

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett

THE AORIST

PART 2: OTHER AORISTS

luṅ – 2



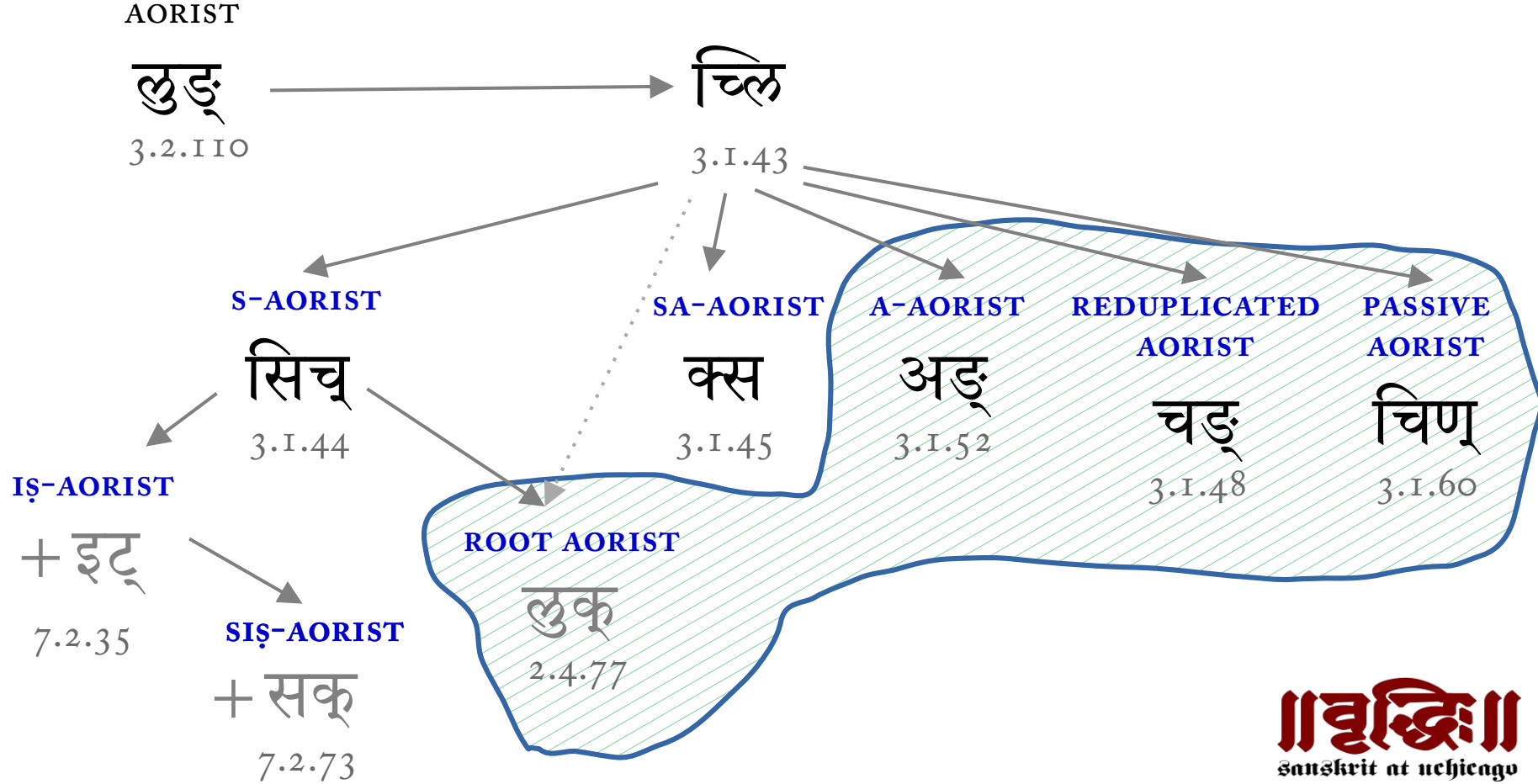
लुङ् – २

THE AORIST

Last time we introduced the **aorist** tense and covered a few formations that have an s as the marker of the aorist (hence s-aorists).

Today we're going to look at the remaining aorist forms.

