

## Lec 1: Sanskrit : A language Standardized

- Temporal & Special Barriers ?
- Sanskrit Grammar tries to fix these barriers
- Vedas: Body of language
- Padpath
- ते कै हो ? I How are you ?  
 ↓      ↓      ↓  
 Pronoun Verb Question      ↓      ↓      ↓  
 Question Verb Pronoun
- Small Space => Small changes in language
- Large Space => Large Changes in language
- Difficulties of Print Media >>> E-Media

## Need of STANDARDIZATION of LANGUAGE &

How it is done?

- Ancestor Language → Present My Language  
 (Local Regional Language) → → → (Standard Hindi)
- Language changes with Generations.

05/08/2022

## Lec 2: Vyakarana : Process of Standardization

Katayani - Small comments on grammar

Patanjali → Detailed commentary

Lec 3: The Method of Vyakarna: From  
Pratipada Path to Utsarg - Apvaddg Model

Pad Path → Sentence → Break into words → Understand  
Prati Pad Path → Proceeding/Listing the correct words (infinity in no.)  
to authenticated (Indra Brahayan Story)

- 4 ways to study → ① Agam Kala  
② Svadhyā Kala  
③ Pravachan Kala  
④ Vyavahar Kala

Prati Pad Path method much practical.

(Need of set of rules) Utsarg (Default Rules)  
Apvadd (Exception Rules)

→ Go → Went

80-20 Rule :- (Quality Design Control)

for 80% of Language, we need 20% of rules.

Example of UTSARG :- Adding 379 (379 words total)

(JII91 - JII250) is specified

(Write - Writing)  
(Read - Reading)

- Finite no. of rules can lead to infinite  
no. of words

form of

- \* Write → Writing → (written word has sense of writing)
- \* Table → Don't have any sense of any verb.
- \* Sadhy Word >> Correct Word  
(Based on rules of grammar)
- \* Example of Phonological Tone >> By Default (Utsarg)  
Customized (Avaddya)
- \* (Rules) → Lakshana (लक्षण) (मृश्यत्)
- \* Lang. Data → Lakshya (Correct Forms)  
that derived from rule
- \* Lakshya is derived from Lakshana.  
(लक्ष्यत्) (मृश्यत्)

## Lecture 4 :-

10/08/2022

Linguistics :- ज्ञानी प्रयत्न

- Linguistics try to learn language as a concept.  
Eg: ~~Language~~ ज्ञान (How it works)
- Animals also have their own language.
- Eg: Monkey Capseller Story.
- If there is no language, we can't assume our daily routine.
- Astadhyaya has reference to 10 Grammars that are preceded to Panini.

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• Need of Grammar >> How to do this? [Lec 6] 12/08/22

↓  
Correct Words

- नामपाठ - Nominal Rules
- वाक्यपाठ - Verbal Rules

राजा साक्षाय दृग्ं ददाति

↓  
Verb

• Give	दिया	} Sense of Giving
• Gave	दिय था	
• Gives	देत्ता	
• Given	दे दिया	

1) अन्यायपाठ

2) वाक्यपाठ:

3) नामपाठ:

4) वाक्यपाठ - वाक्यपाठ

5) अ.

• नामपाठ

• वाक्यपाठ

• सर्व राजा वाक्यपाठोः

• कठ

6) तुदादि - तुद्

7) रुद्धादि - रुद्ध्

8) नानादि - नन्

9) क्रुद्यादि - क्रु

10) चुरुसादि - चुरू

Lec 7 :-

17/08/2022

उणावपाठ ÷ पाठ : That can be read / recite.

उण + आव + यात्र

↓ Starting word

Entire उणावपाठ is connected to single शब्द of उणपाठ AKS

## उणादि - Group of suffixes

- कृ + अ = कृषि
- कृ + त् = कार्य
- वा + त् = वायु
- पा + त् = पायु

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{कृ} + \text{त्} = \text{कार्य} \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{प्रकृति} \quad \text{प्रत्यय} \equiv \text{Transformation} \end{array}}}$

Basic शब्द  $\longrightarrow$  वृत्तधि

अ  $\rightarrow$  आ  
 कृ  $\rightarrow$  कृ  $\rightarrow$  कृ  $\rightarrow$  कृ  
 त्  $\rightarrow$  त्  $\rightarrow$  तौ  $\rightarrow$  ता  
 र्  $\rightarrow$  र्  $\rightarrow$  अर्  $\rightarrow$  अर्

} Related

Therefore, कृ + त्  $\equiv$  कार्य

कृ + र् + त्

कृ + अर् + त्  $\equiv$  कर्

Script  $\Rightarrow$  Written medium to express

देवनागरी

कृ : कृ + र्

आय रम प्रैग ते फूल :  
 Kata ho tum ?

