

# Importance of Accent in Pāṇinīya Dhātupāṭha

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Accents and their importance
- 3 Applicability of Accents
- 4 Conclusion

# Pañcāṅgam vyākaraṇam

Pāṇini's grammar has five important components viz.,

- sūtrapāṭhaḥ
- dhātupāṭhaḥ
- gaṇapāṭhaḥ
- uṇādipāṭhaḥ
- liṅānuśāsanam

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# धातुपाठः

- Pāṇini developed the dhātupāṭha in the same pattern as his sūtrapāṭha. This dhātupāṭha is divided in to ten gaṇas accounting to total 1944 dhātus. The figure is based on the siddhānta\_kaumudī written by Bhattoji Dīkshita which was written much later after all the ancient Pāṇinian dhātu-vrittis.
- In fact, previously the accents were prevalent in the sūtrapāṭha as well as the dhātupāṭha but unfortunately in the course of time this tradition was lost.
- If this accent information is not given in the dhātus, difficulties are noted during the computational generation of the dhāturūpas. Hence the necessity to mark the accents in the dhātus.



# Anubandhas in Pāṇinian dhātupāṭhas

Pāṇini used special markers, which he termed as 'it'. These 'it's were used to code various kind of information into it that facilitated the triggering of various sūtras which automated the process of word formation.

- अनुदात्तेत्/ङित् अनुदात्तङित् आत्मनेपदम् (1/3/12)  
An ātmanepada (1.4.100 tañānāv ātmanepadam) affix occurs after a root which is marked either with anudāṭṭa 'low-pitch' or with ñ
- स्वरिततेत्/ञित् स्वरितञितः कर्त्रभिप्राये क्रियाफले (1/3/72)  
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# Accents

Pāṇini defines three types of accents in his sūtrapāṭha viz.,

- 1 उदात्तः उच्चैरुदात्तः (1/2/29)
- 2 अनुदात्तः नीचैरनुदात्तः (1/2/30)
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# Relation of the accents

The accents are useful for two purposes-

- 1 Meaning -> Word Sense Disambiguation
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# Importance of accent

The knowledge of accent is absolutely important in order to know the exact meaning.

# Information in accent

- The accent indicates the case-marker.  
वाचः<sup>॑</sup> is आद्युदात्तः, so it takes the second case suffix, plural form.  
वाचः<sub>॑</sub> is अन्तोदात्तः, so it takes the fifth as well as sixth case suffix, singular form.
- Gender determination through the accent  
रक्षः<sup>॑</sup> is आद्युदात्तः, so it is in the neuter gender.  
रक्षः<sub>॑</sub> is अन्तोदात्तः, thus it is in the masculine gender.

- Sense disambiguation through the accent

This is supported by the mimamsakas too,

"अथ त्रैस्वर्यादीनां कथं समाप्तामिति ? उच्यते अर्थाविबोधनार्थं भविष्यति।

(जै.सू.भा.9/2/31)

Why the necessity of three accents? Replied - for the better understanding of the sense.

For example-

- इन्द्रशत्रुः, If we do not mark the accent, we have two possibilities-
  - ① इन्द्रस्य शत्रुः (इन्द्रशत्रुः) is a *tatpuruṣa* compound  
"enemy of Indra"
  - ② इन्द्रः शत्रुः यस्य। (इन्द्रशत्रुः) is a *bahuvrīhi* compound  
"the one whose enemy is Indra"

But in order to get the exact sense, it is necessary to mark the accent. Similarly in the case of-

- होता also has two possible senses,
  - ① होता is आद्युदात्तः, which means 'good summoner'.
  - ② होता is अन्त्योदात्तः, which means 'plain caller'.  
(तीव्रार्थतरमुदात्तम् अल्पीयोऽर्थतरमनुदात्तम् (निरुक्तम् 4.25))

# Accents in Pāṇinian Dhātupāṭha

The following types of accents are found in the dhātus of Pāṇinian Dhātupāṭha viz.,

- 1 उदात्तेत्-धातुः गुपू रक्षणे
- 2 उदात्तोपदेशधातुः भू सत्तायाम्
- 3 अनुदात्तेत्-धातुः एध वृद्धौ
- 4 अनुदात्तोपदेशधातुः गमू गतौ
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# Brevity

It is found in the recent Pāṇinian dhātupāṭhas like Mādhavīyā dhātuvritti and Siddhānta kaumudī (tiṅanta part), phrases such as क्त्थान्ता उदात्ता अनुदात्तेतः।, etc. are added to indicate the lost accentual information. This results in a proloxed version.

