## DERIVATIVE STEM IN I AND U

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m</th>
<th>f.</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>f.</th>
<th>n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>.Packet-o</td>
<td>Packet-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>[Packet-s]</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>[Packet-s]</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>[Packet-s]</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>[Packet-s]</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
<td>madhav-o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m. A V</th>
<th>Packet</th>
<th>Packet</th>
<th>madhau</th>
<th>madhau</th>
<th>madhau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>Packet-bhyam</td>
<td>Packet</td>
<td>madhau</td>
<td>madhau</td>
<td>madhau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* The form ‘au’ is more than twice as common as that in a in m and f.
* The derivative i, u and t don’t use the only one that does not take a at all in the dual.
* The form ‘au’ is often used as a stem in the RV has seven dative in i, after which form it is found. In the RV of the seven stems only three occur in the RV.
* The normal form is madhu, with only three stems in the RV.
* The normal form is madhu, with only three stems in the RV. The RV has seven stems follow this type, while in which follow more than in the RV.

---

1. Also madhva.
2. Only in the form bhyam.
3. The only example in RV is [Packet-o] (AV).
4. The only example in RV is madhu-o (AV).
### Declension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m</th>
<th>f.</th>
<th>n.</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>f.</th>
<th>n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td>áucay-as</td>
<td>áucay-as</td>
<td>mádhav-as</td>
<td>mádhav-as</td>
<td>mádhū-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td>áuṣṭi-n</td>
<td>áuṣṭi-o</td>
<td>áuṣṭi-n</td>
<td>mádhū-n</td>
<td>mádhū-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>áuci-bhīs</td>
<td>mádhū-bhīs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.AV</td>
<td>áuci-bhīyas</td>
<td>mádhū-bhīyas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>áuci-n ām</td>
<td>mádhū-n ām</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>áuci-su</td>
<td>mádhū-su</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the RV, even 1 stems in the RV show forms according to the declension, while 4 in the D Ab are f short, N m is áuci-n, D, AV in Av. Such forms in as, as a n are much commoner in the AV. In B as at is essentially used instead of as (as 97 u a) B uses the numerous 1 stems.  

In the RV, the RV has only three forms following the 1 form. The 2 is in the declension as f f 4 D, AV G, sām, sām, sām, sām (141) as a law (all n late p. 115, etc).  

1. The only stem not taking sām is one of which has the N pl.
2. The -nām stem in both Av and RV in both Av and RV.

About 12 stems in the RV have N pl. forms according to the declension, as Ab 4 always sāmā as beside avānāsas.

The normal type is / sām/ is of about the same frequency in the RV, but in the RV, both together occurring about fifty times in the RV. One second type occurs about fourteen times.

Three are examples of the N pl. in without sāmā mádhav-as in this occurring four times.

These are two examples of the N. pl. f. without sāmā mádhav-as and that based on being a hundred powers.

In type without ending as is here regularly used instead of the Ab 98.
also some forms follow in the [...r, y or the n declension A & bhuv-... av from & bhuv, aties and N au and pl in yuv & ind yuv as nom... several stems derived with the suffix yu. Besides the numerous I...m and n, there are many alternative n forms, in the...stem 1s and N A pl., following the 1 decl. such...D midhu-no, kasthu-tu Ab mādhū naḍ, āḍu-ṇas, G oḍu naḍ, dānu naḍ, dū-ṇas, māḍhu naḍ, rāsu naḍ 1 āḍu-ṇi, sar uṇi daru...A pl 1 ōru n, &

There is no example of a V . u from in 1 stem, and the only one...stem 1s guggula ("V"). This seems to indicate that the...in these stems was identical with the N.

Adjective in u often use this stem (if i m g ču āu, oth wise they form the 1 in u, as ānu mā, tanu n (but h) , &

1 There are about 1 dozen stems in which aːculos seems to be reduced...secondarily m u n representing a dual form of n u akān, u...y arc mostly m compounds tanned with bh...r根据不同, but there are some in which aːculos is identical in...stem to that forming the shorted form of the vowel of these roots in u, e g su pu (although well / u u pu. p. o. p.), part bhru...e akān (from bhru i).

The inflection of the I and 1 u stems is exactly the same as that of the derivative and u stems given above.

Irregularities.

99 (Gk. ἡδρία) in husband ir irregular in the D & L. 1 pātē, pāt-y-ur, pāt-y-au, while the I in this...sence has the normal form pāt-y-ā. When it means lord, either as a simple word or as final member of a compound it is regular: D pātay-e, bāha-pātay-e, G pāc-e, praṇā- pātay-e, L go patau, while the I in this sense is formed with uː patau-ṇa, bāha-pātānā. The I 1 pātu (Uk pārūna) wife and lady.

The anomalous ending ippe s to be due to the influence of the A ṛ of the names of relationship (101) in like patar G of pitar father.
DECLNOSION

The N is the second declension like the S phr. 1
It has the usual number of forms of N jam like the derivative

2 sakhi m. n and he has having irregularities like paim
in the weak case of the s, has a strong stem formed with
Vandhi N sakhi, a sakhay-an, J sakhy-a, D. sakhy-o,
Ak G sakhy ui, V sakhi Du sakhi-an and sakhay-an,
Pl N sakhy-an A sakhi-a I sakhi-bhis, U sakhi-bhyas
G sakhi-an-am

In the RV sakhi is the usual member of eight compounds
where it is placed in the on the and the d and etc.; eg
makha-tah-m a ran asakhi-son in

And in this sense in looking several cases like the
radical s (above in pronunciation) sing A arya-am
para-ra ari-ra) in 1 arya-sa in pl N. arya-sa in t
A arya-sa in

The RV also the N was held the regular arts of the RV
sit in 1 all the formal arts as in the
sakhi in K the 1 is in boudha

The regular art of isthithi is padihurud, sakhi
if, three have weak stems from stems in and; eg
1 dhandha, at 1, 1, 1, usk-o, astha ao, padihurud.
On N sakhi (V) 1 padihurud-bhyam. U. usk o, but
sakhi as a In the pl the an stems are used in the
1 usk-uh (beside a sakhi an, AV), astha ak1 (beside
the av), sakthun-o 1 uskha bhun, astha bhis, D
astha bhuyas

5 itu in 1 (originally dig. weak grade of dyo, 102, 3)
is the stem 1, the consonant terminations (taking
Vidhi in the, N 5), but changes it to any before vowels.

1 In the second declension, by the sound of relationship in a (101)
2 Be as ready my like before from this
Sing. N. dyāu-s (Zcȳ = Δυᾶ)  A. div-ām.\(^1\) I. div ā.
Pl. N div-ās\(^1\) A. m. dyūn.  S. div-īs.  I. dyu-bhis.\(^3\)

100. U. Stems in i and u are mostly i. when substantives, but a great many as final members of compounds are adjectives used in the m. as well as l.

1 The i stems are very differently inflected according as they are radical (a) or derivative (b). The analogy of the primary radical group (1) is closely followed both in inflexion and accentuation by a secondary group (2) of about eighty polysyllabic stems which though formed with derivative i, are for the sake of clearness best treated as a division of the radical group.

2 The normal endings as they appear in the inflexion of consonant stems are taken throughout this declension. The l. pl., however, preserves the normal ending am in one single form only (dhīy-am). nam being otherwise always added. The N. s. always adds s. Accentuation on the final syllable of the stem is characteristic of this declension, and, except in monosyllabic stems, the acute remains on that syllable throughout. Before vowel endings the i is split to iy in monosyllabic nouns, even when they are final members of compounds, as A. dhīy-am, pl. N. rānā-dhīy as having diverse intentions; but in roots as final members of

\(^1\) The stem div the Sām prāctica form of dyā, prevails its way into the stems ās, 1. and N pl. among to the very frequent weaker div-ā is div-ī. which taken together occur more than 300 times in the RV.

\(^2\) /e. rhymes to be pronounced as a syllable. The s of the N is retained in this form.

\(^3\) These two forms, which occur only in the RV. or passages borrowed from it, always mean day.

\(^4\) I accept accented -dhī, as v-dhīm (lit su-dhī) follows the general rule, as su-dhīy-as.\(^3\)
compounds only when two consonant groups precede, as yajñaa-pitría-ñam *sacrificing垛*, but yajñaa-ñam (−yajñaa-ñam) leading the sacrifice. Otherwise it is always written as y, but is invariably to be pronounced a, as nady-ām pronounced nādam *drum*;

The monosyllabic stems belong mostly to the radical class and the feminine *ādiḥ thought blue puri bīhi craft* and the mā vi *vijñān* (writing only once in the ūṣ) the compounds of the first three being mostly Balurivita (180), and the compounds formed from the roots kri bai ma had, puri bai, mā dimu sh, vi ma siti surma being mostly accusative *Laguus* (181), the both m and t.

The second group consists of more than eighty poly syllabic stems counted as the first syllable and probably for the second syllable the analogy of the radical com pounds. Exe., in the suffix down they are bhalantives, namely, the yasurāya are ai serpent rather character, and both sīmtī compounds.

In the second consonantative it takes a large number of stems by some of the same (originally ya) handsym syllable in to words and not normally occurring are the 1st be. H, in had, the go number of miscellaneous stems which could not at all this having no corresponding m, as in mā. I make seven on stems five of

---

1 In 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1up 2, p 87, the 1st sp is only in<br>22, notes 1 and 2.

1 In 1 2 3 4 5 6 7, w 210, p 45 with 1 (not 12 as the y<br>4 5 6 7 1 up 2, p 87, with 1 (not 12 as the y<br>1 2 3 4 5 6 7, w 210, p 45 with 1 (not 12 as the y

---

2 The variations are mostly stems in which the preceding syllable, having 12 notes 1 thw the heavy sound, a stay, i.e., w 210, w 210, w 210, w 210, w 210, w 210, w 210, w 210;

3 12 thw the single name the way it has shifted to indicate a 12, meaning a, aakar swerve but basew "twisted"
which are proper names: Tirasci, Namí. Píthi, Mátalí, Sódbhari, besides ráštři ruler, sirí weaver.

The inflexion of these stems differs from that of the radical i stems in three respects: (1) no s is added in the N. s. m. or f.; (2) the endings diverge considerably from the normal ones, the s. A. taking m, the D. ai, the Ab.G. ā the L. ām, the pl. N.V.A. s; (3) stems accented on the final vowel shut the acute to the ending in the weak cases of the s., in the G.L. du., and in the G. pl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Radical Stems</th>
<th>b. Derivative Stems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dhí f. thought.</td>
<td>rathí m. f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devi l. god</td>
<td>character</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Singular**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>dhí-s</th>
<th>rathí-s</th>
<th>devi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>dhíy-am</td>
<td>rathí-am</td>
<td>dovi m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>dhíy-a</td>
<td>rathí-a</td>
<td>devy-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>dhíy-é</td>
<td>rathí-é</td>
<td>devy-ú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>dhíy-as</td>
<td>rathí-as</td>
<td>Ab.G devy-as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L devy-am</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dual**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.A.</th>
<th>dhíy-a, -an</th>
<th>rathí a</th>
<th>N.A. devi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V. dévi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>dhíy-ám</td>
<td>rathí bhyá́m</td>
<td>D. Ab. devi-bhyán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G L.</td>
<td>dhíy-ós</td>
<td>rathí-os</td>
<td>dovy-ós</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ In the later language the derivative group (b) absorbs the secondary radical group (a 2) while borrowing from the latter the N.A.V. du. and the N.V. pl. forms.
PLURAL.

N. dhīy-as  rathí-as  deví-s
A. dhīy-as  rathí-as  deví-s
I. dhí-bhís  rathí-bhís  deví-bhis
D. rathí-bhyas  deví-bhyas
G. dhí-n-ám¹  G. rathí-n-ám  deví-n-ám
L. dhí-su  L. rathí-su  deví-su
V. dévi-s

a. Other words belonging to the secondary radical class (a 2) are: kumárf gír (A. kumáram), tandáf veariness (N. tandáf), dútf messenger (N. dúťas), nádf stream (A. nádám), lakérf mark (N. lakémfs, A. lakéram), símf licnes (N. símhs, A. símphám).

B. strí woman, originally a disyllabic, is inflected as a radical monosyllabic stem in the sing. A. and pl. N.A.I.: strí-am; strí-ás, strí-bhís (accent); but retains traces of its derivative origin in the s. N. strí (no s'), D. striy-áí² (AV.), G. stríy-ás, L. striy-ám (AV.).

II. The ù declension, which comprises both radical and derivative stems, is much more homogeneous than the i declension. The inflexion of these two classes corresponds exactly to that of the two divisions of the radical i declension. Practically all the stems in this declension are oxytones (including both the compound radical and the derivative stems).

a. In the radical class there are seven monosyllabic stems, five of which are f.: dú gift, bhú earth, brú brow, syú thread, srú stream; one m. and f.: sú begetter and mother; one m.: jú speeding, steed. There are further two reduplicated f. substantives and one adjective: juhú tongue, juhú sacrificial spoon; jógú singing aloud. Finally, there are about sixty compounds, almost exclusively formed from about eleven roots, e.g. pari-bhú surrounding.

¹ dhí-n-ám occurs seven times in the RV., dhíy-ám only once, the latter being the only example of the normal ending.

² In B. this form is used for the G.; e.g. striyái pāyāh woman's milk.
The derivative class comprises two divisions, the one consists of about eighteen oxytone 1 substantives, several of which correspond to m or n. stems. n and a second on the first syllable, e.g., a-gru (in a-gru) word, the other and more numerous division consists of oxytone 1 adjectives corresponding to m oxytones, e.g., bhabru (in bhabru).

In n irm and nuer, they open in the 11th or 12th sound, and secondarily in the verb, takes the sound of the preceding sound in all other verbs. In n always adds a before vowel ending, the verb when in a verb. In compounds, e.g., in m bhabru, the verb is in bhabru, but in n bhabru.

In n, an occurs, if n id from bhu with and tana, n, it would be the following:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A bhu</td>
<td>tana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bhu am</td>
<td>tana am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I bhuvar</td>
<td>tana e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V tana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a G. bhu as</td>
<td>A tana as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L bhuvar</td>
<td>tana i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y tana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The derivatives, as shown in the first, tend to the influence of the derivative it has in the K. has, as, in rul. The AV has it as (asuch, the AV.

2 The noun of it is not in bhabru, but in bhabru.

3 It is however, as in the derivative in a-gru, khabru, etc., also in adjectives when preceded by y and in bhabru.
### Dual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.A. bhúv-ā</th>
<th>N.A. tanú-ā</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. bhú-bhyám</td>
<td>D. tanú-bhyám</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. bhuv-ós</td>
<td>L. tanú-os</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N. bhúv-as</th>
<th>N. tanú-as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. bhúv-as</td>
<td>A. tanú-as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. tanú-bhis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. bhuv-ām</td>
<td>D. tanú-bhyas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. tanú-n-ām</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

101. D. Stems in ō (m. and f.), which in origin are consonant stems in derivative ar or tar, closely resemble an stems (90) in their declension. Derivative stems in ō consist of two groups, the one formed with the original suffix ar, the other with tar. The former is a small group of only eight stems, the latter a very large one of more than 150. Both groups agree in distinguishing strong and weak cases. The strong stem ends in ar or ār, which in the weak forms is reduced to ō before vowels and ō before consonants. Both groups further agree in dropping the final of the stem in the N. s. m. f., which case always ends in ā. They resemble the vowel declension in adding the ending n in the A. pl. m. and s in the A. pl. f.,¹ and in inserting n before the ām of the G. pl.² They have the peculiar ending ur in the G. s.³

1. The stems in ar are: m. dev-ō husband’s brother, ō² man; f. us-ō dawn, nánandr husband’s sister, sváṣr⁶ sister; n. āh-ār day, údh-ār udder, vádh-ār weapon, which

---

¹ Except usr-ās.
² Except sváṣr-ām and nár-ām.
³ Except nár-as and usr-ās.
⁴ This word is probably derived with the suffix ar.
⁵ In this word the ō is probably radical: svá-sar.
occur in the N.A. s. only.1 The forms that occur of the first five stems are:

   1. ná-bhis. D.A. ná-bhyas. G. nár-ám and ná-n-ám.3
   1. ná-n.
   svásar-as. A. svásá-s. L. svásá-bhis. G. svásar-am4
   and svásá-n-ám.

