

The insertion of इ follows exactly the same rules as in the simple future and the irregularities are the same as those of the simple future (see Nos. 136 & 137).

कृ in the conditional

लभ् in the conditional

1	अकरिष्यम्	अकरिष्याव	अकरिष्याम	अलप्स्ये	अलप्स्यावहि	अलप्स्यामहि
2	अकरिष्यः	अकरिष्यतम्	अकरिष्यत	अलप्स्यथाः	अलप्स्येथाम्	अलप्स्यध्वम्
3	अकरिष्यत्	अकरिष्यताम्	अकरिष्यन्	अलप्स्यत	अलप्स्येताम्	अलप्स्यन्त

141. The **Conditional passive** is identical with the ātmanepada and is subject to the same **optional** transformations as the future passive (see No. 138), e.g.: यदि पितागमिष्यत् सर्वेऽतोक्ष्यन् — Were my father to come, all would be pleased. यदि मूर्खेण नानायिष्यध्वं (or नानेष्यध्वं) व्यजेष्यध्वम् — If you had not been led by a fool, you would have conquered.

142. The Benedictive (आशीर्लिङ्)

The Benedictive expresses a wish of the speaker or a blessing conferred by him on some other person.

(1) Before the **Parasmaipada terminations**, the verbal root is treated as in the passive voice [see Part I, Nos. 68 & 71 (3)], the य् of the passive being replaced by the following terminations:

1	यासम्	यास्व	यास्म
2	याः	यास्तम्	यास्त
3	यात्	यास्ताम्	यासुः

e.g.: जि

1	जीयासम्	जीयास्व	जीयास्म
कृ	क्रियाः	क्रियास्तम्	क्रियास्त
वप्	उप्यात्	उप्यास्ताम्	उप्यासुः

Roots ending in आ, ए, ऐ and ओ change their final vowel to ए when it is preceded by a single consonant, to आ or ए when it is preceded by a conjunct consonant. Thus:

दा	1	देयासम्	देयास्व	देयास्म
गै	2	गेयाः	गेयास्तम्	गेयास्त
ग्लै	3	{ ग्लेयात् ग्लयात्	{ ग्लेयास्ताम् ग्लयास्ताम्	{ ग्लेयासुः ग्लयासुः

But पा (to protect) has always पायासम् पायास्व पायास्म, etc.

While पा (to drink) has always पेयासम्, पेयास्व, पेयास्म, etc.

(2) Before Ātmanepada terminations:

इ is inserted in the case of **set** roots, **optionally** in the case of **vet** roots. Roots ending in ऋ preceded by the conjunct consonant, the root वृ and roots ending in long ऋ are **vet**.

The final vowel and the short medial vowel take guṇa when इ is inserted; when इ is **not** inserted, a short medial vowel and final short ऋ remain unchanged, while a final ऋ is changed to ईर् and to ऊर् after a labial.

The inserted इ is lengthened in the Benedictive of ग्रह्.

The **Ātmanepada terminations** are as follows:

1	सीय	सीवहि	सीमहि
2	सीष्ठाः	सीयास्थाम्	सीध्वम्
3	सीष्ट	सीयास्ताम्	सीरन्

कृ in the Benedictive ātm.

सेव् in the Benedictive ātm.

1	कृषीय	कृषीवहि	कृषीमहि	सेविषीय	सेविषीवहि	सेविषीमहि
2	कृषीष्ठाः	कृषीयास्थाम्	कृषीध्वम्	सेविषीष्ठाः	सेविषीयास्थाम्	सेविषीध्वम्
3	कृषीष्ट	कृषीयास्ताम्	कृषीरन्	सेविषीष्ट	सेविषीयास्ताम्	सेविषीरन्

143. The **Benedictive passive** is identical with the *ātmanepada* and is subject to the same **optional** transformations as the future passive (*see* No. 138). Thus:

नी	नेषीय or नायिषीय	दृश्	दृक्षीय or दृशिषीय
ग्रह	गृहीषीय or ग्राहिषीय	दा	दासीय or दायिषीय

EXERCISE 16

I. Vocabulary

आ-राध् (5P) to propitiate	आविर्भू (1P) to appear	आ-शङ्क् (1A) to suspect, to fear
आ-लप् (1P) to converse	आविष्कृ (8PA) to reveal, to manifest	आ-शिल्ष् (4P) to embrace
आ-लिख् (6P) to draw, to sketch	आ-वृ (5PA, 9PA) to cover, to conceal, to shut in	आ-श्वस् (2P) to take heart
आ-लिङ्ग (10P) to embrace	आ-वृत् (1A) to turn round	आ-सद् (1P) to sit near, to find
आ-लोक (10P) to perceive	आ-शंस (1A) to hope for, to bless	आ-हृ (1PA) to fetch, to eat
आ-लोच् (10PA) to see, to consider		आ-ह्वे (1P) to call, to invoke
अंशः share, portion	अकाण्ड accidental	आ-ह्वे (1A) to provoke, to challenge
अंशिन् sharer, heir	अक्षः axis, pivot, die	
अंशुः <i>m.</i> ray	अक्षम unfit, unable	अगदः medicine
अंसः shoulder	अखिल whole, entire	अङ्कः lap, sign
		अङ्कुरः (°रम्) sprout, blade
		अङ्कुशः goad, hook

II. Translate into English:

(१) विक्रीते हस्तिनि किमङ्कुशे विवादः? (२) आश्वसिहीति मयोक्ताया आशङ्कितायाः स्वसुमुखे शान्तिराविष्कृता। (३) भगवान् देशं पायात्। (४) तव मनोरथाः परिषीरन्। (५) गमिष्यन्त्यै शकुन्तलायै वनवासिनो दानानि ददुः। (६) यदि यूयं कार्यमारप्स्यमाना भगवन्तमारात्स्यत सिद्धिं प्राप्स्यत। (७) त्वं यदि सखायं वने न पर्यत्यक्ष्यः स नामरिष्यत्। (८) रवेरशुभिस्तमसि नशिष्यत्यखिलं विश्वंमानन्देन वेपते। (९) भारमसे कृत्वाकाण्डा विपदो माशङ्कस्व। (१०) ग्राहिष्यमाणाः स्तेना द्वारमपावृत्याधावन्।

- #### III.
- (1) Give the future participle active of ज्ञा, नम् and याच्।
 - (2) Give the future participle passive of दृश्, भिद् and श्रु।
 - (3) Conjugate आ-वृ and आ-श्वस् in the conditional.
 - (4) Conjugate गम् and स्था in the benedictive active.

LESSON 17

THE DERIVATIVE VERBS — THE CAUSATIVE — THE ABLATIVE CASE

144. There are four categories of derivative verbs. They are: the **Causative** (णिच्), the **Desiderative** (सन्), the **Frequentative** (or **Intensive**) (यङ्) and the **Denominative** (नामधातु). The first three are derived from verbal roots, the fourth is derived from nominal stems.

145. The Causative (णिच्)

The Causative indicates that the subject causes another to perform the action signified by the verbal root.