Verbal Endings

(1)Vattamāna (Present Indicative Tense)

	Parassapada		Attanopada	
	Sing.	*Plu.*	*Sing.*	*Plu.*
3rd	ti	anti, are	te	ante, are
2nd	si	tha	se	vhe
1st	mi	ma	e	mhe

(2)Paṭcamī (Imperative)

	Parassapada		Attanopada	
	Sing.	*Plu.*	*Sing.*	*Plu.*
3rd	tu	antu	taṃ	antaṃ
2nd	hi	tha, thavho	ssu	vho
1st	mi	ma	e	āmase

(3)Sattamī (Optative)

	Parassapada		Attanopada	
	Sing.	*Plu.*	*Sing.*	*Plu.*
3rd	eyya, e	eyyuṃ , uṃ	etha	eraṃ
2nd	eyyāsi, e	eyyātha, eyyātho	etho	eyyāvho
1st	eyyāmi	eyyāma, eyyāmu, emu	eyyaṃ, e	eyyāmhe

1

(4) Parokkhā (Past Perfect Tense)

		Parassapada		Attanopada	
		Sing.	*Plu.*	*Sing.*	*Plu.*
3rd		a	u	ttha	re
2nd		e	ttha	ttho	vho
1st		a	mha	i	mhe

(5) Hiyyattanī / Anajjatana (Past Imperfect Tense)

	Parassapada		Attanopada	
	Sing.	*Plu.*	*Sing.*	*Plu.*
3rd	a, ā, ttha	u, ū	ttha	tthuṃ
2nd	o, a, i, ttho, ttha, si	ttha	se	vhaṃ
1st	a, aṃ	mha, mhā	iṃ, siṃ	mhase

(6) Ajjatanī / Bhūta (Aorist Tense)

- For **polysyllabic stems**

	Parassapada		Attanopada	
	Sing.	*Plu.*	*Sing.*	*Plu.*
3rd	i, ī, ttho, (si)*	iṃsu, uṃ, aṃsu	a, ā, ttha	u, ū
2nd	o, a, i, ttho, ttha, si	ttha	se	vhaṃ
1st	iṃ, siṃ	mha, mhā	a, aṃ	mhe

*To be used with *polysyllabic* stems ending in *a, e,* or *o.*

-For **monosyllabic stems**

	Parassapada		Attanopada	
	Sing.	Plu	Sing.	Plu.
3rd	- si, -ttho	-iṃsu,-suṃ, (aṃsu)*	-ttha	X**
2nd	-si, -ttha, -ttho	-ttha	-se	-vhaṃ
1st	-siṃ	-mha, mhā	X**	-mhe

* To be used with the general rule (4) only for stems ending in - ā.

E.g. dā + aṃsu ---> daṃsu

** No verbal endings for these particular persons and numbers have been discovered.

(7) Bhavissanti (Future Tense)

	Parassapada		Attanopada	
	Sing.	*Plu.*	*Sing.*	*Plu.*
3rd	ssati	ssanti, ssare	ssate	ssante, ssare
2nd	ssasi	ssatha	ssase	ssavhe
1st	ssāmi	ssāma	ssaṃ	ssāmhe

(8) Kālātipatti (Conditional Tense)

	Parassapada		Attanopada	
	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
3rd	ssa, ssā	ssaṃsu	ssatha	ssiṃsu

2nd	sse, ssa	ssatha	ssase	ssavhe
1st	ssaṃ	ssāmha, ssāmhā	ssiṃ	ssāmhase

Derivational Rules

General Rules

(1) Root (*dhātu*) + sign (*paccaya*) >> verbal stem

   Verbal stem + ending (*vibhatti*) >> verb

e.g. √hū + a >> ho

     ho + ti >> hoti

(2) Verbal stems generally end in *a, ā, e,* or *o*. (For stems ending in *u*, i.e. *Tanādi* stems, separate rules are given.)

(3) The ending vowel *(a, ā, e, o)* of the stem is generally dropped before an ending that begins with a vowel.

   e.g. √ji +nā >> jinā (stem) >>   jinā +anti >>   jinanti (verb)

(4) If a verbal ending begins with a double consonant and is added directly to a stem that ends in "*ā*", "*ā*" is shortened.

   e.g. dadā +ttha   >>   dadattha

(5) Verbal endings are directly added to verbal stems unless stated otherwise.

(6) When a general rule disagrees with any one of the following special rules, the special rule must be given priority.

<u>Processes Used For Some Tenses</u>

The following processes are used only if **special rules** for a given tense or mood explicitly **permit**.

a. I-Insertion

When a verbal stem is followed by certain endings that have consonants as initials, the stem-ending vowel (*a, ā, e, o*) is replaced by the vowel *i*.

b. A-augment

When certain verbal endings are added, the vowel *a* is added as an augment before the stem and, thereby, made into the initial vowel of the verb. However, if the stem is headed by one or more prefixes, *a* - augment must be placed after the prefixes.

Ex. paccaṭṭāsiṃ (*verb*) = pati (*prefix*) + a (*a - augment*) + ṭṭā (*stem*) + siṃ (*verbal ending*)

Special Rules

I. Vattamāna (Present Indicative Tense)

   a. If a stem ends in *e* or *o*, the initial vowel *a* of the verbal endings is dropped.

   e.g.   Ho +anti >> Honti, je + ante >> jente

        dadā + anti >> dadanti (General Rule - 3)

   b. If a stem ends in *a,* it is lengthened before the verbal endings "***mi***" and "***ma***".

   e.g. labha + mi >> labhāmi,   mara + ma >> marāma

   c. The ending [*are*] can be used only when the notation [c^2 + v - short + *re*] is applicable to the resulting verb.

e.g √gam + a >> gaccha

gaccha + are >>   gacchare [√]   jinā + are>>   jinare [x]

II Paṭcamī [Imperative Mood]

a. The same as the rule (a) of Present Tense.

e.g. ho + antu >>   hontu // je + antu >> jentu // jinā +antu >> jinantu

b. The same as the rule (b) of Present Tense.

