शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

अल्लटाचार्योद्द्रावितः पाठक्रमः ❋ *Designed by Andrew Ollett*

NOMINAL STEMS ENDING IN -R-

r-antam   ❧   रन्तम्

R-STEMS

We have so far seen nominals stems that end in *vowels* (*a*, *ā*, *i*, *ī*, *u*, *ū*), and a few nominal stems that end in *consonants* (*n*). Remember that stems in *n* had the peculiarity of ending in *n* before vowels and *a* before consonants.

R-STEMS

Stems ending in *r* are like those in *n*, in that the stem will end in a vowel or a consonant depending on the following sound:

- following **vowel**: *-r-*
- following **consonant**: *-ṛ-* (mostly)

R-STEMS

Like *n*-stems, *r*-stems also differentiate between a **weak** and a **strong** stem. But there are actually **two** types of *r*-stems, which form their strong stems in different ways:

Weak stem	Strong stem
pitŕ̥-	pitár-
kartŕ̥-	kartā́r-

R-STEMS

Like *n*-stems, *r*-stems also differentiate between a **weak** and a **strong** stem. But there are actually **two** types of *r*-stems, which form their strong stems in different ways:

Weak stem	Strong stem	
pitŕ̥-	pitár-	← guṇáḥ
dātŕ̥-	dātā́r-	← vŕ̥ddhiḥ

R-STEMS

This difference continues different types of *r*-stems in Proto-Indo-European, namely, those ending in *-er (mostly nouns of relationship) and those ending in *-or (mostly agent nouns):

Weak stem	Strong stem
*ph$_2$tr-	*ph$_2$t**er**-
*deh$_3$tr-	*deh$_3$t**or**-

R-STEMS

We'll start with the first type (*guṇáḥ*-strengthening), which is common in nouns of relation:

Weak stem	Strong stem	Meaning
pitṛ́-	pitár-	father
mātṛ́-	mātár-	mother
bhrātṛ́-	bhrātár-	brother

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	pitā́	pitárau	pitáraḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	pitáram		pitṝ́n
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	pitrā́		pitṛ́bhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	pitrḗ	pitṛ́bhyām	pitṛ́bhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	pitúḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		pitrṓḥ	pitṝṇā́m
saptamī (7th) locative	pitári		pitṛ́ṣu
sambōdhanam vocative	pítar	pitárau	pitáraḥ

Inflection of *pitṛ́-* "father" (masc.)

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	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	pitā́	pitárau	pitáraḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	pitáram		pitṝ́n
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	pitrā́	pitṛ́bhyām	pitṛ́bhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	pitré		pitṛ́bhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	pitúḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		pitrṓ ḥ	pitṝṇā́m
saptamī (7th) locative	pitári		pitṛ́ṣu
sambōdhanam vocative	pítar	pitárau	pitáraḥ

Inflection of *pitṛ́*- "father" (masc.)

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	**pitā́**	pitárau	pitáraḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	pitáram		pitṝ́n
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	pitrā́	pitṛ́bhyām	pitṛ́bhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	pitré		pitṛ́bhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	pitúḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		pitrṓḥ	pitṝṇā́m
saptamī (7th) locative	pitári		pitṛ́ṣu
sambōdhanam vocative	pítar	pitárau	pitáraḥ

Inflection of *pitṛ́-* "father" (masc.)

R-STEMS

Note that the **nominative singular** (of both the masculine and the feminine) ends in *-ā*, like *n*-stems.

If you want you can think of this as compensatory lengthening:

*pitars → *pitār → *pitā (Szemerényi's Law)

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	pitā́	pitárau	pitáraḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	pitáram		pitṝ́n
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	pitrā́	pitṛ́bhyām	pitṛ́bhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	pitré		pitṛ́bhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	pitúḥ	pitrṓḥ	
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive			pitṝṇā́m
saptamī (7th) locative	pitári		pitṛ́ṣu
sambōdhanam vocative	pítar	pitárau	pitáraḥ

Inflection of *pitṛ́*- "father" (masc.)

R-STEMS

A few other pecularities:

- the gen./abl. sg. ends in *-uḥ*!

  (probably from original *-ṛs)

- the loc. sg. has the full grade (*guṇáḥ*)

- the acc. pl. is -ṝn (*-ṛns), **not** **-raḥ

- the gen. pl. has an intrusive *-n-* borrowed from *n*-stems

R-STEMS

Feminine stems are inflected **exactly** like masculine stems, with the exception of the accusative plural.

