शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

अल्लटाचार्योद्द्रावितः पाठक्रमः ❀ *Designed by Andrew Ollett*

SECOND-CLASS VERBS

adādigaṇaḥ

अदादिगणः

PRESENT STEMS (REVIEW)

Remember that several tense-moods (the *present*, *imperfect*, *optative* and *imperative*) are formed from the same **verbal stem**, which we call the **present stem**.

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PRESENT STEMS (REVIEW)

A **verbal stem** is the base to which the inflectional endings are added:

bhava-ti

↑   ↑

stem   ending

PRESENT STEMS (REVIEW)

The verbal stem itself is formed from a **verbal root** by the addition of a **stem forming suffix** (called a *vikaraṇaḥ* in Sanskrit):

bhav-a-ti

↑ root

↑ suffix

↑ ending

PRESENT STEMS (REVIEW)

The verbal stem itself is formed from a **verbal root** by the addition of a **stem forming suffix** (called a *vikaraṇaḥ* in Sanskrit):

bhav-a-ti

↑ root

↑ suffix

↑ ending

The suffix can induce changes in the verb, like changing it from the zero-grade form *bhū-* to the full-grade (*guṇaḥ*) form *bhav-*.

PRESENT STEMS (REVIEW)

Every verb in Sanskrit is assigned to one of ten **present classes**, which are defined by the present stem forming suffix that they use.

PRESENT STEMS (REVIEW)

So far, we have surveyed **four** present classes, which are called "thematic" because their present stem forming suffixes all end with the "thematic" vowel *a*.

PRESENT STEMS (REVIEW)

Class 1:

√**bhū** + ŚaP → bháv-a-ti

Class 4:

√**div** + ŚyaN → dív-ya-ti

Class 6:

√**tud** + Śa → tud-á-ti

Class 10:

√**cur** + ṆiC + ŚaP → cōr-áya-ti

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PRESENT STEMS (REVIEW)

One of the effects of the thematic vowel is that the verbal stem **does not change** throughout the paradigm. The verbal stem remains the same regardless of the endings that follow it.

ATHEMATIC PRESENT STEMS

This is not true for the other verb classes: in them, **some endings will take a "strong" form of the stem**, and **other endings will take a "weak" form of the stem**.

> The same principle as in nominal forms with multiple stems is involved: there was, early in the history of the language, a **competition** between the stem and the ending for prominence — in terms of both accent and vowel gradation — and hence prominence was manifested in **either** the stem or the ending, and not both.

STRONG AND WEAK STEMS

The **strong stem** is used in the **singular of the parasmaipadam**, and the **weak stem** is used everywhere else (i.e., in the dual and plural of the *parasmaipadam*, and in all numbers of the *ātmanēpadam*).

CLASS 2 VERBS

We will introduce this system with verbs of the second class (*ad-ādi-gaṇaḥ*, "the list [of verbal roots] of which the beginning is √*ad* 'eat'").

CLASS 2 VERBS

This class has **no present stem forming suffix**. The endings are added directly to the verbal root.

🍂 This is an example of a "zero suffix." Pāṇini refers to it as the replacement by zero (*luk*) of another present stem forming suffix.
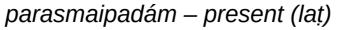
In most verbs, the **strong** stem is formed with **guṇaḥ**, and the **weak** stem without it.

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CLASS 2 VERBS

We will use √*i* "go" as an example. The simple root (without preverbs) is *parasmaipadi*.

