

The Thirsty Crow

Word Separated Text Without Inter-Word Vocalic Diffusion.

एकः काकः अस्ति १
ekaḥ kākāḥ asti 1
There is a crow.
सः बहु-तृषितः २
so bahu-tṛṣitaḥ 2
He is very thirsty.
सः जल-अर्थम् भ्रमति ३
saḥ jala-artham bhramati 3
He wanders for the sake of water.
तदा ग्रीष्म-कालः ४
tadā grīṣma-kālaḥ 4
Then it is summer season.
कुत्र अपि जलम् न अस्ति ५
kutra api jalam na asti 5
There is no water anywhere.
काकः कष्टेन बहु-दूरम् गच्छति ६
kākāḥ kaṣṭena bahu-dūram gacchati 6
The crow goes far away with difficulty.
तत्र सः एकम् घटम् पश्यति ७
tatra saḥ ekam ghaṭam paśyati 7
There he sees one pot.
काकस्य अतीव सन्तोषः भवति ८
kākasya atīva santoṣaḥ bhavati 8
The crow's satisfaction becomes extreme.

किन्तु घटे स्वल्पम् एव जलम् अस्ति ९
kintu ghaṭe svalpam eva jalam asti 9
However in the pot is only a little water.
जलम् कथम् पिबामि १०
jalam katham pibāmi 10
In what way do I drink water?
इति काकः चिन्तयति ११
iti kākāḥ cintayati 11
Thus the crow thinks.
सः एकम् उपायम् करोति १२
saḥ ekam upāyam karoti 12
He makes a plan.
शिला-खण्डान् आनयति १३
śilā-khaṇḍān ānayati 13
He collects rock pieces.
घटे पूरयति १४
ghaṭe pūrayati 14
He fills in the pot.
जलम् उपरि आगच्छति १५
jalam upari āgacchati 15
Water comes upwards.
काकः सन्तोषेण जलम् पिबति १६
kākāḥ santoṣeṇa jalam pibati 16
The crow drinks water with satisfaction.

एकः काकः अस्ति ॥१॥

ekaḥ kākāḥ asti ||1||

There is a crow.



Declension Table

The inflections made to Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives are contained in a Declension Table.

eka-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	ekaḥ	-	-
Vocative	-	-	-
Accusative	ekam	-	-
Instrumental	ekena	-	-
Dative	ekasmai	-	-
Ablative	ekasmāt	-	-
Genitive	ekasya	-	-
Locative	ekasmin	-	-
kāka-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	kākaḥ	kākau	kākāḥ
Vocative	kāka	kākau	kākāḥ
Accusative	kākam	kākau	kākān
Instrumental	kākena	kākābhyām	kākaiḥ
Dative	kākāya	kākābhyām	kākebhyaḥ
Ablative	kākāt	kākābhyām	kākebhyaḥ
Genitive	kākasya	kākayoḥ	kākānām
Locative	kāke	kākayoḥ	kākeṣu
(as)	II	Primary	Present
Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	asmi	svaḥ	smaḥ
Second	asi	sthaḥ	stha
Third	asti	staḥ	santi

Conjugation Table

The inflections made to Verbs are contained in a Conjugation Table.

Sanskrit is an Inflected Language

In an inflected language words change their form - usually by altering their endings, prefixes, or internal vowels - to show their grammatical role in a sentence rather than relying strictly on word order. Declensions and Conjugations are Sanskrit inflections.

Declension

The highlighted **ekaḥ** is in the Nominative Singular case as it is a Pronoun or Adjective referring to the subject of the sentence, just like **kākaḥ**, which tells us that the sentence is about a crow or one crow. The root words for 'one' and 'crow' are 'eka-' and 'kāka-' with the dash indicating that they admit a declension inflection.

Declension tables are 'gendered'. They can be in masculine (m), feminine (f), and neuter (n) forms. If referring to biological beings these different forms are a sexual classification, otherwise they are simply different ways of specifying the grammar. Pronouns and Adjectives adopt the 'gender' of declension that is same as that of the Nouns they are associated with.