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	mātā́	mātárau	mātáraḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	mātáram		**mātṝ́ḥ**
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	mātrā́	mātṛ́bhyām	mātṛ́bhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	mātré		mātṛ́bhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	mātúḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		mātrṓḥ	mātṝṇā́m
saptamī (7th) locative	mātári		mātṛ́ṣu
sambōdhanam vocative	mā́tar	mātárau	mātáraḥ

Inflection of *mātṛ́-* "mother" (fem.)

R-STEMS

The second group (*vṛddhiḥ*-strengthening) is inflected **exactly** like the first group, except that their strong forms have *-ār-* instead of *-ar-* (the loc. sg. is still *-ar-*).

This group includes agent nouns ending in *-tṛ*, as well as a few nouns of relationship (*náptṛ-* "grandson" [Lat. *nepōs*] and *svásṛ-* "sister" [Lat. *soror*]).

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	dātā́	dātā́rau	dātā́raḥ
dvitī́yā (2nd) accusative	dātā́ram	dātā́rau	**dātṝ́n**
tṛtī́yā (3rd) instrumental	dātrā́	dātṛ́bhyām	dātṛ́bhiḥ
caturthī́ (4th) dative	dātré	dātṛ́bhyām	dātṛ́bhyaḥ
pañcamī́ (5th) ablative	dātúḥ	dātṛ́bhyām	dātṛ́bhyaḥ
ṣaṣṭhī́ (6th) genitive	dātúḥ	dātrŏ́ḥ	dātṝṇā́m
saptamī́ (7th) locative	dātári	dātrŏ́ḥ	dātṛ́ṣu
sambṓdhanam vocative	dā́tar	dātā́rau	dātā́raḥ

Inflection of *dātṛ́-* "giver" (masc.)

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	svásā	svásārau	svásāraḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	svásāram		**svásr̄̄ḥ**
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	svásrā	svásr̥bhyām	svásr̥bhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	svásrē		svásr̥bhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	svásuḥ	svásrōḥ	
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive			svásr̥̄ṇām
saptamī (7th) locative	svásari		svásr̥ṣu
sambōdhanam vocative	svásar	svásārau	śvásāraḥ

Inflection of *svásṛ-* "sister" (fem.)

R-STEMS

These **agent nouns** ending in *-tṛ-*, formed from a *guṇáḥ* or full grade of the root, can be considered adjectives, and they can be used in all three genders. However, the **feminine forms** are usually made with the suffix *ī*, and the **neuter forms** have a slightly differently inflection:

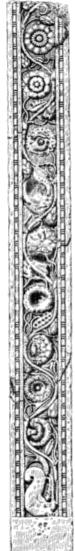| Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
dātṛ́-	dātṛ́- (see next)	dātrī́-

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	**dātṛ́**	**dātṛ́ṇī**	**dātṛ́ṇi**
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative			
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	dātrā́, **dātṛ́ ṇā**		dātṛ́bhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	dātré, **dātṛ́ ṇē**	dātṛ́bhyām	dātṛ́bhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	dātúḥ, **dātṛ́ ṇaḥ**		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		dātrṓ ḥ, dā́t ṇōḥ	dātṝṇā́m
saptamī (7th) locative	dātári, **dātṛ́ ṇi**		dātṛ́ṣu
sambōdhanam vocative	dā́tar, **dā́tṛ**	**dātṛ́ṇī**	**dātṛ́ṇi**

Inflection of *dātṛ́-* "giver" (neut.)

R-N-STEMS

Finally we should mention a handful of somewhat *irregular* nouns that form some cases from a stem in *-r-* (in some cases other consonants) and others from a stem in *-n-.*

The most common of these in classical Sanskrit is *ahar-*/*ahan-* "day." Please see Whitney's *Grammar* for other examples from the earlier language.

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	áhaḥ	áhanī, áhnī	áhāni
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	áhaḥ	áhanī, áhnī	áhāni
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	áhnā	áhōbhyām	áhōbhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	áhnē	áhōbhyām	áhōbhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	áhnaḥ	áhōbhyām	áhōbhyaḥ
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive	áhnaḥ	áhnōḥ	áhnām
saptamī (7th) locative	áhani, áhni	áhnōḥ	áhaḥsu
sambōdhanam vocative	áhaḥ	áhanī, áhnī	áhāni

Inflection of *áhar-* "day" (neut.)