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A MANUAL FOR BEGINNERS,

PHEPARKO BY

JAMM T. HATFIELD, A. B.

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TO

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T THEORIES

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AS TEACHER AND PUPIL

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## PREFACE.

My only apology for intruding into the learned circle of Sanskrit Grammarians, must be found in the circumstanc s under which this little manual is put forth. Happening to be for some time in India I thought that while there I should have the best opportunity for mastering in as short a time as possible the essentials of Sanskrit Grammar. I had the very good fortune to make the acquaintance of Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari of Canning College, Lucknow, who entered heartily into my plan and soon gave me such a survey of the elements of the Grammar as was sufficient to enable me to take up with comfort some of the native literature. At the suggestion of friends, and with the encourage. ment and under the direction of my instructor. I was induced to make a more permanent record of the steps by which I had been led, hoping that it might be of benefit to others who had not been similarly privileged.

Professor Sarvadhikari has allowed me to insert the Table of the Rules of Sandhi prepared by himself for the use of his own students, and I hope it may be as useful to others as it has been to me for its clear and concise presentation of this somewhat complex subject. I might add that the Professor has been kind enough to read over all the proof-sheets and thereby greatly assist in culling out the errors which have continually insinuated themselves with a depravity that seems to belong especially to works of this kind. A few simple exercises are added at the close of the book principally for the purpose of giving the beginner material for practising the pronunciation of the Deva-Nagari character. Of course in so condensed a manual upon so extended a subject many omissions will be noticed, but with all its faults it is offered to the indulgent reader in the hope that if it shall not greatly benefit him, it will at least do him no great harm. Its defects need not be further dwelt upon but will be readily enough discovered in the little book itself, to which the reader is now respectfully introduced. LUCKNOW, April 18th, 1884.

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# THE ALPHABET.

1. The Sanskrit Alphabet should be learned in the following order

## Vowels

ष्म व, ष्मा, १ व, इ.६, ई.ी ५ ड. ु ४, ड., ६, स. वू., प्र, ष्ट, प्र, स्ट., स्ट.,

Nasal (Anusvára) • m—Final aspirate (Visarga) • h

## Consonants

1.	Gutturals	Sh ka	<b>B</b> kha	II ga	घ yha	<b>E</b> n.6
2.	Palatals	. च cha	छ chha	ੀ ju	भ्हे jha	S ha
3.	Cerebrals	Z ta	Z tha	<b>E</b> da	ਫ dha	A na
4.	Dentals	7 ta	<b>U</b> tha	द da	ध dha	न na
5.	Labials	प् १४	Th pha	ह्य ba	27 bha	Hma
6.	Semivowels	य ya	i ra	ल la	व va	1
7.	Sibilants	श्र र्थ	<b>U</b> sha	₹ sa		• ;
8.	Aspirate	<b>E</b> ha			•	. 3

Note. The third, fourth, and fifth letters of the first five groups, together with Z, 7, 81, 5, constitute the soft consonants.

## PRONUNCIATION

2. The letters should invariably be pronounced as follows:

写 as a in Roman.
写 " a " father
g " i " tin
g " i " machine
g " ri " merrily
g " ri " marine

₹ and ₹ prefix l to the two preceding sounds.

. U as e in prey.

Tench word oeil.

Il us o in hope.

similar to the preceding but more prolonged and forcibly enunciated. Most of the consonants are pronounced as the corresponding English letters. Anusvárs and si are pronounced as n in link or in the French word on. The aspirated letters 3, Un etc, are to be pronounced as the ph in ant-hill, up-hill etc., not as in with, physic.

. 3

The letters of the dental group are to be distinguished from the cerebrals by placing the tip of the tongue against the lower front teeth in pronouncing them. The sound of the dental A resembles that of t in the French word entrer. If and I are both pronounced like the in the the Piearga represents a slight aspiration, less pronounced than the Gorman word ich.

## WRITING.

3. With the exception of  $\P$  all the vowels have two forms; the first is initial, used only at the beginning of a word, the second is used in all other cases. Thus  $\mathbb{Z}_{n}^{2}$  ut, but  $\mathbb{Z}_{n}^{2}$  tu. The short vowel  $\mathbb{Q}$  is regarded as inherent in every consonant, and needs never to be expressed except at the beginning of a word, e. g.  $\mathbb{Z}$   $\mathbb{Z}$   $\mathbb{Z}$   $\mathbb{Z}$   $\mathbb{Z}$  damanakam. Any other vowel written after a consonant takes the place of inherent  $\mathbb{Z}$  as in  $\mathbb{Z}$   $\mathbb{Z}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$  as in  $\mathbb{Z}$  as in  $\mathbb{Z}$  as in  $\mathbb{Z}$  the vowels following the letter  $\mathbb{Z}$  are thus written:

का ka, का kd, कि ki, की ki, का ku, का ki, का kri, का kri, क्रा kiri, क्रा kiri, को ka, की kai, को ko, की kan.

Short is peculiar in being written at the left of the character which it follows in pronunciation, as in Dic yadi, I fait. I and I with I take the forms I, E. I and combine to make I hri.

## 4 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

chhinna, Will agai. Following are the most frequent compound consonants.

新 lin 军 ktva kya च्य kehya च्य kehvu ख्य khya IJ ghna chcha च्छ chchha छन jja · 71 jhu 5명 ncha ¬고 a trya द dlha 🔁 द्र ध्य dya di ha dra ocu niya ex ntra Д pta 叼 pya उच scha . श्र era <del>1</del> thya **छा** vya Q shfa shya स्ति sta hna hma

immediately preceding a consonant is written above it in the shape of a crescent, e. g. I rya; when it follows it is written as a stroke, e. g. kra, I gra. The mark below a letter denotes the absence of inherent I, as in III. mám, IIII. In writing the characters the upper horizontal stroke is made last.

# THIS CHART WILL BE THE FIRST CHART APPEARING AT THE END OF THIS FILM

# TABLE OF THE RULES OF EUPHONY

BY PROFESSOR RAJEUMAR SARVADHIKARI.

JELTSTRATION.	पितृ+ऋंद-पिकृंद	हित + उपदेश=हितापदेश	एक +एकम्=एकैकम्	नी: +वराते=नौस्तरित नर: + बावाति = नर बावाति भो: +में: -भो भो: बर: + बच्द्रति = नरो गच्द्रति(प्र पुन: + कांभ = पुनरिष धः + च = ब मति: - बास्त = मतिरिक्त सुनि: +रामः = मुनीराबः
Besuttant.	Long similar vowel.	ए-मो-मर्	年~~	取一年-報 Bejected Bejected で で た た Rejected †
Following Letter.  Vowel Sandhi.	Similar vowel.	इंड-एज-सम्	एए-माभी	Vowel except W Vowel or soft cons. W or soft cons. Vowel or soft cons. Letter except W Vowel or soft cons.
First Letter.	ममा-इई-उऊ-सम्	म मा	स सा	XVII. WE XIX. WE XIX. WE XIX. WE XIX. WE XIX. WE XIX. WE YER YOUR SEC. WE WITH XII. (Vowel exc. WE WITH)
	H	Ħ	Ħ	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H

<sup>\*</sup> Where visarys represents an original & . Erusading vowel also lengthmed.

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	•			
		••		.1

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# SANDHI, OR THE EUPHONIC COMBINATION OF LETTERS.

4. When certain letters are brought together euphonic changes take place, exhibited in the adjoining table, the first three columns of which must be committed to memory.

Explanation of the Table. When a letter in the first column is followed by a letter in the second column, they combine to produce the letter in the third column. Thus (II), If either wor we be followed by for the resultant vowel will be V. Where letters in the first and second columns are separated by dashes corresponding to similar dashes in the third column, the letters so grouped are to be taken as separate cases, as (II) If wor we followed by for the or we will be V. We and we respectively. When a letter in the first or second column is underlined, it is to be understood that that letter alone is affected euphonically and no combination takes place; Thus, (XIII). When I (preceded by a short vowel) is followed by a vowel, I is doubled, while the following vowel remains unchanged.

By Rule XV. if  $\mathbf{H}$  be followed by any of the first 25 consonants it may either be changed to Anusvara or to the fifth letter of the group to which that consonant belongs (§1).

5. Dental स (not final) preceded in the same word by any vowels except प or पा, or by क or C, is changed to the cerebral प, e. g., ना+स=नीप्.

## ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

6. Dental 7 (not final) preceded in the same word by \$\pi\$, T or T, is changed to the cerebral W, even though a vowel, a letter of the first or fifth groups. (§1) य, व or ह intervene, e. q., the nom. plur. of neuter nouns generally ends in [7, as मधीन from मध, but by this rule the nom. plur. of बारि becomes वारीशि.

## GUNA AND VRIDDHI.

7. In inflection certain substitutes for radical vowels are often made which are called the Guna (qualification) and Vriddhi (increase) of the original vowels.

Of	F or F	the Guna substitu	ıte is ए
,,	ৰ ,, ক	**	, भो
**	ऋ ,, सू	)) ) <sub>1</sub>	, भर्
Of	ष	the Vriddhi is	भा
,,	₹ or ₹	19	रे
**	ৰ " ক	,,	भी
,,	चर ,, चर्	••	भार्
		NOTINE	

8. In Sanskrit there are, as in Greek, three genders and three numbers, but sight cases, as follows:-Nominative. Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Genitve, Locative, and Vocative. Nouns and adjectives are given in the dictionary in the crude form which may end in a vowel or

consonant, as square, 'a hunter', and 'a name'.

There is theoretically but one declension, which consists in adding to the crude form the following endings, which should be read across the page from left to right.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLUBAL.
Nom.	<b>.</b>	षी	<b>मः</b>
Acc.	त्रम्	भी	ष:
Inst.	<b>जा</b>	भ्याम्	મિઃ
Dat.	ए	भ्याम्	भ्यः
Abl.	ष्मः	भ्याम्	भ्यः
Gen.	<b>प्रः</b>	ष्योः	<b>आम्</b>
Loc.	. <b>र</b>	<b>भो</b> ः	E
			ı 1- Abia liat.

Note. The Vocative is not included in this list, as it is regarded as being only a modification of the nominative.

In the dual and plural the Vocative is always the same as the Nominative.

9. In adding these terminations to any base the rules of Sandhi (§4) must be observed; this is exhibited in the declension of a ship'.

N.	A.	A ship.	नावी The	two ships,	नावः
		ar ower.	नावी	eto.	नावः
Acc.	नावम्	A ship.	- •		नीभिः
I.	नावा	By or will a ship.	'नी-याम्		ना।नः
		a snip.	नीभाम		नीभ्यः
D.	नावे	To a ship.	गान्याग्		नैाभ्यः
Ab.	नावः	From a ship.	नीभ्याम्		नान्य•

G. नाव: Of a ship नावो: नावाम्
L. नाव In or on a ship. नावो: नीषु

Thus, in the N. dual नी +1 = नात्री (§4. V.) etc.

Nearly all nouns, however, vary much from the regular formations of \$\frac{1}{4}\$, certain changes being made in the base and terminations.

10. The most numerous class of masculine nouns has the base ending in **স**, and is declined like কানি m. 'a crow'.

N.	काक:	काकी	काकाः
Ac.	काकम्	काकी	काकान्
I.	काजेन	काकाभ्याम्	काकैः
1).	काकाय .	<b>फाका</b> भ्याम्	काकेभ्यः
Ab.	काकाम्	काकाभ्याम्	काकेभ्यः
O.	काकस्य	काकयोः	काका <b>नाम्</b>
L.	काके	काकयोः	<b>काकेयु</b>
v.	काक	काकी .	काकाः

11. Neuter nouns whose base ends in I differ only from the masculine in the Nominative, Acousative and Vocative cases, e. g., In n. 'fruit.'

N. Ac.	फलम्	फले	फलानि
I.	फलेन	फलाभ्याम्	फलैः
D.	फलाय	फ <b>लाभ्याम्</b>	<b>फलेभ्यः</b>

Ab.	फलात्	कर्जाभ्याम्	पतिभ्यः
G.	फलस्य	फलयोः	<b>फलानाम्</b>
L.	फले ,	फलयोः	<b>फले</b> षु
V.	' <b>फल</b> ं	फले	फलानि

1.: 1

12. Feminine bases in WI are declined like WIWI f 'a garland.'

N, Ŧ	गला	माले	मालाः 🗸
Aç. T	गलाम् .	मा <b>जे</b>	मालाः
I. Ŧ	गलया	मालाभ्याम् .	माजाभिः
D. Ŧ	गलाये 💮	माजाभ्याम्	मालाभ्यः
Ab. 7	गलायाः	माजाभ्याम्	मानाभ्यः
G, F	ाजायाः	मालयोः	मालागाम्
L,	गलाया <b>म्</b>	मालयोः	मालाख
A. 1	गले	माले	मालाः ,

# 18. Fominine bases in ई are declined like. नदी f. 'a river

N.	नदी	नची	नद्य:
Ac.	नदीम्	नची	नदी:
I,	नद्या	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभिः
<b>D.</b> .	नदी	नदीभ्याम्	<b>न</b> दीभ्यः
Ab.	नचाः	ं नदीभ्याम्	नदीभ्यः
G.	नषाः	. नचोः	नदीनाम्

## 10 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

L नद्याम् नदीषु V. नदि नदी नद्यः

14. Masculine bases in F are declined like WH m. fire.

N.	भाभः	<b>थ</b> मी '	षमय:	•
Ac.	ष्मिम्	<b>भ</b> मी	<b>भ</b> ग्नीन्	•
I.	अभिना	<b>प</b> .सभ्याम्	र्थामिः	. •
D,	भमय	<b>प</b> शिभ्याम्	<b>भ</b> िम-पः	
Ab,	ष्मग्नेः	<b>भागि-याम्</b>	श्राभियः	To All
G.	ष्मेः 🦪	<b>भ</b> ग्न्योः	श्रप्तीना <b>म्</b>	
<b>L</b> .	<b>भ</b> मी ः	भग्न्ये(:	<b>भ</b> तिषु	•
<b>V.</b>	<b>भ</b> मे	<b>भ</b> मी	<b>भ</b> मयः	

In this the final vowel of the base is sunated (§ 7.) in the D. Ab. O. Y. sing. and N. plu., and the terminations (§ 8) added subject to the rules of Sandhi. Thus, in the D. the base lecomes TA, and the termination W being added, makes TAA (§ 6. V.) The final vowel is also lengthened in N. Ac. V. du., Ac. O. pl. and M is inserted in the L. sing. G. plu.

15. Masculine bases in T are declined like 45 m. 'a tree.'

N.	तदः		तरू	तरवः
▲c.	तहम्		तह	तरून्
I.	तर्गा	(§6.)	तरभ्याम्	<b>त</b> चभिः
D.	तरवे	•	तरुभ्याम्	तरुभ्यः
<b>∆</b> b,	तरीः		तरु-याम्	तरुम्यः

G.	नराः	तर्वोः	. तक्याम् (६६.)
<b>ţ.</b>	तरी	तर्योः	तर्यु
Y,	तरी 🕆	तक	तरवः

The have varies exactly as in the last. Thus, in the D. sine, Aft 4" of m Aft (14. V.)

