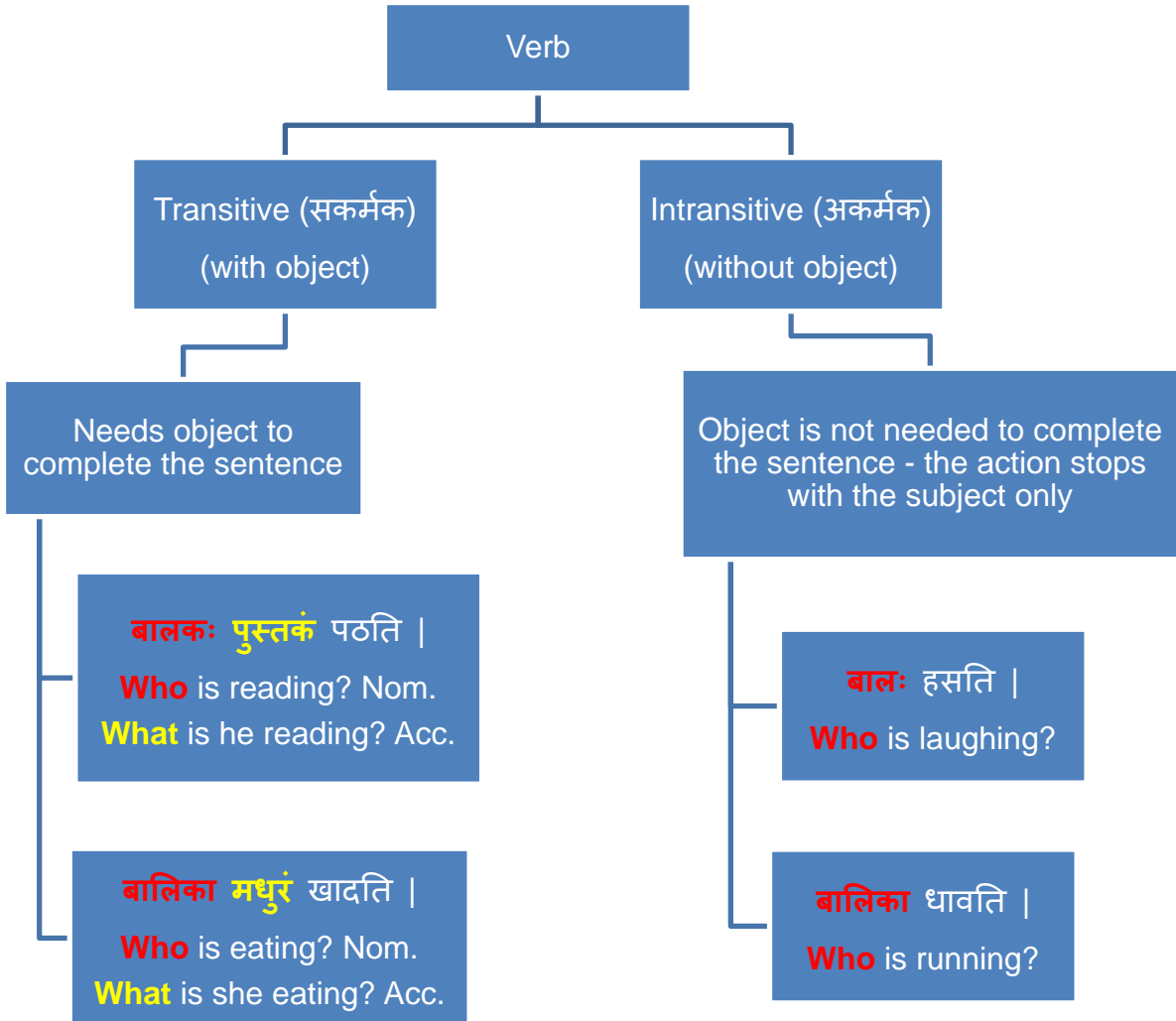


## Voice - Introduction

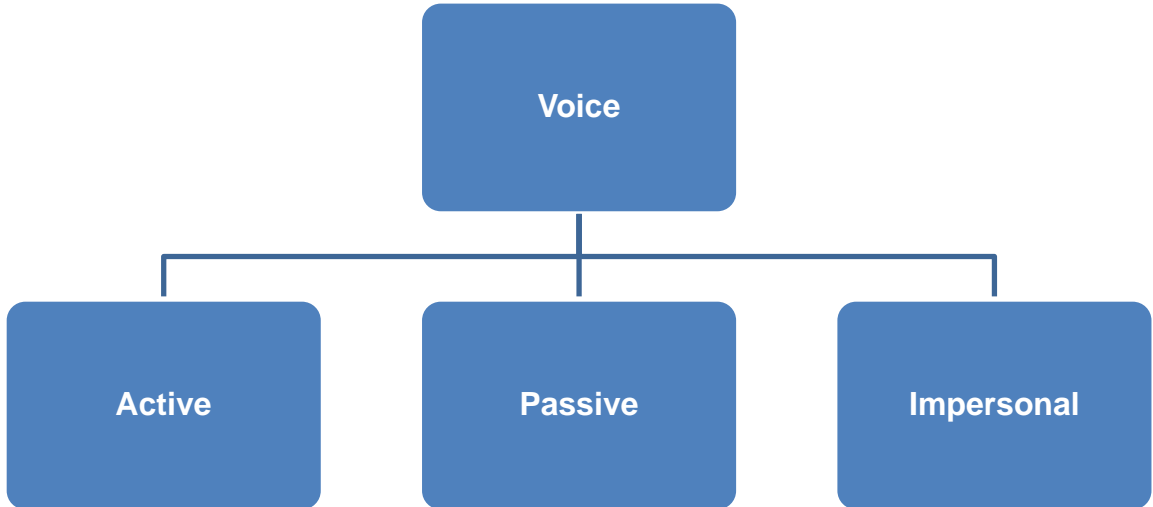
- In Sanskrit - voice means प्रयोग (प्र + युज् = construction/arrangement)
- **Sentence** is a group of words which makes complete sense, which conveys some meaning
- **Verb** denotes an action, which completes the meaning of a sentence. It is a **very important factor** of a sentence
- **Subject** is that component which does the action in a sentence - doer of the action
- **Object** is a thing/person on which the subject performs the action
- **Voice is the correlation of subject, object and verb**



- Transitive verb expects an object - the sentence does not make complete sense if the object is not present
  - If object is not present in sentences like - बालकः पठति or बालिका खादति - are the verbs पठति and खादति transitive or intransitive?
  - The same trick is to be used - Who? And What? - Though the answer to What? Is not present in the sentence, it does not mean that the verb is intransitive. We can get possible answers
  - If we get answer to the question What? Then the verb has to be intransitive
- 
- ❖ **Transitive verb changes to Active Voice, Passive Voice**
  - ❖ **Intransitive verb changes to Active Voice, Impersonal Voice**
  - ❖ **Impersonal Voice is never possible for transitive verb**
  - ❖ **Passive Voice is never possible for intransitive verb**

## Voice - Explained

- ❖ Transitive verb changes to Active Voice, Passive Voice
  - ❖ Intransitive verb changes to Active Voice, Impersonal Voice