Conjugation

The verbal roots are being differentiated from Noun, Pronoun, Adjective roots by surrounding them by parenthesis (). The verbal root (as) means 'to be'. Referring to the singular kāka- in third person active voice present tense the inflected form **asti** is used. A determinant of the conjugation table is the numerical category, II in this case. The meaning of this root is not being altered in the conjugations hence its type is 'Primary.'

m Nom Sg m Nom Sg 3rd Sg Pres ekaḥ kākāḥ asti 1 → -aḥ a--o'-			
There is a crow.			
Element	Type	Meaning	Formation
eka-	एक-	Pronoun	one, a certain
kāka-	काक-	Noun	crow
(as)	(अस्)	Verb II	to be, to exist

Vocalic Diffusion: While uttering phonemes in succession, a natural shifting of the place and manner of articulation occurs in the vocal tract to ease pronunciation. This manifests as **phonological assimilation** between the final and initial sounds of adjacent words in all spoken languages. Developed in antiquity alongside a rigorous oral tradition, this **sandhi phenomenon** is explicitly recognized and codified in the Sanskrit language. Furthermore, to enable the flawless, standardized oral transmission of important texts, explicit rules for these phonetic transitions were specified. The Sanskrit writing tradition fully incorporated these rules, preserving spoken sandhi across word boundaries. While succeeding in oral transmission over millenia, the limited penetration of Sanskrit in modern times can in part be attributed to the cognitive overhead imposed on the modern reader, who must visually and grammatically untangle distinct words fused together by external sandhi.

सः बहु-तृषितः ॥२॥

so bahu-tr̥ṣitaḥ ||2||

He is very thirsty.



tad-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	saḥ sa	tau	te
Vocative	-	-	-
Accusative	tam	tau	tān
Instrumental	tena	tābhyām	taiḥ
Dative	tasmai	tābhyām	tebhyaḥ
Ablative	tasmāt	tābhyām	tebhyaḥ
Genitive	tasya	tayoḥ	teṣām
Locative	tasmin	tayoḥ	teṣu
tṛṣita-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	tṛṣitaḥ	tṛṣitau	tṛṣitāḥ
Vocative	tṛṣita	tṛṣitau	tṛṣitāḥ
Accusative	tṛṣitam	tṛṣitau	tṛṣitān
Instrumental	tṛṣitena	tṛṣitābhyām	tṛṣitaiḥ
Dative	tṛṣitāya	tṛṣitābhyām	tṛṣitebhyaḥ
Ablative	tṛṣitāt	tṛṣitābhyām	tṛṣitebhyaḥ
Genitive	tṛṣitasya	tṛṣitayoḥ	tṛṣitānām
Locative	tṛṣite	tṛṣitayoḥ	tṛṣiteṣu

m Nom Sg m Nom Sg saḥ bahu-tr̥ṣitaḥ 2 -aḥ b--o b- Compound Word				
He is very thirsty.				
Element	Type	Meaning	Formation	
tad-	तद्-	Pronoun	3rd Person: he, this, that	
bahu-	बहु-	Adjective	much, very	baṃh)-u-;(baṃh) I 'to grow';-u-[Adjective]
tr̥ṣita-	तृषित-	Adjective	thirsty	(tr̥ṣ)-ita-;(tr̥ṣ) IV 'to be thirsty';-ita-[Past Pass Pcpl]

Compound Words: These are denoted in the word separated text here by a '-' separating its component Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives. A declension inflection is applied to the ending component and follows the declension table applicable to that final component on a stand alone basis. The components are represented by the root forms without inflection (with rare exceptions). In addition to being dependent on the meaning of the component roots, the meaning ascribed to a compound form is context dependent. Here bahu-tr̥ṣita-, the compound word root is taken to mean 'one of great thirst'.

सः जल-अर्थम् भ्रमति ॥३॥

saḥ jala-artham bhramati ||3||

He wanders for the sake of water.



tad-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	saḥ sa	tau	te
Vocative	-	-	-
Accusative	tam	tau	tān
Instrumental	tena	tābhyām	taiḥ
Dative	tasmai	tābhyām	tebhyaḥ
Ablative	tasmāt	tābhyām	tebhyaḥ
Genitive	tasya	tayoḥ	teṣām
Locative	tasmin	tayoḥ	teṣu
(bhram)	I	Primary	Present
Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	bhramāmi	bhramāvaḥ	bhramāmaḥ
Second	bhramasi	bhramathaḥ	bhramatha
Third	bhramati	bhramataḥ	bhramanti

m Nom Sg		Adverb		3rd Sg Pres	
saḥ jala-artham bhramati 3					
-aḥ j--o j-		-m bh--ṃ bh-			
He wanders for the sake of water.					
Element		Type	Meaning	Formation	
tad-	तद्-	Pronoun	3rd Person: he, this, that		
jala-	जल-	Noun	water, fluid	Substantification of (gal) I 'to flow'	
artham	अर्थम्	Adverb	for the purpose/sake of	guṇa(r)-tha-;(r) I 'to rise';-tha-[Noun]	
(bhram)	(भ्रम्)	Verb II	to wander		

Adverb: An Adverb qualifies a Verb thus adding more detail about an action.

