

# NCERT Solutions Class 10 Sanskrit Grammar Book Pratyayah | Updated 2026-27

## ✨ Quick Revision Box — Sanskrit Pratyayah Class 10

- **Pratyaya (प्रत्यय):** A suffix added after a dhatu (root) or nominal base to form a new word — meaning in Hindi: प्रत्यय / पश्चात् जोड़ा जाने वाला अंश
- **Krit Pratyaya (कृत प्रत्यय):** Added to a verbal root (धातु); examples — क्त्वा, ल्यप्, तुमुन्, शतृ, शानच्, क्तवतु
- **Taddhit Pratyaya (तद्धित प्रत्यय):** Added to a noun/adjective base; examples — त्व, ता, मत्/वत्, इय
- **Stri Pratyaya (स्त्री प्रत्यय):** Used to form feminine words; examples — डीप् (ई), टाप् (आ), डीष् (ई)
- **Key Rule:** क्त्वा is used when both actions share the same subject; ल्यप् is used when the root is preceded by a prefix (उपसर्ग)
- **Exam Weightage:** Vyakaran section carries ~16–18 marks in CBSE Class 10 Sanskrit; Pratyayah appears in 1-mark and 2-3 mark questions
- **Textbook:** NCERT Sanskrit Vyakaran (व्याकरणवीथि: / Shemushi Vyakaran), Class 10, Chapter on प्रत्ययाः
- **Updated for 2026-27:** All solutions on this page reflect the current CBSE rationalised syllabus

📖 **Updated for 2026-27 Rationalised Syllabus:** This page reflects the latest NCERT syllabus. Any exercises removed from the current syllabus are clearly labelled "Extra Reference / State Boards" at the bottom and are not required for CBSE board exams. ncert solutions class 10 sanskrit grammar book pratyayah — ncertbooks.net

The **NCERT Solutions Class 10 Sanskrit Grammar Book Pratyayah** (प्रत्ययाः) on this page give you complete, step-by-step answers for every question in the chapter — updated for the **2026-27** CBSE board exam. You can find all [NCERT Solutions for Class 10](#) on our dedicated hub, and explore the full [NCERT Solutions](#) library for all classes. The official NCERT textbook for this chapter is available on the [official NCERT website](#).

Pratyaya (प्रत्यय) is one of the most scoring topics in **Sanskrit class 10 NCERT solutions**. Once you understand the three main types — Krit, Taddhit, and Stri pratyaya — you can decode the meaning of hundreds of Sanskrit words and answer any board exam question confidently. This chapter appears in the Vyakaran (grammar) section of the NCERT Sanskrit textbook for Class 10.

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## Chapter Overview — Sanskrit Vyakaran Pratyayah Class 10 (2026-27 Syllabus)

The chapter प्रत्ययाः (**Pratyayah**) is part of the NCERT Sanskrit Vyakaran textbook for Class 10. It teaches you how Sanskrit words are formed by attaching suffixes (pratyayas) to verbal roots or noun bases. This is a foundational grammar topic because almost every Sanskrit word you encounter in prose, poetry, or translation exercises contains a pratyaya.

For the CBSE Class 10 board exam 2026-27, the Vyakaran section carries significant marks. Questions from Pratyayah typically appear as fill-in-the-blank (रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः), identification (प्रत्ययः पृथक् कुरुत), and word-formation tasks. Practising **ncert class 10 sanskrit solutions** for this chapter will directly improve your grammar score.

Detail	Information
Chapter Topic	प्रत्ययाः (Pratyayah — Suffixes)
Textbook	NCERT Sanskrit Vyakaran (व्याकरणवीथिः), Class 10
Subject	Sanskrit (Grammar)
Class	10 (CBSE)
Exam Weightage	Part of Vyakaran section (~16–18 marks total)
Difficulty Level	Medium
Academic Year	2026-27

## Key Concepts — Types of Pratyaya in Sanskrit Grammar

Understanding the three main categories of pratyaya is the foundation of this chapter. Each type has its own set of rules, and the CBSE exam tests all three. Let's look at each one clearly.

## Krit Pratyaya (कृत् प्रत्यय) — Suffixes Added to Verbal Roots

Krit pratyaya is added directly to a **dhatu** (धातु / **verbal root**) to create a new word — usually a verbal noun, adjective, or indeclinable. The word formed is called a *kridanta* (कृदन्त).

