

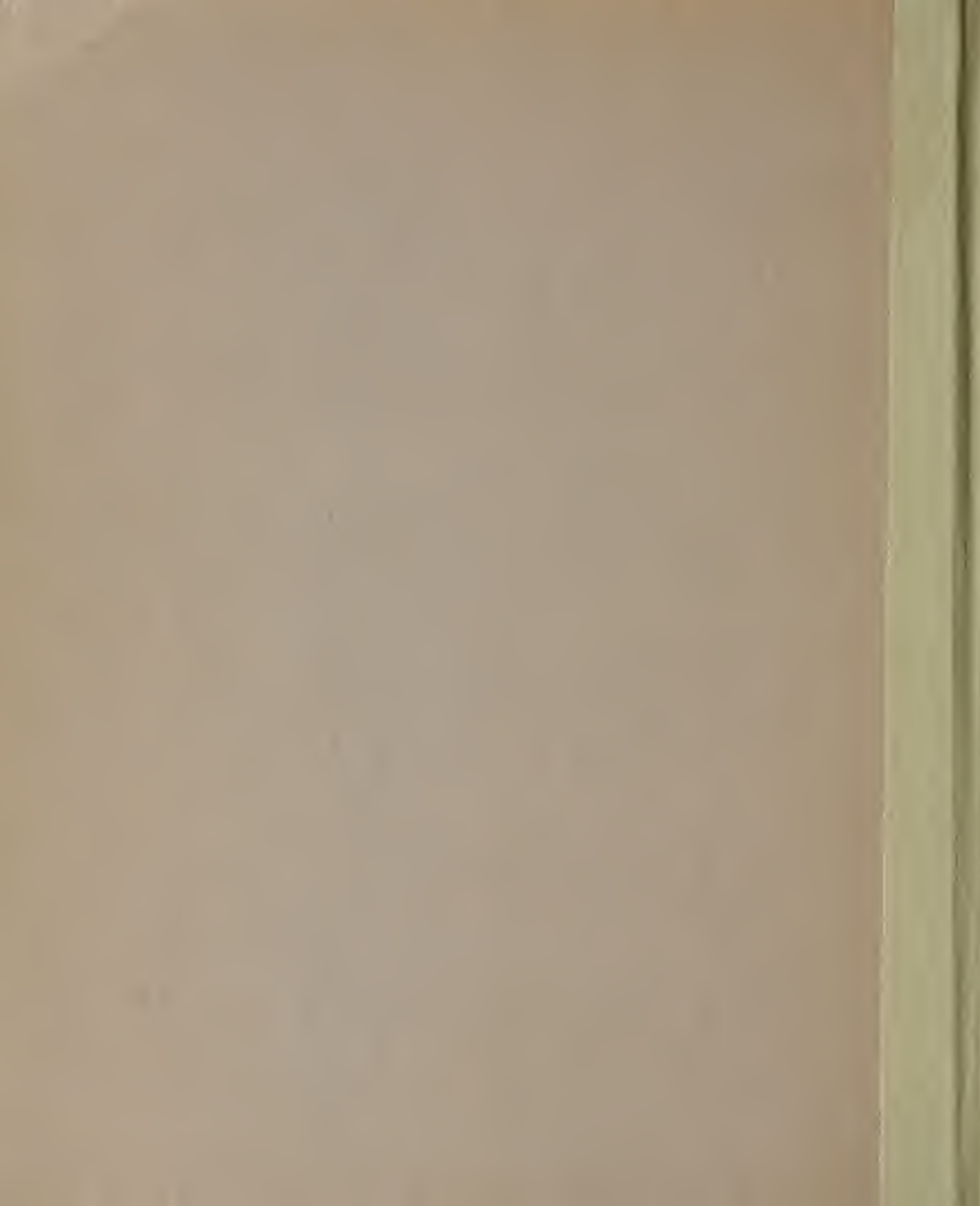
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USEFUL  
SANSKRIT NOUNS AND VERBS.

IN ENGLISH LETTERS.

COMPILED BY

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*"Nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā."*

LONDON: LUZAC & CO.

1892.

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## P R E F A C E.

NEED I say that this little book does not claim to be more than an introduction to Sanskrit grammar? It owes its existence to the practical difficulty which I have felt in putting before students the simple declensions and conjugations in a form in which they might most easily be learnt by heart.

The grammars of Professors Max-Müller, Whitney, and Sir M. Monier-Williams are open to the objection that beginners are compelled to pick out the transliterated forms from amongst the Devanâgarî, while advanced students are under the opposite difficulty: their attention, following the line of least resistance, is led away from the Devanâgarî forms to the English letters, and thus important differences are overlooked.

The ideal grammar would contain these two elements separated: first, a section containing the rules, and all forms transliterated, and then the Devanâgarî forms printed separately, so that the eye might follow them, unimpeded by English transliterations.

Pending the appearance of such an ideal grammar, I have printed here a few of the most useful nouns and verbs, limiting myself as far as possible to the indispensable elements, which every student must learn by heart; and the student who commits to memory the following thirty pages will probably have little difficulty in understanding all the forms he is likely to come across in the

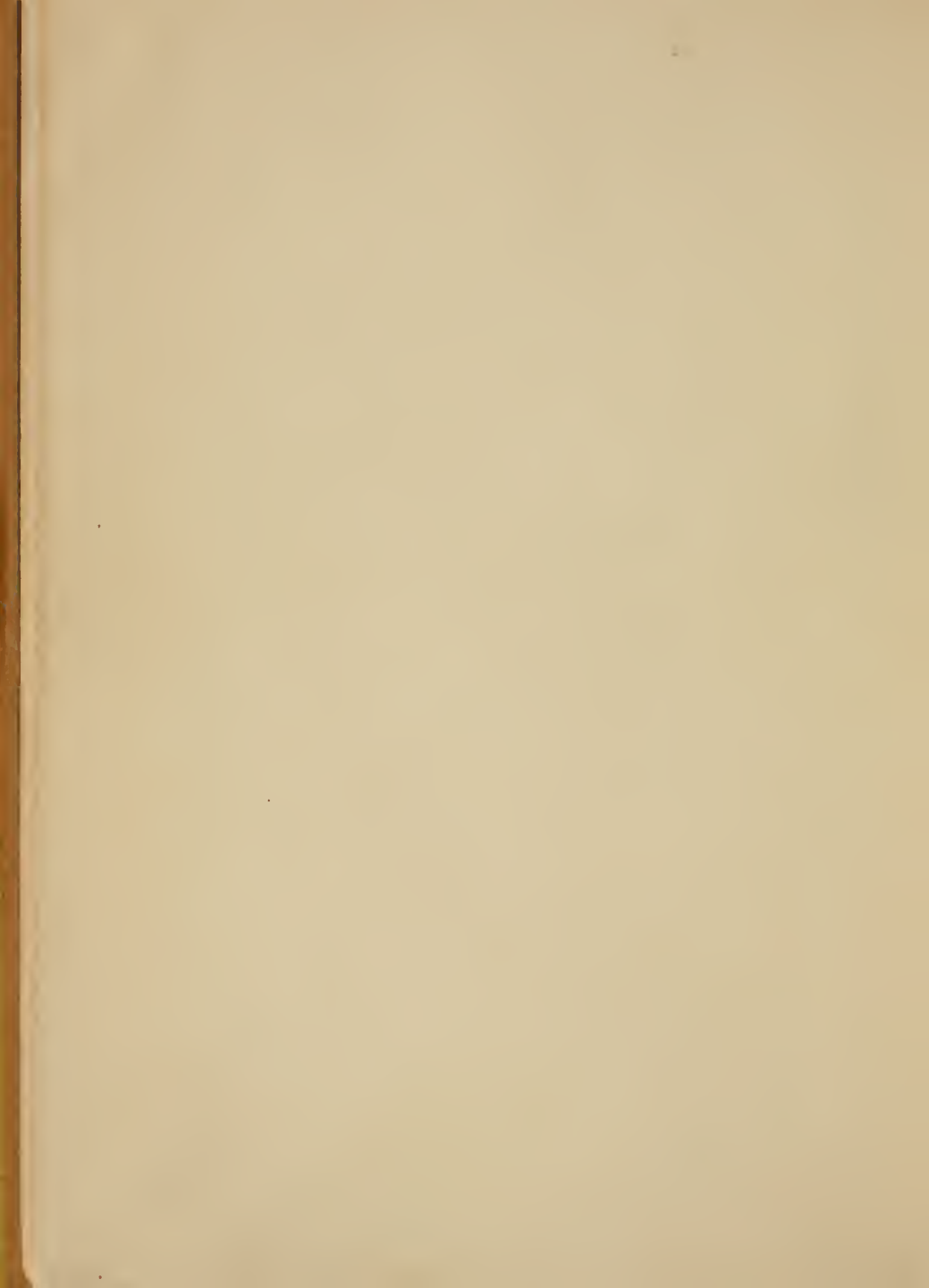
first two years of his Sanskrit studies, after which he will probably turn to one of the larger grammars for fuller information.

