

Practising Shabd Roop Parichay (Introduction to Word Forms)

Chapter 2: Shabd Roop Parichay (Introduction to Word Forms) · Topic 2

Key Concept

Sanskrit nouns have three genders (masculine, feminine, neuter), three numbers (singular, dual, plural), and multiple cases showing the noun's role, like subject or object.

For example, the word 'Rama' (रामः, masculine) changes form depending on whether it is the subject (रामः), the object (रामम्), or in other grammatical roles.

Learning Shabd Roop helps us understand how Sanskrit sentences convey meaning through word endings, rather than relying mainly on word order like English.

Practising common noun forms, like रामः (Rama) or रामः (boy), builds a foundation for reading and understanding Sanskrit sentences correctly.

Quick Revision Notes

- Shabd Roop shows how nouns change form.
- Sanskrit has three genders: masculine, feminine, neuter.
- Sanskrit has three numbers: singular, dual, plural.
- Cases show a noun's grammatical role, like subject or object.
- रामः (subject) becomes रामम् (object).
- Sanskrit relies on word endings for meaning, unlike English.
- Learning common noun forms builds sentence understanding.
- रामः (boy) is a common example noun studied.

Practice Questions

- 1 Practice writing the subject and object forms of रामः.
- 2 Learn the singular, dual and plural forms of रामः.
- 3 Identify the case of a noun in a simple Sanskrit sentence.
- 4 Compare how English and Sanskrit show meaning differently.
- 5 Practice reciting a noun's forms across genders.
- 6 Write a simple sentence using a Sanskrit noun form.