

Lesson A # 10

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Application of 6th declensions of nouns, pronouns.

(Genitive case endings) of/among

Nominative (singular)

अहम् aham = I

त्वम् tvam = You

तत् tat = That

सः saḥ = He

सा sā = She

रामः rāmaḥ = Rāma

नृपः nṛpaḥ = King

Genitive (singular)

मम mama = Mine

तव tava = Yours

तस्य tasya = Of that

तस्य tasya = His

तस्याः tasyāḥ = Hers

रामस्य rāmasya = Rāma's

नृपस्य nṛpasya = King's

धातवः dhātavaḥ = Verbal roots,

तुष् tuṣ = to please

ताड् tāḍ = to beat

ज्वल् jval = to burn,

तर् tar = to cross

दण्ड् daṇḍ = to punish

दा dā = to give

दिश्् diś = to guide

धाव् dhāv = to run

निद्रा nidrā = sleep

क्रियापदानि kriyāpadāni = Verbal forms,

Verbs (singular, present tense).

तुष्यामि tuṣyāmi = I please (1st p sing.)

ताडयसि tāḍayasi = You beat (2nd p sing.)

ज्वलति jvalati = burns (3rd p sing.)

तरति tarati = crosses (3rd p sing.)

दण्डयति daṇḍayati = punishes (3rd p sing.)

ददाति dadāti = gives (3rd p sing)

दिशति-ते diśati-te = guides (3rd p sing)

धावति dhāvati = runs (3rd p sing)

निद्राति nidrāti = sleeps (3rd p sing)

उदाहरणानि udāharaṇāni = Examples

Genitive	Subject	Object	Verb
1. रामस्य rāmasya	पुत्रः putraḥ	ग्रामं grāmaṁ	गच्छति gacchati
	Rāma's son goes to the village.		
रामस्य rāmasya	पुत्रौ putrau	ग्रामौ grāmau	गच्छतह् gacchatah
	Rāma's two sons go to two villages.		
2. कृष्णस्य kṛṣṇasya	सेवकः sevakaḥ	अश्वं aśvaṁ	पश्यति paśyati
	Kṛṣṇa's servant sees the horse.		
कृष्णस्य kṛṣṇasya	सेवकौ sevakau	अश्वौ aśvau	पश्यतः paśyataḥ
	Kṛṣṇa's two servants see two horses.		
कृष्णस्य kṛṣṇasya	सेवकाः sevakāḥ	अश्वान् aśvān	पश्यन्ति paśyanti
	Kṛṣṇa's servants see the horses.		
3. नृपस्य nr̥pasya	दूतः dūtaḥ	गजं gajaṁ	नयति nayati
	King's messenger leads the elephant.		
नृपयोः nr̥payoḥ	दूतौ dūtau	गजौ gajau	नयतः nayataḥ
	Two messengers of two kings lead two elephants.		
नृपाणां nr̥pāṇāṁ	दूताः dūtāḥ	गजान् gajān	नयन्ति nayanti
	The messengers of kings lead the elephants.		

Subject	Genitive	Object	Verb
4. वानरः	अश्वस्य	कर्णं	रक्षति
vānaraḥ	aśvasya	karṇam	rakṣati
The monkey protects the ear of the horse.			
वानरौ	अश्वयोः	कर्णौ	रक्षतः
vānarau	aśvayoḥ	karṇau	rakṣataḥ
Two monkeys protect the two ears of two horses.			
वानराः	अश्वानां	कर्णान्	रक्षन्ति
vānarāḥ	aśvānām	karṇān	rakṣanti
The monkeys protect the ears of the horses.			

Translate the following sentences into English and recognize each word and their case endings as, subject, object, verb and the genitive case.

1. मधुसूदनस्य अनुजः नगरं गच्छति ।
madhusūdanasya anujaḥ nagaram gacchati ।
2. दशरथस्य पुत्रः रामः ॥
daśarathasya putraḥ rāmaḥ ॥
3. कृष्णस्य मित्रं अर्जुनः ॥
kṛṣṇasya mitram arjunaḥ ॥
4. नृपस्य अश्वः धावति ॥
nr̥pasya aśvaḥ dhāvati ॥
5. दशरथस्य पुत्रः वनं गच्छति ॥
daśarathasya putraḥ vanam gacchati ॥

Translate the following sentences into Saṁskṛtam.

1. Kṛṣṇa's son goes to the cottage.
2. Rāma's son conquers the elephant.
3. The king's servant leads the horse.
4. The servant salutes the foot of the messenger.
5. The monkey remembers the body of the goat.
6. The scholar gives the son's food to the traveller.
7. The jackal smells the hand of the monkey.
8. The son takes away the horse of the traveller.
9. Govinda's son runs here.
10. The elephant drinks the horse's water.
11. The monkey takes away the fruit of the horse.
12. The horse eats the food of the elephant.
13. Where is the boar's home?
14. The servant's son lives there.
15. I read Madhusūdana's book.
16. I see Kṛṣṇa's house.

धातवः dhātavaḥ (क्रियापदानि - kriyāpadāni) = Verbal roots, verbs.

गच्छ् gacch (गच्छति gacchati) = to go, पश्य् paśy (पश्यति paśyati) = to see, नी nī, नय् nay (नयति nayati) = to lead, to take, रक्ष् rakṣ (रक्षति rakṣati) = to protect, धाव् dhāv (धावति dhāvati) = to run, जय् jay (जयति jayati) = to conquer, नम् nam (नमति namati) = to salute, स्मर् smar (स्मरति smarati) = to remember, जिघ्र् जिघ्र (जिघ्रति जिघ्रति) = to smell, हर् har (हरति harati) = to take away, पिब् pib (पिबति pibati) = to drink, खाद् khād (खादाति khādati) = eats, पठ् paṭh (पठति paṭhati) = to read,

शब्दसंग्रहः śabdasaṅgrahaḥ = Vocabulary

पुत्रः putraḥ = son, ग्रामः grāmaḥ = village, सेवकः sevakaḥ = servant, अश्वः aśvaḥ = horse, नृपः nṛpaḥ = king, दूतः dūtaḥ = messenger, वानरः vānaraḥ = monkey, कर्णः karṇaḥ = ear, मित्रम् mitram = friend, वनम् vanam = forest, पादम् Pādam = foot, देहः dehaḥ = body, अजः ajaḥ = goat, पान्थः pānthaḥ = traveller, गजः gajaḥ = elephant, जलम् jalam = water, फलम् phalam = fruit , आहारम् āhāram = food , वराहः varāhaḥ = boar, पुस्तकम् pustakam = book,