I have omitted the rules of phonetic assimilation, behind which, as by a formidable outwork, the larger grammars are entrenched. They are best learned by practice—in the actual course of reading—and not by rule beforehand. I have further omitted the accent, and also the rules for variations of declension and conjugation, which can only be properly understood after the actual forms have been learnt by heart; in fact, I have excluded everything which might impede a beginner in the elementary study of a beautiful language, the difficulties of which have been greatly exaggerated.

My thanks are due to Dr. Fitzedward Hall for valuable suggestions.

C. J.

## NOUNS.



## VOWEL STEMS.

## Masculine and Neuter Stems in 'a.'

EXAMPLES: **deva** (masculine), *god*; **jala** (neuter), *water*.*Singular.*

MASCULINE.		NEUTER.
<i>Nominative.</i>	devas (subject)	jalam
<i>Accusative.</i>	devam (direct object)	jalam
<i>Instrumental.</i>	devena, with, by	jalena
<i>Dative.</i>	devâya, to, for	jalâya
<i>Ablative.</i>	devât, from, than	jalât
<i>Genitive.</i>	devasya, of	jalasya
<i>Locative.</i>	deve, in, at	jale
<i>Vocative.</i>	deva, O —	jala

*Dual.*

<i>Nominative.</i>	devâu, two (subject)	jale
<i>Accusative.</i>	devâu, two (object)	jale
<i>Instrumental.</i>	devâbhyâm, with, by, two	jalâbhyâm
<i>Dative.</i>	devâbhyâm, to, for, two	jalâbhyâm
<i>Ablative.</i>	devâbhyâm, from, than, two	jalâbhyâm
<i>Genitive.</i>	devayos, of two	jalayos
<i>Locative.</i>	devayos, in, at, two	jalayos
<i>Vocative.</i>	devâu, O two —	jale

*Plural.*

<i>Nominative.</i>	devâs (subject)	jalâni
<i>Accusative.</i>	devân (direct object)	jalâni
<i>Instrumental.</i>	devâis, with, by	jalâis
<i>Dative.</i>	devebhyas, to, for	jalebhyas
<i>Ablative.</i>	devebhyas, from, than	jalebhyas
<i>Genitive.</i>	devânâm, of	jalânâm
<i>Locative.</i>	devêshu, in, at	jaleshu
<i>Vocative.</i>	devâs, O —	jalâni

Note Masculine *D. Dual* and *D. Plural*; Neuter, *V. Singular* and *N. Dual*. Decline thus—

MASCULINES.	NEUTERS.
<i>Nom.</i> Kâmas, <i>Cupid</i>	vanam, <i>wood</i>
hastas, <i>hand</i>	kulam, <i>family</i>
kâkas, <i>crow</i>	dhanam, <i>wealth</i>
mânavas, <i>man</i>	annam, <i>food</i>
anals, <i>fire</i>	pushpam, <i>flower</i>
pakshas, <i>wing</i>	satyam, <i>truth</i>

**Masculine and Feminine Stems in 'i.'**

EXAMPLES: **agni** (masculine), *fire*; **mati** (feminine), *thought*.

*Singular.*

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
<i>N.</i> agnis	matīs
<i>Ac.</i> agnim	matim
<i>I.</i> agninâ	matyâ
<i>D.</i> agnaye	mataye
<i>Ab.</i> agnes	mates
<i>G.</i> agnes	mates
<i>L.</i> agnâu	matâu
<i>V.</i> agne	mate

*Dual.*

<i>N. Ac. V.</i> agnî	matī
<i>I. D. Ab.</i> agnibhyâm	matibhyâm
<i>G. L.</i> agnyos	matyos

*Plural.*

<i>N.</i> agnayas	matayas
<i>Ac.</i> agnîn	matīs
<i>I.</i> agnibhis	matibhis
<i>D.</i> agnibhyas	matibhyas
<i>Ab.</i> agnibhyas	matibhyas
<i>G.</i> agnînâm	matinâm
<i>L.</i> agniṣhu	matiṣhu
<i>V.</i> agnayas	matayas

Note long *î* in Dual *N.*, *Ac.*, *V.*, and Plural *Ac.*, *G.*, of both genders. Compare *I.* Singular and *Ac.* Plural of Masculine and Feminine. Decline thus—

MASCULINES.	FEMININES.
<i>Stem.</i> kavi, <i>poet</i>	ruchi, <i>ray</i>
nidhi, <i>treasure</i>	gati, <i>gait</i>
ravi, <i>sun</i>	siddhi, <i>success</i>
adhipati, <i>lord</i>	nîti, <i>policy</i>
ali, <i>bee</i>	dyuti, <i>brightness</i>
sandhi, <i>peace</i>	vipatti, <i>adversity</i>



**Masculine and Feminine Stems in 'u.'**EXAMPLES : **ketu** (masculine), *flag* ; **dhenu** (feminine), *cow*.*Singular.***MASCULINE.**

<i>N.</i> ketus
<i>Ac.</i> ketum
<i>I.</i> ketunâ
<i>D.</i> ketave
<i>Ab.</i> ketos
<i>G.</i> ketos
<i>L.</i> ketâu
<i>V.</i> keto

**FEMININE.**

dhenus
dhenum
dhenvâ
dhenave
dhenos
dhenos
dhenâu
dhenô

*Dual.*

<i>N. Ac. V.</i> ketû
<i>I. D. Ab.</i> ketubhyâm
<i>G. L.</i> ketvos

dhenû
dhenubhyâm
dhenvos

*Plural.*

<i>N.</i> ketavas
<i>Ac.</i> ketûn
<i>I.</i> ketubhis
<i>D.</i> ketubhyas
<i>Ab.</i> ketubhyas
<i>G.</i> ketûnâm
<i>L.</i> ketuṣhu
<i>V.</i> ketavas

dhenavas
dhenûs
dhenubhis
dhenubhyas
dhenubhyas
dhenûnâm
dhenuṣhu
dhenavas

Note long *û* in Dual *N.*, *Ac.*, *V.*, and Plural *Ac.*, *G.*, of both genders. Compare Masculine *I.*, Singular, and *Ac.* Plural with the Feminine. Decline thus—

**MASCULINES.**

<i>Stem.</i> vibhu, <i>master</i>
bhânu, <i>sun</i>
Manu, <i>Manu</i>
indu, <i>moon</i>
manyu, <i>distress</i>
bahu, <i>much</i> (masc.)

**FEMININES.**

chanchu, <i>beak</i>
jambu, <i>rose-apple</i>
tanu, <i>form</i>
Danu, <i>Danu</i>
pṛthu, <i>opium</i>
kâku, <i>muttering</i>

Feminine nouns of this declension are rare.

### Masculine and Feminine Stems in 'r.'

EXAMPLES: **dâtr** (masculine), *giver*; **svasr** (feminine), *sister*.

#### *Singular.*

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
N. dâtâ	svasâ
Ac. dâtâram	svasâram
I. dâtârâ	svasârâ
D. dâtre	svasre
Ab. dâtur	svasur
G. dâtur	svasur
L. dâtari	svasari
V. dâtâr	svasar

#### *Dual.*

N. Ac. V. dâtârâu	svasârâu
I. D. Ab. dâtrbhyâm	svasrbhyâm
G. L. dâtros	svasros

#### *Plural.*

N. dâtâras	svasâras
Ac. dâtân	svasân
I. dâtrbhis	svasrbhis
D. dâtrbhyas	svasrbhyas
Ab. dâtrbhyas	svasrbhyas
G. dâtânâm	svasânâm
L. dâtrshu	svasrshu
V. dâtâras	svasâras

Note long â in Plural Ac. G. of both genders.

Compare Ac. Plural, Masculine, with Ac. Plural, Feminine.

Decline like dâtr, kartṛ (*a doer*), hotṛ (*a sacrificer*), and, in general, nouns of agency; and also naptṛ (*grandson*). Other masculine nouns of relationship take *ar*, instead of *âr*, in Ac. Singular, N. Ac. V. Dual, N. V. Plural.

Thus pitṛ (*father*) takes pitaram, pitarâu, pitaras. In the same cases, feminine nouns of relationship take *ar*, instead of *âr*, with the exception of svasr (*sister*).

