



# Impact Of Sanskrit Grammar In Marathi Language And Its Grammar System: Its Overview.

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## Abstract

It is well known that languages have an interconnection with each other with the constant reciprocation of words. This results in an influence of one on another. Such a reciprocation and influence of language languages can be traced or seen from the literature.

Though subscript has a very long stretch of multi thousand years, there has been a parallel flow of original languages. Now, those languages of the Indian subcontinent are known as Prakrit. Which eventually emerged into today's original languages of India. In this article, we are trying to mark the similarities and differences of language structure of Sanskrit and Marathi, Which highlights the abiding connection of the duo.

## Keywords

Sanskrit, Marathi, comparative method, grammatical structure, influence of subscript, similarities, and dissimilarities.

## Introduction

Languages are an important part of the development of human civilization. Main purpose of any language is communication. This helps an individual to reciprocate the ideas, thoughts and feelings with each other. Through this constant reciprocation masses keep developing themselves. It is quite understandable that such sharing of ideas, thoughts, and feelings becomes easier if the communicator and receiver belong to the same language. If both do not belong to the same language, it becomes tough for communication, but history shows that it never became a barrier. This constant interaction of different languages resulted in inter language, inter culture and interstate or continent interaction. As an effect, languages grow, become rich in the vocabulary and capability to communicate the diverse shades of any given thing.

Two or more languages which belong to the same cult or region grow in such aspects, hand-in-hand. Though their cooperative growth results in similarities in multiple ways, they keep their uniqueness intact. We find this in multiple combinations in the Indian subcontinent, like Marathi-Gujarati, Marathi-Hindi, Gujarati-Hindi, etc. and Sanskrit with each language of the Indian subcontinent.

Through this paper, we will try to identify such similarities and differences of subscript and Marathi languages. We will be dealing with some grammatical points, such as the work system of both, tense system, system, along with vocabulary and writing similarities of the same and will present an overview of both.

## **Introduction and overview of the historical development of Sanskrit and Marathi languages-**

Sanskrit is a classical language of South Asia. It was also a linked language in ancient and mediaeval South Asia, which resulted in lasting impact on the languages of South Asia and East Asia. Especially in their vocabulary and formal structure.

According to Sanskrit scholar and professor, Madhav Deshpande, so Sanskrit was a spoken language in a colloquial form by the mid first millennium BCE, which coexisted with a more formal, grammatically correct form of literary subscript. Similarly, Marathi is from the Indo Aryan group having evolved from the Maharashtri Prakrit and Apabhhransha.

### **Language families**

A language family is a group of related languages, which is developed from common historic ancestors, which is referred to as Proto language that means an early language.

Sometimes, historic or early language is usually not known directly, but Proto language can be identified with a comparative method. For instance, vulgar, Latin and Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, et cetera. Similarly, brute was the Proto language of many of the languages of the Indian subcontinent. Such as Bengali, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, etc. but again, this ancestral language is descended or came from one common ancestor that is called Indo european.

Every language family can be subdivided into smaller units called branches. Considering the language family is a tree. Similarly, Indo-European is divided into Albanian, Armenian, Balto, Slavic, City, German, Greek, Indo Iranian, italic.

The discussion of both the languages that are subscript and Marathi are from this Indo Iranian group, which has been further divided into the Indo Aryan group.

### **Methodology and scope of the study-**

As subscript has structured and defined grammar, it is preferred for this work as a base. Based upon that, an effort is made to compare Marathi grammatical structure. This is a comparative study with an analytical approach. Out of different grammatical structures and language aspects. Here we have focused on some of

them like the alphabet, words, sentence formation etc. We have not considered some areas like prefixes, Samasa, Sandhi in this study.

## Discussion

The Sanskrit and Marathi languages can be examined in multiple grammatical structures and we find that they share a lot of similarities. This paper is limited to a few of them. To start with, the alphabets following are seen in Marathi, but not in Sanskrit.

Vowels ----- अं, अः

Anuswara and Visarga are not counted as alphabets in Sanskrit, but they are considered as Swara, but in Marathi, these are independent vowels.

Consonants ----- ऌ

In classical Sanskrit ऌ alphabet is not present, but it occurs in Marathi words. In Marathi they are differentiated like Sanskrit based on the ending and gender.

Spoken and written Marathi contains a high number of Sanskrit derived words. Some words and their genders are taken as they are from Sanskrit, which are named as Tatsama words, (loan words). E.g. देव, कन्या, वन, मेघ, नदी, धेनु, पूर्ण, सतत, विचित्र, स्वतः, etc. Secondly, a major portion of vocabulary is borrowed from Sanskrit, which is called तद्भव e.g. द्वार-दार (door), गृह-घर (house), व्याघ्र-वाघ (tiger), and so on. There are three numbers (Vacana ) in Sanskrit, whereas Marathi has only two, it does not consist of dual. On the contrary, the gender system is similar in both i.e. masculine, feminine, and neuter.

- Case system is similar in both languages. They follow the agglutination system. That is to add suffixes to roots to build a word and to express grammatical relations. When such a suffix is attached to the word, the form of original word changes. This new modified form is called Samanyarupa e.g. ओटा. When the suffix वर of locative case is attached to the root word, it becomes ओट्यावर. This ओट्यावर is Samanyarupa of ओटा.
- Are identical in both languages that are nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, locative and vocative. This gives the both languages the freedom to change the word orders without changing the meaning of the sentence. This is not in the case of English. English has a fixed sentence structure, e.g. in active voice, it is S+V+O.

Below table indicates the nominal suffixes

There is a very unique form of we in Marathi, which consist of inclusive and exclusive form, those are आम्ही and आपण. आम्ही does not include the second person. Whereas 'आपण' includes the second person. Verbal system is similar to Indo Aryan languages, which consist of aspects (perfect, imperfect, and habitual) and tenses (present, past and future). Verbs are of three types in both Sakarmaka (खाद्-खाणे), Akarmaka (हस्-हसणे) and Dvikarmaka (दा-देणे).

Words ending with consonants are written in Marathi with the addition of a vowel अ, but this vowel is not pronounced e.g. जगत, शरद, भगवान, etc. But they are in practice of writing

## Observations

1. Both the languages are very much similar in many aspects like gender structure, cases, tenses, sentence, structure
2. It carries only two numbers forms, singular and plural, unlike Sanskrit.
3. Marathi consists of additional alphabets which are not used in the practice of conversational language.
4. Inclusive and exclusive forms of 'we' are distinguished in Marathi language.
5. Case system is similar in both the languages.

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