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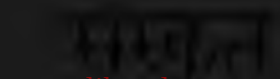

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SANSKRIT NOUNS AND VERBS.

IN ENGLISH LETTERS.

COMPILED BY

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"*Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ.*"

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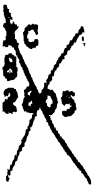

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PREFACE.

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

2762

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

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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.

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NOUNS.

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VOWEL STEMS.

Masculine and Neuter Stems in 'a.'

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

Singular.

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

Dual.

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

Plural.

Nominative.	devâs	(subject)	jalâni
Accusative.	devân	(direct object)	jalâni
Instrumental.	devâis,	*with, by*	jalâis
Dative.	devebhyas,	*to, for*	jalebhyas
Ablative.	devebhyas,	*from, than*	jalebhyas
Genitive.	devânâm,	*of*	jalânâm
Locative.	deveṣhu,	*in, at*	jaleṣhu
Vocative.	devâs,	*O* ——	jalâni

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

	MASCULINES.	NEUTERS.
Nom.	Kâmas, *Cupid*	vanam, *wood*
	hastas, *hand*	kulam, *family*
	kâkas, *crow*	dhanam, *wealth*
	mânavas, *man*	annam, *food*
	analas, *fire*	puṣhpam, *flower*
	pakṣhas, *wing*	satyam, *truth*

Masculine and Feminine Stems in 'i.'

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

Singular.

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

Dual.

N. Ac. V.	agnî	matî
I. D. Ab.	agnibhyâm	matibhyâm
G. L.	agnyos	matyos

Plural.

N.	agnayas	matayas
Ac.	agnîn	matîs
I.	agnibhis	matibhis
D.	agnibhyas	matibhyas
Ab.	agnibhyas	matibhyas
G.	agnînâm	matînâm
L.	agniṣhu	matiṣhu
V.	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.
Stem.	kavi, *poet*	ruchi, *ray*
	nidhi, *treasure*	gati, *gait*
	ravi, *sun*	siddhi, *success*
	adhipati, *lord*	nîti, *policy*
	ali, *bee*	dyuti, *brightness*
	sandhi, *peace*	vipatti, *adversity*

Masculine and Feminine Stems in 'u.'

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EXAMPLES: **ketu** (masculine), *flag*; **dhenu** (feminine), *cow*.

Singular.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
N.	ketus	dhenus
Ac.	ketum	dhenum
I.	ketunâ	dhenvâ
D.	ketave	dhenave
Ab.	ketos	dhenos
G.	ketos	dhenos
L.	ketâu	dhenâu
V.	keto	dheno

Dual.

N. Ac. V.	ketû	dhenû
I. D. Ab.	ketubhyâm	dhenubhyâm
G. L.	ketvos	dhenvos

Plural.

N.	ketavas	dhenavas
Ac.	ketûn	dhenûs
I.	ketubhis	dhenubhis
D.	ketubhyas	dhenubhyas
Ab.	ketubhyas	dhenubhyas
G.	ketûnâm	dhenûnâm
L.	ketuṣhu	dhenuṣhu
V.	ketavas	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.	FEMININES.
Stem.	vibhu, *master*	chanchu, *beak*
	bhânu, *sun*	jambu, *rose-apple*
	Manu, *Manu*	tanu, *form*
	indu, *moon*	Danu, *Danu*
	manyu, *distress*	pṛthu, *opium*
	bahu, *much* (masc.)	kâku, *muttering*

Feminine nouns of this declension are rare.

Masculine and Feminine Stems in 'ṛ.'

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EXAMPLES: **dâtṛ** (masculine), *giver*; **svasṛ** (feminine), *sister*.

Singular.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
N.	dâtâ	svasâ
Ac.	dâtâram	svasâram
I.	dâtrâ	svasrâ
D.	dâtre	svasre
Ab.	dâtur	svasur
G.	dâtur	svasur
L.	dâtari	svasari
V.	dâtar	svasar

Dual.

N. Ac. V.	dâtârâu	svasârâu
I. D. Ab.	dâtṛbhyâm	svasṛbhyâm
G. L.	dâtros	svasros

Plural.