2. This group includes two subdivisions, the one turning
   its strong stem in tar, the other in tar (Gk. τάρ. -ταρ,
   Lāt. -tār). The former consists of a small class of five
   names of relationship: three m., pi-tár father, bhra-tar
   brother, nay-tar grandson, and two f. duh-tar daughter
   and ma-tar mother, together with the m. and f. compounds
   formed from them. The second division consists of more
   than 150 stems (including compounds) which are either
   agent nouns accented chiefly on the suffix, or participles
   accented chiefly on the root. These stems are never f., and
   only four are m.

In the tr declension three stems are to be distinguished: the strong,
.tar tar; the middle, tr; and the weakest, tr. The names of relation-
ship take the (guna form),5 agent nouns the Vṛddhi form of the

1 áhr-ard áhr-ard form then other cases from the an stems áhr-án
   and áhr-án Op. 81. 6 2 Often to be pronounced náhám.
3 Following the analogy of the derivative i declension.
4 svásar-am and nár-ám are the only two forms of the y declension
   in which an um added direct to the stem
5 the strong stem náh tar does not occur in the RV, nápat taking
   its place.
strong stem. The inflexion of the m. and f. differs in the A. pl. only.
The sing. G. is formed in ur, the L. in ar, the V. in ar; the pl. A.
m. in tēn, f. tēs, G. in tēnām.

The inflexion of the three stems dā-tē m. giver (δῶ-τῆρ, 
dā-tēr), pi-tē m. father (πᾶ-τῆρ, pā-ter), mā-tē f. mother 
(μῆ-τῆρ, mā-ter) is as follows:

**Singular.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N. dātā</th>
<th>A. dātā-am</th>
<th>mātā</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. dātr-ā</td>
<td>pitr-ā</td>
<td>mātr-ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. dātr-ē</td>
<td>pitr-ē</td>
<td>mātr-ē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab.G. dātur</td>
<td>pitūr</td>
<td>mātur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. dātur-i</td>
<td>pitar-i (pārēp-i)</td>
<td>mātur-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. dātar (dōter)</td>
<td>pitar (Ju-piter)</td>
<td>mātar (μῆτερ)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dual.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.A. dātā-ā, -au</th>
<th>pitr-ā, -au</th>
<th>mātā-ā, -au</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.D. dātē-bhyām</td>
<td>pītē-bhyām</td>
<td>mātē-bhyām</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.L. dātr-ōs</td>
<td>pitr-ōs</td>
<td>mātr-ōs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plural.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N. dātā-as</th>
<th>pītā-as</th>
<th>mātā-as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. dātur</td>
<td>pītūr</td>
<td>mātur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. dātē-bhis</td>
<td>pītē-bhis</td>
<td>mātē-bhis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.Ab. dātē-bhyas</td>
<td>pītē-bhyas</td>
<td>mātē-bhyas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. dātē-ṇ-ām</td>
<td>pītē-ṇ-ām</td>
<td>mātē-ṇ-ām</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. dātē-su</td>
<td>pītē-su</td>
<td>mātē-su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. dātar-as</td>
<td>pītar-as</td>
<td>mātar-as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1102 In stems in a, o, au 'the only stems in diphthongs and ra, and (rarely) a, ath go in hull, Is in my m shq, and in hip, glau I I bump. They form a transition from the consonant to the vowel declension so while they take the normal endings like the ordinary consonant declension, they add s in the N s m f and have a vowel before the endings with initial consonant. There is no acute form.

1 ray appears as ray before vowel and ra before consonant. The forms occurring are: 1 ray 2 I ray-a 3 ray 6 (Lat.) 1 ray a N ray-as. A ray as 4 G ray-as.

2 go has as its short form gav which appears as g in th A s and pl. The Ab the are irregular in adding a only instead of as. The forms occurring are: Sing. N gav-as (βov) A gau (βov) I gav-a D gav-a Ab. 1 go s I. gav a Du gav-a, -au Pl N gav-as. A gav-

1 go blues 1) go bhynAs G gav am and go nam 1

L go-um V gav-as.

1 Ruck 1a, -as, once 1a-s (eV)

A regards accentuation this word is not treated as a monosyllabic stem, i.e. shifting the accent to the endings

2 This form, which follows the vowel declension, is much less common than gav emi 'such at the end of a Puda only
3. dyó m. f śru (cp. 99 5) is declined like gó. The forms occurring are: Sing. N. dyáu-s' (Zeó) A. dyám (Lat dies). Ab C dyó-s. L. dyáv-t. V. dyáu-s and dyáu-s' (Zeó). - Du N. dyáv-s. - Pl N.V. dyáv-as.

4. nau is inflected quite regularly as far as can be judged by the few forms occurring: Sing. N. nau-s (uau s) N. nau-am (unf t). L. nau-s. G. náv ás (unf t). - Pl N. nau-as (unf t, nau-as). A. nau-as (unf -as). I. náu-bhis (uau).

5. gláu occurs in two forms only: Sing. N. gláu-s and Pl. l. glau-bhis.

Degrees of Comparison.

103. 1 The secondary suffixes of the comparative tara (lit. -tepu) and the superlative tama (Lat timo) are regularly added to nominal stems (both simple and compound), the unives 13 vowel adjectives, generally to the weak or middle stem; e.g. priyá-tara dearer, tavá-s tama stronger, vápus-tara more wonderful, bhagavat-tara more bounteous, vitá-tara as more than bhur-dávat-tara nine more above immobile, sahas-tama more constant; ratna-dha-tama best best, s or tuscara nárayya-yàsi-mat-tama best well, or the golden axe rathi tama to 1 character.

6. in 1) A the vowel retained before these suffixes, e.g. mahár-tara; i.e. rdhi the vsára tama most rarely. An n, sometimes even in 1. 3, is not always taken more fragrant, nárayya-tama most fragrant.

1 The same as the N of uau 99 5.

2 The 4, disanct with the proper V tont, but with anomalous retention of the N.

3 The pl 1 and 1 3 occurs in the Ab.

1 These secondary comparatives and superlatives are commoner than the primary in the proportion of three to two.
b In fact the strong form of present participle is used as the primary stem being most maghi, while tama is used infrequently, and the verb has stem of a perfect participle visnu-tama i.e., without tama med dation.

c These secondary suffixes are not usually found added to the primary comparatives and superlatives, e.g., brahman tama most is a noun.

d They also form a comparative and superlative from the preposition nda, ut tama hi, ut tama therefore, etc.

e These suffixes then form in a form mat-tama most multiply.

The primary suffix of the comparative rāma (tak, rāvu, tak tāv) and that of the superlative istha (tak, ātā) are added directly to the root which is regularly accentuated and ginates i and i but leaves a missing apart from pronunciation in a few instances. In a final radical a combination with the initial of the suffix to c, which is however usually to be read as two syllables, e. g., it may mean it or tā-īrāma sharper, tā-ī-śthā very cheap (tyā be harpy), jāv-īrāma you her jāv-ī-śthā you best (ju be whiff), yaj ival sacrificing better yaj ival sacrificing best; manah-śthā, ost (mental manah hōton abundantly) jyēśthā greatest and jyēśthā oldest (jya o errone).

In many instances these suffixes (though themselves) are meaning to derivative adjectives being formed from the root which the latter contains e.g., an-īrāma small, ān śthā small beside an i na na śa dīv yam further h shave duṣa fear dīgu yam i na na drāh śthā large beside dirgh long, lāgṛ yam e tāt ob due na long u hām, var yam, i dā vai śthā wide beside an i na na, an-īrāma narrow yam beside śāh vānt one an, brahmaṇa rāśi yam beside an i na na quickly lāk śthā cīy loṣy bee manu bhānt grīt, yāv śthā yamers beside yum an yam, vār-śthā now ex-lent beside vār a thou each śdhi and he nām e tī te rādh ś straight.

1 With the accent of the ordinal suffix tāma
2 When used as in ordinal suffix tama forms mā tām in se nād 1 (p 101)
* Except yesthi meaning da i and kasthā meaning yesthi.
In a...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Cardinal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>eke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>av (avu [ml. duo])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>eke (eke)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>cathe (Lat. natum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>phepa (phe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>sa (Lat sei)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>apan (apan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>apan (apān, Lat oco, Gorūa unhi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>apan (Lat se)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>av (Lat de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>apan (apān, Lat apē)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>av (Lat de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>av (Lat de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>av (Lat de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>av (Lat de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>av (Lat de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>av (Lat de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>av (Lat de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>av (Lat de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>av (Lat de)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. avap - It is not clear what this means.
2. The ordinal is given in the text as 10, which is usually translated by 'first' or 'primary.'
3. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
4. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
5. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
6. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
7. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
8. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
9. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
10. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
11. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
12. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
13. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
14. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
15. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
16. The number is used in a compound with 'first' or 'primary.'
The numbers int rhombal between the decades 20
are Dvandva conounds formed by pitting the ascended
unit to the decade, e.g., aiva varnasati 26, éka tr南山it 31,
trāpe-trāpeṣit 33, etc. Caturvānasat 44, Cātur-eṣita 65
have '5' pátas. Navany 95. am Navant 95 éka navasat
5, eka tattva 51, Catur-varnasat 77, siphasit-sahasa 50

1) mats na caita 5 + 55, aham na maati 5 aham vācita 5
among the 9

2) mats na vācita 5 + 55, aham na maati 5 aham vācita 5
among the 9

Conclusion of Cardinals

It is that like any other adjective, it
remains like the, etc. while inflected chiefly in
thefirstandsecondcasesofsome, and
not in the dual.

1 the + deh also like the pronominal adjectives
and sárvā (120 b) The forms occurring in the Sāmhitās are:

m. s. N. ókas. A ókam. l. ókena. (g. ókasya. 2. ékasma 1. N. óke D. ókebhvam.
1 s. N. ókā. A ókam. l. ókaya. (g. ókayas. Pl. N. ókas.
Pl. N. ókā

2 dvā is declined quite regularly as a douil, like priyā (97 A. 1). The forms occurring are:

1. N. dvē. I dvābhym.
N. dvē. L. dvāyos.

3. tri is declined in the m. a. pl quite regularly, like áucā (98 B). The f stem i. tisā, the inflexion of which differs in the N.A. from other r stems by adding the normal ending as to the unmodified stem. The forms occurring are:


4. catur four in the m. n. has the strong stem cātvar (p Lat. quattuor). In the f. pl., though the stem ends in

The only form of the Ab < occurring, else, follows the nominal declension; it is used in forming compound numerals ókān na trim-
naț 29. &c. (Tā), ékasmat, used in the same way, occurs in a B. pas-
vage of the TS.

* The dual form is retained in the numeral compound dvā-dasa 12
Otherwise dvā is used as the stem in compounds, as dvā pad k. &c, and in derivation as dvā dhā in two way, &c.

* Probably for tri-sā, formed like svā sā (101. 1, note 5)

* Except nart-dās (101. 1 c).

* Once written tisrāṃ, though the r is actually long metrically.
A consonant is inserted before the ending. The first stem of the verb, which is reflected exactly like nā and shifted not exactly like nā, the forms occurring are

N cānaṃ < A cānu-ṃ D catur-bhyuṣa G catur-bhyuṣa I catur-bhyuṣa

N A cānaṃ < I cānu-bhyuṣa D catur-bhyuṣa G catur-bhyuṣa

The second stem is used, though not in every instance, do not distinguish under and like no ending

N A cānaṃ I cānu-bhyuṣa D catur-bhyuṣa G catur-bhyuṣa

Tithis of cānaṃ, when prefixed, was an old term for an old time

N A cānaṃ I cānu-bhyuṣa D catur-bhyuṣa G catur-bhyuṣa

The first stem of the verb, which is reflected exactly like nā and shifted not exactly like nā, the forms occurring are

N cānaṃ < A cānu-ṃ D catur-bhyuṣa G catur-bhyuṣa I catur-bhyuṣa

N A cānaṃ < I cānu-bhyuṣa D catur-bhyuṣa G catur-bhyuṣa

The forms occurring are

N cānaṃ I cānu-bhyuṣa D catur-bhyuṣa G catur-bhyuṣa

N A cānaṃ I cānu-bhyuṣa D catur-bhyuṣa G catur-bhyuṣa

With the second stem, the ending is alike to the previous, etc.

* Only the ending of the first number of nouns in the RV, not used in the AV.
Ordinals

107 The word \textit{1st}, being all adjectives ending in \textit{s}, are declined in the \textit{i} and \textit{n} like \textit{prana}. They are formed with \textit{I} (declined like devi) except in the first four, which take \textit{a}.

The ordinal from \textit{nrI} to \textit{nth} are formed with various suffixes viz. (\textit{kiya}, \textit{tha}, \textit{thanam}, \textit{ma}). The formation
of the first form is somewhat irregular. The stems of the ordinals from eleventh to ninth differ from those of the corresponding cardinals only in being accented on the final ो in the feminine form differs from that of the following pronouns. Thus ekadasa eleventh forms the

The ordinals 10th, 11th, and 12th are formed with the corresponding cardinals accented on the final े, e.g., dasa-teen, samanta-teen.

1 eleventh

20th

50th

100th

500th

1,000th

10,000th

100,000th

1,000,000th

1

10

50

100

500

1,000

10,000

50,000

100,000

1,000,000

1

10

50

100

500

1,000

10,000

50,000

100,000

1,000,000


102

103

Decimation

The ordinals 10th, 11th, and 12th are formed with the corresponding cardinals accented on the final े, e.g., dasa-teen, samanta-teen.

1 eleventh

20th

50th

100th

500th

1,000th

10,000th

50,000th

100,000th

1,000,000th

1

10

50

100

500

1,000

10,000

50,000

100,000

1,000,000


102

103

Decimation

The ordinals 10th, 11th, and 12th are formed with the corresponding cardinals accented on the final े, e.g., dasa-teen, samanta-teen.

1 eleventh

20th

50th

100th

500th

1,000th

10,000th

50,000th

100,000th

1,000,000th

1

10

50

100

500

1,000

10,000

50,000

100,000

1,000,000


102

103

Decimation

The ordinals 10th, 11th, and 12th are formed with the corresponding cardinals accented on the final े, e.g., dasa-teen, samanta-teen.

1 eleventh

20th

50th

100th

500th

1,000th

10,000th

50,000th

100,000th

1,000,000th

1

10

50

100

500

1,000

10,000

50,000

100,000

1,000,000


102

103

Decimation

The ordinals 10th, 11th, and 12th are formed with the corresponding cardinals accented on the final े, e.g., dasa-teen, samanta-teen.
Numben Derivatives

108 A number of derivatives chiefly adjectives, are formed from the cardinal.

a Multiplicative adverbs sak-sak (lit. one making) or vid-vid (lit. two making) and sa-karte (lit. one making, lit. one making) occur few times (for similar) Other adverbs are by the verb and the form rationes (probably rohina or pl or brom) which is used a suffix word except in asa-krties (AV) eight times and dha-krties (AV) ten times bhuna krtamas manus axes.

