

## Secondary Endings

The imperfect shows a second set of verbal endings which need to be learned at once, because they are used with slight modifications in, or provide the model of, several other conjugations. For example, the optative is for the most part the imperfect with an -ī infix (and of course, without the past tense augment, “a”). The imperative also follows the imperfect in many places (again, of course, without the past tense augment, “a”), but its 1<sup>st</sup> person is actually the remnant of the Vedic subjunctive, which otherwise did not survive in Classical Sanskrit. Compare

		Singular	Dual	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	imperfect	<b>-am</b>	<b>-va</b>	<b>-ma</b>
	optative	<b>-īyam</b>	<b>-īva</b>	<b>-īma</b>
	imperative	<b>-āni</b>	<b>-āva</b>	<b>-āma</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	imperfect	<b>-s</b>	<b>-tam</b>	<b>-ta</b>
	optative	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ītam</b>	<b>-īta</b>
	imperative	<b>-</b>	<b>-tam</b>	<b>-ta</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	imperfect	<b>-t</b>	<b>-tām</b>	<b>-an</b>
	optative	<b>-īt</b>	<b>-ītām</b>	<b>-īyur</b>
	imperative	<b>-tu</b>	<b>-tām</b>	<b>-antu</b>

1 <sup>st</sup> person	imperfect	अगच्छम्	अगच्छाव	अगच्छाम
	optative	नयेयम्	नयेव	नयेम
	imperative	भवानि	भवाव	भवाम
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	imperfect	अगच्छस्	अगच्छतम्	अगच्छत
	optative	नयेस्	नयेतम्	नयेत
	imperative	भव	भवतम्	भवत
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	imperfect	अगच्छत्	अगच्छताम्	अगच्छन्
	optative	नयेत्	नयेताम्	नयेयुर्
	imperative	भवतु	भवताम्	भवन्तु