The loss of accentual information results in ambiguities as shown below:-

Without svara      With svara      gaṇa

एजृ

एजृ

एजृँ

एजृँ

चुरादिः

भ्वादिः

Without svara      With svara      gaṇa

शृधु  
शृधु  
शृधु

शृधुँ  
शृधुँ  
शृधुँ

चुरादिः  
भ्वादिः  
भ्वादिः

Without svāra      With svāra      gaṇa

वस	वस	चुरादिः
वस	वसँ	भ्वादिः
वस	वसँ	भ्वादिः
वस	वसँ	भ्वादिः

# Statistical Information of Accents

प्रकारः संख्या

धातवः 1944

उदात्तेत् 1419

अनुदात्तेत् 427

स्वरितेत् 98

अनुदात्तोपदेश 383



धातुसंख्या    स्वरसहितधातुसंख्या    स्वररहितधातुसंख्या

2	153	222
3	21	46
4	2	5
5	0	2

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## अनुदात्तेतश्च हलादेः (3/2/149)

Affix yuc also occurs to denote kartr̥ after an intransitive verbal root which begins with a consonant, is marked with anudāṭṭa 'low-pitch' as an it, and whose agent performs the action at the current time because of his nature, sense of duty, or skill.

- वृत्तुँ + युच्

## अनुदात्तेतश्च हलादेः (3/2/149)

अनुबन्धलोपः

## वृत् + यु युवोरनाकौ (7/1/1)

Affix yu and vu, in relation to an aṅga, are replaced with ana and aka, respectively.

## वृत् + अन पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च (7/3/86)

A replacement in guṇa comes in place of the ik of an aṅga which ends in augment puk, or contains a vowel termed laghu 'light, short' as next to its last (laghūpadha) sound, when an affix termed sārvaadhātuka and ārdhadhātuka follows.

वर्त् + अन = वर्तन

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# 'अनुदात्तोपदेश' इत्यस्य फलम्

अनुदात्तोपदेशवनतितनोत्यादीनाम् अनुनसिकलोपः झलि किङिति (6/4/37)

The nasal of an aṅga, namely that which is marked with anudāṭṭa in upadeśa, or one which ends in a nasal, or else, is constituted by vanā 'to like' and tanū 'to extend', etc., is deleted by means of lopa, when an affix beginning with a jhal and marked with k or ṅ as an it follows.

- गम् + क्त्वा लशक्वतद्धिते (1/3/8)

The initial l, ś, and ku (k, kh, g, gh, ṅ; 1.1.69 aṅudit...) of a non-taddhita (4.1.76 taddhitāḥ) affix in upadeśa is termed it.

गम् + त्वा अनुदात्तोपदेशवनतितनोत्यादीनाम् अनुनसिकलोपः झलि किङिति (6/4/37)  
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The initial l, ś, and ku (k, kh, g, gh, ṅ; 1.1.69 aṅudit...) of a non-taddhita (4.1.76 taddhitāḥ) affix in upadeśa is termed it.

गम् + त्वा अनुदात्तोपदेशवनतितनोत्यादीनाम् अनुनसिकलोपः झलि किङिति (6/4/37)  
गत्वा

# 'अनुदात्तोपदेश' इत्यस्य फलम्

अनुदात्तोपदेशवनतितनोत्यादीनाम् अनुनसिकलोपः झलि किङिति (6/4/37)

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- तृप् + लुट् अनद्यतने लुट् (3/3/15)

Affix luṭ occurs after a verbal root when a future action is not current is denoted.

तृप् + ति स्यतासी लृलुटोः (3/1/33)

Affixes sya and tāsī respectively occur after verbal roots when lṛ and luṭ follow.

तृप् + तास् + ति अनुबन्धलोपः

तृप् + ता + ति लुटः प्रथमस्य डारौरसः (2/4/85)

The third person tiṅ-replacements of luṭ (3.3.15 anadyatane...) are replaced by ḍā, rau, and ras, respectively.

तृप् + ता + डा अनुबन्धलोपः

तृप् + ता + आ डित्वसामर्थ्यदभस्यापि टेलोपः

तृप् + ता आर्धधातुकस्येड्वलादेः (7/2/35)

Augment iṭ is introduced to an affix which is termed ārdhadhātuka (3.4.114 ārdhadhātukaṃ śśeṣaḥ) and which begins with a sound denoted by the abbreviatory term val (śś. 5-14).

