

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.

	M	N	F
1	एकः	एकम्	एका
2	द्वौ	द्वे	द्वे
3	त्रयः	त्रीणि	तिस्रः
4	चत्वारः	चत्वारि	चतस्रः
5	पञ्च		
6	षट्		
7	सप्त		
8	अष्ट / अष्टौ		
9	नव		
10	दश		

So "three men in a boat" would be translated into त्रयः मनुष्याः नौकायाम् ।

Three women on television would be तिस्रः महिलाः दूरदर्शने ।

Three fruits in a basket would be त्रीणि फलानि डल्लके । (डल्लकः = basket)

And we'd have a नव मनुष्याः नव महिलाः नव फलानि 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.

Nouns/ Pronouns	Verbs	Avyayas	Adjectives.
वटवृक्ष banyan tree M			
कमल lotus N			
लेखनी pen F			
अङ्कनी pencil F			
अवकरपेटिका garbage bin F			
मयूर peacock M			
मयूरी peahen F			
विमानयान aeroplane N			
पृष्ठ page N			
अजा female goat F			

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, एकं पुस्तकं च उत्पीठकायां सन्ति ।
2. Two monkeys, two leaves and two girls are on the branch of a banyan tree.
द्वौ वानरौ, द्वे पत्रे, द्वे बालिके च वटवृक्षस्य शाखायां सन्ति ।
3. Three rivers, three mountains and three forests are in the picture.
तिस्रः नद्यः, त्रयः पर्वताः, त्रीणि वनानि च चित्रे सन्ति ।
4. Four trees, four houses and four garlands are in the box.
चत्वारः वृक्षाः, चत्वारि गृहाणि, चतस्रः मालाः च पेटिकायां सन्ति ।
5. Five lotuses, five poets and five pens are in that pond.
पञ्च कमलानि, पञ्च कवयः, पञ्च लेखन्यः च तस्मिन् तडागे सन्ति ।
6. Six cups, six televisions and six pencils are in the garbage bin.
षट् चषकाः, षट् दूरदर्शनानि, षट् अङ्कन्यः च अवकरपेटिकायां सन्ति ।
7. Seven peacocks, seven peahens and seven aeroplanes are in the sky.
सप्त मयूराः, सप्त मयूर्यः, सप्त विमानयानानि च आकाशे सन्ति ।
8. Eight men, eight girls and eight friends are singing .
अष्ट मनुष्याः, अष्ट बालिकाः, अष्ट मित्राणि च गायन्ति ।
9. Nine girls, nine boys and nine laddoos are in the restaurant.
नव बालिकाः, नव बालकाः, नव मोदकानि च उपाहारगृहे सन्ति ।
10. Ten Brahmins, ten pages and ten female goats are in the ashrama
दश ब्राह्मणाः, दश पृष्ठानि, दश अजाः च आश्रमे 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. एकवादनम्
- 2 o'clock. द्विवादनम्
- 3 o'clock. त्रिवादनम्
- 4 o'clock. चतुर्वादनम्
- 5 o'clock पञ्चवादनम्
- 6 o'clock. षड्वादनम्
- 7 o'clock. सप्तवादनम्
- 8 o'clock. अष्टवादनम्
- 9 o'clock. नववादनम्
- 10 o'clock. दशवादनम्
- 11 o'clock. एकादशवादनम्
- 12 o'clock. द्वादशवादनम्

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

I go to school at 7 o'clock. अहं सप्तवादने विद्यालये गच्छामि ।

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

Add them to the hour like this....

- 5: 15 सपादपञ्चवादनम्
- 6:30 सार्धषड्वादनम्
- 8:45 पादोननववादनम् (a quarter to nine.)

And the rest.....

