

विभक्तिः - Case

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.

Case form of the noun

1. रामः
2. रामम्
3. रामेण
4. रामाय
5. रामात्
6. रामस्य
7. रामे
8. हे राम !

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**

Case Form of the noun

1. गौरी
2. गौरीं
3. गौर्या
4. गौर्ये

5. गौर्याः
6. गौर्याः
7. गौर्यां
8. हे गौरी !

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 अश्वः or horse. This is a masculine noun similar to रामः and you will see the rules applied as in the case of रामः .

Case 1. The Nominative case

अश्वः तिष्ठति - The horse is standing

अश्वः धावति - The horse is running

In both cases, अश्वः 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 प्रथमा विभक्तिः , प्रथमा meaning first and विभक्तिः meaning case. There is also a name for this case given according to Sanskrit Grammar. This is known as कारक विभक्तिः .

Case 2. The Accusative case.

पुरुषः अश्वं आरोहति । The man ascends the horse

पुरुषः अश्वं ताडयति । The man beats the horse

In these sentences, the horse forms the direct object of the verbs आरोहति and ताडयति . Hence the use in the Accusative case. The second case is usually referred to as द्वितीया विभक्तिः though it does have

another name , कर्मविभक्तिः .

Case 3. The Instrumental case.

पुरुषः अश्वेन गृहं गच्छति ।

The man goes home by horse

राजा अश्वेन वनं 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 त्रितीया विभक्तिः . Its other name is करण विभक्तिः .

It may be noted that the declension here is अश्वेन though the student might expect it to be अश्वेण as per the declensions of रामः . 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.

सः अश्वाय तृणं यच्छति ।

He gives grass to the horse (to eat)

सः अश्वाय विंशति सहस्र रूप्यकाणि पृच्छति ।

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 विभक्तिः or सम्प्रदान विभक्तिः

Case 5. The Ablative case

सा अश्वात् अधःपतति ।

She falls down from the horse.

अश्वात् गजस्य मूल्यं 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".

अखिल्लस् प्रसिद्धः अभवत् , पेगसस् अश्वात् ।

Achilles became famous because of the horse Pegasus.

The fifth case is known as

पञ्चमी विभक्तिः or अपादान विभक्तिः .

Case 6. The possessive case.

अश्वस्य वर्णः कः ? What is the colour of the horse?

अश्वस्य पतिः कः ? Who is the owner of the horse?

In this case or षष्ठी विभक्तिः , the meaning is that of the Genitive case in English i.e., "of" or "belonging to"

etc.. This case is also known as सम्बन्ध विभक्तिः .

Case 7. The Locative case

अश्वे बलं अस्ति । In the horse is strength.

अश्वे नरः उपविशति । The man sits on the horse.

इन्द्रस्य उच्चैश्रवः नाम अश्वे आषा (अस्ति) ।

Indra has a liking for the horse called Uchchairsravas.

The seventh case is known as सप्तमी विभक्तिः. Its

other name is अधिकरण विभक्तिः .

Case 8. The vocative case.

The last case is known as सम्बोधनप्रथमा विभक्तिः.

It is generally not referred to by its expected name

अष्टमी विभक्तिः ।

हे अश्व , शीघ्रं गच्छ ।

Oh horse! go fast.

The examples given above are meant to introduce the

basic idea behind the विभक्तिः . 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 विभक्तिः 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.

Case1. 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

रामः	रामौ	रामाः
कृष्णः	कृष्णौ	कृष्णाः
गजः	गजौ	गजाः
वृक्षः	वृक्षौ	वृक्षाः

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

Feminine Nouns ending in आ

सीता	सिते	सिताः
रमा	रमे	रमाः
लता	लते	लताः

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.

फलं	फले	फलानि
नेत्रं	नेत्रे	नेत्राणि
पुस्तकं	पुस्तके	पुस्तकानि
पत्रं	पत्रे	पत्राणि

(As mentioned earlier in the declensions of अश्वः, 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.

बालौ क्रीडतः
सीता पचति
पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति
यूयं पठथ
ते खादन्ति
के अत्र तिष्ठन्ति ?

