

# Samāsaḥ (समासः)

Dr.Pavankumar Satuluri

Member, Team Samsaadhanii  
Assistant Professor  
School of Linguistics & Literary Studies  
Chinmaya University  
Ernakulam

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# Compounds

- ① We can form compounds between nouns and not with verbal forms.
- ② If nouns are mutually related, then we can form a compound.  
महारजस्य पुत्रः = महाराजपुत्रः
- ③ In a compound, the first component is designated as pūrvapada पूर्वपद and the final component is designated as uttarapada उत्तरपद. रामालयः = राम is pūrvapada and आलयः is uttarapada.
- ④ In most cases, the first component's case suffixes are elided.  
वृक्षस्य शाखा = वृक्षशाखा, चोरात् भयम् = चोरभयम्
- ⑤ We use a sentence to understand the meaning of a compound. This sentence is designated as vigrahavākya विग्रहवाक्यम् .  
वृक्षस्य शाखा = वृक्षशाखा, चोरात् भयम् = चोरभयम्

# Difference between Samāsa and Sandhi

Samāsa	Sandhi
Joining of words	Joining of Phonemes
Sandhi is mandatory	Optional in sentence.

संहितैकपदे नित्या नित्या धातूपसर्गयोः ।  
नित्या समासे वाक्ये तु सा विवक्षामपेक्षते ॥

# Dvigusamāsaḥ (द्विगुसमासः)

**Dvigusamāsaḥ (द्विगुसमासः)** : If the first component is a numeral adjective सङ्ख्यावाचक and the second component is a noun then the compound is designated as Dvigusamāsaḥ.

**Samāhāradvigusamāsaḥ (समाहारद्विगुसमासः)** : If the entire compound gives the idea of an aggregate then the compound is designated as Samāhāradvigusamāsaḥ.

- त्रयाणां भुवनानां समाहारः → त्रिभुवनम् an aggregation of three worlds
- नवानां रात्रीणां समाहारः → नवरात्रम् an aggregation of nine nights
- पञ्चानां वटानां समाहारः → पञ्चवटी an aggregation of five banyan trees

If a compound consists of two or more components and has a referent which is different from the individual meanings of the components then that compound is designated as Bahuvrīhisamāsaḥ. The first component may be an adjective, a noun, or a preposition and the second component is always a noun. In Bahuvrīhi compound, the gender and number depends on the word (referent) it qualifies.

- सामान्यः/समानाधिकरणबहुव्रीहि Sāmānyaḥ/samānādhikaraṇabahuvrīhi: The compound gets the designation samānādhikaraṇabahuvrīhi if the components are in nominative case in a paraphrase.
- विशेषः/व्यधिकरणबहुव्रीहि Viśeṣaḥ/vyadhikaraṇabahuvrīhi: The compound gets the designation vyadhikaraṇabahuvrīhi if the components are in different cases (in genitive or locative) in a paraphrase.

- प्राप्तः अग्निः यं सः → प्राप्ताग्निः to which fire has reached (a village)
- जितः क्रोधः येन सः → जितक्रोधः by whom the anger is subdued (a person)
- चितानि पुष्पाणि यया सा → चितपुष्पा by whom the flowers are plucked (a person)
- दत्तः पशुः यस्मै सः → दत्तपशुः to whom an animal is offered (a person)
- पतितानि पर्णानि यस्मात् सः → पतितपर्णः from which the leaves are fallen (a tree)
- पतितानि पर्णानि यस्याः सा → पतितपर्णा from which the leaves are fallen (a creeper)
- पीतम् अम्बरं यस्य सः → पीताम्बरः whose clothes are yellow (Viṣṇu)
- पक्कम् अन्नं यस्मिन् सः → पक्कान्नः in which the food is cooked (a pot)

- कण्ठे कालः यस्य सः → कण्ठेकालः having black on the throat (Śiva)
- चक्रं पाणौ यस्य सः → चक्रपाणिः discus-handed (Viśṇu)

**Thank You**