

Welcome to the classes today – 18-April-2009

What we covered last time

- The anubandha chatustayam for the class - विषय, अधिकारी, प्रयोजनम् and सम्बन्ध

अधिकारी - Should have निश्चय , श्रद्धा, मेधा, उद्यमम्, साहसम्, धैर्यम्

Sanskrit - a phonetic language - right pronunciation very important

Language is communication using sound symbols = words

Words – क्रिया (Action) + जाति, गुण, सम्बन्ध (Nouns - grammatically)

Verb is the central piece

Noun –Meaningful only as related with an action (verb) or as related with another noun

Nouns

In Sanskrit – the way the noun relates to another word in the context is built into the word – like conjunctions and prepositions tucked into the noun

- Karakas = factors of action -> express action-noun relationships -> 6 कारक (karakas) + सम्बोधन (address) and सम्बन्ध (Relation with nouns)
- प्रातिपदिकम् = Noun Base (crude defn)
- शब्द रूप - Declensions -> $8 \times 3 = 24$ forms for a noun base to be expressed as a noun. The forms depend on:
 - प्रातिपदिकस्य अन्त अक्षरम् = last letter of base
 - लिङ - Gender पुम् (Masc), स्त्री (Fem), नपुंस्क (Neuter)
 - वचन - Number -> एक (Singular), द्वि (dual), बहु (Many)

Illustrated with first few pages of शब्द मन्जरी book and using the verse सरस्वति नमस्तुभ्यम्...

Verbs

- धातु = Root
- लकार - Tense and Moods
- पुरुष - Person
 - उत्तम = I/ we -> First person of English
 - मध्यम = You/ You both/all -> Second person
 - प्रथम / अन्य = Every thing other than I or you -> Third person of English
- वचन - Number -> एक (Singular), द्वि (dual), बहु (Many)
- Endings – आत्मनेपद or परस्मैपद (To be covered)

Therefore a total of Nine for each combination to be seen in धातुरूप मञ्जरी

पद् + अ = पद