

Sanskrit *taddhita* and English Suffixes: A Primary Investigation

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Abstract

Sanskrit is one of the oldest languages in the world. A huge list of words is borrowed from the Sanskrit in other Indian languages and there are lots of similarities between Sanskrit and foreign languages. This paper presents a primary and comparative investigation and analysis between Sanskrit secondary derivative or *taddhita* suffixes (TS) and English suffix. It describes few major points of similarities and dissimilates between Sanskrit *taddhita* forms and English adjectives. Grammatical tradition of the Sanskrit is very old and most powerful. Pāṇinian grammar called Aṣṭādhyāyī (AD) is considered as Sanskrit grammar. A primary comparison and brief relations between Sanskrit *taddhitanta* and English adjectives are investigated in this paper.

Keywords: Sanskrit grammar, Sanskrit *taddhita* suffix, English adjective, word processing, Sanskrit morphology, POS. etc.

1. Introduction

Sanskrit is linguistically very rich language. It includes morphology, history, *dharma-āshtra*, *purāṇa*, *vedas* etc. Sanskrit has a very rich and scientific grammar called Pāṇinian Grammar or AD. There are about 4000 rules are described in the eight chapters of AD. These rules are six types e.g. *saṃjā*, *paribhāṣā vidhi*, *niyama*, *atideśa*, and *adhikāra* (Chandra, 2006). Panini has described TS in the 4th and 5th chapters of AD. TS are those affixes conjoined with the noun, pronoun and adjectives and change the meaning of the particular words e.g. *वासुदेव+अण्= वासुदेव* (Vidyavaridhi, 1997; Chandra, 2006 and Chandra & Jha, 2011). Pāṇini has listed approximately 300 TS in the AD e.g.- *अण्, ठक्, त्व, तमप्, तरप्, मतुप्, इनि, अ, यत्, क* etc. TS those are very similar to English adjectives are included in this study. Brief descriptions of a few TS are given below:

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Matup (मत्तुप्)- The *matup* affixes are added with the noun or name. It is added in the sense of 'it has that or that is in it'. To express the meanings the *matup* affixes are added with noun pronoun, adjective etc. As e.g. मधु+मत्तुप्=मधुमान् (Choudhary, 1997). Same linguistics patterns may also be seen in English language e.g. sweet+y = sweety now we can see that Sanskrit have many affixes who added with noun becomes an adjective same in English.

Tarap (तरप्)- TS is use to compare to express the superlative degree with other e.g. श्रेष्ठ+तरप् = श्रेष्ठतर in English we say better when compare between two person or things.

Taval (त्वल्)- TS is express about feelings and remains त्व only e.g. प्रभु+त्वल्=प्रभुत्व in English sovereignty this word derived from sovereign.

Thak (ठक्) - TS is added with the nouns and generate the new adjectives. Here in this affix only ठ remains and it also changes as इक् by the Panini rule ठस्येकः (Vasu, 1962) e.g. धर्म+इक्= धार्मिक in the same way in English we say religious who derived from religion.

Cha (छ) - TS added with the Sanskrit nouns and change the meaning. Again छ TS replaces with ईय् for devrivation process e.g. भारत+ईय्= भारतीय. In English language we may compare with from India to Indian.

Tal (तल्) – Ts added with the Sanskrit noun and change the meaning e.g. सुन्दर+तल्= सुन्दरता in English beautifully derived by beauty.

Based on above mentioned few examples, it is clear that there are lots of similarities may be seen between English adjective and Sanskrit *taddhita* words.

2. Literature Review

Derivational process of Sanskrit is very rich. To develop a general strategies and methods for two language pair is very challenging and essential. There are various important studies that focus on translational divergence in English-Sanskrit-Hindi Language Pairs are describe the similarities and dissimilarities between these languages (Goyal & Sinha, 2008; Mishra & Mishra, 2009 and Goyal & Sinha, 2009). Classification of divergence between languages has been studied by the Dorr (1994). A study on divergence between Malayalam and Tamil languages is also initiated by the IITM-K, Trivandrum to make easy the process of analysis of source language process. In this study is reported that the divergence is effective

in lexical and structural level (Jayan & Elizabeth, 2015 and Jayan et al, 2012). A research claims that lexical semantic divergence and six different types of divergence are identified and generalizations are made on the basis of examples for Urdu to English translation (Abdus & Khan, 2010). Translation pattern between English-Sanskrit and Hindi-Sanskrit of various constructions to identify the divergence in English-Sanskrit-Hindi language pairs based on the classification of translation divergence presented by Dorr (1994) is also discussed (Goyal, & Sinha, 2008). Comparison of Sanskrit and English languages to identifying the potential topics of translation divergences is also done (Mishra & Mishra, 2009). Few other studies are also done to compare the Sanskrit and English in different prospective (Kachru, 2006; Soothill, William & Lewis, 1937; Furman, David & Natalia 2010 and Kachru, 1992).