Language	Script
English	Roman
Hindi	Devanagari

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	<u>Language</u>	<u>Script</u>
आय रम होक्हा है स्कूल	: English	Devnagri
Kaha ho tum ?	: Hindi	Roman

क → 1 sign & 2 sounds ( $\bar{K}$  +  $\bar{a}$ )

क् → 2 signs & 1 sound

कृ → क् + कृ

किं → क् + ि

वा + व

"Jobless"

वाय् + व = वाय् → The one who bleeds

↓  
कर्ता

"The doer"

\* Lec 8 ÷

24/08/22

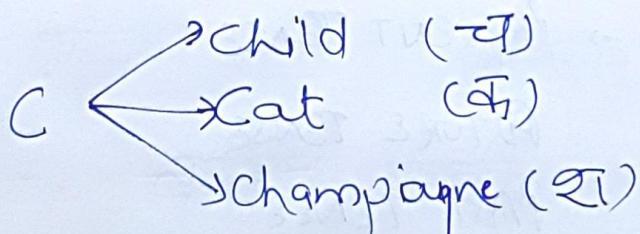
Language can be expressed by script.

• Link b/w उत्तरी और दक्षिणी [उत्तरी वहुलम्]

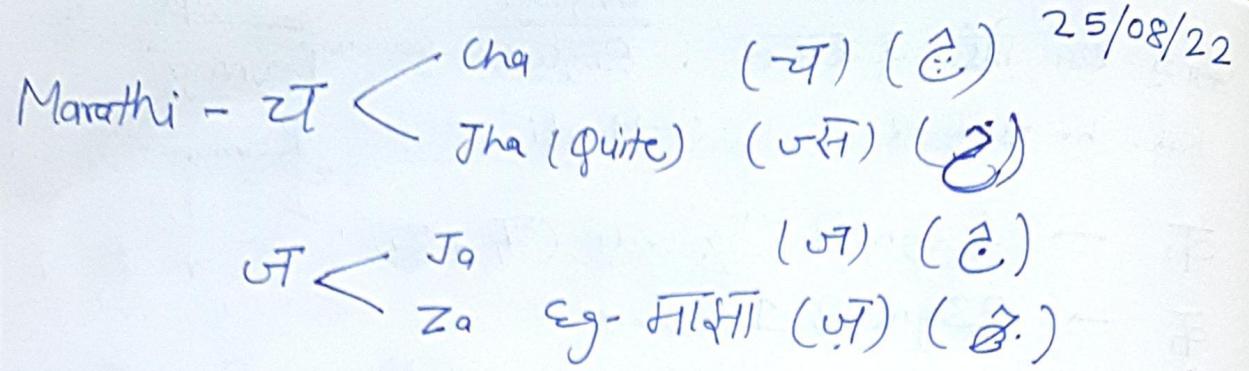
→ Apart from human, everything in English is Gender Neutral.

→ opposite in Hindi.

• Eg: क्या बिट्ठी चल रही है? बिट्ठी - FEMININE



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Sentence: Collection of words with meaningful manner.

Descriptive Linguistic see about ( $\text{मत्स्य}$ ) & how exactly it can be achieved by ( $\text{मत्स्यों}$ ).

$\text{मत्स्य}$  - (Result/  
Objective)

$\text{मत्स्यों}$  - Rules

Water Bottle  $\rightarrow$  ~~Bottle~~ that contains water. ✓

School Bag  $\rightarrow$  Bag that contains School. X

First known descriptive linguistic  $\rightarrow$  Panini main

$$(a+b)^2 \longrightarrow \underbrace{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab}_{\text{Rules}} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Ans}} \quad \text{Result} \\ (\text{मत्स्यों})$$

Finit no. of rules leads to infinite no. of words.

