

Lesson 28. लोट् लकार in the A.P.

A few lessons ago, i had introduced to you the लोट् लकार in the P.P.
लोट् लकार is the imperative mood.

Recall: verbs used in the imperative mood help you to express your thoughts in the form of a command or a request, when used for others; and when used for oneself, as permission to perform the action or as a wish expressed.

We've done a few exercises with the P.P. The A.P s are rather miffed at being neglected. So before they throw up a real royal tantrum, TODAY IS लोट् लकार A.P. TIME! (All in capitals so that our A.P s can hear us loud and clear and feel kindly towards us once again....)

Naturally, the lot are in our Supplement 12. There is one example from each गण । Supplement 13 has the A.P. conjugations of the कृ धातु in both the लट् and लोट् लकार । Have the section ready with you as you go through your concept lesson and exercise.

One particularly beautiful prayer has a combination of both A.P. and P.P. लोट् लकार verbs....

ॐ सह नावतु । सह नौ भुनक्तु । सह वीर्यं करवावहै ।

तेजस्वीनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै ॥

ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

You'll recognize the word forms in both P.P. and in A.P. now.

The teacher and student both pray to the Lord.... Protect us both together, may we both enjoy together. May we both grow strong together. May our study be vigorous. May we not be unfriendly towards each other. And so, with that prayer in our hearts, let's move on.

Appetizer Lesson 28. A. Exercises with the लोट् लकार

Nouns/ Pronouns	Verbs	Avyayas	Adjectives
अनुग्रह - grace M	आ +चर 1.P.P. to behave/ conduct oneself	यथा - तथा (to be used in combination) just as - so also	
वेदना pain (as in physical pain that one experiences.) F	परा + जि पराजय 1. A.P. to be defeated.		
नगर - रक्षक policeman M	नश् 4. P.P. to be destroyed		

Please go over Supplement 12. to decide how to conjugate a verb after figuring out which gana it belongs to. Clues in the Panini lessons.

Translate:

1. The policeman tells the thief, " Do not steal again. Do work. Obtain wealth. Then only are you not experiencing fear."
2. The father tells the boy, " Go to the ashram. Salute the teacher. Serve him. Obtain his grace."
3. Just as Gurudev behaves, so also you also behave.
4. May all of us work with happiness.
5. Madhav, see that man. Follow him. Tell him that my book is in his bag. Bring my book here.
6. Do the work quickly.
7. The enemy is defeated! Let the people rejoice!
8. The doctor tells the boy, " Bear the pain. Eat this medicine. With this medicine , the pain is destroyed."
9. Suresh, tell that beggar...."Go away from here. There is a rich man there. Beg him for money . Do not come here again."
10. Arjun, fight. Do not sit here.

Appetizer Lesson 28. B. Answers to Lesson 28 A.

1. The policeman tells the thief, " Do not steal again. Do work. Obtain wealth. Then only are you not experiencing fear."
नगर - रक्षकः चोराय कथयते , " पुनः मा चोरयस्व । कार्यं कुरुष्व । धनं लभस्व । तदा एव त्वं भयं न अनुभवसि ।
2. The father tells the boy, " Go to the ashram. Salute the teacher. Serve him. Obtain his grace."
जनकः बालकाय कथयते , " आश्रमं गच्छ । अध्यापकं नम । तं सेवस्व । तस्य अनुग्रहं लभस्व "
3. Just as Gurudeva behaves, so also you also behave.
यथा गुरुदेवः आचरति/ गुरुदेवाः आचरन्ति , तथा त्वम् अपि आचर ।
4. May all of us work with happiness.
वयं सुखेन कार्यं करवामहे ।
5. Madhav, see that man. Follow him. Tell him that my book is in his bag. Bring my book here.
माधव, तं मनुष्यम् ईक्षस्व । तम् अनुगच्छ । तस्मै कथयस्व यत् मम पुस्तकं तस्य स्यूते अस्ति । मम पुस्तकम् अत्र आनयस्व ।
6. Do this work quickly.
एतत् कार्यं शीघ्रं कुरुष्व ।
7. The enemy is defeated! Let the people rejoice!
अरिः पराजयते । जनाः मोदन्ताम् ।

8. The doctor tells the boy, " Bear the pain. Eat this medicine. With this medicine , the pain is destroyed."

वैद्यः बालकाय कथयते, "वेदनां सहस्व । एतत् औषधं भक्षयस्व । एतेन औषधेन वेदना नश्यति ।

9. Suresh, tell that beggar...."Go away from here. There is a rich man there. Beg him for money . Do not come here again."

