LESSON 5

Explanation of cases
(Nominative and Accusative cases have been explained in Lesson 3)

Instrumental case is used:

1) to indicate the agent of a passive verb (will be treated later).

2) to indicate the instrument of an action. Examples:
   स: पानेण जलं पिपति। “He drinks water with (= in) a vessel (=cup).”
   नर: फलेन तुष्ष्ण। “The man is pleased with the fruit.”

3) to indicate the person or thing accompanying an action, where the “association” is indicated with prepositions like सह “with”. The subordinate person takes instrumental. Example:
   जसेन सह नृपो गच्छति। “The king goes accompanied by the servant.”

   The preposition may be optionally omitted. Example:
   जसेन नृपो गच्छति। “The king goes with the servant.”

4) to indicate the cause or reason, i.e. to translate “on account of”, “out of”, “because of”, etc. Example:
   दुःखेन ग्रामं त्यागमि। “I abandon the village out of misery.”

5) with the preposition बिना “without”. Example:
   जलेन बिना कमङ्क नस्थति। “A lotus perishes without water.”

6) with the particles अल्पम् and कृतपम् “enough”. Example:
   अल्प दुःखेन। “Enough with misery.”
Dative case is used:

1) to indicate the indirect object of verbs meaning “to give”, “to show”, “to send”, etc. Example:
   नृपो दास्य करने गायत्रि। "The king gives gold to the servant."

2) with verbs meaning “to be angry with” (क्रिया), “to long for” (स्पृहा), etc. Example:
   जनक: पुत्राय क्रिया।
   जनक: पुत्राय स्पृहा। "The father is angry with the son.
   "The father longs for his son."

3) with रुचि “to please”, although रुचि is used in context commonly where “to like” is used in English. Example:
   कुष्मान्चि नृपाय रोचने। "Flowers please the king."

4) with verbs of movement (optionally with accusative). Example:
   दासो ग्रामम् गच्छति। or दासो ग्रामम् गच्छति।
   "The servant goes to the village."

5) to express the purpose of an action. Example:
   स: मृहाथ वनं गच्छति। "He goes to the forest for the sake of happiness."

6) with the particles नमः “salutation to” and स्वस्ति “hail to”, and अस्तुप “sufficient, capable”. Examples:
   नृपाय नमः। स्वस्ति। "Salutations / hail to the king!
   अस्तुप मल्लो मल्लिय। "Wrestler X is able to face wrestler Y."

Ablative case is used:

1) to indicate the point from which the action begins or operates. Example:
   नरो ग्रामस्त्र वनं गच्छति। "The man goes from the village to the forest."
2) to express the cause or reason (instrumental case may also be used for this purpose). Example:

नृपो दल्से दुःखायुतू तुतति। “On account of misery, the king
strikes the servant.”

3) with the prepositions प्राक् “before, to the east of”, पूर्वम्
“before”, अन्तरम् “after”, आ “until, since”, बहि: “outside”, कृते “except”, विना “without”. The first four prepo-
sitions are used in both the temporal and spatial sense.

Genitive case is used:

1) to indicate a relation, usually rendered into English by “of” or by the apostrophe’s. Example:

अहम् नृपस्य दल्से पशयामि। “I see the king's servant.”

2) to translate the verb “have” in English. Example:

नृपस्य कन्यकर्माधिति। “King’s is the gold” =

“The king has gold.”

3) with the prepositions उपरि “above”, अध: “below”, पूर्त: “in
front of”, पश्चात् “behind”, परत: “beyond”, अभे, समस्यम् “in the
presence of”, कृते “for the sake of”, समस्यम् “in the vicinity of.”

Locative case is used:

1) to indicate the place or time where the action takes place. To translate “in”, “at”, “on”, “upon”, “above”, “among”, etc. Example:

स: अस्त्र: कृपे पतति। “The horse falls into the well.”

2) to translate expressions like “concerning”, “in the matter of”, etc. Example:

पुनः जनक: तुष्यति। “The father is happy about the son.”
3) to indicate the object of emotions and feelings. Example:
जनक: पुत्रे स्निष्ठिति। “The father feels affection for the son.”

Vocative case is used:

1) as the case of addressing. Example:
हे नृप। “O King!”

Vocabulary

Masculine Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>स्त्रोत</th>
<th>नाम</th>
<th>हंस</th>
<th>swan / (wild) goose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>गज</td>
<td>elephant</td>
<td>हंस</td>
<td>swan / (wild) goose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चन्द्र</td>
<td>moon</td>
<td>ईश्वर</td>
<td>God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्रसाद</td>
<td>palace</td>
<td>गुण</td>
<td>virtue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हद</td>
<td>lake</td>
<td>ठोक</td>
<td>world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भार</td>
<td>burden</td>
<td>आकाश</td>
<td>sky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बीर</td>
<td>hero</td>
<td>गुगाल</td>
<td>jackal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neuter Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>स्त्रोत</th>
<th>नाम</th>
<th>काव्य</th>
<th>poem, poetry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>कुमुद</td>
<td>flower</td>
<td>काव्य</td>
<td>poem, poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जीवन</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>देव</td>
<td>fate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>धन</td>
<td>wealth</td>
<td>बल</td>
<td>strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गृह</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>मित्र</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तीर</td>
<td>bank</td>
<td>वचन</td>
<td>saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रृष्ण</td>
<td>ornament</td>
<td>रत्न</td>
<td>jewel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepositions and Particles (with the cases they govern)

