शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः ❂ *Designed by Andrew Ollett*

THIRD-CLASS VERBS

juhōtyādigaṇaḥ ❀ जुहोत्यादिगणः

CLASS 3 VERBS

The third present class is called *juhōty-ādi-gaṇaḥ* or *hv-ādi-gaṇaḥ*, because the first verb in the class is √*hu* "offer."

CLASS 3 VERBS

Like the **second class**, the third class has **no present stem forming suffix**. The endings are added directly to the verbal root.

In most verbs, the **strong** stem is formed with **guṇaḥ**, and the **weak** stem without it.
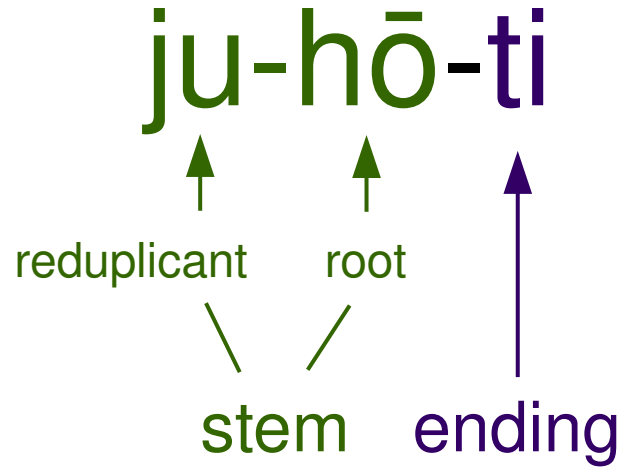
CLASS 3 VERBS

Unlike the second class, however, the stem
— in both strong and weak forms — is formed
by a process called **reduplication**.

REDUPLICATION

Reduplication means repeating a modified version of the root syllable (called the **reduplicant** or *abhyāsaḥ*) **before** the root syllable:

ju-hō-ti

reduplicant   root

stem   ending

REDUPLICATION

The reduplicant is formed by taking the root syllable and keeping the following constraints in mind:

- The reduplicant must be a **light syllable**.
  - Final consonants are dropped.
    (Most of the roots of this class end in vowels.)

REDUPLICATION

The reduplicant is formed by taking the root syllable and keeping the following constraints in mind:

- The reduplicant must be a **light syllable**.
  - Long vowels are shortened:

    √bhī → bi-bhī   "fear"

REDUPLICATION

The reduplicant is formed by taking the root syllable and keeping the following constraints in mind:

- The reduplicant must be a **light syllable**.
  - Generally the vowel is the same as that of the root:

    √dā → da-dā   "give"

REDUPLICATION

The reduplicant is formed by taking the root syllable and keeping the following constraints in mind:

- The reduplicant must be a **light syllable**.

  - But a few roots ending in *ā* take *i* in the reduplicant:

    √mā → mi-mā   "measure"

    √śā → śi-śā   "sharpen"

REDUPLICATION

The reduplicant is formed by taking the root syllable and keeping the following constraints in mind:

- The reduplicant cannot contain ṛ.
  - The ṛ of a verbal root becomes *i* in the third class:

$$\sqrt{bhṛ} \rightarrow bi\text{-}bhṛ \qquad \text{"bear"}$$

$$\sqrt{pṛ} \rightarrow pi\text{-}pṛ \qquad \text{"protect"}$$

REDUPLICATION

The reduplicant is formed by taking the root syllable and keeping the following constraints in mind:

- The reduplicant can only have **one** consonant at the beginning.

  - Generally the first consonant is kept:

$$\sqrt{\text{ghrā}} \rightarrow \text{ji-ghrā (1}^{\text{st}} \text{ class)} \quad \text{"smell"}$$

REDUPLICATION

The reduplicant is formed by taking the root syllable and keeping the following constraints in mind:

- The reduplicant can only have **one** consonant at the beginning.

- But if the root starts with *s* + a stop consonant, the stop consonant appears in the reduplicant.

$$\sqrt{\text{sthā}} \rightarrow \text{ti-ṣṭhā (1}^{\text{st}} \text{ class)} \quad \text{"stand"}$$

REDUPLICATION

The reduplicant is formed by taking the root syllable and keeping the following constraints in mind:

- No aspirates in the reduplicant.

