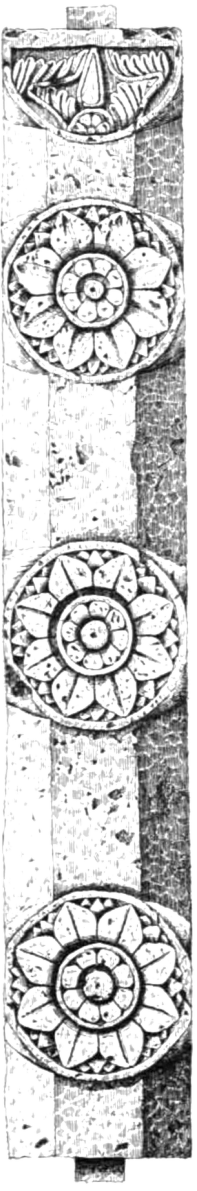


शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

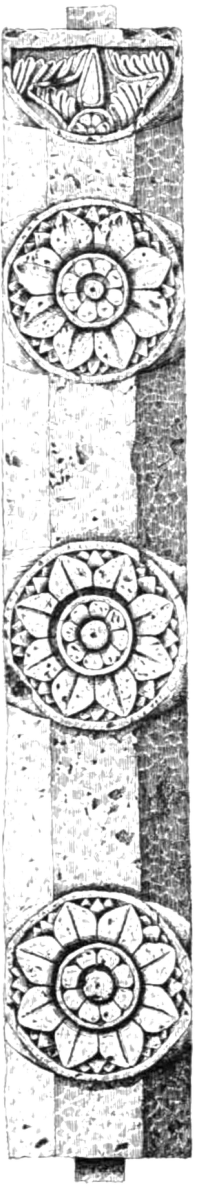
FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CC BY SA

अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः

Designed by Andrew Ollett



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

matubarthāḥ

मतुबर्थाः

॥वृद्धिः॥
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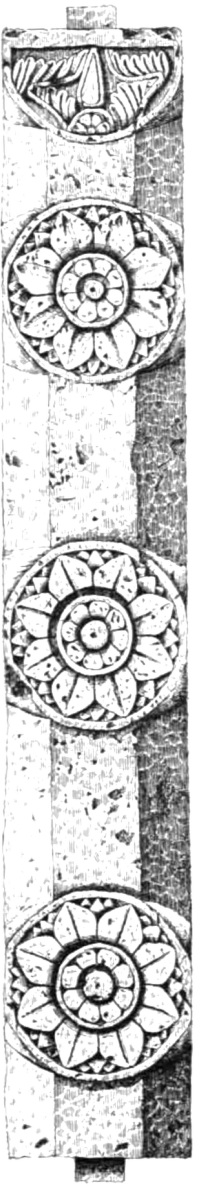
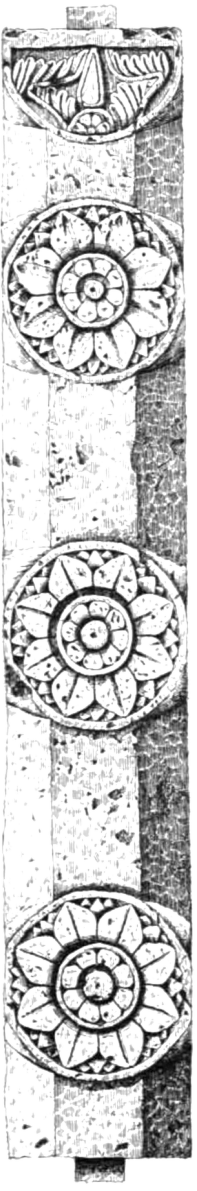


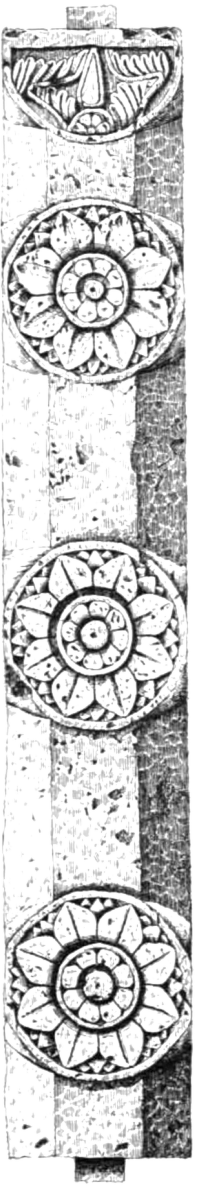
NOMINAL DERIVATOIN

We have been taking the **stem** of a noun or adjective for granted in our discussions so far. The stem has been the “basic” element of a word, conveying its lexical meaning, while the ending expresses grammatical categories like gender, number, and case.



