

An Introduction to Sanskrit : Unit – XIV

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ō १/३ / [j 8h / ò ' g / mṛ c b / a '] h = 3mñš ò
 U_ =hF / d / h / b _ e] mñBh ' hY JmmáU
 gA / j hGm W_ =hFz / Xh / f7mhYò' (ò

U]d' W / h / b _ hY U Jmm^ U_ =hF _ e] mñBh ' "
 Wg / j hGm U_ =hŠ afz hU U] h / f7mhŠ

And [I] òWò ' also [I] òU]dò beings (people) [n,N,p]
 ò / h / b ò ' will narrate [ft,3p,p] ò _ e] mñBh ' %_ e Ò
 your [G,s] òhj ò hš ' relentless [f,A,s] òU Jmmò
 disgrace [f,A,s] òU_ =hŠ " " And [I] òWò ' of a
 reputed person [pp,m,G,s] ògA / j hGmò disgrace
 [f,N,s] òU_ =hŠò ' exceeds (is worse) [pt,3p,s]
 òU] h / f7mhY % fWò ' than ' death [n,Ab,s] òafz hŠ "

gA / j hGm is formed from the root / I " " " The
 causative of / I ò / j m - cause something to be or
 bring into existence. The past participle of / j m ò
 / j h something created. Finally the «dg [Fò ' gaU
 makes it ògA / j hò ' esteemed, reputed etc.!

The verbal root ' fWò of the 7th [ž means to void or to
 empty. However, with the «dg [Fò ' U]h the meaning
 changes to exceed, which is the sense of the «dg [F
 itself!

/ mñBh / aGmñBh / a \ fe Š "

mñ / W h / V \ ahc / h / mGng ' ' f aUò ') ò

a \ fe Š h / f z hU / m hU «dfh^ aGmñBh " W nñ / h / V \ ahŠ / h / ' f aUmGng ' ò

Great warriors [m,N,p] òa \ fe Šò ' will think [ft,3p,p]
 òaGmñBh % abò ' you [A,s] òh / ò ' (as having) turned
 back [m,A,s] ò «dfhò ' from the battlefield [m,Ab,s]
 òfz hŠ ' out of fear [n,Ab,s] ò / m hŠ " " And [I] òWò
 among whom [m,G,p] ònñò ' you [N,s] òh / ò ' having
 been [ger] ò / h / ò ' well regarded [m,N,s] òV \ ahŠò
 will go (now become) [ft,2p,s] òmGng ' % mò ' a
 lightweight [n,A,s] ò ' f aUò "

Notice the Vj U ' compound - a \ fe " "

Uj / mñ / X 1/2 V B X mñBh ' hj / h Š "
 bBhGj ' g / aEnfhc XŠ hf^ bi L aUò ' * ò

Whj ' U] hŠ V \ bUj / mñ / X bUj X mñBh ' hj ' g / aEnf
 bBhŠ " ' hŠ bi XŠ hf^ L aUò

And [I] òWò your [G,s] òhj ò ' enemies [m,N,p]
 òU] hŠò ' will speak [ft,3p,p] òj X mñBh % Xò ' many
 [m,A,p] òV \ bŠò ' unspeakable ' words [m,A,p]
 òUj / mñ / X bŠ criticizing [prp,m,N,p] ' ò bBhŠò
 your [G,s] òhj ò ' valor [n,A,s] ' òg / aEnf " " Thence
 [I] òhŠò ' what [n,N,s] ò L ò indeed [I] ' òbò ' (is)
 more painful [n,N,s] òXŠ hfò "

In Sanskrit, one way to form comparative and
 superlative degrees is by affixing hf^ j / ha " " XŠ
 ò XŠ hf^ ò XŠ ha " " The other affix is ' 9hG U / 9E
 " " ' ò ' ' ng Uò ' ' E " " Uj / m is a potential ppl.