सुरेश, तस्मै याचकाय कथयस्व

"इतः गच्छ । तत्र धनिकः विद्यते । तं धनं याचस्व । अत्र पुनः मा आगच्छ ।"

10.Arjun, fight. Do not sit here.

अर्जुन, युध्यस्व । अत्र मा उपविश ।

Lesson 29. Past tense....Zindaabaad!

The relief that i feel now is immense. The sentences and stories all these months have been sounding terrible without the past tense. We'll finally be able to write and speak about our glorious past....our mythology, our literature...after today's enlightening lesson.

Supplements 14, 15 and 16 will give you all the conjugations, both the A.P. and the P.P. The कृ धातु has been put into Supplement 16....all on its own.

Supplement 17, deals with the अस् धातुboth the imperative mood AND the past tense.

You will not require any instructions on how to use the verb forms. Just a few examples should suffice for you to handle the exercise lesson 29 A.

सः ग्रामम् अगच्छत् । He went to the village.

गायकाः गीतानि अगायन् । The singers sang songs.

त्वं फलम् अलभथाः । You obtained a fruit.

अहम् अध्यापकम् असेवे । I served my teacher.

अस्तु । Let it be so/ Okay

All these verb forms are tremendously new..... there are quite a number of them too in the 4 Supplements. Please do not worry about trying to memorize them.

As you go over the Supplement section again and again, the conjugations will automatically instill themselves in your mind. It's just a question of getting accustomed to them, that's all. Keep forming sentences of your own...a combination of a verb and a subject...for example, I ate(अहम् अखादम्), She fell (सा अपतत्), You played(त्वम् अक्रीडः) ...that will help you remember the combinations much faster.

Since you will always have your Supplements to refer to, you need never fear that you will go wrong. i still need to do a quick revision once in a while...hope that serves as some consolation! Lots of love, to all of you.

Now over to the exercise section 29 A.

Appetizer Lesson 29 A. Exercise with the past tense.

Fun information:

The word for yesterday is ह्यस् (More common, is its form ह्यः) | Words for days of the week and the names of the days of the week, will be fun to use. Here goes.... Begin with today, then read upwards. Read today again, then go downwards.

प्रपरह्यः	the day before the day before yesterday. phew!
परह्यः	the day before yesterday
ह्यः	yesterday
अद्य	today
श्वः	tomorrow
परश्वः	the day after tomorrow
प्रपरश्वः	the day after the day after tomorrow!

रविवारः	Sunday
सोमवारः	Monday
मङ्गलवारः	Tuesday
बुधवारः	Wednesday
गुरुवारः	Thursday
शुक्रवारः	Friday
शनिवारः	Saturday

i can say " प्रपरश्वः शनिवारः " and i'll convey the message that the day after the day after tomorrow is Saturday !
ह्यः मङ्गलवारः would mean: Yesterday was Tuesday. See how the अस् धातु needn't be used at all!
Shall we try and use these words as well in today's exercise?
The Word bank is given below.

Nouns/ Pronouns Verbs Avyayas Adjectives.

योजना plan F	सद् (सीद्) 1.P.P. to sit.	परस्परम् one another	
वारः day M			

Translate:

1. I thought of a plan.
2. He swam in the lake.
3. The day before yesterday was Monday.
4. When I gave you a fruit yesterday, then you sat down on a chair and ate it.
5. When Bharat saw Rama , he rejoiced.
6. The Kauravas and the Pandavas fought in Kurukshetra.
7. He told me that he saw me with Shobha in the restaurant yesterday.
8. I did my work very quickly.
9. We were friends, but we fought and now we do not speak amongst one another. (No, not difficult.....try it out!)
10. We bought milk from the market and later drank it. (in times of trouble, use the कृ घातु ।)

Appetizer Lesson 29 B. Answers to Lesson 29 A.

