

## Lesson B # 11 (एकादशः पाठः ekādaśaḥ pāṭhaḥ)

Rāmulu Gajavāḍa, SaṁskṛtaṁTeacher

### शब्दसंग्रहः śabdasaṁgrahaḥ = Vocabulary

तटाकः taṭākaḥ , सरस् saras = tank, lake, अग्निः agniḥ, वह्निः vahni, अनलः analaḥ ,पावकः pāvakaḥ = fire, लता latā = vine, creeper, ग्रामः grāmaḥ = village, विद्यालयः vidyālayaḥ = school, कक्ष्या kaksyā = class, छात्रः chātraḥ = student (m), आहत्य āhṛtya = on the whole, तरुः taruḥ, वृक्षः vṛkṣaḥ = tree, फलम् phalam = fruit, अपतन् apatan = fell (pl), वानरः vānaraḥ, मर्कटः markṭaḥ = monkey, पर्वतः parvataḥ = mountain, आरोहति ārohati = climbs, क्रीडति kṛīḍati = plays, क्रीडितुम् kṛīḍitum = to play, खादति khādati = eats, खादितुम् khāditum = to eat, पुस्तकम् pustakam = book, उत्पीठिका utpīṭhikā = table, स्थापयति sthāpayati = keeps, स्थापयतु sthāpayatu = please keep, अस्मिन् asmin (m, n)= in this, लोकः lokaḥ = world, चन्दन candana = sandal (wood), दिनम् dinam = day, प्रतिदिनम् pratidinam = every day, जन्मदिवस महोत्सवम् janmadivasa mahotsavam = birthday celebration, उद्यानम् udyānam = garden, नानाविदानि nānāvīdāni = different kinds, पुष्पम् puṣpam = flower, नगरम् nagaram = city, बिडालः biḍālaḥ = cat, कुत्र kutra = where, गृहम् gṛham = house, पूर्वाह्नः pūrvāhnaḥ = before noon, सायं कालः sāyam kālaḥ = evening, क्रीडाङ्गणम् kṛīḍāṅgaṇam = playground,

### शब्दानां सप्तमी विभक्तयः śabdānām saptaṁ vibhaktayaḥ

#### 7<sup>th</sup> declension of nouns (in, on, at)

|                          |          |           |          |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| (तटाक अ-कारान्तः पु)     | तटाके    | तटाकयोः   | तटाकेषु  |
| (taṭāka a-kārāntaḥ pu)   | taṭāke   | taṭākayoḥ | taṭākeṣu |
| (अग्नि इ-कारान्तः पु)    | अग्नौ    | अग्न्योः  | अग्निषु  |
| (agni i-kārāntaḥ pu)     | agnau    | agnyoḥ    | agniṣu   |
| (तरु उ-कारान्तः पु)      | तरौ      | तर्वोः    | तरुषु    |
| (taru u-kārāntaḥ pu)     | tarau    | tarvoḥ    | taruṣu   |
| (पितृ ऋ-कारान्तः पु)     | अपितरि   | पित्रोः   | पितृषु   |
| (pitṛ ṛ-kārāntaḥ pu)     | pitari   | pitroḥ    | pitṛṣu   |
| (लता आ-कारान्तः स्त्री)  | लतायाम्  | लतयोः     | लतासु    |
| (latā ā-kārāntaḥ strī)   | latāyām  | latayoḥ   | latāsu   |
| (देवी ई-कारान्तः स्त्री) | देव्याम् | देव्योः   | देवीषु   |
| (devī ī-kārāntaḥ strī)   | devyām   | devyoḥ    | devīṣu   |
| (मातृ ऋ-कारान्तः स्त्री) | मातरि    | मात्रोः   | मातृषु   |
| (mātr ṛ-kārāntaḥ strī)   | mātari   | mātroḥ    | mātrṣu   |

