

कारकाणि विभक्तयश्च

I. विभक्तिः, the “separated” case endings, then generalized to mean “grammatical case”

A. formal, **syntactic** categories analytically separable from the senses they convey

II. कारकम्, “instrument of action,” described as विभक्त्यर्थ, “the meaning of the cases”

A. the **semantic** roles that six of the seven cases (the genitive is not considered a कारकविभक्ति since it primarily interrelates nouns) can play with respect to verbal action:

Syntactic Marking			Semantic Function	
विभक्तयः	Cases	Grammatical Relations	कारकाणि	Semantic Roles
प्रथमा	Nom.	Subject	कर्तृ, कर्मन् “doer,” “thing done”	Agent, Patient
द्वितीया	Acc.	Direct Obj.	कर्मन् “thing done”	Patient
तृतीया	Instr.		कर्तृ, करणम् “doer,” “that by which (something) is done”	Agent, Instrument
चतुर्थी	Dat.	Indirect Obj.	संप्रदानम् “to whom (something) is given over”	Recipient
पञ्चमी	Abl.		अपादानम् “that from which (something) is taken away”	Source
षष्ठी	Gen.	Possessor		
सप्तमी	Loc.		अधिकरणम् “upon which (something) is done”	Location

III. In several cases there is no one-to-one relationship between कारक-s and विभक्ति-s:

A. certain विभक्ति-s come to signify कारक-s that are typically the province of other विभक्ति-s:

e.g., in certain contexts the षष्ठी can express the कर्तृ, कर्मन्, etc.

B. **Voice** is a useful device which adjusts the relationship between a few of them:

1. The **subject** of any sentence will be in the nominative and will agree with its verb in number.
2. In active voice, the subject (nom.) is the agent; the direct object (acc.) is the patient:
 - a. कर्तरि प्रयोगः, “use with reference to the agent,” e.g., ब्राह्मणो नृपं शपति । “The brahmin curses the king.”
3. In passive voice, the subject (nom.) is the patient; the agent is put in the instrumental:
 - a. कर्मणि प्रयोगः, “use with reference to the patient,” e.g., नृपस्तेन शप्यते । “The king is cursed by him.”
4. In impersonal (intransitive) passives, the activity itself is the subj.; the agent is in the instrumental:
 - a. भावे प्रयोगः, “use with reference to the verbal action,” e.g., नृपेण स्थीयते । “Standing is done by the king.”

IV. Formation of the passive of the conjugations of the present system:

A. धातु + य + आत्मनेपदिन् endings, e.g., त्यज् + य + ते = त्यज्यते, “it is abandoned”

1. 10th class and caus. passives are built from their **stems** minus the अय suffix: चूर् चोर्यते, कृ कार्यते
2. root final and, before व् and र्, medial इ and उ are lengthened: e.g., हु ह्यते, जि जीयते ; दिव् दीव्यते
3. root-final आ, ए, ओ become ई : e.g., दा (“to give”) दीयते ; मे मीयते ; सो सीयते
 - a. exceptions (4): ज्ञा ज्ञायते, ख्या ख्यायते, दा (“to cut, purify”) दायते, हा (“to get, attain”) हायते
4. root-final ऐ becomes आ : e.g., ध्यै ध्यायते, त्रै त्रायते
 - a. exception: गै गीयते
5. root-final ऋ → रि (e.g., कृ क्रियते) and, after a conj. cons., → अर् (e.g., स्मृ स्मर्यते)
6. final ऋ → ईर् (e.g., कृ कीर्यते) and, after labials, → ऊर् (e.g., पृ पूर्यते)
7. penultimate nasal of a root is lost: e.g., भञ्ज् भज्यते
8. roots subject to संप्रसारणम् take it here:
 - a. ग्रह् गृह्यते ज्या जीयते प्रच्छ् पृच्छ्यते भ्रस्ज् भृज्यते यज् इज्यते वच् उच्यते वद् उद्यते
 - वप् उष्यते वश् उष्यते वस् उष्यते वह् उह्यते वे ऊयते व्यच् विच्यते व्यध् विध्यते
 - व्ये वीयते व्रश्च वृश्च्यते श्चि श्यते स्वप् सुष्यते ह्ये ह्यते
9. 4 roots (खन् जन् तन् सन्) optionally drop final न् and lengthen preceding अ : e.g., जन् जायते
10. वच् ख्या भू अद् वी substituted for ब्रू चक्ष् अस् घस् अज् respectively: e.g., उच्यते (“is stated”), not * ब्रूयते