

Deterrorizing Sanskrit

Second-class verbs

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Weak and strong forms

Parasmaipada

Atmanepada

p r e s e n t t e n s e

sing. dual plural

sing. dual plural

1
2
3

1
2
3

i m p e r f e c t

sing. dual plural

sing. dual plural

1
2
3

1
2
3

i m p e r a t i v e

sing. dual plural

sing. dual plural

1
2
3

1
2
3

Endings parasmâipada

thematic verbs				athematic verbs			
parasmâipada				parasmâipada			
present tense (primary endings)				present tense (primary endings)			
	sing.	dual	plur.		sing.	dual	plur.
1	<i>mi</i>	<i>vas</i>	<i>mas</i>	1	<i>mi</i>	<i>vas</i>	<i>mas</i>
2	<i>si</i>	<i>thas</i>	<i>tha</i>	2	<i>si</i>	<i>thas</i>	<i>tha</i>
3	<i>ti</i>	<i>tas</i>	<i>n-ti</i>	3	<i>ti</i>	<i>tas</i>	<i>(a)n-ti</i> (2)
imperfect (secondary endings)				imperfect (secondary endings)			
1	<i>m</i>	<i>va</i>	<i>ma</i>	1	<i>am</i> (1)	<i>va</i>	<i>ma</i>
2	<i>s</i>	<i>tam</i>	<i>ta</i>	2	<i>s</i>	<i>tam</i>	<i>ta</i>
3	<i>t</i>	<i>tām</i>	<i>n</i>	3	<i>t</i>	<i>tām</i>	<i>(a)n</i> (2)/ <i>us</i> (3)

√ vac			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	vac-mi	vac-vas	vac-mas
2	vak-ṣi	vak-thas	vak-tha
3	vak-ti	vak-tas	vac-a-n-ti
imperfect			
1	a-vac-a-m	a-vac-va	a-vac-ma
2	a-vak (!)	a-vak-tam	a-vak-ta
3	a-vak (!)	a-vak-tām	a-vac-a-n

- imperf. 3. pers. sg. *a-vak* ← ie. **e-vek^w-t* and
- imperf. 2. pers. sg. *a-vêt* ← ie. **e-vek^w-s*

√ yā			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	yā-mi	yā-vas	yā-mas
2	yā-si	yā-thas	yā-tha
3	yā-ti	yā-tas	yā-n-ti (1)
imperfect			
1	a-yā-m (1)	a-yā-va	a-yā-ma
2	a-yā-s	a-yā-tam	a-yā-ta
3	a-yā-t	a-yā-tām	a-yā-n (1)/a-y-us (2)

- ① The ā from root yā is confounded with some endings.
- ② a-y-us with ending us, not a-yâus (difficult to understand).

√ <i>vid</i>			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	vêd-mi	<i>vid-vas</i>	<i>vid-mas</i>
2	vêt-si (1)	<i>vit-thas</i> (1)	<i>vit-tha</i> (1)
3	vêt-ti (1)	<i>vit-tas</i> (1)	<i>vid-a-n-ti</i>
imperfect			
1	a-vêd-am	<i>a-vid-va</i>	<i>a-vid-ma</i>
2	a-vês/a-vêt (2)	<i>a-vit-tam</i> (1)	<i>a-vit-ta</i> (1)
3	a-vêt	<i>a-vit-tām</i> (1)	<i>a-vid-us</i> (4)

- imperf. 3. pers. *a-vêt* ← ie. **e-veid-t* and
- imperf. 2. pers. *a-vêt* ← ie. **e-veid-s*

√ as			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1. p.	as-mi	<i>s-vas</i>	<i>s-mas</i>
2. p.	asi (1)	<i>s-thas</i>	<i>s-tha</i>
3. p.	as-ti	<i>s-tas</i>	<i>s-a-n-ti</i>
imperfect			
1. p.	ās-am (2)	ās-va (3)	ās-ma (3)
2. p.	ās-īs (4)	ās-tam (3)	ās-ta (3)
3. p.	ās-īt (4)	ās-tām (3)	ās-an (3)

1. *asi* ← *as-si*; 2. *ās-am* from *a+as*; 3. strong (!); 4. *ās-īs* and *ās-īt* originally aorist forms;

$\sqrt{\text{as}}$			
parasmâipada			
imperative			
1. p.	as-āni	as-āva	as-āma
2. p.	ê-dhi (5)	<i>s-tam</i>	<i>s-ta</i>
3. p.	as-tu	<i>s-tām</i>	<i>s-a-n-tu</i>

5. We have $\hat{e}\text{-dhi} \leftarrow \text{as-dhi}$ and again a strong form

$\sqrt{i}$			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	ê-mi (1)	<i>i-vas</i> (2)	<i>i-mas</i> (2)
2	ê-ṣi (1)	<i>i-thas</i> (2)	<i>i-tha</i> (2)
3	ê-ti (1)	<i>i-tha</i> (2)	<i>y-a-n-ti</i> (2)
imperfect			
1	āy-am (3)	<i>âi-va</i> (4)	<i>âi-ma</i> (4)
2	âi-s (3)	<i>âi-tam</i> (4)	<i>âi-tha</i> (4)
3	âi-t (3)	<i>âi-tām</i> (4)	<i>āy-a-n</i> (5)

3. $\bar{a}y-am \leftarrow a-ay-am$; $\hat{a}i-t \leftarrow a-\hat{e}t$;

4. $\hat{a}i-ma \leftarrow a-i-ma$ (special sandhi rule for augment)

