

Deterrorizing Sanskrit

Declinations

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Weak and strong forms

Roughly speaking, thematic and athematic nouns differ in these respects:

	stem	weak/strong	acc. pl. m	acc. pl. f	gen. pl.
athem. n.	cons.	yes	<i>as</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>ām</i>
them. n.	vow.	no	$\bar{V} + n$	$\bar{V} + s$	$\bar{V} + nām$

Nouns whose stem end in a consonant often distinguish between

- weak forms (zero grade) and
- strong forms (full grade).

Weak and strong forms

masculine / feminine

	sing.	dual	plural
nominative			
vocative			
accusative			
...			

neuter

	sing.	dual	plural
nominative			
vocative			
accusative			
...			

Athematic nouns

We have quite a few classes of nouns whose stem end in consonants.

- one stem, such as *marut*, m. (“wind”) (no weak-strong alternation)
- stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*, such as *bala-vant*, m. (“he who has strength”)
- *an*-stems, such as *rāj-an* (“king”)
- *in*-stems, such as *yôg-in* (“yogi”) (no weak-strong alternation)
- stems in long diphthongs, such as *rāy* (“wealth”) and *glāv* (“moon”)

Thematic nouns

We have many classes of nouns whose stem ends in vowels or, very rarely, diphthongs. Most of them do not show any weak-strong alternation.

- *a*-stems
 - m., such as *devas*
 - neuter, such as *phalam*
- *ā*-stems, f., such as *devā*
- *i*-stems
 - m., such as *munis*
 - f., such as *matīs*
- *u*-stems
 - m., such as *gurus*
 - *u*-stems, f., such as *dhênus*
- *ī*-stems, f., such as *nadī*
- *ū*-stems, f., such as *camūś*

In-between nouns

r-stems, such as

- m. agent nouns, such as *nê-tṛ* (“leader”)
- kinship nouns, such as *pitṛ* (“father”) or *mātṛ* (“mother”)
have characteristics of both athematic and thematic nouns:

	stem	weak/strong	acc. pl. m	acc. pl. f	gen. pl.
athem. n.	<i>pītar</i>	yes			
them. n.	<i>pitṛ</i>		<i>pitṛn</i>	<i>mātṛs</i>	<i>pitṛṇām</i>

Endings

all declensions

any stem	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.			
	voc.			
	acc.			
	instr.		-bhyām	
	dat.		-bhyām	-bhyas
	abl.		-bhyām	-bhyas
	gen.		-ôś	-ām
	loc.		-ôś	-su

Endings

neutral nominative, vocative, and accusative

stem <i>jagat</i> , n. (“world”)	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	<i>jagat</i>	<i>jagatī</i>	jaganti
	voc.	<i>jagat</i>	<i>jagatī</i>	jaganti
	acc.	<i>jagat</i>	<i>jagatī</i>	jaganti
	instr.	<i>jagat-ā</i>	<i>jagadbhyām</i>	<i>jagadbhis</i>

or

stem <i>vanam</i> , n. (“forest”)	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	<i>vanam</i>	<i>vanê</i>	<i>vanāni</i>
	voc.	<i>vanam</i>	<i>vanê</i>	<i>vanāni</i>
	acc.	<i>vanam</i>	<i>vanê</i>	<i>vanāni</i>
	instr.	<i>vanāya</i>	<i>vanābhyām</i>	<i>vanâis</i>

Endings

neutral nominative, vocative, and accusative

Remember:

- athematic nouns like *jagat* show

n. sg. NVA: -

n. dual NVA: $\bar{i}$

n. pl. NVA: i

- thematic nouns like *vanam* show

n. sg. NVA : $a-m$

n. dual NVA : $\hat{e} \leftarrow a-\bar{i}$

n. pl. NVA : $\bar{a}ni$

Endings

feminine endings

Some endings can occur in any gender. The following endings are typically f.:

f. ending	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	(s)		
	voc.			
	acc.	m		s
	instr.		-bhyām	
	dat.	âi	-bhyām	-bhyas
	abl.	ās	-bhyām	-bhyas
	gen.	ās	-ôś	-ām
	loc.	ām	-ôś	-su

Nominative singular

compensatory lengthening

1 Often

$$V + CC \rightarrow \bar{V} + C.$$

as in

$$\textit{punar rāmaḥ} \rightarrow \textit{punā rāmaḥ}.$$

2 Remember sandhi rule

$$\textit{hasan} + \textit{ṭīkatê} \rightarrow \textit{oi. hasaṃ-ṣ-ṭīkatê}$$

s reflex for ie. ending for m. and f. nom. sg.: s

1

- *bala-vant*, m. (“he who has strength”) has nom. sg.

$$*bala-vant-s \rightarrow *bala-vans \rightarrow *bala-vann \rightarrow *bala-vān$$

Nominative singular

compensatory lengthening

- *mati-mant*, m. (“he who has mind → clever”) has nom. sg.
 $*mati-mant-s \rightarrow *mati-mans \rightarrow *mati-mann \rightarrow *mati-mān$,
- PAP *ga-ta-vant*, m. (“he who went”) has nom. sg. *ga-ta-vān*
- *mahant* (“great”) with nom. sg. *mahān*
- *gir*, f. (“voice, speech”) with nom. sg.