Thus mâtṛ (*mother*) takes mâtaram, matarâu, mâtaras.

Subject to these exceptions, masculine and feminine stems in *r* follow the examples given.

**Feminine Stems in 'â, î, û.'**

EXAMPLES : **bâlâ**, *girl* ; **devî**, *goddess* ; **vadhû**, *woman*.

*Singular.*

<i>N.</i> bâlâ	devî	vadhûs
<i>Ac.</i> bâlâm	devîm	vadhûm
<i>I.</i> bâlayâ	devyâ	vadhvâ
<i>D.</i> bâlâyâi	devyâi	vadhvâi
<i>Ab.</i> bâlâyâs	devyâs	vadhvâs
<i>G.</i> bâlâyâs	devyâs	vadhvâs
<i>L.</i> bâlâyâm	devyâm	vadhvâm
<i>V.</i> bâle	devî	vadhu

*Dual.*

<i>N. Ac. V.</i> bâle	devyân	vadhvân
<i>I. D. Ab.</i> bâlâbhyâm	devîbhyâm	vadhûbhyâm
<i>G. L.</i> bâlayos	devyos	vadhyos

*Plural.*

<i>N.</i> bâlâs	devyas	vadhyas
<i>Ac.</i> bâlâs	devîs	vadhûs
<i>I.</i> bâlâbhis	devîbhis	vadhûbhis
<i>D.</i> bâlâbhyas	devîbhyas	vadhûbhyas
<i>Ab.</i> bâlâbhyas	devîbhyas	vadhûbhyas
<i>G.</i> bâlânâm	devînâm	vadhûnâm
<i>L.</i> bâlâsu	devîṣhu	vadhûṣhu
<i>V.</i> bâlâs	devyas	vadhyas

Note the terminations of *N. Ac. V. Dual* and *N. V. Plural*. Stems in *â* never take final *s* in Nominative Singular ; while a few stems in *î* and all stems in *û* take it. Stems in *û* are rare.

Decline thus—

senâ, <i>army</i>	nadî, <i>river</i>	chamû, <i>army</i>
kanyâ, <i>girl</i>	mahî, <i>earth</i>	ratû, <i>heavenly Ganges</i>
mâyâ, <i>glamour</i>	rajanî, <i>night</i>	âjû, <i>free labour</i>

**CONSONANT STEMS.****Normal Consonant Stem.**EXAMPLE: **harit**, *green*.*Singular.*

## MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

*N.* harit  
*Ac.* haritam  
*I.* haritâ  
*D.* harite  
*Ab.* haritas  
*G.* haritas  
*L.* hariti  
*V.* harit

## NEUTER.

harit  
 harit  
 haritâ  
 harite  
 haritas  
 haritas  
 hariti  
 harit

*Dual.*

*N. Ac. V.* haritâu  
*I. D. Ab.* haridbhyâm  
*G. L.* haritos

hariti  
 haridbhyâm  
 haritos

*Plural.*

*N.* haritas  
*Ac.* haritas  
*I.* haridbhis  
*D.* haridbhyas  
*Ab.* haridbhyas  
*G.* haritâm  
*L.* haritsu  
*V.* haritas

harinti  
 harinti  
 haridbhis  
 haridbhyas  
 haridbhyas  
 haritâm  
 haritsu  
 harinti

Note the assimilation of the stem with terminations beginning with consonants. The result of these assimilations varies with the final consonant of the stem, and is best learned by practice.

Note the nasalisation of the Neuter Plural *N. Ac. V.*

**Stems in 'in.'**EXAMPLE: **ghanin**, *wealthy*.*Singular.*

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.
N. ghanî	ghanî
Ac. ghaninam	ghanî
I. ghaninâ	ghaninâ
D. ghanine	ghanine
Ab. ghaninas	ghaninas
G. ghaninas	ghaninas
L. ghanini	ghanini
V. ghanin	ghanin, ghani

*Dual.*

N. Ac. V. ghaninâu	ghanini
I. D. Ab. ghanibhyâu	ghanibhyâm
G. L. ghaninos	ghaninos

*Plural.*

N. ghaninas	ghanini
Ac. ghaninas	ghanini
I. ghanibhis	ghanibhis
D. ghanibhyas	ghanibhyas
Ab. ghanibhyas	ghanibhyas
G. ghaninâm	ghaninâm
L. ghanishu	ghanishu
V. ghaninas	ghanini

Note that the stem loses the *n* before consonant terminations.

Note the Neuter V. Singular.

Compare Neuter Nominatives, Dual and Plural.

These stems are possessive derivative adjectives in *in*, *vin*, or *min*; the two latter are rare.

Feminines of this class are declined like *devî* (e.g., *ghaninî*).

Neuter vowel stems in *i*, *u*, *r*, follow a declension closely analogous to *ghani* (neuter).

## Stems in 'an.'

EXAMPLES : **râjan** (masculine), *king* ; **âtman** (masculine), *self* ; **nâman** (neuter), *name*.

*Singular.*

MASCULINE.	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.
<i>N.</i> râjâ	ât mâ	nâma
<i>Ac.</i> râjânam	ât mânânam	nâma
<i>I.</i> râjnâ	âtmanâ	nâmnâ
<i>D.</i> râjne	âtmane	nâmne
<i>Ab.</i> râjnas	âtmanas	nâmnas
<i>G.</i> râjnas	âtmanas	nâmnas
<i>L.</i> râjñi, rajani	âtmani	nâmni, nâmani
<i>V.</i> râjan	âtman	nâman, nâma

*Dual.*

<i>N. Ac. V.</i> râjânâu	ât mânâu	nâmni, nâmani
<i>I. D. Ab.</i> râjabhyâm	ât mabhyâm	nâma bhyâm
<i>G. L.</i> râjnos	âtmanos	nâmnos

*Plural.*

<i>N.</i> râjânas	ât mânânas	nâmâni
<i>Ac.</i> râjnas	âtmanas	nâmnâni
<i>I.</i> râjabhis	ât mabhis	nâma bhis
<i>D.</i> râjabhyas	ât mabhyas	nâma bhyas
<i>Ab.</i> râjabhyas	ât mabhyas	nâma bhyas
<i>G.</i> râjnâm	âtmanâm	nâmnâm
<i>L.</i> râjasu	âtmasu	nâmasu
<i>V.</i> râjânas	ât mânânas	nâmâni

Note that the stem loses the *n* before consonant terminations.

Note the strong stem (râjân, âtmân) in the *N. Ac. Singular* [râjâ(ns), âtmâ(ns)], *N. Ac. V. Dual*, and *N. V. Plural* of the Masculine.

Note the strong stem (nâmnâ) in the Neuter *N. Ac. V. Plural*.

Note the contracted stems (râjn, nâmn).

No Feminines follow this declension.



**Stems in 'as.'**

EXAMPLES : **sumanas** (masculine and feminine), *well-minded* ; **manas** (neuter), *mind*.

*Singular.*

## MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

N.	sumanâs
Ac.	sumanasam
I.	sumanasâ
D.	sumanase
Ab.	sumanasas
G.	sumanasas
L.	sumanasi
V.	sumanas

## NEUTER.

manas
manas
manasâ
manase
manasas
manasas
manasi
manas

*Dual.*

N. Ac. V.	sumanasâu
I. D. Ab.	sumanobhyâm
G. L.	sumanasos

manasi
manobhyâm
manasos

*Plural.*

N.	sumanasas
Ac.	sumanasas
I.	sumanobhis
D.	sumanobhyas
Ab.	sumanobhyas
G.	sumanasâm
L.	sumanaḥsu
V.	sumanasas

manâṅsi
manâṅsi
manobhis
manobhyas
manobhyas
manasâm
manaḥsu
manâṅsi

Note the assimilation of the stem (*o* for *as*) with terminations beginning with sonant consonants. An analogous change (*ah* for *as*) may take place in the *L. Plural*.

Note the nasalisation of the Neuter Plural *N. Ac. V. (âṅsi)* is pronounced like *anci* in the French *ancien*.

## Stems in 'ant' (at).

EXAMPLES: **mahat**, *great*; **agnimat**, *fiery*; **bhavat**, *being*.

