

# Deterrorizing Sanskrit

## Syllabic nasal

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# Syllabic Indo-European nasal

ie. $\overset{\circ}{n}$ →	{	oi.	{	<i>an</i>	bef. vowel
				<i>a</i>	between consonants
		ogr.	{	<i>an</i>	bef. vowel
				<i>a</i>	between consonants
	{	lat.	{	<i>in</i>	word-initial
				<i>en</i>	otherwise
		e.	<i>un</i> ~ nhg. <i>un</i>		

- Germanic examples: nhg. *un-gläubig*, e. *un-happy*, e. *un-believable*
- Greek-based FW: *a-theist*, *an-anarchy*
- Latin-based FW: *in-effektive*, *im-perfect*

We sometimes have mixtures such as

- *a-social* (the first part Greek, the second Latin)
- German *un-effektiv* (German-Latin), but e. *in-effective*

# Syllabic Indo-European nasal with Sanskrit examples

- Sanskrit examples between consonants:

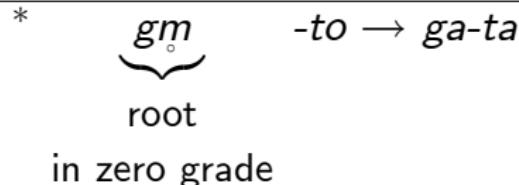
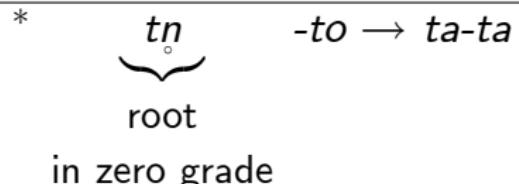
- *a-gatika* “without way out”
- *a-kriya* “lazy”
- *a-kāla* “wrong time”
- *a-nāyaka* “without leader”
- *a-rathá* “without charriot”
- *a-putrá* “without son”

- Sanskrit examples before vowel:

- *an-antá* “without end”
- *an-ātma-jñā* “not knowing oneself”

# PPP = past perfect participle

Often, the PPP is formed from the oi. root. But, sometimes the oi. root is not in zero grade.

✓ in full grade	3. pers. sg.	PPP
<i>gam</i> ("to go")	<i>gacch-a-ti</i>	* 
<i>tan</i> ("to stretch")	<i>tanôti</i>	* 

# Feminine *ti*-nouns

Oi. roots ending in a nasal lead to the feminine *ti* nouns seen in the following table:

✓	PPP	<i>ti</i> noun
<i>gam</i> ("to go")	<i>ga-ta</i>	<i>ga-ti-s</i> ("path")
<i>tan</i> ("to stretch")	<i>ta-ta</i>	<i>ma-ti-s</i> ("sequence, degree")
<i>nam</i> ("to salute")	<i>na-ta</i>	<i>na-ti-s</i> ("salutation")
<i>man</i> ("to think")	<i>ma-ta</i>	<i>ma-ti-s</i> ("thought")
<i>yam</i> ("to control")	<i>ya-ta</i>	<i>ya-ti-s</i> ("control")
<i>ram</i> ("to enjoy")	<i>ra-ta</i>	<i>ra-ti-s</i> ("pleasure")
<i>han</i> ("to hit")	<i>ha-ta</i>	<i>ha-ti-s</i> ("killing")