शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

अल्लटाचार्योद्द्रावितः पाठक्रमः ❀ *Designed by Andrew Ollett*

THE FUTURE

lṛt 🌸 लृट्

THE FUTURE TENSE

Sanskrit has a few ways of expressing the fact that an action will take place in the future relative to the time at which the statement is made.

THE FUTURE TENSE

The present tense is often used to express an action in the *immediate* future:

गच्छामि तावत्

I'll go right now.

THE FUTURE TENSE

We also use a different tense/mood to express *potential* occurrences in the future, namely, the optative (*liṅ*):

गच्छेयम्

I might go.

THE FUTURE TENSE

But for actions in the future we typically use a special **future tense**.

Sanskrit actually has two future tenses, called *luṭ* and *lṛṭ.* We'll talk about *luṭ* in a separate presentation. For now we'll focus on *lṛṭ*, which is used for the future **in general**.

THE FUTURE TENSE

3.3.13

Lṛṭ is sometimes called the **simple** future, **sigmatic** future, or **second** future, depending on the textbook.

Its formation is simple: create a new **stem** by adding the stem-forming suffix *-sya-,* and then add the same endings that are used in the *present tense* of thematic verbs.

॥बुद्धि॥
sanskrit at uchicago

STEM FORMATION

The future stem is formed by adding *-sya-* to the verbal root. **There is no distinction between classes**.

The **main difficulty** in forming the future is that some verbs take the augment *-i-* between the root and the suffix, and other verbs do not.

STEM FORMATION

Roots that take *i*:

- all roots ending in *ṛ* or *ṝ*

Roots that do not take *i*:

- all roots ending in *ā, i*, or *ī.*

Other roots must be memorized. Many roots take both forms.

❧ The *i*, as usual, originates from an earlier laryngeal, but it has been generalized throughout the language. As time goes on there is a tendency to form the future with *i*.

STEM FORMATION

The root is always going to be in the **full grade** or *guṇáḥ* form.

Note that internal sandhi will take place when the suffix *-sya-* is added directly to the verbal root:

STEM FORMATION

Roots with *i*:

√भू	"become"	भविष्यति
√कृ	"do"	करिष्यति
√वद्	"speak"	वदिष्यति
√रुच्	"shine"	रोचिष्यते
√गम्	"go"	गमिष्यति

STEM FORMATION

Roots without *i*:

√दा   "give"   दास्यति

√स्था   "stand"   स्थास्यति

√क्री   "buy"   क्रेष्यति

√श्रु   "hear"   श्रोष्यति

STEM FORMATION

Roots without *i* [note internal *sandhi*!]

√बन्ध्   "tie"   भन्त्स्यति

√क्रम्   "step"   क्रंस्यति

√दुह्   "milk"   धोक्ष्यते

√लभ्   "obtain"   लप्स्यते

√वच्   "speak"   वक्ष्यति

STEM FORMATION

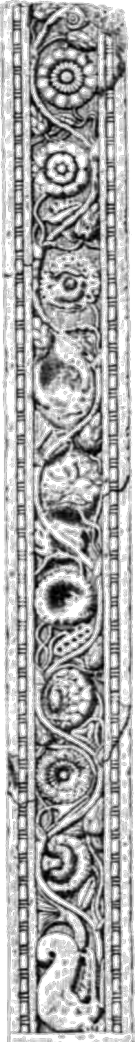A very small number of roots do not take *guṇáḥ*:

√लिख्   "write"   लिखिष्यति

ENDINGS

Most of the time the endings of the future (*parasmaipadam* or *ātmanēpadam*) will be exactly the same as those of the present for any given verb.

	sg.	du.	pl.
3rd	करिष्यति	करिष्यतः	करिष्यन्ति
2nd	करिष्यसि	करिष्यथः	करिष्यथ
1st	करिष्यामि	करिष्यावः	करिष्यामः
3rd	करिष्यते	करिष्येते	करिष्यन्ते
2nd	करिष्यसे	करिष्येथे	करिष्यध्वे
1st	करिष्ये	करिष्यावहे	करिष्यामहे

future tense of √kṛ "do"
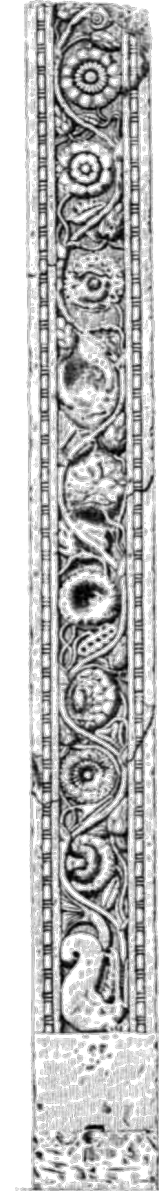
PARTICIPLES

You can also form **participles** from the future stem, just like present participles:

√कृ   "do"   करिष्यत्-, करिष्यमान-

√भू   "happen"   भविष्यत्-

                (a common Sanskrit term for "the future")

You might ask: if adding *present tense* endings to the future stem gives us the *future tense*, can we add *imperfect tense* endings to the future stem?

CONDITIONAL

Yes! The form is called the *conditional* in most grammars (*lṛṅ*), and it refers to an action that has not and will not happen, usually in the context of if–then statements.

Greek and Latin grammars call these "contrary to fact" conditionals.

If you know Hindi/Urdu, these are verbal predicates like *yah na thī hamārī qismat ki visāl-e-yār hōtā…*

CONDITIONAL

यदि हि कारणात्मनि प्रागुत्पत्तेः कार्यं नाभविष्यत् तदा तन्न केनचिदकरिष्यत

For if the effect **did not exist** in the cause prior to its arising, then **it could not be effected** by anyone. [Ratnākaraśānti]

CONDITIONAL

But you will only see these forms rarely, and optative forms (*liṅ*) are often used in those circumstances instead.