तदा ग्रीष्म-कालः ॥४॥

tadā grīṣma-kālah ॥4॥

Then it is summer season.



kāla-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	kālaḥ	kālau	kālāḥ
Vocative	kāla	kālau	kālāḥ
Accusative	kālam	kālau	kālān
Instrumental	kālēna	kālābhyām	kālaiḥ
Dative	kālāya	kālābhyām	kālebhyaḥ
Ablative	kālāt	kālābhyām	kālebhyaḥ
Genitive	kālasya	kālayoḥ	kālānām
Locative	kāle	kālayoḥ	kāleṣu

Adverb

m Nom Sg

tadā grīṣma-kālaḥ ||4||

Then it is summer season.

Element		Type	Meaning	Formation
tadā	तदा	Adverb	then, in this case	tad-dā;tad-[3rd Person Pronoun];-dā[Adverb form of time]
grīṣma-	ग्रीष्म-	Noun	hot season, summer	derived from (gras) I 'to devour'
kāla-	काल-	Noun	time, day, season	vṛddhi(kal)-a-;(kal) X 'to drive forward';-a-[Noun/Adj]

कुत्र अपि जलम् न अस्ति ॥५॥

kutra api jalam na asti ||5||

There is no water anywhere.



jala-n	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	jalām	jale	jalāni
Vocative	jala	jale	jalāni
Accusative	jalām	jale	jalāni
Instrumental	jalena	jalābhyām	jalaiḥ
Dative	jalāya	jalābhyām	jalebhyaḥ
Ablative	jalāt	jalābhyām	jalebhyaḥ
Genitive	jalasya	jalayoḥ	jalānām
Locative	jale	jalayoḥ	jaleṣu
(as)	II	Primary	Present
Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	asmi	svaḥ	smaḥ
Second	asi	sthaḥ	stha
Third	asti	staḥ	santi

Adverb Particle n Nom Sg Part 3rd Sg Pres kutra api jalam na asti 5 -a a=-ā- -m n=-ṃ n- -a a=-ā-			
There is no water anywhere.			
Element	Type	Meaning	Formation
kutra- कुत्र-	Adverb	where	ku-tra-;ku-[Prefix Interrogation];-tra-[Locative Adverb]
api- अपि-	Particle	and, also, equally even	
jala- जल-	Noun	water, fluid	Substantification of (gal) 'to flow'
na- न-	Particle	no, not	
(as) (अस्)	Verb II	to be, to exist	

Particle: Provide logical, emotional, or structural context to a sentence without ever changing its form - i.e., it is not inflected or as widely labeled indeclinable. These introduce nuance, handle negation, frame questions, and create logical connections.

काकः कष्टेन बहु-दूरम् गच्छति॥६॥

kākaḥ kaṣṭena bahu-dūram gacchati || 6 ||

The crow goes far away with difficulty.



Instrumental Declension:

The Noun root *kaṣṭa-* in the Instrumental Singular Neuter case is *kaṣṭena*. The instrumental case has four roles:

- (1) The instrument or means;
- (2) Agent in passive sentence;
- (3) Manner of action, ie, adverbial
- (4) Accompaniment or association when used with 'saha'.

kāka-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	kākaḥ	kākau	kākāḥ
Vocative	kāka	kākau	kākāḥ
Accusative	kākam	kākau	kākān
Instrumental	kākena	kākābhyām	kākaiḥ
Dative	kākāya	kākābhyām	kākebhyaḥ
Ablative	kākāt	kākābhyām	kākebhyaḥ
Genitive	kākasya	kākayoḥ	kākānām
Locative	kāke	kākayoḥ	kākeṣu
kaṣṭa-n	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	kaṣṭam	kaṣṭe	kaṣṭāni
Vocative	kaṣṭa	kaṣṭe	kaṣṭāni
Accusative	kaṣṭam	kaṣṭe	kaṣṭāni
Instrumental	kaṣṭena	kaṣṭābhyām	kaṣṭaiḥ
Dative	kaṣṭāya	kaṣṭābhyām	kaṣṭebhyaḥ
Ablative	kaṣṭāt	kaṣṭābhyām	kaṣṭebhyaḥ
Genitive	kaṣṭasya	kaṣṭayoḥ	kaṣṭānām
Locative	kaṣṭe	kaṣṭayoḥ	kaṣṭeṣu
(gam)	I	Primary	Present
Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	gacchāmi	gacchāvaḥ	gacchāmaḥ
Second	gacchasi	gacchathaḥ	gacchatha
Third	gacchati	gacchataḥ	gacchanti

