

शिखागोविश्वविद्यालये

प्रारम्भिकसंस्कृतम्

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अल्लटाचार्योद्भावितः पाठक्रमः  Designed by Andrew Ollett

CAUSATIVE VERBS: FORMS

NiC – 1



णिच् – १

CAUSATIVE VERBS

Right now will discuss the **formation** of causative verbs (including participles). For their **use**, please watch the next video.

CAUSATIVE VERBS

The causative is a **deverbal** form, like the desiderative, which means that it is effectively a **new verb** formed from an **existing verb** by means of the addition of a suffix. The suffix used for the causative is one that Pāṇini calls *ṆiC*.



THE ROOT

The causative suffix *ṆiC* effectively forms a new verbal root, which can be used in **any** verbal category (present, imperfect, optative, future, imperative, perfect, verbal adjectives, converbs, infinitives, verbal nouns, and so on).

We'll start by looking at the **present tense**, and using this as a model for all of the other categories.

THE ROOT

The **present system** of causative verbs is formally identical to the present system of tenth-class verbs (*curādigaṇaḥ*). Hence the **present stem** is formed by adding the suffix *-áya-* to a strengthened form of the root.



This *-áya-* is, you might remember, the suffix *ṆiC (i)* plus the present-stem forming suffix *ŚaP (a)*, which causes the *i* to appear in the full grade or *guṇaḥ* form *-ay-*.

THE ROOT

The suffix *ṆiC*, as you might guess, triggers “*Ṇ-vṛddhiḥ*.” Hence:

❁ If the root ends in a *vowel*, it takes *vṛddhiḥ*:

√कृ → कारयति “causes to do”

√श्रु → श्रावयति “causes to hear”

√नी → नाययति “causes to lead”

THE ROOT

The suffix *ṆiC*, as you might guess, triggers “*Ṇ-vṛddhiḥ*.” Hence:

- ✿ If the root ends in the sequence *a* + any simple consonant, it takes *vṛddhiḥ*:

√पत् → पातयति “causes to fall”

√पच् → पाचयति “causes to cook”

THE ROOT

But there is a very important class of exceptions to this rule, namely the roots taught with the marker *m* (see *Adhyayanavidhiḥ* for details):

| | | | |
|--------|---|---------|---------------------------|
| √गम् | → | गमयति | “causes to go” |
| √शम् | → | शमयति | “causes to cease” |
| √घट् | → | घटयति | “causes to hold together” |
| √प्रथ् | → | प्रथयति | “causes to spread” |

THE ROOT

The suffix *ṆiC*, as you might guess, triggers “*Ṇ-vṛddhiḥ*.” Hence:

- ❁ If the root ends in a consonant and has any other vowel besides *a*, it takes *guṇaḥ*:

√बुध् → बोधयति “causes to be aware”

√तृप् → तर्पयति “causes to be satisfied”



THE ROOT

If the root ends in the vowel \bar{a} (and occasionally a few others), then an **augment**, consisting of a single consonant, is usually inserted between the root and the suffix. The most common is p (*puk*), but y (*yuk*) and a few others are also found.

THE ROOT

| | | | |
|-----|---|---------|--------------------------|
| √दा | → | दापयति | “causes to give” |
| √धा | → | धापयति | “causes to place” |
| √ऋ | → | अर्पयति | “causes to go, consigns” |
| √ही | → | हेपयति | “causes to be ashamed” |
| √मा | → | मापयति | “causes to measure” |
| √हा | → | हापयति | “causes to abandon” |

THE ROOT

√सा → [अव]साययति “causes to conclude”

√पा → पाययति “causes to drink”