N.	dâtâras	svasâras
Ac.	dâtṝn	svasṝs
I.	dâtṛbhis	svasṛbhis
D.	dâtṛbhyas	svasṛbhyas
Ab.	dâtṛbhyas	svasṛbhyas
G.	dâtṝṇâm	svasṝṇâm
L.	dâtṛṣhu	svasṛṣhu
V.	dâtâras	svasâras

Note long ṝ in Plural *Ac. G.* of both genders.

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

Decline like dâtṛ, 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 svasṛ (*sister*).

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

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

Feminine Stems in 'â, î, û.'

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

Singular.

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

Dual.

N. Ac. V.	bâle	devyâu	vadhvâu
I. D. Ab.	bâlâbhyâm	devîbhyâm	vadhûbhyâm
G. L.	bâlayos	devyos	vadhvos

Plural.

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

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, *army*	nadî, *river*	chamû, *army*
kanyâ, *girl*	mahî, *earth*	ratû, *heavenly Ganges*
mâyâ, *glamour*	rajanî, *night*	âjû, *free labour*

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CONSONANT STEMS.

Normal Consonant Stem.

EXAMPLE: **harit**, *green*.

Singular.

	MASCULINE AND FEMININE.	NEUTER.
N.	harit	harit
Ac.	haritam	harit
I.	haritâ	haritâ
D.	harite	harite
Ab.	haritas	haritas
G.	haritas	haritas
L.	hariti	hariti
V.	harit	harit

Dual.

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

Plural.

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

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EXAMPLE: **dhanin**, *wealthy*.

Singular.

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.
N.	dhanî	dhani
Ac.	dhaninam	dhani
I.	dhaninâ	dhaninâ
D.	dhanine	dhanine
Ab.	dhaninas	dhaninas
G.	dhaninas	dhaninas
L.	dhanini	dhanini
V.	dhanin	dhanin, dhani

Dual.

N. Ac. V.	dhaninâu	dhaninî
I. D. Ab.	dhanibhyâm	dhanibhyâm
G. L.	dhaninos	dhaninos

Plural.

N.	dhaninas	dhanînî
Ac.	dhaninas	dhanînî
I.	dhanibhis	dhanibhis
D.	dhanibhyas	dhanibhyas
Ab.	dhanibhyas	dhanibhyas
G.	dhaninâm	dhaninâm
L.	dhaniṣhu	dhaniṣhu
V.	dhaninas	dhanînî

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.*, dhaninî).

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

Stems in 'an.'

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

Singular.

	MASCULINE.	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.
N.	râjâ	âtmâ	nâma
Ac.	râjânam	âtmânam	nâma
I.	râjnâ	âtmanâ	nâmnâ
D.	râjne	âtmane	nâmne
Ab.	râjnas	âtmanas	nâmnas
G.	râjnas	âtmanas	nâmnas
L.	râjni, rajani	âtmani	nâmni, nâmani
V.	râjan	âtman	nâman, nâma

Dual.

N. Ac. V.	râjânâu	âtmânâu	nâmnî, nâmanî
I. D. Ab.	râjabhyâm	âtmabhyâm	nâmabhyâm
G. L.	râjnos	âtmanos	nâmnos

Plural.

N.	râjânas	âtmânas	nâmâni
Ac.	râjnas	âtmanas	nâmâni
I.	râjabhis	atmabhis	nâmabhis
D.	râjabhyas	âtmabhyas	nâmabhyas
Ab.	râjabhyas	âtmabhyas	nâmabhyas
G.	râjnâm	âtmanâm	nâmnâm
L.	râjasu	âtmasu	nâmasu
V.	râjânas	âtmânas	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 (nâmân) in the Neuter *N. Ac. V.* Plural.

Note the contracted stems (râjn, nâmn).

No Feminines follow this declension.

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Stems in 'as.'

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

Singular.

	MASCULINE AND FEMININE.	NEUTER.
N.	sumanâs	manas
Ac.	sumanasam	manas
I.	sumanasâ	manasâ
D.	sumanase	manase
Ab.	sumanasas	manasas
G.	sumanasas	manasas
L.	sumanasi	manasi
V.	sumanas	manas

Dual.

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

Plural.

N.	sumanasas	manâṁsi
Ac.	sumanasas	manâṁsi
I.	sumanobhis	manobhis
D.	sumanobhyas	manobhyas
Ab.	sumanobhyas	manobhyas
G.	sumanasâm	manasâm
L.	sumanaḥsu	manaḥsu
V.	sumanasas	manâṁsi

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.* (*aṁsi* is pronounced like *anci* in the French *ancien*).

