

EYSTEIN DAHL

# Early Vedic

Morphology – Part 4: Verbal Morphology 2

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# Roadmap

- Thematic and athematic verb stems
- Nominal forms of the verb
  - Verbal adjectives: Participles and verbal adjectives
  - Verbal nouns
  - Adverbial verb forms
- Secondary derivation
  - Causative
  - Desiderative
  - Intensive
  - Denominative

## Thematic and athematic verb stems

- Basic distinction between so-called thematic and athematic stems
- Thematic stems characterized by the suffix *-a-* and the absence of ablaut/apophony,  
present stem *b<sup>h</sup>áva-* from *B<sup>h</sup>AV<sup>l</sup>-* ‘become’, future stem *gamiṣyá-* from *GAM-* ‘come’
- Athematic stems are characterized by ablaut/apophony and the absence of the suffix *-a-*,  
present stem *kṛṇó-/kṛṇu-* from *KAR-* ‘make, create’, perfect stem *tatán-/tatn-* from *TAN-* ‘stretch out’

## Participles and verbal adjectives

- Two morphological types of verbal adjectives in Vedic
  - Participles – derived from an aspect/tense stem
  - Verbal adjectives derived directly from the root
- Participles of the present, aorist and future stems select the same participle stem forming suffixes in the active voice
- Participles of the perfect stem select a different suffix in the active voice
- Participle of all tense/aspect stems select similar suffixes in the middle voice

## Participles

- Active participles of the present, future and aorist stems are formed by means of the suffix *-ánt-*  
present participle act. *kṛṇvánt-*, future participle act. *kariṣyánt-* and aorist participle act. *kránt-* from *KAR-* ‘make, create’

## Participles

- Active participles of the perfect stem formed by means of the suffix *-vāṃs-*  
perfect participle active *caḅṛvāṃs-* from *KAR-* ‘make, create’
- Middle participles of all stems are formed with the same suffix *-(m)āna-*  
Cf. e.g. present participle middle *ḅṛṇvāna-*, future participle middle *kaṛiṣyāmāna-*, aorist participle middle *krāṇá-*, perfect participle middle *caḅṛāṇá-*
- The form *-māna-* exclusively with thematic stems

## Verbal adjectives

- Two verbal adjectives
- Past passive participle formed by adding the suffix *-tá-/-ná-* to the weak form of the verbal root  
*kṛ-tá-* from *KAR-* ‘make, create’, *ji-tá-* from *JAY-* ‘conquer’,  
*b<sup>h</sup>in-ná-* from *B<sup>h</sup>ED-* ‘split’
- Future passive participle, formed by adding the suffix *-ya-* (or one of its variants *-āyya-*, *-enya-*, *-tva-*)  
*dvēṣ-ya-* from *DVEṢ-* ‘hate’, *cákṣ-ya-* from *CAKṢ-* ‘see’

## Verbal nouns

- A number of verbal nouns, conventionally labelled infinitives
- No case inflection, typically representing old case forms of erstwhile action nouns
- Four main types:
  - Dative infinitive
  - Accusative infinitive
  - Ablative-genitive infinitive
  - Locative infinitive



## Verbal nouns

- Dative infinitive:

- Formed with suffix *-é*:

*yuj-é* from *YOJ-* ‘yoke’ (*vi-*)*khyái* (<*khyā-é*) from *KHYĀ-* ‘look’

- Formed with suffix *-ase*:

*car-áse* from *CAR-* ‘move’, *jīv-áse* from *JĪV-* ‘live’

- Formed with suffix *-tave/-tavái*:

*dā-tave* and *dātavái* from *DĀ-* ‘give’, *é-tave* and *é-tavái* from *AY-* ‘go’

- Formed with suffix *-dhyai*:

*cará-dhyai* from *CAR-* ‘move’, *iyá-dhyai* from *AY-* ‘go’

## Verbal nouns

- Dative infinitive
  - Formed with suffix *-mane/-vane*:  
*dā́-mane* and *dā́-vāne* from *DĀ́-* 'give'

