Lesson XL.

424. Verbs. Root-class, cont’d. आस् ‘sit’ (mid.): Indic. आसः, आसैः, आसेह; आसेहि, आस्ये, आसते. Impf. आसिः आसाः, आसत् etc. Inv. आसि, आसस, आसाः etc. Part. आसीण (unique).

425. The root शास्, ‘command’ (act.), substitutes in the weak forms with consonant-endings the weakened stem शिः; thus, Indic. sing. शास्ति etc.; du. शास्त्रिः etc.; but 3rd pl. शासति.

Impf.: शासः, शास्त्र, शासत्; शासिः etc.; but 3rd pl. शासस्. Inv. 2nd sing. शासि; 3rd pl. शासति.

426. The extremely common root ज्ञास्, ‘be’ (act.), loses its vowel in weak forms, except when protected by the augment. The 2nd sing. imperative is ज्ञान; in the 2nd sing. indicative one स is omitted; in the 2nd and 3rd sing. imperative ः is inserted before the ending. Thus:

Indicative. Imperfect.
1. ज्ञान ज्ञानस्य ज्ञानस्ति ज्ञानस्य
2. ज्ञान ज्ञानस्य ज्ञानस्य ज्ञानस्य
3. ज्ञान ज्ञानस्य ज्ञानस्य ज्ञानस्य

Imperative.
1. ज्ञानि ज्ञानाः Opt.: ज्ञास्य etc.; 3rd pl. ज्ञास्य.
2. ज्ञानि ज्ञानि ज्ञानि Part.: ज्ञानि, ज्ञानि.
3. ज्ञानि ज्ञानि ज्ञानि ज्ञानि

427. Roots in अ (except अन्तः and अन्तः) combine अ with त्, च and च into अ, and then lengthen preceding अ, त्, च; before अ, अ becomes अ; in 2nd and 3rd sing. imperative (where the endings are dropped) the अ becomes अ. Thus, शाखा ‘lick’ (act. and mid.): Impf. act.: शाखः, शाखे, शाखेत; शाखः, शाखे.

* Or चाकः. So चाकः or चाकः (imv., impf.).
** See § 414. चाकः is said to be used in 2nd pers. also.

428. In the two roots दुहः, ‘milk’ (act. and mid.), and दुहः, ‘smear’ (act.), the final ः represents an earlier guttural which reappears in the inflection. Thus, from दुहः:

Indicative. Imperfect.
1. दोहः दुहः दुहः दुहलः दुहलः दुहलः
2. दोहः दुहः दुहः दुहलः दुहलः दुहलः
3. दोहः दुहः दोहः दोहः दोहः दोहः

Ind. mid.: दुहः, दुहः, दुहः; दुहः etc. Impf. mid.: दुहः, दुहः, दुहः, दुहः etc.; दुहः, दुहः, दुहः.

Inv. mid.: दोहः, दुहः, दुहः; दोहः etc.; दोहः, दोहः, दोहः.

429. The roots चुहः, ‘weep’, खुहः, ‘sleep’, भ्रहः, ‘breathe’, ब्रहः, ‘breathe’ (all act.), insert ः before all endings beginning with a consonant, except ख but ब्र of 2nd and 3rd sing. imperative, where they insert either ः or ः. Thus, चुहः: Pres. indic.: रो- रोऽि, रोऽि etc., 3rd pl. रोऽि.

Impf.: रोऽि, रोऽि or रोऽि, रोऽि or रोऽि; रोऽि etc.; 3rd pl. रोऽि. Inv: रोऽि, रोऽि etc. Opt.: रोऽि etc. (चा being mode-sign).

Vocabulary XL.

Verbs:

आस (अन्तः) breathe.
+ उष्ण sit by; wait upon; attend; reverence.
आस (अन्तः) be.

* cf. §§ 244, 249.
** When the final sonant aspirate of a root is followed by अ or अ of an ending, the whole group is made sonant, and the aspiration of the root-final is not lost, but is transferred to the initial of the ending.
Lesson XL.

चल + प्र-वि (praecidilatā) move.

रिहत (rōḍitā) weep.

लिह (lēdhi, līdhe) lick.

+ ज्वा lick.

**Subst.:**

उपभोग m., enjoyment.

केझ m., hair.

दान n., gift, generosity.

वाला f., girl, maiden.