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	é-ti	i-táḥ	y-ánti
2nd	é-ṣi	i-tháḥ	i-thá
1st	é-mi	i-váḥ	i-máḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

Notice the *guṇáḥ* form of the root in the *parasmaipadám* singular:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ɛ́-ti	i-táḥ	y-ánti
2nd	ɛ́-ṣi	i-tháḥ	i-thá
1st	ɛ́-mi	i-váḥ	i-máḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

Elsewhere the stem is *i* (or *y* before vowels):

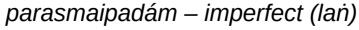|	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ḗ-ti	**i**-táḥ	**y**-ánti
2nd	ḗ-ṣi	**i**-tháḥ	**i**-thá
1st	ḗ-mi	**i**-váḥ	**i**-máḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

In the imperfect, the addition of the augment makes the distinction between strong and weak forms of the stem invisible:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	**ái**-t	ái-tām	ä́y-an
2nd	**ái**-ḥ	ái-tam	ái-ta
1st	**ä́y**-am	ái-va	ái-ma

parasmaipadám – imperfect (laṅ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

In the *ātmanēpadám* we can use √īś "rule."

(There is no *guṇáḥ* in the ātmanēpadám, but this root does not undergo vowel gradation anyway because it is "superheavy," i.e., a long vowel followed by a consonant.)

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	īṣ-ṭḗ	īś-ā́tē	īś-ā́tē
2nd	īk-ṣḗ	īś-ā́thē	īḍ-ḍhvḗ
1st	īś-ḗ	īś-váhē	īś-máhē

ātmanēpadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

In the *ātmanēpadám* we can use √īś "rule."

Note that we have to apply **internal sandhi** between consonants!

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	īṣ-ṭḗ	īś-ā́tē	īś-ā́tē
2nd	īk-ṣḗ	īś-ā́thē	īḍ-ḍhvḗ
1st	īś-ḗ	īś-váhē	īś-máhē

ātmanēpadám – present (laṭ)

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CLASS 2 VERBS

Note that the **third person plural** is -átē (not -antē, as we would expect from thematic verbs).

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	īṣ-ṭḗ	īś-átē	īś-átē
2nd	īk-ṣḗ	īś-áthē	īḍ-ḍhvḗ
1st	īś-ḗ	īś-váhē	īś-máhē

ātmanēpadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

Here is the imperfect:

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	áiṣ-ṭa	áiś-ātām	áiś-ata
2nd	áiṣ-ṭhāḥ	áiś-āthām	áiḍ-ḍhvam
1st	áiś-i	áiś-vahi	áiś-mahi

ātmanēpadám – imperfect (laṅ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

Note that the **third person plural** ending, once again, does not have a nasal (-ata rather than -anta).

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	áiṣ-ṭa	áiś-ātām	áiś-ata
2nd	áiṣ-ṭhāḥ	áiś-āthām	áiḍ-ḍhvam
1st	áiś-i	áiś-vahi	áiś-mahi

ātmanēpadám – imperfect (laṅ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

Also note the first person singular ending (you might not recognize it from forms like *ámanyē* "I thought").

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	áiṣ-ṭa	áiś-ātām	áiś-ata
2nd	áiṣ-ṭhāḥ	áiś-āthām	áiḍ-ḍhvam
1st	áiś-i	áiś-vahi	áiś-mahi

ātmanēpadám – imperfect (laṅ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

The general pattern is very regular. We'll now talk about a few important **exceptions** to this pattern.

CLASS 2 VERBS

The most important exception is the extremely
common verbal root √*as* 'be':

strong stem: *as-*

weak stem: *s-*

It also inserts the augment *-ī-* between the stem and
the ending in the **second and third person singular** of
the imperfect, which irregularly uses *as-* throughout.

CLASS 2 VERBS

The most important exception is the extremely common verbal root √*as* 'be':

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ásti	stáḥ	sánti
2nd	ási	stháḥ	sthá
1st	ásmi	sváḥ	smáḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

The most important exception is the extremely common verbal root √*as* 'be':

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ásti	stáḥ	sánti
2nd	ási	stháḥ	sthá
1st	ásmi	sváḥ	smáḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

The most important exception is the extremely common verbal root √*as* 'be':

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ā́sīt	ā́stām	ā́san
2nd	ā́sīḥ	ā́stam	ā́sta
1st	ā́sam	ā́sva	ā́sma

parasmaipadám – imperfect (laṅ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

The most important exception is the extremely common verbal root √*as* 'be':

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ā́sīt	ā́stām	ā́san
2nd	ā́sīḥ	ā́stam	ā́sta
1st	ā́sam	ā́sva	ā́sma

parasmaipadám – imperfect (laṅ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

Other verbs in this class take an augment -*i*- or -*ī*- before endings beginning with a consonant.

