

Some issues in Syntax of modern Saṃskṛta:

Although the term Modern Saṃskṛta literature is used extensively, the exact period intended by the term 'modern' in this context is not standardized. However, the works on modern Saṃskṛta such as *Modern Sanskrit Literature : tradition and innovation* by S. B. Raghunathacharya, *Modern Sanskrit Literature* by H.L. Shukla, *Studies in Rgveda and Modern Sanskrit Literature* by S. Ranganath, consider the literature in the period 19th century onwards as modern Saṃskṛta literature.

The syntax and various issues related to syntax are analyzed to a great extent by traditional Saṃskṛta scholarship and modern works on Saṃskṛta Grammar. Yet, the modern Saṃskṛta literature draws attention to many issues of syntax which are not dealt by the system of traditional grammar and modern critical works on Saṃskṛta grammar. These issues include influence of modern languages on Saṃskṛta, the issue of loan-words and phrases, borrowing of words and phrases from other languages etc.

An important work in this concern is *Vāgyavahārādarśa* by Cārudevaśāstrī . The author has collected here around 600 sentences as a corpus for the study of the syntax. The sentences dealt here, are mostly from the recent works in Saṃskṛta. The work analyses the sentences by pointing out the errors in them on the basis of various issues. The issues are syntactic, semantic, morphological and sometimes lexical. These issues include the issues of negation, issues of adjectival relation, issues of anaphoric relation, the issues of numerals, issues of loan words and phrases, the issues of kāraka etc. The sentences in the corpus can be classified on the basis of the issues of error in them. We aim at classifying the corpus on this basis and analyzing the sentences according to the issue of error in the sentence.

In this paper, we aim at analyzing a specific issue in syntax of modern Saṃskṛta namely the 'issue of adjectives'. In Saṃskṛta generally the adjectives are like those used in English as attributive nouns. Here, the adjectives are treated as nouns and they are assigned with the endings same as noun. They generally have the gender and number according to the substantive noun. It is the context that allows us to identify the substantive since both the types have same declension.

The present paper discusses various issues related with the fundamental nature of an adjective in Samskr̥ta as well as various issues related with the usage of an adjective. Issues related with the nature of an adjective include the problems such as, ‘Does adjective or viśeṣaṇa literally denote a guṇa or a dravya?’, ‘Whether adjective denotes a guṇayukta jāti or guṇayukta vyakti?’ etc.

Issues related with the usage of an adjective are as follows:

1. Syntactical issues

- 1.1. Use of more than one adjective for a single substantive.
- 1.2. Difference in the number and gender of an adjective and the substantive.

2. Semantic issues

- 2.1. Use of more than one adjectives with similar meaning in a sentence.
- 2.2. Use of more than one adjectives with similar meaning in a compound.
- 2.3. Use of more than one adjectives which are synonymous.
- 2.4. The problem of insignificance of an adjective when meaning denoted by the adjective is already included in the meaning denoted by the substantive .

3. Issues of convention:

The problem of adjectives conventionally fixed with a particular substantive.

The present study takes up number of sentences from the corpus of *Vāgyavahārādarśa* which are concerned with the above issues of adjective. The paper tries to analyse the sentences and the comments by the author so as to discuss the issues of adjective with reference to these sentences.

The aim of the present study is to arrive at some generalized rules that will be helpful as directives to the use of adjective in Samskr̥ta Syntax.

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