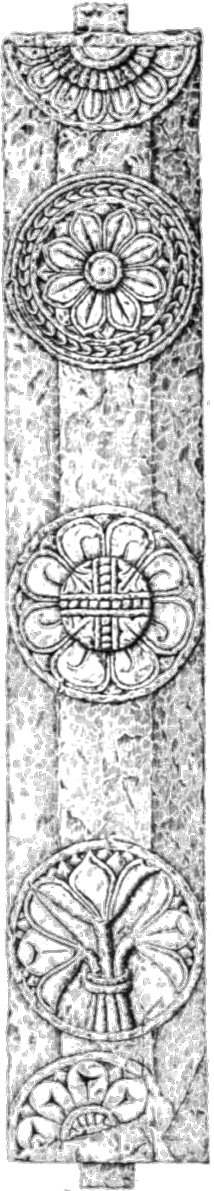


शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

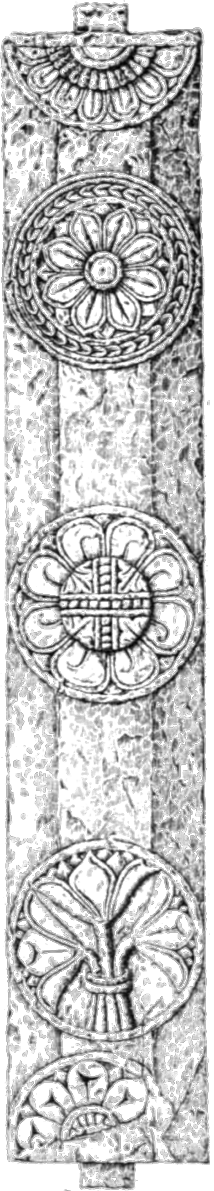
FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CC BY SA

अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः

Designed by Andrew Ollett



VERBS:
THEMATIC PRESENT
PARASMAIPADAM

laṭi caturgaṇyāḥ parasmaipadam

लटि चतुर्गण्याः परस्मैपदम्

॥वृद्धिः॥
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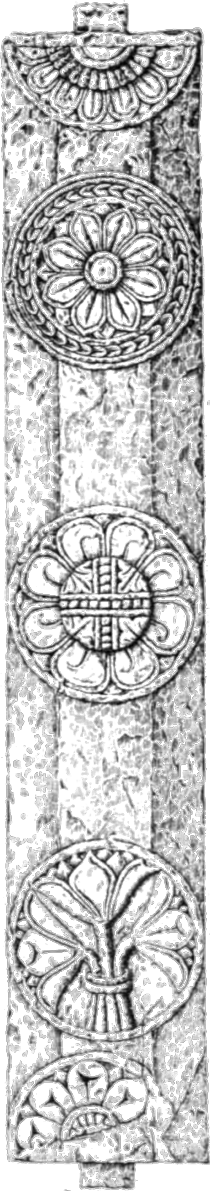
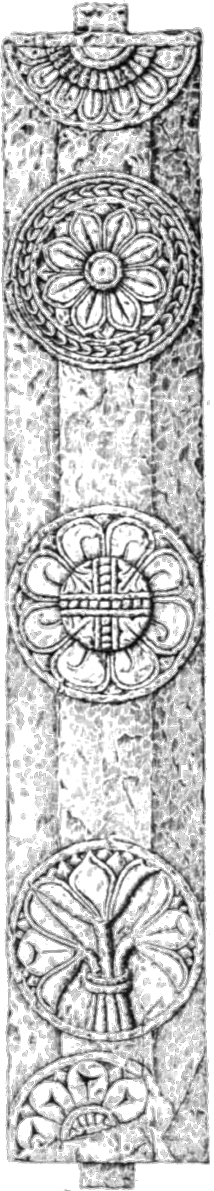


THE PRESENT INDICATIVE

As we noted earlier, the **present indicative** (*laṭ*) is one of several “tenses” (really tense-moods).

It is **present** because it generally refers to an action taking place in the present time. It is **indicative** because (in contrast to the imperative and optative) it refers to an action as actually happening.

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



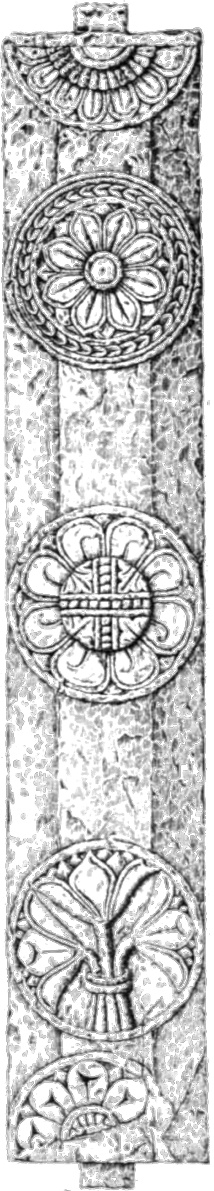
THE PRESENT INDICATIVE

English has several “present indicative” tenses:

- He walks. (Simple/habitual present)
- He is walking. (Progressive/continous present)
- He has been walking. (Continuous perfect present)

Sanskrit is **easy**, and has just one:

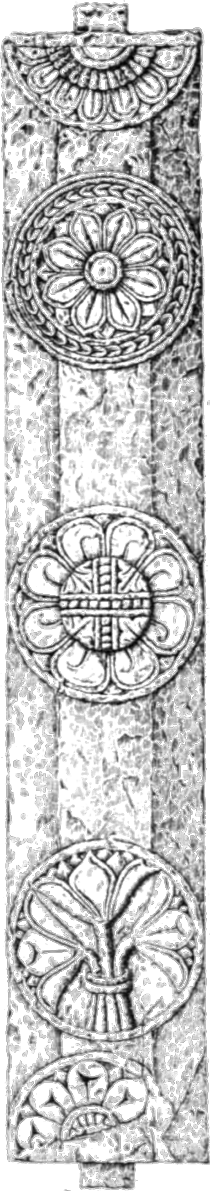
- गच्छति (*gacchati)*



VERB CLASSES

We'll start with the four **thematic** verb classes. These are the classes that form the *active voice* of the present stem with a suffix that ends in *a*, the **thematic vowel**.

Active voice means that the verb refers to the **agent** of the action, rather than the patient (as it does in passive voice). (The passive is expressed with a completely different present stem.)



