

Title	
◌ं	Nasal Anusvara
◌ः	Visarga
◌ँ	Anunāsika
।	danda
ऐ	matra (vowel sign)
प्र	rakar
‘/s	(avagraha)
्	virama\

‘have’

Sanskrit has no verb ‘have’. Possession is expressed using the genitive, e.g. *nṛpasya aśvaḥ bhavati*, ‘of the king / a horse / exists’ = ‘the king’s horse exists’ = ‘the king has a horse’. E1.58

‘is’

bhū - to be, become (dynamic)
 as - to exist (permanent)
 vṛt - to be, transfer (changing state)
 vid - to exist, to be found, to occur (visual)

a

known as the preterite augment (eg past tense)
 or
 described as a negative TP compound

ā

directs action to a speaker or object

Ablative

larger than, smaller than, from here to there, comparison

Ablative case

Used with nouns and adjectives to express ‘from’, also ‘ablative of reason’, e.g. *phalāt*, ‘from the fruit’ or ‘because of the fruit’. Easy to remember: *ab* means from in Latin, e.g. abstract, absent. E1.58

Ablatives

Make a point of comparison “than”

Absolute Constructions

2 Actions taking place at the one time

Locative:

While, when, as

While Rāma was speaking In Rāma's speaking

Noun and participle are both in the Locative.

Genitive: Similar to locative except both in genitive

Accusative case

Used the noun or adjective which is direct object of the verb, and also to express motion towards something, e.g. *vanam gacchāmi*. If you talk about X to Y, then both X and Y are accusative. E1.33—34

Action Nouns

root + ana

gamana – a going

Active Endings

See Verb endings

Adjectival Compound

ends in adjective

last word can be a PPP or an adjective

Adjectives

Adjectives describe a noun, e.g. *śuklā mālā*, ‘white garland’. Important rule: adjectives must agree with the noun they describe in gender, case and number, BUT, they can be in different paradigms, e.g. *sundarī senā*. E1.129. See also Pronominal adjectives.

Adjectives

Does not have gender but takes on the gender of the noun they are describing They are declined like nouns. They are usually placed before the noun that they modify and agree with it in number, case, and gender. Look for nouns which have matching gender case and number

Adjectives that start with k are always questions

Feminine adjectives end in ī or ā

Can be Pronominal adj., PPP, FPP

Adverbs

Have case endings but are indeclinable

end in m, śas, vat, tas, a, ā

-tra locative adverbial ending (ta-tra, ya-tra, ku-tra, a-tra)

-thā ablative adverbial ending (ta-thā ‘thus’ but lit.

‘following that manner’)

-dhā used numerically in the sense of ‘-fold’ > sahasra-dhā ‘thousandfold’

anusvara

This is what an *-m* becomes as the result of sandhi: -*m̐*. It is pronounced as the nasal in the same row as the consonant that follows it, e.g. when *-m̐* meets *t-*, then the *-m̐* is pronounced *-n*. You can usually get away with pronouncing it as *-m*. E1.126, LRB62

api

api (ind.) also, too, very (placed after the word it is associated with)

Aspirated consonants

Consonants formed with a strong puff of breath. Test by putting your hand in front of your mouth and saying 'da, da, da, dha, dha, dha'. If pronounced correctly you will feel a strong puff of air on your hand when saying 'dha'. English speakers usually under-aspirate these aspirated consonants. E1.9--11

Aspirated consonants

A syllable cannot have 2 . The first one loses its aspiration. Grassmann's law)

asti/bhavati

The form "asti" is used for the third-person singular subject (he/she/it), while "bhavati" is used for all other subjects

Athematic

Verbs from roots of class 1, 4, 6, and 10 are called thematic verbs and the others are called athematic verbs. We have dealt with the formation of the thematic verb stems. Athematic conjugation is a bit more complicated.

Athematic verbs in Sanskrit are verbs that do not have a thematic vowel in their present stems. The term "athematic" can also be used as an adjective to describe a class of verbs.

Here are some characteristics of athematic verbs in Sanskrit:

- Vowel gradation: Athematic verbs display vowel gradation, or ablaut, of the stem.
- Strong and weak stems: Each stem has two forms, strong and weak. The strong stem is used in the active singular forms of present and imperfect and in some imperatives. The weak stem is used everywhere else.
- Consonant stems: Athematic verbs often have stems that end in consonants.

Atmanepada

See Middle endings

ātmanepada

verbs for self

Avagraha

'Jose's hair' - s - used to indicate where a short-a has been dropped because of sandhi, e.g. naraḥ atra > nara 'tra > नरो ऽत्र
two avagrahas indicate vowel coalescence with a long initial vowel

Bahuvrihi

have to end in a noun – look for a gender change- but is adjectival (can end in PPP)
Verb tells you the requirements of a subject must be describing the subject
usually a TP compound
the last noun in the compound has changed its inherent grammatical gender.
more than 2 subjects in agreement with verb

Bahuvrīhi compounds

Compounds like red-coat and paper-back: a soldier whose coat is red, a book whose back is paper.
A bahuvrihi usually consists of two words A and B, but they refer to something else, C, which is not explicitly mentioned. The formula is: 'a C whose B is A.' For example, a bahuvrihi made of two words *mahā* ('great') and *dhana* ('wealth') becomes *mahādhanaḥ* (AB). It doesn't mean great wealth, but a man (C) whose wealth (B) is great (A). Eg2.51

bho

Exclamatory participle 'Hey', used with vocalic.