साम m., n., club, pestle.

द्रष्ट n., blood.

वान m., sacrifice.

संबुख m., n., pr., the sun-god.

Savitār; the sun.

विन्युन महतिनिधित्वा यदि व चोपचू समाधितुः कृत्वा च चेष्टसः।

विद्वान व सर्वशु कुपले शाखायात्। प्रविधिचत यद न धीरा॥ २५॥

लेनो सुकलणां स्वरो वर्षेको दारामनुष्ठित प्राधि मानिकि बुद्धाः। १॥ विशेषतुः पापथु व तवविधितुः विद्विमान्। २॥ सही-रक्तितिमथि शाखामनमधिशकाळो विविषा। सुकल सपीर्य ॥ ३॥ प्रविधिचतः॥

After रूढः, the initial त of खा and ख्या is dropped; thus, ज्वाल्यम् for ज्वाल्याम्.

Lesson XL. XLI.

विरिमृष्टी भिक्तितवि स्वाधीन ज्ञानवाचार्याः ॥ २॥ सुमर्यां भवानिविन गन्नमुन्नानां अनुवहन्न शास्त्राय श्रवात ॥ ५॥ सुकुरि समाधिर्विन समाधिस्वरूपिनीत्व भवितप्रियतिकर्भुहोर श्रवणे ज्ञ-विदे ॥ ६॥ गुशंकोभिःश्रविः: सिखा राजित बदानग्नविश्रवः ॥ ७॥ अच्छु चेत: सुकुरि साधू सि सिप्ल न तु मयिति सिप्ल भानि प्रायुषाः ॥ ८॥ दानीविमोहिनी: प्रविष्क्रस्ति न जीविति ॥ ५॥ सिद्धवचनमुपस्तिते चे थायाम् चरसि ॥ १०॥

11. Long may the great-king govern the earth according to law. 12. There was a mighty king. Nala by name (नालस), son of Vītrasena. 13. The lion, satiated-with-the-blood-of-the-slain-gazelle, licked his mouth with his tongue. 14. Let the householder say to the guest: "where didst thou sleep during the night"? 15. The cowherd milked the cows twice daily. 16. The boy, beaten by his father, wept bitterly (भृष्म). 17. Whose daughter art thou, girl? 18. Know that that by which thou livest, and the whole world lives, is the world-spirit. 19. Having arisen in the morning, reverence the sun (वरिष्ट). 20. If you do not praise Rāma, there will be no salvation for you (use भास, in pres. opt.).

Lesson XLI.

430. Verbs. Reduplying Class. This class forms the present-stem by prefixing a reduplication to the root.^

431. The rules governing the reduplication are as follows:

1. The consonant of the reduplicating syllable is in general the first consonant of the root; thus, द्रा, दृन्दा. But, (a) a non-aspirate is substituted for an aspirate; and (b) a palatal for a guttural...

* Only a small proportion of the roots of this class retain the accent on the root-syllable in the strong forms. In the great majority, the accent is on the reduplication, both in the strong forms and in those weak forms whose endings begin with vowels.
or ह; thus, धा, धादा; विप, विपिन; दृ, दृशी; (c) if the root begin with a sibilant followed by a non-nasal mute, the latter is repeated (with observance of a), not the sibilant; thus, ख़ा; तख़ा.

2. A long vowel is shortened in the reduplicating syllable; and अ is replaced by र; thus, दरा and दधा above; मी, निमी;

मू, निमू.

432. The present-stem ganates the root-vowel in the strong forms; thus, विनी, strong विनी; विसू, strong विसू.

433. The verbs of this class lose the न from the endings of the 3rd pl. in the active as well as in the middle; and in the 3d pl. impf. act. always take उस, before which a final radical vowel has guna; thus, चाविभुक्त.


Indicative.

Active.

1. दाहिना दाहस, दाहस दधि दधि दधि दधि
2. दधिना दधस दधस दधि दधि दधि
3. दधिना दधस दधि दधि दधि दधि

Imperfect.

1. चाविभूषण चाविमूर्त चाविभूषण चाविभूषण ब्रम्हमहि
2. चाविभूषण चाविभूषण चाविभूषण चाविभूषण ब्रम्हमहि
3. चाविभूषण चाविभूषण चाविभूषण चाविभूषण ब्रम्हमहि

Imperative.

