

Samāsaḥ (समासः)

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- 1 Dvandvaḥ द्वन्द्वः
- 2 Avyayībhāvaḥ अव्ययीभावः

Dvandvaḥ द्वन्द्वः

Dvandvaḥ (द्वन्द्वः): Dvandva (copulative compound) consists of two or more than two components. The components in this compound may have nouns or adjectives that are connected through common action. An indeclinable 'ca' expresses the relation between the components in the paraphrase of this compound. The main purpose of this compound is to show the aggregation of individuals.

रामः च कृष्णः च → रामकृष्णौ गच्छतः Ram and Krishna are going simultaneously.

- iteretaradvandvaḥ इतरेतरद्वन्द्वः
- samāhāradvandvaḥ समाहारद्वन्द्वः

iteretaradvandvaḥ इतरेतरद्वन्द्वः

iteretaradvandvaḥ (इतरेतरद्वन्द्वः): In this compound, if all the aggregated components are independent and predominant then the compound is designated as iteretaradvandvasamāsaḥ. The number (वचन) depends on the number of constituents in the compound and the gender of the compound depends on the final component of the compound.

- सीता च रामः च → सीतारामौ गच्छतः Sita and Rama are going.
- धर्मः च अर्थः च कामः च मोक्षः च → धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाः virtue, wealth, desire and liberation.

samāhāradvandvaḥ समाहारद्वन्द्वः

samāhāradvandvaḥ (समाहारद्वन्द्वः): In this compound, if the components indicate the sense of aggregation then the compound is designated as samāhāradvandvasamāsaḥ. Since, the aggregation is predominant in this compound the number (वचन) becomes singular and the compound gets the neuter gender.

- गावः च व्याघ्राः च एतेषां समाहारः → गोव्याघ्रम् aggregation of cows and tigers.
- काकाः च उलूकाः च एतेषां समाहारः → काकोलूकम् aggregation of crows and owls.
- पाणी च पादौ च एतेषां समाहारः → पाणिपादम् aggregation of hands and legs.

Avyayībhāva-samāsaḥ अव्ययीभावः

Avyayībhāva-samāsaḥ (अव्ययीभावः): The compounds belonging to this class, where the first component may be an indeclinable or noun, or both the components are declinables, or the final component may be an indeclinable. The entire compound gets the designation avyaya अव्ययम्. The compound has the neuter gender and the paraphrase for this compound is designated as asvapadavigraha अस्वपदविग्रहः.

कृष्णस्य समीपम् → उपकृष्णम् near to Krishna. Here the अव्ययम् उप is used in the sense of nearness.

- अव्यय-पूर्वपद-अव्ययीभावः avyaya-pūrvapada-avyayībhāvaḥ
- अव्यय-उत्तरपद-अव्ययीभावः avayaya-uttarapada-avyayībhāvaḥ
- अव्ययपद-रहित-अव्ययीभावः avyayapada-rahita-avyayībhāvaḥ
- सङ्ख्यापूर्वपद-नद्युत्तरपद-अव्ययीभावः
saṅkhyāpūrvapada-nadyuttarapada-avyayībhāvaḥ

- कृष्णस्य समीपम् → उपकृष्णम् Near to Krishna.
- मक्षिकाणाम् अभावः → निर्मक्षिकम् free from/absence of flies

- सूपस्य लेशः → सूपप्रति a little bit of soup
- शाकस्य लेशः → शाकप्रति a little bit of vegetable

Here the avyaya प्रति is used in the sense of मात्रा a little.

- तिष्ठन्ति गावः यस्मिन् काले → तिष्ठद्गु the time when the cows stand for milking.
- लोहिता गङ्गा यस्मिन् देशे → लोहितगङ्गम् refers to the name of place where the water of the Ganga is red in color.

- सप्तानां गङ्गानां समाहारः → सप्तगङ्गम् seven streams of the river Ganga.
- द्वयोः यमुनयोः समाहारः → द्वियमुनम् two streams of the river Yamuna

Thank You