

शिरवागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्
द्वितीयो भागः



सम्पादकः
ऐन्द्रः अल्लटः

अद्यतनः पाठः



कर्तरि कर्मणि भावे च
प्रयोगाः





प्रयोगः



Prayōgaḥ, which generally means “use,” can specifically refer to the “use” of a verb in reference to one of the *participants* (कारकाणि) in the verbal action.

The only *participants* we will need to consider here are the *agent* (कर्तृ) and the *patient* (कर्म).



प्रयोगः



To use a verbal form *with reference to* a participant means:

- That participant is the *referent* of the verbal form.
- Hence, if that participant is expressed elsewhere in the sentence as a nominal or pronominal phrase, that phrase is *coreferential* (समानाधिकरणः) with the verbal form.
- Hence there will be *agreement* (in number, and sometimes in person, gender, and case) between the nominal and verbal expressions of the participant.



VALENCY



Valency is a property of verbs that describes the number of *arguments* that a verb may take.

Each verbal root in Sanskrit is traditionally described as being either *intransitive* (अकर्मकः) or *transitive* (सकर्मकः), or, in a few cases, *ditransitive* (द्विकर्मकः).

These distinguish the number of *object arguments* the verb may have (either 0, 1, or 2, respectively).

१. कर्तरि प्रयोगः

Agentive Construction

The “agentive construction” corresponds to what you might know as the “active voice”: the verb *refers to* the agent of the verbal action.

When the verbal form is finite, the agent is the *subject* of the verb, i.e., the grammatical argument that is expressed in the *nominative case*.

१. कर्तरि प्रयोगः

Agentive Construction

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Do not confuse the semantic category of “agent” with the syntactic category of “subject.” Depending on the construction, you may have an agent that is not a subject, and a subject that is not an agent!

१. कर्तरि प्रयोगः

Agentive Construction

Finite Verbs

करोति

is-making

१. कर्तरि प्रयोगः

Agentive Construction

Finite Verbs

कुम्भकारो

the-potter

करोति

is-making



१. कर्तरि प्रयोगः

Agentive Construction

Finite Verbs

कुम्भकारो

the-potter

घटं

the-pot

करोति

is-making



१. कर्तरि प्रयोगः

Agentive Construction

Verbal Adjectives

(*NvuL*)

कुम्भकारो घटस्य कारकः

the-potter of-the-pot (is a) maker

(With many nominal forms of verbs, the patient is expressed as a genitive complement [कर्मणि षष्ठी].)

२. कर्मणि प्रयोगः *Patientive Construction*

The *patientive construction* (literally “use [of the verb] with reference to the patient”) is available only for *transitive* (सकर्मकः) verbs.

In the case of finite verbs, the patient of the verb serves as the *subject* argument of the verb.

Hence this corresponds to the “passive voice.”

The agent, if expressed, is in the instrumental case.

२. कर्मणि प्रयोगः *Patientive Construction*

Finite Verbs

क्रियते

is-made

२. कर्मणि प्रयोगः *Patientive Construction*

Finite Verbs

घटः क्रियते
the-pot is-made



२. कर्मणि प्रयोगः *Patientive Construction*

Finite Verbs

कुम्भकारेण घटः क्रियते
by-the-potter the-pot is-made



२. कर्मणि प्रयोगः *Patientive Construction*

Verbal Adjectives

(*Ktabḥ*)

कुम्भकारेण

by-the-potter

घटः

the-pot

कृतः

was-made



२. कर्मणि प्रयोगः *Patientive Construction*

Verbal Adjectives

(*Ktabḥ*)

कुम्भकारेण

घटं कृतं

पश्यामि

by-the-potter

the-pot made-PAST

I-see

३. भावे प्रयोगः *Impersonal Construction*

The *impersonal construction* (literally “use [of the verb] with reference to the verbal action”) is expressed using the same morphological and syntactic means as the *patientive* construction, but it is used primarily with *intransitive* verbs.

In this construction, the verb does not refer to either the agent or the patient, but simply expresses the verbal action itself. The agent, if expressed, is in the instrumental case.

३. भावे प्रयोगः

Impersonal Construction

Finite Verbs

आस्यताम्

sitting-IMP

३. भावे प्रयोगः *Impersonal Construction*

Finite Verbs

भवत्या

by-you

आस्यताम्

sitting-IMP

३. भावे प्रयोगः *Impersonal Construction*

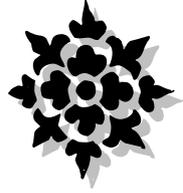
Verbal Adjectives

(*Ktaḥ*)

भवत्या हसितम्

by-you

laughing-PAST



समाप्तम्