\ hcj / dGng ' G [F / h / j // žng Ya \ aU
 hCa / hE _ Bmñ m / mñ / nŠ ò ' + ò

òmXò ' j / \ hŠ G [F dGng ' j / ' h / a \ = / žng Y
 ò \ Š _ Bmñ " ' hCa hU _ Ñ / b / nŠ m / mñ « hE ò

Either (if) [I] òj ò ' killed [ppp,m,N,s] ò \ hŠò ' you
 will attain [ft,2p,s] ò dGng ' % U / ò ' heaven [m,A,s]
 òG [B ' or [I] òj ò ' having won [ger.] ò ' h / ò ' you
 will enjoy [ft,2p,s] ò / žng Y % ò ' ò ' the earth
 (sovereignty) [f,A,s] òa \ ò " " Oh! Arjuna (son of
 Kunti) [m,V,s] ò _ Bmñ " " Therefore [Ab,s] òhCa hŠ
 with resolve [m,N,s] ò _ Ñ / b / nŠò ' arise [im,2p,s]
 ò « hE ' % Ge ò ' for battle [n,D,s] òm / hò " "

gi XŠ YgaY_ h / ' // / ' ^ m ^ m ' "
 hhc m / mñ / nG ' bjk^ d / aj dGng ' ò ' , ò

gi XŠ YgaY // / // f ^ m ^ n i o galö _ Ĥ / n i / n
m-nG ' hhŠ b ' 5j ^ d d Uj dng ' ð

Having made [ger] ö _ Ĥ / ö ' equal [n,A,d] ögaš
pleasure and pain [n,A,d] ögi XŠ š ' gain and loss
[m,A,d] ö ^ // / // lö ' victory and defeat [m,A,d]
ö ^ m ^ n i o join (prepare!) [im,2p,s] öm-nG ' %m Ĥ
for battle [n,D,s] öm ' / n i o ' ' ' Thence [I] öhhš ' in
this manner [I] ö5j ö you will incur [ft,2p,s]
öUj dng ' %U / d ö no [I] öbö demerit [n,A,s]
öddö "

gi XŠ ö ^ // / // lö ^ m ^ n i ' are . B ' compounds.
gi x XŠ x ' gi XŠ Y ' ' // 1/2 U ' // 1/2 ' ' // / // f ' "
^ m 1/2 U ^ m 1/2 ^ m ^ n i ' ' ' U ' // ' W U ^ m i ' are b! / Ĥ
h d i K ' compounds!

5K/hY / \h/ g / nVi' mFYHja / l Ěi "

V i / n i m c m m / d e F _ a n B # ^ d O G n g ' ð ' - ð

hY5K/Vi' Š g / n i U / \h / " ' h i ö š ' d e F n q Y 9 a / l Ě i
m m / V i ' i / n i m Š _ a n B # ^ d O G n g ' ' ð

For you [D,s] öhš ' this [f,N,s] ö5Kö ' wisdom [f,N,s]
öVi' Šö in Samkhya [m,L,s] ög / n š ' has been
imparted [ppp,f,N,s] öU / \h ö ' ' ' However [I] öhš
oh! Arjuna [m,V,s] ödēš ' (now) listen [im,2p,s] öi Ěi
%d / ö ' to this [f,A,s] ö9a / ö ' Yoga [m,L,s] öm q š ' by
which [f,I,s] öm n ö ' intellect [f,I,s] öVi ' i / ö endowed
[ppp,m,N,s] öm i m Šö ' you will be free [ft,2p,s]
ö d O G n g ' % d ö ' from the bondage of Karma [m,A,s]
ö _ a n B # ö ' ð

In the above verses, the future tense has been used
to express what will likely, happen. The verbs are:
_ e h n i B h O a G n B ö m G n g Ö j X n i B h Ö d n g Ö / Ž n g Ö
U j d n g ' W d O G n g ' " Observe the formation of the
finite verb # h i ö 9 ö ' G m i h i Ū G m i "

bY / Öabl e Ch dĤj / n c b ' j š hY "

G @ d a D G m # a E m i Q / n h Y a \ h c / m h Ū ö (Š ö

9 \ b ' U / Öabl Š U G h ' " ' d Ĥj / n š b ' j š hY ' U G m i #
a E m i G @ d U j d ' a \ h š / m h Ū Q / n h Y ö

