

Kāraka and the Vibhakti (Case)

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sup-tiñ-antam̐ padam

pada is a

- nāma-pada (Noun) or
- kriyā-pada (Verb)
- concept of a vacana (Number) and vibhakti (Case)
- dictionaries and clue for n → ṅ (न् → ण्)
- Declensions of personal pronouns (सर्वनामशब्दरूपाणि), सङ्ख्या, सङ्ख्येय and पूरण (Numeral, Cardinal and Ordinal), हलन्त (Consonant-ending words)
- nāma-pada is over
- concept of dhātu, puruṣa and vacana
- concept of lakāra (Tenses) and loṭ (imperative mood)

Vākyam (Sentence)

What is a sentence?

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Vākyam (Sentence)

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rāmaḥ ayodhyānagare kośāt brāhmaṇāya hastena dhanam dadāti.

रामः अयोध्यानगरे कोशात् हस्तेन ब्राह्मणाय धनं ददाति

(In Ayodhya city, Ram gives money to a brahmin from his treasury with his hand).

Kāraḥ is that which generates an action. The one who performs an action, or participates in an activity is known as a Kāraḥ.

rāmaḥ → karoti/krīḍati/paṭhati
रामः → करोति/क्रीडति/पठति

There are six types of Kāraḱas:

- कर्ता (Kartā)
- कर्म (Karma)
- करण (Karaṇa)
- संप्रदान (Sampradāna)
- अपादान (Apādāna)
- अधिकरण (Adhikaraṇa)

Types of Vibhaktis (cases)

There are seven types of Vibhaktis:

- 1 प्रथमा-विभक्ति (Prathamā-vibhakti) (Nominative case)
- 2 द्वितीया-विभक्ति (Dvītiyā-vibhakti) (Accusative case)
- 3 तृतीया-विभक्ति (Tṛtīyā-vibhakti) (Instrumental case)
- 4 चतुर्थी-विभक्ति (Caturthī-vibhakti) (Beneficiary case)
- 5 पञ्चमी-विभक्ति (Pañcamī-vibhakti) (Ablative case)
- 6 षष्ठी-विभक्ति (Ṣaṣṭhī-vibhakti) (Genetive case)
- 7 सप्तमी-विभक्ति (Saptamī-vibhakti) (Locative case)

Kartari prayogah (Active voice)

Kāraaka कारक	Vibhakti विभक्ति
कर्ता (Kartā)	प्रथमा-विभक्ति (Prathamā-vibhakti) (Nominative)
कर्म (Karma)	द्वितीया-विभक्ति (Dvitīyā-vibhakti) (Accusative)
करण (Karaṇa)	तृतीया-विभक्ति (Tṛtīyā-vibhakti) (Instrumental)
सम्प्रदान (Sampradāna)	चतुर्थी-विभक्ति (Caturthī-vibhakti) (Beneficiary)
अपादान (Apādāna)	पञ्चमी-विभक्ति (Pañcamī-vibhakti) (Ablative)
अधिकरण (Adhikaraṇa)	सप्तमी-विभक्ति (Saptamī-vibhakti) (Locative)

Table: Kāraaka and vibhakti mapping

Kartṛkāra (कर्तृकारकम्)

The one who performs the action is called Kartā (कर्ता).

Ex: kṛṣṇaḥ pacati.

कृष्णः पचति (Krishna is cooking)

kṛṣṇaḥ	pacati
prathamāvibhakti (nominative case)	prathamapuruṣa (first person)
ekavacanam (singular)	ekavacanam (singular)
pumliṅgam	-

Table: Agreement between kāra and kriyāpada

Karma (कर्म) is that which receives the immediate result of an action performed by the Kartā.

Ex: kṛṣṇaḥ śālāṃ gacchati.

कृष्णः शालां गच्छति (Krishna is going to the school)

Karaṇakārika (करणकारकम्)

The instrument which is most useful to perform the action of the Kartā is called Karaṇa (करण) .

Ex: rāmaḥ bāṇena rāvaṇaṃ hanti. रामः बाणेन रावणं हन्ति (Rama kills Ravana with an arrow)

Sampradāna (सम्प्रदान) is that kāraka which the Kartā wants to connect with the object of the action.

Ex: rājā viprāya gāṃ dadāti.

राजा विप्राय गां ददाति (Raja gives the cow to a brahmin)

When separation is affected by a verbal action, the point of separation is called Apādana (अपादान).

Ex: vṛkṣāt parṇaṃ patati.

वृक्षात् पर्णं पतति (A leaf is falling from the tree)

An Adhikaraṇa (अधिकरण) is used to extend help in performing an action by being the base or location of the verbal activities.

Example:

- 1 rameśaḥ āsande upaviśati.
रमेशः आसन्दे उपविशति (Ramesh sits in the chair)
- 2 kṛṣṇaḥ prātaḥkāle dhāvati
कृष्णः प्रातःकाले धावति (Krishna runs in the morning)

Thank You