

1.27 Declension of Bisexual Nouns in Sanskrit Grammar

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ABSTRACT

There are two kinds of stems in Sanskrit Language.
They are,

1. Stems ending in Consonants.
2. Stems ending in vowels.

We can see some bisexual stems that can be declined in two ways. Some stems of masculine gender can be decline like a stem of neuter gender.

For example,

when we take the stem 'pustakaa' when it is in neuter gender it's declension runs as follows.

Nominative case

<i>Pustaka</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>N.G.</i>	<i>Pustakam</i>	<i>Pustake</i>	<i>Pustakāni</i>

When it is of masculine the declension differs

Nominative case

<i>Pustaka</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>M.G.</i>	<i>Pustakah</i>	<i>Pastaku</i>	<i>Pustakāh</i>

So the students those who are used to Sanskrit Language should know these grammatical rules. Otherwise they can't write Sanskrit language properly. Therefore I wanted to do this research in order to show them the correct use of Sanskrit Language.

N.G = Neuter Gender

M.G = Masculine Gender