m Nom Sg n Inst Sg Adverb 3rd Sg Present kākaḥ kaṣṭena bahu-dūram gacchati 6 -m g-=-ṃ g-				
The crow goes far away with difficulty.				
Element	Type	Meaning	Formation	
kāka-	काक-	Noun	crow	onomatopoeia mimicking sound made by a crow
kaṣṭa-	कष्ट-	Noun	difficulty, fatigue, stress	(kaṣ)-ta-;(kaṣ) I 'to hurt';-ta-[Past Pass Pcpl]
bahu-	बहु-	Adjective	much, very	(baṃh)-u-;(baṃh) I 'to grow';-u-[Adjective]
dūram	दूरम्	Adverb	far away	
(gam)	(गम्)	Verb I	to go	

तत्र सः एकम् घटम् पश्यति ॥७॥

tatra saḥ ekam ghaṭam paśyati ||7||

There he sees one pot.



Accusative Declension:
The Noun root eka- and ghaṭa- in the Singular Accusative Masculine case are ekam and ghaṭam. This declension specifies object of a verb, including a destination or goal.

tad-m	Singular	Dual	Plural	ghaṭa-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	saḥ sa	tau	te	Nominative	ghaṭaḥ	ghaṭau	ghaṭāḥ
Vocative	-	-	-	Vocative	ghaṭa	ghaṭau	ghaṭāḥ
Accusative	tam	tau	tān	Accusative	ghaṭam	ghaṭau	ghaṭān
Instrumental	tena	tābhyām	taiḥ	Instrumental	ghaṭena	ghaṭābhyām	ghaṭaiḥ
Dative	tasmai	tābhyām	tebhyaḥ	Dative	ghaṭāya	ghaṭābhyām	ghaṭebhyaḥ
Ablative	tasmāt	tābhyām	tebhyaḥ	Ablative	ghaṭāt	ghaṭābhyām	ghaṭebhyaḥ
Genitive	tasya	tayoḥ	teṣām	Genitive	ghaṭasya	ghaṭayoḥ	ghaṭānām
Locative	tasmin	tayoḥ	teṣu	Locative	ghaṭe	ghaṭayoḥ	ghaṭeṣu
eka-m	Singular	Dual	Plural	(paś)	IV	Primary	Present
Nominative	ekaḥ	-	-	Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
Vocative	-	-	-	First	paśyāmi	paśyāvaḥ	paśyāmaḥ
Accusative	ekam	-	-	Second	paśyasi	paśyathaḥ	paśyatha
Instrumental	ekena	-	-	Third	paśyati	paśyataḥ	paśyanti
Dative	ekasmai	-	-				
Ablative	ekasmāt	-	-				
Genitive	ekasya	-	-				
Locative	ekasmin	-	-				

Adverb m Nom Sg m Acc Sg m Acc Sg 3rd Sg Present

tatra saḥ ekam ghaṭam paśyati ||7||

-aḥ e--a e- -m gh--ṁ gh- -m p--ṁ p-

There he sees one pot.

Element		Type	Meaning	Formation
tatra	तत्र	Adverb	there	tad-tra-;tad-[Pronoun:3rd Person];-tra[Locative Adverb]
tad-	तद्-	Pronoun	3rd Person: he, this, that	
eka-	एक-	Pronoun	one, a certain	
ghaṭa-	घट-	Noun	pot	(ghat)-a-;(ghat) I 'to collect together';-a-[Adj/Noun]
(paś)	(पश्)	Verb IV	to see	

काकस्य अतीव सन्तोषः भवति ॥८॥

kākasya atīva santoṣaḥ bhavati ||8||

The crow's satisfaction becomes extreme.



