

Deterrorizing Sanskrit

Seventh-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)

Endings ātmanêpada

thematic verbs				athematic verbs			
ātmanêpada				ātmanêpada			
pres. tense (theme vow. + prim. end.)				present tense (prim. end.)			
	sg.	dual	pl.		sg.	dual	pl.
1	ê	<i>ā-vahê</i>	<i>ā-mahê</i>	1	ê	<i>vahê</i>	<i>mahê</i>
2	<i>a-sê</i>	<i>êthê</i>	<i>a-dhvê</i>	2	<i>sê</i>	<i>āthê</i>	<i>dhvê</i>
3	<i>a-tê</i>	<i>êtê</i>	<i>a-n-tê</i>	3	<i>tê</i>	<i>ātê</i>	<i>n-tê</i>
imperfect (theme vow. + sec. end.)				imperfect (sec. end.)			
1	ê	<i>ā-vahi</i>	<i>ā-mahi</i>	1	<i>i</i>	<i>vahi</i>	<i>mahi</i>
2	<i>a-thās</i>	<i>êthām</i>	<i>a-dhvam</i>	2	<i>thās</i>	<i>āthām</i>	<i>dhvam</i>
3	<i>a-ta</i>	<i>êtām</i>	<i>a-n-ta</i>	3	<i>ta</i>	<i>ātām</i>	<i>n-ta</i>

Nasal classes

class	strong <i>gaṇa</i> sign	3. pers. sg.	weak <i>gaṇa</i> sign	3. pers. pl.
5	<i>nô</i>	<i>śr-nô-ti</i>	<i>nu</i>	<i>śr-ṇu-mas</i>
7	<i>na</i>	<i>yu-na-k-ti</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>yu-ñ-j-mas</i>
8	<i>ô</i>	<i>tan-ô-ti</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>tan-u-mas</i>
9	<i>nā</i>	<i>pu-nā-ti</i>	<i>nī</i>	<i>pu-nī-mas</i>

✓ <i>yuj</i>			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	yu-na-j-mi (1)	<i>yu-ñ-j-vas</i> (1)	<i>yu-ñ-j-mas</i> (1)
2	yu-na-k-ṣi (3)	<i>yu-ñ-k-thas</i> (3)	<i>yu-ñ-k-ta</i> (3)
3	yu-na-k-ti (3)	<i>yu-ñ-k-tas</i> (3)	<i>yu-ñ-j-a-n-ti</i> (1, 5a)
imperfect			
1	a-yu-na-j-a-m (1)	<i>a-yu-ñ-j-va</i> (1)	<i>a-yu-ñ-j-ma</i> (1)
2	a-yu-na-k (3, 4)	<i>a-yu-ñ-k-tam</i> (3)	<i>a-yu-ñ-k-ta</i> (3)
3	a-yu-na-k (3, 4)	<i>a-yu-ñ-k-tām</i> (3)	<i>a-yu-ñ-j-a-n</i> (1, 5a)

√ yuj			
ātmanêpada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	<i>yu-ñ-j-ê</i> (1)	<i>yu-ñ-j-vahê</i> (1)	<i>yu-ñ-j-mahê</i> (1)
2	<i>yu-ñ-k-ṣê</i> (3)	<i>yu-ñ-j-āthê</i> (1)	<i>yu-ñ-g-dhvê</i> (2)
3	<i>yu-ñ-k-tê</i> (3)	<i>yu-ñ-j-ātê</i> (1)	<i>yu-ñ-j-a-tê</i> (1, 5b)
imperfect			
1	<i>a-yu-ñ-j-i</i> (1)	<i>a-yu-ñ-j-vahi</i> (1)	<i>a-yu-ñ-j-mahi</i> (1)
2	<i>a-yu-ñ-k-thās</i> (3)	<i>a-yu-ñ-j-āthām</i> (1)	<i>a-yu-ñ-g-dhvam</i> (2)
3	<i>a-yu-ñ-k-ta</i> (3)	<i>a-yu-ñ-j-ātām</i> (1)	<i>a-yu-ñ-j-a-ta</i> (1, 5b)

