Lesson 36. Introduction to Numbers.

Let's first get introduced to the numerals. Just 1 - 10 for the time being. Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 have different number names for the three genders. 5 onwards, it is all the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>एकः</td>
<td>एकम्</td>
<td>एका</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>दोः</td>
<td>द्वे</td>
<td>द्वे</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>त्रयः</td>
<td>त्रीणि</td>
<td>तिसः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>चत्वारः</td>
<td>चत्वारि</td>
<td>चतसः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>पचः</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>पधूः</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>सतः</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>अष्टः / अष्टोः</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>नवः</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>दशः</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So "three men in a boat" would be translated into त्रयः मनुष्यः नारायाम्।

Three women on television would be तिसः महिलः दूरदर्शने।

Three fruits in a basket would be त्रीणि फलाणि दल्लके। (दल्लकः = basket)

And we'd have a नव मनुष्यः नव महिलः नव फलाणि च on the seashore watching the sun set slowly, the sky aflame in a blaze of orange melting slowly into a deep enduring blue.

Over to Exercise 36 A......
Lesson 36 A. Exercises with The Numerals 1- 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns/ Pronouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Avyayas</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>वट्वृक्ष banyan tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कमल lotus N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लेखनी pen F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अंकलैंी pencil F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अवकारपेटिका garbage bin F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मयूर peacock M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मयूरी peahen F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विमानयान aeroplane N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पृष्ठ page N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अजा female goat F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate:
1. One boy, one girl and one book are on the table.
2. Two monkeys, two leaves and two girls are on the branch of a banyan tree.
3. Three rivers, three mountains and three forests are in the picture.
4. Four trees, four houses and four garlands are in the box.
5. Five lotuses, five poets and five pens are in that pond.
6. Six cups, six televisions and six pencils are in the garbage bin.
7. Seven peacocks, seven peahens and seven aeroplanes are in the sky.
8. Eight men, eight girls and eight friends are singing.
9. Nine girls, nine boys and nine laddoos are in the restaurant.
10. Ten Brahmins, ten pages and ten female goats are in the ashrama.
Lesson 36 B. Answers to Lesson 36 A.

Translated:

1. One boy, one girl and one book are on the table.
   एकः बालकः, एका बालिका, एके पुस्तकं च उत्तीढ़कायां सन्ति।

2. Two monkeys, two leaves and two girls are on the branch of a banyan tree.
   द्वी वानरो, द्वे पत्रे, द्वे बालिके च वटवृक्षस्य शाखायां सन्ति।

3. Three rivers, three mountains and three forests are in the picture.
   तिनः नद्यः, त्रयं पर्वतं, त्रीणि वनानि च चित्रे सन्ति।

4. Four trees, four houses and four garlands are in the box.
   चत्वार: वृक्षः, चत्वारि गुहाणि, चत्तसः माला: च पेंटिकायां सन्ति।

5. Five lotuses, five poets and five pens are in that pond.
   पञ्च कमलानि, पञ्च कवयः, पञ्च लेखनयः च तस्मिनं तडागे सन्ति।

6. Six cups, six televisions and six pencils are in the garbage bin.
   षष्ठ चषकाः, षष्ठ दूरदर्शनानि, षष्ठ अद्धन्यः च अवकर्पेटिकायां सन्ति।

7. Seven peacocks, seven peahens and seven aeroplanes are in the sky.
   सप्त मयूराः, सप्त मयूर्याः, सप्त विमानयानानि च आकाशे सन्ति।

8. Eight men, eight girls and eight friends are singing.
   अष्ट मनुष्यः, अष्ट बालिका: अष्ट मित्राणि च गायन्ति।

9. Nine girls, nine boys and nine laddoos are in the restaurant.
   नव बालिका: नव बालकः, नव मोदकानि च उपाहारगृहे सन्ति।

10. Ten Brahmins, ten pages and ten female goats are in the ashrama.
    दश ब्राह्मणाः, दश पृष्ठानि, दश अजा: च आध्रमे सन्ति।
Lesson 37. Time.

Do you ever get this feeling that Time seems to rule our lives? Nothing and I mean NOTHING gets done without one eye on the clock. (And if Darwin's theory of evolution is right, it beats me why the human race is not squint eyed.)

How to read time.

Without much preamble, first, let me give you the words for the hour....

