IGCSE SANSKRIT (Part 1)

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The Sanskrit Alphabet and its Pronunciation

अ	a	*as in*	**a**pproach
आ	ā	*as in*	st**a**r
इ	i	*as in*	**i**f
ई	ī	*as in*	f**ee**l
उ	u	*as in*	b**oo**k
ऊ	ū	*as in*	f**oo**d
ऋ	ṛ	A sound made with the tip of the tongue raised but not quite touching the roof of the mouth (something like the ri in 'ring').	
ए	e	*as in*	s**ay**
ऐ	ai	*as in*	m**y**
ओ	o	*as in*	h**o**me
औ	au	*as in*	n**ow**
क	ka	*as in*	**k**ite
ख	kha	*as in*	blo**ck-h**ead
ग	ga	*as in*	**g**ate
घ	gha	*as in*	lo**g-h**ut
ङ	ṅa	*as in*	lo**ng**
च	ca	*as in*	**ch**alk
छ	cha	*as in*	ca**tch h**im
ज	ja	*as in*	**j**ug
झ	jha	*as in*	he**dgeh**og
ञ	ña	*as in*	cri**n**ge
ट	ṭa	*as in*	**t**ake*
ठ	ṭha	*as in*	an**th**ill*
ड	ḍa	*as in*	**d**o*
ढ	ḍha	*as in*	go**dh**ood*
ण	ṇa	as in	u**n**der*
त	ta	*as in*	**t**able
थ	tha	*as in*	an**th**ill
द	da	*as in*	**d**ay
ध	dha	*as in*	go**dh**ead
न	na	*as in*	**n**o
प	pa	*as in*	**p**ure
फ	pha	*as in*	loo**p-h**ole
ब	ba	*as in*	**b**aby
भ	bha	*as in*	a**bh**or
म	ma	*as in*	**m**other
य	ya	*as in*	**y**ellow
र	ra	*as in*	**r**osy*
ल	la	*as in*	**l**ady
व	va	*as in*	a**w**ake
श	śa	*as in*	**sh**all
ष	ṣa	*as in*	**sh**ow*
स	sa	*as in*	**s**lug
ह	ha	*as in*	**h**eaven

ं	ṃ	*as in a pure nasal*
ः	ḥ	*as in an exhaled breath*

* with the tongue raised to the roof of the mouth

INTRODUCTION

IGCSE Sanskrit Part 1 is part of the St James Schools Sanskrit course, which begins with the Junior School textbooks — namely '*Sanskrit is Fun*' (Parts 1, 2 and 3), '*The Stories of Krishna*' (Parts 1 and 2), and '*The Story of Rāma*' (Parts 1 and 2).

The Senior School course following on from these begins with '*Stories from the Mahābhārata*' (Parts 1, 2 and 3).

IGCSE Sanskrit Part 1, the current volume, follows on from '*Stories from the Mahābhārata*' (Part 3). The Junior School course may be studied in a condensed version of one volume entitled '*Sanskrit — An Introductory Course*' suitable for 11 year olds.

The set texts for IGCSE Sanskrit can be found at *www.sanskritexams.org.uk*

CHAPTER 1

1.1 IGCSE Vocabulary 1

In the verb column, those marked with an asterisk (*) need to be known from Sanskrit to English and vice versa. Words without an asterisk need only be known from Sanskrit to English.

Dhātu	Verb	-त्वा ending
इष् want	* इच्छति	इष्ट्वा
कृ do, make	* करोति	कृत्वा
खाद् eat	* खादति	खादित्वा
गम् go	* गच्छति	गत्वा
चर् walk	* चरति	चरित्वा
ज्ञा know	जानाति	ज्ञात्वा
दा give	* ददाति	दत्वा
धाव् run	* धावति	धावित्वा
दृश् see	* पश्यति	दृष्ट्वा
पा drink	* पिबति	पीत्वा
प्रच्छ् ask	पृच्छति	पृष्ट्वा
भाष् say	भाषते	भाषित्वा
मन् think	मन्यते	मत्वा
मृ die	म्रियते	मृत्वा
लभ् find	* लभते	लब्ध्वा
वद् speak	* वदति	उदित्वा
वृध् grow	* वर्धते	वर्धित्वा
शक् is able	शक्नोति	शक्त्वा
श्रु hear	शृणोति	श्रुत्वा
हन् kill	हन्ति	हत्वा

1.2 Introduction to the Infinitive

The infinitive is a verbal form that gives the sense 'to perform' some action. For example, the phrases 'to eat', 'to sing', 'to know' are all examples of the infinitive in English. The infinitive is a common form in many languages.

In Sanskrit we form the infinitive by adding the suffix -तुम् / -इतुम् to the dhātu. Here is a list of some examples of infinitives in Sanskrit:

Dhātus	Infinitive	Meaning
खाद् eat	खादितुम्	to eat
पा drink	पातुम्	to drink
चर् walk	चरितुम्	to walk
दा give	दातुम्	to give
मन् think	मन्तुम्	to think

Here are some examples of irregular dhātus whose stem changes in the infinitive:

Irregular Dhātus	Infinitive	Meaning
कृ do, make	कर्तुम्	to do, to make
पश्/दृश् see	द्रष्टुम्	to see
श्रु hear	श्रोतुम्	to hear
गम् go	गन्तुम्	to go
प्रच्छ् ask	प्रष्टुम्	to ask

EXERCISE 1

Using the Appendix vocabulary list, give the meanings of the following infinitives:

1. ज्ञातुम् (√ ज्ञा)
2. मर्तुम् (√ मृ)
3. हन्तुम् (√ हन्)
4. धावितुम् (√ धाव्)
5. वदितुम् (√ वद्)

1.3 The Infinitive with शक् and इष्

The infinitive is often used with the verbs शक् (being able) and इष् (want, desire). शक् conjugates in a similar manner to कृ (see Appendix 2). Here are the conjugations for both शक् and इष् in the present and past tenses:

शक्

Present Tense:	शक्नोति	शक्नुतः	शक्नुवन्ति
	शक्नोषि	शक्नुथः	शक्नुथ
	शक्नोमि	शक्नुवः	शक्नुमः
Past Tense:	अशक्नोत्	अशक्नुताम्	अशक्नुवन्
	अशक्नोः	अशक्नुतम्	अशक्नुत
	अशक्नवम्	अशक्नुव	अशक्नुम

इष्

Present Tense:	इच्छति	इच्छतः	इच्छन्ति
	इच्छसि	इच्छथः	इच्छथ
	इच्छामि	इच्छावः	इच्छामः
Past Tense:	ऐच्छत्	ऐच्छताम्	ऐच्छन्
	ऐच्छः	ऐच्छतम्	ऐच्छत
	ऐच्छम्	ऐच्छाव	ऐच्छाम

EXERCISE 2

(A) Translate the following into English:

1. चरितुम् शक्नोमि।
2. द्रष्टुम् ऐच्छः।
3. ज्ञातुम् इच्छन्ति।
4. श्रोतुम् अशक्नुव।
5. पातुम् शक्नुवन्ति।

(B) Translate the following into Sanskrit:

6. He is able to eat.
7. They want to think.
8. You (dual) were able to go.
9. We (plural) wanted to come.
10. You (singular) are able to run.

EXERCISE 3

Here are some sentences using the infinitive plus the verbs शक् or इष्. Translate them into English.

1. द्रष्टुं शक्नोति।
2. चन्द्रं द्रष्टुं शक्नोमि।
3. खादितुमिच्छामि।
4. फलं खादितुमिच्छसि।
5. फलं खादितुमिच्छावः।
6. फलं खादितुमिच्छामः।
7. कन्या जलं पातुमैच्छत्।
8. कुक्कुरो न वदितुं शक्नोति।
9. जनाः सत्यं श्रोतुमशक्नुवन्।
10. नृपो धनं दातुमशक्नोत्।

EXERCISE 4

Translate into Sanskrit:

1. She is able to go.
2. I am able to go to the town.
3. You were able to go to the town.
4. I want to ask.
5. I want to ask for fruit.

1.4 अर्हति and the Infinitive

The verb 'अर्हति ' ('ought, should, is worthy, deserves') also takes the infinitive. For example:

शिष्यः श्रोतुमर्हति।
The student ought to listen.

संतुष्टनरः स्वर्गं गन्तुमर्हति।
The contented man deserves to go to heaven.

EXERCISE 5

Translate the following sentences using ' अर्हति ' 'ought, should, is worthy, deserves'. You will need to choose from this range of meanings for your translation.

1. नृपः श्रोतुमर्हति।
2. कुक्कुरः खादितुमर्हति।
3. कुक्कुरोऽन्नं खादितुमर्हति।
4. नगरं चरितुमर्हसि।
5. गृहं कर्तुमर्हामि।

1.5 The Present Participle

Present participles in English are words that end in -ing. For example, ‘going’, ‘seeing’ and ‘falling’ are present participles.

Present participles express actions and can take an object. However, they act as adjectives in a sentence. Notice that a present participle can never substitute for the main verb in a sentence.

EXERCISE 6

Underline the present participle in these English sentences and draw an arrow towards the word that it qualifies. For example:



The boy runs from the falling tree.

1. The approaching train slowed to a stop.
2. She saw the shimmering lake through the window.
3. He gave a tissue to the weeping child.
4. They came into the presence of the meditating sage.
5. The teacher, speaking to the student, looked pleased.

In Sanskrit, present participles work in a very similar way. However, the participle has to agree in gender, number and case with the word that it qualifies.

1.6 Present Active Participles for Verbs Like भवति

These are formed with the verbal stem, for example खाद्, plus the धीमत् endings. Thus:

Masculine present active participle endings are as for धीमत् except for the first-case singular where we have short a as in खादन् 'eating'.

subject	खादन्	खादन्तौ	खादन्तः
object	खादन्तम्	खादन्तौ	खादतः
by, with	खादता	खाद्भ्याम्	खाद्भिः
for	खादते	खाद्भ्याम्	खाद्भ्यः
from	खादतः	खाद्भ्याम्	खाद्भ्यः
of	खादतः	खादतोः	खादताम्
in, on	खादति	खादतोः	खादत्सु

Feminine present active participle endings are as for धीमती and decline like नदी except for an additional न् before the endings.

subject	खादन्ती	खादन्त्यौ	खादन्त्यः
object	खादन्तीम्	खादन्त्यौ	खादन्तीः
by, with	खादन्त्या	खादन्तीभ्याम्	खादन्तीभिः
for	खादन्त्यै	खादन्तीभ्याम्	खादन्तीभ्यः
from	खादन्त्याः	खादन्तीभ्याम्	खादन्तीभ्यः
of	खादन्त्याः	खादन्त्योः	खादन्तीनाम्
in, on	खादन्त्याम्	खादन्त्योः	खादन्तीषु

Neuter present active participle endings are as for धीमत्.

subject	खादत्	खादती	खादन्ति
object	खादत्	खादती	खादन्ति
The rest go like the masculine.			

EXERCISE 7

(A) Translate the following into English:

1. खादन्तः
2. खादता
3. खादन्तीभ्यः
4. खादती
5. खादत्
6. गच्छन्
7. गच्छता
8. आगच्छन्
9. आगच्छन्तम्
10. चरन्
11. अनुधावन्
12. पश्यन्ती
13. पश्यन्
14. पश्यत्
15. अनुधावन्ती
16. पृच्छन्तः
17. पृच्छन्त्यः
18. वदद्भिः
19. वदति [3 answers]
20. अनुधावन्ती

(B) Translate the following into Sanskrit:

1. eating (fem. sing. 4th case)
2. going (masc. dual 1st case)
3. seeing (fem. sing. 2nd case)
4. running (neut. pl. 2nd case)
5. speaking (masc. pl. 7th case)

EXERCISE 8

Translate the following phrases into English:

1. नरो वनं गच्छन् . . .
2. कन्या नरं पश्यन्ती . . .
3. मित्रमृषिं प्रति चरत् . . .
4. पततो वृक्षात् . . .
5. क्रोशन्त्या कन्यया . . .
6. पतन्तं वृक्षं प्रति
7. पतन्ति पुस्तकानि
8. वदतो नरस्य
9. गच्छता गुरुणा
10. वदत्यां नार्याम्

EXERCISE 9

(A) Translate the following into English:

1. रामः खादनुपावशित्।
2. रामः फलं खादनुपाविशत्।
3. सीता शब्दं शृण्वन्ती तुष्टाभवत्।
4. सीता रामस्य शब्दं शृण्वन्ती तुष्टाभवत्।
5. नरेण चरता दृष्टः।
6. पततो गृहाद्बालको धावति।
7. राक्षसाश्चन्द्रं पश्यन्तः शब्दमकुर्वन्।

(B) Translate the following into Sanskrit:

8. The man, hearing a sound, walked.
9. The lady, drinking water, sat down.
10. The moon was seen by the two friends who were walking.

1.7 Present Active Participles for Verbs like लभते

These are formed with the verbal stem (for example लभ-) to which is added मान, plus endings like those of रामः in the masculine, of सीता in the feminine, and of मित्रम् in the neuter. For example:

Dhātu	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
लभ् 'find'	लभमानः 'he finding'	लभमाना 'she finding'	लभमानम् 'it finding'
भाष् 'speak'	भाषमानः 'he speaking'	भाषमाना 'she speaking'	भाषमानम् 'it speaking'

EXERCISE 10

Translate into English:

1. लभमानः
2. लभमाना
3. लभमानम्
4. भाषमाणः
5. भाषमाणम्
6. भाषमाणा
7. वर्धमानः
8. वर्धमानम्
9. वर्धमाना

EXERCISE 11

Translate the following into English or Sanskrit:

1. वर्धमानं पुण्यं पश्य।
2. राज्ञ्सी भाषमाना कुपिताभवत्।
3. वीरः कन्याया वस्त्रं लभमानस्तामन्वधावत्।
4. Hear the boy speaking.
5. The man, finding the wealth, became afraid.

1.8 The Present Passive Participle

Similarly, the present passive participle is formed with the verbal root to which is added -य + मान, with endings like those of रामः in the masculine, of सीता in the feminine, and of मित्रम् in the neuter. For example:

Dhātu	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
खाद् 'eat'	खाद्यमानः 'he is being eaten'	खाद्यमाना 'she is being eaten'	खाद्यमानम् 'it is being eaten'
भाष् 'speak'	भाष्यमानः 'he is being spoken'	भाष्यमाना 'she is being spoken'	भाष्यमानम् 'it is being spoken'
हन् 'slay, kill'	हन्यमानः 'he is being slain'	हन्यमाना 'she is being slain'	हन्यमानम् 'it is being slain'

EXERCISE 12

Translate these present passive participles into English, referring to page 1 if necessary:

1. इष्यमाणः
2. क्रियमाणम् (root कृ)
3. खाद्यमाना
4. गम्यमानः
5. चर्यमाणम्
6. ज्ञायमाना
7. दीयमानः (root दा)
8. दृश्यमानम्
9. भाष्यमाणा
10. हन्यमानः

EXERCISE 13

Translate into English:

1. मया भाष्यमानं वचनं नरोऽशृणोत्।
2. सिंहेन हन्यमाना नराः सैनिकेन दृष्टाः।
3. नरात् खाद्यमानात् तद्धनमस्ति।
4. धनं चोर्यमानं सुवर्णमस्ति।
5. जलं गजेन पीयमानमपश्यम्।

EXERCISE 14

Translate the following sentences into English or Sanskrit:

1. शशकस्तृणं खादन्वनं गच्छति।
2. The brother, eating a fruit, walks to the town.
3. सैनिका अरिं लभ्यमाना अहसन्।
4. The elephant, finding water, drank.
5. नरो नार्या दृश्यमानोऽश्वादपतत्।
6. The book, being read by the king, fell from his hand.
7. ऋषिः गृहं दह्यमानमपश्यत्। (दह् to burn)
8. The soldier saw the deer standing.
9. लिखतः शिष्यस्य पुस्तकमासीत्।
10. The bird, eating a fruit, was seen by the dog.

Year 9, Term 1

CHAPTER 2

2.1 IGCSE Vocabulary 2

Words shown with an asterisk (*) need to be known from Sanskrit to English and vice versa. Those without an asterisk need only be known from Sanskrit to English.

VERBS

Dhātu	Verb	-त्वा ending
क्षिप् throw, shoot	* क्षिपति	क्षिप्त्वा
पत् fall	* पतति	पतित्वा

NOUNS

कन्या (f) daughter, girl	* फलम् (n) fruit
* कुक्कुरः (m) dog	* मार्गः (m) road
* खगः (m) bird	* मित्रम् (n) friend
* गुरुः (m) teacher	* राक्षसः (m) demon
* धनम् (n) riches, wealth	* राजगृहम् (n) palace
* नरः (m) man	* वनम् (n) forest
* नारी (f) lady	* वृक्षः (m) tree
* नृपः (m) king	* शरः (m) arrow

ADJECTIVES

* कुपित° (mfn) angry
* मृत° (mfn) dead
संतुष्ट° (mfn) contented

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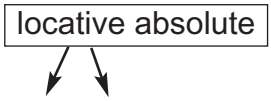
2.2 The Locative Absolute

The locative absolute is a simple grammatical construction that usually consists of a noun and a participle.

1. The locative absolute uses one of the participles — either a past passive participle (ppp), or a present active participle (pap), or a present passive participle.

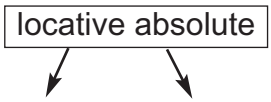
2. The participle and the noun it describes are both put in the 7th case.

3. The locative absolute phrase is never the main part of the sentence.



शब्दे श्रुते स शरमक्षिपत्।

When the sound was heard, he shot the arrow.



सीतायां खादन्त्यां कुक्कुरोऽपश्यत्।

In the event of Sītā eating, the dog watched.

