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## PREFACE.

The grammatical compendium of which this is a translation is current among the pandits of the North-west provinces, and of most of the other proviuces of India. The translation is one of a series of attempts to encourage and facilitate the interchange of ideas between the pandits and the senior English students of the Government Colleges. How different the arrangement of a Sauskrit treatise on Grammar is from that of an English treatise ou the subject, may be inferred from the facts stated in the subjoined extract from the preface to the Hindi version of the same compendium.

The groundwork of the granmatical literature of the Sanskrit is comprised in Pánini's eight Lectures, entitled "The Ashtádhyáyé." Each of the lectures is divided into four sections, and each section into a number of sútras, or succinct aphorisms. On these Mr. Colebrooke remarks:-"The studied brevity of the Pániníya "sútras renders them in the highest degree obscure; even with "the knowledge of the key to their interpretation, the student "fiuds them ambiguous. In the application of them when under"stood, he discovers many seeming contradictions; and with every "exertion of practised memory, he must experience the utmost "difficulty in combining rules dispersed in apparent confusion "through different portions of Páṇini’s eight Lectures."

The same accomplished scholar adds :-The outline of Pánini's "arrangement is simple; but numerous exceptions, and frequent "disgressions, have involved it in much seeming confusion. The
"first two lectures (the first section especially, which is in a " manner the key of the whole Granımar) contain definitions; in "the three next are collected affixes, by which verbs and nouns "are inflected. Those which appertain to verbs occupy the "third lecture:-the fourth and fifth contain such as are affixed "to nouns. The remaining three lectures treat of the changes "which roots and affixes undergo in special cases, or by general "rules of orthography, and which are all effected by the addition, "or by the substitution, of one or more elements. The apparent "simplicity of the design vanishes in the perplexity of the struc"ture. The endless pursuit of exceptions and limitations so dis"joins the general precepts, that the reader cannot keep in view "their intended connexion, and mutual relation. He wanders in " an intricate maze, and the clew of the labyrinth is continually "slipping from his hands."

Such a work as that above described being obviously unsnited for a beginner, a different arrangement of Pánini's sútrus was attempted by several grammarians, "for the sake of bringing into one view the rules which must be remembered in the inflections of one word, and those which must be combined even for a single variation of a single terın." This arrangement, Mr. Colebrooke adds, " is ceittainly preferable; but the sútras of Pánini, thus "detached from their context, are wholly unintelligible; without "the commentator's exposition, they are indeed, what Sir Wil"liam Jones has somewhere termed them, 'dark as the darkest " oracle."

Such an arrangement as that bere referred to, is adopted in the Siddláanta Kuumudí of Bleat!ojź Dikshita and in its abridgement the Laghu Siddhánta Kaumudi of Varadaraja.

Ove of the first objects of this edition of the Grammar is to explain each term and each process, on its first occurrence, with something of that fulnēss of illustration, which the pandits think it better to defer imparting until a later stage in the pupil's course. According to the established system, the juvenile pupil, who has only commenced learning the language in which the Grammar is written, cannot proceed three lines in advance of the point at which his preceptor's last lecture broke off. If he can proceed half a line in advance of it, it is more than was to have been expected.

Another omission of the native Grammars is supplied to a certain extent in this edition. When a word is given as an example under a rule, perhaps six or eight rules have previously had a share in bringing the radical word into the form to which the ultimate rule applies. For instance, when we wish to determine one particular pronoun, (to quote from Mr . Wollaston's preface to his practical Grammar of the Sanskrit) "six rules are to be referred to "in forming the word, and the student must be able to remember "them all before he can do it, for there is no reference to them "whatsoever. Yet such references are much more necessary than "those that are annexed to the propositions in Euclid, because the "solution of these words is genearlly more complicated than that " of the theorems."

References are supplied in this edition, not to every rule required, yet to more than the attentive student is likely to have forgotten.
J. R. B.

Benares College, July 31st, 1849.

## PREFACE

TO THE THIRD EDITION.

The translation of the Laghu Kaumudí by the late Dr. Ballantyne, which, as Professor Max Müller observes, " has enabled even beginners to find their way through the labyrinth of native Grammar," has been for many years out of print, and is continually inquired for by those who wish to obtain a well-grounded knowledge of a layguage the students of which, in Europe alone, may be counted no longer by tens but by hundreds.

For the publication of this edition, such students are indebted to the enlightened liberality of $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{H}$. the Mahárájah of Vizianagram K. C. S. I., who has already munificently encouraged Sanskrit and, English scholarship in this country by his endowments to the Queen's College at Benares and the Universities of Calcutta and Madras.

The Sanskrit text and English translation have been carefully revised and corrected by Pandit Bechan Ráma Tiwárí, Librarian of the Sanskrit College, and Bábú Mathurá Prasáda Miśra, Second Master of the Euglish College.

Several of the corrections and alterations which appear in this edition were either made, suggested, or approved years ago ly Dr. Ballantyne himself; and it is hoped that no change has been made in which he would not have thoroughly concurred.

For the greatly improved type, paper, and general appearance of the book we are indebted to the spirited publishers, Messrs. E. J. Lazarus and Co.
R. T. H. G.

# ॥ लघुकौामुदीव्याकरएम् ॥ 

## । श्रीगलेशाप नम:।

नत्वा सरस्वतीं देवाँ शुद्धां गुययां करोम्यहम्। पाशिनीयव्रवेशाय लधुझिद्धान्तچौमुद्दोम् ॥
salutation to ganeesa !
Having made obeisance to Saraswatí, the divine, the pure, endued with good qualities, I make this abridged Siddhánta-kaumudí in order that people may enter some way into the Pániníya Grammar.



#   नम्।ण। भा भज्।द। घढधष्। टी। ज बग ड  शू ष स्। १२। हल्ड १४। इॉत माहेख्वराणि सूजएययादिदंघार्थांनि। 

No. 1.-A I UN ; ṚI LṚIK ; y OŃ ; AI AUCH; HA YA VA RAT ; LAṆ ; ǸA MA ŃA ṆA NAM; JHA BHAǸ ; GHA DHA DHASH; JA BA GA Da daś ; KHA PHA CHHA ŢHA THA CHA ŢA TAV; KA PAY; ŚA SHA SAR; HAL. These groups of letters are the aphorisms of MaHEŚWARA or Śiva; DESIGNED FOR the formation of NAMES or pratyáháras SUCH AS AṆ AND THE LIKE, by which whole classes of letters can, severally, be designated. See No. 8.

## एषामन्त्य दूतः ।

No. 2.-The final letters of these aphorisms are termed 'IT.' For example, in the aphorism $\alpha i$ un the letter $n$ is called ' $i t$.' See, further, No. 7.

हकारादिष्षकार उच्चारणार्थः।
No. 3.-The short vowel A, in the terms Ha, \&C., is in order to the articulation of the letters h, \&c. For instance, by $h a, y a$, $v a, r a, \& \& c$., the bare consonants $h, y, v, r, \& c$. are intended.

## बल्यध्ये त्वित्संज्ञक:।

No. 4.-Put, in the body of the sixth aphorism of No. 1, viz. lan, it, i. e. the short vowel $a$, IS TERMED 'IT.' The design of this exception will appear in No. 37.

## हलन्त्यम्। ? I ₹। ₹।



## पदं सूचान्तरादनुघर्त्तनीयं घर्वच।

No. 5.-Let a consonant final in an upadeśa be called ' $i t$ ' (No. 7,). An upadeśa is defined as signifying an 'original enuncia-tion'--that is to say, an affix, (pratyaya, No. 139,) or an augment (ágama No. 102,) or a verbal root (dhátu, No. 49,) or, in short, any form of expression which occurs only in technical treatises on grammar, and which is not a word ready for use, but one of the supposed original elements of a word.

A word which is not seen in a sútra, but which is necessary to complete the sense, is always to be supplied from some other sútra. The reason of this is as follows. In the treatises of the Sanskrit grammarians, brevity is regarded as a primary requisite. According to the author of the Malábháshya, or Great Commentary, 'the grammarians esteem the abbreviation of half a short vowel as equivalent to the birth of a son.' Accordingly, Pánini in bis Ashtádhyáyı́ or 'Grammar in Eight Lectures,' a voids repeating in any sútra the words which can be supplied from a preceding one. When the original order of the sútras is abandoned, as in the present work, it becomes necessary to place before the student, in the shape of a commentary, the words which Pánini left him to gather from the context. Thus, to complete the sútra before us (viz., hal antyam), the words 'upadese' and 'it' are required; and these are supplied from a previous sútra, which, in the present arrangement, will be found at No. 36.

##  प्रसक्तस्यादर्शनं लेपसंज्ञं स्यात् ।

No. 6.-Lopa (elisiou, or the substitution of a blank) signifies
disappearance．Let this be the term for the disappearance of anything previously apparent．

##  <br> तस्यते। लेप：स्यात्। यादयेऽऽखाद्यर्था：।

No．7．－In the room of that which is called＇it，＇let there be a blank．Thus all the final consonants in the Sivn－sútras are left out of view，when these are employed to desiguate any class of letters；the use of the $n$ and the rest of the fourteen being to assist in forming the brief names of these classes，as explained in the rule here following．

## च्रारिरन्त्येन सहेता । १। १｜७१｜ <br> झ्रन्त्येनेता सहित छादिर्मध्यगानां स्वस्य च संज्ञा स्यात् $\mid$ य－

 थार्गाति श्र द ठु वर्यानां संज्ञा। एवमच हलित्यादय：।No．8．－Let an initial letter，with an＇it＇letter as a final，be the name of itself，and of the intervening letters．Thus， let＇$a n$ ，＇formed of＇$a$＇as its initial letter，and of＇$n$＇（No．7．）as its final，be the name of＇$a$＇itself and of＇$i$＇and＇$u$＇which intervene betwixt＇$a$＇and＇$n$ ．＇So let＇$a c h$＇be the name of＇$a$ ，＇ ＇$i$ ，＇＇$u$ ，＇＇ri，＇＇lri，＇＇$e$ ，＇＇ 0 ，＇＇＇ai，＇＇$u u$ ，＇that is to say，of all the vowels；let＇hal＇be the name of all the consonants between＇$h$＇ inclusive in the fifth Siva－sútra，and the＇$l$＇which closes the list； and＇$a l$＇the name of all the letters together，both vowels and consonants；and so of other pratyáháras，or names of classes of letters．

जकाल़ाए亏म्नस्वदी घंबुतः｜२। २। २०।
उश्च ऊश्च ऊरश्च ब：वां काल ह्व काले यस्य सोऽच् कमाद्－ हैस्वदोर्घल्नुतसंज्ञ：स्यात् । स प्रत्येकमुदातादिमेदेन निं।

No．9．－Let a vowel whose trme（or prosodial length）is that of short U，long ú，and prolated ú，be called accordingly Short，LONG；and PRolated．＇These again are severally threefold， according to the division of＇acutely accented，\＆c．，＇here following：

## उच्चुरुदात्तः । २। २। २ぐ।

No. 10.-A vowel uttered with a high tone is said to be ACUTELY ACCENTED. (The grammarians describe this accentuation as being the result of employing, in the utterance of the vowel, what they call the upper hulf of the organ, that is to say of the palate, lips, \&c., see No. 14).

## नीचैरनुदात्त: । १ । २ । ३०।

No. 11.-A vowel uttered with a low tone is said to be Gravely accented.

समाहार: स्वरितः। १।२। ३?।
स नव冋िधे।डाप प्रत्येकमनुनासिकाननुनासिकत्वाम्यां द्विधा।
No. 12.-When there is a combination of the acute and grave accent, the vowel has the cmocumflex accent. The application of the three accents to the three several prosodial lengths gives nine varieties of each vowel. This nine-fold variety is further doubled by the presence or absence of nasality, which is next to be defined.

मुखनासिकावचनोगडनुनासिक: 1 १। ? । न।
मुख्सहितनांसकयेग्च्चर्यमायो बर्याएडनुनाषिकसंज्ञ: स्यात् । तदित्यम् । श्र हु उ कृ रपां वर्यानां प्रत्येकमृादग मेदा: ल लृवर्गास्य द्वादश तस्य दोधाभाबात्। एचामाप द्वादश तेषां हृस्वाभावात् ।

No. 13.-Let that which is pronounced by the nose along with the mouth be called nasal. Thus, of the letters $a$ $i u$ ri, there are severally eighteen different modifications. Of the letter $l$ r $i$ there are only twelve, because it does not possess the long (but only the short and the prolated) prosodial time (No.9). Of the letters $e$ ai o au also there are only twelve modifications, because these have not the short prosodial time.

तुल्यास्यप्रग्नं सवर्षम्। १। १। टी।
ताल्वांदिस्थानमाभ्यन्तरप्रम्नश्चेत्येतद्ट्रयं घस्य येन तुल्यं त-


No. 14.-Let two letters having the same organ (or place of origin) such as the palate, \&c., and attended with the same effort of utterance within the mouth, be called homogeneous one with another. Kátyáyxna remarks on this: 'The homogeneousness of $r i$ and $l r i$, one with another, should be stated.' This form of expression-viz., 'shoull be stated'-distinguishes the supplementary remarks (vártikic) of Kátyáyana.

चकुहाविसर्जनीयानां करठ: । इचुयशानां तालु । चटुरुपाखां मूर्धा। ल्टतुलसानां दन्ता: । उपूप्मानीयानामेष्ठें। जमङगनानां
 दन्तोष्ठम । जिह्हांमूलीयस्य जिह्वामूलम् । नासिकानुस्वारस्य ।

No. 15. -The throat is the organ of the gutturals a á ka kha ga gha ńa (No. 17) ha and visarga; the palate, of the palatals I í CHA CHHA JA JHA Ǹ YA and Śa; the head, of the cerebrals Ri Rí ṭa tera da dha na ra and sha; the teeth, of the dentals lẹi lRí ta tha da dha na la and Sa; the lips, of the labials U Ú pa pHa ba bea ma, and of upadhmániya, as visargit is called when it is written in the form of two semi-circles before pa or pha (No. 117). Of the nasal letters Ǹa ma f́a ņa and na, the nose also is an organ, in addition to the organ of the class in which each respectively appears above. The organs of e and ar are the throat and the palate; of o and aj, the throat and the lips; of va, the teeth and the lips. The organ of jhwámúlíya, as visarga is called when it is written in the form of two semi-circles before leca or kha, is the root of the tongue. The nose is the organ of anuSWÁRA.

यन्बो ड्विधा। शर्यान्त्तरो बाह्यश्च। ग्राद्य: पज्चधा। स्पृष्टेपत्स्पृष्टे

 वर्गास्य प्रयोगे संबृतम्। प्रफ्ञायादशायं तु विवृतमेब। बाह्यस्त्वेफादशधा। विवार: संचार: ख्वासे नादे घोपेएचेपेपाइल्प्पायेा महापाया उदाते।नुदात: स्वरितर्वेति। खरो बिचारा: खासा घ्रघापाश्च।

हश: संशारा नादा घोषाश्च । वर्गागां प्रथमतृतीयप ज्रृमा यखश्चाल्पप्राशा: । वर्गागां द्वितीयचतुर्यौ घलश्च महार्राणा: 1 कादयेा मावसाना: स्पर्शा:। ययो।डन्त:स्थ।। शल ऊष्मागः। अच्र: स्वराः।〒क ख हांत कखाभ्यां प्रागर्धंबिर्गसदृशे जिह्वामूलीय: । Сप Сफ इाति पफाम्यां प्रागर्धावससर्गदृश उपध्मानोय:। \#ं च्र: इत्यच: पराबनुस्वारविषमैग।

No. 16.-The effort in utterance is twofold, that which takes place within the mouth, and that which is external as regards the nouth, belonging to the throat. The former is of FIVE KINDS - ACCORDING TO THE DIVISION OF TOUCHED, SLIGHTLY touched, slightly open, open and contracted. The effort when the orgau is touched by the tongue, belongs to the five classes of consonauts Sparśa; when it is SLightly touched to the semi-vowels (called antastha, because, in the common arrangement of the alphabet, they stand between the five classes and the sibilants) ; when the organs of speech are slightly open, to the sibilants and the aspirate úshman ; when the organs are open, to the vowels swara. In actual use, the organ in the enunciation of the Short a is contracted: but it is considered to be open only, as in the case of the other vowels, when the vowel $A$ is in the state of taking part in some operatiou of grammar. (The reason for this is, that if the short $a$ were held to differ from the long ${ }^{a}$ in this respect, the homogeneousness mentioned in No. 14 would not be found to exist between them, and the operation of the rules depending upon that homogeneousness would be debarred. In order to restore the short $a$ to its natural rights, thus infringed throughout the Ashṭádhyáyí, Pánini with oracular brevity in his closing aphorism gives the injunction 'AA,' which is interpreted to signify "Let short $a$ be held to have its organ of utterance cou'tracted, now that we have reached the end of the work in which it was necessary to regard it as being otherwise."
'The effort in utterance external as regards the mouth is of eleven kinds-viz., expansion of the throat, producing hard articulation ; CONTRACTION of the throat, producing soft articulation; SIGHING; SOUNDING; LOW PREPARATORY MURMUR; ABSENCE OF SUCH

MURMUR ; SLIGHT ASPIRATION ; STRONG ASPIRATION ; and the effort of acUte, grave, and circumflex accentuation. In the case of the letters in the pratyáláarı KHAR (viz., the hard consonants kha phce chha tlla tha cha țe tu la pas śt shu sa,) the effort is that of VIVáRA, ŚWÁSA, and aghosha. In the case of the letters in the prutyáhára HAŚ, (viz., the soft consonants he ya va ru la ǹa ma ña nu nu jha bha gha dha dha ju bagada da, ) it is that of SAṄVÁRA, náda, and GHosha. (We may here remark, that, as these two classes of consonants, the hard and soft areeffectually discriminated by the vivara and sanvára difference, the additional distinctions of śuása, náda, ghosha, and aghosha whatever may be their utility or import elsewhere, are of no consequence here. With reference to the low preparatory murmur and its absevce, the soft and hard letters are sometimes termed 'sonants' and 'surds.' 'THE FIRST AND THIRD LETTER IN each of THE FIVE CLASSES, in the ordinary arrangement of the alphabet (viz., lia cha tu ta pa and ge ja du da $b a)$, AND the letters denoted by the pratyáhára YAN (viz., the semivowels yavarala), are unaspirated. The second and fourth letters of the same classes (viz., kha chha tha tha plia and gha jha dha dha bha, ) and the letters denoted by the pratyáhára saL, (viz., the sibilants and the aspirate, śa shct sa ha,) are ASPIRATED. The letters in the ordinary arrangement of the alphabet, BEGINNING WITH KA, AND ENDING WITH MA, are the five classes of consonants SPARŚA. Those denoted by the prutyálıára YaN are the semi-vowels ANTASTHA; those denoted by ŚAL, the sibilants and aspirate úshMAN ; those denoted by ACH are the vowels SWARA. A character LIKE THE HALF OF VISARGA, when standing BEFORE KA or KHA, is called JIHWámúLíYa and when standing BEFOREPA or PHA is called UPADHMÁNíYa (No. 15). A character, in the shape of a Dot, FOLLOWING a VOWEL, is called ANUSWÁra; and one in the shape of TWO DOTS, or small circles, VISARGA.

