

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

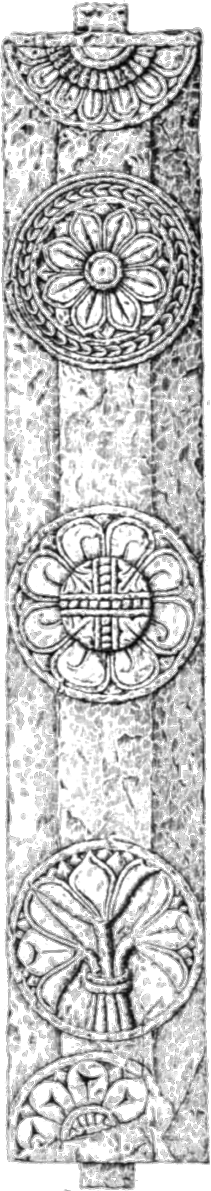
प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett

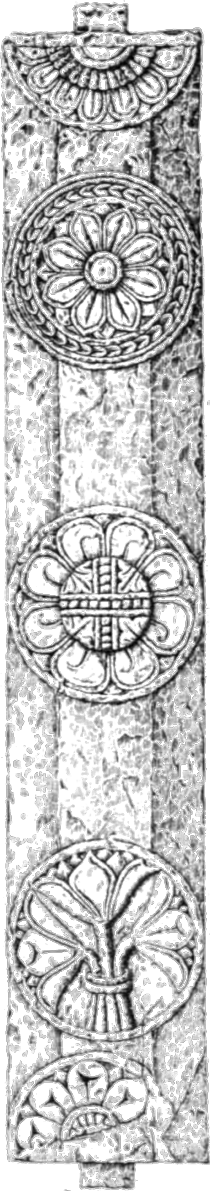


THE FEMININE

strīlingam



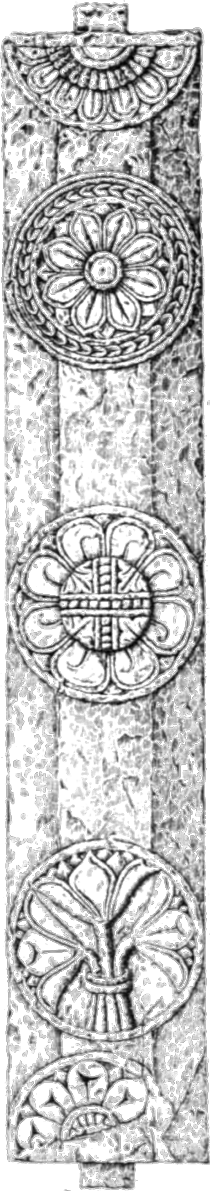
स्त्रीलिङ्गम्



THE FEMININE

We've already looked at *masculine* and *neuter* stems that end in *-a*.

We noted then that gender in Sanskrit is *partly inflectional* (marked by endings) and *partly derivational* (marked by the use of a different nominal stem).

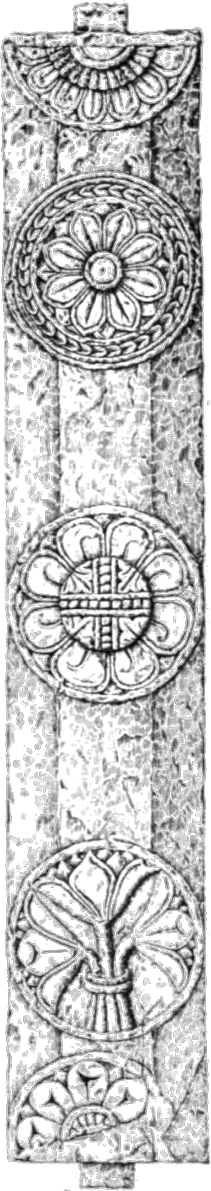


THE FEMININE

There are lots of nouns that *just are* feminine, in the same way as nouns that *just are* masculine or neuter:

lakṣmī- f. [a name]