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)	रामं	रमौ	रामान्
(गजः)	गजं	गजौ	गजान्

(हस्तः)	हस्तं	हस्तौ	हस्तान्
(वृक्षः)	वृक्षं	वृक्षौ	वृक्षान्

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

Feminine nouns ending in आ

(सीता)	सीतां	सीते	सीताः
(रमा)	रमां	रमे	रमाः
(लता)	लतां	लतौ	लताः

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

Neuter nouns ending in अ

(फलं)	फलम्	फले	फलानि
(नेत्रं)	नेत्रम्	नेत्रे	नेत्राणि
(पुस्तकं)	पुस्तकं	पुस्तके	पुस्तकानि
(पत्रं)	पत्रम्	पत्रे	पत्राणि

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

अहं	मां, मा	आवां, नौ	अस्मान् , नः
त्वं	त्वां, त्वा	युवां, वां	युष्मान् , वः
सः	तं	तौ	तान्
सा	तां	ते	ताः
तत्	तत्	ते	तानि
अयं	इमं	इमौ	इमान्
अयं	एनं	एनौ	एनान्
इयं	इमां	इमे	इमाः
इयं	एनां	एने	एनाः
इदं	इदं	इमे	इमानि
एषः	एतं	एतौ	एतान्
एषः	एनं	एनौ	एनान्
एषा	एतां	एते	एताः

एषा	एनां	एने	एनाः
एतत्	एतत्	एते	एतानि
कः	कं	कौ	कान्
का	कां	के	काः
किं	किम्	के	कानि

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.

जनाः देवं नमन्ति । people are offering salutations
to the deity

गजः जलं पिबति । The elephant is drinking the water

ते अश्वान् पश्यन्ति । They are seeing the horses

त्वं आचार्यं नमसि । You are offering salutations to
the teacher

अहं चित्रं पश्यामि । 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., त्वं नमसि आचार्यम् ।

Some questions which use the noun in the Accusative.

त्वं प्रातः किं पठसि ?

सा कं नमति ?

सः कं तत्र पश्यति ?

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

सर्वतः - All around उभयतः - on both sides

Examples:

छात्राः पुस्तकं विना गच्छन्ति ।

The students are going without the books.

अहं विद्यालयं प्रति गच्छामि ।

I am going to (towards) the school.

विद्यालयं उभयतः वृक्षाः सन्ति ।

There are trees on both sides of the school.

पुष्पवाटीं सर्वतः बालाः ।

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.

पछति - cooks

दण्डयति - punishes

पृच्छति - asks

नयति - takes along

हरति - takes away by force (steals)

Example sentences.

स तण्डुलान् ओदनं पचति ।

He cooks rice as food.

तण्डुलान् and ओदनं are both in the Accusative.

नृपः स्तेनं शतं दण्डयति ।

The King fines the thief a hundred (units of currency)

सः माणवकं पन्थानं पृच्छति ।

He asks the student the way.

ते अजान् गृहं नयन्ति ।

They take the sheep home.

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

त्रितीया विभक्तिः 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

रामः	रामेण	रामाभ्याम्	रामैः
गजः	गजेन	गजाभ्याम्	गजैः
हस्तः	हस्तेन	हस्ताभ्याम्	हस्तैः
वृक्षः	वृक्षेण	वृक्षाभ्याम्	वृक्षैः

Masculine nouns ending in इ

मुनिः	मुनिना	मुनिभ्याम्	मुनिभिः
हरिः	हरिणा	हरिभ्याम्	हरिभिः

Masculine nouns ending in उ

शंभुः	शंभुना	शंभुभ्याम्	शंभुभिः
वायुः	वायुना	वायुभ्याम्	वायुभिः

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

जनकः - father

गोपालः - Cowherd

	सूर्यः - Sun	अश्वः - horse
	बालः - boy	बाणः - Arrow
Masc. इ	निधिः - treasure	अतिथिः - guest
	अद्रिः - mountain	राशिः - heap
	गिरिः - mountain	ध्वनिः - sound
Masc. उ	प्रभुः - boss	बाहुः - hand
	सेतुः - bridge	वेणुः - Bamboo flute
	परशुः - axe	तन्तुः - manuscript

Now for feminine nouns.