Based on above observation and evidence, lots of the studies have been done to compare two or more language. Divergences patterns are very helpful in translation and also in understanding the relationship between two different languages.

3. Materials and Methods

In linguistics the comparative method is a technique for studying the development of languages by performing a feature by feature comparison of two or more languages. A dictionary based checking method has been applied to know word formation similarities between Sanskrit and English. We have collected above mentioned TS and its derived form and compare to the English Adjective as shown in the table 1.

Sr. n.	Sanskrit			English		
	Pratipadi ka	Suffix	Complete Words	Noun/ Pronoun	Suffi x	Complete Words
1	भारत	छ (ईय)/Ca	भारतीय	India	n	Indian
2	द्वीप	छ (ईय)/Ca	द्वीपीय	Continent	al	Continental
3	साहित्य	ठक् /□hak	साहित्यिक	literature	ary	Literary
4	विज्ञान	ठ/□ha	वैज्ञानिक	Science	tist	Scientist
5	भूगोल	ठ/□ha	भौगोलिक	Geography	ical	Geographical
6	श्रेष्ठ	तरप्/ taRaP	श्रेष्ठतर	Good	er	Batter
7	श्रेष्ठ	तमप्/tamaP	श्रेष्ठतम	Good	st	Best
8	अराजक	तल्/taL	अराजकता	Anarch	chy	Anarchy

9	व्यवहार	ठ/cha	व्यावहारिक	Apply	ied	Applied
10	सम्प्रदाय	ठ/cha	साम्प्रदायिक	Community	nal	Communal
11	मातृ	त्व/tva	मातृत्व	Mother	hood	Motherhood
12	भ्रातृ	त्व/tva	भ्रातृत्व	Brother	hood	Brotherhood
13	सेना	ठ/cha	सैनिक	Civil	civil	Civil
14	केन्द्र	छ/Ca	केन्द्रीय	Center	al	Central
15	आनन्द	मयट्/maya	आनन्दमय	Cheer	ful	Cheerful
16	प्रदर्श	क/ka	प्रदर्शक	Perform	er	Performer
17	राष्ट्र	छ/Ca	राष्ट्रीय	Nation	nal	National
18	यूरोप	छ/Ca	यूरोपीय	Europe	ean	European
19	आशावाद	इनि/InI	आशावादी	Optimism	ist	Optimist
20	बुद्धि	मतुप्/mauP	बुद्धिमान्	Sense	ble	Sensible
21	दूरदर्श	इतच्/Itac	दूरदर्शिता	Sag	acity	Sagacity
22	मूल	ठ/cha	मौलिक	Origin	nal	Original
23	उत्पाद	क/ka	उत्पादक	produce	cer	Producer
24	नैतिक	तल्/taL	नैतिकता	Moral	ity	Morality
25	राजनीति	ठक्/chaK	राजनैतिक	Polity	cal	Political
26	प्रभु	त्वल्/tvaL	प्रभुत्व	sovereign	ty	Sovereignty
27	प्रदेश	ठक्/chaK	प्रादेशिक	territory	ial	Territorial
28	योग्य	तल्/taL	योग्यता	Qualify	ation	Qualification
29	प्रकृति	ठक्/chaK	प्राकृतिक	Nature	ral	Natural

4. Result and Discussions

Sanskrit is considered to be a key element in the Indo-Aryan language super family and holds the rank of a classical language, together with other language such as classical Greek, Latin, Persian, Arabic Hebrew, Chinese and Tamil. There is no doubt that Sanskrit is the mother of all languages not because of its strength and deep meaning in its each word but it was the origin and basis for other language to be created and then got the identity of their own by drafting away the path of Sanskrit based follow up. Sanskrit has many similarities not only with English but another languages e.g. Sanskrit and German, Sanskrit and Hindi, Sanskrit and Bangla, Sanskrit and Bhojpuri etc. In near future we can study about other parts of Sanskrit and other language like what is the similarity Sanskrit noun and English noun,

part of speech in Sanskrit and English, tense in Sanskrit and English, what is the similarity German and Sanskrit e.g.- नासिका this word use for Nose in Sanskrit in German *Nase* word is also use for Nose and *Naka* in Bangla and नाक in Hindi.

Sr. no.	Sanskrit	Hindi	English	German	Bangla
1	मातृ	माता	Mother	Mutter	मा
2	पितृ	पिता	Father	Pater	बाबा
3	नासिका	नाक	Nose	Nasa	नाका
4	हस्त	हाथ	Hand	Hand	हाथ
5	त्वम्	तुम	You	Du	तुमाके
6	भ्रातृ	भाई	Brother	Bruder	दादा

5. Conclusions

This study demonstrated that it is a establish truth that Sanskrit and English are similar in word formation process. Sanskrit is a very rich and scientific language who had a very interesting and easy grammar. Based on above observations we can say Sanskrit is morphologically very rich language and it has effected most of the languages.

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