This lesson deals with elementary conversation.

Here, we introduce a family of four. A couple and their two children. The elder of the children is the son.

The father is नल and the mother दमयन्ती
The son is धर्म and his younger sister is यमुना

The conversations take place during the day.

प्रात: - It is early morning

दमयन्ती - हे धर्म जागृति , यमुना जागरय ।
Oh Dharma! wake up, wake Yamuna up.

इदनः प्रातः: छट्टवादनम ।
It is now six o’clock in the morning.

हे धर्म श्रीघ्र उत्तिष्ठ , यमुना उत्थापय ।
Oh Dharma! get up quickly, (and) wake Yamuna up.

A few minutes later:

दमयन्ती - दन्तधार्वन कृत वा ?
Have you brushed your teeth?

धर्म: - दन्तफेनकं कुश्र अस्ति ?
Where is the toothpaste?

दमयन्ती - स्वीकृतु , यमुनाया: दन्तकृतुः बच्छ।
Here, take this, give Yamuna the toothbrush

दमयन्ती - युवा श्रीरं पिवत ।
You (both) drink your milk.

नल: - यमुने , पश्य दिनपातिका आगता वा ?
Yamuna, see if the Newspaper has been delivered. (The literal meaning of the sentence is Yamuna, see if the Newspaper has come)

A little later:
dhamantri - एक खाने छुट्। One by one, take bath.

धर्म: - यमुने आग्न्य । प्रात: प्रार्थनां कुवः। Come, Yamuna. Let us offer our morning prayers. (Again, one should note the correct translation here and not do a literal translation of the words.)

Lesson-3 part-2

अनन्तरे - Afterwards:

dhamantri - सर्वे आग्न्यन्तु , उपाहार: सज्जः। Come, all of you. Breakfast has been set.

नल: - अय उपाहरे किं कृतवती ? What have you made for breakfast?

dhamantri - दोसा एवं साम्बार्। Dosa and sambar.

धर्म: - दोसा अतीव सुचिकरी अस्ति। Dosa is very tasty (delicious)

यमुना - मात: इतोषपि किबित् अधिक साम्बार् भूयः। Mother, give me some more sambar. (Please note the informal request. This is the usual manner in which one requests for additional serving. The formal "may I have some more sambar" is never used in Indian homes.)

धर्म: - कलाशालायं विशेषक्ष्या अस्ति। I have a special class in the college (so)

नल: - सावधानने वाहन चालय। I am hurrying.
Drive the vehicle carefully.
(essentially, drive carefully)

Please, take (lead) Yamuna to the school bus. (this is addressed to Nala).
Observe that दमयन्ति uses भवान while addressing नल:; This is common practice in India.

Yamuna, have you taken your lunch (pack)

Damayanthi, I will be late in the evening.
There is a meeting in the office.
See you.

See you.

इत्यादि - there is a new letter in this word ॐ.
This is not an akshara that is part of the language. It is known as the "avagraha". Its use will be discussed in a later lesson but here it suffices to say that a very short अ will be pronounced between तो and यि.

Lesson-3 Part-3

मात्र - Afternoon

Mother! see how many marks I have got.
In Maths, I am the first.
Oh, good!

In the evening

Mother, today we had a special lecture in college. A professor from Germany came. He lectured on chemistry.

Where is father? Isn’t he home yet?
(literally, has he not come home yet?)

No, he will be a little late. There is a meeting in the office.

Lesson-3 Part-4

Later

Mother, Father is back.
(literally, Father has come (back))

(I am) very tired.
Bring warm water. I will take bath. Where is the soap?

Come all. Let us have our dinner.

What is for dinner?
Cooked rice, lentils, vegetables and curds.

Later

Good night.

Good night.

Lesson-3 Grammar

We now look at some points related to grammar.

We have already seen the conjugation of the verb अस्ति in all its present tense forms in the previous lesson.

आस्त is the past tense for अस् in the third person, singular form. Past tense itself will be discussed in a future lesson.

There is a verb introduced in this lesson which starts with the vowel आ , आगच्छति. For many verbs, the addition of आ as a prefix results in the action taking place in the reverse direction.

GANJACHTI - goes     AAGANCHHTI - comes or returns.

The verb गन्ज्चति is traced to the roots गम् and गछ्.

Here are some more examples.

