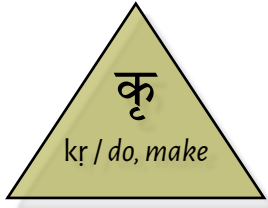


**कृतवतु - ktavatu:** (past active participle)

- functions as an **adjective**, and must agree in case, gender, and number with the noun it modifies
- PAPs are used in **active constructions**, and will agree with the **agent of the action (kartari prayoga)**
- formed by adding the possessive suffix "vant/vat/vatī" (वतुप्) to the PPP
- serves as another equivalent to the simple past tense (लङ्) and is often useful in spoken Sanskrit situations.



verb root  
(धातुः - dhātu)



कृत-  
krta-

past passive participle  
(क्तः/भूते कृदन्तः)

+

वन्त्|वत्|वती  
vant/vat/vatī

possessive  
suffix  
(वतुप्)

=

कृतवन्त् | कृतवत् | कृतवती  
kṛtavant/kṛtavat/kṛtavatī

the **past active participle**  
(adj. -ant/-at/ī stem)  
("he/she/it did")

1. for all roots: add (-vant) to the past passive participle (भूते कृदन्त) to form the masculine PAP & decline like **भगवन्त्- (bhagavant-):**  
 कृ (kr) ("do, make") -> कृतवन्त् (kṛtavant) ("he/it did"); (कृतवान्, kṛtavān, [1s])  
 भू (bhū) ("be") -> भूतवन्त् (bhūtavant) ("he/it was"); (भूतवान्, bhūtavān, [1s])  
 या (yā) ("go") -> यातवन्त् (yātavant) ("he/it went"); (यातवान्, yātavān, [1s])
2. the -vant ending generates **masculine PAPs** (decline to agree in case & number with **agent** of action).
3. for **neuter PAPs**, turn the **-vant** into **-vat**, and decline according to the -t consonant paradigm.
4. to make the **feminine past active participle**, add **-vatī** instead of **-vant** (will decline like **देवी - devi**):  
 दृश् (dṛś) ("see") -> दृष्टवती (dṛṣṭavatī) ("she did see")  
 बुध् (budh) ("wake up, know") -> बुद्धवती (buddhavatī) ("she awoke, knew")  
 युज् (yuj) ("yoke, use") -> युक्तवती (yuktavatī) ("she used")
3. other examples:  
 बन्ध् (bandh) ("bind, tie") -> बद्धवन्त्/-वती baddhavant/vatī ("he/she bound")  
 स्तम्भ् (stambh) ("stand") -> स्तब्धवन्त्/-वती stadbhavant/vatī ("he/she stood")  
 वच् (vac) ("speak, say") -> उक्तवन्त्/-वती uktavant/vatī ("he/she said")  
 यज् (yaj) ("sacrifice") -> इष्टवन्त्/-वती iṣṭavant/vatī ("he/she sacrificed")  
 गम् (gam) ("go") -> गतवन्त्/-वती gatavant/vatī ("he/she went")  
 यम् (yam) ("hold, control") -> यतवन्त्/-वती yatavant/vatī ("he/she controlled")  
 मन् (man) ("think") -> मतवन्त्/-वती matavant/vatī ("he/she thought")  
 पा (pā) ("drink") -> पीतवन्त्/-वती pītavant/vatī ("he/she drank")  
 पठ् (paṭh) ("read") -> पठितवन्त्/-वती paṭhitavant/vatī ("he/she read")  
 खाद् (khād) ("eat") -> खादितवन्त्/-वती khāditavant/vatī ("he/she ate")  
 चल् (cal) ("move, walk") -> चलितवन्त्/-वती calitavant/vatī ("he/she moved, walked")  
 चुम्ब् (cumb) ("kiss") -> चुम्बितवन्त्/-वती cumbitavant/vatī ("he/she kissed")  
 छिद् (chid) ("cut") -> छिन्नवन्त्/-वती chinnavant/vatī ("he/she cut")  
 पद् (pad) ("fall") -> पन्नवन्त्/-वती pannavant/vatī ("he/she fell")
4. some important irregular forms:  
 दा (dā) ("give") -> दत्तवन्त्/-वती dattavant/vatī ("he/she gave")  
 स्था (sthā) ("stay, stand") -> स्थितवन्त्/-वती sthitavant/vatī ("he/she stayed, stood")  
 धा (dhā) ("place, put") -> हितवन्त्/-वती hitavant/vatī ("he/she placed, put")  
 हा (hā) ("abandon, leave") -> हीनवन्त्/-वती hīnavant/vatī ("he/she abandoned, left")  
 तृ (tṛ) ("cross") -> तीर्णवन्त्/-वती tīrṇavant/vatī ("crossed")