Feminine nouns ending in आ

सिता	सिताया	सीताभ्याम्	सीताभिः
रमा	रमया	रमाभ्याम्	रमाभिः
लता	लताया	लताभ्याम्	लताभिः
बाला	बालाया	बालाभ्याम्	बालाभिः

Feminine nouns ending in इ

मति	मत्या	मतिभ्याम्	मतिभिः
भूमि	भूम्या	भूमिभ्याम्	भूमिभिः

Feminine nouns ending in उ

धेनु	धेनुना	धेनुभ्याम्	धेनुभिः
चञ्चु	चञ्चुना	चञ्चुभ्याम्	चञ्चुभिः

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
	भीति - 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

फलं	फलेन	फलाभ्याम्	फलैः
नेत्रं	नेत्रेण	नेत्राभ्याम्	नेत्रैः
पुस्तकं	पुस्तकेन	पुस्तकाभ्याम्	पुस्तकैः
पत्रं	पत्रेण	पत्राभ्याम्	पत्रैः

Neuter nouns ending in इ

वारि	वारिणा	वारिभ्याम्	वारिभिः
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Neuter nouns ending in उ

मधु	मधुना	मधुभ्याम्	मधुभिः
वस्तु	वस्तुना	वस्तुभ्याम्	वस्तुभिः

Other neuter nouns

Neut. अ

पद्मम् - lotus	पट्टणम् - town
सत्यम् - truth	भोजनम् - food
तैलम् - oil	बलम् - strength

Let us now list the declensions for the personal pronouns

अहं	मया	आवाभ्याम्	अस्माभिः
सः	तेन	ताभ्याम्	तैः
सा	तया	ताभ्याम्	ताभिः
तत्	तेन	ताभ्याम्	तैः
अयं	अनेन	आभ्याम्	एभिः
इयं	अनया	आभ्याम्	आभिः
इदं	अनेन	आभ्याम्	एभिः
एषः	एतेन	एताभ्याम्	एतैः
एषा	एतया	एताभ्याम्	एताभिः
एतत्	एतेन	एताभ्याम्	एतैः
कः	केन	काभ्याम्	कैः
का	कया	काभ्याम्	काभिः
किं	केन	काभ्याम्	कैः

Try and get the patterns to memory. The student

would have no doubt discerned some patterns already.

Let us see some example sentences.

जनाः पुष्पैः देवं पूजयन्ति ।

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.

भूपतिः रथेन गच्छति ।

The king travels by his chariot.

त्वं हस्तेन लिखसि ।

You write with your hands.

व्याकरणम् पाणिनिना कृतम् ।

Grammar was formulated by Panini

तृषितः हस्ताभ्यां जलं पिबति ।

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.

जनाः कैः देवं पूजयन्ति ? (See answer above)

व्याकरणं केन कृतम् ?

त्वं काभ्यां चरसि ? - With what do you walk?

अहं पादाभ्यां 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,

गजः पादैः 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 साकं are used with nouns to give the same meaning. However, they come after the noun as in,

लक्ष्मणः रामेण सह वनं गच्छति ।

Lakshmana goes with Rama to the forest.

अहं मित्रेण सह अत्र वसामि ।

I live here with my friend.

ते फलैः पुष्पैश्च साकं अत्र आगच्छन्ति ।

They come here with fruits and flowers.

(साकं is used with Neuter nouns)

बालकः गुरुणा सह आपणं गच्छति ।

The students goes to the shop with the teacher.

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

प्राणिनः जलेन विना न जीवन्ति ।

Living beings cannot (do not) live without water.

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

भोजनेन अलम् ! (I have had)Enough food!

Would you ever want to say

संस्कृतेन अलम् ?