Both

is used before the nouns it is describing

By Means Of

The instrumental is also used to express instrumentality, or "by means of".

ca

Means 'and', but is enclitic, i.e. acts on the word which preceded it. Is usually the second word in the second item. If the first item is *eggs*, and the second item is *bacon*, then the sentence is *eggs bacon ca*. If the first item is *eggs*, and the second item is *streaky*

bacon, then the sentence is *eggs streaky ca bacon*.
(Thanks Primoz!) E1.6

Case

Used with nouns and adjectives. See Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Genitive, Locative, Vocative, Confusative. LRB xi

Case	Meaning
Nominative	subject
Accusative	direct object
Instrumental	'with' or 'by'
Dative	indirect object, 'for'
Ablative	'from'
Genitive	'of'
Locative	'in' or 'on'
Vocative	when addressing someone

Mnemonic: **N**ala **A**lways **I**nspires **D**ancing **A**mong
Gorgeous **L**otus **V**ines

Causatives

Use P endings

The causative past passive participle is always formed with *i*, which is the sign of the causative.

Compounds

Words in compounds are usually in stem form. The compound as a whole is inflected for gender, case and number. Please don't think of only the last 'word' as being inflected. See Dvandva, Karmadhāraya, Tatpuruṣa, Bahuvrīhi, Samāhāra, Upapada.

Compounds

Words in compounds are in stem form unless they end with an 'n' which then gets dropped.

The **dvandva** compound (samāsa) is a compound that consists of two or more words that are considered equally important. It takes the gender of the final member in the compound construction.

As a general rule, a dvandva compound can be tested to be a dvandva if the members of the compound, when dissolved, can be joined by (one or several instances of) the conjunction च ca 'and'

itaretara: shopping list

samahara members work as a whole

i
"mother and father," the first word usually ends in a, the nominative singular

Tatpuruṣa is only last member important >case compound > Karmadhāraya first describes last **case tatpuruṣa**: First member would be in a different case from second if split.

dvigu tatpuruṣa first member is a numeral
nan tatpuruṣa first member of a compound is a negative

Upapada adjective, noun

second member cannot stand on its own and is a verb root or derivative

eg vedavit – could be a BV or noun, depending on translationx

nañ / samāsana turns noun into opposite by applying an **a**

Karmadhāraya Tatpuruṣa

would be in the same case if the compound was dissolved.

adjective qualifies a noun,

adverb qualifies an adverb

noun qualifies a noun

bahuvrīhi uses an existing TP compound but has implied meaning. Serves as an adjective describing something else. Has to end in a noun. A noun may change inherent gender but an adjective does not. Look for 1.gender change; 2 verb tells you the requirements of the subject; 3 must be describing the subject

Both members are subordinate and may be in different cases if dissolved

May be masculine even if both words are feminine if it is describing a masculine noun

Verbal Prefixes

may be compound such that they modify each other.
a-prajā: negating TP changes noun prajā 'offspring' to 'childless'

pradi nuances or changes the meaning of the other word

pradi if difficult to take back to its original root

Adjectival Compounds

last word can be a PPP or an adjective

Confusative case

Doesn't exist, but should. Proposed by talented students at the Spoken Sanskrit Summer School 2009.

Conjunct consonants

Two or more consonants joined together without the inherent 'a'. Compare *tava* and *tva* – *t* and *v* are conjunct. Tricky for people who know Hindi already. If the first consonant has a daṇḍa (the vertical stick), then drop it. If it lacks a daṇḍa, put the second consonant underneath it. See also 'R as conjunct consonant'. E1.68—70. LRBix.

Consonant Sandhi

Consonant sandhi is applied when a word ending with a consonant is followed by another word that begins with a consonant. LRB62, Macd27-53.

Consonants, see Voiced, Unvoiced, Aspirated, Unaspirated, Retroflexed

Dative case

Used with nouns and adjectives to express the indirect object or purpose, with the sense of 'for', e.g. *putrāya*, 'for the boy'. Easy to remember, the word *dative* is from the same Latin root as *data*, 'that which is given for something'. E1.45

Demonstrative adjectives

'This, that, those', etc. See Pronouns

Double Accusative

The verbs *vadati* (he says) and *prcchati* (he asks) often take a "double accusative": the object talked about and the person addressed.

Dual

Endings used with verbs, nouns and adjectives if there are two of something. E1.13

Dvandva compounds

DVs are like shopping lists, items are notionally joined by 'and', and are of equal importance. Gender of a DV is determined by the gender of the final item. Number is determined by total number of items. Eg1.210-213.

