

Pāli Verbal Endings

Present Tense: -ti -nti -si -tha -mi -ma

- base [= (modified) root + suffix] + primary ending

Aorist: -i -imsu/uṃ -i -ittha -iṃ -imha

- prefixes + (a) + aorist root [= root / special root / base] + aorist ending
- for a-aorist 'a' is used in endings instead of 'i'

Future Tense: -issa- / -essa-

- root / base + (i)ssa + primary ending

Passive Conjugation: -īya- [or assimilated y]

- root + īya / y + tense ending
- assimilations, e.g.: s + y -> ss, n + y -> ññ

Infinitive: -tum

- root / base + (i) + tuṃ [indeclinable]

Gerund: -tvā / -ya

- root / base + (i)tvā(na) / ya [indeclinable]

Present Participle: -nta / -māna

- active: base + nta / māna
- passive: root + īya / y + nta / māna
- when qualifying feminine noun: -ntī / -manā
- for -nta: alternative declension like Bhagavant

Past Participle: -ta / -na

- root + (i)ta / na
- assimilations, e.g.: s+t -> ṭṭh, d + t -> ddh

Gerundive: -tabba / -anīya / -ya

- root + (i)tabba / anīya / ya

Imperative: -u / -hi

- base + modified primary ending [3rd: -tu -ntu, 2nd sg.: (-hi)]

Optative: -eyya- / -e-

- base + eyya / e + mixed primary-aorist ending [1st sg. and 3rd pl. like aorist]

Causative: -e- / -(ā)p- / -pe- / -āpe- / -paya- / -āpaya-

- strengthened root + e / (ā)p / pe / āpe / paya / āpaya + tense ending