E.g., labha + mi/ ma >> labhāmi/ labhāma

c. The stem-ending vowel *a* is lengthened before *hi* or *hi* is dropped without any other change.

e.g. bhava + hi >> bhavāhi / bhava

III Sattamī (Optative Mood)

No special rule. The general rule (4) must be used.

IV Parokkhā (Past Perfect Tense)

a. For this tense, special stems ending in - *a* are used.

b. **I-** insertion rule is used. E.g. Babhūva + ttha = Babhūvittha

V Hiyyattanī (Past Imperfect Tense)

For this tense, stems should be divided into monosyllabic and polysyllabic ones.

Monosyllabic stems are seldom found in usage with Past Imperfect Tense. But, if a stem is **polysyllabic**, i.e., if it has two or more syllables------

a. The general rules (3, 4, 5) must be used.

E.g. karo + ttha >> karottha [general rule(5)]

karo + ā >> karā [general rule (3)]

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dadā +ttha >> dadattha [general rule (4)]

b. **A**- augment rule is used optionally.

E.g. karottha / akarottha, karā / akarā, dadattha / adadattha

VI. Ajjatanī (Aorist Tense)

Here also stems can be divided into monosyllabic and polysyllabic stems.

The special rules used for **monosyllabic stems** are...

a. **A**- augment rule is used optionally.

b. If the verbal ending begins with a vowel, the consonant *s* is inserted.

e.g. ho + iṃsu >> hosiṃsu, ahosiṃsu (a-augment)

c. If the verbal ending begins with a double consonant, *si* is inserted.

e.g. ho + ttha >> hosittha, ahosittha (a-augment)

d. If the verbal ending begins with a single consonant, there is no change.

e.g. Dā + si >> Dāsi, Adāsi(a- augment)

If a stem is polysyllabic---

a. I-insertion is used optionally.

e.g. kiṇā + si >> kiṇisi, kiṇāsi

kiṇā + ttha >> kiṇittha, kiṇattha [general rule (4)]

b. **A**-augment rule is used optionally.

e.g. kiṇisi/ akiṇisi, kiṇāsi/ akiṇāsi, kiṇittha/ akiṇittha, kiṇattha/ akiṇattha

c. For the endings, *mha* & *mhā* (1st person plural) and *ttha* (2nd person plural)...

1. the stem-ending vowel [*a, ā, e, o*] of the stem is replaced by [*u*] (OR)

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2. [*si*] is inserted before the ending without dropping the stem-ending vowel ...besides the direct addition or I- insertion.

e.g. karo +mhā >> karomhā (general rule - 5), karimhā (**i**-insertion),

karumhā (**u**- insertion), karosimhā (**si** - insertion)

With A-augment, *akaromhā*, etc.

d. For stems ending in *e* or *o*, **s** - insertion before the ending *uṃ* is optional.

e.g. pāpuṇo + uṃ >> pāpuṇuṃ (general rule-3) / pāpuṇosuṃ (s-insertion)

dadā + uṃ >> daduṃ (no s- insertion because the stem ends in *ā*)

Note: Whether a stem is mono ... or polysyllabic, if it ends in a long vowel, it can be used as a 3rd per. sing. *parassapada* form without any verbal ending. But the A-augment rule is usually applied.

√kar + a >> kā / / kā + si / x >> akāsi / **akā**

VII. Bhavissanti [Future Tense]

a. If a stem is polysyllabic, I- insertion is usually used.

e.g Pāpuṇo + ssati >> pāpuṇissati

Note: - For some polysyllabic stems ending in **e,** I-insertion is optional.

e.g. core + ssatha >> corissatha / coressatha (general rule- 5)

b. If a stem is monosyllabic, I- insertion is not used.

e.g. anubho + ssati >> anubhossati (general rule -5)

dā + ssati >> dassati (general rule – 4)

VIII. Kālātipatti [*Unreal Conditional Tense*]

1. If a stem is monosyllabic, the general rule (5) must be used.

2. If a stem is polysyllabic, I - insertion must always be used.

3. A - augment is used optionally.

     e.g.   jinā + ssā >> jinissā (i - insertion), ajinissā (with a - augment)

     je + ssā >> jessā (general rule - 5), ajessā (with a - augment)

     dā + ssā >> dassā, adassā (general rule - 4)

Stems ending in *u* (*tanādi* stems*)*

a. The verbal endings with initial consonants are added directly.

  e.g., tanu + te >> tanute.

b. When the verbal endings begin with vowels, the stem-ending vowel *u* is changed into *v*.

    e.g., tanu + anti >> tanvanti

  Note: For the root √**kar**, √ kar +u >> karo / kuru(a > u)

    √kuru + anti >> kurvanti >> kuvvanti >> kubbanti

By means of **analogy**, the stem *kubba* is also found with the endings having initial

consonants. **E.g**., kubbati, kubbate, etc.