Genitive Declension:

The root word kāka- in the Genitive Singular Masculine case is kākasya. The Genitive declension shows possession, belonging or a part-to-whole (partitive) relationship.

kāka-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	kākaḥ	kākau	kākāḥ
Vocative	kāka	kākau	kākāḥ
Accusative	kākam	kākau	kākān
Instrumental	kākena	kākābhyām	kākaiḥ
Dative	kākāya	kākābhyām	kākebhyaḥ
Ablative	kākāt	kākābhyām	kākebhyaḥ
Genitive	kākasya	kākayoḥ	kākānām
Locative	kāke	kākayoḥ	kākeṣu
santoṣa-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	santoṣaḥ	santoṣau	santoṣāḥ
Vocative	santoṣa	santoṣau	santoṣāḥ
Accusative	santoṣam	santoṣau	santoṣān
Instrumental	santoṣeṇa	santoṣābhyām	santoṣaiḥ
Dative	santoṣāya	santoṣābhyām	santoṣebhyaḥ
Ablative	santoṣāt	santoṣābhyām	santoṣebhyaḥ
Genitive	santoṣasya	santoṣayoḥ	santoṣāṇām
Locative	santoṣe	santoṣayoḥ	santoṣeṣu
(bhū)	I	Primary	Present
Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	bhavāmi	bhavāvaḥ	bhavāmaḥ
Second	bhavasi	bhavathaḥ	bhavatha
Third	bhavati	bhavataḥ	bhavanti

m Gen Sg Adverb m Nom Sg 3rd Sg Present
kākasya atīva santoṣaḥ bhavati || 8 ||
 -aḥ bh--o bh-

The crow's satisfaction becomes extreme.

Element		Type	Meaning	Formation
kāka-	काक-	Noun	crow	onomatopoeia mimicking sound made by a crow
atīva-	अतीव-	Adverb	excessive, extreme	ati-iva-;ati-['very','excessively'];-iva-['as','as if','just as']
santoṣa-	सन्तोष-	Pronoun	satisfaction, contentment	sam-guṇa(tuṣ)-a-;sam-['together'];(tuṣ) IV 'to be joyful';-a-[Noun/Adj]
(bhū)	(भू)	Verb I	to occur, to become	

किन्तु घटे स्वल्पम् एव जलम् अस्ति ॥९॥

kintu ghaṭe svalpam eva jalam asti ||9||

However in the pot is only a little water.



Locative Declension:
The Noun root ghaṭa- in the Masculine Locative Singular case is ghaṭe. The Locative Declension denotes location, time, or situation.

ghaṭa-m	Singular	Dual	Plural	jala-n	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	ghaṭaḥ	ghaṭau	ghaṭāḥ	Nominative	jalām	jale	jalāni
Vocative	ghaṭa	ghaṭau	ghaṭāḥ	Vocative	jala	jale	jalāni
Accusative	ghaṭam	ghaṭau	ghaṭān	Accusative	jalām	jale	jalāni
Instrumental	ghaṭena	ghaṭābhyām	ghaṭaiḥ	Instrumental	jalena	jalābhyām	jalaiḥ
Dative	ghaṭāya	ghaṭābhyām	ghaṭebhyaḥ	Dative	jalāya	jalābhyām	jalebhyaḥ
Ablative	ghaṭāt	ghaṭābhyām	ghaṭebhyaḥ	Ablative	jalāt	jalābhyām	jalebhyaḥ
Genitive	ghaṭasya	ghaṭayoḥ	ghaṭānām	Genitive	jalasya	jalayoḥ	jalānām
Locative	ghaṭe	ghaṭayoḥ	ghaṭeṣu	Locative	jale	jalayoḥ	jaleṣu
svalpa-n	Singular	Dual	Plural	(as)	II	Primary	Present
Nominative	svalpam	svalpe	svalpāni	Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
Vocative	svalpa	svalpe	svalpāni	First	asmi	svaḥ	smaḥ
Accusative	svalpam	svalpe	svalpāni	Second	asi	sthaḥ	stha
Instrumental	svalpena	svalpābhyām	svalpaiḥ	Third	asti	staḥ	santi
Dative	svalpāya	svalpābhyām	svalpebhyaḥ				
Ablative	svalpāt	svalpābhyām	svalpebhyaḥ				
Genitive	svalpasya	svalpayoḥ	svalpānām				
Locative	svalpe	svalpayoḥ	svalpeṣu				

Conjunction m Loc Sg n Nom Sg Particle n Nom Sg 3rd Sg Pres

kintu ghaṭe svalpam eva jalam asti ||9||

However in the pot is only a little water.