Enclitic

enclitic appears after its host
can't appear as initial word in sentence

Endings

A word can only end in one consonant ##
-prati against
-loca world
-man possessed of

Epithet

quality or attribute regarded as characteristic of the person (may be matronymic)

Etad

The pronoun *etad* (this) is declined the same as *tad*.

It refers to something nearer than *tad*.

evam bhavati asti

that's how it is

Eva

places emphasis on the word before it
indeclinable emphatic particle "just like that"

eva and *evam*

see *iva*

Eva Iva Evam

Indeed, Like, Thus

External sandhi

External sandhi is applied between words. Handy rules: vowel meet vowel, apply sandhi. Consonant meets vowel, consonant sandhi (always joins). Vowel meets consonant, no change. After you have applied sandhi, follow these rules: a *visarga* never joins, an *anusvara* never joins, a consonant always joins. See also Vowel Sandhi and Consonant Sandhi, Visarga Sandhi.

Feminine

Endings for nouns and adjectives, most follow *senā*, E1.144, LRB3

Final-m, sandhi rules

When final -m meets any consonant it becomes anusvara -ṃ and never joins. When final -m meets a vowel, it never changes and always joins.

First person

This form of verbal ending is used with the subject of the verb is 'I', 'we two', or 'we'. E1.5

Future

See Simple future and Periphrastic future

Future passive participle

FPPs have to sense of 'to be done', 'to be eaten' etc. Formed by adding *-tava*, *-anīya* or *-ya* interchangeably to adjusted verbal root. They are participles and must take nominal endings. Don't confuse FPPs in *-ya* for gerunds in *-ya* (the latter are indeclinable). Some texts call this a gerundive. E2.116-120, Macd#162.
Adjectives

Future Passive Participle

"I must go" becomes "it is to be gone by me"
This rule is according to the aShTAdhyAyl sUtra
मोऽनुस्वारः stating मान्तस्य पदस्यानुस्वारो हलि (म् -
ending word gets anusvAraH when consonant
follows).

Future Tense

sya or isya

Gender

See Masculine, Feminine, Neuter nouns

Generic endings

These are the nominal endings (nouns and adjectives)
that apply to most noun paradigms most of the time,
except *gaja*, *phalam*, *senā* and pronouns. E1.144, LRB
roman x

Genitive

The genitive is always used in relation to the noun
which follows it

Genitive case

Used with nouns and adjectives to express possession,
like apostrophe-s in English. The word in the genitive
usually comes before the word it refers to, e.g.
nṛpasya putraḥ 'The king's son'. See also 'To have'.
E1.58

Gerund

Formed from verbs, has the sense of 'having done'
something, They are indeclinable. Usual ending is *-tvā*,
e.g. *gatvā*, 'having gone', *drṣtvā*, 'having seen', etc. If
the verb has a prefix, then the ending is *-ya*, *āgamyā*,
'having come'. The gerund usually comes at the end of
the gerundal clause. The doer of the gerund must also
be the doer of the main verb. Gerunds are your friend.
E1.161

Gerundive

See Future Passive Participle

Gerunds

A series of gerunds maybe used, but they must always
be followed by a main verb, everything that goes with
the gerund, such as the accusative, is usually placed
immediately before it
tvā, sya

ya if a prefix

Grassman's Law - aspirated stops

the first of two aspirated stops in a root is deaspirated.
A syllable can't have 2 aspirated consonants

Guṇa

see Vowel strength

Have

There is no verb for "have" in Sanskrit. "Have" is
formed with the genitive and bhū. For example:
vīrasya putro bhavati

Of the hero a son is. (becomes)

The hero has a son.

Infinitive

can act as object of main verb or can have its own
object

Imperative

Verbal tense to give a command (like an emperor),
common forms end in *-atu* and *-antu*, Eg2.11-12,
LRB43

Imperfect

A verbal tense used to express any past action.
Formed by adding the imperfect augment *a-* to the
present stem, and the secondary (shorter) set of
verbal endings, e.g. *a-gaccha-t* 'it went'. There are
active and middle endings. Eg1.188-190, LRB43ff.

in

Ending on nouns gives a sense of possession

-in suffix

You can add *-in* to a noun and it means possessing
that nouns: *hasta + -in = hastin*, 'possessing a hand',
'elephant'. Eg2.92-95, LRB26-27.

Indefinite pronouns

These have the sense of 'some', or 'a certain'. Take an
interrogative pronoun, inflect for GCN and add *-api*,
-cana or *-cid*. Eg. *kaḥ naraḥ* 'Which man?' *kaḥ cid*
(*kaścīd*) *naraḥ* 'some man', 'a certain man'. The three
endings are interchangeable.

Instrumental

The means by which an action is done.