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 Dativ 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

रामः	रामाय	रामाभ्याम्	रामेभ्यः
गजः	गजाय	गजाभ्याम्	गजेभ्यः
हस्तः	हस्ताय	हस्ताभ्याम्	हस्तेभ्यः
वृक्षः	वृक्षाय	वृक्षाभ्याम्	वृक्षेभ्यः

Other masculine nouns which decline as above,

आहारः - food शिष्यः - Student वृषभः - Bull

पुत्रः - Son देवः - Deity

Feminine nouns ending in आ

सिता	सीतायै	सीताभ्याम्	सीताभ्यः
रमा	रमायै	रमाभ्याम्	रमाभ्यः
लता	लतायै	लताभ्याम्	लताभ्यः

Neuter nouns ending in अ

फलं	फलाय	फलाभ्याम्	फलेभ्यः
नेत्रं	नेत्राय	नेत्राभ्याम्	नेत्रेभ्यः
पुस्तकं	पुस्तकाय	पुस्तकाभ्याम्	पुस्तकेभ्यः

Nouns such as वनं , बलं , सलिलं - water

जलं - water राज्यं - Kingdom will also decline as above.

Other examples:

Masc. इ

हरिः	हरये	हरिभ्याम्	हरिभ्यः
अद्रिः	अद्रये	अद्रिभ्याम्	अद्रिभ्यः

Masc. उ

शंभुः	शंभवे	शंभुभ्याम्	शंभुभ्यः
प्रभुः	प्रभवे	प्रभुभ्याम्	प्रभुभ्यः
रिपुः	रिपवे	रिपुभ्याम्	रिपुभ्यः

Feminine इ

मति	मतये	मतिभ्याम्	मतिभ्यः
शक्ति	शक्तये	शक्तिभ्याम्	शक्तिभ्यः

Feminine उ

धेनु	धेनवे	धेनुभ्याम्	धेनुभ्यः
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Neuter इ

वारि	वारये	वारिभ्याम्	वारिभ्यः
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Neuter उ

मधु	मधवे	मधुभ्याम्	मधुभ्यः
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The declensions of the personal pronouns in the Dativ case.

अहं	मह्यं ,मे	आवाभ्यां ,नौ	अस्मभ्यं ,नः
त्वं	तुभ्यं ,ते	युवाभ्यां ,वां	युष्मभ्यं ,वः
सः	तस्मै	ताभ्यां	तेभ्यः
सा	तस्यै	ताभ्यां	ताभ्यः
तत्	तस्मै	ताभ्यां	तेभ्यः
अयं	अस्मै	आभ्यां	एभ्यः
इयं	अस्यै	आभ्यां	आभ्यः
इदं	अस्मै	आभ्यां	एभ्यः
एषः	एतस्मै	एताभ्यां	एतेभ्यः
एषा	एतस्यै	एताभ्यां	एताभ्यः
एतत्	एतस्मै	एताभ्यां	एतेभ्यः
कः	कस्मै	काभ्यां	केभ्यः
का	कस्यै	काभ्यां	काभ्यः
किं	कस्मै	काभ्यां	केभ्यः

Now for examples of sentences with nouns in the Dative case.

छात्राः आहाराय गृहं गच्छन्ति ।

Students go home for food.

भिक्षुः आहाराय अटति ।

The beggar roams around for food.

गुरुः शिष्याय तत्त्वं उपदिशति ।

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

कृषकः वृषभाय तुषं यच्छति ।

The farmer gives fodder to two bulls.

त्वं अतिथिभ्यां क्षीरं आनयसि ।

You bring milk for two guests.

अहं पशुभ्यां घ्रासं आनयामि ।

I bring grass for two cows.

It is interesting to observe that the word for "grass" in Sanskrit is घ्रासम् .

गुरुभ्यः नमः । Obeisance 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 गुरुन् नमामि । I offer salutations to the Guru.

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

नृपः याचकेभ्यः फलानि यच्छन्ति ।

पिता पुत्राय कुप्यति ।

बालकः क्रीडनकाय स्पृहयति ।

Some questions and answers involving nouns in the Dativ.

