



शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

# प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

**FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT**

**AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett



# IDÁM



इदम्

# IDÁM

We have already learned the demonstrative pronouns/adjectives *tát* “that” and *ētát* “this.”

There is another pronoun — which I will also refer to by its neuter nominative/accusative singular form, *idám* — that also means “this.”



# IDÁM

The difference between *ētát* and *idám* is subtle, but *ētát* is generally more emphatic (this thing right here), and *idám* is used when its referent is already known to the addressee/listener.

# IDÁM

Several stems are used throughout the declension of this pronoun, including *i-* (also the *guṇáḥ* forms *ē-* and *ay-*), *ā-*, *id-*, and *a(n)-*.

The “augment” used in the *Ñ*-marked cases of pronominal forms generally (*-sm-* in the masc./neut. and *-sy-* in the fem.) appear here.



|  | <i>ēkavacanam</i><br>singular | <i>dvivacanam</i><br>dual | <i>bahuvacanam</i><br>plural |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>prathamā</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> )<br>nominative | ayám                          | imaú                      | imé                          |
| <i>dvitīyā</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> )<br>accusative  | imám                          |                           | imán                         |
| <i>ṭṛtīyā</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> )<br>instrumental | anéna                         | ābhyám                    | ēbhíḥ                        |
| <i>caturthī</i> (4 <sup>th</sup> )<br>dative     | asmaí                         |                           | ēbhyáḥ                       |
| <i>pañcamī</i> (5 <sup>th</sup> )<br>ablative    | asmát                         |                           |                              |
| <i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 <sup>th</sup> )<br>genitive     | asyá                          | anáyōḥ                    | ēṣám                         |
| <i>saptamī</i> (7 <sup>th</sup> )<br>locative    | asmín                         |                           | ēṣú                          |

Inflection of *idám* in the masculine gender



|   | <i>ēkavacanam</i><br>singular | <i>dvivacanam</i><br>dual | <i>bahuvacanam</i><br>plural |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>prathamā</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> )<br>nominative  | <b>idám</b>                   | <b>imé</b>                | <b>imáni</b>                 |
| <i>dvitīyā</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> )<br>accusative   |                               |                           |                              |
| <i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> )<br>instrumental | anéna                         |                           | ēbhíḥ                        |
| <i>caturthī</i> (4 <sup>th</sup> )<br>dative      | asmaí                         | ābhyám                    | ēbhyáḥ                       |
| <i>pañcamī</i> (5 <sup>th</sup> )<br>ablative     | asmát                         |                           |                              |
| <i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 <sup>th</sup> )<br>genitive      | asyá                          |                           | ēṣám                         |
| <i>saptamī</i> (7 <sup>th</sup> )<br>locative     | asmín                         | anáyōḥ                    | ēṣú                          |

Inflection of *idám* in the neuter gender



|   | <i>ēkavacanam</i><br>singular | <i>dvivacanam</i><br>dual | <i>bahuvacanam</i><br>plural |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>prathamā</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> )<br>nominative  | iyám                          | imé                       | imáḥ                         |
| <i>dvitīyā</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> )<br>accusative   | imám                          |                           | imáḥ                         |
| <i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> )<br>instrumental | anáyā                         | ābhyám                    | ābhíḥ                        |
| <i>caturthī</i> (4 <sup>th</sup> )<br>dative      | asyaí                         |                           | ābhyáḥ                       |
| <i>pañcamī</i> (5 <sup>th</sup> )<br>ablative     | asyáḥ                         |                           | āsám                         |
| <i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 <sup>th</sup> )<br>genitive      | asyám                         | anáyōḥ                    | āsú                          |
| <i>saptamī</i> (7 <sup>th</sup> )<br>locative     |                               |                           |                              |

Inflection of *idám* in the feminine gender



# USAGE

Like all of the other demonstratives, *idám* can be used both adjectivally (modifying another noun):

❁ अस्य जगतः “of this world”

and pronominally (standing in for another noun):

❁ इदं पश्य “look at this”



# ENCLITIC FORMS

There are a handful of **enclitic** forms which can be used in place of *idám* (standing in second position of course) when their referent is known from context. These are rarer in Classical Sanskrit.



|   | <i>ēkavacanam</i><br>singular | <i>dvivacanam</i><br>dual | <i>bahuvacanam</i><br>plural |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>prathamā</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> )<br>nominative  | —                             | —                         | —                            |
| <i>dvitīyā</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> )<br>accusative   | ēnam / ēnat / ēnām            | ēnau / ēnē / ēnē          | ēnān / ēnāni / ēnāḥ          |
| <i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> )<br>instrumental | ēnēna / ēnēna / ēnayā         |                           | —                            |
| <i>caturchī</i> (4 <sup>th</sup> )<br>dative      | —                             | —                         | —                            |
| <i>pañcamī</i> (5 <sup>th</sup> )<br>ablative     | —                             |                           | —                            |
| <i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 <sup>th</sup> )<br>genitive      | —                             |                           | —                            |
| <i>saptamī</i> (7 <sup>th</sup> )<br>locative     | —                             | ēnayōḥ / ēnayōḥ / ēnayōḥ  | —                            |

The enclitic near demonstrative, in the masculine / neuter / feminine

# ENCLITIC FORMS

अनेन व्याकरणमधीतम् । छन्द एनमध्यापय ।

Grammar has been studied **by this [person]**. Teach **him** meter.