 एकारंग। कु जु टु तुपु घते उदित: । तदेवम हत्यूघदगनां सं-


## द्वादशानाम् । च्रनुनासिकाननुनाषिकमेदेन यबला द्वद्या। तेना-

 ननुनाषिकास्ते द्वयेर्द्वयेा: संज्ञा ।No. 17.--Let a letter, denoted by the pratyáhíra $\Delta \underset{\text {, Not }}{ }$ propounded as an afFIX or operative agent, but as something to be operated upon, and let in like manner a letter followed by an indicatory $U$, be the name of (and so imply) its homogeneous letters also.

Here the pratyd́hára an is made by the latter $n$ (of the sixth of the sútras of Siva, viz. lan, and not by the $n$ at the end of the first sútra. The pratyáhira is therefore held to denote the semi-vowels as well as the vowels.) The letters above referred to, with an indicatory $u$, are $k u$ chu $t u$ tu pu; (ku represents the guttural class, $c h u$ the palatals, $t u$ the cerebrals, $t u$ the dentals, and $p u$ the labials). Hence $a$ is the name of (and implies) its eighteen several varieties (No.13) : and so $i$ and $u$. The vowel $r i$ is the name of thirty (for it denotes its own eighteen varieties, and the twelve varieties of lri, No. 13). So lri also (for it denotes its own twelve varieties, and the eighteen modifications of $r i$ ). The diphthongs e aio au (ech) are each the name of twelve. Through the distinction of uasal and non-basal, ya va and la are twofold; and, by this rule, the nonnasal form of each implies botb.

## परः संनिकर्षः संहिता। १। १। ? 0 । वर्यानामतिशयित: संनिंध: संहिताषंज: स्यात्।

No. 18.-Let the closest proximity of letters be called contact (sañlitá).

हलेगऽनन्तरा: संयेगः । १।?।०।
च्रंज्भरव्यवध्हिता हल: संयेगसंज्ञा: स्यु:।
No. 19.-Let consonants unseparated by vowels be called A CONJUNCTION of consonants.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { सुर्तिङन्त्त पदम् । १। ४। २४। } \\
& \text { सुबन्तं तिङन्तं च पदसंज्ं स्यात् । इति संज्ञाप्रकरणम् ॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

No. 20.-Let that which ends in "sup" (No. 137) or in "TIG" (No. 408) be called a PADA (or inflected word, as distinguished from a root, or that which has undergone no such inflection).

So much for the chapter on terms. We now come to the conjunction of vowels.

## ग्रच्सन्च्चि:।

द्रको यएाचि। ही। ? 1001
इक: स्थाने यया स्यादणि संशितायां विषये । सुधी उपास्य हति

## स्थिते ।

No. 21.-Instead of a letter denoted by the pratyáhára IK, let there be one denoted by the pratyáhára Yañ, in each instance where one denoted by the pratyáhára aç immediately follows.

In the case, for example, of the word sudhí (meaning "the intelligent") followed by the word upásya ("to be worshipped").

It is to be observed that the foregoing aphorism consists solely of the three pratyáháras ik yan and ach, the first having the termination of the genitive or sixth case; the second, that of the nominative or first case; and the third, that of the locative or seventh case. The force of these terminations is to be ascertained from other aphorisms; because, although the author of the Kaumu$d\{$, in his $v r i t t i$ or expansion of the aphorism, has collected all that is required, yet the student, not content to receive anything on a lower authority than that of Pánini must be enabled to verify the interpretation offered to him. Holding, therefore, that we have merely got three pratyáháras, with different terminations, we proceed to enquire (1st) which is to give way, (2nd) which is to take its place, and (3rd) which is to be regarded as the cause of the change. For the sake of brevity we may now drop the term pratyáhára, and speak of yan, ach, \&c. simply.

## नस्मिन्निति fर्निर्दिष्टे पूर्बस्य। १। २। छह।

गममीनिर्देशेन विधीयमानं कायं बर्यान्तररेगान्यवहितस्य पूर्वस्य

## बोध्यम् ।

No. 22.-When a term is exhibited in the seventa case (No. 137,) the operation directed is to be understood as affecting the state of what immediately Precedes that which the term denotes.

In the present instance, the term exhibited in the seventh case is ach. In the example sudhí upásya, the $u$ of upásya is the vowel which that term denotes; and that which is to be affected is the final $\ell(i /)$ of sudhi, which immediately precedes the $u$. By the foregoing rule, yan is to be substituted for the ik, but yan is the common name of the four letters $y v r$ and $l$, and the question occurs-which of these is to be the substitute? The next rule supplies the answer.

## स्थानेडन्नरतमः 1?!?14ू०1

## प्रसछे़्ञ घति सदृशत्रम आदेश: स्यात्। सु ध्य य् उपास्य इति जाते।

No. 23.-When a common term is obtained as a substitute, let the likest of its significates, to that in the place of which it comes, be the actual substitute.

Of the four letters denoted by yan, $y$, being a palatal, is the likest to $i$. Thus we have got sudhyupásya, which furnishes an occasion for another rule to come into operation.

## च्रनचिच।ट। ४। ४৩।

## घ्रच: परस्य यरो द्वे वा स्तो न त्वर्चि।

No. 24.-Of yar, after ach, the reduplication is optional; BUT NOT IF ACH FOLLOW.

In sudhyupásya the dha is yar (this denoting all the consonants except $h a$ ), and it follows $u$ (ach), and it is not followed by $a c h$, being followed by $y a$. Therefore, if we make the optional reduplication, we get sudhdhyupásya. This calls another rule into operation.

> अर्बो जश् अनशि। ᄃ। ४। पू३।
> स्पस्टम् । हतंत धकारस्य दकार:।

No. 25 .-Instead OF the letters called JHaL there shall be JAS if Jhaś follow.

Thus, instead of the first dha (jhal) of sudlhdhyupásya, since dhu, (jhaś) follows it, there must be jaś; that is to say, ja ba ga $d a$ or $d a$. Of these the likest (No. 23) is $d a$. So, we get sucddhyupásya; and the process might here terminate, did not another rule start an objection.

## संयोगान्नस्य लोप:। 1 । २। २३। <br> संयोगान्त यत् पदं तदन्तस्य लाप: स्यात् ।

No. 26.-Let there be elision of the final or that pada (No. 20) which ends in a compound consonant.

In suddhyupásya the pada suddhy ends with a compound consonant; and, according to the rule, the (whole padu) ought to disappear. The rule, however, is limited by the qualification that follows.

## ऋ्रलेडन्त्यस्य| १| १|yू२। <br> पत्रोंनर्दैष्टान्त्यस्यादेश: स्यात् । इ़ित प्राप्ते ।

No. 27.-Let the substitute take the place of only the final LeTter of that which is denoted by a term exhibited in the genitive or sixth case.

An instance of elision (lopa No. 7) is regarded by the Sanskrit grammarians as the substitution of a blank. So a blank is directed to be substituted for the $y$, the final letter of the word suddhy, which is denoted (in No. 26) by a term, in the genitive or sixth case, viz. "of that pada which ends in a compound consonant." But here Kátyáyana interferes, and remarks as follows:-

## याए: प्रतिषेधो वाच्यः । सुद्युपास्यः। मद्धरिः। धाच्तंशः ।

 लाद्दातिः।No. 28.-"The prohibition of the rule (No. 26) in the case of yan should be stated."

So the elision does not take place, and the formation of the word Suddhyupásya (a name of God-"He who is to be worshipped by the intelligent") is completed.

By a like process are formed the three words Maddluwari (a name of Vishṇu-"the foe of the demon Madhu,") Dhátraíśa (a name of Brahmá-"a portion of Vishṇu the cherisher") and lálreriti ("the form of the letter lre $i$ ") in which the other letters denoted by yan are successively exhibited. The student, after making himself familiar with the process in the instance of Suddhyupásya, should exercise himself in applying it to these and similar instances, not referring to his book except when his memory fails him.

We now proceed to consider the changes that depend upon the diphthongs (ech).

## एचे $ऽ$ यवायाव: । ₹ । ? । णट

## एच: क्रमादय् अव् भ्राय् 尹्राव् एते स्युराचि ।

No. 29.-Instead of ech, when ach follows, let there be in due order, ay av íy áv.

The due order is ascertained by the next rule.
यथासंख्यमनुदेश: समानाम्। ? । । \}०।
समसम्बन्धी चिधिर्यथासंख्यं स्यात्। हरये। विं्্यवे। नायक:

## पावक: 1

No. 30.-When a rule involves the case of equal numbers of substitutes and of things for which these are to be substituted, let their mutual correspondence (or the assignment of each to each) be according to the order of enumeration.

Thus ech denotes the four diphthongs e o ai ou, and the four substitutes enumerated in the preceding rule are distributed among them thus- $\alpha y$ is the substitute of $e, a v$ of $o, a ́ y$ of $a i$ and $a^{v} v$ of au. Example: hare $+e=$ haraye "to Hari," vishno $+e=v i s h n a-$ ve, "to Vishṇu," nai +aka=náyalıa "a leader," pau +aka=pávaka, "a purifier, i. e. "Fire."

A similar change, under different circumstances, is directed by the next rule.

## वान्लो यि प्रत्यये। है। ? । ળटं।

## यकारादै। प्रत्यये परे श्रोदै|तो।रव् अ्राव् एतो। स्त: । गव्यम्। नाव्यम्।

No. 31.-There shall be substituted what ends in v (viz. the two substitutes $\alpha v$ and $\dot{a} v$ ) for the corresponding $o$ and $a u$, WHEN an affix (No. 139) beginning with the letter ya follows.

Thus go + yam=gavyam "belonging to a cow ;" nau +yam =návyam "belonging to a boat."

The following vártika provides for a solitary case.

## घ्रध्वपरिमाऐे च। गव्याति: ।

No. 32.-" And when the compound is employed in the sense of a measure of distance," the $o$ of $g o$, followed by $y$ utit (though this is not an affix, No. 31) becomes $a v$. Thus go +yúti=gavyúti, when it signifies "a distance of about four miles;" but the substitution does not take place when it signifies a " yoke of oxen" (goyúti).

च्रदेद्रुष: । १ | १| २।
घ्यत् एड् च गुणसंज्ञ: स्यात् ।
No. 33.-Let short A and ef́ (that is to say e and o) be called Guña.

But why is the short $a$ alone understood here in seeming contradiction to what was said in No. 17? The next rule will account for this.

## तपरस्तल्कालस्य | ? | ? | V० ।

त: परो। यस्मात् | च तात्परश्चान्च्चार्यमाए: समकालस्येव संज्ञा |
| :---: |

## स्यात् ।

No. 34.-Let a vowel followed by the letter t, and a vowel following the letter $t$, be the name only of the letter which has the same prosodial length. (Nos. 9 and 17.)

The letter $a$ is the representation of eighteen varieties (No. 17) ; but when it is followed by $t$, asin the preceding rule, it represents neither the long nor the prolated modifications:

> च्रानुण: 1 ही 1? 1 CO ।
> घ्र्बर्यादर्चि परे पूर्वपरयोरेको गुणादेशः स्यात्। उपेन्द्र:। गङ़्गोदकम्।

No. 35.-When ach comes after a (or á), let auna be the single substitute for both.

Example upa $+i n d r a=$ upendra (a name of $K r i s h n a-$ " born subsequently to Indra"); gańgá+udakam=gangodakam ("the water of the Ganges ").-In. these examples the guna $e$ is substituted for $\alpha$ and $i$, and the gunna ofor $\dot{c}$ and $u$, because the organs employed in the pronunciation of $e$ (the throat and palate) are those severally employed in the pronunciation of $a$ and $i$ (Nos. 16 and 23 ); and the organs employed in the pronunciation of $o$ (the throat and lips) are those severally employed in the pronuaciation of $\dot{a}$ and $u$.

## उपदेश्शेडजनुनासिक दूत्।?। ₹। २।

 नीया: । लासूचस्थाइ्यौन सहेाच्चार्यमाये रेफे रलयेः संज्ञा ।

No. 36. -In an upadeśa (No. 5), let a nasal vowel be called "IT" No. 7).

In Pánini’s Grammar there is no visible sign of the nasality of a vowel-hence we can know a vowel to be nasal only from $P a ́-$ nini's explicity asserting that it is so, or from our finding that he treats it in such a way that we must conclude he regarded it as nasal. When speaking of the Siva-sútras, it was mentioned that the vowel in the sútra lan is called "it." According to No. 8, therefore, this vowel may he employed as the final of a pratyáhára, and the $r a$ in the next rule (No. 27) is held to be this pratyáhára, the name common to the two letters $r a$ and $l a$.

 कृष्पांध्ध: । तबल्कार:।

No. 37.-AÑ, substituted in the place of ri, which (No. 17) is the representative of thirty varieties, is always Followed by the pratyáhárá ra (No. 36). Example: Krishṇa+riddhi=Krishnarddhi ("the growth of Krishṇ"), tava+lrikára=tavalkára ("thy lettcr $l_{\text {r }} \cdot i$ "). -The pratyáhára an denotes $\alpha, i$ and $u$. The
$\alpha$ in the two preceding examples is the guna directed by rule No． 35．［As examples of $i$ and $u$ ，directed by other rules，we may no－ tice $k r i ́+a t i=l$ lirati，＂he scatters，＂and dwaimátri $+a=$ dwaima－ tura，＂having both a mother and a stepmother．＇＂］The guna sub－ stitute of $r i$ is $a$ ，because $a$ ，like $r i$ ，has only one organ of pronunciation，whereas $e$ and $o$ ，having two each，are less like ri． （No．16．）

## लोपः शाकल्यस्य। ᄃ। ₹। रc ।

## 

No．38．－In deference to the opinion of Ś́salya，let the elision be optional of the letters $y a$ and $v a$ preceded by $a$ or $\dot{a}$ ，and at the end of a pada followed by aś．

Thus hare iha，by No．39，becomes harayiha；then the ya at the end of the pada haray，being preceded by $a$ ，and followed by $i$ （ $a_{s}$ ），may be optionally elided by this rule－the optionality of which is delicately implied in the aphorism by its being rested on the authority of the aucient grammarian Śákalya，the propriety of whose injunction Pánini does not deny，although he does not admit it to be absolutely obligatory．The form of expression hara iha would then appear to furnish occasion for the operation of rule No． 35 －but the rule here following debars this．

## पूर्वनासि द्बम् lとし々।？




No．39．－As far as concerns what precedes then，the three last chapters of the Grammar of Pánini are as if the rules con－ tained in teeje three chapters had never taken effect； and further，in these three chapters，a subsequent rule is as if it had not taken effect，so far as any preceding rule is concerned．

To understand this，it must be recollected that the grammar of Pánini is divided into eight Lectures（adhyáya），each Lecture into four chapters（ $p a d d a$ ），and each chapter into a number of suc－ cinct Aphorisms（sútrcu）．When the correct formation of a word is to be ascertained by the rules of this grammar，each sutra is con－
ceived to present itself, or to be found (prápta,) when an occasion for its operation occurs. Now in the case of hara iha (No. 38), an occasion for the operation of No. 35 occurs, because no consonant intervenes between the $a$ and $i$. But the elision of the intervening consonant ( $y$ ) was the effect of a rule (No. 38) which stands as the nineteenth aphorism in the third chapter of Pánini's eighth Lecture; and therefore, so far as rale No. 35 is concerned, which is the eighty-seventh aphorism of the first chapter of the sixth Lecture, the elision is as if it had never taken effect. Tbus we have optionally hara iha or harayiha "to Hari here," and so also vishṇa iha or vishṇaviha "Ob Vishṇu! here."

## रहिरादैच्च 1212121 क्यादेच्च घृद्धिंच: स्यात्र ।

No. 40.-Let long á (No. 34), and Ai and aU, be called vẹid. DHI.

## वृद्वर्रेचि । है। २ I ECI

ज्यादेचि परे वृद्धिरेकादेश: स्यात्। गुणापवादः । कृष्योकत्वम् गङ्गोंघ: । देवैश्वर्यम् । कृष्योत्कएठम् ।

No. 41.-When ect follows $a$, let vp̣iddif be the single substitute for both.

This is a contradiction (apaváda), of the rule No. 35, which directs guna to be substituted in such a case. This rule takes effect, to the limitation of No. 35, because the latter has still a sphere left for its operation; whereas if No. 35 were always to take effect, the operation of the present rule would always be forestalled. Such a rule as the present is tantamount to an exception to a more general rule. The Sanskrit Grammar acknowledges no irregularity, or exception to a rule-holding that a word which differs from all others of its class is "sui juris," and must have a rule of its own. (No. 32.)

Thus we have krishna +ekatwam=krishnaikatwam" oneness with Krishna," gangá+ogha=gańgaugha "the torrent of the Ganges," deva+aiśwaryam=devaiśwaryanz the "divinity of a God," kerishṇa+autkaṇthyam=krishṇautkaṇ̣thyam "a longing after Krishna."

## एत्येधत्यूंट्से । है। १। Cट। <br> भ्रवर्यादे जाद्योरत्येधत्ये रूठि च परे बृद्धिरेकादेश: स्यात्। उपौत्व। उपैधते । प्रष्ठेहः: । एजाद्योः किम्। उपेत:। मा मवान् प्रेदिधत् ।

No. 42.-When the verbs eti and edhati, in those forms which begin with ech, FOLLOW $a$, AND when the sulstitute UTTH (No. 282) follows it, let vriddhi be the single substitute of the concurring vowels.

This rule limits No. 51, which had previously limited No. 35.
Hence we have upa+eti=upaiti "he comes near," and upa + edhate $=$ upaidhute "it increases." In the example prashthauhoh (the accusative or second case plural of prashṭluvál "a young steer training for the plough,") the elements prashtha vuil and sas are (by Nos. 137, 1566, 185, 282, 281, 5, and 283) brought to the form prashtha ûhah, to which the present rule applies, the result being prashthauhah.

Why do. we say (of the verbs eti and edhati) "in those forms which begin with ech?" Because other parts of these verbs, not beginning with ech, are not affected by this rule. Example: $u p a+i t a=u p e t a$ " approached"-(No. 35) ; má bhaván predidhat $=p r a+i d i d h a t$, "Let not your honour promote."

## अ्रत्वारूरिन्यामुपसंख्यानम्। अ्रन्नैहिएली सेना।

No. 43.-"It may be added that the substitution of vriddhi takes place also (No. 42) and not that of guma, when úhiní folLOWS AKSHA." Thus aksh $\alpha+u$ úhiní=akshuuhini "an army."

