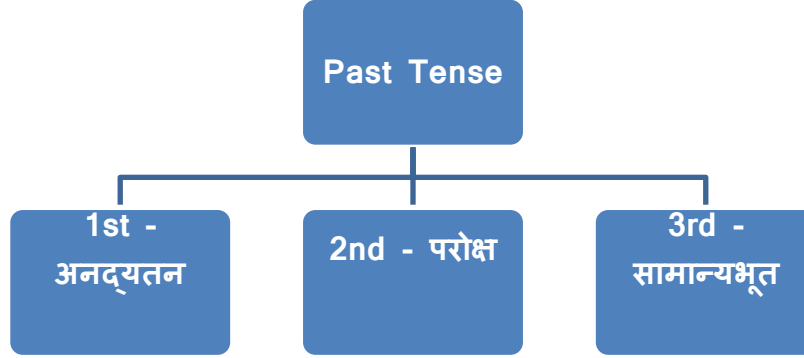


## Verbs - Past Tense



### परस्मैपदी endings of Past Tense

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
अम्	व	म	1st
स् (ः)	तम्	त	2nd
त्	ताम्	अन्	3 <sup>rd</sup>

**अ + Verbal root + विकरणप्रत्यय + ending of person = Verb**

- अ is added before the verbal root
- Unless अ is added to any verbal root, it will not be considered as a past form
- So, this अ is very important
- Because this अ indicates that it is the past form of any verbal root

### पठ् (1 PP) - to speak

**अ + पठ् + अ + त् = अपठत्**

- Note - the हलन्त त् (half त्) is indication of PP ending
- In the similar way we can make other past forms of the verbal root पठ्

**पठ् (1 PP) - to speak**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
अपठम्	अपठाव	अपठाम	1st
अपठः	अपठतम्	अपठत	2nd
अपठत्	अपठताम्	अपठन्	3rd

Similarly, धाव् (to run), हस् (laugh/smile) etc. will be declined

**नश् (1 PP) - to perish**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
अनश्यम्	अनश्याव	अनश्याम	1st
अनश्यः	अनश्यतम्	अनश्यत	2nd
अनश्यत्	अनश्यताम्	अनश्यन्	3rd

Similarly, सिध् (to originate/be successful), नृत् (to dance), etc. will be declined

**लिख् (6 PP) - to write**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
अलिखम्	अलिखाव	अलिखाम	1st
अलिखः	अलिखतम्	अलिखत	2nd
अलिखत्	अलिखताम्	अलिखन्	3rd

Similarly, प्रच्छ - पृच्छ (to ask), इष् - इच्छ (to wish/desire), etc. will be declined

**कथ् (10 PP) - to tell**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
अकथयम्	अकथयाव	अकथयाम	1st
अकथयः	अकथयतम्	अकथयत	2nd
अकथयत्	अकथयताम्	अकथयन्	3rd

Similarly, पूज् (to worship), चिन्त् (to think), रच् (to arrange) etc. will be declined

**आत्मनेपदी endings of Present Tense**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
इ	वहि	महि	1st
थास् (थाः)	आथाम्	ध्वम्	2nd
त	आताम्	अन्त	3rd

- Endings आथाम् → इथाम् and आताम् → इताम् in the case of 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 10<sup>th</sup> groups only
- In other remaining groups i.e. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> this change will not take place

**भाष् (1 AP) - to speak**

अ + भाष् + अ + त = अभाषत

- Note - this त is not हलन्त (half त्). It is, therefore an AP ending
- Please do not get confused between the two endings as each of them belong to two different types of roots

**भाष् (1 AP) - to speak**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
अभाषे	अभाषावहि	अभाषामहि	1st
अभाषथाः	अभाषेथाम्	अभाषध्वम्	2nd
अभाषत	अभाषेताम्	अभाषन्त	3rd

Similarly, सेव् (to serve), लभ् (to obtain) etc. will be declined

**मन् (4 AP) - to accept**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
अमन्ये	अमन्यावहि	अमन्यामहि	1st
अमन्यथाः	अमन्येथाम्	अमन्यध्वम्	2nd
अमन्यत	अमन्येताम्	अमन्यन्त	3rd

Similarly, युध् (to fight), विद् (to be/exist), etc. will be declined

**दिश् (6 AP) - to order**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
अदिशे	अदिशावहि	अदिशामहि	1st
अदिशथाः	अदिशेथाम्	अदिशध्वम्	2nd
अदिशत	दिशेताम्	अदिशन्त	3rd

Similarly, मिल् (to meet), कृष् (to plough), etc. will be declined

**मन्त्र् (10 AP) - to council/discuss**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
अमन्त्रये	अमन्त्रयावहि	अमन्त्रयामहि	1st
अमन्त्रयथाः	अमन्त्रयेथाम्	अमन्त्रयध्वम्	2nd
अमन्त्रयत	अमन्त्रयेताम्	अमन्त्रयन्त	3rd

Similarly, पूज् (to worship), अर्थ् (to wish/request), गण् (to count/take notice of), etc. will be declined

**Few examples -**

1. I have studied - अहम् अपठम्।
2. Boys have played - बालकाः अक्रीडन्।
3. Pandava-s have fought - पाण्डवाः अयुध्यन्त।
4. We have spoken - वयम् अभामहि। (AP) or वयम् अवदाम। (PP)