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 taddhita 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, dharmaḥśstra, 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. sa̐jā, 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. कसुदेव+अण= कासुदेव (Vidyavaridhi, 1997; Chandra, 2006 and Chandra & Jha, 2011). Pāṇini has listed approximately 300 TS in the AD e.g.- अणू, ठक, त्व, तमप, तरप, मदुप, इनि, अ, यत, क etc. TS those are very similar to English adjectives are included in this study. Brief descriptions of a few TS are given below:
Matup (मतुप्)- 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+मतुप्=मधुमाि् (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+तल्=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. धमम+इक्=धानममक 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 derivivation process e.g. भारत+ईय= 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+ता=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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. n.</th>
<th>Pratipadika</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Complete Words</th>
<th>Noun/ Pronoun</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Complete Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>भारत</td>
<td>छ (ईय्)/Ca</td>
<td>भारतीय</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>द्वीप</td>
<td>छ (ईय्)/Ca</td>
<td>द्वीपीय</td>
<td>Continent</td>
<td>al</td>
<td>Continental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>साहित्य</td>
<td>ठक्/ha</td>
<td>साहित्यिक</td>
<td>literary</td>
<td>ary</td>
<td>Literary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>विज्ञान</td>
<td>ठ/ha</td>
<td>वैज्ञानिक</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>tist</td>
<td>Scientist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>भूगोल</td>
<td>ठ/ha</td>
<td>भौगोलिक</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>ical</td>
<td>Geographical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>श्रेष्ठ</td>
<td>तरप/taRaP</td>
<td>श्रेष्ठतर</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>er</td>
<td>Batter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>श्रेष्ठ</td>
<td>तमप/taMaP</td>
<td>श्रेष्ठतम</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>st</td>
<td>Best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>अराजक</td>
<td>तल/taL</td>
<td>अराजकता</td>
<td>Anarch</td>
<td>chy</td>
<td>Anarchy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. 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 Nak in Bangla and नाक in Hindi.

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

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.

References


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