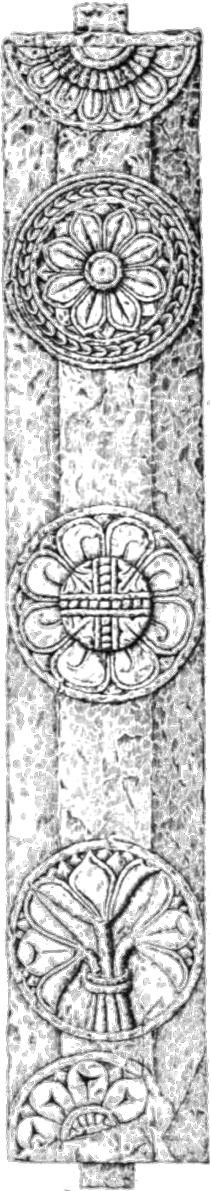
viṣṇu- m. [a name]



THE FEMININE

But many nouns, and all adjectives, have feminine forms that stand in a *derivational* relationship to a simpler stem (which is, by virtue of this contrast, masculine/neuter):

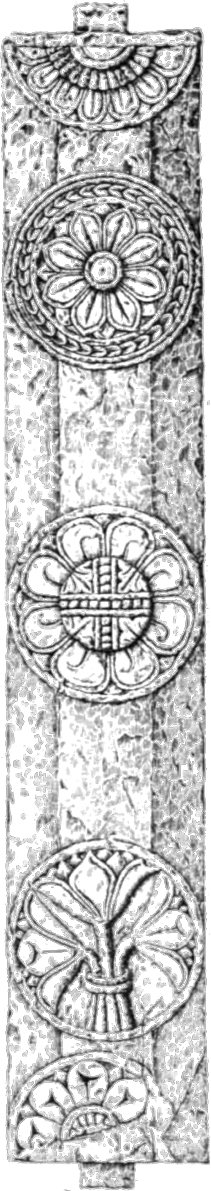
| | |
|---------------|----------|
| <i>bāla-</i> | m. child |
| <i>guru-</i> | m. elder |
| <i>karṭṛ-</i> | m. agent |



THE FEMININE

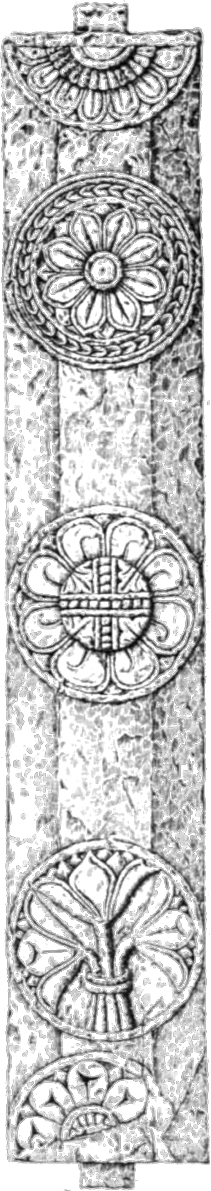
But many nouns, and all adjectives, have feminine forms that stand in a *derivational* relationship to a simpler stem (which is, by virtue of this contrast, masculine/neuter):

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------------|----|
| <i>bāla-</i> | m. child | <i>bālā-</i> | f. |
| <i>guru-</i> | m. elder | <i>gurvī-</i> | f. |
| <i>karṭṛ-</i> | m. agent | <i>kartrī-</i> | f. |



THE FEMININE

These feminine forms are called “derived” because they are considered to be derived from the corresponding masculine/neuter stem by the addition of one of a small set of “feminine stem forming suffixes” (*strīpratyayāḥ*).



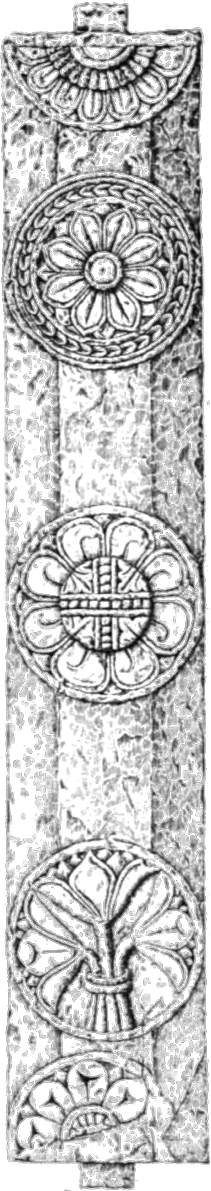
THE FEMININE

The details of which suffixes go on which stems can be mind-bogglingly complex (see Kale's *Higher Sanskrit Grammar*), but here is the big picture:

most stems in *-a* → *-ā*

some other stems in *-a* → *-ī*
(you'll just have to learn them)

most other stems → *-ī*
(in *r*, *u*, *t*, etc.)



