causative formations (णिच् - ṇic)

1. the **causative (णिच्)** is a **SECONDARY FORMATION** off of verb roots, meaning that it is formed from a **derivation of a verbal root (धातुः)** rather than directly from a root.

2. **meaning:** causative verbs have the basic meaning of "cause to do the action X" where X is the underlying verbal root, but often can have more straightforward equivalents in English (e.g., भोजयति, "he/she/it causes to eat (√bhuj)" can be understood as "feeds")

3. **AGENCY:** depending on the root, causative verbs can either (a) take **double accusatives**, where both the person being made to do the action and the object of the action are in case 2, or (b) the doer of the action is placed in **instrumental** (case 3).

4. **FORMATION:** to create the causative stem:
   (a) **STRENGTHENED ROOT** +
   (b) {**p-augment [प्]**} for roots ending in -ā +
   (c) **causative suffix -ay(a) (अय)**

5. **PRESENT SYSTEM:** parasmaipada endings are then added to the causative stem, treating it as if it were a 10th class verb.
   - कृ (kṛ) >> कारय- (kāraya-) >> कारयति (kārayati), "makes X do Y"
   - पत् (pat) >> पातय- (pātaya-) >> पातयति (pātayati), "makes fall"
   - दा (dā) >> दापय- (dāpaya-) >> दापयति (dāpayati), "makes give"
   - गम् (gam) >> गमय- (gamaya-) >> गमयति (gamayati), "makes go"

   Other tenses in the present system (**imperfect, optative, imperative**) may also be formed in this way.

6. **FUTURE SYSTEM:** the future marker -iṣya (-इष्य) is added to the causative stem, and then regular parasmaipada endings.
   - कृ (kṛ) >> कारय- (kāraya-) >> कारयिष्यति (kārayiṣyati)
   - पत् (pat) >> पातय- (pātaya-) >> पातयिष्यति (pātayiṣyati)
   - दा (dā) >> दापय- (dāpaya-)>> दापयिष्यति (dāpayiṣyati)
   - गम् (gam) >> गमय- (gamaya-) >> गमयिष्यति (gamayiṣyati)

7. **PERFECT SYSTEM:** causative perfects must be formed using the **periphrastic perfect**, off of the causative stem.
   - दा (dā) >> दापयामास (dāpayāmasa)
   - गम् (gam) >> गमयामास (gamayāmāsa)
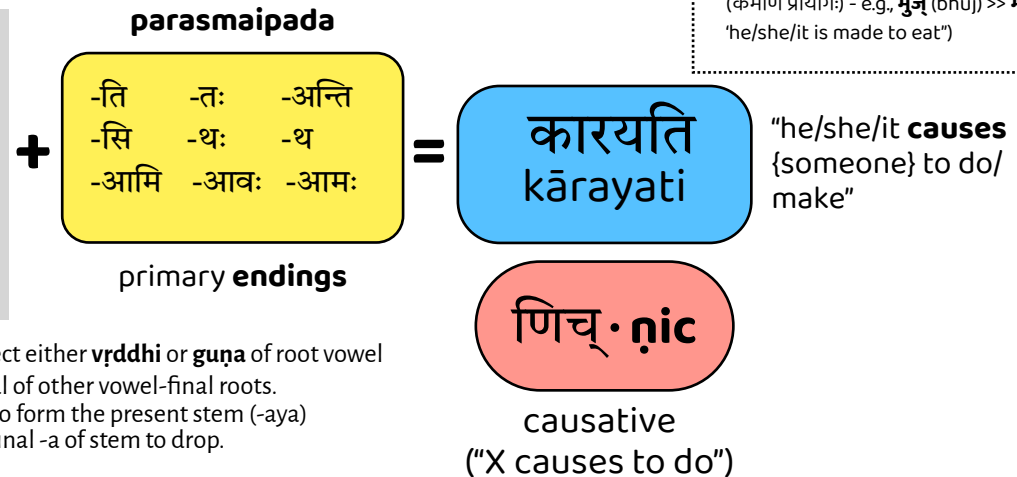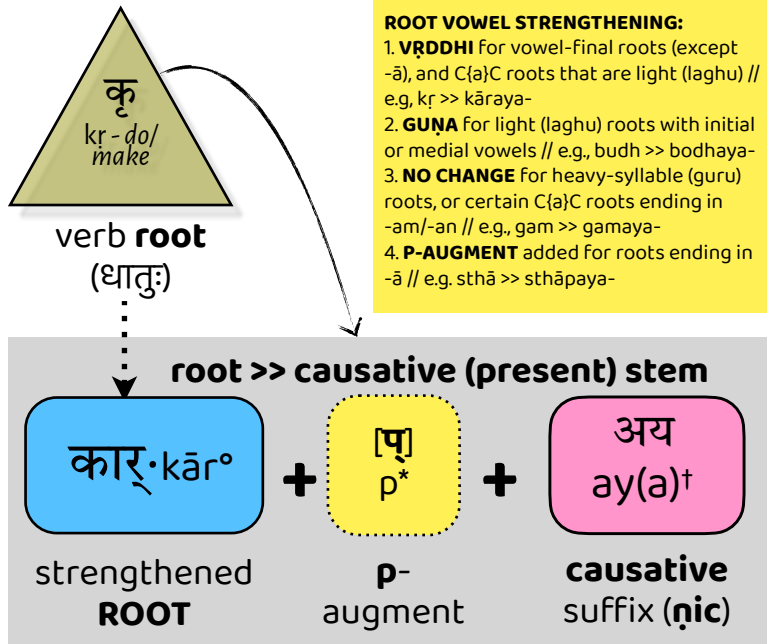   - पत् (pat) >> पातयामास (pātayāmāsa)