Number	Name	Root	Third person singular *parasmaipadám* present
1	bhvādi	√bhū	bhávati “he becomes”
2	adādi	√ad	átti “he eats”
3	juhōtyādi	√hu	juhṓti “he offers”
4	divādi	√div	dī́vyati “he gambles”
5	svādi	√su	sunṓti “he presses”
6	tudādi	√tud	tudáti “he strikes”
7	rudhādi	√rudh	ruṇáddhi “he blocks”
8	tanādi	√tan	tanṓti “he stretches”
9	kryādi	√krī	krīṇā́ti “he buys”
10	curādi	√cur	cōráyati “he steals”

The ten classes (*daśagaṇī*): thematic classes

॥वृद्धिः॥
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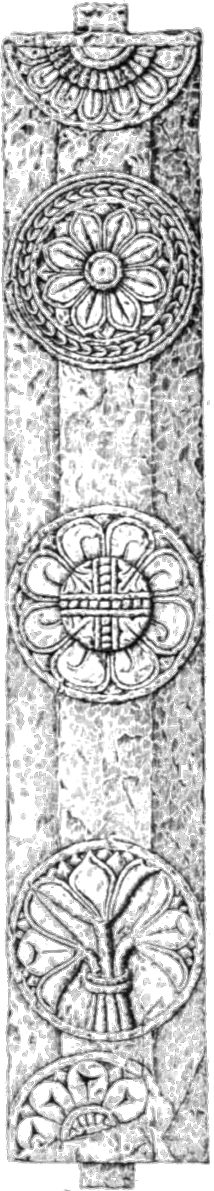

VERB CLASSES

1. bhvādi

√bhū + a

“become” technically *ŚaP*

॥वृद्धिः॥
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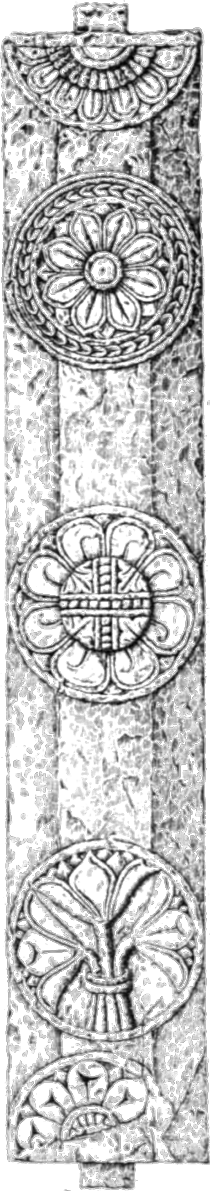

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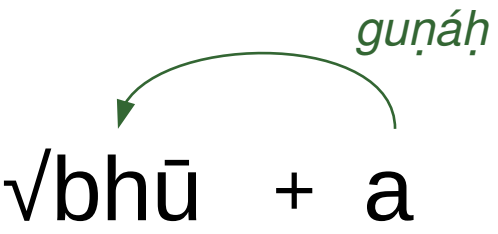

“become”

॥वृद्धिः॥
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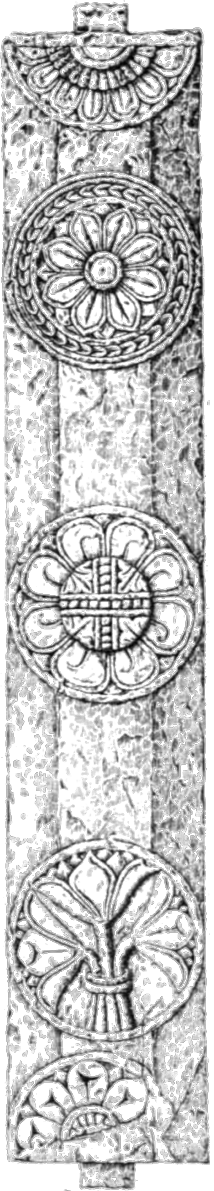

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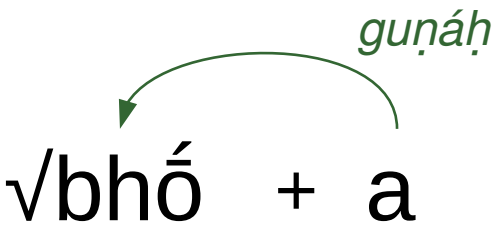

“become”

॥वृद्धिः॥
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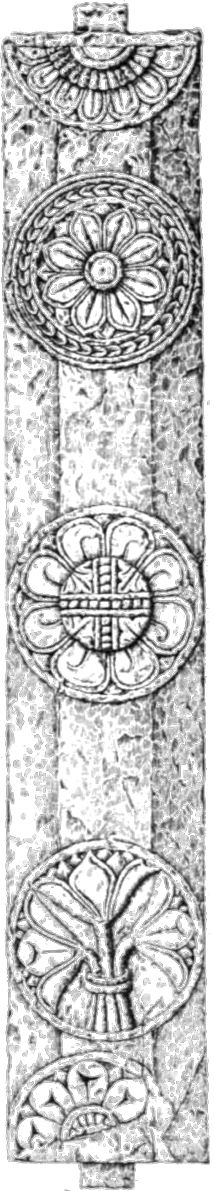

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॥वृद्धिः॥
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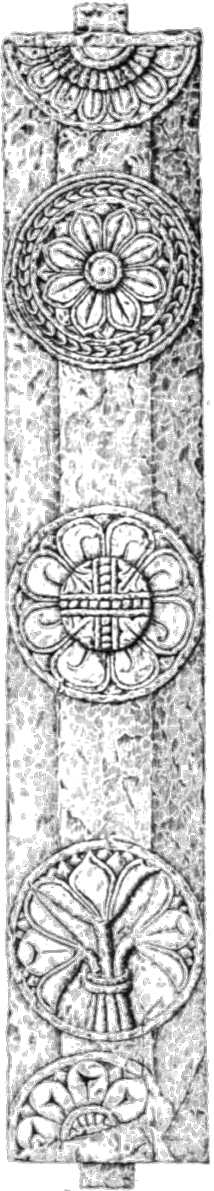

VERB CLASSES

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bháva-

“become”

॥वृद्धिः॥
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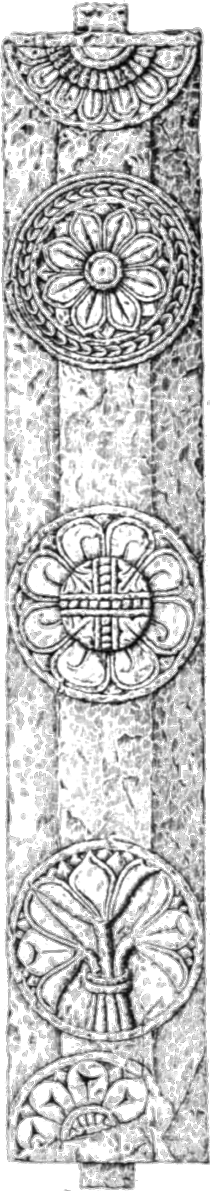

VERB CLASSES

6. tudādi

√tud + á

“hit” technically *Śa*

॥वृद्धिः॥
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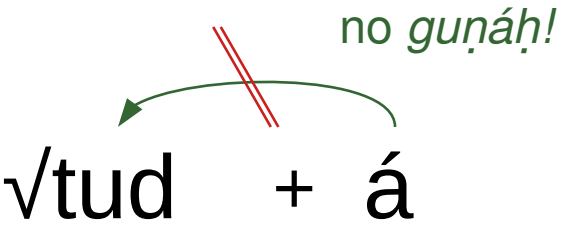
VERB CLASSES

