

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett

THE ANALYTIC FUTURE

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लुट्

THE FUTURE TENSE

We've already covered the **principal** way that future actions are expressed in Sanskrit, namely with the *lṛṭ-lakāra*, which forms a **conjugational** (or **synthetic**) future tense:

गमिष्यामि

I will go.

THE FUTURE TENSE

3.3.15

When an action takes place in the intermediate to distant future, the future can be expressed using a different *lakāra*, namely *luṭ*, which is however much less common than *lṛṭ*.

गन्तास्मि

I will go.

THE FUTURE TENSE

This is sometimes called the *first future* or **analytic** future, because it is in origin a form of an agent noun in *tr̥* followed (in the first and second persons) by forms of the verb “to be”:

गन्तास्मि

I will go.

गन्ता + अस्मि

I am a goer.

FORMATION

But this is not exactly how all of the forms are made.

- In the **third person**, the nominative forms of the agent noun in $-tr̥$ are used:



	sg.	du.	pl.
3 rd	कर्ता	कर्तारौ	कर्तारः
2 nd			
1 st			

future tense of √kṛ "do"

FORMATION

But this is not exactly how all of the forms are made.

- In the **third person**, the nominative forms of the agent noun in *-tr̥* are used;
- in the **first and second person**, the endings of the verb *as* are stuck onto an unchanging form in *-tā*.



	sg.	du.	pl.
3 rd	कर्ता	कर्तारौ	कर्तारः
2 nd	कर्तासि	कर्तास्थः	कर्तास्थ
1 st	कर्तास्मि	कर्तास्वः	कर्तास्मः

future tense of √kṛ "do"

FORMATION

Despite the use of nominal forms, there are no distinctions of gender in the paradigm.

There are also no really common *ātmanēpadam* forms.

EXAMPLES (from Speijer, *Sanskrit Syntax*)

अधिगन्तासि वैदेहीमचिरेण

“You will go right to Sītā.” (*Rāmāyaṇa* 3.69.40)

नलं जेता भवान्हि सहितो मया

“You will defeat Nala, because I am with you.” (*Nala*. 7.5)