- Convert aspirates to their unaspirated form.

√bhī → bi-bhī   "fear"

√dhā → da-dhā   "place"

REDUPLICATION

The reduplicant is formed by taking the root syllable and keeping the following constraints in mind:

- Velars are palatalized.
  - This includes *h*, which always becomes the palatal stop *j*.

$$√hu → ju\text{-}hu \qquad \text{“offer”}$$

$$√hā → ja\text{-}hā \qquad \text{“abandon”}$$

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STRONG AND WEAK STEMS

As in the second class, the **strong** form of the stem (used before the singular endings of the *parasmaipadam* in the present and imperfect) is formed with *guṇaḥ*. The *guṇaḥ* is applied to the **root** syllable. The reduplicant is never changed.

STRONG AND WEAK STEMS

root	weak stem	strong stem
√hu	ju-hu-	ju-hō-
√bhī	bi-bhī-	bi-bhē-
√bhṛ	bi-bhṛ-	bi-bhar-

The **endings** are exactly the same as the second class, **except the third person plural**, which is *-ati* instead of *-anti* in the present *parasmaipadám*.

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ju-hṓ-ti	ju-hu-táḥ	jú-hv-**ati**
2nd	ju-hṓ-ṣi	ju-hu-tháḥ	ju-hu-thá
1st	ju-hṓ-mi	ju-hu-váḥ	ju-hu-máḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

[-*ati* and -*anti* used to be accentual variants of each other, coming from *-*nti* and *-*énti* respectively.]

	sg.	du.	pl.
3ʳᵈ	ju-hṓ-ti	ju-hu-táḥ	jú-hv-**ati**
2ⁿᵈ	ju-hṓ-ṣi	ju-hu-tháḥ	ju-hu-thá
1ˢᵗ	ju-hṓ-mi	ju-hu-váḥ	ju-hu-máḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

In the imperfect, the third person plural *parasmaipadám* exceptionally takes the ending *-uḥ*, and takes the strong stem before it.

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	á-ju-hō-t	á-ju-hu-tām	á-ju-hav-**uḥ**
2nd	á-ju-hō-ḥ	á-ju-hu-tam	á-ju-hu-ta
1st	á-ju-hav-am	á-ju-hu-va	á-ju-hu-ma

parasmaipadám – imperfect (laṅ)

STRONG AND WEAK STEMS

There are, however, different patterns for roots ending in *ā*.

In one group of such roots, *ā* in the strong stem alternates with *ī* in the weak stem:

root	*weak stem*	*strong stem*
√mā	mi-mī-	[mi-mā-]

The stem vowel *ī* **disappears** before endings beginning with a vowel.

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	mi-mī-té	**mí-m-ātē**	**mí-m-ate**
2nd	mi-mī-ṣé	**mí-m-āthē**	mí-mī-dhvé
1st	**mí-m-ē**	mi-mī-váhē	mí-mī-máhē

ātmanēpadám – present (laṭ)

[This is because the alternation of *ā* and *ī* indicates an earlier **laryngeal** sound (*H*), which developed into *ī* between consonants and was lost before vowels.]

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	mi-mī-té	**mí-m-ātē**	**mí-m-ate**
2nd	mi-mī-ṣé	**mí-m-āthē**	mí-mī-dhvé
1st	**mí-m-ē**	mi-mī-váhē	mí-mī-máhē

ātmanēpadám – present (laṭ)

Note also the **lack of a nasal** in the third person plural (*-atē* instead of *-antē*).

[Once again from **-ntoi* and **-éntoi*.]

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	mi-mī-tḗ	**mí-m-ātē**	**mí-m-ate**
2nd	mi-mī-ṣḗ	**mí-m-āthē**	mí-mī-dhvḗ
1st	**mí-m-ē**	mi-mī-váhē	mí-mī-máhē

ātmanēpadám – present (laṭ)

Note also the **lack of a nasal** in the third person plural (-*ata* instead of -*anta*).

[Once again from *-*nto* and *-*énto*.]