- क्त्वा (**ktvaa**): Indicates prior action by the same subject — meaning "having done".  
Example: पठित्वा = having read (पठ् + क्त्वा)
- ल्यप् (**lyap**): Same meaning as क्त्वा but used when a prefix (उपसर्ग) precedes the root.  
Example: आगत्य = having come (आ + गम् + ल्यप्)
- तुमुन् (**tumun**): Indicates purpose — "in order to". Example: पठितुम् = in order to read (पठ् + तुमुन्)
- शत् (**shatr**): Present active participle — "one who is doing". Example: पठन् = one who is reading (पठ् + शत्)
- शानच् (**shaanach**): Present middle/passive participle. Example: लभमान = one who is obtaining (लभ् + शानच्)
- क्तवतु (**ktavatu**): Past active participle — "one who has done". Example: पठितवान् = one who has read (पठ् + क्तवतु)

## Taddhit Pratyaya (तद्धित प्रत्यय) — Suffixes Added to Nominal Bases

Taddhit pratyaya is added to a noun or adjective to derive a new word expressing quality, relation, or possession. The resulting word is called a *taddhitanta* (तद्धितान्त). These are very common in Sanskrit prose passages.

- त्व (**tva**): Forms abstract nouns — "the state of being". Example: गुरुत्व = greatness/ gravity (गुरु + त्व)
- ता (**taa**): Also forms abstract nouns. Example: सुन्दरता = beauty (सुन्दर + ता)
- मत् / वत् (**mat/vat**): Means "possessing" or "having". Example: धनवान् = wealthy (धन + वत्)
- इय (**iya**): Means "relating to" or "born of". Example: राजीय = royal (राज + इय)

## Stri Pratyaya (स्त्री प्रत्यय) — Suffixes for Feminine Gender

Stri pratyaya is used to convert a masculine word into its feminine form. Three main stri pratyayas are taught at the Class 10 level.

- डीप् (**nīp** → ई): Added to masculine nouns ending in अ. Example: छात्र → छात्री (male student → female student)
- टाप् (**tāp** → आ): The most common feminine suffix. Example: बालक → बालिका (boy → girl)
- डीष् (**nīṣ** → ई): Added to certain specific bases. Example: नदी (river — feminine form)

## NCERT Solutions Class 10 Sanskrit Grammar Book Pratyayah — All Questions

Below are complete solutions for all exercise types in the **ncert solutions class 10 sanskrit grammar book pratyayah** chapter. Each answer is written in a step-by-step format so you can understand the method, not just memorise the answer.

### Exercise: Pratyaya Identification Questions (प्रत्ययः पृथक् कुरुत)

#### Question 1

Easy

अधोलिखितेषु पदेषु प्रत्ययं पृथक् कुरुत। (Separate the pratyaya from the following words.)

(i) पठित्वा (ii) आगत्य (iii) गन्तुम् (iv) पठन् (v) धनवान्

(i) पठित्वा

**Step 1:** Identify the verbal root (धातु). Here, the root is पठ् (to read).

**Step 2:** The remaining part after the root is the pratyaya.

*Why does this work?* क्त्वा is a krit pratyaya that attaches to a dhatu when no prefix is present and indicates a prior action.

पठ् + क्त्वा = पठित्वा | Pratyaya: क्त्वा

(ii) आगत्य

**Step 1:** The prefix (उपसर्ग) here is आ, and the root is गम् (to go/come).

**Step 2:** Because a prefix precedes the root, ल्यप् is used instead of क्त्वा.

*Key Rule:* Whenever an उपसर्ग is present, use ल्यप् — never क्त्वा.

आ + गम् + ल्यप् = आगत्य | Pratyaya: ल्यप्

(iii) गन्तुम्

**Step 1:** Root is गम् (to go). The suffix तुमुन् expresses purpose.

**Step 2:** गम् + तुमुन् → गन्तुम् (the म् of गम् changes form with the suffix).

गम् + तुमुन् = गन्तुम् | Pratyaya: तुमुन्

(iv) पठन्

**Step 1:** Root is पठ्. The suffix शतृ forms the present active participle.

**Step 2:** पठ् + शतृ → पठन् (meaning: one who is currently reading).

पठ् + शतृ = पठन् | Pratyaya: शतृ

(v) धनवान्

**Step 1:** Base noun is धन (wealth). This is a taddhit pratyaya question.

**Step 2:** The suffix वत् (मतुप्) means "possessing". धन + वत् → धनवान् (one who possesses wealth).

धन + वत् = धनवान् | Pratyaya: वत् (मतुप्)

**Board Exam Note:** This type of question typically appears in 2-3 mark sections of CBSE board papers. Showing the root + pratyaya separation is mandatory for full marks.

