

शिरवागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्  
तृतीयो भागः



सम्पादकः  
ऐन्द्रः अल्लटः

अद्यतनः पाठः

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लृङ्



*(The Aorist)*

*Part 1: Introduction and s-aorists*



# The Aorist



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The *aorist* (लुङ्) is a *lakārah*  
that is used for past time.

[भूते] लुङ्

[3.2.110]



# The Aorist



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It originates in the system of verb forms that, in Indo-European, expressed *perfective* aspect.

Once upon a time, these verb forms could be inflected to express multiple *tense-moods*, such as the indicative, imperative, and subjunctive.



# The Aorist



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In post-Vedic Sanskrit, their use has contracted to:



expressing a *past indicative*;



# The Aorist



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In post-Vedic Sanskrit, their use has contracted to:



expressing a *past indicative*;



expressing *prohibitions* with the prohibitive particle *mā*.



# The Aorist



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The aorist is a *system* of verb forms, like the *present* system, which means that there are *multiple ways* to form the aorist stem.

There are, however, a small number of aorist-stem forming suffixes, and some of them are specialized for syntactic patterns, like *patientive* or *causative* constructions.



# The Aorist



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All of the aorist stems are derived from the abstract aorist-marker *cli*. They have been numbered in European grammars (first aorist, second aorist, etc.), but we will refer to them by their mode of formation (thematic aorist, sigmatic aorist, root aorist), with reference to the aorist stem forming suffixes when applicable.





# The Aorist



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The rules for which verbal roots form which aorist stems, and whether they are *parasmaipadi* or *ātmanēpadi* (for there are often differences in this respect from the present stem) are complex and will be summarized at the end of this presentation.



# AUGMENT

The indicative forms of the aorist are all *past-tense* forms and therefore take the same past-tense augment (á-) that is used in the imperfect.

As in the imperfect, the addition of the augment to verbal roots beginning with a vowel results in *vṛddhiḥ* of that vowel.

# ENDINGS

The aorist (and its augmentless variety used in prohibitions) takes *secondary* endings, *almost* the same as the imperfect (लङ्):

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	-t	-tām	-an / -uḥ
मध्यमपुरुषः	-s	-tam	-ta
उत्तमपुरुषः	-am	-va	-ma

# ENDINGS

The aorist (and its augmentless variety used in prohibitions) takes *secondary* endings, *almost* the same as the imperfect (लङ्):

आत्मनेपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>-ta</i>	<i>-ātām</i>	<i>-anta / -ata</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>-thāḥ</i>	<i>-āthām</i>	<i>-dhvam</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>-i</i>	<i>-vahi</i>	<i>-mahi</i>



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

This is the most common aorist formation. It gets its name from the addition of *-s-* between the root and the endings, but it has several further varieties:

- the simple sigmatic aorist (*s*-aorist)
- the sigmatic aorist with *iṭ* (*iṣ*-aorist)
- the sigmatic aorist with *saK* and *iṭ* (*siṣ*-aorist)
- the thematic sigmatic aorist (*sa*-aorist)



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 1. The *simple* sigmatic aorist

The **suffix** is *-s-* (सिच्). When an ending consisting of a *single consonant* follows, *-ī-* intervenes between the suffix and the ending.

*The suffix -s- is lost in internal sandhi* when the root ends in a consonant and the ending begins with a dental consonant.



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 1. The *simple* sigmatic aorist

(The suffix is also lost when it comes between a *short vowel* and an ending beginning with a dental consonant, but this is probably due to the influence of the *root aorist*.)



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 1. The *simple* sigmatic aorist

#### Vowel gradation:

*Parasmaipadam*: generally *vṛddhiḥ*.

*Ātmanēpadam*: generally zero grade, except for roots ending in the vowels *i/ī* and *u/ū*, which take *guṇaḥ*.



