

## LESSON 22: Exercise Pages 284-285

1. महीतलं प्रविश्य तस्कर-तुरगौ न दृष्ट्वा सर्वे सगरस्य आत्मजाः स्वजनकस्य समीपं प्रतिजग्मुःप्रति-गम् P perf III/+ ।  
Having entered the earth, having not seen the thief and horse, all the sons of Sagara returned to the vicinity of their father.
2. “अस्माभिः सर्वा पृथिवी परिक्रान्ता ।  
“By us the entire earth has been traversed.
3. भूमिं निर्भिद्य महीतलं च प्रविश्य न तुरग-TP6तस्करं न च तुरगं ददृशिमदृश् P perf I/+ ।  
Having split open the ground and having entered the earth, neither the thief of the horse nor the horse did we see.
4. अपि च बहवः देव-दानव-राक्षस-पिशाच-पन्नगाः हताः ।  
Moreover many devas, dānavas, rākṣasas, piśācas, and pannagas were killed.
5. किं करिष्यामः” इति ।  
What shall we do?”
6. तेषां तद् वचनं श्रुत्वा सगरः तान् प्रत्यभाषत ।  
Having heard this their speech, Sagara replied to them.
7. “भूयः खनतखन् 1P imper II/+ मा विरमध्वम्वि-रम् 1A imper II/+ ।  
“Dig again, cease not.
8. चौरं गृहीत्वा अत्र मम समीपं आनयतआ-नी 1P imper II/+ ।  
Having caught the thief bring him here to my vicinity.
9. अश्वेन सह विशेषतः निवर्तध्वम्नि-वृत् 1A imper II/+ ।  
Return especially with the horse.
10. गच्छतगम् 1P imper II/+ भद्रं वः4/+” इति ।  
Go, if you please.”