Stems in 'ant' 'at.

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

MASCULINE.

Singular.

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

Dual.

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

Plural.

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

NEUTER.

Singular.

N. Ac. V.	mahat	agnimat	bhavat

Dual.

N. Ac. V.	mahatî	agnimatî	bhavantî

Plural.

N. Ac. V.	mahânti	agnimanti	bhavanti

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 'yâṅs' (yas) and 'vâṅs' (uṣh).

EXAMPLES: **shreyâṅs**, *better*, and **vidvâṅs**, *knowing*.

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MASCULINE.

Singular.

N.	shreyân	vidvân
Ac.	shreyâṅsam	vidvâṅsam
I.	shreyasâ	viduṣhâ
D.	shreyase	viduṣhe
Ab.	shreyasas	viduṣhas
G.	shreyasas	viduṣhas
L.	shreyasi	viduṣhi
V.	shreyan	vidvan

Dual.

N. Ac. V.	shreyâṅsâu	vidvâṅsâu
I. D. Ab.	shreyobhyâm	vidvadbhyâm
G. L.	shreyasos	viduṣhos

Plural.

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

NEUTER.

Singular.

N. Ac. V.	shreyas	vidvat

Dual.

N. Ac. V.	shreyasî	viduṣhî

Plural.

N. Ac. V.	shreyâṅsi	vidvâṅsi

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 *yâṅs* or *îyâṅs* are Comparatives.

Stems in *vâṅs* are Perfect Participles Active.

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

PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINALS.

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First and Second Person.

	Base (in composition), *mad* and *asmad*.		**Base** (in composition), *tvad* and *yuṣhmad*.	
		Singular.		
N.	aham, *I*		tvam, *thou*	
Ac.	mâm	mâ	tvâm	tvâ
I.	mayâ		tvayâ	
D.	mahyam	me	tubhyam	te
Ab.	mat		tvat	
G.	mama	me	tava	te
L.	mayi		tvayi	
		Dual.		
N.	âvâm, *we two*		yuvâm, *you two*	
Ac.	âvâm	nâu	yuvâm	vâm
I.	âvâbhyâm		yuvâbhyâm	
D.	âvâbhyâm	nâu	yuvâbhyâm	vâm
Ab.	âvâbhyâm		yuvâbhyâm	
G.	âvayos	nâu	yuvayos	vâm
L.	âvayos		yuvayos	
		Plural.		
N.	vayam, *we*		yûyam, *you*	
Ac.	asmân	nas	yuṣhmân	vas
I.	asmâbhis		yuṣhmâbhis	
D.	asmabhyam	nas	yuṣhmabhyam	vas
Ab.	asmat		yuṣhmat	
G.	asmâkam	nas	yuṣhmâkam	vas
L.	asmâsu		yuṣhmâsu	

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.

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Masculine.

Singular.

	this.	*he.*	*this (near).*	*who?*	*who.*
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

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.*

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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.	[imè]	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. (Near.)	Demonstrative. (Remote.)	Interrogative.	Relative.
Time . . .	idânîm .. *now*	tadâ, *then*	kadâ, *when?*	yadâ, *when*
Mode . .	.. atha, *so*	tathâ, *thus*	..	yathâ, *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	.. .. ..	tâvat, *so far*	..	yâvat, *as far*

Similar adverbs are formed from the pronominals: ekadâ, *once;* anyatra, *elsewhere;* sarvadâ, *always.*

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VERBS.

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Bhû.

