

संस्कृत भाषा परिचयः

An Introduction to Sanskrit : Unit – VI

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१) श्लोक (Sloka)

नमोस्तु ते व्यास विशालबुद्धे फुल्लारविन्दायतपत्रनेत्र ।
येन त्वया भारततैलपूर्णः प्रज्वलितो ज्ञानमयः प्रदीपः ॥

पदच्छेद (Word decomposition)

नमः अस्तु ते व्यास विशालबुद्धे
फुल्ल-अरविन्द-आयत-पत्र-नेत्र येन त्वया
भारत-तैल-पूर्णः ज्ञानमयः प्रदीपः ॥

अर्थ (Meaning)

May salutations be (नमः अस्तु) to you (ते)
Oh! Vyasa (व्यास) of vast intellect (विशालबुद्धे)
with eyes (नेत्र) like the long (आयत) petals
(पत्र) of a fully blossomed (फुल्ल) lotus
(अरविन्द) । The lamp (प्रदीपः) of abundant
knowledge (ज्ञानमयः) was filled (पूर्णः) with
the oil (तैल) of Mahabharata (भारत) and
illuminated (प्रज्वलितः) [by whom] (येन) by you
(त्वया) ।

व्याकरण प्रकरणम् (Grammar)

व्यास, विशालबुद्धे and फुल्लारविन्दायतपत्रनेत्र are all
in the vocative. The verb is in imperative
(prayer.) नमः always governs the dative ते
(तुभ्यं) । Consider गुरवे नमः, देव्यै नमः, कृष्णाय
नमः, नमस्ते । तेन and त्वया are both in
instrumental, the agent of the actions - to fill
and to light. The other four words are in the
nominative. The second sentence does not
have a finite verb but uses the participles पूर्ण
च प्रज्वलित । The sentence is in the passive
voice which we discuss below.

(२) शब्द कोशः (Vocabulary)

२-अ) सुबन्ताः (Nouns, Adjectives, etc.)

अस्थि	Bone	स्नायु	Muscle
मज्जा	Marrow	मेदस्	Fat

रुधिर	Blood	त्वच्	Skin
अविः	Sheep	अनडुह	Ox
मयूरः	Peacock	चटकः	Sparrow
गृध्रः	Vulture	गरुत्मत्	Eagle
मुद्गरः	Beetle	भूजन्तुः	Earthworm
ओघः	Flood	ऊर्मि	Wave
कन्दर	Cave	कुञ्जः	Bower
मणिकार	Jeweler	अयस्कार	Blacksmith
वणिज्	Merchant	सौचि	Tailor
बाधिरः	Deaf	मूकः	Dumb
मण्डन	Decoration	मण्डल	Circle
आतप	Sun	आतपत्र	Umbrella
अभ्रकं	Mica	पित्तलं	Brass
तिलः	Seamum	माषः	Blackgram
अब्ज	Lotus	अब्द	Year
तिक्त	Bitter	तिग्म	Hot
अपाय	Danger	उपाय	Means
आरोप	Attribute	अपवाद	Refutation

२-इ) तिङन्ताः (Verbs) : The roots and
(stems) of more Sanskrit verbs:

क्रम् (क्रम)	walk	त्वर् (त्वर)	hurry
दह् (दह)	burn	भिक्ष् (भिक्ष)	beg
मुच् (मुञ्च)	free	सिच् (सिञ्च)	sprinkle
क्षुभ् (क्षुभ्य)	agitate	दम् (दम्य)	control
नश् (नश्य)	perish	पुष् (पुष्य)	nourish
स्निह् (स्निह्य)	love	दंड् (दंडय)	punish
पूज् (पूजय)	worship	भूष् (भूषय)	adorn
गुण् (गुणय)	multiply	सूच् (सूचय)	indicate
इ (इ)	go	मा (मा)	measure
या (या)	go	वा (वा)	blow

हन् (हन्)	kill	भू (बिभू)	hold
वृ (वृणु)	choose	श्रु (श्रुणु)	hear
छिद् (छिनद्)	chop	भिद् (भिनद्)	split
ज्ञा (जान)	know	प्री (प्रीण)	please
मुष् (मुष्ण)	steal	धू (धुन)	shake

२-३) अव्ययपदानि (Indeclinables)

अन्येद्युः	next day	इतरेद्युः	other day
ईषत्	very little	भृशं	very much
जोषम्	silently	अभीक्ष्णं	Often
प्रातर्	earlier	अर्वाक्	later
दिवा	By day	नक्तं	By night
आरात्	Near	निकामं	Plenty
प्रहस्य	Forcibly	वृथा	Futile
सपदि	At once	साकं	With
सुष्ठु	Well!	हा	Alas