11. तस्य तद् वचः श्रुत्वा एव नृप-आत्मजाः पृथिवीं पुनः चख्नुः<sup>खन् P perf III/+</sup> ।  
Having just heard this his speech, the sons of the king again dug the earth.
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12. ततः महीं खनन्तः<sup>खन् PrAP 1/+</sup> महीतलं धारयन्तं<sup>धृ PrAP 2/1</sup> विरूपाक्ष-नामानं<sup>2/1</sup> दिक्-करिणं<sup>2/1</sup>  
ददृशुः<sup>दृश् P perf III/+</sup> ।  
Thereafter, digging the earth, they saw a direction-elephant named Virūpākṣa supporting the earth.
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13. स महागजः प्राच्याः<sup>6/1</sup> दिशः<sup>6/1</sup> पालकः पर्वत-<sup>TP3</sup>सदृशः शिरसा<sup>3/1</sup> एव स-<sup>BV</sup>गिरि-&वनां  
कृत्स्नां पृथिवीं दधार<sup>धृ P perf III/1</sup> ।  
The great elephant, the protector of the eastern direction, comparable with a mountain, supported the entire earth along with mountains and forests with just his head.
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14. यदा यदा सः विश्रमार्थं शीर्षं खेदात् चालयेत् तदा तदा भूमि-कम्पः भवेत् ।  
Whenever he would move his head for rest due to fatigue, then there would be an earthquake.
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15. तं दिक्-पालं महागजं प्रदक्षिणं कृत्वा ते नृप-आत्मजाः मेदिन्याः प्राञ्चं<sup>2/1</sup> देशं खनितुं पुनः  
आरेभिरे<sup>आ-रभ् A perf III/+</sup> ।  
Having done a circumambulation to the great elephant protector of the direction, the sons of the king again began to dig the eastern area of the earth.
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16. ततः तेन प्रकारेण प्राचि<sup>7/1</sup> देशे पृथिवीं निर्भिद्य तस्कर-तुरगौ न समाप्य अवाचीं<sup>2/1</sup> दिशां  
भित्त्वा तत्र महापद्म-नामानं दिक्-गजं ददृशुः ।  
Thereafter by that method, having split open the earth in the eastern area, having not found the thief and horse, having broken the southern direction, there they saw an elephant of the direction named Mahāpadma.
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17. अयं महागजः अपि सु-महत्-पर्वत-<sup>BV6</sup>उपमः सन्<sup>अस् PrAP 1/1</sup> पृथिवीं शिरसा दधार ।  
This great elephant, also being one whose likeness is a very large mountain, supported the earth with his head.
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18. तं अवलोक्य ते सगरस्य पुत्राः परमं विस्मयं जग्मुः ।  
Having seen him the sons of Sagara went to supreme wonder.
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19. तं हस्तिनं<sup>2/1</sup> अपि प्रदक्षिणं कृत्वा मानयित्वा च प्रत्यञ्चं<sup>2/1</sup> देशं बिभ्रिदुः<sup>भिद् P perf III/+</sup> ।  
Having done circumambulation to and respected that elephant as well, they broke the western area.
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20. तत्र महीतलं शीर्षेण धारयन्तं सौमनस-नामानं अचल-उपमं अपि दिशा-गजं दृष्ट्वा तं प्रदक्षिणं कृत्वा निरामयं पृष्ट्वा च उदीचीं<sup>2/1</sup> दिशं आजग्मुः ।  
There having seen supporting the earth with its head the elephant of the direction named Saumanasa also having the likeness of a mountain, having done circumambulation to it and asked its wellbeing, they arrived at the northern direction.
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21. तत्र भद्रं नाम हिम-<sup>KD</sup>पाण्डुरं महागजं अवलोक्य यथा-योग्यं पूजयित्वा महीं तत्र अपि भित्त्वा तुरगं असमाप्य प्रागुदञ्चं देशं गत्वा तत्र पृथिवीं चख्नुः ।  
There having seen a great elephant white like snow by the name Bhadra, having worshipped it appropriately, there also having broken the earth, having not found the horse, having gone to the northeastern area, there they dug the earth.
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22. तत्-स्थाने महर्षिं कपिलं अविदूरतः च यज्ञियं अश्वं चरन्तं<sup>चर्, PrAP 2/1</sup> ददृशुः ।  
In that place they saw the great sage Kapila not far away grazing the sacrificial horse.
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23. तुरगं दृष्ट्वा एव ते सगरस्य पुत्राः संतुष्ट-<sup>BV6</sup>मनसः<sup>1/+</sup> बभूवुः<sup>भू P perf III/+</sup> ।  
Having just seen the horse the sons of Sagara become ones having glad minds.
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24. तत्-क्षणे कपिलं तुरग-तस्करं निश्चित्य ते क्रोध-<sup>TP3</sup>पर्याकुल-<sup>BV6</sup>लोचनाः खनित्र-<sup>&</sup>लांगल-<sup>BV6</sup>आदीनि आयुधानि धारयन्तः<sup>धृ PrAP 1/+</sup> तं अभिधावितुं समुपचक्रमिरे<sup>सम्-उप-क्रम् A perf III/+</sup> ।  
At that moment having determined that Kapila was thief of the horse, having eyes agitated with anger, carrying weapons beginning with shovels and spades, they began to run against him.
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25. “तिष्ठ<sup>स्थ 1P imper II/1</sup> तिष्ठ त्वया अस्माकं अश्वः अपहृतः ।  
“Stand, stand, by you our horse was stolen.
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26. त्वां ग्रहीष्यामः<sup>ग्रह् P fut I/+</sup> ।  
We will catch you.
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27. संप्राप्तान् नः<sup>2/+</sup> सगरस्य आत्मजान् अवगच्छ” इति उच्चैः वदन्तः<sup>वद् PrAP 1/+</sup> तस्य अभिमुखं  
दुद्रुवुः<sup>द् Perf P III/+</sup> ।

Know that we the sons of Sagara have come,” speaking loudly they ran against him.

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28. तेषां तद् वचनं श्रुत्वा एव कपिलेन महत्-क्रोध-अग्निना ते सर्वे भस्मराशीकृताः ।

Having just heard this their speech, by the fire of great anger they were all made into heaps of ash by Kapila.

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