

## CONJUGATED VERBS

### Pali Roots

There are two kinds of **Pali** roots.

#### A. Vowel roots

There are only three of the kind, i.e., • i, • ī, and • u.

#### B. Roots having consonants

These roots have one or another of the following formations.

- a. Vowel + consonant, e.g., • an
- b. Consonant + vowel, e.g., • dā
- c. Consonant + vowel + consonant, e.g. • labh

In such a root---

- a. The initial or middle vowel is usually one of " **a, ā, i, ī, u, ū** ". Exception; • **sev**, etc.
- b. The final vowel is usually one of those very vowels excluding "a", i.e. **ā, i, ī, u, ū**. Exception; • **jhe**, etc.
- c. The initial consonant can be any except the following four, viz. "**ṇ, ḍh, ṇ, ḷ**".
- d. The final consonant can be any but "**ṇ**".

### **Vuddhi Process**

In this process, simple vowels not followed by double consonants are upgraded to their *vuddhi* counterparts -----

i.e., a → ā ; i / ī → (e, ay) → (āy); u / ū → (o, av) → (āv)

It is used in the derivation of certain verbal stems.

### **Vagga (Class) Consonants**

<b>K</b> vagga	k kh g gh ṇ;	<b>C</b> vagga	c ch j jh ñ
<b>T</b> vagga	ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ;	<b>T</b> vagga	t th d dh n
<b>P</b> vagga	p ph b bh m;	<b>Non-vagga</b>	y r l v s h ḷ

The first consonant of a certain *vagga* may be followed by the first or second ones, while the third by the third or fourth ones. E.g. kk, kkh (√), gg, ggh (√)

But the second or fourth consonants cannot be doubled. E.g. chch (×), jhjh (×)

## Formation of Verbal Stems

Root ( *dhatu* ) + sign / suffix ( *paccaya* ) = Stem

Depending on the various signs or suffixes added to the roots, verbal stems are divided into four groups; (1) Simple Active Stems (2) Simple Passive / Absolute Stems (3) Causal Active Stems (4) Causal Passive / Absolute Stems.

The first group (Simple Active Stems) is further divided into seven sub-groups on account of various suffixes, known as **conjugational signs**, added to roots. Every root belongs to one or more of these sub-groups.

### Seven Groups of Simple Active Verbal Stems

Each group has a distinct conjugational sign that denotes Active Voice. When respective signs are added to roots, there arise verbal stems of Active Voice used for all tenses and moods except Past Perfect. On the other hand, special stems obtained through the **Reduplication Process** (*abbhāsa*) are used for the Past Perfect Tense.

#### 1. Bhūvādi Group

-Conjugational sign = *a* and there are four sub-groups.

##### *A. Bhu group*

1. A root of this group has a final consonant or a final vowel, i.e., one of "*i, ī, u, ū*".
2. If it ends in a single consonant, the **radial vowel**, i.e., the vowel inherent in a root, goes through *vuddhi* process.

e.g. • *is* + *a* → *es* + *a* → *esa*; • *rud* + *a* → *rod* + *a* → *roda*

3. If it ends in a vowel, the final vowel *i / ī* and *u / ū* become "*ay*" and "*av*" respectively.

e.g. • *nī* + *a* → *nay* + *a* → *naya*; • *bhū* + *a* → *bhav* + *a* → *bhava*

##### *B. Hu – group*

1. The roots of this group end in one of ***ā, i, ī, u, ū***. These final vowels go through *vuddhi* process.

2. The sign *a* is dropped.

e.g. • *ji* + *a* → *je* + *a* → *je*; • *dā* + *a* → *dā*; • *hū* + *a* → *ho* + *a* → *ho*

##### *C. Tud-group.*

The roots of this group end in consonants. There is no *vuddhi* process.

e.g. • *tud* + *a* → *tuda*; • *pac* + *a* → *paca*

### *D.Hu-group*

The roots of this group end in one of **ā, i, ī, u or ū**. Here, the *reduplication process* takes place to form a special stem and the sign **a** is dropped.

e.g., hu + a → juho; dā + a → dadā

### **II Rudhadi group**

1. The roots of this group usually end in consonants.
2. Sign = **a** and a pure nasal is inserted after the radial vowel.
3. If the ending consonant is a *vagga* consonant, the pure nasal must be changed into the final consonant of the corresponding *vagga*.

e.g., rudh + a → ruridha → rundha, bhuj + a → bhurñja → bhuñja  
has + a → hañsa ( *s* is not a *vagga* consonant, so the inserted nasal is unchanged)

### **III.Divadi group**

1.The roots of this group generally end in consonants while a few in vowels.

