

1. the **लृङ् (conditional)** is used to indicate actions that are hypothetical or situations contrary to fact ("would have done X").
2. **FORMATION:** The CONDITIONAL, lṛṅ, is produced analogously to the laṅ (imperfect):
 1. The **future stem** is generated from the **root (dhātu)**.
 2. An a-augment (**अ**) is placed before the future stem
 3. SECONDARY endings are added to agree with the person and number of the subject.

examples:

- गम् (gam, "go," P) >> अगमिष्यत् (agamiṣyat) "She/he/it would have gone"
- भूम् (bhū, "become," P) >> अभविष्यत् (abhaviṣyat) "She/he/it would have become"
- खाद् (khād, "eat," P) >> अखादिष्यत् (akhādiṣyat) "She/he/it would have eaten"
- भाष् (bhāṣ, "speak, say," Ā) >> अभविष्यत् (abhāṣiyata) "She/he/it would have spoken."
- दा (dā, "give," PĀ) >> अदास्यत् (adāsyat) "She/he/it would have given."
- मन् (man, "think," Ā) >> अमस्यत् (amaṣyata) "She/he/it would have thought."
- लभ् (labh, "obtain, get," Ā) >> अलप्स्यत् (alapsyata) "She/he/it would have gotten/obtained."
- भिद् (bhid, "break, split," P) >> अभेत्यत् (abhetsyat) "She/he/it would have split."
- वच् (vac, "say, speak," P) >> अवक्ष्यत् (avakṣyat) "She/he/it would have said."
- त्यज् (tyaj, "abandon," P) >> अत्यक्ष्यत् (atyakṣyat) "She/he/it would have abandoned."
- दृश् (drś, "see," P) >> अद्रक्ष्यत् (adrakṣyat) "She/he/it would have seen."
- सृज् (srj, "emit, create," P) >> अस्रक्ष्यत् (asrakṣyat) "She/he/it would have emitted/created."

