



शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett



THE PAST ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

KtavatU



क्तवतु



THE PAST PARTICIPLE (REVIEW)

Remember that we have already learned a form that could be called a “past participle”: namely, adjectives that end in *-tá-* (masculine and neuter) or *-tā́-* (feminine).



THE PAST PARTICIPLE (REVIEW)

These are **participles** because they are both

- **verbal** (they are formed directly from verbal roots and express a verbal action), and
- **adjectival** (they take case-number-gender endings and can modify another noun).



THE PAST PARTICIPLE (REVIEW)

We have also seen that they can be used in two different ways:

- **attributively** (पतितं वृक्षं अपश्यम् = “I saw a *fallen* tree”)
- **predicatively** (वृक्षः पतितः = “The tree *has fallen*”)



THE PAST PARTICIPLE (REVIEW)

Finally, we have seen that this participle refers to the **patient** of the verb, if the verb can possibly take a patient, and therefore it can be called a **passive** participle.

If the verb can't take a patient — if, in other words, it is *intransitive* — then the participle refers to the **agent**.



THE PAST PARTICIPLE (REVIEW)

Describing a patient of a transitive verb:

- [रामेण] रावणो हतः = Rāvaṇa **was struck** [by Rāma].

Describing an agent of an intransitive verb:

- रामः सुप्तः = Rāma **has slept**.



THE PAST ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

We'll now look at a form that is almost exactly the same as this participle in terms of its function, with one major difference: **it refers to the agent of a transitive verb.** Hence it is the **past active participle.**

Pāṇini calls it *KtavatU*, after the suffix by which it is formed.



FORMATION

You can think of the formation of the past active participle as **exactly** parallel to the formation of the past passive participle, except that we add the suffix *-vat-* (feminine *-vatī-*) to it:

kr-tá- कृ-त-

[which has
been] done
(passive)



kr-tá-vat- कृ-त-वत्-

[which has]
done
(active)



FORMATION

The *-tavat-* suffix is declined **exactly like** the possessive suffix *-vat-* (e.g., masc. nom. sg. in *-vān*, strong stem *-vant-*, weak stem *-vat-*).



	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा०	कृतवान्	कृतवन्तौ	कृतवन्तः
द्वितीया०	कृतवन्तम्		कृतवतः
तृतीया०	कृतवता	कृतवद्भ्याम्	कृतवद्भिः
चतुर्थी०	कृतवते		कृतवद्भ्यः
पञ्चमी०	कृतवतः		कृतवतोः
षष्ठी०		कृतवत्सु	
सप्तमी०	कृतवति	कृतवन्तौ	कृतवन्तः
संबुद्धिः	कृतवन्		

Declension of *kṛtávat-* (masculine)



	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा०	कृतवत्	कृतवन्ती/कृतवती	कृतवन्ति
द्वितीया०	कृतवत्		
तृतीया०	कृतवता	कृतवद्भ्याम्	कृतवद्भिः
चतुर्थी०	कृतवते		कृतवद्भ्यः
पञ्चमी०	कृतवतः		कृतवतोः
षष्ठी०		कृतवत्सु	
सप्तमी०	कृतवति	कृतवन्ती/कृतवती	कृतवन्ति
संबुद्धिः	कृतवन्		

Declension of *kṛtávat-* (neuter)



	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा०	कृतवती	कृतवत्यौ	कृतवत्यः
द्वितीया०	कृतवतीम्		कृतवतीः
तृतीया०	कृतवत्या	कृतवतीभ्याम्	कृतवतीभ्यः
चतुर्थी०	कृतवत्यै		कृतवतीभ्याम्
पञ्चमी०	कृतवत्याः		कृतवतीभ्याम्
षष्ठी०		कृतवत्याम्	
सप्तमी०	कृतवत्याम्	कृतवत्योः	कृतवतीषु
संबुद्धिः	कृतवति	कृतवत्यौ	कृतवत्यः

Declension of *kṛtāvati-* (feminine)



USAGE

Although I gave you all of the case-forms of this participle, it is primarily used as a **predicate adjective**, so you're most likely to see it in the nominative case:



USAGE

रामो रावणं हतवान्

“Rāma killed Rāvaṇa”

सीता रामं दृष्टवती

“Sītā saw Rāma”

रामश्च लक्ष्मणश्च वनं
गतवन्तौ

“Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa
went to the forest”

= रामश्च लक्ष्मणश्च वनं गतौ