PASSIVES & VERBAL FORMS: various **verbal forms (infinitives, etc.)** can also be formed off of causative stems. **some** verbal forms will **retain the -aya** causative suffix (ṇic), others will **lose the -aya** but retain the **vowel strengthening** of root.

A. **forms that RETAIN -aya- causative suffix:**
- **INFINITIVE** (तुमुन्) - e.g., भुज् (bhuj) >> भोजयितुम् (bhojayitum, "to make eat" or "feed")
- **GERUND** (त्वान्त) - e.g., भुज् (bhuj) >> भोजयित्वा (bhojayitvā, "having made to eat / having fed")
- **GERUNDIVE** (तव्य) - e.g., भुज् (bhuj) >> भोजयितव्य- (bhojayitavya-, "to be made to eat / to be fed")
- **AGENTIVE NOUN** (तृच्) - e.g., भुज् (bhuj) >> भोजयितृ (bhojayitṛ, "one who makes eat / one who feeds")
- **PRESENT PARTICIPLES** (शतृ) - e.g., भुज् (bhuj) >> भोजयन्त्- (bhojayant-, "is making eat/feeding")

B. **forms that DELETE -aya causative suffix:**
- **GERUND** (ल्यप्) - e.g., आ+दा (ā+dā) >> आदाप्य (ādāpya, "having caused {someone} to take)
- **PAST PASSIVE PARTICIPLES** (क्तः) - e.g., भुज् (bhuj) >> भोजित- (bhojita-, "made to eat" or "fed")
- **PAST ACTIVE PARTICIPLES** (क्तवतु) - e.g., भुज् (bhuj) >> भोजितवन्त्- (bhojitavant-, "he/she/it made X eat" or "he/she/it fed X")
- **GERUNDIVES** (अनीयर् & ल्यप्) - e.g., भुज् (bhuj) >> भोजनीय- & भोज्य- (bhojanīya & bhojya-, "to be made to eat / to be fed") /
- **VERBAL NOUNS** (ल्युट्) - e.g., चल् (cal) >> चालनम् (cālanam, "the act of making something move")
- **PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS in PRESENT SYSTEM** (कर्मणि प्रयोगः) - e.g., भुज् (bhuj) >> भोज्यते (bhojyate-, 'he/she/it is made to eat")

कृ
kṛ - do/ make

verb **root**
(धातुः)

ROOT VOWEL STRENGTHENING:
1. **VṚDDHI** for vowel-final roots (except -ā), and C{a}C roots that are light (laghu) // e.g, kṛ >> kāraya-
2. **GUṆA** for light (laghu) roots with initial or medial vowels // e.g., budh >> bodhaya-
3. **NO CHANGE** for heavy-syllable (guru) roots, or certain C{a}C roots ending in -am/-an // e.g., gam >> gamaya-
4. **P-AUGMENT** added for roots ending in -ā // e.g. sthā >> sthāpaya-

root >> causative (present) stem

कार्·kār° + [प्] p* + अय ay(a)† +

parasmaipada

-ति	-तः	-अन्ति
-सि	-थः	-थ
-आमि	-आवः	-आमः

primary **endings**

= कारयति kārayati

"he/she/it **causes** {someone} to do/ make"

णिच्·ṇic

causative ("X causes to do")

strengthened ROOT + **p-augment** + **causative suffix (ṇic)**

° the rules for root strengthening are complex; generally we can expect either **vṛddhi** or **guṇa** of root vowel
*p-augment (प्) is added for **all verbs ending in -ā**, and only a handful of other vowel-final roots.
† **note:** the causative suffix is -ay, but an additional -a is then added to form the present stem (-aya)
‡vowel-initial endings -**an**,-**am, -anta**, -**etām**, -**ethām**, -**e** will cause final -a of stem to drop.