Past-tense

Objective: to understand how Past tense works in sanskrit

Concept A: Past-tense in sanskrit is called as 'Lang Lakaara'

लङ्लकार / lang-lakaara (Past Tense): लङ्लकार (lang-lakaara) represents verb-forms in past tense (भूत्काल् / Bhootkaal). So, while forming a sentence which is in past tense, the verb (क्रिया / kriaa) has to be in तिङ्लकार (lang-lakaara).

Past tense is used to denote an event that has happened already in the past

Example: I go to school : present tense

I went to school: past tense

I read a book: present tense

I read (pronounced as red) a book: past tense

In Sanskrit, we have 3 numbers and 3 persons.

Singular is called as Ekavachana Dual is called as Dwivachana Plural is called as Bahuvachana

Let us understand 3 persons:
1st person is called as Uttama Purusha
2nd person is called as Madhyama Purusha
3rd person is called as Prathama Purusha

Concept B: Let us see the below examples for studying. These are in past tense:

बालकः अपठत् The boy read

बालिका अपठत् The girl read

रामः अपठत् Ram read

The above sentences are in 3rd person singular with different subjects

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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- . .

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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- ____
- ___
- ___
- ____

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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- ____
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THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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