NAYAHTI (takes)     AHANAYAHTI (brings)

YADAHTI (gives)     AADYADAHTI (receives)

YAATI (goes)        AAYAHTI (comes)

HRATI (takes away)  AHRARATI (brings back)

------------------------------------------------------------------
Lesson 3 - Imperative form.

The following words, used in the lesson are in the imperative.

जागृहि (जागरण) उत्तिष्ठ (उत्थापय)
स्वीकृत वच्च ददातु चित्त नयतु

Here जागरण and उत्थापय are in the causal form.

Barring the word जागृहि (from the root word जाग्र - to wake up) all the above verbs are similar to the form given in the table below for the verb नय (from the root नी, नय).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>नयानि</td>
<td>नयाव</td>
<td>नयाम</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II person</td>
<td>नय</td>
<td>नयतं</td>
<td>नयत</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III person</td>
<td>नयतु</td>
<td>नयतां</td>
<td>नयतः</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb जाग्र is also conjugated like the above in all persons except in second person singular where it is जागृहि.

The form जागरण arises in the causative form of the verb जाग्र. There is no equivalent in English for this form of the verb, but it may be explained as

जागृहि - to wake up

जागरण - to wake someone up.

The imperative form of the causative is also conjugated similar to नय in the above table.

Lesson-3
Formation of simple sentences.

In a simple sentence, there are three parts. They are,
Subject - The part which names the person or thing we are talking about.

Verb - The part that tells us something about the person or thing, such as what the person is doing.

Object - The person or thing that the action specified by the verb relates to.

In a simple sentence in English, the verb and the object together form the predicate. Also in English, the object almost always follows the verb.

In Sanskrit, the verb usually comes at the end.

Let us look at

बाल: विद्यालयं गच्छति The boy goes to school
बाल: - (the) boy (subject)
विद्यालयं - (to) school (object)
गच्छति - goes (verb)

Examine the table below which has the words अहं and त्वं with the associated verbs गच्छामि, पठामि, गच्छिः and पढ़सि.
A number of words which qualify as the object for a simple sentence are also given. You can try and form sentences by selecting suitable combinations of the subject, object and verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>अहं</td>
<td>भाषा</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>देवालयं</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>त्वं</td>
<td>कार्यालयं</td>
<td>गच्छामि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>गृहं</td>
<td>पठामि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>आपणं</td>
<td>गच्छिः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>मित्रं</td>
<td>पठसि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>पत्रं</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>पुस्तकं</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look up the meanings of the words in the glossary attached to this lesson. You will observe that arbitrary combinations of the above will not make sense!

Here is a simple chart to let you frame simple questions. In the middle ring of the chart, you will find several indeclinable words. The verb used in all these cases is गच्छति.

Select a word each from the outer ring and the middle ring and add the verb गच्छति. You will have a question.

Example: भवानु कदा गच्छति?
बाल: कुत्र गच्छति? etc..

Lesson 3 - Exercises.

Ex.1 Understand the following sentences.

कलशालायं एकं दिनम्
1 अथ कलासालायां एक मेलन अस्थि।
2 रच्या देवता्एकः प्रसिद्ध प्रात्याधापकः आग्राच्छति।
3 सः मौतिक शास्त्रे नोवेल् पुरस्कार प्रापतवान्।
4 अथ सः अस्माक अग्निसालाया विशेष भाषण करोति।
5 अहः तत्त्व भाषण श्रोयत् गच्छामि।

Note: प्राप्तवान् - One who has received, (received in the sense of receiving a prize)

अस्माक् - our
पुरस्कारः - prize
प्रसिद्धः - famous

Lesson-3 Exercises-2
This section consists of exercises of the type where you fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

The first set relates to time, i.e., when certain events or activities take place. Consider the example,

Q. छात्रः कदा विद्यालय गच्छति?
A. छात्रः प्रातः विद्यालय गच्छति।

Now for the exercises.

1 पिता कदा कार्यालय गच्छति?
   पिता __________ कार्यालय गच्छति।
2 बालः कदा गृहं आग्राच्छति?
   बालः __________ गृहं आग्राच्छति।
3 माता कदा ओदनं खाद्वति?
   माता __________ ओदनं खाद्वति।
4 भवानु कदा उत्तिष्ठति?
   अहं __________ उत्तिष्ठमिः।
5 पुत्री कदा निद्रा करोति?
   पुत्री __________ निद्रा करोति।
6 सूर्यः कदा अस्तमिति?
   सूर्यः __________ अस्तमिति।
7 भवानु उपाहारं कदा खाद्वति?
In answering the above, choose from the following words.