6. tudādi



“hit”

॥वृद्धिः॥
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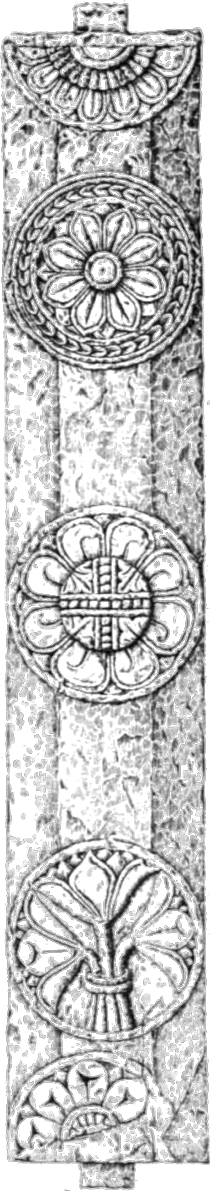


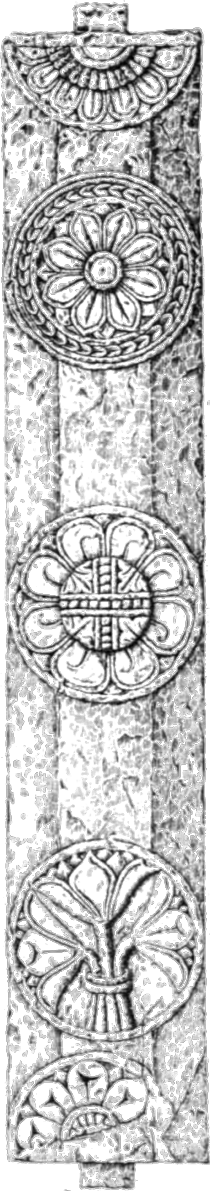
VERB CLASSES

6. tudādi

tudá-

“hit”

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



VERB CLASSES

6. tudādi

Note that certain roots in this class (√muc, √lup, √vid, √lip, √sic, √kṛt, √khid, √piś) insert a *n* between the vowel and final consonant of the root:

√muc + á

"free"

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago

VERB CLASSES

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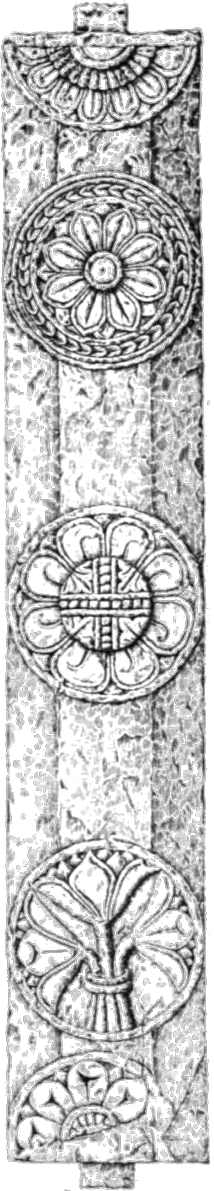

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√munc + á

"free"

॥वृद्धिः॥
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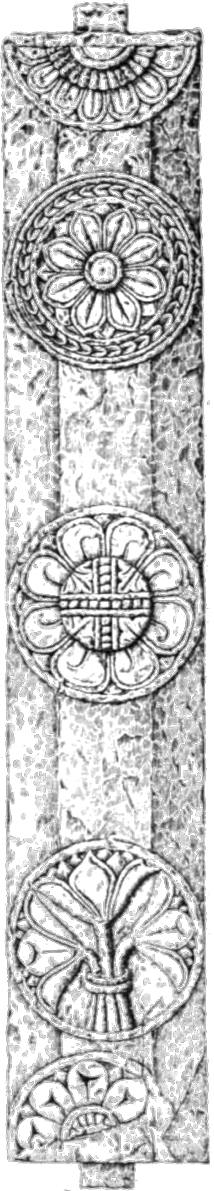

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√muñc + á

"free"

॥वृद्धिः॥
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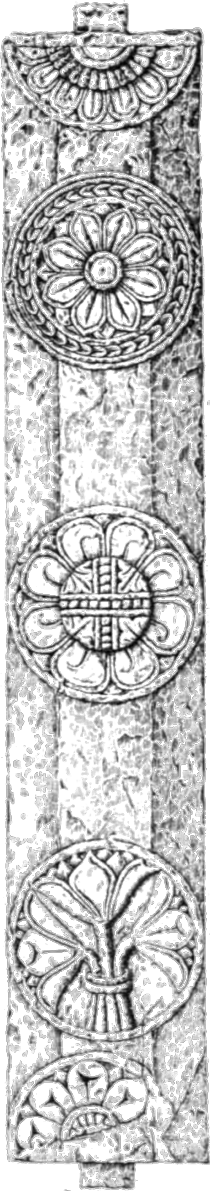


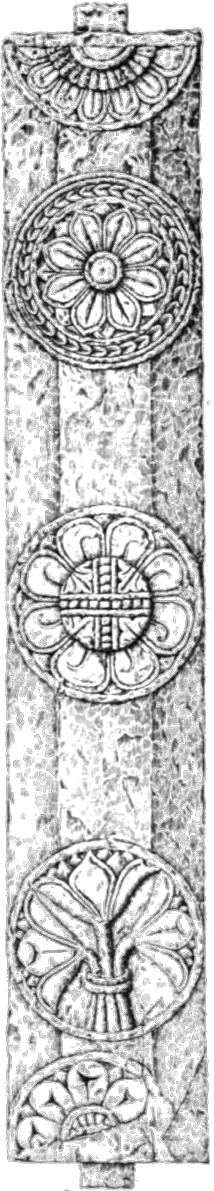
VERB CLASSES

4. divādi

√dív + ya

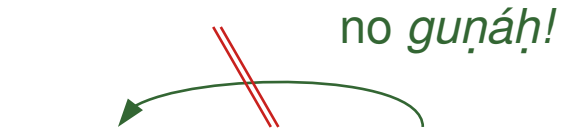
“gamble” technically *ŚyaN*

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



VERB CLASSES

4. divādi



“gamble”

॥वृद्धिः॥
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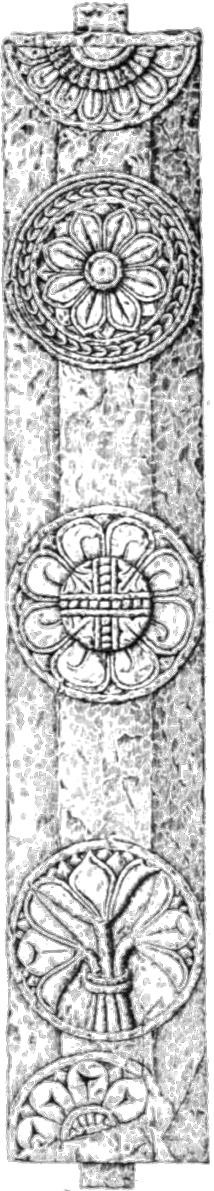


