

## Lesson 9 A ...Exercises in sentence building.

Let's build a vocabulary now. The अ ending masculine (अकारान्त पुलिङ्ग ) noun " राम " has already been introduced. We will work with just the first two vibhaktis today. Subsequent lessons will introduce one vibhakti at a time.

Time now to introduce a new concept....

Whenever new verbs are introduced, the प्रथम पुरुष एक वचन will be given in brackets alongside the धातु । For example, दृश् ( पश्यति )। All you have to do is separate the word पश्यति into पश्य + ति and understand that the usable verb form is the first part of the word. You can build an entire present tense table based on this by the addition of प्रत्यय s ( suffixes) as so..

दृश्(पश्यति ) to see लट् लकार (present tense )

पुरुष Person	एकवचन Singular	द्विवचन Dual	बहुवचन Plural
प्रथम	पश्यति	पश्यतः	पश्यन्ति
मध्यम	पश्यसि	पश्यथः	पश्यथ
उत्तम	पश्यामि	पश्यावः	पश्यामः

For quick reference to help you do the exercises, are the first two वि०

राम अकारान्त पुलिङ्ग

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा subject	रामः	रामौ	रामाः
द्वितीया object	रामम्	रामौ	रामान्

Do you have a notebook , a pencil and a HUGE eraser ready? Then let's gettagoin' !

Nouns / Pronouns.	Verbs.	Avyayas.
सः he	भू ( भवति to be)	किम्
तौ two he s	पठ् (पठति to read or study),	अत्र
ते all the he s	गम् ( गच्छति to go)	तत्र
राम ( M)	हस् (हसति- हसना to laugh)	यत्र
ईश्वर ( M)		कुत्र
बालक boy ( M)		सर्वत्र
मनुष्य man (M)		अन्यत्र
नृप king ( M)		एकत्र
विद्यालय school ( M)		
ग्राम village ( M)		

### Example sentences.

1. He is reading. सः पठति ।
2. Those two men are reading. मनुष्यौ पठतः ।

Recall...All nouns and pronouns except for the त्वं, युवां, यूयं, अहं, आवां, and वयं fall into the प्रथम पुरुष । Therefore logically, two men HAVE to be matched with पठतः the dual प्रथम पुरुष verb. And since there are two men, the word for two men HAS to rhyme with रामौ which makes it मनुष्यौ ।

3. What is happening there? तत्र किं भवति?

Whatever is happening also falls into the प्रथम पुरुष । Since it appears to be singular, भवति is used.

4. The boy is going there. बालकः तत्र गच्छति ।

Try doing the rest on your own. Answers are provided in Lesson 9B. But you shall be honest and take a peek only after you have tried completing the exercise.

Translate.

1. He is reading.
2. He is laughing there.
3. The boy is going to school.
4. Ram is going to the village.
5. The king is going elsewhere.
6. Where is the boy laughing?
7. Ram and Ishwar are studying ( Refer to lesson 7 A).
8. Ram is namaskaaring( for lack of an appropriate word!) Ishwar.
9. The two are reading here.
10. Two boys are laughing.
11. Two men are going to the village.
12. Two boys are going to school.
13. All the boys are laughing.
14. All the men are going to the village.
15. All the boys are namaskaaring Ram.
16. Ram is namaskaaring all the boys.

Correct these sentences.

1. सः पठतः।
2. सः पठन्ति ।
3. तौ पठति ।
4. ते पठति ।
5. बालकः हसन्ति ।
6. सः गच्छन्ति ।
7. रामः ग्रामः गच्छन्ति ।

8. ते किं पठति ।
9. ते किम् पठन्ति ।

Seems more than enough for a first time session. Will see you next week. By the way, you may take that peek now. You have my blessings.

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