$*gir-s \rightarrow *gir-r \rightarrow *gīr$

- *su-manas*, m./f. (“good-hearted man/woman”) with nom. sg.

$*su-manas-s \rightarrow *su-manass \rightarrow *su-manās$

Here, the n. noun also exists. *su-manas*, n. (“flower”) is the stem and also the nom. sg..

Nominative singular

compensatory lengthening

Sometimes, lengthening goes together with the loss of a final *n* or *r*.

- Stem *rajan*, m. (“king”) with nom. sg.

$*rajan-s \rightarrow *rajann \rightarrow *rajān \rightarrow rajā$

- Stem *yogin*, m. (“yogi”) with nom. sg.

$*yog-in-s \rightarrow *yog-in-n \rightarrow *yog-ī$

In contrast, n. nouns do not show lengthening (no *s* added in nom.sg.). See, for example, the n. adjective *tapas-vin* with nom. sg. *tapas-vi*.

- Stem *nê-tr*, m. (“leader”) with nom. sg.

$*nêtar-s \rightarrow *nêtar-r \rightarrow *nêtār \rightarrow nêtā$

Nominative singular

compensatory lengthening

Why

- *mati-mān* with *n*, but *rajā* without *n*?
- sometimes loss of word-final consonants without lengthening as in pres. part.

gacchants → *gacchan*

from *gam*, *gacchati* (“to go”), shows loss of consonants without lengthening.

Nominative singular and plural

case	sg.		pl.	
	thematic	athematic	thematic	athematic
nom.	*-os $\rightarrow$ as	*-s $\rightarrow \emptyset$	*-o-es $\rightarrow \bar{a}s$	*-es $\rightarrow as$
ex.	dev-a-s	marut-s $\rightarrow$ marut	dev- $\bar{a}$ -s	marut-as

Observe:

- 1 s as nom. marker
- 2 e as plural marker

Accusatives with *m*

case	sg.		pl.	
	thematic	athematic	thematic	athematic
nom.	*-os → <i>as</i>	*-s → ∅	*-o-es → <i>ās</i>	*-es → <i>as</i>
ex.	<i>dev-a-s</i>	<i>marut-s</i> → <i>marut</i>	<i>dev-ā-s</i>	<i>marut-as</i>
acc.	*-om → <i>am</i>	*-m → <i>am</i>	*-o-ns → <i>ān</i>	*-ns → <i>as</i>
ex.	<i>dev-a-m</i> (1)	<i>marut-am</i> (1)	<i>dev-ā-n</i> (3)	<i>marut-as</i> (2)

- ① Acc. sg. *marutam* is used instead of unrecognizable **maruta* ← *marut_m*. Borrowed from thematic nouns. Analogy

vātas ("wind") with acc. sg.: *vātam*

just as

marut ("wind") with acc. sg.: *marutam*

Accusatives with *m*

case	sg.		pl.	
	thematic	athematic	thematic	athematic
acc.	*-om → <i>am</i>	*-m → <i>am</i>	*-o-ns → <i>ān</i>	*-ns → <i>as</i>
ex.	<i>dev-a-m</i> (1)	<i>marut-am</i> (1)	<i>dev-ā-n</i> (3)	<i>marut-as</i> (2)

2. The acc. pl. *marut-a-s* is to be explained by

- stem
- + ie. * η (acc. marker) which becomes *a* (between the stem consonant and the final)
- + ie. **s* (pl. marker)

3. In contrast, the thematic acc. pl. forms are built on the long version of *-o-ns*, namely *-ō-ns* which leads to *ān* (no consonant cluster at word-final positions). Remember sandhi rule

dēvān + tatra → oi. *dēvāṃ-s-tatra*

One stem, only

stem <i>marut</i>	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	<i>marut</i> (1)	<i>marut-âu</i>	<i>marut-as</i>
	voc.	<i>marut</i>	<i>marut-âu</i>	<i>marut-as</i>
	acc.	<i>marut-am</i> (2)	<i>marut-âu</i>	<i>marut-as</i>
	instr.	<i>marut-ā</i>	<i>marud-bhyām</i>	<i>marud-bhis</i>
	dat.	<i>marut-ê</i>	<i>marud-bhyām</i>	<i>marud-bhyas</i>
	abl.	<i>marut-as</i>	<i>marud-bhyām</i>	<i>marud-bhyas</i>
	gen.	<i>marut-as</i>	<i>marut-ôs</i>	<i>marut-ām</i>
	loc.	<i>marut-i</i>	<i>marut-ôs</i>	<i>marut-su</i>

Some comments:

- ① nom. sg. m. and f. *s*
- ② *a* in acc. sg. *am* borrowed from thematic declensions.