Adverbs of manner formed with the suffix dha dv-ulma two ways: pura, m dha and tre dha, catur dha, pancha dha, so dha, samp dha, asa dha, nava dha, navasa dha.

A few multiplicative adjectives derived with the suffix a, baya, vaya ranging from tre a threfold, vaya a b threfold, dha-baya b fourfold catur-vaya caturfold.

PRONOUNS

Pronouns differ from nouns both in origin and declension. They are derived from a small class of roots with a demonstrative sense and they have several distinct peculiarities of inflection. These peculiarities have in varying degrees been extended to several groups of adjectives.
A. Personal Pronouns.

This class displays the greatest number of peculiarities: they are for each person derived from several roots or combinations of roots; they are specially irregular in inflexion; they do not distinguish gender, nor to some extent even number; some resemble numerals in form, a few have no apparent coreference in two of them the A. pl. or does they.
Dual N. vām' and svam (SR) vs lau. Avam (SB; n

1 vs lau. Ab) svam bhyan (K.) und avad (IS) from vs lau

G āvay-os (SB) of vs lau

N yuvām ye tāv. A yuvam you tu. I yuvā-bhyam

und yuvā-bhyam by you tu. Ab yuvad from you

tu & yuv-os und yuvāy-os of you tu

a The following unaccented rām in ādā is in the 1st

person singular also used in "Sām, tu. Dū. ye (āk mi ra

āk rā) Dū. Dū. nār (to) rā) vām. Pl A U G nār (1st us),

was 1 (st)

b The usual stem of these pronouns used in āvār tu or its first

member is mp under an order a nāmār. This

āmār having sāvār pr 1 sāvār sa as 1 sāvār

yo nā rār de rāj. But that is only, sometimes

times, in 1st but of compounds this must kṛtār 1 rāj,

but akhi nār a nārāi was yār 1 (yār)

3. Demonstrative Pronouns.

116 The inflection of these pronouns compared with

the numeral a declension, has the following curiosities.

1 In the sing d is added instead of m in the N A n,

the element ama appears between the 1st and the ending

in the D A b L n n, and svam in the D A b L n n

(instead of m) is the ending in the L un n 2 in the pl

the N in one n instead of as the G has s instead of a

for the ending am

The term tr that (dār yā h) may be taken as the type

for the inflection or adjectival pronoun

1 vām (1) bibly abbreviated for svām occurring once in the KY,

was to be the only N in trā j unā in the Sambhrās

2 The N svān (B) and A svām (K 13) in to have been the

numeral forms judged by svām and unān

3 vān (1) occurring in the KY, yuvān or in the 19

1 me and tu, originally of have come to be used as D and G
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>masc.</td>
<td>ne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| N | sa-s | ta-
| A | ta-m | ta-
| rám | am | te-
| i | te-
| wüs | la y-
| D | ta-
| s | mä | te-
| Ab | ta-
| ś | te-
| nu | te-
| l | te-
| A | te-
| wás |

**Notes:**

- a: the word here is used colloquially to mean 'om tā' (oh, that). It is used e. g. like ta 'The form, that is this.'
- b: the form used in the 19th century text is twenty two times.
- c: last word
- (for sūra) up to 10 **verses**
- 10. The second and law text and composition are very want

**Ref:**

- 11. 32
m. Sing. N. etá-s (67, 48). A etám. I. etáu. D. etá-
smar. Ab. etásmad. G. etásyu. - Du N. etá, etáu.---
1 l. N. etó. A. etán. I. etébhis, etáu. D. etébhyas
11 Sing. N. etád. 1l. N. etá, etáu.

2 tyá is derived from tá with the suffix ya and means that. It is common in the RV., but rare in the later Sambhitas. Unlike tá it is used adjectively only, hardly ever occurring without its substantive. It never begins a sentence except when followed by the particles u, cid, nu, or su.

The forms occurring are:

m Sing. N. eyá. A. tyém. G. tyásyu. Du N. tyá.—
Pl. N. tyé. A. tyám 1. tyébhis.
1 Sing. N. eyá. A. tyám. i tyá. G. tyásyás.—Du N.
tye. - Pl. N. tyás. A tyá
1 Sing. tyád. Pl. tyá, tyáam.

3 A very rare derivative is ta ká this little, which occurs only twice in the RV. in the two A. sing forms m. taká-un, n. taká-d.

... seem to have the sense of in emphatic demonstrative. The forms occurring are Sing N. eyán. V. sán. D. smásma (in) Ab. smásma Pl. sumé

III. In the inflection of the demonstrative which in the N. m. appears as ayám this has the two pronominal

---

1 It is also found a few times in B
See 48, note 8

1 It is generally given the meaning of every, all, but the above is the more probable sense.
roots i (which nearly always has a double ending) and a are employed, the former in the N. (except the m. s.) and A., the latter in all the other cases. The A. s. m. f. starts from i-m (the A. of i), which appears in the du. and pl. also, so that all these cases have the appearance of being formed from a stem imá.

**Singular.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>a-y-ám</td>
<td>i-d-ám</td>
<td>i-y-ám</td>
<td>i-m-é</td>
<td>i-m-á</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>im-ám</td>
<td>i-d-ám</td>
<td>i-m-am</td>
<td>i-m-an</td>
<td>i-m-ani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>e-ná</td>
<td>a-y-á</td>
<td></td>
<td>e-bhís</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>a-smái</td>
<td>a-syái</td>
<td></td>
<td>e-bhyás</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab.</td>
<td>a-smád</td>
<td>a-syás</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>a-syá</td>
<td>a-syás</td>
<td></td>
<td>e-s-ám</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>a-smín</td>
<td>a-syám</td>
<td></td>
<td>e-sú</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plural.**

N.A. m. im-á, -áu. f. im-é. n. im-é. m. D.Ab. a-bhyáám. m. G.L. a-y-ós.

---

1 These two roots are frequently used in derivation; e.g. á-tra here, á-tha there; i-dá now, i-há here, i-tara other.

2 From this stem is formed the adverb imá-thá thus.

3 Here i-m is the A. of i, from which is also formed the A. f. i-m and the n. i-d, both used as particles.

4 Also twice ená. ená and the remaining oblique cases, when used as nouns and unemphatic, may lose their accent.

5 The Ab., according to the nominal declension, ád is used as a conjunction.

6 Both asya and asmai may be accented ásyá and ásmai when emphatic at the beginning of a Pāda. The form imásyá occurs once in the RV. instead of asyá; and imasmai in the AA. for asmai.

7 Instead of ayá the form anáyá occurs twice in the RV.: it is the only form from ana found in the Sanshitás.
112. The demonstrative corresponding to ayám employed to express remoteness in the sense of *that there, you,* and having in the N. s. the curious forms m. f. a-sáu, n. a-d-ás, uses throughout its inflexion the root a, but always in an extended form. The fundamental stem used in every case (except the N. s.) is a-m A. m. of a. This is extended by the addition of the particle u to amu,¹ which appears throughout the sing. (with û in A. f.) except the N. In the pl. amú is the f. and amí the m. stem (except the A.).

The forms occurring are:

m. Sing. N. a-sáu,² A. a-m-ú-m. I. amú-n-a. D. amú-
šmai. Ab. amú-smád. G. amú-sya.³ L. amú-šmin.—
f. Sing. N. a-sáu.² A. a-m-ú-m. I. amu-y-á.⁴ D. amú-
šyai. G. amú-syás.—Du. N. amú.—Pl. N. amú-s.
A. amú-s.
n. Sing. N. a-d-ás.⁵ Pl. N. amú.

a. The unaccented defective pronoun of the third person e-na⁶ (*he, she, it*) is declined in the A. of all numbers, besides the I. s. and the G. du.

A. sing. m. ena-m, f. ena-m, n. ena-d.—Du. m. enau,
    f. ene.—Pl. m. enān, f. enā-s.
I. sing. enena. G. du. en-os (RV.), onay-os (AV.).

a. Another unaccented demonstrative pronoun restricted to the RV. (excepting one form in the AV. and the TS.) is tvā meaning *one, many*

---

¹ This stem is used in derivation; e.g. amú-tas *therefore,* amú-tra *there,* amú-thā *thus* (B.).
² Here the pronominal root a seems to be compounded with sa extended by the particle u: a-sá-u and a-sá-u.
³ This is the only example of sya being added to any but an a-stem.
⁴ Used adverbially, with shifted accent.
⁵ Here the neuter a-d of the pronominal root a is extended with the suffix as.
⁶ Here we have the same e (L. of a) as in ५-कः one, e-vá *thus.*
a one, generally repeated in the sense of one another. The n. tvad meaning partly is also found in B. The forms occurring are:

Sing. N. m. tvas, f. tvā, n. tvad. A. m. tvam. I. m. tvena. D. m. tvasmāi, f. tvasvāi.—Pl. m. tve.

β. The pronoun ava this occurs only in the G. du. form avās in combination with vām meaning of you too being such (used like sa in sa tvām thou as such).

γ. The pronoun āma this occurs only once in the AV. (also in the AB.) in the formula āme 'hām asmi this am I.

C. Interrogative Pronoun.

113. The interrogative kā who? which? what? used as both substantive and adjective, is inflected exactly like tā, excepting the alternative neuter form ki-m which instead of the pronominal d has the nominal m (never elsewhere attached to a stem in i). The forms occurring are:


n. Sing. N.A. kā-d and ki-m.—Pl. N. kā and kāni.

a. In derivation the stems ki and ku as well as ka are used; e.g. ki-y-ant how great? kū-ha where? kā-ti how many?

As first member of a compound kad occurs twice: kat-payā greatly swelling, kād-artha having what purpose? kim is similarly used a few times in the later Samhitās and the Brāhmaṇas; e.g. kim-karā servant.

b. kā-sya, an extended form of kā, occurring in the G. only, is found in combination with cid: kāyasya cid of whomssoever.

1 From this pronoun are derived the I. and Ab. adverbs (with shifted accent) smā at home and smād from near.

2 The N. s. m. is preserved as a petrified form in nā-ki-s and mā-ki-s no one, nothing.

3 The relative frequency of kā-d and ki-m is in the RV. as two to three.
D. Relative Pronoun

114. The relative pronoun या who, which, what is declined exactly like ता. The forms occurring are:

m. Sing N. या-s A. या m. l. येना, and येना. l. यास्मी. Ab. या-स्माद G या-स्मा. I. या-स्मृत.


G याभ्-स्मा. I. याभ्-स्मृत.


L. याभ्-स्मृत.

Du या. G. I. याभ्-स्मा.


N. या su

a N. Sing. या-d. Du या. यान

a. The stem of या is used to form derivatives, e.g. या the as. It also appears as first member of a compound in याभ्-स्मा when has. The root याभ् is also once used thus in the B' स्मायाभ्-स्मा deciding what.

ud a l s time, later, याध-स्वायाभ्-स्मा याध-स्मा (K), याध-स्मायाभ्-स्मा (N)

A form of the relative extended with the diminutive suffix का, या कालेका, appears only in the sing. N m या-कालेका, t या कालेका, and the pl. N in या-कालेका.

E. Reflexive Pronouns.

115 a. The reflexive indeclinable substantive स्वा-याम 4

It is properly used as a N referring to all three persons. Sometimes, however, its N. nature being forgotten, it is

----

1 येना is twice a. common in the RV 1 येना, but the Pada text always reads येना.

2 The Ab., formed according to the nominal declension, याद is used as a conjunction.

3 या-का for या-का is like युव-का for युवा-का (p. 108, note 8).

4 Derived from स्वा with suffix अम and interposed y (like a-yām from a)
used as an A. c g भविष्यति द्वारा चुनि I have yoked myself to the pole, or as agreeing in sense with another case. It occasionally means spontaneously.

A. The middle case is used in the RV to express self in other cases than the N and to all numbers. The reflexive pronoun स्वा and a possessive ग may be added; e.g. yajasa तन्वम् (myself) and yajasa तन्वम् tata स्वायत् ārya हैं our self. The reflexive sense of तन्व has disappeared in B.

A. गर्हण अर्थ अधिकारिकता रूपमा में, वर्तमान व्याप्तिसः के निम्नलिखित का कार्य किया।

7. स्वायत् आ एक तत्त्व, जो स्वयं संबंधित और स्वयं देवी-स्वरूप है। स्वायत् आ नन्दीन्रा में दिखाया। इसमें रूपमा वर्तमान नहीं आएगा।

F. Possessive Pronouns.

The possessive pronouns are rare because the ग of the personal pronoun is generally used to express the sense which they convey.
PRONOMINAL COMPOUNDS

a. The possessives of the first person are mama-ka and māma-kā<sup>1</sup> my and asmā-ka our. The forms occurring are:

Sing. D. māmakāya.
Sing. N. m. mamakā-s. n. māmakā-m.
Sing. N. A. n. asmāka-m.<sup>2</sup> I. asmākena.
Pl. N. m. asmākamas. I. asmāke-bhiṣ.

The n. asmākam, by far the commonest of these forms, is used as the g. pl. of the personal pronoun — of you (109).

b. The possessives of the second person are tava-kā<sup>3</sup> thy (only D pl. tavakēbhyaś), tva thy (only I. pl. f. tā-bhiṣ), and yusma-ka your. Of the latter three forms occur:

I. s. m. yusmākena, pl. i yusmakā-bhiṣ, and the N.A. n. yusmākam used as the g. pl. of the second personal pronoun — of you.

c. Besides being used reflexively sva is fairly often employed as a simple possessive, generally of the third person (like Lat. sāus), his, her, their, but also of the second, thy, your, and of the first, my, our. The reflexion (11b c) is the same in both sense-

G. Pronominal Compounds and Derivatives.

117. With -drś<sup>4</sup> in the RV. and other Sanshins, and with -dṛkṣa in the VS. are formed the following pronominal
compounds: i-drś, ta-drś, tā-drś suh, ki-drś what like<sup>5</sup> yu-drś, what like, i-dṛkṣa, eta-dṛkṣa such.

<sup>1</sup> Both formed from the g. of the personal prounoun māma. There also occurs once in the RV. the derivative māk-īna my.

<sup>2</sup> The VS. has once the N. asmākā-sōma formed like mamakā-beede māmakā.

<sup>3</sup> Formed from the i teva.

<sup>4</sup> In the Bāhamān (ŚB.) -drśa begins to appear: i-drśa, tā-drśa, yu-drśa

<sup>5</sup> M. n. kā-drśu.

<sup>6</sup> With the very anomalous l. yādṛkṣam.
a With the suffix ka, conveying a diminutive or contemptuous meaning, very rarely used directly from the pronominal, ya sa, and assimilated to ka in (110 a) ya ka uko when (114 b), sa-ka (onl N) 11 sa ka1 vsekaa N 11 little (V 1)

b With the imperfect suffix tara derivatives are formed from ha, ya, and with the up tara suffix tama from the latter two (118 a) tara either, a tara of two yu-taramu, or which of two

118 a With tara derivatives with a numerical sense are formed from ka, w and ya ka to kri many? (Lat quod)

tat t many (Lat toti de) yairi as many No inflected

1 With want expressing the quantitative meaning of

2 With want (tara) expressing the quantitative meaning of

3 With want (tara) expressing the quantitative meaning of

4 With want (tara) expressing the quantitative meaning of

In learn to Pronouns

119 a The only simple pronoun which has an undoubtedly indefinite use is sama (unaccented) any every

The 1. forms that occur are in a samam D samas

1b same

1c same

1d same

1e same

1f same

1g same

1h same

1i same

1j same

1k same

1l same

1m same

1n same

1o same

1p same

1q same

1r same

1s same

1t same

1u same

1v same

1w same

1x same

1y same

1z same

In learn to Pronouns
b. Compound indefinite pronouns are formed by combining the particles ca, cama, or cid with the interrogative ká; thus kás ca any, any one; kás cama any one, every; kás cid any, some; any one, some one.