1 o'clock. एकादशनम्
2 o'clock. द्विदशनम्
3 o'clock. त्रिदशनम्
4 o'clock. चतुर्दशनम्
5 o'clock पञ्चदशनम्
6 o'clock. षड्यदशनम्
7 o'clock. सत्तदशनम्
8 o'clock. अष्टदशनम्
9 o'clock. नवदशनम्
10 o'clock. दशदशनम्
11 o'clock. एकादशवादनम्
12 o'clock. द्वादशवादनम्

These forms become neuter and singular and will go like चनम्, therefore.....

I go to school at 7 o'clock. अहं सत्तदशाने विद्यालयें गच्छामि।

Now the words for--- the quarter past सपादवादनम्, half past सार्धवादनम्, quarter to पादोन्नवादनम्

Add them to the hour like this....

5: 15 सपादपञ्चवादनम्
6:30 सार्धश्चादनम्
8:45 पादोन्नवादनम् (a quarter to nine.)
And the rest.....

5 minutes past पञ्चाणिकांनि
10 minutes past दशस्त्रीकांनि
20 minutes past दशस्त्रीकांनि
25 minutes past पञ्चनास्त्रीकांनि
5 minutes to पञ्चोियानि
10 minutes to दशोियानि
20 minutes to दशोियानि
25 minutes to. पञ्चनास्त्रीकांनि

Here's how you add them to the hour:

5 minutes past 9 पञ्चाणिकनवादनं
10 minutes past 9 दशस्त्रीकनवादनं
20 minutes past 9 दशस्त्रीकनवादनं
25 minutes past 9 पञ्चनास्त्रीकनवादनं

5 minutes to 9 पञ्चोियानवादनं
10 minutes to 9 दशोियानवादनं
20 minutes to 9 दशोियानवादनं
25 minutes to 9 पञ्चनास्त्रीकनवादनं

Since you will use the words for time only in the locative case... the सासमी विभक्ति, you will have sentences like this...

I play in the park at 5:15 in the evening. सपादपञ्चाणि काने साच्छ्लाए अहमु उधाने कीडामि।

That's fairly simple isn't it? It helps you describe your daily routine, your दिनचर्या, rather accurately...second for second.
Now how about a list of time related stuff?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>संस्कृत</th>
<th>हिंदी</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>घटिका</td>
<td>घड़ी</td>
<td>Watch / Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विकल्पा</td>
<td>संकिष्ट</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कला</td>
<td>मिनट</td>
<td>Minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>होरा</td>
<td>घण्टा</td>
<td>Hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दिवसः</td>
<td>दिन</td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रात्रि:</td>
<td>रात</td>
<td>Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्रातः</td>
<td>सुबह</td>
<td>Morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सायम्</td>
<td>सायं</td>
<td>Evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पूर्वाहम्</td>
<td>पहला प्रहर</td>
<td>Before Noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अपराहम्</td>
<td>दूसरा प्रहर</td>
<td>After Noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मध्याहम्</td>
<td>दोपहर</td>
<td>Noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अद्वित्ति:</td>
<td>आधी रात</td>
<td>Midnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>व्रतमुहूर्तम्</td>
<td>व्रतमुहूर्त</td>
<td>Early morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सप्ताहः</td>
<td>सप्ताह</td>
<td>Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पक्षः</td>
<td>पक्ष</td>
<td>Fort night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कृष्णपक्षः</td>
<td>कृष्णपक्ष</td>
<td>The dark fortnight. The fortnight of the waning moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गुणपक्षः</td>
<td>गुणपक्ष</td>
<td>The bright fortnight. The fortnight of the waxing moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वर्षः</td>
<td>साल  , वर्ष</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अवधि: / समयः</td>
<td>समय</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वादनम्</td>
<td>बजे</td>
<td>o'clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With that we can start with the exercises related to time.
Appetizer Lesson 37 A. Working with Time.

