

Only two types of words in the language (grammatically)

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

सुप्तिङन्तम् पदम् । १.४.१४ संज्ञा सूत्र

विभक्ति = Case terminations or endings -> Both in Noun declensions and Verb conjugations. The word **conjugation** is typically used for verbs and the word **declension** for nouns, but are seen to be used interchangeably

वि + भज् + क्तिन् + सु = विभक्तिः

विभागः - वि + भज् + घञ् + सु (सु is called विभक्ति प्रत्यय)

Example of an entry (for dhatu भज as seen in the dhatu kosa (page 48)

भज सेवायाम् भज् 1 A U to serve; to take possession of

वि is called an उपसर्ग (prefix) which may add to the meaning of the root, or negate it or bring in a very different meaning from the root meaning. The use of the book “Glossary of common roots with prepositions”, (page 60) demonstrated to find an appropriate meaning of prefixes – in this case वि = Distinguish

Examples of different ways an upasarga works shown in the book धातुरूप-मञ्जरी for the dhatu हृञ् हरणे like the words - आहार, विहार, संहार, उपहार etc. An उपसर्ग may optionally be added i.e. it is not necessary. When added, it always precedes the धातु.

[optional उपसर्ग] + धातु + [some pratyaya] + तिङ् प्रत्यय = तिङन्त-पदम्. Note that the word ends in a तिङ् प्रत्यय.