yad**, and the correlative clause contains the correlative pronoun **tad**. Sometimes the correlative pronoun may be omitted. The pronoun **yad** follows the declension of **tad** (See p.177.):

who man goes, he is the king

|_____| |_____|

relative clause correlative clause

yo naro gacchati sa nrpo 'sti

|_____| |_____|

relative clause correlative clause

8. Both “who” (**yo**) and “he” (**sa**) refer back to the man, who is called the antecedent. In English, the antecedent goes directly before the relative pronoun (who). In Sanskrit, the antecedent usually follows the relative pronoun (who) or the correlative pronoun (he):

who man goes, he is the king

yo naro gacchati sa nrpo 'sti

|_____|

antecedent

or

who goes, that man is the king

yo gacchati sa naro nrpo 'sti

|_____|

antecedent

9. The relative and correlative pronouns take the gender and number of the antecedent. The case of the antecedent depends upon its role in each clause. Study the following examples:

I see the man who is going. (becomes)
 which man is going, him I see
yo naro gacchati taṃ paśyāmi

| |

antecedent

| | |

relative clause correlative clause

or

who is going, that man I see
yo gacchati taṃ naraṃ paśyāmi

| |

antecedent

| | |

relative clause correlative clause

The king sees the elephant on which I stand. (becomes)
 on which elephant I stand, him the king sees
yasmin gaje tiṣṭhāmi taṃ nṛpaḥ paśyati

| |

antecedent

| | |

relative clause correlative clause

or

on which I stand, that elephant the king sees
yasmiṃs tiṣṭhāmi taṃ gaḇaṃ nṛpaḥ paśyati

|_____|
 antecedent

|_____| |_____|
 relative clause correlative clause

10. Notice that the relative pronoun (**yad**) and the correlative pronoun (**tad**) agree with each other in gender and number, but may differ in case. Like the antecedent, the relative word and the correlative word take a case (**vibhakti**) that is determined by their role in the clause. Study the following examples:

I see the man with whom Rāma goes.
 (becomes)
 with which man Rāma goes, him I see

येन नरेण सह रामो गच्छति तमहं पश्यामि ।
yena nareṇa saha rāmo gacchati taṃ ahaṃ paśyāmi

or

with whom Rāma goes, that man I see

येन रामो गच्छति तं नरमहं पश्यामि ।
yena rāmo gacchati taṃ naram ahaṃ paśyāmi

Rāma lives in the village from which I am coming.
(becomes)
from which village I am coming, in it Rāma lives

यस्माद्ग्रामादागच्छामि तस्मिन्नामो वसति ।
yasmād grāmād āgacchāmi tasmin rāmo vasati

or
from which I am coming in that village Rāma lives

यस्मादागच्छामि तस्मिन्ग्रामे रामो वसति ।
yasmād āgacchāmi tasmin grāme rāmo vasati

11. The pronoun **yad** follows the same declension as **tad** (mas., n., fem.), except that the masculine nominative singular follows normal **sandhi** rules, and therefore appears as **yaḥ**, **yo**, etc. Observe, for example, the masculine:

Stem: **yad** (masculine) who, what, which

Nom. (who)	यः	यौ	ये
Acc. (whom)	यम्	यौ	यान्
Inst. (with whom)	येन	याभ्याम्	यैः
Dat. (for whom)	यस्मै	याभ्याम्	येभ्यः
Abl. (from whom)	यस्मात्	याभ्याम्	येभ्यः
Gen. (whose)	यस्य	ययोः	येषम्
Loc. (on whom)	यस्मिन्	ययोः	येषु

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

धार्मिकी	dhārmikī (fem. adj.)	virtuous
नदी	nadī (fem.)	river
पत्नी	patnī (fem.)	wife
मित्रम्	mitram (n.)	friend
यद्	yad (pro.)	who, what, which
वापी	vāpī (fem.)	pond
सुन्दरी	sundarī (fem. adj.)	beautiful

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

(relative adverbs)

(correlative adverbs)

यतः	yataḥ	since, when	ततः	tataḥ	therefore
यत्र	yatra	where	तत्र	tatra	there
यथा	yathā	since, as	तथा	tathā	so, therefore
यदा	yadā	when	तदा	tadā	then
यदि	yadi	if	तदा	tadā	then

EXERCISES

1. Translate the following:

- a. यत्र शान्तिस्तत्र सिद्धिः ।१।
- b. या मम पत्न्याः पुत्रिकास्ति सा बालात्र वसति ।२।
- c. सीता सुन्दरी नृपस्य पुत्रिकास्तीति रामो वदति ।३।
- d. यथाश्वा अत्र नागच्छन्ति तथा नरा बालाश्च तत्र
गच्छन्ति ।४।
- e. नदीं गत्वा मित्रे पुस्तकानि पठतः ।५।
- f. यदा सेना नृपं सेवते तदा धार्मिको नृपो जयति ।६।
- g. यदि नरः सिद्धिं लभते तदा स ऋषिर्भवते ।७।

h. यस्तस्यातिथिर्भवति तस्मै बालाय कविः कथां
पठति । ८।

i. नरो मित्रेण सह सुन्दरीं नदीं गच्छति । ९।

j. यस्मादहमागच्छामि तं ग्रामं वीरः स्मरति । १०।

2. Translate the following into Sanskrit:

- a. The boy obtains water from the river.
- b. The wife sees the fruit which is in the pond.
- c. Having obtained a garland, our guest goes to the village.
- d. He lives like a king when his wife serves him.
- e. Sītā, who is the wife of Rāma, obtains fame on earth.
- f. The virtuous king sees the boy who is coming.
- g. The student, having thought, asks the poet about the river.
- h. That beautiful wife lives without suffering.
- i. Ignorance is like a shadow for the man who sees.
- j. When the daughter of the king comes, then the subjects stand.

14

LESSON FOURTEEN

Alphabet: The **sandhi** rules for final **h**

Grammar: Verb prefixes and the imperfect active

Vocabulary: More verbs

**ALPHABET:
SANDHI RULES
FOR FINAL ह**

Now we will memorize the **sandhi** rules for words ending in **ह**. These rules were presented in charts in Lesson 9. Both charts in Lesson 9 present the same rules, but it will be easier to follow the structure of the second chart on page 111. While the first word ends in **ह**, the second word may begin with any letter of the alphabet. Notice that the chart breaks the alphabet into three parts. The chart is arranged according to which section of the alphabet the second word begins. Here is one way of dividing the alphabet in order to learn these rules:

(a) Vowels - -
 - -
 - -
 - -
 -
 - -
 - -

-	-		-	-	-
-	-		-	-	-
-	-		-	-	-
-	-		-	-	-
-	-		-	-	-
-	-		-	-	-
-	-		-	-	-
-	-		-	-	-

(c) Unvoiced consonants

(b) Voiced consonants

- (a) If the second word begins in a vowel, there are four rules:

Second word begins in any of the following:

a	ā		
i	ī		
u	ū		
ṛ	ṝ		
ḷ			
e	ai	o	au

- (1) If the first word ends in **ah** and the second begins in **a**, the **ah** changes to **o**, and **a** is deleted (marked by an apostrophe in roman script or **avagraha** in **devanāgarī**). For example:

$$ah + a = o'$$

$$\text{रामः} + \text{अत्र} = \text{रामोऽत्र}$$

$$rāmah + atra = rāmo'tra$$

- (2) If the first word ends in **ah** and the second word begins in any vowel (except **a**), **ah** changes to **a**:

$$ah + \text{vowel} = a \text{ vowel}$$

$$\text{रामः} + \text{आगच्छति} = \text{राम आगच्छति}$$

$$rāmah + āgacchati = rāma āgacchati$$

- (3) If the first word ends in **āḥ** and the second word begins in any vowel, **āḥ** changes to **ā**:

$$\text{āḥ} + \text{vowel} = \text{ā} + \text{vowel}$$

नराः + इति = नरा इति

$$\text{narāḥ} + \text{iti} = \text{narā iti}$$

- (4) If the first word ends in any other vowel before the final **ḥ**, and the second word begins in a vowel, then the **ḥ** changes to **r**. For example:

$$\text{oḥ} + \text{vowel} = \text{orvowel}$$

नद्योः + अत्र = नद्योरत्र

$$\text{nadyoḥ} + \text{atra} = \text{nadyor atra}$$

- (b) If the second word begins in a voiced consonant, there are three rules:

Second word begins in :

ga	gha	ṇa		
ja	jha	ṇa		
ḍa	ḍha	ṇa		
da	dha	na		
ba	bha	ma		
ya	ra	la	va	ha

- (1) If the first word ends in **ah**, it becomes **o**:

ah + voiced consonant = **o** voiced consonant

रामः + गच्छति = रामो गच्छति

rāmaḥ + gacchati = rāmo gacchati

- (2) If the first word ends in **āh**, it becomes **ā**:

āh + voiced consonant = **ā** voiced consonant

नराः + गच्छन्ति = नरा गच्छन्ति

narāḥ + gacchanti = narā gacchanti

- (3) If the first word ends in any other vowel before the final **h**, the **h** becomes **r** (unless the second word begins with an **r**). For example:

oh + voiced consonant = **or**voiced consonant

नरयोः + गच्छति = नरयोर्गच्छति

narayoḥ + gacchati = narayor gacchati

A double **r** does not occur. If the second word begins in **r**, the first **r** is dropped and the preceding vowel made long, if it is short.

Note that the last two rules (2 and 3) are the similar to the rules (3 and 4) for second words beginning in a vowel.

- (c) For the third group, the second word begins in an unvoiced consonant. For this group, the rules are the same when the first word ends in **aḥ**, **āḥ**, or any other vowel before the **ḥ**. There are four rules:

Second word begins in:

ka	kha		
ca	cha		
ṭa	ṭha		
ta	tha		
pa	pha		
śa	ṣa	sa	end of line

- (1) If the second word begins in **ca** or **cha**, the **ḥ** (with any vowel preceding it) changes to **ś**. For example:

$$aḥ + ca = aśca$$

$$\text{रामः} + \text{च} = \text{रामश्च}$$

$$rāmaḥ + ca = rāmaś ca$$

- (2) If the second word begins in **ṭa** or **ṭha**, the **ḥ** changes to **ṣ**:

$$aḥ + ṭ = aṣṭ$$

$$\text{रामः} + \text{टीका} = \text{रामष्टीका}$$

$$rāmaḥ + ṭīkā = rāmaṣ ṭīkā$$

- (3) If the second word begins in **ta** or **tha**, the **ḥ** becomes **s**:

aḥ + ta = asta

रामः + तत्र = रामस्तत्र

rāmaḥ + tatra = rāmas tatra

The above three rules might best be learned visually, using the **devanāgarī** script. In each case the **ḥ** becomes the sibilant that corresponds with the following letter, whether palatal (**ca**, **cha**), retroflex (**ṭa**, **ṭha**), or dental (**ta**, **tha**):

श्च श्छ ष्ट ष्ठ स्त स्थ

śca ścha ṣṭa ṣṭha sta stha

- (4) All other unvoiced consonants (**ka**, **kha**, **pa**, **pha**, **śa**, **ṣa**, and **sa**) cause the **ḥ** to stay **ḥ**. The end of the line also causes the **ḥ** to stay **ḥ**. For example:

aḥ + k = aḥ k

रामः + कुत्र = रामः कुत्र

rāmaḥ + kutra = rāmaḥ kutra

GRAMMAR: VERB PREFIXES

1. Verb prefixes (**upasarga**) are placed before verbs to modify the basic meaning of the verb. They are used much like verb prefixes in English, such as “receive” and “perceive.” We have already learned one prefix, **ā**, which changes “he goes” (**gacchati**) to “he comes” (**āgacchati**).
2. Here are two additional prefixes:

upa	towards, near
upagacchati	he goes toward, he approaches
prati	back to, against
pratigacchati	he goes back to, he returns.

THE IMPERFECT

3. The imperfect (**lañ**) indicates past action. It is traditionally described as action done “not of today,” (**anadyatana**), or in the past. It is formed by putting an augment (**āgama**), **a**, before the present stem. The **a** is called “maker of the past tense” (**bhūta-karṇa**). The imperfect uses slightly different endings, called secondary endings, or the imperfect endings. For example:

a	+	gaccha	+	t	becomes	agacchat	he went
a	+	vada	+	t	becomes	avadat	he spoke
□	□	□	□	□		□	
augment		stem		ending		imperfect	

IMPERFECT ACTIVE VERBS

4. Here is the formation for the imperfect:

3rd	अगच्छत् agacchat	अगच्छताम् agacchatām	अगच्छन् agacchan
2nd	अगच्छः agacchah	अगच्छतम् agacchatam	अगच्छत agacchata
1st	अगच्छम् agaccham Singular	अगच्छाव agacchāva Dual	अगच्छाम agacchāma Plural

Note that the imperfect active endings are listed on p. 317.

5. Here are the endings for the present indicative that we have already learned. Notice that the imperfect has similar endings, but shorter:

3rd	गच्छति gacchati	गच्छतः gacchatah	गच्छन्ति gacchanti
2nd	गच्छसि gacchasi	गच्छथः gacchathah	गच्छथ gacchatha
1st	गच्छामि gacchāmi Singular	गच्छावः gacchāvah Dual	गच्छामः gacchāmah Plural

6. The imperfect puts the augment, **a**, after the prefix but before the stem. The **sandhi** rules apply here. Study these examples:

प्रति + अ + गच्छ + त् = प्रत्यगच्छत्

prati + a + gaccha + t = pratyagacchat
he returned

_____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____
prefix augment stem ending imperfect

उप + अ + गच्छ + त् = उपागच्छत्

upa + a + gaccha + t = upāgacchat
he approached

आ + अ + गच्छ - अ + अम् = आगच्छम्

ā + a + gaccha - a + am = āgaccham
I came

7. Often a prefix may affect whether a verb takes active or middle endings. The dictionary will indicate which endings should be used.

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

आ + नी

 $\bar{a} + \sqrt{n\bar{i}}$ (active)*

आनयति

ānayati

he brings

उप + गम्

upa + $\sqrt{gam}$ (active)

उपगच्छति

upagacchati

he goes toward,
approaches

गुप्

 $\sqrt{gup}$ (active)

गोपायति

gopāyati

he protects

नी

 $\sqrt{n\bar{i}}$ (ubhayapada)*

नयति

nayati -te

he leads

पा

 $\sqrt{pā}$ (active)

पिबति

pibati

he drinks

प्रति + गम्

prati + $\sqrt{gam}$ (active)

प्रतिगच्छति

pratigacchati

he goes back, returns

बुध्

 $\sqrt{budh}$ (ubhayapada)

बोधति

bodhati -te

he knows

हस्

 $\sqrt{has}$ (active)

हसति

hasati

he laughs

The gerund forms for each of these verbs is listed in the back of the text (pages 312-314). Remember that if a verb has a prefix, it forms a gerund with **-ya** rather than **-tvā**.

*Note that $\sqrt{n\bar{i}}$ and $\sqrt{budh}$ are **ubhayapada**, but $\bar{a} + \sqrt{n\bar{i}}$ is active.

EXERCISES

1. Memorize the **sandhi** rules that take place when the first word ends in **h**.
2. Memorize the endings for the imperfect active.
3. Translate the following sentences into English:
 - a. यदा शिष्यो जलमानयति तदाचार्यस्तत्पिबति ।१।
 - b. बालो वार्षीं गजाननयत् ।२।
 - c. यो नरो ग्राममुपगच्छति तं कविर्वदति ।३।
 - d. वीरः कुपितान्नृपाद्रामं गोपायतीति रामोऽवदत् ।४।
 - e. वाप्यां गजं दृष्ट्वर्षिरहसदहसच्च ।५।
 - f. सुन्दरीं तव पत्नीं बोधामीति कन्या वीरमवदत् ।६।

g. यस्मिन्गृहे पत्न्यवसत्तत्सा प्रत्यगच्छत् । ७।

h. ऋषिः शान्तिं सत्यं सिद्धिममृतं सुखं च बोधति । ८।

i. वीरः सेनाया ग्राममगोपायत् । ९।

j. सुन्दरं नृपं दृष्ट्वा बालोऽहसत् । १०।

4. Translate the following into Sanskrit:

- a. The poet read the book as if he were drinking water.
- b. The hero asked, "How do I protect the village from the army?"
- c. How did sages live without fire?
- d. If the horses go back to the river, then the boy leads them to the forest. (Use double accusative.)
- e. When a man does not know suffering, then he approaches perfection.

- f. The king, named Rāma, brought his wife, Sītā, a garland.
- g. By means of knowledge, a man conquers ignorance.
- h. The child drank the water which came from the river.
- i. Having seen the river, the girl returned to her house.
- j. The boy led the horses from the forest to the river. (double accusative)

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LESSON FIFTEEN

Alphabet: The **sandhi** rules for final **m**

Grammar: More verb prefixes and the imperfect middle

Vocabulary: More verbs

**ALPHABET:
SANDHI RULES
FOR FINAL M**

1. If the first word ends in **m**, there are only two rules:

- (a) If the next word begins in a consonant, the **m** becomes **m̐** and is pronounced (and could be written) as the nasal corresponding to the first letter of the next word. For example:

पुत्रम् + गच्छामि = पुत्रं गच्छामि

putram + gacchāmi = putraṁ gacchāmi

- (b) If the next word begins in a vowel or the **m** is at the end of a line, the **m** remains the same. The **m** remains the same because the mouth is not preparing to close at a specific point of contact as it would if the next word began with a consonant. For example:

पुत्रम् + आगच्छामि = पुत्रमागच्छामि

putram + āgacchāmi = putram āgacchāmi

**GRAMMAR:
VERB PREFIXES**

1. Here are two more verb prefixes. Some prefixes hardly change the meaning of the original stem, while others change the meaning:

ud	up, up out
uttiṣṭhati	he stands up
(The d changes to t because of sandhi .)	
udbhavati	he is born

ava	down, away, off
avagacchati	he goes down, understands

2. Here is a list of the major prefixes (given in **Pāṇini 1.4.58**). Prefixes can also be used in front of nouns.

अति	ati	across, beyond, surpassing, past (atīndriya , beyond the senses; atyanta , beyond the end, infinite)
------------	------------	---

अधि	adhi	above, over, on (adhyātma , pertaining to the Self; adhiviśva , above all, responsible for the universe)
------------	-------------	---

अनु	anu	after, following (anusvāra , “after sound”)
------------	------------	---

अप	apa	away, off (apāna , downward breath, elimination)
-----------	------------	--

अपि	api	on, close on (apihita , placed into)
------------	------------	--

अभि	abhi	to, against (abhyaṅga , rubbing against)
------------	-------------	--

अव	ava	down, away, off (avatāra , crossing down)
-----------	------------	---

आ	ā	back, return, to, fully (ācāra , to go toward, conduct; ācārya , teacher of conduct)
----------	----------	---

उद्	ud	up, up out (udāna , upward breath)
उप	upa	towards, near, subordinate (upaniṣad , sit down near; upasarga , “discharged near,” prefix)
दुस्	dus	ill, bad, difficult, hard (duṣkṛta , badly done; duḥkham , suffering) (usually used with nouns)
नि	ni	down, into (upaniṣad , sit down near)
निस्	nis	out from, forth, without, entirely (nistraiguṇya , without the three guṇas)
परा	parā	away, forth, along, off (parāśara , “crusher”)
परि	pari	around, about (pariṇāma , transformation)
प्र	pra	forward, onward, forth (prāṇa , vital breath; prakṛti , nature)
प्रति	prati	back to, in reverse direction, every (pratyāhāra , food from the reverse direction)
वि	vi	apart, away, out (vyāna , moving breath, circulation)
सम्	sam	together (samāna , even breath, digestion; saṃskṛta , put together, perfected)
सु	su	well, very, good, right, easy (sukṛta , well-done; sukham , happiness) (usually used with nouns)

IMPERFECT MIDDLE

3. Here is the imperfect middle, which is also used as a past tense:

Root: √bhāṣ (middle) speak

3rd	अभाषत abhāṣata	अभाषेताम् abhāṣetām	अभाषन्त abhāṣanta
2nd	अभाषथाः abhāṣathāḥ	अभाषेथाम् abhāṣethām	अभाषध्वम् abhāṣadhvam
1st	अभाषे abhāṣe Singular	अभाषावहि abhāṣāvahi Dual	अभाषामहि abhāṣāmahi Plural

Note that the endings are given on page 317.

4. Compare the imperfect endings with the present indicative endings:

3rd	भाषते bhāṣate	भाषेते bhāṣete	भाषन्ते bhāṣante
2nd	भाषसे bhāṣase	भाषेथे bhāṣethe	भाषध्वे bhāṣadhve
1st	भाषे bhāṣe Singular	भाषावहे bhāṣāvahe Dual	भाषामहे bhāṣāmahe Plural

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

अव + गम्

ava + √gam (active)

अवगच्छति

avagacchati

he understands

उद् + भू

ud + √bhū (active)

उद्भवति

udbhavati

he is born

उद् + स्था

ud + √sthā (active)

उत्तिष्ठति

uttiṣṭhati

he stands up

रम्

√ram (middle)

रमते

ramate

he enjoys

शुभ्

√śubh (middle)

शोभते

śobhate

he shines

स्मि

√smi (middle)

स्मयते

smayate

he smiles

The gerund forms for each of these verbs is listed at the back of the text (pages 312–314).

