The following roots express the substantive idea: √h cₐₐₐ, √r a h = √c h-a, = √h cₐ₂ and √r a h are very regularly used and their uses need little illustration (for they are illustrated in the idioms under different chapters). It is interesting to note the √c h-a occurs only in the NRTUB/MSS. and here it is a very regular verb substantive e.g. aru jaise pṛthvī mō anna āchate sarva ko trāpta hot hai and just as the grains being on the earth, everyone is satisfied. NRTUB/MSS. sārīr mō ātmā āchate nirvān ko prāpta hot hai the soul being in the body (they) obtain salvation. Ibid. Thus āchate = √c h-a + the participial -t e, which is really adverbial and it gives the sense of 'On account of' or 'being'. This √c h-a is a very important verb substantive in Bengali. See CDBL 766. 1035, and also SEMB. Chap. Twenty-one. It is also attested in other Magadhan dialects e.g. birikha jo āchai candana pāsā, candana hohi vedhi tehi bāsā the tree which is near the sandal tree, being influenced by the smell of the sandal (it) becomes sandal. PM. 31. Unfortunately the āchai or āchahi has been translated by the commentators as acchā 'the good' which shows how ignorant they are about the nature of the language. This √c h-a is related to second MIA ac ch ai which is found in Mahārāstrī, Arsha Magadhī, Avanti, Paisācī and Western Apabhramsa which √c h-a. See - Pischel, Grammatik der Prakrit Sprachen. Pischel derives it from OIA √r and √r c h ‘to go’, and Grierson in the Dictionary of The Kusāmi Language feels (ASB 313. 315) that a verb meaning 'to go' may develop the sense of 'being', 'becoming' (from √r and √r c h-). But his suggestion is highly unlikely to be accepted. This is the most widely
used substantive-root in Indo-Aryan and the suggestion that the sense of 'being' or 'on account of' is a semantic development from the \( \sqrt{r} \) and \( \sqrt{c h} \) is colourless. Dr. Chatterjee derives it from OIA* \( \sqrt{acc} \) -.

Needless to say that his suggestion is the most satisfactory explanation. cf. 'But it is highly unlikely that this most widely used IA substantive root should be merely a semantic development out of a verb meaning 'going' and that this development should have taken place as early as the I MIA period ...........

the most satisfactory derivation of \( \sqrt{acc} \), \( \sqrt{ac} \) and \( \sqrt{c} \) is from OIA * \( \sqrt{acc} \) - which is not preserved in Vedic or Classical Sanskrit. Vide - OEBL page 1035. 36.