



शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett



NOMINAL STEMS ENDING IN -I- AND -U-

ghi



घि

SHORT I AND U STEMS

Sanskrit has a very large class of nouns and adjectives of which the stem ends in either *i* or *u*. These include masculine, feminine, and neuter stems.

Pāṇini calls them *ghi*, which is short and convenient. They have some particularities of inflection.

SHORT I AND U STEMS

Let's start with the *masculine* stems, which can be considered the “standard” of the *ghi* inflection.



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	agníḥ	agní	agnáyaḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	agním		agnín
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	agnínā	agníbhyām	agníbhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	agnáyē		agníbhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	agnéḥ		agnyóḥ
<i>ṣaṣthī</i> (6 th) genitive	agnaú	agníṣu	
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative		ágnē	agnáyaḥ
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative			

Inflection of *agní*- m. “fire”



	<i>ēkavacanāṃ</i> singular	<i>dvivacanāṃ</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanāṃ</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	agníḥ	agní	agnáyaḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	agním		agnín
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	agnínā	agníbhyām	agníbhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	agnáyē		agníbhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	agnéḥ		agnyóḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	agnaú	agnínām	
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative		agníṣu	
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	ágnē	agní	agnáyaḥ

NOTE: -n- plus ā in the instr. sg.



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	agníḥ	agní	agnáyāḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	agním		agnín
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	agnínā	agníbhyām	agníbhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	agnáyē		agníbhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	agnéḥ		agnyóḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive			
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	agnaú		agníṣu
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	ágnē	agní	agnáyāḥ

NOTE:

guṇaḥ in the dat. sg., abl./gen. sg. (with reduced ending) and nom. pl.



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	agníḥ	agní	agnáyaḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	agním		agnín
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	agnínā	agníbhyām	agníbhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	agnáyē		agníbhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	agnéḥ		agnyóḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive		agníṣu	
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	agnáu	agní	agnáyaḥ
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	ágnē		

NOTE: idiosyncratic loc. sg. ending



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	gurúḥ	gurú	gurávaḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	gurúm		gurún
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	gurúnā	gurúbhyām	gurúbhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	gurávē		gurúbhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	guróḥ		gurúbhyaḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive		gurúnām	
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	guraú	gurvóḥ	gurúṣu
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	gúrō	gurú	gurávaḥ

Inflection of *guru*- m. “elder”

SHORT I AND U STEMS

The neuter stems **differ** from masculine stems in having the “augment” -*n*- between the stem and the ending in a greater number of cases:



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	vāri	vāriṇī	vāriṇi
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative			
<i>trtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	vāriṇā		vāribhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	vāriṇē	vāribhyām	vāribhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	vāriṇaḥ		
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive		vāriṇōḥ	vāriṇām
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	vāriṇi		vāriṣu
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	vāri	vāriṇī	vāriṇi

Inflection of *vāri*- n. “water”



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	vāri	vāriṇī	vāriṇi
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative			
<i>trtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	vāriṇā		vāribhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	vāriṇē	vāribhyām	vāribhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative			
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	vāriṇaḥ		vāriṇām
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	vāriṇi	vāriṇōḥ	vāriṣu
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	vāri	vāriṇī	vāriṇi

NOTE: use of endings with *n* (here retroflexed)



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	mádhu	mádhunī	mádhūni
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative			
<i>trtīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	mádhunā		mádhubhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	mádhunē	mádhubhyām	mádhubhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative			
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	mádhunaḥ		mádhūnām
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	mádhuni	mádhunōḥ	mádhuṣu
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	mádhu	mádhunī	mádhūni

Inflection of *mádhu*- n. “honey”

SHORT I AND U STEMS

The **feminine** stems have some alternative forms (because they are optionally considered to belong to the *nadī* class instead of the *ghi* class in certain cases):



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	gátih̐	gátī	gátayah̐
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	gátim		gátīh̐
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	gátyā	gátibhyām	gátibhih̐
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	gátayē / gátyai		gátibhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	gátēh̐ / gátyāḥ		
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	gátyōh̐	gátīnām	
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative			gátāu / gátyām
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	gátē	gátī	gátayah̐

Inflection of *gāti*- f. “going”



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	gátih̐	gátī	gátayah̐
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	gátim̐		gátīh̐
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	gátayā	gátibhyām	gátibhih̐
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	gátayē / gátyai		gátibhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	gátēh̐ / gátayāḥ		
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	gátyōh̐	gátīnām	
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative			gátāu / gátayām
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	gátē	gátī	gátayah̐

NOTE: differences from the masculine



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	gátih̐	gátī	gátayah̐
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	gátim̐		gátīh̐
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	gátyā	gátibhyām	gátibhih̐
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	gátayē / gátyai		gátibhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	gátēh̐ / gátyāḥ		
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive		gátyōh̐	gátīnām
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative	gátāu / gátyām		gátīṣu
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	gátē	gátī	gátayah̐

NOTE:

alternative (*nadī*) forms in dat., abl.-gen., and loc. sg.



	<i>ēkavacanam</i> singular	<i>dvivacanam</i> dual	<i>bahuvacanam</i> plural
<i>prathamā</i> (1 st) nominative	dhēn <u>ú</u> ḥ	dhēn <u>ú</u>	dhēn <u>á</u> vaḥ
<i>dvitīyā</i> (2 nd) accusative	dhēn <u>ú</u> m		dhēn <u>ú</u> ḥ
<i>tr̥tīyā</i> (3 rd) instrumental	dhēn <u>v</u> á	dhēn <u>ú</u> bhyām	dhēn <u>ú</u> bhiḥ
<i>caturthī</i> (4 th) dative	dhēn <u>á</u> vē / dhēn <u>va</u> í		dhēn <u>ú</u> bhyaḥ
<i>pañcamī</i> (5 th) ablative	dhēn <u>ó</u> ḥ / dhēn <u>v</u> áḥ		dhēn <u>v</u> óḥ
<i>ṣaṣṭhī</i> (6 th) genitive	dhēn <u>á</u> u / dhēn <u>v</u> ám	dhēn <u>ú</u> nām	
<i>saptamī</i> (7 th) locative		dhēn <u>ú</u> ṣu	
<i>sambōdhanam</i> vocative	dhēn <u>ō</u>	dhēn <u>ú</u>	dhēn <u>á</u> vaḥ

Inflection of *dhēnú*- f. “milk-cow”

ADJECTIVES

There are *i*- and *u*-stem adjectives. They are inflected the same as the nouns, but the **neuters** can take either the characteristic neuter endings (with *n*) or the “regular” endings, except in the nominative-accusative.

शुचौ • जले •

शुचिनि • जले •

in pure water

ADJECTIVES

There are *i*- and *u*-stem adjectives. They are inflected the same as the nouns, but the **neuters** can take either the characteristic neuter endings (with *n*) or the “regular” endings, except in the nominative-accusative.

मृदोः • गमनस्य •

मृदुनः • गमनस्य •

of a slow movement



NON-GHI STEMS

The stems *sákhi-* m. “friend” and *páti-* m. “master” are excluded from the *ghi* class. They will therefore take different endings. We’ll discuss them when we talk about stems ending in *r*, to which they are similar.