A. Translate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns/ Pronoun</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Avyayas</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>अत्याहार</td>
<td>खादनाथ्य</td>
<td>to eat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakfast M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>अभ्रपूर्णः - पूर्णः - filled with hard work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सूर्याद्य</td>
<td>पेयाथ्य</td>
<td>to drink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunrise M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वृषभ</td>
<td>प्रतियातःकाठम्</td>
<td>every morning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bullock M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पोलिका</td>
<td>अनन्तरम्</td>
<td>after ( to be used with the पवन्मी विभिन्ति )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chapati F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पत्लाण्णु</td>
<td>प्राक्</td>
<td>before (पवन्मी विभिन्ति)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onion M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वट्यूष्क</td>
<td>समोजनं</td>
<td>with lunch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banyan tree M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विश्राम</td>
<td>rest M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खाच्छः</td>
<td>food N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The farmer.
Madhava is a farmer. His life is filled with hard work. He wakes up everyday at Brahma-muhurt. Having taking his bath and doing his japa and puja, Madhava eats breakfast at 6: o'clock. Every morning, he goes to the field after sunrise. Before noon, he plows the field with the help of two bullocks. At noon, his wife, Malini, comes to the field with lunch. He eats only two chapatis and an onion. In the afternoon, he rests under the banyan tree for some time and then works again.
In the evening, at 5: 15, he washes his bullocks and gives them time to rest. At 6:30 he gives his bullocks food to eat and clean water to drink. At 5 minutes to 7, he comes back home. After having washed his face, hands and feet, he prays to the Lord. At 7: 45, he eats dinner. In the night, at 8:25, he goes to sleep.

B. How about trying out similar compositions on topics of your own?
Appetizer Lesson 37 B. Answers to Lesson 37 A.

The farmer. कृषकः
Madhava is a farmer. His life is filled with hard work.
माधवः कृषकः अर्थित । तस्य जीवनं श्रमपूर्णम् ।

He wakes up everyday at Brahma-muhurt.
प्रतिदिन सः ब्रह्ममूहृत्तं उत्तिष्ठति ।

Having taken his bath and doing his japa and puja, Madhava eats breakfast at 6:0'clock.
खात्वा, जपं कृत्वा, पूजयित्वा, माधवः तस्य अत्यहारं षड्यादने खाद्यति ।

Every morning, he goes to the field after sunrise.
प्रतिग्रहातः कार्त्त शूर्यादयात् अनन्तरः सः क्षेत्रं गच्छति ।

Before noon, he plows the field with the help of two bullocks.
मध्याह्नात प्राकः, वृषभःः साहाय्यनं सः क्षेत्रं कर्षित ।

At noon, his wife, Malini, comes to the field with his lunch.
मध्यां, तस्य भावःः, मालिनीः, सभोजनं क्षेत्रे आगच्छित।

He eats only two chapatis and an onion.
सः केवलं द्वै पोषितके, एकं पतलाण्डूं च खाद्यति ।

In the afternoon, he rests under the banyan tree for some time and then works again.
अपराह्दः, सः वट्तृपक्षस्य अथः फूटित कालार्थं विश्रामं कृत्वा पुनः कार्यं करोति ।

In the evening, at 5:15, he washes his bullocks and gives them time to rest.
सायणातः, सपादपवादने, सः तस्य वृषभां प्रक्षालयति, ताभ्यं विश्रामार्थं समयं चच्छिति च ।

At 6:30 he gives his bullocks food to eat and clean water to drink.
सार्षष्ठादने सः तस्य वृषभाम्यं खाद्यार्थं भोजनं, पेयार्थं स्वच्छं जलं च चच्छिति।
At 5 minutes to 7, he comes back home.
पंचमेबद्दल समय, अभय वापस आएँगे।

After having washed his face, hands and feet, he prays to the Lord.
मुखहर्शतपादप्रक्षालने कृत्वा, से देव नमस्ते।

At 7:45, he eats dinner.
पात्रावृद्धि भोजन करेंगे।

In the night, at 8:25, he goes to sleep.
रात्रि, अड्डवायातक अष्टाब्दाने, से निन्द्रा करेंगे।
Lesson 38. Relatively speaking.

Have a look at our Supplement 26. It's obvious, isn't it, that we are a family oriented lot? A word for just every member of a HUGE extended family.

Except for the ऋकारान्त words, which you have still to learn, the rest are easily declinable. Supplement 27, tells you how to decline मातृ, पितृ and the rest.

**Masculine Words** that are declined like पितृ father... भ्रातृ brother, जामातृ son-in-law, देवृ Husband's brother, नृ man.

**Feminine Words** that are declined like मातृ mother... दुःहितृ (daughter), वातृ (husband's brother's wife.), ननान्ट्र (husband's sister), स्वस्त्र (sister.)

