

DESIDERATIVES (सन्)

3.1.7: धातोः कर्मणः समान-कर्तृकादिच्छायां वा

“[The suffix *saN*] in the sense of ‘desire’ is optionally added to a root that is both the object (*karman-*) of ‘desire’ and has the same agent as ‘desire.’

Form of the desiderative: REDUPLICANT + ROOT + *sa* + ENDINGS

अभ्यासः + धातुः + स + तिङ्

REDUPLICANT: generally same as for *Ślu* (third class or *juhotyādigaṇa*)

- Light (no final consonants, no long vowels): *sic* → *sisikṣati*, *yā* → *yyāsati*
 - A few roots however reduplicate with a long *i*: *man* → *mīmāṃsate*, etc.
- No *r* (use *i* instead): *kṛ* → *cikīṛṣati*
- No *a* (use *i* instead): *bandh* → *bibhantsati*
- No velars (use palatals instead): *kram* → *cikramiṣati*
- No aspirates (use corresponding non-aspirates): *ḍhauk* → *ḍuḍhaukiṣati*

Root: *seṭ* roots are generally followed by the augment *i*, *aniṭ* roots are generally not.

- If the augment *i* follows, the root is in the *full* grade (*guṇa*):
 - *vṛt* → *vivartiṣati*
 - *śī* → *śīsayiṣati*
 - *pr* → *pipariṣati*
- If the augment *i* does not follow, the root is in the *zero* grade, with some special changes:
 - *samprasāraṇa* (as usual in the zero grade): *svap* → *suṣupsati*
 - *a* is lengthened in *man* (*mīmāṃsate*), *han* (*jighāṃsati*), and a few other roots
 - final *i*, *u*, and *r* are lengthened: *ji* → *jigīṣati*, *hu* → *juhūṣati*
 - *r* is lengthened to *īr* (*kṛ* → *cikīṛṣati*) or *ūr* after labials (*bhr* → *bubhūrṣati*)
 - palatals that derive from velars are sometimes changed back into velars: *ji* → *jigīṣati*
 - Grassmann’s Law applies: *grah* → *jighrṣati*, *budh* → *bubhutsate*
 - some roots ending in *ā* take a zero-grade form in *ī*: *pā* → *pipīṣati*

Several roots “collapse” both the reduplicant and the root into a single morpheme:

- *āp* → *īpsati*
- *dā* → *dīpsati*
- *jñap* (causative of *jñā*) → *jñīpsati*
- *pad* → *pīpsate*
- *mā* → *mīpsati*
- *bhakṣ* → *bhikṣati*

NB: The reduplicant will almost always have a *i* or *u*, which trigger RUKI in the root (*svap* → *suṣupsati*). But there is no RUKI in the root if there is RUKI of the desiderative suffix (*sic* → *sisikṣati*).

The endings are the same as those in the other thematic classes (*bhvādi*, *divādi*, *tudādi*, *corādi*).

Desideratives are conjugated in the same *pada* as their corresponding simple verbs.

Note the following other desiderative formations:

- Feminine abstract noun in *-sā*: *cikīṛṣā*, *śuśrūṣā*, *īpsā*
- Participle in *-u*: *jigīṣuḥ*, *jihīṣuḥ*, *bhikṣuḥ*