



शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

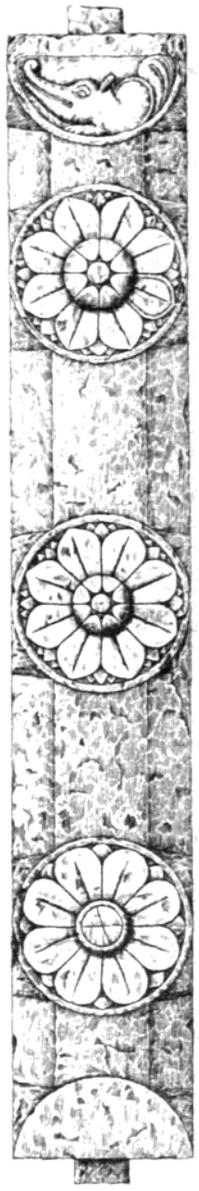
# प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

**FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT**

**AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett



# THE DESIDERATIVE

*saN*



सन्



# DEVERBAL VERBS

A **deverbal verb** is a verb that is formed from another verb.

In Sanskrit, this usually means **adding a suffix** (and/or prefix) to an existing *verbal root*.

# DESIDERATIVE FORMS

The **desiderative** refers to a class of related forms that refer to the fact that the agent **desires** to do the action expressed by the verbal root.

❁ √कृ → करोति she does

❁ √कृ  $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$  चिकीर्षति she desires to do

~ कर्तुमिच्छति

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

Desiderative **verbs** are formed by reduplication and the addition of the present stem forming suffix *-sa-*.

As usual, roots ending in a consonant *often* (but not always) take the augment *-i-* between the root and the suffix. In these cases **and in no others** the root will usually take the *guṇáḥ*/full grade form.

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

The *s* of the suffix is going to be retroflexed into *ṣ* when it is preceded by one of the RUKI triggers (including the augment *i*).

Note that internal *sandhi* will take place between a root-final consonant and the suffix *-sa-* if no *i* intervenes!

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

The reduplication is very similar to that of **third-class** verbs in the present system, except that an *a* or *ā* in the root reduplicates with *i*:

|   |     |        |               |              |
|---|-----|--------|---------------|--------------|
| ✿ | √हा | →      | जहाति         | she abandons |
| ✿ | √हा | [+सन्] | जिहासति       | she wants to |
|   |     |        | ~ हातुमिच्छति | abandon      |

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

This is also the case for **most** roots with  $ṛ$  and  $ṛ^-$  and (of course)  $i$  and  $ī$ .

|   |     |                        |           |                  |
|---|-----|------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| ❁ | √कृ | $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$ | चिकीर्षति | wants to do      |
| ❁ | √नी | $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$ | निनीषति   | wants to lead    |
| ❁ | √जि | $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$ | जिगीषति   | wants to conquer |



# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

But roots with  $r̥$  and  $r̄$  reduplicate with the vowel if their first consonant is **labial**:

|   |     |                        |           |               |
|---|-----|------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| ✿ | √मृ | $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$ | मुमूर्षति | wants to die  |
| ✿ | √पृ | $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$ | पुपूषति   | wants to fill |

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

As for the **verbal root**, it generally remains unchanged:

|   |       |         |   |           |                  |
|---|-------|---------|---|-----------|------------------|
| ❁ | √हा   | [+ सन्] | → | जिहासति   | wants to abandon |
| ❁ | √भू   | [+ सन्] | → | बुभूषति   | wants to become  |
| ❁ | √ज्ञा | [+ सन्] | → | जिज्ञासति | wants to know    |
| ❁ | √पठ्  | [+ सन्] | → | पिपठिषति  | wants to recite  |

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

But a final *i* or *u* is lengthened:

|   |       |         |           |                                |
|---|-------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| ❁ | √चि   | [+ सन्] | चिकीषति   | wants to pile                  |
| ❁ | √जि   | [+ सन्] | जिगीषति   | wants to conquer               |
| ❁ | √श्रु | [+ सन्] | शुश्रूषते | wants to listen<br>(~ “obeys”) |

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

As these examples indicate, a **palatal** consonant at the beginning of a root will sometimes appear as a **velar** consonant in the desiderative form:

चि → चिकीषति [+सन्] wants to pile

जि → जिगीषति [+सन्] wants to conquer

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

This applies likewise to the *h* at the beginning of *han* (see also forms like *ghnanti*, *-ghna-*, etc.). This root also lengthens the root vowel, as does *man* (which also has a long syllable in the reduplicant!).

√हन्  $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$  जिघांसति wants to kill

√मन्  $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$  मीमांसते wants to think

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

Roots with  $ṛ$  and  $ṛ^-$  turn this vowel into the sequence  $īr$  (or, if preceded by a labial,  $ūr$ ):

|   |     |                        |           |               |
|---|-----|------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| ❁ | √कृ | $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$ | चिकीर्षति | wants to do   |
| ❁ | √मृ | $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$ | मुमूर्षति | wants to die  |
| ❁ | √पू | $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$ | पुपूषति   | wants to fill |

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

*Samprasāraṇam* occurs in the case of *svap* and *grah*:

|   |        |         |   |           |                |
|---|--------|---------|---|-----------|----------------|
| ✿ | √स्वप् | [+ सन्] | → | सुषुप्सति | wants to sleep |
| ✿ | √ग्रह् | [+ सन्] | → | जिघृक्षति | wants to grasp |

