



शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett

ADVERBS

kriyāviśēṣaṇāni



क्रियाविशेषणानि

WHAT IS AN ADVERB?

In **syntactic terms**, an adverb is a word that modifies:

- a verb
- in Sanskrit these are therefore called *kriyāviśēṣaṇāni*, “qualifiers of the verbal action.”

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 - in Sanskrit these are therefore called *kriyāviśēṣaṇāni*, “qualifiers of the verbal action.”
- [an adjective]
 - [this is not really its own category in Sanskrit]

WHAT IS AN ADVERB?

Recall that we have already seen **several** forms that are adverbial in function, including the converb, and most uses of the participle, as well as all of the **relative-correlative** adverbs (*yadi/tarhi, yathā/tathā, yadā/tadā*, etc.).

WHAT IS AN ADVERB?

In **morphological terms**, adverbs belong to the larger class of *nominals* (including nouns and adjectives). They are often called *indeclinables*, because they do not **inflect** for the categories of gender, number, and case. That is, given their *adverbial* function, their declensional endings do not change in agreement with anything else in the sentence.



WHAT IS AN ADVERB?

But that does **not** mean that they don't have gender-number-case endings. In fact, most adverbs do have declensional endings. Others are formed by adding special **adverbial suffixes** to nominal stems (think of English *-ly*).

WHAT IS AN ADVERB?

While adverbs can often be rendered into English with the adverbial suffix *-ly* (e.g., *happily*, *carefully*), in many cases you will have to use an adverbial (or prepositional) phrase.

ADVERBS WITH DECLENSIONAL ENDINGS

The **default** way to form an adverb in Sanskrit is to take the **accusative singular** of a corresponding nominal form (in the **neuter** if it is an adjective or pronoun).

❁ चिरं मन्यते [चिर- “lasting a long time”]

❁ मन्दं गच्छ [मन्द- “slow”]

❁ सादरं करोति [सादर- “careful”]

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- ❁ चिरं मन्यते He thinks **for a long time**.
- ❁ मन्दं गच्छ Go **slowly!**
- ❁ सादरं करोति She does it **carefully**.

ADVERBS WITH DECLENSIONAL ENDINGS

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☛ सुखं वसतः [सुखम् n. "pleasure, happiness"]

☛ कामं कुरु [कामः m. "desire"]

☛ नक्तं लिखति [नक् f. "night" [defunct]]

ADVERBS WITH DECLENSIONAL ENDINGS

The **default** way to form an adverb in Sanskrit is to take the **accusative singular** of a corresponding nominal form (in the **neuter** if it is an adjective or pronoun).

☛ सुखं वसतः They live **happily**.

☛ कामं कुरु Do it **as you please**.

☛ नक्तं लिखति He writes **by night**.

ADVERBS WITH DECLENSIONAL ENDINGS

The **default** way to form an adverb in Sanskrit is to take the **accusative singular** of a corresponding nominal form (in the **neuter** if it is an adjective or pronoun).

- ❁ किं तत्र तिष्ठसि **Why** are you standing there?
- ❁ तद् ब्रूहि किञ्चित् **Then** say something.

ADVERBS WITH DECLENSIONAL ENDINGS

However, other case-forms are used as well, including case-forms of stems that are not otherwise met with (hence they can be considered “frozen forms”):

- ❁ उच्चैः प्रवक्ति He teaches **loudly**.
- ❁ नीचैः प्रवक्ति He teaches **softly**.

[instrumentals]

ADVERBS WITH DECLENSIONAL ENDINGS

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- ❁ क्षणेन तिरोभूत् She **instantly** disappeared.
- ❁ दिवा भुङ्क्ते He eats **by day**.

[instrumentals]

ADVERBS WITH DECLENSIONAL ENDINGS

However, other case-forms are used as well, including case-forms of stems that are not otherwise met with (hence they can be considered “frozen forms”):

- ❁ पश्चात् करिष्यामि I'll do it **later**.
- ❁ समन्ताद् भग्नः It broke **entirely**.

[ablatives]

ADVERBS WITH DECLENSIONAL ENDINGS

However, other case-forms are used as well, including case-forms of stems that are not otherwise met with (hence they can be considered “frozen forms”):

- ❁ कस्मान्नाब्रूथाः **Why** didn't you speak?
- ❁ अकस्मात् पतति It falls **suddenly**.

[ablatives]

ADVERBS WITH DECLENSIONAL ENDINGS

However, other case-forms are used as well, including case-forms of stems that are not otherwise met with (hence they can be considered “frozen forms”):

- ❁ रहसि मन्त्रयन्ति They take counsel **secretly**.
- ❁ सपदि पतति It falls **immediately**.