Pronominal Adjectives.

120. Several adjectives derived from or allied in meaning to pronouns, follow the pronominal declension (110) altogether or in part.

a. The adjectives that strictly adhere to the pronominal type of inflexion are anyá other and the derivatives formed with tara and tama from ká and yá. The specifically pronominal cases of the latter that have been met with are:

Sing. N. m. katarí-d, yataca-d; katama-d, yatama-d.  
Pl. N. m. katamó, yatamó, yataré (K.). From itara occur in the Kathaka Samhitā m. D. s. itarasma and N. pl. itarae. The forms of anyá that occur are:


b. víaña all, sárva whole, éka one are partially pronominal, differing only in taking m instead of d in the N.A. s u. Thus:

Sing. D. viañasmā.

Ab. viañasād. L. viañasmun.

1 The RV. has the nominal forms D. viaña, Ab. viavat, L. viae, once each.
PL. N. viśve C. m. viśveṣām, f. viśvaṣām; but
sing N. n. viśvam
Sing D m sārvasmai, f. sārvasyay. Ab m. sārvasmād.
PL. m. N. sarve. G. sārveṣām. i. sārvāsām; but
sing. N. n. sārvam
Sing. G. f. ēkasyas L m ēkasmām.1 PL. N. m ēko;
but sing. N. n. ēkam

c More than a dozen other adjectives, having pronominal
affinities in form or meaning, occasionally have pronominal
case-forms (but always in instead of ē in the N A. a. n.):
1. Eight adjectives formed with the comparative suffixes-
śūra and -re and the superlative suffix -ma. ut-śūra hūher,
later:
Sing Ab. I. uttārasmād and uttārasmān beside uttārad
and uttāre. L. f. uttārasayam PL N uttare (i. uttāre-
sām (K))
apara, avā-ra, upa-ra lower sing. L. aparasmān (K).
PL N a āpara, āvare, upa re beside aparāsas. āvarasas,
aparāsas ud aparās
avārā boṣṭa L. a. i. avārasyam
upārā hātre L. & i. upārāsas
para-mā hātre L. G. parasamyās L. para-
maṣyām PL m N. paramā (K)
madhya-mū mādhyaghātānta L. i. h. madhyamāṣyām
2. Five other adjectives with a comparative or pronominal
sense:
para maḥā hātre sing D m pārasmāi. Ab m. pārasmād.
L. m. parasmin beside pari G. f. parasvās. PL m. N
pāre beside parāsas (i) pevaṣām
purva prāt i. n. D. pūrvasmai. Ab pūrvasmād
L pūrasmān (K) f. pūrvasyām. PL N m pūrve (very
cominon) beside pūrvasas (very rare). G. m. pūrveṣām,
I pūrvasam.

The AV once has ēko as L. ēm,
neuna\textsuperscript{1} \textit{ubha}. sing. L. m. nema\textsuperscript{min}. Pl. N. m. nema, but G. nemam (unaccented).

sva \textit{om} (116\emph{c}), otherwise following the nominal declension, has once sing. G. f. svasyas and once L. n. svasman.

saman\textit{a} similar, common has once sing. Ab. n. samanasm\textit{ad} beside saman\textit{aq}.

3. Four adjectives, numerical in form or meaning, have occasional pronominal endings: prthun\textit{a} first ha, the sing. G. f. prathamasyas; tr\textit{ya} third has sing. L. f. tr\textit{yasyam};\textsuperscript{2} ubhaya of both l\textit{ir\ldots} has pl. m. G. ubhayos\textit{am} and N. ubhaye beside ubhayas\textit{as} and ubhay\textit{as},\textsuperscript{3} kévala exclusive has once pl. N. m. kévale.

\textbf{CHAPTER IV}

\textbf{CONJUGATION}

\textbf{121} Vedic verbs are inflected in two voices, active and middle. The middle forms may be employed in a passive sense, except in the present system, which has a special passive stem inflected with the middle endings. Some verbs are conjugated in both active and middle, e.g. \textit{kṛśo} -\textit{ta} and \textit{kṛṣṇu} to males: others in one voice only, e.g. \textit{ás-ta}; others partly in one, partly in the other; e.g. várta-te turns, but perfect \textit{va-várt-a} has turned.

\textit{a}. The Vedic verb has in each tense and mood three numbers, Singular, Dual, and Plural, all in regular use,

\textsuperscript{1} Perhaps from \textit{ná} + \textit{ma} not this.

\textsuperscript{2} C\textsuperscript{p}. 107, note 4.

\textsuperscript{3} ubh\textit{a} both is declined in the Du. only. N A. m. ubh\textit{a}, f. ubh\textit{ā}, l. ubhābhyam. (f. ubhayos.)
with three persons in each (except the imperative in which
the first persons are wanting).

122 There are five tenses in ordinary use, the present,
the imperfect, the perfect, the aorist, and the future. The
terms, imperfect, perfect aorist are here used in a purely
formal sense, that is, as corresponding in formation to the
Greek tenses bearing these names. No Vedic tense has an
imperfect meaning, while the perfect sense is generally
expressed by the aorist.

a. Besides the indicative there are four moods, the
subjunctive, the injunctive, the optative, and the imperative,
all of which are formed from the stems of the present, the
perfect, and the aorist. The imperfect has no moods, and
the only modal form occurring in the future is the unique
subjunctive kariyasi from bhava.

b. In each of the four moods in the IV and the AV, there
are four moods to be noted as the indicative, the subjunctive,
comparatively rare in the IV but common in the AV, and
the optative and the imperative in the IV. In the AV, the
former is in the imperfect with the subjunctive, and the
optative and imperative with the aorist.

The ādhyātyāvādāya is a stem when the letter ādhyātyāvādāya is
attached to the subject, which is of the form of a stem, thus the
praṇaḥ of adhyātyāvādo or adhyātyāvādyā or adhyātyāvādeva
ādhyātyāvāda.

The ādhyātyāvādāya is also used as a stem in the IV throughout,
and in the AV, the stem is formed in the IV, thus the
praṇaḥ of bhava
ādhyātyāvādo when dharmakārma and yuj act, but yē, yam-pāya and

In bhava, the past tense is formed with an infinitive.

Participles active and middle are formed from the
three stems of the present, future, aorist, and perfect. These
are also passive participles, present, perfect, and future; the first being formed from the passive stem in āv, the other two from the root.

c. There are also gerunds, which are stereotyped cases (chiefly instrumentals) of verbal nouns and having the value of indeclinable active participles with a prevailingly past sense; e.g. gatvi and gatvāya having gat.

d. There are about a dozen differently formed types of infinitives, which are cases of verbal nouns made directly or with a suffix from the root, and hardly ever connected with a tense stem; e.g. idh-am to kindle; gān-tavāi to go.

The Present System.

123. While the perfect, aorist, and future tenses add the endings directly (or after inserting a sibilant) to the root, the present group (that is, the present with its moods and participles, and the imperfect) forms a special stem, which is made in eight different ways, by primary verbs.

The Eight Classes.

124. These eight classes are divided into two conjugations. In the first, which comprises the first, fourth, and sixth classes, the present stem ends in a and remains unchanged throughout (like the a declension). The secondary conjugations in a (desideratives, intensives, causatives, denominatives) as well as the future follow this conjugation in their inflexion. The second or graded conjugation is characterized by shift of accent between stem and ending, accompanied by vowel gradation. It comprises the remaining five classes, in which the terminations are added directly to the final of the root or to the (graded) suffixes no or nā, and the stem is changeable, being either strong or weak.
A. First Conjugation.

125. 1. The first or Bhū class adds a to the last letter of the root, which being accented takes Guṇa of a final vowel (short or long) and of a short medial vowel followed by one consonant; e.g. in conquer. jāy-a; bhu be · bhav-a; budh avuk: bōdha-a.

2. The sixth or Tūd class adds an accented a to the root, which being unaccented has no Guṇa. Before this a final ṛ is changed to ṛ.

3. The fourth or Dīv class adds ya to the last letter of the root, which is accented: 1 e.g. nah bud: vāh-ya; dīv plan: dīv ya (ep. 1 v, 1 c).

B Second Conjugation.

126. The three forms are:

1. The singular present and imperfect active;

2. The whole subjunctive

3. The third person singular imperative active.

In these forms the vowel of the root or of the affix, being unaccented, is strengthened; while in the weak forms it is reduced because the terminations are accented.

4. In the ninth class the accented form of the affix is ṇa, the unaccented in én, in the seventh they are respectively ṇa and é.

127. 1. The second or root class adds the terminations directly to the root (in the subjunctive and optative with the intervening modal suffix). The radical vowel in the strong form is accented and takes Guṇa if possible (125, 1);

\[ \text{[12-127]} \]

1 The weak form in some instances assumed by the root points to the ya having originally been accented (ep. 133 B 1);
2 Except in the augmented (126 c) imperfect singular because the augment is invariably accented.
FORMATION OF PRESENT STEM

e. g. from ṣgo: sing. 1. ṣ-mi, ṣ-si, ṣ-ti; dvās huce: dvās-mi, dvās-si, dvās-ti.

2. The third or reduplicating class adds the termination directly to the reduplicated root, which in the strong forms takes the accent of possible. Contrary to analogy, the accent is not in the majority of verbs belonging to this class, on the root in the strong forms, but on the reduplicative syllable (which is also accented in the 3. pl. act. and mid.). Thus hu sōtuce Sing. 1. ju-hō-mi pl. 1. ju-hu mas; bhṛ beur: Sing. 1 bhṛ-bhar-mi, pl 1 bhṛ-bhar-mā, 3. bhṛ-bhar-atu.

3. The seventh or suffixing nasal class adds the terminations directly to the final consonant, before which nā is inserted in the strong and n in the weak forms, e.g. yu pūr: yu-nā-j-mi, yu-nā-mā.

4. The fifth or au class adds in the strong forms the accented syllable nā, which in the weak forms is reduced to ni; e.g. ke māre: ke-nu-mi, ke-nu-mā.

a. Four roots ending in u have the appearance of being formed with a suffix u, but this is probably due to the ca of the root being reduced to the sonant na au, thus from tem u, k u, a u (1 i ca-au). In the tenth Mandala of the RV the anomalous work stem r u u appears three times (beside the normal kr-u) and the stem, stem karo in the AV. These stems give rise to the class of Sanskrit plāminā.

b. The ninth or la class adds to the root in the strong forms the accented syllable nā, which in the weak forms is reduced to ni before consonants and n before vowels. The root shows a tendency to be weakened. Thus grābh ṣeu: grābh-nā-um, pl 1. grābh ni-masi and grābh ni-mas, 3. grābh ni anti.

1 It is doubtless as a result of this accentuation that these verbs lose the u of the endings in these two forms: bhṛ-bh-ru, bhṛ-bh-ru.

2 The intensives conjugated in the active (179) follow this class.

3 The u is dropped before the m of the 1 pl. and act. and mid.
The Augment.

128. The imperfect, pluperfect, aorist, and conditional generally prefix to the stem the accented syllable a which gives to those forms the sense of past time.

a. This augment sometimes appears lengthened before the u, y, r, v of seven or eight roots: aor. á-nat (naḥ altāniḥ); impf. á-yunak, aor. á-yukta, á-yuṣṭam (yuṣ jōin); impf. á-vṛṇak and aor á-vṛśik (sīo leuze), aor á-var (vṛ cove); impt. á-vaṇi (vṛ shoose); impt. á-vṛṇak (vṛt turn), impt. á-vṛśyas (vṛdhi wouni).

b. The augment contracts with the initial vowels i, u, r to the Vṛddhi vowels ai, au, ār; e.g. suchate impt. of is wish; unst aff. of ni ret; ār-ta (Gk. ἀρ-το) 3. a. aor. mid. of r go.

c. The augment is very often dropped: this is undoubtedly a survival from the time when it was an independent particle that could be dispensed with if the past sense was clear from the context. In the RV, the unaugmented forms of past tense are much more than half as numerous as the augmented ones. In sense, the forms that drop the augment are either indicative or injunctive, these being about equal in number in the RV. About one-third of the injunctives in the RV are used with the prohibitive particle ma (Gk. μὴ). In the AV, nearly all the unaugmented forms are injunctives, of which four-fifths are used with ma.

Reduplication

129. Five verbal formations take reduplication: the present stem of the third conjugational class, the perfect (with the pluperfect), one kind of aorist, the desiderative, and the intensive. Each of these has certain peculiarities, which must be treated separately under the special rules of reduplication (130, 135, 140, 170, 173). Common to all are the following:
General Rules of Reduplication.

1. The first syllable of a root (i.e. that portion of it which ends with a vowel)\(^1\) is reduplicated; e.g. budh perceive: bu-budh.

2. Aspirated letters are represented by the corresponding unaspirated;\(^2\) e.g. bhī fear: bi-bhī; dha put: da-dhā.

3. Gutturals are represented by the corresponding palatals,\(^3\) h by j; e.g. gam go: ja-gam; khan dig: ca-khan; han smile: ju-ghan.

4. If the root begins with more than one consonant, the first only is reduplicated; e.g. kram strike: ca-kram.

5. If a root begins with a sibilant followed by a hard consonant, the latter is reduplicated; e.g. sthā stand: ta-sthā; skand leap: ca-skand. But svaj embrace: sa-svaj (v is soft); smi smile: si-sāni (m is soft).

6. If the radical vowel, whether final or medial, is long it is shortened in the reduplicative syllable;\(^4\) e.g. dē give: da-da; rādh succeed: ra-rādh.

Special Rule of Reduplication for the Third Class.

130. r and ṛ are represented in reduplication by i; e.g. bhr hear: bi-bhar-tī; ṛī fill: pi-pār-tī. The root wr turn is the only exception: va-vāstītī.

a. Thirteen roots also reduplicate ą with ą,\(^4\) while nine do so with a.

---

\(^1\) This is not always the case in the reduplication of intensives (173 b).

\(^2\) There are some exceptions to this rule in the reduplication of intensives (173, 3).

\(^3\) This rule does not apply to intensives (173), nor for the most part to the reduplicated aorist (149, 2), and in the reduplicated perfect it is subject to numerous exceptions (139, 9).

\(^4\) Three of these, pā drink, sthā stand, hau lay, have permanently gone over to the a conjugation, while ghra smell is beginning to do so.
Terminations.

131. The following table gives the terminations, which are on the whole the same for all verbs, of the present system. The chief difference is in the optative which is characterized by o in the first, and ya and i in the second conjugation. The present indicative has the primary (ni, si, ti, &c.), and the imperfect, the optative, and (with some modifications) the imperative have the secondary terminations (m, s, i, &c.), while the subjunctive fluctuates between the two. Of the other tenses the future takes the primary, and the imperfect and the aorist, with the benevolent and the conditional, take the secondary terminations, while the perfect has in the active (with many variations) the secondary, and in the middle the primary endings.