EXERCISES

1. Memorize the **sandhi** rules that take place when the first word ends in **m**.
2. Memorize the endings for the imperfect middle.
3. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. कथामवगत्य कविरस्मयत ।१।

b. रामः सीता च नद्यां जलमरमेताम् ।२।

c. यदातिथिरुपगच्छति तदा बाला उत्तिष्ठन्ति ।३।

d. यदातिथिरुपागच्छत्तदा बाला उदतिष्ठन् ।४।

e. यत्र शान्तिस्तत्र सुखं ।५।

f. पुत्रिका नृपस्य गृह उद्भवति ।६।

g. विद्ययाविद्यां जित्वा सूर्य इवर्षिः शोभते ।७।

- h. अहो राम कथं तस्मिन्नाज उत्तिष्ठसीति बालो
ऽपृच्छत् । ८।
- i. वने फलानि रत्वा वीरस्य पत्नी गृहं प्रत्यगच्छत् । ९।
- j. यो बालस्तस्य पुत्रस्तं रामोऽस्मयत । १०।
- k. यदाचार्योऽवदत्तदा शिष्या उदतिष्ठन् । ११।

4. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

- a. Since the guest enjoyed the fruit, (therefore) he returns to the house again.
- b. Having smiled, Sītā spoke to the beautiful girl.
- c. Having come from the elephant, the boy approached that village.
- d. He understands that the man has a son.
- e. After drinking the water from the fruit, the girl stands up.

- f. When the moon shines, then you see shadows in the forest.
- g. When the boy sees the elephant, then he smiles and laughs.
- h. The man and his wife enjoy that beautiful house.
- i. When his son was born, the hero smiled.
- j. The girl obtained fruit from the man who is standing.
- k. When the sun shines on the moon, then the moon shines on us.

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LESSON SIXTEEN

Alphabet: The **sandhi** rules for final **n**

Grammar: Nouns in **an**
The imperfect for √ **as**
The **dvandva** compound

Vocabulary: Nouns in **an**
More adjectives

**ALPHABET:
SANDHI RULES
FOR FINAL N**

1. Now we will learn the **sandhi** rules for when the first word ends in **n**. In the majority of cases it remains unchanged. The chart below contains eight rules (a - h) in which **n** changes.
2. For each rule, those letters in the alphabet that are in bold represent the first letter of the second word, which causes the change. The letters outside the alphabet are the change the **n** undergoes. See the examples on the following pages.

preceding
n becomes

preceding
n becomes

				a	ā		
				i	ī		
				u	ū		
				ṛ	ṝ		
				ḷ			
				e	ai		
				o	au		
	ka	kha		ga	gha	ṇa	
(a) ṁś	ca	cha		ja	jha	ṇa	ñ (f)
(b) ṁṣ	ṭa	ṭha		ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ṇ (g)
(c) ṁs	ta	tha		da	dha	na	
	pa	pha		ba	bha	ma	
				ya	ra	la va	ṁl (h)
(d) ñ (ch)	śa	ṣa		sa	ha		

end of line

3. Here are examples for each of these eight rules:

$$(a) \text{ तस्मिन् + च = तस्मिंश्च } \\ \text{tasmin + ca = tasmimś ca}$$

$$\text{नरान् + च = नरांश्च } \\ \text{narān + ca = narāmś ca}$$

$$(b) \text{ नरान् + ट = नरांष्ट } \\ \text{narān + ṭa = narāmṣ ṭa}$$

$$(c) \text{ नरान् + तत्र = नरांस्तत्र } \\ \text{narān + tatra = narāmś tatra}$$

$$(d) \text{ नरान् + शोभन्ते = नराञ्छोभन्ते } \\ \text{narān + śobhante = narāñ chobhante}$$

or (rarely)

$$\text{नरान् + शोभन्ते = नराञ्शोभन्ते } \\ \text{narān + śobhante = narāñ śobhante}$$

$$(e) \text{ राजन् + अत्र = राजन्नत्र } \\ \text{rājan + atra = rājann atra}$$

$$\text{नरान् + अत्र = नरानत्र } \\ \text{narān + atra = narān atra}$$

(f) नरान् + जयति = नराञ्जयति
 narān + jayati = narāñ jayati

(g) नरान् + ङ = नराणङ
 narān + ṅa = narāṅ ṅa

(h) नरान् + लभते = नरांल्लभते
 narān + labhate = narāṃl labhate

GRAMMAR:
NOUNS IN AN

1. Here is the declension for nouns ending in **an**:

Stem: **rājan** (masculine) king; **ātman** (masculine) Self

Nom.	राजा rājā	राजानौ rājānau	राजानः rājānaḥ
Acc.	राजानम् rājānam	राजानौ rājānau	राज्ञः आत्मनः rājñāḥ/ātmanah
Inst.	राज्ञा आत्मना rājñā/ātmanā	राजभ्याम् rājabhyām	राजभिः rājabhiḥ
Dat.	राज्ञे आत्मने rājñe/ātmane	राजभ्याम् rājabhyām	राजभ्यः rājabhyaḥ
Abl.	राज्ञः आत्मनः rājñāḥ/ātmanah	राजभ्याम् rājabhyām	राजभ्यः rājabhyaḥ
Gen.	राज्ञः आत्मनः rājñāḥ / ātmanah	राज्ञोः आत्मनोः rājñoh / ātmanoh	राज्ञाम् आत्मनाम् rājñām / ātmanām
Loc.	राज्ञि आत्मनि rājñi/ātmani	राज्ञोः आत्मनोः rājñoh/ātmanoh	राजसु rājasu
Voc.	राजन् rājan	राजानौ rājānau	राजानः rājānaḥ
	Singular	Dual	Plural

2. Note that the only difference between **rājan** and **ātman** is that since the **tmn** combination cannot occur, **ātman** always keeps the **a** before the **n**. Sometimes that **a** may be long. If so, the form is considered strong. The neuter is similar to the masculine:

Stem: **nāman** (neuter) name

Nom.	नाम nāma	नाम्नी नामनी nāmni/nāmani	नामानि nāmāni
Acc.	नाम nāma	नाम्नी नामनी nāmni/nāmani	नामानि nāmāni
Inst.	नाम्ना nāmnā	नामभ्याम् nāmabhyām	नामभिः nāmabhiḥ
Dat.	नाम्ने nāmne	नामभ्याम् nāmabhyām	नामभ्यः nāmabhyaḥ
Abl.	नाम्नः nāmnah	नामभ्याम् nāmabhyām	नामभ्यः nāmabhyaḥ
Gen.	नाम्नः nāmnah	नाम्नोः nāmnoḥ	नाम्नाम् nāmnām
Loc.	नाम्नि नामनि nāmni/nāmani	नाम्नोः nāmnoḥ	नामसु nāmasu
Voc.	नामन् नाम nāman/nāma Singular	नाम्नी नामनी nāmni/nāmani Dual	नामानि nāmāni Plural

THE IMPERFECT FOR √AS

3. Here is the imperfect for √as:

3rd	आसीत् āsīt	आस्ताम् āstām	आसन् āsan
2nd	आसीः āsīḥ	आस्तम् āstam	आस्त āsta
1st	आसम् āsam Singular	आस्व āsva Dual	आस्म āsma Plural

Remember that these are not the endings, but the entire verb.

THE DVANDVA COMPOUND

4. Now we will begin our study of compounds (**samāsa**). Sanskrit has several different types of compounds, which are members joined together to create one unit. In **devanāgarī**, compounds are written without a break. With transliteration, in this text the members of a compound are joined by a hyphen, when **sandhi** permits. For example:

एकवचन eka-vacana (singular number)

5. Nominal compounds join nouns, adjectives, or pronouns. They are usually formed by taking the base form (**nara**, **phala**, etc.) and putting them together, using **sandhi** rules. Generally only the last member is declined, and prior members have loss (**luk**) of case ending (**sup**).
6. The first type of compound that we will study is the **dvandva** compound. A **dvandva** (related to the word “dual”) is a series of

equal items that would normally be joined by “and.” For example, “Sītā and Rāma” could be written as a **dvandva** compound:

सीतारामौ
sītā-rāmau

7. All compounds may undergo an analysis (**vigraha**), which is how the words would appear if the compound were dissolved. For example:

सीतारामौ	vigraha:	सीता रामश्च
sītā-rāmau		sītā rāmaś ca
“Sītā-Rāma”	analysis:	Sītā and Rāma

8. This **dvandva** (above) is called an **itaretara-dvandva**, because it names its members in a distributive sense. (See #13.) In it, the last member is in the dual because two persons are named.
9. If more than two persons are named, the last member is in the plural. For example:

आचार्यशिष्याः	vigraha:	आचार्यः शिष्याश्च
ācārya-śiṣyāḥ		ācāryaḥ śiṣyāś ca
“teacher-students”	analysis:	the teacher and students

10. A **dvandva** with three members is always plural. For example:

अश्वगजमृगाः	vigraha:	अश्वो गजो मृगाश्च
aśva-gaja-mṛgāḥ		aśvo gajo mṛgāś ca
“horse-elephant-deer”	analysis:	horse, elephant and deer

11. The gender is determined by the last item named. For example:

रामसीते	vigraha:	रामः सीता च
rāma-sīte		rāmaḥ sītā ca
“Rāma-Sītā”	analysis:	Rāma and Sītā

12. The first member is in its stem form even if it refers to something plural. Because of this, there is sometimes ambiguity concerning whether a member is singular, dual, or plural. For example:

आचार्यशिष्याः	could be analyzed as:
“teacher-students”	teacher and students (or)
	teachers and student (or)
	teachers and students

You must judge the correct translation by the context, and in most contexts, the first example would be what is meant: “the teacher and the students.”

13. There is an additional kind of **dvandva**, called **samāhāra**, in which the ending is always singular and neuter. The members are referred to collectively as a single unit. The meaning of the individual members is not as important as the collective sense of the whole compound. Often pairs of opposites are put in **samāhāra-dvandva** form. For example:

सुखदुःखम्	vigraha:	सुखं दुःखं च
sukha-duḥkham		sukhaṁ duḥkhaṁ ca
“happiness-suffering”	analysis:	happiness and suffering

14. Words ending in **-an** usually act in compounds like words that end in **-a**. For example, **ātman** is often reduced to **ātma**, when it is

prior to the last member of the compound. Some words, such as **rājan**, take the **-a** ending as a prior member and also as the last member of the compound. For example:

राजरामौ

rāja-rāmau

The king and Rāma

रामराजौ

rāma-rājau

Rāma and the king

THE NEGATIVE COMPOUND

15. Another type of compound is negating, or the negative compound (**nañ**, or negative **samāsa**). A noun can be negated by placing **a** before it. For example:

विद्या

vidyā

knowledge

अविद्या

avidyā

ignorance

16. A gerund is also negated with **a**. If the gerund begins with **a**, and there is no prefix, the ending is **-tvā**. For example:

अगत्वा

agatvā

not having gone

17. If the word begins with a vowel, then it is negated with **an**. For example:

अनुदित्वा

anuditvā

not having spoken

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

आत्मा

ātmā (mas.)

Self (usually has capital "S"
(follows the **an** declension)

कर्म

karma (n.)

action (**an** declension)

कृष्ण

kr̥ṣṇa mf(ā)n (adj.)

black

कृष्णः

kr̥ṣṇaḥ (mas. noun)

Kṛṣṇa

नाम

nāma (n.)

name (**an** declension)

प्रिय

priya mf(ā)n (adj.)

dear, beloved

रमणीय

ramaṇīya mf(ā)n (adj.)

pleasant

राजा

rājā (mas.)

king (**an** declension)

शुक्ल

śukla mf(ā)n (adj.)

white

शोभन

śobhana mf(ā or ī)n (adj.)

shining, bright, beautiful

EXERCISES

1. Memorize the **sandhi** rules for final **n**.
2. Memorize the masculine and neuter for the **an** declension.
3. Memorize the imperfect of $\sqrt{\text{as}}$.
4. Review the formation of **dvandva** compounds.
5. Translate the following sentences into English:
 - a. कृष्णोऽश्वमृगगजानगोपायत् ।१।
 - b. प्रियो राजा रामो ग्रामस्य बालानस्मयत ।२।
 - c. कन्या प्रजां सूर्यात्तस्याश्छाययागोपायत् ।३।
 - d. य आत्मानं बोधति स कर्माणि रमते ।४।
 - e. प्रजा कृष्णस्याश्वस्य कर्माहसत् ।५।
 - f. यदा सा तस्य नामावदत्तदा बाल उदतिष्ठत् ।६।
 - g. प्रियं तस्य पुत्रमुपगत्य वीरोऽस्मयत ।७।

h. बालबाले शोभनस्य राज्ञः प्रजे स्तः ।८।

i. शुक्ला अश्वा वन आसन् ।९।

j. आसीद्राजा रामो नाम ग्रामे ।१०।

6. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

- a. The black horse drinks the water from the river.
- b. He who knows the Self enjoys action and inaction.
- c. The king's name was Kṛṣṇa.
- d. The king enjoys the pleasant actions of the son.
- e. The beloved hero understood perfection and imperfection (success and failure).
- f. The boy comes from the elephant and returns to the house.
- g. That which neither comes nor goes is the Self.
- h. When the king approached, the boys and girls stood up.
- i. The man who was king came from the black forest.
- j. Knowledge of the Self is knowledge also of the sun and the moon.

17

LESSON SEVENTEEN

Alphabet: The **sandhi** rules for final **t**

Grammar: Nouns ending in **र्** and the future tense

Vocabulary: Nouns in **र्**

- (b) रामात् + ट = रामाट्
 rāmāt + ṭa = rāmāṭ ṭa
- (c) रामात् + शास्त्रम् = रामाच्छास्त्रम्
 rāmāt + śāstram = rāmāc chāstram
- (d) रामात् + मन्यते = रामान्मन्यते
 rāmāt + manyate = rāmān manyate
- (e) रामात् + जलम् = रामाज्जलम्
 rāmāt + jalam = rāmāj jalam
- (f) रामात् + ड = रामाड्
 rāmāt + ḍa = rāmāḍ ḍa
- (g) रामात् + लभते = रामाल्लभते
 rāmāt + labhate = rāmāl labhate
- (h) रामात् + हस्तः = रामाद्धस्तः
 rāmāt + hastah = rāmād dhastah

GRAMMAR:
NOUNS IN ण

1. Here is the declension for nouns ending in ण. These nouns are usually an agent of action or a relation, such as father or mother.

Stem: **dātṛ** (masculine) giver; **svasṛ** (feminine) sister

Nom.	दाता dātā	दातारौ dātārau	दातारः dātārah
Acc.	दातारम् dātāram	दातारौ dātārau	दातृन् स्वसृः dātṛn / svasṛḥ
Inst.	दात्रा dātrā	दातृभ्याम् dātṛbhyām	दातृभिः dātṛbhiḥ
Dat.	दात्रे dātre	दातृभ्याम् dātṛbhyām	दातृभ्यः dātṛbhyaḥ
Abl.	दातुः dātuḥ	दातृभ्याम् dātṛbhyām	दातृभ्यः dātṛbhyaḥ
Gen.	दातुः dātuḥ	दात्रोः dātroḥ	दातृणाम् dātṛṇām
Loc.	दातरि dātari	दात्रोः dātroḥ	दातृषु dātṛṣu
Voc.	दातर् dātar [Singular]	दातारौ dātārau [Dual]	दातारः dātārah [Plural]

2. Father, mother, and brother have a weaker form (looking at the second syllable) in the nominative and vocative (dual and plural), and the accusative (singular and dual):

Stem: **pitṛ** (mas.) father; **mātr** (fem.) mother; **bhrātṛ** (mas.) brother

Nom.	पिता pitā	पितरौ pitarau	पितरः pitarah
Acc.	पितरम् pitaram	पितरौ pitarau	पितृन् भ्रातृन् मातृः pitṛñ bhrātṛñ mātṛḥ
Voc.	पितर pitar Singular	पितरौ pitarau Dual	पितरः pitarah Plural

3. In a few but frequently used **dvandva** compounds of pairs, such as “mother and father,” the first word usually ends in **ā**, the nominative singular. For example:

मातापितरौ

mātā-pitarau mother and father

THE FUTURE TENSE

4. Now we will study the future tense. Sometimes the present indicative may indicate the immediate future. For example:

गच्छामि

gacchāmi

I will go

5. More often, the simple future is used. The future tense (**lṛṭ**) is used for any future action. It is formed by adding **sya** or **iṣya** to the

strengthened root. (Remember that **s** becomes **ṣ** when immediately preceded by any vowel except **a** or **ā**. See internal **sandhi**, p. 142.)

6. Most roots are strengthened by adding **guṇa** changes to the vowel. (See page 167.) The standard active and middle endings are then added.
7. Here is the third person singular future for some of the verbs we have learned:

upa + √gam	upagamiṣyati	he will approach
√gam	gamiṣyati	he will go
√gup	gopṣyati	he will protect
√cint	cintayiṣyati -te	he will think
√ji	jeṣyati	he will conquer
√dṛś	drakṣyati	he will see
√nī	neṣyati -te	he will lead
√paṭh	paṭhiṣyati	he will read
√paś	drakṣyati	he will see
√pā	pāsyati	he will drink

√prach	prakṣyati	he will ask
√budh	bodhiṣyati -te	he will know
√bhū	bhaviṣyati	he will be
√man	maṁsyate	he will think
√ram	raṁsyate	he will enjoy
√labh	lapyate	he will obtain
√vad	vadiṣyati	he will speak
√vas	vatsyati	he will live
√śubh	śobhiṣyate	he will shine
√sev	seviṣyate	he will serve
√sthā	sthāsyati	he will stand
√smi	smeṣyate	he will smile
√smṛ	smariṣyati	he will remember
√has	hasiṣyati	he will laugh

VOCABULARY:
NOUNS IN ण

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

कदा	kadā (indeclinable)	when (used like kutra)
कर्ता	kartā (mas.)	maker, doer (follows the ण declension)
कर्त्री	kartrī (fem.)	maker, doer (follows long ī declension)
कुलम्	kulam (n.)	family
दाता	dātā (mas.)	giver (follows the ण declension)
दात्री	dātrī (fem.)	giver (ī declension)
पिता	pitā (mas.)	father (ण declension)
भ्राता	bhrātā (mas.)	brother (ण declension)
माता	mātā (fem.)	mother (ण declension)
स्वसा	svasā (fem.)	sister (ण declension)

EXERCISES

1. Memorize the **sandhi** rules for final t.
2. Memorize the declension for nouns ending in ण्.
3. Make yourself familiar with the future third person singular forms.
4. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. मम पिता तत्र गमिष्यतीति बालस्तस्य

मातरमवदत् ।१।

b. कदा तव भ्राता जलं लप्स्यत इति पितापृच्छत् ।२।

c. पितामातरौ जलात्कुलं गोप्स्यतः ।३।

d. कदा वनादागमिष्यसीति रामस्तस्य

भ्रातरमपृच्छत् ।४।

e. तस्य पितरं सेवित्वा रामो राजा भविष्यति ।५।

- f. यदा तस्या भ्रातरं मन्यते तदा सा स्मयते ।६।
- g. माता तस्याः प्रजायै सुखस्य दात्री भवति ।७।
- h. य आत्मानं जयति स शान्तेः कर्ता ।८।
- i. जलं पीत्वा तस्य मातुः पुस्तकं पठिष्यति ।९।
- j. भ्रात्रा सह रामो वने वत्स्यति ।१०।

5. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

- a. When my sister was born, she smiled at my mother.
- b. My family's name is from the name of a seer.
- c. "When will I speak to the king?" her father thought.
- d. Her father's wife is her mother.

- e. My father is the maker of peace in our family.
 - f. The brother and sister will obtain fruit from the forest.
 - g. The hero will protect the king from the fire in the forest.
 - h. The son of the king has no brothers.
 - i. When will the students obtain knowledge from the virtuous teacher?
 - j. "I have seen you in the pond," the king says to the beautiful son.
-

18

LESSON EIGHTEEN

Alphabet: All remaining **sandhi** rules

Grammar: Nouns in **u**
The **karmadhāraya** and **tatpuruṣa** compound
Summary of compounds

Vocabulary: Nouns in **u**, more adjectives

**ALPHABET:
ALL REMAINING
SANDHI RULES**

1. We will now study the remaining **sandhi** rules, which include final **r**, **p**, **ṭ**, **k**, **ñ**, **ṇ**, and initial **ch**.
2. Here are the rules for final **r**:
 - (a) Before a word beginning with a voiced letter, the **r** remains the same. For example:

पुनर् + गच्छति = पुनर्गच्छति

punar + gacchati = punar gacchati

पुनर् + आगच्छति = पुनरागच्छति

punar + āgacchati = punar āgacchati

- (b) Before an unvoiced letter or the end of a line, **r** follows the same rules as final **s**. For example:

पुनर् + पुनर् = पुनः पुनः

punar + punar = punaḥ punaḥ

पुनर् + तत्र = पुनस्तत्र

punar + tatra = punas tatra

- (c) Final **r**, whether original or derived from **s**, cannot stand before another **r**. The final **r** is dropped and the vowel before it made long if it is short. For example:

पुनर् + रामः = पुना रामः

punar + rāmaḥ = punā rāmaḥ

3. Here are the rules for final **p**, **t**, and **k**:

- (a) Before a voiced sound these letters become voiced, and before an unvoiced sound they remain the same. For example:

ऋक् + वेद = ऋग्वेद

rk + veda = rg veda

ऋक् + संहिता = ऋक्संहिता

rk + saṃhitā = rk saṃhitā

- (b) Before a nasal these letters become the nasal of their row (**varga**). For example:

सुप् + नाम = सुम्राम

sup + nāma = sumnāma

- (c) Before **h** these letters become voiced and the **h** becomes their voiced aspirated counterpart. For example:

वाक् + हसति = वाग्घसति

vāk + hasati = vāg ghasati

4. Here is the rule for final **ñ** and **ṇ**:

- (a) Like final **n**, final **ñ** becomes **ññ** before vowels if the **ñ** is preceded by a short vowel. Also, final **ṇ** becomes **ṇṇ** if the **ṇ** is preceded by a short vowel.

