

Helpful method for analyzing and understanding sentences

- Spot the actions in a sentence – तिङ्-अन्तम् पदम् or a कृदन्तम् सुबन्तम् पदम्
- The तिङन्त-पदम् in a sentence can denote only one or two types of nouns – either the agent or the object of the underlying action
- The noun denoted by the verb will always be in प्रथमा विभक्ति and its number (वचन) must match the number (वचन) of the verb
- In कर्मणि/भावे प्रयोग the तिङन्त-पदम् will take on आत्मनेपद विभक्ति endings + If the लकार is a सार्वधातुक लकार (not a very precise Paninian statement) i.e. if the लकार् is लृट् , लृङ्, लोट्, विधिलिङ्) , there will be a 'य्' between the धातु (root) and the विभक्ति ending.
- Look at तिङन्त-पदम् and the word in प्रथमा विभक्ति to help determine the type of prayoga
- What looks like one sentence to us may contain several actions (verbs/krdantas) and the above analysis has to be done for each verb

- In कर्तरि (=कर्तरि) प्रयोग the agent of action being the noun denoted by the verb and is in प्रथमा विभक्ति and Object of the action is placed in द्वितीया विभक्ति
- In कर्मणि (=कर्मणि) प्रयोग the agent of action is kept in तृतीया विभक्ति, and the Object of the action being the noun denoted by the verb and is in प्रथमा विभक्ति
- भावे प्रयोग is very similar to कर्मणि (=कर्मणि) प्रयोग - in that the agent of action is kept in तृतीया विभक्ति, but the धातु being अकर्मक there is no object to go in the प्रथमा विभक्ति

- 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th cases are used to connect the verb to other nouns in the sentence
- Nouns which qualify each other (and pronouns which qualify a noun) must match in number, case and gender to the extent possible. The phrase “to the extent possible” is used because some words have a fixed gender and number they may be mismatched. Examples:
 - आपः Always Feminine and always in plural
 - द्वाराः Always Masculine and always in plural
- 6th case is used to connect nouns with each other if needed
- अव्यय (Indeclinables) have no vibhakti endings and hence are not declined. They find a lot of use as adverbs

Ways we can improve upon Infant reader's presentation

(Use Shabdamanjari, Dhatumanjari and the Kosas etc.)

❖ Nouns

- Identify the प्रातिपदिकम्
- Identify the ending letter of the प्रातिपदिकम्
- Identify a prototype shabda which it will decline like

❖ Verbs

- Identify the धातु, गण, आत्मनेप्दी/परस्मैपदी/उभयपदी
- The meanings of the dhatu from Dhatu Kosa
- Identify the intermediate form, if any, resulting from a modification to the root for सार्वधातुक लकाराः (not a very precise Paninian statement) i.e. if the लकार् is लँट् , लँङ्, लोट्, विधिलिङ्) to which the विभक्ति endings are added
- Identify the उपसर्ग if any and the meanings it can bring in using the Kosa with dhatu along with Upasarga

❖ Indeclinables

- Try to find other meanings – avyayas tend to get used in many many meanings. This may be gleaned in readings or from other books, dictionaries etc.