

LIFELOVEME LEARNING SERIES

READING CONNECTED PROSE

Level 2 • Intermediate analysis

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. Connected Sanskrit hides boundaries

रामो वनं गत्वा फलानि पश्यति।

Surface form	Recover	Function
रामो	रामः + ...	sandhi-adjusted nominative
वनम्	वनम्	goal/object-like destination
गत्वा	गम् + त्वा	prior action: having gone
फलानि	फलानि	neuter plural object
पश्यति	दृश् → पश्यति	finite predicate

METHOD

First recover boundaries; then identify predicates; then connect participants and events. Consult Helper \$4 for the compact sandhi guide.

2. Sandhi is reversible evidence

Written	Possible recovery	Why it matters
रामोऽस्ति	रामः + अस्ति	restores noun + predicate
देवेन्द्रः	देव + इन्द्रः	vowel joining inside compound/name
तच्च	तत् + च	restores pronoun + “and”
सज्जनः	सत् + जनः	consonant adjustment

3. Participles and non-finite verbs

Form	Sentence	Contribution
गत्वा	ग्रामं गत्वा विश्रामं करोति।	same agent; earlier action
दृष्ट्वा	फलम् दृष्ट्वा बालकः हसति।	seeing precedes laughing
गतः	रामः ग्रामं गतः।	completed state/event
गच्छन्	गच्छन् बालकः गायति।	simultaneous action
कर्तव्यः	पाठः पठितव्यः।	obligation: lesson is to be read

CONTROL QUESTION

For forms in -त्वा/-य, ask who performs the non-finite action. In ordinary use it is normally controlled by the main clause subject.

4. Compounds compress missing relations

Compound	Expand as	Reading
राजपुत्रः	राज्ञः पुत्रः	king's son
नीलकमलम्	नीलं कमलम्	blue lotus
ग्राममार्गः	ग्रामस्य मार्गः / ग्रामं प्रति मार्गः	village road / road to village
यथाशक्ति	शक्तिम् अनतिक्रम्य	according to ability

5. Valency and kāraka

The verb constrains the participant structure more strongly than English word order does.

Predicate	Expected participants	Example
खादति • eats	eater + food	बालकः फलम् खादति।
ददाति • gives	giver + gift + recipient	रामः सीतायै पुष्पं ददाति।
नयति • leads/takes	leader + entity + destination	गुरुः शिष्यं ग्रामं नयति।
रोचते • pleases	thing pleasing + experiencer	मह्यं पुस्तकम् रोचते।

CASE ≠ ROLE

Vibhakti is visible morphology; kāraka is the semantic relation. Map them through the construction, not by a permanent one-to-one dictionary.

6. Recovering omitted material

Text	What is omitted	How recovered
रामः वनं गच्छति। फलानि पश्यति।	subject in sentence 2	topic continuity + singular verb
सीता बालिका च आगच्छतः। हसतः।	subjects in sentence 2	dual agreement
रामः राजा।	अस्ति	nominal-sentence convention

7. Analyze a short passage

गुरुः कक्षां प्रविश्य शिष्यान् पश्यति। ते तूष्णीं तिष्ठन्ति। गुरुणा प्रश्नः पृच्छ्यते। एकः शिष्यः उत्तरं ददाति।

Clause	Predicate	Key analysis
गुरुः ... प्रविश्य	प्रविश्य	teacher enters; prior action
शिष्यान् पश्यति	पश्यति	teacher sees students
ते ... तिष्ठन्ति	तिष्ठन्ति	pronoun continues plural students
गुरुणा प्रश्नः पृच्छ्यते	पृच्छ्यते	passive: question patient, teacher agent
शिष्यः उत्तरं ददाति	ददाति	giver + answer

8. Practice

- रामोऽस्ति: recover the underlying forms.
- ग्रामं गत्वा बालकः जलं पिबति: order the events.
- राजपुत्रः आगच्छति: give at least one expansion.
- मह्यं गीतं रोचते: identify experiencer and pleasing item.

ANSWERS

1 रामः + अस्ति. 2 going precedes drinking; same boy. 3 राजः पुत्रः. 4 मह्यम् experiencer; गीतम् the pleasing item.

9. Bridge to Level 3

Level 3 keeps several structurally valid analyses alive, handles dense compounds and poetry, applies Pāṇinian constraints more explicitly, and states confidence rather than forcing certainty.