Here [I] ö9ö ' no [I] öbö ' loss of effort [m,N,s]
öU / Öabl Šö ' exists (occurs) [prt,3p,s] öU G h
%U g ö ' " ' No [I] öbö ' obstacle [m,N,s] ö d Ĥj / n šö
materializes [prt,3p,s] öj š hY % j X ö ' " ' Even [I]
öU j d ö ' a little [n,N,s] öG @ d ö ' of this [m,G,s] ö U G n ö
Dharma ('s) [m,G,s] ö # a E n ö ' protects [prt,3p,s]
ö Q / n h Y % Q ö ' from great [n,Ab,s] ö a \ h šö fear
(danger) [n,Ab,s] ö / m h ö ' "

Jnj g / n i Ĥ _ / V i ' f Y Y _ f b B ö " "

V i I / y b B h 1/2 V i n e Jnj g / n i b a Ū ö (% ö

ö \ š ' _ f b B ö ' " ' Jnj g / n i Ĥ _ / V i ' Š 9 \ 5 _ / ö U G h ö "
] ' U Jnj g / n i b / V i n š U b B h š W V i I / Š ö g B h ö ð
Oh Arjuna (darling of Kurus) [m,V,s] ö _ f b B ö " "
Here [I] ö9ö ' (is) a resolute [f,N,s] ö Jnj g / n i Ĥ _ / ö
single [f,N,s] ö 5 _ / ö mind [f,N,s] ö V i ' Šö ' ' Indeed
[I] ö \ ö ' among the vacillating [m,G,p]
ö U Jnj g / n i b / ö minds [f,N,p] ö V i n šö ' (are) endless
[f,N,p] ö U b B h šö ' and [I] ö V ö ' multi-branched
[f,N,p] ö V i I / Šö ð

m j a a / d i d h / j W d O X B h j d i / h š "

j X j X f h š d e F b B n X h j j X b š ö (& ö

d e F ' U j d i / h š m ' 9 a / d i d h / j W d O X B h j X j X f h š
b ' U b h Ū U G h ' 9 h j j X b š ö ð

Oh! Arjuna [m,V,s] ödēš ' " " ' The ignorant [m,N,p]
öU j d i / h šö proclaim [prt,3p,p] ö d O X B h ' % j X ö
which [f,A,s] ö m á ö this [f,A,s] ö 9 a / ö flowery
[f,A,s] ö d i d h / ö speech [f,A,s] ö j W ö engaged in
Vedic disputations [ppp,m,N,p] ö j X j X f h šö
speakers [m,N,p] ö j X b šö (say) nothing [I] öbö
other [n,N,s] ö U b h Ū ö exists [prt,3p,s] ö U G h
%U g ö ð

(This verse is to be taken along with the following
verse. The speakers are _ a h a b š etc.)

_ a h a b š G [Ĥ / ^ B a _ a Z ` d X a Ū "

Ö m j K V i / / d k n f h ^ d ö (' ö

_ a h a b š G [Ĥ š ^ B a _ a Z ` d X Ö m j K V i /
/ d k n f h ^ d ö ð

The desirous selves [m,N,p] ò_ /aAabSò intent on gaining heaven [m,N,p] òGj [HfSò rebirth, the fruit of actions [f,A,s] ò^Ba_aE` dXò emphasize much action [f,A,s] òjOmj KLVî ò` aim at [I] òdDò` the path of enjoyment and wealth [f,A,s] ò/ d[KnF]hòð _ /aŠUAb`nGmgSò` _ /aAbÜbVj Qò` he who has desire in his self. Gj [HfS` is also` Vj Q` ^Ba_aE` dX` is a hHf K` compound. _ aEŠZ` ^ò _ aE` ^òhHf Kò` ^Ba_5j` _ aE` ^ò` ^Ba_aE` ^ò_ a#fnò` ^Ba_aE` ^dXh` ò` ^Ba_aE` dX` ò«ddXòhHf Kò` "

& j Ghñ – Expositions / Glosses

&ò& #hj Ghñ ò` Verbal Derivatives

&ò&ò' `m BñS ò` Frequentatives

The frequentative is used to express an action, which is carried out repeatedly or with extreme force. Once the stem is formed from the root, it may be conjugated in most tenses and moods.