  - ❖ Impersonal Voice is never possible for transitive verb
  - ❖ Passive Voice is never possible for intransitive verb
- 
- In Sanskrit sentence, case of the word is very important, not the position of the word! The cases have specific meanings, so the case of words is important
  - The first word in a sentence may not necessarily be the subject of the sentence. The case of the words should, therefore, be identified
  - Nominative case- subject, Accusative case - object
  - **First person - अहम् आवाम् वयम्**
  - **Second person - त्वम् युवाम् यूयम्**
  - **Third person - all other nouns and pronouns except these six**



No.	Active	Passive	Impersonal
1.	<b>कर्तरि</b> = Loc Sing of कर्तृ (like पितृ)	<b>कर्मणि</b> = Loc Sing of कर्मन् (like नामन्)	भावे = Loc Sing of भाव (like देव)
2.	<b>Subject</b> is always predominant	<b>Object</b> is always predominant	<b>Subject</b> will be in <b>Ins</b>
3.	<b>Subject</b> always in <b>Nom</b> <b>Object</b> always in <b>Acc</b>	<b>Subject</b> always in <b>Ins</b> <b>Object</b> always in <b>Nom</b>	Verb is intransitive (so, no object)
4.	Verb will be according to Subject	Verb will be according to Object	Verb will be in Passive form and always in Third person Sing
5.	Root + conjugational suffix + endings of person	Root + य + AP endings <del>Conjugational suffix</del> य is added	Root + य + AP endings
6.	<b>बालकः पुस्तकं पठति ।</b> 1      2      1	<b>बालकेन पुस्तकं पठ्यते ।</b> 3      1      1 पठ् + य + ते	<b>बालेन हस्यते ।</b> <b>पर्णेन पत्यते ।</b> 3 verb neither according to subject nor object