प्रातः - Morning सार्वं - Evening मध्याह्न - at noon
रात्रि - at night प्रातः: प्रतादने - 6.00 AM
प्रातः: दशवादने - 10.00 AM

Lesson 3- Ex.3

Change the following sentences in third person to sentences in the first person. An example is given.

पिता कार्यालय गच्छति। अहं कार्यालय गच्छामि।

1 पिता फटं खादि। अहं फटं गच्छि।
2 भाता पाठं पठति। अहं पाठं गच्छि।
3 सेवकः कार्यं करोति। अहं कार्यं गच्छि।
4 स्वस्त प्रातः उतिघाति। अहं प्रातः उतिघाति।
5 बालिका क्षीरं खिदि। अहं क्षीरं खिदि।
6 छात्रः गृहं आगच्छति। अहं गृहं आगच्छि।
7 पिता पुत्रं नवति। अहं पुत्रं नवति।
8 अधिः श्रीप्रेमं धावति। अहं श्रीप्रेमं धावति।

The verbs used in the above are from the following list. Use the appropriate verb.

गच्छामि, पठामि, करोतिम, खादामि, उतिघातिम, नवतिम, खिदिम, आगच्छामि.

Lesson 3 - Ex.4

Change the following sentences from first person to second person. Study the example given.
Filling in the correct form is easy if we remember the changes required in the ending of the verb from first person singular to second person singular. The rule is ..........(आ)मि changes to ..........सि.

Lesson 3 - Ex.5

Change the following sentences from third person dual to first person dual. Look at the example.

The required words will be found in the following list.
Lesson 3 - Ex.6

Change the following sentences in third person plural to sentences in second person plural.

Example.

वाला: पाठ पठन्ति।
वर्ष पाठ पठाम।

1 जना: नगों वसन्ति।
वर्ष नगों __________।

2 ते चलनचिरं वसन्ति।
वर्ष चलनचिरं __________।

3 ते आदन खादन्ति।
वर्ष आदन __________।

4 नरा: समुद्रतीरं गच्छन्ति।
वर्ष समुद्रतीरं __________।

5 ता: दिनपत्रिकां पलन्ति।
वर्ष दिनपत्रिकां __________।

6 बाला: पुष्पं नयन्ति।
वर्ष पुष्पं __________।

7 वनिता: नृत्य कुविन्ति।
वर्ष नृत्य __________।

8 महिला: संस्कृतं लिखन्ति।
वर्ष संस्कृतं __________।

9 ते वन्त्र प्रकाशयन्ति।
वर्ष वन्त्र __________।

The required verbs are in the following list.

वसान: , खाद्य: , पाथम: , गच्छ: , नयम: , पठम: ,
कृमि: , लिखम: , प्रसालयम: 。

Lesson 3 - Ex.7

Change the sentences given below, from third person plural to second person plural.

Example. भक्ता: ईश्वर नमन्ति। यूर्वं ईश्वर नमय।

1 नरा: तत्र हसन्ति। यूर्वं तत्र __________।

2 वाणिज्य: कुत्र उपविन्ति? यूर्वं कुत्र __________।

3 ता: वीणां वादन्ति। यूर्वं वीणां __________।

4 अद्भु: तत्र धार्मिन्ति। यूर्वं तत्र __________।

5 छात्रा: भाषां पलन्ति। यूर्वं भाषां __________।

6 फलानि भूमी पलन्ति। यूर्वं भूमी __________।

7 ते पुस्तकं नवन्ति। यूर्वं पुस्तकं __________।
Lesson 3 - Ex.8

Change the following sentences into imperative mood.

Example: बाल: प्रातः उत्तिष्ठति। बाल: प्रातः उत्तिष्ठतु।
1. बाल: सान करोति। बाल: सान __________।
2. बाल: पांड पठति। बाल: पांड __________।
3. मित्र अत्र आगच्छति। मित्र अत्र __________।
4. स: आसने उपविष्टति। स: आसने __________।
5. भवानू कथा वदति। भवानू कथा __________।

For answers choose from the following.
करोतु , पठतु , आगच्छतु , उपविष्टतु , वदतु 

Change the following into second person imperative.

