

Whitney, The Roots, Verb-Forms and Primary Derivatives...

Transliteration vs. Coulson

1. ai and au have macrons: āi, āu
2. anusvāra is ñ or ṁ (Whitney's Grammar § 73c)
3. ṅ has a macron instead of a dot
4. the ś is a ç

Five periods

- V. Veda
- B. Brāhmaṇa's and Upanishad
- S. Sūtra
- E. epos
- C. classics

Roots, verb forms etc., notation (p. 1)

- RV+ in Rig-Veda and onwards
RV¹ found once in Rig-Veda
[1.] conjugation class

Forms are usually the 3rd singular. Exceptional forms are in (parentheses). Present modes are mentioned in order of frequency, derivatives alphabetically for ending or root, and reduplicated forms are placed after the others, and "quasi" primary forms at the end.

Primary conjugations (Grammar § 535)

With the root itself underlying the inflection system.

- | | | |
|------|---------|--------------|
| I. | Present | <i>Pres.</i> |
| II. | Perfect | <i>Perf.</i> |
| III. | Aorist | <i>Aor.</i> |
| IV. | Future | <i>Fut.</i> |

Verb. Verbal adjectives and nouns

Secondary (derivative) conjugations (Grammar § 540, § 996 &c.)

Sec. conj. - A conjugation-stem instead of the simple root underlies the inflection system.

1. Passive
2. Intensive
3. Desiderative
4. Causative
5. Denominative

and some other forms.

Tertiary conjugations (Grammar e.g. § 1039, Coulson p. 288)

Secondary formations derived from other secondary stem forms.

e.g. desiderative causative

Derivatives

Deriv. - declinables derived from verbal stems + special suffixes. (Grammar § 1136 &c.)

Primary derivatives	stem with one suffix
Secondary derivatives	stem with a second suffix

Index of tense- and conjugation stems (p. 211)

Stems:

Present (divided in classes)

Perfect

Aorist

Future

Secondary

Tertiary

Sundries

Three periods:

- A. Earlier language (V.B.S.)
- B. Earlier and later (V+)
- C. Later language (E+)

Index of roots (p. 243)

In reversed alph. order.