5 minutes past पञ्चाधिक
10 minutes past दशाधिक
20 minutes past विंशत्यधिक
25 minutes past पञ्चविंशत्यधिक
5 minutes to पञ्चोन
10 minutes to दशोन
20 minutes to विंशत्युन
25 minutes to. पञ्चविंशत्युन

Here's how you add them to the hour:

5 minutes past 9 पञ्चाधिकनववादनम्
10 minutes past 9 दशाधिकनववादनम्
20 minutes past 9 विंशत्यधिकनववादनम्
25 minutes past 9 पञ्चविंशत्यधिकनववादनम्

5 minutes to 9 पञ्चोननववादनम्
10 minutes to 9 दशोननववादनम्
20 minutes to 9 विंशत्युननववादनम्
25 minutes to 9 पञ्चविंशत्युननववादनम्

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

I play in the park at 5: 15 in the evening. सपादपञ्चवादाने सायङ्काले अहम् उद्याने क्रीडामि ।

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?

संस्कृत	हिन्दी	English
घटिका	घडी	Watch / Clock
विकला	सैक्रिण्ड	Second
कला	मिनट	Minute
होरा	घण्टा	Hour
दिवसः	दिन	Day
रात्रिः	रात	Night
प्रातः	सुबह	Morning
सायम्	सायं	Evening
पूर्वाह्नम्	पहला प्रहर	Before Noon
अपराह्नम्	दूसरा प्रहर	After Noon
मध्याह्नम्	दोपहर	Noon
अर्धरात्रिः	आधी रात	Midnight
ब्रह्ममुहूर्तम्	ब्रह्ममुहूर्त	Early morning
सप्ताहः	सप्ताह	Week
पक्षः	पक्ष	Fort night
कृष्णपक्षः	कृष्णपक्ष	The dark fortnight. The fortnight of the waning moon.
शुक्लपक्षः	शुक्लपक्ष	The bright fortnight. The fortnight of the waxing moon.
वर्षः	साल , वर्ष	Year
अवधिः/ समयः	समय	Time
वादनम्	बजे	o'clock.

With that we can start with the exercises related to time.

Appetizer Lesson 37 A. Working with Time.

A. Translate:

Nouns/ Pronoun	Verbs	Avyayas	Adjectives
अल्पाहार breakfast M		खादनार्थं to eat	श्रमपूर्णः - णम् - र्णा filled with hard work
सूर्योदय sunrise M		पेयार्थं to drink	
वृषभ bullock M		प्रतिप्रातःकालम् every morning	
पोलिका chapati F		अनन्तरम् after (to be used with the पञ्चमी विभक्ति)	
पलाण्डु onion M		प्राक् before (पञ्चमी विभक्ति)	
वटवृक्ष banyan tree M		समोजनं with lunch.	
विश्राम rest M			
खाद्य food N			

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 एकः कृषकः अस्ति । तस्य जीवनं श्रमपूर्णम् ।

He wakes up everyday at Brahma-muhurt.

प्रतिदिनं सः ब्रह्ममुहूर्ते उत्तिष्ठति ।

Having taken his bath and doing his japa and puja, Madhav eats breakfast at 6: o'clock.

स्नात्वा , जपं कृत्वा , पूजयित्वा , माधवः तस्य अल्पहारं षट्पादने खादति ।

Every morning, he goes to the field after sunrise.

प्रतिप्रातःकालं सूर्योदयात् अनन्तरं सः क्षेत्रे गच्छति ।

Before noon, he plows the field with the help of two bullocks.

मध्याह्नात् प्राक् , वृषभयोः साहाय्येन सः क्षेत्रं कर्षति ।

At noon, his wife, Malini, comes to the field with his lunch.

मध्याह्ने, तस्य भार्या , मालिनी , सभोजनं क्षेत्रे आगच्छति ।

He eats only two chapatis and an onion.

सः केवलं द्वे पोलिके, एकं पलाण्डुं च खादति ।

In the afternoon,he rests under the banyan tree for some time and then works again.

अपराह्णे, सः वटवृक्षस्य अधः किञ्चित् कालार्थं विश्रामं कृत्वा पुनः कार्यं करोति ।

In the evening, at 5: 15, he washes his bullocks and gives them time to rest.

