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(Note: This is a work in progress! It will be updated periodically.)]

DECLENSIONAL AND CONJUGATIONAL PARADIGMS

PRESENTED IN A COMPARATIVE MANNER FOR:

**SANSKRIT, CLASSICAL GREEK, HITTITE, LATIN,
GERMAN AND “PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN” (PIE),**

in an attempt to demonstrate the originality, parent-like character and completeness of Sanskrit with respect to all other Indo-European languages

We use the commonest of words, such as personal pronouns and everyday-use verbs, which linguists recognize are least likely to have suffered from borrowing, effects of conquest, degeneration and other changes over millennia

*We start with the 3rd Person Pronoun, Masculine, only.
(We will add other declensional and conjugational paradigms periodically, as time permits; your patience is appreciated!)*

SANSKRIT: 3rd PERSON PRONOUN, Masculine

[Note: The glottalized terminal-s (*visarga*) of Sanskrit is directly cognate with the terminal-s of Classical Greek (ς), which is distinguished from the non-terminal-s (σ).]

CASE (<i>VIBHAKTI</i>)	SINGULAR (<i>EKAVACHANA</i>)	DUAL (<i>DVIVACHANA</i>)	PLURAL (<i>BAHUVACHANA</i>)
Nominative (<i>Prathamaa</i>)	sas, sa:, sa, so; Grk <i>ho</i> (Skt [s] always -- > Grk [h], cf. <i>su</i> --> <i>heu</i>); Angl-Sax., Gothic <i>se</i> , Engl. <i>he</i> , also <i>the</i> ; Ger. <i>der</i> ; but almost nowhere else	tau	te; Engl. <i>they</i> , Ger. <i>Sie</i> , but almost nowhere else
Accusative (<i>Dvitiyaa</i>)	tam; Ger. <i>dem</i> , Engl. <i>them</i> , Homeric <i>τομ</i> , but nowhere else	tau	taan; Ger. <i>den</i> , Grk. <i>τον</i> , but nowhere else
Instrumental (<i>Tritiyaa</i>)	tena	taabhyaam	tai:, tais; (possible original tebhi:/tebhis) in Grk, has become confused with Dative case (<i>τοις</i> (<i>tois</i>)), since Instrumental case does not exist

Dative (<i>Chaturthi</i>)	tasmai	taabhyaam	tebhya:, tebhyas; the <i>-bhyas</i> ending survives in Latin only (<i>-bus</i>)
Ablative (<i>Panchami</i>)	tasmaat	taabhyaam	tebhya:, tebhyas
Genitive (~<i>Shashthi</i>)	tasya; Homeric <i>τῶσιο</i> (<i>tosio</i>)	tayo:, tayos	te~shaam
Locative (<i>Saptami</i>)	tasmin	tayo:, tayos	te~shu
Vocative (<i>Sambodhana</i>)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

CLASSICAL GREEK: 3rd PERSON PRONOUN, Masculine

(Has degenerated into a *definite article* in Classical Greek, where *αὐτόϛ* (*auto:s*) is used as the third person pronoun).

The large number of “blanks” (marked “*nonexistent*”) in the Table are notable.

[Note: terminal-*s* (ϛ) is rendered as [:*s*] to show its cognacy to the glottalized terminal-*s* (*visarga*) of Sanskrit and its distinction from non-terminal-*s* (σ)].

Among the older IE languages (Greek, Latin, Hittite), Greek is the least degenerated from the Sanskrit.]

CASE	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
Nominative	ὁ (<i>ho</i>) (Skr̥t [s] always --- > Grk [h], cf. <i>su</i> --> <i>heu</i>)	<i>nonexistent</i>	οἱ (<i>hoi</i>)
Accusative	τόν (<i>ton</i>), (cf. Skrt <i>taan</i>)	<i>nonexistent</i>	τούς (<i>to:s</i>), τονς (<i>ton:s</i>)
Instrumental	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>
Dative	τῷ (<i>to</i>)	<i>nonexistent</i>	τοῖς (<i>toi:s</i>), τοῖσι (<i>toisi</i>) (confounded with original locative)

Ablative	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>
Genitive	τοῦ (<i>tou</i>), Homeric τοσίο (<i>tosio</i>), cf. Skrt <i>tasia</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>	τῶν (<i>ton</i>)
Locative	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>
Vocative	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

HITTITE: 3rd PERSON PRONOUN, Masculine

(Has degenerated into a *common gender* for both masculine and feminine.
I.e., *gender distinctions have been lost in Hittite*)

Also NOTE: The original initial-[t] of Sanskrit has degenerated into [s] in Hittite through the well documented route via the forward-fricative, [s], i.e. [t] ---> [ts] (affricate) ---> [s] (after elision of [t]); traces of this are found in Greek as well (cf. third person indicative active plural ending *-ensi* vs. *-anti* of Skrt, *-unt* of Latin).

