

Lesson A # 11

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Application of 7th declensions of nouns, pronouns.

(Locative case endings) of/among

Nominative (singular)

अहम् aham = I

त्वम् tvam = You

सः saḥ = He

सा sā = She

तत् tat = That

रामः rāmaḥ = Rama

समुद्रः samudraḥ = Sea,

गृहम् gṛham = House,

ग्रामः grāmaḥ = Village,

द्वीपः dvīpaḥ = Island,

वृक्षः vṛkṣaḥ = Tree,

अश्वः aśvaḥ = Horse,

पर्वतः parvataḥ = Mountain,

हरिः hariḥ = Hari

गुरुः guruḥ = Guru

लता latā = Latā, vine

देवी devī = Devī

Locative (singular)

मयि mayi = in, on, at me

त्वयि tvayi = In, on, at you

तस्मिन् tasmin = in, on, at him

तस्याम् tasyām = on, in, at her

तस्मिन् tasmin = on, in, at that

रामे rāme = on, in, at Rāma

समुद्रे samudre = In the sea.

गृहे gṛhe = In the house.

ग्रामे grāme = In the village.

द्वीपे dvīpe = In the island.

वृक्षे vṛkṣe = In the the tree.

अश्वे aśve = On the horse.

पर्वते parvate = On the mountain.

हरौ harau = on, in, at Hari

गुरौ gurau = on, in, at Guru

लतायाम् latāyām = on, in, at Latā, vine

देव्याम् devyām = on, in, at Devī

धातवः dhātavaḥ = Verbal roots,

क्रियापदानि kriyāpadāni = Verbal forms,
Verbs (singular , present tense).

पठ् paṭh = to read,

पठामि paṭhāmi = I read (1st p sing.)

पिब् pib = to drink

पिबसि pibasi = You drink (2nd p sing.)

बन्ध् bandh = to bind

बध्नाति badhnāti = binds (3rd p sing.)

भक्ष् bhakṣ = to eat

भक्षयति bhaayati = eats (3rd p sing.)

भी bhī =to fear

बिभेति bibheti = fears (3rd p sing.)

भू bhū = to be

भवति bhavati = becomes, is (3rd p sing.)

मुच् मुच = to release

मुच्यति-ते mucyati-te = releases (3rd p sing.)

या yā = to reach

याति yāti = reaches (3rd p sing.)

रक्ष् rakṣ = to protect

रक्षति rakṣati = protects (3rd p sing.)

रुद् rud = to cry

रुदति rudati = cries (3rd p sing.)

रुह् ruh = to grow

रोहति rohati = plant grows (3rd p sing.)

लिख् likh = to write

लिखति likhati = writes (3rd p sing.)

वद् vad = to speak

वदति vadati = speaks (3rd p sing.)

वह् vah = to carry

वहति vahati = carries (3rd p sing.)

शंस् śams = to praise

शंसति śamsati = praises (3rd p sing.)

शोभ् śobh = to shine

शोभते śobhate = shines (3rd p sing.)

श्वस् śvas = to breathe

श्वसति śvasati = breathes (3rd p sing.)

सिञ्च् siñc = to sprinkle

सिञ्चति siñcati = sprinkles (3rd p sing.)

स्था-तिष्ठ् sthā-tiṣṭh = to stay

तिष्ठति-ते tiṣṭhati-te = stays (3rd p sing.)

स्पृश् sprś = to touch

स्पृशति sprśati = touches (3rd p sing.)

स्मृ-स्मर्् smṛ-smar = to remember

स्मरति smarati = remembers

हस् has = to laugh

हसति hasati = laughs

उदाहरणानि udāharaṇāni = Examples

- | Subject | locative | erb | object |
|---|------------|----------|--------|
| 1. गजः | समुद्रे | चरति | |
| gajaḥ | samudre | carati | |
| The elephant moves (roams) in the ocean. | | | |
| गजौ | समुद्रयोः | चरतः | |
| gajau | samudrayoḥ | carataḥ | |
| Two elephants move (roam) in two oceans. | | | |
| गजाः | समुद्रेषु | चरन्ति | |
| gajāḥ | samudreṣu | caranti | |
| Elephants (pl) move (roam) in oceans (pl). | | | |
| 2. नृपः | नगरे | वसति | |
| nṛpaḥ | nagare | vasati | |
| The king lives in the city. | | | |
| नृपौ | नगरयोः | वसतः | |
| nṛpau | nagarayoḥ | vasataḥ | |
| Two kings live in two cities. | | | |
| नृपाः | नगरेषु | वसन्ति | |
| nṛpāḥ | nagareṣu | vasanti | |
| Kings live in the cities. | | | |
| 3. सिंहः | द्वीपे | गर्जति । | |
| simhaḥ | dvīpe | garjati | |
| The lion roars in the island. | | | |
| सिंहौ | द्वीपयोः | गर्जतः | |
| simhau | dvīpayoḥ | garjataḥ | |
| Two lions roar in two islands. | | | |

सिंहाः द्वीपेषु गर्जन्ति
simhāḥ dvīpeṣu garjanti

Lions (pl) roar in the islands (pl).

