It is assumed that the reader has reached this point after reading the introduction to the "cases".

Case declensions for a noun are obtained by adding different suffixes to the basic form of the noun. The suffix will be different based on the case, gender and number of the noun.

The word रामः is the word representative of most masculine nouns in Sanskrit which end in the vowel अ. This coupled with the fact that the name रामः has a special significance for people in India, is the reason why most Primers for Sanskrit start with रामः for illustrating the declensions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form of the noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>रामः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>राममूः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>रामेण</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>रामाय</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>रामात्तृ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>रामस्य</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>रामे</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>हे रामः</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus knowing the declensions for रामः will help the student identify the case declensions for many many nouns which are masculine and end with अ.

Now let us see the declensions for a feminine noun ending in ई, गौरी

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form of the noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>गौरी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>गौरिरी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>गौरीं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>गौरिञ्च</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. गोर्या:
6. गोर्या:
7. गोर्या
8. हे गोरी!

The two examples do illustrate the concept that suffixes are added to the noun to get at the declensions.

Now, we shall see examples of sentences which have nouns in different cases. The same noun is used in all the sentences. The noun chosen for this purpose is अंध्र: or horse. This is a masculine noun similar to राम: and you will see the rules applied as in the case of राम: .

Case 1. The Nominative case

अंध्र: तिध्याति - The horse is standing
अंध्र: धावाति - The horse is running

In both cases, अंध्र: is the subject of the sentence and is hence given in its basic form as the nominative case.

The name for the nominative case in Sanskrit is प्रथम विभक्ति:, प्रथम: meaning first and विभक्ति: meaning case. There is also a name for this case given according to Sanskrit Grammar. This is known as कारक विभक्ति: .

Case 2. The Accusative case.

पुरुष: अंध्र आरोह्याति । The man ascends the horse
पुरुष: अंध्र ताड्याति । The man beats the horse

In these sentences, the horse forms the direct object of the verbs आरोह्याति and ताड्याति . Hence the use in the Accusative case. The second case is usually referred to as द्वितीया विभक्ति: though it does have
another name , कर्मविभक्ति: ख

Case 3. The Instrumental case.

पुरुष: अभेम गृह गच्छति।
The man goes home by horse
राजा अभेन वन गच्छति।
The King goes to the forest on horse.

In these examples, the meaning conveyed by the case declension is "by" or "through". The third case in Sanskrit is known as तिर्तीयां विभक्ति: . Its other name is करण विभक्ति: .

It may be noted that the declension here is अभेन though the student might expect it to be अभेण as per the declensions of राम: . This need not confuse the student, for according to other grammar rules of Sanskrit, the use of न or ण will be prescribed based on the consonants present in the noun.

Case 4. The Dative case.

स: अध्वाय तूर यथाचति।
He gives grass to the horse (to eat)
स: अध्वाय विद्यति सहर लोपकाणि पृथिवति।
He is asking Rs. 20,000 for the horse.

In the Dative case, the meaning conveyed is "for" or "to" . The Dative case is known as चतुर्थी विभक्ति: or सम्प्रदान विभक्ति:

Case 5. The Ablative case

सा अध्वात् अध:पति।
She falls down from the horse.
अध्वात् गहरय मूल्य अधिकम्।
The elephant is more expensive than the horse.
The statement in Sanskrit when interpreted
literally, means that the price of the elephant is higher than that of the horse. The meaning conveyed by this case is "from" or "than" i.e., comparisons. This case also is used to convey the meaning "because of".

Achilles became famous because of the horse Pegasus.

The fifth case is known as प्रापण विभक्ति: or अपादान विभक्ति: .

Case 6. The possessive case.

अथस्य वर्ण: क: ? What is the colour of the horse?
अथस्य पति: क: ? Who is the owner of the horse?
In this case or षट्क विभक्ति: , the meaning is that of the Genitive case in English i.e., "of" or "belonging to" etc.. This case is also known as सम्बन्ध विभक्ति: .