Conjugation of √ Bhū > bhava(stem)

1. Vattamāna (Present Indicative Tense)

	Singular		Plural

Parassapada

3rd Per.- ti	Bhavati	- anti	Bhavanti
2nd Per.- si	Bhavasi	- tha	Bhavatha
1st Per. - mi	Bhavāmi	- ma	Bhavāma

Attanopada

3rd Per. - te	Bhavate	- ante	Bhavante
2nd Per.- se	Bhavase	- vhe	Bhavavhe
1st Per.- e	Bhave	- mhe	Bhavamhe

2. Pañcamī (Imperative)

		Singular		Plural

Parassapada

3rd Per.	- tu	Bhavatu	- antu	Bhavantu
2nd Per.	- hi	Bhavāhi	- tha	Bhavatha
	- a	Bhava	- thavho	Bhavathavho
1st Per.	- mi	Bhavāmi	- ma	Bhavāma

Attanopada

3rd Per.	- taṁ	Bhavataṁ	- antaṁ	Bhavantaṁ

1

2nd Per.	- ssu Bhavassu	- vho	Bhavavho
1st Per.	- e Bhave	- āmase	Bhavāmase

3. Sattamī (Optative)

	Singular	Plural

Parassapada

	Singular		Plural	
3rd Per.	- eyya	Bhaveyya	- eyyuṁ	Bhaveyyuṁ
	- e	Bhave	- uṁ	Bhavuṁ
2nd Per.	- eyyāsi	Bhaveyyāsi	- eyyātha	Bhaveyyātha
	- e	Bhave	- eyyātho	Bhaveyyātho
1st Per.	-eyyāmi	Bhaveyyāmi	- eyyāma	Bhaveyyāma
			- eyyāmu	Bhaveyyāmu
			- emu	Bhavemu

Attanopada

	Singular		Plural	
3rd Per.	- etha	Bhavetha	- eraṁ	Bhaveraṁ
2nd Per.	- etho	Bhavetho	- eyyāvho	Bhaveyyāvho
1st Per.	- e	Bhave	- eyyāmhe	Bhaveyyāmhe
	- eyyaṁ	Bhaveyyaṁ		

1

4. Parokkhā(Past Prefect Tense)

	Singular		Plural	
Parassapada				
3rd Per. - a	Babhūva	- u	Babhūvu	
2nd Per. - e	Babhūve	- ttha	Babhūvittha	
1st Per. - a	Babhūva	- mha	Babhūvimha	
Attanopada				
3rd Per. - ttha	Babhūvittha	- re	Babhūvire	
2nd Per. - ttho	Babhūvittho	- vho	Babhūvivho	
1st Per. - i	Babhūvi	- mhe	Babhūvimhe	

5. Hiyyattanī (Past Imperfect Tense)

	Singular		Plural	
Parassapada				
3rd Per. - a	Bhava, Abhava	- u	Bhavu, Abhavu	
- ā	Bhavā, Abhavā	- ū	Bhavū, Abhavū	
- ttha	Bhavattha, Abhavattha			
2nd Per. - o	Bhavo, Abhavo	- ttha	Bhavattha, Abhavattha	
- a	Bhava, Abhava			
- i	Bhavi, Abhavi			
- ttho	Bhavattho, Abhavattho			

1

- ttha   Bhavattha, Abhavattha

- si   Bhavasi, Abhavasi

1st Per.   - a   Bhava, Abhava   - mha Bhavamha, Abhavamha

-aṁ   Bhavaṁ, Abhavaṁ - mhā Bhavamhā, Abhavamhā

Attanopada

3rd Per. - ttha   Bhavattha, Abhavattha - tthuṁ Bhavatthuṁ, Abhavatthuṁ

2nd Per. - se   Bhavase, Abhavase   - vhaṁ Bhavavhaṁ, Abhavavhaṁ

1st Per. - iṁ   Bhaviṁ, Abhaviṁ   - mhase   Bhavamhase, Abhavamhase

- siṁ   Bhavasiṁ, Abhavasiṁ

6. Ajjatanī / Bhūta (Aorist Tense)

Singular   Plural

Parassapada

3rd Per. - i   Bhavi, Abhavi   - iṁsu   Bhaviṁsu, Abhaviṁsu

- ī   Bhavī, Abhavī   - uṁ   Bhavuṁ, Abhavuṁ

- ttho   Bhavattho, Abhavattho   -aṁsu   Bhavaṁsu, Abhavaṁsu

Bhavittho, Abhavittho

2nd Per. - o   Bhavo, Abhavo   - ttha   Bhavattha, Abhavattha

- a   Bhava, Abhava   Bhavittha, Abhavittha

- i   Bhavi, Abhavi   Bhavuttha, Abhavuttha

- ttho   Bhavattho, Abhavattho   Bhavasittha, Abhavasittha

1

Bhavittho, Abhavittho

- ttha Bhavattha, Abhavattha

Bhavittha, Abhavittha

- si   Bhavasi, Abhavasi

Bhavisi, Abhavisi

1st Per. - iṁ   Bhaviṁ, Abhaviṁ   - mha   Bhavamha, Abhavamha

- siṁ   Bhavasiṁ, Abhavasiṁ   Bhavimha, Abhavimha

Bhavisiṁ, Abhavisiṁ   Bhavumha, Abhavumha

Bhavasimha Abhavasimha

-        mhā   Bhavamhā, Abhavamhā,

Bhavimhā, Abhavimhā

Bhavumhā, Abhavumhā

Bhavasimhā,Abhavasimhā

Attanopada

Singular   Plural

3rd Per. - a   Bhava, Abhava   - u   Bhavu, Abhavu

- ā   Bhavā, Abhavā   - ū   Bhavū, Abhavū

- ttha   Bhavattha, Abhavattha

Bhavittha, Abhavittha

2nd Per. - se   Bhavase, Abhavase   - vhaṁ   Bhavavhaṁ, Abhavavhaṁ

Bhavise, Abhavise   Bhavivhaṁ, Abhavivhaṁ

1

1st Per. - a   Bhava, Abhava   - mhe   Bhavamhe, Abhavamhe

        - ā   Bhavā, Abhavā   Bhavimhe, Abhavimhe

7. Bhavissanti (Future Tense)

Parassapada

	Singular		Plural
3rd Per.	- ssati Bhavissati	- ssanti	Bhavissanti
		- ssare	Bhavissare
2nd Per.	- ssasi Bhavissasi	- ssatha	Bhavissatha
1st Per.	- ssāmi Bhavissāmi	- ssāma	Bhavissāma