The following distinction between the two conjugations should be noted. In the first or a conjugation (as in the a declension) the accent is never on the terminations, but always on the same syllable of the stem (the root in the first and fourth, the suffix in the sixth class), which therefore remain unchanged. On the other hand, in the second conjugation (as in the declension of changeable stems) the accent falls on the strong stem, which is reduced in the weak forms by the shifting of the accent to the endings. In the second conjugation therefore the endings are accented except in the strong forms (126). The same applies to the unaugmented imperfect (128).

1 That is, 1 corresponding with the root a of the stem, e.g. bhāve bhāve.
2 That is, the modal affix -hows vowel gradation (5b).
### CONJUGATIONAL ENDINGS

**Activ.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Optative</th>
<th>Subj.</th>
<th>Impv.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st conj.</td>
<td>2nd conj.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. mi¹</td>
<td>(a)-m²</td>
<td>iyam³</td>
<td>yám</td>
<td>áni, á</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. si</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>yás</td>
<td>a-si, a-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ti</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>yát</td>
<td>a-ti, a-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. vas¹</td>
<td>va¹</td>
<td>íva</td>
<td>yáva</td>
<td>á-va</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. thas</td>
<td>tam</td>
<td>ítam</td>
<td>yatam</td>
<td>a-thas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. tas</td>
<td>tám</td>
<td>ítam</td>
<td>yátá</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. masi,² mas¹</td>
<td>ma¹</td>
<td>ína</td>
<td>yáma</td>
<td>a-ña</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. tha, thana³</td>
<td>ta, tana⁶</td>
<td>íta</td>
<td>yáta</td>
<td>a-tha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (a)-uti¹</td>
<td>(a)-n, ur⁵</td>
<td>iyur</td>
<td>yúr</td>
<td>a-n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The final a of the stem in the first conjugation is lengthened before in or ñ bháá-mi, bháá-vas.

² In the RV. masi is more than five times as common as mas, but in the A.V. mas is rather commoner than masi.

³ The only example of the ending thana in the a conjugation is vada-thana.

⁴ Reduplicated verbs and others treated as such drop the a in the 3. pl. ind. pr. and impv. act. In the whole second conj. the a is dropped in the 3. pl. pres. impf. impv. mid.

⁵ In the first (á-bháva-m); an in the second (á-dvég-sam).

⁶ There are no examples of this ending in the a conjugation.

⁷ The ending na is taken by nearly all the verbs of the reduplicating class and by several of the root class.

⁸ These endings coalesce with the final a of the stem to eyam, es, et, â.

⁹ Verbs of the a conjugation have normally no ending in the 2. a. impf.; but they not infrequently add tat, which occurs in B. also. In the graded conjugation dhi, hi, tát are added to the weak stem, and ána in some verbs of the ninth class: e.g. ad-dhi, áryn-dhi; áryn-hi, puni-hi; ás-ana; vit-tát, kṛṣṇa-tat.

¹⁰ Only two examples occur in the a conjugation: bháá-tana and uháá-yána.
### Midol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT</th>
<th>IMPF.</th>
<th>OPTATIVE</th>
<th>SUBJUNCTIVE</th>
<th>IMPERATIVI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. स</td>
<td>इऽ</td>
<td>इऽ</td>
<td>सः</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ते</td>
<td>त्वऽ</td>
<td>त्वऽ</td>
<td>ते, तऽ</td>
<td>स्वः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ते</td>
<td>तः</td>
<td>तः</td>
<td>तः, तऽ</td>
<td>तमः</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. वाहे  | वाहे  | इऽ-वाहे  | अ-वाहे  | — |

2. ज्ञे  (1) | ज्ञः  (1) | ज्ञः-ताहे  | ज्ञः  | ज्ञः-ताहे  (1) |
| ज्ञे  (2) | ज्ञः  (2) | मा-ज्ञः  | ज्ञः  | मा-ज्ञः  (2) |

3. महे  | महे  | महे  | महे  | — |

2. ध्वीन  | ध्वः  | अ-ध्वः  | अ-ध्वः  | ध्वः |

3. न्ते (1) | न्तः (1) | न्तः-द्वः  | न्तः-द्वः  | न्तः  (1) |
| न्ते (2) | न्तः (2) | मा-न्तः  | मा-न्तः  | मा-न्तः  (2) |

---

1. The vowel of the first conjugation is lengthened before m and n.
2. Thus, combines with the final a of the first conjugation to e.
3. In these forms a takes the place of the final a of the a conjugation.
4. This modal a combines with the final a of the first conjugation to o bhāvaya, &c.
5. The RV has a-se only, the AV, and the Brāhmaṇas a-সि only.
6. The form a-ते is almost exclusively used in the RV, while a-ताई is the prevailing one in the AV, and the only one later.
7. The ending a-ताई occurs in B. only.
8. The form in a-ता in the a conjugation, when it is very common, e.g., bhrānta, is in injunctive, but in the graded conjugation a subj., e.g., krṣṇa-ता (वज) krṣṇa-ता.
Paradigms.

132. Since the three classes of the first conjugation, as well as all the secondary verbs the stems of which end in a, are inflected exactly alike, one paradigm will suffice for all of them. The injunctive is not given here because its forms are identical with the unaugmented imperfect. Forms of which no examples are found in the Samhitās are added in square brackets.

1 All other conjugational stems ending in a, the passive (154), the a future (110), the a (141 a) the as (117), and the reduplicated (149 a) are similarly inflected.
FIRST CONJUGATION.

First Class: bhū be:

Present.

Active.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bhāva-mi</td>
<td>bhāva-vas</td>
<td>bhavā-masi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. bhāva-si</td>
<td>bhava-thas</td>
<td>bhava-tha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. bhāva-ti</td>
<td>bhava-tas</td>
<td>bhava-nti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imperfect.

| 1. ā-bhava-r | ā-bhavā-sa | ā-bhavā-ma |
| 2. ā-bhava-s | a bhava-tam | ā-bhava-ta |
| 3. ā-bhava-t | ā-bhava-tam | ā-bhava-n |

Imperative.

| 2. bhava | bhava-tam | bhava-ta |
| 3. bhava-tu | bhava-tam | bhava-tu |

Subjunctive.

| 1. bhāva-mi | bhāva-va | bhava-ma |
| 2. bhāva-si | bhavā-tha | bhavā-tha |
| 3. bhava-ti | bhāva-ta | bhava-ta |

Optative.

| bhāv-cyan | bhav-ema |
| bhāv-es | bhav-eta |
| bhāv-cet | bhav-eyur |

Participle.

bhāv-ant, -a
FIRST CONJUGATION.

Present stem bháv-a.

**Middle.**

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bháv-e</td>
<td>bhávā-vahe</td>
<td>bhávā-mahe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bháva-se</td>
<td>bhav-ethe</td>
<td>bháva-dhve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bháva-te</td>
<td>bháv-eto</td>
<td>bháva-nte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

| a. bhav-e     | á-bhavā-vali   | á-bhava-mahī   |
| v. bhava-thās | á-bhav-etham   | á-bhava-dhvam  |
| á-bhava-ta    | á-hav-ctam     | á-bhava-nta    |

**Imperfective.**

| bháva-sva     | bháv-etham     | bháva-dhvam    |
| bháva-tām     | bháv-ctam      | bháva-ntam     |

**Subjunctive.**

| bháv-aś        | bhavā-vali    | bháva-mahī    |
| bháva-se       | bhav-athre    | bhav-ntyve    |
| bháva-ta (AV)  | bhav-nte      | bhav-ntyte    |
| bhávā-tai      |                |                |

**Optative.**

| bháv-eya       | bháv-evah      | bháv-emahī    |
| bháv-ethās     | bháv-eyathām   | bháv-edhvam   |
| bháv-eta       | bháv-eyāthām   | bháv-eran     |

**Participle.**

bháva-māna, f. ā
## CONJUGATION.

Second Class: 1 go. Present stem é, i.

**Active.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAI.</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>é-ni</td>
<td>1 v [i]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>á-šu</td>
<td>i-thar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>é-ti</td>
<td>i-lós</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. áy-am | ar-va | na-ma |
2. u-s | u-sam | u-ta |
3. ar | ái ūn | ái-tana |

**Imperative.**

| 1 | i i-ii | 1-lá |
| 2 | i-ši | 1-tana |
| 3 | é-tr | i-una | y-ánta |

**Subjunctive.**

| 1 | i-šu-mi | úv a-va | aya-ma |
| 2 | [áy-] | up-a-tha | ñy-a tha |
| 3 | i-šu-ti | aya-tas | áv a-an |

**Optative.**

1. i-šu-m | i-yā-va | i-yā-ma |
2. i-ya | i-vá-tam | i-yá-ta |
3. i-ya-t | i-yā-tam | i-ya-

**Participle.**

y-ánt, f. yat-i
SECOND CONJUGATION.

bru speak. Present stem brav, bru.

MIDDLE

Present.

SINGULAR       OUAI.                  PLURAL

bru-vó          [bru-váhe]            bru-mahó
bru-so          bruv-athó              bru-dhvé
[bru-tó        bruv-ate              bruv-áte
[bru-vó

Imperfect.

[bru-vó-vó]    [bru-vó-vó]            [bru-vó-mahó]
a bru-thas      [bru-vó-athó]          a bru-dhvám
s bru-ta        [bru-vó-ató]          á-bruv atá

Imperative.

bruv-sa         [bruv-athó]            bruv-dhvám
bruv-tam        [bruv-ató]             bruv-átam

Subjunctive.

bruv-as         bruv-a vahai          bruv a-mahó
bruv-a-se       bruv-athe             [bruv-a-dhvó]
bruv-a te        bruv-ate             bruv-a utó

Optative.

bru-vó-vó       [bru-vó-vó]            bru-vó-mahó
[bru vó-thas]    [bru-vó-yáthó]        [bru-vó-dhvám]
bru-vó ta        [bru-vó-yáthó]        [bru-vó-rau]

Participle.

1. bruv-åpá, 1. a
2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Tripple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 bibhar-1st</td>
<td>bibhr-vās</td>
<td>bibhr-mās</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bibhar-2nd</td>
<td>bibhr-thās</td>
<td>bibhr-thā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 bibhar-3rd</td>
<td>bibhr-tār</td>
<td>bibhr-ī</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Imperfect

| 1. á-bibhar-aś | á-bibhr-va | á bibhr-ma |
| 2. á-bibhr (2ā) | á-bibhr-tām | a-bibhr-ta |
| 3. a-bibhr (2ā) | á-bibhr-tām | a-bibhr-tāna |

### Imperative

| 2 bibhr-hi | bibhr-tām | bibhr-ta |
| 3 bibhr-aś | bibhr-tām | bibhr-ī |

### Subjunctive

| 1 bibhar-ar-āni | bibhar-a-va | bibhar-a-ma |
| 2 bibhar-ar-ānt | bibhar-a-thas | bibhar-a-thā |
| 3 bibhar-ar-ānt | bibhar-a-tas | bibhar-ī |

### Optative

| 1 bibhr-yāma | bibhr-yā-va | bibhr-yā-ma |
| 2 bibhr-yā-s | bibhr-yā-ṃ-am | bibhr-yā-ta |
| 3 bibhr-yā-t | bibhr-yā-tām | bibhr-ī |

### Participle

bibhr-āt & bibhr-āt-ī
### Present stem bibhr, bibhr

#### Mood.

#### Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bibhr-e</td>
<td>bibhr-vaha</td>
<td>bibhr-maha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibhr-só</td>
<td>bibhr-athe</td>
<td>bibhr-dhvé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibhr-té</td>
<td>bibhr-ate</td>
<td>bibhr-ate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperfect.

- á bibhr-thas  [a-bibhr-athám]  [a-bibhr-dhvan]
- a-bibhr-ta    [ā-bibhr-ataṃ]  a-bibhr-sta

| bibhr-śva      | bibhr-atham   | bibhr-dhvan  |
| bibhr-tam      | bibhr-ataṁ    | bibhr-ataṁ   |

#### Subjunctive.

- [bibhar-ai]  bibhar-a-vahai  bibhar-ā-mabai
- bibhar a-se  [bibhar-aitho]  [bibhar-adhve]
- bibhar a-te  [bibhar-ato]    [bibhar-anta]

#### Optative.

- bibhr-iya   [bibhr-i-vahí]  bibhr-i-mahí
- [bibhr i-thas]  [bibhr-i-yathāṃ]  [bibhr-i-dhvan]
- bibhr-i-ta  [bibhr-i-yatam]  bibhr-i-ran

### Participle.

bibhr-āṇa t a
### Fifth Class: krānukē:

#### Active

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>OBL.</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. krān-um</td>
<td>krān-vās</td>
<td>krān-mān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. krān̓-u</td>
<td>krān̓-u-thās</td>
<td>krān̓-u-thu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. krān̓-utu</td>
<td>krān̓-u-tu</td>
<td>krān̓-autu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperfect

| 1. krān̓-u-n | a-krān̓-va | a-krān̓-ma |
| 2. a krān̓-u | a-krān̓-u-tu | a-krān̓-tu |

#### Imperative

| 1. krān̓ | krān̓-am | krān̓-tā |
| 2. krān̓̓u | krān̓̓u-tu | krān̓̓u-tu |
| 3. kšal̓ tu | krān̓̓u-tu | krān̓̓u-tu |

#### Subjunctive

| 1. krān̓-u | krān̓-a-vu | krān̓-a-ma |
| 2. krān̓̓u-um | krān̓̓u-thās | krān̓̓u-thu |
| 3. krān̓̓-u | krān̓̓-a-tu | krān̓̓-a-tu |

#### Optative

| 1. krān̓ yam | krān̓-yā-vu | krān̓-yā-mu |
| 2. krān̓̓ yā-um | krān̓̓-yā-tu | krān̓̓-yā-tu |
| 3. krān̓̓-yā-tu | krān̓̓-yā-tu | krān̓̓-yā-tu |

#### Participle

krān̓-autu, krān̓-at-1
Present stem kr-μο, kr-νυ.

MIDDLE.

Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>krνv-ό</td>
<td>krνv-vάhe</td>
<td>krνv-anάho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krνu-se</td>
<td>krνv-áthe</td>
<td>krνu-dhvέ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krνu-lό</td>
<td>krνv-áte</td>
<td>krνv-áte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krνv-έ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imperfect.

| á-krνv-ι         | á-krνv-vάhi   | a-krνu-mαhi     |
| μ krνu-thαs       | á-krνv-athαm  | ú-krνu-dhvαm    |
| á-krνu-tα        | á-krνv-άtαn   | a-krνv-ata     |

Imperative.

krνu-σvά           krνv-athαm       krνu-dhvαm

krνu-tάm          | krνv-άtαm      | krνv-άtαm

Ins.

krνάv-αι          krνάv-a-vαnαi  krναv-a-mαhαi

krνάv-a-se        krναv-a-thε       | krναv-a-dhvε |
krναv-a-to        krνυv-nτε           | krναv-a-nτα |

Optative.