&ò&ò' ò%`m BñVb/- Frequentative construction

The construction of the Frequentative verbal stem involves reduplication - U2mg` optional 9` ò9` Ū / j Yò` and the marker m` . However, the marker mis added before U2mg` ò` m` Bñ` ò` bhñi UAbdX` " Alternately, the marker is dropped in which case it is called m` Ū [Bñ` ò` bhñi dfGakX` " The U2mg` root vowel is often strengthened. Frequentatives may only be formed from roots of the 1st thru 9th [žŠ` which are monosyllabic and start with a consonant. Here are some examples of verbal roots and frequentative stems:

/ Iò / Inò` Vç` hi` _ Ñò Ò=miò` WÒ=mi` [aÜb` [An ò` ^` An` X` ò` X=miò` X=mi` WÜb` WñFò` Wññf / Wñhfò` òUAbdXò` ò` [aÜb` ^` a= ` j XÜb` j j X= " j XÜb` j j X= " / Iò` Vç` j = ò` òdfGakXò` ò`

' ò& ga/gj Ghñ - Compounds

' ò&ò(`UJm` / j` ga/gS`

The UJm` / j` òdj` HX` d@bò` compound is adverbial in nature. The compound is formed from an

indeclinable - UJm` ò«dg[Fj / jOmj l Kž` ò` and a nominal or b/adX` " In the compound the nominal takes bdg_` d@a/ò} h=mò` 5_j Wb` ending. The compound is an UJm` . The compound typically expresses proximity, ability, similarity, excess, lack-of, towards, beyond, etc. Some examples:

[žGm` nç` naÜb` Ubj` ž` aÜ` Užž` Š` dfaÜb` dfcd` aÜ` Užž` Š` ga-daÜb` ga` l` aÜ` l` j` m` Ubj` h` Ò` Amiò` `nç` l` j` m` " `XbY`XbY9h` ò` d` XbaÜ` b[fGmga-daÜb` «db[faÜ` " `mj` bGm` UHmŠ` ò` U` hmj` baÜ` ^` b/b` / U/ j` Š` ò` j` b` BaÜ` `f` g` » LnaÜb` g` \` f` ò`

The following verse from fñ` l` will illustrate the use of this compound.

nç` /j` #` \` h` / b` b` / nç` / _ / a` / M` / e` B` / a` Ü`
nç` / df` / #` X04` / b` / nç` / _ / d` X` / #` / b` / a` Ü`

nç` /j` #` Ò` nç` / _ / a` Ò` nç` / df` / #` Ò` nç` / _ / ` - according to custom, wish/desire, mistakes/crimes, time. These compounds themselves have been compounded further.

(` hi` BndQfž` aÜ` Verbs / Conjugation

(ò` `UŠ` hb` / hY` i` Ū` Aorist` - Past Tense

This is the last of the three conjugational past tenses in Sanskrit. To recap, the three past tenses are: Ubš` hb` / hY` i` Ū` ò` dfcd` / hY`]` ~ Ū` WUŠ` hb` / hY` i` Ū` While]` ~ Ū` is primarily used to express actions in the distant past, the ` i` Ū` expresses more recent but completed actions. While the former is used extensively in Puranic narratives, the latter is seldom used in narratives.

Like the ` i` Ū` the ` i` Ū` also uses the prefix U` . When it comes to the suffixes, there are as many as 7 varieties of this past tense (times two.) The simplest variety uses exactly the same terminations as ` i` Ū` You may be wondering then, how this is different from ` i` Ū` if both the prefix and terminations are the same! The key difference is that ` i` Ū` is gj` #` hi` while ` i` Ū` is U` #` #` hi` . The prefix and termination are added directly to the #` hi` in ` i` Ū` There is no

intermediate step of forming the U- via [̣Öj ̣ Ö j _ fž "]

U/j hŪvs. U/ hŪ" U[7nhŪò · U[ahŪ" · UhŪh · ò UhŪh · " · UaBh · ò · UaGh · " · U_ f h · ò · U_ Ñ · "

The other varieties of ` í Ūse tense markers as in ` CŪöGnö · " · The markers are gŪ gŪ 9KŪW gKŪ" Finally there is a reduplicated ò} Hj ö form! Apart from the tense marker, the terminations are nearly the same as those of ` í Ū" · There are some differences and the gB# rules have to be followed!