Element	Type	Meaning	Formation
kintu	किन्तु	Conjunction	but, however, nevertheless
ghaṭa-	घट-	Noun	pot
svalpa-	स्वल्प-	Adjective	very small, little
eva	एव	Particle	only, however, just
jala-	जल-	Noun	water, fluid
(as)	(अस्)	Verb II	to be, to exist

जलम् कथम् पिबामि ॥१०॥

jalam katham pibāmi ||10||

In what way do I drink water?



jala-n	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	jalām	jale	jalāni
Vocative	jala	jale	jalāni
Accusative	jalām	jale	jalāni
Instrumental	jalena	jalābhyām	jalaiḥ
Dative	jalāya	jalābhyām	jalebhyaḥ
Ablative	jalāt	jalābhyām	jalebhyaḥ
Genitive	jalasya	jalayoḥ	jalānām
Locative	jale	jalayoḥ	jaleṣu
(pā)	I	Primary	Present
Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	pibāmi	pibāvaḥ	pibāmaḥ
Second	pibasi	pibathaḥ	pibatha
Third	pibati	pibataḥ	pibanti

n Acc Sg Adverb 1st Sg Pres jalam katham pibāmi 10 -m k-=-ṃ k- -m p-=-ṃ p-				
In what way do I drink water?				
Element	Type	Meaning	Formation	
jala-	जल-	Noun	water, fluid	Substantification of (gal) I 'to flow'
katham	कथम्	Adverb	Interrogation: how? in what way?	
(pā)	(पा)	Verb I	to drink	

इति काकः चिन्तयति ॥११॥

iti kākāḥ cintayati ||11||

Thus the crow thinks.



kāka-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	kākaḥ	kākau	kākāḥ
Vocative	kāka	kākau	kākāḥ
Accusative	kākam	kākau	kākān
Instrumental	kākena	kākābhyām	kākaiḥ
Dative	kākāya	kākābhyām	kākebhyaḥ
Ablative	kākāt	kākābhyām	kākebhyaḥ
Genitive	kākasya	kākayoḥ	kākānām
Locative	kāke	kākayoḥ	kākeṣu
(cint)	I	Primary	Present
Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	cintayāmi	cintayāvaḥ	cintayāmaḥ
Second	cintayasi	cintayathaḥ	cintayatha
Third	cintayati	cintayataḥ	cintayanti

Particle m Nom Sg 3rd Sg Present

iti kākāḥ cintayati ||11||

-aḥ c-=-aś c-

Thus the crow thinks.

Element		Type	Meaning	Formation
iti	इति	Particle	he said, thinking thus	
kāka-	काक-	Noun	crow	onomatopoeia mimicking sound made by a crow
(cint)	(चिन्त)	Verb X	to think	

सः एकम् उपायम् करोति ॥१२॥

saḥ ekam upāyam karoti ||12||

He makes a plan.



tad-m	Singular	Dual	Plural	upāya-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	saḥ sa	tau	te	Nominative	upāyaḥ	upāyau	upāyāḥ
Vocative	-	-	-	Vocative	upāya	upāyau	upāyāḥ
Accusative	tam	tau	tān	Accusative	upāyam	upāyau	upāyān
Instrumental	tena	tābhyām	taiḥ	Instrumental	upāyena	upāyābhyām	upāyaiḥ
Dative	tasmai	tābhyām	tebhyaḥ	Dative	upāyāya	upāyābhyām	upāyebhyaḥ
Ablative	tasmāt	tābhyām	tebhyaḥ	Ablative	upāyāt	upāyābhyām	upāyebhyaḥ
Genitive	tasya	tayoḥ	teṣām	Genitive	upāyasya	upāyayoḥ	upāyānām
Locative	tasmin	tayoḥ	teṣu	Locative	upāye	upāyayoḥ	upāyeṣu
eka-m	Singular	Dual	Plural	(kṛ)	VIII	Primary	Present
Nominative	ekaḥ	-	-	Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
Vocative	-	-	-	First	karomi	kurvaḥ	kurmaḥ
Accusative	ekam	-	-	Second	karoṣi	kuruthaḥ	kurutha
Instrumental	ekena	-	-	Third	karoti	kurutaḥ	kurvanti
Dative	ekasmai	-	-				
Ablative	ekasmāt	-	-				
Genitive	ekasya	-	-				
Locative	ekasmin	-	-				

m Nom Sg m Acc Sg m Acc Sg 3rd Sg Present

saḥ ekam upāyam karoti ||12||

-aḥ e=-a e-

-m k=-m k-

He makes a plan.