[kρνv-ιyά]      [kρνv-ι-vάhί]        [kρνv-1-mάhί]  
[kρνv-ι-thαs]   [kρνv-1-yάταnαm]    [kρνv-1-dhvάm] 
kρνv-ι-tά       [kρνv-1-yάτάm]        [kρνv-1-rάn] 

Participile.

kρνv-anά, f. ά
Seventh Class: yuj\~un

Active

Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAI</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>yu-nā-j-im</td>
<td>yu̱ṇ̃-us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>yu na-k si (b, o7)</td>
<td>yu̱ṇ̃k-tha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>yu-nā k ti (b3)</td>
<td>yu̱ṇ̃k-tha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imperfect

| 1 | a yuñj-łam | a yuñj va | a-yuñj-ma |
| 2 | yuñāk (b3) bi | a yuñj-tam | a-yuñj-ta |
| 3 | n-nu nāk (b3) | n-yuñk tām | ā-yuñj-an |

Imperative

\> yuñj-āh, l'ō | uñj tam (lōn) | yuñ-ta | yuñk-ta, lā\~n
\> k-tu | yuñ-tu | yuñj antu |

Subjunctive

| 1 | yuñj-ni | yuñj-ā-va | yuñj-a-ma |
| 2 | yuñj-ni | yuñj-a-tha | yuñj-a-tha |
| 3 | yuñj-la | yuñj-a-tha | yuñj-a-n |

Optative

| 1 | yuñj y\~um | yuñj yā va | yuñj-yā-ma |
| 2 | yuñj-yāv | yuñj-yā-tam | yuñj-ya ta |
| 3 | yuñj-yā t | yuñj ya-tam | yuñj yur |

Participle.

yuñj-ant f yuñj-at 1
Present stem: **yu-na-*, **yu-n-**

**Middle**

**Present.**

| INGULAR    | DUAL    | LLUR  \\
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yuñj é</td>
<td>yuñj vahe</td>
<td>yuñj-mahe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuñk-śe</td>
<td>yuñj-ālhe</td>
<td>yuñg-dhvé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuñk-īe</td>
<td>yuñj-āte</td>
<td>yuñj-āte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

| a-yuñj-i | á-yuñj-vahe | á-yuñj-mahe |
| a-yuñk-thās | á-yuñj-atham | a-yuñg-dhäm |
| a-yuñk-īa | a-yuñj-atam | a-yuñj-ata |

**Imperative.**

yuñk sva (68, 67) yuñj atham yuñg-dhäm

yun-tam yuñj-atam yuñj-atam

**Subjunctive**

| yunaj-ai | yunaj-a-valai | yunaj-a-mahai |
| yunaj-a-se | yunaj-aute | yunaj-a-dhvo |
| yunaj-a-to | yunaj-a-te | yunaj-a-nta |

**Optative.**

| yuñj-iya | yuñj-i-vahe | yuñj-i-mahe |
| yuñj-i-thās | yuñj-i-āthām | yuñj-i-dhväm |
| yuñj-i-ta | yuñj-i-ātām | yuñj-i-rān |

**Participles.**

yuñj-auna i ā
Ninth Class: grbh

Active

Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>NOM.</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>grbh-ŋa-ru</td>
<td>[grbh-ŋa-vas]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>grbh və ai</td>
<td>grbh-ŋa vas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>grbh na-ti</td>
<td>grbh-ŋa-tas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imperfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>NOM.</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a-grbh-ru</td>
<td>[a utbh ni-va]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>a-grbh nu</td>
<td>ia grbh-ŋi tam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>a grbh na-ti</td>
<td>a-grbh ni-ta-ti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imperative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>VOW.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>grbh-ŋa-ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>grbh-ŋa-ta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subjunctive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>VOW.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. | grbh-ŋa
| 2. | grbh-ŋa |
| 3. | grbh-ŋa |

Optative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>VOL.</th>
<th>NOM.</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>grbh-ŋi-ja-ti</td>
<td>[grbh-ŋi-ya-va]</td>
<td>[grbh-ŋi-ya-ma]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>grbh-ŋi-ya-ti</td>
<td>[grbh-ŋi-ya-tam]</td>
<td>[grbh-ŋi-ya-ta]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>grbh-ŋi-ya-ti</td>
<td>[grbh-ŋi-ya-tam]</td>
<td>[grbh-ŋi-yur]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participio.

grbh-ŋi-ant, f grbh-ŋi-at-i.
Present stem grbh-ṇá, grbh-ṇí, grbh-ṇ.

**Midhulī**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>DUAL.</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grbh-ṇ-é</td>
<td>[grbh-ṇí-váhi]</td>
<td>grbh-ṇí-máhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grbh-ṇí-ṣe</td>
<td>grbh-ṇ-átho</td>
<td>grbh-ṇí-dhvé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grbh-ṇi-tó</td>
<td>grbh-ṇ-áto</td>
<td>grbh-ṇ-áte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

| á-grbh-ṇ-i | [á-grbh-ṇí-váhi] | a-grbh-ṇí-mahá |
| á-grbh-ṇí-thás | á-grbh-ṇ-átham | a-grbh-ṇí-dhúvam |
| á-grbh-ṇí-ta | á-grbh-ṇ-atam | á-grbh-ṇ-atá |

**Imperative.**

| grbh-ṇí-ṣvá | grbh-ṇ-átham | grbh-ṇí-dhúvám |
| grbh-ṇí-tam | grbh-ṇ-atám |

**Subjunctive.**

| grbh-ṇ-áí | grbh-ṇá-vahá | grbh-ṇá-mahá |
| grbh-ṇá-śo | grbh-ṇ-áitho | grbh-ṇá-dhvé |
| grbh-ṇá-wo | grbh-ṇ-áite | grbh-ṇ-úta |

**Optative.**

| grbh-ṇ-īyá | grbh-ṇ-ī-váhi | grbh-ṇ-ī-máhi |
| grbh-ṇ-īthás | grbh-ṇ-ī-yathám | grbh-ṇ-ī-dhúvám |
| grbh-ṇ-ītá | grbh-ṇ-ī-yatám | grbh-ṇ-ī-ráú |

**Participle.**

grbh-ṇ-áná, f. a
Irregularities of the Present Stem.

First Conjugation.

133. A First or Blu Class. 1 The radical vowel is lengthened in guha hide and in kram strid (in the act. only). guha, krama-ta (but not krama-te), uh consider takes guha oh a. Lpp lament does not take guha: krm-a.²

2. gam ah, yam re hau, yu separat toin then present stems with cha (Gk eis ga-cha (Gk beta ώς), ya-cha, yu-cha.

3. u The form cools pa di ak sita stand, sac accompany, sad for form present stems that originally belonged to the reduplication class piba (Lat. bibi); tatha (lotu-pu, Lat. siam), saca, (for aca-ar(a)-ca); smda (for a(a)d-a, Lat. sdo)

b From stems are transferred from the fifth or nu class, were either used house or having entirely superseded the simpler origin. ¹ ton a ti (from send) besides no-ti, mu-ti (from mucken) besides mu-ni-ti (from mūn) besides mu no ti, mu ni nītun, doubtless originally mu-nā (nu)

¹ Jāmāt b b and any long have then nasal dab-a, say-a.

5. The second set besides them, regularly used in the 2. impv by twelve verbs) is exceptionally used for the 3. in gaqa-a-sta and amara-sta. Only one example occurs, in the sās, of the 2. pl. impv and ending tana bhājastha, and one of daks (or obhām in the 2. pl. mid: yasa obhām

¹ In toad of tu ein tu

But in has remained unchanged (127. 1).

² A must 120, 1

³ A must (see t) day his origin of this stem is the 1., of the nas 1 in the 2 pl. pres. sac sth and 2 pl. nu, and sarā-sata
B Fourth or Ya Class. 1. The radical syllable is reduced in seven verbs: spās sec loses its initial: pās-ya; vyadh pierce takes Samprasāraṇa: vīd-ya; ā is shortened in dbā such: dhā-ya; mā xhantc: mā-ya; vā rearc: vā-ya; vyā envelope: vyā-ya; hvā call: hvā-ya.

2. Final ā sometimes becomes both īr and ūr: jī waste away: jūr-ya and jīr-ya (AV); tī cross: tūr-ya and tīr-ya; pī fill becomes pūr-ya only (because of its initial labial).

3. Āram be weary lengthens its vowel: ārām-ya; in B. lam faint and mad be exhilarated do the same: tām-ya, mād-ya.

C Sixth Class. 1. The radical vowel is nasalized in eight verbs: kṛt cut: kṛnt-ā; ṭṛ be pleased: ṭṛmp-ā; pīs adorn: pīṇā-ā: mūc rise: mūnc-ā; ṭp smear: lump-ā; ṭp break: lump-ā; vīd find: vind-ā; mīc sprinkle: mūnc-ā. Three other roots. tud throt, drś make firm, śubh shine have occasional nasalized forms.

2. Four roots form their present stem with the suffix cha (cp. A 2): iṣ wish: i-chā, g ā go: g-chā; prā ask: pp-chā; 1 vas shine: u-chā. The root vṛśc cut, which seems to be formed with ē, 1 takes Samprasāraṇa: vṛśc-ā.

3. Three roots in ē, kī scatter, gī swallow, tī cross, form the present stems kir-ā, gēr-ā, tīr-ā (beside tār-ā)

a Beside the normal use of the imperative suffix āt for the 2. s. in mṛḍā-āt, viśā-āt, vṛhā-āt, suvā-āt, it also appears for the 3. s. in viśā-āt.

184. A. Second or Root Class.

1. The root is irregularly strengthened in the following verbs:

a. kānu cheat, yu unite, nu and stu praise take Vṛddhi instead of Guna in the strong forms before terminations

---

1 With Samprasāraṇa and loss of ā 2 C.p. Lat. pre- or and po(ρ)θ-ν, and Old German frag-en 'sh'n and form on (for chen).

2 ' p. vṛśc-ka cutting, past participle vṛk-ya cat. and vṛk-a wolf.
beginning with consonants, i.e. stau-mi, stau-ti, but stau-an

b) my my take. Viddhi in the strong forms mar-j-mi, mar-ti, and my my-an, my and

c) in the syllabic portions of the weak forms a g 1 b say e, e se-se (acc essi) It has been added in fullness of meaning to the final endings in the pl in impf impf esse-ate, esse-ate, esse-ate, esse-ate

9) The sound is generally weakened in the following verbs:

a) yad a i! thav this in the weak forms 1 and in the ending of the 2 pl

b) e e in the opt tiv and all the weak forms 1 2 3 and in the opt and opt of what would be, its

9) im-e (Icm erit) th i ak, impv du 2

tbam, etc., which preserve the

and in 1 2 3 in o dhi (or ar dhi aAv zdi) 1

the han i ak i below the endings of the 2 3 5

4 3, etc., etc., etc.

1) and in all n. before inimitations beginning with a consonants (except un, un, un), e ha-tha but

2) in pl pl, unip, impf and past, the 2 is

genital and k acc is to the original guttural gh

gm-am, gha e'v z rhm-an, gnu am the 2 univ

3 as-hi (for as-hi) with palatalized initial instead of

gha-bi

1) 2 e 3 yun (i.e. the same peculiarly

etc., etc., etc.)
3 A vowel or semivowel is irregularly inserted in the following verbs:

a. The roots an breathe, rud weep, vam vomit, ēvas blow, swāp sleep insert i before all terminations beginning with a consonant, except in the 2 s. impf., where they insert i; e.g. an-ī-t, ān-ī-t; a-vam-ī-t; ēvas-ī-t.

b. The roots id praise and ād rule add i in some forms of the 2. s. and pl mid.: id-ī-sva, ād-ī-sva (beside āk-śa), ād-dhiva. Occasional forms (2. s. impv.) with connecting i from other roots also occur: jan-ī-sva be born, vas i-sva clothe, ānath-ī-hi pure, stān-ī-hi thunder.

The root bru speak in-st. i in the strong forms before terminations beginning with consonants brav-i-m, ā brav-i-t, am imp ris i before consonants thus am-ī-t, am-ī-sva, am-ī-t (TS).

1 With regard to the endings.

a. The root ās order loses the a in the 3. pl. act. and mid., and in the part.: ās-ate, ās-atu, ās-at.

b. The root duh milk is very anomalous in its endings. The irregular forms are the following: act. impf 3. s. duh-a-t beside a-dhok; 3. pl. duh-ran beside a-duh-au and duh-au; opt. 3. s. duh ṭyūt (for duh-ṭyat); 3. pl. duh-ī-yau (for duh-yaṁ). Mid. pr mid. 3. s. duh-ra and duh-rate beside the regular duh-atę, 1 imp. 3. s. duh-ām, 3. pl. duh-rām and duh-ratam; part. duḥgh ana.

1 Roots ending in a take ur instead of an in the 3. pl. impf act., e.g. pā protect a-p-ur. A few root-endings in consonants show the same irregularity. e.g. tvām be entered a-tvām-ur.

a. The verbs tu ān, duh ān, vid āl, am āl frequently, and at rare., bru particularly, take instead of o in the 3. s. pr mid. Is-o, duh-ē, vid-u, āy-a, āt-ē, buv ē.

β In the AV and B subj forms with a instead of a are not uncommon, e.g. āy u-a sā a t, bru śān-āsā, hān śā-tā ad-ān

1 But with irregular accent, no also ānate they fed

2 In the AV the 3 s. impv. mid. is similarly formed in āy-aṁ.

This irregularity occurs in B also

4 In B subj forms with primary ending a are very rare
B Thud or Reduplicating Class

1 Roots ending in a drop the radical vowel before the noun begins with a vowel; e.g., ma *stha*
   1 s mam-e 3 pl. mam-ate.

2 The a of ma *measur*, ma *bulla*, rā *puru*, da *sharan*
   hā *gīt* are in weak forms usually changed to i before con-
   sonants (cp. b.c.) mimi-te, ravi-thas, 1 *kā-ki*, jihī te.

3 da *gīt*, da *plur*, the two commonest verbs in this
   class, i.e., dad and dath as they stems in all weak forms
   dad-nāhe, dadh ma. When the aspiration of dadh is
   lost before t, th, s it is thrown back on the initial
   dhat-te, dhat t thaw. The 2 s mpr act is de-hi (for
   da-s-dhā) having dadh dath and doth-ta and dho-hi (for
   da dhi) having dhat-ta.

2 The root vya-*k* tā-*r* bhumie-māna e.g., 3 du *pr*
   vvi-*k*-i has b urshed made some forms with
   bhumie un and the reduplicates with u e.g., ju hur-thun,
   in mud.

1 bhas the *a* company has hur junction the
   radical vowel in weak form thus ba-pas-at 3 pl. ind
   ba-lab rā thun a t 3 subj., sa-*k*-a 3 pl. ind
   sa-*k*-ata 3 pl. mṛi, ja *k*-a it (for ja-ga[a]a-mi) pr pari

The root du *pr*

dha *edi*, ma *bulla*, rā *puru*, da *sharan*

hu 1 s mri, thus ii a t mri with i str ng vowel in the

The 2 s mpr act is de-hi (for

dhā, vrā, mā *bih*

dhā, vrā, mā *bih*

dhā, vrā, mā *bih*

3 pl. mṛi, sa-*k*-a 3 pl. ind

sa-*k*-ata 3 pl. mṛi, ja *k*-a it (for ja-ga[a]a-mi) pr pari

The roots da gīt and
dhā, vrā, mā *bih*

The roots da gīt and
dhā, vrā, mā *bih*

The roots da gīt and
dhā, vrā, mā *bih*

The roots da gīt and
dhā, vrā, mā *bih*

The roots da gīt and
dhā, vrā, mā *bih*

The roots da gīt and
dhā, vrā, mā *bih*
IRREGULARITIES OF PRESENT SYSTEM

a conjunction, is 3 - pr and dad a te, 9 pl act dad-b-a-ni, 3 pr
un pi dad-b-a-ni. The forms, dad has even an incipient tendency
to become a root, thus it forms the past part pass dat-te gwen.