$\overline{\text{जीवित}}$  - जी वी ए इ ए  $\rightarrow$  PRESENT TENSE

$\overline{\text{जीवेन्ट}}$  - FUTURE TENSE

$\overline{\text{जीवेत्त}}$  - PAST TENSE

$\overline{\text{जीवात्त}}$  - जी आ त्त → ORDER

अप्राप्यता - अप्राप्य अप्राप्या (That not happened)

जीवन्ति - future (A little distant future)

जीवते → For all above versions \*\*\*

\* अप्राप्यता

Lecture :- 9

\* Dhaeratu - जीवते - जीवते X 9

Present Tense - जीवते X 9 Forms

Future 1 - जीवता X 9 Forms

Future 2 - जीवतेया X 9 Forms

Past 1 - अप्राप्यते X 9 Forms

Past 2 - अप्राप्यते X 9 Past 3 - उत्तिष्ठ (Extreme past) X 9 Forms

Order - जीवते X 9 Forms

Request - जीवते X 9 Forms

Wish - जीवते X 9 Forms

That no happened - अप्राप्यता X 9 forms

\* Present Tense

Singular form

3<sup>rd</sup> Person → जीवते

2<sup>nd</sup> Person → जीवते

1<sup>st</sup> Person → जीवते

Present Tense

Dual form

जीवते!

जीवते:

जीवते:

Present Tense

Plural form

जीवते

जीवते

जीवते:

\*

कृषि - कृषि

(Hindi) (Marathi)

:- विश्वास

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26/08/22

Passive  
↓ Voice

Active Voice → More focus on doer

Passing Voice → More focus on work done.

क्रद्धात् - जिंगामिषत्  $\times 9$  - जिरा॒र॒यत्  $\times 9$

ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା  
(କର-କରିବାକିମ୍ବା)

Such formation of forms goes on again & again.

## MULTIPLICITY

Read - Verb      Reader - Participle

\* I am going to party.  
↓  
Verb                      ↓  
Not verb

→ Form by  
Verb & Non-Verb

\* I am partying.

Verb

\* Non verb becomes verb in above example

\* Multiplicity ultimately leads to formation of infinite words.

## Subject-Matter &amp; its arrangements

P's grammar is a derivational model.

- I<sup>st</sup> Part - Analysis of linguistic matter into basic linguistic units. **ANALYSIS**
- II<sup>nd</sup> Part - Deals with synthesis of these linguistic units consists of mechanism which combines these units into different forms. **SYNTHESIS**

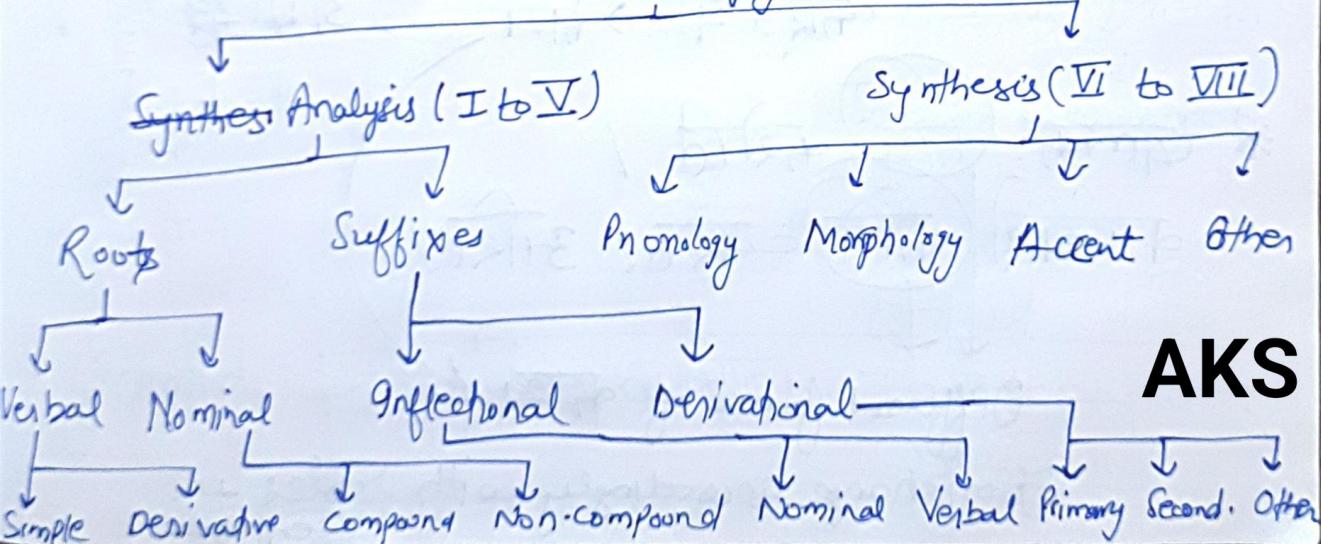
Sabda-nusasana :- Instruction into word forms.

