

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

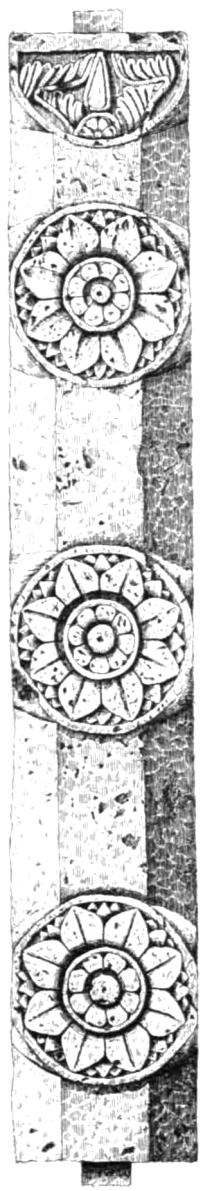
प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भवितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett



kārahāṇi

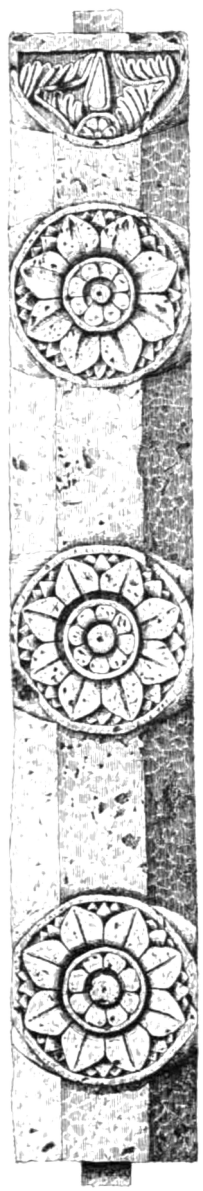
SEMANTIC ROLES



kāarakāṇi

SEMANTIC ROLES

A **sentence** can be thought of as a description of an **action** (*kriyā-*). Any action will have a number of **factors** (*kāraaka-*) that one may wish to include in the description.



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SEMANTIC ROLES

Dēvadatta brings the cow.



kārakāṇi

SEMANTIC ROLES

Dēvadatta **brings** the cow.

action

(*kriyā-*)



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SEMANTIC ROLES

Dēvadatta brings the cow.

agent

(kartṛ-)



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SEMANTIC ROLES

Dēvadatta brings **the cow**.

patient

(*kārman-*)



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SEMANTIC ROLES

These factors, or **semantic roles**, are **abstract categories** that can appear in the “surface structure” in different ways.



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SEMANTIC ROLES

We need to be careful to distinguish:

- **semantics** (abstract roles)
- **morphology** (case suffixes)
- **syntax** (argument structure of the verb)

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SEMANTIC ROLES

Active (agent-oriented) syntax:

Dēvadatta brings the cow.

SEMANTIC
ROLES:

agent
(*kartṛ-*)

action
(*kriyā-*)

patient
(*kārman-*)

SYNTACTIC
ARGUMENT:

subject

[**verb**]

object

kārakāṇi

SEMANTIC ROLES

Active (agent-oriented) syntax:

dēvadattō nayati gām.

SEMANTIC
ROLES:

agent
(*kartṛ-*)

action
(*kriyā-*)

patient
(*kārman-*)

SYNTACTIC
ARGUMENT:

subject

[**verb**]

object

CASE:

nominative
prathamā

accusative
dvitīyā

kārakāṇi

SEMANTIC ROLES

Passive (patient-oriented) syntax:

The cow is brought by Dēvadatta.

SEMANTIC
ROLES:

patient
(*kārman-*)

action
(*kriyā-*)

agent
(*kartṛ-*)

SYNTACTIC
ARGUMENT:

subject

[verb]

[oblique]

kāraṅgāṅi

SEMANTIC ROLES

Passive (patient-oriented) syntax:

gaur nīyatē dēvadattēna.

SEMANTIC
ROLES:

patient
(*kārman-*)

action
(*kriyā-*)

agent
(*kartṛ-*)

SYNTACTIC
ARGUMENT:

subject

[**verb**]

[**oblique**]

CASE:

nominative
prathamā

instrumental
trīyā

॥ वृद्धिः ॥
sanskrit at uchiango



kārakāṇi

SEMANTIC ROLES

The **agent** and the **patient**, the most important semantic roles, are generally mapped onto the *core arguments* of a verb.

- **agent** = *kartṛ-* (*kartā*)
- **patient** = *kārman-* (*kārma*)



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SEMANTIC ROLES

Sanskrit grammarians recognize four other semantic roles besides agent and patient.

These are more regularly associated with specific **case** forms (*vibhaktāyaḥ*).

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SEMANTIC ROLES

Recipient = *saṃpradāna-* (*saṃpradānam*)

He gives a cow **to the teacher**.

upadhyāyāya · *gāṃ* · *dadāti*

dative
caturthī

kārakāṇi

SEMANTIC ROLES

Instrument = *kāraṇa-* (*kāraṇam*)

He cuts **with an axe.**

paraśunā · chinatti

instrumental

ṭṛtīyā

kārakāṇi

SEMANTIC ROLES

Location = *adhikāraṇa-* (*adhikāraṇam*)

He sits **on a mat.**

kaṭē · āstē

locative
saptamī

kārakāṇi

SEMANTIC ROLES

Source = *apādāna-* (*apādānam*)

He comes **from the village**.

grāmāt · āgacchati

ablative
pañcamī



kārakāṇi

SEMANTIC ROLES

Agent = *kartṛ-* (*kartā*)

Patient = *kārman-* (*kārma*)

Recipient = *saṁpradāna-* (*saṁpradānam*)

Instrument = *kāraṇa-* (*kāraṇam*)

Location = *adhikāraṇa-* (*adhikāraṇam*)

Source = *apādāna-* (*apādānam*)