VERB CLASSES

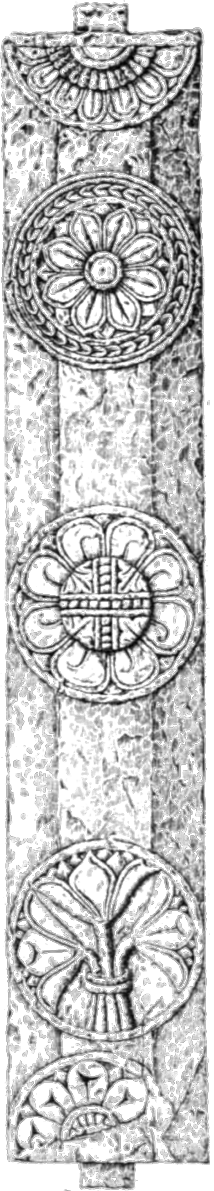
4. divādi

(optional lengthening)

√dḯv + ya

“gamble”

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



VERB CLASSES

4. divādi

dī́vya-

“gamble”

॥वृद्धिः॥
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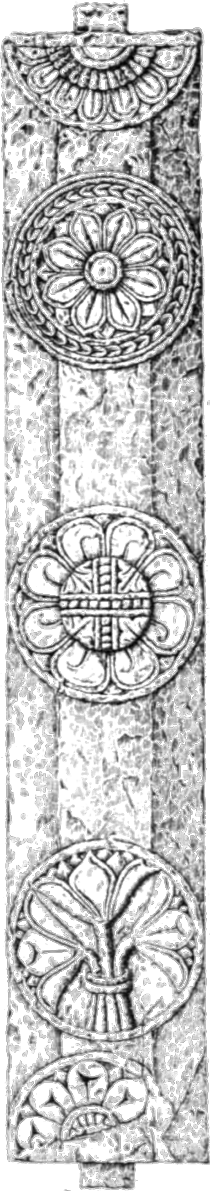

VERB CLASSES

10. curādi

√cur + áya

"steal"

technically a suffix *ṆiC* (*i*) + the *vikaraṇaḥ ŚaP* (*ŚaP* turns *-i-* into *-ē-* through *guṇáḥ*, and then into *-ay-* through internal *sandhi*).

॥वृद्धिः॥
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VERB CLASSES

10. curādi

strengthening: *vṛddhiḥ* if the root ends in a vowel or has *a* before a single consonant;

guṇaḥ otherwise.

“steal”

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago

VERB CLASSES

10. curādi

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“steal”

॥वृद्धिः॥
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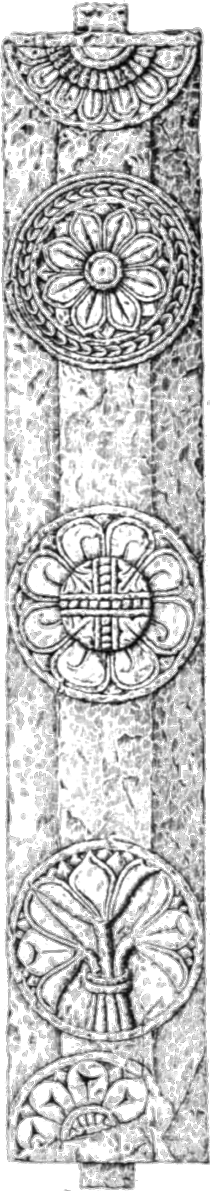

VERB CLASSES

10. curādi

cōráya-

“steal”

॥वृद्धिः॥
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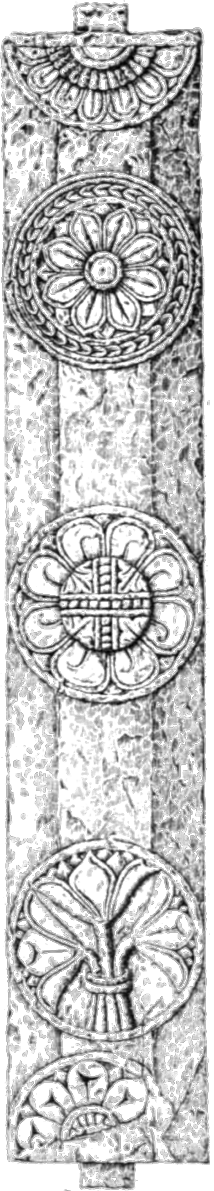

ENDINGS

Recall the endings introduced in the last lecture:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	tiP	tas	jhi
2nd	siP	thas	tha
1st	miP	vas	mas

parasmaipadám

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ta	ātām	jha
2nd	thās	āthām	dhvam
1st	iṬ	vahi	mahiṄ

ātmanēpadám

॥वृद्धिः॥
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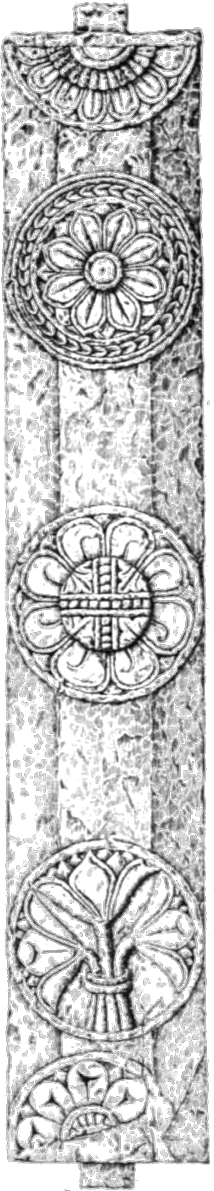

ENDINGS

We will focus on the *parasmaipadám* endings for now.

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	tiP	tas	jhi
2nd	siP	thas	tha
1st	miP	vas	mas

parasmaipadám

(We'll learn what the difference between *parasmaipadám* and *ātmanēpadám* is soon, but don't worry about it for now.)