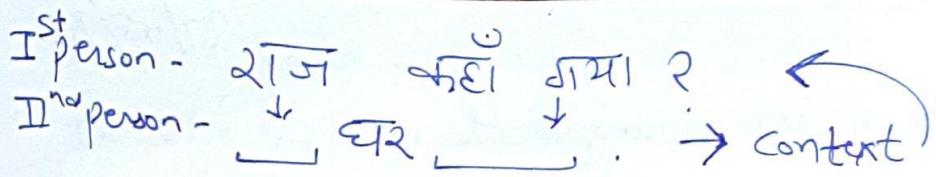
Synthesis :- Putting <sup>suffix</sup> & Root together.

Verbal Root (तिर्), Nominal Root (ग्राह्यः)

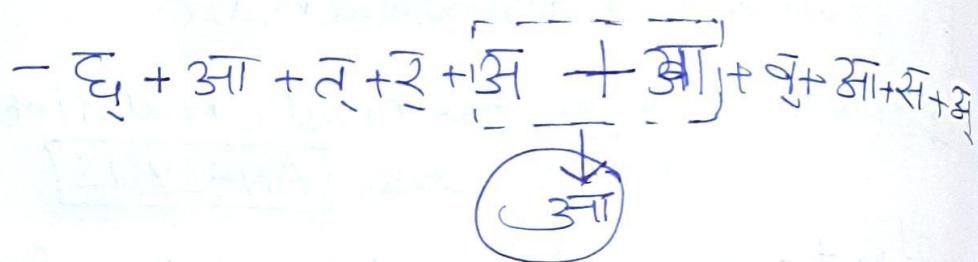
Exhaustive list for Verbal Roots in Paninian Grammar  
but not for Nominal Roots.

Ashitadhyayi



I<sup>st</sup> person - राज कहा गया ? 

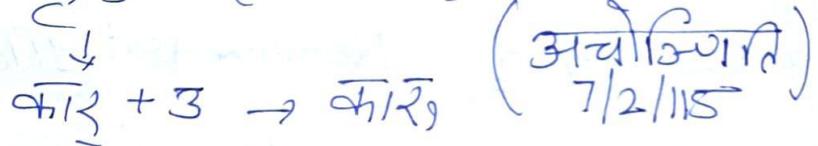
\* धात्रावस - धात्र + आवास

- द् + आ + त् + र् + अ + आ ] + कु + ला + स + द्  


\* महोत्सव - महा + उत्सव

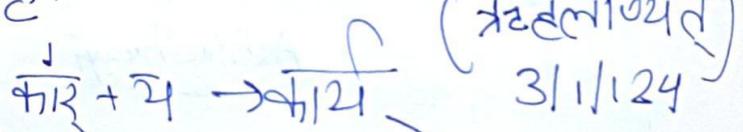
- म् + अ + ह् + आ ] + ३ + त् + स् + क् + र् + अ  


\* कृ + ३ - कृ३ ( 3. 3. 1)



(अचोटिंगिति)  
7/2/115

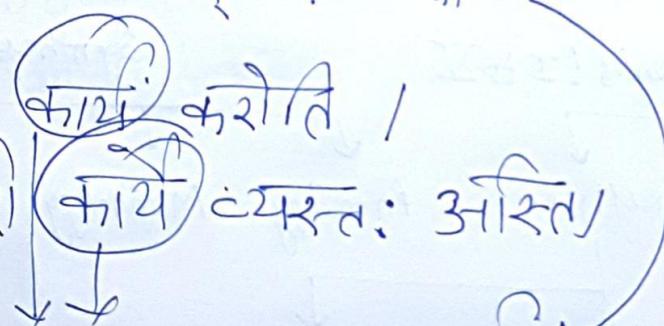
\* कृ + प्रत् - कृप



(प्रत्यक्षिति)  
31/1/124

\* वापः कृ॒ करोति ।

कर्मयारी | कृ॒ प्रकृतः अस्ति ।



Different forms of कृ॒.

Form change accordingly with roles in sentences.