1. दधिना दधिना दधिना दधिना दधिना दधिना
2. दधिना दधिना दधिना दधिना दधिना
3. दधिना दधिना दधिना दधिना दधिना दधिना

Opt. act.: दधिश्वा etc.; mid.: दधिया etc.

Part. act.: दधि, f. दधिती; mid.: दधिन.

436. The root द्धा is inflected in precisely the same way, but with change everywhere of ध to ध, except where ध belongs to the ending.

437. The root द्धा, 'quit, abandon' (act.), drops the धा in weak forms where the ending begins with a vowel, and in the opt; thus, indic. 3rd sing. जहाँ, pl. जहाँ; impf. 3rd sing. जहाँ, pl. जहाँ; opt. जहाँ. The 2nd sing. inv. is जहाँ or जहाँ. In the other weak forms before consonant-endings the stem is either जहा or जहा; thus, जहाँ or जहाँ.

438. 1. अ, 'measure' (mid.), and 2. 'move, go' (mid.), form

* In combination with द or ध of an ending, the ध of द्ध does not give धा, but follows the general rule of aspirate and of surd and sonant combination; and the lost aspiration is thrown back upon the initial of the root.
Lesson XLI.

**Verbs:**

| दान (dādāti, dattē) give. | + का put on; (mid.) take, receive. |
| देह (देह, द्वे) entrust. | + विद arrange, ordain. |
| घात (dādāti, dhatē) put, place. | + साम unite, put together; lay on. |
| + चाप close, shut. | जिः (jihrdē) be ashamed. |

**Subst.:**

चिस्त n., safety; feeling of safety.
असुर m., demon.
चाव्हाति f., oblation.
महिस m., n. pr.
गुरु m., gazelle.
विस्त n., possessions, wealth.
श्रेष्ठ m., n., rest, remainder.
खातक m., one who has per-

**Exercise XLI.**

चिस्तिः विस्तिः विस्तारिः रषिः दीर्घु�।
तलि वित्तमहि अग्नि श्रेष्ठे कालार्थे रषिः ॥ ॥

Lesson XLII.

**Verbs:**

चिस्ति विस्तिः चिस्तिः चिस्तिः दीर्घुः।
तलि वित्तमहि अग्नि श्रेष्ठे कालार्थे रषिः ॥ ॥

Lesson XLIII.

441. Verbs. Nasal class. All roots of this class end in consonants. As class-sign they insert a nasal before the final con-

* With the suffix भ, f. आइ, are formed adjectives signifying ‘made or composed or consisting of’. — In the second line, ‘bear the name’ merely, i. e. are not in reality such.

** See note on § 441.
sonant, unless one be there already (as in बर); this nasal is adapted to the consonant, except in the strong forms, where it is expanded to the syllable म [m], which bears the accent.

442. The combination of the final radical consonants with those of the personal endings is in accordance with the rules already given for the root and reduplicating classes.

443. Thus, युक्ति 'join'; strong stem युक्ति, weak युक्ति.

### Indicative.

**Active.**

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Opt. act.: युक्ति etc.; mid.: युक्ति etc.

Part. act.: युक्ति, f. युक्ति; mid.: युक्ति.

444. Root खुष्ठ 'obstruct'; strong stem खुष्ठ, weak खुष्ठ.

### Indicative.

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* Instead of युक्ति, युक्ति, and the like, it is allowed (and more usual) to write युक्ति, युक्ति etc.; also खुष्ठि, खुष्ठि etc., instead of खुष्ठि etc.; in each case omitting the consonant immediately following the nasal.

### Imperative.

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Imperf. act.: खुष्ठि, खुष्ठि; mid.: खुष्ठि etc. — Opt. act.: खुष्ठि etc.; mid.: खुष्ठि etc. — Part. act.: खुष्ठि, f. खुष्ठि; mid.: खुष्ठि.

445. Roots फिरु, 'grind, crush' (act.); and फिर्ति, 'injure, destroy' (act.):

### Imperfect.

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Ind. 2nd persons: फिरति, फिरति; mid.: फिरति.

Imv. 2nd persons: फिरुङ्कि, फिरुङ्कि, फिर्ति; — हिफ्ति, हिफ्ति, हिफ्ति.

446. तुष्ठि, 'crush' (act.), combines तुष्ठि with ति and त into तुष्ठि and तुष्ठि.