As a verb form, a PPP can be connected to nouns as its
location, instrument, and so on

Instrumental case

Used to express 'with' or 'by'. Used before *saha* to express 'accompanied by' and *vinā* 'without'. Often occurs with passives, e.g. 'Seen by Rāma', *rāmeṇa drśyate*. Easy to remember: instrumental tells you the instrument by which something happens, E1.45

Internal sandhi

Internal sandhi is applied between stem and endings. Basic rules: preceding *r* causes *n* to retroflex, any vowel other than *a* or *ā* causes a following *s* to retroflex. Textbook examples: in *rāmeṇa* the *r* is causing the *n* to retroflex. In *gajeṣu*, the *e* is causing the *s* to retroflex. Conditions apply. E1.46, 1.142-143

Interrogative pronouns

As a question 'who?' or 'what'. These are formed in the same way as regular personal pronouns from LRB32, 33 and 34, by changing the initial consonant to *k-*, *sa naraḥ gacchati* 'That man goes' become *kaḥ naraḥ gacchati* 'Which man goes?'

iti

This means 'thus', but is used like the closing quotes to indicate what someone said, thought, promised, etc. E.g. *rāmaḥ gacchati iti sītā vadati*, 'Rāma is going', Sīta says. E1.59. It is also used to end statement giving a reason for something and at the end of a list.

iti

quotative participle

iti is used for direct speech, for thought, ideas, etc. In Sanskrit these cannot be phrased indirectly. iti can be used with any verb denoting speech or thought or perception
narasya putro 'stīty (= asti + iti) avagacchati

iva

The word "iva" indicates "like" or "as if." It is preceded by the case of the noun it is providing equivalence to. For example: *nṛpa iva balo vadati*.
The boy speaks like a king

iva, eva, evam

These confuse everyone. *iva* means 'like', *eva* means 'indeed', and *evam* means 'thus'. *iva* and *eva* are enclitic, i.e. they follow the word they refer to. E1.149

ka

which means
"who," "what," or "how." This pronoun is declined exactly like

tad, except that the neuter singular nominative and accusative is kim.

Karmadhāraya compound

In KDs, the second item is usually more important, often adjective + noun. If analysed (if the words were not joined in a compound) they would be in the same case, e.g. *śukla-mālā* 'white garland' would be *śulkā mālā*. Less commonly noun + noun, *rājā-ṛṣi* 'sage-king', ie. 'a king who is also a sage'. Eg1.233

katham

How – beginning of sentence

kenāpi

kena api 'by some'

indefinite construction

kṛt

कृत् derivation is primary in that it depends on the simple verbal धातु-s of the language. Although all three vowel grades (no strength, गुण and वृद्धि) occur in various examples of कृत् derivation, it is a fair generalization to say that गुण is the most characteristic while the other two are less common.

ND Handout

कृत् • (kṛt) stem, m

a suffix which makes nouns from roots (VPrāt., Pāṇ.)

Noun

कृत् • (kṛt) stem, n

a noun made from a root with a suffix -कृत् (-kṛt)

Little Black Book

Glossary of Grammatical Terms for Sanskrit Students

(In Sanskrit examples, sandhi is omitted for clarity. E =Egenes, LRB = Little Red Book)

***Please add Macdonell paragraph reference

Locative case

Used with nouns and adjectives to express location. So easy to remember I don't need to point it out. E1.72

locative participles

may resemble verbs

MLS > bhavati, juhvati p210

As a verb form, a PPP can be connected to nouns as its location, instrument, and so on

Love Words

take locative

ma

The imperative is negated by ma, rather than na

ma/na

The imperative is negated by ma, rather than na

-mant/-vant suffixes

Expresses possession, follows LRB22-23. Don't confuse with -vat suffix

Masculine

Endings for nouns and adjectives, see *nara*, E1.74 or LRB1

Mat Vat Ya

mat and vat are used to indicate possession
A word can only end in a single consonant
the vat suffix is generally used if the noun ends in a
or ऋ.
ya means "pertaining to," "relating to," "belonging to," "deriving from."
If there is a vowel at the end of the noun, it is dropped before ?.
The first syllable may or may not take its vrdhi substitute,

Middle Endings

See Verb endings

Middle endings

Some roots like *labh* take middle endings. Verbs in the passive voice always take middle endings. E1.112, LRB44. Middle endings end in the letter -e. Don't believe that stuff about middle endings being used when the result of the verb come backs to the doer of the verb: there are too many exceptions, e.g. *sevate*.

na

Used to negate verbs, usually immediately precedes the verb, e.g. *na gacchati*
independent negative particle

na ca eva

Never

nāma

nāma (ind.) by name (placed after the word it is associated with)
name-nama-noun

Neuter

Endings for nouns and adjectives, see *phalam* E1.92 or LRB2. The first two rows, nominative and accusative are identical for every neuter paradigm.

neuter

often refers to an abstract principle

nn

can exist when surrounded by short vowel, but indicates a word break if surrounded by long vowels.

