Introduction to nouns in Sanskrit and nouns in '31' tables

Objective: The objective of this lesson plan is to understand and identify the nouns in sanskrit and also use them accordingly.

Concept A: Nouns in Sanskrit are divided into 3 genders:

Masculine (पुल्लिङ्ग) Feminine (स्त्रीलिङ्ग) Neuter (नप्ंसकलिङ्ग)

The nouns are further divided into different endings like:

Nouns ending in A (अकारान्त)

Nouns ending in E (इकारान्त)

Nouns ending in U (उकारान्त)

And more endings like these....

Concept B: Sanskrit nouns have eight Vibhakti's cases: nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, locative, and vocative. Of these eight cases, Pāṇini identified six as *kārakas*, or accessories to a verb. The six kārakas are the nominative, accusative, dative, instrumental, locative, and ablative cases. In Sanskrit, we call them as Vibhakti's below:

- 1. Prathama (Nominative)
- 2. Dwitiya (Accusative)
- 3. Tritiya (Instrumental)
- 4. Chaturthi (Dative)
- 5. Panchami (Ablative)
- 6. Shashti (Genitive)
- 7. Saptami (Locative)
- 8. Sambodhan (Vocative)

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