1. I thought of a plan.
अहं योजनाम् अचिन्तयम् ।
2. He swam in the lake.
सः सरोवरे अतरत् ।
3. The day before yesterday was Monday.
परह्यः सोमवासरः आसीत् ।
4. When I gave you a fruit yesterday, then you sat down on a chair and ate it.
ह्यः यदा अहं तुभ्यं फलम् अयच्छं, तदा त्वम् आसन्दे असीदः तत् च अखादः ।
5. When Bharat saw Rama , he rejoiced.
यदा भरतः रामम् अपश्यत्, सः अमोदत् ।
6. The Kauravas and the Pandavas fought in Kurukshetra.
कौरवाः पाण्डवाः च कुरुक्षेत्रे अयुध्यन्त ।
7. He told me that he saw me with Shobha in the restaurant yesterday.
सः मह्यम् अकथयत् यत् ह्यः सः मां शोभया सह उपाहारगृहे अपश्यत् ।
8. I did my work very quickly.
अहं मम कार्यं शीघ्रम् अकरवम् ।
9. We were friends, but we fought and now we do not speak amongst one another.
वयं मित्राणि आस्म परन्तु वयम् अयुध्यामहि इदानीं च वयं परस्परं न वदामः ।
10. We bought milk from the market and later drank it.
वयम् आपणात् दुग्धस्य क्रयणम् अकुर्म अनन्तरं तम् अपिबाम ।

Lesson 30. तुमन्त अव्यय s.

Here's a riddle: In how many different ways can you express your thoughts?

And here's my answer: Two. The complicated style and the simple style.

The complicated style:

- " I want food. Therefore I go into the kitchen.",

The simple style:

- "I go into the kitchen to eat food (for the purpose of eating food.)"

Do you not think that the second sounds better? Well, you can put that 'easy on the ear' sentence in different ways.

1. When the word ,अर्थम् is attached to a noun, the newly formed avyaya conveys the meaning.. for the purpose of. For example...
 - भोजनार्थम् अहं पाकगृहं गच्छामि । I go into the kitchen to eat food. I go into the kitchen for the purpose of eating food.
Instead of a long drawn out.... I want food. Therefore I go into the kitchen,अहं भोजनम् इच्छामि । अतः अहं पाकगृहं गच्छामि ।
 - अध्ययनार्थं अहं पाठशालां गच्छामि । I go to school to study; I go to school for the purpose of studying.
 - स्नानार्थं सा सरोवरं गच्छति । She goes to the lake to bathe; She goes to the lake for the purpose of bathing.
2. The चतुर्थी विभक्ति also conveys the same meaning.
 - भोजनाय अहं पाकगृहम् अगच्छम् ।
 - अध्ययनाय अहं पाठशालां गच्छामि ।
 - स्नानाय सा सरोवरं गच्छति ।

3. Coming to the topic of study..... the very same meaning is conveyed by the हेत्वर्थक तुमन्त अव्यय s. अव्यय s that end in तुम् । हेत्वर्थक = हेतु + अर्थक which mean " for the purpose of."

A small list of तुमन्त अव्यय s is given in Supplement 18. As we develop our vocabulary and understanding, we can build a more detailed list that will encompass words that we frequently use.

Since they are अव्यय s , they do not 'metamorphosize' into anything other than what is given in the list.

Use these avyayas with I, you, he , shethe word remains the same.

So i would say....

- भोजनं खादितुम् अहं पाकगृहम् अगच्छम् ।
- अध्ययनं कर्तुम् अहं पाठशालां गच्छामि ।
- स्नातुं सा सरोवरं गच्छति ।

Two verbs most frequently used along with these avyayas are इष् (इच्छति) wantI want to drink water, I want to go to the garden etc...

शक् (शक्नोति) possible. It is not possible for me to drink cold water. It is possible for me to read Sanskrit but not possible for me to speak it fluently.....

Do you see now see how these verbs and the tumant avyayas form a team?

You already know how to conjugate the इष् (इच्छति) want. शक् is 5. P.P.

Let me give you just the present tense form of शक् to help you form sentences of your own.

शक् 5.P.P. possible . लट् लकार Present tense.

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम	सः सा तत् शक्नोति	तौ ते ते शक्नुतः	ते ताः तानि शक्नुवन्ति
मध्यम	त्वं शक्नोषि	युवां शक्नुथः	यूयं शक्नुथ
उत्तम	अहं शक्नोमि	आवां शक्नुवः	वयं शक्नुमः

Appetizer Lesson 30 A. Exercises with the तुमन्त अव्यय s.