Nominative case

Used for the noun or adjective which is subject of the sentence, the 'doer' of the verb: *rāmaḥ paśyati*. In passive constructions the logical object is the grammatical subject, e.g. in 'Rāma is seen' *rāmaḥ dṛṣṭah*. E1.33—34

Noun

Any 'naming' word. Nouns are inflected for gender, case and number (GCN). E1.33
Noun < Proper Nouns, special categories (e.g., agent noun in -ṭṛ, neuter action in -ana, abstract -tva)
Derivative Noun – Noun derived from a verbal root.

Nouns in ṛ

Are usually related to a relation,

Nouns, Neuter

Follow *phalam*, LRB2. The first two rows are identical. The other six rows follow *gaja*.

Number, see Singular, Dual, Plural

Optative

***start here

Or see vā

Os

words that end in os are almost always neuter

PAP

resembles 3rd person plural

Parasmaipada

See Active endings

Parasmaipada

Verbs for others

Parsing

The word *naraḥ* would be classified as masculine, nominative, singular. Its parsing code would be mas. nom. sing.

Participle

...

Participles

A word that is derived from a verb but functions like a noun or an adjective. See Past Passive Participles, Present Participles, Past Active Participles

Passive constructions

Made from the root, not the present stem. Add *-ya* plus the middle endings, e.g. *drśyate* 'it is seen'. In the sentence 'The man is seen', the logical object 'man' is the grammatical subject and therefore must be nominative: *naraḥ drśyate*. Passives often occur with a noun in the instrumental as the verb is doing 'by' someone or something. Macd#154, Eg2.34-38.

Past Active Participles

PAP *** add content

Past passive participles

In English, PPPs usually end in *-ed* or *-en*, e.g. 'The book was covered', 'The word was spoken'. Like all participles, they are derived from a verb, but function like a noun or adjective, so take nominal endings (LRB1, 2 and 3). They are formed by taking a root, or weakened form of root and adding *-ta*, *-ita* or *-na*, e.g. *kr̥ta* 'done', *khādita* 'eaten', *panna* 'gone'. Roots that end in *-d* usually make their PPPs in *-na*. PPPs may drop their passive sense, e.g. *aśvaḥ gataḥ* may mean either 'The horse was gone to', or 'The horse went'.

Past Passive Participles

In the sentence 'The book was read' the word 'read' is a PPP. It is in the past, it is passive and it is a participle, ie. a word derived from a verb which functions like a noun or an adjective. PPPs in English end in *-ed* or *-en* ('spoken'). In Sanskrit they end with *-ta*, *-ita* or *-na*.

They then take endings like *gaja*, *phalam* or *senā*. Because they are passive, the logical object is the grammatical subject and takes the nominative, e.g. *naraḥ dr̥ṣṭaḥ* 'the man was seen'. PPPs often lose their passive sense, eg. *rāmaḥ vanam gataḥ* 'Rāma went to the forest'. Eg2.66-71, Macd#160.

Perfect

Verbal tense used for deep historical past—outside the experience of the subject of the verb, and therefore only usually in 3rd person. Use a reduplicated and adjusted root with perfect endings. Roots ending in *-ā* make 3rd sing in *-au*. E2.156–158. LRB59–60, Macd#135–139. See Reduplication

Perfect

"happened before I was born"

root +

long vowels reduplicate as short vowels

Periphrastic

Verbs that do not want to reduplicate. Particularly in the case of the causative. The causative is expressed at the stem level.

Periphrastic future

'Periphrastic' means 'consisting of more than one word'. Periphrastic futures are made by turning a root into an agentive noun in *-tr* (LRB18) and in 1st and 2nd persons, adding a part of the verb *as* to be. *gantā + asi*, literally 'you are a goer', but meaning 'you will go'. The meaning of periphrastic future is the same as simple future. Eg.2.112-115, Macd#153.

Periphrastic Future

Consists of more than one word"

I will have

I should go

Periphrastic Perfect

***add content

Person, see First, Second and Third

Plural

Plural endings used with verbs, nouns and adjectives if there are more than two of something. E1.24

Possession

Possession is expressed with the genitive case, see 'have'. See Genitive Case

PPP

Ends in-ita

goes with nouns

has no inherent gender

Roots in -am use -ant

As a verb form, a PPP can be connected to nouns as its location, instrument, and so on

pradi

prefix that nuances or changes the meaning of the other word

may be difficult to take back to original root

Present Participles

In the sentences 'The girl while running fell over', and 'The running girl fell over', the word running is a present participle. The present participle is derived from a verb but functions like a noun or an adjective.

To make the present participle stem: For verbs that take active endings, take the 3rd pers plural, e.g. *gacchanti*, drop the final *-i*, then follow LRB41. For verbs that take middle endings, to the present stem add *-māna* (or *-āna*), then inflect as for *gaja* etc.

