शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

अल्लटाचार्योद्द्रावितः पाठक्रमः *Designed by Andrew Ollett*

GOVERNING COMPOUNDS

upapada-
tatpuruṣāḥ

उपपद्-
तत्पुरुषाः

REVIEW: MODIFIER COMPOUNDS

Remember that you learned a type of compound called **tatpuruṣaḥ** in Sanskrit, and "modifier compound" in English, where the first member of the compound **modifies** the meaning of the second in some way, either by standing in apposition to it or qualifying it as an adjective (*karmadhārayaḥ*), or by connecting to it in a case relationship (*vibhaktitatpuruṣaḥ*).

REVIEW: MODIFIER COMPOUNDS

पाषाण-खण्डम्

    "piece **of rock**" (genitive case relationship)

गुरु-दक्षिणा

    "gift **for a teacher**" (dative case relationship)

राज-ऋषिः

    "sage **who is a king**" (appositional relationship)

नील-उत्पलम्

    "**blue** lotus" (adjectival qualification relationship)

REVIEW: MODIFIER COMPOUNDS

In all of these compounds, the first word is the modifier of the second word, which is the head (*pradhānam*).

पाषाण-खण्डम्

"rock" "piece"

pūrvapadam
first word

uttarapadam
second word

upasarjanam
modifier

pradhānam
head

GOVERNING COMPOUNDS

We're now moving on to another type of *tatpuruṣaḥ*,
which is called **upapada-tatpuruṣaḥ**. We can call it a
(verbal) governing compound.

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GOVERNING COMPOUNDS

There are **two parts** to a governing compound, just like any other *tatpuruṣaḥ* compound:

कुम्भ-कारः

"pot" "maker"

↑ ↑

pūrvapadam *uttarapadam*
first word second word
upasarjanam *pradhānam*
modifier head

GOVERNING COMPOUNDS

The difference from other types of *tatpuruṣaḥ* compounds comes from the fact that the head of the compound, a nominal derivative of a verbal root (*kṛt*), is a **bound form**, which cannot be used on its own:

**कारः

**"maker"

↑

uttarapadam
second word
pradhānam
head

formed from √*kṛ* "make" by the addition of the primary derivational suffix (*kṛt-pratyayaḥ*) *aṆ*

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GOVERNING COMPOUNDS

The final word so formed can only be used after a **subordinate word** (*upapadaḥ*):

upapadam

कुम्भ-
"pot"

कारः
**"maker"

formed from √*kṛ* "make" by the addition of the primary derivational suffix (*kṛt-pratyayaḥ*) *aṆ*

pūrvapadam
first word
upasarjanam
modifier

uttarapadam
second word
pradhānam
head

GOVERNING COMPOUNDS

Because the second word is a bound form, you cannot phrase an analytic paraphrase using case-forms of other words, as you can with other *tatpuruṣaḥ* compounds:

कुम्भ-कर्ता   ~   कुम्भानां कर्ता

"pot-maker"   "maker of pots"

GOVERNING COMPOUNDS

Because the second word is a bound form, you cannot phrase an analytic paraphrase using case-forms of other words, as you can with other *tatpuruṣaḥ* compounds:

कुम्भ-कारः / कुम्भानां **कारः

"pot-maker" ***"maker of pots"

GOVERNING COMPOUNDS

Instead, you have to paraphrase such compounds with a **verb phrase**. This will also make clear the *kāraka* (semantic role) relationship between the first and second word:

कुम्भ-कारः ~ कुम्भान् करोति

"pot-maker"   "he makes pots"

In this case the "subordinate word" is the *patient* (*karma*) of the verb expressed in the head.

GOVERNING COMPOUNDS

All governing compounds involve a *kṛt* formation as their final member. You should therefore be able to recognize a number of such formations. In general, the *kṛt* formation expresses the **agent** of the verbal action, but in some cases it expresses the action itself:

ब्रह्म-हत्या   ~   ब्रह्मणो हननम्

"Brahmicide"   "the killing of a Brahmin"
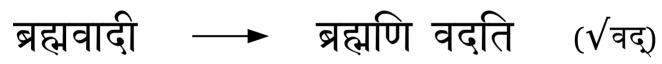
GOVERNING COMPOUNDS

The rest of this presentation will go over the *kṛt* suffixes that are commonly used to form the final member of *upapada-tatpuruṣaḥ* compounds, with a few examples of each, including their analytic paraphrase (*vigrahavākyam*).