THE AORIST



THE ROOT AORIST

2.4.77

The root aorist is technically taught as a form of the s-aorist wherein the stem-forming suffix is entirely elided. It is only used for certain roots:

- √दा “give”
- √धा “place”
- √स्था “stand”
- √पा “drink”
- √गा “go”
- √भू “become”

[Note that all except *bhū* end in *ā*.]

THE ROOT AORIST

2.4.77

This form is only used in the *parasmaipadam*. The *ātmanēpadam* forms are generally provided by the s-aorist.

THE ROOT AORIST

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ábhūt</i>	<i>ábhūtām</i>	<i>ábhūvan</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ábhūḥ</i>	<i>ábhūtam</i>	<i>ábhūta</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ábhūvam</i>	<i>ábhūva</i>	<i>ábhūma</i>

THE ROOT AORIST

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ádāt</i>	<i>ádātām</i>	<i>ád<u>uḥ</u></i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ádāḥ</i>	<i>ádātam</i>	<i>ádāta</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ádām</i>	<i>ádāva</i>	<i>ádāma</i>

THE THEMATIC AORIST

This is formed by the addition of the thematic vowel to the weakest (zero grade) form of the verbal root.* Because of the thematic vowel, the endings are the same as those of the imperfect (or the *sa*-aorist).

- * All roots ending in \bar{r} ($s\bar{r}$, \bar{r}) and $d\bar{r}\acute{s}$ take *guṇáh* throughout the paradigm.

THE THEMATIC AORIST

3.1.55-56

√सृ	“go”	}	[parasmaipadam and ātmanēpadam]
√शास्	“order”		
√ऋ	“go”		
√लिप्	“paint”	}	[parasmaipadam and optionally ātmanēpadam]
√सिच्	“sprinkle”		
√ह्वि	“call”		
√पुष्	“nourish”	}	[only parasmaipadam]
√शुष्	“dry out”		
√द्युत्	“shine”		

THE THEMATIC AORIST

Although there is no distinctive marker of the aorist here, these forms are nevertheless different from the corresponding imperfect forms, because those that *would* have a similar form (i.e., the sixth-class verbs *lip* and *sic*) do not have the nasal that they have in the present stem (*limp-* and *siñc-*).

THE THEMATIC AORIST

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ásicat</i>	<i>ásicatām</i>	<i>ásican</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ásicaḥ</i>	<i>ásicatam</i>	<i>ásicata</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ásicam</i>	<i>ásicāva</i>	<i>ásicāma</i>

√सिच्

आत्मनेपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ásicata</i>	<i>ásicētām</i>	<i>ásicanta</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ásicathāḥ</i>	<i>ásicēthām</i>	<i>ásicadhvam</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ásicē</i>	<i>ásicāvahi</i>	<i>ásicāmahi</i>

THE THEMATIC AORIST

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ásarat</i>	<i>ásaratām</i>	<i>ásaran</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ásaraḥ</i>	<i>ásaratam</i>	<i>ásarata</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ásaram</i>	<i>ásarāva</i>	<i>ásarāma</i>

√सृ

आत्मनेपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>ásarata</i>	<i>ásarētām</i>	<i>ásaranta</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>ásarathāḥ</i>	<i>ásarēthām</i>	<i>ásaradhvam</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>ásarē</i>	<i>ásarāvahi</i>	<i>ásarāmahi</i>

THE THEMATIC AORIST

A number of verbs take somewhat irregular forms of the thematic aorist. A few are clearly formed by **reduplication**:

❁ √वच् “speak” → अवोचत् etc. [a-va-vc-a-t]

❁ √पत् “fall” → अपप्तत् etc. [a-pa-pt-a-t]

THE THEMATIC AORIST

A few more irregular forms:

✿ √अस् “throw” → आस्थत् etc.

✿ √शास् “punish” → अशिषत् etc.

✿ √नश् “perish” → अनेशत् etc.

THE REDUPLICATED AORIST

3.1.48

The reduplicated aorist is also thematic, but as the name suggests, it is formed with reduplication.

It serves as the aorist of **all** verbs that are formed with the suffix *ṆiC*, i.e., all tenth-class verbs and causatives. Additionally it is used with √*śri* “rely on,” √*dru* “run,” √*sru* “flow” and √*kam* “love.”

