

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

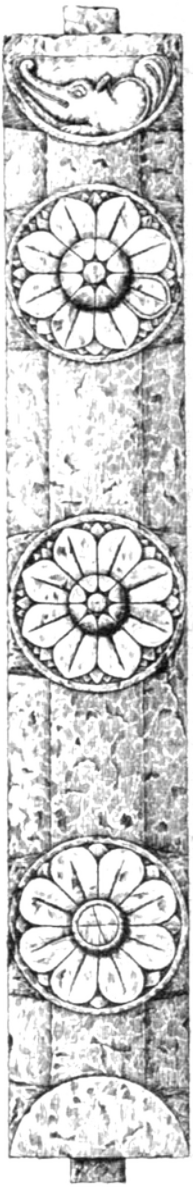
प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett

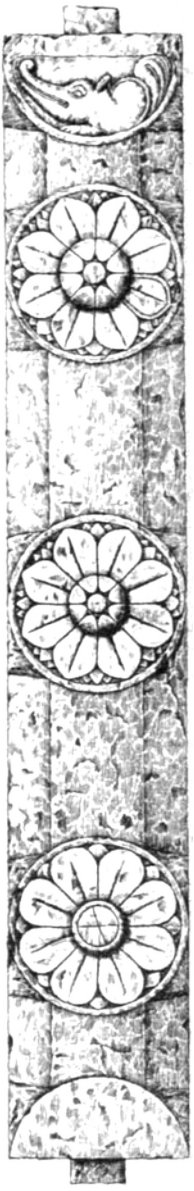


INTENSIVE VERBS

yañ



यङ्



INTENSIVE VERBS

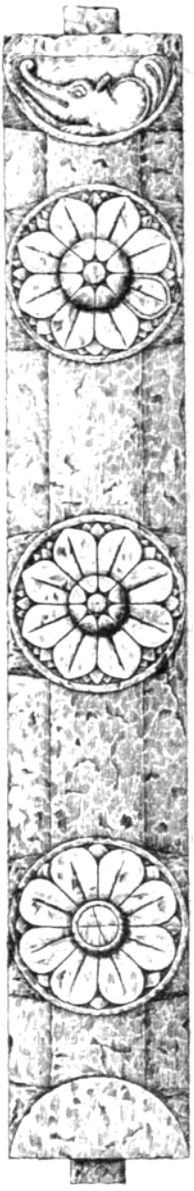
3.I.22

The last category of **deverbal** verbs we'll consider (after the causative and desiderative) is the **intensive**. The intensive means that the action of the verb is either done **intensely** or **repeatedly** (*samabhihāraḥ*).

INTENSIVE VERBS

These verbs are easy to recognize because they all have **heavy** reduplication. As for the endings, there are two types:

- ❁ in the *parasmaipadam*, the endings are added **directly to the root**, just like third-class (reduplicating) verbs (= *yaÑ-luk*);
- ❁ in the *ātmanēpadam*, the endings are added after the stem-forming suffix *ya*, just like fourth-class verbs (= *yaÑ*).



INTENSIVE VERBS

These verbs are only used in the present system, so both *yaÑ-luk* and *yaÑ* can be considered **present stem forming suffixes** (*vikaraṇaḥ*).

INTENSIVE VERBS

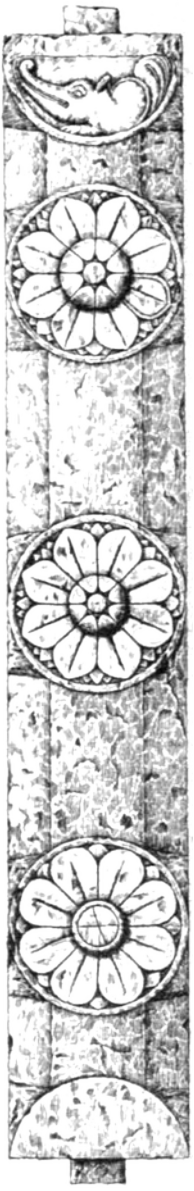
In *yaÑ-luk* (athematic intensive verbs), note that there is the same **vowel gradation** as in third-class verbs, viz. a strong root syllable in the singular, and a weak root syllable in the dual and plural. But sometimes a weak root syllable is used with the linking-vowel \bar{i} :

❁ $\sqrt{\text{विद्}}$ → वेवेत्ति, वेविदीति “he thoroughly knows”
वेविदति “they...”