Element		Type	Meaning	Formation
tad-	तद्-	Pronoun	3rd Person: he, this, that	upa-vṛddhi(i)-a-;upa-['toward'];(i) II 'to go';-a-[Substantification]
eka-	एक-	Pronoun	one, a certain	
upāya-	उपाय-	Noun	approach	
(kṛ)	(कृ)	Verb V	to do, to make	

शिला-खण्डान् आनयति ॥१३॥

śilā-khaṇḍān ānayati ||13||

He collects rock pieces.



khaṇḍa-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	khaṇḍaḥ	khaṇḍau	khaṇḍāḥ
Vocative	khaṇḍa	khaṇḍau	khaṇḍāḥ
Accusative	khaṇḍam	khaṇḍau	khaṇḍān
Instrumental	khaṇḍena	khaṇḍābhyām	khaṇḍaiḥ
Dative	khaṇḍāya	khaṇḍābhyām	khaṇḍebhyaḥ
Ablative	khaṇḍāt	khaṇḍābhyām	khaṇḍebhyaḥ
Genitive	khaṇḍasya	khaṇḍayoḥ	khaṇḍānām
Locative	khaṇḍe	khaṇḍayoḥ	khaṇḍeṣu
(ā-nī)	I	Primary	Present
Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	ānayāmi	ānayāvaḥ	ānayāmaḥ
Second	ānayasi	ānayathaḥ	ānayatha
Third	ānayati	ānayataḥ	ānayanti

m Acc Pl 3rd Sg Present

śilā-khaṇḍān ānayati ||13||

He collects rock pieces.

Element	Type	Meaning	Formation
śilā-	शिला-	Noun	stone, rock
khaṇḍa-	खण्ड-	Noun	piece
(ā-nī)	(आ-नी)	Verb I	to collect, to gather
			(khaṇḍ)-a-; (khaṇḍ) I 'to crush'; -a-[Adj/Noun]
			ā-(nī); ā-['hither']; (nī) I 'to lead, bring'

घटे पूरयति ॥१४॥

ghaṭe pūrayati ||14||

He fills in the pot.



ghaṭa-m	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	ghaṭaḥ	ghaṭau	ghaṭāḥ
Vocative	ghaṭa	ghaṭau	ghaṭāḥ
Accusative	ghaṭam	ghaṭau	ghaṭān
Instrumental	ghaṭena	ghaṭābhyām	ghaṭaiḥ
Dative	ghaṭāya	ghaṭābhyām	ghaṭebhyaḥ
Ablative	ghaṭāt	ghaṭābhyām	ghaṭebhyaḥ
Genitive	ghaṭasya	ghaṭayoḥ	ghaṭānām
Locative	ghaṭe	ghaṭayoḥ	ghaṭeṣu
(pṛ)	X	Primary	Present
Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	pūrayāmi	pūrayāvaḥ	pūrayāmaḥ
Second	pūrayasi	pūrayathaḥ	pūrayatha
Third	pūrayati	pūrayataḥ	pūrayanti

m Loc Sg 3rd Sg Present

ghaṭe pūrayati || 14 ||

He fills in the pot.

Element		Type	Meaning	Formation
ghaṭa-	घट्-	Noun	pot	(ghat)-a-;(ghat) l 'to collect together';-a-[Adj/Noun]
(pṛi)	(पृ)	Verb X	to fill	

जलम् उपरि आगच्छति ॥१५॥

jalam upari āgacchati ||15||

Water comes upwards.



jala-n	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	jalām	jale	jalāni
Vocative	jala	jale	jalāni
Accusative	jalām	jale	jalāni
Instrumental	jalena	jalābhyām	jalaiḥ
Dative	jalāya	jalābhyām	jalebhyaḥ
Ablative	jalāt	jalābhyām	jalebhyaḥ
Genitive	jalasya	jalayoḥ	jalānām
Locative	jale	jalayoḥ	jaleṣu
ā-(gam)	I	Primary	Present
Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	āgacchāmi	āgacchāvaḥ	āgacchāmaḥ
Second	āgacchasi	āgacchathaḥ	āgacchatha
Third	āgacchati	āgacchataḥ	āgacchanti

n Nom Sg Adverb 3rd Sg Present

jalam upari āgacchati ||15||

-i ā-=-yā-

Water comes upwards.