EXERCISE 15

Translate the following 7th-case -त -ending words and present participles:

1. गजेषु पतितेषु
2. सीतायाम् गच्छन्त्याम्
3. सिंहयोः गतयोः
4. नारीषु खादन्तीषु
5. धने आगते
6. खगेषु लभमानेषु
7. नरे गच्छति
8. जनन्याम् श्रुतायाम्
9. गुर्वोः भाषमाणयोः
10. मित्रे कुर्वति
11. नरे पतिते
12. कन्यायां गच्छन्त्याम्
13. मित्रयोर्भाषमानयोः
14. फलेषु खाद्यमानेषु
15. वानरेषु श्रुतेषु

EXERCISE 16

Translate the following sentences, which all contain locative absolute phrases:

1. वृक्षे पतति खगोऽगच्छत्।
2. नार्यां श्रुतायां नृपः संतुष्टोऽभवत्।
3. मित्रयोर्भाषमानयोः फलं खादितम्।
4. कन्यायै धने दत्ते सोऽनमत्।
5. राक्षसेषु शृण्वत्सु नृपो वनमधावत्। (शृण्वन् hearing)

EXERCISE 17

Translate the following into Sanskrit. Use the locative absolute. Watch the tenses of the participles!

1. While the arrows are shot, the king runs.
2. When the wealth was given, the lady became angry.
3. When the sound was heard, the men went.
4. In the event of the man speaking to the lady, a fruit was eaten by her.
5. In the event of the fruits falling, the bird ate them.

2.3 The Optative Mood

The optative is a verb form that indicates possibility. It can be translated as 'should', 'would', 'could', 'ought', 'might' or 'may'.

The underlined words below are in the optative:

He might go to the forest.

The king may be dead.

EXERCISE 18

Give an optative sense to these English sentences. Use the words 'should', 'would', 'could', 'ought', 'might', or 'may'. For example:

The man walks to the house. ⟶ The man might walk to the house.

1. The rock falls from the cliff.
2. The student does her homework.
3. I will see you later.
4. The man catches a big fish.
5. There is life on Mars.

2.4 Paradigm of the Optative Mood

Here is the paradigm for the optative mood:

भवेत् he, she or it might become	भवेताम् they (dual) might become	भवेयुः they might become
भवेः you might become	भवेतम् you (dual) might become	भवेत you might become
भवेयम् I might become	भवेव we (dual) might become	भवेम we might become

EXERCISE 19

Translate the following:

1. खादेत्
2. गच्छेः
3. चरेताम्
4. धावेयम्
5. पश्येम
6. वदेयुः
7. इच्छेव
8. पिबेयुः
9. पृच्छेत्
10. गच्छेयम्

EXERCISE 20

Translate the following into Sanskrit.

1. they (dual) might drink
2. we might go
3. I might speak
4. she might want
5. they might eat
6. you might shoot
7. we (dual) might ask
8. they might walk
9. you (plural) might run
10. you might see

EXERCISE 21

Translate the following sentences into English or Sanskrit:

1. वनं गच्छेयम्।
2. वृक्षं चरेत्।
3. गुरुः संतुष्टो भवेत्।
4. कुक्कुरं द्रष्टुं इच्छेः।
5. राक्षसो नरं खादेत्।
6. नरो धनमिच्छेत्।
7. वने खगान्पश्येम।
8. They may go on the road.
9. The lady might speak to her friend.
10. The king may want to see the dog.

2.5 Review of Verbal Endings

Here are the six types of verbal endings we have learnt so far:

1. Active verbs (two types):

(a) भवति (he / she / it becomes)
भीवष्यति (he / she / it will become)
अभवत् (he / she / it became)

(b) वर्धते (he / she / it grows)
वर्धिष्यते (he / she / it will grow)
अवर्धत (he / she / it grew)

2. Passive verbs:

root + य + वर्धते endings
e.g. गम्यते (is gone to)
अगम्यत (was gone to)

3. Past passive participles (ppp):

root + त / इत + रामः / सीता / मित्रम् endings
e.g. गत (gone), भूत (been), पतित (fallen):
These words act as adjectives agreeing in number and gender with a noun or pronoun. They can also act as the main verb with 'is, are, has' understood.

4. Gerunds:

(a) root + त्वा e.g. गत्वा (having gone), दृष्ट्वा (having seen), पतित्वा (having fallen). The ending of these words does not change. It requires a main verb in the sentence.

(b) prefix + root + य , e.g. उपविश्य (having sat down), आगम्य (having come). These operate exactly like a *त्वा*-ending word. If a dhātu has a prefix, a *य* is added instead of *त्वा*. There can be more than one *त्वा* or *य* -ending word in a sentence.

5. Imperatives: e.g. भवतु 'let him / her become' (polite), भव 'become!' (direct)

6. तवत्-ending words: e.g. गतवान् (he went), श्रुतवती (she heard), चरितवन्तः (they [m.] walked):
These take the *धीमत्* endings in the three genders and agree with the agent of action. They can be translated as a simple past tense.

7. Present Active participles: e.g. गच्छन् (going), भाषमाण° (speaking).

Present Passive participles: e.g. गम्यमान° (being gone to).

Some active participles take the *धीमत्* endings in the three genders (except for the masculine first-case singular). Other active participles are formed by adding *-मान* to the dhātu and then decline like *रामः*, *सीता* or *मित्रम्*. Present passive participles add *य* to the dhātu and then take the *-मान* ending, declining like *रामः*, *सीता* or *मित्रम्*.

8. Infinitives e.g. कर्तुम् (to do), द्रष्टुम् (to see), and हन्तुम् (to kill).

9. Optatives e.g. भवेत् (he/she/it might become).

EXERCISE 22

Underline the word(s) with a verbal ending in the following sentences. Then, translate.

1. स वनं आगम्य शब्दमशृणोत्।
2. तेन वने शब्दः श्रुतः।
3. फलानि खादितुं गुरव ऐच्छन्।
4. सः पततो वृक्षादधावत्।
5. शरं क्षिप्यमानमपश्यम्।
6. स राक्षसं दृष्टवान्।
7. तेषु मार्गेषु चरित्वा कुक्कुराः फलमखादन्।
8. एतत्कृत्वा स गतः।
9. तेन धनं दत्तम्।
10. गुरुं श्रोतुं नरा गमिष्यन्ति।

Year 9, Term 1

CHAPTER 3

3.1 IGCSE Vocabulary 3

Words shown with an asterisk (*) need to be known from Sanskrit to English and vice versa. Those without an asterisk need only be known from Sanskrit to English.

NOUNS

* अन्नम् (n) food	तृणम् (n) grass
* कपिः (m) monkey	* धर्मः (m) righteousness
* कर्मन् (n) action	* बालकः (m) boy
* खगः (m) bird	* भार्याः (f) wife
क्षेत्रम् (n) field	* युद्धम् (n) + कृ does battle
* जनः / जनाः (m) person / people	* वचनम् (n) statement, command
* जलम् (n) water	* सेना (f) army
ज्ञानम् (n) knowledge	

PRONOUNS

* अन्य° (mfn) other, another	* अनेक° (mfn) many
* एक° (mfn) one, a certain	
एतत्, एषः, एषा (nmf) this	* तत्, सः, सा (nmf) that
* सर्व° (mfn) all	

OTHER WORDS

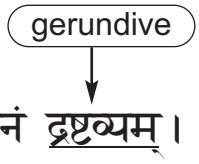
* च (indec.) and	* तु (indec.) but

3.2 The Gerundive

The gerundive has the sense of 'to be done' or 'should be done'. It acts as a passive verb but agrees with the word it speaks of in case, number and gender. The gerundive is formed by a root + -तव्य / -अनीय / -य plus a राम, सीता or मित्रम् ending. For example:

द्रष्टव्य° 'to be seen'; खादनीय° 'to be eaten' लभ्य° 'to be found'

In a sentence:



मया वनं द्रष्टव्यम्।

The forest is to be seen by me.

EXERCISE 23

Translate the following gerundives, and name the Sanskrit root for each form (see page 1):

1. गन्तव्य°
2. मन्तव्य°
3. खादनीय°
4. प्रच्छ्य°
5. दानीय°
6. भाष्य°
7. कर्तव्य°
8. ज्ञेय°
9. करणीय°
10. पानीय°
11. धाव्य°
12. चरणीय°
13. देय°
14. दानं देयम्।
15. फलानि खाद्यानि।
16. सत्यं श्रोतव्यम्।
17. असत्यं न वदितव्यम्।
18. नारी प्रष्टव्या।
19. सर्पः हन्तव्यः।
20. जलं पानीयम्।

EXERCISE 24

Choose the correct gerundive for each sentence. Then, translate the following.

1. मया नारी (द्रष्टव्या, द्रष्टव्यः)।
2. नृपेन धर्मः (करणीयाम्, करणीयः)।
3. नद्या जलं जनैः (पानीया, पानीयम्)।
4. गुरुभिः ज्ञानं (ज्ञेयम्, ज्ञेयाभिः)।
5. वचनानि कन्ययोः (मन्तव्यः, मन्तव्यानि)।

EXERCISE 25

Sometimes the gerundive can operate in a sentence with an impersonal sense. In this case, the gerundive takes the neuter singular ending (-म्). For example:

तत्र मया गन्तव्यम्। 'It is to be gone to by me.' (= 'I should go there.')

Translate the following sentences that use the impersonal sense of the gerundive:

1. तत्र त्वया गन्तव्यम्।
2. कदा करणीयम्।
3. बालकैः प्रच्छ्यम्।
4. भार्यया श्रवणीयम्।
5. तस्मै दानीयम्।

EXERCISE 26

Translate the following into Sanskfrit:

1. The action is to be performed by the king.

2. The army is to be seen by me.

3. He should go there.

4. The food is to be eaten by the dog.

5. When should it be heard?

3.3 Review of the forms of तत्

We shall shortly be learning some new pronouns. However, before we learn them, let us review the neuter, masculine and feminine paradigms of तत्, since they are a good model for pronouns.

Neuter:

तत् that, it	ते those, them (dual)	तानि those, them (plural)
तत् that, it (2nd)	ते those, them (dual 2nd)	तानि those, them (plural 2nd)
तेन by that, it	ताभ्याम् by those, them (dual)	तैः by those, them (plural)
तस्मै for that, it	ताभ्याम् for those, them (dual)	तेभ्यः for those, them (plural)
तस्मात् from that, it	ताभ्याम् from those, them (dual)	तेभ्यः from those, them (plural)
तस्य of that, it; its	तयोः of those, them; their (dual)	तेषाम् of those, them; their (plural)
तस्मिन् in that, it	तयोः in those, them (dual)	तेषु in those, them (plural)

Masculine:

सः that, he	तौ those, them (dual)	ते those, them (plural)
तम् that, him (2nd)	तौ those, them (dual 2nd)	तान् those, them (plural 2nd)
तेन by that, him	ताभ्याम् by those, them (dual)	तैः by those, them (plural)
तस्मै for that, him	ताभ्याम् for those, them (dual)	तेभ्यः for those, them (plural)
तस्मात् from that, him	ताभ्याम् from those, them (dual)	तेभ्यः from those, them (plural)
तस्य of that, him; his	तयोः of those, them; their (dual)	तेषाम् of those, them; their (plural)
तस्मिन् in that, him	तयोः in those, them (dual)	तेषु in those, them (plural)

Feminine:

सा that, she	ते those, them (dual)	ताः those, them (plural)
ताम् that, her (2nd)	ते those, them (dual 2nd)	ताः those, them (plural 2nd)
तया by that, her	ताभ्याम् by those, them (dual)	ताभिः by those, them (plural)
तस्यै for that, her	ताभ्याम् for those, them (dual)	ताभ्यः for those, them (plural)
तस्याः from that, her	ताभ्याम् from those, them (dual)	ताभ्यः from those, them (plural)
तस्याः of that, her; her	तयोः of those, them; their (dual)	तासाम् of those, them; their (plural)
तस्याम् in that, her	तयोः in those, them (dual)	तासु in those, them (plural)

EXERCISE 27

Translate the following into English or Sanskrit:

1. सः कपिः
2. तस्मिन् तृणे
3. तासाम् सेनानाम्
4. तानि अन्नानि
5. तस्यै कन्यायै
6. by those arrows
7. those two forests
8. of that wife
9. for that dog
10. in that action

3.4 The Pronouns एक°, सर्व° and अन्य°

Here are some new pronouns:

एक°	one, a certain
अनेक°	many
सर्व°	all
अन्य°/अपर°	another, other
एषः, एषा, एतत्	this (mfn)

These take the same endings as तत् with the following exceptions:
neuter singular 1st case ending: एकम्, सर्वम्, अपरम्
masculine singular 1st case ending: एषः
feminine singular 1st case ending: एषा.

EXERCISE 28

Translate the following into English:

1. अन्यत्
2. एकेन
3. सर्वे
4. सर्वेषु
5. अपराभ्याम्
6. एकस्याम्
7. अन्ययोः
8. अनेकास्मिन्
9. एतैः
10. सर्वाणि

EXERCISE 29

एक°	one, a certain
अनेक°	many
सर्व°	all
अन्य°/अपर°	another, other
एषः, एषा, एतत्	this (mfn)

Fill in the blank, in each of the following, with a pronoun of your choice from the table above. Remember to put the correct ending on it. Then, translate the phrase.

1. ..... क्षेत्रम्
2. ..... खगेभ्यः
3. ..... गुरवः
4. ..... जनानाम्
5. ..... नार्यै
6. ..... नरे
7. ..... मार्गेषु
8. ..... सेनाभिः
9. ..... बालकाभ्याम्
10. ..... कपौ

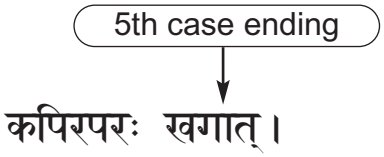
EXERCISE 30

Translate the following:

1. सर्वे जना राजगृहं गन्तुमिच्छन्ति।
2. एकया कन्यया बालको द्रष्टव्यः।
3. राक्षसा एतेषु वनेषु चरेयुः।
4. नार्यपरं नरमवदत्।
5. एते जना राजगृहं गन्तुमिच्छन्ति।

3.5 अन्य° and अपर° used with 5th-Case Words

The words अन्य° and अपर° can be used with words in the 5th case to mean 'is different from' or 'is other than'. For example:



A monkey is different from a bird.

EXERCISE 31

Translate the following:

1. ज्ञानमपरं धनात्।
2. नृपो नान्यो नरात्।
3. कन्यापरा कुक्कुरात्।
4. तृणमन्यद्वृक्षात्।
5. गृहमपरं राजगृहात्।

CHAPTER 4

4.1 IGCSE Vocabulary 4

Words shown with an asterisk (*) need to be known from Sanskrit to English and vice versa. Those without an asterisk need only be known from Sanskrit to English.

VERBS

Dhātu	Verb	-त्वा Ending
तुद् 'hit'	तुदति	तुत्त्वा
दह् 'burn'	दहति	दग्ध्वा
लिख् 'write'	लिखति	लिखित्वा
* वस् 'dwell'	वसति	उषित्वा

NOUNS

* अश्वः (m) horse	* दानम् (n) gift	शत्रुः (m) enemy
* ऋषिः (m) sage	* पुत्रः (m) son	शशकः (m) rabbit
काकः (m) crow	* पुष्पम् (n) flower	* शिष्यः (m) pupil
* तारका (f) star	पृथिवी (f) earth	* हस्तः (m) hand

PRONOUNS

अयम् (m) this	इयम् (f) this
इदम् (n) this	

ADJECTIVE

* प्राज्ञ° wise

4.2 The Forms of इदम्

The neuter pronoun इदम् ('this'), and its masculine and feminine counterparts, is used very commonly in Sanskrit literature. Here are the forms in the three genders. Note that the endings are the usual pronominal ones, but the beginning of the word can change.

Neuter

इदम् this	इमे these (dual)	इमानि these (plural)
इदम् this (2nd)	इमे these (dual 2nd)	इमानि these (plural 2nd)
अनेन by this	आभ्याम् by these (dual)	एभिः by these (plural)
अस्मै for this	आभ्याम् for these (dual)	एभ्यः for these (plural)
अस्मात् from this	आभ्याम् from these (dual)	एभ्यः from these (plural)
अस्य of this	अनयोः of these (dual)	एषाम् of these (plural)
अस्मिन् in this	अनयोः in these (dual)	एषु in these (plural)

Masculine

अयम् this	इमौ these (dual)	इमे these (plural)
इमम् this (2nd)	इमौ these (dual 2nd)	इमान् these (plural 2nd)
अनेन by this	आभ्याम् by these (dual)	एभिः by these (plural)
अस्मै for this	आभ्याम् for these (dual)	एभ्यः for these (plural)
अस्मात् from this	आभ्याम् from these (dual)	एभ्यः from these (plural)
अस्य of this	अनयोः of these (dual)	एषाम् of these (plural)
अस्मिन् in this	अनयोः in these (dual)	एषु in these (plural)

Feminine

इयम् this	इमे these (dual)	इमाः these (plural)
इमाम् this (2nd)	इमे these (dual 2nd)	इमाः these (plural 2nd)
अनया by this	आभ्याम् by these (dual)	आभिः by these (plural)
अस्यै for this	आभ्याम् for these (dual)	आभ्यः for these (plural)
अस्याः from this	आभ्याम् from these (dual)	आभ्यः from these (plural)
अस्याः of this	अनयोः of these (dual)	आसाम् of these (plural)
अस्याम् in this	अनयोः in these (dual)	आसु in these (plural)

EXERCISE 32

(A) Translate the following into English. Give all possible answers.

1. अयम्
2. अनेन
3. एषु
4. इमे
5. अनयोः
6. आभ्याम्
7. एभिः
8. आभिः
9. एषाम्
10. अस्मै

(B) Translate the following into Sanskrit.

11. these two (m.)
12. this (n.)
13. of this (f.)
14. by these two (n.)
15. in these (f.)
16. from this (m.)
17. in this (n.)
18. for this (f.)
19. from these (m.)
20. these (2nd, n.)

EXERCISE 33

(A) Translate the following into English. Give all possible answers.