## MASCULINE.

*Singular.*

<i>N.</i> mahân	agnimân	bhavan
<i>Ac.</i> mahântam	agnimantam	bhavantam
<i>I.</i> mahatâ	agnimatâ	bhavatâ
<i>D.</i> mahate	agnimate	bhavate
<i>Ab.</i> mahatas	agnimatas	bhavatas
<i>G.</i> mahatas	agnimatas	bhavatas
<i>L.</i> mahati	agnimati	bhavati
<i>V.</i> mahan	agniman	bhavan

*Dual.*

<i>N. Ac. V.</i> mahântâu	agnimantâu	bhavantâu
<i>I. D. A.</i> mahadbhyâm	agnimadbhyâm	bhavadbhyâm
<i>G. L.</i> mahatos	agnimatos	bhavatos

*Plural.*

<i>N.</i> mahântas	agnimantas	bhavantas
<i>Ac.</i> mahatas	agnimatas	bhavatas
<i>I.</i> mahadbhis	agnimadbhis	bhavadbhis
<i>D.</i> mahadbhyas	agnimadbhyas	bhavadbhyas
<i>Ab.</i> mahadbhyas	agnimadbhyas	bhavadbhyas
<i>G.</i> mahatâm	agnimatâm	bhavatâm
<i>L.</i> mahatsu	agnimatsu	bhavatsu
<i>V.</i> mahântas	agnimantas	bhavantas

## NEUTER.

*Singular.*

<i>N. Ac. V.</i> mahat	agnimat	bhavat
------------------------	---------	--------

*Dual.*

<i>N. Ac. V.</i> mahati	agnimati	bhavanti
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*Plural.*

<i>N. Ac. V.</i> mahânti	agnimanti	bhavanti
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The oblique cases, Neuter, are the same as the Masculine. Note *N.*, *V.*, *Ac.* all through, especially Neuter Dual of bhavat. The Feminines mahatî, agnimatî, bhavantî (which are the same in form as the Neuter Dual) are declined like devî.

**Stems in 'yâns' (yas) and 'vâns' (uṣh).**EXAMPLES: **shreyâns**, *better*, and **vidvâns**, *knowing*.

## MASCULINE.

*Singular.*

N. shreyân	vidvân
Ac. shreyânsam	vidvânsam
I. shreyasâ	viduṣhâ
D. shreyase	viduṣhe
Ab. shreyasas	viduṣhas
G. shreyasas	viduṣhas
L. shreyasi	viduṣhi
V. shreyaṇ	vidvaṇ

*Dual.*

N. Ac. V. shreyânsâu	vidvânsâu
I. D. Ab. shreyobhyâm	vidvadbhyâm
G. L. shreyasos	viduṣhos

*Plural.*

N. shreyânsas	vidvânsas
Ac. shreyasas	viduṣhas
I. shreyobhis	vidvadbhis
D. shreyobhyas	vidvadbhyas
Ab. shreyobhyas	vidvadbhyas
G. shreyasâm	viduṣhâm
L. shreyaḥsu	vidvatsu
V. shreyânsas	vidvânsas

## NEUTER.

*Singular.*

N. Ac. V. shreyas	vidvat
-------------------	--------

*Dual.*

N. Ac. V. shreyasî	viduṣhî
--------------------	---------

*Plural.*

N. Ac. V. shreyânsi	vidvânsi
---------------------	----------

The other cases of the Neuter are the same as the Masculine.  
The Feminines shreyasî, viduṣhî (*cf.* Neuter Dual), are declined like *devî*.

Stems in *yâns* or *îyâns* are Comparatives.

Stems in *vâns* are Perfect Participles Active.

(The *âns* is pronounced like *anc* in French *ancien*.)

**PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINALS.****FIRST AND SECOND PERSON.****Base** (in composition),  
*mad* and *asmad*.**Base** (in composition),  
*tvad* and *yusmad*.*Singular.*

<i>N.</i> aham, <i>I</i>		tvam, <i>thou</i>	
<i>Ac.</i> mām	mā	tvām	tvā
<i>I.</i> mayā		tvayā	
<i>D.</i> mahyam	me	tubhyam	te
<i>Ab.</i> mat		tvat	
<i>G.</i> mama	me	tava	te
<i>L.</i> mayi		tvayi	

*Dual.*

<i>N.</i> âvām, <i>we two</i>		yuvām, <i>you two</i>	
<i>Ac.</i> âvām	nāu	yuvām	vām
<i>I.</i> âvâbhyām		yuvâbhyām	
<i>D.</i> âvâbhyām	nāu	yuvâbhyām	vām
<i>Ab.</i> âvâbhyām		yuvâbhyām	
<i>G.</i> âvayos	nāu	yuvayos	vām
<i>L.</i> âvayos		yuvayos	

*Plural.*

<i>N.</i> vayam, <i>we</i>		yûyam, <i>you</i>	
<i>Ac.</i> asmân	nas	yusmân	vas
<i>I.</i> asmâbhis		yusmâbhis	
<i>D.</i> asmabhyam	nas	yusmabhyam	vas
<i>Ab.</i> asmat		yusmat	
<i>G.</i> asmâkam	nas	yusmâkam	vas
<i>L.</i> asmâsu		yusmâsu	

Note the alternative forms for alternate cases.

These alternative forms cannot be used at the beginning of a sentence.

These pronouns have no distinction of gender. They are very irregular, and should be committed to memory before any attempt is made to explain their forms.

## DEMONSTRATIVES, INTERROGATIVES, AND RELATIVES.

### MASCULINE.

#### *Singular.*

	<i>this.</i>	<i>he.</i>	<i>this (near).</i>	<i>who ?</i>	<i>who.</i>
N.	[ayam]	[sas]	[eshas]	kas	yas
Ac.	[imam]	tam	etam	kam	yam
I.	[anena]	tena	etena	kena	yena
D.	asmâi	tasmâi	etasmâi	kasmâi	yasmâi
Ab.	asmât	tasmât	etasmât	kasmât	yasmât
G.	asya	tasya	etasya	kasya	yasya
L.	asmin	tasmin	etasmin	kasmin	yasmin

#### *Dual.*

N. Ac.	[imâu]	tâu	etâu	kâu	yâu
I. D. Ab.	âbhyâm	tâbhyâm	etâbhyâm	kâbhyâm	yâbhyâm
G. L.	[anayos]	tayos	etayos	kayos	yayos

#### *Plural.*

N.	[ime]	te	ete	ke	ye
Ac.	[imân]	tân	etân	kân	yân
I.	ebhis	tâis	etâis	kâis	yâis
D.	ebhyas	tebhyas	etebhyas	kebhyas	yebhyas
Ab.	ebhyas	tebhyas	etebhyas	kebhyas	yebhyas
G.	eṣhâm	teṣhâm	eteṣhâm	keṣhâm	yeṣhâm
L.	eṣhu	teṣhu	eteṣhu	keṣhu	yeṣhu

### NEUTER.

#### *Singular.*

N. Ac.	[idam]	tat	etat	kim	yat
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#### *Dual.*

N. Ac.	[ime]	te	ete	ke	ye
--------	-------	----	-----	----	----

#### *Plural.*

N. Ac.	[imâni]	tâni	etâni	kâni	yâni
--------	---------	------	-------	------	------

The forms in brackets are taken from other roots, to supply defective cases. Note the Instrumental Plural.

Like *kas* are declined the Pronominals ; for example, *ekas*, *one* ; *sarvas*, *each, every* ; *anyas*, *other* ; *svas*, *own* ; *uttaras*, *north* ; *dakṣhiṇas*, *south* ; *pûrvas*, *east* ; *adharas*, *west* ; except that they make the Neuter Singular *N. Ac.* thus : *ekam*, *sarvam*, *anyat*, *svam*, *uttaram*, *dakṣhiṇam*, *pûrvam*, *adharam*. They make Masc. Sing. *V.*, *eka*, *sarva*, &c.

# Demonstratives, Interrogatives, and Relatives,

—continued.

## FEMININE.

### Singular.

N. [iyam]	[sâ] she	[eshâ]	kâ	yâ
Ac. [imâm]	tâm	etâm	kâm	yâm
I. [anayâ]	tayâ	etayâ	kayâ	yayâ
D. asyâi	tasyâi	etasyâi	kasyâi	yasyâi
Ab. asyâs	tasyâs	etasyâs	kasyâs	yasyâs
G. asyâs	tasyâs	etasyâs	kasyâs	yasyâs
L. asyâm	tasyâm	etasyâm	kasyâm	yasyâm

### Dual.

N. Ac. [ime]	te	ete	ke	ye
I. D. Ab. âbhyâm	tâbhyâm	etâbhyâm	kâbhyâm	yâbhyâm
G. L. [anayos]	tayos	etayos	kayos	yayos

### Plural.

N. [imâs]	tâs	etâs	kâs	yâs
Ac. [imâs]	tâs	etâs	kâs	yâs
I. âbhis	tâbhis	etâbhis	kâbhis	yâbhis
D. âbhyas	tâbhyas	etâbhyas	kâbhyas	yâbhyas
Ab. âbhyas	tâbhyas	etâbhyas	kâbhyas	yâbhyas
G. âsâm	tâsâm	etâsâm	kâsâm	yâsam
L. âsu	tâsu	etâsu	kâsu	yâsu

The forms in brackets are taken from other roots, to supply defective cases.

