

## Adjectival Participles – Must be declined

	NAME	TRANSLATION	FORMATION	FORM/EXAMPLE
1	<b>Past Passive Participle (PPP)</b>  भूते कृदन्त	Action is past; Passive voice  <i>-was seen</i> <i>-was done</i>	(i) For most roots - धातु + त → PPP [Add to त to धातु; All PPP decline as adjective]  (ii) संप्रसारण - Semi-vowels य & व go back to their vowel forms इ & उ  (iii) Some roots ending in nasals, lose final nasal before त  (iv) Insertion of इ (in all 10 <sup>th</sup> गण roots & in many others)  (v) Some roots add न instead of त  (vi) Root final आ or complex vowels become ई before त or न  Exceptions to (vi)	कृ (to do) → कृत (was done) (m) कृतः कृतौ कृताः (n) कृतम् कृते कृताणि (f) कृता कृते कृताः  यञ् → इष्ट वच् → उक्त  गम् → गत; यम् → यत; हन् → हत; दंश् → दष्ट; बन्ध् → बद्ध  चिन्त् → चिन्तित; निन्द् → निन्दित; पठ् → पठित; वस् → उषित; चल् → चलित; सेव् → सेवित  ली → लीन; छिद् → छिन्न; भिद् → भिन्न  तृ → तीर्ण; पा → पीत; गै → गीत; हा → हीन  स्था → स्थित; दा → दत्त; धा → हित
2	<b>Past Active Participle (PAP)</b>  क्तवतु	Action is past; Active voice  <i>-saw</i> <i>-did</i>	<b>PPP + वन्त् → PAP</b>  [Add वन्त् to Past Passive Participle; decline as वन्त् ending m/n/ or ई ending f nouns]	गत + वन्त् → गतवन्त् (went) (m) गतवान् (he went), गतवन्तौ, गतवन्तः (n) गतवत् (it went), गतवती, गतवति (f) गतवती (she went), गतवत्यौ, गतवत्यः

3	<b>Present Participle - Active</b>  वर्तमाने कृदन्त	Action is ongoing or simultaneous; gives a sense of “-ing”/while”  <i>-seeing</i> <i>-doing</i>	(i) For <b>परस्मैपद</b> roots:- <b>धातु → Form 3pp Present Tense → Drop इ;</b> decline as वन्त् ending m/n/ or ई ending f nouns (except for mNs) (ii) For <b>आत्मनेपद</b> roots:- <u>(for ॐ-gana roots)</u> <b>धातु → Form verbal stem + मान;</b> decline as adjective <u>(for non-ॐ-gana roots)</u> <b>धातु → Form verbal stem + आन;</b> decline as adjective	गम् → गच्छन्ति → गच्छन्त् (going) (m) गच्छन्, गच्छन्तौ, गच्छन्तः (n) गच्छत्, गच्छती, गच्छन्ति (f) गच्छन्ती, गच्छन्त्यौ, गच्छन्त्यः  भाष् → भाष + मान → भाषमाण (speaking)  कृ → कुरु + आन → कुर्वाण (doing)
4	<b>Present Participle - Passive</b>	Action is ongoing, but passive  <i>-being seen</i> <i>-being done</i>	<b>धातु + य + मान;</b> decline as adjective	ज्ञा + य + मान → ज्ञायमान (being known)
5	<b>Future Participle – Active</b>  भविष्यत्काले कृदन्त	Action will be done  <i>-will see</i> <i>-will do</i>	<b>धातु → Future (लृट् ) verbal stem + अन्त्;</b> decline as वन्त् ending m/n/ or ई ending f nouns	गम् → गमिष्य + अन्त् → गमिष्यन्त् (will go) (m) गमिष्यन्, गमिष्यन्तौ, गमिष्यन्तः (n) गमिष्यत्, गमिष्यती, गमिष्यति (f) गमिष्यन्ती, गमिष्यन्त्यौ, गमिष्यन्त्यः
6	<b>Potential Passive Participle (Prescriptive Participle)</b>	Action should be done  <i>-should be seen</i> <i>-should be done</i>	(i) <b>धातु + य / तव्य/ अनीय;</b> decline as adjective  (ii) For 10 <sup>th</sup> गण धातुs and some others, before तव्य only:- <b>धातु ± (इ) + तव्य</b> (iii) For धातुs ending in short vowel:- <b>धातु + त्य</b> instead of य	गम् + य → गम्य (should be gone [to]) गम् + तव्य → गन्तव्य गम् + अनीय → गमनीय  भू → भवितव्य; पठ् → पठितव्य  जि + त्य → जित्य (should be conquered)

## Indeclinable Participles

	NAME	TRANSLATION	FORMATION	FORM/EXAMPLE
1	<b>Gerund (Indeclinable Past Participle)</b>  त्वान्त/ल्यबन्त	Introduces a dependent clause; sets up sequential actions; takes object  <b>-having done</b> <b>-having seen</b>	(i) Replace <b>त्</b> of Past Passive Participle with <b>त्वा</b>  (ii) When धातु is preceded by an उपसर्ग (prefix), add <b>य</b> directly to धातु  (iii) If धातु ends in short vowel <b>and</b> is preceded by उपसर्ग, add <b>त्य</b> directly to धातु  (iv) For 10 <sup>th</sup> गण धातुs , add <b>इत्वा</b> to <b>verbal stem (not to धातु)</b>	गम् → गत → गत्वा (having gone); निन्द् → निन्दित्वा (having blamed)  आ + गम् → आगम्य (having come)  अनु + कृ → अनुकृत्य (having imitated)  चिन्त् → चिन्तय → चिन्तय + इत्वा → चिन्तयित्वा (having thought)
2	<b>Infinitive</b>  तुमन्त	Takes direct objects  <b>-to do</b> <b>-to be</b>	<b>गुण of धातु</b> (if possible) ± <b>इ</b> (in many cases & for 10 <sup>th</sup> gana roots) + <b>तुम्</b>	गम् → गन्तुम् (to go)  भू → भव + इ + तुम् → भवितुम् (to be/to become)  चिन्त् → चिन्तय + इ + तुम् → चिन्तयितुम् (to think)