✓ <i>duh</i>			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	dôh-mi (3)	<i>duh-vas</i> (3)	<i>duh-mas</i> (3)
2	dhôk-ṣi (2, 6)	<i>dug-dhas</i> (1b)	<i>dug-dha</i> (1a)
3	dôg-dhi (1a)	<i>dug-dhas</i> (1a)	<i>duh-a-n-ti</i> (3, 4)
imperfect			
1	a-dôh-a-m (3)	<i>a-duh-va</i> (3)	<i>a-duh-ma</i> (3)
2	a-dhôk (5)	<i>a-dug-dham</i> (1a)	<i>a-dug-dha</i> (1a)
3	a-dhôk (5)	<i>a-dug-dhām</i> (1a)	<i>a-duh-a-n</i> (3, 4)

ie. **dheugh* plus Grassmann + asp. shift 1a and 1b (aspirated already)

ie. **dheugh* without asp. shift and hence without Grassmann in 2, 5

✓ <i>lih</i>			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	lêh-mi	<i>lih-vas</i>	<i>lih-mas</i>
2	lêk-ṣi (2)	<i>lī-ḍhas</i> (5b)	<i>lī-ḍha</i> (5a)
3	lê-ḍhi (1)	<i>lī-ḍhas</i> (5a)	<i>lih-a-n-ti</i> (6)
imperfect			
1	a-lêh-a-m	<i>a-lih-va</i>	<i>a-lih-ma</i>
2	a-lêṭ (4)	<i>a-lī-ḍham</i> (5a)	<i>a-lī-ḍha</i> (5a)
3	a-lêṭ (3)	<i>a-lī-ḍhām</i> (5a)	<i>a-lih-a-n</i> (6)

- ① The parasmâipada 3. pers. sg. present tense (and imperative) can be explained by

ie. **leiǵh-ti* (full grade) → *lêǵ-dhi* (aspiration shift)
 → *lêz-dhi* (*s-z* law before voiced consonant)
 → *lêṛ-dhi* (ruki)
 → *lêṛ-ḍhi* (forward cerebral assimilation)
 → *lê-ḍhi* (*z* drops with comp. “lengthening”)

- ② The parasmâipada 2. pers. sg. present tense is *lêk-ṣi* which has developed regularly from

ie. **leiǵh-si* (full grade) → *lêǵ-si* (aspiration “shift”)
 → *lêk-si* (backward assimilation)
 → *lêk-ṣi* (ruki)

3. *Parasmâipada* imperfect sg. has *a-lêṭ* in both the 2. and 3. pers..
For the 3. pers., we have

- ie. **e-leiḡh-t* (full grade with ie. imperfect marker *e*)
- *a-lêḡ-dh* (aspiration shift)
- *a-lêz-dh* (*s-z* law before voiced consonant)
- *a-lêṛ-dh* (ruki)
- *a-lêṛ-dh* (forward cerebral assimilation)
- *a-lê-dh* (*z* drops with comp. “lengthening”)
- *a-lê-ṭ* (final consonant voiceless and unaspirated)

4. However, the 2. pers. is not to be explained easily. Maybe, since identical forms of the 2. and 3. sg. imperfect are not too uncommon (see *a-dhōk* above), analogy is responsible?

5a.

- **liḡh-tas* (full grade) → *liḡ-dhas* (aspiration shift)
- *liz-dhas* (*s-z* law before voiced consonant)
- *liṛ-dhas* (ruki)
- *liṛ-ḍhas* (forward cerebral assimilation)
- *lī-ḍhas* (*z* drops with comp. lengthening)

5b.

- **liḡh-thas* (zero grade) → *liḡ-dhas* (aspiration “shift”)
- *liz-dhas* (*s-z* law before voiced consonant)
- *liṛ-dhas* (ruki)
- *liṛ-ḍhas* (forward cerebral assimilation)
- *lī-ḍhas* (*z* drops with comp. lengthening)

✓ vaś			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	vaś-mi	<i>uś-vas</i>	<i>uś-mas</i>
2	vak-ṣi (3)	<i>uṣ-ṭhas</i> (2)	<i>uṣ-ṭha</i> (2)
3	vaṣ-ṭi (1)	<i>uṣ-ṭas</i> (2)	<i>uś-a-n-ti</i> (7)
imperfect			
1	a-vaś-a-m	<i>âuś-va</i> (6)	<i>âuś-ma</i> (6)
2	a-vaṭ (4)	<i>âuṣ-ṭam</i> (2, 6)	<i>âuṣ-ṭa</i> (2, 6)
3	a-vaṭ (5)	<i>âuṣ-ṭām</i> (2, 6)	<i>âuś-a-n</i> (6, 7)

ie. *veś + ruki

6. imperfect marker *a* + *u/ū* → *âu*

✓ <i>han</i>			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	han-mi (1)	han-vas (2)	han-mas (2)
2	haṃ-si (1)	<i>ha-thas</i> (4)	<i>ha-tha</i> (4)
3	han-ti (1)	<i>ha-tas</i> (4)	<i>ghn-a-n-ti</i> (3)
imperfect			
1	a-han-a-m (1)	a-han-va (2)	a-han-ma (2)
2	a-han (5)	<i>a-ha-tam</i> (4)	<i>a-ha-ta</i> (4)
3	a-han (5)	<i>a-ha-tām</i> (4)	<i>a-ghn-a-n</i> (3)

ie. origin is **g^when* with 1. sec. pal., 2. irreg. strong forms

4. We should have *gha-tas*, but have *ha-tas* by leveling