

संस्कृत भाषा परिचयः

An Introduction to Sanskrit : Unit – IX

M. R. DWARAKANATH

१) श्लोक (Sloka)

ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वं यत्किञ्च जगत्यां जगत् ।

तेन त्यक्तेन भुञ्जिथा मा गृधः कस्यस्विद्धनम् ॥

पदच्छेद (Word decomposition)

ईशा-वास्यं इदं सर्वं यत्किञ्च जगत्यां जगत् ।

तेन त्यक्तेन भुञ्जिथाः मा गृधः कस्य स्विद् धनम् ॥

अर्थ (Meaning)

Do not (मा) covet (गृधः) any one's (कस्यस्विद्) wealth (धनम्) । You should enjoy (भुञ्जिथाः) by it's (तेन) renunciation (त्यक्तेन) । What little (यत्किञ्च) moves (जगत्) in this world of motion (जगत्यां) is all (इदं सर्वं) pervaded (वास्यं) by the Lord (ईशा) ।

व्याकरण प्रकरणम् (Grammar)

The word वास्य is potential passive participle of the root - वस् - to dwell. ईशावास्यं (ईशेन वास्यं) is a compound connoting that which ought to be lived by the Lord - Lord's realm. भुञ्जिथाः is the second person singular विधिलिङ् - आत्मनेपद of the root भुज् to eat or enjoy. कस्यस्विद् is rhetorical, meaning - pray, whose? The implication is that it is all the Lord's!

(२) शब्द कोशः (Vocabulary)

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

शफ	Hoof	शृङ्ग	Horn
चंचु	Beak	पुच्छ	Tail
हिक्का	Hiccough	स्वेद	Sweat
अश्रु	Tear	श्लेष्मन्	Mucus
भ्रूण	Embryo	तनु	Body
स्पश	Spy	वैहासिक	Clown
ज्योतिर्विद्	Astronomer	ज्योतिषिक	Astrologer
शिल्पिन्	Craftsman	कुलाल	Potter
भ्रातृव्य	Nephew	भागिनेय	Nephew
भ्रात्रीया	Niece	भागिनेयी	Niece

लगुड	Stick	कुठार	Axe
असि	Sword	ज्या	Bowstring
अनीक	Army	सैनिक	Soldier
शम्बूक	Snail	सरटु	Lizard
जीरक	Cumin	सर्षप	Mustard
गुड	Jaggery	लवण	Salt
हीरक	Diamond	विद्रुम	Coral
मरकत	Emerald	माणिक्य	Ruby
स्रज्	Garland	तन्तु	Thread
ऋजु	Honest	दम्भ	Deceit

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

गद् (गद)	declare	जल्प् (जल्प)	mutter
ध्वंस् (ध्वंस)	destroy	यत् (यत)	attempt
भ्राज् (भ्राज)	shine	भ्रम् (भ्रम)	wander
लप् (लप)	chatter	सूद् (सूद)	hurt
स्फुट् (स्फोट)	burst	स्वाद (स्वाद)	taste
जुष् (जुष)	please	स्फुर् (स्फुर)	throb
मुह् (मुह्य)	faint	कर्ण् (कर्णय)	pierce
तर्क् (तर्कय)	reason	मार्ज् (मार्जय)	clean
भा (भा)	shine	मा (मा)	measure
वा (वा)	blow	रु (रु)	cry
भी (बिभी)	fear	ही (जिही)	blush
दु (दुनु)	hurt	धृष् (धृष्णु)	be brave
अञ्ज् (अनज्)	annoint	भञ्ज् (भनज्)	break
मन्थ् (मथ्ना)	churn	बन्ध् (बध्ना)	bind
गृ (गृणा)	steal	ली (लीना)	cling

३-उ) अव्ययपदानि (Indeclinables)

अकस्मात्	Suddenly	अहाय	Instantly
अग्रतः	Before	इति	Thus
उत	Whether	एकत्र	In one spot
चिरं	Long time	अचिरं	Soon
ओम्	OK	निकषा	Near

दरं	A little	दोषा	At night
पर्याप्तम्	Enough	प्रत्युत	Contrarily
यद्वा	Or	वै	Surely
वरम्	Better	सांप्रतम्	Properly
साचि	Crookedly	हि	Because

३ वृत्तयः – Expositions / Glosses

३-१ कृद्वृत्ति – Participles etc.

३-१-१ विद्यर्थ कृदन्त – Potential participle

The potential participle is passive and prescriptive. The potential participle is an adjective but expresses action. Because it is passive, the कर्तृ is placed in तृतीया विभक्ति । The कर्मन् is in द्वितीया विभक्ति . The participle exhorts that the noun it modifies should or ought to do the action, as in विधिलिङ् . The participle agrees with the कर्मन् . It can also express the idea - the action is worthy of doing or capable of accomplishment.