NOMINAL STEMS

But there are processes by which **stems** are formed from other elements. These are collectively referred to as **nominal derivation** (the derivation of nominal stems from other elements).



NOMINAL DERIVATION

Consider the following English words:

sane

insane

sanity

sanitary

unsanitary

॥वृद्धिः॥
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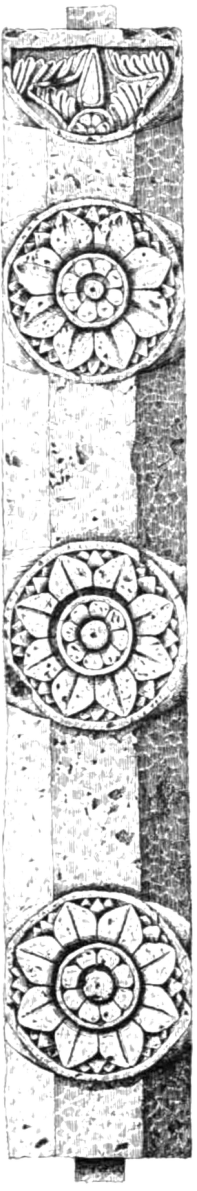


NOMINAL DERIVATION

Consider the following English words:

sane

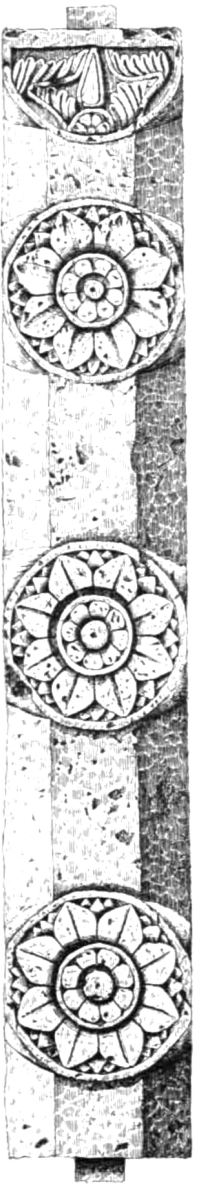
insane

sanity

sanitary

unsanitary

There are processes of derivation that get us from one word to the other.



NOMINAL DERIVATION

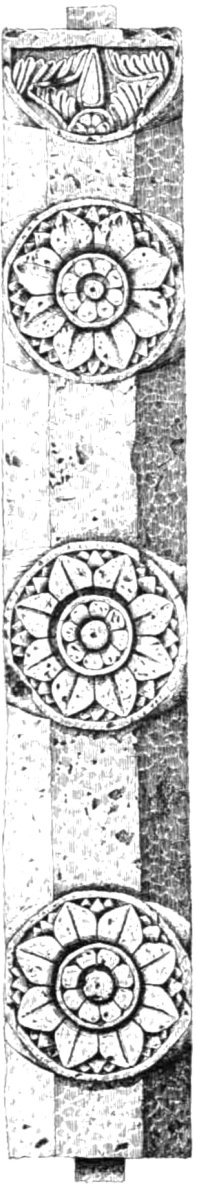
Or these:

fight

fight

fighter

fighting



NOMINAL DERIVATION

There are somewhat different processes of forming nominals based on whether we start from:

- verbs (**primary** derivation)
- nouns or adjectives (**secondary** derivation)

॥वृद्धिः॥
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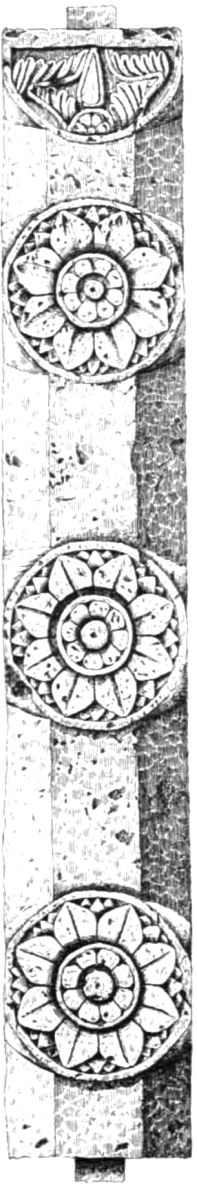
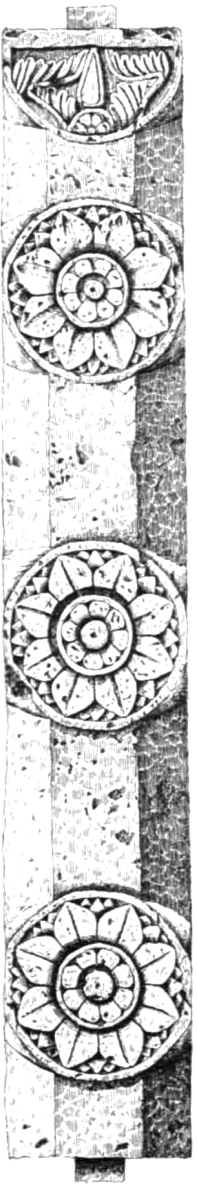