३ प्रयोगाः Voices

We are familiar with active and passive voice in English, as illustrated by: 'I read the book' against 'the book was read by me.' The usage of passive in Sanskrit is much more widespread; and there are, in fact, three voices in Sanskrit. The voices are कर्तरि, कर्मणि च भावे प्रयोगाः । कर्तरि is active, कर्मणि is passive and भावे is called impersonal and is akin to passive when the verb is intransitive. Note that a transitive verb is capable of taking a direct object while an intransitive verb (eg. stand, laugh, cry) can not take a direct object. Let us examine the following sentences:

कर्तरि – अहम् पुस्तकानि अपठम् ।

कर्मणि – पुस्तकानि मया अपठ्यन्त ।

The first sentence is active. The verb (read) is used in the past tense. the कर्तृ of the action is अहम् and is in the nominative case. The कर्मन् (direct object) is placed in the accusative case.

The कर्तृ and क्रिया agree in person (first) and number (singular.) We are familiar with this usage.

The second sentence is passive. First, we notice the verbal root पठ् is modified to पठ्य । This is a general rule - the passive verbal stem is formed from the root by adding य । The passive root is always in आत्मनेपद । The कर्मन् of the action is पुस्तकानि which is now placed in the nominative case and the कर्मन् agrees with the क्रिया in person (third) and number (plural.) The agent of the action is placed in instrumental. This closely parallels the English construct where the agent of the action is indicated by the preposition 'by' or 'with'. Some more examples:

शिष्याः गुरुं नमन्ति । गुरुः शिष्यैः नम्यते ।

रामः राक्षसान् हन्ति । रामेण राक्षसाः हन्यन्ते ।

३-२ कर्मणि नियमाः – Rules:

The passive stem is formed from the verbal root by directly adding य to the root. The आत्मनेपद तिङ् are then added to the stem. The rules of गुण, वृद्धि, विकरण do not apply except for the 10th gana roots. However, life is not that simple even in passive form! When the verbal root ends in a vowel certain changes occur.

अन्त्यस्वर	परिवृत्ति	धातु	कर्मणि अङ्ग
आ	ई	दा, हा	दीय, हीय
इ	ई	जि, क्षि	जीय, क्षीय
उ	ऊ	स्तु, हु	स्तूय, हूय
ऋ	अर्, रि	सृ, स्मृ	स्त्रिय, स्मर्य
ॠ	ईर्, ऊर्	कृ, पृ	कीर्य, पूर्य

Some roots with semivowels have their semi vowels replaced by the corresponding vowels. This is called सम्प्रसारण । वस् - उष्य, यज् - इज्य, प्रच्छ् - पृच्छ्य वच् - उच्य ।

In summary, the passive stem is always आत्मनेपद and agrees with the object which is placed in the nominative case. The agent of the action is placed in instrumental. This instrumental should not be confused with the implement for the action - especially when changing the voice from passive to active!

रामो रावणं तीक्ष्णेन शरेण हन्ति । रावणो रामेण तीक्ष्णेन शरेण हन्यते ।

४ वृत्तयः – Expositions / Glosses

Now we undertake the study of 5 topics, over a number of units, which give Sanskrit both its richness of vocabulary and its terseness. They are:

कृद्वृत्ति, धातुवृत्ति, समासवृत्ति, तद्धितवृत्ति, एकशेषवृत्ति ।

४-१ कृद्वृत्ति, – Participles etc.

कृद्वृत्ति, allows the formation of declinables and indeclinables from verbal roots with the addition of primary suffixes. The declinables are participles corresponding to various tenses and moods. The indeclinables are the gerund and the infinitive.

४-१-१ भूत कृदन्त – Past participle

We shall discuss the past participle first as it affords the most utility and can often be used in place of a verb. However, it is to be noted that the pp is NOT a verb but is nominal in nature and as such it is declined rather than conjugated. The participle is adjectival in

nature and thus takes 3 genders, 3 numbers and 8 cases! **The participle is adjectival in form but verbal in function.** There are two types past participles - passive and active. The passive (कर्मणि) is formed by simply adding त् or occasionally न् to the verbal root. In some instances the root undergoes certain changes; mostly takes on इ . The active past participle is formed by adding वत् to the passive pp. Let us see how this works.