Case 7. The Locative case

अथे चर्च अर्थति । In the horse is strength.
अथे नर: उपविशति । The man sits on the horse.
इन्द्रस्य उच्चेश्वर: नाम अथे आषा (अर्थति) ।
Indra has a liking for the horse called Uchchaisravas.
The seventh case is known as सम्बन्ध विभक्ति: . Its other name is अधिकरण विभक्ति: .

Case 8. The vocative case.

The last case is known as सम्बोधनप्रथम विभक्ति: . It is generally not referred to by its expected name अष्टम विभक्ति: ।
हे अथि , शीघ्र गच्छ ।
Oh horse! go fast.

The examples given above are meant to introduce the
basic idea behind the विभक्ति: . The person learning Sanskrit is expected to know the declensions for many many nouns. Practice will be required. In the following sections we will go into the details of each विभक्ति: and see several examples of nouns in different genders and nouns.

In the following sections we will provide different examples of declensions of nouns. Each case is discussed individually with additional information relating to special forms.

Case 1. The Nominative case.

Rule: The subject of a verb is in the Nominative case.

The noun is declined in all the three numbers (वचनानि).

Masculine nouns ending in अ

राम: रामो रामा:
कृष्ण: कृष्णो कृष्णा:
गज: गजो गजा:
वृक्ष: वृक्षो वृक्षा:

General Rule: All masculine nouns ending in अ will decline as above in the Nominative case.

Feminine Nouns ending in आ

सीता सिते सिता:
रामा रमे रमा:
लता लते लता:

General Rule: All feminine nouns ending in आ will decline as above in the Nominative case.

Neuter nouns ending in अ . Please note that
the anuswar is not to be reckoned in fixing the ending vowel.

(As mentioned earlier in the declensions of अष्टः, the suffix न or ण will be used depending on other grammar rules). Most Neuter nouns ending in अ will decline as above.

Here are some examples of use of nouns in the Nominative case.

बाली क्रीड़ा:
सीता पचति
पुष्पाणि विकसति
यूनं पदः
ते खादनि
के अन्त तिणनि?

Observe that the verb is also declined based on the case of the noun. Thus there is consistency in a sentence between the declensions of the noun and the verb. It will be helpful to remember the simple rule, that both the noun and the verb should be consistent with each other.

Lesson-9 Cases
Case-2 The Accusative Case

The direct object of the verb in a sentence is in the Accusative case.

Declensions.

Masculine nouns ending in अ
(रामः) राम रमः रमानि
(गोः) गोः गजः गजानि
As a general rule, all masculine nouns ending in अ will decline as above in the Accusative case.

Feminine nouns ending in आ

As a general rule, all Feminine nouns ending in आ will decline as above in the Accusative case.

Neuter nouns ending in अ

As a general rule, all neuter nouns ending in अ will decline as above.

Also, Neuter nouns will have the same declensions in the Nominative and Accusative cases.

Now for the declensions of the personal pronouns
Please note that for some of the personal pronouns two different forms are indicated. This is not an inconsistency.

Here are some examples of sentences using the Accusative.

People are offering salutations to the deity

The elephant is drinking the water

They are seeing the horses

You are offering salutations to the teacher

I am viewing the picture

Observation:

These simple sentences are ordered as

(noun) (direct object) (verb)

which ordering is different from the familiar ordering in English which is

(noun) (verb) (direct object)

In Sanskrit and many other Indian languages, the verb often gets placed at the end. Some European languages also have this structure (German). Note however, the sentence in Sanskrit will make perfect sense even if the ordering is changed e.g.,

I am viewing the picture

Some questions which use the noun in the Accusative.

Who is drinking the water?

Who is seeing the horses?

Who is viewing the picture?
Indeclinables which go with the Accusative

There are some indeclinables which must be used with the accompanying nouns in the Accusative. These are

प्रति - towards विना - without
सर्वत्र: - All around उभयत: - on both sides

Examples:
चात्रा: पुस्तक विना गण्यनित ।
The students are going without the books.
अहे विद्यालयं प्रति गण्यामि ।
I am going to (towards) the school.
विद्यालयं उभयत: वृक्षः सन्नित ।
There are trees on both sides of the school.
पुष्पचार्दी सर्वत्र: बालः ।
There are children all around the garden.