NOMINAL DERIVATION

Today we'll focus on one type of **secondary** derivation in Sanskrit, where we form **possessive adjectives** from **nouns**. We have similar processes in English:

wealth	→	wealthy
[noun]		[adjective]
		(one who possesses wealth)

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES

In Sanskrit we mostly do derivation through **suffixes** (called *taddhitaḥ* suffixes). That is, we start with a stem, and add a suffix, and end up with a new stem.

dhána-	+	-vat-	→	dhánavat-
“wealth”				“wealthy”
[noun]		[suffix]		[adjective]

॥वृद्धिः॥
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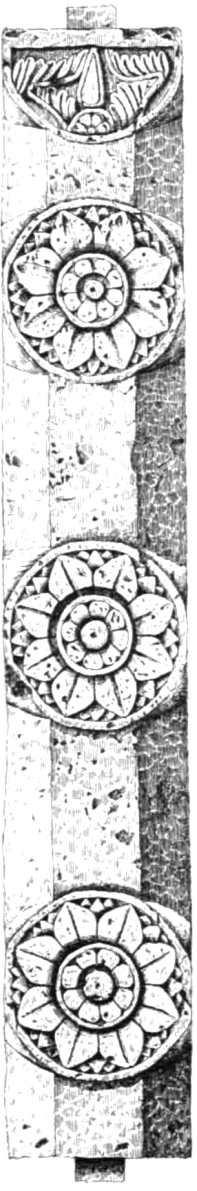

POSSESSIVE SUFFIXES

Today we'll learn **two** suffixes that mean "one who possesses *x*," where *x* is the noun to which the suffix is added.

- *-mat- / -vat-*
- *-in-*

॥वृद्धिः॥
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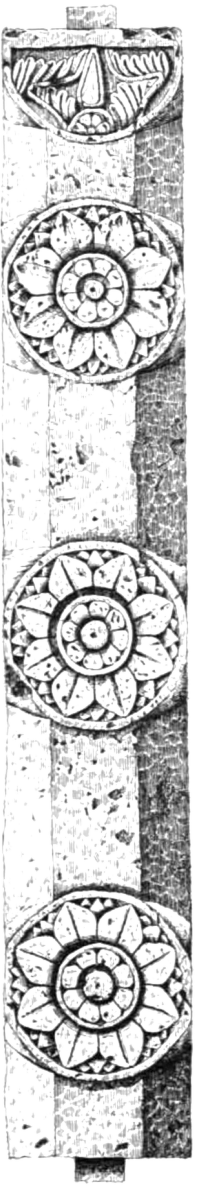
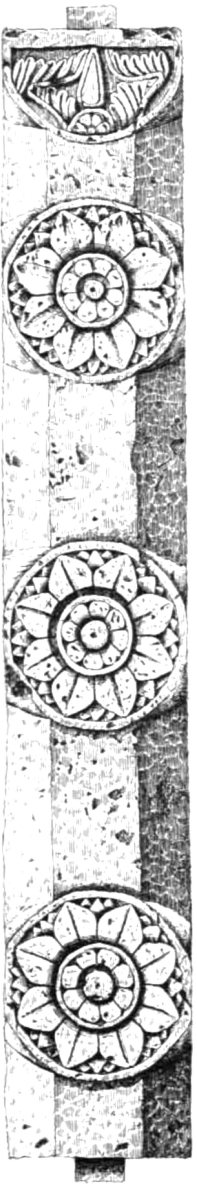


MATUP

Pāṇini calls the first suffix *matuP* (the P simply indicates that the suffix has no accent of its own). It has two variants:

