



शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett



ADPOSITIONAL COMPOUNDS

*avyayī-
bhāvaḥ*



अव्ययी-
भावः



COMPOUNDS REVIEW

So far we have learned the following types of compounds:

- **dvandvaḥ** “coordinative compounds,” including:
 - **samāhāra-dvandvaḥ** “collective compounds”
 - **itarētara-dvandvaḥ** “countable compounds”
- **tatpuruṣaḥ** “modifier compounds,” including:
 - **vibhakti-tatpuruṣaḥ** “case-modifier compounds”
 - **karmadhārayaḥ** “coreferential compounds”
 - **upapada-tatpuruṣaḥ** “governing compounds”
- **bahuvrīhiḥ** “exocentric compounds”



HEAD AND DEPENDENT

In the **bahuvrīhiḥ** and **tatpuruṣaḥ** types, the **first word** (*pūrvapadam*) is always taken to be a qualifier or modifier of the **second word** (*uttarapadam*), regardless of whether the first word is a noun or adjective.

This is a general rule of compound formation: the second word is the **primary element** or **head** (*pradhānam*), and the first word is the **subordinate element** (*upasarjanam*) or **dependent**.



HEAD AND DEPENDENT

We will now look at a type that **reverses** this relationship: the **first word** is the **head**, and the **second word** is the **dependent**.



HEAD AND DEPENDENT

They are called **avyayībhāvaḥ** (lit. “becoming an indeclinable”) because the second word, in forming a compound with an indeclinable first word, itself comes to be indeclinable. They are used as adverbs.

Many such words, however, can also appear as declinable *adjectives*, in which case they are typically analyzed as *prāḍibahuvrīhis*. Whitney considered the adverbial usage (*avyayībhāvaḥ*) to be a specialized usage of the adjective (*prāḍibahuvrīhiḥ*). We’ll ignore the adjective forms for now.



INDECLINABLE HEADS

In all cases the first word is an **indeclinable** form. In most cases it is a word in the **prādi** group, i.e., a list of words we have elsewhere encountered as verbal prefixes (*upasargaḥ*) and adpositions (*karmapravacanīyaḥ*).



INDECLINABLE HEADS

Here is the list to refresh your memory (from Whitney):

- अति áti *across, beyond, past, over, to excess;*
अधि ádhi *above, over, on, on to;*
अनु ánu *after, along, toward;*
अन्तर antár *between, among, within;*
अप ápa *away, forth, off;*
अपि ápi *unto, close upon or on;*
अभि abhí *to, unto, against (often with implied violence);*
अव áva *down, off;*
आ á to, unto, at;
उद् úd *up, up forth or out;*
उप úpa *to, unto, toward;*
नि ní *down; in, into;*
निस् nis *out, forth;*
पर pára *to a distance, away, forth;*
परि pári *round about, around;*
प्र prá *forward, onward, forth, fore;*
प्रति práti *in reversed direction, back to or against,*
in return;
वि ví *apart, asunder, away, out;*
सम् sám *along, with, together.*



INDECLINABLE HEADS

Some other indeclinable or bound forms that can occur as the first member of a compound include:

- *sa-* “together with, simultaneously with” (Lat. *sem-e*)
- *yathā-* “in accordance with”
- *yāvat-* “as long as”



INDECLINABLE HEADS

In some cases, the entire compound can be taken as a *univerbation* (turning into a single word) of an *adpositional phrase*. In other words, the compound stands in for an **adposition governing a noun**:

आब्रह्म = आ ब्रह्मणः

[indeclinable
compound]

[ā + ablative]

“starting with Brahman”



INDECLINABLE HEADS

In some cases, the entire compound can be taken as a *univerbation* (turning into a single word) of an *adpositional phrase*. In other words, the compound stands in for an **adposition governing a noun**:

आजन्म = आ जन्मनः

[indeclinable
compound]

[ā + ablative]

“since birth”



INDECLINABLE HEADS

In other cases, however, the specific combination of adposition and noun suggested by the compound is not used in Sanskrit, and hence we have to come up with other paraphrases that convey the *sense* of the combination.