16. Feminine bases in \$ are declined like গ্রি, 'going,' 'motion.'

١:

N.	गतिः	गती	गतय:
Ac.	गतिम्	गता	गतीः
I.	गस्या	गतिभ्याम्	<b>गतिभि</b> ः
D.	गतये ०: गस्य	गतिभ्याम्	गतिभ्यः
Ab.	गतेः ०: गरयाः	गतिभ्याम्	गतिभ्यः
G,	ंगतेः ०: गरवाः	गरयोः	गतीशाम्
L,	गती व गस्याम्	गरयोः	गित्यु
V.	गते	गती	गतयः

The final vowel of the base varies as in जिल.

Feminine bases in ও vary the base as in গনি, and bear the same relation to it as বহু to ভাগিন. Thus খুনু, 'a milch cow.'

N. धनुः, धेनू, धनवः A. धेनुम्, etc.

## 12 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

17. Neuter bases in \$ are declined like 4117, 'water'.

N. Ac. वारि	वारियाी	वारीिया ,
I. वारिया	वारिभ्याम्	वारिभिः
D. वारियो	वारिभ्याम्	वारिभ्यः -
Ab. वारियाः	वारिभ्याम्	वारिभ्यः
o. वारियाः	वारियोाः	वारी बाग्र
L. वारि <b>या</b>	वारियोः	वारिषु
v. वारि or वारे	वारियी ़	षानीिया '

In this noun T is inserted before vowel-terminations and the final of the root lengthened in N. Ac. plu. Neuter bases in T vary the base as in TIT; thus HY 'honey.'

N. Ac. मधु, मधुनी, मधूनिः I. मधुना etc. 📆

18. Masculine nouns in W denoting relationship are declined like [97 m. 'A father.'

N.	<b>पिता</b>	पितरी	<b>पितरः</b>	
۸o.	पितरम्	पिनरी	पितृन्	
· ¥.	पित्रा	<b>पितृभ्याम्</b>	<b>पितृ</b> भिः	•
· <b>D.</b>	पित्रे	<u> </u>	<b>पितृभ्यः</b>	•
Ab.	पितुः ५ ५	(पतृभ्याम्	्र पितृभ्यः,	:

.G. पितुः पित्रोः पितृयाम्
L. पितरि पित्रोः पितृषु
V. पितः पितरी • पितरः

In this the final of the base is gunated in the first five forms, also in L. sing. and V. In the N. sing.  $\subset$  and the ending are dropped and  $\subset$  lengthened. In Ab. and G. sing.  $\subset$  is substituted for  $\subset$ , and the ending dropped. In Ac. G. plural  $\subset$  is lengthened and in the latter case  $\subset$  is inserted

Note,—In the Ab. G. and V. sing., vicarga represents final  $\xi$  ( $\xi$  Wiff) and in certain cases becomes  $\xi$  again, See H XIX s.

(a.) In nouns of agency in **\tau** the final of the base is vriddhied (§7.) in the first five forms, as in **\tau\_1**, 'A giver.'

N.	दाता	दानारी	दातार:
Ac.	रांतारम्	दातारी	दानुन् ०४०.

- (b.) Feminine bases in स are declined like पितृ but make. the Ac. plu. in te. g. मातृ. 'a mother,' Ac. plu. मातृः
- 19. Masculine and feminine bases in  $\P$  are regularly declined, except that the ending is omitted in the N. sing.

  Thus सर्त, f. 'A river.'

.N. V. सरित् सरिती सरितः .A. सरितम् अ.

# 14 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

Neuter bases in त are declined like श्रीमत् n. wealthy.'

N. A. V. श्रीमत्

श्रीमती

श्रीमन्ति

I. श्रीमता etc. adding regular endings.

20. Most Masculine bases in पान् are declined like

लिधमन् m. 'lightness.'

N.	लिधमा .	लियमानी .	लियमानः
<b>∆</b> c.	लिधमानम्	लियानी	लि विद्यः
I.	लिधिद्या	लियमभ्याम्	जिवमिः
D.	लिघिसे	लिघमभ्याम्	ल[धमभ्य:
Ab.	लियमः	लियमभ्याम्	लिमभ्य:
G.	जिविसः	लियाः	लिश्चाम्
<b>V.</b>	लिधिसि, लिधिमिन	लविम्रोः	ज्ञिमसु
L,	लिधिमन्	लिधमानी	लिधमानः '

न् and : are both rejected in the N. sing., जा of the base is lengthened in the first five forms, and न् is dropped before all consonantal endings. Beginning with the Ac. plu, the जा of जान is dropped before all vowel-endings and न् is compounded with the preceding consonant.

Note. If भन् is preceded by म or य at the end of a conjunct consonant, the भ of भन् is not dropped before the

vowel endings, s. g., यज्वन् m. 'one who sacrifices,' Ac. plu. यज्वनः, I. यज्वना, यज्वभ्याम, यज्वभिः etc.

21. Neuter bases in अन् only differ from masculine nouns in the N. Ac. and V., e. g., नामन् n. 'a name.'

N. Ac. नाम नामी जामानि

I. नामा नामभ्याम् etc. like लिघमन् but

V. नाम नामी जामनी नामानि

Bimilarly कर्भन् n. 'an action.'

N. Ac. कर्म कर्मणी (§o.) कर्माणा
I. व.मंणे etc. like यज्वन् but
V. कर्म कर्मणी कर्मणी

22. Masculino bases in इन् are declined like स्वामिन्

स्वामिनी स्वामी स्वामिनः N. Ac. स्थमिनम् स्वामिनी . स्वामिन: स्व मिना स्यामिभ्याम् स्वामिभिः D. स्वामिने स्वामिभ्यः स्वामिभ्याम् Ab. स्वामिनः स्वामिभ्याम स्यामिभ्यः स्वामिनोः G. स्वामिनः स्वामिनाम् स्यामिनोः स्वामिषु L. स्वामिनि v. स्वामिन स्वामिनी स्वामिनः

## , 16 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

· '23. Masculine and feminine bases in अस् are declined like चन्द्रमस् m. 'the moon.'

्रा. चन्द्रमाः	चन्द्रमसी	चन्द्रमसः
<b>∆</b> ₀. चन्द्रमसम्	चन्द्रमसी	चन्द्रमसः
ा. चन्द्रमसा	मन्द्रमोभ्याम्	चन्द्रमोभिः
D. चन्द्रमसे	चन्द्रमोभ्याम्	चन्द्रमाभ्यः
Ab, चन्द्रमसः	चन्द्रमे। भ्याम्	चन्द्रमोभ्यः
G. चन्द्रमसः	चन्द्रम <b>सोः</b>	चन्द्रमसाम्
L. चन्द्रमसि	चन्द्र <b>मसोः</b>	चन्द्रमःसु
∨. घन्द्रमः	चन्द्रमसी:	चन्द्रमसः
		_

Final স্থ is changed to visarga in the N. sing., and before the consonantal endings. Thus I. dual becomes স্করণ: + ১আন = স্কর্মা-আন্
(৪. XIX, II). In N. sing. the termination is rejected and ম্য is lengthened.

24. Neuter bases in आस differ from m. and f. only in the N. Ac. and V. cases, e. g., सरस 'a pool.'

N. Ac. v. सरः सरसी सरांसि

I. सरसा etc. like चन्द्रमस् m.

Note. Bases is य make the N. sing. in क or द as दिश् f. 'a quarter of the sky.'

N. दिक् दिशी दिश: and-विश् m. f. 'one who enters,'

. भ. विद् विग्री विश

25. The following table exhibits the singular of certain bases which are irregular

in some of their forms.

BASE.	Now.	Accrs.	INSTR.	Dar.	ABL. and GEN.	Loc.	Voc.
Aff f. fortune.	÷	भियम	थिया	[अये	(भियाः	( थियाम्	<u></u>
क्षी f. 'woman.'	47	(स्थियम्	भिया	(मिये बिये	्रियः बयाः	( । थाय अयाम	<u>स</u> ्
पति m. 'master.'	प्रति:	म.तम	पत्या	पत्ये	, 4	便	乍
स जि m. 'friend.'	सत्ता	सखायन्	<b>स्ट</b> या	सङ्ग	सस्यः	मरू थी	म स
बाह्य D. 'eye.'	五三	षांस	मध्या	प्रस्व	社会组:	याने वि	
पहिच n. 'bone.'	बार्य	मास्य	बस्या	म्	म्स्य:	प्रदेश	व देखे
tau f. 'sister.'	स्वसा	स्वसारम्	स्बला	स्वते	स्वसः	स्वसार	स्वसः
प्रम् m. 'youth.'	त्र्य	यवानम	यमा	雷	<u></u>	म्ब	년 참,
पथिन m. 'path.'	पन्याः	पन्थानम्	বুর	वन	वरः	पाय	वन्ताः

#### ADJECTIVES.

26. The endings of Adjectives are the same as those of corresponding nouns. For instance मन्द 'slow' becomes in the Nom. masculine मन्द: declined like काक: (§10.) in the feminine मन्दा (like माला 12,) and in the neuter मन्दम् (like फलम् 11). Similarly श्रुचि: m. शृचि: f., द्वि n. 'pure,' according to the models in § § 14, 17.

27. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding तर or इयस for the comparative and तम or इष्ट for the superlative, c. g. पुराय 'holy', compar. पुरायतर, super. पुरायतम declined like मन्द 'slow.'

28. Present participles in আৰু are regular after the first five forms, as গভ্ৰেন, 'going.'

N. V. गच्छन् गच्छन्ती गच्छन्तः

Ac. गच्छन्तम् गच्छन्ती गच्छतः

I. বভলা, etc. adding regular endings.

#### NUMERALS.

## 29.[ The principal cardinal numbers are:

1. एक

5, पश्चन

2. 1

6. **प**प

3. TH

७. सप्रम

4. चतुर्

८. घरन्

9.	नवन्	21.	एकविद्याति
10.	रगर्	22.	हार्विद्यति de. with
		same p	refixes as from 10 to 20.
11.	एकादशन्		
12.	द्यादश्चन्	30.	<b>विश</b> त्
13.	त्रयोदशन्	40.	चत्वारिश्रत
14.	चतुर्दशन्	<b>50.</b>	पञ्चाशत्
15.	पञ्चरशन्	60.	षष्टि
16.	षाडदशन्	<b>70.</b>	सप्तति
17.	समदशन्	80.	<b>भ</b> शोति
18.	<b>म</b> टादशन्	90.	नवि
19.	नवदशन्	100.	श्रत
		200.	हे शते or हिशाती

20. विश्वति 1000. सहस्र The numbers 19, 29, 39 etc. may also be expressed by prefixing जन 'less,' to the numbers 20, 30, 40 etc., e. g.

कर्नविश्वति, 'nineteen.'
30. एक 'one,' is thus declined.

	Masc.		Naut.	Fex.
N.	एक:		एकम्	एका
Ac.		एकम्		एकाम
I.		एकेन	•	एकवा
D.		एकस्मै		एकस्ये.

# 20 ELEMENT'S OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

Δb	एकस्मान्		एक स्याः
G.	एकस्य		एक स्या:
L.	एकस्मिन्	•	<b>एकस्याम्</b>
V.	एक		एके
31. <b>E</b>	'two.'		
	MASC.	NEUT.	Fam.
N. Ac. V	. ही —	<b>È</b> —	बे
I. D. Ab	. <b>ह</b> ा	<b>।</b> भ्याम्	
G. L.	ं इ	योः	
32.	त्रि 'three'.		
Mai	sc. NEUT.		Fem.
_	ाः——त्रीणि  न्——त्रीणि		तिस्रः
I.	त्रिभिः	•	तिस्भिः ,
D. Ab.	त्रिभ्यः		तिस्भ्यः
<b>G.</b>	त्रयाणाम्		तिस् <b>णाम्</b>
L.	त्रिषु		तिसषु
Nom. of	वतुरः अ. नत्वारः	N. चस्वारि	: Fem. चतन्नः
Nom. of T	ञ्चन् ; N. F. N. प	চৰ Nom. c	. वब्; भ. F. N. <b>बट्</b>

## PRONOUNS.

The pronouns are quite irregular and have no crude base like that of nouns.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

## 33. शस्मद्. 'I.'

N.	<b>भ</b> हम्	<b>जा</b> वाम्	वयम्
Ac.	माम् ०० मा	भावाम् or नी	षस्मान् जनः
		•	<b>भ</b> स्माभिः
D	मह्मम् ०० मे	षावःभ्याम् कनी	षरमम्यम् or नः
Ab.		<b>भावाभ्याम्</b>	<b>भ</b> स्मत्
G.	मम or मे	भावयोः व नी	षरमाकम् or नः
v.	मिय	आवयोः	<b>ग</b> स्माद्य े

## 34. युष्मद्, 'thou,'

N.	त्वम्	युवाम्	यूयम्-
Ac.	त्वाम् ० त्वा	युवाम् ज वाम्	युष्मान् or वः
I.	त्वया	युवाभ्याम्	युष्माभिः
D.	तुभ्यम् ०० ते	युवाभ्याम् ० वाम्	युष्मभ्यम् ०० वः
	स्वत्	युवाभ्याम्	युष्मत्
Q.	तव or ते	युवयोः or वाम्	युष्माकम् १० वः
Ĺ,	स्यिय	युवयोः	युष्मासु

35. तद 'he,' 'she,' 'that.'

## Masculine.

N. सः	ती	े ते
Ac. तम्	ती .	तान्
ा. तेन	ताभ्याम्	तैः
D. तस्मै	नाभ्याम्	तेभ्यः
Ab. तटमात्	ताभ्याम	तेभ्यः ्
G. तस्य	तयो:	. तेषाम्
L. तस्मिन्	तयोः	तेषु

## Feminine.

N.	सा	ते	नाः
Ac.	नाम्	ते	नाः
1.	तया	ताभ्याम्	ताभिः
D,	तस्य	ताभ्याम्	ताभ्यः
Ab.	तस्याः	ताभ्याम्	ताभ्यः
G.	तस्याः	तयोः	नासाम्
<b>L.</b> ·	तस्याम्	, तयोः	तास्र ं

## Neuter.

N. Ac.	तत्	. ते	तानि	•
I.	तेन	ताभ्याम	L etc. like	Masc.

### OTHER PROPORTE.

# 86. इदम् 'this,' Demonstrative Pronoun.

## Musculine.

N.	भवम्	इभी	इमे
Ac.	इमम्	इमी	इमान्
I.	<b>भ</b> नेन	<b>थाभ्याम्</b>	<b>પ્</b> મિઃ
D.	<b>भ</b> स्मै	<b>षाभ्याम्</b>	एभ्य:
Ab.	<b>च</b> स्मा <b>त्</b>	ं भःभ्याम्	एभ्य:
G.	<b>भ</b> स्य	<b>भ</b> नयोः	एषा म्
L.	<b>अस्मिन्</b>	<b>अनयोः</b>	एषु े
Fomini	No.		
N.	इयम्	इमे	इमाः
Ao.	इमाम्	इमे	इमाः
ī.	<b>भ</b> नया	<b>भाभ्या म्</b>	<b>મા</b> મિઃ
D.	<b>प</b> स्यै	<b>जाभ्याम्</b>	षाभ्यः
Ab.	षस्या:	<b>मा</b> भ्याम्	ष्माभ्य:
G.	<b>भ</b> स्याः	<b>भ</b> नयोः	<b>मासाम्</b>
L.	<b>भ</b> स्याम्	<b>भ</b> नयोः	<b>मास</b> े
N'euter	·		
N. Ac.	इदम्	इमे	इमानि

## 24 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

- I. अनेन etc. like the masculine.
- a. Following are the N. and Ac. masc. of the demonstrative pronoun भद्द.