[locatives]

SOME COMMON ADVERBS

The following adverbs (mostly frozen accusative forms) are quite common:

- अतीव excessively, too much
- बाढम् definitely, absolutely
- सुष्ठु rightly, well
- मृषा falsely
- मुधा vainly, in vain

SOME COMMON ADVERBS

The following adverbs (mostly frozen accusative forms) are quite common:

- ❁ शीघ्रम् quickly
- ❁ द्रक् quickly
- ❁ अचिरात् soon
- ❁ साक्षात् directly
- ❁ स्वयम् by itself, spontaneously

SPECIAL ADVERBIAL SUFFIXES

Adverbs can also be formed with a number of special suffixes that convey certain adverbial meanings.

-DHĀ: ADVERBS OF MULTIPLICATION

एकं सद् विप्रा बहुधा वदन्ति

Though one, the sages speak of it **in many ways**.

- द्विधा in two ways
- एकधा in a single way

-THĀ: ADVERBS OF MANNER

- ❁ यथा / तथा as / so
- ❁ सर्वथा in every way
- ❁ अन्यथा / इतरथा otherwise
- ❁ उभयथा in both ways

-ŚAḤ: ADVERBS OF DISTRIBUTION

- ❁ एकशः one by one
- ❁ शतशः by the hundreds
- ❁ गणशः in crowds

-DĀ: ADVERBS OF TIME

❁	यदा / तदा	when/then
❁	सर्वदा	at all times
❁	अन्यदा	at another time, once
❁	सदा	always
❁	एकदा	at one time

-TRA: ADVERBS OF PLACE

परत्र	elsewhere, in the next world
कुत्र	where?
यत्र / तत्र	where / there
एकत्र	in one place
सर्वत्र	everywhere

-TĀT: ADVERBS OF PLACE

❁	पुरस्तात्	in front
❁	अधस्तात्	below
❁	उपरिष्ठात्	above
❁	परस्तात्	after

-SĀT: ADVERBS OF EFFECT



भस्मसात्

to ashes

-VAT: ADVERBS OF SIMILARITY

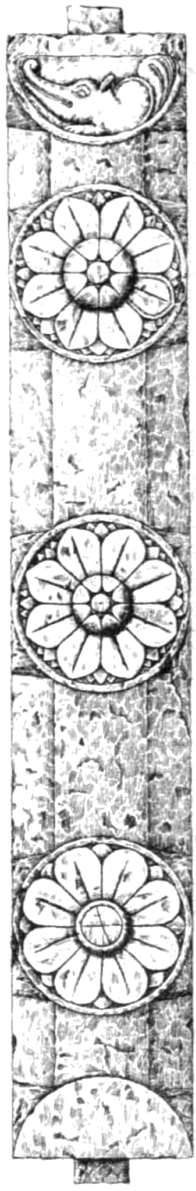
We have also already encountered a special suffix, *vat* (Pāṇini's *vatI*), which very freely forms **adverbs of similarity**:

- ❁ रामवत् like Rāma
- ❁ श्ववत् like a dog
- ❁ स्त्रीवत् like a woman
- ❁ पूर्णचन्द्रवत् like the full moon

-I: ADVERBS OF RECIPROACITY

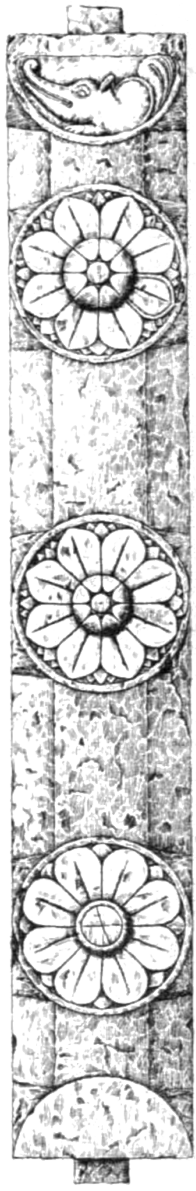
In addition to adverbs like *anyōnyam*, *parasparam*, *itarētaram*, which mean “mutually,” “each other,” there are also rare adverbs with *i*:

- ❁ केशाकेशि hair-to-hair
- ❁ मुसलामुसलि club-against-club



-TAḤ

One of the most productive suffixes found in adverbial function — but not limited to this function — is *-taḥ* (underlyingly *-tas*).



-TAḤ

One of the most common uses of *taḥ* is in the sense of the ablative case:

- ✿ ग्रामतः from the village
- ✿ नगरतः from the city



-TAḤ

The ablative sense is particularly common with **pronominal** stems:

- यतः after/from/because of which
- ततः after/from/because of that
- इतः after/from/because of this
- कुतः after/from/because of what?

-TAḤ

The ablative sense is particularly common with **pronominal** stems:



इतस्ततः

this way and that, here and there

-TAḤ

It can have other senses, however, which the ablative does not normally have, and these can be considered adverbs:

- ❁ गुणतः in terms of virtues
- ❁ वस्तुतः in reality, in fact
- ❁ आदितः to start with, in the beginning
- ❁ अन्ततः in the end, finally
- ❁ अग्रतः in front, before

-TAḤ

It is added to a few indeclinable forms to make local adverbs:

- ❁ परितः all around
- ❁ समन्ततः on all sides
- ❁ अभितः nearby

