

Clarification about the word सकाश

Ref: Satwalkar – Vol 1, lesson 7 – Page 18-20

The book says:

सकाशात् = From

Later says सकाशात् is used adverbially and is governed by Genitive

The above is not very clear and can be mis-construed.

Apte's Dictionary says:

सकाश a. Having appearance, visible, present, near. -शः

Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 near. -2 from near, from, from the presence of.)

The pratipadikam is सकाश is means “near” as above. The “From” meaning is got by the use of the 5th case . That which is near which is a relationship is put in 6th case.

सः मम सकाशात् गृहं गतवान् – He has gone home - From near me, from my presence, From my vicinity

However the meaning “To” can be brought in by using 2nd case instead of 5th case as follows:

सः मम सकाशं आगतवान् – He came near me, to my presence.

The word सकाश could also be used in 2nd, 5th, 6th or 7th cases when the purpose is to simply bring out the pratipadikartha – i.e. to just say “near”. In this context the vibhakti does not bring out the karaka meanings, but simply the pratipadikartha.

गुरुकुलः सकाशम् सकाशात् सकाशस्य सकाशे वा नगरस्य अस्ति
All the above will mean the Gurukula is near the town.

Ref: Panini sutras – 2.3.35, 2.3.36

Sometimes the word सकाशात् is also used by commentators to indicate that they mean the 5th case of an associated word (the form of which is same in other cases too, leading a to a possible mistake)

आत्मनः सकाशात् विश्वम् सृष्ट्वान् - Here सकाशात् makes it clear that आत्मनः is in the 5th case.