N. षसी षमू प्रमी Ac. षमुम् षमू षमून

37. यद, 'who,' Relative Pronoun.

N. Masc. यः यी ये Ac. यम् यी यान

- I. येन etc. like तद in masculine feminine and neuter, substituting य for the initial letter.
  - 38. किम् 'who ?' Interrogative Pronoun.

N. Masc. का: की के etc. lik.e यह throughout, substituting क for य, except the Neuter N. Ac. sing. which is किम्.

#### THE VERB.

- 39. There are two Voices—Active and Passive. The Active voice is subdivided into the Objective and Subjective Forms, which correspond to the Active and Middle voices in Greek, the first form merely representing the subject as acting, while the subjective form represents the act as direct ed towards the agent. Some verbs are only conjugated in one of these forms.
- 40. There are eight Tenses and Moods of more common occurrence, all of which go under the name of Tenses in Sanskrit grammars.

They are:-

- 1. The Present.
- 2. The First Preterite. (Imperfect.)
- 3. The Second Preterite. Perfect.)
- 4. The Third Preterite. (Aorist.)
- 5. The First Future.
- 6. The Second Future.
- 7. The Imperative.
- 8. The Potential.

The Conditional and Procative Tenses are rarely used.
The Present, First Preterite, Imperative and Potential are: called the Conjugational Tenses, because upon their form depends the character of the ten classes into which verbs are divided.

41. Verbs occur in the Dictionary in the form of roots, to which are added the various terminations; so the roots

শব্ 'to be,' with বি the termination of the Pres. 3rd Sing. (objective,) becomes আহিব 'he is.' Most roots undergo in the conjugational tenses certain modifications which make the peculiarities of the ten classes.

### CLASS. PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTIC.

I.	Inserts  bet. root and term's,	85	हस्-इसति
II.	Adds ending directly	••	श्रस्-श्रस्ति
III.	Reduplicates root	,,	दा—ददाति
IV.	Inserts य	**	नृत्—नृत्यति
V.	Inserts नु(नो)	"	षाप्-षामोति
VI.	Inserts \(\mathbf{Y}\)	,,	विश्-विशति
VII.	Inserts 7 before final cons.	99	रुध्-रणिं
VIII.	Inserts ত (খা)	,,	कृ-करोति
IX.	Inserts বা	**	मह्—गृह्माति
X.	Inserts अय	"	कथ्—कथयति
Oth	er characteristics will be exhibited	a :_	

Other characteristics will be exhibited in the conjugation of these classes.

Classes I, IV, VI, and X comprise the great hody of roots in Sanskrit. Class I differs from class VI in that a vowel in the root in Class I is changed to its Guna substitute before the addition of the ending and the connecting vowel. Thus the root \( \frac{3}{4}\), 'to know' Class I, becomes in the Pres. 3 Sing.

42. Roots are regularly augmented in the First and Third Preterites and reduplicated in the second Preterite.

The augment consists of the letter I prefixed to the root. If the root begin with I or II, the augment joins with them to form II, as in II to eat, lst Pret. IIII If the root begins with I or II, the augment joins with them and forms their respective Vriddhies. (§ 7.)

In reduplication, the first consonant and vowel are repeated as in the root विद 'to exist,' 2nd Pret. विविदे (pass.); an unaspirated letter is substituted for an aspirated one, as in भा 'to place,' 2nd Pret. दभी, and a palatal for a corresponding guttural, as in चित्रार, from क 'to do.' If the root begins with a double consonant the first letter only is regularly repeated, as in स्थान 'to abandon,' 2nd Pret. तस्थान. A short vowel also takes the place of a long one in the root, as in नी 'to lead,' 2nd Pret. निनाय. Radical स is changed to भ, as in क above.

g. In the second Proterite the radical vowel is regularly gunated before the P terminations (§ 50 nots.) unless the root ends in a vowel, in which case the vowel is vriddhied in the first and third singular. Examples : 可读 'to weep,' 2nd Pret 3rd Sing. 可能是 'to do,' 2nd Pret. 3rd Sing. 可能是

### FIRST CLASS OF ROOTS.

In accordance with the usage of Sanskrit grammarians the third person is given first in conjugation. The Objective Form of the root इस 'to laugh' is here given. The forms should be learned across the page, thus इसनि, इसनः, इसन्ति.

43. Root ₹₹ 'to laugh,' First Class. Objective Form.

#### PRESENT TENSE.

PERS.	Sing.		DUAL	PLUR.
3rd.	इसति,	he laughe.	<b>इ</b> सतः	इसन्ति
2nd.	<b>इ</b> ससि		<b>इ</b> सथः	इसथ
1st.	हसामि		इसाव:	इसाम:

#### FIRST PRETERITE.

3,	चहसत्, ३०	laughed.	<b>भहसताम्</b>	• भइसन्
2.	<b>घह</b> सः		<b>थ</b> हसतम्	<b>थ</b> हसत
1.	<b>म</b> हसम्		<b>च</b> हसाव	<b>च</b> हसाम

#### SECOND PRETERITE.

3.	जहास, he laughed.	जहसतुः	जहसु:
2.	जहिंसथ	जहसथुः	जइस
1.	जहास, जहस	जहसिव	नहसिम

## THIRD PRETERITE.

	महासीत्, he lawyhed. ष्रहसीत्	( चहासिष्टाम् ,	( चहासिषु:
3. {	<b>ज</b> हसीत्	र पश्सिष्टाम्	<b>मह</b> सियुः
_ (	<b>अहासी</b> :	( भहासिष्टम् (	<b>म</b> हासिष्ट
2. {	भहासीः <b>भ</b> हसीः	भहितष्टम् र	<b>म</b> हसिष्ट
	;		
1. {	षदासिषम् षदसिषम्	्र भहासिष्व भहसिष्व	<b>भ</b> हसिष्म
`	FIRST	FUTURE.	
3.	हसिता, he will laug	h. हसितारी	इसितार:
2.	हसिता <b>सि</b>	<b>इ</b> सितास्थः	<b>ह</b> सितास्थ ं
1.	<b>इ</b> सितास्मि	<b>इ</b> सितास्वः	<b>इ</b> सितास्मः
		FUTURE.	
3.	हसिष्यति, he shall la	ugh. हसिष्यतः	हसिष्यन्ति .
2.	हसिष्यसि .	<b>इ</b> (सप्य <b>थः</b>	<b>ह</b> सिष्यथ
1.	<b>इ</b> सिप्या <b>मि</b>	हसि <b>प्यावः</b>	इसिष्यामः
	Імрі	ERATIVE.	• •
3.	इसतु, let him laugh.	<b>ह</b> सताम्	<b>ह</b> सन्तु
2.	<b>ह</b> स	<b>इ</b> सतम्	<b>इ</b> सत
1.	<b>इ</b> सानि	<b>ह</b> साव	इसाम े
	Рот	ENTIAL.	• i
3.	इसेत्, he may laugh.	हसेता <b>म्</b>	<b>इ</b> सेयुः
	<b>इ</b> से:	<b>ह</b> सेतम्	इसेत ः
1.	इसेयम् .	<b>ह</b> से <b>य</b>	इसेम

## 80 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR

44. The terminations of the Subjective Form are exhibited in the conjugation of the

Root सेयू, 'to sorve,' First class,

		Present.	•
3.	. सेवते	सेवेते	सेवन्ते
2	. सवसे	सेवेथे	सेवध्वे
1.	सेवें	सेवावहे	सेवामहे,
		First Preterite	•
.8	<b>भ</b> सेवत	<b>भ</b> से वेता म्	<b>भ</b> सेवन्त
2.	<b>भ</b> तेवथाः	<b>भ</b> सेवेथा <b>म्</b>	<b>भ</b> सेव <b>ध्वम</b> ्
1.	<b>प्र</b> सेवे	<b>प्र</b> सेवावा <b>ह</b> े	<b>भ</b> सेवाम <b>ह</b> े
		SECOND PRETERITE	
<b>3</b> .	सिषेवे	सिषेवाते	सिषेविरे
2.	सिषेविषे	सिषेत्राथे	सिपे विष्वे
1,	सिषेवे	सिषेविव <b>हे</b>	सिवे विमहे
		THIRD PRETERITE	•
3.	<b>प</b> सेविष्ट	<b>भ</b> सेविषाताम्	<b>भ</b> सेविषत
2,	<b>प्र</b> संविष्टाः	<b>श</b> सेविषायाम्	<b>ण</b> सेविध्यम्
1	<b>भ</b> सेयिष	<b>भ</b> सेविष्य <b>ह</b> ्	ससेविष्म[इ
		First Future.	
8.	सेविता	सेवितारी	सेवितारः
2.	सेवितासे .	सेविनासाथे	सेविताध्ये

1.	संवितादे	सेवितास्वदे	से बितास्म दे
	•	BECOND FUTURE.	
3.	सेविष्यते	. सेविष्येते	सेविष्यन्ते
3.	संविष्यसे	सेविष्येथे	सेविष्यभ्रे
1.	सेविष्ये	. सेविष्यावहे	सेविष्यामहे
		Imperative,	
8.	सेवताम्	सेवेताम्	सेवन्ताम्
. 2.	सेवस्व	ं सेवेथाम्	सेवध्वम्
1.	सेवै	सेवावह	सेवामह
		Potential.	
3.	सेवेत -	. सेवेयाताम्	सेवेरन्
2.	सेवेथाः	सेवेयायाम्	सेवेध्वम्
1.	सेवेय	सेवेवहि	सेवेमहि

45. The root \( \frac{1}{2} \) 'to become' is declined like \( \frac{1}{2} \) except in the 2nd. and 3rd. Pret., which are as follows:

## SECOND PRETERITE.

8.	बभूव	बभूयतुः	बभ्रवुः
2.	वभूविष	बभूवधुः	• बभूव
1.	बभूव	वभूविव	बभूविम

#### THIRD PRETERITE.

3.	चभूत्	<b>प्रभूताम्</b>	षभूवन्
2.	ष्मू:	· <b>भभूतम्</b>	चभूत
1.	<b>भ्रभूवम्</b>	<b>प्र</b> भूव	<b>च</b> भूम

46. Roots in **A** are declined in the 2nd Pret. like **A**, "to drink."

#### SECOND PRETERITE.

3	पपी	पपतुः	पपुः (
2.	पविय, पपाय	पप <b>थुः</b>	पप
1.	पपी	पपित्र	पपिम

47. The root गम, 'to go,' in the 2nd. Pret. drops भ of the root before all terminations, except those of the singular.

#### SECOND PRETERITE.

3.	जगाम	जग्मतुः	जग्मुः
2.	जगमिथ, जगन्थ	जग्मथुः	जग्म
1.	जगाम, जगम	जिंग्मव	जिंगम

## 48. SECOND PRETERITE of TI, 'to see'.

ददर्श		ददृशतुः	दृश्यः
दर्वाशय,	दब्रञ	दर्शशुः	दर्श
द्रदर्श		दर्शिय	् दर्शिम

Class.
First
of the
roots
f certain re
7
sing.
Srd
<b>4</b>
ij.
Synopsis
4

49. A	Synopsis	in the 3rd	sing. of cer	tain roots	49. A Synopsis in the 3rd sing, of certain roots of the First Class.	Class.	
Roors.	PRES.	let. PRE.	let. PRE. 2nd. PRE. 3rd. PRE. 2nd. Fo.	3rd. Pre		2nd. PER. IMPER.	· Poten.
	हसति	णहसत्	जहास	महातीत्	महासीत् हसिष्यति	Ð	हसेत
	सेवते	मातवत	सिषेवे	भतिह	सेविष्यते	सेवस्व	सेवेत
} #6	भयाति	भभवत्	<b>ब</b> भूष	सभूत	भवित्यति	भव	मबेत
tall	ं निष्टति	म्तिष्टत्	<b>नस्यो</b>	भस्यात्	स्यास्यीत	तिष्ठ	तिष्ठत्
नम् भूम	_	गच्झति मगच्झत् जगाम	जगाम	भगमत्	गमिष्यति	ग्रह्म	गच्छेत्
	पश्यति	पश्यति अपश्यत्	द्दर्श	अद्यात् महासीत	द्रस्याति	पश्च	पश्चेत्
<b>;</b>	पिवति	भिपिवत्	4 <u>F</u>	भपात्	पास्याति	पिब	पिवेत्
	हरान	भहरत्	जहार	महाधीन्	महार्थात् हरिष्यति	£	ela A

SECOND CLASS OF ROOTS,

These regularly add the terminations directly. 50. **蚜**研, "to be."

		PRESENT.	
3.	भंस्ति	स्तः	सन्ति
2.	<b>भ</b> सि	स्थ:	स्य
1."	श्र(स्म	स्त्रः	स्मः
		FIRST PRETERITS.	
3.	<b>भ</b> (सीत्	<b>चा</b> स्ता <b>म्</b>	<b>भा</b> सन्
2.	<b>भासीः</b>	<b>भ</b> ःस्तम्	भारत
1.	<b>भासम्</b>	<b>भास्य</b>	श्रास्म
	•	POTENTIAL.	
3.	स्यात्	स्याता <b>म्</b>	स्युः
2.	स्याः	स्थातम्	स्यात
1.	स्याम्	स्याव	स्याम
		Imperative.	
3.	अस्तु :	स्ताम्	सन्तु
2.	एधि	स्तम्	स्त
1.	श्रसः(नि	त्रस <b>्य</b>	अस( <b>म</b>

Other tenses supplied from 꼭, 1 40. 찍던 is irregular in rejecting w of the root, except before the so-called "P terminations" (and in the imperfect.) The 2nd sing. Pres. is Witt for Witt. The 1st Pret. inserts in the 2nd and 3rd sing, and the 2nd sing. Imper, is also irregularly formed.

It is also characteristic of this class of verbs that the vowel of the root is gunated before the P terminations. This is shown in the verb \(\sigma\_{\sigma}\), which is poculiar, however, in inserting \(\mathbf{g}\) before the consonantal endings, except \(\mathbf{q}\).

51. <b>ጚ</b> ኟ, 'to cry
-------------------------

3.	रोदिति	रुदिनः	<b>रुद</b> न्ति
2.	रोदिषि	्रुदिथः	रुदिय
1,	रोदिमि	रुदिय:	रुदिम:

#### FIRST PRETERITE.

3.	∫ घरोदत् घरोदीत्	<b>अरु</b> दिता <b>म्</b>	<b>घ</b> रुर <b>न्</b>
2.	∫ <b>घ</b> रोदः { घरोदीः	<b>शरुदितम्</b>	<b>भ</b> रदित
1.	<b>घरोदम्</b>	<b>भ</b> रु(देव	<b>घर</b> दिम
	Sec	COND PRETERITE.	
	ररोद .	<b>रु</b> च्दतुः	<b>रु</b> बदुः
2.	<b>र</b> रोदिय	<b>रुरुद</b> थुः	रुरुद
2. 1.	ररोद	<b>रुरु</b> दिव	• रुर्दिम

<sup>•</sup> Note The objective endings of the Present, lat Pret, and Pref, sing, together with those of the Imper, 3rd sing, 1st sing, dual and plur, and the rubjective ending of the Imper, lat sing, dual and plur, are labelled for the sake of convenience, the P terminations.