One stem, only

special nominative singular

These word-final consonants are disallowed:

- voiced stops
- aspirated stops
- palatal c (a stop), $\acute{s}$, and h

What to do?

- Take the “closest” unvoiced and unaspirated stop.
- For c , j , $\acute{s}$, and h , take k or $\dot{t}$.

One stem, only

special nominative singular

stem <i>samrāj</i>	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	<i>samrāt</i>	<i>samrāj-âu</i>	<i>samrāj-as</i>
	voc.	<i>samrāt</i>	<i>samrāj-âu</i>	<i>samrāj-as</i>
	acc.	<i>samrāj-am</i>	<i>samrāj-âu</i>	<i>samrāj-as</i>
	instr.	<i>samrāj-ā</i>	<i>samrāḍ-bhyām</i>	<i>samrāḍ-bhis</i>
	dat.	<i>samrāj-ê</i>	<i>samrāḍ-bhyām</i>	<i>samrāḍ-bhyas</i>
	abl.	<i>samrāj-as</i>	<i>samrāḍ-bhyām</i>	<i>samrāḍ-bhyas</i>
	gen.	<i>samrāj-as</i>	<i>samrāj-ôs</i>	<i>samrāj-ām</i>
	loc.	<i>samrāj-i</i>	<i>samrāj-ôs</i>	<i>samrāt-su</i>

Observe:

- 1 The stem *samrāj* occurs before the vowel endings.
- 2 *ḍ* expected assimilation.

One stem, only

special nominative singular

stem <i>vāc</i>	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	<i>vāk</i> (2)	<i>vāc-âu</i> (1)	<i>vāc-as</i> (1)
	voc.	<i>vāk</i> (2)	<i>vāc-âu</i> (1)	<i>vāc-as</i> (1)
	acc.	<i>vāc-am</i> (1)	<i>vāc-âu</i> (1)	<i>vāc-as</i> (1)
	instr.	<i>vāc-ā</i> (1)	<i>vāg-bhyām</i> (3)	<i>vāg-bhis</i> (3)
	dat.	<i>vāc-ê</i> (1)	<i>vāg-bhyām</i> (3)	<i>vāg-bhyas</i> (3)
	abl.	<i>vāc-as</i> (1)	<i>vāg-bhyām</i> (3)	<i>vāg-bhyas</i> (3)
	gen.	<i>vāc-as</i> (1)	<i>vāc-ôś</i> (1)	<i>vāc-ām</i> (1)
	loc.	<i>vāc-i</i> (1)	<i>vāc-ôś</i> (1)	<i>vāk-ṣu</i> (2, 4)

where we note

- 1 the stem *vāc* before vowel endings
- 2 inadmissible *c* replaced by *k* or *g*

One stem, only

special nominative singular

	stem	nom. sg.	instrum. pl.
with $c \rightarrow k$	$\dot{r}c$, f. (“hymn, verse”)	$\dot{r}k$	$\dot{r}g\text{-}bhis$
	$tvac$, f. (“skin”)	$tvak$	$tvag\text{-}bhis$
	$\acute{s}uc$, f. (“grief”)	$\acute{s}uk$	$\acute{s}ug\text{-}bhis$
with $j \rightarrow k$	$va\dot{n}ij$, f. (“merchant”)	$va\dot{n}ik$	$va\dot{n}ig\text{-}bhis$
	$bhi\dot{s}aj$, f. (“doctor”)	$bhi\dot{s}ak$	$bhi\dot{s}ag\text{-}bhis$
with $\acute{s} \rightarrow k$	$d\acute{i}\acute{s}$, f. (“direction”)	dik	$dig\text{-}bhis$

