

# Sanskrit Grammar-6

James Santucci  
Department of Comparative Religion  
California State University

## The Verb: First Conjugation

Fourth Class; *div* Class (गणः); *ya*-class of the First  
Conjugational System: *div-ādi* (दिवादि)

Present tense ( *vartamāna-kālah*)  
Personal endings of the present tense, indicative mode  
(*lat*)

पुरुषः	वचनम्		
	एक	द्वि	बहु
प्रथम-	-ति	-तः	-अन्ति
मध्यम-	-सि	-थः	-थ
उत्तम-	-मि	-वः	-मः

### Formation of the Stem of the *div* Class

1. य is added to the unaltered धातु
2. Add लट्.
3. In Vedic, the root is accented.

## Examples:

धातु	गण	लट्
नह् 'to bind'	य	नह्यति नह्यसि नह्यामि नह्यामः नह्यन्ति
कुप् 'to be angry'	य	कुपति कुपन्ति कुपावः
क्षुध् 'to be hungry'	य	क्षुधति
श्रम् 'to overcome'	य	श्राम्यति
जृ 'to grow old'	य	जीर्यति

## Irregular Forms:

धातु	गण		
भ्रम् 'to wander'	य	The 'a' in -am- in some roots is lengthened: <i>tam</i> 'to suffocate', <i>kram</i> 'to step', <i>dam</i> 'to tame'. <i>Kṣam</i> 'to endure', and <i>śam</i> , 'to be quiet', however, follow the standard rule: <i>kṣamyate</i> , <i>śamyati</i>	भ्राम्यति
दिव् 'to throw'	य	The 'i' in -iv is lengthened. This also applies for the roots <i>siv</i> 'to sew' and <i>sriv</i> 'to fail,'	दीव्यसि
जृ 'to grow old'	य	The ऋ is replaced by -ईर्	जीर्यति
व्यध् 'to pierce'	य	The -ya- is reduced to -i-	विधसि