३-१-२ विद्यर्थ कृदन्त रचना - PP

Formation

The potential participle is formed by adding the suffixes - य, तव्य वा अनीय, to the verbal root. A root can take all 3 suffixes. The root vowel undergoes a variety of changes. Some of the more common rules are:

1. The final आ is always changed to ए before य.
2. The medial vowel and other final vowels may take गुण वा वृद्धि .
3. संप्रसारण is applicable in some instances.

गम् – गम्य – गन्तव्य – गमनीय ।

दा – देय – दातव्य – दानीय ।

कृ – कार्य – कर्तव्य – करणीय ।

वस् – वास्य – उषितव्य – वसनीय ।

भाष् – भाष्य – भाषितव्य – भाषणीय ।

The masculine, feminine and neuter forms are declined like राम, रमा वा फल शब्दाः ।

४-१-३ विद्यर्थ कृदन्त प्रयोगः - PP Usage

As with the past participle, an idea may be expressed using either the potential participle or a finite verb. When the participle is used, the voice is passive.

The triplet of sentences below express the same idea using first, the potential participle, followed by a finite passive verb and finally an active verb. The 1st two sentences are in the passive voice and the last is active. They all convey the sense that the action should or ought to be done.

मया पुस्तकानि पाठ्यानि । मया पुस्तकानि पठ्येरन् । अहं पुस्तकानि पठेयम् ।

त्वया मम वचः कर्तव्यम् । त्वया मम वचः क्रियेत । त्वं मम वचः कुरुयाः ।

कंसः कृष्णेन हननीयः । कंसः कृष्णेन हन्येत । कृष्णः कंसं हन्यात् ।

३-२ समासवृत्ति - Compounds

The English words blackbird and heavyweight are compound words, made of two simple words. Compounds are relatively rare in English. However, in Sanskrit, compounds are formed freely and can have run lengths of tens of words and more! The length of a compound is limited only the skill and imagination of the Sanskrit author!

Compounds are formed from related nominals by dropping the case endings and merging the words according to सन्धि rules. We recall, in the absence of strict syntax, case endings were essential for establishing the precise relationship between the nominals and the verb and among the nominals (षष्ठी) . To avoid any ambiguity when the case endings are dropped, word order becomes important. The entire compound is treated as a single word and takes case inflections to relate it to the verb.

Effectively, the final word of the compound takes विभक्ति प्रत्ययाः। The compound is parsed from right to left, with the final word relating to its immediate predecessor. The predecessor itself can be a compound! The compound thus formed relates to its antecedent and so on all the way down the chain to the 1st word. Although, compounds may be of any length, they are typically compounded two at a time.

Let us examine the following:

करकमलोपलक्ष्यमाणशङ्खचक्रलाञ्छनः
(कर-कमल-उपलक्ष्यमाण-शङ्ख-चक्र-लाञ्छनः)-This compound has 6 nominals and only the last is inflected to take the case, the nominative. It describes the king Sudraka who had the mark of the Conch and the Discus depicted on his lotus like hands.

There are 4 major classes of compounds. They are: द्वन्द्व, अव्ययीभाव, तत्पुरुष च बहुव्रीहि । These four classes place slightly different emphasis on the words forming the compound.

द्वन्द्व – उभयपद प्रधान - both (all) words are equally important.

अव्ययीभाव – पूर्वपद प्रधान - 1st word emphasized.

तत्पुरुष – उत्तरपद प्रधान - 2nd word emphasized.

बहुव्रीहि – अन्यपद प्रधान - The compound is not related to either word. Instead, it describes someone or thing with the properties expressed in the compound.

A study of the various compounds will begin with the next unit.

४ तिङन्तप्रकरणम् – Verbs / Conjugation

४-१ गणाः – Verb classes

We shall now consider the remaining गणाः ।

४-१-१ स्वादि

सु (to press) is the representative root of this class. The विकरण is नु । वर्तमाने लट् ॥ चि – to collect.

सुनोति	सुनुतः	सुन्वन्ति	चिनुत	चिन्वात	चिन्वते
सुनोषि	सुनुथः	सुनुथ	चिनुषे	चिन्वाथे	चिनुध्वे
सुनोमि	सुनुवः	सुनुमः	चिनुवे	चिनुवहे	चिनुमहे

४-१-२ तनादि

तन् (to stretch) is the representative root. The विकरण is उ । वर्तमाने लट् ॥ कृ – to do.

तनोति	तनुतः	तन्वन्ति	कुरुते	कुर्वते	कुर्वते
तनोषि	तनुथः	तनुथ	कुरुषे	कुर्वाथे	कुरुध्वे
तनोमि	तनुवः	तनुमः	कुर्वे	कुर्वहे	कुर्महे

The stems of the roots of these two गणाः are both उ ending and their conjugations are similar.

४-१-३ रुधादि

The representative root of this class is रुध् - to obstruct. The विकरण is न, an infix and is placed after the medial vowel. This is the only गण where the विकरण is a infix. All other विकरणाः are suffixes. As the stems are consonant ending, सन्धि rules have to be observed carefully when appending the तिङ् । भञ्ज - to break.