विद्या किमर्थम् ? विद्या ज्ञानाय ।
पुष्पाणि किमर्थम् ? पूजायै पुष्पाणि ।
तव प्रयत्नः कस्मै ? मम प्रयत्नः सुखाय ।
वस्त्रं कस्मै प्रयोजनाय ? वस्त्रं परिधानाय ।
शुक्राय किं रोचते ? शुक्राय फलं रोचते ।
किं पापाय भवति ? परपीडा पापाय भवति ।

Please attempt the exercises before reading further.

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 पञ्चमी विभक्तिः

Declensions:

Masculine nouns ending in अ

राम	रामात्	रामाभ्यां	रामेभ्यः
गज	गजात्	गजाभ्यां	गजेभ्यः
हस्त	हस्तात्	हस्ताभ्यां	हस्तेभ्यः
गृह	गृहात्	गृहाभ्यां	गृहेभ्यः
वृक्ष	वृक्षात्	वृक्षाभ्यां	वृक्षेभ्यः

Masc. इ

मुनिः	मुनेः	मुनिभ्यां	मुनिभ्यः
हरिः	हरेः	हरिभ्यां	हरिभ्यः

The nouns निधिः अद्रिः पाणिनिः राशिः अतिथिः गिरिः
will decline in the same fashion as above

Masc. उ

शंभुः	शंभोः	शंभुभ्यां	शंभुभ्यः
वायुः	वायोः	वायुभ्यां	वायुभ्यः

Feminine nouns ending in आ

सीता	सीतायाः	सीताभ्यां	सीताभ्यः
रमा	रमायाः	रमाभ्यां	रमाभ्यः
लता	लतायाः	लताभ्यां	लताभ्यः

Feminine इ

मतिः	मतेः	मतिभ्यां	मतिभ्यः
भूमिः	भूमे	भूमिभ्यां	भूमिभ्यः

The nouns यष्टिः भीतिः वृष्टिः नीतिः शक्तिः कीर्तिः
will decline in the same fashion as भूमिः

Feminine उ

धेनुः	धेनोः	धेनुभ्यां	धेनुभ्यः
चञ्चुः	चञ्चोः	चञ्चुभ्यां	चञ्चुभ्यः

Neuter nouns ending in अ

फल	फलात्	फलाभ्यां	फलेभ्यः
नेत्र	नेत्रात्	नेत्राभ्यां	नेत्रेभ्यः
पुस्तक	पुस्तकात्	पुस्तकाभ्यां	पुस्तकेभ्यः
पत्र	पत्रात्	पत्राभ्यां	पत्रेभ्यः

Neuter इ

वारि	वारेः	वारिभ्यां	वारिभ्यः
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Neuter उ

मधु	मधोः	मधुभ्यां	मधुभ्यः
वस्तु	वस्तोः	वस्तुभ्यां	वस्तुभ्यः

Example sentences.

शत्रोः भीतिः जायते । From the enemy arises fear.

साधोः सच्चरित्रं शिक्षते । (He) learns good behaviour
from good people.

तरोः पर्णं पतति । The leaf falls from the tree.

गिरेः नदी प्रवहति । From the mountain flows the river.

गुरोः विद्यां अधिते । (He) learns from the preceptor

In the following sentences the process of one thing
getting separated from the other is very clear.

हस्ताभ्यां पुस्तकानि पतन्ति ।

The books drop from the hands.

तौ पर्वतात् अवतरतः ।

They descend from the mountain

नेत्राभ्यां अस्त्रं स्रवति ।

Tear rolls down from the eyes.

छात्राः पाठशालायाः आगच्छन्ति ।

Students return from school.

The following sentences are examples of situations where one entity is differentiated from another.

तीरं समुद्रात् उन्नतम् । The shore is higher than the sea.

तडागः समुद्रात् अल्पः । The pond is smaller than the sea.

हिमालयः अन्येभ्यः गिरिभ्यः उन्नतः ।

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.

नृपोः शत्रोः राज्यं रक्षन्ति ।

Kings protect the kingdom from the enemies.

धेनुः व्याघ्रात् त्रस्यति ।

The cow fears from the Tiger.

धीरः शत्रोः न त्रस्यति ।

The brave person does not fear (from) the enemy.