Special Note:

What about sentences which have two direct objects?
In Sanskrit it is known that there are 32 verbs which can take two objects in the same sentence. We give below a few.

प्रति - cooks
दण्डयति - punishes
पृथ्वि - asks
नयति - takes along
हरति - takes away by force (steals)

Example sentences.

स तण्डुलानं ओदरं परति ।
He cooks rice as food.
तण्डुलानं और ओदरं यथ: दण्डयति ।
The King fines the thief a hundred (units of currency)
He asks the student the way.

They take the sheep home.

There are some questions in the exercises section relating to the Accusative case. You must try and answer them.

третья вимант: Case -3 Instrumental case

The instrumental case involves the form of the noun which provides answers to questions involving phrases such as

with what? by which ? along with what or whom?

Here are the examples of declensions.

Masculine nouns ending in अ 
राम: रामेण रामाभ्याम् रामे: 
गज: गजेन गजाभ्याम् गजे: 
हस्त: हस्तेन हस्ताभ्याम् हस्ते: 
वृक्ष: वृक्षेण वृक्षाभ्याम् वृक्षे: 

Masculine nouns ending in इ 
मुनि: मुनिना मुनिभ्याम् मुनिभि: 
हरि: हरिणा हरिभ्याम् हरिभि: 

Masculine nouns ending in उ 
शंभू: शंभुना शंभुभ्याम् शंभुभि: 
वायु: वायुना वायुभ्याम् वायुभि: 

What is given above is representative of the declensions of masculine nouns in different ending vowels. Given below are some more nouns which decline as above.

Masc. अ जनक: - father गोपाल: - Cowherd
सूर्यः - Sun  अश्वः - horse
वाणः - boy  अंतिमः - Arrow

Masc. इ निधिः - treasure  अतिथिः - guest
अंद्रः - mountain  राशि� - heap
गिरि� - mountain  घनिः - sound

Masc. उ प्रभु� - boss  बाह्रः - hand
सेतु� - bridge  वेणु� - Bamboo flute
परशु� - axe  तन्तु� - manuscript

Now for feminine nouns.

Feminine nouns ending in आ
सिता निधिः सीताभ्याम् सीताभिः
रमा अंद्रः रमाभ्याम् रमाभिः
लता गिरि� लताभ्याम् लताभिः
बाला परशु� बालाभ्याम् बालाभिः

Feminine nouns ending in इ
मति मन्त्रः मतिभ्याम् मतिभिः
भूमि भूम्या भूमिभ्याम् भूमिभिः

Feminine nouns ending in उ
पेषु चेतु निधिः पेषुभ्याम् पेषुभिः
चिन्हु चिन्हु निधिः चिन्हुभ्याम् चिन्हुभिः

Other examples of Feminine nouns.

Fem. आ विद्या - education  यात्रा - journey
निद्रा - sleep  चन्द्रिका - moon
रेखा - line  प्रभा - light

Fem. इ यष्टि - tinsel  नीति - moral
फौं - fear  शक्ति - strength

As a general rule, the declensions given above are representative of declensions of feminine nouns ending in the specified vowels.

Now for Neuter nouns.
Neuter nouns ending in अ

| फल्‌ | फलेन | फलाभ्याम् | फले: |
| नेत्र्‌ | नेत्रेण | नेत्राभ्याम् | नेट्रे: |
| पुस्तक्‌ | पुस्तकेन | पुस्तकाभ्याम् | पुस्तकेँ: |
| पत्र्‌ | पत्रेण | पत्राभ्याम् | पत्रे: |

Neuter nouns ending in इ

| वारि | वारिणा | वारिभ्याम् | वारिभि: |

Neuter nouns ending in उ

| मधु | मधुना | मधुभ्याम् | मधुभि: |
| कस्तु | कस्तुना | कस्तुभ्याम् | कस्तुभि: |

Other neuter nouns

Neut. अ

- पञ्चाम् - lotus
- पञ्जाम् - town
- सत्याम् - truth
- भोजनाम् - food
- तेलम् - oil
- बलम् - strength