5. Here is the rule for initial **ch**:

- (a) Initial **ch** becomes **cch** if the first word ends in a short vowel. The **ch** also becomes **cch** after **ā** and **mā**. For example:

कुत्र + छाया = कुत्र च्छाया

kutra + chāyā = kutra cchāyā

6. Ambiguities can sometimes be created by **sandhi**. Two different sets of words could appear the same after **sandhi** has been applied. For example:

रामः + एव = राम एव

rāmaḥ + eva = rāma eva

रामे + एव = राम एव

rāme + eva = rāma eva

बालाः + न = बाला न

bālāḥ + na = bālā na

बाला + न = बाला न

bālā + na = bālā na

You can usually judge from the context of the sentence which words are correct.

GRAMMAR:
NOUNS IN U

1. Here is the declension for final **u**:

Stem: **hetu** (masculine) cause; **dhenu** (feminine) cow

Nom.	हेतुः hetuḥ	हेतू hetū	हेतवः hetavaḥ
Acc.	हेतुम् hetum	हेतू hetū	हेतून् धेनूः hetūn / dhenūḥ
Inst.	हेतुना धेन्वा hetunā / dhenvā	हेतुभ्याम् hetubhyām	हेतुभिः hetubhiḥ
Dat.	हेतवे धेन्वै hetave (dhenvai)	हेतुभ्याम् hetubhyām	हेतुभ्यः hetubhyaḥ
Abl.	हेतोः धेन्वाः hetoh (dhenvāḥ)	हेतुभ्याम् hetubhyām	हेतुभ्यः hetubhyaḥ
Gen.	हेतोः धेन्वाः hetoh (dhenvāḥ)	हेत्वोः hetvoḥ	हेतूनाम् hetūnām
Loc.	हेतौ धेन्वाम् hetau (dhenvām)	हेत्वोः hetvoḥ	हेतुषु hetuṣu
Voc.	हेतो heto	हेतू hetū	हेतवः hetavaḥ
	 Singular	 Dual	 Plural

The singular dative, ablative, genitive, and locative have an optional feminine form. For example, the feminine dative singular is **dhenave** or **dhenvai**. This entire declension is the same as the declension ending in **i** (page 160). The only differences are due to **sandhi**.

COMPOUNDS

2. Now we will study another kind of compound: the **tatpuruṣa** compound. Unlike the **dvandva**, whose members are considered equal, in the **tatpuruṣa** the last member is usually principal (**pradhāna**) and the prior member is subordinate (**upasarjana**). The **tatpuruṣa** is sometimes called a “determinative compound,” because the subordinate member qualifies or determines the sense of the principal member, which could stand alone.

KARMADHĀRAYA

3. One type of **tatpuruṣa** is the **karmadhāraya**. In a **karmadhāraya** compound, both members refer to the same object, and if separated, would be in the same case (**samānādhikaraṇa**).
4. The simplest kind of **karmadhāraya** is the adjective and noun:

शुक्लमाला	vigraha:	शुक्ला माला
śukla-mālā		śuklā mālā
“white-garland”	analysis:	the white garland

प्रियबालः	vigraha:	प्रियो बालः
priya-bālaḥ		priyo bālaḥ
“the dear-boy”	analysis:	the dear boy

Note that even if the second member of the compound is a feminine noun (**mālā**), the adjective often takes the form of a masculine stem (**a**). (Feminine nouns keep their gender in these compounds.)

- ✓ 5. Another type of **karmadhāraya** is the noun and noun:

राजर्षिः	vigraha:	राजर्षिः
rāja-rṣiḥ		rāja rṣiḥ
“king-seer”	analysis:	the king seer

TATPURUṢA

6. In other **tatpuruṣa** compounds (here usually referred to as **tatpuruṣa**), the members refer to different objects and would be in different cases (**vyadhikaraṇa**) if the compound were dissolved and the last member is put in the nominative. The compound is further named after the case of the first member, which would be in cases two through seven if the compound were analyzed. For example, if the first member is genitive, the compound is called a genitive **tatpuruṣa**. Here are two genitive **tatpuruṣa** compounds:

राजपुरुषः	vigraha:	राज्ञः पुरुषः
rāja-puruṣaḥ		rājñāḥ puruṣaḥ
“king-man”	analysis:	the king’s man
नरपुस्तकम्	vigraha:	नरस्य पुस्तकम्
nara-pustakam		narasya pustakam
“man-book”	analysis:	the man’s book

7. A compound, like a simple word, may become a member in another compound. In these cases, in India, the analysis usually begins with the smaller pieces. For example:

रामपुत्रपुस्तकम्
 rāma-putra-pustakam
 “Rāma-son-book”

- (1) रामस्य पुत्रः
 rāmasya putraḥ
 the son of Rāma

(2) रामस्य पुत्रस्य पुस्तकम्

rāmasya putrasya pustakam

the book of the son of Rāma

In the West, analysis of a compound begins at the right and goes to the left. In India, analysis begins with the smaller units. Rather than “taking apart” a compound, the analysis starts with smaller units and shows how the compound is “built up.”

SUMMARY OF
COMPOUNDS

8. Compounds may be classified into four groups. The following is a generalized description, for background information, to which exceptions may be added later:

(1) **dvandva**. In this compound, each member is considered principal. There are two types:

(a) **itaretara**. The members are viewed separately. For example, **rāma-sītā**, “Rāma and Sītā.”

(b) **samāhāra**. The members are viewed as a whole. For example, **sukha-duḥkham**, “happiness and suffering.”

(2) **tatpuruṣa**. In this compound, the first member qualifies and is subordinate to the second member. There are several types:

(a) **tatpuruṣa (vyadhikaraṇa-tatpuruṣa)**. This name is normally used for the compound that refers to different objects. The first member would be in a different case than the second if the compound were dissolved. This compound has six types, corresponding to cases two through seven. For example, **rāja-puruṣaḥ**, “the king’s man.”

- (b) **karmadhāraya** (**samānādhikaraṇa-tatpuruṣa**). Both members refer to the same object and therefore would be in the same case if the compound were dissolved. For example, **śukla-mālā**, “the white garland.” If the first member is a number, it is called a **dvigu**. For example, **dvi-vacana**, “dual number.”
- (c) **upapada**. The second member is an adjusted verbal root. For example, **brahma-vit**, “the knower of **brahman**.”
- (d) **nañ**. This is a **tatpuruṣa** compound in which **na** is reduced to **a** or **an**, used to negate. For example, **avidyā**, “ignorance.” (See p. 213.)
- (e) **prādi**. The first member is one of the twenty **upasargas** given by Pāṇini, which he listed as beginning with **pra**. (See pps.197–199.) The entire compound is used as a nominal. For example, **anusvāra**, “after-sound.”
- (f) **gati**. The first member is another type of prefix, called **gati**, and the entire compound is used as a nominal. For example, **antaryāmin**, “inner ruler.”
- (3) **bahuvrīhi**. In this compound, the actual principal is outside of the compound. The compound serves as an adjective, describing something else. The members may be in the same or different cases. For example, **mahā-rathaḥ**, “having a great chariot,” means one whose chariot is great, or a “great hero.” To use an example in English, “redcoat,” meaning “having a red coat,” refers to a person whose coat is red, or a British soldier.
- (4) **avyayībhāva**. This compound usually begins with an indeclinable. The entire compound is used as an adverb. For example, **yathānāma**, “by name.”

9. These four groups of compounds may be understood from the perspective of which member is principal:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) dvandva | Both members are principal. |
| (2) tatpuruṣa | Second member is principal. |
| (3) bahuvrīhi | Neither member is principal. |
| (4) avyayībhāva | First member is principal. |

10. If pronouns are used as prior members of a compound, they are put in base forms, which are used regardless of the case, gender, or number of the pronoun:

mad	I
asmad	we
tvad	you
yusmad	you (plural)
tad	he, she, it, they

For example:

मद्बालः

mad-bālah

my boy (genitive **tatpuruṣa**)

तत्पुरुषः

tat-puruṣah

his man (genitive **tatpuruṣa**)

VOCABULARY

SANSKRIT

ENGLISH

अल्प alpa mf(ā)n (adj.)

little

गुरु guru mf(vī)n (adj.)

heavy

गुरुः guruḥ (mas. noun)

teacher

धेनुः dhenuḥ (fem.)

cow

पूर्ण pūrṇa mf(ā)n (adj.)

full

बहु bahu mf(vī or u)n (adj.)

much, many

शत्रुः śatruḥ (mas.)

enemy

शीघ्र śīghra mf(ā)n (adj.)

swift

हेतुः hetuḥ (mas.)

cause, motive

EXERCISES

1. Memorize the last of the **sandhi** rules.
2. Memorize the declension for **u**.
3. Review how to form **karmadhāraya** and **tatpuruṣa** compounds and memorize the short forms of the pronouns used in those compounds.
4. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. शुक्लधेनुर्वाप्यां तिष्ठति जलं च पिबति ।१।

b. ऋषिः शत्रुमजयत् ।२।

c. यदि वनं फलस्य पूर्णमस्ति तदा धेनवस्तत्र
गच्छन्ति ।३।

d. मन्माताल्पं पुस्तकं पठति तत्रमते च ।४।

e. बहुसुखस्य दाता गुरुः ।५।

f. अल्पबालः शुक्लसूर्य इव शोभते ।६।

g. यदात्मानमवगच्छसि तदा त्वं बहुसुखस्य
हेतुरसि ।७।

h. कदा रमणीयराजा शत्रोरस्माकं कुलं गोप्स्यति ।८।

i. शीघ्रा बाला फलेन सह वनादागच्छति ।९।

j. गुरोः सुखस्य हेतुस्तस्य शिष्याणां सिद्धयो भवति
।१०।

k. विद्यायाः शत्रुरविद्या भवतीति बालोऽवदत् ।११।

5. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

a. The beautiful little cow drank water from the pond.

b. The swift black horse stands in the little village.

- c. Having conquered the enemy, the army will enjoy peace and happiness.
- d. Ignorance is the enemy of truth.
- e. Having known the Self, he understood the cause of action and inaction.
- f. The child was born in a little house in the beautiful forest.
- g. The student will bring the beautiful garland for his teacher.
- h. The forest is full of fruit and the pond is full of water.
- i. Seeing his family, the father went to the forest for water.
- j. When will the beautiful cow come here from the swift river?
- k. Having seen the cow, the beautiful boy enjoys the water in the pond.

ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

LESSON ONE

5. a. You ask and he goes.
 b. I go and I ask. (or) I go and ask.
 c. He asks and he goes. (or) He asks and goes.
 d. You go and I ask.
 e. He asks and I ask. (or) He and I ask.
 f. You go and he goes. (or) You and he go.
 g. I ask and you go.
 h. He asks and I go.

6. a. **gacchāmi pṛchāmi ca (or) gacchāmi ca pṛchāmi ca**
 b. **pṛchasi gacchati ca (ca may also go in the middle.)**
 c. **pṛchati gacchasi ca**
 d. **gacchati pṛchati ca**
 e. **pṛchasi**
 f. **pṛchāmi ca gacchasi ca (or) pṛchāmi gacchasi ca**
 g. **gacchāmi gacchasi ca**
 h. **gacchati gacchasi ca**

LESSON TWO

5. a. Where do we two live?
 b. You are and we two are.
 c. I live and those two remember.
 d. You two ask and he remembers.
 e. Where are we two going?
 f. Where am I?
 g. Where am I going? (or) Where do I go?
 h. I ask and he remembers.
 i. You live and we two go.
 j. Where are you going? (or) Where do you go?
6. Use only one verb. The auxiliary verb “are” need not be translated when there is another verb.

(Just observe the sentences in parentheses, written with the **sandhi** included.)

- a. **kutra gacchathaḥ**
 (kutra gacchathaḥ)
- b. **vasāmi vasataḥ ca**
 (vasāmi vasataś ca)
- c. **pr̥cchāvaḥ smarataḥ ca**
 (pr̥cchāvaḥ smarataś ca)
- d. **gacchasi gacchati ca**
 (gacchasi gacchati ca)

LESSON TWO**(CONTINUED)**

- e. **kutra gacchāmi**
(kutra gacchāmi)
- f. **bhavāmi ca bhavathaḥ ca**
(bhavāmi ca bhavathaś ca)
- g. **kutra bhavasi**
(kutra bhavasi)
- h. **kutra gacchati**
(kutra gacchati)

LESSON THREE

5. a. He speaks and I do not speak. (or) He says and I do not say.
- b. You two speak and those two remember.
- c. They do not go.
- d. We all stand and go.
- e. You two are and you two live. (or) You two are and live.
- f. Where are you?
- g. They stand and go. (or) They stand and they go.
- h. He does not ask and he does not speak.

6. (All the following sentences are written the same with **sandhi**.)

- a. kutra gacchanti
- b. na vadāmaḥ
- c. pr̥cchati ca vadanti ca
- d. kutra tiṣṭhāmaḥ
- e. kutra vasataḥ
- f. na gacchāmaḥ
- g. pr̥cchāmi smaranti ca
- h. kutra bhavāmaḥ

LESSON FOUR

4.
 - a. The men remember the deer.
 - b. Rāma goes to the two horses.
 - c. Where do the elephants live?
 - d. The two men speak to Rāma.
 - e. The son remembers or asks.
 - f. Rāma goes to the deer.
 - g. The two horses do not speak.
 - h. Rāma speaks to the son.

5. (The sentences in parentheses are with **sandhi**.)
 - a. **narāḥ mṛgaṃ vadanti**
(narā mṛgaṃ vadanti)
 - b. **rāmaḥ aśvān vadati**
(rāmo 'śvān vadati)
 - c. **putraḥ aśvaṃ gacchati tiṣṭhati ca**
(putro 'śvaṃ gacchati tiṣṭhati ca)
 - d. **gajāḥ na smaranti**
(gajā na smaranti)
 - e. **kutra aśvāḥ tiṣṭhanti**
(kutra aśvās tiṣṭhanti)
 - f. **kutra gajaḥ bhavati**
(kutra gajo bhavati)

LESSON FOUR

(CONTINUED)

- g. **rāmaḥ vadati putraḥ ca smarati**
 (rāmo vadati putraś ca smarati)
- h. **tiṣṭhanti vā gacchanti vā**
 (tiṣṭhanti vā gacchanti vā)
- i. **kutra rāmaḥ tiṣṭhati**
 (kutra rāmas tiṣṭhati)
- j. **rāmaḥ putraḥ vā gacchati**
 (rāmaḥ putro vā gacchati)
- k. **rāmaḥ putraḥ ca gacchataḥ**
 (rāmaḥ putraś ca gacchataḥ)

6. a. The two men speak to the son.
 b. Where are the horses and elephants going?
 c. The horse or the deer goes.
 d. Rāma speaks to the two sons.
 e. The deer, horse and elephant are going.
 f. The sons do not remember the deer. (Deer is plural.)
 g. Where do the two men live?
 h. I ask Rāma.
 i. The two men do not speak to the sons.
 j. Where are the deer?

LESSON FOUR**(CONTINUED)**

7. a. **kutra rāmaḥ gacchati**
(kutra rāmo gacchati)
- b. **rāmaḥ aśvam gacchati**
(rāmo 'śvaṃ gacchati)
- c. **putraḥ aśvān na vadati**
(putro 'śvān na vadati)
- d. **gajau naram smarataḥ**
(gajau naraṃ smarataḥ)
- e. **kutra mṛgau vasataḥ**
(kutra mṛgau vasataḥ)
- f. **aśvam gacchasi**
(aśvaṃ gacchasi)
- g. **kutra tiṣṭhāmaḥ**
(kutra tiṣṭhāmaḥ)
- h. **putraḥ aśvān gajān ca gacchati**
(putro 'śvān gajāṃś ca gacchati)
- i. **gajam vadatha**
(gajaṃ vadatha)
- j. **gajaḥ na smarati**
(gajo na smarati)

LESSON FIVE

4. a. Where do the heroes stand?
 b. There, together with the elephant, are the two boys.
 c. The king goes to the horse.
 d. With the horse, the hero goes to the kings.
 e. Rāma lives with the deer.
 f. The boys go together with the elephants.
 g. The men speak to the son.
 h. The heroes ask Rāma about all the deer.
 i. The boy goes there for the king.

5. a. **bālāḥ aśvān gacchanti**
 (bālā aśvān gacchanti)
 b. **putraḥ mṛgam nṛpaṃ prcchati**
 (putro mṛgaṃ nṛpaṃ prcchati)
 c. **nṛpaḥ naram smarati**
 (nṛpo naraṃ smarati)
 d. **putreṇa saha vīraḥ vasati**
 (putreṇa saha vīro vasati)
 e. **bālāḥ nṛpaṃ prcchati nṛpaḥ ca smarati**
 (bālo nṛpaṃ prcchati nṛpaś ca smarati)
 f. **putreṇa saha tatra gajāḥ na bhavanti**
 (putreṇa saha tatra gajā na bhavanti)

LESSON FIVE
(CONTINUED)

- g. **kutra rāmaḥ vasati**
(kutra rāmo vasati)
 - h. **nṛpaḥ vīraḥ vā bālam vadati**
(nṛpo vīro vā bālam vadati)
 - i. **vīraḥ bālāya gacchati**
(vīro bālāya gacchati)
 - j. **tatra gajāḥ aśvaiḥ saha bhavanti**
(tatra gajā aśvaiḥ saha bhavanti)
 - k. **nṛpam smarāmi**
(nṛpaṃ smārāmi)
 - l. **tatra bālena saha gacchasi**
(tatra bālena saha gacchasi)
6. a. The hero goes with the horses.
b. The men go there for the king.
c. The two heroes stand and speak.
d. All the deer live there.
e. Where does the king go with the two boys?
f. Rāma asks the son about the horse.
g. The elephants are not standing there.
h. The hero speaks to the boy about the king.
i. The elephant lives with the deer and the horses.
j. Where are we standing?

LESSON FIVE
(CONTINUED)

7. a. **tatra bālābhyām saha nṛpaḥ vasati**
(tatra bālābhyāṃ saha nṛpo vasati)
- b. **kutra gajaiḥ saha gacchasi**
(kutra gajaiḥ saha gacchasi)
- c. **tatra naraḥ aśvāya gacchati**
(tatra naro 'śvāya gacchati)
- d. **bālaḥ nṛpam na smarati**
(bālo nṛpaṃ na smarati)
- e. **gajau nṛpam vadāmi**
(gajau nṛpaṃ vadāmi)
- f. **nṛpaḥ putrāya aśvam gacchati**
(nṛpaḥ putrāyāśvaṃ gacchati)
- g. **kutra tiṣṭhāmaḥ**
(kutra tiṣṭhāmaḥ)
- h. **naraḥ aśvam bālam pṛcchati**
(naro 'śvaṃ bālaṃ pṛcchati)
- i. **tatra rāmaḥ narāya gacchati**
(tatra rāmo narāya gacchati)
- j. **kutra mṛgāḥ bhavanti**
(kutra mṛgā bhavanti)

LESSON SIX

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 3. a. इति | g. भवावः | m. ऋषि |
| b. नर | h. वदसि | n. देवता |
| c. राम | i. नृपः | o. गुण |
| d. गज | j. न | p. जय |
| e. वीर | k. वा | q. गुरु |
| f. वसति | l. च | r. देव |

4. a. The boy's elephant goes to the village.
 b. The son of Rāma goes to the horse.
 c. "Here is the horse," the king says.
 d. The son comes from the village.
 e. "Where are the elephants standing?" the king asks.
 f. The boy goes to the village of the king.
 g. "The heroes live here," the men say.
 h. "Where are you going?" asks Rāma.

5. a. atra vasāmi iti putraḥ vadati
 (atra vasāmiṭi putro vadati)
 b. aśvāḥ gajāḥ ca grāmāt āgacchanti
 (aśvā gajāś ca grāmād āgacchanti)

LESSON SIX

(CONTINUED)

- c. **narān smarasi iti nṛpaḥ bālam pṛcchati**
(narān smarasīti nṛpo bālam pṛcchati)
(The question is understood.)
- d. **grāmam gacchāmi iti rāmaḥ vadati**
(grāmaṃ gacchāmīti rāmo vadati)
- e. **bālāya grāmam gacchāmi iti rāmaḥ vadati**
(bālāya grāmaṃ gacchāmīti rāmo vadati)
- f. **kutra vīraḥ gacchati**
(kutra vīro gacchati)
- g. **vīraḥ grāmam gacchati iti nṛpaḥ vadati**
(vīro grāmaṃ gacchatīti nṛpo vadati)
- h. **atra nṛpasya putraḥ vasati**
(atra nṛpasya putro vasati)
- i. **nṛpasya putrāḥ grāmāt āgacchanti**
(nṛpasya putrā grāmād āgacchanti)
- j. **naraḥ gajān rāmam vadati**
(naro gajān rāmaṃ vadati)

- 6. a. The two men come from the village.
- b. "Here I am," the boy says to the king.
- c. "Where do you live?" the hero asks the son.
- d. "I live here with Rāma," the son says.
- e. The sons of the man are standing there.

LESSON SIX
(CONTINUED)

- f. Here are the hero's elephant.
- g. "Do you remember Rāma?" the boys ask the man.
- h. "Where is the village?" the man asks the son.
- i. "The village is there," the son says to the man.
- j. "I am going to the village for the elephant," the man says.

