

Let us try to develop some understanding of Sanskrit Language.

Activity 1. Read the words given below without touching the lips to each other :

मनोजः, पठति, भारतः, फलम्, बभूव

Activity 2. Read the following words without touching the tongue and teeth to each other :

तत्परः, ददाति, धनम्, पन्थाः

Could you read the words ? Not ? Why ? Think and discuss. Find the reason and write in your notebook. Discuss that and try to understand the table on basis of your discussion

वर्णस्थानानि

Place	Vowel			Consonant							
	Soft			Hard		Soft				Hard	Soft
	Short	Long	Sandhi Long	—	—	—				Sibilant	Sibilant
Guttura	अ	आ	ए-	क्	ख्	ग्	घ्	ङ्	Anthesth		ह
Palatal (Cetteral)	इ	ई	ऐ Guttura Palatal	च्	छ्	ज्	झ्	ञ्	य्	श्	—
Cerebrate	ऋ	ॠ	—	ट्	ठ्	ड्	ढ्	ण्	र्	ष्	
Dental	लृ		— Guttura/ Libial	त्	थ्	द्	ध्	न्	ल्	स्	—
Libial	उ	ऊ	ओ औ	प्	फ्	ब्	भ्	म्	व् Dental	—	—



Now you know which internal mouth organs are used to produce certain sounds. The production place of each sound is different. The production place of vowels and consonants are mentioned in the above table. Studying the table, you will learn/know which organs of the mouth are mainly needed to produce the sound of each alphabet.

The study of the table shows that there are 33 consonants and 13 vowels. There were more vowels and consonants in Sanskrit language. But in modern classical Sanskrit, the sound mentioned here are more used.

Activity

Answer the following questions on the basis of the table :

- (1) Write the alphabets of guttural sounds and divide them in vowels and consonants.
- (2) Write the alphabets of palatal sounds and divide them in vowels and consonants.
- (3) Write the alphabets of cerebral sounds and divide them in vowels and consonants.

Exercise

1. Write the following words in legible handwritings :

भद्रम्, नृपः, उत्तुङ्गः, भविष्यति, चञ्चलः, शङ्करः ।

2. Classify the following sounds according to their production place :

क, ख, ग, घ

प, फ, ब, भ

ट, ठ, ड, ढ

- Sentence patterns :**
- राकेशः क्रीडति ।
 - विपुलः पुस्तकं पठति ।
 - मम माता गायति ।
 - दया फलं ददाति ।



Read the above sentences carefully. In any sentence, nouns and verbs are most important. The meaning of the sentence depends on these two terms.

The noun is joined with verb in various relationship in a sentence. This relation is joined using cases. This way cases link to join the various terms.

Nouns are joined with verbs in six ways by six cases. Moreover, to address someone, locative case is used. Sixth case means Genitive case, which joins one noun with another noun.

Introduction of Cases :

Name of the case		What is shows	Illustration
First	Nominative	Doer of the action-subject	गजः - elephant
Second	Accussative	Object of the action	गजम् - to the elephant
Third	Instrumental	Instrument of the action	गजेन - by the elephant
Fourth	Dative	One for that the action happened	गजाय - for the elephant
Fifth	Ablative	The place from which it departs	गजात् - from the elephant
Sixth	Genitive	One with whom it has relation	गजस्य - of the elephant
Seventh	Locative	The source (base) of the action	गजे - On the elephant
Sambodhana	Address	Whom to talk	हे गज - O Elephant

With the study of the above table of cases, sentences of Sanskrit can easily be understood.. With the help of the above table, find out the sentences from the book in which different cases have been used and note them.

रामः, बालः, नृपः, शाला, लता, माला, वनम्, पुस्तकम्, धनम् ।

Classify the above nouns in Masculine, Feminine and Neuter gender. In Sanskrit, some nouns ends with vowel. Nouns ending with vowels are called 'vowel ending', and ending with consonant are called 'consonant ending'. For example, वन्, बाला, शाला etc. are vowel ending; while भगवत्, वाक्, मरुत् etc. are consonant ending.

In Sanskrit, cases of each noun are singular, dual and plural. Try to understand the following illustrations. Keep in mind that declensions which are mostly used in communicative language are in bold letters.

Ram (Masculine) - ending in अ

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	रामः	रामौ	रामाः
द्वितीया	रामम्	रामौ	रामान्
तृतीया	रामेण	रामाभ्याम्	रामैः
चतुर्थी	रामाय	रामाभ्याम्	रामेभ्यः
पञ्चमी	रामात्	रामाभ्याम्	रामेभ्यः
षष्ठी	रामस्य	रामयोः	रामाणाम्
सप्तमी	रामे	रामयोः	रामेषु
सम्बोधन	हे राम	हे रामौ	हे रामाः

राम – ending in अ is a masculine noun. Form the declensions of बाल, नृप, मकर following those of राम.