Let us now list the declensions for the personal pronouns

| अहं | मया | आवाभ्याम् | अस्माभि: |
| सः | तेन | ताभ्याम् | तेः: |
| शा | तया | ताभ्याम् | ताभि: |
| तत् | तेन | ताभ्याम् | तेः: |
| अर्थं | अनेन | आभ्याम् | एभि: |
| इर्थं | अनया | आभ्याम् | आभि: |
| इधु | अनेन | आभ्याम् | एभि: |
| एष् | एतेन | एताभ्याम् | एते: |
| एष्या | एतया | एताभ्याम् | एताभि: |
| एतत् | एतेन | एताभ्याम् | एते: |
| कः | केन | काभ्याम् | के: |
| का | कया | काभ्याम् | कयि: |
| किं | केन | काभ्याम् | के: |

Try and get the patterns to memory. The student
would have no doubt discerned some patterns already.

Let us see some example sentences.

जना: पृष्ठः देवं पूजयति ।

people worship with flowers the deity.

Let us note here that the same sentence is sometimes written as "people worship the deity with flowers". The second form is ambiguous however, as it does not explicitly state if

it is with flowers that the deity is worshipped
or
(the deity with flowers) is worshipped.

Sanskrit is quite flexible on the ordering of the words.

भूयति: रथेन गच्छति ।

The king travels by his chariot.

त्वः हस्तेन चित्वसि ।

You write with your hands.

व्याकरणम् पाणिनिना कृतम् ।

Grammar was formulated by Panini

तुषित: हस्ताभ्यां जलः पिन्ति ।

The thirsty person drinks water with both hands

For those who are used to drinking water from a cup or a fountain, the use of hands might cause some amusement. Drinking from one’s own hand, by cupping the palm and let the fountain flow through it into one’s mouth is an age old custom in India. It is clean, simple and does not require any dish washing or throw away plastic!

Now for a few questions.

जना: कैः देवं पूजयति ? (See answer above)

व्याकरण कैः कृतम् ?

त्वः काम्याः चरसि ? - With what do you walk?

अहं पादाभ्याः चरामि । I walk with my (two) feet.
Note the use of the noun in "Dual". We mentioned before that the dual form is used with things which exist in nature as two like two eyes, two hands etc..

Now, if you must say that the elephant walks with its legs, you would not use the dual form but the plural since the elephant has four legs. So it will be,

गज़: पादः चरति ।

Special note:

As in English, where prepositional phrases are used to decline the noun in the instrumental case, a few Sanskrit words are also used along with nouns to give the meaning of "along with". The indeclinables सह and साक are used with nouns to give the same meaning. However, they come after the noun as in,

लक्षमण: रामेण सह वनं गच्छति ।
Lakshmana goes with Rama to the forest.

अहं मित्रेण सह अत्र वसामि ।
I live here with my friend.

ते फले: पुष्पेश्व साकं अत्र आगच्छलनि ।
They come here with fruits and flowers.

(साकं is used with Neuter nouns)

वाटक: गुरुणा सह आपनं गच्छति ।
The students goes to the shop with the teacher.

Similar to सह, the indeclinables विना and अल्म also go along with the noun in case 3.

प्राणिन: जलेन विना न जीवनति ।
Living beings cannot (do not) live without water.

If your stomach is full with a meal, you can say,

भोजनेन अत्मौँ ! (I have had )Enough food!

Would you ever want to say
Certainly not of course, if you want to continue the lessons!

Of course, this is getting to be a little prolonged. We must go over to the next case.

Before that, be sure to look at the section on exercises and answer the questions given there.

---------------------------------------------------------------------

Case-4, the Dative case.

This case relates to the meanings such as "for whom", "regarding", "for the sake of", "in connection with" etc..