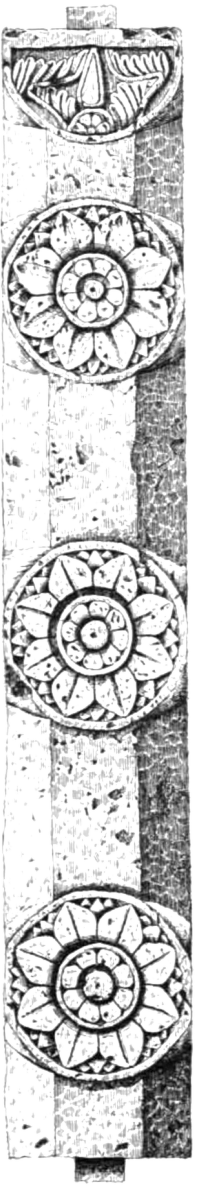
- *-vat-* after *a* and *ā*
- *-mat-* after any other sound



MATUP

- *dhána-vat-* “possessing wealth”
  prajñā́-vat- “possessing wisdom”

- *dhṛ́ti-mat-* “possessing stability”
  gurú-mat- “possessing a teacher”
  dhánuṣ-mat- “possessing a bow”

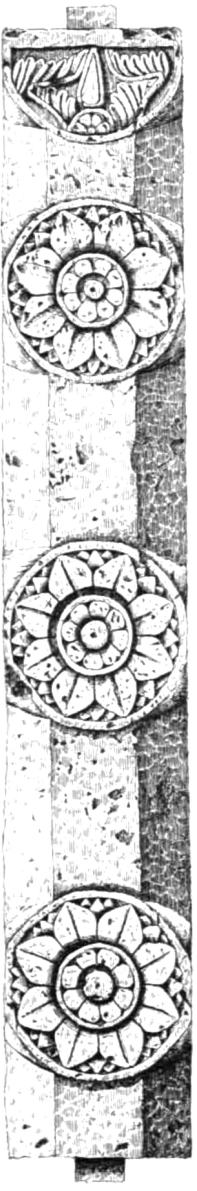


MATUP

Both *matuP* and *vatuP* form adjectives with **changeable** stems, i.e.,

their **strong stem** is -*mant*- (-*vant*-), and

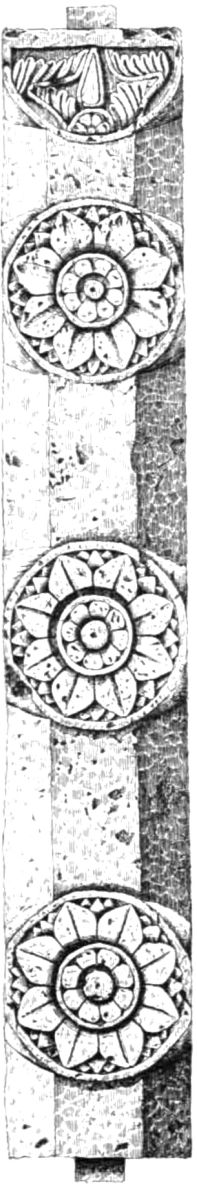
their **weak stem** is -*mat*- (-*vat*-).



	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	धनवान्	धनवन्तौ	धनवन्तः
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	धनवन्तम्		धनवतः
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	धनवता	धनवद्भ्याम्	धनवद्भिः
caturthī (4th) dative	धनवते		धनवद्भ्यः
pañcamī (5th) ablative	धनवतः	धनवतोः	
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive			धनवताम्
saptamī (7th) locative	धनवति		धनवत्सु
sambōdhanam vocative	धनवन्	धनवन्तौ	धनवन्तः

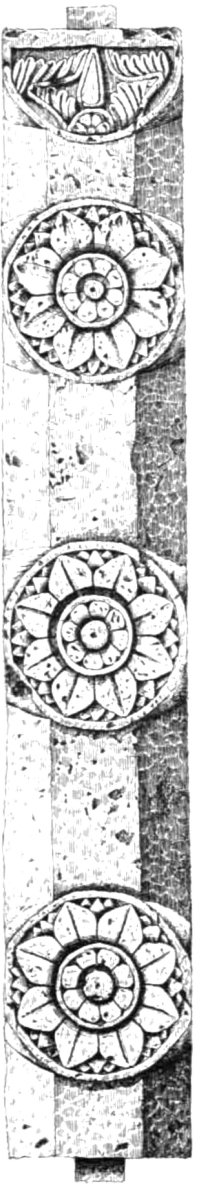
Inflection of *dhánavat-* “wealthy” (masc.)