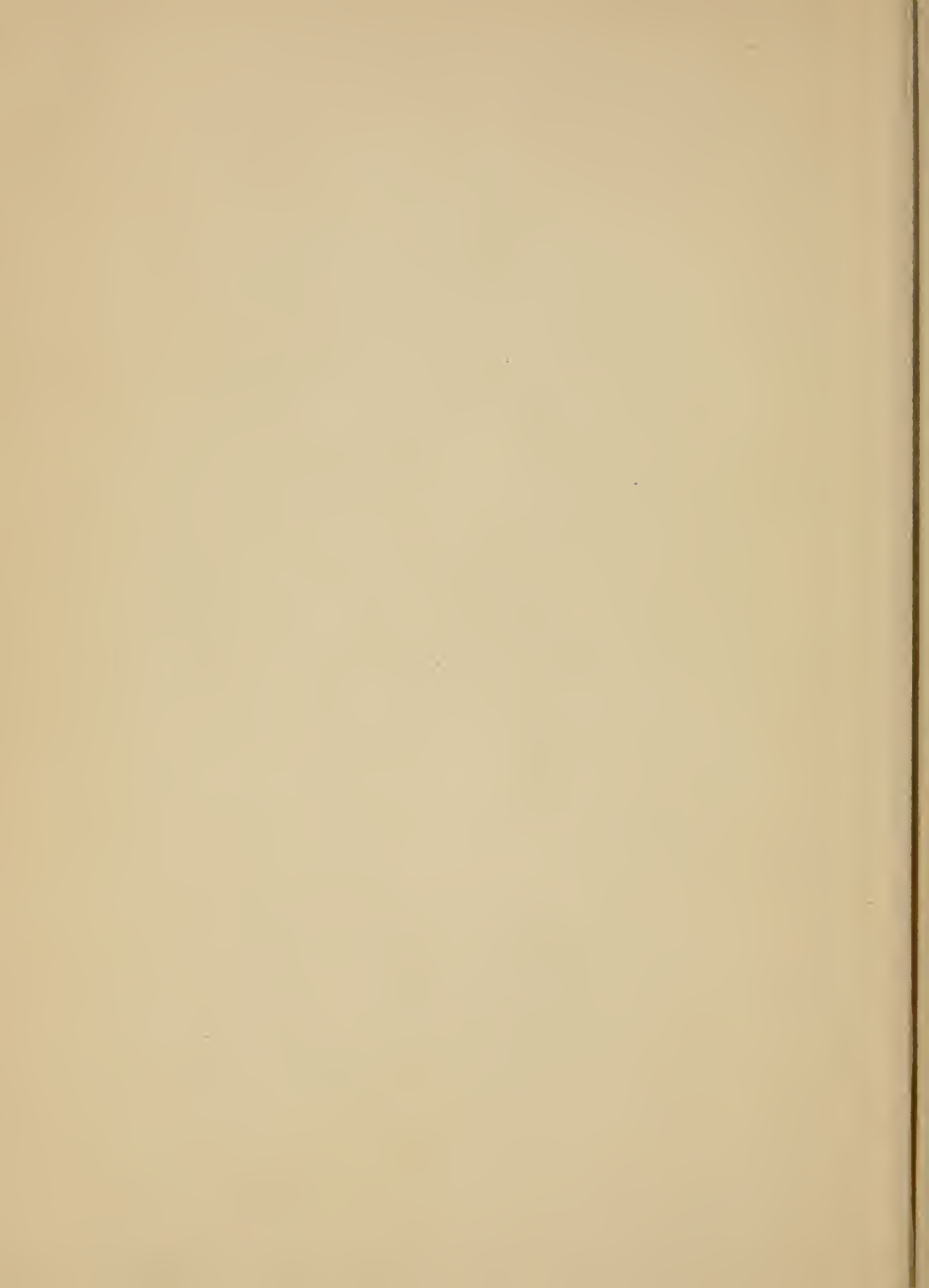
## Adverbs from the same Roots.

	Demonstrative.		Interrogative.	Relative.
	(Near.)	(Remote.)		
Time . . .	idānim . . . now	tadā, then	kadā, when?	yadā, when
Mode . . .	.. atha, so	tathā, thus	..	yathā, as
Mode . . .	itham . . . thus	..	katham, how?	..
Sequence . . .	itas . . . atas, hence	tatas, thence	kutas, whence?	yatas, whence
Place . . .	.. atra, here	tatra, there	kutra, where?	yatra, where
Comparison	.. ..	tāvat, so far	..	yāvat, as far

Similar adverbs are formed from the pronominals: ekadā, once; anyatra, elsewhere; sarvadā, always.



VERBS.



**Bhû.**

<i>Gerund.</i> <b>bhûtvâ,</b> <i>having been.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i> <b>bhavitum,</b> <i>to be.</i>	<i>Compound Gerund.</i> <b>anu-bhûya,</b> <i>having perceived.</i>
ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.
	<i>Present Participle.</i>	
bhavan, -anti, -at.	bhavamânas, -â, -am.	bhûyamânas, -a, -am.
	<i>Indicative.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i> bhavâmi bhavasi bhavati	bhave bhavase bhavate	bhûye bhûyase bhûyate
<i>Dual.</i> bhavâvas bhavathas bhavatas	bhavâvahe bhavethe bhavete	bhûyâvahe bhûyethe bhûyete
<i>Plural.</i> bhavâmas bhavatha bhavanti	bhavâmahe bhavadhve bhavante	bhûyâmahe bhûyadhve bhûyante
	<i>Optative.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i> bhaveyam bhaves bhavet	bhaveya bhavethâs bhaveta	bhûyeya bhûyethâs bhûyeta
<i>Dual.</i> bhaveva bhavetam bhavetâm	bhavevahi bhaveyâthâm bhaveyâtâm	bhûyevahi bhûyeyâthâm bhûyeyâtâm
<i>Plural.</i> bhevema bhaveta bhaveyus	bhavemahi bhavedhvam bhaveran	bhûyemahi bhûyedhvam bhûyeran
	<i>Imperative.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i> bhavâni bhava bhavatu	bhavâi bhavasva bhavatâm	bhûyâi bhûyasva bhûyatâm
<i>Dual.</i> bhavâva bhavatam bhavatâm	bhavâvahâi bhavethâm bhavetâm	bhûyâvahâi bhûyethâm bhûyetâm
<i>Plural.</i> bhavâma bhavata bhavantu	bhavâmahâi bhavadhvam bhavantâm	bhûyâmahâi bhûyadhvam bhûyantâm

## Bhû—continued.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.
		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	abhavam	abhave	abhûye
	abhavas	abhavathâs	abhûyathâs
	abhavat	abhavata	abhûyata
<i>Dual.</i>	abhavâva	abhavâvahi	abhûyâvahi
	abhavatam	abhavethâm	abhûyethâm
	abhavatâm	abhavetâm	abhûyetâm
<i>Plural.</i>	abhavâma	abhavâmahi	abhûyâmahi
	abhavata	abhavadhvam	abhûyadhvam
	abhavan	abhavanta	abhûyanta
		<i>Future Indicative.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	bhaviṣhyâmi	bhaviṣhye	bhâviṣhye
	bhaviṣhyasi	bhaviṣhyase	bhâviṣhyase
	bhaviṣhyati	bhaviṣhyate	bhâviṣhyate
<i>Dual.</i>	bhaviṣhyâvas	bhaviṣhyâvaha	bhâviṣhyâvaha
	bhaviṣhyathas	bhaviṣhyethe	bhâviṣhyethe
	bhaviṣhyatas	bhaviṣhyete	bhâviṣhyete
<i>Plural.</i>	bhaviṣhyâmas	bhaviṣhyâmahe	bhâviṣhyâmahe
	bhaviṣhyatha	bhaviṣhyadhve	bhâviṣhyadhve
	bhaviṣhyanti	bhaviṣhyante	bhâviṣhyante
		<i>Participle.</i>	
	bhaviṣhyan,	bhaviṣhyamâṇas,	bhaviṣhyamâṇas.
	-anti, -at.	-â, -am.	-â, -am.
		<i>Perfect Indicative.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	babhûva	babhûve	babhûve
	babhûvitha	babhûviṣhe	babhûviṣhe
	babhûva	babhûve	babhûve
<i>Dual.</i>	babhûviva	babhûvivahe	babhûvivahe
	babhûvathus	babhûvâthe	babhûvâthe
	babhûvatus	babhûvâte	babhûvâte
<i>Plural.</i>	babhûvima	babhûvimahe	babhûvimahe
	babhûva	babhûvidhve	babhûvidhve
	babhûvus	babhûvire	babhûvire
		<i>Participle.</i>	
	babhûvân,	babhûvâṇas,	bhûtas, -â, -am.
	-vūṣhi, -vat.	-â, -am.	