The verb √*brū* "speak"* has the following forms:

strong stem: *bravī*- (before consonants)

weak stem: *bruv*- (before vowels),
brū- (before consonants)

* Cognate with the Avestan word *mraoṯ* in the phrase *āaṯ mraoṯ zaraθuštrō* =
"Thus spoke Zarathustra"

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CLASS 2 VERBS

√*brū* 'speak' (*ubhayapadi*):

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	brávīti	brūtáḥ	bruvánti
2nd	brávīṣi	brūtháḥ	brūthá
1st	brávīmi	brūváḥ	brūmáḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

√*brū* 'speak' (*ubhayapadi*):

Note that before a following vowel, the *ū* of the root becomes the glide *-uv-* (*uvaṅ*-sandhi if you remember!)

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	brávīti	brūtáḥ	bruvánti
2nd	brávīṣi	brūtháḥ	brūthá
1st	brávīmi	brūváḥ	brūmáḥ

parasmaipadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

√*brū* 'speak' (*ubhayapadi*):

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	brūté	bruvátē	bruvátē
2nd	brūṣé	bruváthē	brūdhvé
1st	bruvé	brūváhē	brūmáhē

ātmanēpadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

√*brū* 'speak' (*ubhayapadi*):

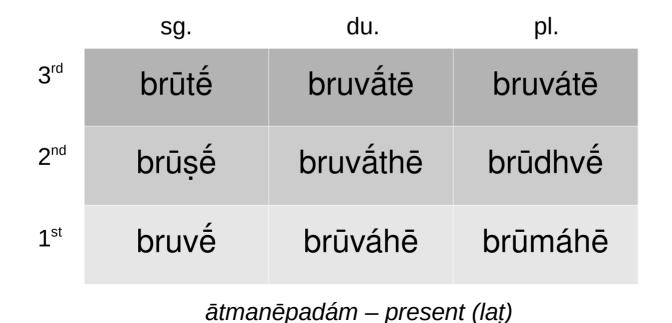Note that before a following vowel, the *ū* of the root becomes the glide *-uv-* (*uvaṅ*-sandhi if you remember!)

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	brūté	bruvā́tē	bruvā́tē
2nd	brūṣé	bruvā́thē	brūdhvé
1st	bruvé	brūváhē	brūmáhē

ātmanēpadám – present (laṭ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

√*brū* 'speak' (*ubhayapadi*):

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ábravīt	ábrūtām	ábruvan
2nd	ábravīḥ	ábrūtam	ábrūta
1st	ábravam	ábrūva	ábrūma

parasmaipadám – imperfect (laṅ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

√*brū* 'speak' (*ubhayapadi*):

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	ábrūta	ábruvātām	ábruvata
2nd	ábrūthāḥ	ábruvāthām	ábrūdhvam
1st	ábruvi	ábrūvahi	ábrūmahi

ātmanēpadám – imperfect (laṅ)

CLASS 2 VERBS

A couple of other second-class verbs have a similar pattern.

The verb √*rud* "weep" has the following forms:

strong stem: *rōdi-* (before consonants)

weak stem: *rud-* (before vowels),
                         rudi- (before consonants)

CLASS 2 VERBS

A couple of other second-class verbs have a similar pattern.

The verb √*svap* "sleep" has the following forms:

    strong and   *svap-* (before vowels),
    weak stem: *svapi-* (before consonants)