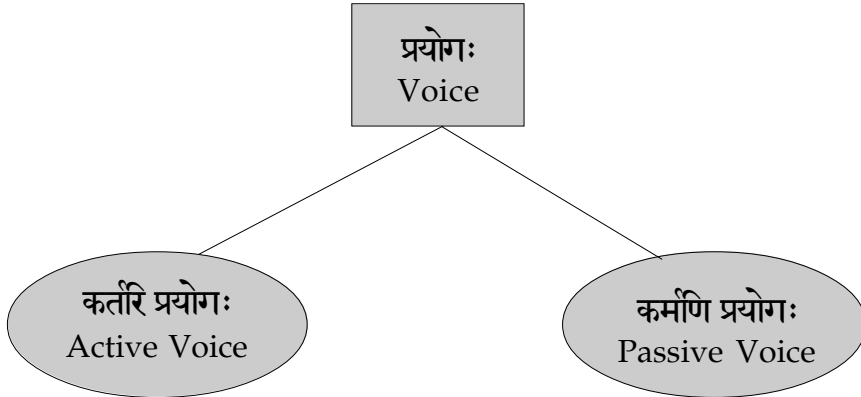


Sanskrit language permits three kinds of voice: (1) कर्तरि प्रयोगः (2) कर्मणि प्रयोगः and (3) भावे प्रयोगः. We will be studying only the first two voices in this course.

(1) कर्तरि प्रयोगः *or Active Voice* – In this the subject (kartā) is principal and the verb agrees with the subject in person and number.

(2) कर्मणि प्रयोगः *or Passive Voice* – In this the object (karma) is principal and the verb agrees with the object in person and number.



The ātmanepadī terminations play an important role in changing a sentence from kartari prayoga to karmaṇi prayoga. The following table gives the present tense and the past tense ātmanepadī terminations.

आत्मनेपदी Terminations

Present (लट्)

ते	इते	अन्ते
से	इथे	ध्वे
इ	आवहे	आमहे

पचते	पचते	पचन्ते
पचसे	पचथे	पचध्वे
पचे	पचावहे	पचामहे

Past (लङ्)

त	इताम्	अन्त
थाः	इथाम्	ध्वम्
इ	आवहि	आमहि

अपचत	अपचेताम्	अपचन्त
अपचथाः	अपचेथाम्	अपचध्वम्
अपचे	अपचावहि	अपचामहि

अ



In order to change active voice verb into passive voice verb, **य** is added to the verbal root and then the आत्मनेपदी terminations are added.

Example:

Active Voice: पचति

Passive Voice: पच्यते

Thus, in order to change the active voice पचति into passive voice, the verbal root पच् (to cook) is taken, **य** is added, and then the present tense termination of आत्मनेपदी is added.

Here are a few more examples:

1. नमति नम्यते (नम् – to worship)
2. पठति पठ्यते (पठ् – to learn)
3. याचति याच्यते (याच् – to beg)
4. नयति नीयते (नी – to lead)

In passive voice, the subject takes the third case and the object takes the first case. The verb must agree with the object in number and person.

Example:

भक्तः देवं नमति । The devotee worships the Lord. (A.V.)

भक्तेन देवः नम्यते । The Lord is being worshipped by the devotee. (P.V.)

In order to change the active voice sentence भक्तः देवं नमति into a passive voice sentence, change the subject भक्तः to its third case and the object देवं to its first case, and the verb into its passive form. Then we get the passive voice sentence भक्तेन देवः नम्यते ।



Here are a few more examples:

1. सीता भोजनं पचति । Sītā cooks food. (A.V.)
सीतया भोजनं पच्यते । The food is being cooked by Sītā. (P.V.)
2. नृपः चोरं दण्डयति । The king punishes the thief. (A.V.)
नृपेण चोरः दण्ड्यते । The thief is being punished by the king. (P.V.)
3. अहं देवान् पूजयामि । I worship the devas. (A.V.)
मया देवाः पूज्यन्ते । The devas are worshipped by me. (P.V.)
4. भृत्याः भारं नयन्ति । The servants are carrying load. (A.V.)
भृत्यैः भारः नीयते । The load is being carried by the servants. (P.V.)
5. अहं संस्कृतं पठामि । I study Sanskrit. (A.V.)
मया संस्कृतं पठ्यते । Sanskrit is studied by me. (P.V.)