प्रादूहोढो।ढ्येषैष्येषु । प्रे|ह: । प्रेढ: । प्रेाढि: । प्रेष: । मेब्य: ।
No. 44.-" And the substitution of vriddhi takes place also (No. 42) WhEN PRA is FOLLOWED BY ÚHA Úpha ÚpHI ESHA and ESHYa. Thus pra+úh $\alpha=p r a u h a$ "a good arguinent," $p r a+u$ údha $=$ praudha "proud," pra+údhi=praudhi "audacity," pra+esha=praisha. "sending," pra+eshya=praishya " a servant."
 परमत̊:।

No. 45.-"AND If SHORT Rif FOLLOW $a$ in A COMPOUND WORD the first member of which has the sense of the third or instrumental case."-Example: sukha +rita=sulhárta "affected by joy." (Nos. 37 and 73.) - Why (do we say) "which has (the sense of) the third (or instrumental case) ?" Because otherwise, as in the compound parama +rita=paramarta " last-gone," this rule does not apply.

## प्रवत्सत्तरकम्बलबसनार्यदयानामृये । प्रार्यम् । वत्सतरार्यम् ।

## इत्यादि 1

No. 46.-"And when Ṛiṇa ('a debt') follows pra vatsatara kambala vasana rina and daśa." Thus prárṇa "principal debt," vatsatarárņa "debt of a steer," kambalárna "debt of a blanket," vasanárña "debt of a cloth," riņarņa " debt of a debt, compound interest," Daśárṇá " the river Dosaron or Dosarene" (No. 1341.)

## उपसर्गाः क्रियायेगे। ? । \& । पूट।

## प्रादय: क्रियायेगे उपसर्गंजंज्ञा: स्यु:।

No. 47.-Let pra, \&c. (No. 48) when PREFIXed to a verb be termed upasargas.

प्र । परा । च्रप । सम्ं । अनु । ॠ्रव । निस् । निर् । दुस् ।
 ध्राभ । प्रति । पार । उप । एते प्रादय: ।

No. 48.-By "pra, \&C." we mean the following particlespra "before," pará "opposite," apa "off," sam "with," anu "after," ava "down," nis or nir "out," dus or dur "ill," vi " apart," cún" as far as," $n i$ " within," adhi " over," api " verily," ati " beyond;" su "well," ut " up," abhi " opposite," prati " back again," pari " around," upa " next to."

भूवादयो धातव: । ? । ₹ । ?।
क्रियावांधनो म्बादयो धतुतुसंजा: स्यु:।

No. 49.-Let verbal roots BHÚ "be" vá "blow" and THE LIKe be called DHátu.

## उपसर्गाद्दति धातौ। है। ? । ट? ।

भ्मघर्यान्तादुपसर्गदृकारादो। धातो परे वृद्धिरकादेश: स्यात्। प्रार्छ्छंत ।

No. 50.-When a dhátu (No. 49) beginning with p̣t follows an upasaraa (No. 47) ending in $a$ or $\dot{a}$ let vriddhi be the single substitute for both. Thus pra+richchhati=prárchchhati " he goes on rapidly."

## एङि परह्रपम्। ही १। ट8। <br> च्रादुपसर्गादेङ।दौ। घाते। परह्रूपमेकादेश: स्यात्। प्रेजते। उपोषति।

No. 51.-When a dhátu beainning with en follows an upasarga ending in $a$ or $\dot{a}$, let the single substitute for both be тHE FORM OF THe SUBSEQUENT vowel. Thus pra+ejate=prejate "he trembles," upa + oshati=uposhati "he sprinkles."

## न्रचे 5 न्यादि टि । ? । १। ६४।


No. 52.-Let the final portion of a word, beginning with the last of the vowels in the word, be called ṭi.

शकन्ध्वादिषु परहूपं बाच्यम्। तच्च टे:। शन्धन्धु:। कर्कन्धु: । मनीषा। लःङ़लीषा। च्राधृतिगयोडयम् । मातंगड: ।

No. 53. -"It should be stated that the form of the sUbSEqUent vowels takes the place of both in śakandhu \&c.

Thus śak $\alpha+$ andhu=śakandhu " a sort of potherb," karka + andlu $=k a r k a n d h u$ "the jujube," lángala + isha $=$ lángalísha "the handle of a plough," márta+anda=mártande "the sun," manas +íshá= manishua "intellect."

This is a class of compound words, the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from its form, a posteriori, and is not discoverable by any consideration of its constituent parts a priori.

## 


No. 54.-AND WHEN the mystic syllable OM, OR the upasarga $\bar{A} \hat{A}$ ( No. 47.) follows $a$ or $\dot{a}$, let the single substitute be the form of the subsequent.

Example: Śiváya + om=namah Śiváyoñnamah "adoration to Śiva!"; Śiva $+\dot{a}+i h i=$ Śivehi " oh Śiva, come." (Nos. 5, 55, and 35.$)$

च्रक: सत्रणें दीर्घः । ही। ? । २०? ।
 श्रोश: 1 विण्यूद्य:। होत्क्षार: ।

No. 55.-When a homogeneous vowel follows ak, let the correspouding Long vowel be the substitute for both.

Example, daitya + ari=daityári, "a foe of the demons," (a name of Vishṇu), śrí+iśa=śriźsa, "the lord of Srí," Vishnu+ $u d a y a=$ Vishnúdaya "the rise of Vishṇu," hotrri + lrikikdra $=$ hotṛikára "the letter lri of the officiating priest." (No. 16.)

## एङ: पदान्ताद्ति। ही। ? 1 २०ट। <br> 

No. 56 .-After eń final in a pada (No. 20) if short a come, let the single substitute for both be the form of the precedent vowel.

Example: hare +ava=hare'va "Oh Hari!-off;" vishno + $a v a=v i s h n o ' v a$ "Oh Vishṇu! off-". A cbaracter termed arddhákára, or " half the letter $a$," is generally written in the place of the letter thus elided, as we write an apostrophe in some analogous cases.

सर्वच विभाषा गोः । ह। १ । २२२।
लोके बेदे चैउन्तस्य गो|रति बा प्रकृतिभाव: पदान्ते। गो। ग्रयम्।


No. 57.-Everywhere, both in secular and sacred writing, the oriainal of the word go ("a cow,") being a pada ending in EK, may be-optionally retained before $a$.

Example: Go +agram=go agram or go'gram, "a multitude of cows." "Why ending in eń?" Because the word go, at the end of the compound word chitragu ("having a brindled cow,") where, in the neuter, it ends in $u$ (Nos. 269 and 275), has not the option of remaining unchanged. So chitragu +agram = chitragwagram "a multitude of brindled cows," (No. 21.) Why "being a pada so ending?" Because, though it end in en, the rule does not apply unless the word go be a pada (No. 20), so that, in forming the ablative or fifth case, (by Nos. 137, 155, 36, 124, and 111,) we have $g 0+a h=$ goh (by No. 193.)

## च्रनेकाल् शित् सर्वस्य। १। १। पूर । <br> दूति पर्प ।

No. 58. -Let a substitute consisting of more than one letter, or containing an indicatory palatal \& f, take the place OF THE WHOLE of the original expression.

##  <br> ङिदनेकालम्यन्त्यस्येब स्यात्।

No. 59.-And let that which has an indicatory $\mathbb{H}$, even though it consist of more than one letter, take the place of the final letter only of the original expression.

## च्रवङ् स्फोटायनस्य । है। ? । १२₹ । <br> पदान्ते एङन्तस्य गोरवङ् वारचि । गोऽग्र् गवाग्रम् । पदान्ते

 किस् । गरिं।No. 60.-According to the opinion of sphoṭíyana, avak may be the substitute of $g o$ at the end of a pada ending in en if ach follow.

Thus we may have go+agranı=gavágram "a multitude of cows," (Nos. 59, 5, and 55) as well as go'gram (No. 57.) Why
"at the end of a padu?" Because go+ni $i=g a v i$ "in a cow"(Nos. 137, 155, and 29.)

## दून्द्र च । ₹́ । ? | २२४।

## गेारबङ स्यादिन्द्रे। गवेन्द्र:।

No. 61.-And if the word indra follow, let avańn (No. 60) be the substitute of $g o$. Thus $g o+i n d r a=g a v e n d r a$ "lord of kine"-(a name of Krishna.)

## दूराडूते च | L | | Ly |

## दूरात् संबोधने वाक्यस्य टे: प्रतेा वा।

No. 62.-And in calling to a person from a distance, the substitution of the prolated modification (No. 9) of the $t i(\mathrm{No.52}$ ) is optional.

खुतप्रग्टध्या च्र्रचि नित्यम् । है। ? । २२पू ।
एतेऽंच प्रकृत्या स्य: । अ्रागच्छ कृष्प ₹ अ्यन गैशश्चरति ।
No. 63.-Let prolated (No. 9) ayd excepted (No. 64) vowels, WHEN ACH FOLLOWS, INVARIABLY remain unaltered.

Example: ágachchha krishná atra gauścharatí (Come Krishña! "the cow is feeding here.")

 गङ़ग चमू।

No. 64.-Let a dual case-affix (No. 142) ending in long í, Ú, OR E, be PRAGṚIHYA (No. 63.)

Example : harí etau " these two Haris," vishṇú imau "these two Vishnus," gańge amú " those two rivers Ganges."

अ्रदसे मात् । १ । १ १२२॥
क्यस्मात् पराघीटूतो। पगृत्टो स्त:। अमी हेशः । रामृृप्णाबम ग्यासाते । मात् किम् । अमुकेकन।

No. 65.-Let $\hat{\imath}$ and $\dot{u}$ coming AFTER the M OF the words ADAS (No. 386) be pragrihya (No. 63.)

Example: amé íśáh "those lords," Rámalṛishṇávamú ásáte "Ráma and Krish? ? $a$, those two are present."-Why do we say "after the $m$ ?" Because in the example amuke + atra=anuke'tra "those here," the e, preceded not by $m$ but by the $k$ of alcach (No. 1321,) is not pragrihya, which it would have been, by the influence of No. 64, which includes $e$ as well as $\varepsilon$ and $\dot{u}$, and from which the word "dual" is not supplied here, else this rule would be useless.

## चादयोडसत्वे।?। ४। पू०। <br> कग्रद्रव्यार्थाश्चादये निपाता: स्यु: ।

No. 66.-Let cha, \&c. not signifying substances (dravya,) be called nipátas.

## प्रादयः | ? | प | पूट |

## एतेडाप तथा।

No. 67.-And so let PRA, \&c. (Nos. 48 and 66.)

## निपात एकाजनाङ्। ? । ใ । ? \& ।

एकेडज़ निपात घ्याङ्वज्व: प्रगृह्य:। इ इन्द्र: । उ ठमेश:। वाक्यस्मरापयारडित् । च्रा एवं नु मन्यसे। च्रा एवं किल तत्। घ्रन्यच ङ्ति । ईषपुण्प्य । श्रोप्यम् ।

No. 68. -Let any nipáta (No. 66.) consisting of a single vowel with the exception of the nipáta ás, be pragrihya (No. 64.)

Example: i indra "oh Indra!" u umeśa "oh lord of Umá!". The nipáta á, as an interjection either making no particular difference in the sense of the sentence or else indicating reminiscence, has no indicatory $n$, and therefore is not subject to the exception enjoined above. Example, á evarinu manyase "Now thou thinkestl so, not having always though so;" á evañ kila tat " Ah !-now I recollect-it is just so." Elsewhere, that is to say when it implies diminution, the $\dot{a}$ has an indicatory $n$, and
is the subject of the exception above enjoined. Example, án + ushnan=oshnam "a little warm." (Nos. 5 and 35.)-

## ज्रोत् । ? १?| २Y। <br> घ्र्रादन्तो निपात: प्रगृह्य:। च्यहे। ईशा:।

No. 69.-A nipáta ending in o' is pragrihya (No. 64.) Example: aho iśáh "Ho lords!"

## संबुद्धै। शाकल्यस्येतावनार्षे। १। १। १₹ ।

संबुट्द्धानिमित्तक स्रोकारो। वा प्रगृहो। $\begin{aligned} & \text { बेदिक इतो परे । विष्यो। }\end{aligned}$ हूति । विप्पािंति ।

No. 70.-In deference to the opinion or Ś́skalya let o in the vocative singular when followed by the word iti, not in the veda, be optionally pragrihya (No. 64.) So we may have either vishno iti by this rule, or vishnaviti by No. 29, or vishna iti by the further operation of the optional rule No. 38. "' Oh Vishņu!' thus, \&c."

## मय उन्ना वे वा।ट। ३। ३३।

मय: परस्योजो वो वारचि । क्रम्बुक्तम्। किमु उक्तम् ।
No. 71.-Instead of the affix UǸ, (that is to say the indeclinable affix $u$,) AFTER the pratyáhára MAY, if ach follow, there is optionally v. Example, kím $+u+u k t a m=k i m v u k t a m$ "whether said," or limu uktum (No. 68.)

दूकोगडवर्ँ शाकल्यस्य ह्सश्च । है। १। २२०।
पदान्ता इको हृस्वा वा स्युरसवौँडणिव । हृस्वरिधिसामर्थ्यन्न


No. 72.-And, in deference to the opinion OF Śákalya, when a heterogeneous vowel follows, let there be the short instead of IK at the end of a pada.

As this injunction of shortening must not be an entirely abortive rule, the vowels shall not undergo a further change (as No. 21 would otherwise cause them to do). Example, chakri+atra=
chalcri atra "the discus-armed Vishnu here." On the alternative of not shortening the vowel, we have chakrí+atra=chakryatra (by No. 21). Why "at the end of a pada"? In the example gaurí +au=gauryau "two goddesses Gauri," there is no option (No. 21) the word ending in $\imath$ not being a pada. (From No. 20 we learn what constitutes a pada, but how to ascertain that a word is a pada, when the characteristic there referred to, as it sometimes happens, has no visible representative in the word itself, we must be content to learn further on. In the meantime we have to bear in mind whether any particular rule refers to a pada only, or also to other forms of speech.)

## 习习्रचे रहाभ्धां दे। ᄃ। ४। ४६।

## श्रच: पराभ्यां रेफहकारम्य्यां परस्य यरो द्वे वा स्त:। गी।र्यैं।

No. 73.-Of yar, that is to say, of all the consonants except $h a$, after the letters ra or ha following ach, reduplication is optional. Hence we may write gauryyau or gauryau "two goddesses Gaurí."

## न समासे । वाप्यश्त्र: ।

No. 74.-The option of shortening (No. 72) does not hold in A compound word. E'xample, vápí+aśwa=vápyaśva "a horse that can walk on water," where the application of No. 21 is imperative.

## ₹ट्यक: 1 है। ? 1 श?ट।

₹टति परे पदान्ता च्रक्क: प्राग्बद्वा। ब्रह नटि: । ब्रहार्मा: । पदान्ता: किम् । च्रार्छत् ।

No. 75.-AK (that is to say, $a$ or $a$ in addition to the other vowels in No. 72) final in a pada may optionally take the short substitute as stated above (No. 74) wHEN short ṚI FOLLOws. Example, brahmá + rishi $=$ brahmarishi or brahmarshi "a divine saint." (Nos. 35 and 37).-Why "final in a pada? Because, to the word árchchhat "he was going;" where the $a$ is not final in a pada (being an angment derived from No. 478) the option of this rule does not extend ; so we have á + richchhat=árchchhat by No. 218. We now proceed to

THE CONJUNCTION, OF CONSONANTS.
स्तेः श्युना श्यु: । 181801
सकारत्वर्वयेग: चकारचवर्गाम्यां येगे राकारचवर्गौ। स्त: ।


No. 76.-In the room OF SA AND TU (that is to say, these five dentals ta thu da dha na, No. 17) when they come in contact with SA AND ChU, (that is say, these five palatals cha chha ja jha $\grave{n} a$ ), there are śa and the palatals." Example, rámas + śete = rámaśśete " Ráma sleeps," rámas + chinoti=rámaśchinoti "Ráma collects," sad + chit=sachchit "pure reason," (No. 90,) ś́íńgin +jaya=śárńginijaya, "Oh Vishṇu be thou victorious."

## ज़ात्। ᄃ1 \& । 8४।

शात् परस्येत्तं न । विश्न: । प्रश्न: ।
No. 77.-This (No. 76) is not said of a dental which comes after Śa. Example, in viś $+n a=v i s ́ n a ~ " l u s t r e, " ~ p r a s ́ ~+n a=$ praśna " a question," no alteration takes place.

## ष्टुना ष्टु: । С1४। ४?।

स्ता: स्टुना योगे स्टु: । रामष्पष्ठ:। रामष्टीकते। पेष्टा। तट्टोका। चक्रिएढौनकसे।

No. 78. -In the room of $s a$ and $t u$ ( No .76 ) when they come in contact with sela and ṭu, (that is to say, the cerebrals t $t a t h a$ $d \iota d h a n ̣ a$ ), there are sha and $t u$, (that is to say, there is a cerebral substitute).- Example, rámas + shash ṭha=rámashshashṭha " Ráma sixth," rámas+ṭílate=rámashṭíkate "Ráma stands," pesh+tá $=$ peshtća "a grinder," tad + ṭ̂ká=tattíká "a comment on that" (No.90), chakrin + dhaukase = chakrindlaukase "Oh discus-armed! thou goest."

> न पदान्नाह्टोरनाम्।モ। ४। ४२।
> पदान्ताटृवर्गात् परस्यानाम: स्तो: ष्टुर्न स्यात् । षट् मन्त:। षट् ते। पदान्तात् किम् दूहे । टो: किम् । सर्विट्टम्।

No．79．－After țu（No．78）FINAL in a PADA the change of a dental to a cerebral，EXCEPT in the case of the affix Nám，shall not take place．

Example：shad＋santa＝shaṭsanta＂six good，＂－（No．90），shad $+t e=s h a t t e$＂they six，＂－Why＂final in a pada？＂Compare $i d+t e=$ ittte＂he praises，＂where it is not so．Why only，＂after $t u$ ？＂Because the cerebral sha is not included．Example：sar－ pish＋tam $\alpha=$ sarpishtama＂most excellent clarified butter．＂

भ्रनाम्नेवतिनगरोयामिति वाच्यम् । धरयाम्न । घएयाबति：। षरारागर्य：।

No．80．－＂It should be stated that navati and nagarf as well as Nám are not prevented by No． 29 from undergoing the cerebral change．

Example，shad＋núm＝shaṇnám＂of six，＂shad＋navati＝ shaṇnavati＂ninety six，＂shaḍ＋nagaryah＝shaṇnagaryah＂six cities，＂whose names are feminine．

## तोः 付に18। ४₹।

न स्टुत्वम् । सन्पहु：।
No．81．－In the room of TU（No．76）there is not a cerebral substitute when sia follows．Example，san $+\operatorname{sh} \alpha \operatorname{shth} \alpha=$ san－ shashtha＂being sixth．＂

> みलां जఖิडन्ते। し। र। ३ट।
> पदान्ते भलां जश：स्यु：। वागोश：।

No．82．－In the room Of JHÁL，（that is to say，of any consonant except a semi－vowel or a nasal），let there be JAŚ，（that is to say，a soft unaspirated consonant）AT THE END of a pada，

Example ：vák＋iśa＝vágíśa＂the god of speech，＂a name of Vrihaspati．

यरोऽनुनासिकेडनुनासिको वा। ビ। ४। 8У।

## यर: पदान्तस्यानुनासिके परेडनुनामिको। वा स्यात् । एत-

 न्मुरारि: । एतद्मुरारि: ।No. 83. -In the room of yar final in a pada, when a nasal FOLLOWs, there may be optionally a nasal.