7. a. **kutra gacchasi iti nṛpaḥ bālam pṛcchati**
(kutra gacchasīti nṛpo bālaṃ pṛcchati)
- b. **aśvam gacchāmi iti bālaḥ vadati**
(aśvaṃ gacchāmīti bālo vadati)
- c. **grāmāṇām nṛpaḥ narān vadati**
(grāmāṇāṃ nṛpo narān vadati)
- d. **aśvāt gajāt ca bālau āgacchataḥ**
(aśvād gajāc ca bālāvāgacchataḥ)
- e. **rāmeṇa saha bālaḥ vasati**
(rāmeṇa saha bālo vasati)
- f. **atra rāmasya putrāḥ bhavanti iti vīraḥ vadati**
(atra rāmasya putrā bhavantīti vīro vadati)
- g. **tatra bālāḥ tiṣṭhanti iti nṛpaḥ vadati**
(tatra bālās tiṣṭhantīti nṛpo vadati)
- h. **grāmam gacchāmi iti vīrasya putraḥ vadati**
(grāmam gacchāmīti vīrasya putro vadati)
- i. **atra mṛgābhyām saha aśvau āgacchataḥ**
(atra mṛgābhyāṃ sahāśvāvāgacchataḥ)
- j. **tatra nṛpasya aśvau bhavataḥ**
(tatra nṛpasyāśvau bhavataḥ)

LESSON SEVEN

1. a. **purāṇa** e. **gacchati** i. **aśva**
 b. **gandharva** f. **candra** j. **putrasya**
 c. **chandaḥ** g. **jyotiṣa** k. **śiṣyaḥ**
 d. **vyākaraṇa** h. **kalpa** l. **tiṣṭhanti**

3. a. the men (mas., nom., pl.)
 b. the hands (mas., nom., dual or mas., acc., dual)
 c. of the boys (mas., gen., pl.)
 d. from the king (mas., abl., sing.)
 e. for Rāma (mas., dat., sing.)
 f. with the deer (mas., inst., sing.)
 g. with the elephants (mas., inst., pl.)
 h. the heroes (mas., acc., pl.)
 i. in the villages (mas., loc., pl.)
 j. for the teacher (mas., dat., sing.)

4. a. The student sees the moon and the sun.
 b. O Rāma! The elephants are standing in the village.
 c. "The hero lives in the village," the teacher tells the student.
 d. "Where is the moon?" the son asks.
 e. The two boys are standing there on the elephant.
 f. "Son, where is the moon?" the hero asks the boy.
 g. The student of the teacher stands and speaks.
 h. Without Rāma the heroes come from the village.
 i. The hero's boy thinks that he lives in the village.

LESSON SEVEN
(CONTINUED)

5. a. **bālāḥ grāmam gacchanti iti nṛpaḥ vīram vadati**
(bālā grāmaṃ gacchantīti nṛpo vīraṃ vadati)
 - b. **nṛpeṇa vinā bālāḥ āgacchanti**
(nṛpeṇa vinā bālā āgacchanti)
 - c. **vīrasya haste putraḥ bhavati**
(vīrasya haste putro bhavati)
 - d. **kutra bhavāmi iti bālāḥ cintayati**
(kutra bhavāmīti bālāś cintayati)
 - e. **kutra narāḥ bhavanti iti vīrasya putram prcchati**
(kutra narā bhavantīti vīrasya putraṃ prcchati)
 - f. **sūryaḥ candraḥ na bhavati iti ācāryaḥ śiṣyam vadati**
(sūryaś candro na bhavatītyācāryaḥ śiṣyaṃ vadati)
 - g. **grāme nṛpaḥ vasati**
(grāme nṛpo vasati)
 - h. **tatra nṛpasya gajāḥ bhavanti**
(tatra nṛpasya gajā bhavanti)
6. a. The boy goes to the village without Rāma.
 - b. Where are the king's elephants?
 - c. "Here I am," the boy says to the man.
 - d. Without the sun you cannot see the moon.
 - e. The teacher speaks to the students.

LESSON SEVEN

(CONTINUED)

- f. "I see the moon," the boy thinks.
- g. Here comes the king of the villages.
- h. The king sees the horse of the hero.
- i. "Where are the sun and the moon?" the boy asks.
- j. The students do not remember the man.

7. a. कुत्र गच्छसि इति बालः नृपस्य पुत्रम्

पृच्छति ।

kutra gacchasi iti bālaḥ nṛpasya putram pṛcchati
(kutra gacchasīti bālo nṛpasya putraṃ pṛcchati)

b. मृगौ ग्रामे भवतः ।

mṛgau grāme bhavataḥ
(mṛgau grāme bhavataḥ)

c. आचार्यः वीरस्य पुत्रम् वदति ।

ācāryaḥ vīrasya putram vadati
(ācāryo vīrasya putraṃ vadati)

d. नृपः सूर्यम् चन्द्रम् च पश्यति ।

nṛpaḥ sūryam candram ca paśyati
(nṛpaḥ sūryaṃ candraṃ ca paśyati)

e. सूर्येण विना चन्द्रम् न पश्यामः ।

sūryeṇa vinā candram na paśyāmaḥ
(sūryeṇa vinā candraṃ na paśyāmaḥ)

LESSON SEVEN
(CONTINUED)

- f. वीरः नृपस्य गजे भवति ।
vīraḥ nṛpasya gaje bhavati
(vīro nṛpasya gaje bhavati)
- g. ग्रामेषु वसामः इति बालाः वदन्ति ।
grāmeṣu vasāmaḥ iti bālāḥ vadanti
(grāmeṣu vasāma iti bālā vadanti)
- h. रामः अश्वेभ्यः गजान् गच्छति ।
rāmaḥ aśvebhyaḥ gajān gacchati
(rāmo 'śvebhyo gajān gacchati)
- i. कुत्र गच्छावः इति बालः नृपम् पृच्छति ।
kutra gacchāvaḥ iti bālāḥ nṛpaṁ pṛcchati
(kutra gacchāva iti bālo nṛpaṁ pṛcchati)
- j. शिष्यैः सह ग्रामे आचार्यः वसति ।
śiṣyaiḥ saha grāme ācāryaḥ vasati
(śiṣyaiḥ saha grāma ācāryo vasati)

LESSON SEVEN

(CONTINUED)

8. 1. ṛṣi (seer)

13. citta-vṛtti

(impulse of the mind)

2. āsana (seat)

14. avidyā (ignorance)

3. ahaṁkāra (ego, "I maker")

15. avyakta (unseen)

4. guṇa (quality)

16. dhāraṇā (steadiness)

5. jñāna (knowledge)

17. ātman (the Self)

6. kuru-kṣetra (field of the Kurus)

18. ānanda (bliss)

7. karma (action)

19. aṣṭāṅga-yoga (eight

limbs of yoga)

8. dhyāna (meditation)

20. tat tvam asi (thou art that)

9. darśana (vision, or
system of philosophy)

21. nāma-rūpa (name and form)

10. duḥkha (pain)

22. upaniṣad (sit down near)

11. veda (knowledge)

23. nitya (eternal)

12. citta (mind)

24. dharma (duty, or that
which upholds)

LESSON EIGHT

2. a. पुत्रेणात्र f. देवावागच्छतः
 b. सहाचार्यः g. नरेऽत्र
 c. तत्रेति h. वन इति
 d. इत्यत्र i. फलानीति
 e. इत्याचार्यः j. स्मरत्यत्र

3. a. gacchati iti f. nṛpasya aśvaḥ
 b. gajau āgacchataḥ g. aśve atra
 c. pr̥cchati āgacchati ca h. kutra aśvaḥ
 d. gacchāmi iti i. kutra iti
 e. haste iti j. gacchati atra

5. a. Rāma goes from the village to the forest.
 b. Immortality is the fruit of knowledge.
 c. "Knowledge is truth," the boys read in the scripture.
 d. "You are the sons of immortality," the teacher tells the students.
 e. How do the teachers remember the hymns?
 f. Rāma says that he sees the truth in the scriptures.

LESSON EIGHT
(CONTINUED)

- g. "Where is the knowledge of the hymns?" the hero asks the son.
h. The king reads the book to the boy.

6. a. **gajāḥ vanasya nṛpaḥ na bhavati**
gajāḥ vanasya nṛpaḥ na bhavati (with vowel sandhi)
गजः वनस्य नृपः न भवति । (with vowel sandhi)
(गजो वनस्य नृपो न भवति ।) (complete sandhi)

- b. **katham candram paśyasi**
katham candram paśyasi
कथम् चन्द्रम् पश्यसि ।
(कथं चन्द्रं पश्यसि ।) (with complete sandhi)

- c. **mṛgam paśyāmi iti rāmaḥ cintayati**
mṛgam paśyāmīti rāmaḥ cintayati
मृगम् पश्यामीति रामः चिन्तयति ।
(मृगं पश्यामीति रामश्चिन्तयति ।)

- d. **phalam bālasya hastayoḥ bhavati** (or **phalāni**)
phalam bālasya hastayoḥ bhavati
फलम् बालस्य हस्तयोः भवति ।
(फलं बालस्य हस्तयोर्भवति ।)

LESSON EIGHT
(CONTINUED)

- e. *katham rāmeṇa vinā nṛpaḥ vasati*
katham rāmeṇa vinā nṛpaḥ vasati

कथम् रामेण विना नृपः वसति ।

(कथं रामेण विना नृपो वसति ।)

- f. *rāmaḥ nṛpaḥ bhavati*
rāmaḥ nṛpaḥ bhavati

रामः नृपः भवति ।

(रामो नृपो भवति ।)

- g. *nṛpaḥ rāmaḥ bhavati*
nṛpaḥ rāmaḥ bhavati

नृपः रामः भवति ।

(नृपो रामो भवति ।)

- h. *vīraḥ amṛtānām grāme vasati*
vīraḥ amṛtānām grāme vasati

वीरः अमृतानाम् ग्रामे वसति ।

(वीरोऽमृतानां ग्रामे वसति ।)

7. a. How can the men see the king without the sun?
b. The students' teacher reads the book.

LESSON EIGHT
(CONTINUED)

- c. "Here in the forest is fruit," the boy says to the hero.
- d. The deer lives in the forest and the elephant lives in the village.
- e. "Knowledge is not in the book," the teacher says.
- f. Without the book the student remembers the knowledge.
- g. "Rāma, where are you going with the deer?" the son asks.
- h. The man reads the book to the boy.

8. a. **kutra amṛtasya jñānam paṭhasi**
kutrāmṛtasya jñānam paṭhasi (with vowel sandhi)

कुत्रामृतस्य ज्ञानम् पठसि । (with vowel sandhi)

(कुत्रामृतस्य ज्ञानं पठसि ।) (with complete sandhi)

- b. **katham aśvaiḥ vinā rāmaḥ vanam gacchati**
katham aśvaiḥ vinā rāmaḥ vanam gacchati

कथम् अश्वैः विना रामः वनम् गच्छति ।

(कथमश्वैर्विना रामो वनं गच्छति ।)

- c. **pustake sūktāni bhavanti iti ācāryaḥ śiṣyān vadati**
pustake sūktāni bhavanti ity ācāryaḥ śiṣyān vadati

पुस्तके सूक्तानि भवन्तीत्याचार्यः शिष्यान् वदति ।

(पुस्तके सूक्तानि भवन्तीत्याचार्यः शिष्यान्वदति ।)

LESSON EIGHT
(CONTINUED)

- d. rāmaḥ satyam paśyati satyam ca vadati
rāmaḥ satyam paśyati satyam ca vadati

रामः सत्यम् पश्यति सत्यम् च वदति ।

(रामः सत्यं पश्यति सत्यं च वदति ।)

- e. sūryam candram ca paśyāmi iti nṛpasya putraḥ vadati
sūryam candram ca paśyāmi iti nṛpasya putraḥ vadati

सूर्यम् चन्द्रम् च पश्यामीति नृपस्य पुत्रः वदति ।

(सूर्यं चन्द्रं च पश्यामीति नृपस्य पुत्रो वदति ।)

- f. jñānena vinā tatra ācāryāḥ śiṣyāḥ vā na bhavanti
jñānena vinā tatra ācāryāḥ śiṣyāḥ vā na bhavanti

ज्ञानेन विना तत्राचार्याः शिष्याः वा न भवन्ति ।

(ज्ञानेन विना तत्राचार्याः शिष्या वा न भवन्ति ।)

- g. vīraḥ amṛtam bālān vadati
vīraḥ amṛtam bālān vadati

वीरः अमृतम् बालान् वदति ।

(वीरोऽमृतं बालान्वदति ।)

LESSON EIGHT
(CONTINUED)

- h. grāmāt aśvāḥ gajāḥ bālāḥ ca āgacchanti
grāmāt aśvāḥ gajāḥ bālāḥ cāgacchanti

ग्रामात् अश्वाः गजाः बालाः चागच्छन्ति ।

(ग्रामादश्वा गजा बालाश्चागच्छन्ति ।)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9. 1. purāṇa
(ancient) | 13. rāma-rājya
(kingdom of Rāma) |
| 2. rāma
(Rāma, hero of the Rāmāyaṇa) | 14. rāmāyaṇa
(life of Rāma) |
| 3. puruṣa
(man, or consciousness) | 15. śiṣya
(student) |
| 4. prakṛti
(nature) | 16. sthita-prajña
(man of established intellect) |
| 5. prajñā
(intellect) | 17. bhagavad-gītā
(Song of the Lord) |
| 6. sītā
(Sītā, Rāma's wife) | 18. samādhi
(even intelligence) |
| 7. sukham
(happiness) | 19. yoga
(union) |
| 8. saṁyama
(last three of the eight limbs of yoga) | 20. buddha
(Buddha) |
| 9. saṁsāra
(creation) | 21. mahābhārata
(Great India) |
| 10. saṁskāra
(impression) | 22. prajñāparādha
(mistake of the intellect) |
| 11. saṁskṛta
(perfected, put together) | 23. vedānta
(culmination of the Veda) |
| 12. satyam
(truth) | 24. veda-līlā
(play of knowledge) |

**THE MONKEY AND
THE CROCODILE**

1. tatra gaṅgāyām kumbhīraḥ bhavati
(tatra gaṅgāyām kumbhīro bhavati)
2. vānaraḥ taṭe vasati
(vānaraḥ taṭe vasati)
3. vānaraḥ phalāni kumbhīrāya nikṣipati
(vānaraḥ phalāni kumbhīrāya nikṣipati)
4. kumbhīraḥ phalāni khādati
(kumbhīraḥ phalāni khādati)
5. bhāryā vānarasya hṛdayam icchati
(bhāryā vānarasya hṛdayam icchati)
6. hṛdayam vṛkṣe bhavatīti vānaraḥ vadati
(hṛdayam vṛkṣe bhavatīti vānaro vadati)
7. kaścit hṛdayam corayatīti vānaraḥ vadati
(kaścid dhṛdayam corayatīti vānaro vadati)
8. evam kumbhīraḥ vānaraḥ ca mitre tiṣṭhataḥ
(evam kumbhīro vānaraś ca mitre tiṣṭhataḥ)

1. There is a crocodile in the Ganges.
2. A monkey lives on the bank (of the river).

3. The monkey throws down fruit for the crocodile.
4. The crocodile eats the fruit.
5. The wife wants (to eat) the monkey's heart.
6. "The heart is in the tree!" the monkey says.
7. "Someone steals the heart," the monkey says.
8. Therefore, the crocodile and the monkey remain friends (stand in friendship).

LESSON NINE

1. a. रामो गच्छति e. राम इति
b. बाला आगच्छन्ति f. देवाः स्मरन्ति
c. वीरावागच्छतः g. पुत्रः पश्यति
d. शिष्योऽत्र h. अश्वो वदति
2. a. रामः गच्छति e. अश्वाः आगच्छन्ति
b. कुत्र आगच्छसि f. रामः पुत्रः च
c. सूर्यः चन्द्रः च g. गजैः सह
d. गजैः वीरः h. फलयोः जलम्
3. a. The hero has a boy. (Of the hero a boy is.)
b. Happiness is the fruit of knowledge.
c. The students obtain water from the house for the teacher.
d. "Rāma goes there for the water," the hero says.
e. The student serves the teacher.
f. The students obtain knowledge from the teacher.
g. O Rāma! How do you conquer suffering?

LESSON NINE
(CONTINUED)

- h. The son goes from the house on the king's horses.
i. "Immortality is the fruit of happiness," he thinks.
j. The teacher reads the book of knowledge to the student.

4. a. जलम् रामस्य हस्तयोः भवति । (without sandhi)
जलम् रामस्य हस्तयोर्भवति । (with vowel and final h
sandhi)
(जलं रामस्य हस्तयोर्भवति ।) (with complete sandhi)
- b. बालः पुस्तकम् पठति ।
बालः पुस्तकम् पठति ।
(बालः पुस्तकं पठति ।)
- c. वीरः नृपस्य गृहे एव तिष्ठति ।
वीरो नृपस्य गृह एव तिष्ठति ।
(वीरो नृपस्य गृह एव तिष्ठति ।)

LESSON NINE

(CONTINUED)

d. बालाः वनात् फलानि लभन्ते ।

बाला वनात् फलानि लभन्ते ।

(बाला वनात्फलानि लभन्ते ।)

e. ज्ञानेन दुःखम् जयसि इति आचार्यः वदति ।

ज्ञानेन दुःखम् जयसीत्याचार्यो वदति ।

(ज्ञानेन दुःखं जयसीत्याचार्यो वदति ।)

f. फलात् बालः जलम् लभते ।

फलात् बालो जलम् लभते ।

(फलाद्बालो जलं लभते ।)

g. सूर्ये चन्द्रे च सत्यम् पश्यामि इति रामः वदति ।

सूर्ये चन्द्रे च सत्यम् पश्यामीति रामो वदति ।

(सूर्ये चन्द्रे च सत्यं पश्यामीति रामो वदति ।)

LESSON NINE

(CONTINUED)

h. ज्ञानेन विना दुःखम् भवति ।

ज्ञानेन विना दुःखम् भवति ।

(ज्ञानेन विना दुःखं भवति ।)

i. ग्रामात् न आगच्छामि इति नृपस्य पुत्रः वदति ।

ग्रामात् नागच्छामीति नृपस्य पुत्रो वदति ।

(ग्रामान्नागच्छामीति नृपस्य पुत्रो वदति ।)

j. वीरः बालः च वने वसतः ।

वीरो बालश्च वने वसतः ।

(वीरो बालश्च वने वसतः ।)

RĀMĀYAṆA

1. ayodhyāyām daśaratho nāma nṛpo vasati
(ayodhyāyām daśaratho nāma nṛpo vasati)
2. daśarathasya catvāraḥ putrā bhavanti
(daśarathasya catvāraḥ putrā bhavanti)
3. putrā rāmo bharato lakṣmaṇaḥ śatrughno bhavanti
(putrā rāmo bharato lakṣmaṇaḥ śatrughno bhavanti)
4. rāmaḥ sundaraḥ śānto vīraś ca bhavati
(rāmaḥ sundaraḥ śānto vīraś ca bhavati)
5. nṛpo rāme snihyati
(nṛpo rāme snihyati)
6. rāmo mithilām lakṣmaṇena saha gacchati
(rāmo mithilām lakṣmaṇena saha gacchati)
7. tatra rāmaḥ sītām paśyati
(tatra rāmaḥ sītām paśyati)
8. sītāyām snihyāmīti rāmo vadati
(sītāyām snihyāmīti rāmo vadati)

1. In Ayodhyā lives a king named Daśaratha.
2. Daśaratha has four sons.
3. The sons are Rāma, Bharata, Lakṣmaṇa, and Śatrughna.
4. Rāma is beautiful, peaceful, and strong.
5. The king loves Rāma.
6. Rāma goes to Mithilā with Lakṣmaṇa.
7. There Rāma sees Sītā.
8. "I love Sītā," Rāma says.

LESSON TEN

1. a. मम पुत्रो गच्छति ।
My son goes.
- b. तव गजो मत्तवां गच्छति ।
Your elephant goes from me to you.
- c. मम हस्तौ पुस्तकेषु स्तः ।
My hands are on the books.
- d. अहं नृपोऽस्मि ।
I am the king.
- e. वयमश्चे तिष्ठामः ।
We are standing on the horse.
- f. त्वं मम पुस्तकं पठसि ।
You are reading my book.
- g. रामस्तव नृपोऽस्ति ।
Rāma is your king.
- h. यूयं गृहे स्थ ।
You are all in the house.
- i. अस्माकं नृपः कुपितोऽस्ति ।
Our king is angry.
- j. त्वया सहाहं गच्छामि ।
I am going with you.

LESSON TEN
(CONTINUED)

k. धार्मिको नृपो भीतोऽस्ति ।

The virtuous king is afraid.

l. सुन्दरस्त्वम् ।

You are beautiful.

2. a. The king has a son.

b. Aha! Rāma is speaking again.

c. I am very afraid.

d. Even teachers read books.

e. There is a king named Rāma in the forest.

f. "How do I go to your house?" the student asks.

g. The hero conquers my village.

h. The son obtains water from the beautiful fruit.

i. Without happiness there is suffering.

j. The son thinks that the elephant is beautiful.

3. a. शिष्यः आचार्यात् भीतः न अस्ति ।

शिष्य आचार्याद्भीतो नास्ति ।

LESSON TEN

(CONTINUED)

b. त्वम् शास्त्रेभ्यः ज्ञानम् लभसे ।

त्वं शास्त्रेभ्यो ज्ञानं लभसे ।

c. तत्र बालः अस्ति इति वीरः आचार्यम् वदति ।

तत्र बालोऽस्तीति वीर आचार्यं वदति ।

d. अहम् मृगम् आचार्यम् पृच्छामि ।

अहं मृगमाचार्यं पृच्छामि ।

e. कुत्र गच्छसि इति बालः पृच्छति ।

कुत्र गच्छसीति बालः पृच्छति ।

f. पुनर् वीरः मम गृहम् आगच्छति ।

पुनर्वीरो मम गृहमागच्छति ।

g. तव आचार्यः सत्यम् वदति ।

तवाचार्यः सत्यं वदति ।

LESSON TEN

(CONTINUED)

h. अस्माकम् अश्वाः ग्रामे तिष्ठन्ति ।

अस्माकमश्वा ग्रामे तिष्ठन्ति ।

i. अस्ति नृपः रामः नाम अस्माकम् ग्रामे ।

अस्ति नृपो रामो नामास्माकं ग्रामे ।

j. कथम् त्वत् नृपस्य अश्वान् लभे ।

कथं त्वन्नृपस्याश्वांल्लभे ।

LESSON ELEVEN	1. a. रामेण सह	with Rāma
	b. शास्त्राणि	scriptures
	c. फले अश्वे स्तः ।	The two fruits are on the horse. (The dual ends in a pragṛhya vowel. See page 91.)
	d. स गच्छति ।	He goes.
	e. स बाल आगच्छति ।	That boy comes.
	f. बालो मामागच्छति ।	The boy comes to me.
	g. सा बाला मामागच्छति ।	That girl comes to me.
	h. तां गच्छति ।	He goes to her.
	i. स बालो गच्छति ।	That boy goes.
	j. सा बाला गच्छति ।	That girl goes.
	k. स बाल इव गच्छामि ।	Like that boy, I go.
	l. अहो राम	Hey Rāma!
	m. तस्मिन्वने स वसति ।	He lives in that forest.
	n. सीताया माला	Sītā's garland

LESSON ELEVEN

(CONTINUED)

2. a. That army conquers the king.
- b. Like Rāma, the boy is virtuous.
- c. Your child reads the story.
- d. The children stand in the shadow of the elephant.
- e. Sītā is the daughter of the king.
- f. He serves the teacher's wife.
- g. The king has a daughter.
- h. With knowledge the student obtains immortality.
- i. Like that girl, Sītā goes to the house.