One stem, only

special nominative singular

stem	nom. sg.	instrum. pl.
<i>veda-vid</i> ("Veda knower")	<i>veda-vit</i>	<i>veda-vid-bhis</i>
<i>dṛṣad</i> , f. ("stone")	<i>dṛṣat</i>	<i>dṛṣad-bhis</i>
<i>pari-vrāj</i> , m. ("mendicant")	<i>pari-vrāt</i>	<i>pari-vrāg-bhis</i>
<i>dviṣ</i> , m. ("enemy")	<i>dviṭ</i>	<i>dviḍ-bhis</i>
<i>prā-vṛṣ</i> , f. ("rain period")	<i>prā-vṛṭ</i>	<i>prā-vṛḍ-bhis</i>
<i>madhu-lih</i> , m. ("bee")	<i>madhu-liṭ</i>	<i>madhu-liḍ-bhis</i>
<i>viṣ</i> , m. ("merchant")	<i>viṭ</i>	<i>viḍ-bhis</i>

One stem, only

special nominative singular

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	<i>kāma-dhuk</i>	<i>kāma-duh-âu</i>	<i>kāma-duh-as</i>
voc.	<i>kāma-dhuk</i>	<i>kāma-duh-âu</i>	<i>kāma-duh-as</i>
acc.	<i>kāma-duh-am</i>	<i>kāma-duh-âu</i>	<i>kāma-duh-as</i>
instr.	<i>kāma-duh-ā</i>	<i>kāma-dhug-bhyām</i>	<i>kāma-dhug-bhis</i>
dat.	<i>kāma-duh-ê</i>	<i>kāma-dhug-bhyām</i>	<i>kāma-dhug-bhyas</i>
abl.	<i>kāma-duh-as</i>	<i>kāma-dhug-bhyām</i>	<i>kāma-dhug-bhyas</i>
gen.	<i>kāma-duh-as</i>	<i>kāma-duh-ôs</i>	<i>kāma-duh-ām</i>
loc.	<i>kāma-duh-i</i>	<i>kāma-duh-ôs</i>	<i>kāma-dhuk-su</i>

- 1 the stem *kāma-duh* from deaspiration of ie. **dheugh*
- 2 retaining of ie. **dh* in forms where *gh* was replaced by unaspirated *k* or *g*

One stem, only

special nominative singular

stem <i>a-budh</i>	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	<i>a-bhut</i>	<i>a-budh-âu</i>	<i>a-budh-as</i>
	voc.	<i>a-bhut</i>	<i>a-budh-âu</i>	<i>a-budh-as</i>
	acc.	<i>a-budh-am</i>	<i>a-budh-âu</i>	<i>a-budh-as</i>
	instr.	<i>a-budh-ā</i>	<i>a-bhud-bhyām</i>	<i>a-bhud-bhis</i>
	dat.	<i>a-budh-ê</i>	<i>a-bhud-bhyām</i>	<i>a-bhud-bhyas</i>
	abl.	<i>a-budh-as</i>	<i>a-bhud-bhyām</i>	<i>a-bhud-bhyas</i>
	gen.	<i>a-budh-as</i>	<i>a-budh-ôs</i>	<i>a-budh-ām</i>
	loc.	<i>a-budh-i</i>	<i>a-budh-ôs</i>	<i>a-bhut-su</i>

- 1 Grassmann's deaspiration of ie. **bheudh* before vowel endings
- 2 retaining of ie. **bh* in forms where *dh* was replaced by unaspirated (!) *t* or *d*

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

balavān, masculine

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	bala-vān (1)	bala-vant-âu	bala-vant-as
voc.	bala-van	bala-vant-âu	bala-vant-as
acc.	bala-vant-am	bala-vant-âu	<i>bala-va-t-as</i>
instr.	<i>bala-vat-ā</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhyām</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhis</i>
dat.	<i>bala-vat-ê</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhyām</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhyas</i>
abl.	<i>bala-vat-as</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhyām</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhyas</i>
gen.	<i>bala-vat-as</i>	<i>bala-vat-ôs</i>	<i>bala-vat-ām</i>
loc.	<i>bala-vat-i</i>	<i>bala-vat-ôs</i>	<i>bala-vat-su</i>

The strong-weak alternation concerns the suffix. Compare

- the strong suffix *vant* with
- the weak *vnt* → *vat*.