Mac#156

Primary Derivation

verb → noun, may use *guṇa*

a (m), ā (f), ana (n action) are added to verb root

Other suffixes -as, -ti, ṭr

see *kṛt*

Pronominal adjectives

These are adjectives that more or less take the same endings as pronouns like *tat* (LRB 32, 33, 34), rather than *gaja*, etc (LRB 1, 2, 3). Eg. *sarvesmin grāme* 'in the whole village'. *sarva* 'all' follows the endings for *tat*, and goes like *tasmin*. Common pronominal adjectives include *anya* 'other', *eka* 'one', *para* 'higher', *sarva* 'all' and *sva* 'own'. E2. 134–136.

Pronominal Adjectives

anya other

ubha both (used in dual only)

eka one

para higher, beyond

pūrva former

sarva all

sva Own

These are declined like pronouns, except for the nominative and accusative neuter singular. All but *anya* form their neuter

nominative and accusative singular like a noun.

Only *anya* forms

it like a pronoun.

Pronominals

every form = pronominal stem + adverbial ending
yadā / tadā > particular ending used to create adverbs, specific sense of 'when/then'

ya-tra / ta-tra > locative 'where, there' but also can point to location in time 'when, then' (temporal or spatial)

ya-thā / ta-thā > ablative manner, but also point of comparison 'from which, therefore'

ya-taḥ / ta-taḥ > ablative expression of manner 'since....then' also reason/basis on which something occurs

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that is *pro* a *noun*, i.e. stands for a noun, e.g. he, she, it, they. Pronouns can be first second or third person, e.g. I, you, he/she/it. They have number just the same as nouns. Only third-person pronouns have gender. Important point that tricks everyone: pronouns can also be demonstrative adjectives: the *sa* in *sa gacchati* 'he goes' is a pronoun, but in *sa naraḥ gacchati*, 'that man goes' it is a demonstrative adjective. LRB30-34, E1.128-129. See Interrogative pronouns and Indefinite pronouns.

Pronouns

While the first and second person pronoun have only one declension, the third person pronoun has three declensions— one for each gender. Genitive pronoun matches the gender of the person, not the thing.

Short word that starts with t,k

Personal	t
Demonstrative	this, that
Interrogative	"k" who which what
Relative	who which
Reflexive	<i>svā</i> my own our their
Possessive	<i>iya</i> my our their Possessives are formed with the suffix <i>iya</i> , from the stems of the personal pronouns <i>महू mad</i> , <i>त्वद् tvad</i> , &etc.: <i>मदीय mad-iya</i> , 'my', <i>तदीय tvad:dya</i> , 'thy'; <i>अस्मदीय asmad-iya</i> , 'our', <i>युष्मदीय yusmad-iya</i> , 'your'; <i>तदीय tad-iya</i> , 'his, her, its, their.'
Compound	By adding <i>drsa</i> , or <i>drksa</i> , to certain pronominal stems, the following 'such, like, what like' Macdonnell 117

Pronominal Adjectives	anyat ekam, param, sarvam, pūrvam, svam other, both, one, above, former, all, own (neuter singular, cases 1 and 2)
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punar

again – in front of verb

र

nouns are agents. Eg real estator

ra as conjunct consonant

The letter r as the first letter in a conjunct cluster is written as a hook above the line as far to the right as possible, e.g. आर्य. The letter r as the second letter is written as a sloping bar under the 'belly' of the first consonant, e.g. प्र. E1.69

Reduplication

Rules for reduplication: 1. aspirated consonants lose aspiration. 2. long vowels become short. 3. If there are two consonants, only the 1st reduplicated, unless the first consonant is s-, then the 2nd consonant reduplicates. 4. velars reduplicate as their palatal equivalents. 5. h- reduplicates as j-.

Reduplication

1. Occurs in verbs of class 3
2. In verbs occurs for Perfect, Desirative, Intensive, Aorist
3. To form present tense for some roots. (EG: vsthā स्था 1P (stand) > tiṣṭhati तिष्ठति)

Relative And Correlative Pronouns

The relative and correlative pronouns take the gender and number of the antecedent. The case of the antecedent depends upon its role in each clause.

I see where the king lives.

Where the king lives, there I see.

I go if you go. (becomes)

If you go, then I go.

You obtain fruit where the forest is. becomes)

Where the forest is, there you obtain fruit

The man who goes is the king, who man goes, he is the king who goes, that man is the king

The king sees the elephant on which I stand, (becomes) on which elephant I stand, him the king sees on which I stand, that elephant the king sees

I see the man with whom Rama goes.

(becomes)

with which man Rama goes, him I see with whom Rama goes, that man I see

Rama lives in the village from which I am coming, (becomes) from which village I am coming, in it Rama lives from which I am coming in that village Rama lives

Relative-corelative constructions

Also known as *yad-tad* constructions. May be adverb-adverb, e.g. *yadā vadasi tada smarāmi* ('when you speak then I remember'), or pronoun-pronoun, e.g. *yaḥ naraḥ vadati sa rāmaḥ bhavati* ('Which man speaks, he is Rāma') E1.172-177

Repetition

an intensive, or a distributive, or a repetitional meaning.