## 36 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

### THIRD PRETERITE.

3.	भवदन regular, like	<b>चभूत्</b>	841.
	(भरोदीन् " "	<b>ज</b> हासीत्	<b>§39.</b>

## IMPERATIVE.

3.	रोदितु	रुदिताम्	<b>रुद</b> म्तु
9.	रु,दिहि	रुदितम्	<b>रु</b> दित
1.	रोदानि	रो <b>दा</b> व	रोदाम

POTENTIAL.

3. रचात् रुगताम् etc., like स्यात् §46.

Note. Uncommon forms are omitted.

	Portes.	र्यात्	हुवात् हन्यात्	इवात्	स्वाव	भुषीव		शिष्वात्
cond class	2nd Sixe Inper.	र्हादि।ह	प्रमुख्य संब	de.	र्घान	भ्रोत		मारि
s of the Se	2xd. Fc.	रोहिप्यति	ब द्यति हनिष्यति	एच्यति		श्रायित्यते		गासिच्यति
ertain root	3adPaer. 2nd. Fc.	महदत् मरोदीत्	भवाचत् भवधीत्	भगात्	•	मश्यिष्ट		
sing. of c	ND PRET.	कराव	डबाच जवान	इयाय ः	1	शिष्ये	जवात माद	श्रशास
52. Synopsis in the 3rd. sing. of certain roots of the Second class.	lst Pret. 3nd Pret.	भरादी क् भरादन	***	(D)	आसीत् ं	अध्नत (		
2. Synopsic	Pars.	रोग्हिति ( त्रबीति )	भाह हिन्ति	यान	भृत	श्रीते	म	ग्रास्ति -
i.)	Root.	is	<b>~</b> .	평 왕 <b>hw</b> :	े स स स		to lie down.	भारत इ.स.च्

## THIRD CLASS OF ROOTS.

53. This class reduplicates the root in the conjugational tenses. Conjugation of T 'to give' in the Objective Form.

#### PRESENT.

3.	ददाति	दत्तः	द्रत
2,	ददासि	<b>र</b> स्थः	्रह्य
1.	<b>द</b> दामि	<b>यहः</b>	द्याः

#### FIRST PRETERITE.

3,	<b>चददात्</b>	<b>भ</b> दत्ताम्	<b>च</b> ददुः
2.	<b>ष</b> ददाः	<b>णदत्तम्</b>	<b>म</b> दत्त
1.	<b>भ</b> ददः मू	<b>भ</b> द <i>इ</i> ं	<b>भ</b> र्श

### SECOND PRETERITE.

3. ददी like पपी § 46.

· 3rd Pret. ष्पदात्. 2nd Fu. दास्यति

### IMPERATIVE.

3,	ददातु	दत्ताम्	ददतु
2.	देहि	दत्तमु	इस ∙
1.	<b>दद</b> ।नि	<b>रदाय</b>	ददाम

### POTENTIAL.

8.	रचान्	<b>रया</b> नाम्	रपुः
2.	रचाः	<b>रचा</b> तम्	रचात
1.	<b>रचाम्</b>	दशाव	<b>च्याम</b>

## FOURTH CLISS OF ROOTS.

50. Roots of the Fourth Class add T before the terminations.

## সূপ 'to dance.'

#### Parteuite

3.	मृत्यति .	नृस्यतः	नृत्यन्ति
2.	<b>नृ</b> स्यसि	नृत्ययः	नृत्यथ
1.	नृत्या <b>मि</b>	नृत्या <b>वः</b>	नृत्या <b>मः</b>
	•	D PRATERITE.	•
3.	ननर्स (§38a)	ननृत्तुः	ननृतुः
2.	मन(त्तंथ	ननृतथुः	ननृत
1.	ननर्त्त	ननृतिष	मनृतिम
	· In	IPERATIVE.	• .
3.	नृत्यतु	नृत्यता <b>म्</b>	नृस्यन्तु
2	नृत्य	<b>नृ</b> त्यतम्	नृत्यत
1.	नृस्यानि	नृत्याव	नृत्या <b>म</b>
	P	OTENTIAL.	•
8.	नृत्येत्	<b>नृ</b> टयेता <b>म्</b>	नृत्ये <b>युः</b>
2.	नृत्येः	नृत्येतम् 🔭	नृष्येत
1.	मृत्येय <b>म्</b>	नुस्ये <b>व</b> '	नुस्ये <b>म</b>

	Pores.	् न्यु	जायेत	विद्यत	मन्बेत
286.	2xd. sing. Porex. Inper.	न्यू भ	जायस्य जायेत	विद्यस्व विदेत	मन्यस्त्र मन्येत
55. Synogsis in the 3rd. sing. of certain roots of the Fourth Class.	Soor. PRES. 1sr. PRET. 2nd PRET. 3rd. PRET. 2nd. Fc.	भनर्तात् / गर्त्त्वात । नर्त्त्वाते	जनिव्यते	बेत्स्यते	मंस्यते
in roots of t	3rd. Prer.	<b>भनर्तात्</b>	अजान     मजानेष्ट	भावित	भ्रमंस
sing. of certa	2xd Pret.	नन्त	( <b>15</b>	वित्रिदे	मेन
n the 3rd. 1	lst. Pret.	ति नृत्यति भनृत्यत्	नन् जायते भजायत	वह विदाते भविदात	, ट्यंस. पन मन्यते भमन्यत
grocesis il	Przs.	नत्यति	जायते	विद्यते	मन्यते
55. E	goot.	EÚ	<u>ام</u>	वद	geriek.

### FIFTH CLASS OF ROOTS.

Roots of this class add I which is changed by guns to I before the "P terminations."

56. Root of 'to hear,'

#### PRESENT.

8.	शृयोति	शृयुनः	शृयवन्ति	
	<b>मृ</b> यो। <b>व</b>	शृणुथः	शृणुय	•
		शृषवः, शृ	णुनः शृषमः,	<b>गृ</b> णुमः
1 et	Pret., अशृषोत्			

#### SECOND PRETERITE.

<b>3.</b> -	शुभाव	<b>ग्रु</b> भुवतुः	<b>गुभु</b> नुः
2.	शुभाष	<b>शु</b> भुव <b>युः</b>	ग्रुभुव
1.	शुभाव, शुभव	शुभुव	शुभुम

3rd Pret. अभीषीत्. 2nd Fut. भेष्यति.

#### IMPERATIVE.

8.	शृयोतु	शृणुनाम्	श्यनन्तु	•
3.	मृगु	शृणुतम्	मृणुन	
1:	शृयावानि	शृणवाव	श् <b>ग</b> णवाम	,

### 42 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRANMAR.

#### POTENTIAL,

8.	शृशुय(न्	<b>गृ</b> णुयाताम्	<b>ग्</b> णुयुः
2.	शृगुयाः	शृणुयातम्	शृशुयान
1.	शृणुयाम्	<b>शृ</b> णुया <b>व</b>	<b>शृ</b> णुया <b>म</b>

57. Synopsis of MY, 'to obtain.'

Free. आमेति, 1et Prot. आमोत्, 2nd Prot. आप, 3rd Prot. आपत्, 2nd Fut. आप्स्यति, 2nd. sing. Imper. आपुरि, Poten. आपुरात्.

#### SIXTH CLASS OF ROOTS.

These verbs insert \( \mathbf{Y} \) but do not gunate the radical vowel as in Class One.

## 58. Root विश्, 'to enter.'

#### PRESENT.

8.,	विश्वति	विश्वतः	विश्वनित
2.	विशसि	विशयः	विशय
1,	विशामि	विशावः	. विशामः

59. Hynopein of cortain roots of the Binth Class.

	desta		भियेत	3,4	तियो	मुड्येत्
2. Mino. Imper	No. B	1		100	विश	in the second
2 For.	म दयमि	एषिच्यति	मरिच्यमि	गोस्स्यति	नेस्यमि	मोक्यि
Pane, 1er. Pant, 2nd, Pam. 3ab, Part. 3 For.	मग्रासीत् मदयति	ऐदीत् ए	£2	भतीरतीत् तोस्यति	मित्रहात्	भमुत्रम्
2sd. Prm.	<b>Zakb</b>	是	ममार्	मुनोह	[म्बेश	मन् मुरुवति भमुरुवत् मुद्रीय भा १० १०००/
1m. Prm.	LZzkk	bish	ब्रिश्	अनुरंत्	माथग्रम्	भागुरुवार्
	Mark 14	High	वियमे	गुर्ग	[अग्रा/र	मुज्जति ४
Roon.	No.		\$ Ev.		- 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12	

### 44 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

## SEVENTH CLASS OF ROOTS.

Roots of the Seventh class insert T before the final conseuant of the root where the P terminations (§ 50 Note.) are added, and T in other cases.

## 60. Root 54, 'to hinder.'

#### PERFECT.

			•
3.	रणिद	হন্ধ:	रुन्धन्ति
2.	<b>रु</b> णहिस	<b>रु</b> न्धः	हन्ध
1,	<b>र</b> गाध्म	रुन्ध्वः	<b>रुन्ध्मः</b>
	Fi	ROT PRETURITS.	
3.	<b>अ</b> रुगत्	<b>भ</b> रुन्धाम्	<b>च</b> रुन्धन्
2.	<b>भर्</b> णात् or <b>भर</b>	र्णः भरन्धम्	<b>भ</b> रुन्ध
1.	<b>भ</b> रणधम्	<b>भ</b> रुन्ध्त्र	<b>घरन्ध्म</b>
		Imperative.	
3,	रण दु	रुन्धाम्	रुन्धन्तु
2.	<b>रु</b> न्धि	<b>रु</b> न्धम्	रुन्ध
1.	<b>रु</b> णभानि	<b>रु</b> णधाव	<b>रु</b> णभाम
		POTENTIAL.	
8.	रुन्ध्यात्	<b>रु</b> न्ध्याताम्	
2.	रन्ध्याः	रन्ध्यातम्	रन्ध्यात
1	रन्ध्याम्	रन्ध्याव	रन्ध्याम

61. Synopsis of 37, 'to cat,' Seventh class.

Pres. मुङ्को, 1st. Pres. अर्भुक्त, 2nd. Pres. बुभुजे, 8rd Pres. अभुक्त, 2nd. Fut. भो द्यते, 2nd. eing Imper. भुद्दत्र, Poten. भुञ्जीत.

#### EIGHTH CLASS OF ROOTS,

These roots insert & before the endings, which is changed by guna to Wi before the "P terminations,"

### 62. Root T, 'to do.'

#### PRESENT.

3,	करोति	कुरतः	कुरुर्वन्ति
2.	करोष्ट्रि	<b>क्</b> रुव्यः	कुरुष
1.	करोमि	ं कुरुर्वः	<b>कु</b> र्मः

#### FIRST PRETERITE.

3.	<b>भक्तरोत्</b>	<b>प</b> कुरुताम्	<b>प</b> कुर्वन्
2.	<b>भ</b> करोः	<b>ण</b> कुरुतम्	<b>भ</b> कुरत
1.	<b>शक्रवम्</b>	<b>प</b> कुर्व	श्रकुर्म

2nd. Pret. चकार, 3rd Pret. चकार्षीत् 2nd Ful. करिष्यति

### 46 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

### IMPERATIVE.

3,	करोतु	कुरुताम्	कुर्वन्तु
2.	मुच	कुरतम्	कुरत
1.	करवाशि	करवाव	करवाम

#### POTENTIAL.

3,	कुर्यात्	कुर्याताम्	कुर्युः
2.	कुर्याः	कुर्यातम्	कुर्यात
1.	कुर्याम्	<b>कु</b> र्याव	कुर्याम

## NINTH CLASS OF ROOTS.

These add as before the "P terminations," and as or a in other cases.

#### 63. Root Wi 'to know.'

### PRESENT.

3.	जानाति	जानीतः	जानन्ति
2.	जानासि	जानीयः	<b>जा</b> नी <b>य</b>
1.	जानामि	जानीवः	जानीमः

## FIRST PRETERITE.

3.	ष्मजाना त्	. भजानाताम्	<b>भ</b> जानम्
2.	<b>प्र</b> जानाः	<b>भ</b> जानीत <b>म्</b>	<b>प्रजानीत</b>

1. जजानाम् भजानीव जजानीम 2nd. Prot. जजी, 3rd. Prot. जजासीत्, 2nd. Put. ज्ञास्यतिः

#### IMPERATIVE.

3.	<b>जानातु</b>	जानीता <b>म्</b>	जामन्तु
2.	जानीदि	जानीतम्	जानीत
1.	जानानि	<b>জানাম্ব</b>	जानाम

#### POTENTIAL.

8,	जानी या <b>न्</b>	जानीयाता <b>म्</b>	जानीयुः
2.	जानीयाः	जानीया <b>तम्</b>	जानीयात
1.	जानीयाम्	जानीयाव	जानीयाम

64. Synopsis of पह 'to take.' Ninth Class.

Pres. गृहाति, 1st. Pret. भगृहात्, 2nd. Pret. जमाह 8rd. Pret. अमहीत्, 2nd Fut. महीव्यति, 2nd. Sing. Imper. गृहाया. Poten. गृहीयात्.

TENTH CLASS OF ROOTS.

These add आय before the endings.

65. Root चिन्त्, 'to think.'

#### 48 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

#### PRESENT.

3.	चिन्तयति	<b>चिन्तयतः</b>	चिन्तय न्ति
2.	चिन्तयसि	चिन्तयय:	चिन्तयथ
1.	चिन्तयामि	चिन्तयात्रः	चिग्तयामः

1. Pret. भविन्तयत् like भहसत्

#### SECOND PRETERITE.

- ठ. चिन्तयामास चिन्तयामासतुः चिन्तयामासः२. चिन्तयामासिय चिन्तयामासयुः चिन्तयामास
- 1. चिन्तयामास चिन्तयामासिव चिन्तयामासिम

8rd. I ret. भनिविन्तत्, 2nd. Fut. चिन्तयिष्यति.

#### IMPERATIVE.

8.	ाचन्तयतु	चिन्तयताम्	चिन्तयन्तु
2.	चिन्तय	चिन्तयतम् े	चिन्तयत
1.	चिन्तयानि	चिन्तयाव े	चिन्तयाम
		POTENTIAL.	
3.	<b>चिन्तेय</b> न्	चिन्तयेता <b>म्</b>	चिन्तयेयुः
2.	चिन्तय:	चिन्तयेत <b>म्</b>	चिन्तयेत
	<u> जिल्लाम</u>	<u> </u>	<u> जिल्लानेम</u>

## 66. Synopsis of শব্ম 'to eat,' Tenth Class.

Pres. भक्तयति, 1st. Pres. चमक्तयत्, 2nd. Pres. भंक्तया-मास, 3rd. Pres. चाविभक्तत्, 2nd Fus. भक्तियिष्यति, 2nd. eing. Imper. भक्तय, Poten. भक्तयेत्.

#### THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The Passive Voice is regularly formed by inserting **य** between the root and the endings of the Subjective Form. Thus from द्या 'to see' is formed द्याने, 'he is seeu,' from सेव् सेट्यने etc. Some verbs modify the radical vowel, as **रा** 'to give', which makes the passive base दिय.