4. बुधः नगरे चलति ।

budhaḥ nagare calati

The scholar walks in the city (town).

बुधौ नगरयोः चलतः
budhau nagarayoh calataḥ

Two scholars walk in two cities.

बुधाः नगरेषु चलन्ति
budhāḥ nagareṣu calanti

Scholars (pl) walk in the cities (pl).

5. कृष्णः ग्रामे अर्चति रामम्
kṛṣṇaḥ grāme arcati rāmam |

Kṛṣṇa worships Rāma in the village.

Translate the following sentences into Saṁskṛtam.

1. The boy sees the peacock in the hermitage.
2. The Koel (cuckoo) sings in the garden.
3. The boy reads a lesson in the village.
4. The girl reads a book in the house.
5. The jackal wanders in the country.
6. The scholar abandons the boy in the cottage.
7. There is a fruit in the house.
8. The elephant carries the king in the country.
9. Rāma sits on the throne..
10. The scholar sits on the chair.
11. I am living in this house.
12. My friend sings in that house.

अधः संभाषणरूपेषु वाक्यानाम् अनुवादम् आङ्ग्लभाषायां वदतु ।

adhaḥ sambhāṣaṇarūpeṣu vākyaṇām anuvādam āṅglabhāṣāyām
vadatu!

१ अस्मिन् गृहे कः वसति ? अस्मिन् गृहे रामः वसति ।

asmin gr̥he kaḥ vasati ? asmin gr̥he rāmaḥ vasati।

२ भवान् अस्मिन् गृहे वसति वा ? न, अहं तस्मिन् गृहे वसामि ।

bhavān asmin gr̥he vasati vā ? na, ahaṁ tasmin gr̥he vasāmi।

३ भवान् कुत्र पठति ? अहं भावनगर विद्यालये पठामि ।

bhavān kutra paṭhati ? ahaṁ bhāvanagara vidyālaye paṭhāmi।

४ भवान् भावनगरविद्यालये किं पठति ? अहं संस्कृतं पठामि ।

bhavān bhāvanagara-vidyālaye kiṁ paṭhati ? ahaṁ saṁskṛtaṁ
paṭhāmi।

५ भवतः संस्कृतवर्गे कति छात्राः सन्ति ? मम संस्कृतवर्गे विंशतिः छात्राः सन्ति ।

bhavataḥ saṁskṛtavarge kati chātrāḥ santi ? mama saṁskṛtavarge
viṁśatiḥ chātrāḥ santi।

६ रामः भवतः सहपाठिन् वा ? आम् रामः मया सह वर्गे संस्कृतं पठति ।

rāmaḥ bhavataḥ sahapāṭhin vā ? ām ! rāmaḥ mayā saha varge
saṁskṛtaṁ paṭhati।

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

चर् car = to move चरति carati = moves वस् vas = to live वसति vasati = lives गर्ज garj = to roar गर्जति garjati = roars, चल cal = to walk चलति calati = walks, अर्च arc = to worship अर्चति arcati = worships, पश्य paśy = to see पश्यति paśyati = sees, गाय gāy = to sing गायति gāyati = sings, पठ paṭh = to read पठति paṭhati = reads, भ्रम् bhram = to wander भ्रमति bhramati = wanders, त्यज tyaj = to abandon त्यजति tyajati = abandons, अस्ति asti = is वह् vah = to carry वहति vahati = carries, उपविश upaviś = to sit उपविशति upaviśati = sits, वस् vas = to live वसामि vasāmi = am living,

शब्दसंग्रहः śabdasaṅgrahaḥ = Vocabulary

गजः gajaḥ = Elephant, समुद्रः samudraḥ = Ocean, नृपः nr̥paḥ = King, नगरम् nagaram = City, सिंहः simhaḥ = Lion, द्वीपः dvīpaḥ = Island, बुधः budhaḥ = Scholar, ग्रामः grāmaḥ = Village, बालः bālaḥ = boy, मयूरः mayūraḥ = Peacock, आश्रमः āśramaḥ = Hermitage कोकिलः kokilaḥ = Koel, उद्यानः , उद्यानम् udyānaḥ, udyāna, = Garden, पाठः pāṭhaḥ = Lesson, बालिका bālikā = Girl, गृहम् gr̥ham = House, शृगालः śṛgālaḥ = jackal, देशः deśaḥ = country, फलम् phalam = Fruit, आसनम् āsanam = throne, chair, अस्मिन् asmin = in this, मम mama = my, mine, मित्रम् mitram = friend, तस्मिन् tasmin = in that, अहम् aham = I, भवान् bhavān = You, कः kaḥ = who, वा vā = a way of asking a question, वर्गः vargaḥ = Class, कति kati = how many, छात्रः chātraḥ = Student, सहपाठिन् sahapāṭhin = classmate, आम् ām = yes,