## Question 2

Easy

अधोलिखितेषु पदेषु स्त्री-प्रत्ययं पृथक् कुरुत। (Separate the stri pratyaya from the following words.)

(i) छात्री (ii) बालिका (iii) नदी (iv) देवी (v) लतिका

(i) छात्री

**Step 1:** Masculine base is छात्र. The feminine is formed by adding डीप् (ई).

छात्र + डीप् = छात्री | Pratyaya: डीप्

(ii) बालिका

**Step 1:** Masculine base is बालक. The feminine is formed by टाप् (आ), giving बालिका.

बालक + टाप् = बालिका | Pratyaya: टाप्

(iii) नदी

**Step 1:** The base is नद्. The suffix डीष् is added to form the feminine नदी (river).

नद् + डीष् = नदी | Pratyaya: डीष्

(iv) देवी

**Step 1:** Masculine base is देव. The suffix डीप् forms the feminine देवी.

देव + डीप् = देवी | Pratyaya: डीप्

(v) लतिका

**Step 1:** Base is लत (creeper). The suffix टाप् is applied: लत + टाप् → लतिका.

लत + टाप् = लतिका | Pratyaya: टाप्

**Board Exam Note:** Stri pratyaya questions appear frequently in 2-3 mark sections. Always write both the base form and the pratyaya name.

**Exercise: Word Formation Using Pratyaya** (प्रत्ययं योजयित्वा पदं रचयत)

### Question 3

Medium

अधोलिखितेषु धातुषु/शब्देषु निर्दिष्टान् प्रत्ययान् योजयित्वा पदानि रचयत। (Add the specified pratyayas to the following roots/words and form new words.)

(i) पठ् + क्त्वा (ii) वि + ज्ञा + ल्यप् (iii) खाद् + तुमुन् (iv) गुरु + त्व (v) सुन्दर + ता

(i) पठ् + क्त्वा

**Step 1:** Root पठ् + krit pratyaya क्त्वा.

**Step 2:** No prefix present, so क्त्वा is correct (not ल्यप्).

पठ् + क्त्वा = पठित्वा (having read)

(ii) वि + ज्ञा + ल्यप्

**Step 1:** Prefix is वि, root is ज्ञा (to know). Since a prefix is present, ल्यप् is used.

**Step 2:** वि + ज्ञा + ल्यप् → विज्ञाय (having known/understood).

वि + ज्ञा + ल्यप् = विज्ञाय (having understood)

(iii) खाद् + तुमुन्

**Step 1:** Root खाद् (to eat) + तुमुन् expresses purpose.

खाद् + तुमुन् = खादितुम् (in order to eat)

(iv) गुरु + त्व

**Step 1:** Nominal base गुरु (teacher/heavy) + taddhit pratyaya त्व forms an abstract noun.

गुरु + त्व = गुरुत्वम् (greatness / gravity)

(v) सुन्दर + ता

**Step 1:** Adjective base सुन्दर (beautiful) + taddhit pratyaya ता forms an abstract noun.

सुन्दर + ता = सुन्दरता (beauty)

**Board Exam Note:** Word formation questions appear in long answer sections. Always show the base + pratyaya + resulting word in your answer.

### Exercise: Fill in the Blanks and Sentence-Based Questions

#### Question 4

Medium

रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत — उचितं प्रत्ययं चित्वा वाक्यानि पूर्णानि कुरुत। (Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct pratyaya.)

(i) सः विद्यालयं \_\_\_\_\_ (गम् + तुमुन्) इच्छति। (ii) बालकः पुस्तकं \_\_\_\_\_ (पठ् + क्त्वा) सुप्तः। (iii) सा \_\_\_\_\_ (सुन्दर + ता) युक्ता अस्ति।

(i) सः विद्यालयं \_\_\_\_\_ इच्छति।

**Step 1:** The verb इच्छति (wants) requires a purpose infinitive. Use तुमुन् with गम्.

**Step 2:** गम् + तुमुन् = गन्तुम्

सः विद्यालयं गन्तुम् इच्छति। (He wants to go to school.)

(ii) बालकः पुस्तकं \_\_\_\_\_ सुप्तः।

**Step 1:** The sentence shows a prior action (reading) before sleeping. Use क्त्वा with पठ्.

**Step 2:** पठ् + क्त्वा = पठित्वा. No prefix, so क्त्वा is correct.

बालकः पुस्तकं पठित्वा सुप्तः। (The boy slept having read the book.)