3. a. अस्ति कन्या सीता नाम तस्मिन् ग्रामे ।

अस्ति कन्या सीता नाम तस्मिन्ग्रामे ।

- b. धार्मिकस्य नृपस्य पुत्रिका अतीव भीता भवति ।

धार्मिकस्य नृपस्य पुत्रिकातीव भीता भवति ।

- c. पुनर् माम् वदति इति सा प्रजा वदति ।

पुनर्मा वदतीति सा प्रजा वदति ।

LESSON ELEVEN

(CONTINUED)

d. अहो अहम् ताम् कथाम् स्मरामि इति कन्या
वदति ।

अहो अहं तां कथां स्मरामीति कन्या वदति ।

e. विद्यया अमृतम् लभसे । अविद्यया दुःखम् लभसे ।
विद्ययामृतं लभसे । अविद्यया दुःखं लभसे ।

f. ताः कन्याः इव सीता पुस्तकानि पठति ।
ताः कन्या इव सीता पुस्तकानि पठति ।

g. कुत्र आवयोः पुत्रिका अस्ति इति वीरः तस्य
भार्याम् पृच्छति । ("Our" is dual.)

कुत्रावयोः पुत्रिकास्तीति वीरस्तस्य भार्या पृच्छति ।

h. रामस्य भार्या सीता अस्ति ।
रामस्य भार्या सीतास्ति ।

LESSON ELEVEN

(CONTINUED)

i. वीरः मालाम् लभते एवम् च भार्याम् लभते ।

वीरो मालां लभत एवं च भार्या लभते ।

j. सीतया विना सूर्येन विना इव अस्मि इति रामः
वदति ।

सीतया विना सूर्येण विनेवास्मीति रामो वदति ।

THE MONKEY
AND THE
CROCODILE

4. a. There is in the Ganges a crocodile.
- b. His friend, a monkey, lives on the bank of the Ganges.
- c. Everyday the monkey throws down ripe fruits.
- d. The crocodile eats the fruits.
- e. "The heart of the monkey is sweet!" says the wife of the crocodile.
- f. The wife wants to eat the heart.
- g. "Hey monkey! Come to my house!" the crocodile says to the monkey.
- h. "OK" the monkey says.
- i. The crocodile carries the monkey on his back.
- j. In the middle of the Ganges the crocodile tells the truth.
- k. "My heart is in the tree!" the monkey says.
- l. "Take me there again," the monkey says.
- m. The crocodile takes the monkey to the bank of the Ganges.
- n. The monkey jumps up to the tree.
- o. The monkey looks in the hole of the tree.
- p. "Someone has stolen my heart!" the monkey says.
- q. Therefore the crocodile and the monkey remain friends.

LESSON TWELVE

1.
 - a. Having seen the fire, the horse goes from the house.
 - b. The student lives in the village.
 - c. The seers see the hymns of the scriptures.
 - d. The king serves the tenth guest.
 - e. Having conquered the village, the hero obtains fame.
 - f. The siddha lives in the village.
 - g. "Hey Rāma! Where are you going?" the second hero asks.
 - h. Having read the book, the poet thinks about it.
 - i. With truth comes peace.
 - j. "We live on the earth," the people say.

2.
 - a. सेनाम् जित्वा वीरः भूमौ कीर्तिम् लभते ।१।
सेनां जित्वा वीरो भूमौ कीर्तिं लभते ।१।

 - b. सीता रामः च इव शिष्यः वनम् गच्छति ।२।
सीता रामश्चैव शिष्यो वनं गच्छति ।२।

 - c. तृतीयम् तस्याः अतिथिम् सेवित्वा सीता रामम्
वदति ।३।

LESSON TWELVE

(CONTINUED)

तृतीयं तस्या अतिथिं सेवित्वा सीता रामं
वदति ।३।

d. कथायाम् रामः कीर्तिम् लभते ।४।

कथायां रामः कीर्तिं लभते ।४।

e. वीरः अविद्याम् न जयते ।५।

वीरोऽविद्यां न जयते ।५।

f. नृपः रामः नाम अतीव धार्मिकः अस्ति ।६।

नृपो रामो नामातीव धार्मिकोऽस्ति ।६।

g. कथम् सिद्धिम् लभसे इति द्वितीयः शिष्यः

पृच्छति ।७।

कथं सिद्धिं लभस इति द्वितीयः शिष्यः

पृच्छति ।७।

LESSON TWELVE

(CONTINUED)

h. तस्य भार्यया सह वने उषित्वा नृपः रामः नाम
ग्रामम् गच्छति । ८।

तस्य भार्यया सह वन उषित्वा नृपो रामो नाम
ग्रामं गच्छति । ८।

i. शान्तिम् सिद्धिम् कीर्तिम् च लब्ध्वा ऋषिः
सुन्दरम् वनम् गच्छति । ९।
शान्तिं सिद्धिं कीर्तिं च लब्ध्वर्षिः सुन्दरं
वनं गच्छति । ९।

j. गजे एवम् तस्य भार्याम् दृष्ट्वा वीरः ताम्
गच्छति । १०।
गज एवं तस्य भार्यां दृष्ट्वा वीरस्तां
गच्छति । १०।

LESSON THIRTEEN

1. a. Where there is peace, there is perfection.
- b. The girl who is my wife's daughter lives here.
- c. "Sītā is the beautiful daughter of the king," Rāma says.
- d. Since the horses are not coming here, the men and the boys are going there.
- e. Having gone to the river, the two friends read books.
- f. When the army serves the king, then the virtuous king conquers.
- g. If a man obtains perfection, then he becomes a sage.
- h. The poet reads the story to the boy who is his guest.
- i. With the friend, the man goes to the beautiful river.
- j. The hero remembers the village from which I come.

2. a. नद्याः जलम् बालः लभते ।१।

नद्या जलं बालो लभते ।१।

- b. यत् वाप्याम् अस्ति तत् फलम् पत्नी पश्यति ।२।

यद्वाप्यामस्ति तत्फलं पत्नी पश्यति ।२।

- c. मालाम् लब्ध्वा अस्माकम् अतिथिः ग्रामम् गच्छति ।३।

मालां लब्ध्वास्माकमतिथिग्रामं गच्छति ।३।

LESSON THIRTEEN

(CONTINUED)

d. यदा तस्य पत्नी तम् सेवते तदा सः नृपः इव
वसति । ४।

यदा तस्य पत्नी तं सेवते तदा स नृप इव
वसति । ४।

e. या रामस्य भार्या भवति सा सीता भूमौ कीर्तिम्
लभते । ५।

या रामस्य भार्या भवति सा सीता भूमौ कीर्तिं
लभते । ५।

f. यः बालः आगच्छति तम् धार्मिकः नृपः
पश्यति । ६।

यो बाल आगच्छति तं धार्मिको नृपः पश्यति । ६।

g. शिष्यः मत्वा नदीम् कविम् पृच्छति । ७।

शिष्यो मत्वा नदीं कविं पृच्छति । ७।

LESSON THIRTEEN

(CONTINUED)

h. सा सुन्दरी पत्नी दुःखेन विना वसति ।८।

सा सुन्दरी पत्नी दुःखेन विना वसति ।८।

i. यः नरः पश्यति तस्मै अविद्या छाया इव
भवति ।९।यो नरः पश्यति तस्मा अविद्या छायेव
भवति ।९।j. यदा नृपस्य पुत्रिका आगच्छति तदा प्रजाः
तिष्ठन्ति ।१०।

यदा नृपस्य पुत्रिकागच्छति तदा प्रजास्तिष्ठन्ति ।१०।

LESSON FOURTEEN

3. a. When the student brings water, then the teacher drinks it.
 b. The boy led the elephants to the pond. (A double accusative is a common formation in Sanskrit.)
 c. The poet speaks to the man who is approaching the village.
 d. Rāma said that the hero protects the village from the angry king.
 e. After seeing the elephant in the pond, the seer laughed and laughed.
 f. "I know your beautiful wife," the girl said to the hero.
 g. The wife returned to the house in which she lived.
 h. The sage knows peace, truth, perfection, immortality, and happiness.
 i. The hero protected the village from the army.
 j. Having seen the beautiful king, the boy laughed.

4. a. कविः पुस्तकम् अपठत् जलम् अपिबत् इव ।१।
 कविः पुस्तकमपठजलमपिबदिव ।१।
 b. कथम् सेनायाः ग्रामम् गोपायामि इति वीरः
 अपृच्छत् ।२।
 कथं सेनाया ग्रामं गोपायामीति वीरोऽपृच्छत् ।२।

LESSON FOURTEEN

(CONTINUED)

c. कथम् ऋषयः अग्निना विना अवसन् ।३।

कथमृषयोऽग्निना विनावसन् ।३।

d. यदि अश्वाः नदीम् प्रतिगच्छन्ति तदा बालः

तान् वनम् नयति ।४।

यद्यश्वा नदीं प्रतिगच्छन्ति तदा बालस्तान्वनं

नयति ।४।

e. यदा नरः दुःखम् न बोधते तदा

सिद्धिम् उपगच्छति ।५।

यदा नरो दुःखं न बोधते तदा

सिद्धिमुपगच्छति ।५।

f. नृपः रामः नाम तस्य भार्यायै सीतायै मालाम्

आनयत् ।६।

नृपो रामो नाम तस्य भार्यायै सीतायै

मालामानयत् ।६।

LESSON FOURTEEN

(CONTINUED)

g. नरः अविद्याम् विद्यया जयति ।७।

नरोऽविद्यां विद्यया जयति ।७।

h. यत् जलम् नद्याः आगच्छत् तत् प्रजा अपिबत् ।८।

यज्जलं नद्या आगच्छत्तत्प्रजापिबत् ।८।

i. कन्या नदीम् दृष्ट्वा तस्याः गृहम् प्रत्यगच्छत् ।९।

कन्या नदीं दृष्ट्वा तस्या गृहं प्रत्यगच्छत् ।९।

j. बालः वनात् नदीम् अश्वान् अनयत् ।१०।

बालो वनान्नदीमश्वाननयत् ।१०।

LESSON FIFTEEN

3.
 - a. Having understood the story, the poet smiled.
 - b. Rāma and Sītā enjoyed the water in the river.
 - c. When the guest approaches, then the boys stand up.
 - d. When the guest approached, then the boys stood up.
 - e. Where there is peace, there is happiness.
 - f. A daughter is born in the house of the king.
 - g. Having conquered ignorance with knowledge, the sage shines like the sun.
 - h. "Hey Rāma! How do you stand up on that elephant?" the boy asked.
 - i. Having enjoyed the fruit in the forest, the wife of the hero returned to the house.
 - j. Rāma smiled at the boy who is his son.
 - k. When the teacher spoke, then the students stood up.
4. Sentences will be given with **sandhi**. If the **sandhi** is difficult, the sentence will be given without **sandhi** first.
 - a. यथातिथिः फलमरमत तथा गृहं पुनः
प्रतिगच्छति ।१।
 - b. स्मित्वा सीता सुन्दरीं बालामवदत् ।२।
 - c. गजादागत्य बालस्तं ग्राममुपागच्छत् ।३।

LESSON FIFTEEN

(CONTINUED)

d. नरस्य पुत्रोऽस्तीत्यवगच्छति । ४।

e. फलाञ्जलं पीत्वा कन्योत्तिष्ठति । ५।

f. यदा चन्द्रः शोभते तदा वने छायाः पश्यसि । ६।

g. यदा बालो गजं पश्यति तदा स्मयते हसति च । ७।

h. नरस्तस्य पत्नी च तत्सुन्दरं गृहं रमेते । ८।

i. यदा तस्य पुत्रः उदभवत् तदा वीरः

अस्मयत । ९।

यदा तस्य पुत्र उदभवत्तदा वीरोऽस्मयत । ९।

j. यः नरः तिष्ठति तस्मात् कन्या फलानि

अलभत । १०।

यो नरस्तिष्ठति तस्मात्कन्या फलान्यलभत । १०।

k. यतः सूर्यश्चन्द्रे शोभते ततश्चन्द्रोऽस्मासु शलभते

। ११।

LESSON SIXTEEN

5. a. Kṛṣṇa protected the horses, deer, and elephants. (This could be written in other ways, such as “horse, deer, and elephant.”)
- b. The beloved king, Rāma, smiled to the boys of the village.
- c. The girl protected the child from the sun with her shadow.
- d. He who knows the Self, (he) enjoys action. (“Action” is sometimes put in the plural when it is used in this way.)
- e. The child laughed at the black horse’s action.
- f. The boy stood up when she said his name.
- g. Having approached his dear son, the hero smiled.
- h. The boy and girl are the children of the shining king.
- i. The white horses were in the forest.
- j. In the village there was a king, named Rāma.

6. a. कृष्णोऽश्वो नद्या जलं पिबति ।१।
- b. य आत्मानं बोधति स कर्माकर्म रमते ।२।
- c. राज्ञो नाम कृष्ण आसीत् ।३।
- d. राजा रमणीयानि पुत्रस्य कर्माणि रमते ।४।
- e. प्रियः वीरः सिद्धि असिद्धी अवागच्छत् ।५।
- प्रियो वीरः सिद्ध्यसिद्ध्यवागच्छत् ।५।

LESSON SIXTEEN

(CONTINUED)

f. बालो गजादागच्छति गृहं च प्रतिगच्छति ।६।

g. यो नागच्छति न गच्छति स आत्मा ।७।

h. यदा राजोपागच्छत्तदा बालबाला उदतिष्ठन् ।८।

i. यः नरः राजा आसीत् सः कृष्णात् वनात्
आगच्छत् ।९।

यो नरो राजासीत्स कृष्णाद्वनादागच्छत् ।९।

j. आत्मनः ज्ञानम् सूर्यचन्द्रयोः ज्ञानम् अपि
अस्ति ।१०।

आत्मनो ज्ञानं सूर्यचन्द्रयोर्ज्ञानमप्यस्ति ।१०।

LESSON SEVENTEEN

4. a. "My father will go there," the boy said to his mother.
 b. "When will your brother obtain the water?" the father asked.
 c. The father and mother will protect the family from the water.
 d. "When will you come from the forest?" Rāma asked his brother.
 e. After serving his father, Rāma will be the king.
 f. She smiles when she thinks of her brother.
 g. A mother is the giver of happiness to her child.
 h. He who conquers the Self is a maker of peace.
 i. After drinking the water, he will read his mother's book.
 h. Rāma will live in the forest with the brother.

5. a. यदा मम स्वसा उदभवत् तदा सा मम

मातरम् अस्मयत ।१।

यदा मम स्वसोदभवत्तदा सा मम

मातरमस्मयत ।१।

- b. मम कुलस्य नाम ऋषेः नाम्नः भवति ।२।

मम कुलस्य नामर्षेर्नाम्नो भवति ।२।

- c. कदा राजानं वदिष्यामीति तस्याः पितामन्यत ।३।

LESSON SEVENTEEN

(CONTINUED)

d. तस्याः पितुः पत्नी तस्या माता भवति । ४।

e. मम पितास्माकं कुले शान्तेः कर्तास्ति । ५।

f. भ्रातास्वसारौ वनात्फलानि लप्स्येते । ६।

g. वीरः वने अग्रेः राजानम् गोप्स्यति । ७।

वीरो वनेऽग्रे राजानं गोप्स्यति । ७।

h. राज्ञः पुत्रस्य भ्रातरो न भवन्ति । ८।

i. कदा शिष्याः धार्मिकात् आचार्यात् ज्ञानम् लप्स्यन्ते । ९।

कदा शिष्या धार्मिकादाचार्याज्ज्ञानं लप्स्यन्ते । ९।

j. वाप्याम् त्वाम् अपश्यम् इति राजा सुन्दरम् पुत्रम् वदति । १०।

वाप्यां त्वामपश्यमिति राजा सुन्दरं पुत्रं वदति । १०।

LESSON EIGHTEEN

4. a. The white cow stands in the pond and drinks water.
 b. The sage has conquered the enemy.
 c. If the forest is full of fruit, then the cows go there.
 d. My mother reads the little book and enjoys it.
 e. A teacher is the giver of much happiness.
 f. The little boy shines like the white sun.
 g. When you understand the Self, then you are the cause of much happiness.
 h. When will the pleasant king protect our family from the enemy?
 i. The swift girl comes from the forest with fruit.
 j. The cause of the teacher's happiness is the attainments of his students.
 k. "The enemy of knowledge is ignorance," the boy said.
5. a. सुन्दराल्पधेनुर्वाप्या जलमपिबत् ।१।
 b. शीघ्रकृष्णाश्वोऽल्पे ग्रामे तिष्ठति ।२।
 c. शत्रुं जित्वा सेना शान्तिसुखे रंस्यते ।३।
 d. अविद्या सत्यशत्रुः ।४।
 e. आत्मानं बुद्ध्वा स कर्माकर्मस्य
 हेतुमवागच्छत् ।५।

LESSON EIGHTEEN

(CONTINUED)

- f. प्रजा सुन्दरे वनेऽल्पगृह उदभवत् ।६।
- g. शिष्यस्तस्य गुरवे सुन्दरमालामानेष्यति ।७।
- h. वनं फलपूर्णं भवति वापी च जलपूर्णं भवति ।८।
- i. तस्य कुलं दृष्ट्वा पिता जलाय वनमगच्छत् ।९।
- j. कदा सुन्दरी धेनुरत्र शीघ्रनद्या
आगमिष्यति ।१०।
- k. धेनुं दृष्ट्वा रमणीयो बालो वाप्यां जलं रमते ।११।

a**MASCULINE****TABLES**Stem: **nara** (masculine) man (given on p. 74)

Nom.	नरः	नरौ	नराः
Acc.	नरम्	नरौ	नरान्
Inst.	नरेण *	नराभ्याम्	नरैः
Dat.	नराय	नराभ्याम्	नरेभ्यः
Abl.	नरात्	नराभ्याम्	नरेभ्यः
Gen.	नरस्य	नरयोः	नराणाम् *
Loc.	नरे	नरयोः	नरेषु
Voc.	नर	नरौ	नराः
	└───┘	└───┘	└───┘
	Singular	Dual	Plural

*The instrumental singular for **gaja** is **gajena**, and the genitive plural for **gaja** is **gajānām**. The **r** in **nareṇa** and **narāṇām** causes the **n** to become **n**. (See page 142. 143.)

aStem: **phala** (neuter) fruit (given on p. 92)**NEUTER**

Nom.	फलम्	फले	फलानि
Acc.	फलम्	फले	फलानि
Inst.	फलेन	फलाभ्याम्	फलैः
Dat.	फलाय	फलाभ्याम्	फलेभ्यः
Abl.	फलात्	फलाभ्याम्	फलेभ्यः
Gen.	फलस्य	फलयोः	फलानाम्
Loc.	फले	फलयोः	फलेषु
Voc.	फल	फले	फलानि
	Singular	Dual	Plural

ā**FEMININE**Stem: **senā** (feminine) army (given on p. 145)

Nom.	सेना	सेने	सेनाः
Acc.	सेनाम्	सेने	सेनाः
Inst.	सेनया	सेनाभ्याम्	सेनाभिः
Dat.	सेनायै	सेनाभ्याम्	सेनाभ्यः
Abl.	सेनायाः	सेनाभ्याम्	सेनाभ्यः
Gen.	सेनायाः	सेनयोः	सेनानाम्
Loc.	सेनायाम्	सेनयोः	सेनासु
Voc.	सेने	सेने	सेनाः
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

iStem: **agni** (masculine) fire; **kīrti** (feminine) glory (given on p. 160)**MASCULINE****FEMININE**

Nom.	अग्निः	अग्नी	अग्नयः
Acc.	अग्निम्	अग्नी	अग्नीन् कीर्तिः
Inst.	अग्निना कीर्त्या	अग्निभ्याम्	अग्निभिः
Dat.	अग्नये कीर्त्यै	अग्निभ्याम्	अग्निभ्यः
Abl.	अग्नेः कीर्त्याः	अग्निभ्याम्	अग्निभ्यः
Gen.	अग्नेः कीर्त्याः	अग्न्योः	अग्नीनाम्
Loc.	अग्नौ कीर्त्याम्	अग्न्योः	अग्निषु
Voc.	अग्ने	अग्नी	अग्नयः
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

The singular dative, ablative, genitive, and locative have an optional feminine form. For example, the feminine dative singular is **kīrtaye** or **kīrtyai**. The feminine instrumental singular is **kīrtiā**.

i

FEMININE

Stem: **nadī** (feminine) river (given on p. 171)

Nom.	नदी	नद्यौ	नद्यः
Acc.	नदीम्	नद्यौ	नदीः
Inst.	नद्या	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभिः
Dat.	नद्यै	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभ्यः
Abl.	नद्याः	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभ्यः
Gen.	नद्याः	नद्योः	नदीनाम्
Loc.	नद्याम्	नद्योः	नदीषु
Voc.	वापि	नद्यौ	नद्यः
	Singular	Dual	Plural

anStem: **rājan** (mas.) king; **ātman** (mas.) Self (given on p. 208)**MASCULINE**

Nom.	राजा	राजानौ	राजानः
Acc.	राजानम्	राजानौ	राज्ञः आत्मनः
Inst.	राज्ञा आत्मना	राजभ्याम्	राजभिः
Dat.	राज्ञे आत्मने	राजभ्याम्	राजभ्यः
Abl.	राज्ञः आत्मनः	राजभ्याम्	राजभ्यः
Gen.	राज्ञः आत्मनः	राज्ञोः आत्मनोः	राज्ञाम् आत्मनाम्
Loc.	राज्ञि आत्मनि	राज्ञोः आत्मनोः	राजसु
Voc.	राजन्	राजानौ	राजानः
	┌──────────┐ Singular	┌──────────┐ Dual	┌──────────┐ Plural

an**NEUTER**Stem: **nāman** (neuter) name (given on p. 209)

Nom.	नाम	नाम्नी नामनी	नामानि
Acc.	नाम	नाम्नी नामनी	नामानि
Inst.	नाम्ना	नामभ्याम्	नामभिः
Dat.	नाम्ने	नामभ्याम्	नामभ्यः
Abl.	नाम्नः	नामभ्याम्	नामभ्यः
Gen.	नाम्नः	नाम्नोः	नाम्नाम्
Loc.	नाम्नि नामनि	नाम्नोः	नामसु
Voc.	नामन् नाम	नाम्नी नामनी	नामानि
	Singular	Dual	Plural

ṛ**MASCULINE**Stem: **dāṛ** (mas.) giver; **svasṛ** (fem.) sister (given on p. 220)**FEMININE**

Nom.	दाता	दातारौ	दातारः
Acc.	दातारम्	दातारौ	दातृन् स्वसृः
Inst.	दात्रा	दातृभ्याम्	दातृभिः
Dat.	दात्रे	दातृभ्याम्	दातृभ्यः
Abl.	दातुः	दातृभ्याम्	दातृभ्यः
Gen.	दातुः	दात्रोः	दातृणाम्
Loc.	दातरि	दात्रोः	दातृषु
Voc.	दातर्	दातारौ	दातारः

Stem: **pitṛ** (mas.) father; **māṛ** (fem.) mother; **bhrāṛ** (mas.) brother(These nouns follow
dāṛ in all other cases.)

