What is that morpheme?

Part I — *ya* / य

The element *-ya-* is found in many nominal and verbal forms. Examples are given below, mostly using the verbal root *kṛ* / कृ 8 *ubhaya.* 'do, make.' Note, however, that *-ya-* can occur as a result of *sandhi*, in addition to forming part of a suffix, as in the following examples:

External Sandhi

- भुव्यस्ति *bhuvyasti* 'there is on the earth' (*bhuvi + asti*) [इको यणचि 6.1.77]
- कर्यश्वाः *karyaśvāḥ* 'elephants and horses' (*kari- + aśva-*, nom. pl.) [इको यणचि 6.1.77]

Internal Sandhi

- स्त्रियः *striyaḥ* 'women' (*strī- + Jas*, nom. pl.) [अचि श्नुधातुभ्रुवां य्वोरियङुवङौ 6.4.77]
- निनाय *nināya* 'he lead' (*ninai + a*, perf. 3sg. *parasmai.*) [इको यणचि 6.1.77]

1. **Nominal forms.**
   - रामाय *rāmāya*
     - 'to Rāma.' The dative singular ending of nominal stems (*prātipadikāni*) ending in a short *a* is *ya* preceded by a lengthening of the stem-vowel.
       - *rāma + Ṇē* (cf. 7.1.13 and 7.3.102)
   - कृत्यः *kṛtyaḥ*
     - 'to be done.' A *kṛtya* ("passive potential participle"), i.e., an adjective made by adding a primary suffix (*kṛt-pratyayaḥ*) to a verbal root (*dhātuḥ*).
       - *kṛ + tUK + KyaP* [*+ sUP*]; *tuK* is added because the verbal root is a light syllable.
   - कार्यः *kāryaḥ*
     - 'to be done.' A *kṛtya* like the above.
       - *kṛ + ṆyaT* [*+ sUP*]
   - करणीयः *karaṇīyaḥ*
     - 'to be done.' A *kṛtya* like the above.
       - *kṛ + aṇīyaR* [*+ sUP*]
   - संस्कृत्य *saṁskṛtya*
     - 'having purified.' A converb (technically considered an endingless nominal form).
       - *sam + sUṬ + kṛ + LyaP*; *tuK* is added because the verbal root is a light syllable, and *sUṬ* is added between the prefix *sam* and the root *kṛ*
   - दार्ढ्यम् *dārḍhyam*
     - 'firmness.' An abstract noun made from the adjective *dṛḍha-* 'firm,' i.e., a noun made by adding a secondary suffix (*taddhita-pratyayaḥ*) to a nominal stem (*prātipadikam*).
       - *dṛḍha + ṢyaÑ* [*+ am*]
   - राज्यम् *rājyam*
     - 'kingdom.' A noun made from the noun *rājan-* m. 'king,' i.e., a noun made by adding a secondary suffix (*taddhita-pratyayaḥ*) to a nominal stem (*prātipadikam*).
       - rājan + yaT + [*+ am*]
   - There are many more secondary derivatives (*taddhitāḥ*) that involve the suffix *ya*! (*śākhā → śākhyaḥ, jātiḥ → jātyaḥ, kulam → kulyaḥ, brahma → brāhmaṇyaḥ* etc.)

2. **VERBAL FORMS**
   ○ दीव्यति *dīvyati*
     - 'plays dice.' A present-tense indicative (*laṭ*) verb, in the third person singular. The verb belongs to the fourth class or *div-ādi-gaṇaḥ*, 'the set of verbal roots beginning with *div*,' which takes the present stem forming suffix *ŚyaN*. The root generally occurs in the zero grade in such forms.
       • *div* + *ŚyaN* [+ *tiP*]; for the lengthening of *i* see 8.2.77.
   ○ क्रियते *kriyatē*
     - 'is being done, is being made.' A present-tense indicative (*laṭ*) verb, in the third person singular, used with the *present stem forming suffix yaK*, which always has a *patientive* or *impersonal* sense, and which always takes *ātmanēpadam* endings. The root generally appears in the zero grade in such forms.
       • *kṛ* + *yaK* [+ *tē*]; before *yaK*, *ṛ* → *ri* (7.4.28)
   ○ करिष्यति *kariṣyati*
     - 'will do, will make.' A future indicative (*lṛṭ*) verb, in the third person singular, with a *parasmaipadam* ending (*ātmanēpadam* endings can also be used depending on the verbal root). The stem-forming suffix of the future is *sya* (or, in case it is preceded by a RUKI sound, *ṣya*). The root generally occurs in the full grade (*guṇaḥ*) in such forms.
       • *kṛ* + *iṬ* + *sya* [+ *tiP*]; before *sya* the augment *iṬ* occurs after the verbal root *kṛ*.
   ○ कारयति *kārayati*
     - 'causes to do, is having done.' A present-tense indicative (*laṭ*) form, in the third person singular, of the *causative* form of the root *kṛ*. The ending *-aya-* is characteristic of the causative and of so-called 'tenth class' roots (it actually consists of the causative extension *ṆiC* followed by the present stem forming suffix *ŚaP*, which causes *guṇaḥ* of the preceding element). The root takes *Ṇ-vṛddhiḥ* (*guṇaḥ*, but *vṛddhiḥ* when it has a final vowel or a penultimate *a*).
       • *kṛ* + *ṆiC* + *ŚaP* [+ *tiP*]
   ○ चेक्रीयते *cēkrīyatē*
     - 'does intensively, does frantically.' A present-tense indicative (*laṭ*) form, in the third person singular, of an *intensive* verb formed by adding the suffix *yaṄ* to the verbal root *kṛ*. The verbal root is reduplicated (always with a heavy reduplicant) and the root syllable appears in the zero grade. The intensive with *yaṄ* is always *ātmanēpadi*.
       • *kṛ* + *yaṄ* [+ *tē*]
   ○ तरुणायते *taruṇāyatē*
     - 'acts young, acts like a young man.' A present-tense indicative (*laṭ*) form, in the third person singular, of a *denominative* verb formed by adding the denominative suffix *KyaṄ* to the nominal stem (*prātipadikam*) *taruṇa-* 'young.' The ending *-āya-* is characteristic of the denominative, and the verb is typically *ātmanēpadi*.
       • *taruṇa* + *KyaṄ* [+ *tē*]