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

balavat, neuter

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	<i>bala-vat</i> (1)	<i>bala-vat-ī</i>	bala-vant-i
voc.	<i>bala-vat</i>	<i>bala-vat-ī</i>	bala-vant-i
acc.	<i>bala-vat</i>	<i>bala-vat-ī</i>	bala-vant-i
instr.	<i>bala-vat-ā</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhyām</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhis</i>
dat.	<i>bala-vat-ê</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhyām</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhyas</i>
abl.	<i>bala-vat-as</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhyām</i>	<i>bala-vad-bhyas</i>
gen.	<i>bala-vat-as</i>	<i>bala-vat-ôs</i>	<i>bala-vat-ām</i>
loc.	<i>bala-vat-i</i>	<i>bala-vat-ôs</i>	<i>bala-vat-su</i>

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

mahān, masculine

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	mah-ān	mah-ānt-âu	mah-ānt-as
voc.	mah-an	mah-ānt-âu	mah-ānt-as
acc.	mah-ānt-am	mah-ānt-âu	<i>maha-t-as</i>
instr.	<i>mahat-ā</i>	<i>mahad-bhyām</i>	<i>mahad-bhis</i>
dat.	<i>mahat-ê</i>	<i>mahad-bhyām</i>	<i>mahad-bhyas</i>
abl.	<i>mahat-as</i>	<i>mahad-bhyām</i>	<i>mahad-bhyas</i>
gen.	<i>mahat-as</i>	<i>mahat-ôs</i>	<i>mahat-ām</i>
loc.	<i>mahat-i</i>	<i>mahat-ôs</i>	<i>mahat-su</i>

- 1 Compensatory lengthening *mah-ān* ← *mah-ant-s*
- 2 Long *ā* from nom. sg. m. migrated to all strong forms (leveling) except voc. sg. m..

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

mahat, neuter

stem <i>mahant</i> , n.	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	<i>mahat</i> (1)	<i>mahat-ī</i>	mah-ānt-i (2)
	voc.	<i>mahat</i>	<i>mahat-ī</i>	mah-ānt-i (2)
	acc.	<i>mahat</i>	<i>mahat-ī</i>	mah-ānt-i (2)
	instr.	from here like m.		

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

present participle

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	bhar-an (1)	bhar-ant-âu	bhar-ant-as
voc.	bhar-an	bhar-ant-âu	bhar-ant-as
acc.	bhar-ant-am	bhar-ant-âu	<i>bhar-at-as</i>
instr.	<i>bhar-at-ā</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhyām</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhis</i>
dat.	<i>bhar-at-ê</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhyām</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhyas</i>
abl.	<i>bhar-at-as</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhyām</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhyas</i>
gen.	<i>bhar-at-as</i>	<i>bhar-at-ôs</i>	<i>bhar-at-ām</i>
loc.	<i>bhar-at-i</i>	<i>bhar-at-ôs</i>	<i>bhar-at-su</i>

All these forms build on the full grade of the verb.

- strong suffix *ant*
- weak suffix without the vowel, i.e., *nt* → *at*.

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

present participle

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	<i>bhar-at</i> (1)	bhar-ant-ī (!)	bhar-ant-i
voc.	<i>bhar-at</i>	bhar-ant-ī (!)	bhar-ant-i
acc.	<i>bhar-at</i>	bhar-ant-ī (!)	bhar-ant-i
instr.	<i>bhar-at-ā</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhyām</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhis</i>
dat.	<i>bhar-at-ê</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhyām</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhyas</i>
abl.	<i>bhar-at-as</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhyām</i>	<i>bhar-ad-bhyas</i>
gen.	<i>bhar-at-as</i>	<i>bhar-at-ôs</i>	<i>bhar-at-ām</i>
loc.	<i>bhar-at-i</i>	<i>bhar-at-ôs</i>	<i>bhar-at-su</i>

Again, the f. sg. equals the n. dual: *bhar-a-nt-ī*.

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

weak dual neuter

jagat, n. (“world”) = present participle of the 3. class verb *gā*, *jī-gā-ti* (“to go”)

stem <i>ja-g-ant</i> , n.	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	<i>ja-g-at</i>	<i>ja-g-at-ī</i>	ja-g-ant-i
	voc.	<i>ja-g-at</i>	<i>ja-g-at-ī</i>	ja-g-ant-i
	acc.	<i>ja-g-at</i>	<i>ja-g-at-ī</i>	ja-g-ant-i
	instr.	<i>ja-g-at-ā</i>	<i>ja-g-ad-bhyām</i>	<i>ja-g-ad-bhis</i>
	dat.	<i>ja-g-at-ê</i>	<i>ja-g-ad-bhyām</i>	<i>ja-g-ad-bhyas</i>
	abl.	<i>ja-g-at-as</i>	<i>ja-g-ad-bhyām</i>	<i>ja-g-ad-bhyas</i>
	gen.	<i>ja-g-at-as</i>	<i>ja-g-at-ôś</i>	<i>ja-g-at-ām</i>
	loc.	<i>ja-g-at-i</i>	<i>ja-g-at-ôś</i>	<i>ja-g-at-su</i>

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

weak dual neuter

bhav-ant (“your honor”) = pres. part. of *bhu* (“to be”)

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	bhav-ān	bhav-ant-âu	bhav-ant-as
voc.	bhav-an	bhav-ant-âu	bhav-ant-as
acc.	bhav-ant-am	bhav-ant-âu	<i>bhav-at-as</i>
instr.	from here regularly		

and f. *bhav-at-ī* (without *n* as in *bala-vat-ī*).