THE FEMININE

When I give you adjectives in the vocabulary lists, I'll list the stems for the masculine and feminine if they are different.

sundaraḥ beautiful

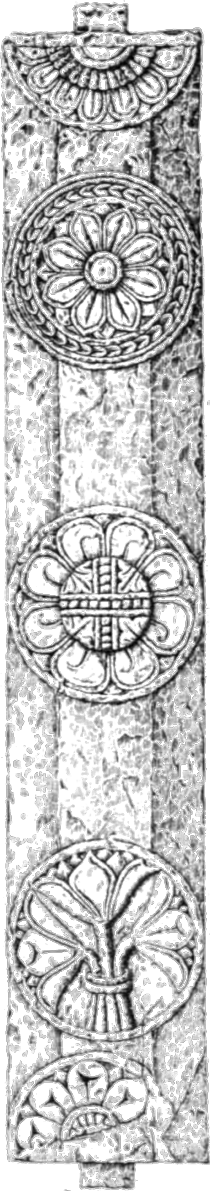
[masculine nominative singular]

stems: *sundara-*, *sundarī-*

DECLENSION OF STEMS IN Ī

We'll start with \bar{i} - and \bar{u} -stems, which are a little more straightforward. I have marked the stem vowel (\bar{i}/y) and the ending in different colors.

Note that Pāṇini calls these stems *nadī*, and I'll follow him.



| | <i>ēkavacanam</i> singular | <i>dvivacanam</i> dual | <i>bahuvacanam</i> plural |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative | nadī́ | nadyaù | nadyáḥ |
| <i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative | nadīm | | nadīḥ |
| <i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental | nadyā́ | nadībhyām | nadībhiḥ |
| <i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative | nadyaí | | nadībhyaḥ |
| <i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative | nadyáḥ | | nadyóḥ |
| <i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive | nadyám | nadīṣu | |
| <i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative | nádi | nadyaù | nadyáḥ |
| <i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative | | | |

Declension of *nadī́-* (*ā*-stem), feminine, “river”

DECLENSION OF STEMS IN Ī

Observations:

The stem-final vowel Ī is always present, either as Ī (before consonants) or as y (before vowels).

There is no ending on the nominative singular form.

(There are a few nouns, like *lakṣmīḥ* and *śrīḥ*, that do take the normal ending, namely, *visargaḥ*.)

The ablative and genitive singular are **the same** (as they are everywhere except *a*-stems).

DECLENSION OF STEMS IN Ī

Observations:

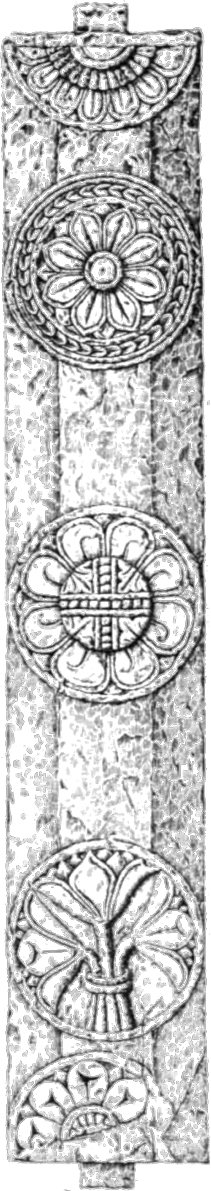
You don't recognize it yet, but most of the endings are **completely regular**. You will see them in the vast majority of paradigms we learn henceforth.

DECLENSION OF STEMS IN Ī

Observations:

The exceptions are the singular endings of the dative, ablative/genitive, and locative.

These are special forms triggered by membership in the *nadī* class.