## Voice - Passive Verb Forms

### Revision

No.	Active	Passive	Impersonal
7.	<b>कर्तरि</b> = Loc Sing of कर्तृ (like पितृ)	<b>कर्मणि</b> = Loc Sing of कर्मन् (like नामन्)	भावे = Loc Sing of भाव (like देव)
8.	<b>Subject</b> is always predominant	<b>Object</b> is always predominant	<b>Subject</b> will be in <b>Ins</b>
9.	<b>Subject</b> always in <b>Nom</b> <b>Object</b> always in <b>Acc</b>	<b>Subject</b> always in <b>Ins</b> <b>Object</b> always in <b>Nom</b>	Verb is intransitive (so no object)
10.	Verb will be according to Subject	Verb will be according to Object	Verb will be in Passive form and always in Third person Sing
11.	Root + conjugational suffix + endings of person	Root + य + AP endings <del>Conjugational suffix</del> य is added	Root + य + AP endings
12.	<b>बालकः पुस्तकं पठति ।</b> 1      2      1	<b>बालकेन पुस्तकं पठ्यते ।</b> 3      1      1 पठ् + य + ते	<b>बालेन हस्यते ।</b> <b>पर्णेन पत्यते ।</b> 3 verb neither according to subject nor object

➤ Passive verb forms may be used in -

- Present Tense
- Past Tense
- Imperative Mood
- Potential Mood

**Passive Verb Forms****भू (1 PP) to be - Present tense (Active - भवति)**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
भूये	भूयावहे	भूयामहे	1st
भूयसे	भूयेथे	भूयध्वे	2nd
भूयते	भूयेते	भूयन्ते	3rd

**भू (1 PP) to be - Past tense (Active - अभवत्)**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
अभूये	अभूयावहि	अभूयामहि	1st
अभूयथाः	अभूयेथाम्	अभूयध्वम्	2nd
अभूयत	अभूयेताम्	अभूयन्त	3rd

**भू (1 PP) to be - Imperative Mood (Active - भवतु)**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
भूयै	भूयावहै	भूयामहै	1st
भूयस्व	भूयेथाम्	भूयध्वम्	2nd
भूयताम्	भूयेताम्	भूयन्ताम्	3rd

**भू (1 PP) to be - Potential Mood (Active - भवेत्)**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Person
भूयेय	भूयेवहि	भूयेमहि	1st
भूयेथाः	भूयेयाथाम्	भूयेध्वम्	2nd
भूयेत	भूयेयाताम्	भूयेरन्	3rd

- Past Passive Participles (PPP) can be used in place of Past tense verbs
- Potential Passive Participles can be used in place of Potential verbs

**Some Rules of Passive Verbs**

<b>1. Roots ending in आ → ई</b> E.g. दा - दीयते । स्था - स्थायते । पा - पीयते । मा - मीयते । धा - धीयते । गै - गीयते ।	<b>2. Roots ending in ऋ → रि</b> E.g. मृ - म्रियते । हृ - ह्रियते । कृ - क्रियते । धृ - ध्रियते । वृ - व्रियते । दृ - द्रियते ।
<b>3. Roots ending in इ → ई and उ → ऊ</b> E.g. जि - जीयते । चि - चीयते । स्तु - स्तूयते । श्रु - श्रूयते । हु - हूयते ।	<b>4. व changes to उ</b> E.g. वद् - उद्यते । वच् - उच्यते । वस् - उप्यते । वह् - उह्यते । वप् - उप्यते । स्वप् - सुप्यते ।
<b>5. Original verb used, not आदेश</b> E.g. गम् (गच्छ्) - गम्यते । दृश् (पश्य्) - दृश्यते । इष् (इच्छ्) - इष्यते । Exceptions प्र (पृच्छ्) - पृच्छ्यते ।   ग्रह् (गृह्) - गृह्यते ।	