(iii) सा \_\_\_\_\_ युक्ता अस्ति।

**Step 1:** We need an abstract noun from सुन्दर. Use taddhit pratyaya ता.

**Step 2:** सुन्दर + ता = सुन्दरता (beauty).

सा सुन्दरतया युक्ता अस्ति। (She is endowed with beauty.)

**Board Exam Note:** Fill-in-the-blank questions test your ability to choose the correct pratyaya based on context. Always read the full sentence before answering.

## Question 5

Hard

अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु प्रत्ययं निर्दिशत तथा तस्य प्रकारं लिखत। (In the following sentences, identify the pratyaya in the underlined words and write its type.)

(i) धावन् बालकः पतितः। (ii) सः लिखितुम् असमर्थः। (iii) विहाय सर्वान् सः एकाकी अगच्छत्।

(i) धावन् बालकः पतितः।

**Step 1:** Underlined word: धावन्. Root is धाव् (to run).

**Step 2:** धाव् + शतृ = धावन् (the running boy / one who is running).

Type: Krit Pratyaya (कृत् प्रत्यय) — present active participle.

Pratyaya: शतृ | Type: कृत् प्रत्यय

(ii) सः लिखितुम् असमर्थः।

**Step 1:** Underlined word: लिखितुम्. Root is लिख् (to write).

**Step 2:** लिख् + तुमुन् = लिखितुम् (to write / in order to write).

Type: Krit Pratyaya (कृत् प्रत्यय) — purpose infinitive.

Pratyaya: तुमुन् | Type: कृत् प्रत्यय

(iii) विहाय सर्वान् सः एकाकी अगच्छत्।

**Step 1:** Underlined word: विहाय. Prefix is वि, root is हा (to leave/abandon).

**Step 2:** Since prefix वि is present, ल्यप् is used: वि + हा + ल्यप् = विहाय (having abandoned).

*Key Rule:* Whenever you see a prefix before the root in a क्त्वा-type word, it must be ल्यप्.

Pratyaya: ल्यप् | Type: कृत् प्रत्यय

**Board Exam Note:** Sentence-based pratyaya identification questions appear in long answer sections. You must write both the pratyaya name and its type (krit/taddhit/stri) for full marks.

## Pratyaya Reference Table — Quick Formula Sheet

Use this table for last-minute revision before your 2026-27 CBSE Sanskrit board exam. It covers all major pratyayas from the NCERT Class 10 Sanskrit Vyakaran chapter.

Pratyaya Type	Added To	Meaning / Use	Example
क्त्वा	Krit	Dhatu (no prefix)	पठित्वा (having read)
ल्यप्	Krit	Dhatu (with prefix)	आगत्य (having come)
तुमुन्	Krit	Dhatu	गन्तुम् (to go)
शतृ	Krit	Dhatu	पठन् (reading)
शानच्	Krit	Dhatu	लभमान (obtaining)
क्तवतु	Krit	Dhatu	पठितवान् (has read)
त्व	Taddhit Nominal base	Abstract noun (state of being)	गुरुत्वम् (gravity/ greatness)
ता	Taddhit Nominal base	Abstract noun (quality)	सुन्दरता (beauty)
मत् / वत्	Taddhit Nominal base	Possessing / having	धनवान् (wealthy)
डीप् (ई)	Stri	Masculine noun	Feminine form देवी (goddess)
टाप् (आ)	Stri	Masculine noun	Feminine form बालिका (girl)
डीप् (ई)	Stri	Specific bases	Feminine form नदी (river)

## Solved Examples Beyond NCERT — Extra Practice for Sanskrit Pratyayah

These extra examples go slightly beyond the textbook and are ideal for students aiming for full marks in the **ncert class 10th sanskrit solution** grammar section.