Retroflexed consonants

Consonants formed with the tongue curled back towards the roof of the mouth. Say 'ta, ta, ta' in English, then tip your tongue a bit further back and say 'ṭa, ṭa, ṭa'. E1.9--11

Root

This is the most fundamental form of a verb, and is for form listed in dictionaries. Must be converted into a stem, to which endings are added to form a verb. E1.5

sa- prefix

*** sa- X Usually indicates 'with X' - *** add example related to the preverb सम्- and to the postposition सह सपुत्र- 'with-childrened, having children'

सभार्यः पुरं गच्छति 'the king and his wife go to the city' (lit. 'the king, with-wived, goes to the city')

सक्रोधम् – In the Acc sG ntr as an adverb: angrily' (lit. 'with-anger-ly'). see CIS page 153

saha

The word saha, "together," is sometimes used after the instrumental to indicate accompaniment.

saha 'accompanied by'

Follows the noun and takes the instrumental.

Samāhāra compound

A unity of opposites, e.g. *sukha + asukha* become *sukhāsukha*, often neuter singular. Eg1.212.

Samprasāraṇa

Artificial weakening of the root, e.g. in the reduplicated perfect stem of the root *vac* 'speak' should be *va-vāc*, but the reduplicated syllable *va-* is weakened to *u-*, hence *uvāca*.

Sandhi

The effect that one sound has on a neighbouring sound. E1.14, LRB61, 62. External sandhi is applied between words; internal sandhi is applied between stems and endings. See External Sandhi, Internal Sandhi. See Visarga sandhi, Final -m,

Sandhi

If you know that an s retroflexes after any vowel except a or ā, and that r and ṣ cause following n to retroflex, you are in front.

Duals that end in e are not subject to sandhi

Sandhi rule for final-m

See Final -m

Second person

This form of verbal ending is used with the subject of the verb is 'you', 'you two', or 'you (pl.)'. Don't confuse with the dual, which is used if the subject is a pair of individuals or things. E1.5

Secondary Derivation

noun → noun
may use vṛddhi

Secondary Derivational Suffix

see taddhita

Semivowels

i → y, u → v, r → ṛ, l → ḷ

Simple future

Verbal tense use for any action in the future, e.g. *gamiṣyāmi* 'I will go'. Made from the root (not the stem), strengthened to guṇa grade. Add future suffix -sya- or -iṣya-, then use active and middle endings as per LRB43. Eg1.221-224, Macd#151

Singular

Endings used with verbs, nouns and adjectives if there is one of something. E1.6

sthitāh

m nom pl PPP sthā 'they stood'

Stem

Stems are formed from verbal roots. Verbal endings are added to stems to form verbs. E1.5

Stength

see Vowel strength

su- prefix

The prefix *su-* means 'good', 'easy' or 'beautiful', e.g. *su-grīva*, 'beautiful-necked', *su-labha*, 'easy to obtain'. Cognate of Greek prefix *eu-* in English, e.g. euphony, eulogy, etc.

sva

has a sense of self-reflection

taddhitá

A "secondary derivational suffix," or taddhitá suffix, is one that is added onto an existing nominal stem *प्रतिपदिकम्* in order to form a new nominal stem. The suffix, and thus the resulting form, generally expresses a relation to the meaning of the stem to which it is added.

Tatpuruṣa compound

If a TP is analysed (ie. if the words were not joined in a TP compound) they would be in different cases, e.g. *tatpuruṣaḥ* 'his man' would become *tasya* (gen.) *puruṣaḥ* (nom.) TPs are named after the gender of the first element, hence, *tatpuruṣaḥ* is a genitive TP, or GTP, the most common sort. Eg.1.234.

Thematic

see Athmatic

Third person

This form of verbal ending is used with the subject of the verb is 'he, she or it', 'they two', or 'they' (pl.). E1.5

tu

but, emphatic, verse filler

tva

The Secondary Suffix *tva* (feminine *ta*) can also be added to nominals to form an abstract noun, -ness, -ism, -ology
nitya (eternal) becomes
nityatva (eternity) (English -ness)

express a state of being-ness. It only forms neuter nouns.

-tva suffix

Makes neuter abstract nouns, e.g. *nitya* 'eternal', becomes *nityatvam* 'eternity'

tvam –

ending for abstract nouns

Unaspirated consonants

Consonants formed with zero puff of breath. Test by putting your hand in front of your mouth and saying 'da, da, da, dha, dha, dha'. If pronounced correctly you will feel zero air on your hand when saying 'da'. English speakers usually over-aspirate these unaspirated consonants. E1.9--11

Unvoiced consonants

Consonants formed when with the vocal chords not vibrating. Test by putting your fingers on your throat and say 'ka, ka, ka, ga, ga, ga'. 'ka' is unvoiced. E1.9—11

Upapada

example is veda-vit

verb usually cant exist alone

All verb roots have a form they can take when in an Upapada cpd. Usually described as an adjective

Upapada compound

Made from a noun plus a form derived from a verbal root, e.g. *gr̥ha-stha* 'householder', *dharmā-vit* 'dharma-knower'

va

or (used like ca→) (never first in sentence or clause)

vat (indeclinable)

When two nominatives are connected with va, the verb agrees with the nominative closest to it,

vā

1. Means 'or' and is used subject to exactly the same rules as ca. 2. Makes a statement into a question. E.g. *rāmaḥ gacchati* 'Rāma goes'; *rāmaḥ gacchati vā?* 'Does Rāma go?' In Spoken Sanskrit this vā is pronounced with a falling inflection, not rising as in English

-vat suffix

Makes adverbs with the sense 'like', *putra-vat* 'like a son'. Don't confuse with *-mant/-vant* suffixes LRB22-23.