तृप् + इट् + ता पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च (7/3/86)

त् + अर् + प् + इ + ता = तर्पिता

- तृप् + लुट् अनद्यतने लुट् (3/3/15)

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तृप् + इट् + ता पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च (7/3/86)

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तृप् + ता + डा अनुबन्धलोपः

तृप् + ता + आ डित्वसामर्थ्यदभस्यापि टेलोपः

तृप् + ता आर्धधातुकस्येड्वलादेः (7/2/35)

Augment ṛ is introduced to an affix which is termed ārdhadhātuka (3.4.114 ārdhadhātukaṃ śśeṣaḥ) and which begins with a sound denoted by the abbreviatory term val (śś. 5-14).

तृप् + इट् + ता पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च (7/3/86)

त् + अर् + प् + इ + ता = तर्पिता

- तृप् + लुट् अनद्यतने लुट् (3/3/15)

Affix luṭ occurs after a verbal root when a future action is not current is denoted.

तृप् + ति स्यतासी लृलुटोः (3/1/33)

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तृप् + तास् + ति अनुबन्धलोपः

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तृप् + ता + आ डित्वसामर्थ्यदभस्यापि टेलोपः

तृप् + ता आर्धधातुकस्येड्वलादेः (7/2/35)

Augment iṭ is introduced to an affix which is termed ārdhadhātuka (3.4.114 ārdhadhātukaṃ śśeṣaḥ) and which begins with a sound denoted by the abbreviatory term val (śś. 5-14).

तृप् + इट् + ता पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च (7/3/86)

त् + अर् + प् + इ + ता = तर्पिता

- तृप् + लुट् अनद्यतने लुट् (3/3/15)

Affix luṭ occurs after a verbal root when a future action is not current is denoted.

तृप् + ति स्यतासी लृलुटोः (3/1/33)

Affixes sya and tāsī respectively occur after verbal roots when lṛ and luṭ follow.

तृप् + तास् + ति अनुबन्धलोपः

तृप् + ता + ति लुटः प्रथमस्य डारौरसः (2/4/85)

The third person tiñ-replacements of luṭ (3.3.15 anadyatane...) are replaced by ḍā, rau, and ras, respectively.

तृप् + ता + डा अनुबन्धलोपः

तृप् + ता + आ डित्वसामर्थ्यदभस्यापि टेलोपः

तृप् + ता आर्धधातुकस्येड्वलादेः (7/2/35)

Augment ṭi is introduced to an affix which is termed ārdhadhātuka (3.4.114 ārdhadhātukaṃ śśeṣaḥ) and which begins with a sound denoted by the abbreviatory term val (śś. 5-14).

तृप् + इट् + ता पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च (7/3/86)

त् + अर् + प् + इ + ता = तर्पिता

- तृप् + लुट् अनद्यतने लुट् (3/3/15)

Affix luṭ occurs after a verbal root when a future action is not current is denoted.

तृप् + ति स्यतासी लृलुटोः (3/1/33)

Affixes sya and tāsī respectively occur after verbal roots when lṛ and luṭ follow.

तृप् + तास् + ति अनुबन्धलोपः

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तृप् + इट् + ता पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च (7/3/86)

त् + अर् + प् + इ + ता = तर्पिता

तृप् + ता अनुदात्तस्य चर्दुपधस्यान्यतरस्याम् (6/1/59)

Augment am is optionally introduced to a verbal root which, in upadeśa, is anudātta, and which also contains ṛt in its upadhā, provided an affix beginning with jhl, but not marked with k as an it, follows.

तृ + अम् + प् + ता अनुबन्धलोपः

तृ + अ + प् + ता इको यणचि (6/1/77)

A sound denoted by the abbreviatory term ik is replaced by corresponding sounds denoted by the abbreviatory term yaṅ when a sound denoted by the abbreviatory term ac follows in saṃhitā.

त् + र् + अ + प् + ता

त्रसा

तृप् + ता अनुदात्तस्य चर्दुपधस्यान्यतरस्याम् (6/1/59)

Augment am is optionally introduced to a verbal root which, in upadeśa, is anudātta, and which also contains ṛt in its upadhā, provided an affix beginning with jhl, but not marked with k as an it, follows.

तृ + अम् + प् + ता अनुबन्धलोपः

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त्रप्ता



तृप् + ता अनुदात्तस्य चर्दुपधस्यान्यतरस्याम् (6/1/59)

Augment am is optionally introduced to a verbal root which, in upadeśa, is anudātta, and which also contains ṛ in its upadhā, provided an affix beginning with jhl, but not marked with k as an it, follows.

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तृ + अ + प् + ता इको यणचि (6/1/77)

A sound denoted by the abbreviatory term ik is replaced by corresponding sounds denoted by the abbreviatory term yaṇ when a sound denoted by the abbreviatory term ac follows in saṃhitā.