### Extra Example 1

Medium

निम्नलिखितशब्देषु प्रत्ययं पृथक् कुरुतः (i) उपगम्य (ii) क्रीडितवान् (iii) मातृत्वम्

(i) उपगम्य

**Step 1:** Prefix = उप, Root = गम्. Since a prefix is present, the pratyaya must be ल्यप्.

उप + गम् + ल्यप् = उपगम्य | Pratyaya: ल्यप्

(ii) क्रीडितवान्

**Step 1:** Root = क्रीड् (to play). Suffix क्तवतु forms the past active participle.

क्रीड् + क्तवतु = क्रीडितवान् (one who played) | Pratyaya: क्तवतु

(iii) मातृत्वम्

**Step 1:** Base = मातृ (mother). Taddhit pratyaya त्व forms the abstract noun.

मातृ + त्व = मातृत्वम् (motherhood) | Pratyaya: त्व (Taddhit)

### Extra Example 2

Hard

वाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदस्य प्रत्ययं, धातुं/शब्दं च लिखत: (i) हसन् बालः अपतत्। (ii) सा गायन्ती अस्ति। (iii) रामः वनं गत्वा तपः अकरोत्।

(i) हसन् बालः अपतत्।

**Step 1:** Root = हस् (to laugh). Present active participle → शतृ pratyaya.

हस् + शतृ = हसन् | Pratyaya: शतृ (Krit)

(ii) सा गायन्ती अस्ति।

**Step 1:** Root = गै (to sing). शतृ + stri pratyaya डीप् gives the feminine participle form गायन्ती.

गै + शतृ + डीप् = गायन्ती | Pratyayas: शतृ + डीप्

(iii) रामः वनं गत्वा तपः अकरोत्।

**Step 1:** गत्वा — Root = गम्, no prefix, so क्त्वा pratyaya. गम् + क्त्वा = गत्वा (having gone).

गम् + क्त्वा = गत्वा | Pratyaya: क्त्वा (Krit)

## Important Questions for CBSE Board Exam 2026-27 — Sanskrit Pratyayah

These questions are based on patterns seen in previous CBSE Class 10 Sanskrit board papers and are highly likely to appear in the 2026-27 exam. Practise these along with **ncert sanskrit class 10 solutions** for maximum preparation.

### 1-Mark Questions (Definition / Fill-in)

- **Q1:** क्त्वा-प्रत्ययस्य उपयोगः कदा भवति? — *Ans: When there is no prefix (उपसर्ग) before the verbal root and the action is prior to the main verb.*

- **Q2:** ल्यप्-प्रत्ययस्य उपयोगः कदा भवति? — *Ans: When a prefix (उपसर्ग) precedes the verbal root.*
- **Q3:** 'धनवान्' इत्यत्र कः प्रत्ययः? — *Ans: वत् (मत्तुप्) — Taddhit Pratyaya.*

### 3-Mark Questions (Application)

- **Q4:** अधोलिखितेषु पदेषु प्रत्ययं पृथक् कृत्वा तस्य प्रकारं लिखत — पठित्वा, गुरुत्वम्, छात्री।  
*Ans: पठित्वा → क्त्वा (Krit); गुरुत्वम् → त्व (Taddhit); छात्री → डीप् (Stri).*
- **Q5:** तुमुन्-प्रत्ययस्य उपयोगं कृत्वा त्रीणि वाक्यानि लिखत।  
*Ans: (i) सः पठितुम् इच्छति। (ii) सा खेलितुम् गच्छति। (iii) बालकः खादितुम् उपविशति।*

### 5-Mark Questions (Long Answer)

- **Q6:** कृत्-प्रत्ययाः, तद्धित-प्रत्ययाः, स्त्री-प्रत्ययाः — एतेषां त्रयाणां प्रकाराणां सोदाहरणं परिचयं ददत।  
*Ans: Write definitions of all three types with two examples each. Krit — added to dhatu (e.g., पठित्वा, गन्तुम्); Taddhit — added to nominal base (e.g., गुरुत्वम्, सुन्दरता); Stri — forms feminine words (e.g., देवी, बालिका). Mention the key rule: ल्यप् replaces क्त्वा when a prefix is present.*

## Common Mistakes Students Make in Pratyayah Questions

These are the most frequent errors seen in CBSE Class 10 Sanskrit answer sheets. Avoiding them can save you 2–4 marks in your board exam.

**Mistake 1:** Using क्त्वा when a prefix is present.

**Why it's wrong:** क्त्वा is only used when no उपसर्ग precedes the root.

**Correct approach:** Always check for a prefix first. If present, use ल्यप् — e.g., आगत्य (not आगत्वा).

**Mistake 2:** Confusing Taddhit pratyaya त्व and ता.

**Why it's wrong:** Both form abstract nouns, but their usage depends on the base word. Students randomly choose one.

**Correct approach:** Both are correct for most bases, but learn the standard examples: गुरुत्वम् (त्व), सुन्दरता (ता).

**Mistake 3:** Writing only the pratyaya name without the base word in identification questions.

**Why it's wrong:** CBSE marking scheme awards marks for showing the full separation: base + pratyaya = word.

**Correct approach:** Always write in the format — पठ् + क्त्वा = पठित्वा.

**Mistake 4:** Confusing शतृ (active) and शानच् (middle) participles.

**Why it's wrong:** शतृ is for parasmaipada (active voice) verbs; शानच् is for atmanepada

verbs.

