

शिरवागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्
तृतीयो भागः



सम्पादकः
ऐन्द्रः अल्लटः

अद्यतनः पाठः



उपपदतत्पुरुषः



Introduction

An *upapadatatpuruṣaḥ* is a particular type of *tatpuruṣaḥ* compound.

Pāṇini uses *upapadam* in several different ways to refer to a “subordinate form” or a “dependent form.”

Introduction

However, he defines *upapadam* as a form that serves as a necessary condition for the formation of a class of primary verbal derivatives (*kṛt*). 3.1.92

These derivatives are *always* compounded with the *upapadam*. 2.2.19

Introduction

They are *tatpuruṣāḥ*, insofar as they are:

- endocentric;
- right-headed.

सोमसुत्

position

first component *second component*

dependency

DEPENDENT

HEAD

उपसर्जनम्

प्रधानम्

Introduction

Because the head *always occurs in a compound* with its dependent, however, the compound cannot be provided with an analytic paraphrase using non-compound forms of the exact same words.

(i.e., it is *asvapadavigrahaḥ*.)

Introduction

The head is *always* a primary verbal derivative (*kṛt*), so a paraphrase can usually be framed with a finite form of the verbal root in question.

सोमं सुनोति इति सोमसुत्

Primary Derivatives

Primary nominal derivatives (*kṛt*) are nominal forms derived directly from a verbal root (*dhātuḥ*) by the addition of a suffix (*pratyayaḥ*), which is called a *kṛt*-suffix.

धातुः + प्रत्ययः → कृत्
(प्रातिपदिकम्)

Primary Derivatives

We have seen many such derivatives already:

√दृश्	+	क्तः	→	दृष्टः
√दृश्	+	क्तिन्	→	दृष्टिः
√दृश्	+	अनीयर्	→	दर्शनीयः
√दृश्	+	क्यप्	→	दृश्यः
√दृश्	+	ल्युट्	→	दर्शनम्

Primary Derivatives

The difference with *upapadatatpuruṣāḥ* is that the derivative does not occur on its own, i.e., without being compounded with a subordinate form (*upapadam*).

√कृ + अण् → ● कारः

कुम्भम् + √कृ + अण् → ● कुम्भकारः

Subordinate Forms

The relation of the subordinate form to the verbal root can vary widely, but it is usually a *kāraḥ* of the action denoted by the root.

The primary derivative itself, and consequently the entire compound of which it is the head, is almost always the *agent* (*kartr̥*) of the action denoted by the root.

Subordinate Forms

कुम्भम् + √कृ + अण् → कुम्भकारः
(कर्म) (कर्म) (कर्तृ)

पादेन + √पा + कः → पादपः
(करणम्) (करणम्) (कर्तृ)

समेषु + √स्था + कः → समस्थः
(अधिकरणम्) (अधिकरणम्) (कर्तृ)

Subordinate Forms

Pāṇini, however, teaches the *upapadāni* by referring to *cases* (*vibhaktiḥ*), *preverbs* (*gatiḥ*), and specific nominal forms (*prātipadikam*), and allows for still other formations, e.g.:

द्विः + √जन् + डः → द्विजः

Non-elision of Case Suffixes

Many *upapadatatpuruṣāḥ* are *aluk-samāsāḥ*, i.e., the prior member does not elide its case suffix when it enters into a compound, most frequently when it stands in the *locative*.

6.3.14

पंके जायते इति पंकेजः
शरदि जायते इति शरदिजः

Analytic Expression

Generally the *analytic expression* (*vigrahavākya*) for such compounds is a verb phrase, with the agent of the verb indicating the referent of the compound.

द्विः जायते इति द्विजः
कुम्भं करोति इति कुम्भकारः

Common Suffixes

1. aN

The suffix $-a-$ accompanied by $N-vṛddhiḥ$ of the root.

कुम्भं करोति इति कुम्भकारः

स्वर्गं कामयति इति स्वर्गकामः

Common Suffixes

2. *Ka*

The suffix *-a-* accompanied by zero grade of the root.

Used primarily with verbal roots ending in *-ā*.

प्रकर्षेण जानाति इति प्रज्ञः

पादेन पिबति इति पादपः

गां ददाति इति गोदः

Common Suffixes

3. *Ḍa*

The suffix *-a-*, which replaces the vowel of a root and any following consonants. Used with verbs ending in *-am* or *-an* (mostly $\sqrt{\text{गम्}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{जन्}}$).

उरसा गच्छति इति उरगः

पूर्वं जायते इति पूर्वजः

Common Suffixes

4. *aC*

The suffix *-a-* accompanied by full grade (*guṇah*) of the root.

पूजाम् अर्हति इति पूजार्हः
शं करोति इति शंकरः

Common Suffixes

5. Ṭa

The suffix *-a-* accompanied by full grade (*guṇah*) of the root.

The feminine is formed with *-ī*.

पुरः	सरति	इति	पुरःसरः
खे	चरति	इति	खचरी
खे	चरति	इति	खेचरी

Common Suffixes

5. *Ta*

√कृ uses this suffix with specific words.

दिवा	करोति	इति	दिवाकरः
बहु	करोति	इति	बहुकरः
किं	करोति	इति	किंकरः

Common Suffixes

6. KhaC

The suffix *-a-*. The root takes *gunah*. The subordinate form takes the augment *-m-* at the end of the stem, if it is not an indeclinable.

प्रियम् वदति इति प्रियंवदः
पुरं दारयति इति पुरंदरः

Common Suffixes

7. KhaŚ

The suffix *-a-*. The root takes the form it has in the *present stem*. The subordinate form takes the augment *-m-* at the end of the stem, if it is not an indeclinable.

जनम् एजयति इति जनमेजयः

अभ्रं लेढि इति अभ्रंलिहः

(आत्मानं) पण्डितं मन्यते इति पण्डितंमन्यः

Common Suffixes

8. *NinI*

The suffix *-in-*. The root takes *N-vṛddhiḥ*.

Used to describe *habitual* actions (*tācchīlye*),
as well as accomplishments in the past.

उष्णं भुङ्क्ते इति उष्णभोजी

अग्निष्टोमेन इष्टवान् इति अग्निष्टोमयाजी

Common Suffixes

There are also a number of *zero suffixes* that are used to form *upapadatatpuruṣaḥ* compounds. With these suffixes, the root itself becomes a declinable nominal stem.

Pāṇini uses the marker *vi* for these suffixes.

Common Suffixes

9. *KviN*

The suffix is zero, and the root stands in the zero grade.

अश्वं युनक्ति इति अश्वयुक्
मन्त्रेण स्पर्शति इति मन्त्रस्पृक्

Common Suffixes

10. *KviP*

The suffix is zero, and the root stands in the zero grade.
When the root is a *light syllable*, the augment *tuK* follows.

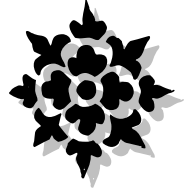
ग्रामं	नयति	इति	ग्रामनीः
संयक्	राजते	इति	सम्राट्
वेदं	वेत्ति	इति	वेदवित्
काष्ठं	भिनत्ति	इति	काष्ठभित्

Common Suffixes

9. *KviP*

The suffix is zero, and the root stands in the zero grade.
When the root is a *light syllable*, the augment *tuK* follows.

पापं	करोति	इति	पापकृत्
शत्रुं	जयति	इति	शत्रुर्जित्
सोमं	सुनोति	इति	सोमसुत्
अग्निं	चिनोति	इति	अग्निचित्



समाप्तम्

