भाषासज्जता

It is necessary to develop language competency and for that it is also necessary to know some teachniques of language teaching. We shall try to extend our competencies studying some points.

Participle :

The participles are formed by adding suffixes to the root verb. Let us understand some of the essential participles and their uses in the language.

Relative Past Participle (संबंधक भूतकृदंत) :

Read the sentences :

(1) सः शालां गत्वा अभ्यासं करोति।

(2) सा पुस्तकालयं गत्वा पुस्तकम् आनयति।

(3) शिक्षिका पुस्तकं पठित्वा कथां कथयति।

Look at the above three sentences. In the first sentence सः शालां गत्वा (after going) अभ्यासं करोति। The action of going precedes the action of study. The first completed action has been connected with second one or the relation is created. 'त्वा' suffix is used for that. Similarly, we can understand गत्वा (after going) in the second sentence and पठित्वा (after reading) in the third one. Try to understand the following commonly used sentences in real life :

(1) Mother : 'Sit after going there....'

(1) 'माता वदति, 'तत्र गत्वा उपविशतु..।'

(2) He went out after writing the letter.

(2) सः पत्रं लिखित्वा बहिः अगच्छत्।

(3) She came to the village after being winner.

(3) सा विजयिनी भूत्वा ग्रामम् आगच्छत्।

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Now add 'त्वा' suffix to the following :

नम् – नत्वा	नी – नीत्वा	गण् – गणयित्वा
गम् – ________	जि – ________	रच् – ________
मन् – ________	श्रु – श्रुत्वा	दा – दत्वा
कृ – ________	दृश् – दृष्ट्वा	

But, when the 'Upsarga' is added before the root verb, 'य' suffix is added instead of 'त्वा'; For example,

गम् – गत्वा but आ+गम् – आगम्य

'नी – नीत्वा but आ+नी – आनीय

Now translate the following sentences into Sanskrit :

(1) Krushnaprasad talks after going to office.

(2) Radhika is happy after listening to the song.

(3) I take milk after taking bath.

हेत्वर्थ कृदन्त :

In actual communication, we need to use, 'I want to do this...' frequently.

(1) I want to go. – अहं गन्तुम् इच्छामि।

(2) She wants to play. – सा क्रीडितुम् इच्छति।

(3) He cannot see. – सः द्रष्टुम् न शक्नोति।

You can see the use of गन्तुम्, रन्तुम्, द्रष्टुम् in the sentences. Something has been expressed very easily. Such use of words is called. The suffix तुम् is added to the root verb in.... Let us try to make forms of .....

हेत्वर्थ कृदन्त।

गम् – गन्तुम्	रम् – रन्तुम्	नी – नेतुम्
पा – पातुम्	पठ् – पठितुम्	रच् – रचयितुम्
क्रीड् – ________	चल् – ________	कथ् – ________
खाद् – ________	गा – ________	दा – ________

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Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit :

(1) He wants to take examination.

(2) He wants to drink water.

(3) I want to read a book.

Activity

Find out the forms of हेत्वर्थ कृदन्त used in the text-book of the second semester and discuss them in the class-room.

विध्यर्थ कृदन्त :

Read the sentences and understand them.

(1) Mother is respected. - माता सदा वन्दनीया।

(2) Truth should always be practised. - सत्यम् सदा आचरणीयम्।

(3) We should remember by heart. - मनसा सततं स्मरणीयम्।

Here we have used the words वन्दनीया, आचरणीयम्, स्मरणीयम्. We use these words in real life communication. They are called विध्यर्थ कृदन्त While using it, there would be changes of gender according to noun for which it is used. For example...

वन्दनीयः पुरुषः, वन्दनीया सन्नारी, वन्दनीयं तीर्थम्।

ह्यस्तन भूतकाल :

We should acquire the skill of presenting the details of past in real communication. Every language has its own way of past presentation. In Sanskrit, there are three types of past tense, अद्यतन भूतकाल, ह्यस्तन भूतकाल and परोक्ष भूतकाल Here we shall learn the ह्यस्तन भूतकाल। They is frequently used in real communication.

(1) एकदा सः द्रोणाचार्यस्य समीपम् अगच्छत् अवदत् च।

(2) शनैः सः कुशलः धनुर्धरः अभवत्।

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The above sentences are taken from the lesson आत्मश्रद्धायाः बलम् (1st semester). There are the forms of ह्यस्तन भूतकाल आगच्छत्, अवदत्, अभवत् etc.

- It is used to mention the action completed in the nearest path.
- 'अ' prefix is used in ह्यस्तन भूतकाल।
- Thus the ह्यस्तन भूतकाल is formed अ + धातु + विकरण प्रत्यय + Parasmaipadi/Atmanapedi inflaction.

For example : अ + गच्छ् + अ + त् = अगच्छत्

अ + भव् + अ + त् = अभवत्

अ + वद + अ + त् = अवदत्

अव्यय :

Noun, pronoun, verb, adjective etc. are the parts of speech. 'अव्यय' is one of them The word which is not changed due to gender, number or case, is called 'अव्यय'. Generally it is used to present emphatically.

Let's understand the use of अव्यय in the following sentences.

(1) यदा . . . तदा

यदा काकः आहारार्थं गच्छति तदा सर्पः एकं शावकं खादति।

(2) यदि . . . तर्हि

यदि धनं दास्यसि तर्हि सः गमिष्यति।

(3) यथा . . . तथा

यथा राजा तथा प्रजा।

(4) अत्र . . . तत्र

अत्र अनेकानि चित्राणि सन्ति। तत्र वितरण व्यवस्था अस्ति।

(5) अपि

गुरुदेव अहम् अपि तव शिष्यं भवितुम् इच्छामि।

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(6) अन्यथा

नय माम्, अन्यथा अहं त्वां खादिष्यामि।

(7) अधुना

अधुना वयम् सुखेन वसामः।

(8) अद्य

अद्य सोमवासरः।

(9) वा (or)

नदीजलेन कूपजलेन वा वृक्षस्य सेचनं भवति।

(10) सर्वदा

अहं सर्वदा सत्यं वदामि।

(11) अन्यत्र

जलस्य अभावे जनाः अन्यत्र गच्छन्ति।

(12) एव

सन्तोषः एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानम्।

(13) उच्चैः

विप्राः उच्चैः मन्त्रगानं कुर्वन्ति।

(14) नीचैः

मम भगिनी नीचैः भाषते।

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