1. इमानि पुष्पाणि
2. इमौ शशकौ
3. आसाम् तारकाणाम्
4. अस्मिन् ऋषौ
5. अनया पृथिव्या

(B) Translate the following into Sanskrit. Give all possible answers.

6. from this horse
7. these gifts
8. in this star
9. from these two pupils
10. of this hand

EXERCISE 34

In the following sentences:

(a) fill in the blank with the correct form of the pronoun इदम्. The pronoun will always go with the word that follows it;

(b) rewrite the sentence, using sandhi, in your exercise book; and

(c) translate the sentence.

1. ..... वनम् दहति।
2. शत्रवः ..... ऋषिणा जिताः।
3. पुत्रः दानम् ..... मित्राय अददात्।
4. ..... प्राज्ञः शिष्यः लिखति।
5. अश्वाः ..... पुष्पाणि पृथिव्याम् खादिष्यन्ति।

EXERCISE 35

Translate the following:

1. अनेन काकेन वनं दृष्टम्।
2. इमेऽश्वा हस्तादपिबन्।
3. अस्यां पृथिव्यां जना वसन्ति।
4. एभिः कपिभिरन्नं खादितम्।
5. अस्य प्राज्ञस्यर्षेर्भार्यासीत्।

4.3 Verbal Forms and Translation Practice

In Sanskrit, one important translation skill is being able to identify and translate verbal forms and endings.

EXERCISE 36

Match the name of the verbal ending to the Sanskrit form. Then, translate the Sanskrit form. For example: the description at 1 matches (d) 'made' (feminine).

1. past passive participle (-त)	(a) कृतवान्
2. -त्वा ending word	(b) वसेयुः
3. -य ending word	(c) पश्यत्
4. -तवत् ending word	(d) कृता
5. present participle	(e) खादितुम्
6. infinitive	(f) निर्गम्य
7. optative	(g) मन्तव्यम्
8. gerundive	(h) दग्ध्वा

EXERCISE 37

Translate the following sentences which use a variety of verbal forms:

1. इदमन्नं बालकाभ्यां खादनीयम्।
2. खगं शृण्वन्नरः संतुष्टोऽभवत्।
3. सेनायां जितायां नृपो राजगृहं गमिष्यति।
4. मित्रे जलं पिबेताम्।
5. नराः क्षेत्रं गतवन्तः।
6. कपयो वदितुं न शक्नुवन्ति।
7. सर्वानृषीन्दृष्ट्वा राक्षसोऽधावत्।
8. यद्यन्नं न दत्तं तर्हि कुक्कुरः कुपितो भवेत्।
9. कन्या पुष्पाणि दृष्टवती।
10. शिष्या हस्तैर्लिखित्वा गुरुमागच्छन्।

CHAPTER 5

5.1 IGCSE Vocabulary 5

Words shown with an asterisk (*) need to be known from Sanskrit to English and vice versa. Those without an asterisk need only be known from Sanskrit to English.

VERBS

Dhātu	Verb	-त्वा Ending
वि-आ-पद् 'kills'	व्यापादयति	व्यापादयित्वा

NOUNS

* अग्निः (m) fire	कायः (m) body	दोषः (m) fault
* अन्तः (m) end (अन्ते in the end)	चर्मन् (n) skin	धनुस् (n) bow
अङ्गम् (n) limb	गर्दभः (m) donkey	व्याघ्रः (m) tiger

PRONOUNS

अहम् I	त्वम् you	अस्मद्- we, us, our (in a compound)

ADJECTIVES

हत° killed	दुर्बल° weak

INDECLINABLES

अतः hence	* इव like, as if	नाम by name
अति- overmuch	ततः after that, therefore, hence	सुखेन happy, easily
* अथ then, now	दूरे/दूरात् far away	हि for, indeed

5.2 Revision of Personal Pronouns

There are two personal pronouns in Sanskrit — अहम् 'I' and त्वम् 'you'. Let us look again at their paradigms.

अहम् 'I'

अहम् I	आवाम् we (dual)	वयम् we (plural)
माम् me (2nd)	आवाम् us (dual 2nd)	अस्मान् us (plural 2nd)
मया by me	आवाभ्याम् by us (dual)	अस्माभिः by us (plural)
मह्यम् for me	आवाभ्याम् for us (dual)	अस्मभ्यम् for us (plural)
मत् from me	आवाभ्याम् from us (dual)	अस्मत् from us (plural)
मम of me	आवयोः of us (dual)	अस्माकम् of us (plural)
मयि in me	आवयोः in us (dual)	अस्मासु in us (plural)

त्वम् 'you'

त्वम् you	युवाम् you (dual)	यूयम् you (plural)
त्वाम् you (2nd)	युवाम् you (dual 2nd)	युष्मान् you (plural 2nd)
त्वया by you	युवाभ्याम् by you (dual)	युष्माभिः by you (plural)
तुभ्यम् for you	युवाभ्याम् for you (dual)	युष्मभ्यम् for you (plural)
त्वत् from you	युवाभ्याम् from you (dual)	युष्मत् from you (plural)
तव of you	युवयोः of you (dual)	युष्माकम् of you (plural)
त्वयि in you	युवयोः in you (dual)	युष्मासु in you (plural)

EXERCISE 38

Give the English or Sanskrit for these forms:

1. त्वया
2. मयि
3. तुभ्यम्
4. युष्माकम्
5. वयम्
6. in us (plural)
7. of you
8. of me
9. from you (plural)
10. you (dual)

EXERCISE 39

Fill in the correct pronoun subjects for the following verbs, and then translate the sentences:

1. ..... ददामि।
2. ..... अपश्यः।
3. ..... भाषामहे।
4. ..... गमिष्यथ।
5. ..... पिबेतम्।

EXERCISE 40

Translate the following sentences into English or Sanskrit:

1. त्वया व्याघ्रा हताः।
2. गर्दभोऽस्मान्पश्येत्।
3. मम कायाङ्गाणि दुर्बलाणि।
4. इदं सर्वं मयीति कृष्णोऽवदत्।
5. हे मित्रे अहं दानं युवाभ्यां ददामि।
6. अग्निर्मामदहत्।
7. The monkeys see you (pl.).
8. Your wife is contented.
9. The demon was slain by me.
10. In the end, the boy gave me food.

5.3 Personal Pronouns — Alternative Forms

The 2nd, 4th and 6th case endings of all three numbers of the personal pronouns all have alternative forms. Thus:

अहम् 'I'

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
	Normal	Alternative	Normal	Alternative	Normal	Alternative
2nd case	माम्	मा	आवाम्	नौ	अस्मान्	नः
4th case	मह्यम्	मे	आवाभ्याम्	नौ	अस्मभ्यम्	नः
6th case	मम	मे	आवयोः	नौ	अस्माकम्	नः

त्वम् 'you'

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
	Normal	Alternative	Normal	Alternative	Normal	Alternative
2nd case	त्वाम्	त्वा	युवाम्	वाम्	युष्मान्	वः
4th case	तुभ्यम्	ते	युवाभ्याम्	वाम्	युष्मभ्यम्	वः
6th case	तव	ते	युवयोः	वाम्	युष्माकम्	वः

The alternative forms are very common. They can be substituted for the normal forms only if they are not first in a sentence. For example:

normal 4th case

कन्या दानं मह्यं ददाति।

The girl gives me a gift.

alternative 4th case

कन्या दानं मे ददाति।

The girl gives me a gift.

EXERCISE 41

Here are some alternative pronoun forms. Give all possible normal pronoun forms for each.

1. ते
2. मे
3. वः
4. नौ
5. मा

EXERCISE 42

Translate the following sentences which contain alternative pronoun forms:

1. अयं गर्दभो मे दुर्बलः।
2. धनं नो देहि।
3. व्याघ्राः पुत्रं ते व्यापादयन्।
4. गुरुर्मा जानाति।
5. मित्रे वः संतुष्टे।

5.4 The Use of the Word इव

The word इव means 'like, as if' or 'as it were'. It is used in similes. A simile compares two ideas or words. For example:

स नरः कुपितो व्याघ्र इव।

That man is angry like a tiger.

EXERCISE 43

Translate the following sentences which contain similes:

1. बालक ऋषिरिव।
2. स बालकः प्राज्ञ ऋषिरिव।
3. ज्ञानं पुष्पमिव।
4. त्वं दुर्बलः शशक इव।
5. नारी अग्निरिव।

5.5 English to Sanskrit Practice

EXERCISE 44

Translate the following into Sanskrit:

1. The friends are on the road.
2. The fires were seen by the two girls.
3. You should go to the forest.
4. The enemy will kill your pupil.
5. The wise sage gave us flowers

Year 9, Term 2

CHAPTER 6

6.1 IGCSE Vocabulary 6

Words shown with an asterisk (*) need to be known from Sanskrit to English and vice versa. Those without an asterisk need only be known from Sanskrit to English.

NOUNS

* अचलः	(m) mountain	* पुस्तकम्	(n) book
उपायः	(m) plan, trick, method	भृत्यः	(m) servant
* केशः	(m) hair	* मत्स्यः	(m) fish
* गजः	(m) elephant	मनस्	(n) mind
* गृहम्	(n) house	* मृगः	(m) deer, forest animal
* देहः	(m) body	समुद्रः	(m) ocean
* नदी	(f) river	सरस्	(n) lake
नमस्	(n) a bow	* हृदयम्	(n) heart

ADJECTIVES

* कुशल° healthy, able	* नील° blue	* विशाल° large
* घोर° horrible	* भीत° afraid	ह्रस्व° short

6.2 Revision: Neuter Words Ending in -म्

Let us revise the forms of neuter words that end with म्. As an example of this, we use the word मनस्, which means 'mind'. Here is the paradigm:

मनः mind	मनसी minds (dual)	मनांसि minds (plural)
हे मनः O mind (voc.)	हे मनसी O minds (voc. dual)	हे मनांसि O minds (voc. plural)
मनः mind (2nd)	मनसी minds (dual 2nd)	मनांसि minds (plural 2nd)
मनसा by mind	मनोभ्याम् by minds (dual)	मनोभिः by minds (plural)
मनसे for mind	मनोभ्याम् for minds (dual)	मनोभ्यः for minds (plural)
मनसः from mind	मनोभ्याम् from minds (dual)	मनोभ्यः from minds (plural)
मनसः of mind	मनसोः of minds (dual)	मनसाम् of minds (plural)
मनसि in mind	मनसोः in minds (dual)	मनःसु in minds (plural)

EXERCISE 45

Translate into English or Sanskrit. नमस् (a bow) and सरस् (a lake) will also be used in this exercise.

1. नमोभ्याम्
2. सरसे
3. मनसा
4. सरांसि
5. नमोभिः
6. from a lake
7. two bows
8. in many minds
9. in a lake
10. from many bows

EXERCISE 46

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. तत्सरो विशालं समुद्र इव।
2. भृत्यो नमांसि नृपायाकरोत्।
3. हृदयेन मनसा चोपायः कृतः।
4. मत्स्याः सरसि अवसन्।
5. मृगौ सरसोऽचलं गच्छतः।

6.3 The Forms of सुमनस्

When the word मनस् is used at the end of a bahuvrīhi compound, it will take an ending depending on the word that it goes with. When this happens, the endings change. Here is the word सुमनस् ('having a good mind; friendly') to demonstrate the masculine endings:

सुमनस्

सुमनाः friendly	सुमनसौ friendly (dual)	सुमनसः friendly (plural)
हे सुमनः O friendly (voc.)	हे सुमनसौ O friendly (voc. dual)	हे सुमनसः O friendly (voc. plural)
सुमनसम् friendly (2nd)	सुमनसौ friendly (dual 2nd)	सुमनसः friendly (plural 2nd)
सुमनसा by friendly	सुमनोभ्याम् by friendly (dual)	सुमनोभिः by friendly (plural)
सुमनसे for friendly	सुमनोभ्याम् for friendly (dual)	सुमनोभ्यः for friendly (plural)
सुमनसः from friendly	सुमनोभ्याम् from friendly (dual)	सुमनोभ्यः from friendly (plural)
सुमनसः of friendly	सुमनसोः of friendly (dual)	सुमनसाम् of friendly (plural)
सुमनसि in friendly	सुमनसोः in friendly (dual)	सुमनःसु in friendly (plural)

The feminine forms go like नदी, e.g. सुमनसी, सुमनस्यौ, सुमनस्यः and so on.

EXERCISE 47

Translate the following into English:

1. सुमनाः
2. सुमनस्याम्
3. सुमनसः
4. सुमनसीभ्यः
5. कुपितमनसा
6. कुशलमनोभ्याम्
7. दुर्बलमनसी
8. प्राज्ञमनोभिः
9. कुशलमनाः
10. भीतमनाः

6.4 Revision of Compounds

EXERCISE 48

Identify the compound in each sentence and say what type it is:

1. कुपितनरः शत्रुं व्यापादयत्। (शत्रुः enemy)
2. राक्षसी घोरदेहा शशकानखादत्।
3. गगनं समुद्रमत्स्यैर्न दृष्टम्।
4. भृत्यहृदयं विशालम्।
5. जनयोरचलगतयोर्ज्ञानमासीत्।
6. मृगगजकपयो वने वसन्ति।
7. भृत्यो गृहकुक्कुरेण दृष्टः। (भृत्यः servant)
8. सभार्यो नर उपायं करिष्यति।
9. विशालसेनायां राजगृहमागतायां नृपो भीतोऽभवत्।
10. संतुष्टमनाः सुखेन चरति।

Year 9, Term 3

CHAPTER 7

7.1 IGCSE Vocabulary 7

Words shown with an asterisk (*) need to be known from Sanskrit to English and vice versa. Those without an asterisk need only be known from Sanskrit to English.

VERBS

Dhātu	Verb	-त्वा Ending
* चिन्त् 'think'	चिन्तयति	चिन्तयित्वा

* अब्रवीत् (only in the past tense) said

NOUNS

* धातृ (m) creator	* भ्रातृ (m) brother	सुहृद् (m) friend
* पितृ (m) father	* मातृ (f) mother	* सैनिकः (m) soldier
भर्तृ (m) husband	मुखम् (n) mouth, face	* स्वसृ (f) sister
* भूमिः (f) ground, earth	* वीरः (m) warrior, hero	

ADJECTIVES

उभ°/उभय° both	पण्डित° wise, learned	* वीर° brave
कृत° made, done	प्रबल° powerful	

PRONOUN

स्व° one's own

OTHER WORDS

अपि also	* कुत्र where?	तथा just so
* एव only, alone	* तत्र there	

7.2 Revision: Declension of Words Ending in ऋ

Words that end in ऋ are of two types. One type shows nouns of agency, like words in English that end in -er or -or. For example, धातृ means 'creator'. The other type shows family relationships, like पितृ 'father', मातृ 'mother', स्वसृ 'sister', etc. Let us now revise the main declensions of the words धातृ, पितृ, मातृ and स्वसृ.

धातृ

धाता creator	धातारौ creators (dual)	धातारः creators (plural)
हे धातः O creator (voc.)	हे धातारौ O creators (voc. dual)	हे धातारः O creators (voc. plural)
धातारम् creator (2nd)	धातारौ creators (dual 2nd)	धातॄन् creators (plural 2nd)
धात्रा by creator	धातृभ्याम् by creators (dual)	धातृभिः by creators (plural)
धात्रे for creator	धातृभ्याम् for creators (dual)	धातृभ्यः for creators (plural)
धातुः from creator	धातृभ्याम् from creators (dual)	धातृभ्यः from creators (plural)
धातुः of creator	धात्रोः of creators (dual)	धातॄणाम् of creators (plural)
धातरि in creator	धात्रोः in creators (dual)	धातृषु in creators (plural)

पितृ

पिता father	पितरौ fathers (dual)	पितरः fathers (plural)
हे पितः O father (voc.)	हे पितरौ O fathers (voc. dual)	हे पितरः O fathers (voc. plural)
पितरम् father (2nd)	पितरौ fathers (dual 2nd)	पितॄन् fathers (plural 2nd)
पित्रा by father	पितृभ्याम् by fathers (dual)	पितृभिः by fathers (plural)
पित्रे for father	पितृभ्याम् for fathers (dual)	पितृभ्यः for fathers (plural)
पितुः from father	पितृभ्याम् from fathers (dual)	पितृभ्यः from fathers (plural)
पितुः of father	पित्रोः of fathers (dual)	पितॄणाम् of fathers (plural)
पितरि in father	पित्रोः in fathers (dual)	पितृषु in fathers (plural)

भ्रातृ 'brother' and भर्तृ 'husband' go like पितृ.

