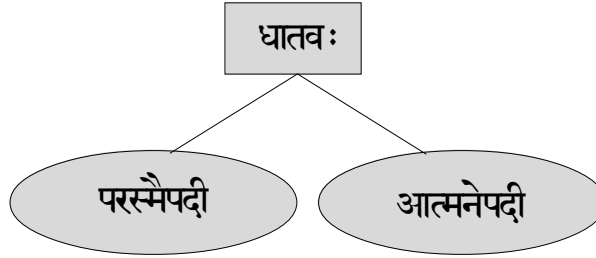


4

क्रियापदं लकाराश्च

Verbs and Tenses

There are about 2200 verb roots (dhātu) in Sanskrit. These roots are classified into three types – (1) parasmaipadī (2) ātmanepadī and (3) ubhayapadī. Ubhayapadī has not been dealt with in this book.



‘Parasmai’ means ‘for other’ and ‘ātmane’ means ‘for oneself’. Thus, when actions are done for others’ sake, parasmaipadī roots are used. And, when the actions are done for one’s own sake, ātmanepadī roots are used. This differentiation is mainly to indicate the intention of the doer. Please note that this rule is not followed presently in Sanskrit.

Parasmaipadī is dealt in detail while ātmanepadī is dealt briefly at the end of the course.

The verbal root is termed ‘dhātu’. It is used to form the ‘verbal base’¹. Many examples for verbal root and verb base have been given in the next two pages. You may notice that some verbal roots change completely when they become verbal bases.



1. The concept of verbal base is introduced for ease in learning.

S.No	Verb Roots	Verb Base	Meaning
1.	भू	भव	Be
2.	अद्	अट	Wander
3.	अर्च्	अर्च	Worship
4.	कृष्	कर्ष	Plough
5.	क्रीड्	क्रीड	Play
6.	खाद्	खाद	Eat
7.	गम्	गच्छ	Go
8.	गर्ज्	गर्ज	Roar
9.	गै	गाय	Sing
10.	चर्	चर	Move
11.	चल्	चल	Move
12.	जप्	जप	Chant
13.	जल्प्	जल्प	Blabber
14.	जि	जय	Conquer
15.	जीव्	जीव	Live
16.	ज्वल्	ज्वल	Shine
17.	तप्	तप	Heat
18.	त्यज्	त्यज	Abandon
19.	दश्	दश	Bite
20.	दह्	दह	Burn
21.	दा	यच्छ	Give
22.	दृश्	पश्य	See
23.	नद्	नट	Dance
24.	नम्	नम	Salute
25.	नन्द्	नन्द	Glad

26.	निन्द्	निन्द	Criticise
27.	पठ्	पठ	Read
28.	पत्	पत	Fall
29.	पा	पिब	Drink
30.	बुध्	बोध	Know
31.	भ्रम्	भ्रम	Roam
32.	रक्ष्	रक्ष	Protect
33.	वद्	वद	Speak
34.	शुच्	शोच	Grieve
35.	धाव्	धाव	Run
36.	स्था	तिष्ठ	Stand
37.	हस्	हस	Laugh
38.	मुच्	मुञ्च	Liberate
39.	विद्	विन्द	Get
40.	वस्	वस	Live
41.	सिच्	सिञ्च	Sprinkle
42.	विश्	विश	Enter
43.	मिल्	मिल	Meet
44.	कथ्	कथय	Tell
45.	गण्	गणय	Count
46.	चिन्त्	चिन्तय	Think
47.	तड्	ताडय	Beat
48.	दण्ड्	दण्डय	Punish
49.	पूज्	पूजय	Worship
50.	भक्ष्	भक्षय	Eat



4.1. दश-लकाराः – Ten Lakāras

Each of the verb root has ten 'lakāras' (daśa-lakārāḥ). Of these ten lakāras, six indicate tenses (kāla-vācakāḥ) and four indicate moods (prakāra-bodhakāḥ). Besides the ten lakāras, there is one more lakāra which is called लेट्. This is used only in the Vedas, and is termed 'Vedic Subjunctive'.