67. Conjugation of €7, 'to give' in the Passive Voice.

#### PRESENT.

3.	दीयते	र्वा येते	दी यन्ते
2.	दीयसे	<b>बीयेथे</b>	रीय भे
1.	दीये	दीयाव <b>हे</b>	<b>दीयामहे</b>

1et. Pret. चदीयत, 2nd. Pret. इदे, 2nd. Fut. दास्यते or दायिष्यते, Imper. दीयताम्, Poten. दीयत, all after the model of सेष्, \$44. ROOT.

#### THIRD PRETERITE.

3.	<b>भ</b> दायि	<b>भ</b> दिषातः म्	<b>च</b> दिपत ं
		<b>भ</b> दायिषाता म्	भदा यिषत
2.	ं <b>( भ</b> दिथाः	<b>म</b> दिषाथाम्	<b>म</b> दिइम्
	र भराविष्टाः	<b>भ</b> दायिषाथा <b>म्</b>	<b>भ</b> दाविध्वम्
1.		अदिप्यहि	च्च.देष्महि
	<b>भ</b> दायि <b>ष</b>	<b>भ</b> दायिष्यहि	भदायिष्म <b>हि</b>

## Examples of Passive Bases.

PASSIVE BANK.

••••		
<b>म</b> ह्	'to take,'	गृत्य
কু	'to do,'	क्रिय
स्था	'to stand,'	स्थीय
1	'to sing,'	गी य
শু	'to hear,'	श्रुय
वन्	'to speak,'	उच्य

### THE INFINITIVE.

68. The infinitive is formed by adding the affix उम् to the root. The radical vowel is regularly gunated and most roots ending in a consonant insert ₹ before the affix उम्.

### Examples.

Root.	Inpinitiva.
से <b>व्</b>	सेवितुम् 'to serve.'
गम्	गन्तुम् 'to go.'
<b>ब</b> ढ्	रोदितुम् 'to weep.'
दा	दातुम् 'to give.'
नृत्	नित्तुम् 'to dance.'
সু	श्रेतुम् 'to hear.'
विश्	बेटुम् 'to enter.'
<b>रु</b> प्	रोदुम् 'to hinder.'
<b>দ</b>	कर्तुम् 😘 do.'
য়া	ज्ञातुम् 'to know.'
चि <b>न्त्</b>	चिन्तयितुम् 'to think.'

# DERIVATIVE VERB FORMS.

- 69. Causative Verbs are formed by adding भय to simple roots; they are conjugated like roots of the tenth class. Example, रश्च 'to see,' दशेय 'to cause to see,' Pres. 3rd sing. दशेय 'he causes to see.'
- 70. Desiderative Verbs are formed by reduplicating the root (§42.) and adding ਚ (or 夏可) e. g., from ¶, 'to drink,'
  [【句句句 'to desire to drink.'

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# 71. Examples of Derivative Verbs of §§ 69, 70.

Rooz	·•	CAUS.	DESID.
<b>হ</b> ড়্	'to hinder,'	रोधय	<b>रु</b> क्स
वन्ध्	'to bind,'	बन्धय	
मह्	'to take,'	म(हय	जिघृ <b>त्त</b>
भू	'to become,'	भावय	बुभूष
पा	'to drink,'	पायय	<b>पिपास</b>
लभू		सम्भय	लिप्स
वस्	'to dwell,'	वासय	<del></del>
गम्	'to go,'	गमय	जिगमि <b>ष</b>
स्था	'to stand,'	स्थापय	
दा	'to give,'	दापय	दिस्स
સુ	'to hear,'	भावय	. शुभूव

# PARTICIPLES.

Participles are adjectives, but the verb latent in any participle may be active or passive.

# PRESENT PARTICIPLES.

72. a. Present Participles in भन् are of the objective form. They are formed by substituting भन् for भन्ति in the 3rd Plur. Pres.

#### VERBS.

#### Examples,

ROOT.

PARTICIPLE.

गम्	to go,'	गच्छत्	'going.'
ब्रु `	'to speak,'	ब्रुवत् `	'saying.'
<del>યું</del>	'to hear,'	ग्राग्वत्	'hearing.'
मॅह्	'to take,'	गृहत् `	'taking.'

For the declension of these participles see §28.

b. Present participles of the subjective form are formed by substituting Ala or Ala for the ending of the Pres. 3rd plur. Subjective.

Examples.

Root.

PARTICIPLE.

सेव्	'to serve'	सेत्रमान	'serving.
भा .	'to place;'	द्धान	'placing.

#### PAST PARTICIPLES.

73. There are two declinable past participles, one ending in ব, in which the latent verb is passive, the other ending in বৰব, active. The passive participle is generally formed by adding ব directly to the root, and the active one can always be made by adding বব to the past passive participle.

# 54 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

Root.		PAST PART. PASS.	Р. Р. Аст.
स्था	'to stand,'	स्थित	स्थितव त्
ग	'to drink,'	पीत	पीतवत् े
<b>रुद्</b>	'to weep'	रुदित	<b>र</b> दितव <b>त्</b>
दा	'to give,'	· दत्त	दत्तवत
मन्	'to think,'	मत	मतवत्
माप्	'to obtain,'	भाग	<b>স</b> ।प्रव <u>त</u> ्
प्रच्छ्	'to ask,'	द्वह	पृष्टयत् .
इष्	'to wish,'	\$2	इष्टयत्
चिन्त्	'to thin't,'	चि <b>न्तित</b>	चिन्तितव <b>वत्</b>
<b>रु</b> ध्	'to hinder,	় হত্ত	रुदयत्
पत्	'to fall,'	पतित	पतितवत्

74. Indeclinable past participles are not adjectives but incomplete active verbs, used to denote actions prior to the time of the main verb. Thus, বৰু কুলো দ্বোভহুবি 'having done that he goes away.' There are two indeclinable past participles, one ending in ব্যা, affixed to simple roots, and one in ব affixed to verbs in composition with prefixes.

# Examples.

1	loor.	Indeclin.	PART.
ক্	'to do,'	कृत्वा	'having done.'
गम्	'to go,'	गत्त्रा .	'having gone.'

'to go near,' ऊपगम्य 'having gone near.' शी 'to lie down,' शायदेश 'having lain down.' रु दिस्या हद -'to weep,' 'having wept.' **विशा** 'to enter,' विष्ट्रा 'having entered.' हिल्या 'having placed.' धा 'to place,' भाभिशाय 'having spoken.' मभा 'to speak,' निधा 'to take up,' निधाय 'having take up,' र्षृ 'having seen.' र्श 'to sec,'

## FUTURE PARTICIPLES.

- 75. There are three future participles in which the verb latent is in the passive.
- a. Participles in 384 formed by substituting this ending for 31 in the 1st. Fut. 3rd. sing., c. g. from

क् 'to do.' कर्तव्य 'to be done.' वृश् 'to see.' इष्टव्य 'to be seen.' सेव् 'lo serve' सेवितव्य 'to be served.'

ঠ. Participles in প্ৰাথ, which is added to the root, e. g., from

हा 'to give' दानीय 'to be given.' अ 'to hear' भवणीय 'to be heard.' चिन्त 'to think' चिन्तनीय 'to be thought.'

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# e. Participles in 可 as from

হা 'to give' ইय 'to be given.' সু 'to hear' সত্য 'to be heard.' ফু 'to do' কাৰ্ম্মে' to be done.'

76. There two future participles in which the verb latent is in the active. One ending in स्या is of the objective form, the other in स्यमान of the subjective form. They are formed from the 2nd. Fut. 3rd. plur. in a manner exactly analogous to that in which the present participles are formed from the 3rd. plur. Pres. (§72 a. b.)

# Examples.

ROOT. FUT. PART. OBJ. FUT. PART. SUBJ.

गम् 'to go' गमिष्यत् 'about to go.' दा 'to give' दास्यत् 'about to give.' दास्यमान कु 'to do' करिष्यत् 'about to do.' करिष्यमाग भू 'to become' भगिष्यत् 'about to become.'

#### VERBAL AFFIXES.

77. Certain affixes joined to roots form abstract neurs, neurs of agency, relationship, etc. Fullowing are examples of some of the more common of these vorbal affixes.

Root.	Appix.	Nous.	
मुच् 'to loose'	ति	मुक्ति	f. 'liberation.'
वच् to speak'	ति	<b>ब</b> िक्त	f. 'speech.'
भज् 'to worship'	ति	भक्ति	f. worship.
मन् 'to imagine'	ति	मति	f. 'the mind.'
₹1 'to give'	नृ	दानृ	m. 'a giver.'
हन् 'to kill'	मृ	हन्तृ	m. 'a slayer.'
युज् 'to join'	ष	योग	m. 'joining.'
सप् "to creep"	ष	सर्प	m. 'a serpent."
गम् 'to go'	<b>भ</b> न	गमन	n. 'going.'
दा 'to give'	षन .	दान	n. 'a gift."
भी 'to lead'	ष्पन .	मयन.	n. 'the eye.'

# NOMINAL AFFIXES.

78. Nominal affixes being joined to noun-bases in a manner similar to that in which verbal affixes are joined to roots, form substantives and adjectives expressing various shades of meaning, c. g.

# BASE. CAPPIX. TORM.

•* ′	मनु ''	'Manú,'	ष	मानय	m. descendant of
4.	· पु हष	'a man,'	ना '	्पुहचताः	f. manliness.
	लघु	'light,'	त्व	लवुरम	n. 'lightness.'
	धन	wealth,	ं यत्	धात्रत्	wealthy.
	श्रीम	fire,'	एय	भामय	'fiery,'
	ધર્મ	'religion,'	' इक	धार्मिक	', 'religious,' 🙃
	धी	'wisdom,'	मत्	<b>धीमत्</b> ं	wise.'
	गुण	a quality	,' इन्	गु गिन्	'qualified.'
	माया	'a trick,'	विन्	म याबिन्	m. 4a juggler?
	महत्.	great,	इमन्	म:हिमन्	m. greatness,
	स्यर्ण	,'gold,'.	मय	स्वर्णमय	'made of gold."
	भाच्	'former,'	तन	प्राक्तन	fold.
	कः	'who ?'	चित्	कश्चित्	'nome one.'
•					

# INDECLINABLE WORDS AND PREFIXES.

79. I ollowing are some of the most common indeclinable

	भय so, thus,	कदा when?	न not.
•		िन्तु but.	. •
			पञ्चान् afterwards.
. •	षपुता now.	ৰ and.	पुनर again,
•	इति so, thus.	ियरम्along tim	ie. Hi: ho!

इदानीम् now. हेत् if. वया as.

इय bike, as, तथा thus, यदे if.)

इद here. तथाहि for example विना mighout.

एकदा at one time. तदा then. श्रीनः slowly.

एव also. तु but. घदा always.

80. Roots are very often compounded with the following prefixes.

भ्र before. परा back. आत्र करूक्ष, सन् with. नि in, on. आब down. आनु after. निर् out. हुर badly. नि apart. आधि over. सु well. सन् up. परि around. भ्रति against स्मिन to. आति beyond. स्मिष on.

# SAMASA. OR THE COMBINATION OF WORDS.

81. The relations between words which are expressed by means of inflective terminations, are also expressed by joining the words into one compound, in which all the members except the last are in the crude form. Thus the adjective except, 'black,' may be placed before a noun in full agreement, as in a few and combined with the noun, as in a few and the crude form and combined with the noun, as in a few and the scale may be expressed by समुद्रस्य तीर or समुद्रतीर.

# There are six forms of Compounds:--

- 1. Descriptive Compounds, (कम्मे भारय)
- 2. Relative Compounds, (बहुन्नीहि)
- 3. Dependent Compounds, (বিবৃত্ৰ)
- 4. Independent Compounds, ( E E)
- 5. Numeral Compounds, (दिंगु)
- 6. Adverbial Compounds, (भव्ययीभाव).

#### DESCRIPTIVE COMPOUNDS.

- 82. Descriptive Compounds are those in which an adjective and a noun unite to form a noun (as in the English words 'grey-hound,' 'Good Friday') e. g., नीलारपलम् 'a blue lotus,' महाजनः 'a great man.'
- a. A noun made up of two nouns in apposition (as in English 'bull-dog') is included under Descriptive Compounds.
  e. g., বঙ্গাৰী 'the river Ganges.'
- b. Two or more adjectives forming an adjective (as in English 'blue-black') are also included under Descriptive Compounds, s. g., কুত্যাণীৰ: 'black-and-yellow.'

### RELATIVE COMPOUNDS.

83. Relative Compounds are those in which an adjective and a noun unite to form an adjective (as in English 'high-minded,' 'hollow-eyed'). These Compounds are equivalent e a noun, an adjective, and a relative pronoun in a dependent

ease. Thus, the relative Compound इष्टमासतः, 'glad-hearted' is equivalent to 'whose heart is glad,' and नरी इष्ट-मानसः = नरः ( इष्टं मानसं यस्य)

a. Adjectives formed by the combination of two nouns are included under Relative Compounds. Example 적序其項, moon-faced.' (Cf. English, 'moon-faced' etc.)

#### DEPANDENT COMPOUNDS.

- 84. Dependent Compounds are generally made up of two members, the first a noun and the second a noun or adjective, the first member depending upon the second in such a manner that its relation might be expressed by one of the last six cases.
- a. The dependent noun may represent the accusative case, as in the English word 'God-fearing' (= 'fearing God'). १६ स्योप्राप्त: 'one who has obtained heaven' is equivalent to स्यो प्राप्त:
- b. The noun may represent the instrumental case, as in English 'violet-crowned' (= 'crowned with violete'). Se হয় বেলিন: 'God-made' (ইয়া বেলিন:).
  - e. The noun may represent the dative case, as in English 'foot-stool' (= 'stool for the feet'). So খনলামঃ, 'a desire for wealth,' might be written খনাৰ লামঃ

- d. The noun may represent the ablative case, as in Engalish river-water' (= 'water from the liver'). So संपेम्यम्, (सर्वत् भयम्), 'fear arising from a serpent,'
- c. The noun may represent the genitive case, as in English, 'rain-fall' (= fall of rain'). So 'गदीवीरम्, 'river-bank' for, नधास्त्रीम्
- f. The noun may represent the locatics case, as in English 'hill-station' (= 'station upon a hin'). So देशजात 'country-born.'

#### INDEPENDENT COMPOUNDS.

- same case are united, the relation between them being such as would be expressed by the conjunction 可, 'and,' (As in English 'Turko-Russian,' etc.) There are two varieties, of Independent Compounds.
- a. In the first class (इत्ति) the words are taken separately, and the last is in the dual if the conpound contain
  two members, in the plural if more. The gender of the compound word is that of the last member. Example, Fiftien;
  m. 'a deer and a crow.'
- ib. In the second class (石田東洋) all the members are taken in a collective sense and the whole compound is in the neuter singular; e. y., 可同可同其, n. thands and feel.

# . 15 1 NUMERIAL COMPOUNDS.

ः 86. . Numeral Compounds consist of a numeral and a numeral give an idea of unity, as in English fort-night, etc.
Boomple, जिन्दानम् three worlds, for जांगि भूतनानि. . .