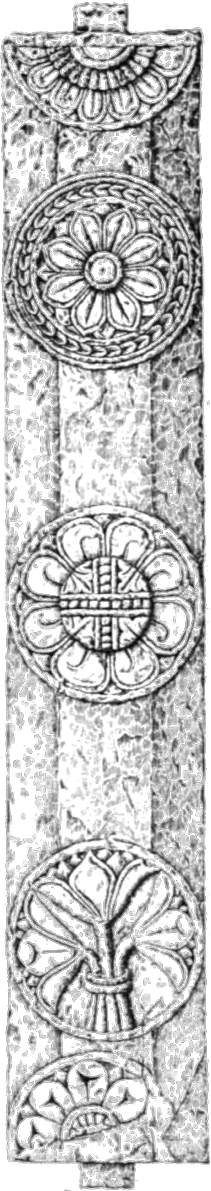
| | <i>ēkavacanam</i> singular | <i>dvivacanam</i> dual | <i>bahuvacanam</i> plural |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative | nadī́ | nadyaù | nadyáḥ |
| <i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative | nadīm | | nadīḥ |
| <i>tṛtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental | nadyā́ | nadībhyām | nadībhiḥ |
| <i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative | nadyaí | | nadībhyaḥ |
| <i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative | nadyáḥ | | nadīnām |
| <i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive | nadyám | nadyóḥ | |
| <i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative | | nadyáḥ | nadīṣu |
| <i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative | nádi | nadyaù | nadyáḥ |

Declension of *nadī́*- (*ā*-stem), feminine, “river”

DECLENSION OF STEMS IN Ī

The noun *strī* is very similar, except:

- 1) it has alternative accusative (singular and plural) forms (which we will encounter later);
- 2) it turns its stem vowel into *iy* rather than *y* before vowels.



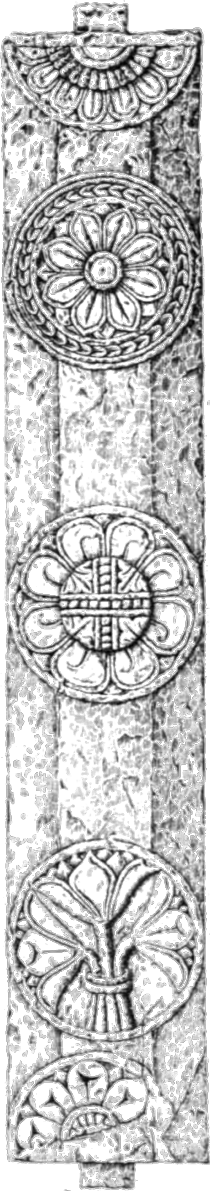
| | <i>ēkavacanam</i> singular | <i>dvivacanam</i> dual | <i>bahuvacanam</i> plural |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative | strí | striyau | striyāḥ |
| <i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative | strīm, striyam | | striyāḥ, striḥ |
| <i>tṛtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental | striyā́ | striḥ | striḥ |
| <i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative | striyā́i | | striḥ |
| <i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative | striyā́ḥ | | striḥ |
| <i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive | striyām | striyōḥ | striḥ |
| <i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative | | striyām | striyōḥ |
| <i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative | stri | striyau | striyāḥ |

Declension of *strí-* (*ī*-stem), feminine, “woman”

DECLENSION OF STEMS IN Ū

Observations:

Exactly the same as stems in \bar{i} , except that the stem ends in \bar{u} alternating with v , and the nominative singular ends in a *visargaḥ*.



| | <i>ēkavacanam</i> singular | <i>dvivacanam</i> dual | <i>bahuvacanam</i> plural |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative | vadhúḥ | vadhvaù | vadhváḥ |
| <i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative | vadhúm | | vadhúḥ |
| <i>tṛtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental | vadhvā́ | vadhúbhyām | vadhúbhiḥ |
| <i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative | vadhvaí | | vadhúbhyaḥ |
| <i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative | vadhváḥ | | vadhvóḥ |
| <i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive | vadhvám | vadhúṣu | |
| <i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative | | | |
| <i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative | vádhu | vadhvaù | vadhváḥ |

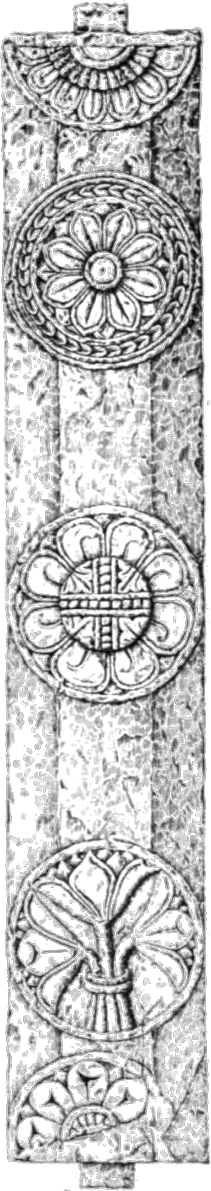
Declension of *vadhú-* (*ū*-stem), feminine, “bride”