### Vocabulary XI

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Verbs:

- खुष्ठि (indhithe) kindle, light.
- हिरु (chindit, chintti) cut, cut off.
- हिरु (runaddhi, runddhi) obstruct, check; besiege.
- हिति (sindit) leave, leave remaining.
- हिति (sindit) leave, leave remaining.

- हिति + सं unite.

- हिति (sindit) injure, destroy.

- खुष्ठि (bhanakti, bhuakti) cat, enjoy.

Perry, Sanskrit Primer.
Lesson XLII.

Subst.: लिखन् n., writing, copying. निस्वस्त् m., the Himalaya Mts.
अज्ञ सूर्य m., the Dawn.
क्रृषि m., thorn; enemy. खास m., bite, mouthful.
ताप्त m., rice. मात्स्य n., crime.
पिताः m., grandson. बस्थु m., relative.

Exercise XLII.

Exercise XLII.

Lesson XLIII.

447. Verbs. Perfect-System. In the later language the perfect-system comprises only an indicative mode and a participle, each both active and middle. Its formation is essentially alike in all verbs; its characteristics are: 1. reduplication; 2. distinction of strong and weak forms; 3. endings in some respects peculiar; 4. the frequent use of the union-vowel i.

448. Reduplication. 1. Initial consonants are reduplicated according to the rules given in Less. XLI for the reduplicated present-stem.

2. Medial and final vowels, short and long, are represented by the corresponding short vowel, diphthongs by their second element; but छ (or त्र) is represented always by छ, never by र as in the reduplicated present-stem. Thus, कस्त्र, चक्स्त्र; ख, तक्ष; चित्त्र

3. Initial छ, followed by a single consonant, becomes छ (through छ-च); thus. छत्र, चात्र

4. Initial द्र and च follow the same analogy; but in the strong
strong forms, weaken it in the weak forms; some few even do both. See below.

452. Personal Endings. The perfect-endings are these:

Active. Middle.
1. a vá má é váhe máhe
2. tha áthus á se áthe divé
3. a átus ús é óte ré

But roots ending in á take áu in 1st and 3rd sing. act.; thus,

453. Union-vowel. The endings beginning with consonants are in classical Sanskrit usually joined to the base by the union-vowel र. The most important rules for the use of र are as follows:

1. The र of 3rd pl. mid. always has र before it.
3. For its use or omission in 2nd sing. act. the rules are too complicated to be given here.

454. With the union-vowel र a final radical र or र is not combined into र, but becomes र or (if more than one consonant precede) र, thus, from नी, निमिष ni-ny-i-va.

Examples of inflection. A. Roots in final vowels.

455. I. Roots in र or र. The र and र of gunated and vridhdhied vowels become र and र before the vowel beginning an ending. See also § 454.

Thus, 1. नी: Act.: Sing. 1. निमिष or निमाय, 2. निमिष or निमिष, 3. निमाय; du. 1. निमिष, 2. निमिषस्य, 3. निमायस्य; pl. 1. निमिषम, 2. निमा, 3. निमुस्. — Mdl.: Sing. 1. निमिष, 2. निमिष, 3. निमि;
simpler root-forms री, र्त् etc.; and र्त् makes its strong forms also from र्; thus, भुज्य or भास्य etc.

B. Roots in final consonants.

461. I. With medial vowel capable of gupā.
1. गुप्त: Act.: Sing. 1. गुप्तस्त, 2. गुप्तस्तु, 3. गुप्तस्त: du. गुप्तस्त; pl. गुप्तस्त; Mid.: गुप्तस्त.
2. गुप्तस्तु: pl. गुप्तस्तहित etc.
3. गुप्तस्तइ: pl. गुप्तस्तहित etc.
4. गुप्तस्त: du. गुप्तस्तहित etc.

462. II. With initial vowel capable of gupā.
1. गुप्त: Sing. 1. गुप्तिः, 2. गुप्तिः, 3. गुप्तिः; du. गुप्तिः, 2. गुप्तिः, 3. गुप्तिः; pl. गुप्तिः, 2. गुप्तिः, 3. गुप्तिः; du. गुप्तिः etc.

463. III. With initial र्.
1. र्त्: Act.: Sing. 1. र्त्; 2. र्त्; 3. र्त्; du. र्त्; pl. र्त्; 2. र्त्; 3. र्त्; du. र्त्; pl. र्त्.

