Lesson A # 8
Rāmulu Gajavāḍa, Saṁskṛtaṁ Teacher

Application of 4th declensions of nouns & pronouns
(Dative, for, to)

Nominative 1st declensions	Dative 4th declensions (for, to)
अहम् aham = I	मह्यम्, मे mahyam, me = for me
त्वम् tvam = You	तुभ्यम्, ते tubhyam, te = for, to you
सः saḥ = He	तस्मै tasmai = for, to him
सा sā = She	तस्यै tasyai = for, to her
रामः rāmaḥ = Rāma	रामाय rāmāya = for, to Rāma
हरिः hariḥ = Hari	हरये haraye = for, to Hari
गुरुः guruḥ = Guru	गुरवे gurave = for, to Guru
सीता sītā = Sītā	सीतायै sītāyai = for, to Sītā
देवी devī - Devī	देव्यै devyai = for, to Devī

धातवः dhātavaḥ = Verbal roots,	क्रियापदानि kriyāpadāni = Verbal forms, Verbs (*singular*, present tense).
खन् khan = to dig,	खनामि khanāmi = I dig (1st p *sing.*)
कृन्त् kṛnt = to cut,	कृन्तसि kṛntasi = You cut (2nd p *sing.*)
खाद् khād = to eat	खादति khādati = eats (3rd p *sing.*)
गण् gaṇ = to count	गणयति-ते gaṇayati-te = counts
गच्छ् gacch = to go	गच्छति gacchati = goes (3rd p *sing.*)
गाय् gāy = to sing	गायति gāyati = sings (3rd p *sing.*)
जिघ्र् jighr = to smell	जिघ्रति jighrati = smells (3rd p *sing.*)

उदाहरणानि udāharaṇāni = Examples

	Nominative	Dative case	Accusative	Verb
1.	नृपः	सेवकाय	फलं	यच्छति
	nṛpaḥ	sevakāya	phalaṁ	yacchati

The king gives a fruit to (for) a servant.

	Nominative	Dative case	Accusative	Verb
	नृपः	सेवकाभ्यां	फले	यच्छति
	nṛpaḥ	sevakābhyāṁ	phale	yacchati

The king gives two fruits to (for) two servants.

	Nominative	Dative case	Accusative	Verb
	नृपः	सेवकेभ्यः	फलानि	यच्छति
	nṛpaḥ	sevakebhyaḥ	phalāni	yacchati

The king gives fruits to (for) the servants.

	Nominative	Dative case	Accusative	Verb
2.	बालः	अन्नाय	ग्रामं	गच्छति
	bālaḥ	annāya	grāmaṁ	gacchati

A boy goes to the village for food.

	बालौ	अन्नाय	ग्रामौ	गच्छतः
	bālau	annāya	grāmau	gacchataḥ

Two boys go for food to two villages.

	बालाः	अन्नाय	ग्रामान्	गच्छन्ति
	bālāḥ	annāya	grāmān	gacchanti

The boys (*pl.*) go to the villages (*pl.*) for food.

	Nominative	Dative case	Accusative	Verb
3.	वानरः	फलाय	आश्रमं	गच्छति
	vānaraḥ	phalāya	āśramaṁ	gacchati

A monkey goes to the hermitage for a fruit.

वानरौ	फलाभ्यां	आश्रमौ	गच्छतः
vānarau	phalābhyām	āśramau	gacchataḥ

Two monkeys go to two hermitages for two fruits.

वानराः	फलेभ्यः	आश्रमान्	गच्छन्ति
vānarāḥ	phalebhyaḥ	āśramān	gacchanti

The monkeys (*pl.*) **go to the hermitages** (*pl.*) **for fruits** (*pl.*)**.**

4.

धनिकः	याचकाय	वस्त्रं	यच्छति
dhanikaḥ	yācakāya	vastraṁ	yacchati

Rich man gives cloth for a beggar.

धनिकौ	याचकाभ्यां	वस्त्रे	यच्छतः
dhanikau	yācakābhyāṁ	vastre	yacchataḥ

Two rich men give two clothes for two beggars.

धनिकाः	याचकेभ्यः	वस्त्राणि	यच्छन्ति
dhanikāḥ	yācakebhyaḥ	vastrāṇi	yacchanti

Rich men (*pl***) give clothes(***pl***) for (***pl***) beggars.**

Fourth declension   (dative) case endings are used for divine names or salutations. Examples:

रामाय नमः rāmāya namaḥ = Salutations to Rama

कृष्णाय नमः kṛṣṇāya namaḥ = Salutations to Krishna.

अच्युताय नमः acyutāya namaḥ = Salutations to Acyuta.

अनन्ताय नमः anantāya namaḥ = Salutations to Ananta.

गोविन्दाय नमः govindāya namaḥ   = Salutations to Govinda,

शिवाय नमः śivāya namaḥ   = Salutations to Shiva.

प्रश्नाः praśnāḥ = Questions

Translate the following sentences into Saṃskṛtam

1. Kṛṣṇa goes for a fruit. (Kṛṣṇa, fruit in singular, dual and plural)
2. The boy comes for food. (Boy in singular, dual and plural)
3. The king goes to hermitage for water. (King, hermitage in singular, dual & plural)
4. Rāma goes to the servant for food. (Servant in singular, dual and plural)
5. Traveller goes to the village for a cloth. (Traveller in singular, dual and plural)
6. Traveller goes to the city for a clock. (Traveller in singular, dual and lural)
7. Salutations to gurus (pl.).
8. Salutations to holy sages (pl.).
9. Salutations to the feet of Gurus.

धातवः dhātavaḥ = Verbal roots

यच्छ् yacch = to give, यच्छति yacchati =gives, गच्छ् gacch = to go, गच्छति gacchati = goes,

शब्दसंग्रहः śabdasaṅgrahaḥ = Vocabulary.

नृपः nṛpaḥ = King, सेवकः sevakaḥ = Servant, फलम् phalam = Fruit, बालः bālaḥ = Boy, अन्नम् annam = Food, ग्रामः grāmaḥ = Village, आश्रमः āśramaḥ = Hermitage, वानरः vānaraḥ = Monkey, धनिकः dhanikaḥ = Rich-man, याचकः yācakaḥ = beggar, वस्त्रम् vastram = Clothing or Cloth, विप्रः vipraḥ = Holy sage, नगरन् nagaran = city,,घटी ghaṭī (ई-कारान्त शब्दः ī-āranta) śabdaḥ)= clock