

## Lesson B # 4

चतुर्थः पाठः caturthaḥ pāṭhaḥ

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भवतः गृहे सर्वे कुशलिनः वा ? bhavataḥ gṛhe sarve kuśalinaḥ vā ?

= In your house are all happy and well ? (asking a male)

भवत्याः गृहे सर्वे कुशलिनः वा ? bhavatyāḥ gṛhe sarve kuśalinaḥ vā ?

= In your house are all happy and well ? (asking a female)

भवतः गृहे सर्वं कुशलं वा ? bhavataḥ gṛhe sarvaṁ kuśalaṁ vā ?

= In your house is everything well (okeh) ? (asking a male)

भवत्याः गृहे सर्वं कुशलं वा ? bhavatyāḥ gṛhe sarvaṁ kuśalaṁ vā ?

= In your house is everything well (okeh) ? (asking a female?)

### विभक्तिप्रत्ययाः vibhaktipratyayāḥ = Declensions

In saṅskṛtam the nouns, pronouns, adjectives are expressed in singular, dual and plural declensions. The declensions-terminations are called (विभक्तिप्रत्ययाः vibhaktipratyayāḥ). A short description of each declension is as follows.

1. प्रथमाविभक्तिः *prathamāvibhaktiḥ* = 1<sup>st</sup> declension “Nominative”: The forms of first declensions of nouns, pronouns and adjectives are used as the subjects in sentences.
2. द्वितीयाविभक्तिः *dvitīyāvibhaktiḥ* = 2<sup>nd</sup> declension “Accusative”: The forms of the second declensions of nouns, pronouns and adjectives are used as the objects in the sentences.
3. तृतीयाविभक्तिः *ṭṛtīyāvibhaktiḥ* = 3<sup>rd</sup> declension, “Instrumental”: The forms of the third declensions, are built in with the prepositions, *by, with & through*.
4. चतुर्थीविभक्तिः *caturthīvibhaktiḥ* = 4<sup>th</sup> declension, “Dative”: The forms of the fourth declensions of nouns, pronouns and adjectives are built in with prepositions *for & to*.

5. पञ्चमीविभक्तिः pañcamīvibhaktiḥ = 5<sup>th</sup> declension, “Ablative”: The forms of the fifth declensions of nouns, pronouns and adjectives are built in with the prepositions *from & than*.
6. षष्ठीविभक्तिः ṣaṣṭhīvibhaktiḥ = 6<sup>th</sup> declension, “Genitive”: The forms of the sixth declensions of nouns, pronouns and adjectives are built in with prepositions *of & among*.
7. सप्तमीविभक्तिः saptamīvibhaktiḥ = 7<sup>th</sup> declension, “Locative”: The forms of the seventh declensions of nouns, pronouns and adjectives are built in with the prepositions *in, on & at*.
8. सम्बोधन प्रथमाविभक्तिः sambodhana prathamāvibhaktiḥ = “Vocative”: The vocative declensions of nouns, are used with *ye & oh*.

### उदाहरणानि udāharaṇāni = Examples.

बाल bāla = Boy. This word is expressed in all the declensions described above.

1. बालः धावति bālaḥ dhāvati =  
Boy runs. (As a subject)
2. बालं रामः पश्यति bālaṁ rāmaḥ paśyati =  
Rāma sees the boy. (As an object)
3. बालेन सह रामः क्रीडति bālena saha rāmaḥ kṛīḍati =  
Rāma plays with the boy.
4. बालाय रामः पुस्तकं ददाति bālāya rāmaḥ pustakaṁ dadāti =  
Rāma gives a book (for) to the boy.
5. बालात् रामः पुस्तकं स्वीकरोति bālāt rāmaḥ pustakaṁ svīkaroti =  
Rāma accepts the book from the boy.
6. बालस्य मुखं रामः पश्यति bālasya mukhaṁ rāmaḥ paśyati  
= Rāma sees the face of the boy.

7. बाले रामः सुगुणान् पश्यति । bāle rāmaḥ suguṇān paśyati।  
Rāma recognizes the good qualities in the boy.

हे बाल त्वं प्रतिदिनं पितरं नमतु इति रामः वदति ।

he bāla tvam̐ pratidinam̐ pitaram̐ namatu iti rāmaḥ vadati ।  
“oh! boy salute the father daily” thus says Rāma.

The following chart shows the declensions of the word बाल bāla = boy. Note how this word changes in singular, dual and plural. There is also change with each declension. All these forms become second nature to the student as he or she progresses in their study.

अकारान्तः पुंलिङ्गः बाल इति शब्दस्य विभक्तिप्रत्ययाः a-kārāntaḥ puṁliṅgaḥ bāla iti śabdasya  
vibhaktipratyayāḥ = Declensions of the masculine word (बाल bāla = boy, ending in  
अ a)

As subject	बालः bālaḥ	बालौ bālau	बालाः bālāḥ
As object	बालं bālam̐	बालौ bālau	बालान् bālān
As instrument	बालेन bālena	बालाभ्यां bālābhyām̐	बालैः bālaiḥ
As dative	बालाय bālāya	बालाभ्यां bālābhyām̐	बालेभ्यः bālebhyaḥ
As ablative	बालात् bālāt	बालाभ्यां bālābhyām̐	बालेभ्यः bālebhyaḥ
As genitive	बालस्य bālasya	बालयोः bālayoḥ	बालानां bālānām̐
As locative	बाले bāle	बालयोः bālayoḥ	बालेषु bāleṣu
As vocative	हे बाल he bāla	हे बालौ he bālau	हे बालाः he bālāḥ

### प्रश्नाः praśnāḥ = Questions

1. What does विभक्तिः vibhaktiḥ = declension mean to you ?
2. Give examples of declensions for the word राम rāma = Rāma.