शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

अल्लटाचार्योद्द्रावितः पाठक्रमः ❀ *Designed by Andrew Ollett*

DIPHTHONG-STEM NOUNS

ējantāni ❀ एजन्तानि

NOMINAL STEMS IN VOWELS (REVIEW)

We have covered a lot of nominal forms (nouns and adjectives) which have stems ending in **vowels**:

- *dēv**a**-* (m.), *phal**a**-* (n.)
- *sēn**ā**-* (f.)
- *dēv**ī**-* (f.)
- *vadh**ū**-* (f.)
- *agn**i**-* (m.), *vār**i**-* (n.), *gat**i**-* (f.)
- *gur**u**-* (m.), *madh**u**-* (n.), *dhēn**u**-* (f.)

DIPHTHONG STEMS

Note that all of these are **simple vowels**. Today we will look at nominal stems that end in **diphthongs** (i.e., phonemically bisegmental vowels):

- ē: none
- ai: *rai*- "wealth" (f.)
- ō: *gō*- "cow" (f.)
- au: *nau*- "boat" (f.), *dyau*- "sky" (m.), *glau*- (m.) "moon"

DIPHTHONG STEMS

Most stems in *-ai-* or *-au-* are "regular" in that the regular endings are simply added to the stem, which varies depending on whether the ending that follows begins with a vowel (*rāy-*, *nāv-*) or a consonant (*rā-*, *nau-*).

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	rá-ḥ	rā́y-au	rā́y-aḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	rā́y-am		rāy-áḥ
trtīyā (3rd) instrumental	rāy-á	rā-bhyā́m	rā-bhíḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	rāy-é		rā-bhyáḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	rāy-áḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		rāy-óḥ	rāy-ā́m
saptamī (7th) locative	rāy-í		rā-sú
sambuddhi vocative	rá-ḥ	rā́y-au	rā́y-aḥ

rai- f. "wealth"

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	naú-ḥ	nā́v-au	nā́v-aḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	nā́v-am		
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	nāv-ā́	nau-bhyā́m	nau-bhíḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	nāv-é		nau-bhyáḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	nāv-áḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		nāv-óḥ	nāv-ā́m
saptamī (7th) locative	nāv-í		nau-ṣú
sambuddhi vocative	naú-ḥ	nā́v-au	nā́v-aḥ

nau- f. "ship"

DIPHTHONG STEMS

The stem *dyau-* is a bit different. It has **vowel gradation**, with the *vṛ́ddhiḥ* form *dyau-* in the **strong cases**; the remaining forms are made with the weak stem *div-* (before vowels) or *dyu-* (before consonants).

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	dyaúḥ	dyā́vau	dyā́vaḥ, dívaḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	dívam, dyā́m		dyū́n, diváḥ
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	divā́		dyúbhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	divé	dyúbhyām	dyúbhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	diváḥ		
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive		divóḥ	divā́m
saptamī (7th) locative	diví		dyúṣu
sambuddhi vocative	dyaùḥ	dívau, dyā́vau	dyā́vaḥ, dívaḥ

dyau- m. "sky, heaven, day"

DIPHTHONG STEMS

Finally we come to the important stem *gō*- "cow," which also has vowel gradation:

	ēkavacanam singular	*dvivacanam* dual	*bahuvacanam* plural
prathamā (1st) nominative	gaúḥ	gávau	gávaḥ
dvitīyā (2nd) accusative	gám	gávau	gáḥ, gāvaḥ
tṛtīyā (3rd) instrumental	gávā	góbhyām	góbhiḥ
caturthī (4th) dative	gávē	góbhyām	góbhyaḥ
pañcamī (5th) ablative	góḥ	góbhyām	góbhyaḥ
ṣaṣṭhī (6th) genitive	góḥ	gávōḥ	gávām
saptamī (7th) locative	gávi	gávōḥ	góṣu
sambuddhi vocative	gaùḥ	gávau	gávaḥ

gō- f. "cow"

IN COMPOUND

Only *gō-* occurs with any frequency as the first member of a compound, and there it provides some of the only examples of a "real" sandhi between *ō* and a following vowel (most of the time *ō* being the result of an underlying *as* in *visargasandhiḥ*).

- *gōśvam* = gō- + aśva- "cattle and horses"
- *gaviṣṭiḥ* = gō- + iṣṭi- "battle-readiness" (lit. the desire to take cattle in a raid)

IN COMPOUND

When stems ending in diphthongs occur at the end of a compound, they are usually **shortened** to their simple vowels:

- ❀ *dvi-gu-* "one who has two cows"
- ❀ *bhinna-nu-* "one who has broken the boat"
- ❀ *pra-dyu-* "conducing to heaven"