## Su.

<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Compound Gerund.</i>
<b>sutvâ,</b> <i>having distilled.</i>	<b>sotum,</b> <i>to distil.</i>	<b>abhi-sûya,</b> <i>having sprinkled.</i>
ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.
<i>Present Participle.</i>		
sunvan, -vatî, -vat	sunvânas, -â, -am	sûyamânas, -â, -am
<i>Indicative.</i>		
<i>Sing.</i> sunomi sunoshi sunoti	sunve sunushe sunute	sûye sûyase sûyate
<i>Dual.</i> sunuvvas sunuthas sunutas	sunuvahe sunvâthe sunvâte	sûyâvaha sûyethe sûyete
<i>Plural.</i> sunumas sunutha sunvanti	sunumahe sunudhve sunvate	sûyâmahe sûyadhve sûyante
<i>Optative.</i>		
<i>Sing.</i> sunuyâm sunuyâs sunuyât	sunviya sunvîthâs sunvita	sûyeya sûyethâs sûyeta
<i>Dual.</i> sunuyâva sunuyâtam sunuyâtâm	sunvîvahi sunviyâthâm sunviyâtâm	sûyevahi sûyeyâthâm sûyeyâtâm
<i>Plural.</i> sunuyâma sunuyâta sunuyus	sunvîmahi sunvidhvam sunvîran	sûyemahi sûyedhvam sûyeran
<i>Imperative.</i>		
<i>Sing.</i> sunavâni sunu sunotu	sunavâi sunushva sunutâm	sûyâi sûyasva sûyatâm
<i>Dual.</i> sunavâva sunutam sunutâm	sunavâvahâi sunvâthâm sunvâtâm	sûyâvahâi sûyethâm sûyetâm
<i>Plural.</i> sunavâma sunuta sunvantu	sunavâmahâi sunudhvam sunvatâm	sûyâmahâi sûyadhvam sûyantâm

## Su—continued.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.
		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	asunavam asunos asunot	asunvi asunuthâs asunuta	asûye asûyathâs asûyata
<i>Dual.</i>	asunuva asunutam asunutâm	asunuvahi asunvâthâm asunvâtâm	asûyâvali asûyethâm asûyetâm
<i>Plural.</i>	asunuma asunuta asunvan	asunumahi asunudhvam asunvata	asûyâmahi asûyadhvam asûyanta
		<i>Future Indicative.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	soṣhyâmi soṣhyasi soṣhyati	soṣhye soṣhyase soṣhyate	soṣhye soṣhyase soṣhyate
<i>Dual.</i>	soṣhyâvas soṣhyathas soṣhyatas	soṣhyâvahe soṣhyethe soṣhyete	soṣhyâvahe soṣhyethe soṣhyete
<i>Plural.</i>	soṣhyâmas soṣhyatha soṣhyanti	soṣhyâmahe soṣhyadhve soṣhyante	soṣhyâmahe soṣhyadhve soṣhyante
		<i>Participle.</i>	
	soṣhyan, -anti, -at	soṣhyamâṇas, -â, -am	soṣhyamâṇas, -â, -am
		<i>Perfect Indicative.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	suṣhâva suṣhotha suṣhâva	suṣhuve suṣhuviṣhe suṣhuve	suṣhuve suṣhuviṣhe suṣhuve
<i>Dual.</i>	suṣhuviva suṣhuvathus suṣhuvatus	suṣhuvivahe suṣhuvâthe suṣhuvâte	suṣhuvivahe suṣhuvâthe suṣhuvâte
<i>Plural.</i>	suṣhuvima suṣhuva suṣhuvus	suṣhuvimahe suṣhuvadhve suṣhuvire	suṣhuvimahe suṣhuvadhve suṣhuvire
		<i>Participle.</i>	
	suṣhuvân, -vuṣhi, -vat	suṣhuvâṇas, -â, -am	sutas, -â, -am



**Jñâ.**

<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Compound Gerund.</i>
<b>jñâtâ,</b> <i>having known.</i>	<b>jñâtûm,</b> <i>to know.</i>	<b>prati-jñâya,</b> <i>having promised.</i>

*Present Participle.*

<b>ACTIVE.</b>	<b>MIDDLE.</b>	<b>PASSIVE.</b>
jñānan, -ati, -at	jñānānas, -ā, -am	jñāyamānas, -ā, -am
<i>Indicative.</i>		
<i>Sing.</i> jñāmi	jñāne	jñāye
jñāsi	jñāṣhe	jñāyase
jñāti	jñāṇite	jñāyate
<i>Dual.</i> jñāivas	jñāivahe	jñāyāvahe
jñāithas	jñāāthe	jñāyethe
jñāitas	jñāāte	jñāyete
<i>Plural.</i> jñāimas	jñāīmahe	jñāyāmahe
jñāitha	jñāīdhve	jñāyādhve
jñānanti	jñānate	jñāyante
<i>Optative.</i>		
<i>Sing.</i> jñāiyām	jñāīya	jñāyeya
jñāiyās	jñāīthās	jñāyethās
jñāiyāt	jñāīta	jñāyeta
<i>Dual.</i> jñāiyāva	jñāīvahi	jñāyevahi
jñāiyātām	jñāiyāthām	jñāyeyāthām
jñāiyātām	jñāiyātām	jñāyeyātām
<i>Plural.</i> jñāiyāma	jñāīmahi	jñāyemahi
jñāiyāta	jñāīdhvam	jñāyedhvam
jñāiyus	jñāīran	jñāyeran
<i>Imperative.</i>		
<i>Sing.</i> jñāni	jñāī	jñāyāi
jñānihi	jñāīṣhva	jñāyasva
jñāntu	jñāītām	jñāyatām
<i>Dual.</i> jñāva	jñāāvahāi	jñāyāvahāi
jñāitam	jñāāthām	jñāyethām
jñāitām	jñāātām	jñāyetām
<i>Plural.</i> jñāma	jñāāmahāi	jñāyāmahāi
jñānta	jñāīdhvam	jñāyādhvam
jñānantu	jñānatām	jñāyantām

Note that the Imperative, Second Person Singular, of  
grhñāmi is grhñāya.

**Jñâ—continued.**

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE. <i>Imperfect.</i>	PASSIVE.
<i>Sing.</i>	ajânâṃ ajânâs ajânât	ajâni ajânîthâs ajânîta	ajânâye ajânâyathâs ajânâyata
<i>Dual.</i>	ajânîva ajânîtam ajânîtâm	ajânîvahi ajânâthâm ajânâtâm	ajânâyâvahi ajânâyethâm ajânâyetâm
<i>Plural.</i>	ajânîma ajânîta ajânân	ajânîmahi ajânîdhvam ajânata	ajânâyâmahi ajânâyadhvam ajânâyanta

*Future Indicative.*

<i>Sing.</i>	jñâsyâmi jñâsyasi jñâsyati	jñâsyē jñâsyase jñâsyate	jñâsyē jñâsyase jñâsyate
<i>Dual.</i>	jñâsyâvas jñâsyathas jñâsyatas	jñâsyâvâhe jñâsyethe jñâsyete	jñâsyâvâhe jñâsyethe jñâsyete
<i>Plural.</i>	jñâsyâmas jñâsyatha jñâsyanti	jñâsyâmahe jñâsyadhve jñâsyante	jñâsyâmahe jñâsyadhve jñâsyante

*Participle.*

jñâsyan, -anti, -at	jñâsyamânas, -â, -am	jñâsyamânas, -â, -am
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*Perfect Indicative.*

<i>Sing.</i>	jajñân jajñâtha jajñân	jajñe jajñiṣhe jajñe	jajñe jajñiṣhe jajñe
<i>Dual.</i>	jajñîva jajñathus jajñatus	jajñîvâhe jajñâthe jajñâte	jajñîvâhe jajñâthe jajñâte
<i>Plural.</i>	jajñîma jajña jajñas	jajñîmahe jajñidhve jajñire	jajñîmahe jajñidhve jajñire

*Participle.*

jajñivân, -nuṣhî, -nivat	jajñânas, -â, -am	jajñâtas, -â, -am
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**As.**