4.1.1 षट्-कालवाचकाः – Six Tenses

Out of the six tenses, there is only one type in the present tense, three variations for past tense, and two variations for the future tense.

Let us take the root भू (भव) and see the variations:

	Six Tenses			Example
1	लट्	वर्तमानः	Present	भवति
2	लङ्	अनद्यतनभूतः	Past Tense (Imperfect)	अभवत्
3	लुङ्	भूतः	Past Tense (Aorist)	अभूत्
4	लिट्	परोक्षभूतः	Past Tense (Perfect)	बभूव
5	लुट्	अनद्यतनभविष्यत्	First Future	भविता
6	लृट्	भविष्यत्	Second Future	भविष्यति

To explain further:

1. In लट् (vartamāna – present tense), भव becomes भवति.

We will now see the three variations of past tense:

2. In लङ् (anadyatana-bhūta – past imperfect tense), भव becomes अभवत्. This indicates 'not today' meaning, something that happened the previous day or before that.
3. In लुङ् (bhūta – past tense), भव becomes अभूत्. This indicates the immediate past.
4. In लिट् (parokṣa-bhūta – past perfect tense), भव becomes बभूव. This indicates the historical past.

In the same way we have two variations of future tense:

5. In लृट् (anadyatana-bhaviṣyat – first future) भव becomes भविता. This indicates 'not today'. It could be the next day or any time in the distant future.
6. In लृट् (bhaviṣyat – second future), भव becomes भविष्यति. This indicates the general future (could be immediate or distant).



Now let us go through the terminations of the three basic tenses: (1) present (2) future and (3) past. Even though, as mentioned before, there are three variations in the past tense and two variations in the future tense, we will be studying only one from each of the past tense and future tense.

There are nine terminations for each of the lakāras. The different terminations indicate the different person and number (Refer to Chapter 5).

The verb base पठ् is taken as an example here (see next page) to illustrate the terminations taken by the verb in the present, future and the past tenses.

Present
लट्

Future
लृट्

Past
लङ्

ति	तः	अन्ति
सि	थः	थ
आमि	आवः	आमः

इष्य
or
स्य

ति	तः	अन्ति
सि	थः	थ
आमि	आवः	आमः

अ

त्	ताम्	न्
:	तं	त
अम्	आव	आम

पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

पठिष्यति	पठिष्यतः	पठिष्यन्ति
पठिष्यसि	पठिष्यथः	पठिष्यथ
पठिष्यामि	पठिष्यावः	पठिष्यामः

अपठत्	अपठताम्	अपठन्
अपठः	अपठतम्	अपठत
अपठम्	अपठाव	अपठाम

Present tense verbal form : Verb base + Termination

Future tense verbal form : Verb base + इष्य/ स्य + Termination

Past tense verbal form : अ + Verb base + Termination



4.1.2 चत्वारः प्रकारबोधका - Four Moods

	<i>Four Moods</i>			<i>Example</i>
1	लोट्	आज्ञा	<i>Imperative</i>	भवतु
2	विधिलिङ्	विधिः	<i>Potential</i>	भवेत्
3	आशीर्लिङ्	आशीः	<i>Benedictive</i>	भूयात्
4	लृङ्	क्रियातिपत्तिः (सङ्केतः)	<i>Conditional</i>	अभविष्यत्

Out of four moods (catvāraḥ prakārabodhakāḥ), we will only be studying the terminations of two important moods – the imperative and potential moods.

There are nine terminations for each of these moods. Just as in the tenses,

here too, there are different terminations to indicate the different person and number.

The verb base पठ is taken for illustration.

Imperative

लोट्

तु	ताम्	अन्तु
-	तम्	त
आनि	आव	आम

पठतु	पठताम्	पठन्तु
पठ	पठतम्	पठत
पठानि	पठाव	पठाम

Potential

लिट्

ईत्	ईताम्	ईयुः
ईः	ईतम्	ईत
ईयम्	ईव	ईम

पठेत्	पठेताम्	पठेयुः
पठेः	पठेतम्	पठेत
पठेयम्	पठेव	पठेम