EXERCISE 49

(A) Translate into English:

1. धातारम्
2. पितृभ्याम्
3. भ्रात्रा
4. भर्तुः
5. धातॄन्

(B) Translate into Sanskrit:

6. in a brother
7. of two creators
8. by many fathers
9. of many creators
10. many creators

मातृ

माता mother	मातरौ mothers (dual)	मातरः mothers (plural)
हे मातः O mother (voc.)	हे मातरौ O mothers (voc. dual)	हे मातरः O mothers (voc. plural)
मातरम् mother (2nd)	मातरौ mothers (dual 2nd)	मातॄः mothers (plural 2nd)
मात्रा by mother	मातृभ्याम् by mothers (dual)	मातृभिः by mothers (plural)
मात्रे for mother	मातृभ्याम् for mothers (dual)	मातृभ्यः for mothers (plural)
मातुः from mother	मातृभ्याम् from mothers (dual)	मातृभ्यः from mothers (plural)
मातुः of mother	मात्रोः of mothers (dual)	मातॄणाम् of mothers (plural)
मातरि in mother	मात्रोः in mothers (dual)	मातृषु in mothers (plural)

स्वसृ (like **धातृ** except for 2nd plural)

स्वसा sister	**स्वसारौ** sisters (dual)	**स्वसारः** sisters (plural)
हे स्वसारः O sister (voc.)	**हे स्वसारौ** O sisters (voc. dual)	**हे स्वसारः** O sisters (voc. plural)
स्वसारम् sister (2nd)	**स्वसारौ** sisters (dual 2nd)	**स्वसॄः** sisters (plural 2nd)
स्वस्रा by sister	**स्वसृभ्याम्** by sisters (dual)	**स्वसृभिः** by sisters (plural)
स्वस्रे for sister	**स्वसृभ्याम्** for siste(rs (dual)	**स्वसृभ्यः** for sisters (plural)
स्वसुः from sister	**स्वसृभ्याम्** from sisters (dual)	**स्वसृभ्यः** from sisters (plural)
स्वसुः of sister	**स्वस्रोः** of sisters (dual)	**स्वसॄणाम्** of sisters (plural)
स्वसरि in sister	**स्वस्रोः** in sisters (dual)	**स्वसृषु** in sisters (plural)

EXERCISE 50

Translate into English or Sanskrit:

1. **मात्रे**
2. **स्वसॄः**
3. **मातृभ्यः**
4. **स्वसारौ**
5. **माता**
6. sister (2nd)
7. many sisters
8. many mothers
9. in many sisters
10. from two mothers

EXERCISE 51

Translate into English:

1. धात्रा भूमिः कृता।
2. भ्रातरः स्वसृर्गच्छेयुः।
3. मातुर्मुखं कुपितम्।
4. प्रबलवीरः पितृभिर्द्रष्टव्यः।
5. पण्डितो पुत्रो दानं मात्रे ददाति।

7.3 The Declension of सुहृद्

The word सुहृद् literally means 'having a good heart'. As a masculine noun, it means 'friend'. Here is its declension:

सुहृद्

सुहृत् friend	सुहृदौ friends (dual)	सुहृदः friends (plural)
हे सुहृत् O friend (voc.)	हे सुहृदौ O friends (voc. dual)	हे सुहृदः O friends (voc. plural)
सुहृदम् friend (2nd)	सुहृदौ friends (dual 2nd)	सुहृदः friends (plural 2nd)
सुहृदा by friend	सुहृद्भ्याम् by friends (dual)	सुहृद्भिः by friends (plural)
सुहृदे for friend	सुहृद्भ्याम् for friends (dual)	सुहृद्भ्यः for friends (plural)
सुहृदः from friend	सुहृद्भ्याम् from friends (dual)	सुहृद्भ्यः from friends (plural)
सुहृदः of friend	सुहृदोः of friends (dual)	सुहृदाम् of friends (plural)
सुहृदि in friend	सुहृदोः in friends (dual)	सुहृत्सु in friends (plural)

EXERCISE 52

Translate into English:

1. सुहृत्सु
2. सुहृद्भ्यः
3. सुहृदः
4. सुहृदोः
5. सुहृद्भिः
6. सुहृदा
7. सुहृत्
8. सुहृदे
9. सुहृदाम्
10. सुहृदम्

EXERCISE 53

Translate into English:

1. वीरः सुहृत्कृष्णसर्पमगच्छत्।
2. भ्राता स्वसा च सुहृदौ।
3. पितुः सुहृदोऽस्ति।
4. गृहं सुहृद्भिः कृतम्।
5. अहं सुहृदं श्रोतुं शक्नोमि।

7.4 Direct versus Indirect Speech

In English, we have two different ways of expressing speech clauses. In direct speech, speech marks are used and the exact quotation of what someone said is expressed. In indirect (reported) speech, speech marks are not used and what the speaker said does not have to be expressed word for word. In indirect speech sometimes the tense changes as well. Here are some examples:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
The man said, “I like ice cream”.	The man said that he liked ice cream.
She thought, “I’m going to be late!”	She thought that she would be late.
The teacher asked, “Will you be coming to class?”	The teacher asked if he would be coming to class.

EXERCISE 54

Rewrite as direct speech the following English examples of indirect speech:

1. He asked if there was any more pudding.
2. The teacher said that she had made a good effort.
3. The rock star said that he would not give any more concerts.
4. The astronaut thought that the spaceship was going to blow up.
5. The girl said she was going to go home.

7.5 Direct and Indirect Speech in Sanskrit

In Sanskrit, there is only one way to express speech, and this is direct speech using an इति clause. For example:

The boy said, “I shall go to the forest”. बालकोऽवदद्वनं गमिष्यामीति।
(बालकः अवदत् वनम् गमिष्यामि इति।)

If in English we want to say this in an indirect way, we still, in Sanskrit, have to use the direct speech form. For example:

The boy said that he would go to the forest. बालकोऽवदद्वनं गमिष्यामीति।
(बालकः अवदत् वनम् गमिष्यामि इति।)

Verbs that can be used in इति clauses, in any tense:

वदति	speaks, says
भाषते	speaks, says
पृच्छति	asks
चिन्तयति	thinks
अब्रवीत्	said (only in the past tense)

EXERCISE 55

Translate the following Sanskrit sentences into both indirect and direct speech in English:

For example: कन्यावददहं कुपितेति।

You write:
Direct Speech: The girl said, “I am angry”.
Indirect Speech: The girl said that she was angry.

1. सैनिकोऽब्रवीद्राक्षसं व्यापादयिष्यामीति।
2. माताचिन्तयन्मम पुत्रः संतुष्ट इति।
3. गुरवः पृच्छन्ति हे शिष्य कानि कर्माणि करोषीति।
4. नरावदतामावां प्रबलवीराविति।
5. भार्याभाषत् स भर्तेति।

EXERCISE 56

Translate the following English sentences into Sanskrit, using indirect speech into direct speech. You can do this in two steps. **First**, rewrite the English sentence as direct speech, imagining the direct words of the speaker. **Then**, translate into Sanskrit, remembering to use इति.

1. The man said that the palace was there.
2. The ladies thought that the dog was healthy.
3. The two people asked where the king was.
4. The sage said to the pupil that the Creator made the earth.
5. The soldier said to his wife that he was fond of her.

CHAPTER 8

8.1 IGCSE Vocabulary Revision

EXERCISE 57

The following is a list of IGCSE Sanskrit vocabulary words that you have learned in this book. How many can you translate without looking in the appendices? An optional 15-minute time limit can be set for this exercise.

1. हृदयम्
2. अनुगच्छति
3. सैनिकः
4. एव
5. शपति
6. केशः
7. वहति
8. इव
9. लिखति
10. क्षेत्रम्
11. चर्मन्
12. राजगृहम्
13. जानाति
14. तथा
15. दहति
16. मातृ
17. धनुस्
18. भार्या
19. नमस्
20. बालकः
21. पण्डित°
22. नयति
23. ह्रस्व°
24. अङ्गम्
25. सुखेन
26. उपाघ्रः
27. व्याघ्रः
28. कन्या
29. मुखम्
30. गर्दभः

EXERCISE 58

The following is a list of English vocabulary words that you need to know in Sanskrit for the IGCSE. See how many you can translate into Sanskrit without looking at the glossary. Make sure you spell them correctly.

1. gift
2. righteousness
3. star
4. wise
5. body
6. person
7. fruit
8. horrible
9. thinks
10 boy
11. healthy, able
12. road
13. wants
14. pupil
15. end

8.2 Grammar Revision

EXERCISE 59

Translate the following sentences. They all use grammar and vocabulary that we have learned in this book.

1. सुहृदौ नदीं गन्तुमिच्छतः।
2. भृत्यो नमः कुर्वन्तृणमपश्यत्।
3. उपाये कृते मित्राण्यन्नमखादन्।
4. कन्यायां मातरं शृणुवन्त्यां संतुष्टोऽभवत्।
5. पण्डितौ स्तः।
6. सैनिकः प्रबलराक्षसं हन्तुमशक्नोत्।
7. पुत्रावावदतामग्निर्गृहं दहतीति।
8. वनमचलस्य दूरे।

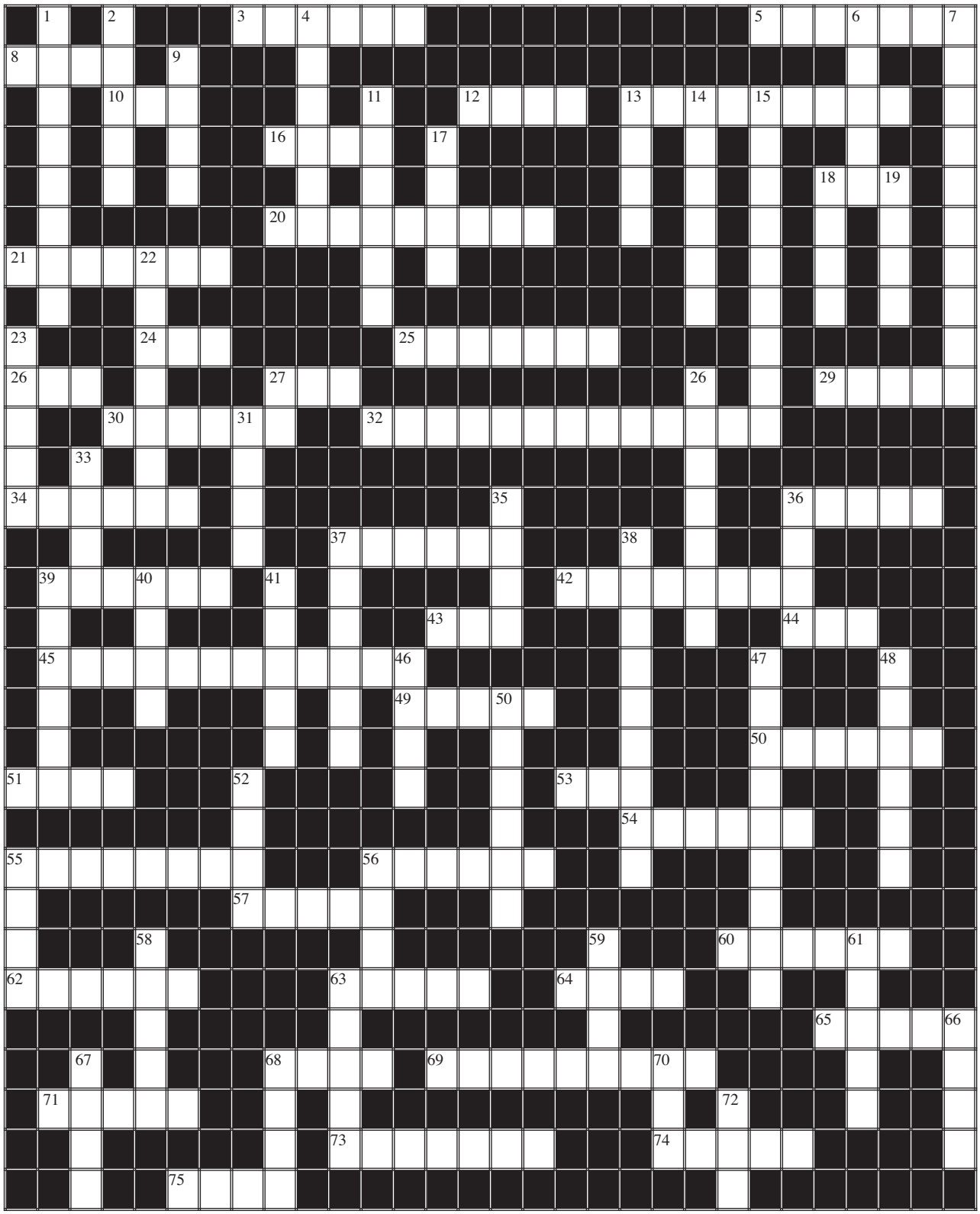
[continues next page]

[continued]

9. मत्स्याः समुद्रं गमिष्यन्ति।
10. त्वया स्वसा द्रष्टव्या।
11. त्वं वीरनरं वदितुमर्हसि।
12. तत्र मया गन्तव्यम्।
13. पुस्तकानि गुरूणा लिख्यमानानि पठामि।
14. इदं सरः लप्स्यामहे।
15. भृत्यो मेऽश्वं ददाति।
16. प्राज्ञमृषिं भाषमाणमशृणुव।
17. नरो वीरः सिंह इव।
18. सुमनाः कुक्कुरोऽन्नं खादितुमिच्छति।
19. बालका मृगं धावन्तमपश्यन्।
20. सुहृद्भिर्वचनानि वक्तव्यानि।

[continues next page]

8.4 SANSKRIT CROSSWORD PUZZLE



For lists of clues, see next two pages.

Across

3. मित्रम् (6)
5. प्रति (7)
8. मुनिः (4)
10. नरः (3)
12. तुदति (4)
13. ततः (5, 4)
16. भार्या (4)
18. च (3)
20. दूतः (9)
21. गुरूः (7)
24. पुत्रः (3)
25. निर्गच्छ (4, 3)
26. कर्णः (3)
27. स्व (3)
29. ददाति (5)
30. जनकः (6)
32. धर्मः (13)
34. तिष्ठति (6)
36. जलम् (5)
37. राजपुत्रः (6)
39. पूर्वम् (6)
42. रक्षति (8)
43. तु (3)

[continued next page]

Down

1. कन्या (8)
2. राक्षसः (5)
4. काले (2, 4)
6. पुनः (5)
7. जुहोति (10)
9. एव (4)
11. पुरुषः (6)
13. अपि (4)
14. द्विपति (6)
15. धार्मिक° (9)
17. नृपः (4)
18. सेना (4)
19. द्वारम् (4)
22. पतिः (7)
23. श्रिणोति (5)
26. प्रतिवदति (7)
27. वा (2)
31. खादति (4)
33. अकतोत् (4)
35. उत्तम° (4)
36. प्राज्ञ° (4)
37. शिष्याः (6)
38. संतुष्ट° (9)
39. नवनीतम् (6)

[continued next page]

Across *[continued]*

44. अन्तः (3)

45. सह (8, 4)

49. शत्रुः (5)

50. शोकः (6)

51. काकः (4)

53. छिन्न° (3)

54. प्रविशति (6)

55. गृध्राः (8)

56. गर्दभः (6)

57. अश्वः (5)

60. स्वर्गः (6)

62. पीत° (6)

63. फलम् (5)

64. शाला (4)

65. वर्धते (5)

68. विवरः (4)

69. वचनम् (9)

71. व्याघ्रः (5)

73. सैनिकः (7)

74. चरति (5)

75. साधु (4)

Down *[continued]*

40. दुर्मङ्गलम् (4)

41. शरः (5)

46. वीरः (4)

47. अनाशयत् (9)

48. द्विपति (6)

50. कपिः (6)

52. मत्स्यः (4)

55. अतीव (4)

56. मृगः (4)

58. मूषिकः (5)

59. रूपम् (4)

61. भूमिः (5)

63. पतति (5)

66. अचिरेण (4)

67. सिंहः (4)

68. हस्तः (4)

70. अधुना (3)

72. सर्व° (3)

APPENDICES

1. TRANSLITERATION 65-66

2. PARADIGMS 67-98

3. ENGLISH–SANSKRIT VOCABULARY 99-112

4. SANSKRIT–ENGLISH VOCABULARY 113-126

APPENDIX 1

TRANSLITERATION

The word ‘transliteration’ here means the writing of Sanskrit using English letters. This Appendix shows all the Sanskrit devanāgarī letters together with the English letters used to represent them.

1. VOWELS

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	ṛ	ṝ	e	ai	o	au
क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	कृ	कॄ	के	कै	को	कौ
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	kṛ	kṝ	ke	kai	ko	kau

2. CONSONANTS

क	ka	च	ca	ट	ṭa	त	ta	प	pa
ख	kha	छ	cha	ठ	ṭha	थ	tha	फ	pha
ग	ga	ज	ja	ड	ḍa	द	da	ब	ba
घ	gha	झ	jha	ढ	ḍha	ध	dha	भ	bha
ङ	ṅa	ञ	ña	ण	ṇa	न	na	म	ma
ह	ha	य	ya	र	ra	ल	la	व	va
		श	śa	ष	ṣa	स	sa		
		ः	ḥ			ं	ṃ		

3. HALANTA CONSONANTS

For halanta letters, the ‘a’ of the letter is dropped. Examples:

क् k	म् m	ट् ṭ	घ् gh	श् ś

4. JOINED CONSONANTS

(a) Standard Examples

स्य sya	ग्न gna	न्त nta	ल्प lpa	ष्प ṣpa

(b) Double-decker Examples

क्क kka	द्व dva	ङ्ग ṅga

(c) Examples of Consonants Joined with र

त्र tra	प्र pra	क्र kra	ग्र gra	ब्र bra
र्त rta	र्प rpa	र्क rka	र्ग rga	र्ब rba

(d) Some Exceptional Joined Consonants

क्ष kṣa	श्र śra	ज्ञ jña	क्त kta	ह्र hra

APPENDIX 2

PARADIGMS

A paradigm is an example of all the forms and endings of a word set out as a list or chart, and which is often used as a pattern for other words of a similar kind. All the paradigms used in these volumes, as well as those of the earlier Sanskrit textbooks in this series, are included in this Appendix for easy reference.