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



MATUP

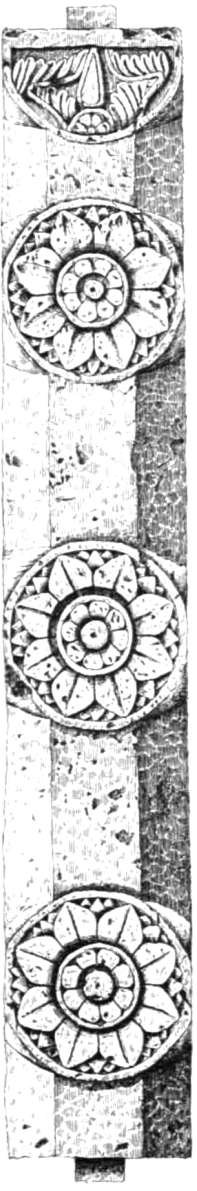
Note that the **masculine nominative singular** is -*vān* or -*mān* (rather than -*an* as in the present participle).



	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	धनवत्	धनवन्ती/धनवती	धनवन्ति
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative			
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	धनवता	धनवद्भ्याम्	धनवद्भिः
caturthī (4th) dative	धनवते		धनवद्भ्यः
pañcamī (5th) ablative	धनवतः		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		धनवतोः	धनवताम्
saptamī (7th) locative	धनवति		धनवत्सु
sambōdhanam vocative	धनवत्	धनवती	धनवन्ति

Inflection of *dhánavat-* “wealthy” (neut.)

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



MATUP

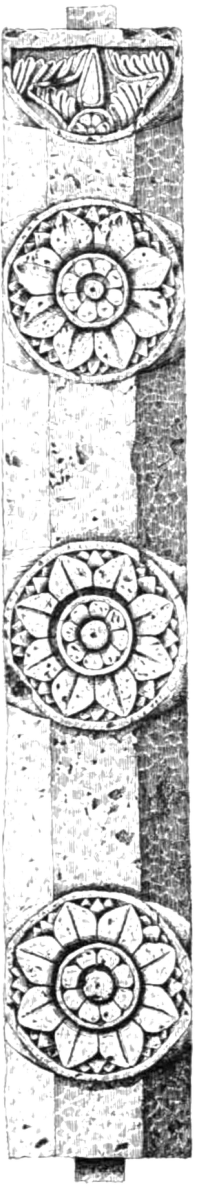
The **feminine** form of these adjectives is always formed by adding *-ī-* to the weak form of the stem:

dhána-vat-ī-

gurú-mat-ī-

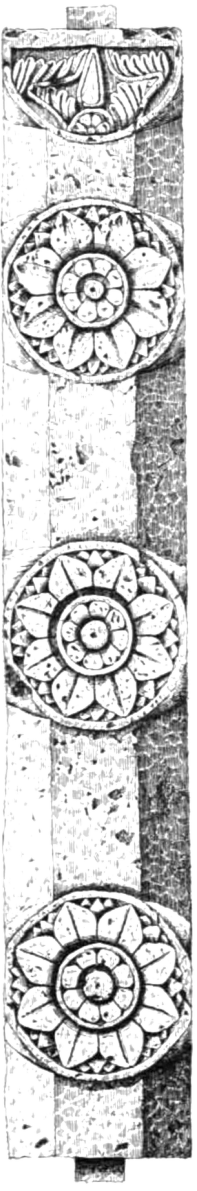
dhṛ́ti-mat-ī-

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



INI

Pāṇini calls the second suffix *inI* (the final *i* simply indicates that *-n-* is part of the suffix). It has a single stem. The *-i-* of the suffix **replaces** the final vowel of the stem to which it is added.



INI

- *jñāná-* + *-ín-* → *jñānín-*

  “possessing knowledge”

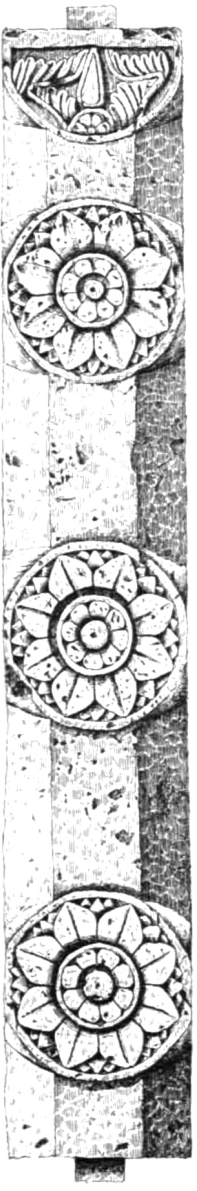
- *daṇḍá-* + *-ín-* → *daṇḍín-*

  “possessing a staff”

