

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

FIRST-YEAR SANSKRIT

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



अल्लटाचार्योद्धावितः पाठऋमः 🎇 Designed by Andrew Ollett



THE PAST ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

KtavatU



क्तवतु





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 *-tá-* (feminine).





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).





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*")





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**.





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:

kṛ-tá- कृ-त-

[which has been] done (passive) kṛ-tá-vat- कृ-त-वत्-

[which has] done (active)

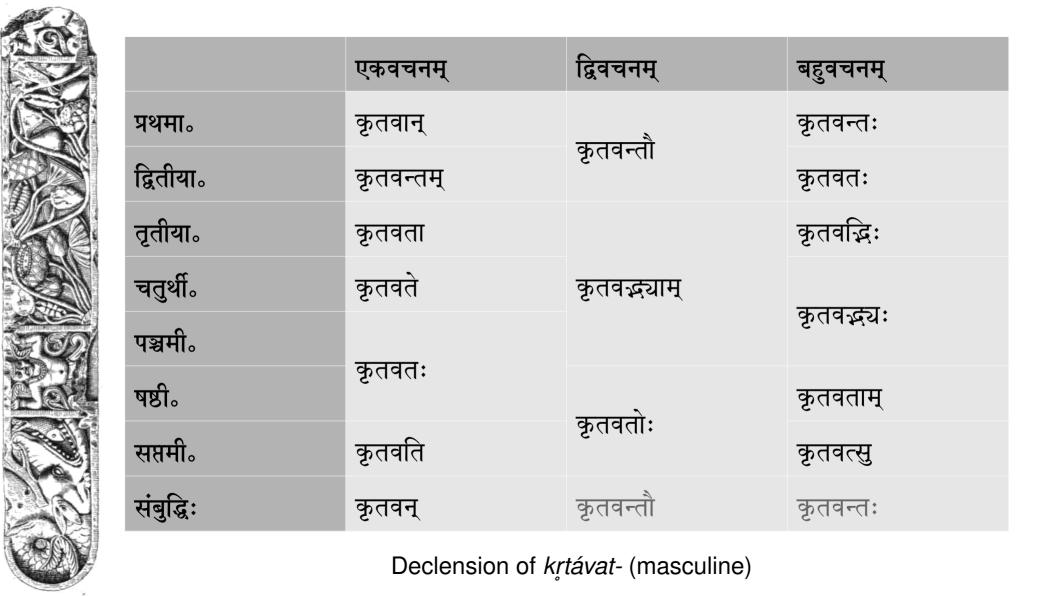


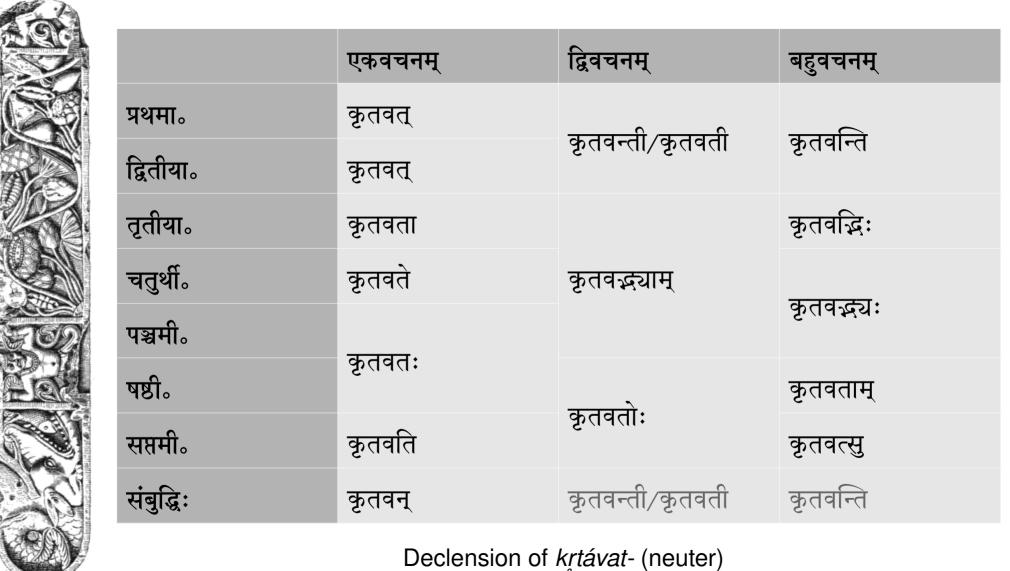


FORMATION

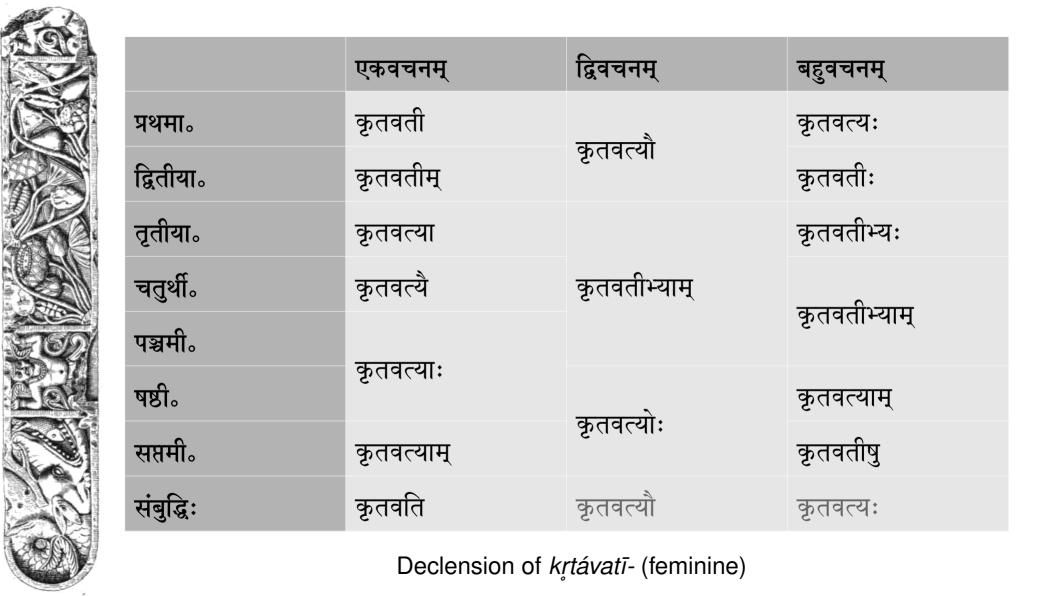
The *-tavat-* suffix is declined **exactly like** the possessive suffix *-vat-* (e.g., masc. nom. sg. in *-vān*, strong stem *-vant-*, weak stem *-vat-*).







Declension of *krtávat-* (neuter)





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 लक्षमणश्च वनं "Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa गतवन्तौ went to the forest"

= रामश्च लक्षमणश्च वनं गतौ



