

08-Aug-2009

Review of last week

### Usage of Vibhaktis in Panini sutras

Sutras too are in the Sanskrit language and have to use a पदम् (सुप्-तिङ्-अन्तम् पदम्) .

The sutras however pre-dominantly use subanta-padas and simple verbs like अस्ति/भवति are supplied to make a meaningful sentence.

The sutras being very brief are unfolded using an explanatory sentence called a वृत्ति. There are multiple vrttis authored by different people as parts of different works – examples of well known vrttis are काशिका वृत्ति, सिद्धन्त-कौमुदि-वृत्ति, लघु-सिद्धन्त-कौमुदि-वृत्ति.

These vrttis will clearly show the sense in which vibhaktis have been used in the sutras.

The vibhaktis may have the normal meaning as seen elsewhere in the language. If the normal meanings do not fit in , the vibhaktis are overloaded to convey special meanings to help make the sutras meaningful.

The following is a simplistic explanation so you may be able to start getting a hang of how sutras convey the meaning. These rules are themselves presented as परिभाषा sutras by Panini.

षष्ठी – denotes the स्थानी = That which will be substituted

Conditions qualifying the substitution if any are put in:

- पञ्चमी – that which immediately precedes the स्थानी  
i.e. that which is to be substituted
- सप्तमी – that which immediately succeeds the स्थानी  
i.e. that which is to be substituted
- तृतीया – that which is associated with the स्थानी  
immediately precedes or succeeds the स्थानी

What is ordained is usually placed in प्रथमा विभक्ति. In the situation where a substitution is involved प्रथमा विभक्ति is used for that which is the आदेश substitution in the place of what is in 6<sup>th</sup> case

In sutras which are simply defining terms called संज्ञा सूत्र, all the words are usually in प्रथमा विभक्ति

## Simple examples to understand sutras

इकोयणचि । ६.१.७७ [संहितायाम्]

Firstly, get the sutra and all anuvrttis applicable.

संहितायाम् – this is the अधिकार i.e. the topic under discussion) which will come down to all sutras in the scope of this अधिकार as an अनुवृत्ति.

Anuvrtti is something that comes down from another sutra – usually from a preceding sutra.

Recognize the various padas in the sutra (by breaking sandhis) , their pratipadikas, vibhakti and vacana. You'll need to know हलन्त शब्द declensions for this.

संहितायाम् (७/१ of संहिता) इकः (६/१ of इक्) यण् (१/१ of यण्) अचि (७/१ of अच)

Then understand the meaning of each word:

संहितायाम् (In a samhita i.e. a sandhi situation – a regular locative meaning for the 7<sup>th</sup> case)

इकः (In the place of इक्)

अचि (which is immediately followed by an अच)

यण् (यण् is the replacement [in the place of इक्])



Based on the above we can write the vrtti for the sutra:  
वृत्ति = संहितायाम् इक् स्थाने यण् आदेशः भवति अचि  
परे।

In a Sandhi situation, इक् will be replaced by a यण् when  
अच् follows.

Examples:

हरि + अवति = हर् इ + अ = हर्+य् + अ = हर्यवति

गुरु + इच्छति = गुर् व् इ = गुर्विच्छति

मातृ + अर्थम् = मातृ ऋ -> र् + अर्थम् =मात्रर्थम्

लृ + आकृतिः = ल्+आ = लाकृतिः

यदि + अपि = यद्यपि

अपि + एते = अप्येते

अभिभवति + उत = अभिभवत्युत

How sutras are organized?

Supporting books

एचोयवायावः। ६.१.७८

एचः अय्-अव्-आय्-आवः । [संहितायाम् अचि]

एचः (६/१ of एच)

अय्-अव्-आय्-आवः (१/३ of अय्-अव्-आय्-आव)

संहितायाम् (७/१ of संहिता)

अचि (७/१ of अच)

संहितायाम् (In a samhita i.e. a sandhi situation – a regular locative meaning for the 7<sup>th</sup> case)

एचः (In the place of एच)

अचि (which is immediately followed by an अच)

अय्-अव्-आय्-आवः (अय्-अव्-आय्-आव् are the replacements [in the place of एच् = ए ओ ऐ औ] respectively)

The word ‘Respectively’ comes by the sutra यथा-संख्यम्-अनुदेशः समानाम् । १.३.१०)

Based on the above we can write the vrtti for the sutra:  
वृत्ति = संहितायाम् एचः स्थाने यथा-संख्यम् अय्-अव्-  
आय्-आव् आदेशाः भवन्ति अचि परे।

In a Sandhi situation, एच् will be replaced by अय्-अव्-आय्-  
आव् respectively when अच् follows.

Examples:

1) Derivation of Tinganta forms of प्रथम गण धातुs ending  
in इक् or the धातु उपधा is ह्रस्व इक् (penultimate letter in  
the dhatu is a short इक्) or a dhatu of 1/4/6 गण ending in  
एच्

भू + अ (शप्) + ति -> भ् ओ + अ + ति = भ् अव् +  
अ+ ति = भवति

2) Deriving 1/3 forms of nouns which end in a ह्रस्व इक्

1<sup>st</sup> gana dhatus:

Ending in इक्

Replace the final ik with corresp guna letter

If penultimate is short ik -> replace the penultimate with a guna letter

कृष् -> क् ऋ + ष् = क् + अर् + ष् = कर्ष् । अ+ ति = कर्षति

गै + अ + ति -> गायति