Declensions:

Masculine nouns ending in अ

राम: रामाय  रामायम:  रामेय:
गज: गजाय  गजायम:  गजेय:
हर्ष: हर्षाय  हर्षायम:  हर्षेय:
कृष्ण: कृष्णाय  कृष्णायम:  कृष्णेय:

Other masculine nouns which decline as above,

आहार: - food शिष्य: - Student वृषभ: - Bull
पुत्र: - Son देव: - Deity

Feminine nouns ending in आ

सीता  सीताय  सीतायम:  सीताय:
रमा  रमाय  रमायम:  रमाय:
लता  लताय  लतायम:  लताय:

Neuter nouns ending in अ

फल: फलाय  फलायम:  फलेय:
नेत्र: नेत्राय  नेत्रायम:  नेत्रेय:
पुस्तक: पुस्तकाय  पुस्तकायम:  पुस्तकेय:

Nouns such as वन , बल , स्लिख - water 

जल: - water राज्य: - Kingdom will also decline as above.
Other examples:

Masc. इ

| धरिः | धरे  | धरिष्यम् | धरिष्यः |
| अदिः | अदे  | अदिष्यम् | अदिष्यः |

Masc. उ

| शंभुः | शंभे  | शंभुष्यम् | शंभुष्यः |
| प्रभुः | प्रभे  | प्रभुष्यम् | प्रभुष्यः |
| रिपः | रिपे  | रिपुष्यम् | रिपुष्यः |

Feminine इ

| मति  | मत्ये  | मतिष्यम् | मतिष्यः |
| शक्ति | शक्त्ये  | शक्तिष्यम् | शक्तिष्यः |

Feminine उ

| घेनु  | घेने  | घेनुष्यम् | घेनुष्यः |

Neuter इ

| वारि  | वार्ये  | वारिष्यम् | वारिष्यः |

Neuter उ

| मधु  | मधङ्े  | मधुष्यम् | मधुष्यः |

The declensions of the personal pronouns in the Dativ case.

| अहः | महः | में | आवाम्यः | नौ | असम्भयः | नः |
| त्वः | तुम्हः | ते | युवाम्यः | वा | युम्भयः | वः |
| सः | सम्हः | सा | ताभ्यः | ते | ताभ्यः |
| सा | सम्हः | सा | ताभ्यः | ते | ताभ्यः |
| तत्तः | तत्सम्हः | ताभ्यः | ते | ताभ्यः |
| अवः | असम्हः | आभ्यः | आभ्यः |
| इवः | इसम्हः | आभ्यः | आभ्यः |
| इदः | इसम्हः | आभ्यः | आभ्यः |
| एषः | एतसम्हः | एताभ्यः | एतेभ्यः |
| एषा | एतसम्हः | एताभ्यः | एतेभ्यः |
| एततूः | एतसम्हः | एताभ्यः | एतेभ्यः |
| कः | कस्में | काभ्यः | केभ्यः |
| का | कस्में | काभ्यः | केभ्यः |
| किं | कस्में | काभ्यः | केभ्यः |
Now for examples of sentences with nouns in the Dative case.

स्त्रां: आहाराय गृहं गच्छन्ति।

Students go home for food.

भिक्षु: आहाराय अट्ठ|।

The beggar roams around for food.

गुरु: शिष्याय तत्वं उपदिशाति।

The teacher expounds the principle for the (sake of) student.

कृषक: वृद्धमाय तुष्यं चच्छति।

The farmer gives fodder to two bulls.

त्वं अतिथिभ्या क्षीरं आनयसि।

You bring milk for two guests.

अहं भाश्यमाय प्रासं आनयामि।

I bring grass for two cows.

It is interesting to observe that the word for "grass" in Sanskrit is प्रासम्।

गृहभ्य: नमः। ओबिसन्से to the teachers.

नमः ते। Salutations to you

According to the grammar rules and Sandhi, 

नमः ते becomes नमस्ते।

Special note:

नमः is an indeclinable. When you use it as such 
the noun will be in Dativ. However नम is also the root for a verb. When using the verb the person will be referred to in the second case.

अहं गृहुः नमामि। I offer salutations to the Guru.

But, there are some verbs which when used will have the accompanying noun in Dativ only!

नृप: वाचकेभ्यः फलानि यच्छन्ति।

पिता पुत्राय कुप्याति।

वालकः कीडनकाय स्पृहयति।

Some questions and answers involving nouns in the Dativ.
Case-5 The Ablative case.