Example : etad + murári=etanmurári or etadmurári" that Vishṇu."

## प्रत्यये भाषायां नित्यम्त्वं। तन्माचम् । चिन्मय् ।

No. 84.-" When it is a pratyaya (No. 139) that follows in secular language, the preceding rule (No. 83) is absolute."

Example: tat + mátram=tanmátram "merely tbat," "a primary element," chit+mayam=chirrmayam "formed of intellect."

## तोर्लि। ᄃ181 है०।

परसवर्गः:। तल्लय:। विद्वाल्लिखंति। नस्यानुनासंके। ल: ।
No. 85.-In the room of tu (No. 76) when the letter la folLows, one homogeneous with the latter is substituted.

Example: tat + lay $\alpha=$ tallaya "its destruction." The la substituted for $n a$ is a nasal $l a$ (No. 17). This is sometimes indicated by writing over it the mark chandra-vindu as in vidwán+likhati= vidwállikhati " the learned man writes."

उद्: स्थास्तम्मो: पूर्वस्य । द। ४। ही? ।
उद: परये।: स्थास्तम्भो: पूर्वसर्वर्ग: ।
No. 86.-AFTER UD, in the room of the words STEÁ and STAMBHA, the substitute is a letter belonging to the class OF THE PRIOR.

Thus, suppose we have to put together $u d+$ sthanam:--the aphorism, without the gloss, exbibits to us the word $u d$ in the ablative or fifth case. We must ascertain from another rule what is the special import of the fifth case here, as we did with respect to the locative or seventh case in No. 21. The maxim of interpretation (paribháshá) here follows.

## तस्मादित्युत्तरस्य । १ । १। छ०। <br>  बेयम् ।

No．87．－An operation caused by the exhibition of a term in THE ablative or FIFTH CASE，shall be understood to enjoin the sub－ stitution of something in the room of that which immediately FOLLows the word denoted by the term．

Therefore the substitution of the letter $d$ enjoined by No． 86 is to be in the room of the words sthá and stambha．This again is qualified（as No． 26 by No．27）by the following maxim．

## \＃्रादे：परस्य ।？। ？। पू४ ।

परस्य यद्वाहितं तत् तस्यादेबैध्यम् । इंति सस्य थ：।
No．88．－That which is enjoined to come in the room of what FOLlows is to be understood as coming in the room only of the FIRST letter thereof．

Therefore，in the example $u d+$ sthínam（No．86）a dental letter is to be substituted for the $s$ ；and the dental which，like $s$ ，has the characters of vivára and maháprána（No．16），that is to say which is both hard and aspirated－viz．th－is the proper letter of the set．（No．23）．Thus we have ud＋ththánam，which comes within the scope of the next rule．

## भरो भरि सर्वएँ। モ। \＆। छी ।

हल：परस्य भरो वा लोप：स वर्यो भर्भ ।
No．89．－There is optionally elision OF JHAR，preceded by a consonant，when a homogeneous jhar follows．

Thus we may have $u d+$ thánam as well as $u d+$ ththánam，to each of which the following rule applies．

खरिच｜ヒ181物｜
खरि भलां चर：स्यु：। इत्युदो दस्य त：। उत्थानम्। उत्तम्भनम्।

No. 90.-And when khar follows, let there be char in the room of jhal. Therefore, in the example in No. 89, the soft $d$ is changed to the hard $t$, and we have utthánam or utththánam "uprising ;" and so (No. 86) by the same process, uttambhanam "upholding."

## भयो होडन्यतरस्याम्। ᄃ। ४। ही२।

भय: परस्य हस्य बा पूवेषवर्ग:। नादस्य घेापस्य संबारस्य महाप्रागस्य तादृशे। वर्गचतुर्थ:। वाग्चरि:। वागृहार:।

No. 91.-In the room of the letter Ha, after jhay, there is optionally a letter homogeneous with the prior.

The fourth letter of each class (that is to say, the soft aspirate) is the suitable substitute for ha (No. 16). Thus vág +hari may be written vágghari "eloquent"-"a lion in discourse."

## 

भय: परस्य शस्य को वाइटि । तद् शिंब हूत्यध दस्य चुत्वेन जकारे कृते खरि चेति जकारस्य चकार:। तच्छिव:’। तच्चिचः।

No. 92.-In the room of the palatal śs preceded by jhay, there is optionally the letter chia when at follows.

Example : tad + śiva, by this rule, optionally becomes $t a d+$ chhiva, and then, by Nos. 76 and 90 , tachchhiva; on the other alternative (by Nos. 76 and 90 ), it becomes tachśiva "that Siva."

## छत्वममीति बाच्यम । तच्छलोाकेन ।

No. 93,-It should be stated that the foregoing rule applies not merely when $\alpha t$ follows but when am (a more comprehensive pratyáhára) Follows. Thus we have tad + ślolena $a=$ tachchhlokena "by that couplet," where the $s$ is followed by $l$.

## मोडनुस्वार:। ᄃ। ३। २३।

## मान्तस्य पदस्यानुस्बारे हलि । हारं बन्दे।

No. 94.-In the room of the letter m final in a pada (or, as the gloss, trusting to No. 27, words it, "in the place of a pada which ends in $m$,") there is ANUSWÁra, when a consonant follows.

Example: harim + vande=harinvande "I salute Vishṇu."

## नभ्वापढान्तस भौलि। $\subset$ । ३ २४।

नस्य मस्य चापदान्तस्य फल्यनुस्वार:। यश्शांसि। घ्राकंस्यते ।
No. 95 .-AND also in the room of the letter Na and ma not final in a pada, when jhal follows, there is anuswára.

Example: yaśán $+s i=y a s ́ a ́ n i s i ~ " g l o r i e s ; " ~ a ́ k r a m+s y a t e=~$ áleransyate, "he will subdue."

## 

शान्त:।
No. 96. -In the room of andswára, when yay follows, a letter HOMOGENEOUS WITH THE LATTER is substituted.

Example : sáñ $+t a=$ śánta "quiet."

## वा पदान्तस्य। し। ४। पूट।

त्वङ्झोंणि। त्वं करोष।
No. 97.-In the room of anusu'ára final in a pada, the substitution (enjoined by No. 96) is optional.

Example: twańlaroshi or twan lurroshi "thou doest."

## सो रानि सम: कौ। |ट। ₹। २प ।

ब्बिबन्ते राजते। परे समो मस्य म सब स्यत्वत्। समाट्।
No. 98.-Let the letter Mitself be in the room of the $m$ of the particle SAM (No. 48) when the word ráj follows, ending in the technical affix KwIP (No. 855).

Example : sam+rát $=$ samrát " a great king."

## है मपरे वा। し ३। २ही।

मपरे हकाई परे मस्य मो वा। किम्सलयति । किं हलयाति ।
No. 99.-When the letter h follows, being itself followed BY M, the substitute for a preceding $m$ is optionally $m$ itself.

Example, kimhmaluyati or, by No. 94, liin hmalayati "what does he cause to shake?"

## यवलपरे यबला वा। किघ्येंस:। कि ह्य:। किवेँहुलर्यात।



No. 100.-"When the letter $h$ follows, being itself followED BY the letters $\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{V}$, or L , the substitute for a preceding $m$ is optionally Y, V, or L." (No. 30). Example, kiyhyah or, by No. 94, kiin hyah "what does it matter about yesterday?" kivhwalayati or kin hwalayati " what does he cause to shake ?" kilhládayati or kiin hládayati "what gladdens?"

## नपरे न: । し ३ । २०।

नपरे हकारे मस्य ने बा । किन्हुते । किं हुतु ।
No. 101.-When the letter $h$ follows, being itself followed BY the letter N , the substitute for a preceding $m$, is optionally N .

Example, kinhnute, or, substituting anuswára, (No. 94) kin hnute "what withholds?"

## 

## डात् परस्य सस्य धुड्वा।

No. 102.-DHUṬ is optionally the augment (ágama) of the dental $s$ WHEN IT follows the cerebral p ,-as in the example shat santah "being six." A question here arises as to where the augment is to be placed,-with reference to which we find the following direction.

च्राद्यन्तै। टकितै। १। १। ।हृं।
टित्कततः यस्यो।त्तो। तस्य क्रमादाद्यन्तो स्तः। षट् सन्तः । षट् त्सन्त: ।

No. 103.-Of whatsoever the augments enunciated are distinguished by an indicatory t or k, they precede or follow it accordingly. The augment of $s$, enunciated in No. 102, is distinguished by an indicatory $t$ (No. 5 ) ; the augment is therefore to pre-
cede the $s$. The $t$ is elided by Nos. 5 and 7 , and the vowel by Nos. 36 and 7 , and, the $d h$ being changed to $t$ by No. 90 , we got shattsantah, or, without the augment (No. 102), shat.santah "being six."

## 

वा स्त: । प्राङ् पष्ठ: । प्राङ्बश् । सुगएा पष्ठ: । सुगएाए् षष्ठ: ।
No. 104.-Of fa and ṇa respectively, when śar follows, there are optionally the augments kuk and Ţuk. The indicatory $k$ shows that the augment follows the letter (No. 103). Example, prán shashṭlla or pránkshashṭha " sixth anterior," sugaṇ shashtha or suganteshashtha "sixth numerator."

## न将। С. । ₹ । ३०।

## नान्तात् परस्य सस्य धुड्वा । सन् त्स: । सन् स: ।

No. 105.-And of the dental $s$, after what ends in n, the augment dhut (No. 102) is optional.

Example, san tsah or san sah "he being."

पदान्तस्य नस्य शे परे तुग्बा । स亏च्छम्भु: 1 सन्छ्बम्भु: । सज्ष̃शम्भु: । सजशम्नु: ।

No. 106.-Of $n$ final in a pada there is optionally the augment tuk, when the palatal śsolows. Example, $s a n+t+$ śambhu =sanchchhambu (Nos. 92 and 76), which, by the optional elision of the ch (No. 89) may become sañchhambu ("the good Śambhu, or Śiva"). Saĩclísambhu (No. 92). Without the augment, we have sañ́sambhu by No. 76.

ङंमो हस्बादचि ङमुएनित्यम। ᄃ। ₹। ₹९।
हृस्वात् परो यो। ङम् तदन्त्त यत् पदं तस्मात् परस्याचे नित्यं उमुट् स्यात्। प्रत्यड्डुात्मा। सुगरारीश:। सच्चुत्यत।

No. 107.-When a vowel comes after a pada ending in Kam preceded by a short vowel, the augment famut shall invariably be applied.

The name of this angment is derived from the pratyáhára nam, so that (by No. 30) it is understood to imply the reduplication of the nasal.

Examble, pratyan +'átmá=pratyańnátmá "soul evidently existent," sugan $+i s s^{\prime} \alpha=$ sugannniśc " the lord of an excellent class," san + achyuta = sannachyuta " existing Vishnu."

## सम: सुटि| ᄃ। ₹|y |

समोग रु: सुटि ।
No. 108.-In place of the particle Sam, when sut follows there is $r u$.

For example, having got sam +sut + karttá, this rule, after the indicatory letters (by Nos. 36 and 7 ) have been elided, gives $s a r+s+$ learttú.
\#习习ानुनासिक: पूर्वस्य तु वा |ट। ३। २।
प्रज रुपकरयो रो: पूर्बस्यानुनासिको वा।
No. 109.-But here, in the division of the grammar where $r u$ is the subject of discussion, the nasal form is optionally the substitute of what precedes ru.

Thus, in the example under rule No. 108, the $a$ of sar is optionally nasal, and this may be indicated by the mark chandravindu (No 85).

## न्चनुनासिकात् परोडनुस्वार:|ट। ३। ४।

घ्यनुनासिकं खिहाय रेः पूर्वस्मात् परे। 5 नुस्वारागम: ।
No. 110.-After what precedes $r u$, if we omit to substitute the Nasal (of which the option is afforded by No. 109) anusivíra shall be the augment.

Thus, in the example under No. 108, if we do not substitute the nasal by No. 109, we must write anuswaira as an angment

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { खरवसानयेर्विसर्जनीय: |ट। ३। \}ू | } \\
& \text { खर्यवसाने च पदान्तस्य रस्य विसर्ग:। }
\end{aligned}
$$

No. 111.-Instead of the letter $r$ final in a pada, there is viSARGA, WHEN KHAR FOLLOWS OR when there is A PAUSE (No. 144).

So the $r$ in the example under No. 108 is changed to silent $h$; thus sanh $+s+$ learttá.

## सम्पड्फानां से वक्तव्य: । सँस्करता । संस्कर्तरा ।

No. 112.-"Instead of sam (No. 108) and also of the words PUM and kín, the substitution of s (for visarga by No. 122) SEOULD be stated to be invariable (to the exclusion of the optional retainment of visarga suggested by No. 123)."

Thus the example under No. 108 becomes sansskarttá (" one who completes"), the $n$ representing either the sign of nasality (No. 109) or anuswára (No. 110).

## पुम: खय्यम्परे। ट। ₹। है। <br> भ्रम्परे खयि पुमे रू: । पुँस्कोंकिल: । पुंस्केांक्रि ।

No. 113.-Instead of the word Pum, when khay followed BY AM FOLLOWS it, there is ru. अगF is a प्रत्या? R

Example, pum + kokila $=$ punskokila "a male cuckoo," where the $n$ represents either the sign of nasality (No. 109) or anuswára (No. 110). See also Nos. 111 and 112.

## नग्द्धव्यप्रशान्। ८। ₹। ।

## ज्यम्परे छुवि नान्तस्य पदस्य रू: ।

No. 114.-Instead of N final in a pada, excepting the N in the word PRAŚÁN, When ChHAV FOLLOWs, fullowed by am, there shall be ru.

For example, chakrin +tráyaswa-here $n$ is final in a pada, and chhav ( $t$ ) follows, followed by $a m(x)$; hence the $n$ becomes $r$, which by $\hat{N}$. 111, becomes visarga before a hard consonant, the preceding vowel being either nasal, according to No. J09, or followed by anuswára, according to No. 110.

## विसर्जनीयस्य स:।ट। ३। ३४।

## खरि । चाँकँस्तायस्व । चक्रिंस्त्वायस्ब । भर्रशान् किम्। पशशन् तनेाति। पदस्येति क्रिम्। हान्त्त।

No．115．－Instead of visarga，let there be the letter s，when khar（a hard consonant）follows．By this rule，in addition to No． 114，chakirin＋tráyaswa becomes chakrinstráyaswa＂Oh discus－ armed ！preserve，＂where the $n$ represents either the nasal（No．109） or anuswára（No．110）．Why did we say；in No．114，＂excepting the $n$ in the word praśán？＂Because that rule does not apply to such an instance as praśán tanoti＂the quiet man spreads．＂ And why＂final in a pada？＂Because it does not apply to such a case as han $+t i=h a n t i$＂he kills，＂where han is not a pada．

नुन् पे।ट। ₹। ${ }^{\circ} 1$
नानित्यस्य रुर्वा पे ।
No． 116 ．－Instead of the $n$ of the word NRíin，when the letter P FOLLOWS，there is optionally $r u$ ．

कुष्वे：乙 क こ पौ च।ट। ३ ३ ३।
कवर्गे पवर्गै च विसर्गस्य $\asymp$ क पा स्त：। चाॅद्वसमर्ग：।


No．117．－And also when a consonant of the guttural class OR of the labial class follows，there are，instead of visarga，op－ tionally jibwámúlfya and upadhmánfya（No．15）．The option－ ality of visarga is implied in the word＂and，＂（No．111）．Thus the words n！ín páhi（＂preserve thou men）＂may be written（as exhibited above）in five ways，either simply，or with the nasal sub－ stitute（No．109）and upadhmáníya（No．117），or with the nasal and visarga（Nos． 109 and 111），or with the substitution of anu－ swára（No．110）followed by either upadhmán乇́ya or visarga．

## तम्य परमाय्येडितम्｜ट1？1२।

द्वरुर्तस्य परमामेडितं स्यात् ।
No．118．－Of that which is twice uttered，let the latter be called a reduplication（amredita）．

कानार्मेडडते। モ। ₹ १२।

## कान्नकारस्य ररार्प्रेडिते। काँस्बान् । कांस्सान् ।

No. 119.-Instead of the $n$ of the word kín let there be $r u$, When a Reduplication follows.
 $n$ of the first syllable is either the nasal (No. 109) or anuswára (No. 110). For the $s$, see Nos. 111 and 112.

## के च। ही। १। О३ ।

## हृस्वस्य छे तुक् । शिवच्छाया।

No. 120.-And when the letter chea follows, the augment of a short vowel is tuk. (No. 103).

Example, śiva+chháyá=śivachchháyá "the shadow of Śi-va."-(No. 76).—

## पदान्तादा । है। ? । णही।

दोघात् पदान्ताच्छे तुग्वा। लन्त्मीच्छाया। लन्त्मीछाया।
No. 121.-When chha comes after a long vowel final in a PADA, the angment tuld is OPTIONAL.

Example, lakshmí+chháyá=lakshmíchchháyá or lakshmíchháyd́, "the shadow of Lakshmé."-(No. 76).—

So much for the combination of consonants. We now come to
the changes of visarga.

## विसर्जनीयस्य स: । ᄃ। ३। ३४।

विष्पुस्त्राता।
No. 122.-Instead of visarga, there is $s$, when a hard consonant follows.

Example, vishṇuh +trátá= vishṇustrátá " Vishṇu the pre-server."-

वा शररि द। ३। ३़ई ।
शरि विसर्गस्य विसर्गै बा । हरि: शेते। हारशशेते ।

No. 123.-When SAR (a sibilant) FOLLows, visarga may optionally be instead of visurga-or, in other words, it may remain unchanged.

Example, harih śete or hariśśete "Hari sleeps."-(No. 76).

## ससजुषे रू:।ट। २। छह६।

## पदान्त्स्य सस्य घजुपश्च रु: स्यात् ।

No. 124.-Instead OF S, final in a pada and of the word SAJUSH, let there be RU.

## च्रतो रेरारমुतादম্লुते। ह1 १। ११₹।


No. 125.-Instead of ru, coming after an unprolated at (short $a$ ), let there be U, WHEN an unprolated at also Follows.

Example, sivar + archyah $=$ śiva $+u+$ archyah $=$ sívo'rchyah "Siva to be worshipped." (Nos. 35 and 56).

## 

## तथा। गिवेा बन्दः।

No. 126.-AND when HaS (a soft consonant) FOLLOWS, ru shall be changed to $u$, when it is preceded by short $a$.

Example, sivar + vandyah=sivo vandyah, "Siva to be worshipped."

[^0]हलि स्वेषाम्। । ₹। ३ २२।
भोभगो।्यघोग्रपूर्वस्य यस्य लेप: स्याद्जाल। मोा देबा: । मगे। नमस्ते। च्रघो यांह्ह।

No 128. - Let there be elision of the y of all these, viz. the words in which it is preceded by blo blaago agho $a$ or $\dot{a}$ (No. 127), when a consonant follows.