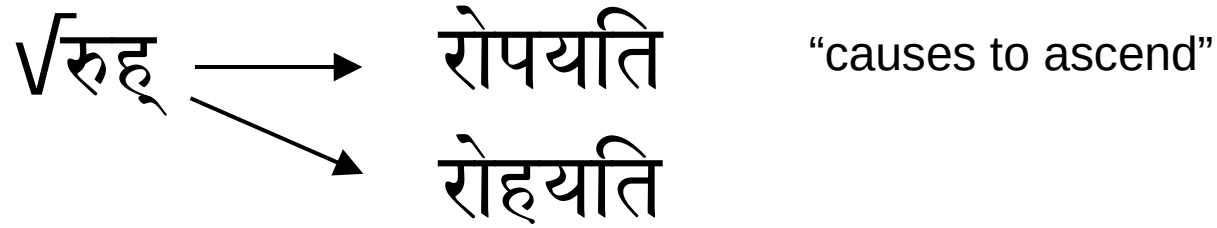
√पा → पालयति “causes to protect”

√ह्वा → ह्वाययति “causes to call”

√भी → भीषयति “causes to be afraid, terrifies”

THE ROOT

The verb *ruh* “ascend” optionally takes the form *rōp-* in the causative:



THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Once you know the form of the present stem, you can make any of the forms of the present system:

√कृ

लट्

कारयति

“she causes to do”

लङ्

अकारयत्

“ she caused to do”

लिट्

कारयेत्

“ she might cause to do”

लोट्

कारयतु

“let her cause to do”

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Including *parasmaipadam* and *ātmanēpadam* participles:

√कृ

कारयन्

“causing to do” (masc.)

कारयमाणः

“causing to do” (masc.)

THE FUTURE SYSTEM

The conjugational future stem is formed just by adding *-iṣya-* to the causative stem in *-ay-*:

√कृ

लृट्

कारयिष्यति

“she will cause to do”

लृङ्

अकारयिष्यत्

“she would have caused to do”

THE FUTURE SYSTEM

The periphrastic future is formed by adding *-itā* (etc.) to the causative stem in *-ay-*:

√कृ लृट् कारयिता “she will cause to do”

THE PERFECT

All causative verbs use the periphrastic perfect, since they are technically disyllabic:

√कृ

लिट्

कारयामास

“she caused to do”

कारयां बभूव

कारयां चकार

THE AORIST

The causative sense is expressed by the **reduplicated** aorist, which will be introduced separately.

√कृ लृङ् अचीकरत्

“she caused to do”

PAST PARTICIPLES

The past passive and active participles are formed by adding *-ita-* or *-itavat-* to the strengthened root:

√कृ

कारितः

“who has been caused to do”

कारितवान्

“who has caused to do”

CONVERBS

The converb suffix *Ktvā* (*tvā*) is added onto the causative stem ending in *-ay-*:

√कृ

कारयित्वा

“having caused to do”

INFINITIVES

And so is the infinitive in *tum* (*tumUN*):

√कृ

कारयितुम्

“to cause to do”

“to be caused to do”

“to be caused to be done”

CONVERBS

The converb suffix *LyaP* (-ya-) is usually added directly onto the strengthened root (with any augments):

उप-√कृ

उपकार्य

“having caused to help”

आ-√दा

आदाप्य

“having caused to take”

CONVERBS

But when the root has a **short** vowel followed by a single consonant, *-ayya-* is added instead:

अव-√गम्

अवगमय्य

“having caused to understand”

प्र-√शम्

प्रशमय्य

“having caused to be quiet”

PRIMARY DERIVATIVES

Most of the other primary derivational suffixes (*kṛt*), such as those used to form action nouns (*Kti*, *Lyuṭ*, etc.), are *ārdhadhātuka* suffixes, and hence the *i* of the suffix *ṆiC* disappears before them:

√भू

भावना

“causing to become”

√कृ

कारणम्

“that by means of which something is caused to be made”
→ “cause”

PRIMARY DERIVATIVES

Those that begin with consonants other than *y*, and thus would usually take the augment *i* after a root ending in a consonant, are an exception, since they leave the suffix *-ay-*:

√स्था

स्थापयितव्यम्

“needing to be set up”

but

स्थाप्यम्

“needing to be set up”