The ablative case is used in general to effect a comparison or indicate an effect of separation from the noun.

The Ablative case is known as पद्मी विभक्ति:

Declensions:

Masculine nouns ending in अ

राम रामातृ रामाभ्यां रामेभ्यः
गज गजातृ गजाभ्यां गजेभ्यः
हस्त हस्तातृ हस्ताभ्यां हस्तेभ्यः
गृह गृहातृ गृहाभ्यां गृहेभ्यः
कृष्ण कृष्णातृ कृष्णाभ्यां कृष्णेभ्यः

Masc. इ

मुनि मुने मुनिभ्यां मुनिभ्यः
हरि हरे हरिभ्यां हरिभ्यः

The nouns निधि: अदि: पाणिनि: राशि: अतिथि: गिरि:
will decline in the same fashion as above

Masc. उ

शंभु: शंभो: शंभुभ्यां शंभुभ्यः
वायु: वायो: वायुभ्यां वायुभ्यः

Feminine nouns ending in आ
Feminine इ
मति: मते: ममिति: ममित्यः
भूमि: भूमे: भूमिम्: भूमिम्:
The nouns यदि: भौति: वृद्धि: नीति: शक्ति: क्रिया:
will decline in the same fashion as भूमि:

Feminine उ
पैन: पैनो: पैतुभ्यः पैतुभ्यः
चढ़: चढ़ो: चम्भवः चम्भवः:

Neuter nouns ending in अ
फल: फलात्: फलाभ्यः फलेभ्यः:
नेत्र: नेत्रात्: नेत्राभ्यः नेत्रेभ्यः:
पुस्तक: पुस्तकात्: पुस्तकाभ्यः पुस्तकेभ्यः:
पत्र: पत्रात्: पत्राभ्यः पत्रेभ्यः:

Neuter इ
वारि: वारोः: वारिभ्यः वारिभ्यः:

Neuter उ
मधु: मधोः: मधुभ्यः मधुभ्यः:
वस्तु: वस्तोः: वस्तुभ्यः वस्तुभ्यः:

Example sentences.
शान्ति: भौति: जापते । From the enemy arises fear.
साधनो: सच्चारिणः धिष्कर्ते । (He) learns good behaviour
from good people.
तत्रो: पर्यं पतन्ति । The leaf falls from the tree.
गिरे: नदी प्रवदन्ति । From the mountain flows the river.
गुरु: विचारं अधिते । (He) learns from the preceptor

In the following sentences the process of one thing
getting separated from the other is very clear.
हस्ताभ्यः पुस्तकाभ्यः पत्तन्ति ।
The books drop from the hands.
तौ पर्वताभ्यः अवतरत: ।
They descend from the mountain.
The following sentences are examples of situations where one entity is differentiated from another.

The shore is higher than the sea.
The pond is smaller than the sea.
Himalaya is taller than other mountains.

Other situations where the Ablative case applies.

When a verb in a sentence implies that some one is scared or someone is saving (protecting), the concerned noun will be in the Ablative.

Kings protect the kingdom from the enemies.
The cow fears from the Tiger.
The brave person does not fear (from) the enemy.
The physician saves the boy from disease.

In situations where the verb is associated with meanings such as disgust, resting from, deviating (or faulting) from the noun concerned will be in the Ablative.

Case-6 The Possessive case

Nouns in case 6 generally convey the meaning of "Whose", "belonging to" etc. In general, the case refers to a connection between one thing and another.

