

Lesson 9. Of Caterpillars and Non-Caterpillars.

Much as you have been introduced to verbs and nouns that change their shape and size at the drop of a hat, there are some heartwarming, steady ones that never, ever "metamorphosize." (Ah! NOW the reference to caterpillars becomes clear!)

You can use them with any noun, verb, vibhakti, gender, tense, you name it, they hold their own, in a changing world. They are called अव्यय s. Let's go through a group of them in every lesson .

Sanskrit	English	Hindi
किम् / किं	what	क्या
अत्र	here	यहाँ
तत्र	there	वहाँ
यत्र	from-where	जहाँ
कुत्र	where	कहाँ
एकत्र	all together	साथ में
सर्वत्र	everywhere	सब जगह
अन्यत्र	elsewhere	किसी और जगह

So I can accurately say

अहं तत्र गच्छामि । त्वं तत्र गच्छसि । सः तत्र गच्छति । रामः तत्र गच्छति ।

आवां तत्र गच्छावः ।and so on and so forth.

Having introduced our Non- Caterpillars, shall we get familiar with our Caterpillars?

In a sentence such as " Ram is eating a ladoo," The Ram is the subject.

Therefore you pick the word Ram from the प्रथमा विभक्ति । रामः ।

The verb is " is eating" and HAS to follow the subject. Since रामः is from the प्रथमपुरुष एकवचन (Third Person Singular...according to English

Grammar) the verb also has to be from the प्रथमपुरुष एकवचन ... खादति ।

The object that is being gobbled up is the laddoo (मोदक ...the root word)

The object form of the word मोदक is मोदकम्...

Therefore the sentence becomes.. रामः मोदकं खादति ।

CLUE: Whenever a sentence is constructed or translated, grab (for dear life) the verb and its subject. THEN add the rest of the words to complete the sentence.

Let's add an अव्यय.

रामः मोदकम् अत्र खादति । Ram is eating a laddoo here.

रामः मोदकं तत्र खादति । Ram is eating a laddoo there.

Let's change the subject AND along with it, the verb.

अहं मोदकम् अत्र खादामि । I am eating a laddoo here.

अहं मोदकं तत्र खादामि । I am eating a laddoo there.

त्वं मोदकम् अन्यत्र खादसि । You are eating a laddoo elsewhere.(Probably averse to sharing it.)

त्वं मोदकं सर्वत्र खादसि । You are eating a laddoo everywhere.(Don't even try and imagine it.)

(New Concept मोदक is a masculine word. Whenever i introduce NEW masculine words to you, i shall put an (M) next to it. neuter words will be introduced with an (N) and feminine words with an (F). To use them in sentences, change the word according to the विभक्ति table to include a preposition)

Rules that must be followed.

1. The verb HAS to agree with the कर्ता, the subject.

अहं गच्छति is an absolute no no.

2. The conjugation(Changes in a verb form) of the verb in its various forms remains the same for all three genders. The verb is bound by पुरुष person and वचन number, not by लिङ्ग gender.

रामः खादति , सा खादति ,माला खादति , तत् न खादति ।

3. The subject कर्ता ALWAYS is in the प्रथमा विभक्ति and the object कर्म is ALWAYS in the द्वितीया ।

गज (elephant, M) मोदक (laddoo, M)

गजः मोदकं खादति is translated as The elephant is eating a laddoo.

गजं मोदकः खादति is ... The laddoo is eating an elephant.

Thou shalt tread this path with care.

New Concept

Whenever you use गम् in its verb, or other yet to be introduced forms, the place to where the "going to" happens ALWAYS is in the द्वितीया विभक्ति। (Easier to say, add the म् or the anuswaar to wherever you are going to.)

अहं विद्यालयं गच्छामि । गजः वनं गच्छति । सः गृहं गच्छति ।
गच्छामि विद्यालयम् अहम् ।

The faithful shall follow me into solving the exercises in Lesson 9 A.
