

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्धावितः पाठऋमः 🎇 Designed by Andrew Ollett



THE IMPERFECT

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THE IMPERFECT

The imperfect (*lai*) is one of the *lakāra*s or tensemoods in Sanskrit. It is the **past tense** of the **present system**. Its mood is **indicative**, so it is usually used to refer to actions that actually did take place (or are described as having taken place).





THE IMPERFECT

There are **two** other finite past tenses in Sanskrit — the **aorist** (*lui*) and the **perfect** (*lit*) — and Pāṇini has distinguished them in terms of **remoteness** from the time of utterance, but nobody really uses them that way. For all intents and purposes they are **synonymous**.





FORMS

The imperfect is part of the **present system**, so it is formed with the **present stem**. What distinguishes it from the present tense is:

- the use of a prefix a-before the verb (but after any preverbs);
- the use of a distinct (but related) set of verbal endings.





FORMS

a + bhava + t

past tense augment

present stem

inflectional ending





Here are the **primary** endings (those used in the **present tense**):

| | sg. | du. | pl. | | sg. | du. | pl. |
|-----------------|-----|-------|------|-----------------|-----|-------|-------|
| 3 rd | -ti | -taḥ | -nti | 3 rd | -tē | -ētē | -ntē |
| 2 nd | -si | -thaḥ | -tha | 2 nd | -sē | -ēthē | -dhvē |
| 1 st | -mi | -vaḥ | -maḥ | 1 st | -ē | -vahē | -mahē |

parasmaipadám

ātmanēpadám





The **secondary** endings are similar but generally shorter (without a final -i or -h):

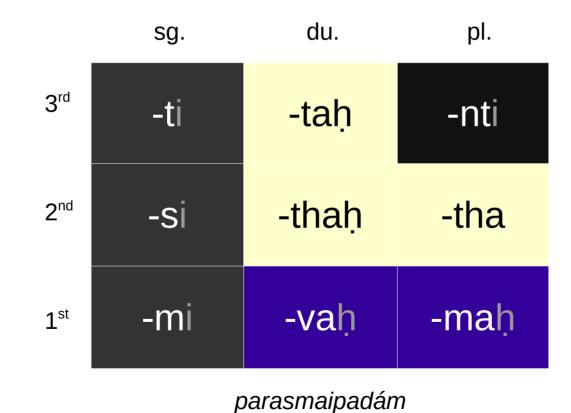
| | sg. | du. | pl. | | sg. | du. | pl. |
|-----------------|-----|------|-----|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|
| 3 rd | -t | -tām | -n | 3 rd | -ta | -ētām | -nta |
| 2 nd | -þ | -tam | -ta | 2 nd | -thāḥ | -ēthām | -dhvam |
| 1 st | -m | -va | -ma | 1 st | -i | -vahi | -mahi |