Attanopada

	Singular		Plural
3rd Per.	- ssate	Bhavissate	- ssante	Bhavissante
			- ssare	Bhavissare
2nd Per.	- ssase	Bhavissase	- ssavhe	Bhavissavhe
1st Per.	- ssaṃ	Bhavissaṃ	- ssāmhe	Bhavissāmhe

8. Kālātipatti (Conditional Tense)

Parassapada

	Singular		Plural
3rd Per.	– ssa Bhavissa, Abhavissa	- ssaṁsu	Bhavissaṁsu,
	- ssā Bhavissā, Abhavissā		Abhavissaṁsu

2nd Per. – sse   Bhavisse, Abhavisse   - ssatha   Bhavissatha,

      - ssa   Bhavissa, Abhavissa   Abhavissatha

1st Per. - ssaṁ Bhavissaṁ,   - ssāmhā   Bhavissāmhā, Abhavissāmhā

      Abhavissaṁ   -ssāmha   Bhavissāmha, Abhavissāmha

Attanopada

                  Singular   Plural

3rd Per. - ssatha Bhavissatha,   - ssiṁsu Bhavissiṁsu, Abhavissiṁsu

      Abhavissatha

2nd Per. - ssase Bhavissase,   - ssavhe   Bhavissavhe,

      Abhavissase   Abhavissavhe

1st Per. - ssiṁ   Bhavissiṁ,   - ssāmhase   Bhavissāmhase,

      Abhavissiṁ   Abhavissāmhase

Conjugations of Model Athematic Stems

√vad (-- to say, to speak, to tell) + a   >>   vajje (stem)

[All tenses and moods **except Past Perfect** given here -- with *parassapada* endings only]

Present Tense

	Sing.	*Plu.*
3rd person	vajjeti	vajjenti
2nd person	vajjesi	vajjetha
1st person	vajjemi	vajjema

Imperative Mood

	Sing.	*Plu.*
3rd person	vajjetu	vajjentu
2nd person	vajjehi	vajjetha, vajjethavho
1st person	vajjemi	vajjema

Optative Mood

	Sing.	*Plu.*
3rd person	vajjeyya, vajje	vajjeyyuṃ, vajjuṃ
2nd person	vajjeyyāsi, vajje	vajjeyyātha, vajjeyyātho
1st person	vajjeyyāmi	vajjeyyāma, vajjeyyāmu, vajjemu

Past Imperfect

	Sing.	*Plu.*
3rd person	vajja, avajja, vajjā	vajju, avajju
	avajjā, vajjettha,	vajjū, avajjū

avajjettha

2nd person	vajjo, avajjo, vajja	vajjettha,
	avajja, vajji, avajji	avajjettha
	vajjettho, avajjettho	
	vajjettha, avajjettha	
	vajjesi, avajjesi	
1st person	vajja, avajja,	vajjemha, avajjemha,
	vajjaṃ, avajjaṃ	vajjemhā, avajjemhā

Aorist

3rd person	vajji, avajji,	vajjiṃsu, avajjiṃsu
	vajjī, avajjī	vajjuṃ, avajjuṃ
	vajjettho, avajjettho	vajjesuṃ, avajjesuṃ
	vajjittho, avajjittho	vajjaṃsu, avajjaṃsu
	vajjesi, avajjesi	
	vajjisi, avajjisi	
2nd person	vajjo, avajjo, vajja,	vajjettha, avajjettha,
	avajja, vajji, avajji	vajjittha, avajjittha
	vajjettho, avajjettho	vajjuttha, avajjuttha
	vajjittho, avajjittho	vajjesittha, avajjesittha
	vajjettha, avajjettha	
	vajjittha, avajjitha	

avajjettha

2nd person	vajjo, avajjo, vajja	vajjettha,
	avajja, vajji, avajji	avajjettha
	vajjettho, avajjettho	
	vajjettha, avajjettha	
	vajjesi, avajjesi	
1st person	vajja, avajja,	vajjemha, avajjemha,
	vajjaṃ, avajjaṃ	vajjemhā, avajjemhā

Aorist

3rd person	vajji, avajji,	vajjiṃsu, avajjiṃsu
	vajjī, avajjī	vajjuṃ, avajjuṃ
	vajjettho, avajjettho	vajjesuṃ, avajjesuṃ
	vajjittho, avajjittho	vajjaṃsu, avajjaṃsu
	vajjesi, avajjesi	
	vajjisi, avajjisi	
2nd person	vajjo, avajjo, vajja,	vajjettha, avajjettha,
	avajja, vajji, avajji	vajjittha, avajjittha
	vajjettho, avajjettho	vajjuttha, avajjuttha
	vajjittho, avajjittho	vajjesittha, avajjesittha
	vajjettha, avajjettha	
	vajjittha, avajjitha	

	vajjesi, avajjesi	
	vajjisi, avajjisi	
1st person	vajjiṃ, avajjiṃ	vajjemha, avajjemha
	vajjesiṃ, avajjesiṃ	vajjimha, avajjimha
	vajjisiṃ, avajjisiṃ	vajjumha, avajjumha
		vajjesimha, avajjesimha
		vajjemhā, avajjemhā
		vajjimhā, avajjimhā
		vajjumhā, avajjumhā
		vajjesimhā, avajjesimhā