लह    with (instr.)
बिना  without (acc., instr., abl.)
अलग में enough, no more (instr.)
अतः sufficient, a match for (dat.)
कृतमें enough, no more (instr.)
खाल: salutation to (dat.)
स्वतति hail to (dat.)
उपरि  above (gen.)
अथः: below (gen.)
पुरः: in front of (gen.)
प्राकु: before, to the east (abl.)
पूर्वः: before (abl.)
अन्तरः: after (abl.)
बाहः: outside (abl.)
आ: until, since (abl.)
ऋते: except (acc., abl.)
पराः: beyond (gen.)
अधरं, सम्प्रतिः in the presence of (gen.)
कृते: for the sake of (gen.)
पञ्चायत्: behind (gen.)
समीपस्म: in the vicinity of (gen.)

Verbs

खः (1P) खनानि to dig
चः (1P) चलनि to move
चीतः (1P) जीवनि to live
नमः (1P) नमस्ति to salute
दहः (1P) दहनि to burn
दिखः (6P) दिखनि to write
कृतः (6P) कृतनि to cut
पुषः (6P) पुषनि to release
विक्रः (6P) विक्रनि to find, to get
कुमः (4P) कुम्पनि to get angry
स्मितः (4P) स्मितनि to love, be affectionate to
इः (6P) इच्छनि to wish, want
क्षनः (10P) क्षणनि to wash
पुषः (10P) पुष्यनि to proclaim
पञ्चः (10P) पञ्चनि to protect
भसः (10P) भस्यनि to eat
स्पषः (10P) स्पष्यनि to long for (takes dative)
भृः (10P) भृष्यनि to adorn, to decorate
Exercises

1) Complete the following sentences, dissolving all sandhis, and translate them into English:

1. जना ईश्वरस्य बले चिन्तनः...। ते बदः...। अते धनः...। ईश्वरः नमः।
2. वन्दे अजस्वे गमः...। ठोकचन्द्रमा आकाशस्य भूषणं चिन्तनः...।
3. कमठः...। हवे भवनिः। तामि तीरे न जीवः...। कमठानि कुण्मानि भूः...।
4. मांसः...। बिना गृहंगात न जीवः...। गलः...। मांसं न
5. भस्मणिः। ते तृणाय सृष्टि...। शृगङ्गा गजम न अस्थम।
6. नृपस्य प्रसादे कनकस्य रत्नानां च भूषणानि भूः...। दशस्य गुहेः भूषणानि
7. न कीर्ति।
8. गृहः...। उपरि काकः...। क्रक्षां गृहः...। वृद्धेषु भवनिः।
9. ग्रामस्य जनः...। अजस्वं वृद्धाः दहनिः।
10. ते ग्रामस्य वृद्धाः न दहः...।
11. नृपस्य मित्रः...। प्रासादे काव्यम् लिखिति, नृपादं थनम् विदः...। धनेन च
12. सुपुर्वम् विदः...।
13. अहू वृद्धे कुण्मानि दृष्टि...। कुण्मः...। बृहस्तत् जाते अथः पतनिः।
14. जितः...। बिना जनः...। जीवनिः। जनः...। जीवनं वचनिः।
15. दासः...। बचे गच्छिति, कृतायं च कृतन्तः...।
16. स वृद्धायाम् फलानां च भारं
17. ग्रामे नवनिः।
18. सः...। जनम् विन्दृति। धनेन स तुषः...। सुहेन च जीवः...।
2) Translate the following into Sanskrit, applying the known sandhi rules:

1) The two servants of the king dig for gold behind the palace.
2) Gold is wealth. People desire wealth. For the sake of wealth, people farm and toil.
3) I think of God’s power and I salute him. From God, I get happiness.
4) I write poetry. You see that poetry and are pleased.
5) The elephant goes to the forest. In the forest he eats grass and leaves. He does not eat meat.
6) The jackal has no virtues.
7) The servants proclaim: “The king is going to the village.”
8) The burden falls from the tree.
9) The elephants see the moon in the lake. They touch the moon.
10) The king has no virtues. He burns the village. People live in misery.
11) The king does not desire the meat of a jackal. He is pleased with the meat of a swan.
12) The swan is an ornament of the lake. The lake adorns the forest.
13) “God’s palace is in the sky.” I do not see God or God’s palace.
14) The boy worships God with flowers on the bank of the lake.
15) I am a friend of the king. I dwell in the palace with the king.

3) Write any five sentences of your own in Sanskrit.