parasmaipadám

ātmanēpadám

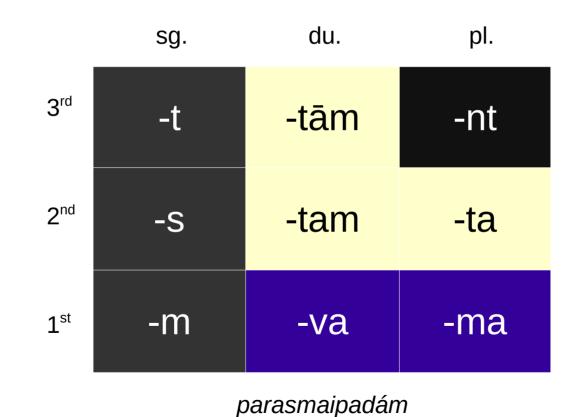






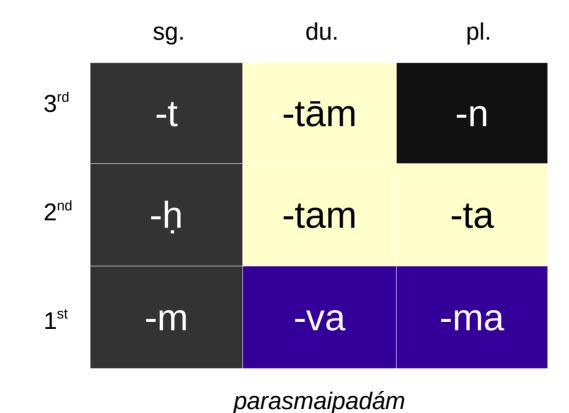






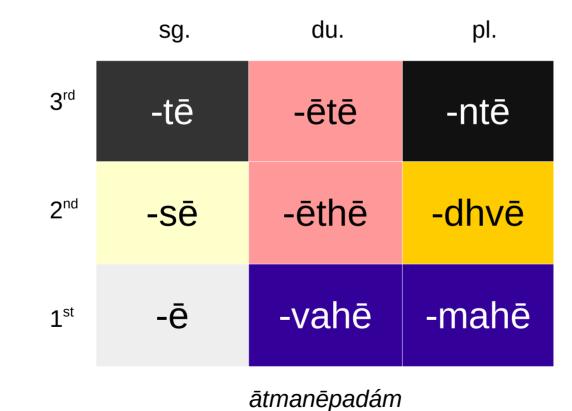






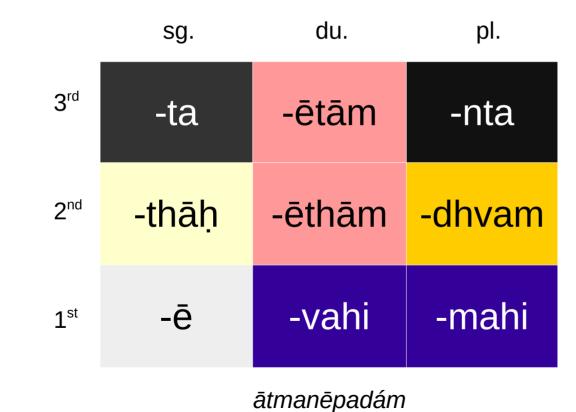
















PARADIGMS

Imperfect indicative (ਲਟ੍) of √ਮੂ "become" (1st class):

| | sg. | du. | pl. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 3 rd | ábhavat | ábhava tām | ábhava n |
| 2 nd | ábhava ḥ | ábhava tam | ábhava ta |
| 1 st | ábhava m | ábhavā va | ábhavā ma |







PARADIGMS

Imperfect indicative (ਲਟ੍) of √ਸਜ੍ "think" (4th class):

| | sg. | du. | pl. |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 3 rd | ámanya ta | ámany ētām | ámanya nta |
| 2 nd | ámánya thāḥ | ámany ēthām | ámanya dhvam |
| 1 st | ámany ē | ámanyā vahi | ámanyā mahi |

ātmanēpadám





USE

Exactly parallel to the present indicative, but referring to past time. The forms made from the class-based present stem (first class, fourth class, etc.) are **active**.

वदति । सः । ताम् ।

"He speaks to her."





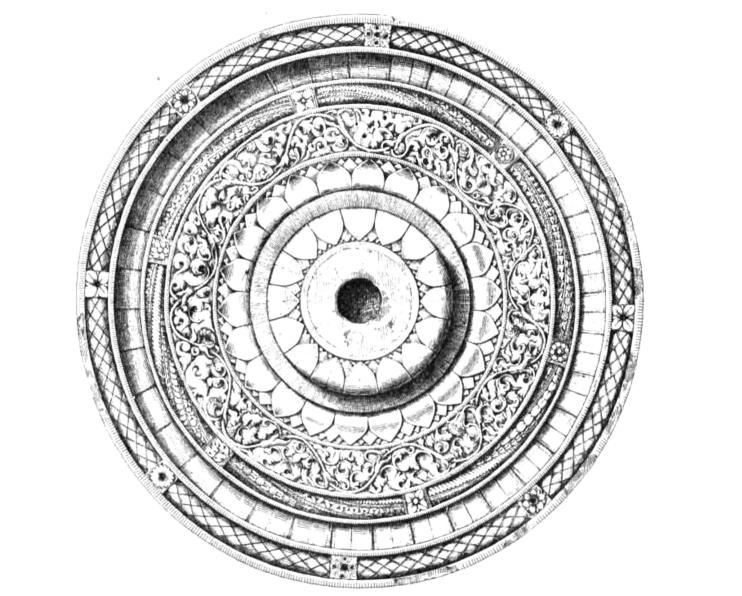
USE

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अवदत् • सः • ताम् •

"He spoke to her."





Marine 100