# ADVERBEAL COMPOUNDS.

197. Advertial Compounds consist of a prefix and a noung the whole forming an indeclinable advert, as in English 'to-day,' Example, অপরুসন্ hear the shore,' for কুলংব

# Complex Compounds.

89. It often occurs that a number of compounds as described above may be grouped into a single complex compound, or h in index of which may be resolved to its original elements. For instance the complex compound noun ना ने स्व तिस्व तिर्व (Sik. 1.) with the edge of a blue lotus leaf, might be written निलस्पे स्व एकस्य भाग्या.

The norn नी नाहर न is, a descriptive, compound, §92. (= त नहीं तर रहन रहन This compound your together with the norn पुत्र, forms a dependent compound norn of the genitive case, §84 s. (= नी जार्ड नहम पुत्रहम), and this dependent norm depends in its turn upon भारमा, making the whole compound a dependent one of the genitive case.

Similarly the complex compound a ljective महास्याम-गुणोपन: 'endowel with all the qualities of a ruler,' can be analyzed.

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The noun स्वामिगुण (-स्वामिनो गुणाः) the qualities of a ruler' is a dependent compound of the genitive case, § 84 s. The adjective सब्दे 'all,' joins with this noun and makes a descriptive compound noun सब्देस्यामिगुणाः, 'althe qualities of a ruler.' This compound depends instrumentally upon adjective उपन, 'endowed with,' making the whole word a dependent compound adjective of the instrumental case, §84.5.

#### CASES AFTER WORDS USED AS PREPOSITIONS.

89 The following words are followed by the Accusative when used as prepositions:—

प्रति 'at.' धिक् 'fie!'
भनु 'after.' भन्तरेख without.'
यात्रत् 'as far ::s.'

# B; the Instrumental: -

सह 'with.' जन 'less.' चलम् 'enough of.' हीन 'free from.' किम् 'what.' विना 'without.' (also followed by Ac.or Ah.)

### By the Genitions-

कृते "on account of." डपरि 'over' (also Ac.) भन्तर "within."

### EXERCISES.

# Exercise L The Alphabet, §§ I. S.

# Write in English letters

दजा, बहु, नाम, तस्त, केनापि, शिरेः, कांधित, राशोः, खवर्ण, स्वपिति, भारमन्, ध्रस्माभिः, बहुन्द, भवत्सकाशं, भवन्ति, लभ्यते, मागं, प्रतिपदः, वित्तस्य, भुज्यतां, जानामि, व्यसनं, गात्राणि, ध्रिष्टाने, ब्राह्मण-पुत्राः, मिलित्वा, शरणदानम्, पदाम्भोजम्, भारतवर्ष, एज्जीवियव्यामः, मांसाहारदानेन, पर्वतकन्दरमिश्या-यानस्य.

Write in Sanskrit, characters the following words

Atha, asti, brúte, mriga, kim, sthale, uktva, punarna, svaminam, átman, srinoti, abhiyacchhati, naubhih, iti, smayate, teshám, vismita, dakshina, panka, prasuptah, utarijya, putrasya, hastát, kataka, shasya-kshetre, dúrád, gardabhahkautha, anga, vyádháh. Vishádamupagatástamanugachchhanti.

### 66 ELEMENTS OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

Exercise II. Combination of Letters, §4.

Join the elements of each of the following groups in accordance with the rules of Sandhi.

भे। + अ + ति. चत्र + चित्तः चभत्रम् + चत्र, में + ए.
पशुभिः + मिलित्ताः नरः + यातिः सः + गच्छतिः चित् +
मयः तत् + मात्रं मरुत् + वातिः तत् + छिनन्तः जम्बुकः +
चरम् गङ्गा + उदकः विद्या + एयः गङ्गा + चेषः प्रति +
चत्रमः चान्तः देवः + अवितिः च + एकदाः वनम् + गतः ततः + तेनः
चित्र + भागत्यः हतः + छिन्नः

Exercise III. Nouns in \ and \ II, §§9--12.

# Vocabulary.

गच्छित Pres. 3 sing. act. of गम, 'to go.' गर्च्छन्ति " 3 plur. पश्यति ., 3 sing. र्श 'to see.' •• **र्**ष्यते pass. ,, वन n., a forest. नर m., a man व्याध m., a bunter. गृह n., a house. मृग m., a deer. पुत्र m., a son.

Note. The accusative denotes the limit of motion.

11 . 11

#### Translate.

नरेश (६६.) | पुत्राभ्याम् | मृहवीः | स्वाधीमच्छति | पुत्रागच्छन्ति | नरी माले परवति | काकाः फलं परवर्तः | नरी मृगेश हरवते | वनं गच्छति | स्वाधस्य पुत्रः | मृहे परवि | फलं पुत्रेहरवते | स्वाधा वनानि गच्छन्ति | काको वने स्वाधिहरवते | नरी मृहं गच्छिति | मृगा वनाद् गच्छन्ति | फलं काकाभ्यां हरवते.

# Write in Sanskrit.

With the garlands. Of the two crows. From the forest. The two sons of the hunter. The sons see the deer in the house. The hunters go to the house. The man sees the deer. The deer is seen by the sons of the man. From the houses. By garlands from the forest. The deer goes to the forest. The crow sees the fruit. The son goes from house to house. The sons of the two men. In the two houses. The deer is seen by two crows. The fruit is seen by the son of the hunter.

Excercise IV. Nouns in \$ \$, and \$ \$§ 13-17.

Vocabulary.

भूमि f., the earth, ground. पहम् I. मुनि m., a sage. स्वम् thou. बायु m., wind. सः he. बन्धु m., a kinsman. तीर n., a shore, bank. काव .m., a poet. इदाति Pres. 3rd sing. obj. of .root दा to give.

Wols. See the Pres. sing. of Met 'to be,' § '50.

मुनिस्तरं पश्यित । वारि नद्याम् परित । नरो भेनवे वारि ददाति । तर्भूमावस्ति । प्रिनर्नद्यास्तीरेअस्त । मुनिः कत्रये मधु ददाति । गतिर्वायोरस्ति । स्त्र कविरसि । मुनिः पुत्रस्य गृहेअस्त । प्रहं व्याधोअस्म । धेनुर्नर्दी गष्ट्यति । नरो व्याधस्य बन्धून् पश्यिति । पुत्रो मुनिभ्याम् फलानि ददाति । मृगस्य गति पश्यित । काकस्तरावस्ति । स गृहं गष्ट्यति ।

I am the son of a poet. The hunter sees the honey in the tree. The sage gives the fruits to the two kinsmen. He is seen by the poets. O man, you are (thou art) a sage. The man gives water to the milch-cows. The man goes from the bank of the river. There is fire in the house. You are on the ground. The two poets go to the bank of the river. The kinsmen of the two sages see the garland upon the ground. There is movement of the waters. The deer is on the bank fo the river. The poet goes to the forest.

# Exercise V. Nouns in W. T and T §§ 18-22. Vocabulary.

सातृ m., a brother जन here.

हितृ f., a daughter. तन there.

राजन् m., a king. जुन where?

हितन् m., an elephant. यन where (१९६८)

वसति Pres. 3rd sing. act. of वस् 'to dwelt.'

हन्यते Pres. 3 sing. pass. of हन् 'to kill.'

वर्मन् n., a road. मिन्न n., a friend.

सम my. तन thy, (your).

Note. See the dual and plural present of 明镜 to be, \$ 50.

The conjunction 'and' is expressed by च placed after the second word, as in मुनि: कविश्व 'the sage and the poet.'

#### Translate.

कुत्र पिता दुहिता च स्तः | यत्र मृगाः सन्ति तत्र व्याधाः सन्ति | चत्र राज्ञो माता वसित | इस्ती राज्ञा इन्यते | मम भ्रातरः सरितं पदयन्ति | नरो इस्तिनो मित्रम् अस्ति | राज्ञो मित्राणि श्रीमन्ति सन्ति | इस्ती वर्त्मन्यस्ति | राजा नराणां स्वाम्यस्ति | स मम पिता | कुत्र तय दुहितरः सन्ति | मृगो इस्ती च वने स्तः | मम दुहितरौ गृहे स्तः | काकस्तरौ वसित |

#### Write in Sanskrit.

Where are the king and the sage? Your friends are wealthy. The deer is killed by the daughters of the hunter. The master sees the two brothers of the king. The elephants go from the road. The king gives elephants to his friends. Where does the father of the two kings dwell? O king, thou art my master. The elephants are in the forests. There are two rivers. Where there are rivers there is also water. My father and your mother are here. The two friends of the brother of the sage are in your house.

Exercise VI. Nouns in \( \) and Irregular nouns, \( \) 23-25.

. , \$

# Vocabulary.

नपस् n., penance. समीप near. (with the gen.)
पयस् n., water. स तुम् Pres. inf. of सा 'to bathe.'
विधस् m., Brahma. प्रविशाति 3 sing. of प्रविश् 'to enter.'
करोति 3 sing. of क 'to perform.'
भनुस् n., (N. V. धनुः) a bow.
गच्छसि Pres. 2 sing. of गम् to go.'

#### Translate.

स यूने धनुर्ददाति । स्त्री पथी गच्छति । राजा सरसः असीपे वसति । सस्ते कुत्र गच्छसि । स्त्रिया भारत्थन्द्रमस

परपन्ति । मुनिस्तपः करोति । वेथा नराकां पतिरस्ति । काको यूनः स्वस्ना रूपयेते । युवा नरं सरसस्तीरे परयति । व्याधः सरः कातुं प्रविद्यति । कविर्मम गृहस्य समीपे वसति ।

#### Write in Sanskrit.

O, friend, art thou going to the pool? The arow is killed by the friend of the youth. He dwells near the path, Brahma is the master of kings. The sister of my friend gives water to the youth. The woman dwells near the forest. The moon is seen by the friend of the king. Your son enters the pool to bathe. The sage dwells near the bank of the pool where there are trees, and performs penance. I am going where my friend is.

Exercise VII. Adjectives and Pronouns, §§ 20-38.

# Vocabulary.

निर्भन unfrequented. दर्शन n., appearance.

मभुर aweet, charming. श्रार m., arrow.

त्रासित frightened. शूकर m., boar.

इत wounded. ततः thereupon.

रष्ट seen. निधाय having laid

मृत dead. down. (indeel.

Note. The verb 'to be' is often omitted, especially after passive participles, c. g. नर् दिनः 'the man is or was weunded.'

'To have' is expressed by the verb 'to be' and the gemativecase, c. g. 阿共和帝 荆河可典 知代 'we have food.'

Comparatives are followed by the ablative, s. g. বাসে নহ্মার খনসক্ষে 'the king is more wealthy than he.'

#### Translate.

अस्मिन् निर्जने बने व्याधाः सन्ति । नरो बनं गच्छ्यति तत्र च तेन मृग एको इन्यते । ततस्तेन मृगं भूमी निधाय द्युक्तरः शरेण इतः । तान् मृगन् पश्यति । काको दृष्टी-उस्माभिः। ततोऽसीनरः सरः प्रविश्वति। सखे केन त्रासितोऽसि। मधुरं तस्या दर्शनम् । वयं काकेन दृष्टाः । मम सख्युः रमसा दृष्टा । गतिर्वायोर्भन्दास्ति । युवयोः पिता मृतः ।

#### Write in Sanskrit.

Thereupon the deer, wounded by an arrow, enters the forest. The sage is more holy than thou. The deer enters an unfrequented pool. The fruits of the tree are sweet. Thereupon the two boars (were) seen by us. Having laid down the arrow he goes from the river. By what men was that boar frightened? Who are more holy than they? They have a charming appearance. The poet to whom the youth gives garlands is here.

Exercise VIII. Verbs of Classes I, II. §§ 43-52.

In this and succeeding exercises the words are to be found in the vocabulary at the end of the book. Nouns will be given in the crude form and roots compounded with preposttions will generally be found under the simple roots. Note. नामन् in the nominative case, is need as a sort of appositive with the subject in such phrases as मन्यरी नाम 'by name Manthara.'

#### Translate.

भहम् एकदा वने व्याघम् भग्षयम् । पयः पिवानि । भासीत् छर्दा । नाम राजा । तत्र छ्रकरं व्याप्तंच द्रच्यामः । सोऽत्रदत् राजाहम् । भय कूम्मी द्वृते सखे मृग केन त्रासि-तोऽसि । एत्र व्याघाः सञ्चरन्ति । स सभयमाह मित्र गृहं गच्छामि । कविरुवाच मित्र एवमस्तु । यदि स गच्छेत् भहं च गच्छेयम् । किमथे रोदिषि ।

#### Write in Sanskrit.

At one time a tortoise named Manthara dwelt in the river. See there the tiger! If I should go to the bank of the river, I would kill three boars. The daughters of the king roam about in the forest. Thereupon she said in fear, 'I will go quickly.' Why does your sister laugh? Who will serve the king? Having laid down his bow he drank the water. Let us go to the forest and kill the tiger. The two brothers went to the river to bathe. A man wounded by a boar, and a dead deer are there. Who removed the tree from the road?

Exercise IX. Verbs of Classes III-V. § 58-57.

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Translate.

न वां वचनं श्रोष्यामि । व्याधः कूम्मै प्राप्तोति । ततो विदाय धनुर्देती । मुनर्वचनानि शृगुत । सरस्वती धारते जज्ञे । वायोर्गर्भनं सभयम् प्रशृगोत् । कुमार्थः सायम् पारामे नृत्यन्ति । दुहितरः कवेर्गानं शृगवन्ति । महौ भोजनं देहि । यो ज्ञानम् पाप्तोति स धनम् पाप्तोति । पिता पुत्राय मधु दास्यति । वेथा वेस्स्यते सदा ।

#### Write in Sanskrit.

Let us give water to those who are wounded. He who dances at night will weep in the morning. My son, get knowledge. If he would go to India he would get wealth. The youth picks up an arrow in the road. We will not listen to the words of fools. The two hunters heard a noise in the unfrequented house. Where was Sarasvati born? Listen to the song of the girl. They gave honey to those two daughters of the woman. Sarasvati gives knowledge to men. Thereupon those girls danced in the garden.

Lesson X. Verbs of Classes VI-X, §§ 58-66.

### Translate.

..:

राजा कथयति पस्ति छवर्णवती नाम नगरी | भी भीः पान्य इदं छवर्णकङ्करणं गृहाण | हस्तिनम् प्रवजीक्य शृगालाधिनतवानित सम वयायं केनाप्युपयिन कियेत तित् परमाकं भोजनं भवेत् । ततः तेन नरेशा प्रतिश्चा कृता ! स्वामिन् रृष्टेः प्रसादं कुद । वेधसः पूजनं करिष्यानित । स्तो रथस्याश्वान् प्रगृहाति । किमयं कुमारी गृहं प्रविश्वति । श्वकरो व्याधेन हतो ममार ।

#### Write in Sanskrit.

The frightened deer entered the garden. O king, grant me the favor of a look! The two horses and the chariot entered the city. By what means will the hunter take the deer from the tiger? The sage performed penance in the holy forest. We will not make a promise.

If the man should go into that forest at night the tiger would eat him. The charioteer looses the horses from the chariot. I do not know where the bracelet is. What man does not desire wealth?

Lesson XI. Passive Voice and Participles §§ 67-76.

