

# क्रियाकारकसामग्री

# The Action-Participant Complex



<http://personal.carthage.edu/jlochtfeld/buddhism/ajanta/mahajanaka.html>  
from the Ajanṭā caves

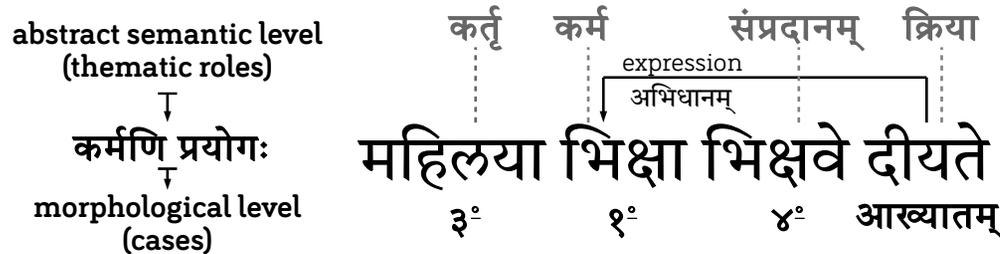
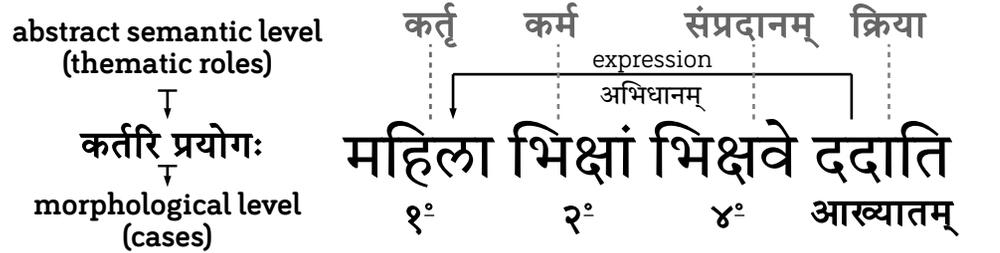
The meaning of a **verbal root** is an abstract **action** (क्रिया).

Each action has **participants** (कारकाणि) which are classified as follows:

- **agent** (कर्तृ): The one most closely connected with the action, usually the one who *does* it or *experiences* it.
- **patient** (कर्म): The one, besides the agent, who is most closely *affected* by the verbal action.
- **instrument** (करणम्): That by means of which the action is accomplished.
- **recipient** (संप्रदानम्): The one for whom the action is performed; usually a *recipient*.
- **locus** (अधिकरणम्): That in which the action takes place.
- **from-which** (अपादानम्): That from which the action takes place.

Nominal and verbal constructions map some of these **semantic** categories (often called **thematic roles** or **theta roles**) onto **syntactic** categories:

अत्र चित्रे महिला कर्तृ, भिक्षा कर्म, भिक्षुः संप्रदानम्



## Verbal Constructions

- A finite verb **expresses** either the **agent** (कर्तरि प्रयोगः), **patient** (कर्मणि प्रयोगः), or **action** (भावे प्रयोगः).
- If the verb expresses the agent or patient, that participant is the **subject** of the verb, and appears in the **nominative case** (प्रथमा विभक्तिः).
- The subject is often **omitted** if it can be known from context.

## Nominal Constructions

- कृत् suffixes form nouns and adjectives that can express almost **any** participant.
- Such nominal forms can be used in any case-form depending on their role in the sentence as a whole.
- The nominal phrase **headed** by such a form can sometimes take additional complements, which express participants that have not already been expressed.

महिलया भिक्षवे भिक्षा दत्ता