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 1. The *simple* sigmatic aorist: √पच् “cook”

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ápāksīt</i>	<i>ápāktām</i>	<i>ápāksuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ápāksīḥ</i>	<i>ápāktam</i>	<i>ápākta</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ápākṣam</i>	<i>ápākṣva</i>	<i>ápākṣma</i>

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	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ápāksīt</i>	<i>ápāktām</i>	<i>ápāksuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ápāksīḥ</i>	<i>ápāktam</i>	<i>ápākta</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ápākṣam</i>	<i>ápākṣva</i>	<i>ápākṣma</i>

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परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ápākṣīt</i>	<i>ápāktām</i>	<i>ápākṣuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ápākṣīḥ</i>	<i>ápāktam</i>	<i>ápākta</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ápākṣam</i>	<i>ápākṣva</i>	<i>ápākṣma</i>

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परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>áṡpāksīt</i>	<i>áṡpāktām</i>	<i>áṡpāksuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>áṡpāksīḥ</i>	<i>áṡpāktam</i>	<i>áṡpākta</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>áṡpāksam</i>	<i>áṡpāksva</i>	<i>áṡpāksma</i>

# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

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परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ápāksīt</i>	<i>ápāktām</i>	<i>ápākṣuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ápāksīḥ</i>	<i>ápāktam</i>	<i>ápākta</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ápākṣam</i>	<i>ápākṣva</i>	<i>ápākṣma</i>

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	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ápāksīt</i>	<i>ápāktām</i>	<i>ápāksuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ápāksīḥ</i>	<i>ápāktam</i>	<i>ápākta</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ápākṣam</i>	<i>ápākṣva</i>	<i>ápākṣma</i>

# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

1. The *simple* sigmatic aorist: √सृज् “send forth”

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ásrāksīt</i>	<i>ásrāktām</i>	<i>ásrākṣuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ásrākṣīḥ</i>	<i>ásrāktam</i>	<i>ásrākta</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ásrākṣam</i>	<i>ásrākṣva</i>	<i>ásrākṣma</i>

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आत्मनेपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ásr̥ṣṭa</i>	<i>ásr̥kṣātām</i>	<i>ásr̥kṣata</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ásr̥ṣṭhāḥ</i>	<i>ásr̥kṣāthām</i>	<i>ásr̥ḍḍhvam</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ásr̥kṣi</i>	<i>ásr̥kṣvahi</i>	<i>ásr̥kṣmahi</i>



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आत्मनेपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ásr̥ṣṭa</i>	<i>ásrkṣātām</i>	<i>ásrkṣata</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ásr̥ṣṭhāḥ</i>	<i>ásrkṣāthām</i>	<i>ásr̥ḍḍhvam</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ásrkṣi</i>	<i>ásrkṣvahi</i>	<i>ásrkṣmahi</i>

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	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ásr̥ṣṭa</i>	<i>ásr̥kṣātām</i>	<i>ásr̥kṣata</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ásr̥ṣṭhāḥ</i>	<i>ásr̥kṣāthām</i>	<i>ásr̥ḍdhvam</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ásr̥kṣi</i>	<i>ásr̥kṣvahi</i>	<i>ásr̥kṣmahi</i>



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 2. The *simple* sigmatic aorist (with $i\dot{T}$ )

Many verbs characteristically take an augment  $i\dot{T}$  between the verbal root and suffixes other than those of the present tense. [7.3.35]

Such roots, called  $s\bar{e}\dot{T}$ , form their sigmatic aorist by inserting  $-i-$  between the root and the suffix  $-s-$ .



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 2. The *simple* sigmatic aorist (with *iT*)

The augment *-i-* causes these roots, in general, to have *guṇaḥ* in both the *parasmaipadam* and *ātmanēpadam*.

Roots that end in a vowel have *vṛddhiḥ* in the *parasmaipadam*.



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 2. The *simple* sigmatic aorist (with $iT$ )

The second and third person singular of the *parasmaipadam* are not  $*-iṣīḥ$  and  $*-iṣīt$ , but  $-īḥ$  and  $-īt$ .

Originally the endings of the sigmatic aorist in these forms were simply  $-s$  (from  $-s-s$  and  $-s-t$ ). The endings  $-īḥ$  and  $-īt$  can be seen as contractions of  $*-iṣ-s$  and  $*-iṣ-t$  respectively.

# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 2. The *simple* sigmatic aorist (with *iT*)

√पू 'purify'

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ápāvīt</i>	<i>ápāviṣṭām</i>	<i>ápāviṣuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ápāvīḥ</i>	<i>ápāviṣṭam</i>	<i>ápāviṣṭa</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ápāviṣam</i>	<i>ápāviṣva</i>	<i>ápāviṣma</i>

# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

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√पू 'purify'

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ápāvīt</i>	<i>ápāviṣṭām</i>	<i>ápāviṣuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ápāvīḥ</i>	<i>ápāviṣṭam</i>	<i>ápāviṣṭa</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ápāviṣam</i>	<i>ápāviṣva</i>	<i>ápāviṣma</i>



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

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√पू 'purify'

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ápāvīt</i>	<i>ápāviṣṭām</i>	<i>ápāviṣuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ápāvīḥ</i>	<i>ápāviṣṭam</i>	<i>ápāviṣṭa</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ápāviṣam</i>	<i>ápāviṣva</i>	<i>ápāviṣma</i>



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 2. The *simple* sigmatic aorist (with *iT*)

√पू 'purify'

आत्मनेपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ápaviṣṭa</i>	<i>ápaviṣātām</i>	<i>ápaviṣata</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ápaviṣṭhāḥ</i>	<i>ápaviṣāthām</i>	<i>ápaviḍḍhvam</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ápaviṣi</i>	<i>ápaviṣvahi</i>	<i>ápaviṣmahi</i>

# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 3. The *siṣ*-aorist

In a few verbs ( $\sqrt{\text{रम्}}$  'besport,'  $\sqrt{\text{यम्}}$  'control,'  $\sqrt{\text{नम्}}$  'bow,' and those ending in  $-\bar{a}$ ) the augment  $-s-$  (सक्) is added between the root and the augment  $-i-$ . [7.2.73]

The root stays in its full grade form (*guṇah*), and only the *parasmaipadam* is used (the *s*-aorist is used in the *ātmanēpadam* of these verbs).



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 3. The *siṣ*-aorist

√या 'go'

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>áyāsīt</i>	<i>áyāsiṣṭām</i>	<i>áyāsiṣuḥ</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>áyāsīḥ</i>	<i>áyāsiṣṭam</i>	<i>áyāsiṣṭa</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>áyāsiṣam</i>	<i>áyāsiṣva</i>	<i>áyāsiṣma</i>



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 4. The *thematic* sigmatic aorist (क्स)

Verbs that:

- end in  $\acute{s}$ ,  $\grave{s}$ ,  $s$ , or  $h$ ;
- have a medial  $i$ ,  $\bar{i}$ ,  $u$ ,  $\bar{u}$ ,  $r$ , or  $\bar{r}$ ;
- do not take the augment  $iT$

[3.1.45]

form an aorist with the suffix  $-sa-$ , which is (quasi) thematic.



# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 4. The *thematic* sigmatic aorist (क्स)

The root always stands in the zero grade in these forms.

The *n*-endings of the third person plural are used instead of the *r*-endings.

# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

### 4. The *thematic* sigmatic aorist (क्स)

√दिश् 'point out'

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ádikṣat</i>	<i>ádikṣatām</i>	<i>ádikṣan</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ádikṣaḥ</i>	<i>ádikṣatam</i>	<i>ádikṣata</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ádikṣam</i>	<i>ádikṣāva</i>	<i>ádikṣāma</i>

# STEM-FORMATION AND ENDINGS

## I. THE SIGMATIC AORIST (सिच्)

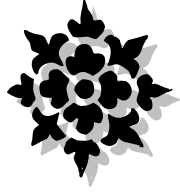
### 4. The *thematic* sigmatic aorist (क्स)

√दिश् 'point out'

आत्मनेपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ádikṣata</i>	<i>ádikṣātām</i>	<i>ádikṣanta</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ádikṣathāḥ</i>	<i>ádikṣāthām</i>	<i>ádikṣadhvam</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ádikṣi</i>	<i>ádikṣāvahi</i>	<i>ádikṣāmahi</i>

प्रथम एव भागः



समाप्तः