Note. A noun in connection with an adjective or participle may be used absolutely in the locative case, e. g. द स्थने डिचे क्रम्म: पलायत, his bonds being cut, the tortoise goes away.

The passive is often used impersonally s. g. तन गम्यत

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इतं सुत्रशं रुङ्गणं गृष्यताम् । व्याधः श्वकरेण हतिश्व हो हुम इत्र पति । पश्चादायान्तं भयहेतुं सम्भाव्य कूम्में जलुं प्रविष्टः । इदं कर्सु यकः क्रियाम् । तच्छ्रत्या स नरो गृहं प्रविश्वति । सया व्याप्यस्य मरणं साध्यितव्यम् । सा समयम् उत्राच सम मृगो न हन्तव्यो न हन्तव्यः । हस्तीः शृगालिर्भित्ततः । नूनम् प्रनेन नरेण गन्तव्यम् । गच्छता तेन श्वरतो हृष्टः । सया भोजनं नराय दास्यते । गानं कुमार्थ्या गीयते ।

#### Write in Sanskrit.

Let food be given to the horses which are seen in the road. A promise was made by the friend of my brother. Let this fruit be taken. The bear having been wounded by the hunter, fell like a riven tree. Having surmised that there was a cause of alarm behind, the deer entered the forest. A noise was heard by him (as he was; going. Water is given to the wounded hunter. Having gone to the city the man saw his brother. This garden is not to be seen by you. Thereupon a boar was seen by him as he was about to go home.

Lesson XII. Compound Words, §§ 81-88.

Translate and analyze Compounds.

जम्बुकः मृगव्याधश्चकरान् अपश्यत् । श्वकरः प्रलय-वनघोरगर्जनम् अकरोत् । ततस्ते मृगकाकमू विका अनुग- च्छन्ति स्म । जातेत्राणय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागित । विश्वतन्थनः कुर्माः सस्यरं जलं प्रविष्टः । नरो लोभ कृष्टः कुङ्गां गृक्षति । इस्ती महापङ्के पतित । स्थामिन् इष्टिप्र-सादं कुरु । वृद्धशृगालो वनं गच्छिति । काव्यश्र स्त्र-विनोदेन कालो गच्छिति धीमताम् । व्याभो मांसलुन्धो वनं गतः । जहमेकदा दिश्वणार्यये सरस्तिरे नृद्धव्याप्रम् जपद्यम् ।

▲ Fuble from the Hitopades's, with notes.

णासीत् कल्यायाकटकवास्तव्यो मैरवो नाम व्यापः । स पैकदा मांसलुक्यः धनुरादाय विन्ध्याटवीमध्यं गतः । तल्ल तेन मृग एको व्यापादितः । मृगमादाय गच्छता तेन घोराकृतिः ग्राकरो हृष्टः । ततस्तेन मृगं भूमी निधाय ग्राकरः श्रारेण हतः । ग्राकरेणात्यागस्य प्रत्ययवनघोरगर्भनं कुर्या-योग स व्यापो हत्र श्रिक्ष सुम इव प्रपात । यतः, जलम् प्रविषं श्रास्त्रं सुद्व्यापः पतनं गिरेः ।

निमित्तं किञ्चिदासाद्य देही प्रायाविमुच्यते ॥

प्रय तयोः पादास्फालनेन सर्पोऽपि मृतः । प्रव्रान्तरे
दीर्घरावो नाम जम्बुकः परिश्रमन्नाहारार्थी तान् मृतान्।

मृगव्यापसपद्यक्ररान् प्रवश्यत् । प्रालोक्याचिन्तयद्शी,

''ब्रहो भाग्यं, महद्रोज्यं समुपस्थितम् ।

प्रथवा, प्रचिन्तितानि दुःखानि यथैत्रायान्ति देहिनाम् ।

स्रखान्यपि तथा मन्ये दैवमव्रातिरिच्यते ॥

भवतु, एषां मांसैमीसस्रयं समिधकं भोजनं मे भविष्यति । मा मेकं नरो याति ही मासी मृगग्रकरी । षदिरेकं दिनं याति षद्य भच्यो धनुर्गुणः ।।

ततः प्रथमनुभुक्तायामिदं निःस्वादु कोदण्डाटनीलग्ने कायुगन्धनं खादामि । '' इत्युक्ता तथाकरोत् । ततिश्वेषे कायुगन्धने द्वतम् उत्पतिक्तेन धनुषा दृदि भिन्नः स दीर्घरावः पञ्चत्यं गतः ।

#### NOTES.

1. कल्याणकटकवास्तव्योः relative compound, § 83, a.—
2. यिन्ध्यादयी, the Sindhya forest. The Vindhya range of mountains separates Hindustan from the Decean.—
4. वारांग्रातः of frightful form, ('whose form was frightful'), relative compound. निभाय, past part indeclinable, referring to तेन. प्रलयपन्धार, frightful as the cloud of deomsday. प्रलय is properly the annihilation of the world at the end of a Kalpa or day and night of Brahma, when the clouds pour forth destruction upon all things. C. प्रात 2nd. Pret. 3rd. sing. of पत् g. v.—7. पतः introduces the two verses of poetry following. Such verses are frequent in the Hitepadesa and consist mainly of quotations from various authors. After जलम्... पतने supply some such expression as मरणस्थितिमत्तानि सन्ति, are the causes of death. जुट् from

जुष. गिरे:, ablative sing.—8 निमित्तं किञ्चित्, some such cause (of death), चित् added to the interrog. pron. makes it indefinite. शिर्ण:, by life, literally by the vital airs, of which there are conceived to be five.—12. भाग्यं, (nominative) of exclamation. भाज्यं, food, (literally 'to be eaten') Fut. part. pass. of भुज़ see § 75, e.—14. घतिरच्यते prevails, Pres. 3rd. sing subj. एचाम् demonst. pron. formed by profixing ए to निब्—15 मासलय accusative denoting duration of time.—17. याति will last, literally 'goes'.—19. छिन्न सायुबन्धने, locative absolute.—21. पञ्चस्यं death, from पञ्चन् five, i. e. the return of the body to its five original elements.

#### LIST OF ABREVIATIONS

b. Substantive. (nd. Indestination
b. A centive gail. Participle,
pr.. Pronoun. naw. Numeral.
c. t. Verb transitive. m. M. section.
c. t. Verb transitive. f. Femining.
w. Lufinitive. n. Neuter.

न्याचित

-भाष्ट

# SANSKRIT-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

urlay, s. m. fire. श्राचिन्तित, part. not thought of, unexpected. waff, e. f. notched extremity of a bow. चारवी, a.f. forost. way, ind. here. मामान्तरे. thereupon, meanwhile. चाथ, ind. then. सारावा, ind. or, moreover. way, ind. to-day. स्नागल, a. innocent, without sin. द्यापि, ind. even, truly. (with किम् forms indef. pron.) ्**भारएय, s. n.** forest. चार्थिन्, s. m. one who seeks. स्रवलोक्स, part. having looked upon (जोक्). चान्त, a. m. horse. चास, v. i. to be, 2nd. class.

reit, nom. masc. of www §36 a. चहि, e.m. serpent. चाही, ind. oh! चाकृति, e. f. form. चाकुर, a. allured. साप. v. t. to get, obtain, 5th class. Ald. v. t. to pick up. स्राराम, s. m. garden. चार्त, a. distressed. चालोक्ब, part. ind. having looked at. चामाच, part. ind. having obtained, met. चास्पालन, e. n. movement, striking, चाहार, s. m. food. TA, incl. so, thus. gg, ind. like. चलका, part, ind. having said.

द्वपास, s. m. means, device. उपाच, from ब 🛊 🕏 52. ह्व, num. a. one. ह्कदा, ind. one day. एतर, pr. this. eq, ind. also, even, truly. ष्ट्रम्, ind. thus, so. ₩. कडूण, a. n. bracelet. कदा, v. t. to tell, 10th class. कल्बाएकटक, a. m. n. proper name. कार्वे, . m. poet. काक, s. m. crow. काल, .. m. time. काट्य, e. n. poetry, literature. किन्धेन्, ind. wherefore, why. क्रवीण, part. making, (§ 72b.) ऋषारी, s. f. young girl. कुम्भे, s. m. tortoise. 5. v. t. to do, perform, make 8th class. कोरहर, s. m. bow. ह्यूष्, s. f. hunger. खाद, v. t. to eat, 1st class.

बाब, v. i. t. to go, meet, obtain 1st class. भा-गम् to approach, भानु-गम् to follow. बाबेन, s. n. sound, noise. बाब s. n. song, singing.

विदि. s. m. lull, mountains) मुद्धा, s. m. cord, string. काह are, e. n. house, home. मह, e. t. to take, 9th class n-ng to hold back. 17 घन, s. m. cloud. बार, a. frightful. e, ind. and, also. चर्, सम्-चर्, v. t. to rove abqut. चिन्त्, v. i. to think, 10th alass. डिज, part. cut, felled. ř·k: जन्, v. i. to be born, 4th class जम्बुक, s. m. jackal. 11: जल, e. n. water. ज्ञान, s. n. wisdom. witer तत्, ind. then, so. . N ततः, ind. thereupon. तत्र, ind. there. तथा, ind. so, correl. with वया-सीर, s. n. shore, bank. त्रव, s. n. an aggregation of three; (used in composition). बाण, s. n. protection, चासित, part. frightened. Form, a. . southern.

er, v. t. to give, 3rd. class.

Tr-er, to take.

विषय . m. a. day. ा. व. तियो क्षिण्य . m. proper name. द्वास . n. sorrow, pain. क्ष्म . f. daughter. क्ष्म v. t. to see, 1st. class. क्ष्म part. seen. कृष्टि s. f. glance, look. वित्य . m. an embodied spirit, living being. वेषु . n. fate, destiny.

اح!

W.

धन, s. n. riches. "भनुष्ह, s. n. bow. धा, v. t. to place, 3rd. class. नि-धा, to place upon. धीनन्, a. wisc.

द्रम, e. m. tree.

च्चि, मसm. a. two.

न.

न,ind. not. नगरी, e. f. city. नर e. m. man. निमन, e. n. name. निमन, e. n. cause. ो० नि:स्तातु, a. tasteless. (जूनन्, ind. certainly, surely. नृर्, v. i. to dance, 4th class.

षडू, s. m. mire. पञ्चत्व, s. n. death. भित्, 'v. i. to fall, let class. उत्-पत्, to spring up. पत्तन, o. w. the act of falling. पबस, s, s. water. प्यास, ind. behind, after. Tr, v. f. to drink, 1st class. TIT, e. m. foot. पान्य, a. m. traveller. पित. e. m. father. 97. 8. 17. SOn. पुजन, अ. worship. मतिशा, . f. promise. प्रथम, a. first. प्रज्ञव, e. m. doomsday. मसार, .. m. favor, kindness. पहर्तम्, pres. inf. of प्र-स. v. i. to inflict injury. पाण, . m. vital air.

बन्धन, s.n. string, cord, bond, बुन्सा, s. f. hunger. स्, v. i. to speak, to say, 2nd class,

भस्, v. t. to eat, 10th class. भस्य, a. eatable. भयहेतु, e. m. cause of alarm. भाग्य, s. n. fortune, good luck. भारत, s. n. India. भिस, a. torn, pierced. भूस, v. t. to eat, 7th class. भू, v. i. to be, become, 1st class.

श्रुमि, s. f. the earth, ground. भेरन, s. m. proper name. नो:, ind. ho! मोजन, e. n. food. अन्, v. i. to wander, 1st class. परि-अन v. i. to wander about.

4

नपु, e. n. honey. मध्य, a. middle. नन, v. i. to consider, think, 4th Class, subj. नर्षा, . n. death, destruction. महत्, a. great, (often महा in compos.) मांस, . n. flesh, meat. नास, s. m. month. मिषा, e. n. friend. প্রস্থা, v. t. to abandon, 6th olane ; alno वि-मुच्च्. भूगि, #. 10, sage. भूषिक, म. भा. monec. श्वा, #. m. deer. खु, v. i. to die, 6th class. युत, part. dead, killed.

यत: ind. because, since. यज्ञ, s. m. effort. यथा, ind. just as; correl. with तथा. यहि, if.

बा,v. i. to go, 2nd class. आ-बा, to arrive.

रष, e. m. chariot. सामन्, e. m. king.

同更, v. t. fo suffice, 4th class. चातिरिच्यते prevaila, 3rd. sing. of subj. を更, v. i. to weep, 2nd. 内流型 ਜ. द्राप्त, a. joined to. লাশ, s. m. greed, covetous मुख्य, a. desirous of. বৰৰ, 🦫 গ. words, speoch वन, a. n. furest. ■[결, #. 9), wind, वास्मध्य, e. n. habitation. i'B विद्, ए. i. to exist, 4th class বিনাৰ s. m. diversion, recrestion. विरुष्य, #. m. nanco of a 'mountain range. विका, ए. १, and झ-विष्यू, to entur, Oth olann. विष, म. H. poinon. पुन्त, a. old. ∙ षप्रा. म. m. Brahma. दगाप्र, v. m. tigor: च्याप, . m. huntor. च्यापि, . m. sicknoss. च्यापादित, part. killed.

श.

श्रार, s. m. arrow. शस्त्र, s. n. sword. शस्त्र, s. n. scripture, science शुक्तर, s. m. boar. शुगाल, s. m. jackal.

#### TOO.ABULARY.

विवि. s. m. friend. सरवरम्, ind. quickly. सरा, ind. always. सभवन्, ind. with four, timidly. समधिक, a. abundant. सनुपरिथत, Aurt. arrived. सम्भारम, part, having surmised. सरस, 4. N. pool. सर्हरती, a. f. Suraevati, the goddess of learning. त्र . m. serpent.

to accomplish.

He class.

सावन, ind. at night. दल. . н. joy, happiness. सर्गन, ..[m. proper name. संचर्ण. . H. Rold. स्वर्णवती, . f. propor name. सन, . m. charloteor. 南西, e. f. sinew. स्य, particle giving the present tonse a past signification. स्वाभिन . s. m. mauter.

दत, part. wounded. हन्. v. t. to kill, 2nd class. साधावितच्य, fut. part. of बाध हस्तिन, e. m. elephant. ET, e. n. heart.

·sir te, t Holy, Home. 477 Honey. Dead, सूत, part. Horse St Deer, सूरा, s. m. House, 11 Desire, Tt. v. t. 6th class III Drink, qr, v. t. 1st class. Dwell, वस, v. i. 1st class, /E E. Eat, अज्, v. t. 7th class, अजा. v. t. 10th class. Enter, N-fan, v. t. 6th class. F. ч Full, पृत्, v. i. 1st class. Favor, प्रसाद, e. m. Fear, in, सभवन्, ind. Food, भाजन, e. n. Fool, मुखं, . m. Forest, यन, .. н. Friend, Am. . n. Frightened, चासित. part Fruit, फल, s. n. ^:'s**M** ...M Garden, आराम, s. m. Get, आप, v. t. 5th class. Girl, खुमारी, 4. f. Give, W. s. 3rd class.

PAZO

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Alarm, cause of, भ्यहेतु, e. e Arrow, श्रद, e. m. At night, सायम्, ind. At one time, एकदा, ind.

B.

