

 (\mathbf{i})



FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT



THE ANALYTIC FUTURE





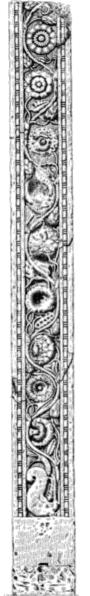


THE FUTURE TENSE

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

I will go.





THE FUTURE TENSE

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



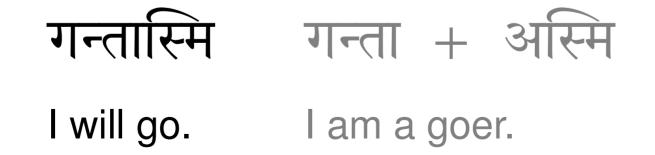
I will go.





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 *tr* followed (in the first and second persons) by forms of the verb "to be":





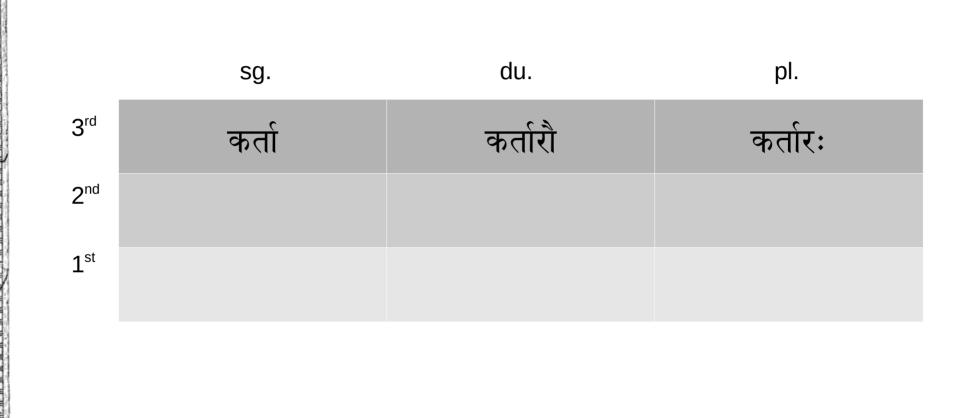


FORMATION

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

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





future tense of √kr "do"



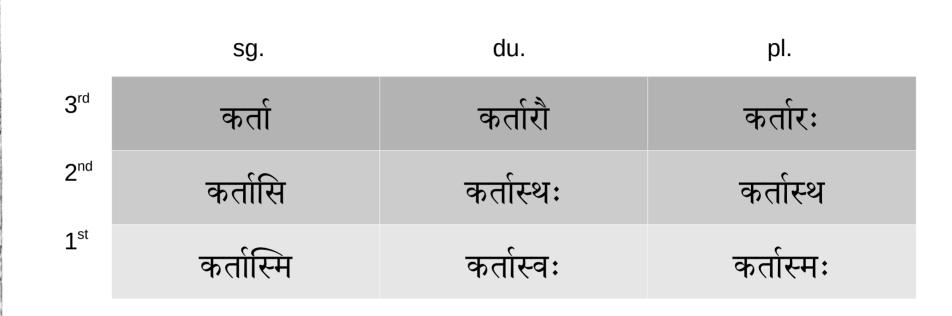


FORMATION

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

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





future tense of √kr "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." (Rāmāyaņa 3.69.40)

नलं जेता भवान्हि सहितो मया

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