VERBS

भवति — **Present Tense:**

Singular	Dual	Plural
भवति he, she, it becomes	**भवतः** they two become	**भवन्ति** they become
भवसि you become	**भवथः** you two become	**भवथ** you become
भवामि I become	**भवावः** we two become	**भवामः** we become

भवति — **Future Tense:**

Singular	Dual	Plural
भविष्यति he, she, it will become	**भविष्यतः** they two will become	**भविष्यन्ति** they will become
भविष्यसि you will become	**भविष्यथः** you two will become	**भविष्यथ** you will become
भविष्यामि I shall become	**भविष्यावः** we two shall become	**भविष्यामः** we shall become

भवति — Past Tense:

Singular	Dual	Plural
अभवत् he, she, it became	अभवताम् they two became	अभवन् they became
अभवः you became	अभवतम् you two became	अभवत you became
अभवम् I became	अभवाव we two became	अभवाम we became

वर्धते — Present Tense:

Singular	Dual	Plural
वर्धते he, she, it grows	वर्धेते they two grow	वर्धन्ते they grow
वर्धसे you grow	वर्धेथे you two grow	वर्धध्वे you grow
वर्धे I grow	वर्धावहे we two grow	वर्धामहे we grow

वर्धते — Future Tense:

Singular	Dual	Plural
वर्धिष्यते he, she, it will grow	वर्धिष्येते they two will grow	वर्धिष्यन्ते they will grow
वर्धिष्यसे you will grow	वर्धिष्येथे you two will grow	वर्धिष्यध्वे you will grow
वर्धिष्ये I shall grow	वर्धिष्यावहे we two shall grow	वर्धिष्यामहे we shall grow

वर्धते — Past Tense:

Singular	Dual	Plural
अवर्धत he, she, it grew	अवर्धेताम् they two grew	अवर्धन्त they grew
अवर्धथाः you grew	अवर्धेथाम् you two grew	अवर्धध्वम् you grew
अवर्धे I grew	अवर्धावहि we two grew	अवर्धामहि we grew

लभते — Future Tense:

Singular	Dual	Plural
लप्स्यते he, she, it will find	लप्स्येते they two will find	लप्स्यन्ते they will find
लप्स्यसे you will find	लप्स्येथे you two will find	लप्स्यध्वे you will find
लप्स्ये I shall find	लप्स्यावहे we two shall find	लप्स्यामहे we shall find

खादति — Present Tense Passive:

Singular	Dual	Plural
खाद्यते he, she, it is eaten	खाद्येते they two are eaten	खाद्यन्ते they are eaten
खाद्यसे you are eaten	खाद्येथे you two are eaten	खाद्यध्वे you are eaten
खाद्ये I am eaten	खाद्यावहे we two are eaten	खाद्यामहे we are eaten

अस्ति — Present Tense:

Singular	Dual	Plural
अस्ति he, she, it is	स्तः they two are	सन्ति they are
असि you are	स्थः you two are	स्थ you are
अस्मि I am	स्वः we two are	स्मः we are

अस्ति — Past Tense:

Singular	Dual	Plural
आसीत् he, she, it was	आस्ताम् they two were	आसन् they were
आसीः you were	आस्तम् you two were	आस्त you were
आसम् I was	आस्व we two were	आस्म we were

करोति — Present Tense:

Singular	Dual	Plural
करोति he, she, it does	कुरुतः they two do	कुर्वन्ति they do
करोषि you do	कुरुथः you two do	कुरुथ you do
करोमि I do	कुर्वः we two do	कुर्मः we do

करोति — Future Tense:

Singular	*Dual*	*Plural*
करिष्यति he, she, it will do	करिष्यतः they two will do	करिष्यन्ति they will do
करिष्यसि you will do	करिष्यथः you two will do	करिष्यथ you will do
करिष्यामि I shall do	करिष्यावः we two shall do	करिष्यामः we shall do

करोति — Past Tense:

Singular	*Dual*	*Plural*
अकरोत् he, she, it did	अकुरुताम् they two did	अकुर्वन् they did
अकरोः you did	अकुरुतम् you two did	अकुरुत you did
अकरवम् I did	अकुर्व we two did	अकुर्म we did

For nouns, see next page.

NOUNS

रामः (Rāma): paradigm for masculine nouns ending in अ

Singular	Dual	Plural
रामः Rāma	रामौ two Rāmas	रामाः Rāmas
हे राम O Rāma	हे रामौ O two Rāmas	हे रामाः O Rāmas
रामम् Rāma (2nd)	रामौ two Rāmas (2nd)	रामान् Rāmas (2nd)
रामेण by Rāma	रामाभ्याम् by two Rāmas	रामैः by Rāmas
रामाय for Rāma	रामाभ्याम् for two Rāmas	रामेभ्यः for Rāmas
रामात् from Rāma	रामाभ्याम् from two Rāmas	रामेभ्यः from Rāmas
रामस्य of Rāma	रामयोः of two Rāmas	रामाणाम् of Rāmas
रामे in Rāma	रामयोः in two Rāmas	रामेषु in Rāmas

मित्रम् ('friend'): paradigm for neuter nouns ending in अम्

Singular	Dual	Plural
मित्रम् friend	मित्रे two friends	मित्राणि friends
हे मित्र O friend	हे मित्रे O two friends	हे मित्राणि O friends
मित्रम् friend (2nd)	मित्रे two friends (2nd)	मित्राणि friends (2nd)
मित्रे by a friend	मित्राभ्याम् by two friends	मित्रैः by friends
मित्राय for a friend	मित्राभ्याम् for two friends	मित्रेभ्यः for friends
मित्रात् from a friend	मित्राभ्याम् from two friends	मित्रेभ्यः from friends
मित्रस्य of a friend	मित्रयोः two friends	मित्राणाम् of friends
मित्रे in a friend	मित्रयोः in two friends	मित्रेषु in friends

सीता (Sītā): paradigm for feminine nouns ending in आ

Singular	Dual	Plural
सीता Sītā	सीते two Sītās	सीताः Sītās
हे सीते O Sītā	हे सीते O two Sītās	हे सीताः O Sītās
सीताम् Sītā (2nd)	सीते two Sītās (2nd)	सीताः Sītās (2nd)
सीतया by Sītā	सीताभ्याम् by two Sītās	सीताभिः by Sītās
सीतायै for Sītā	सीताभ्याम् for two Sītās	सीताभ्यः for Sītās
सीतायाः from Sītā	सीताभ्याम् from two Sītās	सीताभ्यः from Sītās
सीतायाः of Sītā	सीतयोः of two Sītās	सीतानाम् of Sītās
सीतायाम् in Sītā	सीतयोः in two Sītās	सीतासु in Sītās

नदी (‘river’): paradigm for feminine nouns ending in ई

Singular	Dual	Plural
नदी river	नद्यौ two rivers	नद्यः rivers
हे नदि O river	हे नद्यौ O two rivers	हे नद्यः O rivers
नदीम् river (2nd)	नद्यौ two rivers (2nd)	नदीः rivers (2nd)
नद्या by a river	नदीभ्याम् by two rivers	नदीभिः by rivers
नद्यै for a river	नदीभ्याम् for two rivers	नदीभ्यः for rivers
नद्याः from a river	नदीभ्याम् from two rivers	नदीभ्यः from rivers
नद्याः of a river	नद्योः of two rivers	नदीनाम् of rivers
नद्याम् in a river	नद्योः in two rivers	नदीषु in rivers

हरिः ('Lord'): paradigm for masculine nouns ending in इ

Singular	Dual	Plural
हरिः Lord	हरी two Lords	हरयः Lords
हे हरे O Lord	हे हरी O two Lords	हे हरयः O Lords
हरिम् Lord (2nd)	हरी two Lords (2nd)	हरीन् Lords (2nd)
हरिणा by the Lord	हरिभ्याम् by two Lords	हरिभिः by Lords
हरये for the Lord	हरिभ्याम् for two Lords	हरिभ्यः for Lords
हरेः from the Lord	हरिभ्याम् from two Lords	हरिभ्यः from Lords
हरेः of the Lord	हर्योः of two Lords	हरीणाम् of Lords
हरौ in the Lord	हर्योः in two Lords	हरिषु in Lords

गुरुः ('teacher'): paradigm for masculine nouns ending in उ

Singular	Dual	Plural
गुरुः teacher	गुरू two teachers	गुरवः teachers
हे गुरो O teacher	हे गुरू O two teachers	हे गुरवः O teachers
गुरुम् teacher (2nd)	गुरू two teachers (2nd)	गुरून् teachers (2nd)
गुरुणा by the teacher	गुरुभ्याम् by two teachers	गुरुभिः by teachers
गुरवे for the teacher	गुरुभ्याम् for two teachers	गुरुभ्यः for teachers
गुरोः from the teacher	गुरुभ्याम् from two teachers	गुरुभ्यः from teachers
गुरोः of the teacher	गुर्वोः of two teachers	हरीणाम् of Lords
हरौ in the Lord	गुर्वोः in two teachers	गुरुषु in teachers

धातृ (‘creator’): paradigm for masculine agent nouns ending in ऋ

Singular	Dual	Plural
धाता creator	धातारौ wo creators	धातारः creators
हे धातर् O creator	हे धातारौ O two creators	हे धातारः O creators
धातारम् creator	धातारौ two creators (2nd)	धातॄन् creators
धात्रा by a creator	धातृभ्याम् by two creators	धातृभिः by creators
धात्रे for a creator	धातृभ्याम् for two creators	धातृभ्यः for creators
धातुः from a creator	धातृभ्याम् from two creators	धातृभ्यः from creators
धातुः of a creator	धात्रोः of two creators	धातॄणाम् of creators
धातरि in a creator	धात्रोः in two creators	धातृषु in creators

पितृ (‘father’): paradigm for many masculine relationship nouns ending in ऋ

Singular	Dual	Plural
पिता father	पितरौ two fathers	पितरः fathers
हे पितर् O father	हे पितरौ O two fathers	हे पितरः O fathers
पितरम् father	पितरौ two fathers (2nd)	पितॄन् fathers
पित्रा by a father	पितृभ्याम् by two fathers	पितृभिः by fathers
पित्रे for a father	पितृभ्याम् for two fathers	पितृभ्यः for fathers
पितुः from a father	पितृभ्याम् from two fathers	पितृभ्यः from fathers
पितुः of a father	पित्रोः of two fathers	पितॄणाम् of fathers
पितरि in a father	पित्रोः in two fathers	पितृषु in fathers

मातृ ('mother'): paradigm for many feminine relationship nouns ending in ऋ

Singular	Dual	Plural
माता mother	मातरौ two mothers	मातरः mothers
हे मातर् O mother	हे मातरौ O two mothers	हे मातरः O mothers
मातरम् mother	मातरौ two mothers (2nd)	मातॄः mothers
मात्रा by a mother	मातृभ्याम् by two mothers	मातृभिः by mothers
मात्रे for a mother	मातृभ्याम् for two mothers	मातृभ्यः for mothers
मातुः from a mother	मातृभ्याम् from two mothers	मातृभ्यः from mothers
मातुः of a mother	मात्रोः of two mothers	मातॄणाम् of mothers
मातरि in a mother	मात्रोः in two mothers	मातृषु in mothers

राजन् (‘king’): paradigm for masculine words ending in अन्

Singular	Dual	Plural
राजा king	राजानौ two kings	राजानः kings
हे राजन् O king	हे राजानौ O two kings	हे राजानः O kings
राजानम् king	राजानौ two kings (2nd)	राज्ञः kings
राज्ञा by a king	राजभ्याम् by two kings	राजभिः by kings
राज्ञे for a king	राजभ्याम् for two kings	राजभ्यः for kings
राज्ञः from a king	राजभ्याम् from two kings	राजभ्यः from kings
राज्ञः of a king	राज्ञोः of two kings	राज्ञाम् of kings
राज्ञि in a king	राज्ञोः in two kings	राजसु in kings

आत्मन् ('self'): paradigm for masculine words which end in अन् and contain a conjunct consonant.

Singular	Dual	Plural
आत्मा self	आत्मानौ two selves	आत्मानः selves
हे आत्मन् O self	हे आत्मानौ O two selves	हे आत्मानः O selves
आत्मानम् self	आत्मानौ two selves (2nd)	आत्मनः selves
आत्मना by a self	आत्मभ्याम् by two selves	आत्मभिः by selves
आत्मने for a self	आत्मभ्याम् for two selves	आत्मभ्यः for selves
आत्मनः from a self	आत्मभ्याम् from two selves	आत्मभ्यः from selves
आत्मनः of a self	आत्मनोः of two selves	आत्मनाम् of selves
आत्मनि in a self	आत्मनोः in two selves	आत्मसु in selves

नामन् (‘name’): paradigm for neuter words ending in अन्

Singular	Dual	Plural
नाम name	नाम्नी/नामनी two names	नामानि names
हे नामन्/नाम O name	हे नाम्नी/नामनी O two names	हे नामानि O names
नाम name	नाम्नी/नामनी two names (2nd)	नामानि names
नाम्ना by a name	नामभ्याम् by two names	नामभिः by names
नाम्ने for a name	नामभ्याम् for two names	नामभ्यः for names
नाम्नः from a name	नामभ्याम् from two names	नामभ्यः from names
नाम्नः of a name	नाम्नोः of two names	नाम्नाम् of names
नाम्नि/नामनि in a name	नाम्नोः in two names	नामसु in names

कर्मन् (‘action’): paradigm for neuter words which end in अन् and contain a conjunct consonant.

Singular	Dual	Plural
कर्म action	कर्मणी two actions	कर्माणि actions
हे कर्म O action	हे कर्मणी O two actions	हे कर्माणि O actions
कर्म action	कर्मणी two actions (2nd)	कर्माणि actions
कर्मणा by an action	कर्मभ्याम् by two actions	कर्मभिः by actions
कर्मणे for an action	कर्मभ्याम् for two actions	कर्मभ्यः for actions
कर्मणः from an action	कर्मभ्याम् from two actions	कर्मभ्यः from actions
कर्मणः of an action	कर्मणोः of two actions	कर्मणाम् of actions
कर्मणि in an action	कर्मणोः in two actions	कर्मसु in actions

मनस् ('mind'): paradigm for neuter words ending in अस्

Singular	Dual	Plural
मनः mind	मनसी two minds	मनांसि minds
हे मनः O mind	हे मनसी O two minds	हे मनांसि O minds
मनः mind	मनसी two minds (2nd)	मनांसि minds
मनसा by the mind	मनोभ्याम् by two minds	मनोभिः by minds
मनसे for the mind	मनोभ्याम् for two minds	मनोभ्यः for minds
मनसः from the mind	मनोभ्याम् from two minds	मनोभ्यः from minds
मनसः of the mind	मनसोः of two minds	मनसाम् of minds
मनसि in the mind	मनसोः in two minds	मनःसु in minds

ज्ञानिन् ('wise one'): paradigm for masculine words ending in इन्

Singular	Dual	Plural
ज्ञानी a wise one	ज्ञानिनौ two wise ones	ज्ञानिनः wise ones
हे ज्ञानिन् O wise one	हे ज्ञानिनौ O two wise ones	हे ज्ञानिनः O wise ones
ज्ञानिनम् a wise one	ज्ञानिनौ two wise ones (2nd)	ज्ञानिनः wise ones
ज्ञानिना by a wise one	ज्ञानिभ्याम् by two wise ones	ज्ञानिभिः by wise ones
ज्ञानिने for a wise one	ज्ञानिभ्याम् for two wise ones	ज्ञानिभ्यः for wise ones
ज्ञानिनः from a wise one	ज्ञानिभ्याम् from two wise ones	ज्ञानिभ्यः from wise ones
ज्ञानिनः of a wise one	ज्ञानिनोः of two wise ones	ज्ञानिनाम् of wise ones
ज्ञानिनि in the wise one	ज्ञानिनोः in two wise ones	ज्ञानिषु in wise ones

ज्ञानिनी (‘wise one’): paradigm for feminine words ending in इन्

Singular	Dual	Plural
ज्ञानिनी a wise one	ज्ञानिन्यौ two wise ones	ज्ञानिन्यः wise ones
हे ज्ञानिनि O wise one	हे ज्ञानिनौ O two wise ones	हे ज्ञानिन्यः O wise ones
ज्ञानिनीम् a wise one	ज्ञानिन्यौ two wise ones (2nd)	ज्ञानिनीः wise ones
ज्ञानिन्या by a wise one	ज्ञानिनीभ्याम् by two wise ones	ज्ञानिनीभिः by wise ones
ज्ञानिन्यै for a wise one	ज्ञानिनीभ्याम् for two wise ones	ज्ञानिनीभ्यः for wise ones
ज्ञानिन्याः from a wise one	ज्ञानिनीभ्याम् from two wise ones	ज्ञानिनीभ्यः from wise ones
ज्ञानिन्याः of a wise one	ज्ञानिन्योः of two wise ones	ज्ञानिनीनाम् of wise ones
ज्ञानिन्याम् in the wise one	ज्ञानिन्योः in two wise ones	ज्ञानिनीषु in wise ones

धीमत् ('intelligent, possessing wisdom'): paradigm for masculine words ending in मत् or वत्

Singular	Dual	Plural
धीमान् intelligent one	धीमन्तौ two intelligent ones	धीमन्तः intelligent ones
हे धीमन् O intelligent one	हे धीमन्तौ O two intelligent ones	हे धीमन्तः O intelligent ones
धीमन्तम् intelligent one	धीमन्तौ two intelligent ones (2nd)	धीमतः intelligent ones
धीमता by an intelligent one	धीमद्भ्याम् by two intelligent ones	धीमद्भिः by intelligent ones
धीमते for an intelligent one	धीमद्भ्याम् for two intelligent ones	धीमद्भ्यः for intelligent ones
धीमतः from an intelligent one	धीमद्भ्याम् from two intelligent ones	धीमद्भ्यः from intelligent ones
धीमतः of an intelligent one	धीमतोः of two intelligent ones	धीमताम् of intelligent ones
धीमति in an intelligent one	धीमतोः in two intelligent ones	धीमत्सु in intelligent ones

धीमती ('intelligent, possessing wisdom'): paradigm for feminine words ending in मत् or वत्

Singular	Dual	Plural
धीमती intelligent one	धीमत्यौ two intelligent ones	धीमत्यः intelligent ones
हे धीमति O intelligent one	हे धीमत्यौ O two intelligent ones	हे धीमत्यः O intelligent ones
धीमतीम् intelligent one	धीमत्यौ two intelligent ones (2nd)	धीमतीः intelligent ones
धीमत्या by an intelligent one	धीमतीभ्याम् by two intelligent ones	धीमतीभिः by intelligent ones
धीमत्यै for an intelligent one	धीमतीभ्याम् for two intelligent ones	धीमतीभ्यः for intelligent ones
धीमत्याः from an intelligent one	धीमतीभ्याम् from two intelligent ones	धीमतीभ्यः from intelligent ones
धीमत्याः of an intelligent one	धीमत्योः of two intelligent ones	धीमतीनाम् of intelligent ones
धीमत्याम् in an intelligent one	धीमत्योः in two intelligent ones	धीमतीषु in intelligent ones

मतिः ('a thought'): paradigm for feminine words ending in इ

Singular	Dual	Plural
मतिः a thought	मती two thoughts	मतयः thoughts
हे मते O thought	हे मती O two thoughts	हे मतयः O thoughts
मतिम् a thought	मती two thoughts (2nd)	मतीः thoughts
मत्या by a thought	मतिभ्याम् by two thoughts	मतिभिः by thoughts
मतये for a thought	मतिभ्याम् for two thoughts	मतिभ्यः for thoughts
मतेः from a thought	मतिभ्याम् from two thoughts	मतिभ्यः from thoughts
मतेः of a thought	मत्योः of two thoughts	मतीनाम् of thoughts
मतौ/मत्याम् in a thought	मत्योः in two thoughts	मतिषु in thoughts

PRONOUNS

तत् ('that'): paradigm for neuter forms of this pronoun

Singular	Dual	Plural
तत् that	ते those two	तानि those
तत् that (2nd)	ते those two (2nd)	तानि those (2nd)
तेन by that	ताभ्याम् by those two	तैः by those
तस्मै for that	ताभ्याम् for those two	तेभ्यः for those
तस्मात् from that	ताभ्याम् from those two	तेभ्यः from those
तस्य of that	तयोः of those two	तेषाम् of those
तस्मिन् in that	तयोः in those two	तेषु in those

Note: In the dual and plural, 2nd ending onwards, sometimes तत् is translated as 'them'.