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

present participle

- ❶ The nom. sg. m. (like *gacchan*) is without compensatory lengthening (in contrast to the PAP *ga-ta-vān*). An exception is the honorific pronoun *bhav-ān*.
- ❷ The n. has strong forms in dual nom. through acc..
- ❸ However, the regular weak dual
 - is always seen in *ja-g-at-ī* from *jagat*, n. (“world”) and
 - sometimes in pres. part. of the 6. class where we have
 - weak *tudatī bālāu* (“the two hitting boys”) beside
 - strong *tudantī bālāu*.

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

table

fem. sg. = nom. dual n.:

stem	n. sg. m.	n. dual n.	fem. sg.
<i>bala-vant</i> ("strong")	<i>bala-vān</i>	<i>bala-vat-ī</i>	<i>bala-vat-ī</i>
<i>mah-ant</i> ("great")	<i>mah-ān</i>	<i>mah-at-ī</i>	<i>mah-at-ī</i>
<i>bhar-ant</i> ("carrying")	<i>bhar-an</i>	<i>bhar-ant-ī</i>	<i>bhar-ant-ī</i>
<i>bhav-ant</i> ("being")	<i>bhav-an</i>	<i>bhav-a-nt-ī</i>	<i>bhav-ant-ī</i>
<i>bhav-ant</i> ("your honor")	<i>bhav-ān</i>	<i>bhav-at-ī</i>	<i>bhav-at-ī</i>

Stems on *mant*, *vant*, *ant*

Analogue “nasal infix” in neuter plural NVA

Analogy

<i>bala-vat</i>	= nom. sg. with nom. pl. n. NVA:	<i>bala-vant-i</i>
just as		
<i>manas</i>	= nom. sg. with nom. pl. n. NVA:	<i>manāṃs-i</i>

Thus,

stem	nom. sg.	nom. pl. n. NVA
<i>āyus</i> (“life”)	<i>āyus</i>	<i>āyūṃṣ-i</i>
<i>havis</i> (“offering”)	<i>havis</i>	<i>havīṃṣ-i</i>
<i>asṛj</i> (“blood”)	<i>asṛk</i>	<i>asṛñj-i</i>

Comparative

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	kṣôd-īyān (1)	kṣôd-īyāṃs-âu (2)	kṣôd-īyāṃs-as
voc.	kṣôd-īyan	kṣôd-īyāṃs-âu (2)	kṣôd-īyāṃs-as
acc.	kṣôd-īyāṃs-am	kṣôd-īyāṃs-âu (2)	<i>kṣôd-īyas-as</i> (3)
instr.	<i>kṣôd-īyas-ā</i>	<i>kṣôd-īyô-bhyām</i>	<i>kṣôd-īyô-bhis</i> (4)
dat.	<i>kṣôd-īyas-ê</i>	<i>kṣôd-īyô-bhyām</i>	<i>kṣôd-īyô-bhyas</i>
abl.	<i>kṣôd-īyas-as</i>	<i>kṣôd-īyô-bhyām</i>	<i>kṣôd-īyô-bhyas</i>
gen.	<i>kṣôd-īyas-as</i>	<i>kṣôd-īyas-ôs</i>	<i>kṣôd-īyas-ām</i>
loc.	<i>kṣôd-īyas-i</i>	<i>kṣôd-īyas-ôs</i>	<i>kṣôd-īyas-su</i>

1. compensatory lengthening plus 2. migration
3. *īyans* → *īyas* by loss of vowel + 4. sandhi

Reduplicated perfect active participle

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	ca-kṛ-vān (1)	ca-kṛ-vāṃs-âu (2)	ca-kṛ-vāṃs-as
voc.	ca-kṛ-van	ca-kṛ-vāṃs-âu (2)	ca-kṛ-vāṃs-as
acc.	ca-kṛ-vāṃs-am	ca-kṛ-vāṃs-âu (2)	<i>ca-kr-uṣ-as</i> (4)
instr.	<i>ca-kr-uṣ-ā</i> (4)	<i>ca-kṛ-vad-bhyām</i>	<i>ca-kṛ-vad-bhis</i> (3)
dat.	<i>ca-kr-uṣ-ê</i> (4)	<i>ca-kṛ-vad-bhyām</i>	<i>ca-kṛ-vad-bhyas</i>
abl.	<i>ca-kr-uṣ-as</i> (4)	<i>ca-kṛ-vad-bhyām</i>	<i>ca-kṛ-vad-bhyas</i>
gen.	<i>ca-kr-uṣ-as</i> (4)	<i>ca-kr-uṣ-ôś</i> (4)	<i>ca-kr-uṣ-ām</i>
loc.	<i>ca-kr-uṣ-i</i> (4)	<i>ca-kr-uṣ-ôś</i> (4)	<i>ca-kṛvat-su</i>