THE REDUPLICATED AORIST

The *reduplicated syllable* is formed as follows:

- ❖ the *consonant* of the reduplication is the same as in third class presents;
- ❖ the *quality* of the *vowel* is also usually the same as in third class presents (e.g., *r̥* becomes), but additionally *a* and *ā* become *i*.
- ❖ the length of the vowel, however, is adjusted to make the stem conform to a prosodic template.

THE REDUPLICATED AORIST

The preferred template is:

– ॐ *heavy-light*

If the root has a short vowel followed by no more than **one** consonant, it will be light, and the reduplicant must be heavy.

THE REDUPLICATED AORIST

The preferred template is:

– ॐ *heavy-light*

If the root begins with a double consonant, no change is needed, because the reduplicant will be heavy by position:

❖ √द्रु “run” → अदुद्रुवत् etc.

❖ √क्षिप् “throw” → अचिक्षिपत् etc.

THE REDUPLICATED AORIST

The preferred template is:

– ॐ *heavy-light*

If it doesn't, the vowel of the reduplicating syllable is lengthened:

- ❁ √मुद् “rejoice” → अमूमुदत् etc.
- ❁ √जन् “be born” → अजीजनत् etc.
- ❁ √भिद् “break” → अबीभिदत् etc.

THE REDUPLICATED AORIST

If the root is heavy (i.e., it contains a long vowel and/or more than one final consonant), a different prosodic template must be used:

— *light-heavy*

❖ √रक्ष् “protect” → अररक्षत् etc.

❖ √भिक्ष् “beg” → अबिभिक्षत् etc.

THE REDUPLICATED AORIST

Roots that have a final *r̥* take *guṇáh*:

❁ √कृ “do” → अचीकरत् etc.

Roots that have a medial *r̥* *can* take *guṇáh*, and hence they can use either of the two prosodic patterns:

❁ √वृध् “grow” → अवीवृधत् / अविवर्धत् etc.

❁ √वृत् “turn” → अवीवृत्तत् / अविवर्तत् etc.

THE REDUPLICATED AORIST

परस्मैपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>áśísriyat</i>	<i>áśísriyatām</i>	<i>áśísriyan</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>áśísriyaḥ</i>	<i>áśísriyatam</i>	<i>áśísriyata</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>áśísriyam</i>	<i>áśísriyāva</i>	<i>áśísriyāma</i>

√श्रि

आत्मनेपदम्

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	<i>áśísriyata</i>	<i>áśísriyētām</i>	<i>áśísriyanta</i>
मध्यमपुरुषः	<i>áśísriyathāḥ</i>	<i>áśísriyēthām</i>	<i>áśísriyadhvam</i>
उत्तमपुरुषः	<i>áśísriyē</i>	<i>áśísriyāvahi</i>	<i>áśísriyāmahi</i>

THE PASSIVE AORIST

Finally we come to the **passive aorist**, which is used when the verb refers to:

- ❖ the **patient** (*karma*) of the verbal action, in the case of transitive verbs (*karmanī prayōgaḥ*); or
- ❖ the verbal action itself, in the case of intransitive verbs (*bhāvē prayōgaḥ*).

THE PASSIVE AORIST

This form can be made for **any** verb. It is formed with the suffix that Pāṇini calls *CiṆ*, which induces *Ṇ-vṛddhiḥ*:

- *vṛddhiḥ* in the case of final vowels and (most) penultimate *a*-vowels;
- *guṇāḥ* otherwise.

The suffix is *-i*, which is used exclusively in the **third person singular**.

THE PASSIVE AORIST

❧	√कृ	“do”	→	अकारि
❧	√वच्	“speak”	→	अवाचि
❧	√बुध्	“be aware”	→	अबोधि
❧	√दृश्	“see”	→	अदर्शि

THE PASSIVE AORIST

Some roots with penultimate *a* do not take *vṛddhiḥ*:

जन् “be born” → अजनि

वध् “kill” → अवधि

THE PASSIVE AORIST

Roots ending in \bar{a} take y before the suffix.

अभि√धा	“express”	→	अभ्यधायि
√दा	“give”	→	अदायि
√ज्ञा	“know”	→	अज्ञायि