तत् (‘he / that’): paradigm for the masculine forms of this pronoun

Singular	Dual	Plural
सः he, that	तौ those two	ते those
तम् him, that (2nd)	तौ those two (2nd)	तान् those (2nd)
तेन by him, by that	ताभ्याम् by those two	तैः by those
तस्मै for him, for that	ताभ्याम् for those two	तेभ्यः for those
तस्मात् from him, from that	ताभ्याम् from those two	तेभ्यः from those
तस्य of him, of that	तयोः of those two	तेषाम् of those
तस्मिन् in him, in that	तयोः in those two	तेषु in those

Note: In the dual and plural, 2nd ending onwards,
sometimes तत् is translated as ‘them’.

तत् (‘she / that’): paradigm for the feminine forms of this pronoun

Singular	Dual	Plural
सा she, that	ते those two	ताः those
ताम् her, that (2nd)	ते those two (2nd)	ताः those (2nd)
तया by her, by that	ताभ्याम् by those two	ताभिः by those
तस्यै for her, for that	ताभ्याम् for those two	ताभ्यः for those
तस्याः from her, from that	ताभ्याम् from those two	ताभ्यः from those
तस्याः of her, of that	तयोः of those two	तासाम् of those
तस्याम् in her, in that	तयोः in those two	तासु in those

Note: In the dual and plural, 2nd ending onwards, sometimes तत् is translated as ‘them’.

किम् (‘what? / which?’): paradigm for the neuter forms of this pronoun

Singular	Dual	Plural
किम् what? / which?	**के** which two?	**कानि** which?
किम् to what? / to which? (2nd)	**के** to which two? (2nd)	**कानि** to which? (2nd)
केन by what?/ by which?	**काभ्याम्** by which two?	**कैः** by which?
कस्मै for what? / for which?	**काभ्याम्** for which two?	**केभ्यः** for which?
कस्मात् from what? / from which?	**काभ्याम्** from which two?	**केभ्यः** from which?
कस्य of what? / of which?	**कयोः** of which two?	**केषाम्** of which?
कस्मिन् in what? / in which?	**कयोः** in which two?	**केषु** in which?

कः ('who? / which?'): paradigm for the masculine forms of this pronoun

Singular	Dual	Plural
कः who? / which?	**कौ** which two?	**के** which?
कम् to whom? / to which? (2nd)	**कौ** to which two? (2nd)	**कान्** to which? (2nd)
केन by whom?/ by which?	**काभ्याम्** by which two?	**कैः** by which?
कस्मै for whom? / for which?	**काभ्याम्** for which two?	**केभ्यः** for which?
कस्मात् from whom? / from which?	**काभ्याम्** from which two?	**केभ्यः** from which?
कस्य of whom? / of which?	**कयोः** of which two?	**केषाम्** of which?
कस्मिन् in whom? / in which?	**कयोः** in which two?	**केषु** in which?

का (‘who? / which?’): paradigm for the feminine forms of this pronoun

Singular	Dual	Plural
का who? / which?	**के** which two?	**काः** which?
काम् to whom? / to which? (2nd)	**के** to which two? (2nd)	**काः** to which? (2nd)
कया by whom?/ by which?	**काभ्याम्** by which two?	**काभिः** by which?
कस्यै for whom? / for which?	**काभ्याम्** for which two?	**काभ्यः** for which?
कस्याः from whom? / from which?	**काभ्याम्** from which two?	**काभ्यः** from which?
कस्याः of whom? / of which?	**कयोः** of which two?	**कासाम्** of which?
कस्याम् in whom? / in which?	**कयोः** in which two?	**कासु** in which?

The paradigm of अहम् ('I'):

Singular	Dual	Plural
अहम् I	आवाम् we two	वयम् we
माम् me (2nd)	आवाम् us two (2nd)	अस्मान् us (2nd)
मया by me	आवाभ्याम् by us two	अस्माभिः by us
मह्यम् for me	आवाभ्याम् for us two	अस्मभ्यम् for us
मत् from me	आवाभ्याम् from us two	अस्मत् from us
मम of me	आवयोः of us two	अस्माकम् of us
मयि in me	आवयोः in us two	अस्मासु in us

The paradigm of त्वम् ('you'):

Singular	Dual	Plural
त्वम् you	युवाम् you two	यूयम् you
त्वाम् you (2nd)	युवाम् you two (2nd)	युष्मान् you (2nd)
त्वया by you	युवाभ्याम् by you two	युष्माभिः by you
तुभ्यम् for you	युवाभ्याम् for you two	युष्मभ्यम् for you
त्वत् from you	युवाभ्याम् from you two	युष्मत् from you
तव of you	युवयोः of you two	युष्माकम् of you
त्वयि in you	युवयोः in you two	युष्मासु in you

APPENDIX 3

VOCABULARY: ENGLISH – SANSKRIT

This English–Sanskrit vocabulary comprises in alphabetical order the appropriate English renderings of all the Sanskrit words used in the exercises and stories found in this book, as well as those used in the earlier Sanskrit textbooks, 'The Stories of Krishna' , 'The Story of Rāma' and 'Stories from the Mahābhārata'.

A

abandoned	त्यक्त°
(he/she/it) abandoned	अत्यजत्
(is) able	शक्नोति
able, skilled	कुशल°
action	कर्मन्
afraid	भीत°
again	पुनः
again and again	पुनःपुनः
Agha, name of of a demon	अघः
air, wind	वायुः (m.)
alas! alas!	हा हा
(sets) alight	दाहयति
all	सर्व°
alone, only (emphasises previous word)	एव
also, even	अपि
amazed	विस्मित°
amazement, astonishment	विस्मयः
Ambālikā	अम्बालिका
Ambā	अम्बा
Ambikā	अम्बिका
anointing, coronation,	अभिषेकः
and	च
angry	कुपित°
another	अन्य°
answers, replies	प्रतिवदति
any (one), some (one), a certain	किं चित्
aphorism, rule; thread	सूत्रम्
approaches	उपगच्छति
are — they (pl.) are	सन्ति
they two are	स्तः
we (pl.) are	स्मः
we two are	स्वः
you (sing.) are	असि
you (pl.) are	स्थ
you two are	स्थः
(having) arisen	उद्भूय
arises	उद्भवति
Arjuna	अर्जुनः
army	सेना
around	अभितः
arrow	शरः, काण्डः
as if, like	इव
asked	अपृच्छत्
(having) asked	पृष्ट्वा
(to) ask	प्रष्टुम्

asks पृच्छति
asks for प्रार्थयति
Aśoka trees अशोक-वृक्षाः
astonishment, amazement विस्मयः
ate अखादत्, खादितवत्
attacks अभिधावति
awake बुद्ध°
Ayodhyā अयोध्या

B

bad omen दुर्मङ्गलम्
ball मण्डलम्
bank (of a river) तीरम्
battle युद्धम्
beautiful रमणीय°, रुचिर°, सुन्दर°
(having a) beautiful form, handsome रूपवत्°, सुन्दर°/ -री°
became अभवत, भूतवत्°
be!, become! भव (sg.), भवत (pl.)
(having) become भूत्वा
(let him/her/it) become भवतु
(will) become भविष्यति
becomes भवति
being भवन् (m.), भवन्ती (f.), भवत् (n.) [see pp 7-8, section 1.5]
belly उदरः
best उत्तम°
Bharata भरतः
Bhīma भीमः
Bhīṣma भीष्मः
binds बध्नाति
bird खगः, पक्षिन् (m.), पक्षिनी (f.)
bitten दष्ट°
black कृष्ण°
blind अन्ध°
bliss आनन्दः
blood रक्तम्
blue नील°
boat नौका
body देहः
book पुस्तकम्
born जात°
(having) bound बद्ध्वा
(a) bow [used with arrow] चापः, धानुस् (n.)
(a) bow, homage [greeting] नमस् (n.)
bowed अनमत्
(having) bowed नत्वा
bows [the verb] नमति
boy बालकः
Brahmā weapon ब्रह्मास्त्रम्
brave वीर°
breakfast प्रातराशः
breaks, splits, destroys भेदयति
breast स्तनः
bring near, place before उपहरति
bring! आनय
brings आनयति
broken भिन्न°
brother सोदरः, भ्रातृ (m.)
brought आनयत्
built अकरोत्

(it was) built, made	अक्रियत
(will) burn	धक्ष्यति
burned	अदहत्
burns	दहति
burnt	दग्ध°
(having) burnt	दग्ध्वा
but	तु
butter	नवनीतम्

C

calf	वत्सः
came	आगच्छत्, आगतवत्°
Cāṇūra	चाणूरः
carried off	अपहृत°
cattle	पशवः (pl. of पशुः)
causeway	सेतुः
cave	गुहा
chair	पीठम्
chariot	रथः
cheating; sin	अधर्मः
chin	चिबुकम्
chosen	वृत°
city, town	नगरम्
climbs	आरोहति
closes (the eyes)	निमिषति
(having) closed the eyes	निमिष्य
cloud	मेघः
colour	वर्णः
come	आगत°
come! (sing.)	आगच्छ°
come! (pl.)	आगच्छत
(having) come	आगम्य
(let) come!	आगच्छतु
(will) come	आगमिष्यति
come together, gather	समागच्छति
comes	आगच्छति
comes back	प्रत्यागच्छति
comes out	निर्गच्छति
command; word	वचनम्
(will) conquer	जेष्यति
conquered	जित°, अजयत्
conquers, is victorious	जयति
contented	संतुष्ट°
coronation, anointing	अभिषेकः
cowherd	गोपालः
counsellor, minister	मन्त्रिन् (m.)
Creator, the	पितामहः
creator	धातृ (m.)
cried out	अक्रोशत्
cried; wailed	अरोदत्
cries out	क्रोशति
cries; wails	रोदति
crossed	अतरत्
crosses	तरति
curse	शापः
cursed	शप्त°
cut	छिन्न°

D

darkness	तमस् (n.)
Daśaratha	दशरथः
daughter, girl	कन्या
dead	मृत°
death	मरणम्

deer	मृगः
demon	राक्षसः
demoness	राक्षसी
desire	कामः
(he/she) desires, wants	इच्छति
(they) desired, wanted	ऐच्छन्
(having) desired, wanted	इष्ट्वा
destroyed, ruined	अनाशयत्, नष्ट°
destroys, ruins	नाशयति, भेदयति
Dhṛtarāṣṭra	धृतराष्ट्रः
(they pl.) did, made	अकुर्वन्
(he/she/it) did, made	अकरोत्
discipline, austerity, fire	तपस् (n.)
do! (sg.)	कुरु
do! (pl.)	कुरुत
(let him/her) do	करोतु
(will) do, make	करिष्यति
does, makes	करोति
doing	कुर्वन्° (m.)
	कुर्वती° (f.)
	कुर्वत्° (n.)
done, made	कृत°, कृतवत्°
(it will be) done to	करिष्यते
(having) done, made, put on	कृत्वा
dog	कुक्कुरः
door	द्वारम्
drank	अपिबत्
dream, sleep	स्वप्नः
drink!	पिब (sg.), पिबत (pl.)
drinking	पिबन्° (m.)
	पिबन्ती° (f.)
	पिबत्° (n.)
drinks	पिबति
Droṇa	द्रोणः
drunk	पीत°
(having) drunk	पीत्वा
Duryodhana	दुर्योधनः
dwells	वसति
dwelt	अवसत्

E

ear	कर्णः
earth	पृथिवी (f.)
eat!	खाद (sg.), खादत (pl.)
(will) eat	खादिष्यति
eaten	खादित°
(to be) eaten	खादितव्य°
(was) eaten	अखाद्यत
(will be) eaten	खादिष्यते
eats	खादति
eating	खादन्° (m.)
	खादन्ती° (f.)
	खादत्° (n.)
eighth	अष्टम°
Ekalavya	एकलव्यः
elephant	गजः
embraced	पर्यष्वजत
end	अन्तः
enemy	अरिः
entered	प्राविशत्
(having) entered	प्रविश्य
enters	प्रविशति
entrusts	निक्षिपति
even, also	अपि
everything	सर्वम्

everywhere	सर्वत्र
evil	असाधु°, दुष्ट°, दुष्कृत°
experienced	अनुभूत°
experiences, feels	अनुभवति
eye	नेत्रम्

F

face	मुखम्
falling	पतन्° (m.)
	पतन्ती° (f.)
	पतत्° (n.)
falls	पतति
(having) fallen	पतित्वा
falls in love, is fond of	स्निह्यति (+7th)
far away	दूरे
farmer, trader	वैश्यः
father; Janaka	जनकः, पितृ (m.)
fault	दोषः
fear	भयम्
fearless	अभय°
fell	अपतत्, पतितवत्°
fell in love	अस्निह्यत् (+7th)
(will) find	लप्स्यते
finding	लभमान°
finds	लभते
fire	अग्निः, तपस्
(possessing) fire	अग्निमत्°
first	प्रथम°
fish	मत्स्यः
fisherman	धीवरः
five	पञ्च°
flower	पुष्पम्
flute	वंशः
follows	अनुगच्छति, अनुधावति
(is) fond of	स्निह्यति (+7th)
food	अन्नम्
(like a) fool	मूढवत्°
foot	पादः
forest	वनम्, अरण्यम्
forgets	विस्मरति
form	रूपम्
found	अलभत
(having) found	लब्ध्वा
freed	मुक्त° (+5th)
friend	मित्रम्
fruit	फलम्

G

Gaṅgā	गङ्गा
Gāndhārī	गान्धारी
garden	उद्यानम्
gather, come together	समागच्छति
gave	अददात्
gift	दानम्
girl, daughter	कन्या
give!	देहि (sg.)
(will) give	दास्यति
given	दत्त°
(having) given	दत्त्वा
gives	ददाति
(will) give help	साहाय्यम् करिष्यति
go!	गच्छ (sg.), गच्छत (pl.)
(let him/her/it) go	गच्छतु
(to) go	गन्तुम्

(will) go	गमिष्यति
god	देवः
goddess	देवी
goes	गच्छति
goes away	अपगच्छति
goes down	अवगच्छति
goes forward	प्रगच्छति
going	गच्छन्° (m.)
	गच्छन्ती° (f.)
	गच्छत्° (n.)
golden	सुवर्ण°
gone	गत°
(having) gone	गत्वा
(it will be) gone to	गमिष्यते
good	साधु°
good! good!	साधु साधु
(having) good fortune, blessed; lord	भगवत्
grabbed	गृहीत°
(having) grabbed	गृहीत्वा
great	महत्
green	हरित°
grew	अवर्धत
grief	शोकः
ground, earth	भूमिः (f.),
	भूमिम् (2nd)
(on the) ground	भूम्याम् (7th)
grows	वर्धते
(will) grow	वर्धिष्यते

H

hair	केशः
hand	हस्तः
handsome	सुन्दर°/ -री°, रूपवत्°
Hanumān, son of the wind	वायुपुत्रः
happiness, pleasure	सुखम्
happy	सुखित°
he, that	सः
healthy	कुशल°
heard	श्रुत°, श्रुतवत्°
(having) heard	श्रुत्वा
(to be) heard	श्रवणीय°
hearing	शृण्वन्° (m.)
	शृण्वन्ती° (f.)
	शृण्वत्° (n.)
hears, listens	शृणोति
heart	हृदयम्
heaven	स्वर्गः
heir apparent	युवराजः
help	साहाय्यम्
(will give) help	साहाय्यम् करिष्यति
her (2nd)	ताम्
(to) her (4th)	तस्यै
her, of her (6th)	तस्याः
her/his own	आत्मनः
here	अत्र
hidden	तिरोहित°
him (2nd)	तम्
(by) him (3rd)	तेन
(to) him (4th)	तस्मै
his, of him (6th)	तस्य
hit	तुदित°
hits	तुदति
hole, opening	विवरः

home	गृहम्
horrible	घोर°
horse	अश्वः
house	गृहम्
how?	कथम्
hit	तुदित°
(a) hundred	शतम्
husband	पतिः, भार्तृ

I

I	अहम्
I am	अस्मि
if	यदि
Indra	इन्द्रः
Indrajit	इन्द्रजित्
inside	अन्तः
intellect, intelligence	बुद्धिः (f.)
is	अस्ति
it / that	तत् (n.)