Declensions:
Masculine nouns ending in अ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ना</th>
<th>नामन्य</th>
<th>नामन्यो</th>
<th>नामां</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>राम</td>
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<td>रामन्यो</td>
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<td>गजन्यो</td>
<td>गजां</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>गृहन्यो</td>
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<tr>
<td>कृष्ण</td>
<td>कृष्णस्य</td>
<td>कृष्णन्यो</td>
<td>कृष्णां</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns such as देव: - deity वर्ग: - compilation गुण: - character रस: - taste आकाश: - sky आनन्द: - delight also decline as in राम:

--

Masc. इ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ना</th>
<th>नामन्य</th>
<th>नामन्यो</th>
<th>नामां</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>नुङ्ग</td>
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<td>नुङ्गन्यो</td>
<td>नुङ्गां</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हर</td>
<td>हरस्य</td>
<td>हरन्यो</td>
<td>हरां</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns such as निधि: - treasure रशिम: - ray of light अतीथि: - guest राशि: - heap अलि: - bee ध्वनि: - sound व्याधि: - disease दुन्दुबि: - large drum (Musical Inst.) अद्द्रि: - mountain आधि: - mental illness will decline as in हरि:

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Masc. उ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ना</th>
<th>नामन्य</th>
<th>नामन्यो</th>
<th>नामां</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>श्रम</td>
<td>श्रमस्य</td>
<td>श्रमन्यो</td>
<td>श्रमां</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns such as पशु: - axe बाहु: - hand प्रसु: - boss रिपु: - enemy वायु: - air सेतु: - bridge हेतु: - cause वेणु: - flute शिष्यु: - baby मेघु: - mountain इश्वर: - sugarcane स्थाणु: - Lord Shiva तत्त्व: - manuscript अंशु: - ray of light will decline as in श्रम:

--

Feminine nouns ending in आ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ना</th>
<th>नामन्य</th>
<th>नामन्यो</th>
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<td>सीता</td>
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<td>सीतयो</td>
<td>सीतां</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रामा</td>
<td>रामाय</td>
<td>रामयो</td>
<td>रामां</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लता</td>
<td>लताय</td>
<td>लतयो</td>
<td>लतां</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns such as
गाथा - story राह्या - street प्रभा - bright light
will also decline as in सीता

Feminine इ
मति: मते: मत्यो: मतीनां

Nouns such as
यथि: - Maize बृद्धि: - rain नीति: - moral
कार्ति: - luminance गति: - shelter
कीर्ति: - fame भीति: - fear भूमि: - earth
शक्ति: - strength भीठि: - dust उज्ज्वलि: - greatness
बुद्धि: - knowledge मूर्ति: - shape राघ्रि: - night
decline as मति:

Feminine उ
घेन: घेनो: घेन्यो: घेनूनां

Neuter nouns ending in अ
फल फलस्य फल्योः फलानां
नेत्र नेत्रस्य नेत्र्योः नेत्राणां
पत्र पत्रस्य पत्र्योः पत्राणां
pustak पुस्तकस्य पुस्तक्योः पुस्तकाणां

Nouns such as वन बल जल सलिल also
decline as in फल

Now for the declensions of personal pronouns.

अहं मम, मे आयोः, नो अस्मांक, नः
तवं तव, ते युवोः, वाः युमांक, वः
स: तस्य तयोः तेषा
सा तस्या: तयोः तासां
तदूः तस्य तयोः तेषा
अहं अस्य अन्योः, एन्योः एषा
इहं अस्या: अन्योः, एन्योः आसामू
इदूः अस्य अन्योः, एन्योः एषामू
एष: पतस्य एतयोः, एन्योः एतेषामू
Let us now see some examples of sentences with nouns in case-6, the possessive case.

This is your house.
Sita is Rama’s wife
The nose is between the (two) eyes.
The teacher is delighted at the students’ success.
The mother sees the play(ing) of two children.
The competition of the students takes place at the playground.
This is Lakshmi. Her brother is Govind.
People go to Kashmir for a pleasant stay.

Special uses of the sixth case.

"for the reason"
A sentence incorporating this phrase will have the accompanying noun in the Possessive case.
People go to Kashmir for a pleasant stay.
The river runs east of the village (on the eastern side)

To the south of the temple is the tank (pond)

To the west of the school is the playground.

It may be noted that the four words given above are actually indeclinables.

There are instances of use of the indeclinables in a slightly different form as in

पूर्वेण , पश्चिमेन , दक्षिणेन , उत्तरेण

Though these are indeclinables, they appear to have suffixes of the instrumental case (case-3). When expressed this way, the indeclinables are accompanied by nouns in either case 6 or 2.

for example,

पूर्वेण भारतस्य वल्लभमुद्रः अस्ति ।

Bay of Bengal is in the east of India.

