First Conjugation –a.
Present Indicative, Active Voice

Person	Singular		Plural	
Third	-a	**-ti**	-a	**-nti**
Second	-a	**-si**	-a	**-tha**
First	-ā	**-mi**	-ā	**-ma**

Past Indefinite, Active Voice, e.g. (a)pac-i.

Person	Singular		Plural	
Third	-	**-i{i}**	-	**-uṁ -iṁsu**
Second	-	**-o**	-	**-ittha**
First	-	**-iṁ**	-	**-imha{a}**

Future Indicative, Active Voice (groups 1 & 5)

Person	Singular		Plural	
Third	-iss	**-ati**	-iss	**-anti**
Second	-iss	**-asi**	-iss	**-atha**
First	-iss	**-āmi**	-iss	**-āma**

Fifth Conjugation -ṇā is shortened in the Third Person plural.
Present Indicative, Active Voice

Person	Singular		Plural	
Third	-ṇā	**-ti**	-ṇa	**-nti**
Second	-ṇā	**-si**	-ṇā	**-tha**
First	-ṇā	**-mi**	-ṇā	**-ma**

Past Indefinite, Active Voice, e.g.(a)gaṇh-i

Person	Singular		Plural	
Third	(a-)	**-i{i}**	(a-)	**-uṁ -iṁsu**
Second	(a-)	**-o**	(a-)	**-ittha**
First	(a-)	**-iṁ**	(a-)	**-imha{a}**

Absolutes are usually used when there are two main verbs in a sentence.
If root ends with ā,+ -tvā, -tvāna and -tūna
If root ends with consonant, first +i
If prefix + roots, then + -ya:
ā + dā + ya = ādāya – having taken
vi + dhā + ya = vidhāya – having done

Seventh Conjugation –e, -aya.
Present Indicative, Active Voice

Person	Singular		Plural	
Third	-e -aya	**-ti**	-e -aya	**-nti**
Second	-e -aya	**-si**	-e -aya	**-tha**
First	-e -ayā	**-mi**	-e -ayā	**-ma**

Past Indefinite, Active Voice, e.g. (a)des-i.

Person	Singular		Plural	
Third	-es -ay	**-i{i}**	-es -ay	**-uṁ -iṁsu**
Second	-es -ay	**-o**	-es -aya	**-ittha**
First	-es -ay	**-iṁ**	-es -ay	**-imha{a}**

Future Indicative, Active Voice

Person	Singular		Plural	
Third	-ess -ayiss	**-ati**	-ess -ayiss	**-anti**
Second	-ess -ayiss	**-asi**	-ess -ayiss	**-atha**
First	-ess -ayiss	**-āmi**	-ess -ayiss	**-āma**

The Imperative, expresses command, prayer, advice or wish.

Person	Singular	Plural
Third	-atu	-antu
Second	-a -āhi	-atha
First	-āmi	-āma

Potential Mood, or Conditional.

Person	Singular		Plural	
3rd	-eyy	**-a**	-eyy	**-uṁ**
2nd	-eyy	**-āsi**	-eyy	**-ātha**
1st	-eyy	**-āmi**	-eyy	**-āma**

Infinitives are used when the second main verb expresses purpose.
If single syllable roots, + -tuṁ
If double syllable roots, first +i

Seventh conjugation –e, -aya.

pāleti = governs, protects, or:	cinteti = thinks
pālayati = governs, protects	pūjeti = offers, respects
jāleti = kindles	piḷeti = oppresses, teases
māreti = kills	udeti = (the sun or moon) rises
oloketi = looks at	pāteti = falls (down)
coreti = steals	ṭhapeti = keeps, places
deseti = preaches	neti = leads, takes, carries
uḍḍeti = flies	
katheti = tells	
āneti = brings, leads	

Imperative

hotu = let it be	
pivatu = let him drink	
jayatu = let him conquer	
rakkhatu = let him protect	
ṭhapetu = let him keep/place	
bhavatu = let it be	
gacchatu = let him go	
pakkhipatu = let him put in	
bhāsatu = let him say	

Potential Mood, or Conditional

bhuñjeyya = if he eats (soft food)	
nahāyeyya = if he bathes	
katheyya = if he says	
āhareyya = if he brings	
ṭhapeyya = if he keeps/places	
bhaveyya = if he becomes; if he would be	
with sace, yadi and ce	

Infinitives

pacituṁ = to cook	laddhuṁ or labhituṁ = to get
pivituṁ or pātuṁ = to drink	dātuṁ = to give
bhottuṁ or bhuñjituṁ = to eat (soft food)	pātuṁ = to drink
kātuṁ = to do	gantuṁ = to go
	harituṁ = to carry

First conjugation –a.

pacati = cooks	vasati = lives
bhavati = is	hanati = kills
gacchati = goes	āruhati = ascends
tiṭṭhati = stands	hasati = laughs
nisīdati = sits	passati = sees
sayati = sleeps	bhuñjati = eats (soft food)
carati = walks	khādati = eats (hard food)
harati = carries	bhāsati = says
āharati = brings	
dhāvati = runs	yācati = begs, asks for
khaṇati = digs	āhiṇḍati = wanders
chindati = cuts	
likhati = writes	vandati = bows down
labhati = gets	
āgacchati = comes	paharati = beats, hits, strikes
ḍasati = bites	
dadāti = gives	pivati = drinks
kiḷati = plays	jayati = conquers
rakkhati = protects	nahāyati = bathes
pakkhipati = puts in	

Fifth Conjugation ṇā-.

kiṇāti = buys	No retroflex n:
vikkiṇāti = sells	jināti = wins
mināti = measures	jānāti = knows
suṇāti = hears	ocināti = gathers (together), collects
gaṇhāti = takes	
uggaṇhāti = learns	

Absolutives

Interchanged:	bhuñjitvā = having eaten (soft food)
ā+ruh+ya = āruyha (having ascended)	pivitvā = having drunk
pa + gah + ya = paggayha (having raised up)	sayitvā = hvg slept
o+ruh+ya = oruyha (having descended)	ṭhatvā = hvg stood
Assimilated:	pacitūna = having cooked
ā+gam+ya = āgamma (having come)	pahāya = having left
ni + kham + ya = nikkhamma (having come out)	nahāyitvā = having bathed
	kiḷitvā = hvg played
	okkamma = hvg gone aside