Future Tense

3rd person	vajjissati	vajjissanti, vajjissare
2nd person	vajjissasi	vajjissatha
1st person	vajjissāmi	vajjissāma

Unreal Conditional

3rd person	vajjissa, avajjissa	vajjissaṃsu
	vajjissā, avajjissā	avajjissaṃsu
2nd person	vajjisse, avajjisse	vajjissatha
	vajjissa, avajjissa	avajjissatha
3rd person	vajjissaṃ, avajjissaṃ	vajjissāmhā, avajjissāmhā
		vajjissāmha, avajjissāmha

√dā - to give

√ dā + a   >>   dadā (**Imperfect & Aorist Tense** with *parassapada* Endings)

Imperfect Tense

	Singular	**Plural**
3rd pers	dada, adada	dadu, adadu
	dadā, adadā	dadū, adadū
	dadattha, adadattha	
2nd pers	dado, adado, dada	dadattha,
	adada, dadi, adadi	adadattha
	dadattho, adadattho	
	dadattha, adadattha	
	dadāsi, adadāsi	
1st pers	dada, adada,	dadamha, adadamha
	dadaṃ, adadaṃ	dadamhā, adadamhā

Aorist Tense

	Singular	**Plural**
3rd pers	dadi, adadi, dadī,	dadiṃsu, adadiṃsu
	adadī, dadattho	daduṃ, adaduṃ
	adadattho, dadittho	dadaṃsu, adadaṃsu
	adadittho, dadāsi,	

	adadāsi, dadisi, adadisi	
2nd pers	dado, adado, dada	dadattha, adadattha
	adada, dadi, adadi	dadittha, adadittha
	dadattho, adadattho	daduttha, adaduttha
	dadittho, adadittho	dadāsittha, adadāsittha
	dadattha, adadattha	
	dadittha, adadittha	
	dadāsi, adadāsi	
	dadisi, adadisi	
1st person	dadiṃ, adadiṃ	dadamha, adadamha
	dadāsiṃ, adadāsiṃ	dadimha, adadimha
	dadisiṃ, adadisiṃ	dadumha, adadumha
		dadāsimha, adadāsimha
		dadamhā, adadamhā
		dadimhā, adadimhā
		dadumhā, adadumhā
		dadāsimhā, adadāsimhā

<div align="center">

√ Dā + a >>   de

</div>

de (in **Aorist, future** and **unreal conditional** tense with *parassapada*   endings)

	singular	plural
Aorist Tense		
3rd pers.	desi, adesi	desiṃsu, adesiṃsu
	desittho, adesittho	desuṃ, adesuṃ
2nd pers.	desi, adesi	desittha, adesittha
	desittha, adesittha	
	desittho, adesittho	
1st pers.	desiṃ, adesiṃ	desimha, adesimha
		desimhā, adesimhā
Future Tense		
3rd pers.	dessati	dessanti, dessare
2nd pers.	dessasi	dessatha
1st pers.	dessāmi	dessāma
Unreal Conditional Tense		
3rd pers.	dessa, adessa	dessaṃsu, adessaṃsu
	dessā, adessā	
2nd pers.	desse, adesse	dessatha, adessatha
	dessa, adessa	

| 1st pers. | dessaṃ, adessaṃ | dessāmhā, adessāmhā |
| | | dessāmha, adessāmha |

<div align="center">

√ **Dā + a >>**   **dā**

</div>

dā (in **Future** and **Unreal Conditional** Tense with *parassapada* endings)

Future Tense

3rd pers.	dassati	dassanti, dassare
2nd pers.	dassasi	dassatha
1st pers.	dassāmi	dassāma

Unreal Conditional Tense

	singular	**plural**
3rd pers.	dassa, adassa	dassaṃsu,
	dassā, adassā	adassaṃsu
2nd pers.	dasse, adasse	dassatha
	dassa, adassa	adassatha
1st pers.	dassaṃ, adassaṃ	dassāmhā, adassāmhā
		dassāmha, adassāmha

Some Irregular Stems and Verbs

√ **ap** (*Tanādi*) - to reach, to arrive

When combined with the prefix *pa*----

Eg. pa √ ap + u >> pappo (*p* is doubled)

√ **as** - to be

Present Tense

	3rd pers.	2nd pers.	1st pers.
Sing.	atthi	asi	asmi, amhi
Plu.	santi	attha	asma, amha

Imperative Mood

Sing.	atthu	ahi	asmi, amhi
Plu.	santu	attha	asma, amha

Optative Mood

Sing.	assa, siyā	assa	assaṃ, siyaṃ
Plu.	assu, siyuṃ	assatha	assāma

Aorist Tense

Sing.	āsi	āsi	āsiṃ
Plu.	āsiṃsu, āsuṃ	āsittha	āsimhā

√ **āsa** (bhuvādi) - to stay, to sit

√ āsa + a   āsa, **accha**

ā√ har (bhuvādi)   **-** to say, to tell, to speak (Past Perfect Tense, *parassapada* only)

	3rd pers.	2nd pers.	1st pers.
Sing.	āha	X	X
Plu.	āhu, āhaṃsu	X	āhaṃsu

√ **i (**bhūvādi) **-** to go, to move

  √ i + a >> e, aya

The part *ssa* of Future and Unreal Conditional endings following the stem *e* is optionally changed into *hi*. E.g. essati / **ehiti**, essatha / **ehitha**

√ **is** (bhūvādi) - to seek, to wish for

  √ is + a >> esa, **iccha**

√ **kam (**bhuvādi) - to go

  √ kam + a >> kama

  If preceded by the prefix *ni, k* of the root is optionally changed into *kkh*.

