

शिरवागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्  
द्वितीयो भागः



सम्पादकः  
ऐन्द्रः अल्लटः

अद्यतनः पाठः

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त्त्वा ल्यप् च



(“Converbs”)



# प्राक्कथनम्



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Sanskrit has a special verbal category that ends in a suffix called *Ktvā* or *LyaP* by Pāṇini.

This category has been translated in various ways, but in the past, it was generally called a *gerund*, and today, linguists recognize it as a *converb*.



# प्राक्कथनम्



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It is an *uninflected* verbal form, and therefore does not express the grammatical categories of *person*, *number*, or *tense-mood*.



# प्राक्कथनम्



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In *syntactic* terms, it is the *head* of a verb phrase that is an *adverbial adjunct* of the main verb phrase in the sentence. This means:

1. it can take its own set of verbal arguments or कारकाणि (subject to one condition);
2. it is always used with another verb phrase, to which it is subordinate;



क्त्वा



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*Ktvā* is only used after verbal roots  
*without a preverb (upasargaḥ).*



त्वा



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a diacritical letter (*anubandhaḥ*)  
signifying *zero grade* of the root



[*dhātuḥ*] + *Ktvā*



# त्वा



स्मृ + त्वा → स्मृत्वा

जि + त्वा → जित्वा

भू + त्वा → भूत्वा

नी + त्वा → नीत्वा



# त्वा



क्षिप् + त्वा → क्षिप्त्वा

मुच् + त्वा → मुत्त्वा

सिञ्च + त्वा → सिञ्चत्वा

सृज् + त्वा → सृष्ट्वा

बुध् + त्वा → बुद्ध्वा



# त्वा



वच् + त्वा → उत्त्वा

प्रष् + त्वा → पृष्ठा

व्यध् + त्वा → विद्धा

स्वप् + त्वा → सुप्त्वा



त्वा



रम् + त्वा → रत्वा

गम् + त्वा → गत्वा

हन् + त्वा → हत्वा



# त्वा



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Remember that some verbs take the augment *iT* before the suffix *Ktvā*.

ग्रह्	+	त्वा	→	गृहीत्वा
शम्	+	त्वा	→	शमित्वा
क्षुध्	+	त्वा	→	क्षुधित्वा



# त्त्वा



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Some verbs that end in long vowels (which historically ended in a laryngeal) form their zero-grade with *-i*, which appears before the suffix:

स्था + त्त्वा → स्थित्वा

धा + त्त्वा → हित्वा



# त्वा



As a rule, when the root takes the augment  $iT$ , it does not go into the zero grade:

वृत् + त्वा → वर्तित्वा

पू + त्वा → पवित्वा

क्षुध् + त्वा → क्षुधित्वा



ल्यप्



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*LyaP* is only used after verbal roots  
with a preverb (*upasargah*).



ल्यप्



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a diacritical letter (*anubandhaḥ*)  
signifying an accent on the syllable  
immediately before the suffix



[*upasargaḥ* + *dhātuḥ*] + *LyaP*



a diacritical letter (*anubandhaḥ*)  
signifying the application of  
the augment *tuK*



# ल्यप्



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*tuK* is an augment that is inserted between a *verbal root ending in a short vowel* (i.e., a prosodically *light* verbal root) and the suffix *LyaP*.

वि + जि + ल्यप् → विजित्य

उप + नी + ल्यप् → उपनीय



# ल्यप्



परि + भू + ल्यप् → परिभूय

वि + स्मृ + ल्यप् → विस्मृत्य

अव + गम् + ल्यप् → अवगत्य

परि + ग्रह् + ल्यप् → परिगृह्य



# प्रयोगः



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The phrase headed by the converb expresses an *adverbial adjunct* to the verb phrase of the main sentence. Its sense is usually that the action expressed by the converb *precedes* the action of the main verb.

Hence “having done  $x$ ” is usually an acceptable translation.



# प्रयोगः



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The converb is *controlled* by a subsequent verb phrase, in the sense that its *agent* (कर्तृ) is identical with the agent of the subsequent verb phrase.

हसित्वा गतः

“Having smiled, he left.”

सीतां दृष्ट्वा गतः

“Having seen Sītā, he left.”



# प्रयोगः



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It is important that control is through the *semantic agent*, not the *syntactic subject*:

कुम्भकारेण घटः क्रियते

a pot is being  
made *by a potter*



# प्रयोगः



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It is important that control is through the *semantic agent*, not the *syntactic subject*:

शालां संमृज्य कुम्भकारेण घटः क्रियते

having swept  
the room

a pot is being  
made *by a potter*



# प्रयोगः



It is important that control is through the *semantic agent*, not the *syntactic subject*:

शालां संमृज्य कुम्भकारेण घटः क्रियते

having swept  
the room

a pot is being  
made *by a potter*



# प्रयोगः



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Sometimes the “same-agent” condition is relaxed, especially when speaking about two semantic agents that stand in a very close relationship to each other:

पतिं स्मृत्वा तस्या नयनं स्फुरति

“As she remembered her husband, her eye throbbed.”

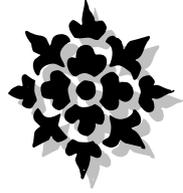


# प्रयोगः



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Notice that, because of its agreement with the *agent* of a subsequent verb phrase, the converb is always going to be in the agentive construction (कर्तरि प्रयोगः).



समाप्तम्