- *yṓga-* + *-ín-* → *yōgín-*

  “possessing spiritual discipline”

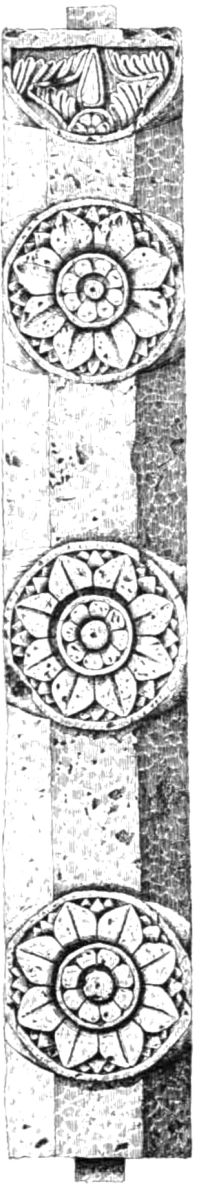
॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	योगी	योगिनौ	योगिनः
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	योगिनम्		योगिनः
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	योगिना	योगिभ्याम्	योगिभिः
caturthī (4th) dative	योगिने		योगिभ्यः
pañcamī (5th) ablative	योगिनः		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		योगिनोः	योगिनाम्
saptamī (7th) locative	योगिनि		योगिषु
sambōdhanam vocative	योगिन्	योगिनौ	योगिनः

Inflection of *yōgín-* (masc.)

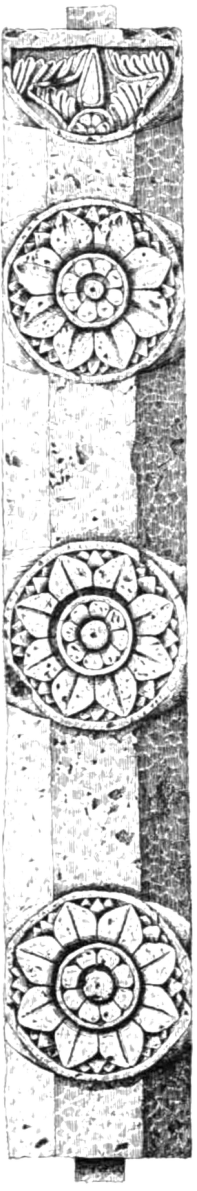
॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



INI

Once again, the nominative singular masculine looks a little strange because of compensatory lengthening:

*yōgín-s

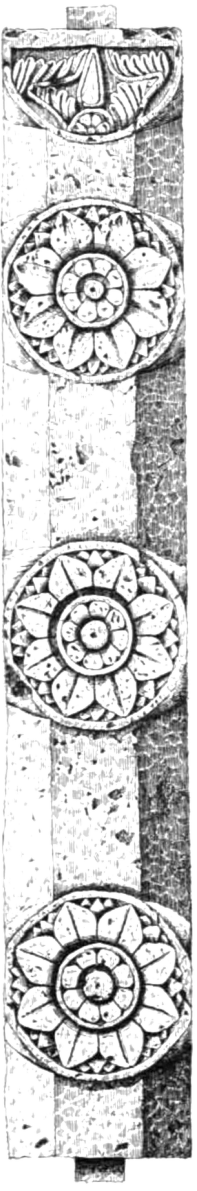


INI

Once again, the nominative singular masculine looks a little strange because of compensatory lengthening:

*yōgín-s

(No more than one consonant at the end of a word)



INI

Once again, the nominative singular masculine looks a little strange because of compensatory lengthening:

*yōgín-s

(No more than one consonant at the end of a word)

(An *n* right before *s* is dropped as well, I don't know why)

॥वृद्धिः॥
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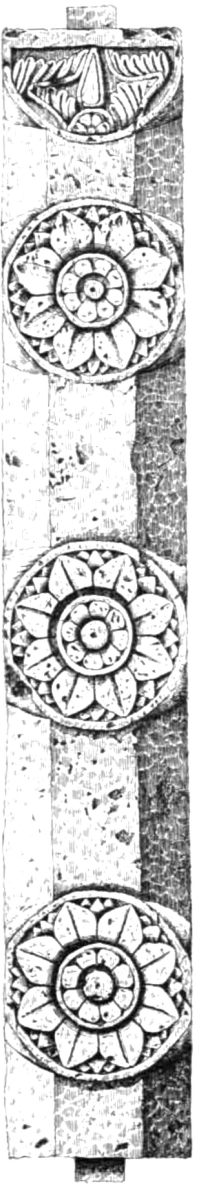