  E.g. **nikkhamati**, nikkamati, etc.

√ **kar (**Tanādi) - to do

  √ kar + u >> karo (P.A) / kuru (A.)

  * With the endings *mi* and *ma,* there are irregular forms *kummi* and *kumma* respectively besides the regular ones.

  * With Aorist endings, the stem *kā* is optionally used. E.g. akarosi, **akāsi**

  • Sometimes Future and Unreal Conditional endings are added directly to the root,

  and, thereby, produce the change √ kar + ss--- >> **kāh---.**

E.g. **kāhati** / karissati, **kāhā /** karissā.

- With Optative endings, the stem *kayirā* is **optionally** used.

  kayirā + *eyya / etha* >>   kayirā

  kayirā + *eyyuṃ,* etc. >>   kayiruṃ, etc. (*eyy* is dropped)

  *   When preceded by a prefix, *k* of the stem *karo* is optionally changed into *kh.*

    E.g. saṃ √ kar + u   >>   saṅkharo

       saṅkharo + ti   >>   saṅkharoti

√ **kus (**bhuvādi) - to curse, to use abusive language

    √ kus + a >> kosa

    When followed by the Aorist endings *i* or *ī,* the stem *koccha* is optionally used.

    E.g. akkosi, **akkocchi**

√ **gam (**bhuvādi) - to go, to move

  √ gam + a >>   gaccha, game (Present, Future & Conditional tenses, Imperative &

                           Optative moods)

           jagāma (Past Perfect tense)

           gaccha, gama, gā, gaṭca (Past Imperfect & Aorist tenses)

           ghamma (optionally in all tenses and moods)

√ **gaṇ (**curādi) - to count, to enumerate √ **ghaṭ (**curādi) - to beat, to combine, to attempt

    No *vuddhi* process for these roots. E.g. gaṇe, gaṇaya / ghaṭe, ghaṭaya

√ **gah** (kiyādi) - to take, to receive

    √ gah + nā >> gaṇhā (general), gheppa (optional)

√ **ci** (bhūvādi) - to collect, to gather

When preceded by the prefix *ni* with the sense changed into "to decide", *c* of the root is changed into *ch*. E.g. ni √ ci + a >> nicchayati

√ **chid (**rudhādi) - to cut, to sever

* Future and Unreal Conditional endings are directly added to the root optionally, which results in the following change.

√ chid + ss... >> ched + ss... >> checch... E.g. **acchecchā** / acchindissā

√ **jan** (divādi) - to arise, to appear, to come into existence

√ jan + ya >> **jāya**

√ **jar** (bhūvādi) - to decay, to become old in age

√ jar + a >> **jīra, jīya, jiyya**

√ **ji** (bhūvādi) - to win, to conquer, to be victorious

Present tense, Imperative and Optative moods >>		jaya, je (√ ji + a >> jaya, je)
Past Perfect Tense	>>	jigāya
Past Imperfect Tense	>>	jaya
Future & Unreal Conditional Tenses	>>	jaya, je

√ **ñā** (kiyādi) - to know, to be aware of

√ ñā + nā >> jānā

jānā + *ti* >> jānāti, **nāyati**

jānā + *eyya* >> jāneyya, **jāniyā, jaññā**

*Aorist or Future endings are optionally added to the root directly.

√ ñā + *ssati* >> **ñassati** [jānissati - regular form]

*In passive / absolute voices, the initial *ssa* of Future or Unreal Conditional endings are

optionally changed into *hi*.

pa√ ñā + ya + ssati >> **paññāyihiti**, paññāyissati (regular form)

√ **ṭhā (**bhūvādi) - to stand, to be placed

√ ṭhā + a >> **tiṭṭha** (generally when followed by a verbal ending, *ant* or *māna*)

prefix + √ ṭhā + a >> prefix + **ṭhaha** (optionally)

saṃ + √ ṭhā + a >> saṇṭhaha / santiṭṭha

√ **dah (**bhūvādi) - to set on fire, to be burned

√ dah + a >> daha / ḍaha

[ā √ dah + ana >> āḷahana,   pari√dah + a   >> pariḷāha (*vuddhi* process)]

√ **dā**

Present Tense, Imperative and Optative moods >> dadā, dajja, de (√dā + a >> dadā, dajja,

de)

Past Perfect Tense	>>	dada
Past Imperfect Tense	>>	dadā, dajja
Aorist, Future and Unreal Conditional Tenses	>>	dadā, dajja, dā

Note---- The stem *da* takes **only** irregular forms **dammi** and **damma,** for respective

endings *mi* and *ma* **only,** in Present Tense and Imperative Mood.

* Some irregular forms for *dā* in *Aorist Tense* with *parassapada* suffixes

2ⁿᵈ per. (Sing.) dāsi, adāsi (*si*), dāsittha, adāsittha (*ttha*), dāsittho, adāsittho (*ttho*), **ado**

(Plu.) dāsittha, adāsittha (*ttha*), **adittha**

1ˢᵗ per. (Plu.) dāsimha, adāsimha (*mha*), dāsimhā, adāsimhā (*mhā*), **adamha, adamhā**

*With the prefix *ā* (the sense also changes to "to get"), the stem *dā* would become *ādiya.*

√**dis (**bhūvādi) - to point out, to point to, to indicate

   √ dis + a >> disa / **diccha** (when followed by verbal endings, *ant* or *māna*)

√ **dis (**bhūvādi) - to see, to look at

   √dis + a >>   **passa / dassa / dakkha** (passati, dassati, dakkhati, etc.)