464. IV. With medial र्.
1. र्त्: Act.: Sing. 1. र्त्; 2. र्त्; 3. र्त्; pl. र्त्; 2. र्त्; 3. र्त्; du. र्त्; pl. र्त्; 2. र्त्; 3. र्त्; du. र्त्; pl. र्त्.

Thus all such roots beginning with more than one consonant, or with an aspirate, a guttural mute, or र्.

465. 2. Roots in general having medial र् before a single final consonant, and beginning also with a single consonant which is repeated unchanged in the reduplication — i.e. not an aspirate, a guttural, or र्त् — contract with the reduplication into one syllable, with र् as its vowel, in the weak forms; and this is allowed also in 2nd sing. act. when the union-vowel र् is taken*.

* Several roots not having the form here defined are said to undergo the same contraction, most of them optionally.
Lesson XLIII.

466. 3. Certain roots beginning with \( \text{व} \) (also one with \( \text{च} \, \text{य} \)) and ending in one consonant, reduplicate with the syllable \( \text{र} \) (the one root just mentioned, with \( \text{र} \)), and abbreviate the \( \text{व} \) (व) of the root to \( \text{र} \) (र) in weak forms. They are treated like roots with initial \( \text{र} \) (र): § 462 but retain the full root form in the strong persons. These roots are वच, वध, वध, वध, वध, ‘dwell’, and वह; also यह. Thus, यह: Act. sing. 1. वच or यचाः, 2. उत्पत्ति or उपत्ति, 3. उचाः; du. तुचाः (u-uc-i-ra) etc. Mid. यही etc.

- यह: Act. sing. 1. रचाः or रचाः, 2. रचक्ष or रचसित, 3. रचसित; du. रचित्वर्ग etc. Mid. रची etc.

467. 4. Several roots which have medial \( \text{र} \) between single consonants, but cannot follow the rule of § 465, drop out the \( \text{र} \) from the weak forms. These roots are, in the classical language, कर, कर, कर, कर; and also अर, which might be expected to follow § 465. They form the weak stems चर, अर, अर, अर; and अर. Thus, चर or अचर etc., अवर etc. अर makes its strong stem अर and अर.

468. 5. The roots भाद, भार, and one or two others, reduplicate from the semivowel, and contract र and \( \text{र} \) to \( \text{र} \) and \( \text{र} \) in weak forms. Thus, strong सुचर or सुचर, weak सुचर.

469. 1. The root तच, ‘speak’, is found only in this tense, and only in the following forms: sing. 2. ताय, 3. ताः; du. 2. ताः-चर, 3. ताहतुम; pl. 3. ताहुस. These forms have only the value of the present.—2. The root तच, ‘know’, makes a perfect without reduplication, but otherwise regular, which has only present-value; see § 417. 2च, ‘find’, forms the regular तच.

470. The roots च, चिर, चिर, and चिर, form as perfect-stems चिर, चिर, चिर, and चिर.

Lesson XLIII.

471. Perfect participle. 1. Active. The ending of the pf. part. active is बाह्य (mid. बाह्य, w. बाह्य), which is added to the weak perfect-stem.* When this is monosyllabic the union-vowel \( \text{र} \) is inserted (but not in the weakest cases, before भ). Thus, a. from रच, strong stem of part. रचाः; mid. रचि, w. रचि; from रच, रचाः, रचित्वर्ग, रचित्वसित; from रच, रचसित, अरचसित, अरचसित; from रच, रचत्वर्ग, रचत्वसित, रचत्वसित. But, from न, नरचित्वर्ग, नरचित्वसित, नरचित्वसित; from न, नरचित्वसित, नरचित्वसित, नरचित्वसित; from न, नरचित्वसित, नरचित्वसित, नरचित्वसित. — b. The root रच makes as its strong stem of pf. part. रचित्वर्ग or रचित्वसित, mid. रचित्वसित or रचित्वसित, weakest only रचित्वसित. Similarly, from च, चिरित्वर्ग or चिरित्वसित, चिरित्वसित or चिरित्वसित, चिरित्वसित. — c. च, ‘know’, makes चिरित्वसित etc.; च, ‘find’, चिरित्वसित etc.

2. Middle. The pf. part. middle is made with the suffix चाह, which is added to the weak stem as this appears in the middle voice; thus, चाह, चाह; चाह; चाह; चाह; चाह; चाह.