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	á-mi-mī-ta	**á-mi-m-ātām**	**á-mi-m-ata**
2nd	á-mi-mī-thāḥ	**á-mi-m-āthām**	á-mi-mī-dhvam
1st	**á-mi-m-i**	á-mi-mī-vahi	á-mi-mī-mahi

ātmanēpadám – imperfect (laṅ)

STRONG AND WEAK STEMS

The most idiosyncratic verbs in this class are
√*dā* "give" and √*dhā* "place," which have the
following alternations:

root	*weak stem*	*strong stem*
√dā	da-d-	da-dā-
√dhā	da-dh-	da-dhā-

STRONG AND WEAK STEMS

Because endings beginning with consonants will sometimes be added to a stem ending in a dental consonant, a lot of internal *sandhi* will take place. Beware!

For √*dā*, we only really have to worry about the devoicing of the stem-final *d* before endings beginning with a voiceless sound:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	dá-dā-ti	**da-t-táḥ**	dá-d-ati
2nd	dá-dā-si	**da-t-tháḥ**	**da-t-thá**
1st	dá-dā-mi	da-d-váḥ	da-d-máḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

For √*dā*, we only really have to worry about the devoicing of the stem-final *d* before endings beginning with a voiceless sound:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	á-da-dā-t	á-da-t-tām	**á-da-d-uḥ**
2nd	á-da-dā-ḥ	á-da-t-tam	**á-da-t-ta**
1st	á-da-dā-m	á-da-d-va	á-da-d-ma

parasmaipadám – imperfect (laṅ)

For √*dā*, we only really have to worry about the devoicing of the stem-final *d* before endings beginning with a voiceless sound:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	**da-t-tḗ**	da-d-ā́tē	dá-d-atē
2nd	**da-t-sḗ**	da-d-āthē	dá-d-dhvē
1st	da-d-ḗ	dá-d-vahē	dá-d-mahē

ātmanēpadám – present (laṭ)

For √*dā*, we only really have to worry about the devoicing of the stem-final *d* before endings beginning with a voiceless sound:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	**á-da-t-ta**	á-da-d-ātām	á-da-d-ata
2nd	**á-da-t-thāḥ**	á-da-d-āthām	á-da-d-dhvam
1st	á-da-d-i	á-da-d-vahi	á-da-d-mahi

ātmanēpadám – imperfect (laṅ)

But for √*dhā*, however, the final aspirate is likely to be **unaspirated** by a following stop, and in those cases the aspiration is **thrown back** onto the reduplicant:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	dá-dhā-ti	**dha-t-táḥ**	dá-dh-ati
2nd	dá-dhā-si	**dha-t-tháḥ**	**dha-t-thá**
1st	dá-dhā-mi	da-dh-váḥ	da-dh-máḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

But for √*dhā*, however, the final aspirate is likely to be **unaspirated** by a following stop, and in those cases the aspiration is **thrown back** onto the reduplicant:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	á-da-dhā-t	**á-dha-t-tām**	**á-da-dh-uḥ**
2nd	á-da-dhā-ḥ	**á-dha-t-tam**	**á-dha-t-ta**
1st	á-da-dhā-m	á-da-dh-va	á-da-dh-ma

parasmaipadám – imperfect (laṅ)

But for √*dhā*, however, the final aspirate is likely to be **unaspirated** by a following stop, and in those cases the aspiration is **thrown back** onto the reduplicant:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	**dha-t-tḗ**	dá-dh-ā́tē	dá-dh-atē
2nd	**dha-t-sḗ**	da-dh-āthē	**dhá-d-dhvē**
1st	da-dh-ḗ	dá-dh-mahē	dá-dh-mahē

ātmanēpadám – present (laṭ)

But for √*dhā*, however, the final aspirate is likely to be **unaspirated** by a following stop, and in those cases the aspiration is **thrown back** onto the reduplicant:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	**á-dha-t-ta**	á-da-dh-ātām	á-da-dh-ata
2nd	**á-dha-t-thāḥ**	á-da-dh-āthām	**á-dha-d-dhvam**
1st	á-da-dh-i	á-da-dh-vahi	á-da-dh-mahi

ātmanēpadám – imperfect (laṅ)