   (or) **disa**:   disa + a / ā >> **addasa, addasā** (Aorist, 3ʳᵈ pers. sing. Att.)

   (or) **da**:   da + ā / aṃ >> **addā, addaṃ (**Aorist, 3ʳᵈ & 1ˢᵗ pers. sing. Att.)

      When Future & Unreal Conditional endings follow the stem *dakkha,* they optionally
lose the initial *ssa*. E.g. **dakkhati** / dakkhissati

      [√ dis + tuṃ / ta / tabba >> daṭṭhum, daṭṭha, daṭṭhabba]

√ **nī**

Present Tense, Imperative and Optative moods >> ne, naya (√nī + a >> ne, naya)

   Past Perfect Tense   >>   nināya

   Past Imperfect Tense   >>   naya

   Aorist, Future and Unreal Conditional Tenses   >>   ne, naya

√ **pā** (bhūvādi) - to drink

   √ pā + a   >>   **piva**,, pā (when followed by all tenses & moods, *ant* or *māna*)

√ **bhid - (**rudhādi) to break, to smash

   √ bhid + ss... >> bhed + ss ... >> becch ... (optionally when followed by Future &

                                                     Unreal Conditional endings)

   E.g. **bhecchati** / bhindissati

√ **bhuj (**rudhadi) - to eat, to consume

   √ bhuj + ss ... >> bhoj + ss ... >> bhokkh ... (optionally when followed by   Future &

                                           Unreal Conditional endings)

   E.g. **bhokkhati** / bhuṭjissati

√ **mar (**bhūvādi) - to die, to be dead

   √ mar + a   >>   **mīya** (optionally when followed by all endings, *ant* & *māna*)

    E.g. **mīyati** / marati

√ **mā (**kiyādi) - to measure

   √ mā + nā   >>   minā (for all endings)

√ **muc (**rudhādi) - to set free, to release

   √ muc + ss ... >> moc + ss ...   >>   mokkh ... (optionally when followed by Future &

                                          Unreal Conditional endings)

    E.g. **mokkhati** / muñcissati

√ **yam (**bhūvādi) - to abstain, to avoid

   √ yam + a   >> yaccha (optionally when followed by all endings, *ant* or *māna*)

    E.g. **yacchati** / yamati

√ **rud (**bhūvādi) - to weep, to cry

   √ rud + ss ...   >> rucch ... (optionally when followed by Future & Unreal Conditional

endings)

    E.g. **rucchati** / rodissati

√ **ruh (**bhūvādi) - to be, to come into existence

   √ ruh + a >>   ruccha (optionally when followed by the Aorist endings *i* or *ī*)

E.g. **abhirucchi,** abhiruhi

√ **labh (**bhūvādi) - to get, to obtain

    1. √ labh + ss ...   >>   **lacch** ...   (optionally when followed by Future or Unreal

                                         Conditional endings)

    E.g. **lacchati /** labhissati, **alacchā /** alabhissā

   2. Irregular forms for   Aorist, 3rd per. sing. parassapada - **alattha**

                          Aorist, 1st per. sing. parassapada - **alatthaṃ**

√ **vac (**bhūvādi) - to say, to speak, to tell

   1. The radial vowel *a* is always changed into *o* when followed by an Aorist ending.

E.g. √ vac + a (conjugational sign) + a (Aorist, 3rd per. sing. Attanopada ending) >> **avoca**

   2. √ vac + ss ... >> **vakkh ... (**optionally when followed by Future or Unreal Conditional endings)

    E.g. **vakkhati /** vacissati   **avakkhā /** avacissā

   3. √ vac + ya (Passive / Absolute sign) >> **vucca / ucca**

√ **vad (**bhūvādi) - to say, to speak, to tell

    √ vad + a >> **vajja** (optionally when followed by all endings, *ant* or *māna*)

√ **vas (**bhūvādi) - to stay, to live, to dwell

    √ vas + ss ...   >> **vacch ...** (optionally when followed by Future or Unreal Conditional

                                          endings)

    E.g. **vacchati /** vasissati

√ **vis (**bhūvādi) - to enter, to go into

√ vis + ss ... >> ves + ss ... >> **vekkh ...** (optionally when followed by Future or Unreal

Conditional endings)

E.g. **vekkhati /** visissati   **vekkhā** / visissā

√ **sak** (tanādi / svādi) - to be able, to be competent

√ sak + u / ṇo >> **sakko, sakkuṇo**

√ **sak** (kiyādi) - to be able, to be competent

1. √ sak + nā >> **sakkuṇā**

2. The special stem *sakkha* is compulsorily used when followed by an Aorist ending.

E.g. **asakkhi** (with the Aorist ending *i*)

3. The special stem *sakkha* is optionally used when followed by Future or Unreal

Conditional endings. (Or) these endings are directly added to the root.

E.g. **sakkhissati** / sakkuṇissati   **sakkhissā** / sakkunissā

(or) √ sak + ss ... >> **sakkh ...** E.g. **sakkhati / sakkhā**

√ **sad (**bhūvādi) - to sit

√ sad + a >> **sīda** (generally)

√ **su** (tanādi / svādi) - to hear, to listen to

√ su + nā / nu >> sunā / suṇo (generally)

√ su +   x   >>   so (optionally when followed by Aorist, Future or Unreal Conditional

endings)

E.g. **assosi** / asuṇi

√ **han (**bhūvādi) - to kill, to hit, to strike

   √√ han + ss ... >>   haṃ + ss ... >>   haṃch... / haṃkh ... >>   hañch ... / haṅkh ...