Nouns/ pronouns	Verbs	Avyayas	Adjectives
सोपान ladder N	प्रेष् 10. P.P. to send	अहर्निशम् day and night	आवश्यकः - कं -की necessary
सफलता success F			पर्याप्तः - तं - ता sufficient
स्थालिका plate F			

Translate:

1. She brought a ladder to climb a tree.
2. The storyteller sat under a tree to tell a story to the people of the village.
3. I brought flowers from the garden to worship God.
4. To hear the teacher's words, the student sat close to her.
5. Mother, to clean the table, brought (a piece of) cloth.
6. The king to protect the people, sent soldiers outside the city to fight.
7. It is not possible for me to eat this laddoo. (Translate it as अहं
न शक्नोमि)
8. I said to you the day before yesterday, " To obtain success in your examinations, day and night studying is not necessary. (how's that for Indian English?...what i mean to say is ...it is not necessary to study all day!)
9. To serve his Gurudeva, the boy went to the ashrama.
10. I want to write a letter in Sanskrit and I also want to speak in Sanskrit.

Appetizer Lesson 30 B. Answers to Lesson 30 A.

1. She brought a ladder to climb a tree.
सा, वृक्षम् आरोढुं सोपानम् आनयत् ।
2. The storyteller sat under a tree to tell a story to the people of the village.
कथकः, ग्रामस्य जनेभ्यः कथां कथयितुं, वृक्षस्य अधः असीदत् / उपाविशत् ।
3. I brought flowers from the garden to worship God.
अहं देवं पूजयितुम् उद्यानात् पुष्पाणि आनयम् ।
4. To hear the teacher's words, the student sat close to her.
अध्यापकस्य वचनानि श्रोतुं, छात्रः तस्याः समीपम् असीदत् / उपाविशत् ।
5. Mother, to wipe the table, brought (a piece of) cloth..
माता, उत्पीठिकां मार्जयितुं, वस्त्रम् आनयत् ।
6. The king to protect the people, sent soldiers outside the city to fight.
नृपः जनान् रक्षितुं, नगरात् बहिः सैनिकान् योद्धुम् अप्रेषयत् ।
7. It is not possible for me to eat this laddoo.
अहम् एतं मोदकं खादितुं न शक्नोमि ।
8. I said to you the day before yesterday, " To obtain success in your examinations, day and night studying is not necessary."
अहं परह्यः त्वाम् अवदं, " परीक्षासु सफलता लब्धुम्, अहर्निशं पठनं न आवश्यकम् ।
9. To serve his Gurudeva, the boy went to the ashrama.
गुरुदेवं/गुरुदेवान् सेवितुं, बालकः आश्रमम् अगच्छत् ।
10. I want to write a letter in Sanskrit and I also want to speak in Sanskrit.
अहं संस्कृतभाषायां पत्रं लेखितुम् इच्छामि, संस्कृतभाषायाम् अहम् वक्तुम् अपि इच्छामि च ।

॥ शिष्टाचारः ॥

Here are a few words that you can begin to use immediately. Every once in a while, instead of a story, we can have " everyday stuff" ...what say you?

1.	नमस्कारः	Namaskara.
2.	धन्यवादः	Thank-you
3.	स्वागतम्	Welcome..
4.	सुप्रभातम्	Good morning.
5.	शुभरात्रिः	Good night.
6.	क्षम्यताम्	Sorry, Excuse me.
7.	चिन्ता मास्तु	Don't worry.
8.	कृपया	Please.
9.	अस्तु	Alright, Okay
10.	उत्तमम्	Very good.
11.	पुनर्मिलामः	See you later.
12.	आगच्छतु	Please come.
13.	उपविशतु	Please be seated
14.	भवान् / भवती कथम् अस्ति?	How are you?
15.	अहं कुशली M /कुशलिनी F अस्मि ।	I am fine.
16.	स्वीकरोतु	Please accept.
17.	पर्याप्तम्	Enough
18.	आम्	Yes.
19.	न	No.

Lesson 31. इ and ईकारान्त words.

A long long time ago (lesson 9 C to be precise) i had discussed getting familiar with the अकारान्त पुंलिङ्ग words before we move onto others. Over time, इ and ईकारान्त words have begun to crop up in our "From the Library" series. It's time we move on, folks..

Supplement 19 will give you declension of इ (masculine, neuter, feminine)and ईकारान्त (feminine)words.

Examples of masculine words are: हरि Vishnu, कवि poet, यति sanyasin, सेनापति commander, प्रजापति Brahma, रवि Sun, कपि monkey, मुनि , अग्नि Fire, गिरि mountain, मरीचि ray of light ।

Examples of neuter words: वारि water

Examples of feminine इकारान्त words are: मति intellect, श्रुति Veda, भूमि Earth, ओषधि medicine, श्रेणि class, कान्ति shine, शान्ति peace, भक्ति devotion, शक्ति strength, मूर्ति idol, रात्रि night, तिथि date .