Ending in आ – Feminine बाला

Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
प्रथमा	बाला	बाले	बालाः
द्वितीया	बालम्	बाले	बालाः
तृतीया	बालया	बालाभ्याम्	बालाभिः
चतुर्थी	बालायै	बालाभ्याम्	बालाभ्यः
पञ्चमी	बालायाः	बालाभ्याम्	बालाभ्यः
षष्ठी	बालायाः	बालयोः	बालानाम्
सप्तमी	बालायाम्	बालयोः	बालासु
सम्बोधनम्	हे बाले	हे बाले	हे बालाः

Form the declensions of शाला, माला, सीता according to बाला

Ending in अ – Neuter noun वन

Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
प्रथमा	वनम्	वने	वनानि
द्वितीया	वनम्	वने	वनानि
सम्बोधनम्	हे वन	हे वने	हे वनानि

The remaining declensions will be according to masculine noun.

Form the declensions of पुस्तक, फल and पात्र according to वन.



If the above declensions are learnt by heart and declensions of other nouns are formed in the sameway, communication in Sanskrit can be done easily. You can also use Sanskrit language easily using the declensions of such types of nouns.

Sometimes we see in Sanskrit the declensions like सः, सा, ते, अहम्, मम, तव. Do you know these declensions ? Find out and make the note of such types of sentences in which these declensions are used.

For example, सः क्रीडति, अहं खादामि । etc.

The form which is used in place of noun is called pronoun. अस्मद्, युष्मद्, कः, एषः, एषा etc. are included.

Case declensions of pronouns are formed this way.

अस्मद् - I

Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
प्रथमा	अहम्	आवाम्	वयम्
द्वितीया	माम्	आवाम्	अस्मान्
षष्ठी	मम	आवयोः	अस्माकम्

युष्मद् - You

Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
प्रथमा	त्वम्	युवाम्	यूयम्
द्वितीया	त्वाम्	युवाम्	युष्मान्
षष्ठी	तव	युवयोः	युष्माकम्

अहं जानामि । तव गृहं सुन्दरम् अस्ति ।



माला मम सखी अस्ति । अहं त्वां वदामि ।

Bold words in the above sentences introduce the pronouns. Collect such sentences from this lesson and understand them.

Read carefully the shlokas for the uses of cases.

- (1) रामो राजमणिः सदा विजयते रामं रमेशं भजे ।
रामेणाभिहता निशाचरचमू रामाय तस्मै नमः ।
रामान्नास्ति परायणं परतरं रामस्य दासोऽस्म्यहं
रामे चित्तलयः सदा भवतु मे भो राम मामुद्धर ॥

Here,

रामः (Rama) is in nominative case.

रामम् (to Rama) is in the second (accusative) case.

रामेण (by Rama) is the third (instrumental) case.

रामाय (for Rama) is in the fourth (dative) case.

रामात् (from Rama) is in the fifth (ablative) case.

रामस्य (of Rama) is in the sixth (genitive) case, and

रामे (on Rama), is in the Seventh (locative) case.

Thus, reading the above shlokas carefully, we become familiar with different declensions of cases.

Now study the following shlokas :

- (प्रथमा) (1) अहल्या द्रौपदी सीता तारा मन्दोदरी तथा ।

पञ्चकं ना स्मरेत् नित्यं महापातकनाशनम् ॥

- (द्वितीया) (2) गङ्गा पापं शशी तापं दैन्यं कल्पतरुस्तथा ।

पापं तापं च दैन्यं च हन्ति साधुसमागमः ॥



(षष्ठी) (3) हस्तस्य भूषणं दानं सत्यं कण्ठस्य भूषणम् ।

श्रोत्रस्य भूषणं शास्त्रं भूषणैः किं प्रयोजनम् ॥

(सप्तमी) (4) मुण्डे मुण्डे मतिर्भिन्ना कुण्डे कुण्डे नवं जलम् ।

देशे देशे नवाचाराः नवा वाणी मुखे मुखे ॥

(सम्बोधनम्) (5) गङ्गे च यमुने चैव गोदावरि सरस्वति ।

नर्मदे सिन्धु कावेरि प्रसन्ना भव सर्वदा ॥

No need of learning cases by heart, but they can be memorised by using them gradually.

Find the nouns and verbs from the following sentences. :

(1) गन्त्री गच्छति । _____

(2) सूर्यः तपति । _____

(3) शिशुः खेलति । _____

(4) हंसः तरति । _____

(5) गजः चलति । _____

In above short sentences, only two terms are seen. In them गन्त्री, सूर्यः, शिशुः, हंसः and गजः are nouns and गच्छति, तपति, खेलति, तरति, चलति are verbs.

Verb :

The word which indicates action is a verb.

आइए, अब निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से क्रियापद खोजिए और अर्थ बताइए :

- (1) अहं नमामि ।
- (2) त्वं नमसि ।
- (3) नृपः नमति ।

The verbs in the above three sentences indicate the action of bowing. In the first sentence 'अहम्' is the subject (doer of the verb). In the second sentence, the subject/doer of the verb 'त्वम्' is the second person. In the third sentence, subject/doer of the verb 'नृपः' is in third person. Verb form is changed according to the person, isn't it ! Now you know that above all the three sentences are in singular.

