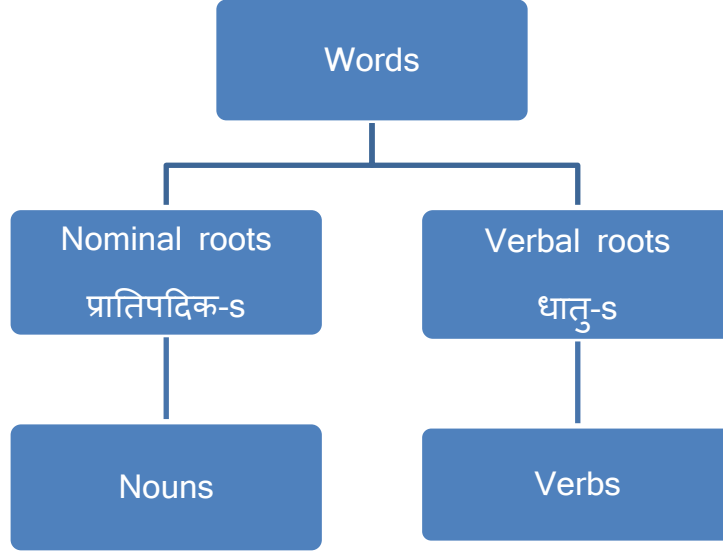
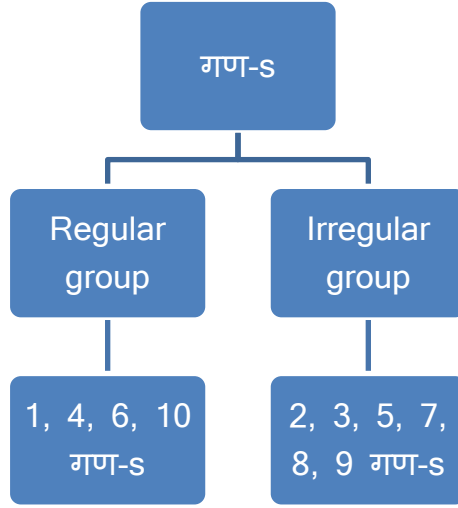


Verbs - Introduction



- **Verbs** are called as क्रियापद-s
E.g. - रामः फलं खादति। (खाद्)
 - बालकौ धावतः। (धाव्)
 - मयूराः नृत्यन्ति। (नृत्)
 - अहं पठामि। (पठ्)
 - वयं चलामः। (चल्)
- In Sanskrit language, more than 2000 verbal roots exist
- These are grouped by Sanskrit grammarian named पाणिनि
- They are divided into 10 groups called as गण-s



- How to differentiate between these groups?
- Each group has a differentiating sign
- It is called as the विकरणप्रत्यय

1 st - अ	4 th - य	6 th - अ	10 th - अय
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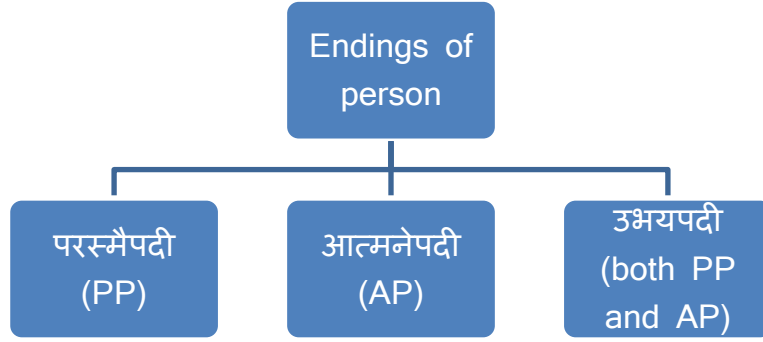
How to form verbs?

1. Verbal roots e.g. खाद्, चल्, पठ् etc.
2. विकरणप्रत्यय
3. Endings of person

Verbal root + विकरणप्रत्यय = अङ्ग of root

पठ् + अ = पठ

अङ्ग of root + ending of person = Verb



- Like any other language, there are three tenses in Sanskrit also -
 - Present tense
 - Past tense
 - Future tense

परस्मैपदी endings for Present Tense

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
मि	वः	मः	1st
सि	थः	थ	2nd
ति	तः	अन्ति	3rd

Verbal root + विकरणप्रत्यय = अङ्ग of root

अङ्ग of root + ending of person = Verb

Verbal root + विकरणप्रत्यय + ending of person = Verb

पठ् + अ + ति = पठति

पठ् + अ + तः = पठतः

पठ् + अ + अन्ति = पठन्ति (single अ)

पठ् + अ + सि = पठसि

पठ् + अ + थः = पठथः

पठ् + अ + थ = पठथ

पठ् + अ + मि = पठामि

(अ changes to आ when followed by endings beginning with व्, म्)

पठ् + अ + वः = पठावः

पठ् + अ + मः = पठामः

पठ् - to read/learn (1st गण) PP Present tense

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
पठामि	पठावः	पठामः	1st
पठसि	पठथः	पठथ	2nd
पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति	3rd