J

Jaṭāyu	जटायुः
Janaka	जनकः
jealousy	ईर्ष्या
jewel	भूषणम्
jump [the noun]	प्लवनम्

K

Kabandha	कबन्धः
Karṇa	कर्णः
Kaṃsa	कंसः
Kāliya, a serpent demon	कालियः
Kaurava	कौरवः
kill!	व्यापादय
(will) kill	व्यापादयिष्यति
kills	व्यापादयति
killed	हत°, व्यापादित°, व्यापादितवत्
(having) killed	हत्वा
king	नृपः, राजन्
kingdom	राज्यम्
Kubera, the god of wealth	कुबेरः
Kuntī	कुन्ती
Kṛṣṇa	कृष्णः
Kaikeyī	कैकेयी
Kausalyā	कौसल्या

L

lake	सरस् (n.)
Lakṣmaṇa	लक्ष्मणः
Laṅkā (Rāvaṇa's island)	लङ्का
lady	नारी
large	विशाल°
laughed	अहसत्
(having) laughed	हसित्वा
laughs	हसति
(bursts into) laughter	प्रहसति
leads	नयति
(will) lead	नेष्यति
leaf-house	पर्णगृहम्
(having) left	त्यक्त्वा
leave alone!	त्यज (sg.), त्यजत (pl.)

leaves	त्यजति
led	अनयत्
(having) led	नीत्वा
(he/she/it) left, abandoned	अत्यजत्
lifted up	उदहरत्
lifts, lifts up	उद्धरति
like, as if	इव
like a fool	मूढवत्°
like Rāma	रामवत्°
likewise, thus	एवम्
limitless	अनन्त°
lion	सिंहः
(let) listen	शृणोतु
listen!	शृणु (sg.), शृणुत (pl.)
listened	अशृणोत्
listens, hears	शृणोति
live!	जीव (sg.), जीवत (pl.)
(he/she/it) lives	जीवति
(having) lived	जीवित्वा
lives, dwells	वसति
lives in, inhabits	निवसति
long	दीर्घ°
long ago	पुरा (indec.)
(for a) long time	बहुकालम्
Lord, the	हरिः

M

made, did, built	अकरोत्
(they pl.) made, did	अकुर्वन्
Mādrī	माद्री
magic	माया
magical snake	नागः
(will) make, do	करिष्यति
(having) made, done	कृत्वा
man	नरः
mantra	मन्त्रः
many, much	बहु°
Mārīca	मारीचः
marriage	विवाहः
(having) married	परिणीय
marries	परिणयति
me (2nd)	माम्
(by) me	मया
(for) me	मह्यम्
(in) me	मयि
meets	मिलति (+ 3rd)
messenger	दूतः
met	अमिलत् (+ 3rd)
(having) met	मिलित्वा
(in the) middle of	मध्ये (+ 6th)
mighty, strongest	बलिष्ठ°
mind	मनस् (n.)
minister, counsellor	मन्त्रिन् (m.)
Mithilā	मिथिला
monk	मुनिजनः
monkey	कपिः, वानरः
moon	चन्द्रः
mother	जननी, मातृ (f.)
mountain	अचलः
mouth	आस्यम्, मुखम्
much, many	बहु°
my [lit. of me]	मम

N

Nakula	नकुलः
Nala	नलः
name	नामन् (n.)
name, by name	नाम
Nārada [a sage]	नारदः
near	समीपे (+ 6th)
nectar (of immortality)	अमृतम्
never	न कदा अपि
night	रात्रिः (f.)
Nīla [a monkey architect]	नीलः
nose	नासिका
not	न
now	अधुना, इदानीम्
nowhere	न कुत्रचित्

O

O!	हे
ocean	समुद्रः
old	वृद्ध°
(a bad) omen	दुर्मङ्गलम्
O my!	अहो
once, once upon a time	एकदा
one, a certain	एक° [goes like तत्]
only, alone [emphasises the preceding word]	एव
(an) opening; hole	विवरः
opens eyes	उन्मिषति
orange	नारङ्ग°
other, another	अन्य°
outcast	निषादः

P

palace	राजगृहम्
pale	पाण्डु°
Pāṇḍava	पाण्डवः
Pāṇḍu	पाण्डुः
part	भागः
peace	शान्तिः (f.)
people	जनाः
(to be) performed	करणीय°
person	जनः, पुरुषः
pillar	स्तम्भः
place before, bring near	उपहरति
places, puts	स्थापयति
(having) played	क्रीडित्वा
(he/she/it) played	अक्रीडत्
plays	क्रीडति
plays (an instrument)	वादयति
please	दयया (indec.)
pleasure, happiness	सुखम्
poison	विषम्
possessing	युक्त° (+ 3rd), -वत्°, -मत्°
possessing	
a beautiful form	रूपवत्°
fire	अग्निमत्°
good fortune	भगवत्°
strength, power	बलवत्°
wealth, virtue	धनिन्°
wisdom	धीमत्°
powerful, having strength	बलिन्°
prince	राजपुत्रः
protect!	रक्ष
proud	गर्वित°

punish!	दण्डय
pupil	शिष्यः
pure	शुद्ध°
Pūtanā	पूतना
puts on; does, makes	करोति

Q

quickly	शीघ्रम्

R

Rāhu [a demon]	राहुः
rains	वर्षाः
Rāma	रामः
ran	अधावत्, धावितवत्
Rāvaṇa	रावणः
(being) read	पठ्यमान°
reads, recites	पठति
red	अरुण°
rejoiced	अरमत
rejoices	रमते
(having) replied	प्रत्युद्य
replies, answers	प्रतिवदति
righteousness	धर्मः
ring	अङ्गुलीयम्
river	नदी
road	मार्गः
rock	शिला
rope, string; rule	सूत्रम्
ruined, destroyed	नष्ट°
(having) run after	अनुधाव्य
(let) run	धावतु
run!	धाव (sg.), धावत (pl.)
runs	धावति
runs after, follows	अनुधावति
runs against/towards	अभिधावति

S

sacrifices	जुहोति
sad	दुःखित°
sage	मुनिजनः, ऋषिः
Sahadeva	सहदेवः
said, spoke	अवदत्, उक्तवत्°
(having) said, spoken	उदित्वा
(he/she) said	आह
sang	अगायत्
Śatrughna	शत्रुघ्नः
Satyavatī	सत्यवती
saved	रक्षित°
saves	रक्षति
saw	अपश्यत्
says, speaks	वदति
Śāntanu	शान्तनुः
searched after	अन्वैच्छत्
second	द्वितीय°
see!	पश्य (sg.), पश्यत (pl.)
(let) see	पश्यतु
(will) see	द्रक्ष्यति
seen	दृष्ट°, दृष्टवत्°
(having) seen	दृष्ट्वा
(it will be) seen	द्रक्ष्यते
(to be) seen	द्रष्टव्य°
sees	पश्यति
self-choice ceremony	स्वयंवरः

serpent demon	कालियः
servant or labourer	शूद्रः
(having) set alight	दग्ध्वा
set light to	अदाहयत्
sets light to	दाहयति
seven	सप्त
she, that	सा
shines	भाति
shoots, throws	क्षिपति
(having) shot/thrown	क्षिप्त्वा
short	ह्रस्व°
shot	क्षिप्त°
silently	तूष्णीम्
sin; cheating	अधर्मः
since ... therefore	यस्मात्...तस्मात्
sings	गायति
sister	स्वसृ (f.)
Sītā	सीता
sits down	उपविशति
Śiva	शिवः
skilled, able	कुशल°
sky	गगनम्
slain	हत°
sleep, dream	स्वप्नः
small	अल्प°
smell	गन्धः
(bad) smell	दुर्गन्धः
(good) smell	सुगन्धः
(with a) smile	सस्मितम्
snake	सर्पः
(magical) snake	नागः
soldier	सैनिकः

somebody, someone, something	
(m.)	कः + चित्/चन/अपि
(f.)	का + चित्/चन/अपि
(n.)	किं + चित्/चन/अपि
son	पुत्रः
soon	अचिरेण (indec.)
sound, voice	शब्दः, स्वरः
speak!	वद (sg.), वदत (pl.)
(let) speak	वदतु
speaking	वदन्° (m.), वदन्ती° (f.), वदत्° (n.)
speaks, says	वदति
special	विशिष्ट°
splits, breaks, destroys	भेदयति
(having) spoken	उदित्वा
(thorough) sprinkling, anointing; coronation	अभिषेकः
standing	तिष्ठन्° (m.), तिष्ठन्ती° (f.), तिष्ठत्° (n.)
stands	तिष्ठति
stands up	उत्तिष्ठति
star	तारका
statue	मूर्तिः (f.)
stood	अतिष्ठत्
stop!	उपरम
stops	उपरमति(+ 5th)
story	कथा
straight away	अनन्तरम्
(having) strength	बलिन्°, बलवत्°
string, rope	सूत्रम्
strong	प्रबल°
strongest, mighty	बलिष्ठ°
Sugrīva	सुग्रीवः

Sumitrā	सुमित्रा
Śūrpanakhā	शूर्पनखा
sun	सूर्यः
Supreme Lord, the	परमेश्वरः
sword	खड्गः

T

tail	पुच्छम्, पुच्छः
teacher	आचार्यः, गुरुः
thank you	वन्दनम्
that, it	तत्
that, he	सः
that, she	सा
that, him (2nd)	तम्
that, her (2nd)	ताम्
(in) that, (in) him	तस्मिन्
then, at that time	तदा, तर्हि
there	तत्र
there is	अस्ति
therefore	तस्मात्
there was	आसीत्
they two are	स्तः
they (plural) were	आसन्
thinks	चिन्तयति
(he, she) thought	अचिन्तयत्
(it will be) thought of	चिन्तयिष्यते
those	ते
those (2nd masc. pl.)	तान्
thought	मतिः (f.)
(having) thought	चिन्तयित्वा
thread, rope; aphorism	सूत्रम्
three	तिस्रः (f.)
threw	अक्षिपत्
throat	कण्ठः
throw down, put trust in	निक्षिपति
(having) thrown/shot	क्षिप्त्वा
throws, shoots	क्षिपति
thumb	अङ्गुली/ अङ्गुलः
'thus'	इति
thus; likewise	एवम्
(in) time	कालेन (indec.)
together with	सह (+ 3rd)
told	अकथयत्
tormented	पीडित°
towards (used after a 2nd-case word)	प्रति
town, city	नगरम्
trader, farmer	वैश्यः
tree	वृक्षः
true	सत्य°
(put) trust in	निक्षिपति

U

unburnt	अदग्ध°
understands, goes down	अवगच्छति
unhappily	दुःखेन (indec.)
unhappiness	दुःखम्
us (2nd pl.)	अस्मान्
(by) us (3rd pl.)	अस्माभिः
(for) us (4th pl.)	अस्मभ्यम्
(from) us (5th pl.)	अस्मत्
(in) us (7th pl.)	अस्मासु
(of) us (6th pl.)	अस्माकम्
us/we two	आवाम्

V

very अतीव
Vicitravīrya विचित्रवीर्यः
(is) victorious जयति
(let be) victorious जयतु
virtuous; having wealth धनिन्°
Viśvāmitra विश्वामित्रः
voice, sound स्वरः, शब्दः
vow व्रतम्
vulture गृध्रः
Vyāsa व्यासः

W

wailed, cried अरोदत्
wails, cries रोदति
walk! चर (sg.), चरत (pl.)
(will) walk चरिष्यति
walked अचरत्
(having) walked चरित्वा
(it will be) walked चरिष्यते
walks चरति
walking चरन्° (m.), चरन्ती° (f.), चरत्° (n.)
(they) wanted, desired ऐच्छन्
wants, desires इच्छति
was
(he/she/it was; there was) आसीत्
(I was) आसम्
water जलम्
we (pl.) वयम्
wealth धनम्
(having) wealth; virtuous धनिन्°
we/us two आवाम्
went अगच्छत्, गतवत्°
(they) were (pl.) आसन्
(they two) were आस्ताम्
(we) were (pl.) आस्म
(we two) were आस्व
(you) were (pl.) आस्त
(you) were (sg.) आसीः
(you two) were आस्तम्
what? किम्
whatever . . . that यत् यत् . . . तत् तत्
wheel अक्षः
when? कदा
when . . . then यदा . . . तदा
where? कुत्र
Whirlwind demon, the चक्रवातः
who? what? कः, का, किम्
wife भार्या
wind, air वायुः
wine मद्यम्
wing पक्षः
(having) wisdom धीमत्°
wise प्राज्ञ°, धीमत्°
wise lady ज्ञानिनी
wise man ज्ञानिन्°
wise teacher, priest ब्राह्मणः
wish वरः
with, together with सह (+ 3rd)
womb गर्भः
wood, forest वनम्, अरण्यम्

word, command	वचनम्
world	लोकः
writes	लिखति



Yaśodā	यशोदा
yellow	पीत°
you (sg.)	त्वम्
you (pl.)	यूयम्
you (2nd pl.)	युष्मान्
you two (1st & 2nd)	युवाम्
(by) you (sg.)	त्वया
(for) you (sg.)	तुभ्यम्
(for) you (pl.)	युष्मभ्यम्
(from) you (pl.)	युष्मत्
(from) you (sg.)	त्वत्
(in) you (sg.)	त्वयि
(in/of) you two	युवयोः
(of) you (sg.)	तव
your	तव
Yudhiṣṭhira	युधिष्ठिरः

APPENDIX 4

VOCABULARY: SANSKRIT – ENGLISH

This Sanskrit–English vocabulary comprises in alphabetical order all Sanskrit words, with their appropriate English renderings, used in the exercises and stories found in this book, as well as those used in the earlier Sanskrit textbooks, 'The Stories of Krishna' , 'The Story of Rāma' and 'Stories from the Mahābhārata'.

अ

अकथयत्	told
अकरोत्	made, did, built
अकुर्वन्	they (pl.) made, did
अक्रियत	(it was) made, built
अक्रीडत्	(he/she) played
अक्रोशत्	cried out
अक्षः	wheel
अक्षिपत्	threw
अखादत्	ate
अखाद्यत	(was) eaten
अगच्छत्	went
अगायत्	sang
अग्निः	fire
अग्निमत्°	(having) fire
अघः	Agha, [name of a demon]
अङ्गुलः/अङ्गुली	thumb
अङ्गुलीयम्	ring
अचरत्	walked
अचलः	mountain
अचिन्तयत्	(he/she) thought
अचिरेण	soon
अजयत्	conquered
अतरत्	crossed
अतिष्ठत्	stood
अतीव	very
अतुदत्	hit
अतुद्यत	(was) hit
अत्र	here
अत्यजत्	(he/she) left, abandoned
अदग्ध°	unburnt
अददात्	gave
अदहत्	burned
अदाहयत्	set light to
अधर्मः	cheating, sin
अधावत्	ran
अधुना	now
अनन्त°	limitless
अनन्तरम्	straight away
अनमत्	bowed
अनयत्	led
अनाशयत्	destroyed
अनुगच्छति	follows
अनुधावति	runs after
अनुधाव्य	(having) run after
अनुभवति	experiences, feels
अनुभूत°	experienced
अनेक°	many (goes like *तत्*)

अन्तः	inside; end
अन्ते	in the end
अन्ध°	blind
अन्नम्	food
अन्य°	other, another
अन्वैच्छत्	searched after
अपगच्छति	goes away
अपतत्	fell
अपश्यत्	saw
अपहृत°	carried off
अपि	also, even
(न कदा अपि	never)
अपिबत्	drank
अपीयत	was drunk
अपृच्छत्	asked
अभय°	fearless
अभवत्	became
अभितः	around
अभिधावति	runs against, towards; attacks
अभिषेकः	a thorough sprinkling, anointing; coronation
अमिलत् (+3rd)	met
अमृतम्	nectar of immortality
अम्बालिका	Ambālikā
अम्बा	Ambā
अम्बिका	Ambikā
अयोध्या	Ayodhyā
अरण्यम्	forest
अरमत	rejoiced
अरिः	enemy
अरुण°	red
अरोदत्	cried, wailed
अर्जुनः	Arjuna
अर्हति (+inf.)	ought, should, worthy, fit
अलभत	found
अल्प°	small
अवगच्छति	goes down; understands
अवदत्	said, spoke
अवर्धत	grew
अवसत्	dwelt
अशृणोत्	listened
अशोकवृक्षाः	Aśoka trees
अश्वः	horse
अष्टम°	eighth
असाधु°	evil
असि	you (sg.) are
अस्ति	is
अस्थापयत्	placed, put
अस्निह्यत्	fell in love
अस्मत्	(from) us (pl.)
अस्मभ्यम्	(for) us (pl.)
अस्माकम्	(of) us (pl.)
अस्मान्	us (pl., 2nd)
अस्मासु	(in) us (pl.)
अस्मि	I am
अहम्	I
अहसत्	laughed
अहो	O my!

