



शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett

ACTION NOUNS

bhāva-kṛt



भावकृत्



PRIMARY DERIVATION

We've spoken a bit about **secondary** derivation, or forming nouns and adjectives from other nouns and adjectives. **Primary** derivation refers to forming nouns and adjectives from verbal roots.

It's considered "primary" because you need a noun or adjective (i.e., a primary derivative) before you can do "secondary" derivation.

PRIMARY DERIVATION

Pāṇini speaks of two large classes of suffix for these purposes:

- *kṛt* suffixes, which form primary derivatives
root + kṛt → noun/adjective
- *taddhita* suffixes, which form secondary derivatives
noun/adjective + taddhita → noun/adjective



PRIMARY DERIVATION

The category of *kṛt* derivatives is very large — it includes **any** non-finite form based on a verbal root, including participles, converbs, and infinitives — but today we'll focus on a smaller class of *action nouns*.



ACTION NOUNS

Action nouns are what they sound like: **nouns** that refer to a verbal **action**. Here are some English examples:

- swimming (as in “I like swimming”)
- usage
- creation (only Latin-origin verbs)
- movement
- failure

ACTION NOUNS

The suffixes used to form action nouns in Sanskrit are extremely general and widespread. You can add them to almost any root.

The important thing to keep in mind for each suffix is the **gradation** of the root (i.e., whether it appears in zero, full, or lengthened grade), as well as internal *sandhi* between the root and the suffix.

OVERVIEW

I refer to the suffixes by Pāṇini's names for them and use the verb *yuj* "join" here:

- ❁ *yúktiḥ* (f.) "joining" [*KtiN*]
- ❁ *yōjanam* (n.) "joining" [*LyuṬ*]
- ❁ *yōgaḥ* (m.) "joining" [*GHaÑ*]

KTIN

The suffix *KtiN* is *-ti-* added to the *zero grade* (no *guṇáh*, no *vṛddhiḥ*, *samprasāraṇam* if possible) form of the root.

- ❁ √*man* → *mátiḥ* “thinking, thought”
- ❁ √*kṛ* → *kṛtiḥ* “doing”
- ❁ √*budh* → *búddhiḥ* “intellection, intellect”
- ❁ √*sthā* → *sthítiḥ* “position”
- ❁ √*ram* → *rátiḥ* “enjoyment, sex”

These are all feminine stems inflected like *gátiḥ*.

LYUṬ

The suffix *LyuṬ* is *-ana-* added to the *full grade* (*guṇáh*) form of the root.

- ❁ $\sqrt{\text{gam}} \rightarrow \text{gámanam}$ “going”
- ❁ $\sqrt{\text{kṛ}} \rightarrow \text{káraṇam}$ “doing”
- ❁ $\sqrt{\text{śās}} \rightarrow \text{śásanam}$ “instruction”
- ❁ $\sqrt{\text{paṭh}} \rightarrow \text{páṭhanam}$ “recitation”
- ❁ $\text{adhi} \sqrt{\text{i}} \rightarrow \text{adhyáyanam}$ “studying”

GHĀÑ

The suffix *GHaÑ* is -á- added to a special form of the root that I call *Ṇ-vṛddhiḥ*, which is:

- *vṛddhiḥ* if the root:
 - ends in a vowel (e.g., $\sqrt{bhū} \rightarrow bhāváḥ$ “being”)
 - has *a* followed by one consonant (e.g., $\sqrt{grah} \rightarrow grāháḥ$ “taking”)
- *guṇáḥ* otherwise:
 - $vi-\sqrt{śiṣ} \rightarrow vi-śēśáḥ$ “difference”
 - $\sqrt{lubh} \rightarrow lōbháḥ$ “desiring”

GHĀÑ

It also requires that a root-final *palatal* (*c* or *j*) be changed to the corresponding *velar* (*k* or *g*):

- $\sqrt{tyaj} \rightarrow tyāgáḥ$ “giving away”
- $\sqrt{bhaj} \rightarrow bhāgáḥ$ “distribution”
- $\sqrt{ruj} \rightarrow rōgáḥ$ “sickness”
- $\sqrt{yuj} \rightarrow yōgáḥ$ “joining”
- $\sqrt{raj} \rightarrow rāgáḥ$ “desire”

OTHER SUFFIXES

There are other suffixes that form action nouns, but they are limited to a few words, and hence you can learn them as they come up:

- ❁ $\sqrt{jan} \rightarrow jánman-$ “birth”
- ❁ $\sqrt{kṛ} \rightarrow kárman-$ “action”
- ❁ $\sqrt{sēv} \rightarrow sēvā$ “service”
- ❁ $\sqrt{iṣ} \rightarrow icchā$ “desire”