DECLENSION OF STEMS IN Ā

Observations:

This is very similar, but note:

- the nominative and accusative plural are **the same**
- the dative, ablative/genitive, and locative singular take an augment (-āy- or -y-, depending on how you analyze it) before their endings.



| | <i>ēkavacanam</i> singular | <i>dvivacanam</i> dual | <i>bahuvacanam</i> plural |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative | kanyā̀ | kanyḕ | kanyā̀ḥ |
| <i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative | kanyā̀m | | |
| <i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental | kanyā̀yā | kanyā̀bhyām | kanyā̀bhiḥ |
| <i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative | kanyā̀yai | | kanyā̀bhyaḥ |
| <i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative | kanyā̀yāḥ | | kanyā̀yōḥ |
| <i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive | kanyā̀yām | kanyā̀su | |
| <i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative | kanyā̀yām | kanyḕ | kanyā̀ḥ |
| <i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative | kānyḕ | | |

Declension of *kanyā̀*- (ā-stem), feminine, “girl”

FINAL NOTES

The ending of the stem is not a grammatical category!

Adjectives (including participles) agree with their head nouns in gender, number, and case, and it doesn't matter whether those categories are expressed in the same way in both words.

FINAL NOTES

Hence we will often see *ī*-stem adjectives qualifying *ā*-stem nouns and *vice versa*:

sundarī kanyā “beautiful girl”

sundarīm kanyām, sundaryā kanyayā, etc.

ugrā dēvī “fierce goddess”

ugrām dēvīm, ugrayā dēvayā, ugrāyai dēvyai, etc.

FINAL NOTES

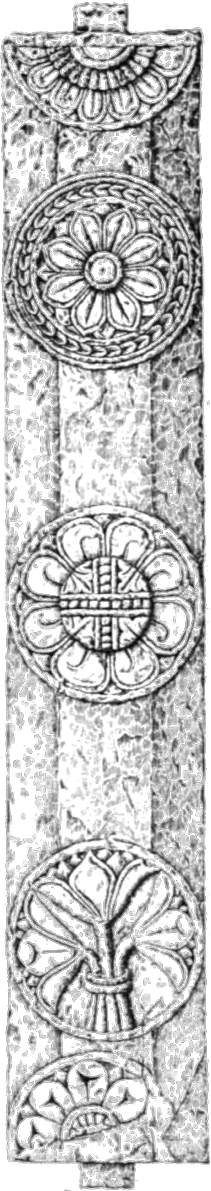
Not all stems in \bar{i} and \bar{u} follow this pattern!

This primarily applies to “derived” stems. A smaller number of “underived” stems (including verbal roots) are inflected differently, as we’ll see in a later lesson.

nady-āḥ “of the river” (gen.sg.fem.)

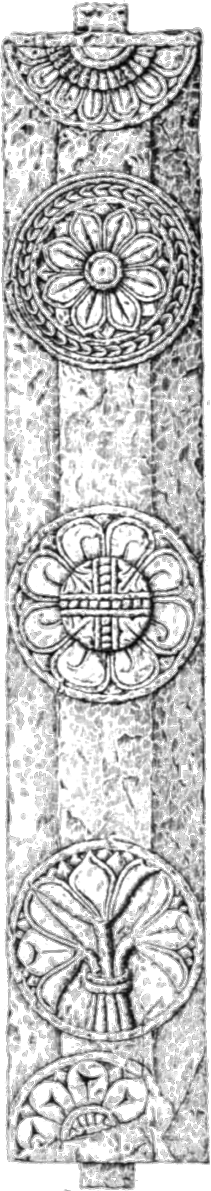
but

dhiy-aḥ “of thought” (gen.sg.fem.)



PĀṆINIAN MUMBO-JUMBO

How do Pāṇinians think of forms like *nadyāḥ*?