If ever you come across a word and you wonder if it is masculine, feminine or neuter, a dictionary will either say 'm' or 'f' or 'n' . This should help you with your declensions.

Examples of feminine ईकारान्त words are: नदी river, कुमारी a young girl, गौरी Gouri, रजनी Night, कौमुदी moonlight, सखी friend, पुत्री daughter, दासी servant, पुरी town, नगरी town, वाणी speech, सरस्वती Saraswati.

The rules remain identical...you just need to familiarize yourselves with the declined words.

Exercise time!

Lesson 31 A. Exercises with इ and ईकारान्त words.

Nouns/ Pronouns	Verbs	Avyayas	Adjectives.
शिल्पकार sculptor M	साध् 10. P.P. to create	पुरतः in front of	
मूर्ति idol F		पृष्ठतः behind.	
विपणि market M			
अन्वेषण search N			
भूपति king M			
खड्ग sword M			
कट mat M			
गृहिणी lady of the house F			
अङ्गुलि/अङ्गुली F. finger			
रङ्गावलि F. rangoli			

Note: You will need तुमन्त अव्यय s to do this lesson . Translate:

1. A monkey came into the Muni's ashram. To trouble the Muni, he threw fruits onto the ground.
2. The poet, to drink the cool water, went to the bank of the river.
3. The expert sculptor makes many idols everyday to sell in the market.
4. The young girl entered the temple and with devotion did namaskar to the Lord.
5. The king's sword fell from his hand into the river. The servant, to look for it, jumped into the water.
6. The Yati, to perform a yajna, sat before the fire.
7. Salutations to Gouri, Saraswati, to this yati and those poets.
8. In the night, the servant to go to sleep, placed a mat on the ground.
9. The lady of the house, with her fingers, drew a rangoli on the ground in front of her house.

Lesson 31 B. Answers to Lesson 31 A.

1. A monkey came into the Muni's ashram. To trouble the Muni, he threw fruits onto the ground.
एकः कपिः मुनेः आश्रमम् आगच्छत् । मुनिं पीडयितुं सः फलानि भूमौ अक्षिपत् ।
2. The poets, to drink the cool water, went to the bank of the river.
कवयः शीतलं जलं / वारि पातुं नद्याः तटम् अगच्छत् ।
3. The expert sculptor makes many idols everyday to sell in the market.
निपुणः शिल्पकारः प्रतिदिनं विपणौ विक्रयणार्थं मूर्तीः साधयति ।
4. The young girl entered the temple and with devotion did namaskara to the Lord. कुमारी देवालयम् अविशत् भक्त्या च देवम् अनमत् ।
5. The king's sword fell from his hand into the river. The servant, to look for it, jumped into the water.
भूपतेः खड्गः निजहस्तात् नद्याम् अपतत् । सेवकः तस्य अन्वेषणं कर्तुं वारिणि अकूर्दत् ।
6. The Yati, to perform a yajna, sat before the fire.
यतिः, यज्ञं कर्तुम्, अग्नेः पुरतः असीदत् ।
7. Salutations to Gouri, Saraswati, to this yati and those poets.
गौर्यै, सरस्वत्यै, एतस्मै यतये, तेभ्यः कविभ्यः च नमः ।
8. In the night, the servant to go to sleep, placed a mat on the ground. रात्रौ ,
सेवकः शयनं / निद्रां कर्तुं, भूमौ कटम् अस्थापयत् ।
9. The lady of the house, with her fingers, drew a rangoli on the ground in front of her house. गृहिणी अङ्गुलीभिः निजगृहस्य पुरतः भूमौ रङ्गावलिम् आलिखत् ।

Summing up Month 6.

Month 6 threw up plenty of new concepts. You would by now know:

- The Lotlakaar forms of the A.P., P.P. and the Kru. Dhatu.
- That the Kru. Dhatu is a real life saver and you can honestly relax on the verb memorizing front.
- That life becomes more interesting if one has a past. (Oh, dear... do excuse me... i mean, if you know the past tense.)
- That the tumants simplify sentence structures enormously.
- that the Ravis, the Haris and the Nidhis are pretty thrilled now that they know how to decline themselves.

Eureka! Now we know enough to begin writing simple letters to one another in Sanskrit!