

भूते कृदन्त / कृत् - bhūte kṛdanta or "kta": (past passive participle)

- functions as an **adjective**, and **must agree** in case, gender, and number with the noun it modifies
- can serve as an equivalent of the past tense, with an **implied "√as"** - phalam khāditam [asti] - "the fruit [is] eaten."
- in the case of transitive roots, **ppps** are used **passively** (where the modified noun is the **direct object** of the action)
- **ppps** of intransitive roots take on an **active** function (where the modified noun is the **agent** of the action)
- can be used to create **subordinate clauses** - aśvena dṛṣṭā kanyā tatra vasati - the girl [who was seen by the horse] lives there.



verb **root**  
(धातुः - dhātu)

1. for most roots: **add (-ta)** to unmodified verb root  
कृ (kṛ) ("do, make") -> कृत (kṛta) ("done, made")  
भू (bhū) ("be") -> भूत (bhūta) ("been")  
या (yā) ("go") -> यात (yāta) ("gone")
2. internal sandhi will generally occur:  
दृश् (dṛś) ("see") -> दृष्ट (dṛṣṭa) ("seen")  
बुध् (budh) ("wake up, know") -> बुद्ध (buddha) ("awake, known")  
युज् (yuj) ("yoke, use") -> युक्त (yukta) ("used")
3. roots often use weakened forms:  
बन्ध् (bandh) ("bind, tie") -> बद्ध baddha ("bound")  
स्तम् (stambh) ("stand") -> स्तब्ध (stabdha) ("stood")  
वच् (vac) ("speak, say") -> उक्त (ukta) ("spoken, said")  
यज् (yaj) ("sacrifice") -> इष्ट (iṣṭa) ("sacrificed")
4. roots ending in -m or -n usually lose the nasal:  
गम् (gam) ("go") -> गत (gata) ("gone")  
यम् (yam) ("hold, control") -> यत (yata) ("held, controlled")  
मन् (man) ("think") -> मत (mata) ("thought")
5. some roots ending in ā are changed to ī:  
पा (pā) ("drink") -> पीत (pīta) ("drunk")
6. some roots will insert an i before the -ta:  
पठ् (paṭh) ("read") -> पठित (paṭhita) ("read")  
खाद् (khād) ("eat") -> खादित (khādita) ("eaten")  
चल् (cal) ("move, walk") -> चलित (calita) ("moved, walked")  
चुम्ब् (cumb) ("kiss") -> चुम्बित (cumbita) ("kissed")
7. a few roots (usually ending in -d) take -na instead of -ta:  
छिद् (chid) ("cut") -> छिन्न (chinna) ("cut")  
पद् (pad) ("fall") -> पन्न (panna) ("fallen")
8. some important irregular forms:  
दा (dā) ("give") -> दत्त (datta) ("given")  
स्था (sthā) ("stay, stand") -> स्थित (sthita) ("stayed, stood")  
धा (dhā) ("place, put") -> हित (hita) ("placed, put")  
हा (hā) ("abandon, leave") -> हीन (hīna) ("abandoned, left")  
तृ (tṛ) ("cross") -> तीर्ण (tīrṇa) ("crossed")

कृ • kṛ

**weakened**  
root

+

[इ] • i

**optional i**  
(इट् - it)

+

त • ta

**ppp suffix**  
(कृ - kta)

=

कृतः/कृतम्/कृता  
kṛtaḥ/kṛtam/kṛtā

the **past passive participle**  
(adj., -a/ā stem)  
("done")