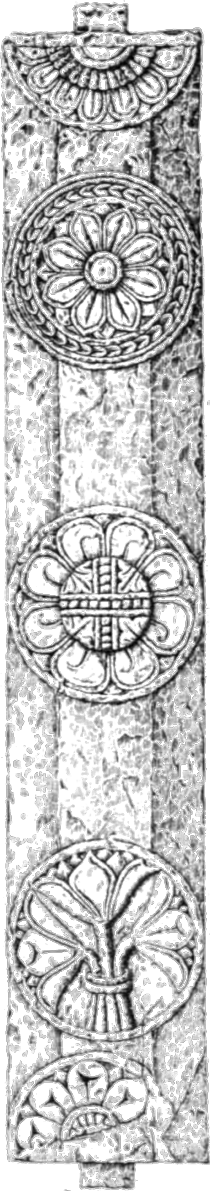


PĀṆINIAN MUMBO-JUMBO

How do Pāṇinians think of forms like *nadyāḥ*?

nada-

start with a masculine/neuter stem



PĀṆINIAN MUMBO-JUMBO

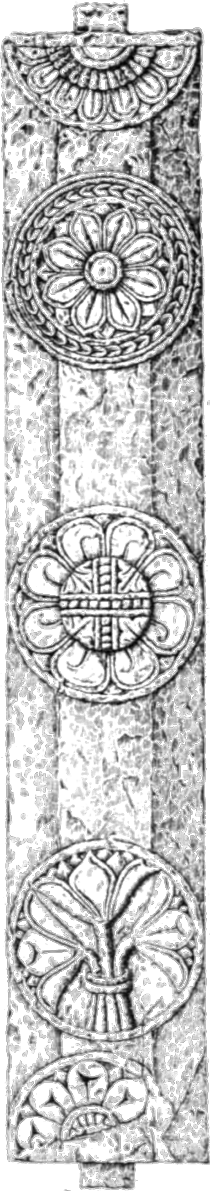
How do Pāṇinians think of forms like *nadyāḥ*?

nada-

nada- + ṆīP

start with a masculine/neuter stem

add a feminine stem forming suffix



PĀṆINIAN MUMBO-JUMBO

How do Pāṇinians think of forms like *nadyāḥ*?

nada-

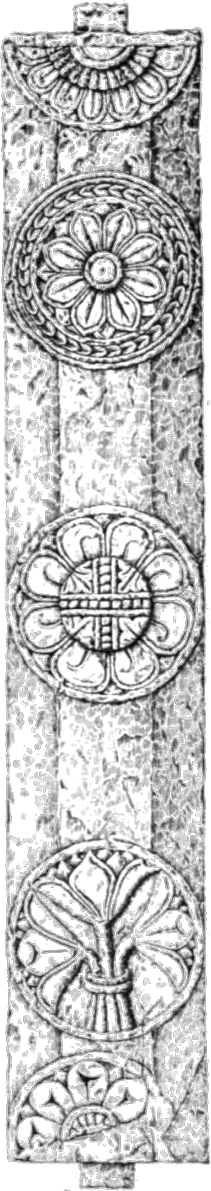
start with a masculine/neuter stem

nada- + ṆīP

add a feminine stem forming suffix

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī}

label the new stem *nadī*



PĀṆINIAN MUMBO-JUMBO

How do Pāṇinians think of forms like *nadyāḥ*?

nada-

start with a masculine/neuter stem

nada- + ṆīP

add a feminine stem forming suffix

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī}

label the new stem *nadī*

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī} + Ṇas

add a case suffix

PĀṆINIAN MUMBO-JUMBO

How do Pāṇinians think of forms like *nadyāḥ*?

nada-

start with a masculine/neuter stem

nada- + ṆīP

add a feminine stem forming suffix

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī}

label the new stem *nadī*

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī} + Ṇas

add a case suffix

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī} + āṬ + Ṇas

add an augment

PĀṆINIAN MUMBO-JUMBO

How do Pāṇinians think of forms like *nadyāḥ*?

nada-

start with a masculine/neuter stem

nada- + ṆīP

add a feminine stem forming suffix

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī}

label the new stem *nadī*

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī} + Ṇas

add a case suffix

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī} + āṬ + Ṇas

add an augment

nada- + ī + ā + as

remove the *anubandhas*

PĀṆINIAN MUMBO-JUMBO

How do Pāṇinians think of forms like *nadyāḥ*?

nada-

start with a masculine/neuter stem

nada- + ṆīP

add a feminine stem forming suffix

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī}

label the new stem *nadī*

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī} + Ṇas

add a case suffix

nada- + ṆīP]_{nadī} + āṭ + Ṇas

add an augment

nada- + ī + ā + as

remove the *anubandhas*

nadyāḥ

sandhi