Verb analysis

tense, aspect, mood, voice, number, and person

number	singular, dual, plural
grammatical person	1st person, 2nd person, 3rd person
voice	Active, middle, passive voice
mood	Indicative mood, optative mood (room for uncertainty – should), imperative mood (strong certainty-will)
tense	Present, Past, Future, Conditional
system	Present, Perfect, Aorist

Describe verbs in voice/system/mood/secondary conjugation (eg present, imperative,desirative)

Verb Class Summary

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Verb classes

There are ten ways of making present stems from verbal roots, hence ten classes. These are in two groups: Classes 1, 4, 6 and 10 are thematic classes, there is only one form of the stem, and the stem always ends with -a, so there are no sandhi issues when adding endings. The other classes are called athematic. There are two forms of the stem: strong (singular), and weak (most of the rest). Stems often end in consonants so internal sandhi is an issue. Eg2.24.

Verb endings

Some roots only take active endings (like LRB43) and some only take middle endings (like LRB44) and a small number take either. Passive verbs always take middle endings.

Verbal prefixes

Verbal prefixed are placed before verbs to modify the meaning, as in English: pre-dict, contra-dict, ect. E.g. *ā-gacchati* 'he comes', *prati-gacchati* 'he returns'. Eg1.188, 197-198. When forming an imperfect, the augment is placed between prefix and the stem.

Verbs

'Doing' words. Formed by adding verbal endings to a stem. E1.5. Endings are active (like *gacchati*, LRB43) or middle (like *labhate*, LRB44, E1.112)

vinā

without – after the word

vinā 'without'

Follows the nouns and takes instrumental.

Virāma

A virāma 'cuts off' the short-a inherent in every consonant, e.g. the made-up word ह्रम would be pronounced *hama*, but ह्रम् would be *ham*. Warning: if you are using a *virāma* in the middle of a sentence, you are probably making a mistake.

visaga

at a deep level, every final visaga is a letter s

Visarga

The letter ḥ (not the same as *h*), pronounced like *h* with a faint echo of the preceding vowel, e.g. *aḥ* is pronounced *ah^o*

Visarga sandhi

Apply this when a word ends with a visarga, -ḥ. Handy rules: -āḥ meets voiced consonant drops the ḥ; -aḥ meets voiced consonant becomes -o; aḥ meets a become o + ' (*avagraha*). E1.108, LRB62, Macd43-48.

Vocative case

Used with nouns when an identity is being addressed directly, e.g. 'Hey, Rāma!', 'O Gods'. Not 'Oh Gods'. That means something different. E1.72

Voiced consonants

Consonants formed when with the vocal chords vibrating. Test by putting your fingers on your throat and say 'ka, ka, ka, ga, ga, ga'. 'ga' is voiced. E1.9--11

Vowel sandhi

Applies when one word ends with a vowel and the next word begins with a vowel. Useful rules: Any combination of a long and a short vowel becomes a long vowel. Final -e becomes -a except before a-. E1.87—91, E1.167, LRB61.

Vowel strength

Vowel have three strength, base/weak/simple, guṇa (middle) and vṛddhi (strong). LRB roman xi

Vowels, long

Short vowels are held for the count of two. Beginners usually pronounce these too short. E1.2--3

Vowels, short

Short vowels are held for the count of one. Beginners usually pronounce these too long. E1.2—3

Vṛddhi

see Vowel strength

Vṛddhi-grade derivatives

Many derivative are made by strengthening a middle vowel to vṛddhi grade and adding -ya suffix. The sense is 'relating to...' or 'derived from...' E.g. *vanij* 'merchant', *vānijya* 'commerce'

word breaks

Insert word break between 2 consonants

In sert word break between word ending in consonant and word starting with vowel.

Do not put breaks inside of compounds

Do not undo vowel sanding across words ef ca + eva=caiva

Look for things that should have sandhied but didn't

Look for endings that have changed k→g t→d, p→b, d→n, n→ṃs, mś,ṃl h→r, ś, ṣ

Word order

Normal prose (not verse) word order is subject-object-verb. I use the formula $\wedge S \wedge O \wedge V$, where \wedge represents 'padding', i.e. adverbial and adjectival phrases such as 'with a horse', 'for the man', 'in the city', etc. These phrases can go anywhere except after the verb.