2.sign = **ya**

3.When the sign is added, the following changes take place.

a. consonant (**t-vagga**) + y → [consonant(**c-vagga**)]<sup>2</sup>

e.g. t + y → cc; th + y → chch\* → cch

b. consonant (**other vaggas**)+y → (corresponding *vagga* consonant)<sup>2</sup>

e.g., k + y → kk; kh + y → khkh\* → kkh

exception; n / ṅ + y → ññ

c. For non-*vagga* final consonants,

(1) r + y → yy; (2) l + y → ll; (3) v + y → vv → bb; (4) s + y → ss

(5) h + y → yh

d. If the root ends in a vowel, *ya* is added directly.

e.g. • jhā + ya → jhāya

### **IV. Svadi Group**

1. The roots of this group end in consonants or vowels.

2. sign = **ṇo**.

3. If a root ends in a consonant, **u** is inserted before the sign. Otherwise, the sign is added directly.

e.g., • āp + ṇo → āpuṇo; • su + ṇo → suṇo

## **V. Kiyadi Group**

1. The roots of this group end in consonants or vowels.

2. sign= **nā**.

e.g., • ji + nā → jinā

3. For some roots, *n* of the sign *nā* is changed into *ṇ*.

e.g., • su + nā → suṇā.

4. If a root ends in a long vowel, it is shortened.

e.g., • kī + nā → kiṇā

5. If a root ends in a consonant, *u* is inserted before the sign.

e.g., • āp + nā → āp + ṇā → āpuṇā.

exception; • gah + nā → gah + ṇā → gaṇhā.

## **VI. Tanadi Group**

1. The roots of this group generally end in consonants.

2. sign = **u**

3. With *parassapada* endings, the sign *u* is generally changed into *o* and sometimes not.

e.g. • tan + u → tano / tanu; tano + ti → tanoti, tanu + ti → tanuti

4. With *attanopada* endings, there is no change to the sign *u*.

e.g. • tan + u → tanu; tanu + te → tanute

## **VII. Curadi Group**

1. The roots of this group end in consonants.

2. sign= e / aya

3. **a.** The radial vowel generally goes through *vuddhi* process.

e.g. • cur + e / aya → core / coraya

exception; • cint + a → cinte / cintaya ( no *vuddhi* since *i* is followed by a double consonant).

b. For some roots, *vuddhi* is optional.

e.g. • ghaṭ + e → ghaṭe / ghāṭe.

c. For some other roots, *vuddhi* does not take place.

e.g., • gam + e / aya → game, gamaya.

d. For still some other roots, only the lengthening of the short radial vowel takes place.

e.g., • guh + e / aya → gūhe / gūhaya.

### Simple Passive / Absolute Stems

To form simple passive / absolute stems, the suffix *ya* is used for all tenses and moods except Past Perfect, for which only *reduplicated* special stems are used in all three voices. Moreover, in Future and Unreal Conditional tenses, a *simple active* stem can optionally be used in all voices while a *simple Passive / Absolute* stem in **passive** or **absolute** voice only.

When the suffix *ya* is added to a root **ending in a vowel**;

a. If the root ends in *ā*, it is changed into *ī*.

e.g., • dā + ya → dīya

exception; • bhā + ya → bhāya

b. If the root ends in a short vowel, it should be lengthened.

e.g., • ci + ya → cīya

• su + ya → sūya

c. If the root ends in other vowels (i.e. *ū*, *e*, *o*), *ya* is added without any change to the ending vowel of the root.

e.g. • bhū + ya → bhūya

When the suffix *ya* is added to a root **ending in a consonant**, its *simple passive / absolute* stem may be formed in two different ways.

