



## TEACHER SCOTT

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# Pure Vowels--*Śuddha Svāra*

a ā

i ī

u ū

ṛ ṝ

# Compound Vowels--*Samyukta Svāra*

e      ai      o      au

## *Anusvāra*

**Ṣ or ṣ**

**Same *varga* as next consonant**

***Gaṣ ganapataye = Gañ Ganapataye***

# *Visarga*

**Ḥ or ḥ**

**Echoes previous vowel**

*Devahḥ = Deva(ha)*

*Muniḥ = Muni(hi)*

# Chanting Practice

a ā ī ī u ū

e ai o au aṃ aḥ

ṛ ṝ

# *Vyañjana (Consonants) & Sparśa*

Velum (*kaṇṭhya*)

Soft Palate (*tālavya*)

Hard Palate (*mūrdhanya*)

Teeth (*dantya*)

Lips (*oṣṭhya*)

# *Vyañjana* (Consonants)

**Voiced**

(use of vocal chords)

**Aspiration**

(strong explosion of breath)



# Vyañjana (Consonants)

	-V -A	-V +A	+V -A	+V +A	NASAL
<i>kaṅṭhya</i>	ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa
<i>tālavya</i>	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
<i>mūrdhanya</i>	ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
<i>dantya</i>	ta	tha	da	dha	na
<i>oṣṭhya</i>	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma

## *Anusvāra*

**Ṁ or ṁ**

**Same *varga* as next consonant**

***Gaṁ ganapataye = Gañ Ganapataye***

# *Antahstha* (Semivowels)

**ya      ra      la      va**

# *Ūṣman* (Sibilants & H)

**śa**

**ṣa**

**sa**

**ha**

# Chanting Practice

<i>kaṅṭhya</i>	ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa
<i>tālavya</i>	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
<i>mūrdhanya</i>	ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
<i>dantya</i>	ta	tha	da	dha	na
<i>oṣṭhya</i>	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma
<i>antaḥstha</i>	ya	ra	la	va	
<i>ūṣman</i>	śa	ṣa	sa	ha	

# Special Pronunciation

**jña**

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ  
ए ऐ ओ औ  
ऋ ॠ लृ लृ अं अः

क ख ग घ ङ  
च छ ज झ ञ  
ट ठ ड ढ ण  
त थ द ध न  
प फ ब भ म

य र ल व  
श ष स ह

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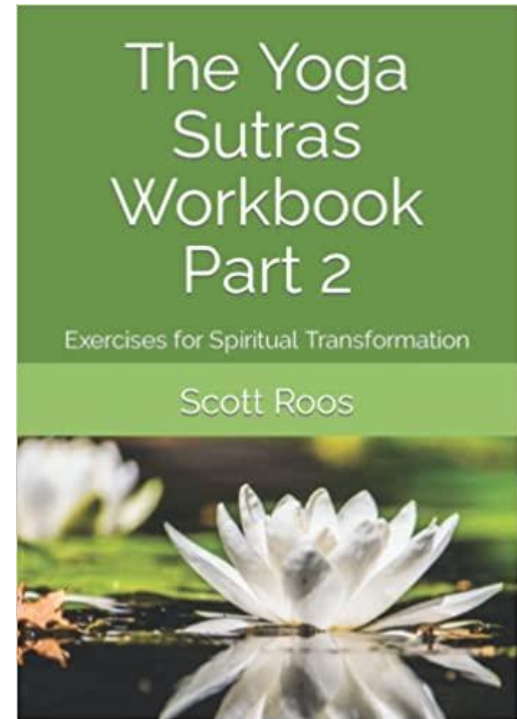
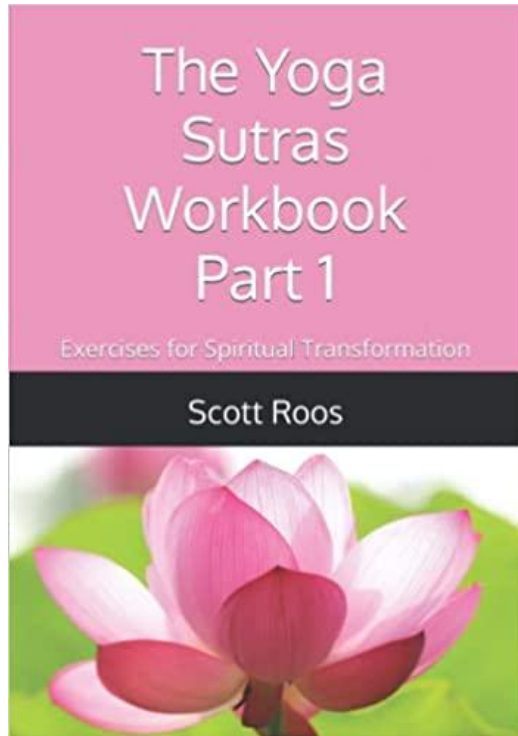
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# Ancient Authors

