

संस्कृतभारती पत्राचार - प्रवेशः  
प्रथमः वर्गः

रामानुज् पाण्डेयः

October 7, 2020



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## Some simple good habits to follow in online classes

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सरस्वत्यै नमः



सम्बोधन नमः + तुभ्यम् सम्बोधन सम्बोधन  
सरस्वति नमस्तुभ्यं वरदे कामरूपिणि ।

विद्या + आरम्भम् सिद्धिः + भवतु मम  
विद्यारम्भं करिष्यामि सिद्धिर्भवतु मे सदा ॥

## About This course

- Correspondence course for learning Saṃskṛtam from start, Beginner level familiarity with Devanāgarī script is required.
- Course is of 4 semesters and named as प्रवेशः, परिचयः, शिक्षा, कोविदः
- SB conducts exam in Feb and Aug every year for these courses.
- **Outcome 0:** On completion you will be able to mostly understand simple Saṃskṛtam texts like भगवद्गीता, रामायण.
- **Outcome 1:** If you already have graduate degree in any stream this course will qualify to get admitted to PG course of Saṃskṛtam like MA. (KSU, KSOU in Karnataka I know)
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- I speak some regional language of India, I will understand Saṃskṛtam ?
- Do you need to know Devanāgarī script ?
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# Types of Saṃskṛtam

- Yes, there are different types.
- वैदिक (Used in वेद)
- लौकिक (Used in worldly things like काव्यानि, रामायणम्, महाभारतम्, भगवद्गीता and later all creations.)
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- पदम् (word) meaningful combination of Akṣaras.
- Saṃskṛtam has two types of पदम्.
- सुप् / नाम (name) तिङ् / क्रिया (verb) पदम्
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- Only padas can be used in Saṃskṛtam sentences.

# अक्षर Akṣara

अक्षर (Alphabet/letter) Which don't perish, smallest sound (mapped into script)

- पदम् (word) meaningful combination of Akṣaras.
- Saṃskṛtam has two types of पदम्.
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- Related पदानि padas make sentence.

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Grammar part of this book contains half नामपदम् (nouns) and half verb (क्रियापदम्)

- So what are नामपदानि (nouns) ? Same definition as noun in all other languages. विशेषणानि adjectives are part of this only in Saṃskṛtam
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# Roots of noun and verbs

- All क्रियापदम् (verbs) are made from root called धातु.
- धातवः (dhatus) are not पदानि so it is illegal to use them in Saṃskṛtam sentences.  
Example: धातु - पठ् (path) means "to read" -> from this root verb form is made as पठति  
"someone reads"
- Similarly, नामपदानि are made of noun root called प्रातिपदिक (praatipadika) and again noun roots are not पदानि so they cant be used in Saṃskṛtam.  
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## वचनम् (Numbers) in Saṃskṛtam:

- There are three वचनानि (numbers) Singular (एकवचनम्) , dual (द्विवचनम्) and plural (बहुवचनम्)
- नामपदानि क्रियापदानि च (nouns and verbs) both will be in all three वचनानि (numbers).
  - ▶ Noun Example: nounroot (प्रातिपदिक) is राम, one rama is रामः, two ramas are रामौ and three or more ramas are रामाः
  - ▶ Verb Example: verbroot (धातु) is पठ्, one person reading is पठति, two people reading are पठतः, three or more reading are पठन्ति.

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- Saṃskṛtam also has three genders पुंलिङ्ग (masculine), स्त्रीलिङ्ग (feminine) and नपुंसकलिङ्ग (neuter)
- नामपदानि (nouns) only has gender, क्रिया verb does not have gender.
- Example रामः (masculine) रमा (feminine) and फलम् (neuter). पठति is same for all three genders.
- Words gender is not decided only on their meaning but also on grammatical composition of that word also. as of now just take the word genders as given.

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# पुरुष (person / doer) of क्रिया (verb) in Saṃskṛtam

- प्रथम पुरुष (Neither me nor you aka third person in English)
- मध्यम पुरुष (You, person in-front of you, second person in English)
- उत्तम पुरुष (Myself, First person in English)
- Only क्रिया (verb) will have पुरुष (person), नामपदानि (noun) will not have it.

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# Classification of nouns

Words are classified based on ending not by starting letter.

Use saakalyam to figure out ending of nouns like raama, ramaa, sltaa and others, this understanding will help going forward.

Enter word(s)

Encoding\*

देवनागरी

Text\*

अहं गच्छामि

Submit

अहं गच्छामि -

अ + ह + अ + ँ - ग् + अ + च् + छ् + आ + म् + इ

# सरल वाक्यानि Small sentences

“He reads”

- What noun / pronoun here ? (नामपदम्)] = He.
- Whats gender ? (masculine).
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- Download Pravesha booklet and if possible print it and do all the work in it only, exam time it will come handy.
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# Limitation of English script (normal roman)

English and roman script cant represent Saṃskṛtam sounds so there are some extra letters added in script as below.

Vowels and codas

Devanāgarī	Transcription	Category
अ	a A	monophthongs and syllabic liquids
आ	ā Ā	
इ	i I	
ई	ī Ī	
उ	u U	
ऊ	ū Ū	
ऋ	r Ṛ	
ॠ	ṛ Ṝ	
ऌ	l Ṍ	
ॡ	ṡ Ṣ	
ए	e E	diphthongs
ऐ	ai Ai	
औ	au Au	
ं	ṁ Ṃ	anusvara
ः	ḥ Ḥ	visarga
ँ	ṃ	chandrabindu
ऽ	ṣ	avagraha

Consonants

velars	palatals	retroflexes	dentals	labials	Category
क k K	च c C	ट ṭ Ṭ	त t T	प p P	tenuis stops
ख kh Kh	छ ch Ch	ठ ṭh Ṭh	थ th Th	फ ph Ph	aspirated stops
ग g G	ज j J	ड ḍ Ḍ	द d D	ब b B	voiced stops
घ gh Gh	झ jh Jh	ढ ḍh Ḍh	ध dh Dh	भ bh Bh	breathy-voiced stops
ङ ṅ Ṇ	ञ ñ Ñ	ण ṇ Ṇ	न n N	म m M	nasal stops
ह h H	य y Y	र r R	ल l L	व v V	approximants
	श ś Ś	ष ṣ Ṣ	स s S		sibilants

## अस्माकं पठनविधिः [Our study method]

- We will have scanned book and will share through presenters screen.
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- We will try to cover one chapter in two sessions.
- As we will proceed we will start using more Saṃskṛtam and less English.

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# गृहकार्यम् [Home work]

- Download Saṃskṛtam keyboard for mobile. (I use Gboard)
- Start practising how to write in Devanāgarī.
- Make login on saakalyam and login using that.
- Use tools section to to dissect words type and convert / transliterate words to see how Devanāgarī gets represented in IAST.
- Use dissection utility in tools to figureout which word will be what ending.
- If you understand Hindi then go through <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DmJKeK3EPY4> along with <https://www.saakalyam.org/media/downloads/ncert6.0.pdf>



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## Next class

- Chapter 1 of Pravesha book.

धन्यवादः

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# Questions