

Lesson A # 9
Rāmulu Gajavāḍa, Saṁskṛtam Teacher

Application of 5th declensions of nouns, pronouns.
(Ablative case endings) From, than

Nominative (singular)

सः saḥ = He

सा sā = She

तत् tat = That

रामः rāmaḥ = Rāma

आसनम् āsanam = Seat

वृक्षः vṛkṣaḥ = Tree

ग्रामः grāmaḥ = Village

गजः gajaḥ = Elephant

द्वीपः dvīpaḥ = Island

सीता sītā = Sītā

देवी devī = Devī

Ablative (singular)

तस्मात् tasmāt = from / than him

तस्याः tasyāḥ = from / than her

तस्मात् tasmāt = from / than that

रामात् rāmāt = from / than Rāma

आसनात् āsanāt = from / than the seat

वृक्षात् vṛkṣāt = from / than the tree

ग्रामात् grāmāt = from / than the village

गजात् gajāt = from / than the elephant

द्वीपात् dvīpāt = from / than the island

सीतायाः sītāyāḥ = from / than Sītā

देव्याः devyāḥ = from / than Devī

धातवः dhātavaḥ = Verbal roots,

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

चर् car = to move

चरामि carāmi = I move

चिन्त् cint = to think चिन्तयसि cintayasi = You think (2nd p sing.)

जप् jap = to chant holy-names जपति japati = chnts (3rd p sing.)

जीव् jīv = to live

जीवति jīvati = lives (3rd p sing.)

उदाहरणानि udāharaṇāni = E xamples

	Nominative	Ablative	Verb
1.	बुधः budhaḥ	आसनात् āsanāt	उत्तिष्ठति uttiṣṭhati
	The scholar gets up from the chair.		
	बुधौ budhau	आसनाभ्यां āsanābhyām	उत्तिष्ठतः uttiṣṭhataḥ
	Two scholars get up from two seats.		
	बुधाः budhāḥ	आसनेभ्यः āsanebhyaḥ	उत्तिष्ठन्ति uttiṣṭhanti
	The scholars get up from the seats.		
2.	फलम् phalam	वृक्षात् vṛkṣāt	पतति patati
	The fruit falls from the tree.		
	फले phale	वृक्षाभ्यां vṛkṣābhyām	पततः patataḥ
	Two fruits fall from two trees.		
	फलानि phalāni	वृक्षेभ्यः vṛkṣebhyaḥ	पतन्ति patanti
	Fruits fall from the trees.		
3.	बालः bālaḥ	ग्रामात् grāmāt	गच्छति gacchati
	The boy goes from the village.		
	बालौ bālau	ग्रामाभ्यां grāmābhyām	गच्छतः gacchataḥ
	Two boys go from two villages.		

बालाः	ग्रामेभ्यः	गच्छन्ति
bālāḥ	grāmebhyaḥ	gacchanti

Boys go from villages.

4.	पान्थः	द्वीपात् द्वीपं	चरति ।
	pānthāḥ	dvīpāt dvīpaṁ	carati ।
	The traveler moves from island to island.		

5.	नृपः	गजात्	पतति
	nṛpaḥ	gajāt	patati
	The king falls from the elephant.		

नृपौ	गजाभ्यां	पततः
nṛpau	gajābhyāṁ	patataḥ
Two kings fall from two elephants.		

नृपाः	गजेभ्यः	पतन्ति
nṛpāḥ	gajebhyaḥ	patanti
Kings fall from the elephants.		

प्रश्नाः praśnāḥ = Questions

Translate the following sentences into Saṁskṛtam

1. Kṛṣṇa protects a deer from a jackal.
2. The king comes from the country.
3. A boar runs from hermitage to a hermitage.
4. A traveler goes from country to country.
5. A deer runs from an island.
6. A horse goes from the sea.
7. A messenger carries away a deer from the hermitage.
8. A servant gets up from the seat.

9. The son takes away the fruit from the king
10. Rāma goes from Delhi city to Hyderabad city.

Translate the following sentences from Samskr̥tam into English.

1. नृपः धावन्तं हरिणं व्याघ्रात् रक्षति ।

nṛpaḥ dhāvantaṁ hariṇaṁ vyāghrāt rakṣati |

2. छात्राः गृहात् (गृहतः) विद्यालयं गच्छन्ति ।

chātrāḥ gr̥hāt (gr̥hataḥ) vidyālayaṁ gacchanti |

3. मन्दिरतः गृहमागच्छामि ।

mandirataḥ gr̥hamāgacchāmi |

धातवः dhātavaḥ = Verbal roots, क्रियापदानि kriyāpadāni = Verbs

उत्तिष्ठ uttiṣṭh = to get-up उत्तिष्ठति uttiṣṭhati = gets up, गच्छ् gacch = to go गच्छति gacchati = goes, आगच्छति āgacchati = comes, पत् pat = to fall, पतति patati = falls, चर् car = to move, चरति carati = moves, रक्ष् rakṣ = to protect, रक्षति rakṣati = protects, धाव् dhāv = to run, धावति dhāvati = runs, धावन् dhāvan = running, हर् har = to take away, हरति harati = takes away,

शब्दसंग्रहः śabdasaṅgrahaḥ = Vocabulary

आसनम् āsanam = seat, chair, वृक्षः vṛkṣaḥ = Tree, ग्रामः grāmaḥ = Village, गजः gajaḥ = Elephant, द्वीपः dvīpaḥ = Island, बुधः budhaḥ = Scholar, फलम् phalam = fruit, नृपः nṛpaḥ = King, पान्थः pānthāḥ = traveler, हरिणः hariṇaḥ = Deer, शृगालः śṛgālah = Jackal, देशः deśaḥ = Country, वराहः varāhaḥ = Boar, आश्रमः āśramaḥ = Hermitage, अश्वः aśvaḥ = Horse, समुद्रः samudraḥ = Ocean, नगरम् nagaram = City, सेवकः sevakaḥ = Servant, पुत्रः putraḥ = Son, व्याघ्रः vyāghraḥ = Tiger, धावन् हरिणः dhāvan hariṇaḥ = running deer (*nominative*), धावन्तं हरिणम् dhāvantaṁ hariṇam = running deer (*accusative*), गृहम् gr̥ham = House, मन्दिरम् Mandiram = Temple, विद्यालयम् vidyālayam = School,