॥वृद्धिः॥
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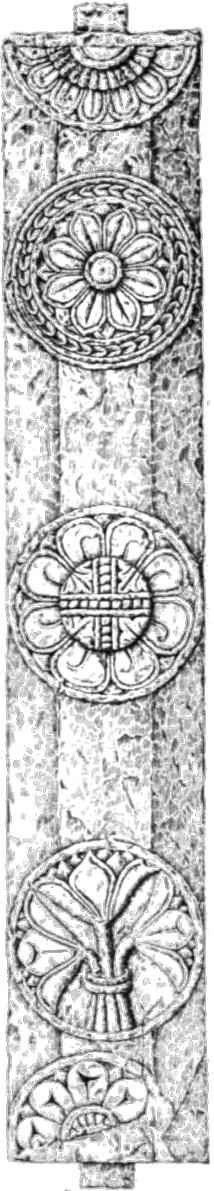

ENDINGS

Removing Pāṇini's technical markers, we get the following endings:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ti	tas	nti
2nd	si	thas	tha
1st	mi	vas	mas

parasmaipadám

॥वृद्धिः॥
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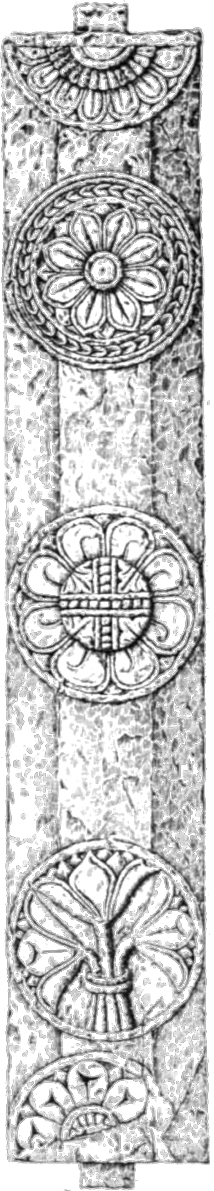

ENDINGS

Let's go further and change the final *s* to *visargaḥ* (as required by the *pausa* form):

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ti	taḥ	nti
2nd	si	thaḥ	tha
1st	mi	vaḥ	maḥ

parasmaipadám

॥वृद्धिः॥
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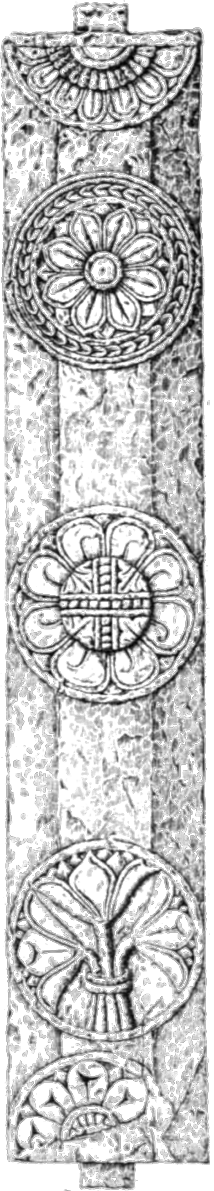

CONJUGATION

Now we can **conjugate** a Sanskrit verb in the present indicative, in all persons and numbers:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	bhávati	bhávataḥ	bhávanti
2nd	bhávasi	bhávathaḥ	bhávatha
1st	bhávāmi	bhávāvaḥ	bhávāmaḥ

parasmaipadám

॥वृद्धिः॥
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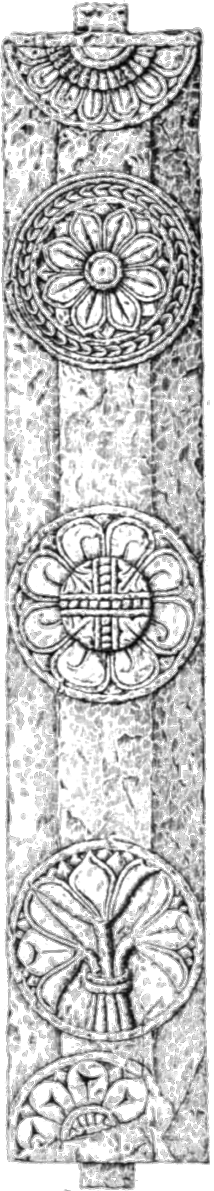

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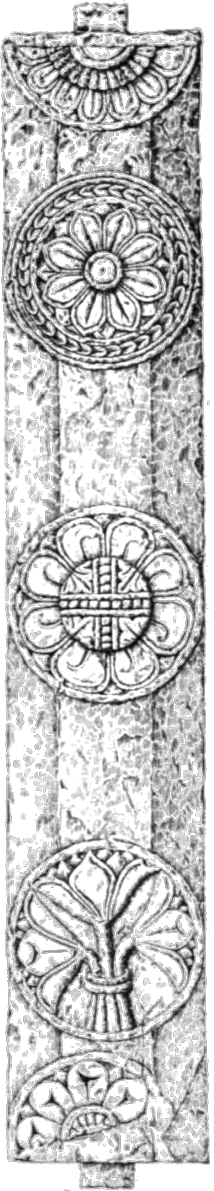
parasmaipadám

Note that the **thematic vowel** is **lengthened** before all the **first person** endings!

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



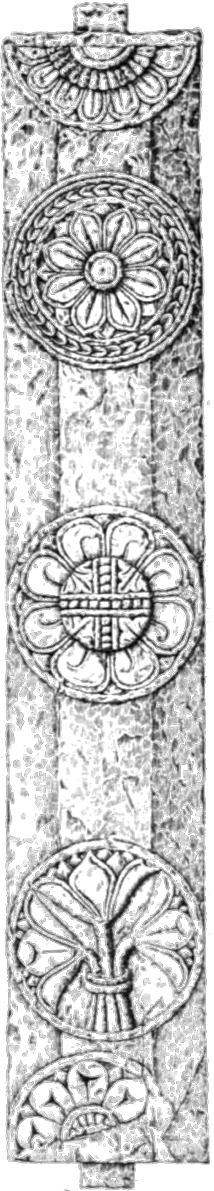
CONJUGATION

Now we can **conjugate** a Sanskrit verb in the present indicative, in all persons and numbers:

	sg.	du.	pl.	
3rd	bhávati	bhávataḥ	bhávanti	“He/she/it becomes”
2nd	bhávasi	bhávathaḥ	bhávatha	
1st	bhávāmi	bhávāvaḥ	bhávāmaḥ	

parasmaipadám

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



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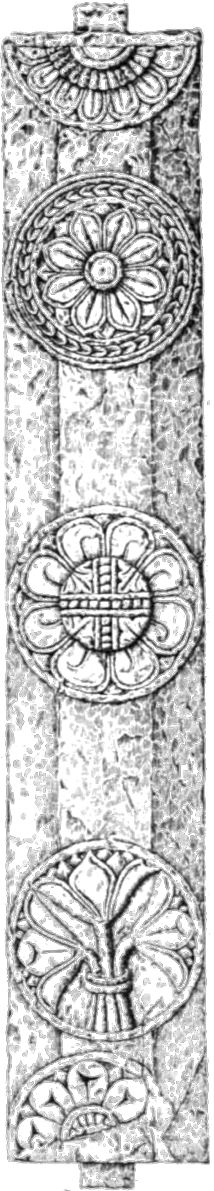
1st	bhávāmi	bhávāvaḥ	bhávāmaḥ

parasmaipadám

“They (du.) become”

