

## Sanskrit Lesson

### From the Vajra Prajna Paramita Sutra

अथ स्वप्नायुष्मान्मुतिरुत्थायासनाद्,  
एकांसत्रासङ्गं कृत्वा दक्षिणं जानु-  
मण्डलं पृथिव्यां प्रतिष्ठाप्य यैव  
भगवांस्तेनाञ्जलिं प्रणम्य भगवन्तम्,  
एतद्वीचत्

ATHA KHALU ĀYUṢMĀN SUBHŪTIR UTTHĀVĀSANĀD  
EKĀMSAM UTTARĀSĀNGAṀ KṚTVĀ DAKṢIṆAṀ  
JĀNU-MANḌALAṀ PṚTHIVYĀM PRATIṢṬHĀPYA  
YENA BHAGAVĀMS TENĀÑJALIṀ PRAṆAMYA  
BHAGAVANTAM ETAD AVOCAT (text before  
external sandhi: atha khalu āyusmān  
subhūtis utthāya āsanāt ekāmsam uttara-  
āsaṅgaṁ kṛtvā dakṣiṇaṁ jānu-maṇḍalam  
pṛthivyāṁ pratiṣṭhāpya yena bhagavān  
tena añjalim praṇamya bhagavantam etad  
avocat)

"Then the Elder Subhuti, having arisen from his seat, having bared one shoulder of his upper garment, having placed his right knee on the ground, and having placed his palms together before the Honored One, said this to the Honored One."

In the text, the compound *ekāmsam* "one-shoulder(ed)" contains the numeral *eka* "one." The numbers from 1 - 1000 in Sanskrit are based on the decimal system, and the numbers 1 - 10 form the foundation for the rest. Actually the numbers 1 - 10 are grammatically adjectives. The numbers 1 - 9 combine with the number 10 (*daśa*) to form the numbers 11 - 19, which are also adjectives. Strictly speaking, the numbers 20 and above are collective nouns, but they too tend to be treated as adjectives. The numbers 1-4 are fully inflected, that is, declined to show case and gender and number insofar as their meaning permits. The numeral "two" (*dva*), for example, is only dual. The numbers 6 - 10 do not have all the inflectional endings.

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SIMPLE CARDINAL NUMERALS				
figure		name		trans.
१	1	एक	<i>eka</i>	one
२	2	द्व	<i>dva</i>	two
३	3	त्रि	<i>tri</i>	three
४	4	चतुर्	<i>catur</i>	four
५	5	पञ्च	<i>pañca</i> ("pancha")	five
६	6	षष्	<i>ṣaṣ</i> ("shash")	six
७	7	सप्त	<i>sapta</i>	seven
८	8	अष्ट	<i>aṣṭa</i> ("ashta")	eight
९	9	नव	<i>nava</i>	nine
१०	10	दश	<i>daśa</i> ("dasha")	ten