

Introduction to Prakrit

॥ पाउअप्पवेसिआ ॥

Lesson 11: Present Tense Verbs

एआरहज्झाओ - वट्टमाणकाले किरिआपआइं

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अल्लडाअरियो

PRAKRIT VERBS

🌿 Prakrit verbs are like Sanskrit verbs, only simpler:

🌿 There is no alternation of vowel gradation.

🌿 There are no classes.

🌿 There is no dual.

🌿 The *ātmanēpadam* is very marginal.

PRAKRIT VERBS

- ✿ We therefore usually start from a **stem** to which the endings are added:

√kr̥ → kuṇa-

√bhū → hō-

√jñā → jāṇa-

√kup → kuppa-

- ✿ We won't discuss how the stem is formed, but in most cases you can see a connection with the present stem in Sanskrit (*kupya-* → *kuppa-*).

Present Tense Verbs

	singular	plural
first person उत्तमपुरुषः	kuṇāmi	kuṇāmō
second person मध्यमपुरुषः	kuṇasi	kuṇaha
third person प्रथमपुरुषः	kuṇai	kuṇanti

sometimes
-imō

mi → mi

maḥ → **mō**

si → si

tha → **ha**

ti → **i**

nti → nti

PASSIVE STEMS

- ✿ Passive stems are usually formed with a suffix *-ijja-* added to the present stem:

pra+√āp → pāv-ijja-

√tṛ → tar-ijja-

√pṛ → pūr-ijja-

√dhr → dhar-ijja-

√śru → suṅ-ijja-

√prach → pucch-ijja-

PASSIVE STEMS

- ✿ In many cases, though, the Prakrit passive is transparently derived from the Sanskrit passive:

√dā	→	dīya-	→	dijja-
√kr̥	→	kriya-	→	kīra-, kijja-
√pā	→	pīya-	→	pijja-
√dr̥ś	→	dr̥śya-	→	dīsa-
√labh	→	labhya-	→	labbha-
√nī	→	nīya-	→	nijja-

PASSIVE STEMS

- ✿ In many cases, though, the Prakrit passive is transparently derived from the Sanskrit passive:

√jñā	→	jñāya-	→	ṇajja-
√bhaṇ	→	bhaṇya-	→	bhaṇṇa-
√khād	→	khādya-	→	khajja-
√bandh	→	badhya-	→	bajjha-

PASSIVE STEMS

☛ And of course there are a few unpredictable forms:

√śru → suvva-, summa-

√han → hamma-

√grah → gheppa-

PASSIVE STEMS

- ❁ Passive stems, like all others, take *parasmaipadam* endings.

	singular	plural
first person उत्तमपुरुषः	kīrāmi	kīrāmō
second person मध्यमपुरुषः	kīrasi	kīraha
third person प्रथमपुरुषः	kīrai	kīranti

CAUSATIVE STEMS

- ✿ Causative stems are generally like Sanskrit, except *-aya-* regularly becomes *-ē-*:

kār-aya-	→	kārē-
sthāp-aya-	→	ṭhāvē-
darś-aya	→	damśē-

CAUSATIVE STEMS

- Some however are formed from the present stem with the suffix *-āpaya-*:

jñā	→	jāṇ-āvē-
ā-jñā	→	āṇ-avē-
has	→	has-āvē-
rud	→	ru-āvē-

PARTICIPLES

- ❁ Present participles are formed with the suffixes *-anta-* and *-antī-*.

kuṇa- → kuṇanta-
kuṇantī-

- ❁ Occasionally the *ātmanēpadam* suffixes are used as well.

kīra- → kīranta-, kīramāṇa-
kīrantī-, kīramāṇā-

Coming up:

- 🌿 The future
- 🌿 The imperative
- 🌿 The optative

Happy studying!
॥ सहलो होउ सज्ज्ञाओ ॥