C. Fifth or Nu Class. 1 The u of the suffix is dropped
before the n of the 1 pl and 3 rd and nu, a, krn-mas, krn-mbhe.

2 When nu is preceded by a consonant it, u becomes uv
before vowel ending e as 3 pl pi aš-nu-v-anti (but
un-nu-anti).

3 krn hear forms (by di glution) the stem aš-nu and
v as wounds (with interchange of vowel and emivowel) ur-nu
beside the regular vr-nu.

4 Besides the regular and very frequent present stem
kr-nu (from kr mā) there begins to appear in the tenth
Mandala of the RV the very unusual kura. The strong
form of this stem karō, which has the further anomaly of
kr in the root, first appears in the AV.

a The four roots ending in n, tan tret, man think, van un sait
n n, have the appearance of forming their stem with the suffix 1, as
tan u. These (with the e later roots) form a separate (eighth) class
according to the Hindu grammarians. But the a (of the present
stems in reality probably represent the true nasal) tan-nu. This
form was joined by kar u, the tenth word of present stem of
kruna (up 4)

b Five stems of this class, kru nu, 1-nu, pi nu, pi-nu bi-nu, have
come to be used frequently as secondary roots forming present stems
according to the a ritation ur u, rav a, rav a, pi ni a, hini a.

γ In the 3 pl pr and s viib of this 1r take the ending 1e
with connecting vowel 1 ur 1re, rav 1-ś 1ınu 1 ś, rav 1-śe,

1 After the preposition past count this stem receives an
- ura the a form

- twice in the 2 s uny kuru and once in the 1 pl pi. and
kun mas.

But the forms made from kruna are still six times as common in
the AV as those from karō, kruna, which are the only stems used in B

4 like dub 1e in the root class.
8. In the impv. the 2. s. act. has the ending hi, as áryu-hi, three
times as often in the RV. as the form without ending, as áryu; in the
AV. it occurs only about one-sixth as often as the latter; in B. it has
almost disappeared. In the KV. the ending dhi also occurs in áryu-
dhi. The ending tāt occurs in kṛṇu-tāt, hinu-tāt, kuru-tāt. In the
2. du. are found the strong forms kṛṇo-tam, hino-tam; and in the 2. pl.
kṛṇo-ta and kṛṇo-tana, áryo-ta and áryo-tana, suṇo-ta and suṇo-tana,
hinō-ta and hinō-tana; tinō-ti and kerō-ta.

D. Infixed Nasal Class. 1. aūj anuṣṭ, bhaṇij break,
hims inuṣre drop their nasal before inserting na: as
a-nā-ti, bha-na-k-ti, hi-nā-s-ti.
2. tih crush infixes nê in the strong forms; e.g.
ti-nō-dhi (63 c).

E. Ninth or Na Class. 1. The three roots ji overpower,
pu hasen, pū purify shorten their vowel before the affix:
ji-nā-mi, pu-nā-mi, pu-nā-ti
2. gṛbh seize and its later form gṛab take Samprasadana:
gṛbh-nā-mi, gṛṇ-nā-mi (AV.)
3 jān learn and the four roots which in forms outside
the pre sent stem appear with a nasal, bandh bind, mantī,
śulve, stambh make firm, stambh prop, drop their nasal.
4. Four roots ending in consonants, as caı, gṛab seize,
bandh bōı, stambh prop, have the peculiar ending ana in
the 2. s. impv. act.: aś anā, gṛbh-āṇā, badh-āṇā, stabh-āṇā.

er aūj and my crush make, beside the regular stems pra and
man the two 'in stems, according to the a conjunction, prā and amra, from which several forms occur.

The Perfect Tense.

135. This tense is formed by reduplication. Like the
present, it has, besides an indicative, the subjunctive,
injunctive, optative, and imperative moods, as well as
participles, and an augmented form, the pluruperfect. It is
very common, being formed by nearly 300 verbs in the
Sambhas.
Special Rules of Reduplication.

1. र (≈ ar) and ठ (≈ al) always reduplicate with a (cf. p. 136, 9); e.g. हृ do. ca-क्र; त्र cross ta-त्र; क्ल बे adopted: ca-क्ल, ख गो: अर (≈ a-ar).

2. Initial a or á becomes ā· e.g. an breath: अन; अप obtains ap. The long vowels i and ü remain unchanged (५५ and u-u); e.g. उ प move: १ s. उ-स, uह consider; ३. s. उ-ह-स.

3. Roots beginning with १ and u contract १० to ī and u+u to u except in the sing. act., where the reduplicative syllable is separated from the strong radical syllable by its own semivowel: e.g. १ ग: २. s. र-y-द-मा; uह be pleased; ३ s. uत u-v-द-स.

4. Roots containing या or वा and liable to Sampicsana in other forms (such as the past part. pass.) reduplicate with i and u respectively. There are four such with यात्याः fowake, याः sacrifice. व्याः create, syand move on. तीत्याः त-याः vि-याः, सु-ग्याः, श्राड्याः, and five with वाः: वा: द्राः, वृ द्राः, वप द्राः, वह का, स्वा द्राः, u-वाः, u-व-दः, u-व-पः, u-व-हः, su-ग्याः. On the other hand the three roots याः त्रेष, वाः उम वाः wear have the full reduplication या or वा throughout: या-याः, वा-वाः, वा-वाः.

136. The singular perfect active is strong (like the sing. pt and impf. act.), the root being accented; the remaining forms are weak, the terminations being accented. The endings are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Middle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SING.</td>
<td>DUAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>१. a</td>
<td>[ya]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>२. था</td>
<td>ठथर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>३. a</td>
<td>ठतर</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. vac has two forms with the full reduplication १ s. act va-व-स and २ s. mid. va-व-क-स.
148 CONJUGATION

3. Termination beginning with initial consonants are as a rule added directly to the stem; mahe is invariably so added. The endings tha, ma, se, re are nearly always added direct to stems ending in vowels; thus from dā are: dadā-tha; ju conquer: ji-gē-tha; ni lead: ninē-tha; su press: susu-mā; hu call: jahu-ré; kṛ make: okaṭ̄-tha, okaṛ-mā, okaṛ-gē, but okaṛ-ré'. The same endings tha, ma, se, re are added directly to roots ending in consonants, if the final syllable of the stem is prosodically short, but with connecting i if it is long; e.g. tāṭān-tha; jagan-mā, veggh-mā, yuyuj-mā; vivid-sé; cā-kil-ré, tata-s-rō, yuyuj-rō, vivid-rē; but uvān-ā-tha, uc-1 mā, papt-i-mā; u-1-rō)

3. Before terminations beginning with vowels (cp. 137, 1a)

1. i preceded by one consonant become y, if preceded by more than one, 1v, e.g. bhi fear: bhibh-yātur; rī resort: rīniy-ē.

2. u ordinarily become uv; e.g. yu pun: yuvuv-ē; ārā hēm: āruburv-ē. ān surl āubuv-ē

3. t becomes ĭr become ĭr; e.g. kṛ make: okaṛ-ē, okaṛ-a, tr ĭr: titir-ur; stē shrēn. tistar-ē.

The Strong Stem.

1. Short vowels followed by a single consonant take Gupta through to the singular active, e.g. dhā point: di-gēs-a, ac bī wo t. uñ bō-a, kṛ cut: ca-kārt-a: but jūv quirk, jū-jūv-yāthur.

---

1 Root in r always add re with connecting i.
2 The final reduced vowel in weak forms is reduced to i, e.g. from dha pu, dādhi-dhve. This reduced vowel in the very common verbs dā and dha was probably the starting-point for the use of i as a connecting vowel in other verbs.
3 This is due to the rhythmic rule that the stem may not have two prosodically short vowel in successive syllables. (p. p. 155, note 2)
4 But hu call jahu-ē, bha be babhuv-ē, su bīngjōth sa-sūv-ē.
2. Final vowels take \textit{Vṛddhi} in the 3. s.; \(^1\) \textit{e.g.} \textit{ni lead}: \textit{ni-náy-a}; \textit{áru hear}: \textit{áu-áráv-a}; \textit{kṛ make}: \textit{ca-kár-a}.

3. Medial \textit{a} followed by a single consonant takes \textit{Vṛddhi} in the 3. s.; \(^1\) \textit{e.g.} \textit{han strike}: \textit{ja-ghán-a}, but \textit{take fashion ta-tákś-a}.

4. Roots ending in \textit{ā} take the anomalous ending \textit{au} in the 1. and 3. s. act.; \textit{e.g.} dhā \textit{put}: \textit{da-dháu}. The only exception is the root \textit{prá fill.} which once forms the 3. s. \textit{pa-prá beside the regular pa-práu}.

The Weak Stem.

\textbf{137.} 1. In roots containing the vowels \textit{i, ū, ū} the radical syllable remains unchanged except by \textit{Sandhi}; \textit{e.g.} yuj \textit{join}: \textit{yu-yuj-má}; vid \textit{find}: \textit{vi-vid-ó}; kṛ \textit{make}: \textit{ca-kṛ-má}.

\(a\). Before terminations beginning with vowels, \textit{i} and \textit{ū}, if preceded by one consonant become \textit{y} and \textit{r}, if by more than one, \textit{iy} and \textit{ar}; while \textit{ū} and \textit{ā} regularly become \textit{uv} and \textit{ir}; \textit{e.g.} ji \textit{conquer}: \textit{ji-gy-úr}; bhi \textit{fear}: \textit{bi-bhy-úr}; kṛ \textit{make}: \textit{cakr-úr}; ári \textit{resort}: \textit{áu-áriy-é}; yu \textit{join}: \textit{yu-yuv-é}; áru \textit{hear}: \textit{áu-áruv-é}; \textit{áu well}: \textit{áu-áuv-é}; tī \textit{cross}: \textit{ti-tir-úr}; stī \textit{strew}: \textit{ti-stir-é}.

2. In roots containing a medial \textit{a} or final \textit{ā} the radical syllable is weakened.

\(a\). About a dozen roots in which \textit{a} is preceded and followed by a single consonant (\textit{e.g.} pat) and which reduplicate the initial consonant unchanged (this excludes roots beginning with aspirates, gutturals, and for the most part \textit{v}) contract the two syllables to one containing the diphthong \textit{ē} (\textit{cp. Lat. juc-ēa, juc-ē})\.\(^2\) They are the following:

\(^1\) The 1. sing. never takes \textit{Vṛddhi} in the RV. and AV. In an \textit{Upaniṣad} and a Sutra \textit{cakāra} occurs as 1. sing. and in a Sutra \textit{jagāya} (\textit{√jū}) also.

\(^2\) This vowel spread from contracted forms like \textit{su-zd} (AV \textit{heard}) weak perfect stem of \textit{sad−} (as becoming \textit{ē}: \textit{cp. 131, 2 b and 133 A 7}).
tap heat, dabh harm, nam bend, pao cook, pat fly, yatstretch, yamextend, rabh grasp, labh take, sak be able, sap curse, sap serve. Examples are: pat: pet-átur; sak: ńek-úr.

The two roots tan stretch and sac follow join this class in the AV.

b. Four roots with medial a but initial guttural, syncopate their vowel: khan dig: ca-khn; gam go: ja-gm; ghas eat: ja-kṣ; han smite: ja-ghan.

Six other roots, though conforming to the conditions described above (2 a), syncopate the a instead of contracting: jan begot: ja-jī; tan stretch: ta-tn; pan admire: pa-pn; man think: ma-mn; van win: va-vn; sac follow: sa-śc.

c. pat fly both contracts and syncopates in the RV. : pet and pa-pt.

c. Eight roots containing the syllables ya, va, ra take Samprásāraṇa: yaj sacrifice, vac and vad speak, vap strew, vas dwell, vah carry, svap sleep, grabh and grah seise; e. g. su-sup, ja-grbh and ja-grh. In the first six, as they reduplicate with i or u, the result is a contraction to ī and ū. Thus yaj: īj (= i-ij); vac: ūc (= u-uc).

d. A few roots with medial a and penultimate nasal, drop the latter: krand cry out: ca-krad; tams shake: ta-tas; skambh prop: ca-skabh (AV.); stambh prop: ta-stabh.

c. Roots ending in ā reduce it to i before consonants and drop it before vowels; e. g. dhā place: dadhi-mā; dadh-ūr.

1 In the wk, perfect of yat and yam the contraction is based on the combination of the full reduplicative syllable and the radical syllable with Samprásāraṇa: yet = ya-it, yom = ya-im.
2 From yaj occurs one form according to the contracting class (2 a): yej-ē.
Paradigms of the Reduplicated Perfect.

138 | tud *strke: strong stem tu-tod weak tu-tud

**Active**

| 1 | tu-tod a | tu-tud va | tu-tud ma
| 2 | tu-tod tha | tu-tud athur | tu-tud a
| 3 | tu-tod a | tu-tud atur | tu-tud ur

**Middle**

| 1 | tu-tud é | tu-tud vahe | tu-tud mahe
| 2 | tu-tur-só | tu-tud athe | tu-tud duvo
| 3 | tu-tud é | tu-tud até | tu-tud re

"ki lo strong stem ca-kar, ca ker weak caki, cahr.

**Active**

| 1 | ca-kar a | ca-kar va | ca-kar ma
| 2 | ca-kar tha | ca-kar athur | ca kr a
| 3 | ca kar a | ca-kar atur | ca-kr ur

**Middle**

| 1 | ca-kr é | ca-kr vahe | ca-kr mahe
| 2 | ca-kr só | ca-kr athu | ca-kr dhvö
| 3 | ca-kr é | ca-kr at | ca-kr re

3 dha plus strong stem da-uh a, weak da-dh, da-dhi.

**Active**

| 1 | da-duh va | da-dhi ma
| 2 | da-duh tha | da-dh athur | da dh a
| 3 | da-duh | da-dhu tur | da-uh ur

**Middle**

| 1 | da-duh é | da-duh vahe | da-dhi mahe
| 2 | da-duh a | da-dh athe | da-dhi dhvö
| 3 | da-duh é | da-duh até | da-dhi re

1 Lat te vā. The only example of this stem is da-duh dhvö.
1. aï lead strong stem ni-né, ni-nái; weak ni-ni.

Active

SINGULAR                  DUAL                    PLURAL
1  mu-ný-y-a       [mu-ní-vā]                  ni-uu-má
mu-no-tha          mu-ny athur        ni uy-á
mu-ný-y-r           ni-ny-atur       ni-uy ur

Middle

1. ni ny-e           [ni-mi-váhe]              ni ni-máho
2. ni ny-e           mu-ny-athhe         ni ni-dhéve
3. ni ry-e           mu-ny-athe          ni ni-ré

6 tap heat lion, dem ta-rap, ta-ráp, weak tep

Active

1  tu-stáv-a       [tu śú-v-vá]                  tu-śú-ma
2. tu-stó tha       tu-stuv-athhe        tu-śúv-v-a
3  tu-stúv-a       tu-stuv-átur         tu-śúv-ur

Middle

1  tu-stuv-v        [tu-stuv váhe]              tu stú máhe
2  tu stuv-v       tu stuv-átthe         ru stú-dhéve
3  tu stuv-v       tu-stuv-átte         w-stúv-ré

Midulti.