1. *Charaka Samhita* — PV Sharma Translator, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, India, 1981, pp. ix-xxxii (I) 4 Volumes
2. *Sushruta Samhita* — KL Bhisagratna Translator, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, India, 1991, pp. iii-lxvi (I), i-xvii (II) 3 Volumes
3. *Ashtanga Hridaya* — Shri Kanta Murthy Translator, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, India, 1991, pp. ix-xxvi 3 Volumes
4. *Sharngadhara Samhita* — Shri Kanta Murthy Translator, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, India, 1984, pp. iii-xvi
5. *Madhava Nidanam* — Shri Kanta Murthy translator, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, India, 1993, pp. iii-xv
6. *Bhava Prakasha* — Shri Kanta Murthy translator, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, India, 1998, pp.vii-xii 2 Volumes

# Case

In English, there are three cases:

Nominative

Objective

Possessive

# Case

In English, there are three cases:

Nominative-- **I** bite the dog.

Objective-- The dog bites **me**.

Possessive-- **My** dog bites.



# Case

In English, there are three cases:

Nominative-- **He** bites the dog.

Objective-- The dog bites **him**.

Possessive-- **His** dog bites.



# Case

There used to be more examples:

Nominative-- **Thou** bitest the dog.

Objective-- The dog bites **thee**.

Possessive-- **Thy** dog bites.



# Number

## Singular

Car

I

You

Goose

Cow

## Plural

Cars

We

Y'all

Geese

Kine

# Gender

## Masculine

He

Amigo

-us

## Feminine

She

Amiga

-a

## Neuter

It

-um





# Declension

## *Masculine Nouns Ending in -a*

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Dual</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	aḥ	au	āḥ
<b>Accusative</b>	am	au	ān
<b>Instrumental</b>	ena	ābhyām	aiḥ
<b>Dative</b>	āya	ābhyām	ebhyaḥ
<b>Ablative</b>	āt	ābhyām	ebhyaḥ
<b>Genitive</b>	asya	oḥ	ānām
<b>Locative</b>	e	oḥ	eṣu

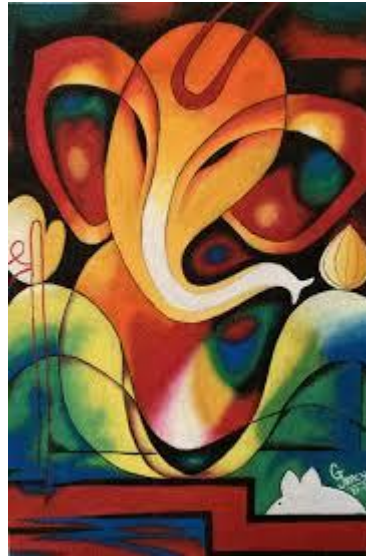
# Declension

Puruṣaḥ = man

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Dual</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	puruṣaḥ	puruṣau	puruṣāḥ
<b>Accusative</b>	puruṣam	puruṣau	puruṣān
<b>Instrumental</b>	<b>puruṣeṇa</b>	puruṣābhyām	puruṣaiḥ
<b>Dative</b>	puruṣāya	puruṣābhyām	puruṣebhyaḥ
<b>Ablative</b>	puruṣāt	puruṣābhyām	puruṣebhyaḥ
<b>Genitive</b>	puruṣasya	puruṣoḥ	puruṣānām
<b>Locative</b>	puruṣe	puruṣoḥ	puruṣeṣu

*Decline*

Devah



# Declension

Devah = god

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Dual</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	devah	devau	devāḥ
<b>Accusative</b>	devam	devau	devān
<b>Instrumental</b>	devena	devābhyām	devaiḥ
<b>Dative</b>	devāya	devābhyām	devebhyaḥ
<b>Ablative</b>	devāt	devābhyām	devebhyaḥ
<b>Genitive</b>	devasya	devoḥ	devānām
<b>Locative</b>	deve	devoḥ	deveṣu

# Declension

## *Neuter Nouns Ending in -am*

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Dual</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	am	e	āni
<b>Accusative</b>	am	e	āni
<b>Instrumental</b>	ena	ābhyām	aiḥ
<b>Dative</b>	āya	ābhyām	ebhyaḥ
<b>Ablative</b>	āt	ābhyām	ebhyaḥ
<b>Genitive</b>	asya	oḥ	ānām
<b>Locative</b>	e	oḥ	eṣu

# Declension

Pustakam = “book”