INI

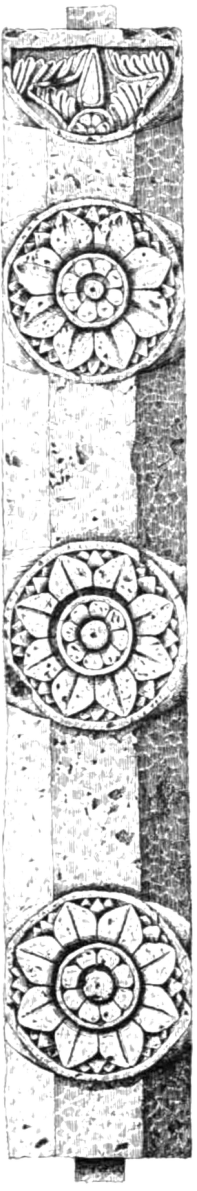
Once again, the nominative singular masculine looks a little strange because of compensatory lengthening:

yōgín

(No more than one consonant at the end of a word)

(An *n* right before *s* is dropped as well, I don't know why)

(Compensatory lengthening)



INI

Also note that the form of the stem before **endings beginning with a consonant** is *-i-* rather than *-in-*!

योगिभ्याम्

योगिभिः

योगिषु

॥वृद्धिः॥
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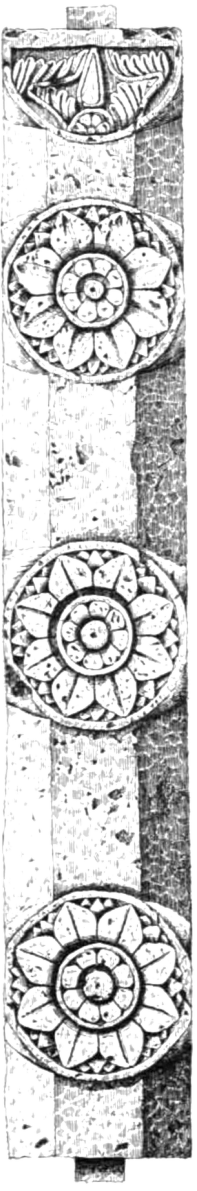

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	बलि	बलिनी	बलीनि
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative			
tr̥tīyā (3rd) instrumental	बलिना	बलिभ्याम्	बलिभिः
caturthī (4th) dative	बलिने		बलिभ्यः
pañcamī (5th) ablative	बलिनः		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		बलिनोः	बलिनाम्
saptamī (7th) locative	बलिनि		बलिषु
sambōdhanam vocative	बलि	बलिनी	बलीनि

Inflection of *bálin-* “powerful” (neut.)