Nom.	pitā	pitarau	pitarah
Acc.	pitaram	pitarau	pitṛn / bhrātṛn / māṛḥ

UStem: **hetu** (mas.) cause; **dhenu** (fem.) cow (given on p. 232)**MASCULINE****FEMININE**

Nom.	हेतुः	हेतू	हेतवः
Acc.	हेतुम्	हेतू	हेतून् धेनूः
Inst.	हेतुना धेन्वा	हेतुभ्याम्	हेतुभिः
Dat.	हेतवे धेन्वै	हेतुभ्याम्	हेतुभ्यः
Abl.	हेतोः धेन्वाः	हेतुभ्याम्	हेतुभ्यः
Gen.	हेतोः धेन्वाः	हेत्वोः	हेतूनाम्
Loc.	हेतौ धेन्वाम्	हेत्वोः	हेतुषु
Voc.	हेतो	हेतू	हेतवः
	└──────────┘	└──────────┘	└──────────┘
	Singular	Dual	Plural

The singular dative, ablative, genitive, and locative have an optional feminine form. For example, the feminine dative singular is **dhenave** or **dhenvai**.

madStem: **mad** (singular) I; **asmad** (plural) we (given on p. 128)**asmad**

Nom. I, we	अहम्	आवाम्	वयम्
Acc. me, us	माम् मा	आवाम् नौ	अस्मान् नः
Inst. with me, us	मया	आवाभ्याम्	अस्माभिः
Dat. for me, us	मह्यम् मे	आवाभ्याम् नौ	अस्मभ्यम् नः
Abl. from me, us	मत्	आवाभ्याम्	अस्मत्
Gen. my, our	मम मे	आवयोः नौ	अस्माकम् नः
Loc. on me, us	मयि	आवयोः	अस्मासु
	Singular	Dual	Plural

tvadStem: **tvad** (singular) you; **yuṣmad** (plural) you (given on p. 129)**yuṣmad**

Nom.	त्वम्	युवाम्	यूयम्
you (subject)			
Acc.	त्वाम् त्वा	युवाम् वाम्	युष्मान् व
you (object)			
Inst.	त्वया	युवाभ्याम्	युष्माभिः
with you			
Dat.	तुभ्यम् ते	युवाभ्याम् वाम्	युष्मभ्यम् वः
for you			
Abl.	त्वत्	युवाभ्याम्	युष्मत्
from you			
Gen.	तव ते	युवयोः वाम्	युष्माकम् वः
of you, your			
Loc.	त्वयि	युवयोः	युष्मासु
on you			
	┌────────┐	┌──────────┐	┌──────────┐
	Singular	Dual	Plural

tadStem: **tad** (masculine) he**MASCULINE**

Nom. he, they	सः	तौ	ते
Acc. him, them	तम्	तौ	तान्
Inst. with him, them	तेन	ताभ्याम्	तैः
Dat. for him, them	तस्मै	ताभ्याम्	तेभ्यः
Abl. from him, them	तस्मात्	ताभ्याम्	तेभ्यः
Gen. his, their	तस्य	तयोः	तेषाम्
Loc. on him, them	तस्मिन्	तयोः	तेषु
	_____ Singular	_____ Dual	_____ Plural

Remember that **saḥ**, the nominative singular, usually appears as **sa**.
(See #5, p. 147.)

tad**NEUTER**Stem: **tad** (neuter) it

Nom. it (subject)	तत्	ते	तानि
Acc. it (object)	तत्	ते	तानि
Inst. with it	तेन	ताभ्याम्	तैः
Dat. for it	तस्मै	ताभ्याम्	तेभ्यः
Abl. from it	तस्मात्	ताभ्याम्	तेभ्यः
Gen. of it, its	तस्य	तयोः	तेषाम्
Loc. on it	तस्मिन्	तयोः	तेषु
	┌────────┐ Singular	┌────────┐ Dual	┌────────┐ Plural

tad**FEMININE**Stem: **tad** (feminine) she

Nom. she, they	सा	ते	ताः
Acc. her, them	ताम्	ते	ताः
Inst. with her, them	तया	ताभ्याम्	ताभिः
Dat. for her, them	तस्यै	ताभ्याम्	ताभ्यः
Abl. from her, them	तस्याः	ताभ्याम्	ताभ्यः
Gen. her, their	तस्याः	तयोः	तासाम्
Loc. on her, them	तस्याम्	तयोः	तासु
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

VERBS	ROOT	PRESENT	GERUND	FUTURE	ENGLISH
	अव गम्	अवगच्छति	अवगत्य अवगम्य	अवगमिष्यति	understand
	आ गम्	आगच्छति	आगत्य आगम्य	आगमिष्यति	come
	आ नी	आनयति	आनीय	आनेष्यति	bring
	उद् भू	उद्भवति	उद्भूय	उद्भविष्यति	born
	उद् स्था	उत्तिष्ठति	उत्स्थाय	उत्स्थास्यति	stand up
	उप गम्	उपगच्छति	उपगत्य उपगम्य	उपगमिष्यति	approach
	गम्	गच्छति	गत्वा	गमिष्यति	go
	गुप्	गोपायति	गोपित्वा	गोप्स्यति	protect
	चिन्त्	चिन्तयति चिन्तयते	चिन्तयित्वा	चिन्तयिष्यति चिन्तयिष्यते	think
	जि	जयति	जित्वा	जेष्यति	conquer

ROOT	PRESENT	GERUND	FUTURE	ENGLISH
दृश्	पश्यति	दृष्ट्वा	द्रक्ष्यति	see
नी	नयति	नीत्वा	नेष्यति	lead
	नयते		नेष्यते	
पठ्	पठति	पठित्वा	पठिष्यति	read
पश्	पश्यति	दृष्ट्वा	द्रक्ष्यति	see
पा	पिबति	पीत्वा	पास्यति	drink
प्रच्छ्	पृच्छति	पृष्ट्वा	प्रक्ष्यति	ask
प्रति गम्	प्रतिगच्छति	प्रतिगत्य	प्रतिगमिष्यति	return
		प्रतिगम्य		
बुध्	बोधति	बुद्ध्वा	बोधिष्यति	know
	बोधते		बोधिष्यते	
भाष्	भाषते	भाषित्वा	भाषिष्यते	speak
भू	भवति	भूत्वा	भविष्यति	be
मन्	मन्यते	मत्वा	मंस्यते	think

ROOT	PRESENT	GERUND	FUTURE	ENGLISH
रम्	रमते	रत्वा	रंस्यते	enjoy
लभ्	लभते	लब्ध्वा	लप्स्यते	obtain
वद्	वदति	उदित्वा	वदिष्यति	speak
वस्	वसति	उषित्वा	वत्स्यति	live
शुभ्	शोभते	शोभित्वा	शोभिष्यति	shine
सेव्	सेवते	सेवित्वा	सेविष्यते	serve
स्था	तिष्ठति	स्थित्वा	स्थास्यति	stand
स्मि	स्मयते	स्मित्वा	स्मेष्यते	smile
स्मृ	स्मरति	स्मृत्वा	स्मरिष्यति	remember
हस्	हसति	हसित्वा	हसिष्यति	laugh

√as

PRESENT INDICATIVE	3rd	अस्ति	स्तः	सन्ति
	2nd	असि	स्थः	स्थ
	1st	अस्मि [] Singular	स्वः [] Dual	स्मः [] Plural
IMPERFECT	3rd	आसीत्	आस्ताम्	आसन्
	2nd	आसीः	आस्तम्	आस्त
	1st	आसम् [] Singular	आस्व [] Dual	आस्म [] Plural

PRESENT ACTIVERoot: $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$ (active) go

3rd	गच्छति	गच्छतः	गच्छन्ति
2nd	गच्छसि	गच्छथः	गच्छथ
1st	गच्छामि	गच्छावः	गच्छामः
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

PRESENT MIDDLERoot: $\sqrt{\text{bhāṣ}}$ (middle) speak

3rd	भाषते	भाषेते	भाषन्ते
2nd	भाषसे	भाषेथे	भाषध्वे
1st	भाषे	भाषावहे	भाषामहे
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

ENDINGS**PRESENT ACTIVE****PRESENT MIDDLE**

3rd	ति	तस्	अन्ति	ते	इते	अन्ते
2nd	सि	थस्	थ	से	इथे	ध्वे
1st	मि	वस्	मस्	इ	वहे	महे
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural	Singular	Dual	Plural

Note that when a word is formed, final **s** becomes **h** due to

..

IMPERFECT ACTIVE

Root: √gam (active) go

3rd	अगच्छत्	अगच्छताम्	अगच्छन्
2nd	अगच्छः	अगच्छतम्	अगच्छत
1st	अगच्छम्	अगच्छाव	अगच्छाम
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

IMPERFECT MIDDLE

Root: √bhāṣ (middle) speak

3rd	अभाषत	अभाषेताम्	अभाषन्त
2nd	अभाषथाः	अभाषेथाम्	अभाषध्वम्
1st	अभाषे	अभाषावहि	अभाषामहि
	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural

ENDINGS**IMPERFECT ACTIVE****IMPERFECT MIDDLE**

3rd	त्	ताम्	अन्	त	इताम्	अन्त
2nd	स्	तम्	त	थास्	इथाम्	ध्वम्
1st	अम्	व	म	इ	वहि	महि
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Singular	Dual	Plural	Singular	Dual	Plural

Note that when a word is formed, final s becomes ḥ due to sandhi.

PREFIXES

(given on pp.197-199)

अति	across, beyond, surpassing, past
अधि	above, over, on
अनु	after, following
अप	away, off
अपि	on, close on
अभि	to, against
अव	down, away, off
आ	back, return, to, fully
उद्	up, up out
उप	towards, near, subordinate
दुस्	ill, bad, difficult, hard
नि	down, into
निस्	out from, forth, without, entirely
परा	away, forth, along, off
परि	around, about
प्र	forward, onward, forth
प्रति	back to, in reverse direction
वि	apart, away, out
सम्	together
सु	well, very, good, right, easy

NUMERALS**CARDINAL NUMBERS**

(given on pp.157-159)

Numerals

1. १

2. २

3. ३

4. ४

5. ५ (५)

6. ६

7. ७

8. ८ (८)

9. ९ (९)

10. १०

Cardinal Numbers

one एक

two द्वि

three त्रि

four चतुर्

five पञ्च

six षष्

seven सप्त

eight अष्ट

nine नव

ten दश

ORDINAL**NUMBERS**

First प्रथम

Second द्वितीय

Third तृतीय

Fourth चतुर्थ or तुरीय

Fifth पञ्चम

Sixth षष्ठ

Seventh सप्तम

Eighth अष्टम

Ninth नवम

Tenth दशम

SANDHI
VOWELS

FINAL VOWELS

ā	ī	ū	ṛ	e	ai	au	INITIAL VOWELS
ā	ya	va	ra	e	'	ā a āva	a
ā	yā	vā	rā	a	ā	ā ā āvā	ā
e	ī	vi	ri	a	i	ā i āvi	i
e	ī	vī	rī	a	ī	ā ī āvī	ī
o	yu	ū	ru	a	u	ā u āvu	u
o	yū	ū	rū	a	ū	ā ū āvū	ū
ar	yṛ	vṛ	ṛ	a	ṛ	ā ṛ āvṛ	ṛ
ai	ye	ve	re	a	e	ā e āve	e
ai	yai	vai	rai	a	ai	ā ai āvai	ai
au	yo	vo	ro	a	o	ā o āvo	o
au	yau	vau	rau	a	au	ā au āvau	au

SANDHI
FINAL ḥ

Final letters of first word:

 Any vowel ḥ or r
 (except aḥ and āḥ)

āḥ

aḥ

 Initial
 letter of
 second word:

r		ā		a ²	vowels (a)
r		ā		o	g/gh
r		ā		o	j/jh
r		ā		o	ḍ/ḍh
r		ā		o	ḏ/ḏh
r		ā		o	b/bh (b)
r		ā		o	nasals (n/m)
r		ā		o	y/v
-l		ā		o	r
r		ā		o	l
r		ā		o	h
h		āḥ		aḥ	k/kh
ś		āś		aś	c/ch
ṣ		āṣ		aṣ	ṭ/ṭh
s		ās		as	t/th
ḥ		āḥ		aḥ	p/ph (c)
ḥ		āḥ		aḥ	ś
ḥ		āḥ		aḥ	ṣ/s
ḥ		āḥ		aḥ	end of line

(1) The ḥ disappears, and if i or u precedes, it becomes ī or ū.

The r disappears, and if a, i, or u precedes, it becomes ā, ī, or ū.

(2) Except that aḥ + a = o ' For example:

रामः + अत्र = रामोऽत्र

rāmaḥ + atra = rāmo 'tra

Remember that final s follows the same rules as final ḥ.

SANDHI
FINAL ḥ

a	ā	
i	ī	
u	ū	(a)
ṛ	ṝ	Vowels
ḷ		
e	ai	
o	au	

ḥ	ka	kha		ga	gha	ṇa	
ś	ca	cha		ja	jha	ṇa	
ṣ	ṭa	ṭha		ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	
s	ta	tha		da	dha	na	
ḥ	pa	pha		ba	bha	ma	
				ya	ra	la	va
ḥ	śa	ṣa		sa	ha		
ḥ	end of line						
(c) Unvoiced consonant					(b) Voiced consonant		

(a) If the second word begins in a vowel:

aḥ becomes **a** (except **aḥ + a = o**')

āḥ becomes **ā**

vowel **ḥ** becomes **r**

(b) If the first letter of the second word is a voiced consonant:

aḥ becomes **o**

āḥ becomes **ā**

vowel **ḥ** becomes **r** (except before a word beginning in **r**)

(c) If the first letter of the second word is an unvoiced

consonant, the **ḥ** (with any vowel in front of it) changes to the letter in the far left column.

SANDHI
FINAL M, N, T

Final letter of first word:

Initial
letter of
second word:

t	n	m	
d	n ¹	m	vowels
d	n	m̐	g/gh
j	ñ	m̐	j/jh
ḍ	ṇ	m̐	ḍ/ḍh
ḍ	n	m̐	d/dh
d	n	m̐	b/bh
n	n	m̐	nasals (n/m)
d	n	m̐	y/v
d	n	m̐	r
l	ṁl	m̐	l
d(dh) ³	n	m̐	h
t	n	m̐	k/kh
c	ṁś	m̐	c/ch
ṭ	ṁṣ	m̐	ṭ/ṭh
t	ṁs	m̐	t/th
t	n	m̐	p/ph
c(ch) ⁴	ñ(ch) ²	m̐	ś
t	n	m̐	ṣ/s
t	n	m	end of line

1. If the vowel before the **n** is short, the **n** becomes **nn**.
2. The following **ś** may become **ch**.
3. The following **h** becomes **dh**.
4. The following **ś** becomes **ch**

SANDHI
FINAL N

Final **n** remains unchanged unless the following letter is in bold.

Then:

n becomes

n becomes

			a	ā	
			i	ī	
			u	ū	
			ṛ	ṝ	nn (e)
			ḷ		(if preceded by a short vowel)
			e	ai	
			o	au	
	ka kha		ga gha	ṇa	
(a) ṁś	ca cha		ja jha	ṇa	ñ (f)
(b) ṁṣ	ṭa ṭha		ḍa ḍha	ṇa	ṇ (g)
(c) ṁs	ta tha		da dha	na	
	pa pha		ba bha	ma	
			ya ra	la va	ṁl (h)
(d) ñ (ch) śa	ṣa sa		ha		

end of line

(a) **n** + **ca** = ṁśca ; **n** + **cha** = ṁścha

(b) **n** + **ṭa** = ṁṣṭa ; **n** + **ṭha** = ṁṣṭha

(c) **n** + **ta** = ṁsta ; **n** + **tha** = ṁstha

(d) **n** + **śa** = ñśa or ñcha

(e) **an** + **a** = anna

an + **i** = anni

ān + **u** = ānu

(f) **n** + **ja** = ñja ; **n** + **jha** = ñjha

(g) **n** + **ḍa** = ṇḍa ; **n** + **ḍha** = ṇḍha

(h) **n** + **la** = ṁlla

SANDHI
FINAL T

t remains t
except:

t changes
to d except:

			a	ā	
			i	ī	
			u	ū	
			ṛ	ṝ	
			ḷ		
			e	ai	
			o	au	(before all nasals)
					n (d)
	ka kha		ga gha	ṅa	
(a) c	ca cha		ja jha	ña	j (e)
(b) ṭ	ṭa ṭha		ḍa ḍha	ṇa	ḍ (f)
	ta tha		da dha	na	
	pa pha		ba bha	ma	
			ya ra	la va	l (g)
(c) c (ch)	śa ṣa sa		ha		d (dh) (h)
	end of line				

(a) t + ca = cca ; t + cha = ccha

(b) t + ṭa = ṭṭa ; t + ṭha = ṭṭha

(c) t + śa = ccha

(d) t + all nasals = nnasal

(e) t + ja = jja ; t + jha = jjha

(f) t + ḍa = ḍḍa ; t + ḍha = ḍḍha

(g) t + la = lla

(h) t + ha = ddha (ha becomes dha.)

**SANDHI
FINAL M**

- (a) If the next word begins in a consonant, the **m** becomes **ṃ** and is pronounced (and could be written) as the nasal corresponding to the first letter of the next word.
- (b) If the next word begins in a vowel or the **m** is at the end of a line, the **m** remains the same. The **m** remains the same because the mouth is not preparing to close at a specific point of contact as it would if the next word began with a consonant.

**SANDHI
FINAL R**

- (a) Before a word beginning with a voiced letter (other than **r**), the **r** remains the same.
- (b) Before an unvoiced letter or the end of a line, **r** follows the same rules as final **h**.
- (c) Final **r**, whether original or derived from **h**, cannot stand before another **r**. The final **r** is dropped and the vowel before it made long if it is short.

FINAL P, T, K

- (a) Before a voiced sound these letters become voiced, and before an unvoiced sound they remain the same.
- (b) Before a nasal these letters become the nasal of their row (**varga**).
- (c) Before **h** these letters become voiced and the **h** becomes their voiced aspirated counterpart.

FINAL Ñ AND Ñ

- (a) Like final **n**, final **ñ** becomes **ññ** before vowels if the **ñ** is preceded by a short vowel. Also, final **ṇ** becomes **ṇṇ** before vowels if the **ṇ** is preceded by a short vowel.

INITIAL CH

- (a) Initial **ch** becomes **cch** if the first word ends in a short vowel. The **ch** also becomes **cch** after the preposition **ā** and **mā**.