1. The suffix *ya* may be directly added to the root and the preceding consonant assimilated with the following *y* of *ya*. In such a case, the rules for forming a *simple active* stem of a *divadi* root are used.

e.g., •rudh + ya → rujjha, •pac + ya → pacca

•tan + ya → tañña / tāya (exception)

2. Otherwise, the vowel *ī* is inserted between the root and *ya*. If the root belongs to Curādi group, the radial vowel goes through *vuddhi* process.

e.g. •rudh + ya → rudhīya, •pac + ya → pacīya, •cur + ya → corīya

\*\*When *ya* follows *ī* or *ū* in a *passive* or *absolute* stem, the initial *y* of the suffix is optionally doubled with the preceding vowel shortened.

e.g., •dā + ya → dīya / diyya; •ci + ya → cīya / ciyya

•su + ya → sūya / suyya; •bhū + ya → bhūya / bhuyya

•rudh + ya → rudhīya / rudhiyya; •pac + ya → pacīya / paciyya

•cur + ya → corīya, coriyya

### Causal Active Stems

They are formed by adding a **causal suffix** to the root. There are four kinds of causal suffixes, namely, *e*, *aya*, *āpe*, *āpaya*. The radial vowel generally goes through *vuddhi* process when one of them is added to the root. The choice of an appropriate suffix has to follow certain rules.

- a. Roots ending in *u* or *ū* accept the suffixes *e*, or *aya*.
- b. With roots ending in *ā*, *i*, *ī*, *e*, the suffix *āpe* or *āpaya* is used.
- c. When a root ends in a consonant,
  1. If it belongs to *Curadi* group, *ape* or *apaya* is used.
  2. Otherwise, some roots accept all causal suffixes while some can take *e* or *aya* only.

Just as in the case of *curādi* roots, some radial vowels goes through *vuddhi* process **only optionally**; some others has no *vuddhi* at all; for still some others, the radial vowel, if short, is lengthened. And a *rudhādi* root would optionally have a pure nasal inserted after the radial vowel instead of undergoing *vuddhi* process. E.g. muc + e → moce / muñce.

If a root ends in a **vowel** -----

•su + e / aya → sāve / sāvaya (*u* into *āv* through *vuddhi* process)

•bhū + e / aya → bhāve / bhāvaya (*u* into *āv* through *vuddhi* process)

•dā + āpe / āpaya → dāpe / dāpaya ( similar vowels combined resulting in a

long vowel)

- ci + āpe / āpaya → cayāpe / cayāpaya ( *i* into *ay* )
- si + āpe / āpaya → sayāpe / sayāpaya ( *i* into *ay* )
- jhe + āpe / āpaya → jhāpe / jhāpaya (the preceding vowel dropped owing to the following one)

If a root ends in a **consonant**-----

- pac + e / aya / āpe / āpaya → pāce / pācaya / pācāpe / pācāpaya
- div + e / aya / āpe / āpaya → deve / devaya / devāpe / devāpaya
- rudh + e / aya / āpe / āpaya → rodhe / rodhaya / rodhāpe / rodhāpaya
- ghaṭ + e / aya / āpe / āpaya → ghaṭe / ghaṭaya / ghaṭāpe / ghaṭāpaya (no *vuddhi*)
- guh + e / aya / āpe / āpaya → gūhe / gūhaya / gūhāpe / gūhāpaya (only the lengthening of the radial vowel *u*)

### Causal Passive / Absolute Stems

To form a causative verb in **passive** or **absolute** voice, the passive/absolute sign *ya* must be added to **causal active** stems. Afterwards **1.**  $\bar{i}$  replaces the stem-ending vowels *a* or *e* and **2.** *y* of the suffix *ya* is optionally doubled with the shortening of  $\bar{i}$  at the same time.

e.g. □ dā + āpe / āpaya → dāpe / dāpaya (causal active stems)

dāpe + ya → dāpīya / dāpiyya (causal passive / absolute stems)

dāpaya + ya → dāpayīya / dāpayiyya (same as above)