Example: त्वं सदा सत्यं वदसि। त्वं सदा सत्यं वद।
1. त्वं महे उपविष्टति। त्वं महे __________।
2. त्वं पांड पठति। त्वं पांड __________।
3. त्वं शीरं पिबसि। त्वं शीरं __________।
4. त्वं फलं स्वादसि। त्वं फलं __________।
5. त्वं पुस्तकालयं गच्छसि। त्वं पुस्तकालयं __________।

The correct verbs are in the following list.
शाक, गच्छ, पठ, वद, उपविष्ट

------------------------------------------------------------------
Lesson 3 - Ex.9

Change the following sentences in third person plural
imperative into second person plural imperative.

Example:

नृष्ण: कष्णायां उपविशतोः। यूः कष्णायां उपविशत।

१ भवन्ति: चलन्तिचर पद्यन्ति। यूः चलन्तिचर ___।

२ ते गानेशुण्यन्तर। यूः गाने ______________।

३ ते प्राति: उलिङ्गन्त। यूः प्राति: ______________।

४ भवन्ति: संस्कृतेश्वारण कुर्वन्ति।

यूः संस्कृतेश्वारण ______।

५ प्रतिदिनः पाठ पतन्तु। यूः प्रतिदिनः पाठ ______।

Answers are from the following.

पत्त्यत, शुण्यत, उलिङ्गत, कृहत, पठत।

Select the suitable conjugation of the verb from the choices given in parantheses.

Example:

वाल: आस्ने उपविशति (उपविशति, उपविशति, उपविशति)

१ अहं धने ______________(ददामि, ददाति, ददासि)

२ प्रतिदिनः त्वं फले __________(खादति, खादसि, खादन्ति)

३ ते देवे ______________(नमसि, नमनति, नमति)

४ वर्ष गाने ______________(गायति, गायाम्य, गायवः)

५ तो कथा ______________(बदसि, बदन्ति, बदतः)

The word सिख्शा itself is derived as:

सिख्श्यते अनया इति शिख्शा वर्णादि
उच्चाराणाक्षरं शिख्यते इति।

It is hereby taught. So it is Siksha. सिख्शः - To teach.

The pronunciation of the words is taught hereby. So it is Siksha.

Siksha is the first vedanga among the six.
The eight places are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>स्थः</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>उर:</td>
<td>chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कण:</td>
<td>neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विर:</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>निहारक:</td>
<td>origin of the tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दन्त:</td>
<td>teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नासिक:</td>
<td>nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ओषधी:</td>
<td>lips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तालु:</td>
<td>palatte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| अद्धा | - marks (awarded) |
| अधिकम् | - more |
| अस्तमिति | - sets, अस्तमन् - the process of setting |
| आपणम् | - pilgrimage |
| ईशः | - lord (usually god) |
| उपविशा | - sit down |
| उपाहारः | - breakfast |
| उष्णजलम् | - warm water |
| एककम् | - one by one |
| कथा | - story |
| कलाशाली | - university, usually means a college within a university |
| कल्पना | - lecture |
| कार्यालयम् | - place of work |
| किष्टि | - a little |
| कृत्स्व | - Brush (a short stick with bristles) |
| कृत | - done कृतवती - (f) |
| क्रीडा | - to play |
- playground
- sing
- movie
- to drive (a vehicle)
- to stand
- cleaning of the teeth or dental cleaning
- Daily (Newspaper)
- television
- A well known breakfast dish in India.
- moves fast
- worship
- sleep
- to take with oneself
- see
- flower
- library (a place for (reading) books)
- professor
- to get or receive
- prayers
- paste
- little girl
- devotee
- meals (roughly, food)
- meeting
- give
- write
- a peoples’ vehicle (in this context, a schoolbus)
- say
- live (plural)
- cloth that one wears
- monkey
- school (a place for (receiving) education)
- special
- good! (not in the sense of an adjective)
- to feel tired
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sanskrit</th>
<th>english</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>सज्जा:</td>
<td>ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>समुद्रतीर्म्</td>
<td>beach (sea shore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>साम्भार:</td>
<td>A liquid dish that goes well with rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सावधान:</td>
<td>slow and with care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सूर्य:</td>
<td>the Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सेवक:</td>
<td>man servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्नानम्</td>
<td>bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्वस्ता</td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्नीकुरु</td>
<td>Take this (or accept this)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>क्षीरम्</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>