सायङ्काले, सपादपञ्चवादने, सः तस्य वृषभौ प्रक्षालयति , ताभ्यां विश्रामार्थं समयं यच्छति च ।

At 6:30 he gives his bullocks food to eat and clean water to drink.

सार्धषट्पादने सः तस्य वृषभाभ्यां खादनार्थं भोजनं, पेयार्थं स्वच्छं जलं च यच्छति ।

At 5 minutes to 7, he comes back home.

पञ्चोनसप्तवादने, सःपुनः गृहं आगच्छति ।

After having washed his face, hands and feet, he prays to the Lord.

मुखहस्तपादप्रक्षालनं कृत्वा, सः देवं नमति ।

At 7: 45, he eats dinner.

पादोनअष्टवादने सः भोजनं करोति ।

In the night, at 8:25, he goes to sleep.

रात्रौ, पञ्चविंशत्यधिकअष्टवादने, सः निद्रां करोति ।

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... दुहितृ (daughter) , यातृ (husband's brother's wife.), ननान्त (husband's sister), स्वसृ (sister.)

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

These words are like adjectives ...convert them into a कत्री, 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, कर्तृ ,वक्तृ , धातृ... a protector. etc will be declined like... नेतृ 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 अगच्छं यत् कावेरीनद्याः तटे अस्ति ।
2. The policeman told my father that the thief ran away.
नगररक्षकः मम पित्रे अकथयत् यत् चोरः अधावत् इति ।
3. My father's name is Krishnanand.
मम पितुः नाम कृष्णानन्दः ।
4. My mother's spectacles are on her nose.
मम मातुः उपनेत्रं तस्याः नासिकायाम् अस्ति ।
5. I bow down to my father and my mother in the morning.
प्रातःकाले अहं मम पितरं मातरं च नमामि ।
6. I love my father and my mother.
अहं मम पितरि मम मातरि च स्निह्यामि ।
7. I gave my mother a fruit.
अहं मम मातरे फलम् अयच्छम् ।
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 भ्रमणार्थं सायङ्काले उद्याने अगच्छत् ।

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. चेत्.....नो चेत्, If so..... if not. यदि सः अस्ति चेत् अहं आगच्छामि नो चेत् श्वःमिलामः ।
2. यदितर्हि , If.....then यदि सः आगच्छति तर्हि अहं आगच्छामि ।
3. यथातथा As.....like यथा रामः आचरति, तथा आचरतु ।
4. यदातदा When... then यदा मेघाः गर्जन्ति तदा मयूराः नृत्यन्ति ।
5. यावत्.....तावत् As long as....till that time यावत् पर्यन्तं सः न आगच्छति, तवत् पर्यन्तम् अहं अत्र एव तिष्ठामि ।
6. यद्यपितथापि Even if , then also यद्यपि सः प्रयत्नं करोति, तथापि सः साफल्यं न प्राप्नोति ।

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 gossipier 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 पर्यन्तं वर्षा पतति, तावत् पर्यन्तं अहं मम गृहात् बहिः न गच्छामि ।
2. If she is going to the party, I am not coming.
यदि सा सम्भोजनं गच्छति, तर्हि अहं न आगच्छामि ।
3. Even if she goes to the party, are you going ?
यद्यपि सा सम्भोजनं गच्छति, तथापि त्वं गच्छसि किम्?
4. Alright, if you are going, I will come too, otherwise I am staying home.
अस्तु, यदि त्वं गच्छसि, तर्हि अहम् अपि आगच्छामि , नो चेत् अहं गृहे तिष्ठामि ।
5. I do not have faith in her. She is not as she behaves.
मम श्रद्धा तस्यां नास्ति । यथा सा अस्ति, तथा सा न आचरति ।
6. If I tell her a secret, then with certainty everybody will know.
यदि अहं तस्यै रहस्यं कथयामि, तर्हि निश्चयेन , सर्वे जानन्ति ।
7. When you meet her, then do not tell her that I have talked about her to you.
यदा त्वं तां मिलसि तदा तस्यै मा कथय यत् तस्यां विषये अहं त्वाम् अवदम् ।
8. As long as she does not talk to me, I am happy.
यावत् पर्यन्तं सा मां न वदति, तावत् पर्यन्तं अहं सन्तुष्टः /संतुष्टः अस्मि ।
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 किम् अवदम् , तर्हि तस्यै कथय यत् तस्याः सुस्वभावस्य विषयम् अहं अवदम् ।
10. Even if she is my sister's friend, I do not trust her.
यद्यपि सा मम भगिन्याः सखी अस्ति, तथापि मम विश्वासः 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, वेधस् Brahma, the Creator, दुर्वासस् The Rishi Durvasa, वनोकस् The One who lives in the forest a Rishi.