धातु	कर्मणि	कर्तरि	धातु	कर्मणि	कर्तरि
गम्	गत	गतवत्	कृ	कृत	कृतवत्
हन्	हत	हतवत्	भू	भूत	भूतवत्
कथ्	कथित	कथितवत्	त्यज्	त्यक्त	त्यक्तवत्
छिद्	छिन्न	छिन्नवत्	वृध्	वृद्ध	वृद्धवत्

A sentence in the past tense can be formed either in the active voice or the passive voice by using either a finite verb or a participle as follows:

अशोकः देवं(देवीं) अनमत् । देवः(देवी) अशोकेन अनम्यत ।

अशोकः देवं(देवीं) नतवान् । देवः(देवी) अशोकेन नतः(नता) ।

राजा(राज्ञी) धेनूः अपश्यत । धेनवः राज्ञा(राज्ञिया) अदृश्यन्त ।

राजा(राज्ञी) धेनूः दृष्टवान्(दृष्टवती) । धेनवः राज्ञा(राज्ञिया) दृष्टाः ।

Please note the agreement of the क्रिया with the कर्तृ / कर्मन् in कर्तरि / कर्मणि । Also, note that the past participle takes gender (!) and behaves like a verb otherwise. When the pp is used as a verb an auxiliary verb is either used or implied - like आसीत् । The participle may equally be used as an adjective, to describe the noun it modifies. This usage can be seen also in English in the phrase / sentence - 'broken glass' or 'The glass is broken.'

भग्नः काचः । काचः भग्नः (अस्ति) । ज्ञाता स्त्री । स्त्री ज्ञाता (आसीत्) । पतितं फलम् । फलम् पतितम् (अस्ति) ।

Using a pp in place of a finite verb has a very practical advantage. The passive pp is अ ending in the masculine and neuter. They are declined like राम वा फल शब्दः । In the feminine it is आ ending and the declension follows रमा शब्दः । Likewise, the active pp is declined like मरुत्, जगत् वा स्त्री in the masculine, neuter and feminine genders. This offers simplicity when faced with rather obscure finite verbs and their conjugation.

Exercises:

1. Change the voice in the following sentences :

पुत्रौ ग्रामं गच्छति । सा माया धनं ददाति । कृषीवलः क्षेत्रं खनति । मुनिना गृहं अत्यज्यत । कैकेय्या वरौ अब्रियाताम् । त्वया मुनिः पूज्यते । छात्राः वेदान् घुष्टवन्तः । वेदाः ऋषिभिः दृष्टाः । महिषासुरः देव्या हतः । श्रीः धनं दत्तवती । तथा कार्यं कृतः ॥

2. Replace the finite verb with the past participle - then change the voice:

कृष्णः रथं अचरत् । राजा स्तेनान् अदण्डयत् । बालकौ जलं अस्यन्देताम् । जानक्या लवकुशौ अपुष्येते । सूदेन तण्डुलः अपच्यत ।

Sanskrit Crossword # 6 (One syllable per box)

Clues Across:

- 1 Saturn
- 4 Hand
- 5 Seat at Sringeri
- 6 Crane / of a bird
- 8 Type of sandal wood
- 10 Oblation
- 11 A nymph / mother of sakuntala
- 12 Grind stone
- 13 Silver

Clues Down:

- 2 Demon / moving at night
- 3 Now
- 4 Popular posture exercise
- 6 Dog
- 7 Cooperation
- 8 Not lost (double negative)
- 9 Locative plural of Siva's wife

१	२		३		४	
	५					
६		७		८		९
		१०				
११				१२		
		१३				

Solutions to Exercises from Unit -5

1. वृद्धस्य राज्ञः वा वृद्धात् राज्ञः । महता स्नेहेन । रस्ये आग्ने । पाण्डुरेषु भवनेषु । सुरभिभिः पुष्पैः । तीक्ष्णेन शरेण । तुङ्गाभ्यः स्त्रीभ्यः । बृहतोः चम्बोः । द्वौ मसौ । तिस्रः नदीः । घने मधुनी ।

2. बोध - डय - कल्प - धर - ध्याय - क्षीव - कुप्य - तृप्य - क्षिप - लिख - मार्गय - पूजय ।

3. Solution to Crossword #5 :

१ लता । ४ भाषा । ५ राजपुरुष । ६ गणक । ८ अनल । १० मधुप । ११ नकुल । १२ हाटक । १३ जहार ॥ २ तारागण । ३ नूपुर । ४ भाषमान । ६ गजानन । ७ कमलज । ८ अपहार । ९ लम्बकर्ण ॥