

## From the Vajra Prajna Paramita Sutra

अथ खल्वायुष्मान्सुभुतिरुत्थायासनाद्  
एकांसमुत्तरासङ्गं कृत्वा दक्षिणं जानु-  
मण्डलं पृथिव्यां प्रतिष्ठाप्य येन  
भगवांस्तेनाञ्जलिं प्रणम्य भगवन्तम्  
एतद्वीचत्

ATHA KHALV ĀYUṢMĀN SUBHŪTIR UTTHĀYĀSANĀD  
EKĀMSAM UTTARĀSĀNGAṂ KṚTVĀ DAKṢIṆAṂ  
JĀNU-MANḌALAṂ PṚTHIVYĀM PRATIṢṬHĀPYA  
VENA BHAGAVĀMS TENĀNJALIM PRANAMYA  
BHAGAVANTAM ETAD AVOCAT.

"Then the Elder Subhuti, having arisen from his seat, having bared one shoulder of his upper garment, having placed his right knee on the ground, and having placed his palms together before the Honored One, said this to the Honored One."

The previous lesson discussed root  $\sqrt{kr}$ - "do/make." That root belongs to a class of verbs known as the *ru* and *u*-class. The present stem of the *nu*-class is formed by adding the syllable *-nu-* to the root. In the "strong" forms of the verb, the added syllable *-nu-* receives the accent, and so is strengthened to *-no-*. There are just a few roots which belong to the *u*-class, and all of them, with the exception of root  $\sqrt{kr}$ - end in *-n*.  $\sqrt{kr}$ - itself is irregular. Below are examples of the conjugations of these verbs in the present indicative active.

## PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

NU- CLASS VERBS: EXAMPLE /SU- "PRESS"			
	singular	dual	plural
1st	<i>sunomi</i>	<i>sunuvas</i>	<i>sunumas</i>
2nd	<i>sunosi</i>	<i>sunuthas</i>	<i>sunutha</i>
3rd	<i>sunoti</i>	<i>sunutas</i>	<i>sunvanti</i>

U- CLASS VERBS: EXAMPLE /TAN- "STRETCH"			
	singular	dual	plural
1st	<i>tanomi</i>	<i>tanvas</i>	<i>tanmas</i>
2nd	<i>tanoṣi</i>	<i>tanuthas</i>	<i>tanutha</i>

3rd *tanoti* *tanutas* *tanvanti*

Note that the *-u-* of either type of verb is allowed to be dropped before *-v* and *-m* of the first person dual and first person plural endings. That is connected with *-u-* being a labial vowel (formed by the lips) and *-v-* being a labial semi-vowel while *-m-* is the labial nasal. However, for *nu-* class verbs, if the root ends in a consonant, the *-u-* is not dropped. If the *-u-* would come before an ending that starts with a vowel, the *-u-* becomes *-v-* or *-uv-*, depending on whether it is preceded by one or two consonants.

## U- CLASS VERBS: EXAMPLE /KR- "DO/MAKE"

1st	<i>karomi</i>	<i>kurvas</i>	<i>kurmas</i>
2nd	<i>karoṣi</i>	<i>kuruthas</i>	<i>kurutha</i>
3rd	<i>karoti</i>	<i>kurutas</i>	<i>kurvanti</i>

The reason  $\sqrt{kr}$ - is irregular is that it has *guna*-strengthening (to *kar-*) in the strong forms of the stem, and changes to *kur-* in the weak forms of the stem, so the two forms of the stem are *karo-* and *kuru-*. The *-u-* is always dropped before *-v* and *-m* of the 1st person dual and 1st person plural (*kurvas*, *kurmas*).

-- to be continued

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