

Lesson A # 6
Rāmulu Gajavāḍa, Saṁskṛtam Teacher

Application of 2nd declension of nouns & pronouns as object
(Accusative)

Nominative (1st declension

अहम् aham = I

त्वम् tvam = You

सः saḥ = He

सा sā = She

रामः rāmaḥ = Rāma

हरिः hariḥ = Hari

गुरुः guruḥ = Guru

सीता sītā = Sītā

नदी nadi = Nadi

Accusative (2nd declension)

माम् mām = me

त्वाम् tvām = to you

तम् tam = to him

ताम् tām = to her

रामम् Rāmam = to Rāma

हरिम् harim = to Hari

गुरुम् Gurum = to Guru

सीताम् sītām = to Sītā

नदीम् nadīm = to Nadi

धातवः dhātavaḥ = Verbal roots,

गच्छ् gacch = to go

त्यज् tyaj = to abandon

स्मर् स्mar = to remember

हर् har = to take away

खाद् khād = to eat

पठ् paṭh = to read

बोध् bodh = to know

पच् pac = to cook

क्रियापदानि kriyāpadāni = Verbal forms,

Verbs (singular, present tense).

गच्छामि gacchāmi = I go (1st p.)

त्यजसि tyajasi = abandon (2nd p sing)

स्मरति smarati = remembers (3rd p sing)

हरति harati = takes away (3rd p sing)

खादति khādati = eats (3rd p sing)

पठति paṭhati = reads (3rd p sing)

बोधति bodhati = knows (3rd p sing)

पचति pacati = cooks (3rd p sing)

उदाहरणानि udāharaṇāni = Examples

<u>Subject (1st decl.)</u>	<u>Object (2nd decl.)</u>	<u>Verb</u>
रामः rāmaḥ	गजं gajaṁ	पश्यति paśyati
= Rāma sees an elephant.		
अश्वः aśvaḥ	वानरं vānaraṁ	स्मरति smarati
The horse remembers the monkey.		
गजः gajaḥ	हरिणं hariṇaṁ	हरति harati
The elephant takes away the deer.		
वानरः vānaraḥ	फलं phalaṁ	खादति khādati
The monkey eats a fruit.		
बालः bālaḥ	पाठं pāṭhaṁ	पठति paṭhati
The boy reads a lesson.		
गर्दभः gardabhaḥ	बिडालं biḍālaṁ	बोधति bodhati
The donkey knows the cat.		
सेवकः sevakaḥ	अन्नं annaṁ	पचति pacati
The servant cooks the food.		

प्रश्नाः praśnāḥ = Questions

Translate the following sentences into Saṁskṛtam with vocabulary verbs given below.

1. The scholar reads a lesson.
2. The king remembers an elephant.
3. The goat conquers the boar.
4. The donkey drinks water.
5. The servant cooks food.

6. The horse bears the king.
7. The boy takes away the cat.
8. The messenger knows the traveler.
9. The wolf bears the jackal.
10. The monkey knows the cat.
11. The horse sees the king.
12. The elephant salutes the deer.
13. The scholar knows the lesson.
14. Hari remembers Kṛṣṇa.
15. The jackal carries away the goat.
16. The boy remembers the lesson.
17. The traveler eats food.
18. Kṛṣṇa knows Rāma.
19. The elephant bears the king.

धातवः dhātavaḥ = Verbal roots (क्रियापदानि kriyāpadāni)

पठ् paṭh = to read (पठति paṭhati), स्मर् smar = to remember, (स्मरति smarati), जय् jay = to conquer (जयति jayati) पिब् pib = to drink (पिबति pibati), पच् pac = to cook (पचति pacati), वह् vah = to carry, to bear (वहति vahati), हर् har = to take away (हरति harati), बोध् bodh = to know (बोधति bodhati), पश् paś = to see (पश्यति paśyati), नम् nam = to salute (नमति namati), खाद् khād = to eat (खादति khādati),

शब्दसंग्रहः śabdasaṅgrahaḥ = vocabulary

बुधः budhaḥ = Scholar, पाठः pāṭhaḥ = Lesson, नृपः nṛpaḥ = King, गजः gajaḥ = Elephant, अजः ajaḥ = Goat, वराहः varāhaḥ = Boar, गर्दभः gardabhaḥ = Donkey, जलम् jalam = Water, सेवकः sevakaḥ = Servant, अन्नम् annam = Food, अश्वः aśvaḥ = Horse, बालः bālaḥ = Boy, बिडालः biḍālaḥ = Cat, दूतः dūtaḥ = Messenger, पान्थः pānthaḥ = Traveller, वृकः vṛkaḥ = Wolf, शृगालः śṛgālaḥ = Jackal, वानरः vānaraḥ = Monkey, हरिणः hariṇaḥ = Deer,