1. *ca-kṛ-vān* from *ca-kṛ-vans* + compensatory lengthening + 2. migration
3. *ca-kṛ-vad-bhis* analogy with *mah-ad-bhis*
4. *ca-kr-uṣ-ā* from *cakṛvas* (without *n*)

an- und in-stems

stem <i>rāj-an</i>	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	rāj-ā (2)	rāj-ān-âu (1)	rāj-ān-as (1)
	voc.	rāj-an (3)	rāj-ān-âu	rāj-ān-as
	acc.	rāj-ān-am (1)	rāj-ān-âu	<i>rāj-ñ-as</i>
	instr.	<i>rāj-ñ-ā</i> (4)	<i>rāj-a-bhyām</i>	<i>rāj-a-bhis</i> (5)
	dat.	<i>rāj-ñ-ê</i> (4)	<i>rāj-a-bhyām</i>	<i>rāj-a-bhyas</i> (5)
	abl.	<i>rāj-ñ-as</i>	<i>rāj-a-bhyām</i>	<i>rāj-a-bhyas</i>
	gen.	<i>rāj-ñ-as</i>	<i>rāj-ñ-ôś</i>	<i>rāj-ñ-ām</i>
	loc.	<i>rāj-ñ-i</i>	<i>rāj-ñ-ôś</i>	<i>rāj-a-su</i>

an- und in-stems

masculine

- 1 The strong forms with

$\bar{a} + n + \text{ending with vowel}$

goes back to

ie. $o + n + \text{ending with vowel}$

according to Brugmann's law

- 2 Nom. sg. $rāj-\bar{a}$ from compensatory lengthening, but n is dropped.
- 3 The strong form voc. sg. $rāj-an$ also goes back to ie. $o + n$, but without lengthening.
- 4 instr. sg. $rāj-ñ-\bar{a}$ zero-grade forward (!) assimilation
- 5 instr. pl. $rāj-a-bhis$ regular zero-grade

an- und in-stems

neuter

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	<i>nām-a</i>	<i>nām-n-ī/nām-an-ī</i> (1)	<i>nām-ān-i</i>
voc.	<i>nām-a, nām-an</i>	<i>nām-n-ī/nām-an-ī</i> (1)	<i>nām-ān-i</i>
acc.	<i>nām-a</i>	<i>nām-n-ī/nām-an-ī</i> (1)	<i>nām-ān-i</i>
instr.	<i>nām-n-ā</i>	<i>nām-a-bhyām</i>	<i>nām-a-bhis</i>
dat.	<i>nām-n-ê</i>	<i>nām-a-bhyām</i>	<i>nām-a-bhyas</i>
abl.	<i>nām-n-as</i>	<i>nām-a-bhyām</i>	<i>nām-a-bhyas</i>
gen.	<i>nām-n-as</i>	<i>nām-n-ôś</i>	<i>nām-n-ām</i>
loc.	<i>nām-n-i/nām-an-i</i> (3)	<i>nām-n-ôś</i>	<i>nām-a-su</i>

- ❶ Expected *nām-n-* and, secondarily, forms with *nām-an-* which have spilled over from words like the *karm-an* (“action”)

an- und in-stems

two consonants before *an*

Instrum. sg. should be

**ātm-n-ā* and

**karm-n-ā*

but the *m* must become syllabic so that we would obtain

**āta-n-ā* and

**kara-n-ā* → **kara-ṇ-ā*

Analogy or levelling produce observed forms

ātm-an-ā and

karm-aṇ-ā

an- und in-stems

two consonants before *an*

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	<i>karm-a</i>	<i>karm-aṇ-ī</i>	karm-āṇ-i
voc.	<i>karm-an/karm-a</i>	<i>karm-aṇ-ī</i>	karm-āṇ-i
acc.	<i>karm-a</i>	<i>karm-aṇ-ī</i>	karm-āṇ-i
instr.	<i>karm-aṇ-ā</i>	<i>karm-a-bhyām</i>	<i>karm-a-bhis</i>
dat.	<i>karm-aṇ-ê</i>	<i>karm-a-bhyām</i>	<i>karm-a-bhyas</i>
abl.	<i>karm-aṇ-as</i>	<i>karm-a-bhyām</i>	<i>karm-a-bhyas</i>
gen.	<i>karm-aṇ-as</i>	<i>karm-aṇ-ôś</i>	<i>karm-aṇ-ām</i>
loc.	<i>karm-aṇ-i</i>	<i>karm-aṇ-ôś</i>	<i>karm-a-su</i>

