

## Introduction to Sanskrit – a review

- Action is central to a sentence
- So the key word in a sentence is the word which describes the action – and that brings in the धातु .  
This is typically a verb – a तिङन्त शब्द
- All other words have to relate to the action or qualify the words which relate to the action - These will be सुबन्त ending words used as nouns, adjectives, adverbs etc.
- सुप्तिङन्तम् पदम् । Grammatically words are either तिङन्त or सुबन्त
- सुबन्त words = Nouns have one of three genders – Masculine, Feminine or Neuter. The gender is best known only by exposure to the language. Bear in mind that adjective s and pronouns have different forms in different genders
- Verbs and Nouns have a वचन (number) – Singular, Dual or plural

- Why do verbs need to be have conjugations? The action itself must include tense/mood, the number, the person – hence the धातु needs to be get the तिङ् प्रत्यय = विभक्ति प्रत्यय .Hence the need to know the nine possible forms for each tense/mood
- Why do nouns (non तिङन्त words) have to be declined? Because a noun has no being except as something related to the action in the sentence or as qualifying other nouns related with the action. The noun endings = सुबन्त प्रत्यय = विभक्ति प्रत्यय have the role of bringing out the nature of the relationship of the noun with other words
- A typical relationship is a कारक - A factor of action. There are 6 types – कर्ता, कर्म, करण, सम्प्रदान, अपादान, अधिकरण to link a noun with a verb (Action). And then the seventh one called सम्बन्ध is used to express relation between nouns. In all these cases the endings are called कारक विभक्ति

- Sometimes nouns take an ending because grammatically they have to take a particular ending when they are used in particular situations. In all these cases the endings are called उपपद विभक्ति.
- A verb may denote a noun which either stands for the agent of the action or the object of the action
- The noun which is denoted by the verb will always go in प्रथमा विभक्ति and must match the verb in number.
- कर्तरि प्रयोग
- कर्मणि प्रयोग
- भावे प्रयोग
- Nouns qualifying another noun must match with gender, case and number to the extent possible
- Noun declensions models based on gender and ending letter of pratipadika
- Dhatu conjugations based on the gana a dhatu belongs to, the prayoga and the lakara.

- Pronouns are different in that they stand in for nouns but have different forms than the regular noun declensions
- अव्यय - Indeclinables – actually nouns which have dropped endings. They have adverbial and other uses. Sometimes they seem to have a regular ending – so context alone helps.
- Letters – sabdas – padas – vakyas . Sandhis, svaras etc..

## The language extended beyond any boundaries..

- When one word can convey the meaning of a combination of two or more words – vrtti.
- Each of the vrttis uses one or more of the basic building blocks - dhatu, pratipadika, prtyaya, subanta or tinganta pada along with operational rules to create either a new dhatu or a pratipadika. These are called secondary or derived dhatus and pratipadikas.
- The five primary types of vrttis are:
  - Krd
  - Taddhita
  - Sanadyantadhatu
  - Samasa
  - Ekasesa
- Each secondary dhatu and partipadika is again available for all modifications which any dhatu or partipadikam is open to – hence the language is open and can never be completely contained in any dictionary, but if the forms and meanings of forms is understood, then the language though wide open is still very available for one to grasp