*Infinitive.*  
**astum, to be.**

*Participle.*  
**san, satī, sat, being.**

*Present Indicative.*

*Optative.*

*Imperative.*

*Sing.* asmi  
asi  
asti

syâm  
syâs  
syât

asâni  
edhi  
astu

*Dual.* svas  
sthas  
stas

syâva  
syâtam  
syâtâm

asâva  
stam  
stâm

*Plural.* smas  
stha  
santi

syâma  
syâta  
syus

asâma  
sta  
santu

*Imperfect.*

*Perfect Active.*

*Perfect Middle.*

*Sing.* âsam  
âsis  
âsît

âsa  
âsitha  
âsa

âse  
âsiṣhe  
âse

*Dual.* âsva  
âstam  
âstâm

âsiva  
âsathus  
âsatus

âsivahe  
âsâthe  
âsâte

*Plural.* âsma  
âsta  
âsan

âsima  
âsa  
âsus

âsimahe  
âsidhve  
âsire

**brû, to speak, with defective perfect âha.**

*Present Indicative.*

*Imperative.*

*Imperfect.*

*Perfect.*

*Sing.* bravîmi  
bravîshi  
bravîti

bravâni  
brûhi  
bravitu

abravam  
abravis  
abravit

âttha  
âha

*Dual.* brâvas  
brûthas  
brûtas

bravâva  
brûtam  
brûtâm

abrûva  
abrûtam  
abrûtâm

âhathus  
âhatus

*Plural.* brûmas  
brûtha  
bruvanti

bravâma  
brûta  
bruvantu

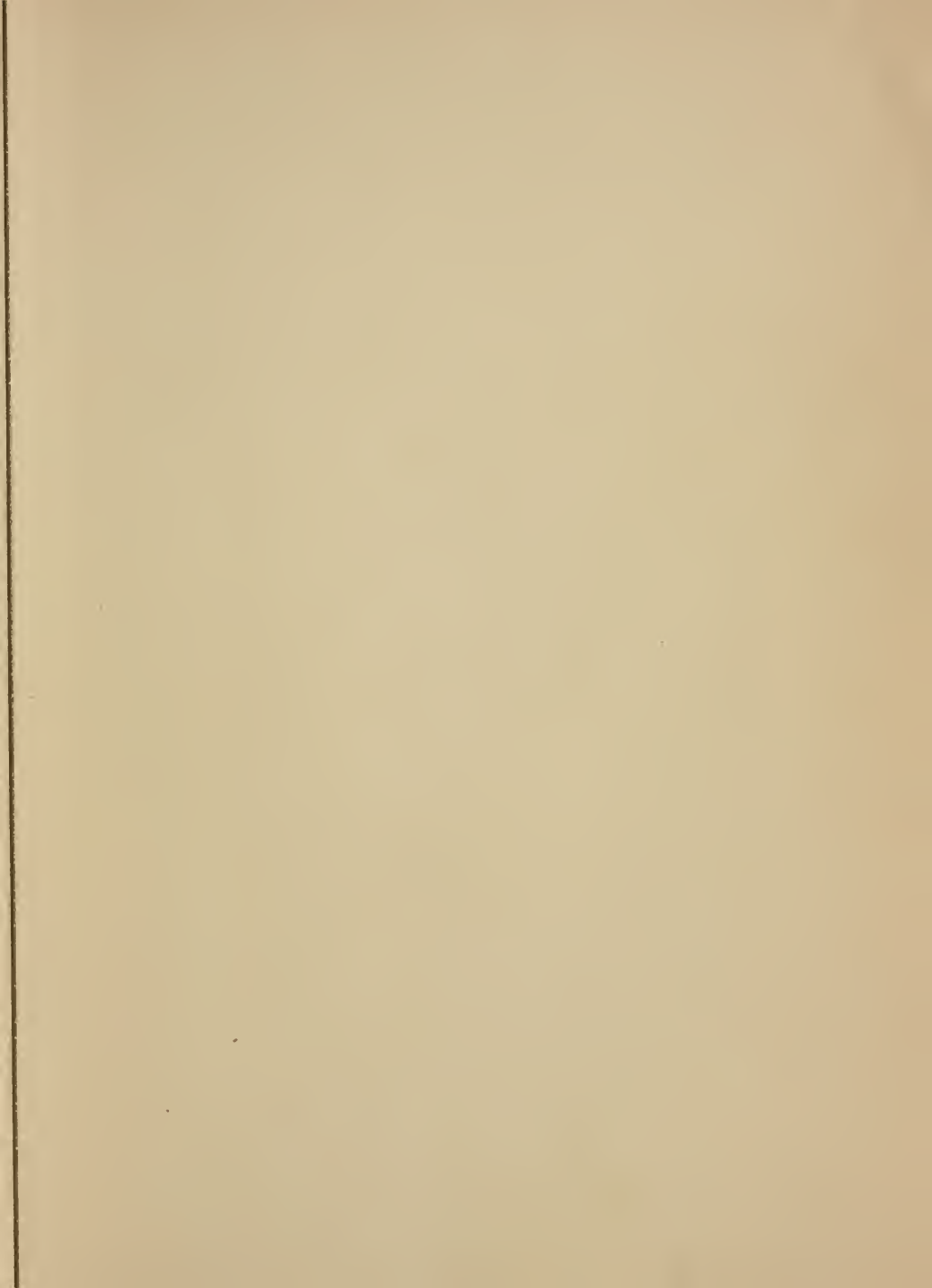
abrûma  
abrûta  
abruvan

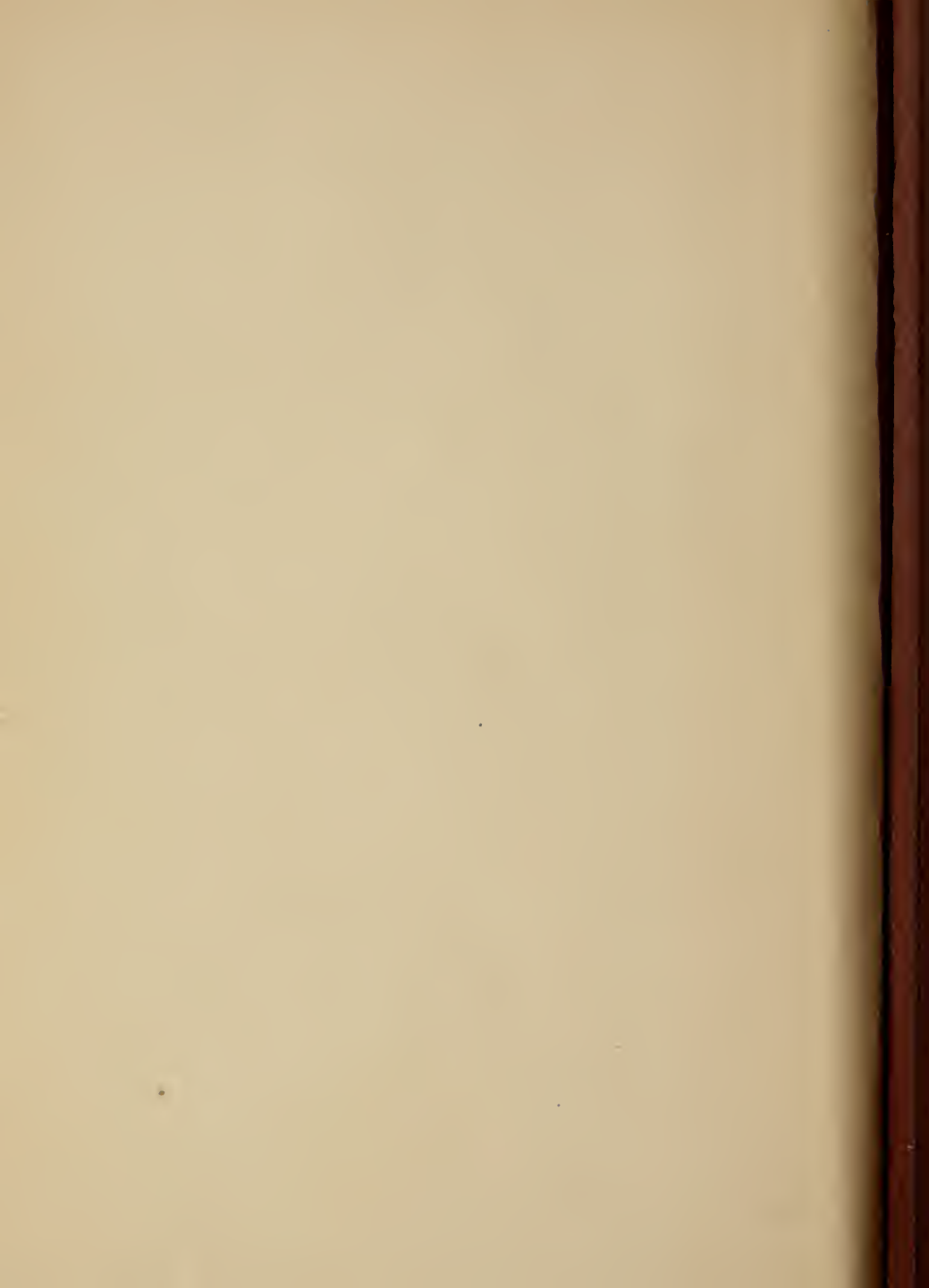
âhus

The optative is brûyâm ; brû is defective in the other tenses.

