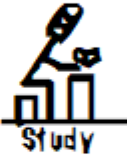
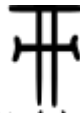
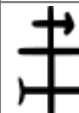
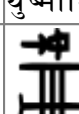
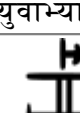
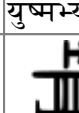
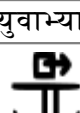
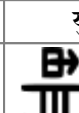
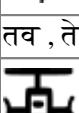
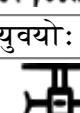
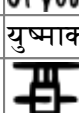


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SECOND PERSON

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
 You	 You(2)	 You(3)
त्वम् (Tvam)	युवाम् (yuvam)	यूयम् (yuyam)
SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
 You	 You(2)	 You are
असि (asi)	स्थः (sthaha)	स्थ (sth)
 You	 Study	
त्वम् (Tvam)	पठसि (pathasi)	
 You(2)	 Study	
युवाम् (yuvam)	पठथः (pathathaha)	
 You(3)	 Study	
यूयम् (yuyam)	पठथ (pathath)	

CASE	CASE NAME	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
case 1	nominative	 You त्वम्	 You(2) युवाम्	 You(3) यूयम्
case 2	accusative	 You त्वाम् , त्वा	 You(2) युवाम् , वाम्	 You(3) युष्मान , वः
case 3	instrumental	 By you त्वया	 By you(2) युवाभ्याम्	 By you(3) युष्माभिः
case 4	dative	 For you तूभ्यम् , ते	 For you(2) युवाभ्याम्, वाम्	 For you(3) युष्मभ्यम् , वः
case 5	ablative	 From you त्वत्	 From you(2) युवाभ्याम्	 From you(3) युष्मत्
case 6	genitive	 Of you तव , ते	 Of you(2) युवयोः , वाम्	 Of you(3) युष्माकम् , वः
case 7	locative	 In you त्वयि	 In you(2) युवयोः	 In you(3) युष्मासु

भवत्

भवत्(Bhavat) forms are usually used to describe the respect, without saying you/your we use bhavan as a substitute for second **person** and these are the declensions of second **person**. You is generally used with friends or **person** who is very close to you, sometimes we can see that arjuna refers to lord krishna as you(tvam) and also in many songs we refer to god as tumhare. *o palanhare nirgun aur nyaare tumhare bin humra konon nahi hamri uljhan samjhao bhagvan*

Masculine declension

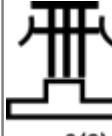
CASE NAME	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
First (or Nominative case) प्रथमा	भवान्  you-1(he)	भवन्तौ  you-2(he)	भवन्तः  you-3(he)
Second (or Accusative case) द्वितीया	भवन्तम्	भवन्तौ	भवतः
Third (or instrumental case) तृतीया	भवता  by-you-1(he)	भवद्भ्याम्  by-you-2(he)	भवद्भिः  by-you-3(he)
Fourth (or Dative case) चतुर्थी	भवते  for-you-1(he)	भवद्भ्याम्  for-you-2(he)	भवद्भ्यः  for-you-3(he)
Fifth (or Ablative case) पञ्चमी	भवतः  from-you-1(he)	भवद्भ्याम्  from-you-2(he)	भवद्भ्यः  from-you-3(he)
Sixth (or genitive case) षष्ठी	भवतः  of-you-1(he)	भवतोः  of-you-2(he)	भवताम्  of-you-3(he)
Seventh (or Locative case) सप्तमी	भवति  in-you-1(he)	भवतोः  in-you-2(he)	भवत्सु  in-you-3(he)

Declensions of Pronoun भवत् in Feminine

First (or Nominative case) प्रथमा	भवती  you-1(she)	भवत्यौ  you-2(she)	भवत्यः  you-3(she)
Second (or Accusative case) द्वितीया	भवतीम्	भवत्यौ	भवतीः
Third (or instrumental case) तृतीया	भवत्या  by-you-1(she)	भवतीभ्याम्  by-you-2(she)	भवतीभिः  by-you-3(she)

	भवत्यै	भवतीभ्याम्	भवतीभ्यः
Fourth (or Dative case) चतुर्थी	 for-you-1(she)	 for-you-2(she)	 for-you-3(she)
Fifth (or Ablative case) पञ्चमी	 from-you-1(she)	 for-you-2(she)	 for-you-3(she)
Sixth (or genitive case) षष्ठी	 of-you-1(she)	 of-you-2(she)	 of-you-3(she)
Seventh (or Locative case) सप्तमी	 in-you-1(she)	 in-you-1(she)	 in-you-1(she)

Declensions of Pronoun भवत् in Neuter

'case' विभक्ति	Singular एकवचनम्	Dual द्विवचनम्	Plural बहुवचनम्
	भवत्	भवती	भवन्ति
First (or Nominative case) प्रथमा	 you-1(0)	 you-2(0)	 you-3(0)
Second (or Accusative case) द्वितीया	भवत्	भवती	भवन्ति
	भवता	भवद्भ्याम्	भवद्भिः
Third (or instrumental case) तृतीया	 by-you-1(0)	 by-you-2(0)	 by-you-3(0)
	भवते	भवद्भ्याम्	भवद्भ्यः
Fourth (or Dative case) चतुर्थी	 for-you-1(0)	 for-you-2(0)	 for-you-3(0)
	भवतः	भवद्भ्याम्	भवद्भ्यः
Fifth (or Ablative case) पञ्चमी	 from-you-1(0)	 from-you-2(0)	 from-you-3(0)

'case' विभक्ति	Singularएकवचनम्	Dualद्विवचनम्	Pluralबहुवचनम्
	भवतः	भवतोः	भवताम्
Sixth (or genitive case) षष्ठी	 of-you-1(0)	 of-you-2(0)	 of-you-3(0)
	भवति	भवतोः	भवत्सु
Seventh (or Locative case) सप्तमी	 in-you-1(0)	 in-you-2(0)	 in-you-3(0)

Sentences in sanskrit

- You are - त्वम् असि (tvam asi)
- You were - त्वम् अभवीः (tvam abhavīḥ)
- You will be - त्वम् भविष्यसि (tvam bhaviṣyasi)
- You are: त्वमस्ति (tvam asti)
- You became: अभव (abhava)
- You will become: भविष्यसि (bhaviṣyasi)
- You were: अस्ति (asti)
- You became: अभव (abhava)
- You will become: भविष्यसि (bhaviṣyasi)

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