

## Sanskrit Grammar-4

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### The Verb: First Conjugation

**First Class; *bhū* Class (गणः); Unaccented a-class  
of the First Conjugational System: *bhv-ādi* (भ्वादि)**

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

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

The *visargaḥ* in the dual follows the following sandhi rule:

"The final -s or -r (that is, sentence final or *pada*- final after a vowel are replaced by *visargaḥ*." (Pāṇini 8.3,15)

$$(v) + \begin{cases} -s \\ -r \end{cases} \longrightarrow -ḥ/(v) \text{ --- } \#$$

The ending in the dual are originally स. Thus, in final position (here *pada*- final), the *visarga-* replaces it.

The "last person, singular" is **-mi**. In Pāṇini 7.3.101, it is stated that the thematic vowel or गणः sign (अ) is replaced by आ before a verbal affix beginning with *m* or *v*.

$$a \longrightarrow \bar{a} / \text{---} \begin{cases} m \\ v \end{cases}$$

### Formation of the Stem of the *Bhū Class*

1. **The root or धातु vowel is replaced by the *gunah* (गुणः).** The *exceptions* to this replacement occur when:

- a. a long vowel is followed by a consonant;
- b. a short vowel is followed by two consonants.

[These are *guru-* syllables.]

2. **A short अ is added to the altered धातु**

3. **Add लट्**

Examples:

धातु	गुण	गण	सन्धि	लट्
भू	भो	अ	Emeneau, #3: diphthong before a vowel is replaced by short or long <i>a</i> -, plus the corresponding semivowel o + a → a+v+a	भवति भवसि भवामि, भवामः भवन्ति
प्लु 'swim'	प्लो	अ	o + a → a+v+a	प्लवति प्लवन्ति प्लवावः
कृष् 'cultivate'	कर्ष्	अ		कर्षसि
घुष् 'cry'	घोष्	अ		घोषथ
जि 'conquer'	जे	अ	e + a → a + y + a	जयति

#### 4. Irregular Forms

गम् 'go'	गच्छ्	अ	Replacement stem is गछ After a vowel the छ is reduplicated. See (b) under Reduplication	गच्छति
जीव् 'live'	जीव्	अ	No गुण	जीवथः
सद् 'sit'	सीद्	अ	No गुण; अ is replaced with इ	सीदति
गुह् 'hide'	गूह्स	अ	No गुण; उ is replaced with ऊ	गूहावः

## Reduplication (अभ्यासः)

पा 'drink'	पिब्	अ	see below (1)	पिब
घ्रा 'smell'	जिघ्र्	अ	see below (2)	जिघ्र
स्था 'stand'	तिष्ठ	अ	see below (3)	तिष्ठामि

### Sandhi Rules for Reduplication [Emeneau, p. 20]

अभ्यासः refers to the first syllable of a reduplicated verbal base (धातु) according to Pāṇini (6.1.4) or simply the process of reduplication. For the verbal roots above, here are some rules:

- All three roots reduplicate the replicated verbal base  $-ā$  (आ) with  $-i$  (इ).
- A reduplicated consonant is never aspirated.
- If two consonants appear in the verbal base, only one is retained in reduplication.

### 1. Rules for पा

- (a) applies.
- The  $p$ - in the verbal root is replaced by its voiced equivalent,  $-b$ -.
- The गण sign (अ) replaces the आ in the verbal base.

## 2. Rules for घ्रा

1. (a) applies.
2. No aspirated *sparśah* (स्पर्शः) is allowed in a reduplicated syllable (see b above). In this case the voiced (*ghoṣavant-*), velar (*kaṅṭhya-*), aspirated (*mahā-prāṇa-*), *sparśah* is replaced by the voiced (*ghoṣavant-*), palatal (*tālavya-*), non-aspirated (*alpa-prāṇa-*), *sparśah*.

घ् → ज्

## 3. Rules for स्था

1. (a) applies.
2. If a धातु contains a *tālavya-*, *mūrdhanya-*, or *dantya-* sibilant (*ūṣman-*) and is followed by स्पर्शः, only the स्पर्शः is reduplicated, conforming to the rules given in (b): the थ in the *sthā* is non-aspirated.