Lesson B # 8

अष्टमः पाठः aşṭamaḥ pāṭhaḥ

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शब्दसंग्रहः śabdasangrahan Vocabulary

जनाः janāḥ = people, आनयित ānayati = brings, आनयित ānayanti = bring (pl), अश्वः aśvaḥ = horse, नृपः nṛpaḥ, राजा rājā = king, क्रीणाति krīṇāti = buys, वस्त्राणि vastrāṇi = clothes, पुत्रः putraḥ = son, वानरः vānaraḥ = monkey, आश्रमः āśramaḥ = hermitage, फलम् phalam = fruit, छात्रः chātraḥ = student, धनम् dhanam = money, यच्छिति yacchati = gives, यच्छित्ति yacchanti = give (pl), माता mātā = mother, क्रेतुम् kretum = to buy, शाटिका śāṭikā = sāri, पितामही pitāmahī, मातामही mātāmahī = grandmother, पात्राणि pātrāṇi = utensils, महिला mahilā = lady, स्त्री strī, स्त्रये stryai, स्त्रयः stryaḥ = lady, female,

चतुर्थी विभक्तिः caturthī vibhaktiḥ = 4th declension (for, to)

(राम अ-कारान्तः पु)	रामाय	रामाभ्याम्	रामेभ्यः
(rāma a-kārāntaḥ pu)	rāmāya	rāmābhyām	rāmebhyaḥ
(हरि इ-कारान्तः पु)	हरये	हरिभ्याम्	हरिभ्यः
(hari i-kārāntaḥ pu)	haraye	haribhyām	haribhyaḥ
(गुरु उ-कारान्तः पु)	गुरवे	गुरुभ्याम्	गुरुभ्यः
(guru u-kārāntaḥ pu)	gurave	gurubhyām	gurubhyaḥ
(भ्रातृ ऋ-कारान्तः पु)	भ्रात्रे	भ्रातृभ्याम्	भ्रातृभ्यः
(bhrātṛ ṛ-kārāntaḥ pu)	bhrātre	bhrātṛbhyām	bhrātṛbhyaḥ
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(रमा आ-कारान्तः स्त्री)	रमायै	रमाभ्याम्	रमाभ्यः
(रमा आ-कारान्तः स्त्री) (ramā ā-kārāntaḥ strī)	रमाये ramāyai	रमाभ्याम् ramābhyām	रमाभ्यः ramābhyaḥ
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(ramā ā-kārāntaḥ strī)	ramāyai	ramābhyām	ramābhyaḥ
(ramā ā-kārāntaḥ strī) (देवी ई-कारान्तः स्त्री)	ramāyai देव्ये	ramābhyām देवीभ्याम्	ramābhyaḥ देवीभ्यः
(ramā ā-kārāntaḥ strī) (देवी ई-कारान्तः स्त्री) (devī ī-kārāntaḥ strī)	ramāyai देव्ये devyai	ramābhyām देवीभ्याम् devībhyām	ramābhyaḥ देवीभ्यः devībhyaḥ
(ramā ā-kārāntaḥ strī) (देवी ई-कारान्तः स्त्री) (devī ī-kārāntaḥ strī) (मातृ ऋ-कारान्तः स्त्री)	ramāyai देव्ये devyai मात्रे	ramābhyām देवीभ्याम् devībhyām मातृभ्याम्	ramābhyaḥ देवीभ्यः devībhyaḥ मातृभ्यः

उदाहरणानि udāharaṇāni = Examples

पिता <u>बालकाय</u> पुस्तकं द्दाति । pitā <u>bālakāya</u> pustakam dadāti।

Father gives a book <u>to (for) a boy.</u>

पिता बालकाभ्यां पुस्तके ददाति । pitā <u>bālakābhyām</u> pustake dadāti | Father gives two books <u>to (for) two boys.</u>

पिता बालकेभ्यः पुस्तकानि ददाति । pitā <u>bālakebhyah</u> pustakāni dadāti | Father gives <u>to (for) boys (pl)</u> books (pl).

रामाय नमः। rāmāya namaḥ। Salutations to Rāma.

कृष्णाय नमः। kṛṣṇāya namaḥl Salutations to Kṛṣṇa.

गोविन्दाय नमः Igovindāya namaḥ | Salutations to Govinda.

भक्तः <u>हरये</u> पुष्पं यच्छति । bhaktaḥ <u>haraye</u> puṣpaṁ yacchati । A devotee gives a flower <u>to (for) Hari.</u>

भक्तः हिरिभ्यां पुष्पे यच्छति । bhaktaḥ <u>haribhyām</u> puṣpe yacchatil

A devotee gives two flowers to (for) two Haris.

भक्तः <u>ह</u>रिभ्यः पुष्पानि यच्छति । bhaktaḥ <u>haribhyah</u> puṣpāni yacchatil A devotee gives flowers (pl) <u>to many Haris</u> (pl).