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Gerund.	*Infinitive.*	*Compound Gerund.*
bhûtvâ, *having been.*	**bhavitum,** *to be.*	**anu-bhûya,** *having perceived.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
		Present Participle.	
	bhavan, -antî, -at.	bhavamânas, -â, -am.	bhûyamânas, -a, -am.
		Indicative.	
Sing.	bhavâmi	bhave	bhûye
	bhavasi	bhavase	bhûyase
	bhavati	bhavate	bhûyate
Dual.	bhavâvas	bhavâvahe	bhûyâvahe
	bhavathas	bhavethe	bhûyethe
	bhavatas	bhavete	bhûyete
Plural.	bhavâmas	bhavâmahe	bhûyâmahe
	bhavatha	bhavadhve	bhûyadhve
	bhavanti	bhavante	bhûyante
		Optative.	
Sing.	bhaveyam	bhaveya	bhûyeya
	bhaves	bhavethâs	bhûyethâs
	bhavet	bhaveta	bhûyeta
Dual.	bhaveva	bhavevahi	bhûyevahi
	bhavetam	bhaveyâthâm	bhûyeyâthâm
	bhavetâm	bhaveyâtâm	bhûyeyâtâm
Plural.	bhevema	bhavemahi	bhûyemahi
	bhaveta	bhavedhvam	bhûyedhvam
	bhaveyus	bhaveran	bhûyeran
		Imperative.	
Sing.	bhavâni	bhavâi	bhûyâi
	bhava	bhavasva	bhûyasva
	bhavatu	bhavatâm	bhûyatâm
Dual.	bhavâva	bhavâvahâi	bhûyâvahâi
	bhavatam	bhavethâm	bhûyethâm
	bhavatâm	bhavetâm	bhûyetâm
Plural.	bhavâma	bhavâmahâi	bhûyâmahâi
	bhavata	bhavadhvam	bhûyadhvam
	bhavantu	bhavantâm	bhûyantâm

Bhû—*continued.*

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

Su.

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Gerund.	*Infinitive.*	*Compound Gerund.*
sutvâ,	**sotum,**	**abhi-sûya,**
having distilled.	*to distil.*	*having sprinkled.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
		Present Participle.	
	sunvan,	sunvânas,	sûyamânas,
	-vatî, -vat	-â, -am	-â, -am
		Indicative.	
Sing.	sunomi	sunve	sûye
	sunoṣhi	sunuṣhe	sûyase
	sunoti	sunute	sûyate
Dual.	sunuvas	sunuvahe	sûyâvahe
	sunuthas	sunvâthe	sûyethe
	sunutas	sunvâte	sûyete
Plural.	sunumas	sunumahe	sûyâmahe
	sunutha	sunudhve	sûyadhve
	sunvanti	sunvate	sûyante
		Optative.	
Sing.	sunuyâm	sunvîya	sûyeya
	sunuyâs	sunvîthâs	sûyethâs
	sunuyât	sunvîta	sûyeta
Dual.	sunuyâva	sunvîvahi	sûyevahi
	sunuyâtam	sunvîyâthâm	sûyeyâthâm
	sunuyâtâm	sunvîyâtâm	sûyeyâtâm
Plural.	sunuyâma	sunvîmahi	sûyemahi
	sunuyâta	sunvîdhvam	sûyedhvam
	sunuyus	sunvîran	sûyeran
		Imperative.	
Sing.	sunavâni	sunavâi	sûyâi
	sunu	sunuṣhva	sûyasva
	sunotu	sunutâm	sûyatâm
Dual.	sunavâva	sunavâvahâi	sûyâvahâi
	sunutam	sunvâthâm	sûyethâm
	sunutâm	sunvâtâm	sûyetâm
Plural.	sunavâma	sunavâmahâi	sûyâmahâi
	sunuta	sunudhvam	sûyadhvam
	sunvantu	sunvatâm	sûyantâm

Su—*continued.*

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

Jnâ.

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Gerund.	*Infinitive.*	*Compound Gerund.*
jnâtvâ,	**jnâtûm,**	**prati-jnâya,**
having known.	*to know.*	*having promised.*

Present Participle.

Active.	Middle.	Passive.
jânan, -atî, -at	jânânas, -â, -am	jnâyamânas,-â,-am

Indicative.

Sing.	jânâmi	jâne	jnâye
	jânâsi	jânîṣhe	jnâyase
	jânâti	jânîte	jnâyate
Dual.	jânîvas	jânîvahe	jnâyâvahe
	jânîthas	jânâthe	jnâyethe
	jânîtas	jânâte	jnâyete
Plural.	jânîmas	jânîmahe	jnâyâmahe
	jânîtha	jânîdhve	jnâyadhve
	jânanti	jânate	jnâyante

Optative.

Sing.	jânîyâm	jânîya	jnâyeya
	jânîyâs	jânîthâs	jnâyethâs
	jânîyât	jânîta	jnâyeta
Dual.	jânîyâva	jânîvahi	jnâyevahi
	jânîyâtam	jânîyâthâm	jnâyeyâthâm
	jânîyâtâm	jânîyâtâm	jnâyeyâtâm
Plural.	jânîyâma	jânîmahi	jnâyemahi
	jânîyâta	jânîdhvam	jnâyedhvam
	jânîyus	jânîran	jnâyeran

Imperative.