**Masculine Words** that are declined like कर्तृ... doer, भर्तृ one who bears or carries or maintains; husband, नेतृ leader, अभिनेतृ actor, हतृ one who seizes and takes away, रक्षितृ one who protects, सवितृ the Sun, श्रोतृ one who listens वक्रृ one who speaks, वातृ one who gives, विधातृ a granter, a giver, a creator; Brahma.

These words are like adjectives ...convert them into a क्त्री, नेत्री, अभिनेत्री etc and the whole lot can be made into feminine forms to be declined like नदी। If you want to convert them into neuter forms, the words, कर्त्रृ, वक्रृ, भातृ... a protector. etc will be declined like... नेत्रृ eye.

All of this is just for your information. The exercises will deal with just dear ol' Mom and Dad.

************
Appetizer Lesson 38 A. Exercising with Relatives.

Translate.

1. I went with my mother to the temple which is on the bank of the river Kaveri.
2. The policeman told my father that the thief ran away.
3. My father's name is Krishnanand.
4. My mother's spectacles are on her nose.
5. I bow down to my father and my mother in the morning.
6. I love my father and my mother.
7. I gave my mother a fruit.
8. My mother is a teacher.
9. My father is a teacher too.
10. My father's brother went with my father to the garden for a walk in the evening.
Appetizer Lesson 38 B. Answers to Lesson 38 A.
Translated.

1. I went with my mother to the temple which is on the bank of the river Kaveri.
   मम मात्रा सह अहं मन्दिरम् अगच्छ्य यत् कावरीनयः: तेषे अस्ति।

2. The policeman told my father that the thief ran away.
   नगरस्थकः मम पित्रे अकथवत् यत् चोरः अपावता इति।

3. My father's name is Krishnanand.
   मम पितु: नाम कृष्णानन्दः।

4. My mother's spectacles are on her nose.
   मम मात्रु: उपनेत्र: तस्य: नासिरामा: अस्ति।

5. I bow down to my father and my mother in the morning.
   प्रातःकाले अहं मम पितरे मातरे च नमामि।

6. I love my father and my mother.
   अहं मम पितरि मम मातरि च जःआःमि।

7. I gave my mother a fruit.
   अहं मम मातेर फलम् अवच्छम।

8. My mother is a teacher.
   मम माता अध्यापिका अस्ति।

9. My father is a teacher too.
   मम पिता अपि अध्यापकः अस्ति।

10. My father's brother went with my father to the garden for a walk in the evening.
    मम पितृव्यः मम पित्रा सह भ्रमणार्थ सायनाहः उदाने अगच्छ्य।
Lesson 39. Frequently used Avyayas.

Just run through Supplement 28. (Yup, it's a trimmed one!) I did not know what I was getting myself into when I started to begin on this lesson.....landed up with a huge number of avyayas and then sat with a pen in my hand to bring down the number to a more palatable size.....

The list is for your reference. Let's just work on a few at a time.

Today's will be the use of the ones that are generally used as a couple:

1. चेत,.....नो चेत, If so..... if not. यदि स: असित चेत अहं आगच्छामि नो चेत श्व:मिलाम:।

2. यदि ......तर्थि, If.......then यदि स: आगच्छाति तर्थि अहं आगच्छामि।

3. यथा ......तथा As........like यथा राम: आचरित, तथा आचरितु।

4. यदा ......तदा When... then यदा मेघा:गर्जित्ति तदा मयूरा: नृत्यन्ति।

5. यावत,.....तावत As long as....till that time यावत् पर्यन्त स: न आगच्छाति, तावत् पर्यन्तम् अहं अत्र एव तिधामि।

6. यदचि ......तथापि Even if, then also यदचि स: प्रयबं करोति, तथापि स: साफल्यं न प्राप्तोति।

That's quite enough to begin with. Over to Exercise 39A.
Appetizer Lesson 39 A. Avyaya Couples.

Translate using the correct Avyaya pair: (By now I hope you will have seen how difficult it is to translate word for word..... trust your instincts to come up with a good "Sanskrit-like" sentence.)