Element		Type	Meaning	Formation
jala-	जल-	Noun	water, fluid	Substantification of (gal) I 'to flow'
upari	उपरि	Adverb	upwards	
(ā-gam)	(आ-गम्)	Verb I	to come	ā-(gam);ā-['hither'];(gam) I 'to go'

काकः सन्तोषेण जलम् पिबति ॥१६॥

kākaḥ santoṣeṇa jalam pibati ||16||

The crow drinks water with satisfaction.



kāka-m	Singular	Dual	Plural	jala-n	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	kākaḥ	kākau	kākāḥ	Nominative	jalām	jale	jalāni
Vocative	kāka	kākau	kākāḥ	Vocative	jala	jale	jalāni
Accusative	kākam	kākau	kākān	Accusative	jalām	jale	jalāni
Instrumental	kākena	kākābhyām	kākaiḥ	Instrumental	jalena	jalābhyām	jalaiḥ
Dative	kākāya	kākābhyām	kākebhyaḥ	Dative	jalāya	jalābhyām	jalebhyaḥ
Ablative	kākāt	kākābhyām	kākebhyaḥ	Ablative	jalāt	jalābhyām	jalebhyaḥ
Genitive	kākasya	kākayoḥ	kākānām	Genitive	jalasya	jalayoḥ	jalānām
Locative	kāke	kākayoḥ	kākeṣu	Locative	jale	jalayoḥ	jaleṣu
santoṣa-m	Singular	Dual	Plural	(pā)	I	Primary	Present
Nominative	santoṣaḥ	santoṣau	santoṣāḥ	Active	Singular	Dual	Plural
Vocative	santoṣa	santoṣau	santoṣāḥ	First	pibāmi	pibāvaḥ	pibāmaḥ
Accusative	santoṣam	santoṣau	santoṣān	Second	pibasi	pibathaḥ	pibatha
Instrumental	santoṣeṇa	santoṣābhyām	santoṣaiḥ	Third	pibati	pibataḥ	pibanti
Dative	santoṣāya	santoṣābhyām	santoṣebhyaḥ				
Ablative	santoṣāt	santoṣābhyām	santoṣebhyaḥ				
Genitive	santoṣasya	santoṣayoḥ	santoṣāṇām				
Locative	santoṣe	santoṣayoḥ	santoṣeṣu				

m Nom Sg m Inst Sg n Acc Sg 3rd Sg Present

kākaḥ santoṣeṇa jalam pibati || 16 ||

-m p-=-ṃ p-

The crow drinks water with satisfaction.

Element		Type	Meaning	Formation
kāka-	काक-	Noun	crow	onomatopoeia mimicking sound made by a crow
santoṣa-	सन्तोष-	Pronoun	satisfaction, contentment	sam-guṇa(tuṣ)-a;-sam-['together'];(tuṣ) IV 'to be joyful';-a-[Noun/Adj]
jala-	जल-	Noun	water, fluid	Substantification of (gal) I 'to flow'
(pā)	(पा)	Verb I	to drink	

Text with Inter-Word Vocalic Diffusion.	
एकः काकोऽस्ति १	ekaḥ kâko'sti 1
सो बहुतृषितः २	so bahutṛṣitaḥ 2
सो जलार्थं भ्रमति ३	so jalârthaṃ bhramati 3
तदा ग्रीष्मकालः ४	tadâ grīṣmakâlaḥ 4
कुत्रापि जलं नास्ति ५	kutrâpi jalaṃ nâsti 5
काकः कष्टेन बहुदूरं गच्छति ६	kâkaḥ kaṣṭena bahudûraṃ gacchati 6
तत्र स एकं घटं पश्यति ७	tatra sa ekaṃ ghaṭaṃ paśyati 7
काकस्यातीव सन्तोषोभवति ८	kâkasyâtīva santoṣobhavati 8
किन्तु घटे स्वल्पम् एव जलम् अस्ति ९	kintu ghaṭe svalpam eva jalam asti 9
इति काकश्चिन्तयति ११	iti kâkaścintayati 11
स एकम् उपायं करोति १२	sa ekam upāyaṃ karoti 12
शिलाखण्डान् आनयति १३	śilākhaṇḍān ānayati 13
घटे पूरयति १४	ghaṭe pūrayati 14
जलम् उपर्यागच्छति १५	jalam uparyāgacchati 15
काकः सन्तोषेण जलं पिबति १६	kâkaḥ santoṣeṇa jalaṃ pibati 16