

LIFELOVEME LEARNING SERIES

READING REGULAR SANSKRIT

Level 1 • Basic proficiency through patterns

रामः • फलम् • खादति

THE LEARNING PROMISE

Examples first. Patterns next. Technical names only when they help the reader understand a sentence.

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LifeLoveMe: learning connected to life

LifeLoveMe is a developing human-centered framework for learning, reflection, wellness, relationships, memories and practical life assistance. It uses technology and AI as companions—to organize knowledge around a person’s goals and make learning easier to explore at one’s own pace.

SINGLE SOURCE FOR REFERENCE MATERIAL

Use the Sanskrit Learning Helper v0.2 for alphabet and transliteration, visarga and halant, sandhi patterns, vibhakti summaries, selected dhātus, noun and verb grids, lakāras and the glossary. This level book teaches their use through examples and does not reproduce those charts.

About the Author

Sudhir K Agarwal, PhD, is an engineer, educator, researcher, entrepreneur and writer. He earned his doctorate in Electrical Engineering from the University of Saskatchewan and has spent more than four decades applying probabilistic methods, computer modeling and engineering software to electric-power reliability and planning.

His interests extend across artificial intelligence, education, Sanskrit and Indian knowledge traditions, spirituality, consciousness, wellness, history and community learning. Through LifeLoveMe, he is exploring how AI can support people without replacing experience, judgment, relationships or the search for the Self.

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1. From one sentence to a pattern

बालकः फलम् खादति। बालकौ फले खादतः। बालकाः फलानि खादन्ति।

The noun and verb both show number. This redundancy helps the reader confirm agreement; it is not meaningless repetition.

Number	Subject	Object	Verb
one	बालकः	फलम्	खादति
two	बालकौ	फले	खादतः
more than two	बालकाः	फलानि	खादन्ति

HELPER LINK

Use Helper §§7–9 for the complete beginner verb grid, three noun patterns and five lakāras. Here we apply those forms rather than reproduce them.

2. Agreement as cross-check

- A finite verb agrees with its subject in person and number.
- An adjective normally agrees with its noun in gender, number and case.
- An object does not control an active verb's person and number.
- An omitted subject may be recovered from the verb ending.

3. Recovering an omitted subject

Sentence	What the verb tells us	Natural English
फलम् खादामि।	first person singular	I eat the fruit.
ग्रामं गच्छसि।	second person singular	You go to the village.
पुस्तकं पठामः।	first person plural	We read the book.
फलानि खादन्ति।	third person plural	They eat the fruits.

DO NOT INVENT TOO MUCH

The ending can recover person and number, but not always gender or identity. खादन्ति says “they eat”; context tells us who “they” are.

4. Active and passive

Active	Passive	What changed
रामः बालकं पश्यति।	बालकः रामेण दृश्यते।	patient becomes nominative; agent instrumental
बालकः फलम् खादति।	फलं बालकेन खाद्यते।	verb and case pattern change
सीता पत्रं लिखति।	पत्रं सीतया लिख्यते।	the event remains, viewpoint changes

5. Time and mood without memorizing a wall

Meaning	Example	Reading question
present	रामः गच्छति।	What happens now/habitually?
past	रामः अगच्छत्।	What happened?
future	रामः गमिष्यति।	What will happen?
command	रामः गच्छतु।	What is requested?
possibility/advice	रामः गच्छेत्।	What may/should happen?

Identify the lakāra only after understanding the sentence-level force. Technical labeling should confirm meaning, not replace it.

6. Adjectives reveal connections

Sentence	Agreement link	Meaning
सुन्दरः बालकः पठति।	masculine singular nominative	The handsome boy reads.
सुन्दरी बालिका पठति।	feminine singular nominative	The beautiful girl reads.
सुन्दराणि फलानि सन्ति।	neuter plural nominative	The beautiful fruits are there.

7. Reading a three-sentence passage

बालकः प्रातः विद्यालयं गच्छति। सः पुस्तकं पठति। ततः मित्रेण सह क्रीडति।

Step	Evidence	Conclusion
Find predicates	गच्छति, पठति, क्रीडति	three present actions
Track participant	बालकः then सः	same boy continues
Read relations	विद्यालयम् goal; मित्रेण सह companion	goes to school; plays with a friend
Use sequence	प्रातः, ततः	morning, then

8. Practice

- बालिकाः गीतं गायन्ति। Explain agreement.
- पत्रं रामेण लिख्यते। Change to active.
- फलं खादामि। What can and cannot be inferred about the subject?
- बालकौ विद्यालयं गमिष्यतः। Identify number and time.

ANSWERS

1 plural subject + plural verb. 2 रामः पत्रं लिखति। 3 “I” is singular speaker; identity/gender need context. 4 dual subject, future.

9. Bridge to Level 2

Level 2 begins when separate words become harder to see: sandhi joins sounds, compounds compress relations, participles carry predication and discourse omits information already understood.