1. As long as the rain falls, I am not going out of my house.
2. If she is going to the party (सम्भोजनम्) I am not coming.
3. Even if she goes to the party, are you going?
4. Alright (अस्तु), if you are going, I will come too, otherwise I am staying home.
5. I do not have faith in her. She is not as she behaves.
6. If I tell her a secret, then with certainty everybody(Check Supplement 29.) will know.
(translate this in the present tense since we still have to learn how to conjugate verbs in the future tense.)
7. When you meet her, then do not tell her that I have talked about her to you.
8. As long as she does not talk to me, I am happy.
9. If she asks you what I have said, tell her that I have talked about her good nature.
10. Even if she is my sister's friend, I do not trust her.(better translated as...my trust is not in her.)

Can't get any gossiper than this, can it??
Appetizer Lesson 39 B. Answers to Lesson 39 A.

You will NOT, i repeat, NOT, tell the world that i taught you how to gossip in Sanskrit. (i have a reputation to protect, you know.)

1. As long as the rain falls, I am not going out of my house.
   यावत् पर्यर्चितं वर्षा पतति, तावत् पर्यर्चितं अहं मम गृहात्त बहि: न गच्छामि।

2. If she is going to the party, I am not coming.
   यद्य सा सम्भोजनं गच्छति, तद्यहं अहं न आगच्छामि।

3. Even if she goes to the party, are you going?
   यदयि सा सम्भोजनं गच्छति, तथापि तं गच्छिसि क्रिम्?

4. Alright, if you are going, I will come too, otherwise I am staying home.
   अस्तु, यदि तं गच्छसि, तद्यहं अमहं अपि आगच्छामि, नो चेत अहं गृहे तिमामि।

5. I do not have faith in her. She is not as she behaves.
   मम श्रद्धा तस्यां नास्ति। यथा सा अस्ति, तथा सा न आच्छाति।

6. If I tell her a secret, then with certainty everybody will know.
   यदि अहं तस्ये रहस्यं कथयामि, तत्सि नित्यचेतनं, सर्वं जानन्ति।

7. When you meet her, then do not tell her that I have talked about her to you.
   यदा त्य ते मित्यं सदा तस्ये मा कथय यत् तस्यां विषये अहं ल्यामू अवदम्।

8. As long as she does not talk to me, I am happy.
   यावत् पर्यर्चितं सा मां न बदति, तावत् पर्यर्चितं अहं सन्तुष्टः। सन्तुष्टः: अस्ति।

9. If she asks you what I have said, tell her that I have talked about her good nature.
   यदि सा त्वां पृच्छति यत् अहं क्रिम् अवदम्, तद्यहं तस्ये कथय यत् तस्यां: सुस्वभावस्य विषयम्
   अहं अवदम्।

10. Even if she is my sister's friend, I do not trust her.
    यदयि सा मम भोगिन्या: सस्ती अस्ति, तथापि मम विश्वास: तस्यां नास्ति।
Lesson 40. The Moon on my Head.

How else can i ensure that you click onto my lessons? i have to concoct titles that place me amongst the Gods.

Time to work on our अस् ending words.

The masculine nouns, which will go like चन्द्रमस् the moon, will include दिवोकस् the one who lives in the heavens.... God, वेरस्म Brahma, the Creator, दुर्वासस् The Rishi Durvasa, वनोकस् The One who lives in the forest .... a Rishi.
The feminine words like उपस् (dawn), and अप्सरस् (Apsara... Heavenly nymphs) are also declined like चन्द्रमस्।

The neuter nouns, which will go like पांस् (meaning both water and milk), will include words like

मनस् mind
शिरस् head
वचस् speech
तेजस् Brightness/ Splendour
चास्म fame
नभस् sky
तमस् darkness
सरस् lake
वासस् cloth
वयस् age

Certain neuter words are declined in a slightly different manner. Our standard for this set is धनुस् meaning "a bow"... as in an arrow and bow.
Words that will be declined like it are:
आयुस् age,
चक्षुस् eye
वपुस् body

The word श्रेयस् is an adjective. It means "better than". This is declined in a different manner. The masculine will go like श्रेयस्, the feminine like नदी and the neuter like पवस्.
कनीयस्, कनीयसी, कनीयस्...youngest
gरीयस्, गरीयसी, गरीयस्......oldest
ज्यायस्, ज्यायसी, ज्यायस्......eldest
प्रेयस्, प्रेयसी, प्रेयस्...loved.
So we need to only have the masculine declined words in our Supplement.