Example, bho deváh "Oh deities!", bhago namaste " oh! adoration to thee!", agho yáhi " oh! come."

## रेडसुपि। I P। \&C। <br> घ्रहू। रेफादेशे ऩ तु सुपप । ॠहरह: । झहर्गया: ।

No. 129.-R is the substitute of the word ahan, but Not when a Case-affix (No. 137) follows.

Example, ahan + ahah=aharahah (No. 211) "day by day," ahan + gan $a=$ ahargaña " $a$ class of day."

## रो रि1ट। ₹। 281

रेफस्य रेफे परे लोप: ।
No. 130.-There is elision Of r, WHen r follows.

## द्रलोपे पूर्व्य दीर्घोडडए: । है। ₹। 23 ?

ठरेफयोलोलोपवनमितयेः: पूर्वस्याये। दीध्घ:। पुना रमते। हरी रम्य:। गम्भ राजते । अयः किम्। तृढ:। बृढ:। मनस्रय दूत्यज रुत्व कृते हींश चेत्युत्वे रो रींति लोपे च प्रापे।

No. 131. - When piaa or r, causing an elision, follows instead of a preceding añ, there shall be its long vowel.

Example, punar + ramate = puná ramate " he again sports" (No. 130), harir+ramyah=harí ramyah "Vishṇu is beautiful," śambhur +rájate=śambhú rájate "Śiva is resplendent."

Why " of an?" Because the rule does not include any other vowel. Example, $\operatorname{tr} i d ̣ h+d h a=\operatorname{trid} h a$ "destroved," vridh $+d / h \alpha=$ vriḍha "raised."

In the case of manas + ratha, the change of $s$ to $r u$ (No. 124) having taken place, giving manar +ratha, two conflicting rules present themselves-the one (No. 126) directing that the $r$ shall be changed to $u$, the other (No. 130 that the $r$ shall be elided. The doubt, which rule shall take effect in such a case, has given occasinn for the maxim here following.

विर्परिषेधे पर कार्यैम्। १। ४। २।
तुल्यबलाबराधे परं कायें स्यात्। इति प्रापे पूर्वासिट्जामति रो रोत्यस्यासिद्जुत्वाटुत्वमेब। मनेारथ:।

No. 132.-When rules of equal force prohibit each otaer, let the last (in the order of the Ashṭádhyáyí) take effect.

According to this maxim, in the example manar + ratha (under No. 131), the elision of the $r$ ought to take place, by rule No. 130 which occurs in the eighth Lecture. But here the maxim (No. 39) interferes, which enjoins that a rule occurring in any of the three last Chapters of the Grammar shall be either as if it did not exist, or as if it had never come into operation, so far as concerns any rule that occurs earlier ; and therefore No. ${ }^{1}$ 126, as if No. 130 did not exist, proceeds to substitute $u$, and thus we have mana $+u$ + rath $\alpha=$ manorath $\alpha$ " a wish." (No. 35).

पतत्तदो: सु लोपेएऽकोरनज्समामे हलि। है। १। १२२।
ध्भककारयेरेरततदोर्यं: सुस्तस्ये लोये हलि नतु नज्समासे। एप त्रिप्यु:। स गम्भु: । ग्रको: किम्। एवको रुद्र: । अनज्समासे किम् । अ्रसशिश्व: । हलि किम्। एषोडन।

No. 133.-There is ELISION of the SU) the case-affix of the nominative singular, No. 137) of the pronouns etad and tad, provided they are wITHOUT the augment K (No. 1321), WHEN A CONSONANT FOLLOWS ; BUT NOT if they are IN A. COMPOUND WITH the privative particle NaǸ (a.)

Example, eshas + vishnuh=esha vishnuh "that Vishnu" (Nos. 338 and 169), sas+śambhuh=sa śambhuh "that Siva" (No. 338).-Why " without the augment $k$ ? " Witness eshako rudrah "that Siva." Why "not if they are in a compound with the
privative particle naǹ (a)?" Witness asas +śivah=asaśsivah "not that Sive." (No. 76.) Why "when a consonant follows?" Wituess eshas +atra = esho'tra "he here." Nos. 124 and 125.)

सेडरिच लोपे चेत् पादपूरणम् । ही। १ । १₹४।
स इइत्यस्य सेलेलाप: स्यादचि पादश्चेल्लापे सत्येब पूर्येत। सेमाम向ड्ड प्रभृतिम्। सेष दागरथी राम:।

No. 134.-Let there be elision of the $s u$ of SAS, even WHEN A Yowel follows (No. 133), if by the elision alone the verse can be completed.

Example, (sa+imám=) semám avidḍhi prabhritim "do not separate this collection," suisha düśarathí rámah "that Ráma, the son of Daśaratha."

So much for the changes of Visarga. We.now come to the decleusion of

MASCULINES ENDING IN VOWELS.
॥ 习्रजन्तपुंलिङा: ॥

धानुं प्रत्ययं प्रत्ययान्तं च वर्जॉयत्वार्थचच्छव्दस्वक्वूपं प्रप्रतपद्धकषंज्ं स्यात् ।

No. 135.-Let any significant form of word, Not being a verbal root (No. 49), an affix No. 139), or what ends with an affix, be called a CRUDE FORM of word (prátipadika).

दृर्ताह्वितसमासाग्य । ? । २। 8ई़।
कृत्तितान्तो। समापश्च तथा स्यु:।
No. 136.-And let forms of words ending in the affixes called KRit (No. 329) and taddhita (Nus. 975 and 1067) aND COMPounds (samása, No. 961) also be called crude forms (No. 135.)


सु श्रो जस् इति प्रथमा। घ्रम् ग्रोट् शस् इृति द्वितीया। टा भ्याम् भिस् इति तृतोया। ङे भ्याम् भ्यस् इति घतुर्थो। ङसि
 सुप् हूति सम्रमी।

No. 137.-[In this aphorism the case-affixes are enunciated.The cases, exclusive of the Vocative which is held to be a peculiar aspect of the nominative, are seven-lst Nominative, 2nd Accusative, 3rd Instrumental, 4th Dative, 5th Ablative, 6th Genitive, 7th Locative. The case-affixes, with their significations, aro as fol-lows:-]

| 1st | Singular. <br> su | Dual. au | Plural. jas | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2nd | $a m$ | aut | śas | - |
| 3rd | tá | bhyám | bhis | "by." |
| 4th | ne | bhyám | bhyas | "to." |
| 5th | ńasi | bhyám | bhyas | "from." |
| 6th | now | os | am | "of." |
| 7 th | ni | os | sup | "in." |

[After the elision of the indicatory letters, these affixes appear as follows:-

| 1st | $s$ | $a u$ | as |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2nd | $a m$ | $a u$ | as |
| 3rd | á | bhyám | bhis |
| 4th | $e$ | bhyám | bhyas |
| 5th | as | bhyám | bhyas |
| 6th | as | os | ám |
| 7th $i$ | os | $s \imath$ |  |

The reader who enters upon the study of the Laghu Kaumudi without any previous acquaintance with Sanskrit, will find the recollection of the rules more easy, and his apprehension of their import more distinct, if he make himself familiar with the most usual signs of the 7 th, 6 th, and 5 th cases, for information respecting which he was referred (at Nos. 22, 27, and 87,) to the present section. When the uninflected word ends in a consonant, the affix is
generally attached unaltered. Thus the 7th case singular of the word ach, in No. 21, is achi; the 7th dual of omán, in No. 54, is omános; and the 7th plural of etyedhatyúth, in No. 42, is etyedhatyúthsu. So again, the 6 th case singular of $i k$, in No. 21, is $i k a s$, which, by Nos. 124 and 126, becomes iko before a soft consonant; the 6th dual of sajush, in No. 124, is sajushos, which, by Nos. 124 and 130 , becomes sajusho when followed by $r$; and the 6 th plural of jhal, in No. 25, is jhalám, which, by No. 94, becomes jhalán. So again, the ${ }^{\text {at }}$ th case singular of en in No. 56 , is eñas, which, by Nos. 124 and 111, becomes enal; the 5 th dual of a term ending in a vowel occurs in No. 73, viz. rahábhyám, which, by No. 94 changes its final to $\dot{n}$.

When the uninflected term ends in a vowel, the case-affixes are liable to several variations. Among the most noticeable modifications are the following, which take the place of the final $a$ :-

Singular.
5th át
6th asya
7th e

Dual.
ábhyám
-
-

Plural.

Examples of these terminations occur in No. 35, where át becomes ád (by No. 82); in No. 73-rahábhyám; in No. 26sañyogántasya; in No. 30-samánám; in No. 31-pratyaye ;and in No. 44-úhodhodhyeshaishyeshu.]

## ङाप्पानिपदिकात् । ४। ? । ? ।

No. 138.-AFter what ends with the feminine terminations Kí (No. 255, \&c.) or áp (No. 1341, \&c.) Or after a CRUDE FORM (No. 135, \&c.).-
[This aphorism is one of those which are said to exercise an authority (abhikdra) over other aphorisms, inasmuch as they consist of terms which other aphorisms, in order to complete their sense, are under the necessity of borrowing. (No. 5.) Some aphorisms, such as the present, consist solely of words which, taken by themselves, convey neither a definition nor a direction, and which are enunciated solely for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating the same words in a number of succeeding aphorisms

Such aphorisms are said to be kevaládhikára, or "intended simply to regulate the sense of others." On the other hand, in No. 21, only a portion of the aphorism, viz., the word achi, exercises $a d h i$ kára, which it does over the sense of No. 55, \&c.]

## प्रत्यय: । ₹ । ? | ? |

No. 139.-An affix.
[This, like No. 138, is an aphorism intended solely to regulate the sense of others.]

## परश्च । ₹ । ? 1 २।

इत्यंधिकृत्य। ङ्नन्तादाबन्तात् प्रातिपदिकान्व परे स्वादय:

## प्रत्यया: स्य: ।

No. 140.-AND SUBSEQUENT.
[This, like Nos. 138 and 139, is an aphorism intended solely to regulate the sense of others. The sense of the three aphorisms combined is as follows:-]

Let the affixes $s u, \& c$. ( $N o .137$ ) come after, or be attached to words ending in ńź or $\alpha p$ (that is to say, words with feminine terminations,) and after crude forms (No. 135̆).

## सुप: 1?181 २०३।

सुपस्त्वीणाँ बीలा वचनान्येकण एकवचनद्विवचनबहुवचनसंज्ञारि स्यै: ।

No. 141.-OF SUP (which is a pratyáhára formed of su the first of the case-affixes, and the final $p$ of the last of them,) let the three expressions in each successive set of three be severally termed "the expression for one" (singular), "the expression for two" (dual), and "the expression for many" (plural).

## होकयोर्दिवचनैकवचने । १ $18 \mid$ २श। <br> द्वल्वैकत्वयेरेते स्त:।

No. 142.-The dual and the singular case-affixes are to be employed severally in the sense of dUALITY and Unity.

## बहुषु बहुवचनम ! ? । ४। २? ।

## बहुत्वंिवबायां बहुवचनं स्यात्।

No. 143.-In expressing multeity, let a plural case-affix be employed.

## विरामे।डवसानम। १। ४। ?१०।

बर्गानाममभावेडबसानसंज; स्यात् । रूत्वविदर्गौ।। राम:।
No. 144.-Let cessation, or the absence of succeeding letters, be called a PAUSE (avasána).

We now proceed to decline the word ráma (the name of an incarnation of Vishuru).-Attaching the case-affix of the 1st case singular, after removing the indicatory vowel (No. 36), we get rámas: then the $s$ becomes $r u$ by No. 124, and finally visarga by No. 111, giving rámah.

> सरूपालयेकशेष एकविनक्ता। १ 1 p | है । एकंवमत्ता यानि सरुपाएयेव दृष्टानि तेषामेक एव शिष्यते ।

No. 145.-In any individual case (vibhakti) there is but one retained of the words, always similar in form. [That is to say, the dual, which means "two Rámas," implies "Ráma and Ráma;" and the plural, which means " more Rámas than two," implies at least "Ráma, and Ráma, and Ráma;" and of these words, similar in sense as well as in form, we are to retain but one, when adding the affixes of the dual and plural. It would be otherwise had we to attach a dual affix to an aggregate signifying the two opponents "Ráma and Rávana," or the two which, in some of their inflections, differ in sound as well as in sense, mátri "a mother," and mátri " a measurer." But when the words never differ in form, though they do so in sense, this rule may apply. Thus śri signifies "beauty" and also "wealth"-and "beauty and wealth" may be implied in the dual śriyaiu.]

In the 1st case dual, then, we have ráma $+a u$, which might appear to furnish occasion for the operation of the rule here following to the exclusion of No. 41, which gives way in accordance with No. 132.

## प्रथमयो: पूर्वसवर्णा:। है। १ २०२।

 प्रात्ते ।

No. 146. - When ach of the first or second case follows $a k$, let the long vowel homogeneous with the antecedent be the substitute singly for both. By this rule ráma+au would become rámá, but the rule here following interposes.

## नारदचि। ही १ १ २०४।

## क्रादिचि न पूर्वघवर्शदोंश: । वृट्जेरेंच । रामो।

No. 147.-When ich follows a or á the substitution of the long vowel homogeneous with the antecedent (No. 146) shall not take place. Then, by No. 41, thus freed from the obstruction of No. 146, we have ráma +au=rámau "two Rámas."

## चुटू।? 1 ३ 101 <br> प्रत्ययाद्यो चुटू इतो स्त: ।

No. 148.-Palatal (chu) or cerebral (tu) letters initial in an affix are to be elided. Therefore, in the affix of the 1st case plural, the $j$ of $j a s$ is to be elided, leaving as.

विर्भान्ताश्य। १ । \& | २०४।
सुप्रिङौ विभक्तिसंज्ञो स्त:।
No. 149.-And sup (the case-affixes-No. 137) and tin (the verbal affixes enunciated in No. 407) are called vibeakti.

न विभक्ती तुस्मा: । ? । ३ । ४।
विभाक्तस्थास्तवर्गसमा नेत:। इति सस्य नेत्व्वम् ! रामा: ।
No. 150.-TU (the dentals ta tha da dha na) and S and m , standing in a vibhakti (No. 149) are not to be elided. Therefore the final $s$ in jas is not to be elided, notwithstanding Nos. 5 and 7; and rámás, by Nos. 124 and 111, becomes rámáh "Rámas"more than two.

## एकवचनं सम्बुद्धि: । २। ₹। \&く।

संबोधने प्रथमाया एकचचन घम्बुद्धिघंज्ं स्यात् ।
No. 151.-In the sense of the vocative, let the singular of the first be called SAMBUDDHI.

यस्मात् प्रत्यर्यविधिस्तदादि प्रत्ययेड्नम्। १। ४। १३।
य: प्रत्ययो। यस्मात् क्रियते तदादि चब्दस्वहूपं तास्मन् म्रत्यये परेऽऽझं स्यात् ।

No. 152.-After whatsoever there is an affix (pratyaya) enjoined, let what begins therewith, in the form in which it appears when the affix follows it, be called an inflective BASE (ańga).

For example, in the first case singular it is enjoined that the affix $s u$ (No. 137) shall follow the crude form of a noun-for instance ráma. Then this word ráma, if it remain unchanged when the affix follows it, is called anga.

## एङ्हसात् सम्बुद्ये:। है। १ । हैं।

एङन्ताद्धस्वान्ताच्वाङ्णाद्जलुप्यते सम्बुद्धेश्चेत् । हे राम !ंहे रामो। हे रामा: ।

No. 153:-AFTER an inflective base (No. 152) ending in eń OR IN A SHORT VOWEL, a consonant is elided if it be that OF SAMbuddri (No. 151). Hence the $s$ is elided in he rama "Oh Ráma!" In the dual and plural the vocative is the same as the 1st case; so he rámau "Oh two Rámas!" he rámáh "Oh Rámas!" We now come to the 2nd case, and we find Rama $+a m$, where we might expect No. 55 to take effect. But this is prevented by the rule here following.

## च्रनम पूर्व: । ही।?| श००।

ध्रकोडम्याि पूर्वरूपमेकादेश: । रामम् । रामो।
No. 154.-When the vowel of am (the affix of the 2nd case singular) FOLLOWS ak, the form of THE PRIOR is the single sub-
stitute for botb. Hence ráma+am=rámam " Háma," ráma+ $a u=$ rámau "two Rámas" (No. 141). In the 2nd case plural we find rámatsos and the rule here following.

लश्क्तरन्धिते। २। ₹।し।
तर्दितवर्जप्रत्ययाद्या लग़्रवर्गा हतत: स्यु:।
No. 155.-The letters $\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{S}$, AND KU (that is to say, $k a k h a g a$ $g h a n$ ) are indicatory IN AN AFFIX NOT belonging to the class TADDHITA (the class employed in forming nominal derivatives No. 1067). Thus the example under consideration becomes ráma+as; then No. 146 comes into operation, and the rule here following enjoins a substitution.

## तस्माच्छसेा च: पुरिसि ₹ ₹ १ । २०३ । <br> पूर्वस्वर्ग्योर्घात् परो य: शसस्सस्तस्य न: स्यात् पुंसि ।

No. 156.-After that long ${ }^{7}$ vowel homogeneous with prior (No. 146), N is substituted in place of the s of SAS, IN the masculine. Thus we have rámán: a form whigh might seem to give occasion for the rule next following.

घ्रट् कवर्ग: पवर्ग घ्राङ् नुम् एतेर्यंस्तेयेयासंभवामलितेश्च व्यवधानेडाप रपाभ्यां परस्य नस्य ग: समानपदे। इंति प्राप्ते ।

No. 157.-Even when a separation is caused by the intervention of the pratyáhára, AT KU, PU, (the five gutturals and five labials), ÁN (the particle á) AND NUM (anuswára), singly or combined in any possible way, the substitution of the cerebral for the dental $n$ following $r$ or $s h$ in the same padre (No. 292) shall take place.

By this rule the final $n$ in rámán would be replaced by a cerebral, but the rule next following prohibits the substitution.

पदान्तस्य। ᄃ18। ३०।
नस्य गो। न । रामान् ।

No. 158.-The cerebral $n$, shall not be substituted in the room of dental $n$ final in a pada. Thus finally we have rámán "the Rámas."

In the 3 rd case singular we first find ráma+ṭa, but the rule next following enjoins a substitution.

## टाङसिड स $f$ नान्स्या: | ७। ?। ?२। <br> च्रदन्ताट्टादोनामिनादय: स्यु:। गत्वस् । रामेण।

No. 159.-Let ina át and sya be substituted in the room of T̛́ (3rd singular) ŃASI (5th sing.) AND ŃAS (6th sing.) after what ends in short $\alpha$.

Thus we have ráma+ina, which after the cerebral $n$ has been substituted by No. 157, becomes rámeṇa" by Ráma." (No. 35.)

In the 3rd case dual we first find ráma + bhyám, which calls into operation the rule following.

