

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

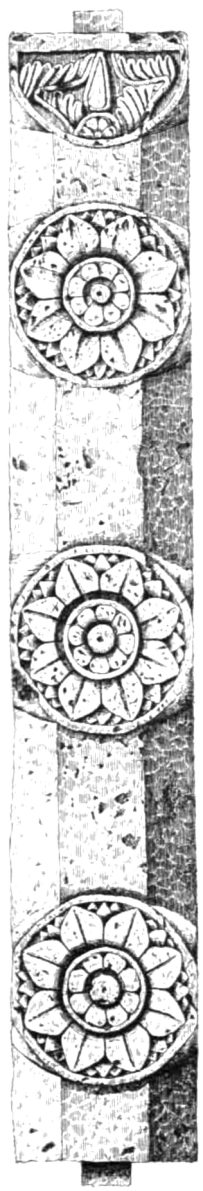
प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भवितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett



vibhaktáyah

CASES



vibhaktáyaḥ

CASES

Cases are ways of marking the role that a nominal form plays in a sentence.

Sanskrit is **inflectional**, so the case suffixes also convey the **gender** and **number** of the nominal form.



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CASES

Cases are referred to in Sanskrit by **numbers** (first, second, etc.), according to an order that groups similar forms together.

In English we use **descriptive** words that come from Latin grammar.



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CASES

prathamā (*vibhaktíḥ*) [first case]

dvitīyā (*vibhaktíḥ*) [second case]

ṭṛtīyā (*vibhaktíḥ*) [third case]

caturthī (*vibhaktíḥ*) [fourth case]

pañcamī (*vibhaktíḥ*) [fifth case]

ṣaṣṭhī (*vibhaktíḥ*) [sixth case]

saptamī (*vibhaktíḥ*) [seventh case]

saṁbōdhanam [address]

nominative

accusative

instrumental

dative

ablative

genitive

locative

vocative



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CASES

prathamá (*vibhaktíḥ*) [first case]

nominative

Used for the **subject**, either of a verb or in a nominal sentence. The subject is the agent in active sentences and the patient in passive sentences.

rāmaḥ · rāvaṇam · hanti

Rāma strikes Rāvaṇa.

vibhaktáyaḥ

CASES

prathamá (*vibhaktíḥ*) [first case]

nominative

Used for the **subject**, either of a verb or in a nominal sentence. The subject is the agent in active sentences and the patient in passive sentences.

rāvaṇaḥ · hanyatē

Rāvaṇa is struck.



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CASES

prathamá (*vibhaktíḥ*) [first case]

nominative

Used for the **subject**, either of a verb or in a nominal sentence. The subject is the agent in active sentences and the patient in passive sentences.

rāvaṇaḥ · krūraḥ

Rāvaṇa [is] cruel.



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CASES

dvitīyā (vibhaktīḥ) [second case] **accusative**

Used for the **object** of a transitive verb (generally the patient),
and as the complement of some adpositions.

rāmaḥ · **rāvaṇam** · hanti

Rāma strikes **Rāvaṇa**.



vibhaktáyaḥ

CASES

dvitīyā (vibhaktīḥ) [second case] **accusative**

Used for the **object** of a transitive verb (generally the patient),
and as the complement of some adpositions.

rāmam · prati · upasarpati

[He] goes toward **Rāma**.

vibhaktáyaḥ

CASES

ṭṛtíyā (*vibhaktíḥ*) [third case]

instrumental

Used to express the **instrument**, as well as the **agent** in passive and impersonal constructions. Also used in a **sociative** sense (“together with...”).

paraśunā · chinatti

[He] cuts **with an axe**.

vibhaktáyaḥ

CASES

ṭṛtīyā (*vibhaktíḥ*) [third case]

instrumental

Used to express the **instrument**, as well as the **agent** in passive and impersonal constructions. Also used in a **sociative** sense (“together with...”).

rāmēṇa · hanyatē

[He] is struck **by Rāma**.

vibhaktáyaḥ

CASES

ṭṛtīyā (*vibhaktíḥ*) [third case]

instrumental

Used to express the **instrument**, as well as the **agent** in passive and impersonal constructions. Also used in a **sociative** sense (“together with...”).

mitrēṇa · saha · gacchati

[He] goes **with a friend**.



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CASES

caturthí (*vibhaktíḥ*) [fourth case] **dative**

Used to express the **recipient** as well as a **purpose**.

upadhyāyāya · gām · dadāti

[He] gives a cow **to the teacher**.



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CASES

caturthī́ (*vibhaktíḥ*) [fourth case] **dative**

Used to express the **recipient** as well as a **purpose**.

samidhē · nirgacchati

[He] goes out **for fuel**.

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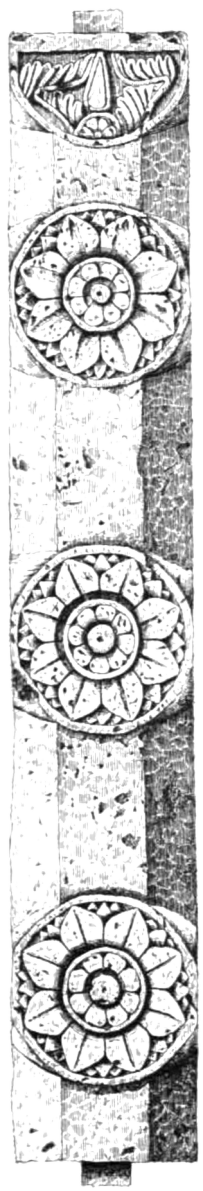
CASES

pañcamī (*vibhaktīḥ*) [fifth case] **ablative**

Used to express the **source** as well as a **cause**.

grāmāt · āgacchati

[He] comes **from the village**.



vibhaktáyaḥ

CASES

pañcamī (*vibhaktīḥ*) [fifth case] **ablative**

Used to express the **source** as well as a **cause**.

bhayāt · trasati

[He] quivers **from fear**.

vibhaktáyaḥ

CASES

ṣaṣṭhī (*vibhaktīḥ*) [sixth case]

genitive

This is an **adnominal** case. It is used for any relations between nominal phrases, especially those of **possession**.

rājñah · puruṣah · asti

[He] is **the king's** person.



vibhaktáyaḥ

CASES

ṣaṣṭhī (*vibhaktīḥ*) [sixth case]

genitive

This is an **adnominal** case. It is used for any relations between nominal phrases, especially those of **possession**.

atra · **dēvadattasya** · gr̥haḥ

Here [is] **Dēvadatta's** house.



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CASES

saptamī́ (*vibhaktíḥ*) [seventh case] **locative**

This case expresses the **location**, and is often used for **reference** as well.

vanē · vasati

[He] lives **in the forest**.



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CASES

saptamī́ (*vibhaktíḥ*) [seventh case] **locative**

This case expresses the **location**, and is often used for **reference** as well.

bhūmau · ghaṭaḥ · asti

The pot is **on the ground**.



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CASES

saptamī́ (*vibhaktíḥ*) [seventh case] **locative**

This case expresses the **location**, and is often used for **reference** as well.

tvayi · viśvāsaḥ · asti · mē

I have confidence **in you**.



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CASES

sambōdhanam [address]

vocative

This is used when addressing someone.

mitra • kva • gacchasi

Where are you going, **friend**?



vibhaktáyaḥ

CASES

sambōdhanam [address]

vocative

This is used when addressing someone.

mātaḥ · kva · asi

Mother, where are you?