॥वृद्धिः॥
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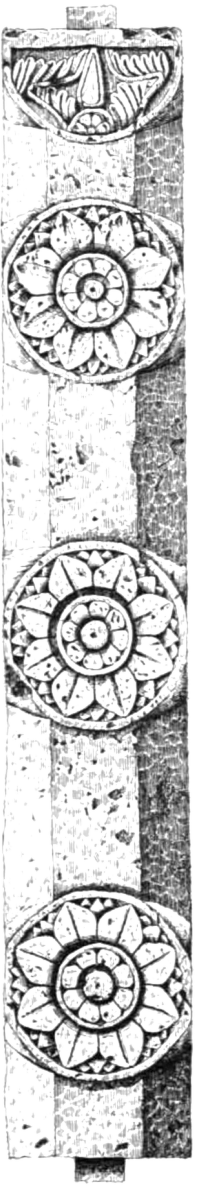
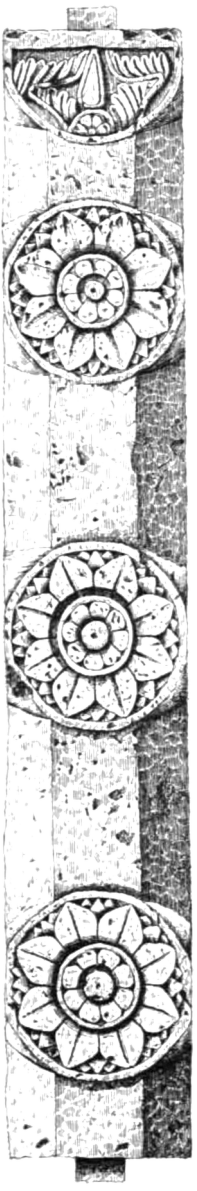
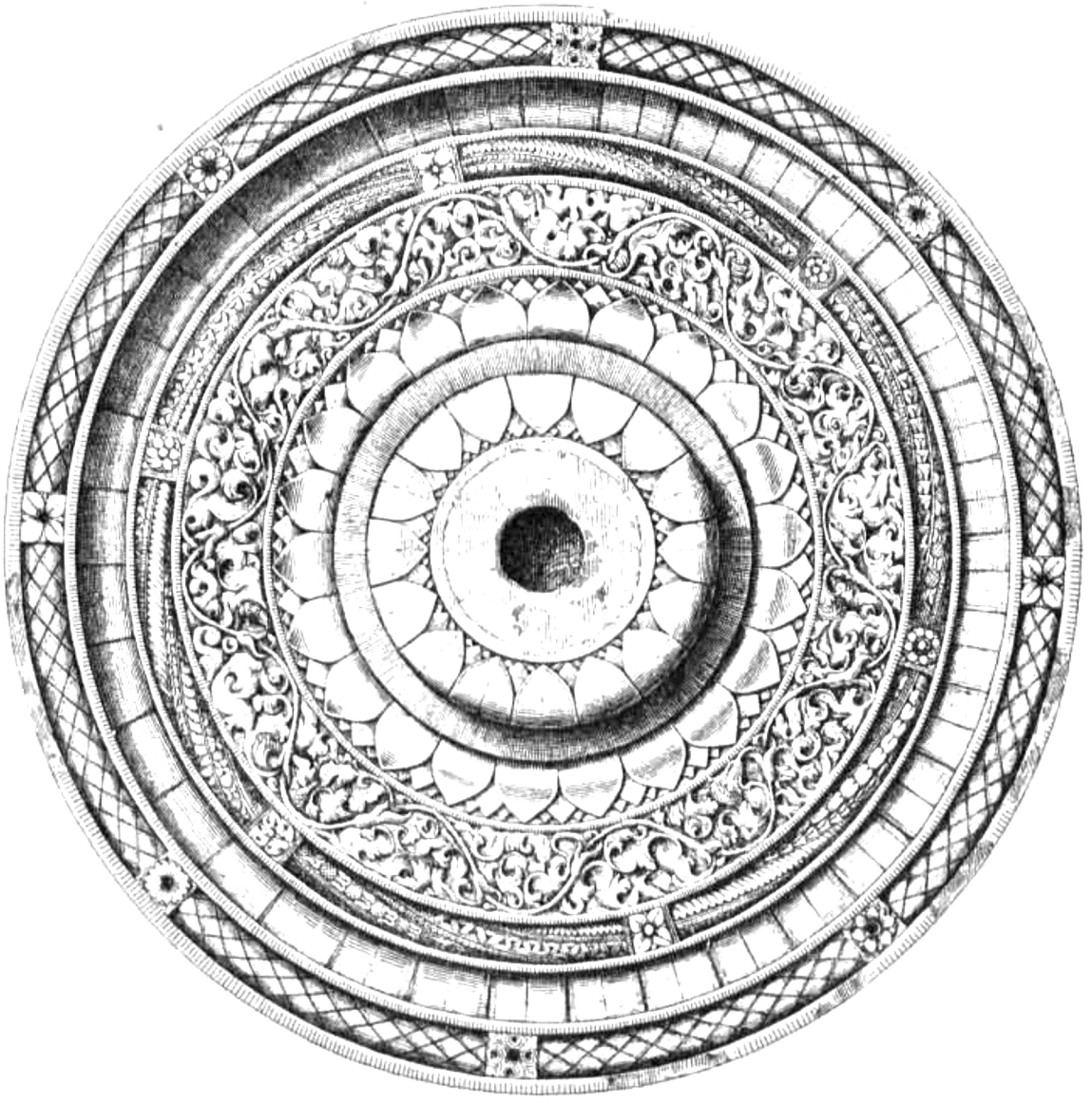


INI

The feminine of these forms (like the *matuP* forms) is made with the suffix *ī* and inflected like *dēvī*.

yōgínī-

jñāníNī-

daṇḍínī-

॥वृद्धिः॥
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