**Correct approach:** For most Class 10 questions, शतृ is more common. Note the verb's pada before answering.

**Mistake 5:** Applying the wrong stri pratyaya.

**Why it's wrong:** Students apply टाप् everywhere, but डीप् and डीष् have specific usage contexts.

**Correct approach:** Memorise the standard examples — देवी and छात्री use डीष्; नदी uses डीष्; बालिका uses टाप्.

## Exam Tips for 2026-27 CBSE Sanskrit Board Exam — Pratyayah Chapter

### Key Tips for Scoring in Pratyayah — 2026-27

- **Always show your working:** The 2026-27 CBSE marking scheme awards process marks. Write base + pratyaya = word for every identification question.
- **The क्त्वा vs ल्यप् rule is a guaranteed question:** At least one question in every paper tests this distinction. Memorise: prefix present → ल्यप्; no prefix → क्त्वा.
- **Learn 5 examples of each pratyaya:** The exam may give you an unfamiliar word. If you know the pattern, you can still identify the pratyaya correctly.
- **Revise the Pratyaya Reference Table:** The table above covers all pratyayas tested in CBSE Class 10. Review it the night before your exam.
- **Sentence-based questions carry more marks:** Questions that ask you to identify pratyaya in a sentence and state its type appear in long answer sections. Practise these specifically.
- **Use the NCERT textbook examples as your anchor:** The official examples in the [NCERT Sanskrit Vyakaran textbook](#) are the safest answers — examiners mark based on these.

## Frequently Asked Questions — Sanskrit Pratyayah Class 10

### What is pratyaya in Sanskrit grammar for Class 10?

Pratyaya (प्रत्यय) means a suffix — a word-part added after a dhatu (root) or a noun to form a new word. In Class 10 Sanskrit Vyakaran, students study krit pratyaya (added to verbal roots), taddhit pratyaya (added to nouns), and stri pratyaya (used to form feminine words). Understanding pratyaya helps decode the meaning of any Sanskrit word and is essential for scoring in the grammar section of the CBSE board exam.

## What is the difference between krit pratyaya and taddhit pratyaya in Class 10 Sanskrit?

Krit pratyaya is added to a verbal root (dhatu) to form a new noun, adjective, or indeclinable — for example, पठ् + क्त्वा = पठित्वा. Taddhit pratyaya is added to an existing noun or adjective to form a derived word — for example, गुरु + त्व = गुरुत्वम्. The key distinction is the base: verbal root for krit, nominal base for taddhit. Both types appear in CBSE Class 10 Sanskrit board exam questions.

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## How many marks does Pratyayah carry in CBSE Class 10 Sanskrit board exam 2026-27?

In the CBSE Class 10 Sanskrit board exam 2026-27, the Vyakaran (grammar) section carries around 16–18 marks in total. Pratyayah questions typically appear as 1-mark identification questions and 2-3 mark application or sentence-based questions. Students should practise both identifying the pratyaya in given words and forming new words using specified pratyayah for maximum marks.

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## How to identify pratyaya in Sanskrit words for CBSE Class 10?

To identify a pratyaya in a Sanskrit word: (1) Check if the word ends in a known suffix from your pratyaya list (क्त्वा, ल्यप्, तुमुन्, त्व, ता, ई, आ). (2) Separate the suffix from the base. (3) Verify the base is a valid dhatu or nominal stem. (4) State the pratyaya name and its type (krit/taddhit/stri). Practising with the NCERT examples in the **ncert solutions class 10 sanskrit grammar book pratyayah** chapter is the best way to build this skill.

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## When should I use ल्यप् instead of क्त्वा in Sanskrit Class 10?

Use ल्यप् (instead of क्त्वा) whenever a prefix (उपसर्ग) comes before the verbal root. For example: आ + गम् = आगत्य (not आगत्वा). Use क्त्वा when there is no prefix before the root — for example: पठ् + क्त्वा = पठित्वा. This rule is one of the most commonly tested points in CBSE Class 10 Sanskrit board exams and appears in almost every paper.

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Source: ncertbooks.net — Updated for CBSE Academic Year 2026-27