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\* लौटा - लौटी  
कुमार - कुमारी → बल - जीव

\* वसुदेव - वसुदेव  
वनारस - वनारसी

\* There are some conditions in which more than one rule is applicable  $\rightarrow$  CONTRADICTION.  
For such conditions, there exists resolving rules.  
for solving the conflicts.

### Lecture 11 :-

01/08/22

\* If a scenario can be structured, further it can be programmed.

- Repetition of many words (like So, Actually etc) just in the flow of speech. (like You know)
- Economy — In futras

Grammarians are describing (not prescribing) about

• ways to speak.

• Banak  
 ↓   ↑   ↓   ↑  
 ब   अ   न   क  
 न   अ

S / dRQ  $\rightarrow$  Ancestral  $\rightarrow$  Doctor

Modified  $\rightarrow$  Doctor

3/रत  $\rightarrow$  Arat

Orat

• Gerard

• Alphabets / अंग्रेजी :- Tried to capture Sounds.

Vowel - Can be pronounced continuously.

Consonants - Can not be pronounced continuously  
& initial voice/sound will be lost if tried.

कृष्णर रुद्र, पर्वतीर रुद्र

There are 64 sounds in Sanskrit.

Most common representation of these sounds is

अपमानि

Lecture 12 :-

02/09/2022

\* With the passage of time, extra words in languages are removed.

\* With dealing to the No. of long & short words, अंतर ग्रंथ are prepared. (ऋत, अट्ट) (Rhythms Patterns)

\* Lots of literature is Versical, & can be transferred verbally.

\* Letters have a name & sound (different) कृष्णर have name & sound (Name)

\* By changing the shape of vocal/oral cavity, sound voice can be changed.

For consonants → Oral cavity form " produces sound.

Eg: न्, श, च etc.

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# वर्णमाला

स्वरः अ आ इ ई उ ऊ औ ए ए  
 (13) औ औ

व्यंजनः (33)

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
च	द	ज	ষ	ঝ
ট	ঢ	ত	ধ	ঁ
ত	থ	ঘ	ঁ	ঁ
প	ফ	ব	ম	ঁ

য ৰ ল ব শ

শ ষ স হ



\* অইঙ্গ কেলক সামোহ ২ অপ্য হ্যোড

\* জ্ঞ সম্ভাবনা ক্ষমতা দাদাখ

অবগাদন স্বাক্ষর থবতত্ব ক্ষয়

(Ignore last word -)

\* মহরিবর সুতা \*

\* প্রচার দুর্ব \*

\* ধূ সুতা \*

\* যুদ্ধ সুতা \*

$$\text{Vowel } \downarrow \quad \text{Vowel } \downarrow \\ \text{अ} + \text{३८४} = \text{इ८४} : [\text{ति} + \text{अ} \rightarrow \text{८्य}]$$

$$* \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{a+b} : [\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} \rightarrow \sqrt{a+b}]$$

$$* \quad \text{खलू} + \text{अम्} = \text{खल्लाम्} \quad : [\text{लू} + \text{अ} \rightarrow \text{ल्ला}]$$

$$\text{अनु} + \text{अग्नि} = \text{अग्निवाय} : [\text{न्त्र} + \text{अ} \rightarrow \text{वा}]$$

$$* \quad \overline{f(\bar{x})} + \overline{g(\bar{y})} = \overline{f(\bar{x})g(\bar{y})} : [\bar{x} + \bar{y} \rightarrow \bar{f(\bar{x})}]$$

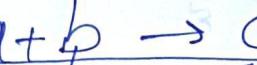
$$\boxed{3 + \overline{z}i \rightarrow \overline{v}}$$

$$2^T + \bar{3} \rightarrow \bar{2}$$

$$q + \bar{3} \rightarrow \bar{4}$$

$$C + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow CO$$

$$\boxed{a+b \rightarrow c+b}$$



ਕੁਝ ਧਾਰਾ ਅਧਿ

દ્વારા: અભિ

## Lecture 13:

07/09/2022

$$\cdot 2Tg \rightarrow 21g$$

• २ गु का  $\rightarrow$  २०८५१५।

- राम → राम
- राम का → रामरायः
- \* आद्यं राम ललक्ष्मी रामोऽस्तु एतेऽप्यत्मिक्यत्वं  
लक्ष्मी रामदण्डनम् रामश्च विद्ययः

