

VOCABULARY:

<u>VERB ROOTS:</u>	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class IV</u>	<u>Class VI</u>
	√भृ 'carry'	√स्निहृ 'love'	√विद् 'find'
	√स्मृ 'remember'	√दृश् 'see'	√मुच्य 'release'
	√हृ 'take'	बपश्य- irregular	√लुप् 'steal'
	√बुध् 'wake up'	√हृष 'be happy'	√क्षिप् 'throw'
	'understand'		√लिख् 'write'
			√विश 'enter'

NOUNS: Neuter Masculine

नगरम् 'city/town'	ग्रामः 'village'	देवः 'God'
पुरम् 'city/town'	वृक्षः 'tree'	नरः 'man'
गृहम् 'house'	अश्वः 'horse'	क्षत्रियः 'warrior'
वनम् 'forest'	सिंहः 'lion'	बालः 'boy'
क्षेत्रम् 'field'	व्याघ्रः 'tiger'	
वचनम् 'word/speech'	वेदः 'knowledge'	
मित्रम् 'friend'	धर्मः 'dharma'	

<u>NON-DECLINING WORDS:</u>			
सह 'with'	नाम 'called'	एवम् 'thus/so'	
बिना 'without'	सदा 'always'	इह 'here'	
प्रति 'towards'	एव 'only, just'	इव 'as/like'	

GRAMMAR

- Stems from Roots : Class I verb roots: -a- before root vowel + -a- after root.  
Class IV verb roots: -ya- to root  
Class VI verb roots: -a- to root  
nasal before final consonant + -a- at end of root
- Nominals : They are marked for three categories : Case, Gender, Number.
- List of Cases :
 

Case I	Nominative	"subject" of a sentence + related words
Case VIII	Vocative	"addressing" someone.
Case II	Accusative.	"direct object" "goal"
Case III	Instrumental	"with" "by means of" "by"
Case IV	Dative	"purpose" "to whom" "for what"
Case V	Ablative	"source" "from which/whom" "time" "reason" "out of"
Case VI	Genitive.	"possession" "of" can be INSTR. or DAT.
Case VII	Locative	"at" "near" "in" "on" "among" "into" object of emotions [fear, love]