## उदाहरणानि udāharaṇāni = Examples

1. यस्मिन् तटाके जलमस्ति तस्मिन् तटाके मत्स्याः सन्ति ।

yasmin taṭāke jalamasti tasmin taṭāke matsyāḥ santi |

**There are fish in the tank in which there is water.**

ययोः तटाकयोः जमस्ति तयोः तटाकयोः मत्स्याः सन्ति ।

yayoḥ taṭākayoḥ jamasti tayōḥ taṭākayoḥ matsyāḥ santi |

**There are fish in two tanks in which there is water.**

येषु तटाकेषु जलमस्ति तेषु तटाकेषु मत्स्याः सन्ति ।

yeṣu taṭākeṣu jalamasti teṣu taṭākeṣu matsyāḥ santi |

**There are fish in the tanks (pl) in those tanks (pl) there is water.**

येषु गृहेषु भगवताराधनं भवति तेषु गृहेषु शान्ति अपि भवति ।

yeṣu gr̥heṣu bhagavatārādhanam bhavati teṣu gr̥heṣu śānti api bhavati |

**There is peace in the houses (pl) in those houses (pl) God's worship is there.**

2. यदा अग्नौ घृतं पतति तदा अग्निः उद्ज्वलति ।

yadā agnau ghr̥tam patati tadā agniḥ udjvalati |

**When ghee falls in the fire, then the fire enhances and burns brighter.**

यदा अग्नयोः घृतं पतति तदा अग्नी उद्ज्वलतः ।

yadā agnyoḥ ghr̥tam patati agnī tadā udjvalataḥ |

**When ghee falls in two fires then the two fires enhance and burn brighter.**

यदा अग्निषु घृतं पतति तदा अग्नयः उद्ज्वलन्ति ।

yadā agniṣu ghr̥tam patati tadā agnayāḥ udjvalanti |

**When ghee falls in the fires (pl) then fires (pl) enhance and burn brighter.**

3. तस्मिन् तरौ पक्षिणः वसन्ति । tasmin tarau pakṣiṇaḥ vasanti |

**In that tree birds live.**

तयोर्तर्वोः पक्षिणः वसन्ति । tayortarvoḥ pakṣiṇaḥ vasanti |

**In those two trees birds live.**

तेषु तरुषु पक्षिणः वसन्ति । teṣu taruṣu pakṣiṇaḥ vasanti |

**In those trees (pl) birds live.**

4. यदि लतायां पुष्पाणि सन्ति तर्हि फलान्यपि भविष्यन्ति ।

yadi latāyām puṣpāṇi santi tarhi phalānyapi bhaviṣyanti|

**If there are flowers in the vine, then there will be fruits also.**

यदि लतयोर्पुष्पाणि सन्ति तर्हि फलान्यपि भविष्यन्ति ।

yadi latayorpuṣpāṇi santi tarhi phalānyapi bhaviṣyanti|

**If there are flowers in (two) vines there will be fruits also.**

यदि लतासु पुष्पाणि सन्ति तर्हि फलान्यपि भविष्यन्ति ।

yadi latāsu puṣpāṇi santi tarhi phalānyapi bhaviṣyanti|

**If there are flowers in the vines (pl), then there will be fruits also.**

5. यस्यां नद्यां जलमस्ति तस्यां नद्यां नौकाः चलन्ति ।

yasyām nadyām jalamasti tasyām nadyām naukāḥ calanti|

**River in which there is water, in that river boats go.**

ययोर्नद्योः जलमस्ति तयोर्नद्योः नौकाः चलन्ति ।

yayornadyoḥ jalamasti tayornadyoḥ naukāḥ calanti|

**In two rivers in which there is water in those rivers boats go.**

यासु नदीषु जलमस्ति तासु नदीषु नौकाः चलन्ति ।

yāsu nadīṣu jalamasti tāsu nadīṣu naukāḥ calanti|

**In rivers (pl) in which there is water in those rivers (pl) boats go.**

6. यः प्रेमः अपतेभ्यः मातरि भवति सः प्रेमः वात्सल्यमित्युच्यते (वात्सल्यम् + इति + उच्यते) ।

yaḥ premaḥ apatebhyaḥ mātari bhavati saḥ premaḥ vātsalyamityucyate  
(vātsalyam + iti + ucyate)|

**That love in (of) a mother for her children is called “vātsalyam” in  
Samskr̥tam.**

यः प्रेमः अपतेभ्यः मातापित्रोः भवति सः प्रेमः वात्सल्यमित्युच्यते ।

yaḥ premaḥ apatebhyaḥ mātāpitroḥ bhavati saḥ premaḥ vātsalyamityucyate|

**That love in (of) parents for their children is called “vātsalyam” in  
Samskr̥tam.**

## प्रश्नाः praśnāḥ = Questions

अधः आङ्ग्लवाक्यानाम् अनुवादं संस्कृते एकवचन, द्विवचन च बहुवचन रूपेषु लिखतु ।

adhaḥ āṅglavākyaṅānām anuvādaṁ saṁskṛte ekavacana, dvivacana ca bahuvacana rūpeṣu likhatu = Write the translations of the following English sentences in Saṁskṛtam.

1. In my village there are two schools.
2. In my Saṁskṛtam class there are ten students on the whole.
3. How many fruits are on that tree and how many fell?
4. Two monkeys climb that mountain to play and to eat fruits ?
5. Please keep that book on that table.
6. Where in this world are sandalwood trees except in India !
7. On what day will there be the birthday celebration of your father ?
8. In which garden are there many different kinds flowers and fruits ?
9. Where is my cat ? Is he in the house ?
  
10. Rāma goes to that school every day. He reads Saṁskṛtam book in the class from 10 to 11 in the morning. In that school there is beautiful garden. All the boys play in the garden. Rāma goes home at 4 oclock. In the evening and he plays in the playground.