वैद्यः रोगात् बालकं रक्षति ।

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

रामः	रामस्य	रामयोः	रामाणां
गजः	गजस्य	गजयोः	गजानां
गृहः	गृहस्य	गृहयोः	गृहाणां
वृक्षः	वृक्षस्य	वृक्षयोः	वृक्षाणां

Nouns such as

देवः - deity वर्गः - compilation गुणः - character
रसः - taste आकाशः - sky आनन्दः - delight
also decline as in रामः

Masc. इ

मुनिः	मुनेः	मुनयोः	मुनिषु
हरिः	हरेः	हर्योः	हरिषु

Nouns such as

निधिः - treasure रश्मिः - ray of light अतिथि - guest
राशिः - heap अलिः - bee ध्वनिः - sound
व्याधिः - disease दुन्दुभिः - large drum (Musical Inst.)
अद्रिः - mountain आधिः - mental illness
will decline as in हरिः

Masc. उ

शंभुः	शंभोः	शंभ्वोः	शंभुषु
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Nouns such as

परशुः - axe बाहुः - hand प्रभुः - boss रिपुः - enemy
वायुः - air सेतुः - bridge हेतुः - cause
वेणुः - flute शिशुः - baby मेरुः - mountain
इक्षुः - sugarcane स्थाणुः - Lord Shiva
तन्तुः - manuscript अंशुः - ray of light
decline as in शंभुः

Feminine nouns ending in आ

सीता	सितायाः	सीतयोः	सीतानां
रमा	रमायाः	रमयोः	रमाणां
लता	लतायाः	लतयोः	लतानां

Nouns such as

गाथा - story रथ्या - street प्रभा - bright light
will also decline as in सीता

Feminine इ

मतिः मतेः मत्योः मतीनां

Nouns such as

यष्टिः - Maize वृष्टिः - rain नीतिः - moral

कान्तिः - luminance गतिः - shelter

कीर्तिः - fame भीतिः - fear भूमिः - earth

शक्तिः - strength धूलिः - dust उन्नतिः - greatness

बुद्धिः - knowledge मूर्तिः - shape रात्रिः - night

decline as मतिः

Feminine उ

धेनुः धेनोः धेन्वोः धेनूनां

Neuter nouns ending in अ

फलं फलस्य फलयोः फलानां

नेत्रं नेत्रस्य नेत्रयोः नेत्राणां

पत्रं पत्रस्य पत्रयोः पत्राणां

पुस्तकं पुस्तकस्य पुस्तकयोः पुस्तकानां

Nouns such as वनं बलं जलं सलिलं also

decline as in फलं

Now for the declensions of personal pronouns.

अहं मम ,मे आवयोः ,नौ अस्माकं ,नः

त्वं तव ,ते युवयोः ,वां युष्माकं ,वः

सः तस्य तयोः तेषां

सा तस्याः तयोः तासां

तत् तस्य तयोः तेषां

अयं अस्य अनयोः ,एनयोः एषां

इयं अस्याः अनयोः ,एनयोः आसाम्

इदं अस्य अनयोः ,एनयोः एषाम्

एषः एतस्य एतयोः ,एनयोः एतेषाम्

एषा	एतस्याः	एतयोः , एनयोः	एतासम्
एतत्	एतस्य	एतयोः , एनयोः	एतेषाम्
कः	कस्य	कयोः	केषाम्
का	कस्याः	कयोः	कासाम्
किं	कस्य	कयोः	केषाम्

Let us now see some examples of sentences with nouns in case-6, the possessive case.

इदं तव गृहम् । This is your house.

सीता रामस्य पत्नी । Sita is Rama's wife

नासिका नेत्रयोः मध्ये अस्ति ।

The nose is between the (two) eyes.

गुरुः शिष्याणां विजयेन तुष्यति ।

The teacher is delighted at the students' success.

माता शिश्वोः क्रीडनं पश्यति ।

The mother sees the play(ing) of two children.

क्रीडाङ्गणे बालानां स्पर्धा चलति ।

The competition of the students takes place at the playground.

इयं लक्ष्मी । अस्याः भ्रातः गोविन्दः ।

This is Lakshmi . Her brother is Govind.

