



शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

# प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

**FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT**

**AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett



# NOMINAL STEMS ENDING IN -S-

*s-antam*



सन्तम्

# S-STEMS

Sanskrit has a lot of nominal **stems** that end in s, and the vast majority are neuter.

The **good news**: these stems don't have weak and strong forms. They keep a single form throughout the paradigm.

# S-STEMS

Sanskrit has a lot of nominal **stems** that end in *s*, and the vast majority are neuter.

The **bad news**: because the endings are added to a stem in *-s*, there is a lot of *visargasandhiḥ* in the paradigm.

# S-STEMS

Because they have a **zero ending** in the nominative-accusative singular, you have to carefully distinguish them from *a*-stems that end in *-s* (*-ḥ*) in the nominative singular masculine!

Form		Analysis
dēvāḥ	←	dēvā + s
tāpaḥ	←	tāpas + ∅
mānaḥ	←	mānas + ∅



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> ) nominative	mánaḥ	mánasī	mánāmsi
<i>dvitiyā</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) accusative			
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) instrumental	mánasā		mánōbhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 <sup>th</sup> ) dative	mánasē	mánōbhyām	
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 <sup>th</sup> ) ablative			mánōbhyaḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 <sup>th</sup> ) genitive	mánasaḥ		mánasām
<i>saptamī</i> (7 <sup>th</sup> ) locative	mánasi	mánasōḥ	mánaḥsu
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	mánaḥ	mánasī	mánāmsi

Inflection of *mánas*- “heart, mind” (neut.)

# S-STEMS

One important point: the final **vowel** of the stem is lengthened, and followed by an *anusvārah*, in the nominative-accusative plural.

mānas- → mānāṃs-i

cētas- → cētāṃs-i

tāpas- → tāpāṃs-i





## S-STEMS

These stems are **usually** neuter, but a few are masculine and feminine, and (as always) neuter nouns can be used with masculine or feminine endings at the end of a *bahuvrīhi* compound. The only differences are in the nominative and accusative cases:





	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> ) nominative	sumánāḥ	sumánasau	sumánasaḥ
<i>dvitiyā</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) accusative	sumánasam		sumánasaḥ
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) instrumental	sumánasā	sumánōbhyām	sumánōbhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 <sup>th</sup> ) dative	sumánasē		sumánōbhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 <sup>th</sup> ) ablative	sumánasaḥ		sumánasām
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 <sup>th</sup> ) genitive	sumánasi	sumánasōḥ	sumánaḥsu
<i>saptamī</i> (7 <sup>th</sup> ) locative		sumánasi	sumánasī
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	súmanaḥ	sumánasī	sumánāmsi

Inflection of *sumánas-* “well-disposed” (masc.)

# S-STEMS

The vowel before the stem-final *s* is not always *a*.  
In cases where it is *i* or *u*, you have to remember  
the RUKI rules and use different *visargasandhi*:



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> ) nominative	áyuḥ	áyuṣī	áyūmṣi
<i>dvitiyā</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) accusative			
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) instrumental	áyuṣā		áyurbhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 <sup>th</sup> ) dative	āyuṣē	áyurbhyām	áyurbhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 <sup>th</sup> ) ablative	áyuṣaḥ		
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 <sup>th</sup> ) genitive		áyuṣōḥ	áyuṣām
<i>saptamī</i> (7 <sup>th</sup> ) locative	áyuṣi		áyuḥṣu
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	áyuḥ	áyuṣī	áyūmṣi

Inflection of *áyuṣ-* “life, lifespan” (neut.)



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> ) nominative	sarpíḥ	sarpíṣī	sarpímṣi
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) accusative	sarpíḥ	sarpíṣī	sarpímṣi
<i>trtīyā</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) instrumental	sarpíṣā	sarpíṣā	sarpírbhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 <sup>th</sup> ) dative	sarpíṣē	sarpírbhyām	sarpírbhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 <sup>th</sup> ) ablative	sarpíṣaḥ	sarpíṣaḥ	sarpírbhyaḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 <sup>th</sup> ) genitive	sarpíṣaḥ	sarpíṣāḥ	sarpíṣām
<i>saptamī</i> (7 <sup>th</sup> ) locative	sarpíṣi	sarpíṣōḥ	sarpíḥṣu
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	sarpíḥ	sarpíṣī	sarpímṣi

Inflection of *sarpís-* “ghee” (neut.)

# S-STEMS

When these stems in *is* or *us* are used with masculine or feminine endings, the only difference from stems in *as* is in the nominative singular:



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> ) nominative	dīrghāyuh	dīrghāyuṣau	dīrghāyuṣaḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) accusative	dīrghāyuṣam		dīrghāyuṣaḥ
<i>trtīyā</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) instrumental	dīrghāyuṣā	dīrghāyurbhyām	dīrghāyurbhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 <sup>th</sup> ) dative	dīrghāyuṣē		dīrghāyurbhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 <sup>th</sup> ) ablative	dīrghāyuṣaḥ		dīrghāyuṣām
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 <sup>th</sup> ) genitive		dīrghāyuṣōḥ	
<i>saptamī</i> (7 <sup>th</sup> ) locative	dīrghāyuṣi	dīrghāyuḥṣu	
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	dīrghāyuh	dīrghāyuṣau	dīrghāyuṣaḥ

Inflection of dīrghāyuh- “long-lived” (masc.)