Such compounds are called *asvapadavigraha-samāsaḥ*, i.e., a compound (*samāsa-*) that has no analytic paraphrase (*vigraha-*) that uses its own words (*sva-pada-*).



INDECLINABLE HEADS

Since it is going to be difficult, at this stage, to know which *avyayībhāvaḥ* compounds can be analyzed “in their own words,” and which ones cannot be, the **most important thing** is to be able to recognize the indeclinable element at the beginning of the compound and understand the sense that it contributes to the compound.



EXAMPLES

[indeclinable
compound]

[paraphrase]

[Pāṇini's classification
of the meaning
according to 2.1.6]

आजन्म = आ जन्मनः

case relation (*vibhaktiḥ*)

“since (*ā*) birth”

अधिस्रि = अधि स्त्रियः

case relation (*vibhaktiḥ*)

“about women”

EXAMPLES

[indeclinable
compound]

[paraphrase]

[Pāṇini's classification
of the meaning
according to 2.1.6]

उपनदि = नद्याः समीपे

proximity (*samīpaḥ*)

“near (*upa*) the river”

उपमूलम् = मूलस्य समीपे

proximity (*samīpaḥ*)

“near (*upa*) the base”

EXAMPLES

[indeclinable
compound]

[paraphrase]

[Pāṇini's classification
of the meaning
according to 2.1.6]

निर्माक्षिकम् = माक्षिकाया अभावे

absence (*abhāvaḥ*)

“without (*nir*) flies”

निर्हिमम् = हिमस्यात्यये

passage (*atyayaḥ*)

“when winter is gone (*nir*)”

अनुरथम् = रथेभ्यः पश्चात्

succession (*paścād*)

“after the chariots”



EXAMPLES

[indeclinable
compound]

[paraphrase]

[Pāṇini's classification
of the meaning
according to 2.1.6]

अनुरूपम् = रूपस्य योग्यत्वे

suitability (*yōgyatā*)

“conformably, suitably”

अनुज्येष्ठम् = ज्येष्ठानुपूर्वेण

sequence (*ānupūrvī*)

“in order of seniority”

EXAMPLES

[indeclinable
compound]

[paraphrase]

[Pāṇini's classification
of the meaning
according to 2.1.6]

प्रतिदिनम् = दिने दिने

“every day”

distribution (*vīpsā*)

प्रत्यर्थम् = अर्थेऽर्थे

“for every object”

distribution (*vīpsā*)

EXAMPLES

[indeclinable
compound]

[paraphrase]

[Pāṇini's classification
of the meaning
according to 2.1.6]

यथाशक्ति = शक्तिमनतिक्रम्य

accordance (*yathārthaḥ*)

“in accordance with one's powers”

यथामति = मतिमनतिक्रम्य

accordance (*yathārthaḥ*)

“in accordance with one's intelligence”

यावज्जीवम् = यावज्जीवम्

case-relation (*vibhaktiḥ*)

“as long as one lives”

EXAMPLES

[indeclinable
compound]

[paraphrase]

[Pāṇini's classification
of the meaning
according to 2.1.6]

सचक्रम् = चक्रेण सह

concomitance (*yaugapadyam*)

“with the discus”

सादरम् = आदरेण सह

concomitance (*yaugapadyam*)

“with respect, respectfully”



FINAL NOTES

The *avyayībhāvaḥ* compounds exhibit the form of a neuter singular accusative.

- For stems ending in *-a-*, they will therefore end in *-am* (like *phalam*).
- For stems ending in *-an-*, they will end in *-a* (like *nāma*).
- For stems ending in *-i-*, they will end in *-i* (like *vāri*).
- For stems ending in *-u-*, they will end in *-u* (like *madhu*).
- Other stems are shortened (*adhi + strī = adhistri*, *tiṣṭhat + gō = tiṣṭhadgu*).



EXAMPLE

(From Bāṇa's *Harṣacaritam*)

यथाकालमुपनयनादयः कृताः संस्काराः ।

I underwent my rituals, such as initiation,
at the appropriate time (*yathākālam*).

श्रुतानि यथाशक्ति शास्त्राणि ।

I studied systematic texts (*śāstrāṇi*)
as much as I could (*yathāśakti*)