1. tep-c            [tep-c váhe]              top-c-máhe
2. top-1-śe         tep-átthe          tep-1-dhvé
3. top-śe           tep-áte               top-š-ré

**Activl.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ja-gám-a</td>
<td>ja-gan-vá</td>
<td>ja-gan-má</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ja-gán-tha</td>
<td>ja-gm-átur</td>
<td>ja-gm-á</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ja-gama</td>
<td>ja-gm-átur</td>
<td>ja-gm-ur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Middle**

1. ja-gm-é  | ja-gan-vaho | ja-gan-máhe |
2. ja-gm-i- sé | ja-gm-áthe | ja-gm-i-dhvé |
3. ja-gm-é  | ja-gm-áte  | ja-gm-i-ro  |

8. vac spok: strong stem u-vac, u-vac: weak uc

**Activl.**

1 u-vac-a  | uc-i-vá    | uc-i-má   |
    u-vak-tha | uc-átur    | uc-é      |
3. u-vác-a  | uc-átur    | uc-ur     |

**Middll.**

1. uc-é  | uc-i-vaho  | uc-i-máhe |
2. uc-i- sé | uc-áthe   | uc-i-dhvé |
3. uc-é  | uc-áte     | uc-i-ro   |

**Irregularities.**

139. 1. bhaj shure: though beginning with an aspirate, follows the analogy of the contracting perfects with e (137, 2 a); e.g. ba-bháj-a: bhaj-é. bandh bind, after dropping its nasal, does the same; e.g. ba-bándh-a: bedh-úr (AV.).

2. yam guide, van w.n, vas weur have the full reduplication throughout (135, 4); yam takes Samprasāraya of the radical syllable: ya-yáma: yem-é (= ya-im-e); van syncopates its a: va-ván-a, va-vu-é; vas retains its radical syllable unweakened throughout va-vas-e (cp. 139, 9).
3 vid.hwan forms w unreduplicated perfect w present
meaning 1 ved-a 2 rud (old Germ unckly, 2. ved-tha
(old drk off.) 3 ved-a (vide, wiss), pl 1 vid-ma (id-mer,
nt son) 2 vid a, 3 vid ur

a A few sol 1 mir in the ind in brah in other roots
run tak mth 4 in ak mth in skambh-ur set atur, yam-
nt a and yam ur in nrd in run 4.

1 THe root of prorth 1 phon, at morg p roconquer,
han k hcrer in the Harold syllable
3 act ci-hya-a 4-let a, u-gay-a, ja ghans-a bhi b au
almost invariably eduphwaed w j in the RV jebhark-tha,
ja bhira jebhry ir ja bhi-6, ja-bhr-1 se, ja-bhr 1-6,
!t bly once wth b bhi-1.

5 nd japodic forming only the 3 s and pl qh-a
and t The two additional tones 2 s artha, 5 da
are found in the brahmics.

6 trec t s with proclavly lon, are
uph with an amkum aye amr with three, ano
pho eth 4 thu th first two s several forma-
she in ind but l is removed wth th initial vowel.

9 am-v 1 k 2 k 3 pl 1 in as ma, 2 an-as-a,
3 an-as-in 4 3 an-as-v 5 an-anja and 6 1
m a c 7 th ajre. The etymology spread from these to
the root, which hav oc legal nl 7 ar-pl-ur, an-irdh ur
an-th 8 mid 9 un-dis 10 ardh-6.

e bhru 1 is the double irregularity of reduplicating
with a nd son in throughout (cp gh n f v ur)
1ng 1 ba-bhru r (lik n f k-ka) 2 ba-bhru-tha nd
ba bhru-v-1-tha 3 ba-bhru-v-a Du 2 ba-bhru-v-athur
6 ba bhru-v-abur Pl 1 ba-bhru-v-1 ma 2 ba-bhru-v-a
3 ba-bhru-v-ur

In 4th 1 oc 3 it 2 1 mid an as 5 advo
sū brung forth has the same peculiarities\(^1\) in su-ou-v-a, the only perfect form of this root occurring.

8. cyu sitr reduplicates ci-cyu (beside ou-cyu) and dyut shine similarly di-dyut. This was due to the vocalic pronunciation of the y: qū, dūt.

9. The reduplicative vowel is lengthened in more than thirty perfect stems; e.g. kan be pleased: ca-kan; gr uala ja-gr; klā be adapted: ca-klā; dhi think di-dhi; tu ḷ strova, tū-tū; kū sitll. bu-bu

"In the Mantra portion of the Samhitās there once occur a periphrastic perfect form with the reduplicated perfect of kr māt: gov in na the acc. of a tem. substantive in a derived from a secondary (causative) verbal stem. This form is gamavām cakara (AV.) he ṛṣi d to go hit with a cause; nā. In the Prātimāsya parts of the later Samhitās (Ts., Ms., K.) such periphrastic forms are occasionally met with, and they become more frequent in the regular Brahmanas"

Moods of the Perfect.

140. Modal forms of the perfect are of rare occurrence in the Samhitās except the RV.

1. The subjunctive is normally formed by adding a to the strong perfect stem accented on the radical syllable. In the active the secondary ending, are the more usual; when the primary endings are used the reduplicative syllable is in several forms accented.\(^4\) In about a dozen forms the weak stem is used. Middle forms of which only seven or

---

\(^1\) The root sū in the reduplicates with a in the past sa-say-amā. These three, bhū, su, sn, are the only roots with an ou vowel that reduplicate with a.

\(^4\) Here the radical vowel itself is shortened. The quantitative form of the stem is subject to the rule that it may not contain two periphrastically short vowels (except in the I. s. l. t.). Hence sah reduplicates either as sa-sah or sa-sah (in a weak form).

\(^4\) In the accentuation of the reduplicating class in the present system

---

130-140] IRREGULARITIES OF THE PERFECT 155
eight occur, are almost restricted to the 3. sing. Examples are:

Act. s. 1. an-aj-ā¹ (aṣa unum); 2 ta-tān-a-s (taṇ stretch), bu-bōdha-s (budh wake), pi-prāya-s (prī please); ju-joṣa-si (jaṣ enjoy); ci-kit-a-s (sit observe), mu-muc-a-s (muc release). 3. ci-ket-a-t, ja-ghan-a-t (han smile), ta-tān-a-t, tu-ṣṭav-a-t (ṣtu praise), pi-prāya-a-t; di-deś-a-ti (diē point), bu-bodh-a-t, mū-muc-a-ti; mu-muc-a-t, vi-vid-a-t (vid find).

Du. 2. ci-ket-a-thas, ju-joṣa-thas. Pl. 1. ta-tān-ā-ma. 3. ju-joṣa-tha. 3. ta-tān-ā-n.

Mid. s. 3 ta-tāp-a-te, ju-joṣa-te. Pl. 1. an-ās-a-mahi.

2. The injunctive occurs in hardly a dozen forms, a few in the sing act the rest in the 3. pl. mid.; e.g. s. 2 sa-sas (-sa-sas-su sus order). 3. du-dhu-t (dhū shake), su-sro-t (srū flow); mid. pl. 3. ta-tān-a-uta (cp. 140, 6).

3. The optative is formed by adding the accented modal suffix combined with the endings to the weak perfect stem. The active forms are much commoner than the middle. Examples are:


Mid. 1. va-vṛt-iya. 2. va-vṛth-i-thās. 3. va-vṛt-i-tā. Pl 1. va-vṛt-i-mahi.

* Here also occur, in mid. preceptive form sa sah-i s-thās (sah a nau

¹ In these three forms, the a - i the reduplicative syllable an is shortened as if the indicative contained an augment.
² Identical in form with the unaugmented pluperfect (140, 6).
³ From any anām, with the long reduplicative vowel retained. (p. 139, 6)
4. The imperative perfect is formed like that of the present reduplicating class, the radical syllable being weak except in the 3. s. act., where it is strong. Nearly all the forms occurring, which number about twenty, are active. Examples are:

Act. s. 2. ci-kid-dhi (\(\sqrt{\text{v}
\text{i}t}\)), di-di\-dhi (\(\sqrt{\text{d}
\text{i}a}\)), mu-
mug-dhi (\(\sqrt{\text{muc}}\)), sa-sa-dhi (\(\sqrt{s\text{\acute{a}}e}\)).

3. ba-bbú-tu, mu-mók-tu.

Du 2. mu-muk-tam, va-vrk-tam (\(\sqrt{\text{v}
\text{t}i\text{w}}\) twist). Pl. 2. di-di\-tana (\(\sqrt{\text{di}\text{s}}\)), va-vṛt tana.

Mid. s. 2 va-vṛt-svā. Pl. 2. va-vṛd-dhvām.

Participle.

5. Both active and middle forms of the perfect participle are common. It is formed from the weak perfect stem, with the accent on the suffix, as cakr-vāms, cakr-ānā. If, in the active form, the stem is reduced to a monosyllable, the suffix is nearly always added with the connecting vowel i, but not when the stem is unreduplicated; e.g. papt-i-vāms (Gk. παπτω), but vid-vāms (Gk. εἰδω). Examples are:

Act. ja-gan-vāms (\(\sqrt{\text{g}}\text{am}\)), ju-grbha-vāms (\(\sqrt{\text{grbh}}\)), ji-gī-vāms (\(\sqrt{\text{j}}i\)), ju-ju-vāms \(1 (\sqrt{\text{j}}ū)\), ta-sthi-vāms (\(\sqrt{\text{sthā}}\)), ba-bhū-vāms (Gk. πηφω), ri-rik-vāms (\(\sqrt{\text{r}i\text{c}}\)), va-vrī-
vāms, va-vṛdb-vāms, sā-sah-vāms, su-ṣup-vāms (\(\sqrt{\text{svap}}\)),

1y-1-vāms (\(\sqrt{i}\)), ug-1-vāms (vas dwell), daś-vāms (daś worship), sāh-vāms (\(\sqrt{\text{sa}}\)h).

Mid. ān-aj-ānā (\(\sqrt{\text{a}i\text{j}}\)), an-aś-ānā (\(\sqrt{\text{aṣ}}\)), īj-ānā (\(\sqrt{\text{ya}j}\)),

ūo-śnā (\(\sqrt{\text{va}c}\)), ja-gm-ānā (\(\sqrt{\text{gam}}\)), tri-stir-ānā (\(\sqrt{\text{st}}\f), tep-
ānā (\(\sqrt{\text{ta}p}\)), pa-spaś-ānā (\(\sqrt{\text{spa}}\)), bhej-ānā (\(\sqrt{\text{bha}j}\)),

\(1\) Cf Gk. ἔρχεσθαι, ἔρχεται (\(\sqrt{\text{h}}\text{m}\).

\(2\) With un unchanged as in 'ta'ong form' elsewhere (129. 7).

\(3\) With long reduplicative vowel.
CONJUGATION

yem-ana (y yam), va vṛūh-ana, sa ṝay-ana (vḗī) ṝa-ṝiṣy-ānā (vḗī) va śṛṇy-ana (vḗ śṛṇi), va śṛṇ-ānā (vḗ śṛṇp), vēh-ana (vḗ sah)

Pluperfect.

6 Corresponding to the imperfect there is an augmented form of the perfect called the pluperfect. The strong stem is used in the singular active, the weak elsewhere. The secondary endings only are used, in the 3 pl. ūr always appears in the active and ōran1 in the middle. The ū and ū of the 2. and 3. aor. some forms preserved by an interposed ū. There are also several forms made with šeṁaśa in this tense. The augment ū often dropped, as in other past tenses. The total number of pluperfect forms occurring is about 60. Example: arc

Arc 1. cacak-ānī, ṝa jugābb-ānī, a-tūmāv-amī; cākār-amī, cāket-um (vḗ cit) 2. a-jagau (− a-jagam-s), ma-nam-a : a-viṣed-s (vḗ viš), a-jagan (−a-jagam-t), ma-nakēt (vḗ nakē, ra-ran (riśtan-t raṁ riṣo), ā-ja-gābble-1 ā ciket a-t va a-ciket-a-t; tastambha-t

Du ? a-nun um tam, mun-muk-tam. 3. a-vavā-1 tām viṣed de mi

Pl 2. a-jagan-ta, a-çucyav i-tana. 3. a-çucyav-wī

Mū 1. a-nu-ṝav-ī 3 mūśr-īn (vḗ dūs) Pl. 3. ā-cakī-ṝan, a jāṃ ṭran, a-peč-ṝan; a-vavṛt-ṝan, a-saṅg raṁ (vḗ saṅga). There are also several transfer forms as from a śvērs : 2. a-tavā-1-ṇa, cakṛp ā-ṇa, dā-čṛm a-ṇa.

Aorta.

141 This is of very common occurrence in the Vedas, being formed from more than 400 roots. It is an

1 In some tite var. only instead of ōran. There are a few verbal ūraṁ i ōran a ūma
2 Witt : in edition of the poet 1 to original antithetical, and ording ūraṁ for ū
augmented tense, taking the secondary endings and forming moods and participles. It is distinguished from the imperfect by having no corresponding present and by difference of meaning. There are two types of aorist. The first or sigmatic aorist is formed by inserting s, with or without an added a, between the root and the endings. It is taken by more than 200 roots. The second aorist adds the endings to the simplex or the reduplicated root either directly or with the connecting vowel a. It is taken by over 250 roots. There are four forms of the first Aorist, and three of the second. Upwards of 60 roots take more than one form. One verb, budh wake, has forms from five varieties of this tense.

First Aorist.

a. The stem of the first form is made by adding to the augmented root the suffix sa. It is reflected like an imperfect of the sixth or a class of the first conjugation, the sa being accented in unaugmented forms. It is taken in the Sāmhitās by only ten roots, containing one of the vowels i, u, y, and ending in one of the consonants j, h, q, or k, all of which phonetically become k before a. These roots are: māj wipe, yaj sacrifice, vij twist; krūba cut out, mṛd and upās loud; dvās hate; guḥ hide, duḥ milk, rūn ascend. In the indicative no dual forms are found; and in the mid. only the S. s. and pl. are met with. The only moods occurring are the imperative and the imperative, with altogether fewer than a dozen forms. This form of the aorist corresponds to the Greek First Aorist (e.g. ἐ δειγέ, Lat. dixit). The augment, a, in other past tenses, is sometimes dropped.

1 In B nine additional roots take the sa aorist: kra ὅργ, dis point, dhā māsa, dhā vṛ, druḥ be hostile, piṣi vṛ, mūh mungere, viṣ cut, vṛk kas, and in S dhā māk.

2 The stem of this aorist therefore always ends in ksa
Indicative. Act. o 1. avïkṣam 2 ádrukṣas (B.), ádëukṣas. 3 ákrukṣat, ághukṣat, aduksat° and áadhukṣat, ámrksat (√mrä), áruksat, ásyaiksät. Pl. 1. ámrksäma (√mrj), áruksäma 3. ádhukšan; duksan° and dhukshan.

Mid. o 3 adhukṣata; duksata° and dhukṣata. Pl. 3. ámrksanta (√mrj)

In the infinitive only the following forms occur:

Act. o 2 duksás,° mrksás (√mrä) 3 dviksát. Pl. 2. mrksata (√mrä).

Mid. o 3. duksata° and dhukṣata. dviksata. Pl 3 dhukṣanta.

In the imperative only three forms occur:

Act du. 2. mrksatam (√mrj). 3 yaksatam.

Mid. o 2 adhukṣasva

142 The other three forms of the First Aorist are made by adding to the augmented root the suffixes s, 1s, s-es respectively. They are reflected like imperfects of the second or graded conjugation. The sis form is used in the act only (excepting three optative forms) and is taken by not more than six roots. The other two are very common, being formed from nearly 300 roots in V and B taken together.

Second or a form.

143 The form of the aorist is taken by at least 135 roots in V. and B. In addition to the indicative it forms all the mood, and a particle.

Indicative.

1 The radical vowel as a rule takes Vṛddhi (a being lengthened) in the active. In the middle, excepting final i and u (which take Guna) the radical vowel remains un-

On these forms without initial aspiration see 62° a.