case	sg.	dual	pl.
nom.	<i>yôg-ī</i> (2)	<i>yôg-in-âu</i> (1)	<i>yôg-in-as</i> (1)
voc.	<i>yôg-in</i>	<i>yôg-in-âu</i> (1)	<i>yôg-in-as</i> (1)
acc.	<i>yôg-in-am</i> (1)	<i>yôg-in-âu</i> (1)	<i>yôg-in-as</i> (1)
instr.	<i>yôg-in-ā</i> (1)	<i>yôg-i-bhyām</i> (3)	<i>yôg-i-bhis</i> (3)
dat.	<i>yôg-in-ê</i> (1)	<i>yôg-i-bhyām</i> (3)	<i>yôg-i-bhyas</i> (3)
abl.	<i>yôg-in-as</i> (1)	<i>yôg-i-bhyām</i> (3)	<i>yôg-i-bhyas</i> (3)
gen.	<i>yôg-in-as</i> (1)	<i>yôg-in-ôs</i> (1)	<i>yôg-in-ām</i> (1)
loc.	<i>yôg-in-i</i> (1)	<i>yôg-in-ôs</i> (1)	<i>yôg-i-ṣu</i> (3)

2. compensatory lengthening for original *s*

3. *yôg-i-bhyām* analogy with *rāj-a-bhyām*

Agent and kinship nouns

Examples: *nê-tr̥* (“leader”), *bhar-tr̥* (“husband”), or *kar-tr̥* (“doer, maker”)

- Suffix is ie. *tor* (as in Latin FW *men-tor*)
- Thus, by Brugmann’s law

ie. $o + r + \text{ending with vowel} \rightarrow \bar{a} + r + \text{ending with vowel}$

- In the weak forms, we see *tr* before vowels or *tr̥* before consonants.

Agent and kinship nouns

stem <i>nê-tr̥</i>	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	nê-tā (1)	nê-tār-âu	nê-tār-as
	voc.	nê-tar (2)	nê-tār-âu	nê-tār-as
	acc.	nê-tār-am	nê-tār-âu	<i>nê-tār-n</i> (5)
	instr.	<i>nê-tr-ā</i> (3)	<i>nê-tr̥-bhyām</i>	<i>nê-tr̥-bhis</i> (4)
	dat.	<i>nê-tr-ê</i> (3)	<i>nê-tr̥-bhyām</i>	<i>nê-tr̥-bhyas</i> (4)
	abl.	<i>nê-t-us</i>	<i>nê-tr̥-bhyām</i>	<i>nê-tr̥-bhyas</i>
	gen.	<i>nê-t-us</i>	<i>nê-tr-ôs</i>	<i>nê-tār-ṇām</i> (5)
	loc.	<i>nê-tar-i</i> (7)	<i>nê-tr-ôs</i>	<i>nê-tr̥-ṣu</i> (6)

1. **nê-tā** like **rāj-ā**. 2. **nê-tar** not in open syllable. 3. zero grade. 4. zero grade before consonant. 5. $\bar{V} + nām$ as in thematic nouns. 6. ruki. 7. irregular.

Agent and kinship nouns

stem <i>pitṛ</i>	case	sg.	dual	pl.
	nom.	pit-ā	pit-ar-âu (!)	pit-ar-as (!)
	voc.	pit-ar	pit-ar-âu	pit-ar-as
	acc.	pit-ar-am (!)	pit-ar-âu	<i>pitṛ-n</i>
	instr.	<i>pitṛ-ā</i>	<i>pitṛ-bhyām</i>	<i>pitṛ-bhis</i>
	dat.	<i>pitṛ-ê</i>	<i>pitṛ-bhyām</i>	<i>pitṛ-bhyas</i>
	abl.	<i>pit-us</i>	<i>pitṛ-bhyām</i>	<i>pitṛ-bhyas</i>
	gen.	<i>pit-us</i>	<i>pitṛ-ôś</i>	<i>pitṛ-ṇām</i>
	loc.	<i>pitṛ-i</i>	<i>pitṛ-ôś</i>	<i>pitṛ-ṣu</i>

- *pit-ar-am* or *pit-ar-as* (without Brugmann) which contrast
- *nê-tār-am* and *nê-tār-as* (with Brugmann).