Person and Number :

In Gujarati, there are three persons (First, Second and Third) and two numbers (Singular and Plural), but in Sanskrit there are three numbers, (forms) - Singular, Dual and Plural.

Conjugation of the root verb :

Origin of verb is called 'root'.

For example : नमामि, नमसि and नमति. are three forms, but the root verb of all the three is 'नम्'. There are main two types of the roots-Parasmaipada and Atmanepada. The root which takes the inflection of Parasmaipada is '**Parasmaipada root**' and the root which takes the inflection of Atmanepada is called '**Atmanepada root**'.

In Sanskrit grammar, there are 1st conjugation, 2nd conjugation, 3rd conjugation, 4th conjugation, 5th conjugation, 6th conjugation, 7th conjugation, 8th conjugation, 9th conjugation and 10th conjugation or classes are formed. Each conjugation has its special inflection which is called Vikaran inflection. The verbs of different conjugations are recognized and separated with its help.



For example, the conjugational sign of 1st conjugation is 'अ', that of 4th one is 'य', that of 6th one is 'अ', and that of the 10th one is 'अय'.

The root of Parasmaipada is specially used in our text-book. So let us start studying affixes of Parasmaipada.

Present Tense - Parasmaipada - Inflections

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person (Uttama Purush)	मि	वः	मः
Second Person (Madhyama Purush)	सि	थः	थ
Third Person (Anya Purush)	ति	तः	अन्ति

Adding the above inflection, Present Tense forms of verbs are framed. Read them and give the forms of other verbs.

Note : To prepare the forms of root verb, first vikarana inflection is added and then tense inflection is added. **For Example :** नम् + अ + ति = नमति

नम् (1st conjugation) to bow

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person	नमामि	नमावः	नमामः
Second Person	नमसि	नमथः	नमथ
Third Person	नमति	नमतः	नमन्ति

Write forms of other verbs as mentioned above.

पठ् (to read)

चल् (to walk)



	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

Roots of 1st conjugation - Parasmaipada

हस् (हसति) to laugh

खेल् (खेलति) to play

खाद् (खादति) to eat

वह् (वहति) to flow

नी (नयति) to take

वस् (वसति) to live

धाव् (धावति) to run

भ्रम् (भ्रमति) to wander

पा (पिब-पिबति) to drink

गम् (गच्छ-गच्छति) to go

दृश् (पश्य-पश्यति) to see

स्था (तिष्ठ-तिष्ठति) to stand

Let us know the forms of नृत्- 4th conjugation-present tense.

नृत् - to dance

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person	नृत्यामि	नृत्यावः	नृत्यामः
Second Person	नृत्यसि	नृत्यथः	नृत्यथ
Third Person	नृत्यति	नृत्यतः	नृत्यन्ति

Having understood this, let us prepare the forms of other verbs.

कुप् (to grow angry)

तुप् (to be satisfied)



	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

Parasmaipada 4th conjugation - form of root verb.

क्षुभ् to be agitated, to shake (क्षुभ्यति)

मुह् to be facinated (मुह्यति)

शम् to be silent (शाम्यति)

श्रम् to be tired (श्राम्यति)

6th conjugation - Parasmaipada

You have learnt the forms of root verb of present tense 1st and 4th conjugation. Now let us learnt 6th conjugation. Vikarana inflection of 6th conjugation is and the vikarana inflection of 1st conjugation is also. The diffrence is that when some root takes vikarana inflection, roots get changes. While vikarana is added in the root of the 6th conjugation, it gets no changes. This should be remembered.

लिख् - 6th conjugation - Parasmaipada

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person	लिखामि	लिखावः	लिखामः
Second Person	लिखसि	लिखथः	लिखथ
Third Person	लिखति	लिखतः	लिखन्ति

Try yourself to prepare other verb forms as mentioned above.

प्रच्छ् - पृच्छ् (to ask) पृच्छति स्पृश् (to touch) स्पृशति



	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

Prepare the verb forms of इष् - इच्छ् - to wish, कृष् - to plough, क्षिप् - to throw

Only to know : Some roots of 6th conjugation are imperative.

10th conjugation - Parasmaipada.

The vikarana inflection of 10th conjugation is अय

कथ् + अय = कथय

Now let us learn verb forms of present tense of 10th conjugation.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person	कथयामि	कथयावः	कथयामः
Second Person	कथयसि	कथयथः	कथयथ
Third Person	कथयति	कथयतः	कथयन्ति

Let us try our own to prepare the verb forms of Parsmaipada Present, Tense 10th conjugation as mentioned above.

पीड् (पीडय) पीडित करना

रच् (रचय) रचना



	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

Besides Parasmaipada, there are also Atmanepada root verbs. But at this level, this much is enough.

