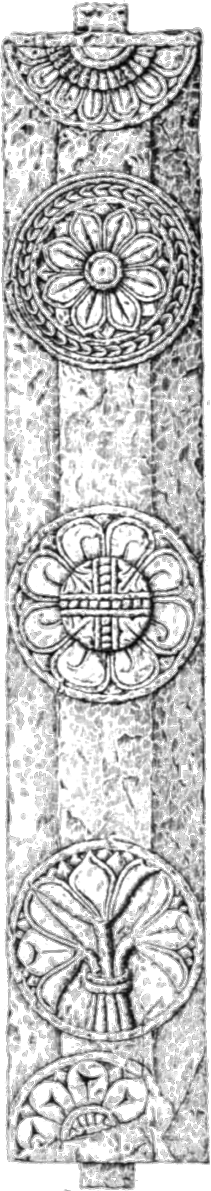# शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT
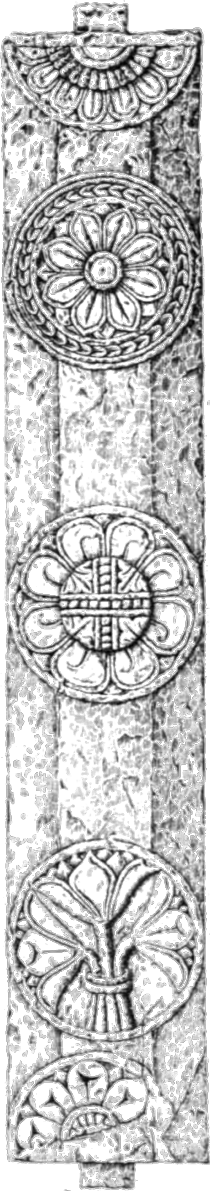
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

अल्लटाचार्योद्द्रावितः पाठक्रमः ❈ *Designed by Andrew Ollett*

IKŌ YAṆ ACI

इको यणचि

MORE INTERNAL SANDHI

We've already looked at a few phenomena of **internal sandhi**, where sounds undergo changes when they come into contact with each other **within a word**. (Namely **retroflexion**.)

Now we'll look at one other internal sandhi rule, which will come in handy when we do external sandhi as well.

॥बुद्धि॥
Sanskrit at uchicago

VOWELS AND SEMIVOWELS

As you will recall, most of the Sanskrit vowels have corresponding semivowels:

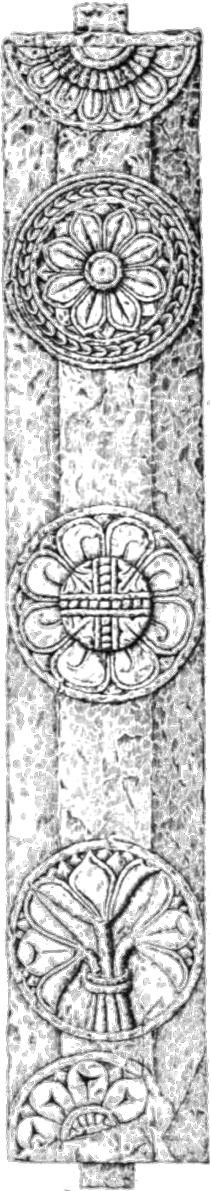|	
a / ā	—
i / ī	y
u / ū	v
ṛ / ṝ	r
ḷ	l

VOWELS AND SEMIVOWELS

The original **diphthongs** still behave as sequences of two vowels, the second of which has a corresponding semivowel:

ē = a-i   = a-y

ō = a-u   = a-v

ai = ā-i   = ā-y

au = ā-u   = ā-v

IKŌ YAṆ ACI

The vowels are generally converted to their corresponding semivowels when another vowel follows.

Pāṇini's rule (6.1.72) expresses this very clearly:

iK-ō yaṆ aC-i

iK (gen. sg.)   yaṆ (nom. sg.)   aC (loc. sg.)
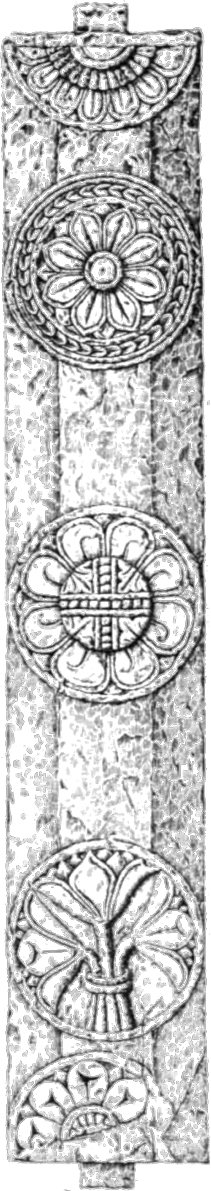
"yaṆ replaces iK before aC"

IKŌ YAṆ ACI

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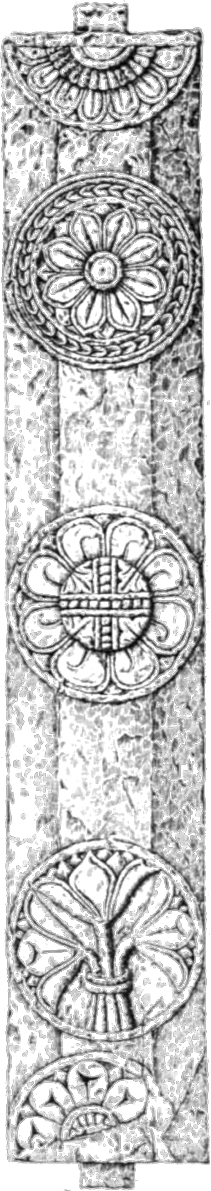
Pāṇini's rule (6.1.72) expresses this very clearly:

iK-ō yaṆ aC-i   iK = { i, ī, u, ū, ṛ, ṝ, ḷ }

iK (gen. sg.) yaṆ (nom. sg.)   aC (loc. sg.)