**INTERNAL SANDHI
S TO Ṣ**

any vowel	in spite of	changes s	unless final
(but a or ā),	intervening	to ṣ	or followed
k, or r	ṁ or ḥ		by r

N TO Ṇ

r	unless c, ch, j, jh, ñ,	changes n	if followed by
ṛ	ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ,	to ṇ	vowels, m, y,
ṙ	t, th, d, dh,		v, or n
or ṣ	l, ś, s interferes		

VOCABULARY

अग्निः	agniḥ (mas.)	fire
अति	ati (prefix)	across, beyond, surpassing
अतिथिः	atithiḥ (mas.)	guest
अतीव	atīva (ind.)	very
अत्र	atra (ind.)	here
अधि	adhi (prefix)	above, over, on
अनु	anu (prefix)	after, following
अप	apa (prefix)	away, off
अपि	api (prefix)	on, close on
अपि	api (ind.)	also, too
अभि	abhi (prefix)	to, against
अमृतम्	amṛtam (n.)	immortality
अल्प	alpa mf(ā)n (adj.)	little
अव	ava (prefix)	down, away, off

अव गम्	ava + √gam avagacchati	he understands
अविद्या	avidyā (fem.)	ignorance
अश्वः	aśvaḥ (mas.)	horse
अष्ट	aṣṭa	eight
अष्टम	aṣṭama mf(i)n (adj.)	eighth
अस्	√as asti	he, she, it is
असिद्धिः		asiddhiḥ (fem.) failure
अस्मद्	asmad (pro.)	we (used in compounds)
अहो	aho (ind.)	aha, hey!
आ	ā (prefix)	back, return
आ गम्	ā + √gam āgacchati	he comes
आ नी	ā + √nī ānayati	he brings
आचार्यः	ācāryaḥ (mas.)	teacher
आत्मन्	ātman (mas.)	Self

इति	iti (ind.)	(end of quote)
इव	iva (ind.)	as if, like
उद्	ud (prefix)	up, up out
उद् भू	ud + √bhū udbhavati	he is born
उद् स्था	ud + √sthā uttiṣṭhati	he stands up
उप	upa (prefix)	towards
उप गम्	upa + √gam upagacchati	he goes toward, approaches
ऋषिः	rṣih (mas.)	seer, sage
एक	eka	one
एव	eva (ind.)	only, ever
एवम्	evam (ind.)	thus, in this way
कथम्	katham (ind.)	how
कथा	kathā (fem.)	story
कदा	kadā (ind.)	when

कन्या	kanyā (fem.)	girl
कर्ता	kartā (mas.)	maker, doer (ṛ declension)
कर्म	karma (n.)	action (an declension)
कविः	kaviḥ (mas.)	poet
कुत्र	kutra (ind.)	where
कुपित	kupita mf(ā)n (adj.)	angry
कुलम्	kulam (n.)	family
कीर्तिः	kīrtiḥ (fem.)	glory, fame
कृष्ण	kṛṣṇa mf(ā)n (adj.)	black
कृष्णः	kṛṣṇaḥ (mas.)	Kṛṣṇa
गजः	gajaḥ (mas.)	elephant
गम्	√gam gacchati	he goes
गुप्	√gup gopāyati	he protects
गुरु	guru mf(vī)n (adj.)	heavy

गुरुः	guruh (mas.)	teacher
गृहम्	gr̥ham (n.)	house
ग्रामः	grāmaḥ (mas.)	village
च	ca (ind.)	and
चतुर्	catur	four
चतुर्थ	caturtha mf(ī)n (adj.)	fourth
चन्द्रः	candraḥ (mas.)	moon
चिन्त्	√cint cintayati -te	he thinks
छाया	chāyā (fem.)	shadow
जलम्	jalam (n.)	water
जि	√ji jayati	he conquers
ज्ञानम्	jñānam (n.)	knowledge
ततः	tataḥ (ind.)	therefore
तत्र	tatra (ind.)	there

तथा	tathā (ind.)	so, therefore
तद्	tad (pro.)	he, she, it (used in compounds)
तदा	tadā (ind.)	then
तुरीय	turiya mf(ā)n (adj.)	fourth
तृतीय	trītiya mf(ā)n (adj.)	third
त्वद्	tvad (pro.)	you (used in compounds)
त्रि	tri	three
दश	daśa	ten
दशम	daśama mf(ī)n (adj.)	tenth
दाता	dātā (mas.)	giver (ṛ declension)
दात्री	dātrī (fem.)	giver
दुस्	dus (prefix)	ill, bad, difficult, hard

दुःखम्	duḥkham (n.)	suffering
दृश्	√dṛś paśyati	he sees
द्वि	dvi	two
द्वितीय	dvitiya mf(ā)n (adj.)	second
धार्मिक	dhārmika mf(ī)n (adj.)	virtuous
धेनुः	dhenuh (fem.)	cow
न	na (ind.)	not
नदी	nadī (fem.)	river
नरः	narah (mas.)	man
नव	nava	nine
नवम	navama mf(ī)n (adj.)	ninth
नाम	nāma (ind.)	by name
नाम	nāman (n.)	name (an declension)
नि	ni (prefix)	down, into

निस्	nis (prefix)	out, forth, without, entirely
नी	√nī nayati -te	he leads
नृपः	nrpaḥ (mas.)	king
पञ्च	pañca	five
पञ्चम	pañcama mf(ī)n (adj.)	fifth
पठ्	√paṭh paṭhati	he reads
पत्नी	patnī (fem.)	wife
परा	parā (prefix)	away, forth
परि	pari (prefix)	around, about
पश्	√paś paśyati	he sees
पा	√pā pibati	he drinks
पिता	pitā (mas.)	father (ṛ declension)
पुत्रः	putraḥ (mas.)	son
पुत्रिका	putrikā (fem.)	daughter

पुनर्	punar (ind.)	again
पुस्तकम्	pustakam (n.)	book
पूर्ण	pūrṇa mf(ā)n (adj.)	full
प्र	pra (prefix)	forward, onward, forth
प्रच्छ	√prach prcchati	he asks
प्रजा	prajā (fem.)	child, subject (of a king)
प्रति	prati (prefix)	back to, in reverse direction, every
प्रति गम्	prati + √gam pratigacchati	he goes back, returns
प्रथम	prathama mf(ā)n (adj.)	first
प्रिय	priya mf(ā)n (adj.)	dear, beloved
फलम्	phalam (n.)	fruit
बहु	bahu mf(vī or u)n (adj.)	much, many

बालः	bālaḥ (mas.)	boy
बाला	bālā (fem.)	girl
बुध्	√budh bodhati -te	he knows
भार्या	bhāryā (fem.)	wife
भाष्	√bhāṣ bhāṣate	he speaks
भीत	bhīta mf(ā)n (adj.)	afraid
भू	√bhū bhavati	he is
भूमिः	bhūmiḥ (fem.)	earth
भ्राता	bhrātā (mas.)	brother (ṛ declension)
मद्	mad (pro.)	I (used in compounds)
मन्	√man manyate	he thinks
माता	mātā (fem.)	mother (ṛ declension)
माला	mālā (fem.)	garland
मित्रम्	mitram (n.)	friend

मृगः	mṛgaḥ (mas.)	deer
यतः	yataḥ (ind.)	since
यत्र	yatra (ind.)	where
यथा	yathā (ind.)	since
यद्	yad (rel pro.)	who, what, which (declined like tad)
यदा	yadā (ind.)	when
यदि	yadi (ind.)	if
युष्मद्	yusmad (pro.)	you (used in compounds)
रम्	√ram ramate	he enjoys
रमणीय	ramaṇīya mf(ā)n (adj.)	pleasant
राजा	rājā (mas.)	king (an declension)
रामः	rāmaḥ (mas.)	Rāma
लभ्	√labh labhate	he obtains

वद्	√vad vadati	he speaks
वनम्	vanam (n.)	forest
वस्	√vas vasati	he lives
वा	vā (ind.)	or
वापी	vāpī (fem.)	pond
वि	vi (prefix)	apart, away, out
विद्या	vidyā (fem.)	knowledge
विना	vinā (ind.)	without
वीरः	vīrah (mas.)	hero
शत्रुः	śatruḥ (mas.)	enemy
शान्तिः	śāntiḥ (fem.)	peace
शास्त्रम्	śāstram (n.)	scripture
शिष्यः	śiṣyaḥ (mas.)	student
शीघ्र	śīghra mf(ā)n (adj.)	swift

शुभ्	√śubh śobhate	he shines
शोभन	śobhana mf(ā or ī)n (adj.)	shining, bright, beautiful
षष्	ṣaṣ	six
षष्ठ	ṣaṣṭha mf(ī)n (adj.)	sixth
सत्यम्	satyam (n.)	truth
सप्त	sapta	seven
सप्तम	saptama mf(ī)n (adj.)	seventh
सम्	sam (prefix)	together
सह	saha (ind.)	with
सिद्धः	siddhaḥ mf(siddhā)	one who attains perfection
सिद्धिः	siddhiḥ (fem.)	perfection, attainment, proof
सीता	sītā (fem.)	Sītā
सु	su (prefix)	well, very, good, right, easy

सुखम्	sukham (n.)	happiness
सुन्दर	sundara mf(ī)n (adj.)	beautiful
सूक्तम्	sūktam (n.)	hymn
सूर्यः	sūryaḥ (mas.)	sun
सेना	senā (fem.)	army
सेव्	√sev sevate	he serves
स्था	√sthā tiṣṭhati	he stands
स्मि	√smi smayate	he smiles
स्मृ	√smṛ smarati	he remembers
स्वसृ	svasṛ (fem.)	sister
हस्	√has hasati	he laughs
हस्तः	hastāḥ (mas.)	hand
हेतुः	hetuḥ (mas.)	cause, motive

ENGLISH-SANSKRIT

VOCABULARY

above, over, on	अधि	adhi (prefix)
across, beyond, surpassing	अति	ati (prefix)
action (an declension)	कर्म	karma (n.)
afraid	भीत	bhīta mf(ā)n (adj.)
after, following	अनु	anu (prefix)
again	पुनर्	punar (ind.)
aha, hey!	अहो	aho (ind.)
also, too	अपि	api (ind.)
and	च	ca (ind.)
angry	कुपित	kupita mf(ā)n (adj.)
apart, away, out	वि	vi (prefix)
army	सेना	senā (fem.)
around, about	परि	pari (prefix)
as if, like	इव	iva (ind.)
ask	प्रच्छ्	√prach pṛcchati
away, forth	परा	parā (prefix)
away, off	अप	apa (prefix)
back, return	आ	ā (prefix)
back to, in reverse direction,		
every	प्रति	prati (prefix)
beautiful	सुन्दर	sundara mf(ī)n (adj.)

black	कृष्ण	kṛṣṇa mf(ā)n (adj.)
book	पुस्तकम्	pustakam (n.)
born	उद् भू	ud + √bhū udbhavati
boy	बालः	bālaḥ (mas.)
bring	आ नी	ā + √nī ānayati
brother (ṛ declension)	भ्राता	bhrātā (mas.)
by name, named	नाम	nāma (ind.)
cause, motive	हेतुः	hetuḥ (mas.)
child, subject (of a king)	प्रजा	prajā (fem.)
come	आ गम्	ā + √gam āgacchati
conquer	जि	√ji jayati
cow	धेनुः	dhenuḥ (fem.)
daughter	पुत्रिका	putrikā (fem.)
dear, beloved	प्रिय	priya mf(ā)n (adj.)
deer	मृगः	mṛgaḥ (mas.)
doer (ṛ declension)	कर्ता	kartā (mas.)
down	अव	ava (prefix)
down, into	नि	ni (prefix)
drink	पा	√pā pibati
earth	भूमिः	bhūmiḥ (fem.)

eight	अष्ट	aṣṭi
eighth	अष्टम	aṣṭama mf(ī)n (adj.)
elephant	गजः	gajāḥ (mas.)
(end of quote)	इति	iti (ind.)
enemy	शत्रुः	śatruḥ (mas.)
enjoy	रम्	√ram ramate
failure	असिद्धिः	asiddhiḥ (fem.)
family	कुलम्	kulam (n.)
father	पितृ	pitṛ (mas.)
fifth	पञ्चम	pañcama mf(ī)n (adj.)
fire	अग्निः	agniḥ (mas.)
first	प्रथम	prathama mf(ā)n (adj.)
five	पञ्च	pañca
forest	वनम्	vanam (n.)
forward, onward, forth	प्र	pra (prefix)
four	चतुर्	catur
fourth	चतुर्थ	caturtha mf(ī)n (adj.)
fourth	तुरीय	turīya mf(ā)n (adj.)
friend	मित्रम्	mitram (n.)

fruit	फलम्	phalam (n.)
full	पूर्ण	pūrṇa mf(ā)n (adj.)
garland	माला	mālā (fem.)
girl	कन्या	kanyā (fem.)
girl	बाला	bālā (fem.)
giver (ṛ declension)	दाता	dātā (mas.)
giver	दात्री	dātrī (fem.)
glory, fame	कीर्तिः	kīrtiḥ (fem.)
go	गम्	√gam gacchati
go back, return	प्रति गम्	prati + √gam pratigacchati
go toward, approach	उप गम्	upa + √gam upagacchati
guest	अतिथिः	atithiḥ (mas.)
hand	हस्तः	hastāḥ (mas.)
happiness	सुखम्	sukham (n.)
he (see declension)	तद्	tad (pro.)
heavy	गुरु	guru mf(vī)n (adj.)
here	अत्र	atra (ind.)
hero	वीरः	vīraḥ (mas.)
horse	अश्वः	aśvaḥ (mas.)
house	गृहम्	gr̥ham (n.)

how	कथम्	katham (ind.)
hymn	सूक्तम्	sūktam (n.)
I (used in compounds)	मद्	mad (pro.)
if	यदि	yadi (ind.)
ignorance	अविद्या	avidyā (fem.)
ill, bad, difficult, hard	दुस्	dus (prefix)
immortality	अमृतम्	amṛtam (n.)
is	अस्	√as asti
is	भू	√bhū bhavati
it (used in compounds)	तद्	tad (pro.)
king	नृपः	nṛpaḥ (mas.)
king (an declension)	राजा	rājā (mas.)
know	बुध्	√budh bodhati -te
knowledge	ज्ञानम्	jñānam (n.)
knowledge	विद्या	vidyā (fem.)
Kṛṣṇa	कृष्णः	kṛṣṇaḥ (mas.)
laugh	हस्	√has hasati
lead	नी	√nī nayati -te
little	अल्प	alpa mf(ā)n (adj.)
live	वस्	√vas vasati
maker (ṛ declension)	कर्ता	kartā (mas.)

man	नरः	narah (mas.)
moon	चन्द्रः	candrah (mas.)
mother	मातृ	mātr (fem.)
much, many	बहुः	bahuh mf(vī or u)n (adj.)
name	नामन्	nāman (n.)
nine	नव	nava
ninth	नवम	navama mf(ī)n
not	न	na (ind.)
obtain	लभ्	√labh labhate
on, close on	अपि	api (prefix)
one	एक	eka
one who attains perfection	सिद्धः	siddhah (mas.)
one who attains perfection	सिद्धा	siddhā (fem.)
only, ever (emphatic)	एव	eva (ind.)
or	वा	vā (ind.)
out, forth	निस्	nis (prefix)
peace	शान्तिः	śāntih (fem.)
perfection, attainment, proof	सिद्धिः	siddhih (fem.)
pleasant	रमणीय	ramaṇīya mf(ā)n (adj.)
poet	कविः	kavih (mas.)

pond	वापी	vāpī (fem.)
protect	गुप्	√gup gopāyati
Rāma	रामः	rāmaḥ (mas.)
read	पठ्	√paṭh paṭhati
remember	स्मृ	√smṛ smarati
river	नदी	nadī (fem.)
scripture, text	शास्त्रम्	śāstram (n.)
second	द्वितीय	dvitīya mf(ā)n (adj.)
see	दृश्	√dṛś paśyati
see	पश्	√paś paśyati
seer, sage	ऋषिः	ṛṣiḥ (mas.)
Self (an declension)	आत्मा	ātmā (mas.)
serve	सेव्	√sev sevate
seven	सप्त	sapta
seventh	सप्तम	saptama mf(ī)n (adj.)
shadow	छाया	chāyā (fem.)
she (see declension)	तद्	tad (pro.)
shine	शुभ्	√śubh śobhate
shining, bright, beautiful	शोभन	śobhana mf(ā or ī)n (adj.)
since	यतः	yataḥ (ind.)

since	यथा	yathā (ind.)
sister (ṛ declension)	स्वसा	svasā (fem.)
Sītā	सीता	sītā (fem.)
six	षष्	ṣaṣ
sixth	षष्ठ	ṣaṣṭha mf(ī)n (adj.)
smile	स्मि	√smi smayate
so, therefore	तथा	tathā (ind.)
son	पुत्रः	putraḥ (mas.)
speak	भाष्	√bhāṣ bhāṣate
speak	वद्	√vad vadati
stand	स्था	√sthā tiṣṭhati
stand up	उद् स्था	ud + √sthā uttiṣṭhati
story	कथा	kathā (fem.)
student	शिष्यः	śiṣyaḥ (mas.)
subject (of a king)	प्रजा	prajā (fem.)
suffering	दुःखम्	duḥkham (n.)
sun	सूर्यः	sūryaḥ (mas.)
swift	शीघ्र	śīghra mf(ā)n (adj.)
teacher	आचार्यः	ācāryaḥ (mas.)
teacher	गुरुः	guruḥ (mas.)

ten	दश	daśa
tenth	दशम	daśama mf(ī)n (adj.)
then	तदा	tadā (ind.)
there	तत्र	tatra (ind.)
therefore	ततः	tataḥ (ind.)
think	चिन्त्	√cint cintayati -te
think	मन्	√man manyate
third	तृतीय	tr̥tīya mf(ā)n (adj.)
three	त्रि	tri
thus, in this way	एवम्	evam (ind.)
to, against	अभि	abhi (prefix)
together	सम्	sam (prefix)
towards	उप	upa (prefix)
truth	सत्यम्	satyam (n.)
two	द्वि	dvi
understand	अव गम्	ava + √gam avagacchati
up, up out	उद्	ud (prefix)
very	अतीव	atīva (ind.)
village	ग्राम	grāma (mas.)
virtuous	धार्मिक	dhārmika mf(ī)n (adj.)

water	जलम्	jalam (n.)
we (used in compounds)	अस्मद्	asmad (pro.)
well, very, good, right, easy	सु	su (prefix)
when (question)	कदा	kadā (ind.)
when	यदा	yadā (ind.)
where (question)	कुत्र	kutra (ind.)
where	यत्र	yatra (ind.)
white	शुक्ल	śukla mf(ā)n (adj.)
who, what (declined like tad)	यद्	yad (rel. pro.)
with	सह	saha (ind.)
without	विना	vinā (ind.)
wife	पत्नी	patnī (fem.)
wife	भार्या	bhāryā (fem.)
you (sing., used in compounds)	त्वद्	tvad (pro.)
you (plural, used in compounds)	युष्मद्	yuṣmad (pro.)

SANSKRIT

QUOTATIONS

ऋचो अक्षरे परमे व्योमन्

यस्मिन्देवा अधि विश्वे निषेदुः

यस्तन्न वेद किमृचा करिष्यति

य इत्तद्विदुस्त इमे समासते

ṛco akṣare parame vyoman
 yasmin devā adhi viśve niṣeduh
 yas tan na veda kim ṛcā kariṣyati
 ya it tad vidus ta ime samāsate

Rk Saṃhitā 1.164.39

The verses of the Veda exist in the collapse of fullness (the kṣara of 'A') in the transcendental field, the Self,
 In which reside all the devas, the impulses of creative intelligence,
 the laws of nature responsible for the whole manifest universe.
 He whose awareness is not open to this field, what can the verses
 accomplish for him?
 Those who know this level of reality are established in evenness,
 wholeness of life.

ṛco	akṣare	parame	vyoman
verses	in the collapse of fullness field		in the transcendent
yasmin	devā	adhi	viśve niṣeduh
in which	impulses (laws of nature)	responsible for universe	reside
yas	tan	na veda	kim ṛcā kariṣyati
who	this (field) not know	what verses will accomplish	
ya	it tad	vidus	ta ime samāsate
who	this (level) know	they in evenness established	

1. निस्त्रैगुण्यो भवार्जुन

nistraiguṇyo bhavārjuna

without three guṇas be O Arjuna

Be without the three guṇas, O Arjuna.

Bhagavad-Gītā 2.45

2. योगस्थः कुरु कर्माणि

yogasthaḥ kuru karmāṇi

yoga established perform actions

Established in Yoga perform actions.

Bhagavad-Gītā 2.48

3. प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टभ्य विसृजामि पुनः पुनः

prakṛtiṃ svām avaṣṭabhya visṛjāmi punaḥ punaḥ

nature own taking recourse I create again again

Taking recourse to my own nature, I create again and again.

Bhagavad-Gītā 9.8

4. मयाध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचरम्

mayādhyakṣeṇa prakṛtiḥ sūyate sacarācaram

by my presidentship nature creates moving unmoving

Under my presidentship my nature creates all creation.

Bhagavad-Gītā 9.10

Mahāvākyas Great Sayings

1. अहं ब्रह्मास्मि

ahaṃ brahmāsmi

I totality am

I am Totality.

Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad 1.4.10

2. तत्त्वमसि

tat tvam asi

that thou art

Thou art that.

Chāndogya Upaniṣad 6.11

3. सर्वं खल्विदं ब्रह्म

sarvaṃ khalv idaṃ brahma

all (emphatic) this (is) Brahman

All this is Totality.

Chāndogya Upaniṣad 3.14.1

4. प्रज्ञानं ब्रह्म

prajñānaṃ brahma

Fully awake self-referral dynamism (of the universe) born of the infinite organizing power of pure knowledge, the Veda—fully awake totality of the individual consciousness is *Brahman*, which comprehends the infinite dynamism of the universe in the infinite silence of the Self.

Aitareya Upaniṣad 3.1.3

1. पूर्णमिदः पूर्णमिदं पूर्णात्पूर्णमुदच्यते

पूर्णस्य पूर्णमादाय पूर्णमेवावशिष्यते

pūrṇam adaḥ pūrṇam idaṃ pūrṇāt pūrṇam udacyate
pūrṇasya pūrṇam ādāya pūrṇam evāvaśiṣyate

Īśa Upaniṣad (introductory verse for
Upaniṣads of the Śukla Yajur-Veda)

pūrṇam adaḥ pūrṇam idaṃ pūrṇāt pūrṇam udacyate
full (is) that full (is) this from fullness fullness comes out

pūrṇasya pūrṇam ādāya pūrṇam evāvaśiṣyate
of fullness fullness taking fullness remains

That is full; this is full. From fullness, fullness comes out.
Taking fullness from fullness, what remains is fullness.

2. वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

vasudhaiva kuṭumbakam

the world family

The world is my family.

Mahā Upaniṣad 6.71

1. अहं विश्वम्

aham viśvam

My universe is my Self.

Taittirīya Upaniṣad 3.10

2. हेयं दुःखमनागतम्

heyam duḥkham anāgatam

avert danger not yet come

Avert the danger which has not yet come.

Yoga Sūtra 2.16

3. तत्सृष्ट्वा तदेवानुप्राविशत्

tat sṛṣṭvā tad evānuprāviśat

it having created it entered into

The Creator, having created the creation, entered into it.

Taittirīya Upaniṣad 2.6.1

4. भगवद्गीता किञ्चिदधीता

गङ्गाजललवकणिका पीता

bhagavad-gītā kiñcid adhītā

gaṅgā-jala-lava-kaṇikā pītā

Bhagavad-Gītā a little studied

Ganges-water-drop-particle drank.

Even a little study of the Bhagavad-Gītā,

like a drop of the flow of nectar, is sufficient.

Śaṅkara, Bhaja Govindam 20

सह नाववतु

सह नौ भुनक्तु

सह वीर्यं करवावहै

तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु

मा विद्विषावहै

saha nāv avatu

saha nau bhunaktu

saha vīryaṃ karavāvahai

tejasvi nāv adhītam astu

mā vidviṣāvahai

Upaniṣads (introductory verse for Upaniṣads
of the Kṛṣṇa Yajur-Veda)

Let us be together,

Let us eat together,

Let us be vital together,

Let us be radiating truth,
radiating the light of life,

Never shall we denounce anyone,
never entertain negativity.

1. सत्यं ब्रूयात्प्रियं ब्रूयात्

satyaṃ brūyāt priyaṃ brūyāt

truth speak sweetness speak

Speak the sweet truth.

Manu Smṛti 4.138

2. ब्रह्मवित् ब्रह्मैव भवति

brahmavit brahmaiva bhavati

Brahman knower Brahman is

The knower of Brahman is Brahman itself.

Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad 3.2.9

3. द्वितीयाद्वै भयं भवति

dvitīyād vai bhayaṃ bhavati

from duality certainly fear is

Certainly fear is born of duality.

Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 1.4.2

4. यो जागार तमृचः कामयन्ते

yo jāgāra tam ṛcaḥ kāmayante

who is awake him hymns seek out

He who is awake, the ṛcas seek him out.

Ṛk Saṃhitā 5.44.14

1. निवर्तध्वम्

nivartadhvam

Return.

Ṛk Saṃhitā 10.19.1

2. यतीनां ब्रह्मा भवति सारथिः

yatīnām brahmā bhavati sārathiḥ

For those who are established in self-referral consciousness,
Brahmā, the Creator, becomes the charioteer of all activity.

Ṛk Saṃhitā 1.158.6

3. आत्मैवेदं सर्वम्

ātmaivedaṃ sarvam

Ātmā is all that there is.

Nṛsiṃhottaratāpanīya Upaniṣad 7

1. एकमेवाद्वितीयम्

ekam evādvitīyam

one no second

One reality without a second.

Chāndogya Upaniṣad 6.2.1

2. अणोरणीयान्महतोमहीयान्

aṇoraṇīyān mahatomahīyān

than small smaller than large larger

Smaller than the smallest, larger than the largest.

Kāṭha Upaniṣad 1.2.20

3. तत्सन्निधौ वैरत्यागः

tat-sannidhau vaira-tyāgaḥ

that-vicinity hostile tendencies-eliminated

In the vicinity of Yoga, hostile tendencies are eliminated.

Yoga Sūtra 2.35

4. सत्यमेव जयते

satyam eva jayate

Truth alone triumphs.

Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad 3.1.6

1. असतो मा सद्गमय

तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय

मृत्योर्मा अमृतं गमय

asato mā sad gamaya

tamaso mā jyotir gamaya

mṛtyor mā amṛtaṁ gamaya

Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad 1.3.28

From non-existence lead me to existence,

From darkness lead me to light,

From death lead me to immortality.

asato from non-existence lead	mā me	sad	gamaya existence
--	-----------------	------------	----------------------------

tamaso from darkness lead	mā	jyotir me	gamaya light
--	-----------	---------------------	------------------------

mṛtyor from death lead	mā me	amṛtaṁ	gamaya immortality
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2. आयुर्वेदो अमृतानाम्

āyur-vedo amṛtānām

Knowledge of lifespan truly belongs to the custodians of immortality.

Caraka Saṁhitā, Sūtrasthāna 25.40

1. तिलेषु तैलवद्वेदे वेदान्तः सुप्रतिष्ठितः

tileṣu tailavad vede vedāntaḥ supratīṣṭhitaḥ

in a sesame seed oil-like in Veda Vedānta is established

As oil is present in a sesame seed, so is Vedānta present in the Veda

Muktikā Upaniṣad 1.9

2. अयमात्मा ब्रह्म

ayam ātmā brahma

This Ātmā is Brahman.

Māṇḍūkya Upaniṣad 2

3. भूमिरापोऽनलो वायुः

खं मनो बुद्धिरेव च

अहंकार इतीयं मे

भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा

bhūmir āpo 'nalo vāyuh

khaṃ mano buddhir eva ca

ahaṃkāra itīyaṃ me

bhinnā prakṛtir aṣṭadhā

Earth, water, fire, air,

space, mind, intellect, and

ego: Thus is my

prakṛti divided eightfold.

Bhagavad-Gītā 7.4

4. अमृतस्य पुत्राः

amṛtasya putrāḥ

of immortality O sons

O sons of immortality.

Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad 2.5

1. तत्स्वयं योगसंसिद्धः कालेनात्मनि विन्दति

tat svayaṃ yoga-saṃsiddhaḥ kālenātmani vindati
 this himself yoga-perfected with time in himself finds
 He who is perfected in Yoga, of himself in time finds this
 within himself.

Bhagavad-Gītā 4.38

2. समत्वं योग उच्यते

samatvaṃ yoga ucyate
 balance yoga is called
 Balance of mind is called Yoga.

Bhagavad-Gītā 2.48

3. अत्ता चराचरग्रहणात्

attā carācara-grahaṇāt
 devourer movable-immovable-from taking in
 Brahman is the devourer of all diversity.

Brahma Sūtra 1.2.9

4. वेदो अखिलो धर्ममूलम्

vedo akhilo dharma-mūlam
 Veda is the root of all laws.

Manu Smṛti 2.6

1. यो वै भूमा तत्सुखं नाल्पे सुखमस्ति

yo vai bhūmā tat sukhaṃ nālpe sukham asti

which unbounded that happy not in small joy is

That which is unbounded is happy. There is no happiness in the small.

Chāndogya Upaniṣad 7.23

2. आत्मा वारे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यो मन्तव्यो

निदिध्यासितव्यः

ātmā vāre draṣṭavyaḥ śrotavyo mantavyo

nididhyāsitaḥ

That Ātmā alone, that simplest form of awareness alone, is worthy of seeing, hearing, contemplating, and realizing.

Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 2.4.5

3. प्रचारः स तु विज्ञेयः

pracāraḥ sa tu vijñeyaḥ

The mind gets expanded in the transcendent.

Gauḍapāda's Māṇḍūkya Kārikā 3.34

4. दूरेदृशं गृहपतिमथर्यम्

dūre-dṛśaṃ gr̥ha-patim atharyam

distance-seen house-owner reverberating

Far in the distance is seen the owner of the house, reverberating.

Ṛk Saṃhitā 7.1.1

1. शिवं शान्तमद्वैतं चतुर्थं मन्यन्ते स आत्मा स विज्ञेयः

śivam śāntam advaitam caturtham manyante sa ātmā
sa vijñeyah

blissful peaceful undivided fourth they regard that Self
that to be known

The peaceful, the blissful, the undivided is thought to be the fourth;
that is the Self. That is to be known.

Nṛsiṃhottaratāpanīya Upaniṣad 1

2. स्मृतिर्लब्धा

smṛtir labdhā

memory regained

I have regained memory.

Bhagavad-Gītā 18.73

3. अथातो ब्रह्मजिज्ञासा

athāto brahma-jijñāsā

now from here brahman-desire to know

Now, from here, the desire to know Brahman.

Brahma Sūtra 1.1.1

4. पश्य मे योगमैश्वरम्

paśya me yogam aiśvaram

behold my yoga sovereign

Behold the richness of my Yoga.

Bhagavad-Gītā 9.5

1. वेदोऽहम्

vedo 'ham

I am the Veda.

Devī Upaniṣad 1

2. अथ योगानुशासनम्

atha yogānuśāsanam

now yoga teaching

Now is the teaching on Yoga.

Yoga Sūtra 1.1

3. योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः

yogaś citta-vṛtti-nirodhaḥ

yoga mind-activity-complete settling

Yoga is the complete settling of the activity of the mind.

Yoga Sūtra 1.2

4. तदा द्रष्टुः स्वरूपे अवस्थानम्

tadā draṣṭuḥ svarūpe avasthānam

then the observer in himself established

Then the observer is established in himself.

Yoga Sūtra 1.3

5. वृत्तिसारूप्यमितरत्र

vṛtti-sārūpyam itaḥ atra

Tendencies of the observer emerge from here and remain here.

Yoga Sūtra 1.4

1. योगिनः कर्म कुर्वन्ति सङ्गं त्यक्त्वात्मशुद्धये

yogināḥ karma kurvanti saṅgaṁ tyaktvātma-śuddhaye

yogis action perform attachment abandoning self-purification

Yogis, abandoning attachment, perform action for self-purification.

Bhagavad-Gītā 5.11

2. ज्ञानविज्ञानतृप्तात्मा

jñāna-vijñāna-trptātmā

knowledge-experience-contented-Self

Contented in knowledge and experience.

Bhagavad-Gītā 6.8

3. आनन्दाद्ध्येव खल्विमानि भूतानि जायन्ते

आनन्देन जातानि जीवन्ति

आनन्दं प्रयन्त्यभिसंविशन्ति

ānandād dhy eva khalv imāni bhūtāni jāyante

ānandena jātāni jīvanti

ānandaṁ prayanty abhisamviśanti

Out of bliss these beings are born,

In bliss they are sustained,

And to bliss they go and merge again.

Taittirīya Upaniṣad 3.6.1

1. भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम देवा

भद्रं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः

bhadraṃ karṇebhiḥ śṛṇuyāma devā

bhadraṃ paśyemākṣabhir yajatrāḥ

All good I should hear from the ears.

All good I should see through the eyes.

Introduction to Upaniṣads of Atharva Veda

2. तरति शोकमात्मवित्

tarati śokam ātmavit

crosses suffering Self-knower

Established in the Self, one overcomes sorrows and suffering.

Chāndogya Upaniṣad 7.1.3

3. ब्रह्मसंस्पर्शमत्यन्तं सुखम्

brahma-saṁsparśam atyantam sukham

brahman-contact infinite joy

Contact with Brahman is infinite joy.

Bhagavad-Gītā 6.28

4. समितिः समानी

samitiḥ samānī

assembly even

An assembly is significant in unity.

Rk Saṁhitā 10.191.3

1. गहना कर्मणो गतिः

gahanā karmaṇo gatiḥ

unfathomable of action course

Unfathomable is the course of action.

Bhagavad-Gītā 4.17

2. स्वल्पमप्यस्य धर्मस्य त्रायते महतो भयात्

svalpam apy asya dharmasya trāyate mahato bhayāt

little even of this dharma delivers from great fear

Even a little of this dharma delivers from great fear.

Bhagavad-Gītā 2.40

3. आनन्दमयोऽभ्यासात्

ānandamayo 'bhyāsāt

blissful from practice

Brahman becomes blissful through practice.

Brahma Sūtra 1.1.12

4. निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन्

nimitta-mātraṁ bhava savyasācin

instrument-only be Arjuna

Be only the instrument, O Arjuna.

Bhagavad-Gītā 11.33

5. प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते

pratyavāyo na vidyate

obstacle not exists

No obstacle exists.

Bhagavad-Gītā 2.40

1. सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मनीक्षते

sarvabhūtastham ātmānaṃ sarvabhūtāni cātmanīkṣate

in all beings established Self all beings and in the Self he sees

He sees the Self in all beings, and all beings in the Self.

Bhagavad-Gītā 6.29

2. ज्ञानाग्निदग्धकर्माणं तमाहुः पण्डितं बुधाः

jñānāgni-dagdha-karmāṇaṃ tam āhuḥ paṇḍitaṃ budhāḥ

knowledge-fire-burnt-action him call wise knowers of reality

Whose action is burnt up in the fire of knowledge, him the knowers of Reality call wise.

Bhagavad-Gītā 4.19

3. वश्यात्मना तु यतता शक्योऽवाप्तुमुपायतः

vaśyātmanā tu yatatā śakyo 'vāptum upāyataḥ

disciplined-man endeavoring possible to gain through proper means

Yoga can be gained through proper means by the man of endeavor who is disciplined.

Bhagavad-Gītā 6.36

4. स तु दीर्घकालनैरन्तर्यसत्कारासेवितो दृढभूमिः

sa tu dīrgha-kāla-nairantarya-satkārāsevito dr̥ḍha-bhūmiḥ

Yoga becomes an established state when it has been respectfully and uninterruptedly cultivated for a long time.

Yoga Sūtra 1.14

BHAGAVAD-GĪTĀ
CHAPTER TWO

त्रैगुण्यविषया वेदा निस्त्रैगुण्यो भवार्जुन ।
निर्द्वन्द्वो नित्यसत्त्वस्थो निर्योगक्षेम आत्मवान् ॥४५॥

traiguṇya-viṣayā vedā nistraiguṇyo bhavārjuna
nirdvandvo nitya-sattvastho niryoga-kṣema ātmavān 45

योगस्थः कुरु कर्माणि सङ्गं त्यक्त्वा धनञ्जय ।
सिद्ध्यसिद्ध्योः समो भूत्वा समत्वं योग उच्यते ॥४६॥

yogasthaḥ kuru karmāṇi saṅgaṁ tyaktvā dhanañjaya
siddhy-asiddhyoḥ samo bhūtvā samatvaṁ yoga ucyate 48

दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनञ्जय ।
बुद्धौ शरणमन्विच्छ कृपणाः फलहेतवः ॥४६॥

dūreṇa hy avaraṁ karma buddhi-yogād dhanañjaya
buddhau śaraṇam anviccha kṛpaṇāḥ phala-hetavaḥ 49

बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते ।
तस्माद्योगाय युज्यस्व योगः कर्मसु कौशलम् ॥५०॥

buddhi-yukto jahātiha ubhe sukrta-duṣkrte
tasmād yogāya yujyasva yogaḥ karmasu kauśalam 50

कर्मजं बुद्धियुक्ता हि फलं त्यक्त्वा मनीषिणाः ।
जन्मबन्धविनिर्मुक्ताः पदं गच्छन्त्यनामयम् ॥५१॥

karmajaṁ buddhi-yuktā hi phalaṁ tyaktvā manīṣiṇaḥ
janma-bandha-vinirmuktāḥ padaṁ gacchanty anāmayam 51

यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतितरिष्यति ।
तदा गन्तासि निर्वेदं श्रोतव्यस्य श्रुतस्य च ॥५२॥

yadā te moha-kalilaṃ buddhir vyatitarīṣyati
tadā gantāsi nirvedaṃ śrotavyasya śrutasya ca 52

श्रुतिविप्रतिपन्ना ते यदा स्थास्यति निश्चला ।
समाधावचला बुद्धिस्तदा योगमवाप्स्यसि ॥५३॥

śruti-vipratipannā te yadā sthāsyati niścālā
samādhāv acalā buddhis tadā yogam avāpsyasi 53
अर्जुन उवाच ।

स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा समाधिस्थस्य केशव ।
स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत किमासीत ब्रजेत किम् ॥५४॥

arjuna uvāca
sthita-prajñasya kā bhāṣā samādhi-sthasya keśava
sthita-dhīḥ kiṃ prabhāṣeta kim āsīta vrajeta kim 54

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।
प्रजहाति यदा कामान्सर्वान्पार्थ मनोगतान् ।
आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते ॥५५॥

śrī-bhagavān uvāca
prajahāti yadā kāmān sarvān pārtha mano-gatān
ātmany evātmanā tuṣṭaḥ sthita-prajñas tadocyate 55

दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः ।
वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्मुनिरुच्यते ॥५६॥

duḥkheṣv anudvigna-manāḥ sukheṣu vigata-spr̥haḥ

यः सर्वत्रानभिस्नेहस्तत्तत्प्राप्य शुभाशुभम् ।
नाभिनन्दति न द्वेष्टि तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥५७॥

yaḥ sarvatrānabhisnehas tat tat prāpya śubhāśubham
nābhinandati na dveṣṭi tasya prajñā pratiṣṭhitā 57

यदा संहरते चायं कूर्मोऽङ्गानीव सर्वशः ।
इन्द्रियाणीन्द्रियार्थेभ्यस्तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥५८॥

yadā saṁharate cāyaṁ kūrmo 'ṅgānīva sarvaśaḥ
indriyāṇīndriyārthebhyas tasya prajñā pratiṣṭhitā 58

विषया विनिवर्तन्ते निराहारस्य देहिनः ।
रसवर्जं रसोऽप्यस्य परं दृष्ट्वा निवर्तते ॥५९॥

viṣayā vinivartante nirāhārasya dehinah
rasa-varjaṁ raso 'py asya paraṁ dṛṣṭvā nivartate 59

यततो ह्यपि कौन्तेय पुरुषस्य विपश्चितः ।
इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरन्ति प्रसभं मनः ॥६०॥

yatato hy api kaunteya puruṣasya vipaścitaḥ
indriyāṇi pramāthīni haranti prasabhaṁ manaḥ 60

तानि सर्वाणि संयम्य युक्त आसीत मत्परः ।
वशे हि यस्येन्द्रियाणि तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥६१॥

tāni sarvāṇi saṁyamya yukta āsīta mat-parah
vaśe hi yasyendriyāṇi tasya prajñā pratiṣṭhitā 61

ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः सङ्गस्तेषूपजायते ।
सङ्गात्संजायते कामः कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते ॥६२॥

dhyāyato viṣayān puṁsaḥ saṅgas teṣūpajāyate

saṅgāt saṁjāyate kāmāḥ kāmāt krodho 'bhijāyate 62

क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः संमोहात्स्मृतिविभ्रमः ।
स्मृतिभ्रंशाद्बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात्प्रणश्यति ॥६३॥

krodhād bhavati saṁmohaḥ saṁmohāt smṛti-vibhramāḥ

smṛti-bhramśād buddhi-nāśo buddhi-nāśāt praṇaśyati 63

रागद्वेषवियुक्तैस्तु विषयानिन्द्रियैश्चरन् ।
आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति ॥६४॥

rāga-dveṣa-viyuktais tu viṣayān indriyaiś caran

ātma-vaśyair vidheyātmā prasādam adhigacchati 64

प्रसादे सर्वदुःखानां हानिरस्योपजायते ।
प्रसन्नचेतसो ह्याशु बुद्धिः पर्यवतिष्ठते ॥६५॥

prasāde sarva-duḥkhānām hānir asyopajāyate

prasanna-cetaso hy āśu buddhiḥ paryavatiṣṭhate 65

नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य न चायुक्तस्य भावना ।
न चाभावयतः शान्तिरशान्तस्य कुतः सुखम् ॥६६॥

nāsti buddhir ayuktasya na cāyuktasya bhāvanā

na cābhāvayataḥ śāntir aśāntasya kutaḥ sukham 66

इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां यन्मनोऽनुविधीयते ।
तदस्य हरति प्रज्ञां वायुर्नावमिवाम्भसि ॥६७॥

indriyāṇāṃ hi caratām yaṃ mano 'nuvidhīyate

tad asya harati prajñāṃ vāyur nāvam ivāmbhasi 67

तस्माद्यस्य महाबाहो निगृहीतानि सर्वशः ।

इन्द्रियाणीन्द्रियार्थेभ्यस्तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥६८॥

tasmād yasya mahābāho nigrhītāni sarvaśaḥ

indriyāṇāṃ indriyārthebhyas tasya prajñā pratiṣṭhitā 68

या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी ।

यस्यां जाग्रति भूतानि सा निशा पश्यतो मुनेः ॥६९॥

yā niśa sarva-bhūtānāṃ tasyāṃ jāgarti saṃyamī

yasyāṃ jāgrati bhūtāni sā niśa paśyato muneḥ 69

आपूर्यमाणमचलप्रतिष्ठं समुद्रमापः प्रविशन्ति यद्वत् ।

तद्वत्कामा यं प्रविशन्ति सर्वे स शान्तिमाप्नोति न
कामकामी ॥७०॥

āpūryamāṇam acala-pratiṣṭhaṃ samudram āpaḥ praviśanti yadvat

tadvat kāmā yaṃ praviśanti sarve sa śāntim āpnoti na kāma-kāmī 70

विहाय कामान्यः सर्वान्पुमांश्चरति निःस्पृहः ।

निर्ममो निरहङ्कारः स शान्तिमधिगच्छति ॥७१॥

vihāya kāmān yaḥ sarvān pu māṃś carati niḥsprhaḥ

nirmamo nirahaṅkāraḥ sa śāntim adhigacchati 71

एषा ब्राह्मी स्थितिः पार्थ नैनां प्राप्य विमुह्यति ।

स्थित्वास्यामन्तकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृच्छति ॥७२॥

eṣā brāhmī sthitiḥ pārtha naināṃ prāpya vimuhyati

sthitvāsyām anta-kāle 'pi brahma-nirvāṇam ṛcchati 72

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