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



CONJUGATION

Now we can **conjugate** a Sanskrit verb in the present indicative, in all persons and numbers:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	bhávati	bhávataḥ	bhávanti
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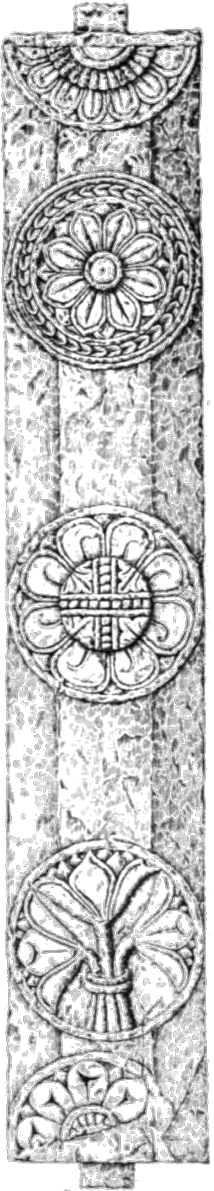

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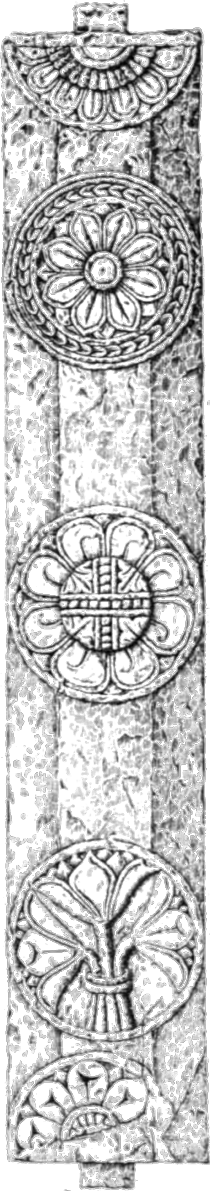

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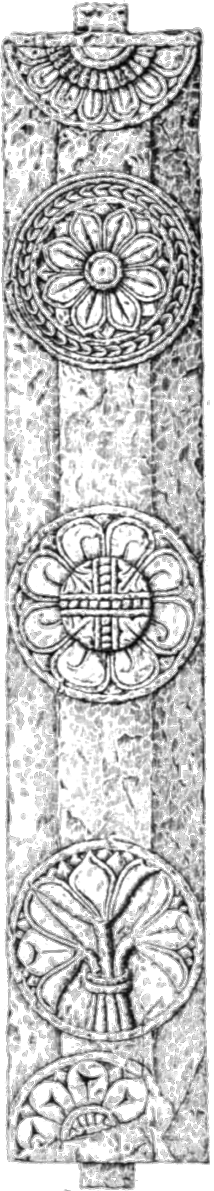

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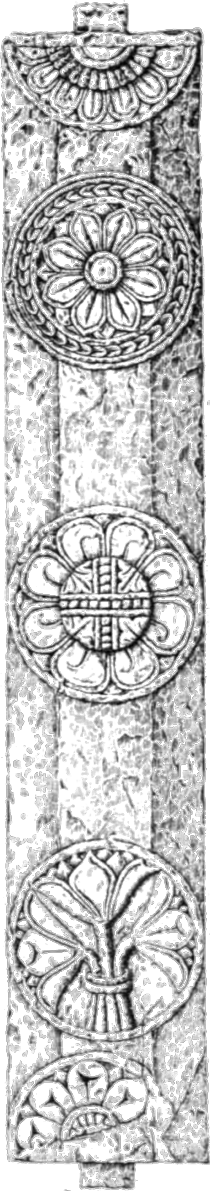

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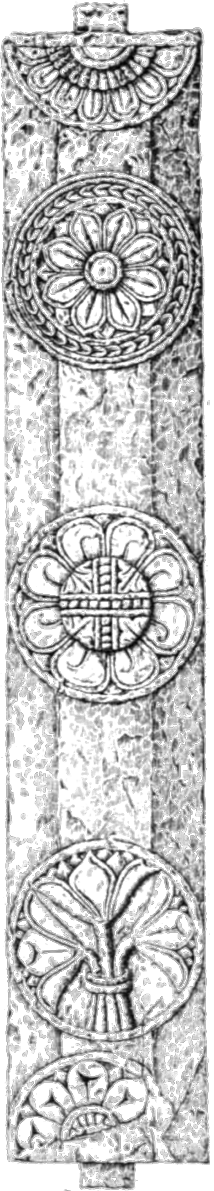

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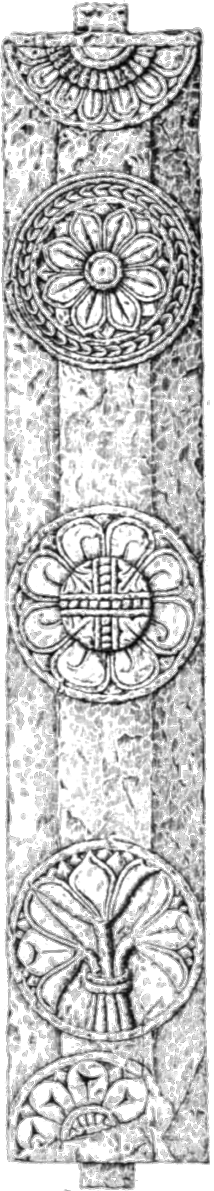

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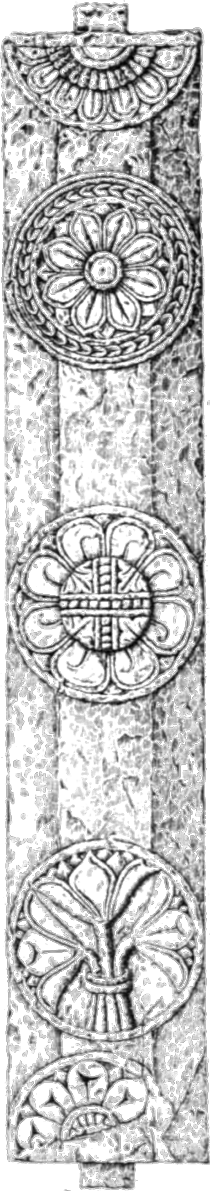