उत्तरेण भारतं हिमालयोऽवत्ति ।

Himalayas are in the north of India.

When referring to something done by a person, the person is expressed in the possessive case.

When referring to someone having done something, that which was done is expressed in the sixth case.

Examples.

बुद्धदेशस्य निर्माता राजराजेश्वरः

Rajaraja Chola is the creator of the Brhadeeswara Temple

(The temple referred to here is more than a thousand
years old and worship continues to this day. This is truly a massive edifice qualifying for the adjective बृहत्त meaning massive. The temple has been included among the world heritage monuments by Unesco.

Krishnaraja Sagar is the creation of Visweswaraiah. (Visweswaraiah was a civil engineer who lived in South India during the early part of the twentieth century and is called the father of engineering in India. The structure referred to here is a dam)

Sometimes, a noun qualifying for case 2 may get expressed in case 6. Consider for instance,

The boy thinks of his mother.

Here "mother" forms the indirect object of the verb. The meaning of this sentence could well be that the boy is thinking about his mother’s affection towards him. Then "mother’s" comes in the sixth case. In Sanskrit this can also be expressed in the sixth case.

It is possible that a noun qualifying for expression in the third case also gets expressed in the Possessive.

The famished person is satisfied by food. This could have also been expressed as

Such examples are given only to give a hint to the student about the variations seen in the use of the words. Only experience will help master these.

This has been a long section. Please go over the section a second time and do the exercises.

Case-7 The Locative case:
The locative case indicates the locality or position of a thing generally expressive of the meaning given by the use of prepositions such as
in, into, inside, out of a group of, out of etc.

Declensions:

Masculine nouns ending in अ

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ग्रामः</th>
<th>ग्रामे</th>
<th>ग्रामयो:</th>
<th>ग्रामेषु</th>
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<td>पादयो:</td>
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<td>उदधीः</td>
<td>उदधियो:</td>
<td>उदधिषु</td>
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<td>पाणिषु</td>
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<td>गुरौ</td>
<td>गुरोः</td>
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<td>बन्धयो:</td>
<td>बन्धुषु</td>
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<tr>
<td>शत्रु:</td>
<td>शत्रो</td>
<td>शत्रयो:</td>
<td>शत्रुषु</td>
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</table>

Declensions of personal pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अहः</th>
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<th>आयोः</th>
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</tr>
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<td>तवः</td>
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<td>तदस्मि</td>
<td>तयोः</td>
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<td>एतयोः</td>
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<td>कयोः</td>
<td>केषु</td>
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<td>कयोः</td>
<td>कासु</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कि</td>
<td>कर्मस्मि</td>
<td>कयोः</td>
<td>केषु</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example sentences
पाण्ये: अहुल्य: सन्नितः । Fingers are (present) in both hands
गिरिशु गुद्धा: सन्नितः । Caves are present in mountains
माणवकस्य गुरुः आधिका प्रीतिः ।
The students has much affection for his teacher.
पाणिभु जर्ठ नास्ति । There is no water in the vessels
उद्धृण तिमिश्च: चरन्ति ।
Whales roam about in the ocean

Now look up the section on exercises and answer the questions given there.

Case-8 The Vocative case
Addressing a person is handled via the Vocative case. Mostly usage in this case will accompany a directive or an order to the person addressed. Also a request may be applicable. The Vocative case may also apply in third person where one might say,

Let him help us. Let them sing his praise etc..

Declensions:

Masculine
राम: हे राम हे रामो हे रामा:
हरि: हे हरे हे हरी हे हरयः:
शभु: हे शभेहे शभू हे शभचः:

Feminine
माला हे माले हे माले हे माला:
मति: हे मति हे मति हे मतयः:
धेनु: हे धेनू हे धेनू हे धेनवः:

Neuter
वन्न हे वन हे वने हे वनानि:
वारि हे वारे हे वारिणी हे वारिणि:
मधु: हे मधेहे मधू हे मधूनिः