✓ <i>rudh</i>			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	ru-ṇa-dh-mi (3)	<i>ru-n-dh-vas</i> (3)	<i>ru-n-dh-mas</i> (3)
2	ru-ṇa-t-si (2a)	<i>ru-n-d-dhas</i> (1b)	<i>ru-n-d-dha</i> (1a)
3	ru-ṇa-d-dhi (1a)	<i>ru-n-d-dhas</i> (1a)	<i>ru-n-dh-a-n-ti</i> (3,
imperfect			
1	a-ru-ṇa-dh-a-m (3)	<i>a-ru-n-dh-va</i> (3)	<i>a-ru-n-dh-ma</i> (3)
2	a-ru-ṇa-s/a-ru-ṇa-t (5)	<i>a-ru-n-d-dham</i> (1a)	<i>a-ru-n-d-dha</i> (1a)
3	a-ru-ṇa-t (5)	<i>a-ru-n-d-dhām</i> (1a)	<i>a-ru-n-dh-a-n</i> (3,

1a: *t*-ending; 1b: *th*-ending; 5: next slide

4. In both thematic and athematic 3. pers. pl. forms, we have *a*.
- 4a. In parasmâipada 3. pers. pl. forms like *ru-n-dh-a-n-ti*, we have *an* due to borrowing of *a* from the thematic classes.
- 4b. In contrast, ātmanêpada forms like *ru-n-dh-a-tê* do without this borrowing and *a* goes back to syllabic *ṇ*.
5. We explain the imperfect 3. pers. sg. by

a-ru-ṇa-dh-t

→ *a-ru-ṇa-dh* (simplification of consonant cluster)

→ *a-ru-ṇa-t* (voiced or aspirated consonant not allowed in final position)

This also works for the 2. pers. However, the 2. pers. admits a variant *a-ru-ṇa-s*, with familiar ending *s*.

✓ <i>bhid</i>			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	bhi-na-d-mi	<i>bhi-n-d-vas</i>	<i>bhi-n-d-mas</i>
2	bhi-na-t-si	<i>bhi-n-t-thas</i>	<i>bhi-n-t-ta</i>
3	bhi-na-t-ti	<i>bhi-n-t-tas</i>	<i>bhi-n-d-a-n-ti</i>
imperfect			
1	a-bhi-na-d-a-m	<i>a-bhi-n-d-va</i>	<i>a-bhi-n-d-ma</i>
2	a-bhi-na-s/a-bhi-na-t	<i>a-bhi-n-t-tam</i>	<i>a-bhi-n-t-ta</i>
3	a-bhi-na-t	<i>a-bhi-n-t-tām</i>	<i>a-bhi-n-d-a-n</i>

hiṃs (with nasal sign in the oi. root)

√ <i>hiṃs</i>			
parasmâipada			
present tense			
	sing.	dual	plur.
1	hi-na-s-mi	<i>hiṃs-vas</i>	<i>hiṃs-mas</i>
2	hi-na-s-si	<i>hiṃs-thas</i>	<i>hiṃs-ta</i>
3	hi-na-s-ti	<i>hiṃs-tas</i>	<i>hiṃs-a-n-ti</i>
imperfect			
1	a-hi-na-s-a-m	<i>a-hiṃs-va</i>	<i>a-hiṃs-ma</i>
2	a-hi-na-s/a-hi-na-t (1)	<i>a-hiṃs-tam</i>	<i>a-hiṃs-ta</i>
3	a-hi-na-t (1)	<i>a-hiṃs-tām</i>	<i>a-hiṃs-a-n</i>

Sandhi of *n* → *ṃ* before *s*

For (1), see next slide.

hiṃs (with nasal sign in the oi. root)

We explain the imperfect 2. pers. sg. by

**a-hi-na-s-s*

→ *a-hi-na-s* (simplification of consonant cluster)

The same form should be produced in the 3. pers.. However, this is not what we see. In line with other verbs like *bhi-d* we have endings *s* or *t* in the 2. pers. and ending *t* in the 3.