The feminine words like उषस् (dawn) , and अप्सरस् (Apsara... Heavenly nymphs) are also declined like चन्द्रमस् ।

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

मनस् mind

शिरस् head

वचस् speech

तेजस् Brightness/ Splendour

यशस् 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 पयस् ।

कनीयस्, कनीयसी, कनीयस् ...youngest

गरीयस्, गरीयसी, गरीयस् oldest

ज्यायस्, ज्यायसी, ज्यायस्eldest

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 असु ending words

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

Nouns/ Pronouns	Verbs	Avyayas	Adjectives.
लोक world M	वृ वारयति to drive away	शीतयितुम् to cool	
सृष्टि creation F	याच् १. A.P. to beg	ऋते except for	
सवितृ Sun M	गुह् गूहति_ते 1. U.P. to hide.		
शान्ति peace F			
शशक rabbit M			
क्षमा forgiveness F			

1. The Creator looked down at His three worlds (निजलोकत्रयम्)
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.
- 10.Nothing lives on the Sun.
- 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 (लोकत्रयम्) 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.

वेधाः अधः अपश्यत् निजलोकत्रयम् ।

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

सः दिवोकसः आह्वयत्, "आगच्छन्तु देवाः(दिवोकाः), पश्यन्तु मम सृष्टिम् ।

3. This creation arose from my mind.

एषा सृष्टिः 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 कथं सः तमः वारयति !

7. That is the Moon.

सः चन्द्रमाः ।

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

चन्द्रमसः प्रकाशेन , शान्तिः जनानां मनांसि विशति ।

9. On the Moon lives a rabbit.

चन्द्रमसि एकः शशकः वसति ।

10.Nothing lives on the Sun.

सवितरि किमपि न जीवति ।

11.When it is dawn, Apsaras play in the clouds.

यदा उषाः अस्ति, अप्सरसः मेघेषु क्रीडन्ति ।

12. With their clothes, they hide the Sun and Moon.

तासां वासोभिः ताः सवितारं चन्द्रमसं च गूहन्ति ।

13. Then there is nothing but darkness.

तदा तत्र किमपि नास्ति तमसः ऋते ।

14. With this Durvasa becomes angry with the Apsaras.

एतेन दुर्वासः अप्सरोभ्यः कुप्यति ।

15. The rishis of the forest and the Apsaras beg him for forgiveness.

वनस्य वनौकाः (ऋषयः) अप्सरसः च तं क्षमां / क्षमायै याचन्ते ।

16. They give him water from that lake and cow's milk to cool his anger.

ते तस्य क्रोधनं शीतयितुं तस्मात् सरसः पयः, धेनोः पयः च तस्मै यच्छन्ति ।

17. The three worlds are in the sky.

लोकत्रयं नभसि अस्ति ।

18. To those who write about the Sun, the Moon and the three worlds, I will give fame."

ये सवितुः चन्द्रमसः लोकत्रयस्य च विषये लिखन्ति, अहं तेभ्यः यशं यच्छामि ।

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 ऋकारान्त words
4. How to use Avyaya pairs
And
5. How to use the अस् 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.