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

Remember that *sandhi* will occur in cases where the final consonant of the root isn't followed by *i*:

|   |        |         |   |            |                          |
|---|--------|---------|---|------------|--------------------------|
| ❁ | √बन्ध् | [+ सन्] | → | बिभन्त्सति | wants to bind            |
| ❁ | √विश्  | [+ सन्] | → | विविक्षति  | wants to enter           |
| ❁ | √रुह्  | [+ सन्] | → | रुरुक्षति  | wants to ascend          |
| ❁ | √वच्   | [+ सन्] | → | विवक्षति   | wants to say,<br>intends |



# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

The augment *-i-* is used less frequently in the desiderative than in other stems. Generally the *i* triggers *guṇáḥ* of the root:

|   |       |         |   |            |                  |
|---|-------|---------|---|------------|------------------|
| ❁ | √दृ   | [+ सन्] | → | दिदरिषते   | wants to respect |
| ❁ | √स्मि | [+ सन्] | → | सिस्मयिषते | wants to smile   |
| ❁ | √बुध् | [+ सन्] | → | बुबोधिषति  | wants to awaken  |

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

But there are a few verbs where it doesn't:

|   |       |         |   |           |               |
|---|-------|---------|---|-----------|---------------|
| ❁ | √रुद् | [+ सन्] | → | रुरुदिषति | wants to weep |
| ❁ | √विद् | [+ सन्] | → | विविदिषति | wants to know |

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

And a few verbs where the *guṇáḥ* strengthening with *i* is optional:

• √द्युत्  $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$  दिद्युतिषति wants to shine  
दिद्योतिषति

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

And a few verbs where the augment itself is optional:

❁ √दिव्  $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$  दि~~दे~~विषति wants to gamble

दि~~द्व~~षति

❁ √वृत्  $\xrightarrow{[+सन्]}$  वि~~वर्ति~~षति wants to exist

वि~~वृत्स~~ति

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

Finally, we come to a group of desiderative forms which make their stem irregularly (probably through a kind of contraction):

|   |      |         |   |         |                 |
|---|------|---------|---|---------|-----------------|
| ❁ | √दा  | [+ सन्] | → | दित्सति | wants to give   |
| ❁ | √धा  | [+ सन्] | → | धित्सति | wants to place  |
| ❁ | √आप् | [+ सन्] | → | ईप्सति  | wants to obtain |

# THE DESIDERATIVE STEM

|   |       |         |   |          |                                  |
|---|-------|---------|---|----------|----------------------------------|
| ❁ | √शक्  | [+ सन्] | → | शिक्षति  | wants to be able,<br>~ practices |
| ❁ | √लभ्  | [+ सन्] | → | लिप्सते  | wants to obtain                  |
| ❁ | आ√रभ् | [+ सन्] | → | आरिप्सते | wants to begin                   |
| ❁ | √पद्  | [+ सन्] | → | पित्सते  | wants to ...                     |

# CONJUGATION

The desiderative stem then acts like a present stem of the sixth (*tudādiḥ*) class, and the usual thematic endings are added. Generally the endings of the desiderative follow the *padam* (*parasmaipadam* or *ātmanēpadam*) of the simple verb.



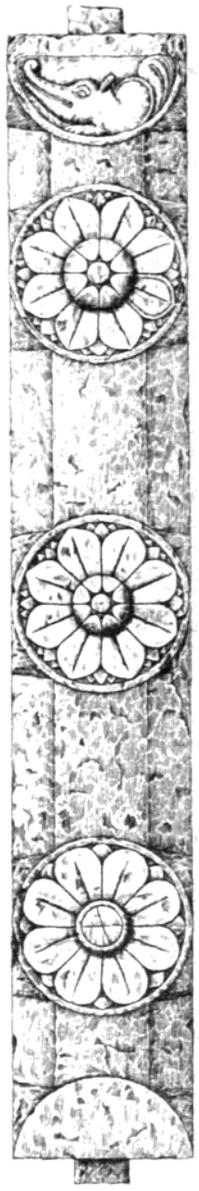
# DESIDERATIVE NOUNS

In addition to desiderative **verbs**, there are a few common *nominal forms* that are based on a similar stem and similarly convey a desiderative meaning. If we think of the desiderative “root” as ending in *s*, then a primary **action noun** is formed just by adding a long *ā*. These nouns are inflected like *kanyā*.



# DESIDERATIVE NOUNS

|   |       |   |          |                                     |
|---|-------|---|----------|-------------------------------------|
| ❁ | √पा   | → | पिपासा   | the desire to drink, thirst         |
| ❁ | √भुज् | → | बुभुक्षा | the desire to eat, hunger           |
| ❁ | √श्रु | → | सुश्रूषा | the desire to listen, obedience     |
| ❁ | √बाध् | → | बीभत्सा  | the desire to keep away,<br>disgust |



# DESIDERATIVE NOUNS

Similarly, by adding the suffix *u*, we get an **agent noun** or adjective that is inflected like *guruh*.

# DESIDERATIVE NOUNS

|   |       |   |           |                          |
|---|-------|---|-----------|--------------------------|
| ❁ | √दा   | → | दित्सुः   | wanting to give, liberal |
| ❁ | √दृश् | → | दिदृक्षुः | wanting to see           |
| ❁ | √ज्ञा | → | जिज्ञासुः | wanting to learn         |

