ं	Nasal Anusvara
ः	Visarga
ँ	Anunāsika
।	danda
ै	matra (vowel sign)
प्र	rakar
'/S	(avagraha)
्	virama

"is"

bhū- to be, become (dynamic)
as - to exist (permanent)
vṛt - to be, transfer (changing state)
vid - to exist, to be found, to occur (visual)

a
described as a negative TP compound

ā
directs action to a speaker or object

Ablative
larger than, smaller than, from here to there, comparison

Absolute Constructions
2 Actions taking place at the one time
Locative:
While, when,as
While Rāma was speakingIn Rāma's speaking
Noun and participle are both in the Locative.
Genitive:Similar to locative except both in genitive

Action Nouns
root + ana
gamana – a going

Adjectives
Does not have gender but takes on the gender of the noun they are desctibing They are declined like nouns. They are usually placed before the noun that they modify and agree with it in number, case, and gender.

Look for nouns which have matching gender case and number
Adjectives that start with k are always questions
Feminine adjectives end in ī or ā

Adjectival Compound
ends in adjective
last word can be a PPP or an adjective

Adverbs
Have case endings but are indeclinable
end in m, śas, vat, tas

Ablatives
Make a point of comparsion "than"

api
api (ind.) also, too, very (placed after the word it is associated with)

Aspirated consonants
A syllable cannot have 2 . The first one looses its aspiration. Grassmann's law)

asti/bhavati
The form "asti" is used for the third-person singular subject (he/she/it), while "bhavati" is used for all other subjects

ātmanepada
verbs for self

Bahuvrihi
have to end in a noun – look for a gender change- but is adjectival (can end in PPP)
Verb tells you the requirements of a subject must be describing the subject
usually a TP compound

bho
Exclamatory participle 'Hey', used with vocalic.

Both
is used before the nouns it is describing

Future Passive Particle
"I must go" becomes "it is to be gone by me"

This rule is according to the aShTAdhyAyI sUtra मोऽनुस्वारः stating मान्तस्य पदस्यानुस्वारो हलि (म् - ending word gets anusvAraH when consonant follows).

By Means Of
The instrumental is also used to express instrumentality, or "by means of".

Causatives

Use P endings
The causative past passive participle is always formed with i, which is the sign of the causative.

Compounds
Words in compounds are in stem form unless they end with an 'n" which then gets dropped.
The **dvandva** compound (samāsa) is a compound that consists of two or more words that are considered equally important. It takes the gender of the final member in the compound construction.
s a general rule, a dvandva compound can be tested to be a dvandva if the members of the compound, when dissolved, can be joined by (one or several instances of) the conjunction च ca 'and'
itaretara: shopping list
samahara members work as a whole
i
"mother and father," the first word usually ends in a, the nominative
singular
Tatpuruṣa is only last member important
>case compound > Karmadhāraya first describes last
case tatpurusa: First member would be in a different case from second if split.
dvigu tatpurusa first member is a numeral
nan tatpuruṣa first member of a compound is a negative

Upapada adjective, noun
second member cannot stand on its own and is a verb root or derivative
eg vedavit – could be a BV or noun, depending on translationx
nañ / samāsana turns noun into opposite by applying an **a**
Karmadhāraya Tatpuruṣa
would be in the same case if the compound was dissolved.
adjective qualifies a noun,
adverb qualifies an adverb
noun qualifies a noun
bahuvrīhi uses an existing TP compound but has implied meaning. Serves as an adjective describing something else. Has to end in a noun. A noun may change inherent gender but an adjective does not.
Look for 1.gender change; 2 verb tells you the requirements of the subject; 3 must be describing the subject
Both members are subordinate and may be in different cases if dissolved
May be masculine even if both words are feminine if it is describing a masculine noun
Verbal Prefixes
may be compound such that they modify each other.
a-prajā: negating TP changes noun prajā 'offspring' to 'childless'
pradi nuances or changes the meaning of the other word
pradi if difficult to take back to its original root
Adjectival Compounds
last word can be a PPP or an adjective

Double Accusative
The verbs vadati (he says) and prcchati (he asks) often take a "double accusative": the object talked about and the person addressed.

