

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्धावितः पाठऋमः 🎇 Designed by Andrew Ollett





tatpuruṣāḥ जत्पुरुषाः





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pāṣāṇa-khaṇḍam

"rock" "piece"

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first word second word
upasarjanam pradhānam
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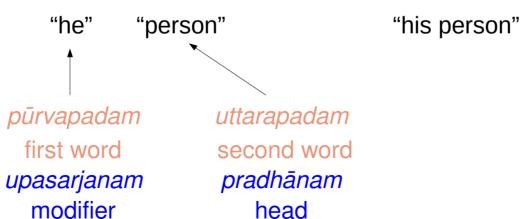
"a piece of rock"





The Sanskrit term for these compounds is *tatpuruṣaḥ*, which is an example of the type:

tat-purușah







The major distinction within this class of compounds is between:

- those in which both words refer to the same thing ("coreferential" or samānādhikaraṇam)
- those in which each word refers to something different ("non-coreferential" or vyadhikaraṇam)

We'll discuss each in turn.







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These kinds of compounds can take several forms:

- adjective + noun

 nīla-utpalam → nīlōtpalam
- noun + noun rāja-ṛṣiḥ → rājarṣiḥ
- adjective + adjective

 kṛṣṇa-śabalam → kṛṣṇaśabalam





The analytic paraphrase, or *vigraha-vākyam*, for all coreferential compounds is the same:

nīlōtpalam

nīlam · ca · tat ·

"That is both blue...





The analytic paraphrase, or *vigraha-vākyam*, for all coreferential compounds is the same:

nīlōtpalam

nīlam · ca · tat · utpalam · ca

"That is both blue... and a water lily."





The analytic paraphrase, or *vigraha-vākyam*, for all coreferential compounds is the same:

rājarşiḥ

rājā · ca · saḥ ·

"He is both a king...





The analytic paraphrase, or *vigraha-vākyam*, for all coreferential compounds is the same:

rājarşiḥ

rājā · ca · saḥ · rsiḥ · ca

"He is both a king... and a sage."





The analytic paraphrase, or *vigraha-vākyam*, for all coreferential compounds is the same:

kṛṣṇaśabalam

kṛṣṇam · ca · tat ·

"That is both black...





The analytic paraphrase, or *vigraha-vākyam*, for all coreferential compounds is the same:

kṛṣṇaśabalam

kṛṣṇam · ca · tat · śabalam · ca

"That is both black... and spotted."





One other major category of compound is called a *vibhakti-tatpuruṣaḥ*, so called because the relationship of the first word to the second is expressed, in the analytic paraphrase, by a **case relationship**.





Dvitīyā-tatpuruṣaḥ (Accusative tatpuruṣaḥ)

grāma-gataḥ

grāmam · gataḥ

"Gone to the village."





Tṛtīyā-tatpuruṣaḥ (Instrumental tatpuruṣaḥ)

kāṣṭha-citaḥ

kāsthaih citah

"Piled with logs."





Caturthī-tatpuruṣaḥ (Dative tatpuruṣaḥ)

guru-dakşiņā

guravē · daksiņā

"A gift for a teacher."





Pañcamī-tatpuruṣaḥ (Ablative tatpuruṣaḥ)

simha-bhayah

simhēbhyah · bhayah

"Fear of lions."







Şaşthī-tatpuruşah (Genitive tatpuruşah)

āmra-phalam

āmrasya · phalam

"The fruit of a mango tree."







Saptamī-tatpuruṣaḥ (Locative tatpuruṣaḥ)

vidyā-nipuṇaḥ

vidyāsu · nipuņaḥ

"Clever in the sciences."





Prathamā-tatpuruṣaḥ (Nominative tatpuruṣaḥ)

pūrva-kāyaḥ

pūrvah kāyah

"The fore-body, the forepart of the body."





Nañ-tatpuruṣaḥ (Negative tatpuruṣaḥ)

a-dharmah

dharmasya abhāvaḥ

"Absence of dharma, non-dharma."





There are a few other categories of modifier compounds that we'll discuss later on:

verbal governing compounds (upapadatatpuruṣaḥ)

śāstraṁ jānāti → śāstrajñaḥ

prepositional compounds (avyayībhāvaḥ)

anu + vēlā → anuvēlam