Periphrastic Perfect.

472. Most roots beginning with a vowel long by nature or position adopt a periphrastic formation in the perfect tense; the same is also taken by the secondary conjugations, and optionally by a few primary roots not falling in the above category. It is made as follows:

473. To the accusative of a derivative noun-stem in च, made from the present-stem which is the general basis of each conjugation, are added, for the active, the perfect active forms of च or च (or, very rarely, of म); for the middle, only the perfect middle forms

* Mechanically, the weakest participle-stem is identical with the 3rd pl. act. (of course, च instead of म).
474. Force of the Perfect. In classical Sanskrit the perfect coincides in meaning with the imperfect, as a tense of narration, but is less often met with.

Lesson XLIV.

475. Verbs. Future-System (and Conditional). The verb has two futures: I. The simple, or s-future, which is by far the older, and much more common, than the other; and II. the periphrastic future.

476. I. Simple Future. This tense contains an indicative mode and a participle, active and middle. It may be made from all verbs. The tense-sign is the syllable ख, added to the root either directly, or by the union-vowel र (in the latter case becoming रख). The root has the gupta-strengthening when possible; and some roots with medial ख गुनते with र instead of खर. The inflection is precisely like that of the present indicative of a verb of the a-conjugation; thus, from चूँ चारिक्षति. ५४५.

477. When र is not taken, final radical consonants suffer the same changes before ख as before ख in the inflection of the root-class or reduplicating or nasal class. Thus, from दुः धोञ्चति; गुष्टं, मोञ्चति; भिन्नं, भेग्यति; रूपं, रोञ्चति; जसं, जंसं; लिज, लेब्यति; भिन्नं, भेग्यति; गुष्टं, गुञ्चति. The root बृस 'dwell', makes बृञ्चति.

478. 1. Most roots ending in vowels reject र; thus, द्राः द्रा-ञ्चति; मा, माञ्चति; जि, जेब्यति; शृ, शोष्टि. 2. But all roots in ख take र; thus, चूँ चारिक्षति; तृम तारिच्यति; and also the roots धि (धिप्यति) and भू (भिप्यति). 3. यह makes यहीरिच्यति.

479. In general, the verbs which take र in the infinitive and periphrastic future (see below), take it also in this tense. But the accordance is far from complete; and these parts should be learned, as a matter of usage, for any given verb.

480. Stems of causative inflection, and denominatives in चष, make their future-stems in चारिक्ष; thus, चूँ, चारिक्षति.

481. Participle. The participles, act. and mid., are made from the future-stem precisely as from the present-stem; thus, द्राः द्रा-ञ्चचन् (f. द्रान्तति), द्राविकान्ति; चूँ, चारिक्षचन्, कारिक्षमन्. Cf. §§ 260, 262.

482. Conditional. A tense called the conditional (indic. only) is made from the stem of the simple future precisely as the imperfect is made from the present-stem, and similarly inflected. Thus, चद्राखं, चारिक्षम; चद्राखं, चारिक्ष. It is of extremely rare occurrence.

483. II. Periphrastic Future. This tense, which is allowed to be made from all verbs, contains a single indicative tense, active.* It is formed by the nomen agentis in तु, having the value of a future active participle, to the nom. sing. of which (त) are added, in the 1st and 2nd persons of all numbers, the corresponding inflected forms of the pres. of तुमस 'be'. In the 3rd persons the nomen agentis is used alone, in the proper number, without the auxiliary.

484. The root has in most cases the same form before the suffix तु which it takes before the तुमस of the infinitive. Thus, गार्भ; त्री, त्रैत; शृ, चोरमत; ती, अरमत; तृ, करते; करण, करितसु.

485. The inflection is then as follows:

* The Hindus also prescribe a middle formation; it has, however, practically no existence.
1. कर्तारिता कर्तारिता कर्तारिता
2. कर्तारिता कर्तारिता कर्तारिता
3. कर्तारिता कर्तारिता कर्तारिता

Aorist-System.