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Dual</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	pustakam	pustake	pustakāni
<b>Accusative</b>	pustakam	pustake	pustakāni
<b>Instrumental</b>	pustakena	pustakābhyām	pustakaiḥ
<b>Dative</b>	pustakāya	pustakābhyām	pustakebhyaḥ
<b>Ablative</b>	pustakāt	pustakābhyām	pustakebhyaḥ
<b>Genitive</b>	pustakasya	pustakoḥ	pustakānām
<b>Locative</b>	pustake	pustakoḥ	pustakeṣu

# *Decline*

Caritam = “adventure, life story”



# Declension

caritam = “adventure, life story”

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Dual</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	caritam	carite	caritāni
<b>Accusative</b>	caritam	carite	caritāni
<b>Instrumental</b>	caritena	caritābhyām	caritaiḥ
<b>Dative</b>	caritāya	caritābhyām	caritebhyaḥ
<b>Ablative</b>	caritāt	caritābhyām	caritebhyaḥ
<b>Genitive</b>	caritasya	caritoḥ	caritānām
<b>Locative</b>	carite	caritoḥ	cariteṣu



# Cases & Their Uses

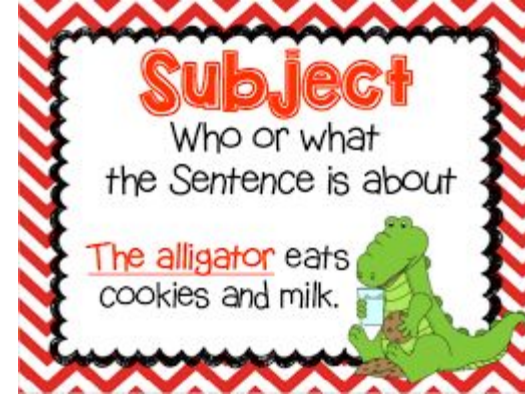
**Nominative Case--**

*Prathamā Vibhakti*

Subject of the sentence

*nṛpaḥ vadati*

(The king speaks)



# Cases & Their Uses

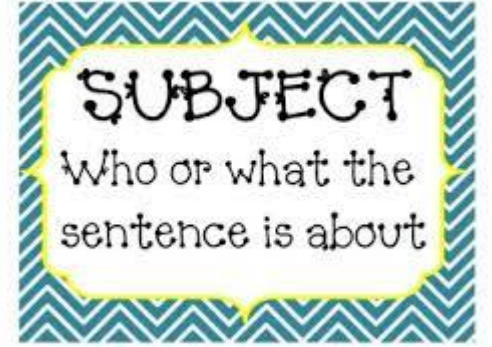
**Nominative Case--**

*Prathamā Vibhakti*

Subject of the sentence

*Brāhmaṇau nṛpam paśyataḥ*

(The two Brāhmins see the king)



# Cases & Their Uses

**Nominative Case--**

*Prathamā Vibhakti*

Subject of the sentence

*Pustakāni na santi*

There are no books.



# Cases & Their Uses

## Write in Sanskrit

Rāma speaks (*vadati* = he speaks).

The kings speak (*vadanti* = they speak).

# Cases & Their Uses

Accusative Case--

*Dvitiyā Vibhakti*

Direct object of the sentence

*Brāhmaṇau nṛpam paśyataḥ*

(The two Brāhmins see the king)



# Cases & Their Uses

**Accusative Case--**

*Dvitiyā Vibhakti*

Goal of verb of motion

*rāmaḥ vanam gacchati*

(Rāma goes to the forest)



# Cases & Their Uses

## Write in Sanskrit

The Brāhman sees Rāma. (*paśyati* = *he sees*)

Rāma sees the Brāhman.

The king sees the forest.



# Cases & Their Uses

**Instrumental Case--**

*Tr̥tīyā Vibhakti*

Agent or Means

śareṇa hanti bālakam

He/She kills the boy with an arrow.





# Cases & Their Uses

*Nominative -- Subject*

*Accusative -- Object*

*Instrumental -- by/with*

*Dative -- to/for*

*Ablative -- from*

*Genitive -- of*

*Locative -- in*

# Four Aims of Life

*dharmārtha kāma mokṣāṅāmarogyam mūlamuttamam*

Ca. Sū. 1.15

*Dharma*--proper conduct, universal ethics

*Artha*--Security, Wealth

*Kāma*--Enjoyment, Pleasure

*Mokṣa*--release, freedom, liberation

*Arogyam*--health, having no diseases

*Mūlam*--root, foundation

*Uttamam*--best, highest

## Four Aims of Life

“Health is the best foundation for  
*dharma, artha, kāma, & mokṣa*”

Ca. Sū. 1.15



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