त् + र् + अ + प् + ता

त्रसा

तृप् + ता अनुदात्तस्य चर्दुपधस्यान्यतरस्याम् (6/1/59)

Augment am is optionally introduced to a verbal root which, in upadeśa, is anudātta, and which also contains ṛt in its upadhā, provided an affix beginning with jhl, but not marked with k as an it, follows.

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त् + र् + अ + प् + ता

त्रप्ता

- गुपूरक्षणे गुपूधूपविच्छिपणिपनिभ्य आयः (3/1/28)

Affix āya occurs to denote root-sense after verbal roots gupū 'to protect, preserve', dhūpa 'to heat, fumigate, torture', vicchī 'to move toward, approach', paṇī 'to praise' and paṇī 'to praise'.

गुप् + आय पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च (2/2/2)

गोपाय सनाद्यन्ता धातवः (3/1/32)

Forms which end in affixes san, etc., are termed dhātu 'verbal root'.

गोपाय धातोः (6/1/159)

The final of a verbal root is marked udātta.

गोपाय + तिप् तिस्रस्त्रिसिप्थस्थमिब्वस्मस्तातांझथासाथांध्वमिड्वहिमहिङ् (3/4/78)

Affixes tip, tas, jhi, sip, thas, tha, mip, vas, mas, ta, ātām, jha, thās, āthām, dhvam, id, vahi and mahiñ occur in place of la

- गुपूँरक्षणे गुपूधूपविच्छिपणिपनिभ्य आयः (3/1/28)

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गुप् + आय पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च (2/2/2)

गोपाय सनाद्यन्ता धातवः (3/1/32)

Forms which end in affixes san, etc., are termed dhātu 'verbal root'.

गोपाय धातोः (6/1/159)

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Affixes tip, tas, jhi, sip, thas, tha, mip, vas, mas, ta, ātām, jha, thās, āthām, dhvam, id, vahi and mahiñ occur in place of la

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गुप् + आय पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च (2/2/2)

गोपाय सनाद्यन्ता धातवः (3/1/32)

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गोपाय धातोः (6/1/159)

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गोपा (अनुदात्त = अनुदात्तं पदमेकवर्जं) (6/1/158/155?)

A pada bears the anudātta accent with the exception of one syllable specified.

गोपा + य + शप् + ति कर्तरि शप् (3/1/68)

Affix śap occurs after a verbal root when a sārvaadhātuka affix which denotes kartṛ 'agent' follows.

गोपा + य + अ + ति अतो गुणे (6/1/97)

A single replacement similar to the second of a vocalic sequence comes in place of both, a non-pada final a which precedes and a guṇa vowel which follows the a, when saṃhitā finds its scope. शप् (अ), तिप् (ति)



गोपा (अनुदात्त = अनुदात्तं पदमेकवर्जं) (6/1/158/155?)

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## अनुदात्तौ सुप्पितौ (3/1/4)

That which is termed an affix, occurs subsequently, and is denoted by sup (svaujas..., 1.4.103 supaḥ), or is marked with p as an it, is low-pitched initially.

गोपा + य् + अ + अ + ति

गोपा + य् + अ + ति एकादेश उदात्तेनोदात्तः (8/2/5)

A single replacement in place of an udātta and anudātta is marked with udātta.

गोपा + य् + अ + ति उदात्तानुदात्तस्य स्वरितः (8/4/66)

An anudātta which occurs after an udātta is replaced with a svarita.

गोपायति

(this information is useful for building Speech to Text and Text to Speech system)

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# 'उदात्तोपदेश' इत्यस्य फलम्

**धातोः**

(6/1/156)

The final of a verbal root is marked udātta. धातोः अन्तः उदात्तो भवति।

- डुपचष् पाके

पच् + तिप् कर्तरि शप् (3/1/68)

Affix śap occurs after a verbal root when a sārvaadhātuka affix which denotes kartr 'agent' follows.

पच् + शप् + ति अनुबन्धलोपः

पच् + अ + ति धातोः (6/1/156)

प + च् + अ + ति अनुदात्तौ सुप्पितौ (3/1/4)

प + च् + अ + ति उदात्तानुदात्तस्य स्वरितः (8/4/66)

प + च् + अ + ति स्वरितात् संहितायामनुदात्तानाम् (1/2/39)

Every anudātta which occurs after a svarita is replaced by ekaśruti 'monotone' in saṃhitāpāṭha 'recitation of the Veda with phonetic changes as effected by sandhi rules.

प + च् + अ + ति = पचति एकश्रुतिः जाता (this information is useful for building Speech to Text and Text to Speech system)



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Dhanyavādaḥ!!!