Enclitic
enclitic appears after its host
can't appear as intial word in sentence

Endings
A word can only end in one consonant ##

-prati against
-loca world
-man possessed of

Etad
The pronoun etad (this) is declined the same as tad.
It refers to something nearer than tad.
evam bhavati asti
that's how it is

Eva
places emphasis on the word before it

Eva Iva Evam
Indeed, Like, Thus

Future Tense
sya or isya

Genitive
The genitive is always used in relation to the noun which follows it

Gerunds
A series of gerunds maybe used, but they must always be followed by a main verb, everything that goes with the gerund, such as the accusative, is usually placed immediately before it
tvà, sya
ya if a prefix
Grassman's Law - aspirated stops
the first of two aspirated stops in a root is deaspirated. A sylable can't have 2 aspirated consonants

Have
There is no verb for "have" in Sanskrit. "Have" is formed with the genitive and bhu. For example:
vīrasya putro bhavati
Of the hero a son is. (becomes)
The hero has a son.
Infinitive

can act as object of main verb or can have its own object

in
Ending on nouns gives a sense of possession

Instrumental
The means by which an action is done.
As a verb form, a PPP can be connected to nouns as its location, instrument, and so on

iti
quotative participle
iti is used for direct speech, for thought, ideas, etc. In Sanskrit these cannot be phrased indirectly.
iti can be used with any verb denoting speech or thought or perception
narasya putro 'stīty (= asti + iti) avagacchati

iva
The word "iva" indicates "like" or "as if." It is preceded by the case of the noun it is providing equivalance to. For example: nṛpa iva balo vadati.
The boy speaks like a king

ka
which means
"who," "what," or "how." This pronoun is declined exactly like
tad, except that the neuter singular nominative and accusative is kim.

katham
How – beginning of sentence

locative participles
 may resemble verbs
MLS > bhavati, juhvati p210
As a verb form, a PPP can be connected to nouns as its location, instrument, and so on

Love Words
take locative

ma
The imperative is negated by ma, rather than na

Mat Vat Ya
mat and vat are used to indicate possession
A word can only end in a single consonant
he vat suffix is generally used if the noun ends ina
or त.
ya means "pertaining to," "relating to," "belonging to," "deriving from."
If there is a vowel at the end of the noun, it is dropped before ?.
The first syllable may or may not take its vrddhi substitute,

nāma
nāma (ind.) by name (placed after the word it is associated with)
name-nama-noun

neuter
often refers to an abstract principle

nn
can exist when surrounded by short vowel, but indicates a word break if surrounded by long vowels.

Nouns in ṛ
Are usually related to a relation,

Os
words that end in os are almost always neuter

Parasmaipada
Verbs for others

PAP
resembles 3rd person plural

Parsing
The word narab would be classified as masculine, nominative, singular. Its parsing code would be mas. nom. sing.

Participle
…

Perfect
"happened before I was born"
root +
long vowels reduplicate as short vowels

Periphrastic
Verbs that do not want to reduplicate. Particularly in the case of the causative. The causative is expressed at the stem level.

Periphrastic Future
Consists of more that one word"
I will have
I should go

PPP
Ends in-ita
goes with nouns
has no inherent gender
Roots in -am use -ant
As a verb form, a PPP can be connected to nouns as its location, instrument, and so on

pradi
prefix that nuances of changes the meaning of the other word
may be difficult to take back to original root

Pronominal Adjectives
anya other
ubha both (used in dual only)
eka one
para higher, beyond
pürva former
sarva all
sva Own
These are declined like pronouns, except for the nominative and
accusative neuter singular. All but anya form their neuter
nominative and accusative singular like a noun. Only anya forms
it like a pronoun.

Pronominals

every form = pronominal stem + adverbial ending

yadā / tadā > particular ending used to create adverbs, specific sense of 'when/then'

ya-tra / ta-tra > locative 'where, there' but also can point to location in time 'when, then' (temporal or spatial)

ya-thā / ta-thā > ablative manner, but also point of comparison 'from which, therefore'

ya-taḥ / ta-taḥ > ablative expression of manner 'since….then' also reason/basis on which something occurs

Pronouns

While the first and second person pronoun have only one declension, the third person pronoun has three declensions— one for each gender. Genitive pronoun matches the gender of the person, not the thing.

