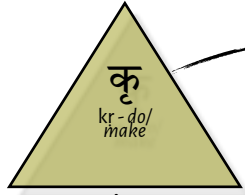
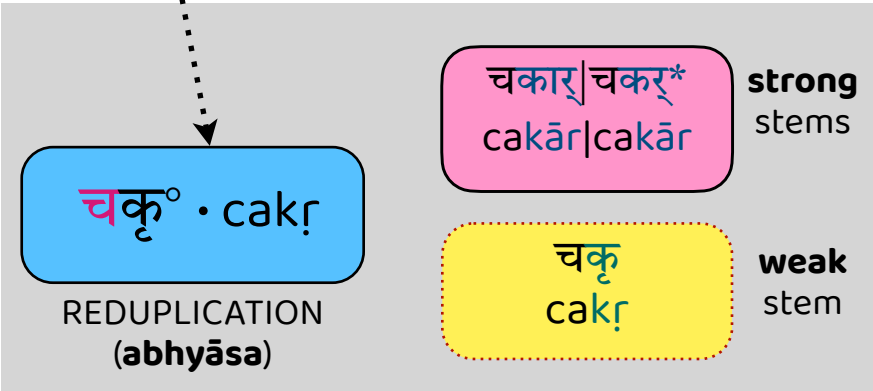


- the **लिट् (perfect)** serves as a basic narrative past tense; but is technically meant to refer to actions/events not directly witnessed by the speaker.
- PERFECT STEMS:** are formed through three distinct steps:
 - REDUPLICATION** // a weakened reduplication prepended to the root.
 - STRONG/WEAK ALTERNATION** // strong stems (parasmaipada singulars) are generated through vowel **strengthening** (guṇa/vṛddhi);
 - SPECIAL PERFECT ENDINGS** are added based on person & number of agent of action. Consonant-initial endings often are separated from the stem with an -i- infix (**iṭ**).
- PASSIVE PERFECT** is formed by using ātmanepada endings.
- Class 10 roots, secondary derivations, and VC roots** that are "heavy" (long vowel or root-final cluster) cannot be directly conjugated in the liṭ, and must use **periphrastic perfect**.



verb root
(धातुः)

processing of root >>
perfect stems (strong & weak)



CV >> CVCV:

- दा (dā, "give") >> S: ददौ (dadau) "She/he/it gave" | W: ददुः (daduḥ) "They gave" [note special endings]
- भी (bhī, "fear") >> S: बिभाय (bibhāya) "She/he/it feared" | W: बिभ्युः (bibhyuḥ) "They feared"
- हु (hu, "offer") >> S: जुहाव (juhāva) "She/he/it offered" | W: जुहुवुः (juhuvuḥ) "They offered"

CVC or C₁C₂VC >> CVCVC or C_{1or2}VC₁C₂VC:

- खाद् (khād, "eat") >> S: चखाद (cakhāda) "She/he/it ate." | W: चखादुः (cakhāduḥ) "They ate."
- भिद् (bhid, "split") >> S: बिभेद (bibheda) "She/he/it split." | W: बिभिदुः (bibhiduḥ) "They split."
- त्यज् (tyaj, "abandon") >> S: तत्याज (tatyāja) "She/he/it abandoned." | W: तत्यजुः (tatyajuḥ) "They abandoned."
- भाष् (bhāṣ, "speak") >> W: बभाषे (babhāṣe) "She/he/it spoke." | W: बभाषिरे (babhāṣire) "They said."
- दृश् (dṛś, "see") >> S: ददर्श (dadarśa) "She/he/it saw." | W: ददृशुः (dadṛśuḥ) "They saw."

CVCC or CVC Roots (no strengthening):

- निन्द (nind, "revile") >> S: निनिन्द (nininda) "She/he/it reviled." | W: निनिन्दुः (nininduḥ) "They reviled."
- मील (mīl, "shut") >> S: मीमिल (mimīla) "She/he/it shut." | W: मीमिलुः (mimilūḥ) "They shut."

parasmaipada

-अ/औ† -अतुः -उः
-थ‡ -अथुः -अ
-अ/औ† -वः‡ -मः‡

perfect endings

-ए -आते -इरे
-से‡ -आथे -ध्वे‡
-ए -वहे‡ -महे‡

ātmanepada

perfect past tense (लिट् - liṭ)

CaC Roots (consonant-अ-consonant):

- अभ्यासलोपः & एत्वम् (abhyāsalopa & etva) in weak forms: no reduplication (abhyāsalopa) and -a- >> -e-
 - Collapse of -a- in root vowel in weak forms
- SAMPRASĀRAṆA** (semivowel downgrading) in most vaC and some yaC (व-य-) roots:
- * vaC > S: uvāC- | W: ūC- // vaC > S: ivāC- | W: īC-

CaC Roots [abhyāsalopa & etva]:

- मन् (man, "think") >> W: मेने (mene) "She/he/it thought." | मेनिरे (menire) "They thought."
- लभ् (labh, "get") >> लेभे (lebhe) "She/he/it got." | लेभिरे (lebhire) "They got."

CaC Roots [collapse of -a-]:

- गम् (gam, "go") >> S: जगाम (jagāma) "She/he/it went." | W: जग्मुः (jagmuḥ) "They went."
- हन् (han, "kill") >> S: जघान (jaghāna) "She/he/it killed." | W: जघ्नुः (jaghuḥ) "They killed."

Samprasāraṇa examples:

- वच् (vac, "say") >> S: उवाच (uvāca) "She/he/it said." | W: ऊचुः (ūcuḥ) "They said."
- यज् (yaj, "sacrifice") >> S: इयाज (iyāja) "She/he/it sacrificed." | W: ईजुः (ījuḥ) "They sacrificed."

चकार चक्रतुः चक्रुः
चकर्थ चक्रथुः चक्र
चकार चकृवः चकृमः
/चकर

लिट् • liṭ perfect ("X did")

चक्रे चक्राते चक्रिरे
चकृषे चक्राथे चकृध्वे
चक्रे चकृवहे चकृमहे

° in reduplication, vowels reduce in length, r > a, and velars degrade to palatals. root-final consonants will drop; root-initial clusters will reduce to stop, or sibilant if no stop is present.

* **strengthening**: generally 3rd P sing. takes vṛddhi, 2nd P sing. guṇates, 1st P sing. vṛddhis or guṇates.

† roots ending in -ā will use the ending -au for third person & first person singular.

‡ in some roots, consonant-initial endings are separated from stem with an -i- infix (इद्).