

## Review of classes on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2009

सुप्तिङन्तम् पदम् । १.४.१४ संज्ञा सूत्र (Panini sutra defining पदम्)

अल्पाक्षरम् असन्दिग्धम् सारवत् विश्वतोमुखम् ।

अस्तोभम् अन्वयञ्च् सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः ॥ <- Sutra defined

**A पदम् is one that ends in सुप् or तिङ् प्रत्यय**

- सुप्-अन्त पदम् = सुबन्त-पदम् = words ending in सुप् = Nouns
- तिङ्-अन्त पदम् = तिङन्त-पदम् = words ending in तिङ् = Verbs

How are these words formed?

- तिङन्त-पदम् = [Optional उपसर्ग] + धातु + [may be other pratyayas] + तिङ् प्रत्यय
- सुबन्त-पदम् = प्रातिपदिकम् + [may be other pratyayas] + सुप् प्रत्यय

The broad variety among words in the language – taddhita, samasa etc. formed by operations on or combinations of the basic building blocks

## Clarifications to what was said:

सुप् and तिङ् प्रत्यय each, refer to a set of a pratyayas and not just one pratyaya

- सुप् in this context is a short name to refer to a set of  $7 \times 3 = 21$  pratyayas which get added after a प्रातिपदिकम् (noun base). The 3 pratyayas that get added for a vocative case are the same as used for the 1<sup>st</sup> case with occasional changes and are not counted separately
- तिङ् is a short name for a set of 18 pratyayas which get added to a धातु to give all the verb forms in all the लकाराः (tenses and moods)

In a Sentence..

A तिङन्त-पद denotes or tracks a सुबन्त-पद [i.e. the वचन (number) of the तिङन्त-पद will always agree with the number of the सुबन्त-पद]. This सुबन्त-पद can be:

a) The agent, of the action indicated by the dhatu underlying it -> Such a usage is called कर्तरि

प्रयोग. Examples:

बालकः<sup>1/1</sup> पुस्तकम्<sup>2/1</sup>/पुस्तके<sup>2/2</sup>/पुस्तकानि<sup>2/3</sup> पठति<sup>III/1</sup>

बालकौ<sup>1/2</sup> पुस्तकम्<sup>2/1</sup>/पुस्तके<sup>2/2</sup>/पुस्तकानि<sup>2/3</sup> पठतः<sup>III/2</sup>

बालकाः<sup>1/3</sup> पुस्तकम्<sup>2/1</sup>/पुस्तके<sup>2/2</sup>/पुस्तकानि<sup>2/3</sup> पठन्ति<sup>III/3</sup>

b) The object, of the action indicated by the dhatu underlying it -> Such a usage is called कर्मणि प्रयोग.

Examples:

पुस्तकम्<sup>1/1</sup> पठ्यते<sup>III/1</sup> बालकेन<sup>3/1</sup>/बालकाभ्याम्<sup>3/1</sup>/बालकैः<sup>3/1</sup>

पुस्तके<sup>1/2</sup> पठ्येते<sup>III/2</sup> बालकेन<sup>3/1</sup>/बालकाभ्याम्<sup>3/1</sup>/बालकैः<sup>3/1</sup>

पुस्तकानि<sup>1/3</sup> पठ्यन्ते<sup>III/3</sup> बालकेन<sup>3/1</sup>/बालकाभ्याम्<sup>3/1</sup>/बालकैः<sup>3/1</sup>

There is another type of प्रयोग (usage) called भावे प्रयोग – which will be covered later

The सुबन्त-पद which is denoted by the तिङन्त-पद will always be declined in प्रथमा विभक्ति (First or Nominative case). It's number (वचन) will be same as that of the तिङन्त-पद

We also looked at the pratipadika इदम् (which is a pronoun) in all the three genders

Adjectives qualifying a noun will track the noun in terms of its gender, case and number.

- In Masculine (पुंलिङ्ग) अयं गजः, इमौ गजौ, इमे गजाः
- In Feminine (स्त्रीलिङ्ग) इयम् माला, इमे माले , इमाः मालाः
- In Neuter (नपुंसकलिङ्ग) इदम् फलम्, इमे फले, इमानि फलानि