हरये नमः। haraye namaḥ| Salutations to Hari.

अग्नये नमः। agnaye namaḥl Salutations to fire.

यतये नमः। yataye namaḥl Salutations to the Sage.

ऋषये नमः। ṛṣaye namaḥl Salutations to the Ḥṣi.

ऋषिभ्यां नमः ṛṣibhyām namaḥ = Salutation to two Ḥṣis.

ऋषिभ्यः नमः। ऋषिभ्यो नमः। ṛṣibhyaḥ namaḥ। ṛṣibhyo namaḥ। Salutation to Rsis (pl).

शिष्यः गुरवे धनं यच्छति । śiṣyaḥ gurave dhanam yacchatil Disciple gives money to Guru. गुरवे नमः। gurave namaḥl

Salutations to Guru.

गुरुभ्यां नमः। gurubhyām namaḥl

Salutations to two Gurus.

गुरुभ्यः नमः गुरुभ्यो नमः।

gurubhyaḥ namaḥ gurubhyo namaḥ Salutations to Gurus (*pl*).

बालः (भ्रात्रे , भ्रातृभ्याम् , भ्रातृभ्यः) फलानि प्रेषति ।

bālaḥ (bhrātre, bhrātṛbhyām, bhrātṛbhyaḥ) phalāni preṣatil The boy sends fruits (to one brother, to two brothers, to brothers *Pl*).

(पित्रे , पितृभ्याम् , पितृभ्यः) नमः।

(pitre , pitrbhyām , pitrbhyaḥ) namaḥl Salutations to the father, to two fathers to fathers (*pl*).

रमाये , रमाभ्याम् , रमाभ्यः नमः।

ramāyai , ramābhyām , ramābhyaḥ namaḥl Salutations to Ramā, to two Ramās, to Ramās (pl).

पुरुषाः पर्वदिने स्त्रये , स्त्रीभ्याम् , स्तीभ्यः वस्त्राणि यच्छन्ति ।

puruṣāḥ parvadine stryai , strībhyām , strībhyaḥ vastrāṇi yacchanti | On festival day men give clothes to one woman, to two women, to women (*pl*).

अर्चकाः (देव्ये, देवीभ्याम् , देवीभ्यः) अन्नार्पणं कुर्वन्ति ।

arcakāḥ (devyai, devībhyām, devībhyaḥ) annārpaṇaṁ kurvanti l Priests offer food to godess, to two godesses, to godesses (*pl*).

देव्ये देवीभ्याम् देवीभ्यः नमः।

devyai devībhyām devībhyaḥ namaḥ | Salutations to the godess, to two godesses, to godesses (*pl*).

दीपावली शुभ दिने (मात्रे, मात्रभ्याम् , मात्रभ्यः) पुत्राः पारितोषिकान् प्रयच्छन्ति ।

dīpāvalī śubha dine putrāḥ (mātre, mātrbhyām, mātrbhyaḥ) pāritoṣikān prayacchanti

On the auspicious day of D $\bar{}$ p $\bar{}$ aval $\bar{}$ sons present gifts (to the one mother, to two mothers, to mothers (pl).

(मात्रे, मातुभ्याम्, मातुभ्यः) नमः।

(mātre, mātrbhyām, mātrbhyaḥ) namaḥ | Salutations (to a mother, to two mothers, to mothers (pl).

प्रति देशे धार्निकाः महोत्सव समये (राज्ञे, राजभ्याम्, राजभ्यः) शुभाकांक्षान् च पारितोषिकान् ददिति । prati dese dhārmikāḥ mahotsava samaye (rājñe, rājabhyām, rājabhyaḥ) subhākā mkṣān ca pāritoṣikān dadati!

In every country richpeople give good wishes and presents (pl) to (a king, to two kings, to Kings pl) at the time of festivals.

प्रश्नाः praśnāḥ = Questions

अधः आङ्ग्लवाक्याना म् अनुवादं संस्कृते एकवचन द्विवचन च बहुवचन रूपेषु लिखतु ।

adhaḥ āṅglavākyānām anuvādaṁ saṁskṛte ekavacana dvivacana ca bahuvacana rūpeṣu likhatu|

Write the translations of the following sentences in singular, dual and plural forms in Samskṛtam. (See the previous examples)

- 1. People bring horses (for one king, for two kings, for kings *pl*).
- 2. Father buys clothes (for one son, for two sons, for sons *pl*).
- 3. Monkey comes to the cottage (for one fruit, for two fruits, for fruits pl).
- 4. King brings fruits (for one Muni, for two Munis, for Munis *pl*).
- 5. Students pay money (to one Guru, to two Gurus, to Gurus *pl*).
- 6. Grandmother gives kitchen utensils (to a lady, to two ladies, to ladies pl).
- 7*. My mother goes to buy (one sāri, two sāris, sāris *pl*).

^{*}apply not 4^{th} declension, but ?