ଜାଗରାଟଦେଖି ମୁଁଥିପାରନ୍ତି କାହିଁ

214213 22

- \* Everything in Hindu Vedic Literature ( 4 Vedas, 6 Upanishads, is outcome of शिष्टसंकेत. 18 Purans )
  - \* In order to make things economy & compatible, techniques of optimisation used in Sanskrit also.
- One example of such Technique → अनुवृत्ति
- \*  $\bar{S} + \bar{B}\bar{V}$  →  $\bar{S} + \bar{B}$  →  $\bar{S} + \bar{B}\bar{S}$  →  $\bar{S} + \bar{R} + \bar{B}$   
 ↓ New WORD TRANSF<sup>n</sup>      ↓ 313      ↓ विक्री
  - \*  $\bar{S} + \bar{B}\bar{V}$  →  $\bar{S} + \bar{B} + \bar{V} + \bar{B}$   
 ↓ SAME WORD GENERATED      ↓ विक्री → विक्री
  - \* Those sounds that are removed from suffix → विक्री
  - \* उपदेशी अन् अनुनामिकः इत् (१.३.२) । १३१२
  - \* अन् हल् अन्त्यम् । १३१३
  - \* न विभक्ते त्रस्माः । १३१४
  - \* आदि! अ-कु-कु (प्र) । १३१५
  - \* एः प्रत्ययस्य । १३१६
  - \* द्वु-स् (dual) । १३१७
  - \* ल-रा-कु । १३१८
  - \* त्रय लौप्य! । १३१९

\* व्यंजन = शब्द (in Panini Grammar)

\* Rule says that last consonant should be removed

\* Suffix that are labelled as अवशिष्ट

राम + अम् = रामम्

कु :- क ए उ घ ङ

खु :- ख ए उ घ ङ

गु :-

दु :-

तु :-

Panini also focuses on saving the words.

Lec 14 :-

08/09/2022

• In suffix, Panini adding something & giving rules to remove prefix.

• ~~(3)~~  $\cdot \text{पितृ} = \cancel{\text{प}} + \cancel{\text{ि}} + \cancel{\text{तृ}}$

• Extra parts are here to attract extra rules

Words that are going to be removed  $\rightarrow \cancel{\text{पितृ}}$

अनुवंशित

\* उपदेशे अन् अनुनासिकः [हृत]

[उपदेशे] हल् अन्यतम् [हृत]

[अन्यतम्] न विभक्तो तु संस् (P) [हृत]

[उपदेशे] आदि: अ-हु-हु (P) [हृत]

[आदि: उपदेशे] एः प्रत्ययस्व [हृत]

हु-हु (P) [प्रत्ययस्य आदि: हृत]

ल-श-हु अतिरिद्धते [प्रत्ययस्य आदि: हृत]

तर्य लोपः

09/09/22

Lec-15 :-

- Ambiguities - Read, Red
- The moments we have some parts, & some one missing → we look for that → AKANKSHA

\* Various Type of Sutras in Astadhyayi :-

1) संज्ञा → Sutras for Naming Components

2) परिमाणा

3) विधि → The actual OPERATION (हृत that tells exact what to do transformation)

4) नियम

5) आतिरिद्धता

6) अधिकार → Eg: अर्थात् (which subtopic of याजेन्द्रनन् Panini is dealing told by अधिकार हृत)

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(15)

37

Lecture 16

14/09/22

\* अधिकार - The one which is meaningless in themselves but carried out to next many sutras.

Prefix - ३४२८५

Suffix - ५८२५

\* प्राविधिकार : - Those rules that discuss about how the rules are to be applied. (Meta Rules) (Governing Rules)

वृक्षोक्त्यः

वृक्षोक्त्यः

वृक्ष

+ वृक्षस्

वृक्ष

+ वृक्षस्

I - सु . ओ जस्

वृक्ष

+ वृक्षस्

II - अम् ओट् रास्

वृक्ष

+ वृक्षस्

III - टा वृयाम् मिस्

वृक्ष

+ वृक्षस्

IV - टे वृयाम् वृक्षस्

वृक्ष

+ वृक्षस्

V - टीस् वृयाम् वृक्षस्

वृक्ष

+ वृक्षस्

VI - टीस् ओस् आम्

वृक्ष

+ वृक्षस्

VII - टी ओम् सुप्

वृक्ष

+ वृक्षस्