## A HUNDRED USEFUL ROOTS.

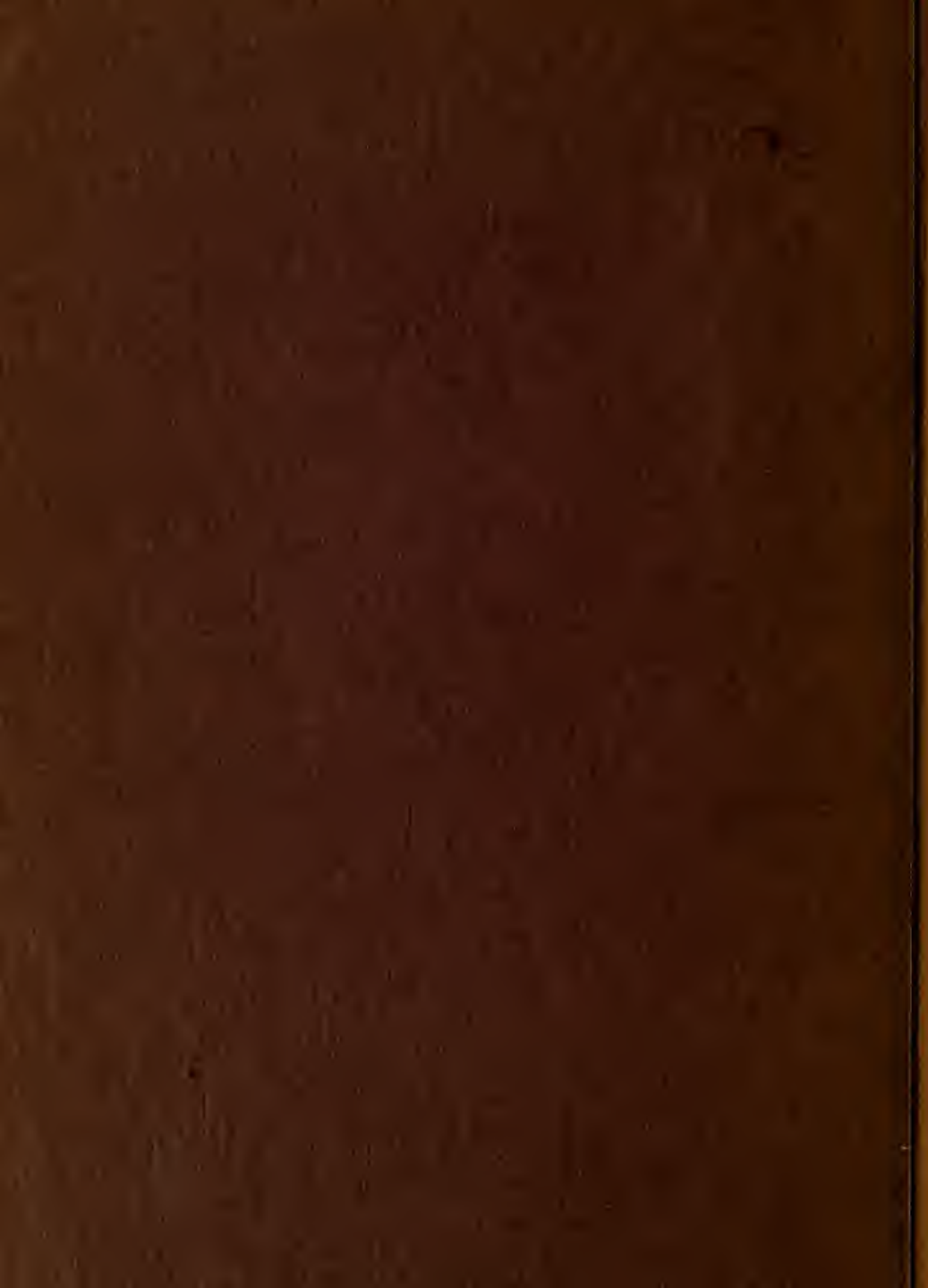
âp, <i>obtain</i>	dr̥sh, <i>see</i>	vas, <i>dwel</i>
âs, <i>sit</i>	dyut, <i>shine</i>	vah, <i>carry</i>
i, <i>go</i>	dviṣh, <i>hate</i>	vid, <i>find</i>
iṣh, <i>wish</i>	dhâ, <i>place</i>	vid, <i>know</i>
îkṣh, <i>see</i>	nad, <i>sound</i>	vish, <i>pervade</i>
îsh, <i>rule</i>	nam, <i>bend</i>	vr̥, <i>choose</i>
kam, <i>love</i>	nash, <i>perish</i>	vrt, <i>be</i>
kâsh, <i>shine</i>	nind, <i>blame</i>	vr̥dh, <i>grow</i>
kṛ, <i>do</i>	pat, <i>fall</i>	vyath, <i>fear</i>
kṛt, <i>cut</i>	pad, <i>go</i>	vraj, <i>go</i>
kram, <i>pace</i>	pashya, <i>see</i>	shak, <i>can</i>
kṣham, <i>bear</i>	pâ, <i>drink</i>	shâs, <i>command</i>
kṣhi, <i>wane</i>	pû, <i>purify</i>	shish, <i>leave</i>
khad, <i>eat</i>	pî, <i>fill</i>	shi, <i>lie</i>
khyâ, <i>proclaim</i>	phal, <i>produce</i>	shri, <i>serve</i>
gam, <i>go</i>	bandh, <i>bind</i>	shru, <i>hear</i>
gup, <i>protect</i>	budh, <i>know</i>	shvas, <i>breathe</i>
guh, <i>hide</i>	bhî, <i>fear</i>	sad, <i>perish</i>
gâi, <i>sing</i>	bhr̥, <i>bear</i>	sanj, <i>stick</i>
grah, <i>grasp</i>	bhram, <i>roam</i>	sâdh, <i>complete</i>
chit, <i>think</i>	manth, <i>strike</i>	sr̥j, <i>abandon</i>
jan, <i>produce</i>	mâ, <i>measure</i>	stu, <i>praise</i>
jî, <i>conquer</i>	much, <i>loosen</i>	stî, <i>cover</i>
jî, <i>fade</i>	muh, <i>err</i>	sthâ, <i>stand</i>
tan, <i>tend</i>	mṛ, <i>die</i>	spṛsh, <i>touch</i>
tap, <i>burn</i>	mnâ, <i>study</i>	svap, <i>sleep</i>
tr̥p, <i>delight</i>	yaj, <i>sacrifice</i>	han, <i>kill</i>
tras, <i>tremble</i>	yam, <i>restrain</i>	hâ, <i>leave</i>
tî, <i>cross</i>	yâ, <i>go</i>	hiṁs, <i>injure</i>
tvar, <i>hurry</i>	ranj, <i>tinge</i>	hu, <i>sacrifice</i>
dam, <i>tame</i>	ram, <i>sport</i>	hr̥, <i>take</i>
dah, <i>burn</i>	râj, <i>shine</i>	hri, <i>shame</i>
dâ, <i>give</i>	vach, <i>speak</i>	hve, <i>call</i>
	vad, <i>speak</i>	





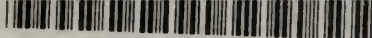












8000957157

**RETURN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT**  
**TO → 202 Main Library**

LOAN PERIOD 1	2	3
<b>HOME USE</b>		
4	5	6

**ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS**

1-month loans may be renewed by calling 642-3405

6-month loans may be recharged by bringing books to Circulation Desk

Renewals and recharges may be made 4 days prior to due date

**DUE AS STAMPED BELOW**

REC. CIR. AUG 10 1979

JUN 21 1984

OCT 29 1980

REC CIR MAY 30 1984

93

MAR 11 1986

RECEIVED BY

OCT 27 1980

REC CIRC MAR 5 1986

JAN 3 1987

CIRCULATION DEPT.

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DEC 16 1986

CIRCULATION DEPT.

DEC 11 1981

DEC 14 1981

JAN 04 1988

JAN 31 1992

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