"yaṆ replaces iK before aC"

IKŌ YAṆ ACI

The vowels are generally converted to their corresponding semivowels when another vowel follows.

Pāṇini's rule (6.1.72) expresses this very clearly:

iK-ō yaṆ aC-i

yaṆ = { y, v, r, l }

iK (gen. sg.) yaṆ (nom. sg.)   aC (loc. sg.)
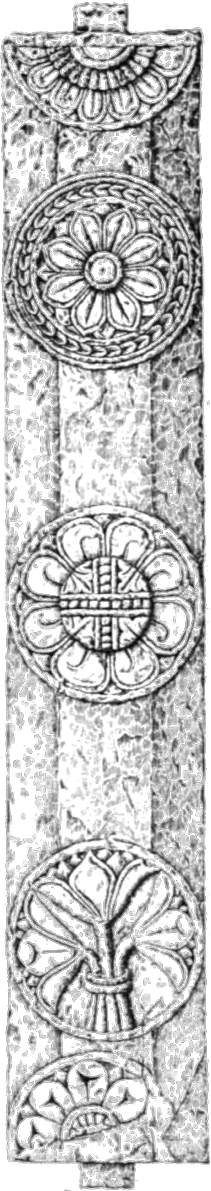
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The vowels are generally converted to their corresponding semivowels when another vowel follows.

Pāṇini's rule (6.1.72) expresses this very clearly:

iK-ō yaṆ aC-i

aC = { a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, r̥, r̥̄, ē, ō, ai, au }

iK (gen. sg.) yaṆ (nom. sg.)   aC (loc. sg.)

"yaṆ replaces iK before aC"

APPLICATIONS

Here are some applications within a word:

$$nad\acute{\bar{\i}}\text{-} \quad + \quad \bar{a} \quad \rightarrow \quad nady\acute{a}$$

f. river   instr. sg.
                case ending

$$vadh\acute{\bar{u}}\text{-} \quad + \quad \bar{a} \quad \rightarrow \quad vadhv\acute{a}$$

f. bride   instr. sg.
                case ending

APPLICATIONS

Here are some applications within a word:

bhṓ	+	a	+	ti
dhātuḥ		*vikaraṇaḥ*		*vibhaktiḥ*

"become"

APPLICATIONS

Here are some applications within a word:

bh . á . u . a . t . i

APPLICATIONS

Here are some applications within a word:

bh . á . u . a . t . i   →   bhávati

IYAṄ AND UVAṄ

The **replacement** of the vowel with the semivowel is the rule. But there is an **exception**: in some contexts, the vowel is replaced not by the corresponding semivowel, but by the short vowel followed by the semivowel:

strī́-   +   *ā*   →   *striyā́*

f. woman   instr. sg. case ending

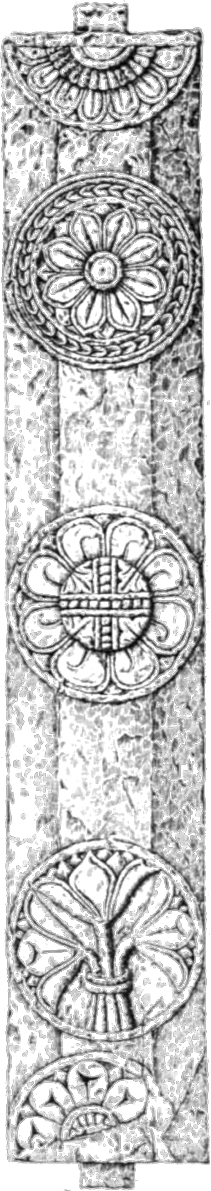*bhrū́-*   +   *ā*   →   *bhruvā́*

f. eyebrow   instr. sg. case ending

IYAṄ AND UVAṄ

This replacement happens primarily:

- 🍂 in "underived" (mostly monosyllabic) nouns like *strī-*, *bhrū-, dhī-*, etc.

- 🍂 at the end of a verbal root like √*kṣi*

- 🍂 with the present stem forming suffix *-nu-*

$$kṣi \quad + \quad á \quad + \quad ti \quad \rightarrow \quad kṣiyáti$$

dhātuḥ   *vikaraṇaḥ*   *vibhaktiḥ*
"scatter"

ROOT-FINAL R-VOWELS

Finally, similar to the case of root-final *i, ī, u,* and *ū* replaced with *-iy-* and *-uv-* before vowels, there is a special treatment of a root-final *ṛ* or *ṝ:*

ROOT-FINAL R-VOWELS

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→ roots ending in *ṝ* change it to *-ir-* before a vowel

$$k\underset{\bar{}}{ṛ} \quad + \quad á \quad + \quad ti \quad → \quad kiráti$$

dhātuḥ   vikaraṇaḥ   vibhaktiḥ

"scatter"

ROOT-FINAL R-VOWELS

Finally, similar to the case of root-final *i*, *ī*, *u*, and *ū* replaced with *-iy-* and *-uv-* before vowels, there is a special treatment of a root-final *ṛ* or *ṝ*:

→ roots ending in *ṛ* change it to *-ri-* (with *iyaṄ*) before:

   → the present stem forming suffix *a* of the sixth class (*Śa*)

   → the present stem forming suffix *ya* of the passive (*yaK*)

dṛ	+	*a*	+	*tē*	→	*driyatē*
dhātuḥ		*vikaraṇaḥ*		*vibhaktiḥ*		
"attend to"						