486. The aorist comprises three quite distinct formations, each with certain sub-varieties; but all are bound together into one complex system by certain correspondences of form and meaning. In classical Sanskrit aorists are comparatively rare. Their value is quite that of impf. or pf. as tenses of narration. But they are used also (though not nearly so often as the prohibitive opt.) with the particle मा, in prohibitions, the augment being then omitted; thus, मा हो ‘do not give’; मा नैत्य ‘do not fear’. With this exception the aorist always has the augment in classical Sanskrit. The tense comprises, in the later language, only an indicative mode.* The main varieties of aorist are three: I. Simple Aorist; II. Reduplicated Aorist; III. Sibilant Aorist.

487. I. Simple aorist. (1) Root aorist. This aorist is precisely like an imperfect of the root-class. It is limited to the active voice of a few roots in च, and of सू. E. g.

1. चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा
2. चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा
3. चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा चढ़ा

Like हा: घा, घात; खा, खात; या, यात; गा ‘go’, गा.

488. (2) The a-aorist. This is like an imperfect of the a-class, active and middle. Thus, from स, 1st persons चित्रित, चित्रित, चित्रित; चित्रिते, चित्रिताय; चित्रिताय। In general the root

* The precativative is strictly a peculiar aor. optative; but it is so rare that its formation need not be explained here.

assumes a weak form; but three or four roots in final च take gana. Thus, चार, चाप; मस, चमस; धं, चधं; सू, चसू; चसू, चसू; चसू, चसू; चसू, चसू. — Irregular: खा, खा; खा, खा.

489. II. Reduplicated Aorist (२). This aorist differs from all others in that it has come to be attached nearly always to the derivative (caus., etc.) conjugation in च, as its aorist. The connection is not formal, as the aorist is not made from the stem in च, but from the root. Its characteristic is a reduplication, of quite peculiar character.

490. The reduplicated aorist is very unusual in classical Sanskrit, and it will be sufficient for the present to give an example or two of its formation. Thus, जन makes जनितवत्; सूच, सूचितवत्. The inflection is the usual one of imperfects of the a-conjugation.

491. III. Sibilant Aorist, of four varieties. (४) The s-aorist. The tense-stem is made by adding त् to the augmented root, which usually has its vowel strengthened. E. g. जी: अत्; sing. 1. चर, 2. चरे, 3. चरे; pl. 1. चरे, 2. चरे, 3. मिद्; sing. 1. चरे, 2. चरे, 3. चरे; pl. 1. चरे, 2. चरे.

492. (५) The i-aorist. The tense-stem is made by adding त् by means of an inserted त्. The root is generally strengthened. E. g. यु ‘purify’: अत्; sing. 1. चरिविशस, 2. चरिविशस, 3. चरिविशस; pl. 1. चरिविशस, 2. चरिविशस, 3. चरिविशस. — Mid. sing. 1. चरिविशस, 2. चरिविशस, 3. चरिविशस.
Lesson XLV.

Derivative or Secondary Conjugations.

497. Secondary conjugations are those in which a whole system of forms, more or less complete, is made from a derivative conjugation-stem, this whole system being usually connected with a certain definite modification of the original radical sense. These conjugations are: I. Passive. II. Intensive. III. Desiderative. IV. Causative. V. Denominative.

Lesson XLV.

498. I. Passive. The present-system of the passive has been described; as also the peculiar 3rd pers. sing. used as aor. pass., the past pass. participle in त or न, and the fut. pass. participles or gerundives. In all other parts of the verb middle forms are used, if necessary, with passive meaning.

499. II. Intensive. The intensive conjugation signifies the intensification or the repetition of the action expressed by the primary conjugation of a root. Forms outside the present-system are too rare to need notice here; indeed, even within that system they are by no means common in the later language. Intensives fall into two classes.

500. 1. The verbs of the first class (only act.) form their intensive-stem by reduplication, and the reduplicating syllable is strengthened. a. Radical च and घ are reduplicated with चा, च and घ with च, घ and च with चो; thus, चाव, चाव, चाव, चाव.

b. Sometimes the reduplicating syllable has a final consonant, taken from the end of the root; thus, चचर, सचर. c. Sometimes the reduplication is dissyllabic, an i-vowel being inserted after the final consonant of the reduplicating syllable; thus, चरीचर.

The model of inflection is the present-system of the reduplicating-class, but deviations are not rare; in particular, an त र is sometimes inserted between stem and ending.

501. 2. From the intensive-stem as just described may be formed another, formally identical with a passive-stem, by the suffix घ. It takes middle inflection, but has no passive value, being used precisely as is the intensive just mentioned. Thus, घ, घ, घ.