> सुर्पि च $10 \mid$ ₹ 1 popl
> यजादोग सुप्यताएङङ्गस्य दीं: । रामाभ्याम् ।

No. 160.-And when a case-affix beginning with yà̀ Forcows, the long vowel shall be substituted for the final of an inflective base (No. 152) ending in short $u$. Hence rámábhyám " by two Rámccs."

In the 3 rd plural we find ráma $+b h i s$, and here also a substitution is enjoined.

## न्रतबा भिस ऐस्। <br> घनेकाल् โित् सर्वस्य। रामे:।

No. 161.-After what ends in Short a, let there be ais in the room of BHIS. From No. 58 we learn that this substitute takes the place not of the first letter merely (No. 88), but of the whole term (bhis). By Nos. 124 and 111 we thus get rámaih" by the Ramas."

In the 4th singular, we find ráma+ne, and again a substitution is enjoined.

##  <br> घ्रताऽड़ात् परस्य डेर्यादेग:।

No. 162.-Let yA be the substitute of NE after an inflective base ending in short $a$.

Thus we have rama $+y a$, an instance which the rule next cited takes cognizance of.

## 

 बत्वात् सुवि चेति दीर्व: । रामाय । रामाम्यास्।

No. 163.-A substitute is like (or succeeds to all the titles and liabilities of) that whose place it supplies-but not in the case of a ruLe the occasion for the operation of which is furnished by the Letters of the original term.

According to this maxim, the $y a$ substituted for ne, by No. 162, is, like it, entitled a case-affix (sup-No. 137) ; but it is not held to consist of the same letters as ne; hence, as it begins with the letter $y$ (of the pratyáhára yan), it furnishes occasion for the operation of No. 160, by which the short $a$ of the inflective base is lengthened. Thus we have rámáya "to Ráma." The 4th dual rámábhyám "to two Rámas"一is formed like the 3rd.

In the 4th plural we have first ráma $+b h y a s$, which calls into operation the rule next following (and not No. 160).

बहुवचने भल्येत्। ৩|३ | १०३।
फलादे। बहुवचने सुप्यतेडङस्येकार:। रामेम्यः । सुपि किम् ।

## पचध्वम् 1

No. 164.-When a plural case-affix beginning with jhal Follows, E is the substitute for the final short $a$ of an inflective base.

Thus we have rámebhyah "to the Rámas." Why do we say "case-affix?" Because the rule does not extend to the verbal affixes. Ex. pacha+dhwam=pachadhwam "do ye cook."

In the 5 th sing. we have first ráma n nasi, and át is substituted for ñasi by No. 159, and we get rámát (No. 55), a form to which the rule next cited has reference.

## वावसाने। ᄃ1४। पूछी।

ज्रवसाने भलां चारों बा। रामात्। रामाद् । रामाभ्याम् । रामे-

## म्य: । रामस्य ।

No. 165.-When a pause (No. 144) ensues, char may op. tionally be substituted for jhal. So we may write rámát or (by No. 81) rámád "from Ráma."

The dual and plural of the 5th case are like those of the 4th : rámábhyám "from two Rámas", rámebhyah " from the Rámas."

In the 6th sing. we have first ráma+nas ; and, on making the substitution enjoined by No. 159, we get rámasya " of $R a ́-$ ma." In the dual we have first ráma+os, which brings into operation the rule next following.

## স्रोसि च। ○। ₹। २०४।

अ्रतिए हैस्ये्रार:। रामयेा:।
No. 166.-AND when os follows, then $e$ is substituted for the final short $a$ of an inflective base. Thus we have ráme $+o s=$ rámayoh " of two Rámas"-(No. 29).

In the 6 th plural we have first ráma $+a \dot{m}$, which calls into operation the rule next following.

## हस्वनद्यापे नुट्। $७$ । १ | पू४ ।

हृस्वान्तान्नद्यन्तादाबन्ताच्चाङ़त् परस्यामो नुडागम: ।
No. 167.-Nut shall be the augment of what comes after an inflective base ending in a SHORT vowel, or in Nadí (No. 215) OR in ÁP (No. 1341).

From No. 103 we learn that this augment is to be prefixed. We thus get ráma+nám; to which the rule following has reference.
नाॅमि । हैं ४ | ३ ।

## 习्रजन्ताङ़्गस्य दीर्घ：। रामायाम् । रामे । रामयेः । एत्वे कृते।

No．168．－When nám follows，the long vowel shall be substituted for the final of an inflective base which ends in a vowel． Thus we get rámánám＂of the Rámas．＂（No．157．）

In the 7th sing．we have ráma + ñi，which，by Nos． 156 and 35，becomes ráme＂in Ráma．＂The dual is like the 6th－rama－ yoh＂in two Rámas．＂

In the 7 th plural we have ráma $+s u$ ，which，by No．164， becomes rame $+s u$ ，and this calls into operation the rule following．

अ्ञादेश्रप्यययेः । ᄃ। ₹｜पूट।
इएाकुम्यां परस्यापदान्तस्यादेश：प्रत्ययाबयवश्च य：सस्तस्य मूर्धन्यादेश：ई ईाद्वनृतस्य सस्य तादृश एव ष：। रामेषु। एवं कृष्खादये। 5 व्यदन्ता：।

No．169．－The cerebral substitute shall take the place of the dental $s$ ，when the $s$ is part of a substirute or of an affix following $i n$ or $k u$ ，and is not the final letter of the pada．－Of the cerebrals，the 亿́shadvivrita sh（No．16）most resembles the $s$ ， and is therefore the proper substitute．Thus we get rámeshu＂in the Rámas．＂

In the same way are declined krishna and other words ending in short $a$ ．
［Having explained this declension very fully，we shall indicate the steps of the process as they recur in the sequel more concisely．］

सर्वादीनि सर्वनामानि। \} । ? । २०।
मर्ब विख्व उम उमय डतर डतम ग्रन्य श्रन्यतर इतर त्वत्
 संजायाम्। स्वमज्ञातिधनाख्यायम् । अन्तरं बहिर्योंगोपसंत्यानये।：। त्यद् तद् यद् एतद् इदम् अदस् एक द्वि युष्मद् अस्मद् भवतु下िम् 1

No．170．－Sarva，\＆c．are called pronominals（sarvanáma）．

This class of words consists of the following :-sarva "all," viśrua "all," ubha " both," ubhaya " both," dutara datama (affixes employed in the formation of such words as katara "which of two ?" and katama " which of many ? ") anya "other," anyatara " either," itara " other," twat or twa " other," nema "half," sama "all," sima " whole." The seven following are pronominals when they imply a relation in time or place, not when they are namesviz., púrva " prior, east," para "after," avara "posterior, west," dakshiṇa "south, right," uttara "inferior, other, north," apara "other," adhara "inferior, west;"-so also swa when it signifies "own," not when it signifies " a kinsman " or "property;" antara when it signifies " outer" or " an under garment;" tyad or tad " he, she, it, that," yad " who, which, what," etad " this," idam " this," adas " this, that," ekca " one," dwi " two," yushmad." thou," asmad "I," bhavatu "your honour, your excellency," liim "who? what?"-

## जस: शी। १।?। २०।

अदन्तात् सर्वनाम्नो जस: शी स्यात् । न्रनेकालत्वात् सर्व।देश:। सबैं ।

No. 171.-After a pronominal ending in short $a$, let śf be the substitute of JAS (1st case plur.). As the substitute consists of more letters than one, it takes the place of the whole (No. 58). Ex.


## सर्वनाम्नः सै। ०। २। १षं। <br> घ्मत: सर्वनाम्ना ङे: स्मे। सर्वस्मे।

No. 172.-After a pronominal ending in short $a$, smai is the substitute of $n e$ ( 4 th sing).

Example, sarvasmai "to all."

## ङसिङ्यो: स्मात्स्म्मनौ। ०।?। २ू । <br> च्रत: सर्वनाम्न एतयेरते। स्तः । सर्वस्मात् ।

No. 173.-After a pronominal ending in short $a$, SMít and smin are the substitutes of ŃaSI (4th sing.) AND ŃI (7th sing.) Example, sarvasmát " from all." (No. 160.)

## अ्यामि सर्वनाम्न: सुट् । ' । १ । पूर।

习习र्यान्तात् परस्य संवेनाम्ना विहितस्याम: सुडागम: । यत्वे पत्वे। सर्वेषम् । सर्वास्म्न् । शेषे रामबत् । सवं विख्वादयेाइप्यदन्ता: । उमघब्दो नित्यं द्विबचनान्त: । उभो। २। उभाम्याम् ₹। उमये: २। तस्येह पाठोऽकजजर्थ:। डतरडतमे प्रत्ययो। प्रत्ययग्यहो तदन्तयहार्मिति तदन्ता याह्या:। नेम इत्यर्धें। घम: सर्वपर्यायस्तुल्यदर्यायस्तु न समानांमिंत जापकांत् ।

No. 174.-SUṬ is the augment of $a m$ (6th plur.), WHEN ÁM comes after a pronominal ending in $a$ or $a$. Example (Nos. 164 and 169) sarveshám " of all." In the 7th sing. (No. 173) sarvasmin "in all." The rest of the declension is like that of rama. In the same way are declined viśwa and the other pronominals (No. 170) ending in short $a$. The word ubha " both" takes invariably the dual affixes. Ex. ubhau "both," ubhábhyám " by, to, or from both," ubhayoh " of or in both." The object of its being inserted in the list of pronominals (whilst its declension does not differ from that of rama) is its taking the augment akach (No. 1321 which it could not take if it were not a pronominal). The terms datara and datama are affixes. "By citing the affix we cite that which ends therewith:"-(says Patanjali) so the words that end with these affixes are to be reckoned pronominals. The word nema is a pronominal when it signifies "half." That sama, which is a pronominal when synonymous with sarva, "all," is not so when synonymous with tulya "like" we learn from the expression samá$n a ́ m$ " of equals"-in No. 30-(which would have been sameshám, if the word, in that sense, had been a pronominal.)

पूर्वपरावरदन्चिणोज्तरापराधरागा व्यवस्थायामसंज्ञायाम्। १। 1 1 ₹४।

सतेषiं व्यवस्थायामसंज्ञायां सर्वनामसंजा गामूचात् सर्वें या प्राश्ता सा जर्स वा । पूर्व । पूर्वा:। असंज्ञायां किम् । उत्तरा: कुरब: । स्वाभिधेयापेळाबधिनियमे व्यवस्य। । व्यवस्थायां किम् । दन्नाया गायका: । कुगला हत्यर्थ: ॥

No. 175.-The name of pronominal (No. 170) belongs to púrva "prior," para "after," avara "posterior," dakshiṇa "south," UTTARA "inferior, other, north," apara " other," and adHara "inferior," when they discriminate relative position, not when they are names.

The designation of pronominal assigned to these in every case by the aphorism No. 170, which implies the list of words enumerated in the commentary thereon, is optional when jas (1st plural) follows.-Ex. púrve (by No. 171) or púrváh (No. 151). Why do we say "not when they are names?" Witness uttaráh (not uttare) when the word is used as a name for "the Kurus."

That there is "a specification, (niyama,) or tacit implication, of a determinate point (avadhi), with reference to which something is to be described by the word itself" is what we mean when we say that " a relation in time or place (avasthá) is implied,"[For example, we wish to describe Benares as being southern (dukshina). To do this, we may specify some point - say one of the peaks of the Himálaya-with reference to which Benares may be described as "a place to the south ward." Again, we here may thus speak of the people to the south of the Vindhyá mountains, as being "southern," not with reference to the inhabitants of Ceylon, but with reference (as every one here understands, by tacit implication) to us ourselves who live to the north of the Vindhyá range]. Why do we say, "when a relation in time or place is implied?" Witness dakshináh (not dakshiṇe) gáthakáh, meaning " clever sivgers."

खमत्रारिधनाख्यायाम् । १। १। ₹थ ।
ज्ञातिधनान्यवांचन: स्वेश्दस्य प्राशा संज्ञा जां बा। स्व । स्वा: । ॠात्मीया ऋात्मान हॉंत वा । जांतिधनवाचिनस्तु स्वा: । जातये। ऽर्रा वा।

No. 176.-The designation, as a pronominal, of the word swa (No. 170) when it Signifies something else than a kinsman OR PROPERTY, optionally obtains when jas (1st plural) follows. Thus we have either swe (No. 171) or swáh (No. 151) in the sense of "own" or " selves," but swáh alone, in the sense of "kinsmen" or "articles of property."

习न्तरं बर्हयागेपसंव्यानयो:। १।१। ३ही।
बाह्ट परिधानीये चार्थेनन्तरशब्दस्य प्रात्ता संत्ञा जसि वा । ग्रन्तरे ॠ््नन्तरा बा गृहा: । बाह्या इत्यर्थं। अ्रन्तरे च््नन्तरा वा शाटका: । परिधानीया इत्यर्थ: ।

No. 177.-The designation, as a pronominal, of the word antara (No. 170) When it Signifies "outer" or "a lower garment," optionally obtains when jas (lst plural) follows. Thus we may ,write antare or antarálb, when speaking of houses "extermal" (for instance to the walls of the city) ; and so also when speakiug of the petticoats worn under the upper garment.

## पूर्बादिय्यो नबक्ये वा । ०। १ २ईी।

एम्यो ङसंङो: स्मालिस्मनौा वा स्त: । पर्वस्मात्त । पूर्वत् । पूर्वस्मन् । पूरैव । म्वं परादोनाम्। शेषं सर्वरत् ।

No. 178.-After the nine beginning with púrva, (that is to say, after púrva, para, avara, dukshiṇa, uttura, apura, adhara, swa, and antara) the substitution of smát and smin for $\dot{n}$ nsi and $\dot{n} i$ (No. 173) is optional.

Thus we may write either púrvasmát or púrvát, púrvasmin or púrve:-and so of para, \&c. In other respects the declension of these words is the same as that of sarva.

प्रथमचरमतया ल्पार्धकतिपयनेमाश्य। १। ? । ₹३।
एते जस्युक्तमंज्ञा बा स्यु:। प्रथमे । प्रथमा: । तय: प्रत्यय:। द्वितये । ट्वितया: । शेषं रामवत्। नेमे। नेमा: । शेषं सर्वबत् ।

No. 179.-The words Prathama "first," charama "last," taya (which is an affix, respecting which see the maxim cited under No. 174.-), alpa "few," ardha "half," Katipaya " some," and NEMA "half," shall be optionally termed pronominal (No. 170) when jas (1st pl.) follows.

Thus we may write prathame or prathamaih. Of the affix taya we have an example in dwitaye or dwituyáh "second:" The rest of the declension is like ráma. The word nema is enumerated
among the pronominals in No. 170-therefore, though by this rule the nominative plural may be like orama, the rest of the declension is like sarva.

## तोयस्य ङ़स्स वा । द्वितोयस्म । द्वतीयायेत्यादि। एवं तृतो-

 य: । निजरः ।No. 180. When case-affixes with an indicatory fis Follow, (such are the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th singular) the term pronominal (No. 170) is optionally a name of what ends in tíra.

Example, dwitíyasmai or dwitíyáya "to the second," and so on.-So also tritíya " the third."

We now come to the declension of the word nirjara "imper-ishable,"-which is derived from the feminine word jará "decrepitude."

## जराया जरसन्यतरस्यास् । । २। ? १? ।

अ्मजादो विमक्तो। पदाङांचिकारे तस्य तदन्तस्य छ। निर्देययमानस्यादेशा मर्वन्ति। एकदेशंखितमनन्यवर्वांत नरशब्दस्य जरस्। निजेरसै। निजेरस इूत्यादि। पन्बे हलादो च रामवत्। चिख्वपा: ।

No. 181.-Instead of Jarí there is optionally jaras, when a vibhakti (No. 170) beginaing with a vowel follows.

Where a rule refers to a pada or an ańgx (No: 153), the rule, if it apply to a particular word, applies also to what ends with the word. Hence this rule, which applies to the word jará, applies also to nirjara, just as, in English, the substitution, in the plural, of "geese," for "goose," applies also to the case of "wildgeese." But here a question might arise, suggested by No. 58, as to whether the substitute should not take the place of the whole word-so that the plural of "wildgoose," should become "geese" simply. ; To guard against this, it is declared that "Substitutes take the place of that only which is exhibited (when the substitute is enjoin-ed)."-Thus, in nirjara, the substitute takes the place of the jara only, for jard only was exbibited when the substitute jaras was
enjoined. Here another objection may be raised, for jaras was enjoined to take the place of jard, with a long final, not of jara, the final of which is short. This objection is met by the maxim that "What is partially altered does not thereby become something quite different," (and this is illustrated in the Mahábháshya by the case of a dog, which, having lost his ears, does not thereby lose his personal identity,) :-so jaras may be the substitute of the partially altered jara. Thus we get nirjarasau "two imperishables," nirjarasall "imperishables," and so on.-On the other alternative, and when the affixes begin with a consonant, the word is declined like ráma.

We now come to the declension of viśwapd "the preserver of all."

## दीघार्ज्जरि च। है। ? १ २०प ।

विख्वपो। विख्वा:। हे विख्वपा:। विख्वपाम्। विखपे।
No. 182.-AND WHEN JAS (1st pl.) or ich (pratyáhára) comes after a long vowel, the long vowel homogeneous with the prior is not şubstituted for both (by No. 146, any more than under the circumstances stated in No. 147). We have therefore the 1st dual viśwapau (by No. 41), and plural viśwapáh (by No. 55), 一 In the vocative singular we have he viśwapáh, the same as in the nominative. In the 2 nd case sing. viśwapám (No. 155); in the dual, as in the 1st case, visiwapau.

> सुडनपुंम्कस्य। १। १| ४३।
> स्वादिपज्ञववचनांन सर्वनामस्थानसंज्ञांन स्यरक्रीवस्य।

No. 183.-Let sut (which is a pratyálárä formed of su the first case-affix, and aut the fifth, and which serves as a name common to the five), but NOT OF a NEUTER word be called sarvanámasthána.

## स्वादिष्वसर्वनामस्थाने।?।४। २०। <br> कप्रत्ययावधिषु स्वादिष्ब्मर्वनामस्थानेषु पूवं पदं स्यात् ।

No. 184.-When the affixes beginning with su and ending with ko, (which occurs in the 70th aphorism of the 3rd Chapter of the 5th Lecture) follow, wot being sarvanámasthána
(No. 183), let what precedes be called pada. [This is an extension; of the application of the term pada as laid down in No. 14].