Whenever you come across these अस् ending words, you can look up Supplement 30, to figure out what they mean. Our exercises will only deal with the simple, commonly used words like moon, head, mind etc.
Lesson 40 A. Exercises with the अन्त ending words

Translate the following story. (Absolutely untrue and NOT from our Puranas.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns/ Pronouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Avyayas</th>
<th>Adjectives.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>लोक world M</td>
<td>वृ वारयति to drive away</td>
<td>शीतयित्वम् to cool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सृष्टि creation F</td>
<td>याच् १. A.P. to beg</td>
<td>कृते except for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सूनि Sun M</td>
<td>गुह्य मूहति_ते १. U.P. to hide.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शान्ति peace F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शाशक rabbit M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>क्षमा forgiveness F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The Creator looked down at His three worlds (निजलोकांत्रयम्)
2. He called all the inhabitants of the heavens, "Come Gods, see my creation.
3. This creation arose from my mind.
4. See the Moon and the Sun.
5. That is the Sun.
6. See how he drives away the darkness!
7. That is the Moon.
8. With the Moon's light, peace enters people's minds.
9. On the Moon lives a rabbit.
11. When it is dawn, Apsaras play in the clouds.
12. With their clothes, they hide the Sun and Moon.
13. Then there is nothing but darkness.
14. With this, Durvasa becomes angry with the Apsaras.
15. The Rishis of the forest and the Apsaras beg him for forgiveness.
16. They give him water from that lake and cow's milk to cool his anger.
17. The three worlds (लोकांत्रयम्) are in the sky. (Remember the Ganesh story 32 C ?)
18. To those who write about the Sun, the Moon and the three worlds, I will give fame."
Lesson 40 B. Answers to Lesson 40 A.

1. The Creator looked down at His three worlds.

वेदः अथः अपश्यत् निजलोकत्रयम्।

2. He called all the inhabitants of the heavens, "Come Gods, see my creation.

सः दिव्यकः आह्यतः, "आपच्छन्तु देवाः।दिव्यकः), पश्यन्तु मम सृष्टिम्।

3. This creation arose from my mind.

एषा सृष्टि: मम मनसः उदभवत्।

4. See the Moon and the Sun.

पश्यन्तु चन्द्रमसं सवितारं च।

5. That is the Sun.

सः सविता।

6. See how he drives away the darkness!

पश्यन्तु कर्थं सः तम: बाययति।

7. That is the Moon.

सः चन्द्रमा।

8. With the Moon's light, peace enters people's minds.

चन्द्रमसं प्रकाशेन, शान्ति: जनानां मनान्सि विशति।

9. On the Moon lives a rabbit.

चन्द्रमसि एकः शाशकः वसति।


सवितारि किमपि न जीवति।

11. When it is dawn, Apsaras play in the clouds.
12. With their clothes, they hide the Sun and Moon.
तासा वासोभि: ता: सबितारं चन्द्रमसं च गृहन्ति ।

13. Then there is nothing but darkness.
तदा तत्र किमिपि नारित तमसः ऋत्ते ।

14. With this Durvasa becomes angry with the Apsaras.
एतेन दुर्वास: अप्सरोभ्य: कुष्यति ।

15. The rishis of the forest and the Apsaras beg him for forgiveness.
वनस्य वनीका: (ऋषयः) अप्सरसः च तं क्षर्मा! /क्षर्मायें याचन्ते ।

16. They give him water from that lake and cow's milk to cool his anger.
ते तस्य कोष्ठं शीततिथितुं तस्मात् सरस: पपः धेनोः पवः च तस्मै वच्छन्ति ।

17. The three worlds are in the sky.
लोकत्रयं नमसि अरिति ।

18. To those who write about the Sun, the Moon and the three worlds, I will give fame."
ये सबितूः चन्द्रमसः लोकत्रयस्य च विषये लिखन्ति , अहं तेभ्यः यशं वच्चामि ।

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Summing Up Month 8.

This has been some month! Lots of new concepts and ideas. Trust that you have not had trouble keeping pace.

By the end of Month 8 you would know...

1. Numbers 1-10.
2. How to use Time related words.
3. How to decline the अकारान्त words
4. How to use Avyaya pairs
   And
5. How to use the अस्त ending words.

The lessons in this month will help you use Sanskrit as a means of conversation. Keep in touch with our Stories and Subhashitas. They are meant to add to your understanding.