Bank, तीर, s. n.
Bathe, झा, v. i. 2nd class.
सात्म, pres. inf.
Be, स्मस्, v. i. 2nd class. §50.
Behind, प्रभार, ind.
Boar, श्रूकर, s. m.
Born, to be सन्, v. i. 4th class.
Bow, भूतर, s. n.
Bracelet, सङ्ग्रा, s. n.
Bracelet, सङ्ग्रा, s. n.
Brother, भार, s. m.
C.

Cause of alarm, भवहेनु, s. m. Chariot, रथ, s. m. Charioteer, सूत, s. m. City, नगरी, s. f.

Dance, सूत्, v. i. 4th class. Daughter, दुविस, s, f. Go, সৃত্, v. i. 1st class. Grant, (= do) কু, v. i. 8th class.

Ħ.

He, स: pr.
Hear, भू, v. t. 5th class;
Holy, पुरव, s.
Home, गृह, s. n.
Honey, नपु, s. n.
Horse, पुन, s. n.
House, गृह, s. n.
Hunter, च्वाप, s. m.

I.

if, बहि ind. Indis, भारतं, s. n. ...

K. Kill, इन् v. t. 2nd class. King, राजन s. m. Knowledge, ज्ञान, s. m.

Laugh, ver, v. i. lat class.

Lay down, fy-ver, v. t. 3rd

olass.

Liston to, 致, v. t. 5th class. Look, 夏色, s. f. Loose, 典句, v. t. 6th class. M.

Make, सू, v. t. 9th class. Man, न्र, s. m. Moans, दपाब, s. m. Morning, in the द्वारा: My, न्य, gen. sing. of स्वर्यू. Night, at सावन्, ind. Noise, नर्जन e. n. Not, न ind.

P.

Penance, 174, s. n. Perform, w, v. t. 9th class. Promise, 170au, s. f.

Quickly, सर्वेर्स, ind.

Remove, हु v. t. 1st class.
Riven, डिफ part.
River, ज्वी e. f. सरित् e. f.
Road, वस्त्र e. n.
Roam about, सन्दर् v. û. 1st

8.

Sage, मुनि e. m.
Sarasvati, सरस्वती, e. f.
Say, सू, v. i. § 52.
Soo, सूत्रा v. t. 1st class.
Sorve, तेसू v. t. 1st class. § 44.
Son, युष e. m.
Song, गान e. m.
Surmised, having, सम्भान

T.
Take, यह, v. t. 9th class.
That, तह, pr.
There, तज, ind.
Thereupon, तत:, ind. ज्ञान्तिः
This, युद्, pr.

Three, A. num. a, § 32. Tiger, says, s. m. Tortoise, क्रम e. m. [ i. m. Tree, तर, s. m. हुन, s. m. हुन Unfrequented, निर्जन ,a. Water, जल, s. n. पवस, s. n. Wounded, इत, part. वारि, इ. ग.

Wealth, un e. n. Weep, w. i. 2nd class. Where? gray, ind. Who? किस्, pr. § 38. Why? किमर्थन्, ind. Woman, 利, s. f. § 25. Words, speech. and . . ..

class to

omit ::

# APPENDIX.

# LIST OF COMMON ROOTS.

Note. The numeral after any root denotes the conjugational. class to which it belongs. The letter o. or s. after any root signifies that the root is conjugated in the objective or subjective form.

Inasmuch as all roots are monosyllabic, it is customary to-, omit the consonant sign under final consonants.

चर,	2. o to eat.	इच. इंग,	4, o. to go. 2, c. to possess power.
चन्न,	1, o. to worship.	रंह,	1, s. to sim.
चर्य, चर्च,	1, s. to go. 1, 10, o. s. to worship.	चर, एध,	1, o. to go. 1, s. to increase.
चर्य, चर्च,	2, 10, a. to ask. 1, o. to keep.	कम,	1, o. to desire.
चरा, चरा,	5, s. to obtain. 9, o. to ent.	कम्प, कल,	1, s. to shake. 2, 3, o. s. to count.
चस, चस,	2. o. tobe. 4. o. to throw.	कथ, कारा,	2, 10, o. s. to tell.  1, s. to shine.
चाप, चास,	5, o. to get. 2, s. to sit.	कुप, कुन,	4, o. to be angry 1, o. to cry.
₹,	2, o. to go. 2, s. to study.	कुः, कृत,	8, o. s. to do. 10, o. s. to cut.
इष,	6, o. to wish.	कृष,	1, o. to draw.

<b>4</b> 16	6, o. to throw.	चुम्ब,	1, 10, e. s. to move. y
May.	1, o, to weep.	<b>3</b> (,	10, o. s. to steal. 'p
<b>767</b> ,	1, o. to go, walk.	चर्ता.	10, o. s. to close.
ऋी,	9, o. s. to buy.	चेंह,	1, s. to act. 397
表¥,	4, o. to be angry.	च्यु,	1, s. to move.
क्रुरा,	1, o. to call.	च्युत,	1, o. to wet. :: 9
क्रिय	9, o. to oppose.	তিৰ,	7, o. s. to cut
कण,	1, o. to sound.	जन,	4, s. to be born. ,PF:
चन,	4, o. to bear.	जप,	1, o. to tell.
स्तम,	1, s, to bear.	जर्प.	1, o. to prate.
स्तिप,	6, o. s. to cast.	जागृ	2, o. to wake, 52
सुध,	4, o. to be hungry.	जि.	1, o. to conquer.
सन,	1, o. s. to dig.	चीव.	1. o. to live.
खाव,	1, o. to eat.	ज,	4, o. to grow old. ? 3?:
स्या,	2, o. s. to speak.	ज्ञा,	9, o. to know.
-गर्,	1, o. to speak.	उपल,	1, o. to shine.
गस,	1, o. to go.	तन,	8, o. s. to expand,
गर्डे,	1, o. to roar.	तप,	1, o. to burn.
गई,	1, s. to blume.	तप.	1, 1, 1,
गार,	1, s. to stir.	नम,	4, o. to desire.
गै <u>,</u>	1, o. to sing.	तश्मे,	1, 10, o. s. to blame.
चह,	1), o. s. to take.  1, s. to strive.	त्रुव,	6, o. s. to pain.
चड,	10, 0, s. to declars.	ध्य,	4, o. to be content. ' 4, o. to please.
्युष,	1, o. to render good.	त्प,	4, 6. to thirst
पुष,	6, o. s. to whirl.	त्प,	1, o. to quit.
- <b>д</b> ф,	1, o. to smell.	स्यम,	1, s. to be modestes
घा,	2, s. to tell.	चप,	4, 1, o. to fright our
चत्त, चर,	1, o. to go, eat.	चुट,	4, 6, to break.
चर, चर्च,	10, o. s. to chew.	a,	1, s. to protect.
चन,	1, o. to tremble.	स्वर,	1, s. to hurry.
ं चि,	5, o. s. to collect.	दम,	4, o. to tame.
ः चिन्त,		दल,	1, o. to divide.
4-41)		1	y)

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3, o e. to give.
                                          10, c. c. to outround.
                                   47.
गण.
        1, o. to give.
                                           1, e. to fall.
                                   44.
विषा.
        6, a. s. to exhibit.
                                           4, s. to go, move.
                                   44.
        2, o. s. to increase.
                                          1, a. to drink, !
विष.
                                   TI.
रीप
        4. s. to blaze.
                                          2, o. to cherish.
                                   T.
                                   पार.
                                          2, 10, o. s. to complete.
        2, 10, o. s. to give pain-
गृःख,
                                           10, o. s. to guard.
        2, o. s. to milk.
                                   पान,
₹.
        4. o. to rej oice.
                                   विष.
                                           7, o. to grind.
ःइप.
                                           4. o. to nurture.
        1, o. to see,
                                   पप,
द्रश,
        9. o. to rend.
                                   पुष,
                                           9, 0,
 ₹,
                                            1. s. to cleanse.
                                   T,
       1. s. to shine.
 यत,
                                   T.
                                            9. o. s.
      . 1. o. to move.
₹,
                                            10, o. s. to worship.
                                   qn,
        4. o. to bear hatred.
 ₹₹,
                                           10, o. s. to satisfy.
                                   Ţζ,
        2. o. s. to hate.
विष.
                                           1, s. to swell.
                                    प्याप .
        3, o, s, to place.
 W.
                                                                    :4
                                    मच्छ,
                                           6. o. to ask.
        5, o. s. to shake.
· E
                                                                    .1
                                           1. s. to be famous.
                                    प्रथ,
         9, o. s, to agitate.
 Į,
                                           9, o. s. to please.
                                    út.
         1, o, to heat.
 भूग,
                                           1, o, to boar fruit.
                                    听河。
         ti, s. to hold, romain.
 Ä,
                                           1, o. to blussom.
                                    ፍብ.
         1. o. to blow.
 LHT.
                                           9, o. to bind.
                                    बम्प.
         1, o. to recollect.
 بار
                                                                    انومإ
                                            1, s. to resist.
                                    वाध,
         1, o, to wound.
 ध्यम.
                                            4, s. to know. 🧍
                                    TI.
          10, o. s. to dance, act.
 ME.
                                            9, o. to select.
                                    ₹.
 नह.
                                             2, o. s. to say.
          1, o. to speak.
                                    Ę,
  नच.
                                             10, o. s. to eat.
                                    भत्त,
          1. o. to rejuice.
 .मन्द.
                                             1. o. s. to serve.
                                     अज.
          1. o. to bow.
 .नम.
                                            ], o. to sound.
          1, o. to sound.
                                     भएं.
 ्मर्ब 🗥
                                             10, o. s. to reproach.
                                     भर्स.
          4, o. to destroy.
  मशा.
                                              2. o. to shine.
          1. o. to reproach,
                                     भा.
  निन्द.
                                              1, s. 'o speak.'
          1, o, s. to lead."
                                     भाष.
  नी
                                              1, a to shine.
          6, o. s. to command.
                                     भास.
  म्र,
                                               1, s, to beg.
                                     भिना,
          4, o. to dance.
  न्त,
                                              3, o. to dread.
          1. o. s. to cook.
                                     भी.
  वच,
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	•		a tar a	LAI
अंग,'''	7, s. to eat.	34,	4, s. to fight.	2
ે મૂં, ં	1, o. s. to become.	रस,	1, o. to defend.	
·1,	3, o. to nourish.	रच,	2, 10, o. s. to mak	ięi
भृ	1, 0, 4, ,,	रध,	4, o. to complete.	
अम,	1, 4, o. to wander.	रम,	1, s. to commence.	
आज,	1, s. to shine.	रम,	. 1, s. to sport.	ì
मथं,	1, o. to churn.	राज,	1, o. s. to shine.	: 15
मह,	4, o. to be glad.	रुच,	1, s. to shine.	11.62
मन,	4, s. to declare.	रुव,	2, o. to weep.	**
मन,	6, ș. ,.	रुध,	7, o. s. to hinder	333
मन्ध,	1, o. to hurt.	रुह,	1, o. to grow.	*13
मस्ब,	6, 0, to immerse.	लिंघ,	i, s. to move.	F
मह,	1, o. to revere.	लप,	1, o. to utter.	
मा,	2, o. to measure.	लभ,	1, s. to take.	21.96
मार्ग,	10, o. s. to prepare.	लब,	1, o. s. to desire.	
नार्ज,	10, o. s. to cleanse.	निख,	6, o. to write.	•
निज्ञ,	6, o. s. to mix.	न्निप,	6, o. s. to swear.	1.
मीज,	.1, o. to wink.	लिह,	2, o. s. to taste.	
मुच,	. G, o. s. to loose.	जी,	4, s. to adhere to.	·
मुक्,	1, s. to rejoice.	न्तृप,	4, o. to disturb.	. •
<b>युच्छे</b> ,	1, o. to tie.	ন্থ	9, o. s. to cut.	. •
मुख,	9, o. to steal.	जांक,	1, s. to see.	
मह,	4, o. to be foolish.	ञोच,	1, 8. ,,	
₹,	U, o. s. to die.	वच,	2, o. s. to speak.	• • •
सृग,	2, 10, s. to hunt.	वर,	l, o. to say.	
तुज,	2, o. to cleanse.	वम,	1, o. s. to vomit.	
गेस,	10, o. s. to let go.	वश,	2, o. to wish.	
जा,	1, o, to fix in the mind.	वस,	1, o. to dwell.	.जाह
वत,	1, s. to strive.	वस,	2, s. to clothe.	
वम,	1, o. to refrain.	वह,	1, o. s. to convey.	. ~ `
वा,	2, o. to go.	वा,	2, o. to go.	
व।च,	1, o. s. to beg.	वाछ,	1, o. to wish.	• •
मुज,	4, s. to confine the	विद,	4, s. to exist.	e "."
thou	Ť	विष,	2, o. to know.	4.14
दुन,	7, o. s. to join.	विच,	6, o. s. to take.	

# STRAINGE STRAINGE STRAINGE STRAINGE

विश,	6, o. to entor. [to, ]	₹.	2, 4, a. to bring furth,
Ŧ,	9, s. to render homoge	स्य,	2, 10, e. s. to inform.
Ŧ,	5, a. s. to select.	₹.	1, a, to go.
रूत,	l, s. to be, romain,	स्म,	G, o. to leave.
AA'	1, a. to grow.	स्प,	1, e. to creep.
₹,	9, o. s. to choose.	सा,	4, o. to destroy.
वेप,	J, s. to shake.	स्खन,	l, o. to move.
वेष्ट,	1, s. to enclose.	स्तु,	2, o. s. to praise.
च्यथ,	l, s. to fear.	स्त्,	5, o. s. to clothe.
च्यध,	4, o. to pierce.	स्था,	1, o. to stand.
व्रज,	1, o. to travel.	स्रा,	3 o. to bathe.
त्रथ,	6, o. to cut.	बिह,	4, o. to love.
হাক,	5, o. to endure.	स्पन्द,	1, s. to throb.
श्राप,	1, o, s. to curse.	स्पर्ज,	1, s. to envy.
चाम,	4, o. to be calm.	रपुग,	6, o. to touch, take.
शास,	2, o. to rule.	स्पृत,	2, 10, o. s. to wish.
शिस,	], s. to learn.	स्फुर,	6, o. to throb.
शी,	2, s. to sleep.	स्मि,	1, s. to smile.
ग्रुच,	1, o. to grieve for.	रस्,	1, o. to recullect.
शुध,	4, o. to become pure.	स्वञ्ज	1. s to ombrace.
શુન,	1, s. to shine.	स्वप,	2, o. to sleep.
ञ्जूत,	1, o. to ooze. [ance.	इस,	1, o. to laugh.
श्रम,	4, o. to perform pen-	हा,	3, o. to leavo.
1્રિમ,	1, o. s to serve.	हा	3, o. to go.
<b>ઝુ</b> ,	5, o. to hear.	€,	5. o. to go.
श्वस,	2, o. to breathe.	हिस,	10, o s. to hurt.
सञ्ज	1, o. to move.	夏,	3, 0.
सर,	6, o. to wither.	₹,	1, o. s. to seize, re-
सह,	1, s. to bear.		move.
सान्स्व	, 2, 10, o. s. to appease.	हब,	4, o, to sacrifice.
सिच,	6, o. s. to sprinkle.	I.	2, s. to take away.
सिध,	4, o. to succeed.	इी	3, o. to sorrow.
सिन,	4, o. to sew.	]¥,	1, o. s. to bend.