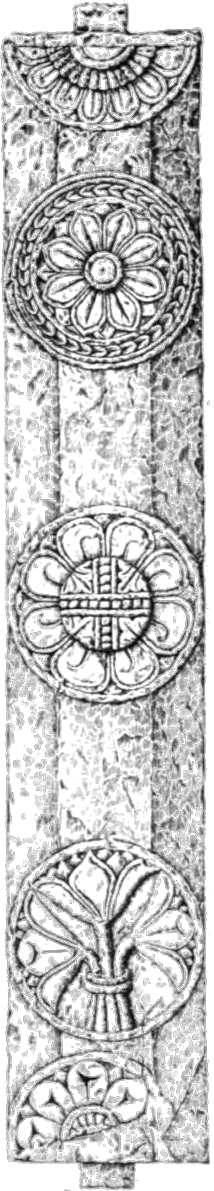
CONJUGATION

The exact same pattern of endings (with a different stem of course) applies to the fourth (*divādi*) class:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	dī́vya**ti**	dī́vya**taḥ**	dī́vya**nti**
2nd	dī́vya**si**	dī́vya**thaḥ**	dī́vya**tha**
1st	dī́vyā**mi**	dī́vyā**vaḥ**	dī́vyā**maḥ**

parasmaipadám

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago



CONJUGATION

And to the sixth (*tudādi*) class:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	tudá**ti**	tudá**taḥ**	tudá**nti**
2nd	tudá**si**	tudá**thaḥ**	tudá**tha**
1st	tudá́**mi**	tudá́**vaḥ**	tudá́**maḥ**

parasmaipadám

॥वृद्धिः॥
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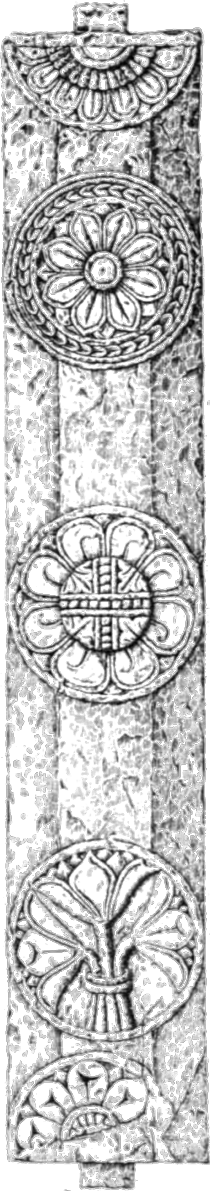


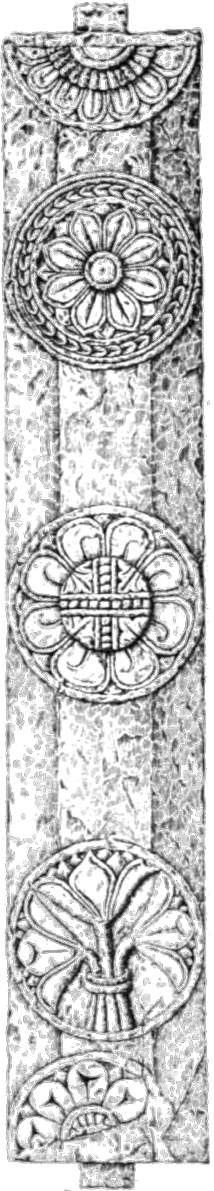
CONJUGATION

And to the tenth (*curādi*) class:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	cōráya**ti**	cōráya**taḥ**	cōráya**nti**
2nd	cōráya**si**	cōráya**thaḥ**	cōráya**tha**
1st	cōráyā**mi**	cōráyā**vaḥ**	cōráyā**maḥ**

parasmaipadám

॥वृद्धिः॥
sanskrit at uchicago

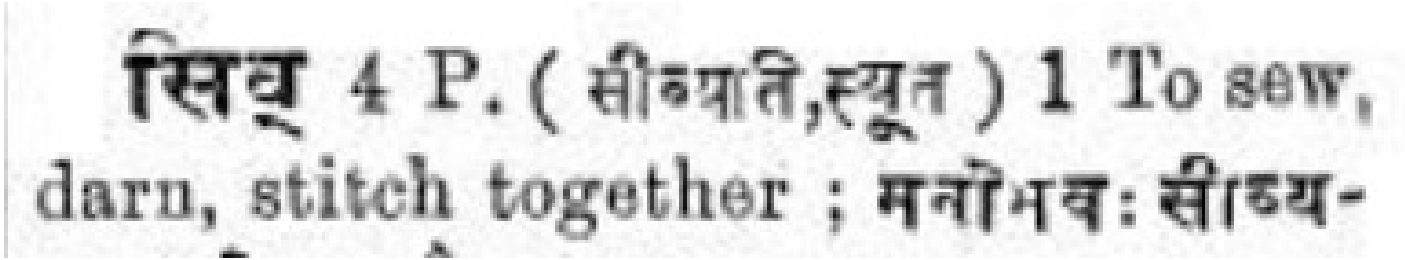


LEARNING VERBS

From now on, when you learn a verb, you'll learn **the root**, its **class** (usually indicated by a number), whether it is *parasmaipadí*, *ātmanēpadí*, or *ubhayapadí*, as well as the **third person singular** of the present tense. (You should be able to figure out the last part from the root, class, and *padam*, but sometimes verbs have idiosyncracies.)

LEARNING VERBS

This is how verbs are usually listed in **dictionaries:**


सिव् 4 P. (सीव्यति,स्यूत) 1 To sew,
daru, stitch together ; मनोभव: सीव्य-

Apte's *Practical Sanskrit–English Dictionary*

(Note that he includes the *Ktáḥ* form [past absolutive participle]).

LEARNING VERBS

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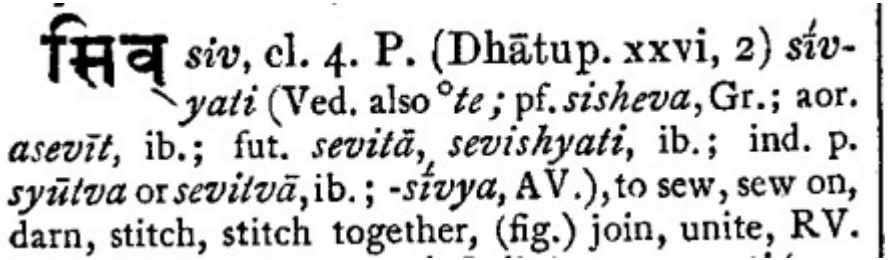


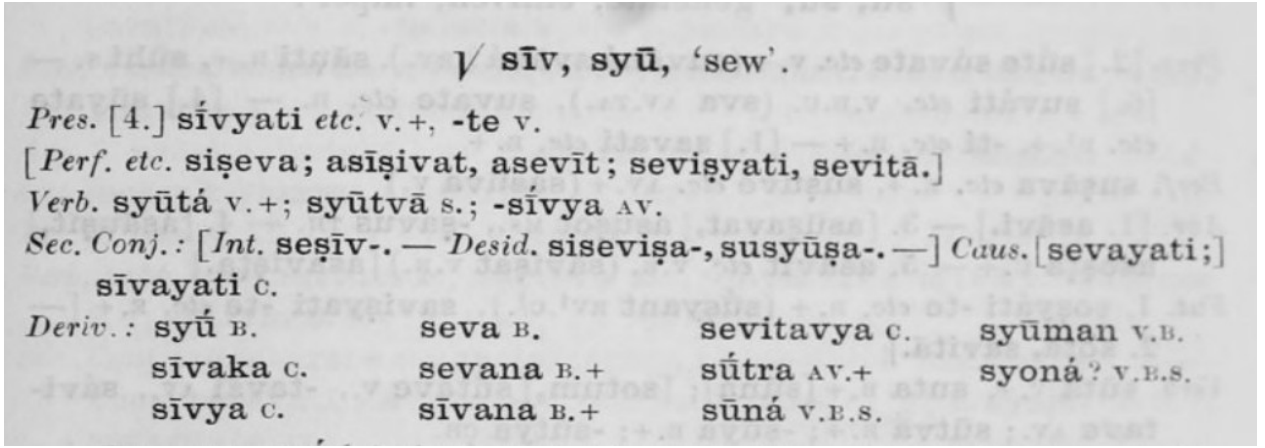
सिव् *siv*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 2) *sīv-yati* (Ved. also °*te*; pf. *sisheva*, Gr.; aor. *asevīt*, ib.; fut. *sevitā*, *sevishyati*, ib.; ind. p. *syūtva* or *sevitvā*, ib.; -*sīvya*, AV.), to sew, sew on, darn, stitch, stitch together, (fig.) join, unite, RV.