## यर्चि भम्। १| \& | ?ट।

यादिष्बजादिषु च कप्रत्ययाइ्रधिषु स्वादिष्वबर्वनामस्थानेषु पूर्वै भसंज्चं स्यात् ।

No, 185.-AND WHEN affixes, with an initial Y or initial vowee, beginning with $s u$ and ending with $k a$, follow, not being sarvamímasthána (No. 183), let what precedes be called bHA.
[The question here arises, whether a word which gets the name of blua from this rule; and of pada from the one preceding, is to retain both names, or, if not, which name is to be retained. The rule next cited supplies the answer]:

## च्रा कडारादेका संज्ञा । ? $1.8 \mid$ ? <br> इत ऊध्वं कडारा: कर्मधारय इत्यत: प्रागेन्स स्ये ₹ैब संज्ञा जेया।

## या परानबकाशा च ।

No. 1864 - From this point (that is to say, from the Ist aphorism of the 4 thi Chapter of the 1st Lecture), to the aphorism "KAp.íníн karmadláraye" (which is the 38th aphorism of the 2nd Chapter of the 2nd Lecture) only ONE NAME of each thing named is to be recognised-viz: that which comes last (where the claims are otherwise equal-(see No. 132) and that which, were its claim disallowed, would have no other opportunity of conducing to any result (see No. 4r).

## ज्रातेा धातेः । है। 81 १8०।

श्राकारान्तो ये। धातुस्तद न्तस्य मस्या ङुस्य लेप: 1 ग्रले। 5 न्त्यस्य । शिश्व7: । विश्वपा । विश्वपस्याईित्यादि । एबं शङ्धिम्मादय: । धातेः किस् । हाहान् । हृश: । हरी।

No. 187.-Let there be elision of the final letter of an inflective base, entitled to the designation of blua (No. 185), when it ends in a dhátu (No. 49) wite long á as, its final letter.

The word viśwapá ends in a dhátu, viz. pá (in the sense
of "preserving") which has long $a$ as its final letter; and the word which, by No. 147, is called an inflective base (ańga) wheu an affix follows, is, by No. 185, entitled to the designation of bia when the case-affix (not being one of the five first) begins with a vowel. The long $a$ is then elided.

Example, viśwapá+śas = viśvoapah (2nd case plural), viśwapá $+t a_{a}=v i s s_{w a p a ́ ~(3 r d ~ s i n g) . ~ B e f o r e ~ t h e ~ c o n s o n a n t a l ~ t e r m i n a-~}^{\text {- }}$ tions there is no change. Example, viśwapablıyám (3rd dual). In the same way are declined sańkhadhmá "the blower of a conch-shell," and the like.-Why do we say, "when it ends in a dhátu?" Because primitive words, like háhá "a gandharba," do not come within the scope of the rule. Example, 2nd pl. háhán (Nos. 146 and 156 ).

We now come to the declension of a noun ending in short $i$ hari "a name of Vishñu." 1st s. harih, 1st du. hari (No. 146).

## 

हृस्वान्तस्याङ़स्य गुण: । हरय: ।
No. 188.-AND WHEN JAS FOLLows, guna, shall be the substitute of the short final of an inflective base. Hence'1st pl. hari+ jas=harayah.

सम्बुद्धो। हे हरे। हरिर्म । हरो। हरीन्।
No. 189.-The substitute of a Short final is GUNA, when sambuddhi (No. 152) follows. By this and No. 153, we get the vocative sing. he hare. 2nd s. harim (No. 154), 2nd du. harí, 2nd pl. harín (No. 156).

## शेषे घ्यर्सख। ? । \& । <br> शेष इत्र स्पष्टार्थम्। हृस्बे यांबुदुतो तदन्तं सखिबर्व घिसं-

## ज्ञम् 1

No. 190.-With the exception of the word sakhi, the REST of the words that end in short $i$ or $u$ are called GHI. The words "the rest" are said to be employed here "for the sake of distinctness."

## च्राङे। नास्त्रियाम्। ०। ३। २२०।

घे: परस्याङा ना स्यद्दस्त्त्रयाम्। भ्राङ़ंत टासंज्ञा। हारणा। हरिभ्याम् । हृरिमि:।

No. 191.-Let Ná be the substitute of Áś coming after ghi (No. 190), but not in the feminine. The term $\dot{d} \dot{n}$ is the ancient desiguation of $t a ́$, the 3 rd sing. case-affix.

Example, hari+tá =hariṇá (No. 157). 3rd du. haribhyám, 3rd pl. haribhih.

## घेर्जिति। ৩। ३। १??₹। <br> घिसंज्ञस्य ङिति सुपि गुण: । हरये ।

No. 192.-Let guna be the substitute of GHI (No. 190), ween a case-affix which has an indicatory if follows. Thus 4th s. harit ne=haraye (No. 29).

ङसिङ सेग्य । है। १ $1 \uparrow 9^{\circ}$ ।
एङो ङमङसेरात पूर्यू पमेकादेश: 1 हरे: हैयौ: 1 हृरोखाम् ।

No. 193.-AND when the short a of Nast and kas, comes after en, let the form of the prior be the single substitute for both. Thus, 5 th and 6th s. hari +nasi and so also hari +nas =hareh (No. 192). 6th and 7th du. haryoh (Nos. 21 and 73)—6th pi. harinám (Nos. 167, 168, and 157 ).

## 


No. 194.-Let aut be the substitute of $\dot{n} i$ (the case-affix of the 7 th s.), when it follows short $i$ or $u$, and let short A be the substitute of the GHI (No. 190) itself. Thus 7th s. harau' (No. 41). 7 th pl. harishu (No. 169). In the same way are declined kavi "a poet," and the like.

सख्युरग्गस्यानङादेशेऽघम्बुद्धो। सो।

No. 195.-ANAN is the substitute of the word salihi, WHEN SU Follows, provided it is not the sign of the vocative (No. 152).

The substitute, thongh consisting of more letters than one (No. 58), is prohibited by No. 59 from taking the place of more than the last letter. Thus we have salihan $+s$.

म्र्रोाइन्न्यात पूर्व उपधा 1 ? 1 ? 1 है। 1
श्रन्त्यादल: मूवों यो वर्गः घ उपधासंज्ञ: स्यात् ।
No. 196.-The letter before the last letter of a word is called the penultimate (upudhá).

## संवेनामस्थाने चास्बुड्डा ॥ है। ४। दी <br> 

No. 197.-AND the long form is the substitute of the penultimate letter (No. 196) of what ends in $n$, wacn a sarvanámaSthána (No. 183), not being Sambuddhi (No. 152), Follows. Thus we have salchants.

## च्रपृत्त एकास्त प्रत्यय: । ? । २ । ४? ।

No. 198.-An affix consisting of a single letter (exclusive of indicatory letters) is called aprikta.

 हल्लुप्यते ।

No. 199.-su (the 1st sing. case-affix) and ti and si (the terminations of two of the persons of the verb) when relluced to a single consonant (No. 198), and when standing after what ends in a consonant or in the cong vowel deduced from the feminine terminations ${ }^{\text {Ti }} 1$ (No. 256 ) and ÁP (No. 1341), are elided. Thus sulihán $+s$ becomes sclihain.

न लेप: प्रानिपदिकान्नस्य। C । २। ○।
पातिपदिकसंजकंकं यत् पदं बदन्तस्य नस्य लोप: । सखा।
No. 200. -There is flision of n final in a pada which is entitled to the designation of prátipadika (No. 135).

The ward saichi is a prátipadika; it becomes a pada (No. 20) when the case-affix is added; and this name of pada it retains (by No. 210) after the case-affix has been elided. Thus sakhan is a pada. But salchán is also entitled to the designation of prátipadika, like sakhi the place of which it occupies, according to No. 163. Thus, by the present rule, the form of the word becomes finally sakhá "a friend."

##  <br> संख्युरड्गात् परं सम्बुर्जिवजर्जर्वनामस्थानं रिद्वत् स्यात्।

No. 201.-Let a sarvanámasthána (No. 183) coming after the word sakhi, not in the sense of the vocative singular, be like that which contains an indicatory $n$.

 सखे। सखायम्। सखायो। सखीन्। मख्या। सख्ये।

No. 202.-Let vriddhi be the substitute OF an inflective base ending in a vowel, when that which has an indicatory ì OR N FOLLOWS.

Thus salihi, when the 1st dual case-affix is to be annexed, becomes salchai (No. 201), and salchai +au=sakháyau (No. 29), -so also 1st pl. sakháyah. The vocative sing. (by Nos. 189 and 153 ) is he sakhe. In the 2nd s. and du., saliháyam and salcháyau, Nos. 201 and 202 again apply : 2nd pl. salchín (Nos. 146 and 156), 3rd s. sakhyá, 4th s. salchye.

## ख्यत्यात् परस्य । है। १ । ११२।

खितिशब्दाभ्यां खीतीशब्दाम्यां कृत्ययादेशाम्यां परस्य ऊमिङ-

## सेरत उ: । सख्यु: ।

No. 203.-Short $u$ is the substitute of the $a$ of nasi and nas FOLLOWING the words KHi anb tí or khí and tí which. have substituted $y a n$ (No. 21) for the final vowel.
$K h i$ and $t i$ are the terminations of the words salchi and pati, which they are here employed to designate. The long forms khi and $t \imath$ indicate certain derivative forms; see No. 223.

The words "which have substituted yan," are employed to show that rule No. 192 does not apply here; and the same object is attained in the aphorism by writing not khi and $t i$ but chya and tya, the $a$ in which is intended merely to facilitate pronunciation.

Thus we have 5 th and 6th s. salchyih.

## 

दृत: परस्य डेरेत्। सख्यो। शेषें हरिवत्।
'No. 204.-AUT is the strbstitute of -ín after short i. Hence 7th s. salkhyau. The rest is like hari No. 187).

## पति: समास एव। १|४। द।

íघंज्ञ: । पत्ये। पत्यु: २। पत्यो। शेषें हारवत्। समासे तु भूपतुये। कतिशब्दो नित्य बहुवचनान्त:।

No. 205.-The word Patt is called ghi (No. 190) only when it is in a compound samása).

Hence in the 4th s. patye "to a master," No. 192 does not apply ; in 5th and 6th s. patyuh, No. 203, not No. 193, applies ; and in 7 th s. patyau, No. 204 applies, but not 194. The rest is like hari. But in a compound, as in bhripataye "to the lord of the earth," pati is treated as ghi (No. 191 \&c.).

The word kati "how many?" takes the plural terminations only.

## बहुगएवतुडति संख्या। १। १। २₹।

No. 206. -Let the words bahu, and gaṣa, and those which end in vatu and pati be called sañlchyá.

The word lati is one of those which end in datt, the $d$ in which affix is indicatory.

## 

डत्यन्ता संस्या षट्मंज्ञा स्यात् ।
No. 207.-AND let a sanikhyá (No. 206) which ends in Ḍati be called shat (No. 324).

Thus the word kati is called shat.

## घझ्योग लुक्। О। १ 1 २९।

जरखघे:।
No. 208.-Let there be elision (luk) of $j a s$ and $\delta a s$ after words termed SEAT (No. 207).

## प्रत्ययस्य लकु््लुलुप: 1 ? 1 ? 1 ही? ।

लुझुश्नुजुप्शब्दे: कृतं प्रत्ययादर्शनं कमात् तत्तत्संज्य स्यात् ।
No. 209.-Let the disappearance OF AN AFFIX when it is caused by the words LUK, SLU, or LUP be designated by these terms respectively (to distinguish it from the ordinary elision termed lopa-No. 6).-

## प्रत्ययलोपे प्रत्ययनन्त्साम् । १। १। है? ।

प्रत्यये लुत्ते 5 पि तदाप्रितं कायं स्यात् । इंति जां चेति गुयो प्रात्।
No. 210.-When elision (lopa) of an affix has taken place, the affix shall still exert its influence, and the operations dependeut upon it shall take place as if it were present.

The word lalishana, in the aphorism, signifies "that by which a thing is recognised." A case-affix is recognised (No. 152) by its causing that which it follows to take the name of anga. In accordance with the present rule therefore the word kati retains the name of anga, though the affixes jas and sas have been elided by No. 208 ; and, in virtue of its having the name of anga, it ought to take a guna substitute through the operation of No. 188. But the rule following debars this.

न लुमताङ्गस्य। \}। \} । है₹।
लुमता घब्देन लुग्रे तंन्नामतमङ्गकाये न स्यात्। कति २। कतिाम: । कतिभ्य; २। कतीनाम्। कतिषु। युष्मदस्मद्ष््ट्संज्ञकास्त्त्रु सरुपा: । चिशब्दो नित्यं बहुबचनान्त: । चय:। चीन्। निमि: । โिभ्य: २।

No. 211. - When an affix is elided by the enucciation of one of the three terms (in No. 209) Containing the letters Lu, the effect which it is competent to cause in respect OF AN ANGGA or inflective base shall not take place.

In the 1st pl. of kati, the affix $j a s$ is elided by the enunciation of lul. (No. 208), and therefore the substitution of guna which the elided $j$ as would otherwise (by Nos. 210 and 188) have been competent to cause, does not take place.

Thus we have 1st and 2nd pl. kati "how many?" 3rd liatibhih, 4th and 5th katiblyah, 6tb katínám (Nos. 167 and 168), 7th k.ctishu (No. 169).

The words yu.hmad "thou," asmad "I," and the words called shat (Nos. 324 and 207) retain the same form in all the three genders.

The word tri "three," is always plural.
Example, 1st pl. trayah (No. 188), 2nd trín (Nos. 146 and 156), 3rd tribhih, 4th and 5.th tribhyah.

## 


No. 212.-Traya is the substitute of Tri, when am follows.
Example, 6th pl. trayánám (Nos. 167 and 168), 7th trishu (No. 169).

And this rule applies also when tri is final in a compound adjective.

Example, priyatrayánám " of those who have three dear friends."

त्यदाटीनाम: | ०। २। २०२।
एवामऋारों विभत्तो।। द्विपयंन्तानामेबत्टा:। द्वे ₹। द्वाभ्याम् ३ ? द्वयेा: ₹ i पांति लेक्रंमिति पपो: सूर्य:।

No. 213.-Short A is the substitute OF TYAD, \&C. when a case-
affix follows. "TYAD, \&c." (see No. 170) implies " tyand, tad, yad, etad, i九dam, adas, eka, and dwi." The Mahábháshya directs that the list shall not extend beyond dwi. That this is the direction of Patañjuli (the author of that "Great Commentary," on the aphorisms of Pánini) is indicated by the form of expression "it is the wish," or "it is wished," (ishtil or ishyate. Compare No. 14.) Thus we have 1st and 2nd du. dwuu "two" (No. 147), 3rd, 4th and 5th droábhyám (No. 160), 6th and 7th drocyoh (No. 166).

We now come to the declension of papi " the sun," (the "cherisher of the world," derived from pá, "to cherish").

दीघंार्जासि च। है। ?। २०प ।
दोंध्घाज्जासि इचि च परे न पूर्बस सर्यद्योर्घ:। पय्ये। पव्यः। है पपी: । पपोम् । पपीन् । पव्या । पपोम्याम् । पपोमि: । पष्यें। पपीम्य: २। पप्य: २। पप्यो: २। दीच्घत्वनन्न नुट् । पप्याम् । ङौ तु सबर्यादोर्घ: । पपो। पपोषु । एवं वातप्रम्यादयं। बहू: श्रेखस्ये। यस्य स बहुप्र्रेयसी ।

No. 214.—And when Jas or ich (pratyd́hd́ra, No. 147) comes AFTER A LONG vowel, the long vowel homogeneous with the prior is not substituted (No. 146).

Therefore (by No. 21) 1st du. papyau, 1st pl. papyah, vocative sing. he papíh, 2nd s. papím (Ño. 154), 2ndipl. papín (No. $156)$, 3rd s. papyá, 3rd 4th and 5 th dı. papíbhyím, 3rd pl. papibhih, 4th s. papye, 4th and 5th pl. papíbhych, 5tth and 6th s. pupyah, 6th and 7 th du. papyoh. There is not nut (No. 167) for the vowel is long-hence 6th pl. papyám. When $n i$ is added, theu by No. 54, 7th s. papí, 7 th pl. papíshu.

In the same way are declined vátapramá "an antelope," and the like.

We now come to the declension of bahusireyast "a man who has many excellent qualities."

यूस्त्याख्यै। नदी। १। 8 । ₹।

## 



No. 215.-Words énding in long í and ú, always reminine, and having no masculine of the same form, (as the word grámani has,) are called nudí (the word nadí " a river" being a type of the class.) "And its original gender is to be taken" into ac-count:-that is to say, it is to be spoken of as retaining its character as a nudi, even when the word which was at first feminine comes to form part of a compound epithet applied to a male.

## 

सम्बुट्ज्यो। हे बहुम्रेयास ।
No. 216. -The short vowel shall be the substitute of certain words signifying " mother," and of words called nadí (No. 215), when the affix of the vocative singular follows.

Esample, he bahuśreyasi (No. 153).
च्चाननद्या: । ०। ₹ । २२२।
नद्यान्तात् परेषां ङितामाडागम:।
No. 217.-AT is the augment of the case-affixes with an indicatory $n$, when they come AFTER a word ending with a NADÍ (No. 215).

च्ञाटश्व । है। ? | ट०।
ज्राटाऽरिच परे वृट्द्धरेकादेश:। बहुग्रेयस्ये। बहुश्रेयस्या: २। बहुश्रेयसीनाम्।

No. 218.-AND when ach comes AFTER Át, vriddhi is the single substitute for both. Thus in the 4th s. bahuśreyasi $+a ́ t+n e$ $=b a h u s ́ r e y a s y a i, 5$ th and 6th s. bahuśreyasyáh, 6th pl. bahuśreyasinám (No.167).

## डेराम् नद्याम्बीय: । १ । ₹ । १२ई।



पपोबत् । घ्रङ्रन्तत्वान सुलेप: । अ्यतिलन्त्मो: । शेषं बहुग्रेयसीवत् । प्रध्धो: ।

No. 219.-Ám is the substitute of Kr after words ending in NADÍ (No. 215) AND in the feminine termination ÁP and the word ní. Hence 7th s. baluuśreyasyám. The rest of the declension is like papí (No. 213).

The word atilakshmi is, in the 1st s., atilakshmíh "wbo has surpassed Lakshmi," the su not being elided by No. 199, because the word lukshmi (the name of one of the goddesses) is a primitive, and is not formed by a feminine affix ní. The rest of the declension is like buhuśreyasi (No. 214).

We now come to pradlí, lst s. pradlith "a man of superior understanding."

च्रनि श्नुधातुभ्रुवां ध्वोरियडुवलौ। है। ४। 001
श्नुप्रत्ययान्तस्येवर्ण। वर्यान्तस्य धातेम्मूर्नू इत्यस्य चाहुस्येयडुबडे। स्ताऽज़ादे प्रत्यये परे । इात प्रापे ।

No. 220.-Iyấ and uvań are the substitutes or what ends with the pratyaya SNU and of what ends in a verbal noot IN I OR U (whether long or short), AND of the inflective base BHRÚ, WHEN an affix beginning with a Vowel Follows.

This rule should include the case of pradlit (which is formed from the verbal root dhyai "to meditate"), but the rule following restricts it.