लक्ष्मेः गृहं कुत्र अस्ति ? Where is Lakshmi's house?

नृपतयः कवीनां सम्मानं कुर्वन्ति ।

Kings honour (felicitate) poets.

Special uses of the sixth case.

"for the reason"

A sentence incorporating this phrase will have the accompanying noun in the Possessive case.

हेतुः - reason हेतोः - for the reason

जनाः सुखवासस्य हेतोः काश्मीरं गच्छन्ति ।

People go to Kashmir for a pleasant stay.

When one refers to directions in a sentence, the nouns associated will be in Possessive case.

पूर्वतः (to the east of) पश्चिमतः - (to the west of)

दक्षिणतः (to the south of) उत्तरतः - (to the north of)

ग्रामस्य पूर्वतः नदी प्रवहति ।

The river runs east of the village (on the eastern side)

आलयस्य दक्षिणतः तडागः अस्ति ।

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

विद्यालयस्य पश्चिमतः क्रीडाङ्गणं अस्ति ।

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 बङ्गसमुद्रः अस्ति ।

Bay of Bengal is in the east of India.

उत्तरेण भारतं हिमालयोः वर्तते ।

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.

बृहदीश्वरालयस्य निर्माता राजराजचोळः

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 बृहत् meaning massive. The temple has been included among the world heritage monuments by Unesco. विश्वेश्वरार्यस्य सृष्टिः कृष्णराजसागरः ।

Krishnaraja Sagar is the creation of 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.

बालः मातरं स्मरति case-2 or

बालः मातुः स्मरति case -6

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

क्षुधितः अन्नस्य तृप्यति ।

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

क्षुधितः अन्नेन तृप्यति ।

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

ग्रामः	ग्रामे	ग्रामयोः	ग्रामेषु
अरण्यः	अरण्ये	अरण्ययोः	अरण्येषु
पादः	पादे	पादयोः	पादेषु
उदधिः	उदधौ	उदध्योः	उदधिषु
पाणिः	पाणौ	पाण्योः	पाणिषु
गिरिः	गिरौ	गिर्योः	गिरिषु
गुरुः	गुरौ	गुर्वोः	गुरुषु
बन्धुः	बन्धौ	बन्ध्वोः	बन्धुषु
शत्रुः	शत्रौ	शत्र्वोः	शत्रुषु

Declensions of personal pronouns

अहं	मयि	आवयोः	अस्मासु
त्वं	त्वयि	युवयोः	युष्मासु
सः	तस्मिन्	तयोः	तेषु
सा	तस्यां	तयोः	तासु
तत्	तस्मिन्	तयोः	तेषु
अयं	अस्मिन्	अनयोः	एषु
		एनयोः	
इयं	अस्यां	अनयोः	आसु
इदं	अस्मिन्	अनयोः	एषु
		एनयोः	
एषः	एतस्मिन्	एतयोः	एतेषु
		एनयोः	
एषा	एतस्यां	एतयोः	एतासु
एतत्	एतस्मिन्	एतयोः	एतेषु
कः	कस्मिन्	कयोः	केषु
का	कस्यां	कयोः	कासु
किं	कस्मिन्	कयोः	केषु

Example sentences

पाण्योः अङ्गुल्यः सन्ति । Fingers are (present) in both hands

गिरिषु गुहाः सन्ति । Caves are present in mountains

माणवकस्य गुरुषु आधिका प्रीतिः ।

The students has much affection for his teacher.

पात्रेषु जलं नास्ति । There is no water in the vessels

उदधौ तिमिङ्गलाः 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

रामः	हे राम	हे रामौ	हे रामाः
हरिः	हे हरे	हे हरी	हे हरयः
शंभुः	हे शंभो	हे शंभू	हे शंभवः

Feminine

माला	हे माले	हे माले	हे मालाः
मतिः	हे मते	हे मती	हे मतयः
धेनुः	हे धेनो	हे धेनू	हे धेनवः

Neuter

वनं	हे वन	हे वने	हे वनानि
वारि	हे वारे	हे वारिणी	हे वारिणि
मधुः	हे मधो	हे मधुनी	हे मधूनि