ṆINI

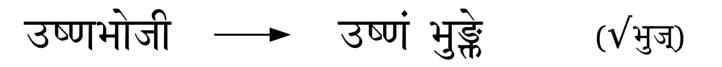The suffix *in* (inflected like *balī, balinam, balinā* etc.)
with *Ṇ-vṛddhiḥ* of the root:

ब्रह्मवादी   ⟶   ब्रह्मणि वदति   (√वद्)

"a Vēdāntin"   "he talks about Brahma"

उष्णभोजी   ⟶   उष्णं भुङ्क्ते   (√भुज्)

"a warm-eater"   "he eats warm things"

AṆ

The suffix *a* with *Ṇ-vṛddhiḥ* of the root:

कुम्भकारः   ⟶   कुम्भान् करोति   (√कृ)

"a potter"   "he makes pots"

कल्याणाचारः   ⟶   कल्याणान्याचरति   (आ√चर्)

"a do-gooder"   "he does good things"

KAḤ

The suffix *a* with a zero or weakened grade of the root:

[Mostly for roots ending in *ā* like *sthā, dā, pā, jñā*, etc.]

पादपः   ⟶   पादैः पिबति   (√पा)

"a tree"   "it drinks with its roots"

विषमस्थः   ⟶   विषमे तिष्ठति   (√स्था)

"in difficulty"   "he stands in a difficult place"

सर्वज्ञः   ⟶   सर्वं जानाति   (√ज्ञा)

"omniscient"   "he knows everything"

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ḌAḤ

The suffix *a*, replacing the final vowel and all that follows:

[Used for roots ending in nasals, like *gam* and *han*.]

पारगः   ⟶   पारं गच्छति   (√गम्)

"one who has
reached the end"

"he goes to the far shore"

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ṬAḤ

The suffix *a* with *guṇaḥ* of the root:

निशाकरः $\longrightarrow$ निशां करोति (√कृ)

"the moon"   "it makes the night"

अग्रेसरः $\longrightarrow$ अग्रे सरति (√सृ)

"foremost"   "he goes in front"

KHAL

Similar to *Ṭaḥ*, but used with the prefixes *duḥ-*, *su-*, and *īśad*, referring to the **patient** of the verbal action:

दुस्तरः   ⟶   दुःखेन तीर्यते   (√तृ)

"hard to cross"   "it is crossed with difficulty"

सुलभः   ⟶   सुखेन लभ्यते   (√लभ्)

"easy to find"   "it is found with ease"

KVIP

This is a **zero suffix**, and the root goes into its weak or zero-grade form:

वेदवित्   ⟶   वेदं वेत्ति   (√विद्)

"Veda-knower"   "he knows the Veda"

सस्यभुक्   ⟶   सस्यं भुङ्क्ते   (√भुज्)

"grain-eater"   "he eats grain"

गोधुक्   ⟶   गां दोग्धि   (√दुह्)

"cow-milker"   "he milks the cow"

KVIP

Note that it is used for **roots ending in long vowels** too:

ग्रामणीः ⟶ ग्रामं नयति (√नी)

"village-leader"   "he leads the village"

अण्डसूः ⟶ अण्डानि सूते (√सू)

"egg-layer"   "she lays eggs"

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KVIP

Most importantly, if the root is **light** (i.e., it ends in a short vowel with no following consonant), an **augment** *-t-* is added at the end to make it heavy:

शत्रुजित् ⟶ शत्रूञ्जयति   (√जि)

"enemy-conqueror"   "he conquers his enemies"

भूभृत् ⟶ भुवं बिभर्ति   (√भृ)

"king,"   "he supports the earth"
"mountain"