INTENSIVE VERBS

In *yaÑ* (thematic intensive verbs), the verb will go into the zero grade, just like fourth-class verbs (and passives).

- √दा → देदीयते “he gives often”
- √पा → पेपीयते “he drinks often”
- √दिश् → देदिश्यते “he often points out”



REDUPLICATION 1

There are three types of “heavy reduplication” found in these stems. The first is exactly the same as the reduplication of third-class roots, except with a **long vowel** rather than a short vowel:

- *a*, *ā*, *ṛ* and *ṝ* reduplicate with *ā*;
- *i* and *ī* reduplicate with *ē*;
- *u* and *ū* reduplicate with *ō*.

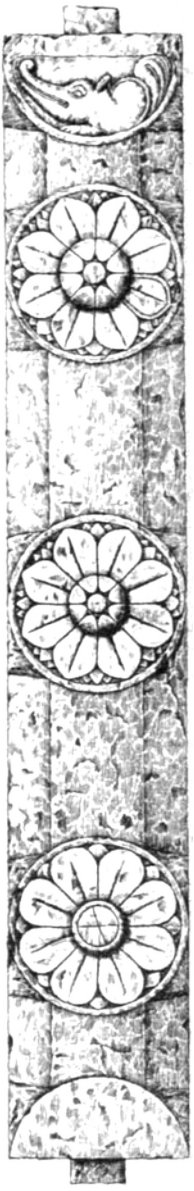
REDUPLICATION 1

- ❁ √वद् → वावत्ति “he is talking a lot”
- ❁ √विद् → वेवेत्ति “he really knows”
- ❁ √नी → नेनेति “he really leads”
- ❁ √हु → जोहोति “he always offers”
- ❁ √भू → बोभोति “he is constantly becoming”

REDUPLICATION 1

Note that in the thematic forms ($ya\acute{N}$) you use the vowel of the root syllable *after adding -ya-*:

- ❁ $\sqrt{दा}$ → देदीयते “he gives a lot”
- ❁ $\sqrt{कृ}$ → चेक्रियते “he really does”

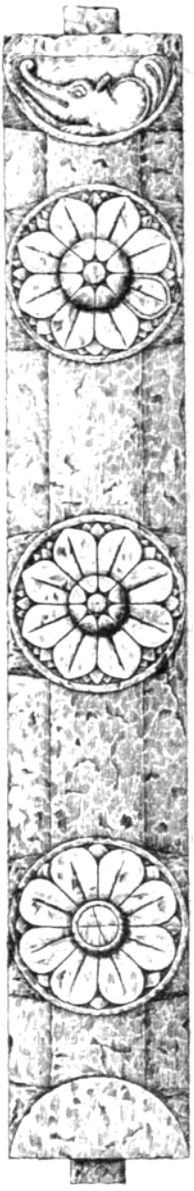


REDUPLICATION 2

The second type of reduplication is really a special case of the first. In cases where *i/ī* reduplicates as *ē*, and *u/ū* reduplicates as *ō*, we are actually using a *guṇaḥ* form of the root as the reduplicant. The same will actually apply to roots that would have the sequences *-ar-*, *-an-*, or *-am-* in their *guṇaḥ* forms:

REDUPLICATION 2

- ❁ √चर् → चर्चरीति “he walks around”
- ❁ √हन् → जङ्घन्ति “he totally kills”
- ❁ √मृज् → मर्मृजीति “he wipes off”
- ❁ √क्रम् → चङ्गम्यते “he walks around”
- ❁ √नम् → नन्नमीति “he bows again and again”
- ❁ √गम् → जङ्गन्ति “he visits”



REDUPLICATION 3

The third kind of reduplication is like the second, in reduplicating with a *guṇaḥ* form of the root (sometimes irregularly with a velar consonant), but in this case an *i* vowel is inserted between the reduplicant and root (*i* if followed by a conjunct consonant, and *ī* otherwise). This is only found with roots ending in *n* (or *-nd*), *m*, and roots with *r̥*.

REDUPLICATION 3

- ❁ √वृ → वरीवृत्यते “he turns around”
- ❁ √स्कन्द् → चनिष्कद्यते “he jumps around”
- ❁ √गम् → गनीगमीति “he goes around”
- ❁ √सृप् → सरीसृप्यते “he slithers around”
- ❁ √द्युत् → दविद्योति “he sparkles”
- ❁ √मृज् → मरीमृज्यते “he wipes off”