## Verbal nouns

- Accusative infinitive:
  - Formed with suffix *-am*:  
*(sam-)ídh-am* from *EDH-* ‘kindle’, *yúdh-am* from *YODH-* ‘fight’
  - Formed with suffix *-tum*:  
*kár-tum* from *KAR-* ‘make, create’, *práṣ-ṭum* from *PRAŚ-* ‘ask’

## Verbal nouns

- Ablative-genitive infinitive:
  - Formed with suffix *-as*:  
*(ava-)pád-as* from *PAD-* 'fall'
  - Formed with suffix *-tos*:  
*é-tos* from *AY-* 'go', *gán-tos* from *GAM-* 'come'

## Verbal nouns

- Locative infinitive:
  - Formed with the suffix *-i*:  
*(saṃ-)cakṣ-i* from *CAKṢ-* ‘see’
  - Formed with the suffix *-tári*:  
*dhar-tári* from *DHAR-* ‘hold’
  - Formed with the suffix *-sani*:  
*ne-śáṇi* from *NAY-* ‘lead’

## Adverbial verb forms

- Adverbial verb forms, so-called gerunds
- No case inflection, being obsolete case forms of action nouns

## Adverbial verb forms

- Five suffixes forming adverbial verb forms in Vedic
  - tvī*, e.g. *kṛ-tvī* from *KAR-* ‘make, create’ *ga-tvī* from *GAM-* ‘come’
  - tvā*, e.g. *kṛ-tvā* from *KAR-* ‘make, create’, *b<sup>h</sup>i-tvā* from *B<sup>h</sup>ED-* ‘split’
  - tvāya*, e.g. *kṛ-tvāya* from *KAR-* ‘make, create’, *dr̥ṣṭvāya* from *DARŚ-* ‘see’
  - yā/a*, e.g. *(vi-)b<sup>h</sup>id-ya* from *B<sup>h</sup>ED-* ‘split’, *(abhi-)cákṣ-ya* from *CAKṢ-* ‘see’
  - tyā/a*, e.g. *(araṃ-)kṛ-tyā* from *KAR-* ‘make, create’,  
*(ā-)gá-tya* from *GAM-* ‘come’

- Four aspect/tense stems in Vedic
- Four derivational verb categories in Vedic:
  - The causative
  - The intensive
  - The desiderative
  - The denominative



## Derivational verb forms: The causative

- Causative verb forms primarily appear in the present
- The present causative is formed by adding the suffix *-áya-* (var. *-páya-*) to the root

Cf. e.g. *kop-áya-* from *KOP-* ‘be agitated’, *cet-áya* from *CET-* ‘perceive’, *d<sup>h</sup>ā-páya-* from *D<sup>h</sup>Ā-* ‘place, put’

- Sporadic examples of causative forms outside the present system occur

Cf. e.g. future 3sg.act. *d<sup>h</sup>arayiṣyáti* from *D<sup>h</sup>AR-* ‘hold’,  
aorist 3sg. *átiṣṭ<sup>h</sup>ipat* from *ST<sup>h</sup>Ā-* ‘stand’

## Derivational verb forms: The intensive

- The so-called intensive formed by reduplication of the entire root syllable  
e.g. *cár-kar-mi* from *KAR-* ‘make, create’, *jó-havī-mi* from *HAV<sup>l</sup>-* ‘call’
- The intensive restricted to the present system

## Derivational verb forms: The desiderative

- The so-called desiderative stem restricted to the present system
- Formed by reduplication and a suffix *-sa-*  
Cf. e.g. *dí-dā-sa-* from *DĀ-* 'give', *pí-pā-sa-* from *PĀ-* 'drink'

## Derivational verb forms: The denominative

- Derives verbal predicates from nouns
- Characterized by the suffix *-yá-* added to the nominal stem  
Cf. e.g. *amitra-yá-* from *amitra-* ‘enemy’, *deva-yá-* from *devá-* ‘god’

बहवो धन्यवादाः  
Thank you for your attention!