The Aorist is used idiomatically with the prohibitive a/as an injunction against the action. When used thus, the prefix U is dropped.

Some examples of Aorist:

gHraaj /XKaŪò · gHraŪUj /XKaŪòU · + j XŪ+ 9KŪ+ UaŪ · - I have spoken the truth. 'j XŪj ̣ ö · "

hBa/a/ j hŪò · hhŪa/aŪUj hŪòU · + Uj Ū+ 9F+ hŪ

That has protected me.

? Bna/Ga · [aŠ dē Fò · a/òUò [aŠ òU · + [aŪ+ %ò - Oh Arjuna, don't go the way of (become) a coward!

a/ j gš Ñ dī K · ^ [hŪò · a/ òUò j gš Ñ ò · U · + j gŪ+ 9Ū · - Do not hurt man or the world!

Exercises:

1. Do ga/g · j / j [̣ "]
[· /mŠ g » l aŪ · l @WŪv · m [dhŪ · U \ j · U \ j · 9h · "]
U j b · dŪ · " · j / U / j Š ð

2. Identify the underlying #hī "
U/ ahŪ j j š hY · U gG /XÉ · " · U 7n h g hŪ · U XŪ hŪ
dŪ · nhY · U mm l h · " · U j hÉ · " · d dŪ · h · " · U j / g hŪ
g/g š hY · bŪh · " · U GhÉ · ð

2. Change the ` í Ūò ` í Ūand] ~ Ū
Ud/ hŪ · U/ /KÉ · " · 5M É · " · U /WŪhŪ · U Ūa hŪ
U [/g hŪ · U ^ j È · " · U_ KŪ · U_ Ñ · " · U d l hŪ
U d™ · ð

Sanskrit Crossword #14 (One syllable per box)

Clues Across:

- % 9BXGmj ^ ̣ #Š
- (d l _ Š ò l _ b Š g / a EnFn j Cab Ūh Ū
-) dfaŠ WUgl 9FfŠ
- * g h Š

- , [Ì /
- ;% 9BX hŪò · f j OGm U dHh dia hŪ
- %% d- Y ^ /mhY9h
- %& _ e Ū# hŠ / hY_ XhŠ
- % ŪB_ Gm

Clues Down:

- & _ j ` · ò · dŪ · d
- ' « a /mŠ 9FŠ
- (« HŪ · ò · _ a `
- * U /hdhŪQ/mhY9h
- + df / j · ò · j XŪ
- , _ ž _ · ò · KÉ = j / j™
- Uh` Öj h` Ögh` ÖòòŪ` h` Ö
a \ h` ž ` dh /

%	&				(
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		%S				
%%				%&		
		%				

Solutions to Exercises from Unit -13

1. dŪ/d b j m b c X b g a b Š · " · dŪ ½ U d b ½ · " · d j F = W
d f a Y ½ · " · # a F ½ U e F ½ _ / a ½ a d ½ · " · j h d Q · "
¾ f l · " · d Q ½ d Q = W · " · l h d ž ^ · " · Ñ ½ U _ Ñ ½
5 h m Š g a / f Š · " · d Q · W d f d · W Z · ^ W h m i W ð
2. / fhŠ f / a ^ XŪ 97n jh · " · V / Š a X ^ 1 / Xhī 97n jh
· " · H j ^ W f j m hī 97n jg · " · ^ b Š X j ^ Gh d hī 97n m Š ð
3. hā · " · S / " · _ dŪ · \ bŪ · / ř Ūð
4. Solution to crossword # 13
% 3 j b · " · (· dŪ · ") · l f X d = · " · * _ f ^ · " · , ^ m h i · "
% S _ b _ i · " · % % _ · d · " · % & W h f / " · % · X f · ð · &
j b l W f · " · " · « X f · " · (· d _ b = m · " · * _ · _ · " · " · + ^ b d X
· " · , ^ ^ W f · " · - · h K f / X Ūð