आ

आगच्छ	come! (sg.)
आगच्छत्	came

आगच्छत	come! (pl.)
आगच्छति	comes
आगच्छतु	(let) come
आगत°	come
आगतवत्°	came
आगमिष्यति	will come
आगम्य	(having) come
आचार्यः	teacher
आत्मनः (6th sg. of आत्मन्)	his own, her own
आनन्दः	bliss
आनय	bring!
आनयत्	brought
आनयति	brings
आरोहति	climbs
आवयोः	(of/in) us two
आवाभ्याम्	(by/for/from) us two
आवाम्	we/us two
आसन्	(they pl.) were
आसम्	I was
आसीः	you (sg.) were
आसीत्	(he/she/it/there) was
आस्त	you (pl.) were
आस्तम्	you (two) were
आस्ताम्	they (two) were
आस्म	we (pl.) were
आस्यम्	mouth
आस्व	we (two) were
आह	(he/she) said

इ

इच्छति	(he/she/it) desires, wants
इति	'thus'
इदानीम्	now
इन्द्रः	Indra
इन्द्रजित्	Indrajit
इव	like, as if
इष्ट्वा	(having) desired, wanted

ई

ईर्ष्या	jealousy

उ

उक्त°, उक्तवत्°	said, spoken to
उत्तम°	best
उत्तिष्ठति	stands up
उत्सवः	party
उदरः	belly
उदहरत्	lifted, lifted up
उदित्वा	(having) said
उद्भवति	arises
उद्भूय	(having) arisen
उद्यानम्	garden
उद्धरति	lifts, lifts up
उन्मिषति	opens eyes
उपगच्छति	approaches
उपरम	stop!
उपरमति (+5th)	stops
उपविशति	sits down
उपहरति	brings near, places before
उपायः	plan
उषित्वा	(having) lived, dwelt

ऋ

ऋषिः	sage

ए

एक°	one, a certain [goes like तत्]
एकदा	once, once upon a time
एकलव्यः	Ekalavya
एव	alone, only (emphasises preceding word)
एवम्	thus; likewise
एषः/एषा/एषत्	this

ओ

ओषधि (f.)	plant

ऐ

ऐच्छन्	(they) desired, wanted

औ

औपनिषद°	according to the Upaniṣads

क

कः	who? what?
कः चित्	someone (m.); a certain
कंसः	Kaṃsa
कण्ठः	throat
कथम्	how?
कथयति	tells
कथा	story
कदा	when?
कदा अपि	whenever (न कदा अपि never)
कन्या	daughter / girl
कपिः	monkey
कबन्धः	Kabandha
करणीय°	(to be) performed, done
करिष्यति	will do, make
करिष्यते	(it will be) done to
करोति	does, makes, puts on
करोतु	(let) do
कर्णः	ear; Karṇa
कर्मन् (n.)	action
का	who? what?
का चन/अपि/चित्	someone (f.); something, a certain
काण्डः	arrow
कामः	desire
कालियः	Kāliya (a serpent demon)
कालेन	in time
किम्	what?
किम् चन/अपि/चित्	something (n.), a certain
कुक्कुरः	dog
कुत्र	where?
कुन्ती	Kuntī
कुपित°	angry
कुबेरः	Kubera, god of wealth
कुशल°	healthy, skilled, able
कृत°, कृतवत्	done, made
कृत्वा	(having) done (having) made, (having) put on

कृष्ण°	black
कृष्णः	Kṛṣṇa
केशः	hair
कैकेयी	Kaikeyī
कौरवः	Kaurava
कौसल्या	Kausalyā
क्रीडति	plays
क्रीडित्वा	(having) played
क्रोशति	cries out
क्षणः	a moment
क्षत्रियः	brave warrior or king
क्षिपति	throws, shoots
क्षिप्त°	shot
क्षिप्त्वा	(having) thrown, shot

ख

खगः	bird
खड्गः	sword
खाद	eat! (sg.)
खादत	eat! (pl.)
खादति	eats
खादित°	eaten
खादितवत्°	ate
खादितव्य°	(to be) eaten
खादिष्यति	(will) eat
खादिष्यते	(will be) eaten

ग

गगनम्	sky
गङ्गा	Gaṅgā
गच्छ	go! (sg.)
गच्छत	go! (pl.)
गच्छति	goes
गच्छतु	let (him/her/it) go
गजः	elephant
गत°	gone
गतवत्°	went
गत्वा	(having) gone
गन्तुम्	to go
गन्धः	a smell
गमिष्यति	(will) go
गमिष्यते	(will be) gone to
गर्भः	womb
गर्वित°	proud
गान्धारी	Gāndhārī
गायति	sings
गुरुः	teacher
गुहा	cave
गृध्रः	vulture
गृहम्	house
गृहीत°	grabbed
गृहीत्वा	(having) grabbed
गोपालः	cowherd

घ

घोर°	horrible

च

च	and
चक्रवातः	the Whirlwind demon
चन	(indefinite after कः, का, किम्)
चन्द्रः	moon

चर (sg.), चरत (pl.) walk!
चरति walks
चरित्वा (having) walked
चरिष्यते (will be) walked to
चर्मन् skin
चाणूरः Cāṇūra
चापः bow [as used with arrows]
चित् [see चन]
चिन्तयति thinks
चिन्तयित्वा (having) thought
चिन्तयिष्यते (will be) thought of
चिबुकम् chin

छ

छिन्न° cut

ज

जटायुः Jaṭāyu
जनः person
जनाः people
जनकः father
जनकः Janaka
जननी mother
जयति is victorious, conquers
जयतु (let be) victorious
जलम् water
जात° born
जानाति knows
जित° conquered
जीव (sg.), जीवत (pl.) live!
जीवति lives
जीवित्वा (having) lived
जुहोति sacrifices
जेष्यति (will) conquer
ज्ञानिन् a wise man
ज्ञानिनी a wise lady

त

तत् that / it
ततः after that
तत्र there
तथा just as
तदा then
तपस् (n.) fire, discipline, austerity
तम् that, him (2nd)
तमस् (n.) darkness
तयोः (of/in) those two
तरति crosses
तर्हि then, at that time
तव your, of you
तस्मात् therefore
तस्मिन् in that, in him
तस्मिन् एव काले/क्षणे at that very time / moment
तस्मै to that, to him
तस्य his, of him
तस्याः her, of her
तस्यै to her
ताटका Tāṭakā
तान् those (2nd pl. m.)
ताम् her (2nd)
तारका star
तिरोहित° hidden

तिष्ठति	stands
तिस्रः (f.)	three
तीरम्	bank (of a river)
तु	but
तुदति	hits
तुभ्यम्	for you (4th sg.)
तुष्ट°	contented
तूष्णीम्	silent
ते	those (m. pl.)
तेन	by him / by that
तौ	those two (m.)
त्यक्त°	abandoned
त्यक्त्वा	(having) left
त्यज	leave alone! (sg.)
त्यजत	leave alone! (pl.)
त्यजति	leaves
त्वत्	from you (sg.)
त्वम्	you (sg.)
त्वया	by you (sg.)
त्वयि	in you (sg.)

द

दग्ध°	burnt
दग्ध्वा	(having) burnt, (having) set alight
दण्डय	punish!
दत्त°	given
दत्त्वा	(having) given
ददाति	gives
दयया	please
दशरथः	Daśaratha
दष्ट°	bitten
दहति	burns
दह्यते	be burnt
दानम्	gift
दास्यति	will give
दाहयति	sets light to
दीर्घ°	long
दुर्गन्धः	bad smell
दुर्बलः	weak
दुर्मङ्गलम्	bad omen
दुर्योधनः	Duryodhana
दुष्कृत°	ill done, evil
दुष्ट°	evil
दुःखम्	unhappiness
दुःखित°	sad
दुःखेन	unhappily
दूतः	messenger
दूरम्	a long way
दूरे	far away
दृष्ट°	seen
दृष्टवत्°	saw
दृष्ट्वा	(having) seen
देवः	a god
देवी	goddess
देहः	body
देहि	give! (sg.)
दोषः	fault
द्रक्ष्यति	(will) see
द्रक्ष्यते	(it will be) seen
द्रोणः	Droṇa
द्वारम्	door
द्वितीय°	second

ध

धक्ष्यति	(will) burn
धनिन्°	having wealth; virtuous
धनुम् (n.)	wealth
धनुस्	bow
धर्मः	righteousness
धार्मिक°	righteous
धातृ (m.)	creator
धाव (sg.), धावत (pl.)	run!
धावति	runs
धावतु	let run
धावितवत्°	ran
धीमत्°/धीमती°	having wisdom, wise
धीवरः	fisherman
धृतराष्ट्रः	Dhṛtarāṣṭra

न

न	not
न कदा अपि	never
न कुत्र चित्	nowhere
नकुलः	Nakula
नगरम्	town, city
नत्वा	(having) bowed
नदी	river
नमति	bows
नमस् (n.)	a bow [greeting]; homage
नयति	leads
नरः	man
नलः	Nala
नव°	new
नवनीतम्	butter
नष्ट°	ruined, destroyed
नागः	magical snake
नाम	a name; by name
नामन् (n.)	name
नारङ्ग°	orange
नारदः	Nārada, a sage
नारी	lady
नाशयति	destroys
नासिका	nose
निक्षिपति	throws down; places trust in
निमिषति	closes the eyes
निमिष्य	having closed the eyes
निर्गच्छति	comes out
निवसति	lives in, inhabits
निषादः	outcast
नीत्वा	(having) led
नील°	blue
नीलः	Nīla [a monkey architect]
नृपः	king
नेत्रम्	eye
नेष्यति	(will) lead
नौका	boat

प

पक्षः	wing
पक्षिन्, पक्षिनी	bird
पञ्च°	five
पठति	reads, recites
पण्डित°	wise, learned
पतति	falls

पतिः	husband
पतितवत्°	fell
पतित्वा	(having) fallen
पण्डित°	learned
परमेश्वरः	the Supreme Lord
परिणयति	marries
परिणीय	(having) married
पर्णगृहम्	leaf-house
पर्यष्वजत	embraced
पशवः (pl. of पशु m.)	cattle
पश्य	see! (sg.)
पश्यत	see! (pl.)
पश्यति	sees
पश्यतु	let see
पाण्डवः	Pāṇḍava
पाण्डु°	pale
पाण्डुः	Pāṇḍu
पादः	foot
पितामहः	the Creator
पितृ (m.)	father
पिब	drink! (sg.)
पिबत	drink! (pl.)
पिबति	drinks
पीठम्	chair
पीडित°	tormented
पीत°	yellow; drunk
पीयते	is drunk
पुच्छम्, पुच्छः	tail
पुत्रः	son
पुनः	again
पुनः पुनः	again and again
पुण्य	merit
पुरा	long ago
पुरुषः	person
पूर्वम्	before
पुष्पम्	flower
पुस्तकम्	book
पूतना	Pūtanā [a demoness]
पृच्छति	asks
पृथिवी	earth
पृष्ट्वा	(having) asked
प्रगच्छति	goes forward
प्रति (+ 2nd)	towards
प्रतिगच्छति	goes back, returns
प्रतिवदति	replies, answers
प्रत्यागच्छति	comes back
प्रत्युद्य	(having) replied
प्रथम°	first
प्रबल°	strong
प्रविशति	enters
प्रविश्य	(having) entered
प्रष्टुम्	to ask
प्रहसति	bursts into laughter, laughs aloud
प्राज्ञ°	wise
प्रातराशः	breakfast
प्रार्थयति	asks for
प्राविशत्	entered
प्लवनम्	a jump

फ

फलम्	fruit

ब

बद्ध्वा	(having) bound
बध्नाति	binds
बलवत्°	(having) strength
बलिष्ठ°	mighty, strongest
बहु°	many, much
बहुकालम्	for a long time
बालकः	boy
बुद्ध°	awake
बुद्धिः (f.)	intellect, intelligence
ब्रह्मास्त्रम्	the Brahmā weapon
ब्राह्मणः	a wise teacher or priest

भ

भगवत्°	(having) good fortune; blessed; lord
भयम्	fear
भरतः	Bharata
भव (sg.)	be!, become!
भवत (pl.)	be!, become!
भवति	becomes
भवतु	let become
भविष्यति	(will) become
भागः	part
भाति	shines
भार्या	wife
भिन्न°	broken
भीत°	afraid
भीमः	Bhīma
भीष्मः	Bhīṣma
भूतवत्°	became
भूत्वा	(having) become
भूमिम् (2nd)	ground, earth
भूमिः (f.)	ground, earth
भूम्याम्	(on the) ground
भूषणम्	jewel
भेदयति	splits, breaks, destroys
भ्रातृ (m.)	brother

म

मण्डलम्	ball
मत्	from me
मतिः (f.)	thought
मत्स्यः	fish
मद्यम्	wine
मध्ये (+ 6th)	in the middle of
मनस् (n.)	mind
मन्त्रिन् (m.)	counsellor, minister
मम	my, of me
मया	by me
मयि	in me
मरणम्	death
महत्	great
मह्यम्	for me
मातृ (f.)	mother
माद्री	Mādrī
माम् (2nd)	me
माया	magic
मारीचः	Mārīca
मार्गः	road
मित्रम्	friend

मिथिला	Mithilā [name of a city]
मिलति (+ 3rd)	meets
मिलित्वा	(having) met
मुक्त° (+ 5th)	freed
मुखम्	mouth, face
मुनिजनः	monk, sage
मूढवत् °	like a fool
मूर्तिः (f.)	body; statue
मृगः	deer
मृत°	dead
मेघः	cloud

य

यत् यत् .... तत् तत्	whatever ... that
यत्	since
यदा .... तदा	when . . . then
यदि	if
यशोदा	Yaśodā
यस्मात् ... तस्मात्	since ... therefore
युक्त° (+ 3rd)	possessing
युद्धम्	battle
युधिष्ठिरः	Yudhiṣṭhira
युवयोः	of / in you two
युवराजः	heir apparent
युवाभ्याम्	by / for / from you two
युवाम्	you two (1st or 2nd)
युष्मत्	from you (pl.)
युष्मभ्यम्	for you (pl.)
युष्माकम्	of you (pl.)
युष्मान्	you (2nd pl.)
युष्माभिः	by you (pl.)
युष्मासु	in you (pl.)
यूयम्	you (1st pl.)

र

रक्तम्	blood
रक्ष	protect!
रक्षति	saves
रक्षित°	saved
रक्षित्वा	(having) saved
रजस् (n.)	dust, dirt, impurity
रथः	chariot
रमणीय°	beautiful
रमते	rejoices
राक्षसः	demon
राक्षसी	demoness
राजगृहम्	palace
राजन् (m.)	king
राजपुत्रः	prince
राज्यम्	kingdom
रात्रिः (f.)	night
रामः	Rāma
रामवत्	like Rāma
रावणः	Rāvaṇa, [king of the demons]
राहुः	Rāhu [a demon]
रुचिर°	beautiful
रूपम्	form
रूपवत्/ °ती	having a beautiful form; handsome
रोदति	cries; wails

ल

लक्ष्मणः	Lakṣmaṇa
लङ्का	Laṅkā, [Rāvaṇa's island]

लप्स्यते	(will) find
लब्ध्वा	(having) found
लभते	finds
लभमान°	finding
लिखति	writes
लोकः	world

व

वचनम्	word; command
वत्सः	calf
वद (sg.)/ °त (pl.)	speak!
वदति	speaks, says
वदतु	(let) speak
वदिष्यति	(will) speak
वनम्	forest
वन्दनम्	thank you
वयम्	we (plural)
वरः	wish
वर्णः	colour
वर्धते	grows
वर्धिष्यते	(will) grow
वर्षाः	the rains, the rainy season
वंशः	flute
वसति	dwells
वा	or
वहति	carries
वस्त्रं	cloths
वादयति	plays [an instrument]
वानरः	monkey
वायुः (m.)	wind, air
वायुपुत्रः	Hanumān, son of the wind
विवरः	an opening, hole
विवाहः	marriage
विचित्रवीर्यः	Vicitravīrya
विषम्	poison
विशाल°	large
विशिष्ट°	special
विश्वामित्रः	Viśvāmitra
विसर्गः	a release of the breath, shown by :, as in रामः
विस्मयः	astonishment, amazement
विस्मरति	forgets
विस्मित°	amazed
वीर°	brave
वृक्षः	tree
वृत°	chosen
वृद्ध°	old
वैश्यः	trader, producer, farmer
व्यापादयति	kills
व्यापादय	kill!
व्यापादयिष्यति	(will) kill
व्यापादित°	killed
व्यापादितवत्°	killed
व्यासः	Vyāsa
व्रतम्	vow

श

शक्नोति	is able
शतम् (+ 6th pl.)	hundred
शत्रुघ्नः	Śatrughna

शपति	curses
शप्त°	cursed
शब्दः	sound, voice
शरः	arrow
शान्तनुः	Śāntanu
शान्तिः	peace
शापः	a curse
शिला	rock
शिवः	Śiva
शिष्यः	pupil
शीघ्रम्	quickly
शुद्ध°	pure
शूद्रः	servant, labourer
शूर्पनखा	Śūrpanakhā
शृणु	listen! (sg.)
शृणुत	listen! (pl.)
शृणोति	hears, listens
शृणोतु	let listen
शोकः	grief
श्रवणीय°	(to be) heard
श्री (f.)	light
श्रुत°	(was) heard
श्रुतवत्°	heard
श्रुत्वा	(having) heard

ष

षष्	six
षष्ठ°	sixth

स

सत्य°	true
सत्यवती	Satyavatī
सन्ति	they (pl.) are
संतुष्ट°	contented
सप्त	seven
समागच्छति	come together, gather
समीपे् (+ 6th)	near
समुद्रः	ocean
सरस्	lake
सर्पः	snake
सर्व°	all
सर्वत्र	everywhere
सर्वम्	all, everything
सस्मितम्	with a smile
सह (+ 3rd)	together with
सहदेवः	Sahadeva
सः	he / that
सा	she / that
साधु°	good
साधु साधु	good! good!
साहाय्यम्	help
साहाय्यम् करिष्यति	(will) give help
सिंहः	lion
सीता	Sītā
सुखम्	happiness, pleasure
सुखित°	happy
सुखेन	happily
सुगन्धः	good smell
सुग्रीवः	Sugrīva
सुन्दर°/ -री°	handsome
सुमित्रा	Sumitrā
सुवर्ण°	golden
सूत्रम्	rope, string; rule, aphorism; thread

सूर्यः	sun
सेतुः	causeway
सेना	army
सोदरः	brother
सैनिकः	soldier
स्तनः	breast
स्तम्भः	pillar
स्तः	they two are
स्थ	you (pl.) are
स्थः	you two are
स्थापयति	places
स्निह्यति (+ 7th)	falls in love, is fond of
स्म	[gives past tense to present verb]
स्मः	we (pl.) are
स्व	one's own
स्वप्नः	dream, sleep
स्वयंवरः	self-choice ceremony
स्वरः	voice; vowel
स्वर्गः	heaven
स्वः	we two are

ह

हत°	killed
हत्वा	(having) killed
हरित°	green
हरिः	the Lord
हसति	laughs
हसित्वा	(having) laughed
हस्तः	hand
हा हा	alas! alas!
हृदयम्	heart
हे	O!
ह्रस्व°	short