Short word that starts with t,k

Personal	t
Demonstrative	this, that
Interrogative	"k" who which what
Relative	who which
Reflexive	svā my own our their
Possessive	iya my our their Possessives are formed with the suffix iya, from the stems of the personal pronouns मद्‌ mad, त्वद्‌ tvad, &etc.: मदीय mad-iya, ' my,' तदीय tvad:dya, 'thy'; अस्मदीय asmad-iya, ' our,' युष्मदीय yusmad-iya, 'your'; तदीय tad-Iya, ' his, her, its, their."
Compound	By adding drsa, or drksa, to certain pronominal stems, the following 'such, like, what like' Macdonnell 117
Pronominal Adjectives	anyat ekam, param, sarvam, pūrvam, svam

	other, both, one, above, former, all, own (neuter singular, cases 1 and 2)

punar

again – in front of verb

ṛ

nouns are agents. Eg real estator

Reduplication

1. Occurs in verbs of class 3
2. In verbs occurs for Perfect, Desirative, Intensive, Aorist
3. To form present tense for some roots. (EG: √sthā स्था 1P (stand) > tiṣṭhati तिष्ठति)

Relative And Correlative Pronouns

The relative and correlative pronouns take the gender and number of the antecedent. The case of the antecedent depends upon its role in each clause.

I see where the king lives.
Where the king lives, there I see.
I go if you go. (becomes)
If you go, then I go.
You obtain fruit where the forest is. becomes)
Where the forest is, there you obtain fruit
The man who goes is the king, who man goes, he is the king who goes, that man is the king
The king sees the elephant on which I stand, (becomes) on which elephant I stand, him the king sees on which I stand, that elephant the king sees
I see the man with whom Rama goes. (becomes)
with which man Rama goes, him I see with whom Rama goes, that man Isee
Rama lives in the village from which I am coming, (becomes) from which village I am coming, in it Rama lives from which I am coming in that village Rama lives

saha
The word saha, "together," is sometimes used after the instrumental to indicate accompaniment.

Sandhi
If you know that an s retroflexes after any vowel except a or ā, and that r and ṣ cause following n to retroflex, you are in front. Duals that end in e are not subject to sandhi

Semivowels
i →y, u →v, ṛ→r, l→i

sva
has a sense of self-reflection

ma/na
The imperative is negated by ma, rather than na

tu
but, emphathetic, verse filler

tva
The Secondary Suffix
tva (feminine ta) can also be added to nominals to form an abstract noun, -ness, -ism, -ology
nitya (eternal) becomes
nityatva (eternity) (English -ness)
express a state of being-ness. It only forms neuter nouns.

tvam –
ending for abstract nouns

Upapada
example is veda-vit
verb usually cant exist alone

va
or (used like ca→) (never first in sentence or clause) vat (indeclinable)
When two nominatives are connected with va, the verb agrees with the
nominative closest to it,

Verb Class Summary
Egenes II Page 141

Verb analysis
tense, aspect, mood, voice, number, and person

number	singular, dual, plural
grammatical person	1st person, 2nd person, 3rd person
voice	Active, middle, passive voice
mood	Indicative mood, optative mood, imperative mood,; subjunctive, injunctive, precative, conditional
tense	Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Aorist, Simple Future, *Complex Future*
aspect	imperfective, aorist, stative

http://prakrit.info/vrddhi/grammar/chapter-3/

vinā
without – after the word

visaga
at a deep level, every final visaga is a letter s

word breaks
Look for things that should have sandhied but didn't
Look for endings that have changed k→g
t→d, p→b, d→n, n→ṃs, mś,ṃl h→r, ś, ṣ

Repetition
an intensive, or a distributive, or a repetitional meaning.

CHECK

Verbs in correct conjugation

Nouns and adjectives in correct declension "In agreement with"

Nouns and verbs agree

All pronouns present

va for questions

Relative Pronouns agree in gender and number

Pronoun types

Nouns and adjectives agree

Correct verbs

correct nouns

dots and dashes

Words agree within padas rather than whole lines