



शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett



(UNCHANGING) CONSONANT-STEMS

haL-antam



हलन्तम्



CONSONANT-STEMS

So far we've already seen a few nominal stems that end in consonants (*s*, *n*, *t/nt*). Today we'll talk about a few more which are (more or less) *unchanging*, i.e., they don't differentiate between a weak and a strong stem.

CONSONANT-STEMS

We'll see a few more *changeable* consonant-stems later on (based on the suffixes *-añc-*, *-vāms-*, etc.)

CONSONANT-STEMS

The good news is that these consonant-stem nouns and adjectives are formed with the **default** endings for nominal forms that you should know very well by now. Here is a review of the endings according to Pāṇini (4.1.2):

	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	suP	au	Jas
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	am	auṬ	Śas
<i>ṭṛtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	Ṭā	bhyām	bhis
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	Ñē	bhyām	bhyas
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	Ñasi	bhyām	bhyas
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	Ñas	ōs	ām
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	Ñi	ōs	suP

The default nominal endings, with marker-letters (anubandhāḥ) in capitals, and linking-vowels in gray.



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	ḥ	au	aḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	am	au	aḥ
<i>ṭṛtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	ā	bhyām	bhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	ē	bhyām	bhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	aḥ	bhyām	bhyaḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	aḥ	ōs	ām
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	i	ōs	su

The default nominal endings, without any Pāṇinian markers,
and with final s replaced by ḥ.



CONSONANT-STEMS

For many consonant-stem nouns and adjectives, you only need to worry about *sandhi* between the stem-final consonant and the ending. In the nominative singular, the ending (*ḥ*) will be lost.

(In all of the stems we're talking about today the vocative is identical to the nominative.)



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	dík	díś-au	díś-aḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	díś-am		
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	diś-ā	dig-bhyám	dig-bhíḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	diś-é		dig-bhyáḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	diś-áḥ		diś-ōḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive		diś-í	
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative			

Inflection of *diś-* f. “direction, sky”

CONSONANT-STEMS

Because of the *sandhi* of the nom.sg., you'll have to look to the acc.sg. to see what the stem-final consonant is:

Nom.sg.

tamō-bhit

sōma-sut

su-hṛt

Acc.sg.

tamō-**bhid**-am

sōma-**sut**-am

su-**hṛd**-am

“darkness-splitter” (firefly)

“soma-presser”

“friend”



CONSONANT-STEMS

Because of the *sandhi* of the nom.sg., you'll have to look to the acc.sg. to see what the stem-final consonant is:

Nom.sg.	Acc.sg.	
sasya-bhuk	sasya- bhuj -am	"grain-eater"
srak	sraj -am	"garland"
jala-muk	jala- muc -am	"water-releaser" (cloud)
saṁrāṭ	saṁrā j -am	"emperor"



CONSONANT-STEMS

A very few stems show an alternation between a strong form and a weak form of the stem:



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	pát	pád-au	pád-aḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	pád-am		pád-aḥ
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	pad-á	pad-bhyám	pad-bhíḥ
<i>caturchī</i> (4 th) dative	pad-é		pad-bhyáḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	pad-áḥ		pad-ám
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive		pad-óḥ	pat-sú
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	pad-í		

Inflection of *pād-* m. “foot”

[Related to, though not the same as, *pada-* n. “step” and *pāda-* m. “quarter”]



RADICAL LONG VOWEL STEMS

We can now return to a topic we set aside a while ago: remember long \bar{i} and \bar{u} stems like *nadī* and *vadhūḥ*?



RADICAL LONG VOWEL STEMS

The *nadī* type of inflection (so called by Pāṇini) is not available for **all** stems ending in a long \bar{i} , but only those stems that are (in principle) formed with a feminine stem forming suffix, as well as a handful of others.

RADICAL LONG VOWEL STEMS

A few other stems, mostly monosyllables, take the **default** endings, and change \bar{i} to iy , or \bar{u} to uv , before endings beginning with a vowel.

(This is called *iyaṅ* or *uvaṅ sandhi*, if you remember, and we also use it in cases like *āpnuvanti*.)

Also note that feminine stems can optionally use the **nadī** endings where applicable (sg. dat., abl.-gen., loc., and gen. pl.).



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	dhīḥ	dhīy-au	dhīy-aḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	dhīy-am		
<i>ṭṛtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	dhīy-ā	dhī-bhyām	dhī-bhīḥ
<i>catvīthī</i> (4 th) dative	dhīy-é, dhīy-ái		dhī-bhyáḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	dhīy-áḥ, dhīy-áḥ		dhīy-ám, dhī-nám
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	dhīy-í, dhīy-ám	dhīy-ōḥ	dhī-śú
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative			

Inflection of *dhī-* f. “thought”



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	bhúḥ	bhúv-au	bhúv-aḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	bhúv-am		
<i>ṭṛtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	bhuv-ā	bhū-bhyám	bhū-bhíḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	bhuv-é, bhuv-ái		
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	bhuv-áḥ, bhuv-áḥ		bhū-bhyáḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive		bhuv-óm	
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	bhuv-í, bhuv-ám		bhū-ṣú

Inflection of *bhū-* f. “earth”

