

Deterrorizing Sanskrit

Syllabic nasal

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Syllabic Indo-European nasal

$$\text{ie. } \underset{\circ}{n} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{oi. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} an \text{ bef. vowel} \\ a \text{ between consonants} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{ogr. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} an \text{ bef. vowel} \\ a \text{ between consonants} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{lat. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} in \text{ word-initial} \\ en \text{ otherwise} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{e. } un \sim \text{nhg. } un \end{array} \right.$$

- Germanic examples: nhg. *un-gläubig*, e. *un-happy*, e. *un-believable*
- Greek-based FW: *a-theist*, *an-archy*
- 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-jña* “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>	* $\underbrace{gm}_{\text{root}}$ -to → <i>ga-ta</i> in zero grade
<i>tan</i> ("to stretch")	<i>tanôti</i>	* $\underbrace{tn}_{\text{root}}$ -to → <i>ta-ta</i> in zero grade

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")