भनक्ति	भङ्क्तः	भञ्जन्ति	रुन्धे	रुन्धाते	रुन्धते
भनक्षि	भङ्क्थः	भङ्थ	रुन्त्से	रुन्धाथे	रुन्ध्वे
भनज्मि	भञ्ज्वः	भञ्ज्मः	रुन्धे	रुन्ध्वहे	रुन्धमहे

४-१-४ ऋयादि

The representative root of this class is क्री - to buy. The विकरण is ना a suffix. वर्तमाने लट् ॥ अश् - to eat.

अश्नाति	अश्नीतः	अश्नन्ति	क्रीणीते	क्रीणाते	क्रीणते
अश्नासि	अश्नीथः	अश्नीथ	क्रीणीषे	क्रीणाथे	क्रीणीध्वे
अश्नामि	अश्नीवः	अश्नीमः	क्रीणे	क्रीणीवहे	क्रीणीमहे

५-२ परोक्षभूते लिट् – The Perfect

५-१-१ अनुप्रयोग लिट् – Periphrastic

A second form of the Perfect is the periphrastic past tense. Periphrasis means the usage is roundabout. This form is used for verbs of the 10th Gana and certain causative verbal derivatives.

The process for forming the verb is as follows:

- Start with the stem. Add आम् ।

- Add the complete द्वित्व लिट् finite verb corresponding to one of the following 3 roots : अस्, भू वा कृ । अस् च भू are परस्मैपद । कृ is उभयपद । अस् (परस्मै) च कृ (आत्मने) are very commonly used.

- द्वित्वा लिट् forms:

आस	आसतुः	आसुः	बभूव	बभूवतुः	बभूवुः
आसिथ	आसथुः	आस	बभूविथ	बभूवथुः	बभूव
आस	आसिव	आसिम	बभूव	बभूविव	बभूविम
चकार	चक्रतुः	चक्रुः	चक्रे	चक्राते	चक्रिरे
चकर्था	चक्रथुः	चक्र	चकृषे	चक्राथे	चकृद्वे
चकार	चकृव	वकृम	चक्रे	चकृवहे	चकृमहे

Examples:

कथ् - कथय - कथयां - कथयामास, कथयामसतुः,.
Narrated

ह्लाद् - ह्लादय - ह्लादयां - ह्लादयाञ्चकारण, ह्लादयाञ्चक्रतुः,.
Gladdened.

Notice the usage of the potential participle and the periphrastic past in the following:

कश्चित् शृगालः काकस्य अपूपं ईक्षाञ्चक्रे । Certain jackal spied a crow's cake. काकेन अपूपं ग्रहितव्यमिति शृगालः चिन्तयामास । The jackal thought that it ought to grab the cake from the crow.

Exercises:

1. Form the stems from the 3rd person, singular periphrastic past tense of the following roots
तर्ज (कृ-आ) - गण् (अस्) -
2. Use the potential participle to change the voice from active to passive:
अहं गच्छेयम् । त्वं फलानि स्वादेथाः । सचिवः राजानं स्तुयात् । अध्वर्यवः आज्यं जुहुयुः । ब्राह्मणाः तपः कुर्वीरन् ॥

Sanskrit Crossword #8

(One syllable per box)

Clues Across:

- 1 Mars
- 4 Leaf or wing
- 5 A great epic
- 6 Water - born of fire

- 8 Water
- 10 Living - moving (f)
- 11 Bird
- 12 Wanderer
- 13 Crocodile

Clues Down:

- 2 A sage
- 3 A reflection, fallacious
- 4 Author of the Yoga Sutra
- 6 Conditional
- 7 Snake - Moving on one's arms
- 8 News, report
- 9 Possessive of Laksmana (sing)

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

Solutions to Exercises from Unit -8

1. बिभी । बिभृ । जहा । बभाष् । पपात् । चुकुप् । उवस् । इयज् । शुश्रु । सस्त्रा । पस्पन्द् । ददृश् ॥
2. सः मुनिं ददर्श । सा गृहं जगाम । रामलक्ष्मणौ वने ऊसतुः । शिष्याः तस्थुः । गुरवः ऊचुः ॥
3. गौरी पुस्तकं पठती विद्यालयं गच्छति । जनाः ईश्वरं ध्यायन्तः मोक्षं लभन्ते । नृपौ आचार्यान् पूजयन्तौ गक्षिणां दत्तः । विप्रः भाषयन् प्रसादं यच्छति ॥
4. Solution to crossword # 8
१ बत । ४ रज्जु । ५ पवनात्मज । ६ आयत । ८ गलति ।
१० पोषण । ११ तथैव । १२ पताका । १३ नटति ॥
२ तपनीय । ३ अनादि । ४ रजस्वल । ६ आयतन ।
७ तपोवन । ८ गणपति । ९ तिलकानि ॥