502. A few intensives, having lost their value as such, come to be used as presents, and are treated by the native grammarians as simple roots. Thus जागृ, really intensive of जू wake, is assigned to the root-class: pres. जागृ ज, etc., du. जागृ ज, etc.; impf. 1. जागृर्द, 2. जागृर्द, 3. जागृर्द; du. जागृर्द, etc. So
also दिरि, intens. of दृ ‘run’, used as a present with the sense ‘be poor’. निज ‘wash’, and some others, use the intensive present-system in the same way, and are assigned to the reduplicating class; thus, 3rd sing. देवति, 3rd pl. देवतति.

Intensive forms outside the present-system are very rare.

503. III. Desiderative. By this conjugation is denoted a desire for the action or condition denoted by the simple root; thus, विशाल ‘I drink’, desid. विपालम् ‘I wish to drink’.

504. To form the desiderative-stem the root is reduplicated, and adds ा, sometimes रा. The consonant of the reduplication is determined by the usual rules; the vowel of reduplication is ा if the root has an a-vowel, an i-vowel, or रा, and ा if the root has an u-vowel. Thus, चा, चिपालम्; धी, धिनिनमृ; भू, भुजैल; खी, खियालम्; नित्य, नित्यालम्; तित्य, तित्यालम्.

505. A number of roots form an abbreviated desiderative-stem; thus, उय, उपयति; द्रा, हितति.

506. The conjugation in the present-system is like that of other a-stems. Outside of that desiderative forms are quite infrequent. The perfect is the periphrastic. The aorist is of the ि-form; thus, द्रय, धित; धारितित. The futures are made with the auxiliary vowel ा; thus, रघुयाति, धितालित. The verbal nouns are made with ा in all forms where that vowel is ever taken. A passive may be made; thus, द्रयति ‘it is desired to be obtained’; part. द्रयत.

507. IV. Causative. 1. The present-system of the causative has been treated of already. 2. The perfect is the periphrastic, the derivative noun in चा being formed from the causative-stem; thus, धारय वकार. 3. The aorist is the reduplicated, made in general directly from the root, and formally unconnected with the causative-stem; thus, भू, भुजियारम्, भुजियान। In a few instances, where the root has assumed a peculiar form before the causative-sign, the reduplicated aorist is made from this form, not from the

simple root; thus, धा, धापायति, धातितित। 4. Both futures are made from the causative-stem, the auxiliary र replacing the final ा; thus, धारियाति, धारितालित। 5. The verbal nouns and adjectives are in part formed from the causative-stem in the same manner as the futures, in part from the causatively strengthened root-form; thus, pass. part. धारित; fut. pass. part. (gerundive) तपस्यात्ता; धार; inf. धारिकाय; gerund स्थापिता। धारायोग (§ 310).

508. Causative passive and desiderative. These may be made from the causative-stem as follows. 1. The passive-stem is formed by adding the usual passive sign ा to the causatively strengthened root, the syllables ा being omitted; thus, धारित। 2. The desiderative-stem is made by reduplication and addition of the syllables ा, of which the ा replaces the final ा of the causative-stem; thus, द्राधारितित, द्रहितालित। This is a rare formation.

509. V. Denominative. A denominative conjugation is one that has as basis a noun-stem. In general, the base is made from the noun-stem by means of the conjugation-sign ा, which has the accent. Intermediate between the denominative and causative conjugations stands a class of verbs plainly denominative in origin but having the causative accent. Thus, from मन, मनुष्यं मन्त्रायित; from कीर, कीर्तेय तेय किर्तित। See § 76.

510. The denominative meaning is of the greatest variety; e. g. ‘be like’, ‘act as’, ‘regard or treat as’, ‘make into’, ‘desire, crave’ — that which is signified by the noun-stem. Examples: from तपस ‘penance, asceticism’, तपस्याति ‘practise ascemitism’; from जम ‘necessity, necessity’ ‘honor’; कृपायति ‘blacken’; चारिति ‘seek horses’; कीर्तित ‘play the herdsman, protect’; वल ‘desire wealth’; भिक्षायति ‘play the physician, cure’; ध्रुवाम ‘desire a son’, from the poss. cpd. ध्रुवाय ‘desiring a son’.

Perry, Sanskrit Primer.