Thus, to recognize cognacy with Sanskrit, simply replace the initial-[s] of Hittite by [t].
By comparison with the Sanskrit, it is also clearly seen that the Hittite forms are even further degenerated from the parent than those of Greek.

CASE	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
Nominative	sas	<i>nonexistent</i>	e, se, tse
Accusative	tan, tsan, san	<i>nonexistent</i>	as, us
Instrumental	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>
Dative	edi	<i>nonexistent</i>	edas, asmaas

Ablative	edets	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>
Genitive	siel, tsiel, saas, sasa	<i>nonexistent</i>	kel, saam, saan
Locative	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>
Vocative	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

LATIN: 3rd PERSON PRONOUN, Masculine

NOTE: The Latin can best be appreciated by noting that the original initial-[t] of Sanskrit has degenerated even further than in the Greek and Hittite (see above), once again through the well documented forward-fricative route, viz.: [t] ---> [ts] (affricate) ---> [s] ---> [h].

Then [h] is elided or survives only as a rough aspiration.

Thus, to recognize cognacy with Sanskrit, simply add initial [t] or [s] to the Latin.

CASE	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
Nominative	is		ei , ii
Accusative	eum;		eos
Instrumental			
Dative	ei		eis
Ablative	eo		eis

Genitive	eius		eorum
Locative			
Vocative	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

GERMAN: 3rd PERSON, Masculine

(The DEFINITE ARTICLE (*der*), closest cognate of the third person pronoun of Sanskrit, is cited)

CASE	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
Nominative	der	<i>nonexistent</i>	die
Accusative	den	<i>nonexistent</i>	die
Instrumental	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>
Dative	dem	<i>nonexistent</i>	den
Ablative	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>
Genitive	des	<i>nonexistent</i>	der

Locative	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>
Vocative	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>	<i>nonexistent</i>

So-called, reconstructed “PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN” (PIE):

3rd PERSON PRONOUN, Masculine

As with other Proto-languages, there is much disagreement on the probable original form of the paradigms in the Proto-language. Usually, several alternatives are given.

We give here the more popular paradigms [1-3].

It can be seen that *nearly all PIE forms are almost identical to the Sanskrit*, with the characteristic, postulated [o], [e] (PIE) --> [a] (Skrt) shift.

CASE	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
Nominative	sos, so (cf. Skrt sas, sa:, sa, so)	tau, to (cf. Skrt tau)	toi (cf. Skrt te)
Accusative	tom (cf. Skrt tam)	tau, to (cf. Skrt tau)	toons (cf. Skrt taan) Ger. <i>den</i> , Grk. <i>τον</i> , but nowhere else
Instrumental	to, tena (Skrt tena)	toibhyaam (Skrt taabhyaam)	toibhis (Skrt tai:, tais; probable original tebhis) in Grk, has become confused with Dative case (<i>τοις</i> (<i>tois</i>)), since Instrumental case does not exist

Dative	tosmei (Skr tasmai)	toibhyaam (Skr taabhyaam)	toibhyos (Skr tebhya:, tebhya;)) the <i>-bhyas</i> ending survives in Latin only (<i>-bus</i>)
Ablative	tosmood (Skr tasmaat)	toibhyaam (Skr taabhyaam)	toibhyos (Skr tebhya:, tebhya)
Genitive	tosio (Skr tasya;)) Homeric <i>τοσιο</i> (<i>tosio</i>)	toyos (Skr tayo:, tayos)	toisoom (Skr te~shaam)
Locative	tosmin (Skr tasmin)	toyos (Skr tayo:, tayos)	toisu (Skr te~shu)
Vocative	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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