Monier Williams, *Sanskrit–English Dictionary*

(He includes several other verb forms.)

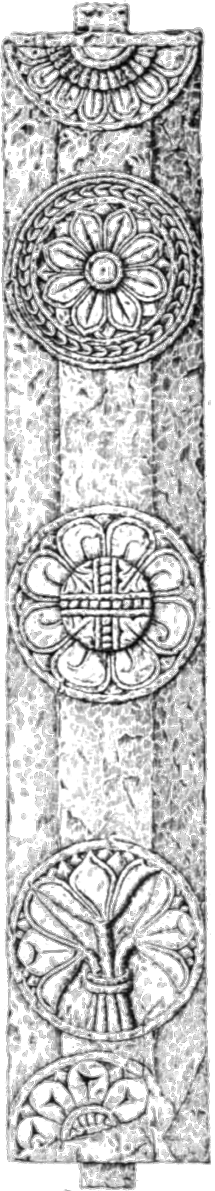
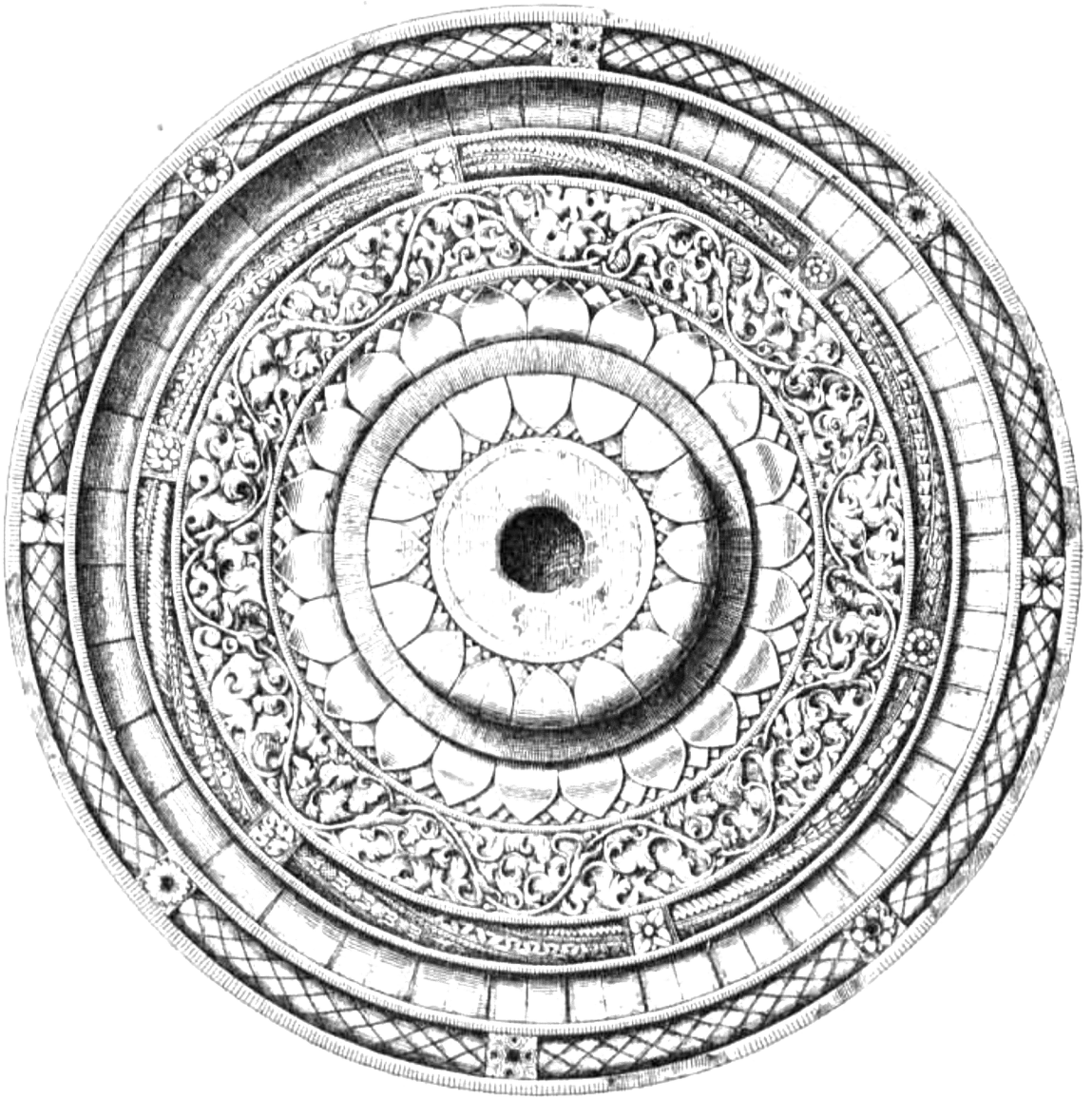
LEARNING VERBS

This is how verbs are usually listed in **dictionaries:**



√ **sīv, syū,** 'sew'.

Pres. [4.] **sívyati** *etc.* V.+, **-te** V.
[*Perf. etc.* **siṣeva; asīṣivat, asevīt; seviṣyati, sevitā.**]
Verb. **syūtá** V.+; **syūtvā** S.; **-sívya** AV.
Sec. Conj.: [*Int.* **seṣīv-.** — *Desid.* **siseviṣa-, susyūṣa-.** —] *Caus.* [**sevayati;**]
sīvayati C.

Deriv.:			
syū́ B.	**seva** B.	**sevitavya** C.	**syūman** V.B.
sīvaka C.	**sevana** B.+	**sū́tra** AV.+	**syoná** ? V.B.S.
sīvya C.	**sīvana** B.+	**sūná** V.B.S.	

Whitney's *Roots, Verb-Forms, and Primary Derivatives of the Sanskrit Language*