                 (optionally when followed by Future or Unreal Conditional endings)

     E.g. **hañchāmi / haṅkhāmi** / hanissāmi

√ **har (**bhūvādi) - to carry, to bring

   √ har + a >>   hara (generally), **hā** (optionally when followed by Past Imperfect or

                           Aorist endings)

    E.g. **ahā** / ahara >> **ahāsi** / ahari

√ **hā (**bhūvādi, divādi) - to discard, to remove

   √ hā + a   >>   jahā, √ hā + ya >>   hāya (generally)

   √ hā + ss ... >>   hāh... (optionally when followed by Future or Unreal Conditional

                                endings)

    E.g. jahissati / hāyissati / **hāhati**

√ **hū** (bhūvādi) - to be, to exist

   Present Tense, Imperative and Optative Moods >> *ho* (√ hū + a >>   ho)

   Past Perfect tense.   >> x

   Past Imperfect tense   >> *huva*

 *Aorist tense   >> *ho* (with a few irregular forms)

Parassapada

3ʳᵈ person   hosi, ahosi, hosittho, ahosittho,   hosiṃsu, ahosiṃsu, **hesuṃ,**

                   ahu   **ahesuṃ**

| 1st person | hosiṃ, ahosiṃ, **ahuṃ** | hosimha, ahosimha, hosimhā, ahosimhā |

*Future Tense

Only the special stems *he, heha, hoha* are used.

Parassapada

	singular	**plural**
3rd person	hessati, hehissati, hohissati	hessanti, hehissanti, hohissanti
	hehiti, hohiti	hehinti, hohinti
2nd person	hessasi, hehissasi, hohissasi	hessatha, hehissatha, hohissatha
	hehisi, hohisi	hehitha, hohitha
1st person	hessāmi, hehissāmi, hohissāmi	hessāma, hehissāma, hohissāma
	hehāmi, hohāmi	hehāma, hohāma

Attanopada

3rd person	hessate, hehissate, hohissate	hessante, hehissante, hohissante
	hehite, hohite	hehinte, hohinte, hessare, hehissare, hohissare, hehire, hohire
2nd person	hessase, hehissase, hohissase	hessavhe, hehissavhe, hohissavhe
	hehise, hohise	hehivhe, hohivhe
1st person	hessaṃ, hehissaṃ, hohissaṃ	hessāmhe, hehissāmhe, hohissāmhe

hehāmhe, hohāmhe

*Unreal Conditional Tense

Only the stem *hava* (√ hu + a >>   hava) is used with regular rules.

Exercises

1.   To write notes, e.g., on the usage of various tenses and moods.

2.   To give various verbal stems to be conjugated in various tenses and moods:

 E.g. a. *labha* b. *dadā* c. *kāre* d. *karo* e. *dā* f. *je.*

3.   To analyze an unseen verb form into its components and find out its **paradigmatic**

form, i.e., 3[rd]per. sing. *parassapada.* Present Tense form (conjugated verbs given in

dictionaries are usually of this form). Then use a dictionary to find its sense (i.e. that

of the paradigmatic form) and the sense of the given verb.

E.g. *atāsāpīyittha*

1. atāsāpīyi + ttha (Past Perfect *Par.*2nd per.plu, *Att.*3rd per.sing

                                        Past Imperfect *Par.*3[rd]per.sing & 2nd per.plu, *Att.* 3[rd]per.sing

                                        Aorist   *Par.* 2nd per.sing & plu., *Att.* 3[rd]per.sing)

2. a (**a-augment**) + tāsāpīyi + ttha

                                        (Past Perfect   **not possible** with **a-augment**

                                        Past Imperfect *Par.*3[rd]per.sing & 2nd per.plu, *Att.* 3[rd]per.sing

                                        Aorist   *Par.* 2nd per.sing & plu., *Att.* 3[rd]per.sing)

3. a + tāsāpīy-- + i (**I - insertion**) + ttha

                                        (Past Imperfect **not possible** with **I-insertion**

                                        (Aorist   *Par.* 2nd per.sing & plu., *Att.* 3[rd]per.sing)

4. a + tāsāpī + ya (**passive/ absolute sign**) + i + ttha

                (Aorist   *Par.* 2nd per.sing & plu., *Att.* 3rd per.sing)

5. a + tāsāp-- + ī (**ī- insertion**) + ya + i + ttha

                (Aorist   *Par.* 2nd per.sing & plu., *Att.* 3rd per.sing)

6. a + tās-- / tas-- + āpe (**causal suffix**) + ī + ya + i + ttha

                (Aorist   *Par.* 2nd per.sing & plu., *Att.* 3rd per.sing)

Then the **paradigmatic** form may be one of the following---

tāsati	or	tasati	(**Bhūvādi**)
taṃsati			(**Rudhādi**)
tassati			(**Divādi**)
tāsuṇoti	or	tasuṇoti	(**Svādi**)
tāsunāti	or	tasunāti	(**Kiyādi**)
tāsoti, tāsute	or	tasoti, tasute	(**Tanādi**)
tāseti, tāsayati or		taseti, tasayati	(**Curādi**)

From the dictionary, it comes to be known that *tasati* (**Bhūvādi**) is the correct

paradigmatic form, and that its sense is "fears, is afraid of".

Therefore, *atāsāpīyittha* is a **Causal Passive / Absolute** stem with the verbal

ending *ttha* (Aorist Tense, *Par.* 2nd per.sing & plu., *Att.* 3rd per.sing) and it should be

translated as "was / were caused to fear, to be afraid of".