

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्धावितः पाठऋमः 💥 Designed by Andrew Ollett





इदम्





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."





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.





Several stems are used throughout the declension of this pronoun, including i- (also the $gunantum \acute{a}$), \bar{a} -, id-, and a(n)-.

The "augments" used in the \dot{N} -marked cases of pronominal forms generally (-sm- in the masc./neut. and -sy- in the fem.) appear here.



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	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	ayám	imaú	imḗ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	imám		imấn
<i>tr̯tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	anḗna	ābhyā́m	ēbhíḥ
caturthī (4 th) dative	asmaí		ābbyáb
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	asmất		ēbhyáḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	asyá	anáyōh	ēṣā́m
saptamī (7 th) locative	asmín	anayon	ēṣú

Inflection of *idám* in the masculine gender



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	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	idám	imḗ	imấni
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	Idaiii	IIIIG	IIIIaIII
<i>tr̯tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	anḗna	ābhyā́m	ēbhíḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	asmaí		ēbhyáḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	asmất		ebriyan
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	asyá	anáyōḥ	ēṣā́m
saptamī (7 th) locative	asmín		ēṣú

Inflection of *idám* in the neuter gender



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	<i>prathar</i> nomir
	<i>dvitīya</i> accus
	<i>tṛtīyā</i> instrur
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	<i>pañcai</i> abla
	<i>şaşţh</i> gen
	saptar loca
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	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	iyám	imḗ	imấḥ
dvitīyā (2 nd) accusative	imấm		imấḥ
<i>tṛtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	anáyā		ābhíḥ
caturthī (4 th) dative	asyaí	ābhyā́m	ābhyáḥ
pañcamī (5 th) ablative	asyấḥ		αρπγαι
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	asyan	anáyōḥ	āsấm
saptamī (7 th) locative	asyām	anayon	āsú

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):

🚜 इद 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> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	_	_	_
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	ēnam / ēnat / ēnām	ēnau / ēnē / ēnē	ēnān / ēnāni / ēnāḥ
<i>tr̞tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	ēnēna / ēnēna / ēnayā		_
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	_	_	
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	_		_
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	_	ēnayōh / ēnayōḥ / ēnayōḥ	_
saptamī (7 th) locative	_	enayon / enayon / enayon	

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.