Sing.	jânâni	jânâi	jnâyâi
	jânîhi	jânîṣhva	jnâyasva
	jânâtu	jânîtâm	jnâyatâm
Dual.	jânâva	jânâvahâi	jnâyâvahâi
	jânîtam	jânâthâm	jnâyethâm
	jânîtâm	jânâtâm	jnâyetâm
Plural.	jânâma	jânâmahâi	jnâyâmahâi
	jânîta	jânîdhvam	jnâyadhvam
	jânantu	jânatâm	jnâyantâm

Note that the Imperative, Second Person Singular, of gṛhṇâmi is gṛhâṇa.

Jnâ—*continued.*

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	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
		Imperfect.	
Sing.	ajânâm	ajâni	ajnâye
	ajânâs	ajânîthâs	ajnâyathâs
	ajânât	ajânîta	ajnâyata
Dual.	ajânîva	ajânîvahi	ajnâyâvahi
	ajânîtam	ajânâthâm	ajnâyethâm
	ajânîtâm	ajânâtâm	ajnâyetâm
Plural.	ajânîma	ajânîmahi	ajnâyâmahi
	ajânîta	ajânîdhvam	ajnâyadhvam
	ajânan	ajânata	ajnâyanta
		Future Indicative.	
Sing.	jnâsyâmi	jnâsye	jnâsye
	jnâsyasi	jnâsyase	jnâsyase
	jnâsyati	jnâsyate	jnâsyate
Dual.	jnâsyâvas	jnâsyâvahe	jnâsyâvahe
	jnâsyathas	jnâsyethe	jnâsyethe
	jnâsyatas	jnâsyete	jnâsyete
Plural.	jnâsyâmas	jnâsyâmahe	jnâsyâmahe
	jnâsyatha	jnâsyadhve	jnâsyadhve
	jnâsyanti	jnâsyante	jnâsyante
		Participle.	
	jnâsyan, -antî, -at	jnâsyamânas, -â, -am	jnâsyamânas, -â, -am
		Perfect Indicative.	
Sing.	jajnâu	jajne	jajne
	jajnâtha	jajniṣhe	jajniṣhe
	jajnâu	jajne	jajne
Dual.	jajniva	jajnivahe	jajnivahe
	jajnathus	jajnâthe	jajnâthe
	jajnatus	jajnâte	jajnâte
Plural.	jajnima	jajnimahe	jajnimahe
	jajna	jajnidhve	jajnidhve
	jajnus	jajnire	jajnire
		Participle.	
	jajnivân, -nuṣhî, -nivat	jajnânas, -â, -am	jnâtas, -â, -am

As.

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Infinitive. **astum,** *to be.* *Participle.* **san, satî, sat,** *being.*

	Present Indicative.	*Optative.*	*Imperative.*
Sing.	asmi	syâm	asâni
	asi	syâs	edhi
	asti	syât	astu
Dual.	svas	syâva	asâva
	sthas	syâtam	stam
	stas	syâtâm	stâm
Plural.	smas	syâma	asâma
	stha	syâta	sta
	santi	syus	santu

	Imperfect.	*Perfect Active.*	*Perfect Middle.*
Sing.	âsam	âsa	âse
	âsîs	âsitha	âsiṣhe
	âsît	âsa	âse
Dual.	âsva	âsiva	âsivahe
	âstam	âsathus	âsâthe
	âstâm	âsatus	âsâte
Plural.	âsma	âsima	âsimahe
	âsta	âsa	âsidhve
	âsan	âsus	âsire

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

	Present Indicative.	*Imperative.*	*Imperfect.*	*Perfect.*
Sing.	bravîmi	bravâni	abravam	
	bravîshi	brûhi	abravîs	âttha
	bravîti	bravîtu	abravît	âha
Dual.	brûvas	bravâva	abrûva	
	brûthas	brûtam	abrûtam	âhathus
	brûtas	brûtâm	abrûtâm	âhatus
Plural.	brûmas	bravâma	abrûma	
	brûtha	brûta	abrûta	
	bruvanti	bruvantu	abruvan	âhus

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

A HUNDRED USEFUL ROOTS.

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

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