## एरनेकाचे 5 संयोगपर्वस्य। है। ४। दर ।

धात्वबयवसंयेगागूवर्वां न भवत्ति य इवर्शास्तदन्तो ये। धातुस्तदन्तस्यानेकाचेइडङ़स्य याजादो। प्रत्यये। पर्यो २। प्रध्यम् ।
 अन्रन्दाच: किम् । नी:। नियै। निय:। श्रांम शसि च परत्वादियङ्। नियम्। निय:। ङेराम्। नियाम्। अमंयोग़पूर्वस्य किम् : सुख्यिये। य वक्रियो।

No. 221.- Yan is the substitute of I OR í terminating a verbal root final in an inflective base of more vowels than one, provided the I or $\hat{1}$ is not preceded by a compound consonant forming part of the root, when an affix beginning with a vowel follows.

In pradhí, which is a dissyllable, the final $i$ terminates an inflective base of more vowels than one, and it is not preceded by a compousd consonant. The rule therefore applies, and we have 1st and 2nd du. pradhyau, 2nd s. pradhyım, 1st and 2nd pl. pradhyah, 7th s. pradhyi (No. 5 sj being debarred). The rest of the declension is like that of papi (No. 213). In the same way grámaníh "a female head of a village"; but, in the 7th s. this makes grámanyám (by No. 219, being derived from the root ṇí "to lead)." Why "of more vowels than one?" Witness nih "a leader," which makes, by No. 220, 1st and 2nd du. niyau, 1st pl. niyah, and in the 2nd s. and pl. niyam and niyah (Nos. 154• and 146 being superseded by No. 220, which occupies a later place in the Ashṭdithydyísee No. 132.). In the 7th s. niyam (No. 219.)Why "provided the vowel is not preceded by a compound consonant?" Witness 1st du. suśriyau "two prosperous men," and yavaliriyau "two purchasers of barley," where the final $i$ is preceded by a compound consonant, and to which therefore not this rule but No. 220 applies.
[It may be worth while to review the steps which rendered necessary the enunciation of this rule with reference to the word pradhyou. The word might apparently have been formed at once from prudhí $+a u$ by No. 21, but that rule was superseded by a subsequent rule No. 146. By No 214 , however, this rule was positively forbiddeu to take effect, and as it therefore departs, with all its effects, No. 21 re-appears, but to be again superseded by No. 220, to which the preference attaches on the principle stated under No. 41. No 221 then supersedes No. 220, but as it does this not by positive prohibition, but by usurping a portion of its sphere of application, No. 21 is not again restored. Had it been so, the prohibitory rules would also have re-appeared in an endless cycle.]
गतिश्र | श | ४ | है०।

प्रादय: क्रियायेगगे गतिसंज्चा: स्यु: । गात्तकारकेतरपूर्वपदस्य या् नेष्यते । शुद्धाधयै।

No. 222.-And let pra, \&c. (No. 47), in combination with a verb, be called Gati (as well as upasarga).

It is not wished (by the author of the Michábháshya) that yan (enjoined by No. 221) should be the substitute of a word to which is prefixed any thing else than a gati or a kadraka (meaning by $k d r a k \alpha$ a case which is in grammatical relation with a verb). Therefore in the example suddhadhiyau "two men of pure minds," the substitution of $y$ an does not take place, but No. 220 applies, because the word śuddhadhí means "one whose thoughts are pure," and here the word "pure," is in grammatical relation with the verb "are," in respect to which it is therefore a ldarakca, but it is not so in regard to the verb "to think," from which the word $d$ he is derived.

## न भूसुधिया: । है। ४। EY ।

एतयेर्रण सुपि यक् न । सुधियो। सुधिय इत्यादि। सुखमिच्छतोति सुखो: । सुतो: । सख्यै। । सुत्यो। सुख्यु: २। सुत्यु: २। शेषं प्रधीवत् । शम्मुर्हीरित्। एवं भान्बादय: ।

No. 223.-When a case-affix beginning with a vowel comes AFTER these two viz. BHÚ and SUDHf, there shall NOT be $y a n$. (This debars Nos. 232 and 221, and gives occasion for No. 220 to come into operation). Hence, Ist.cl. sudhiyau, "two intelligent persons," lst. pl. sudhiyah, \&c.

The word sulch $\begin{gathered}\text { signifies "one who loves pleasure." It is de- }\end{gathered}$ clined like sutí "one who wishes a son :" thus-l st. s. sukhíh, sutíh; 1st. d. sukhyau, sutyau; 5 and 6 . s. sulchyuh, sutyuh (No. 203). The rest is like pradlú (No. 220 \&c.). The word samblu "Śiva" is declined like hari " Vishṇu," and in like mauner bhánu "the sun," \&c.

तुज्चत् क्राष्टु: 101 \} 1 čy ।


No. 224.-With the five first case-affixes (No. 183) excluding the case where the sense is that of the vocative singular, krosnte is like what ends in trich. That is to say, loroshtri is employed instead of the word kroshṭu " a jackal."

## क्टतो डिसर्वनामस्थानयो:। ०। ₹। ११०। <br> कृतेएज़्य्य गुणे। ङ। सर्वनामस्थाने च 1 हति पापे ।

No. 225.-When Ní (7th sing.) \& the five first caseAFFIXES COME AFTER what ends in short ṚI, guna shall be substituted for the inflective base that ends in ri. This being outained, (another rule presents itself).

##  <br> चट्टन्तानामुशनसारीनां चानङ् स्यादसम्बुट्धा सो।

No. 226. When $s u$, not in the sense of the vocative, follows, let anan be the augment of what ends in short ri, and of uśanas "the regent of the planet Venus," purudaniśas "Indra," and anehas "time." [This gives krosht $+a n+s$.]
 181? 1

श्रबादोनामुपधाया दौघँ $5 स म ् ब ु द ् ध ै । ~ स र ् व न ा म स ् य ा न े ~ । ~ क ् र ो ष ् ट ा ~ । ~$ क्रोष्टारै। क्रोष्टार: । कोष्टून्त ।

No. 227.-When the first five case-affixes, excluding the case where the sense is that of the vocative singular, come after the word AP " water," what ends in tẹin or tṛich, swaspl " a sister," naptrit "a grandsjn," neshṭri " a priest who officiates at a sacrifice," TWASHṬ̣̣I "a carpenter,". KSHATTṚI "a charinteer," HOTṚI "a priest who recites the Rig-Vedu at a sacrifice," POTR̨ "a priest who officiates at a sacrifice," and PRAŚÁSTRI " a ruler," the penultimate letter (No. 196) shall be lengthened. Thus [we get kroshtán $+s$, but the $s$ is elided by No. 199 and the $n$ by No. 200-leaving] 1st sing. kroshṭa, Ist du. kroshțárau, (the ri becoming ar by No. 225, and being lengthened to $\alpha r$ by No. 227). 1st p. liroshtárah. In the 2nd p. the form kroshtuin is derived from kroshtutu by Nos. 146 and 156 .

## विभाषा तृतीयादिर्षाच। ৩।?। है৩।

घ्रजादिपु क्रोष्टुर्वा तृज्चत् । क्रोष्र्र। क्रोष्ट्रे।
No. 228.-Kroshtu may optionally be as if it ended in trich, when the 3rd or any subsequent case-affix that begins with a vowel follows. Tnus, 3rd sing. kroshtrá, 4th sing. kroshitre.

## ซटत उत्। है। १। ११? <br> ₹ृतो ङसिङसेारत्युदेकादेश:। रपर:।

No. 229.-When the short $a$ of nusi and nas (5th and 6th sing.) comes after short rei, then short U, followed by $r$, is the single substitute for both. [Thus we get kroshtur $+s$.]

## रात् सस्य। C। २। २४।

₹फाल् खंये|गान्तसस्येन्न लोपा नान्यस्य। रस्य विसर्ग:। कोषु:। कोष्र्रे: ₹

No. 230. -There is elision of S, but not of any other letter of the alphabet, when it comes at the end of a conjunct consonant after r. Visarga is then substituted for the $r$, by No. 111, and we get kroshtuh,-6. and 7. du. kroshtroh.


习तिचम्बा: २। ग्रतिचमूनाम् । खलपू:।

No. 231.-"By a preceding rule's opposition, (contrary to Páṇini's direction-see No. 132,) the augment NUT ( $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{o}} .167$ ) takes effect in Preference to num (No. 271), the sútra "AChi, \&c." (No. 249), and The Resemblance to what ends in trich (No. 228) [the enunciation of each of which is subsequent to No. 167 in the order of the ashṭádhyáyí.]
 7 th sing. kroshtuari. On the alternative (of the word's not being
considered as ending in trich), and when the case-affix begins with a consonant, the word is declined like sambluu.

Húhúh "a celestial musician," 1st du. húhwau, 2nd sing. húhuin, \&c. In the word atichamú "victorious over armies," the difference (from húlhu, as regards declension), consists in its being treated as nadí (No. 215). Hence, voc. s. he atichamu (No. 216), 4th sing. atichamwai (Nos. 217 and 218), 5th and 6th sing. atichamwáh, 6th p. atichamúnám.

We now come to the declension of khalapu "a sweeper."

## च्रेश: सुर्वि| है। ४। ढ३।

धात्ववयवसंयेगपूवैं न मवर्त य उबर्यास्तदन्तो योा धातुस्तदन्तस्यानेकाचे 5 ङ़्य यरा स्यादर्व सुाप । खलप्बौ। खलप्व:। एवं सुल्वादय: । स्वमू: । स्वभुबों। स्वमुब: । वर्षामू: ।

No. 232.-When a CaSe-affix, beginning with a vowel, folLows, then yan shall be the substitute for an inflective base containing more vowels than one, if the base ends with a verbal root ending in U or Ú not preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the verb.

Thus we have 1st du. khalaprvau, 1st p. lchalaproah. In the same way sulú " who cuts well," \&c. [But this does not apply to swabhú "the Self-existent," because of the probibition by No. 223-]. '1st s. swabhúh, 1st du. swabhuvau, 1st p. swabhuvah.

We have next the declension of varshábhú.

## वर्षाम्वश्व। है। 81581

अस्य या़ा स्यादचि सुपि । बर्षम्वावित्यादि । दृन्मू: ।
No. 233.-AND the substitute of Varshábhú, "a frog-rainborn," shall be yan when a vowel follows, [in spite of No. 220.] Thus we have, Ist du. varshábhwau and so on.

Next we have to consider the declension of drinbhú "a snake." दृन्करपुन:पूर्वस्य मुवो या़ वक्तव्य: । दृन्मो। एवं करमू: । घाता। हे घात: 1 घातारे। घातार:।

No. 234.-"Yan should be mentioned as the substitute of bhú when Preceded by drin, kara, and punar."

Thus 1st du. drinbhwau. In the same way lcarabhú "a fin-ger-nail."

The word dhátri "the Cherisher," makes 1st sing. dhátá, vocative sing. he dhátah (Nos. 199, 225, and 111.), 1st du. dhátárau (Nos. 225 and 227), 1st pl. dhátérah.

干्टर्यान्नस्य खत्वं वाच्यम्। धात्रयाम् । एवं नप्त्रादय:। नप्बादियहांां व्युत्पโिपचे नियमाथ्थिम् । तेनेह न । पिता । पितरो। पितर: । पितरम् । शेषं धातृवत् । एवं जामाचादय: । ना। नरो।

No. 235.-"It should be stated that the cerebral n is SUbStituted for the dental n after pli and ại." Thus, 6th $\dot{\mathrm{p}}$. dhátrinúm. In the same way naptri, \&c. (No. 227). If the alternative view be taken, that these words are formed (by the affixes mentioned in No. 227), then the citing of naptri, \&c. (in No. 227) determines that these alone (of the words so ending that come under the head of Unádi No. 901) are amenable to the rule. Hence (as pitri "a father," is not cited, and is formed by an unádi affix) the rules do not apply to the example following viz. 1st sing. pitá (No. 221), 1st du. pitarau, 1st pl. pitarah, 2nd sing. pitaram. The rest is like dhátri (No. 234). In the same way jámátri "a son-in-law," \&c.

The word $n r i$ "a man," makes 1st sing. ná, 1st du. narau.

## नच। है। 8 । है।

घस्यस्य नांम बा दोर्घ: । नॄाग्म । चृणाम् ।
No. 236.-AND NṚI optionally substitutes the long vowel, when nám follows. Hence nrínám or nrinám.

## 


No. 237.-Placed after a word ending in 0 , such as go "a cow," each of the first five case-affixes is AS IF IT HAD AN INDICATORy cerebral Ṇ, [the effect of which-see No. 202-is to sud-
stitute vriddhi for the preceding vowel]. Thus 1. s. $g o+s=g a u h$, 1. d. gúvau, ]. p. gávah. [The $t$ in the sútra shows (No. 34.) that the rule speaks of the vowel 0 , not of the word go.]

## 

छ्रोते।इम्गहोरच्याकार एकादेश:। गाम् । गावो। गाः। गबा। गबे। गो: २। इत्यांदि ।

No. 238. -When the vowel of am or Sas comes after o, the single substitute of both is long Á. Thus-2. s. go $+a m=$ gám, 2 du. (see No. 237) gávau, 2. p. gáh. The 3rd and 4th s. gavá and gave are formed according to the general rules for the permutation of vowels. In the 5. and 6. s. (by No. 193) goh, \&c.

## राये हनि। ७। २। टy ।

भ्यस्याकारादेशे हरल विभक्तो। रा: । राये। । राय:। रम्यामित्यांदि । ग्लो: । ग्लावे। ग्लाब: । ग्लेभ्यांमित्यादि ।

## । दूत्यजन्ता: पुंबिध्ना: ।

No. 239.-Of rax "wealth," when a case-affix beginning with a consonant follows, long $\dot{a}$ shall be the substitute. Thus 1. s. raits=ráh, 1. du. ráyau, 1. p. ráyah, 3. d. rábhyám, \&c.

Glau "the moon," is declined regularly-thus-l. s. glauh, 1. d. glávau, 1. p. glávah, 3. d. glaubhyám, \&c.

So much for masculines ending in vowels.
of feminine words ending in vowels.
The first example is ramá which, by No. 199, takes the form ramá in the lst case sing.

## रमा ।


भाबन्तादङ्गात् परस्योङ: शी स्यात्। 尹्योडित्योकारविभक्तः: घंज्ञा। रमे। रमा: ।

## A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

240.-Let $\delta\{$ be the substitute or aUŃ AFTER an inflective base ending in Áp. This $\alpha u n$ is the name of whatever case-affix begins with au. Hence, 1. d. (ramá+śí=) rame, 1. p ramáh.

 रमे । हे रमे । हे रमा: । रमास् । रमे। रमा: ।
241.-And when su follows in the sense of the vocative singular, let $e$ be the substitute of áp. By No. 153 there is elision of the case-affix following $e$ in the sense of the voc. sing. Thus he rame, voc. d. he rame (No. 240), voc. p. he rámah, 2. s. ramám, 2. du. rame, 2. p. ramáh.

## च्राङ चाप: । ৩ । ₹। २०प ।

घ्राङंयिं चाप एकार: । रमया। रमाभ्याम् ₹। रमामि: । 242.-AND IF ÁN (No. 191) or OS FOLLOW, $e$ shall be the substitute of áp. Thus, 3. s. (rame $+a ́=$ ) ramaya, 3. 4. and 5. du. ramabhyám, 3. p. ramábhih.

## याडाप: । ৩ । ₹। ? ? २।

ग्रापो ङितो याट्। टृद्धि:। रमाये। रमाभ्य: २। रमाया: २। रमये: । रमायाम् । रमायाम्। रमासु। एवं दुर्गांम्बकादय: ।

No. 243.-YÁT is the augment of whatever case-affix, followING Áp, has an indicatory $n$. Thus, vriddhi being obtained from No. 61, we have 4. s. (ramá + yá! $+e=$ ) ramáyai, 4. and 5. p. ramábhyah, 5. and 6. s. ramáyáh, 6. d. ramayoh(No. 242), 6. p. ramánám Nos. 167 and 157), 7. s. ramáyám (No. 219), 7. p. ramásu.

In the same way are declined durgó "the goddess Durgá," ambilca "a mother" and the like.

## सर्वनाम्न: स्याड्द्रस्वश्य । ०। ₹। १२४।

भ्राबन्तात् मर्वनाम्नो ङित: स्याडापश्च हैस्व:। सर्वस्ये। घर्वस्या: २। बर्वासाम्। षर्वस्याम् । चेषें रमाबत्। एवं विख्वादय भ्याबन्ता: ।

No. 244.-Let SYát be the augment of whatever case-affix, with an indicatory $\dot{n}$, comes after a pronoun ending in áp; and let a short vowel substitute take the place of áp. Thus the 4. s. f. of sarvai "all," is (sarva +syát $+e=$ ) sarvasyai, 5 . and 6. s. sarvasyáh, 6. p. sarvásám (No. 174), 7. s. sarvasyám (No. 219). The rest is like ramá. In the same way are declined viswá "all," and the like, ending in $a p$.

## विभाषा दिक्समासे बहुवीच्छे।?। १। २₹।

मर्वनामता बां। उत्तरपूर्बस्ये। उत्तरपूर्वाये। तोयस्येति aा संजा। द्वितोयस्ये। द्वितीयाये। एवं तृतोया। भ्म ब्बर्थैंति हृस्व: । हे थम्ब। हे ग्रक्ष । हे च्मूल । जरा। जरसे। जरे। हत्यादि । पष्चे रमावत्। गोपा विश्वपावत् । मति:। मती: । मत्या।

No. 245.-In a compound, of the kind termed bahuvrími (No. 1034), with a word signifying direction (No. 175), the pronominal character is optional. Thus in the 4. s. we may have either uttarapuirvasyai (No. 24t) or uttarapuirváyai (No. 243) "for what lies to the north-east."

According to No. 180, the name of pronominal is optionally given to what ends in tíya. Hence, 4. s. dwitíyasyai or dwitt́yayai "to the second." In the same way tritíya " the third."

According to No. 216, a short vowel is substituted in the voc. sing. of words signifying " mother." Example, he amba, he aklka, he alla.

In accordance with No. 18i, we may have 1. s. jard "decrepitude," 1. d. jarasau or jare, \&c. On the alternative of its not being considered pronominal, the word is declined like ramá. Gopá "a cowherdess," is declined like viśwapá (No. 182).

Matih "sagacity," 2. p. matíh (No. 156), 3. s. matyá (No. 191).

डिति हसग्य । १। ४। है।


## बच्थाबथो। स्त्वियं बा नदीसंज्चा स्तो ऊिति। मत्ये। मतये। म-

 त्या: २। मते: २।No. 246.-Words, always feminine, ending in long $\varepsilon$ and $u$ u, with the exception of the word strí "a woman," being such as admit iyań and uvańn (No. 220); and also words ending in short $i$ and $u$ in the feminine, are optionally termed nadí (No. 215) when a case-affix with an indicatory $n$ follows. Hence 4. s. (by No. 218 mati $+a ́ t+e=$ ) matyai, or, alternatively (No. 192) mataye, 5. and 6. s. matyáh or mateh. (No. 193).

## दूदुड्याम । ण। ३ । १?৩।

नदीसंजकाभ्यां पर्स्य ङेराम्। मत्याम्। मतो। शेषं हरिवत्। एव़ं बुद्यादाद्या

No. 247.-Ám is the substitute of $n i$ AFTER SHORT I OR U, when these are termed nadí (No. 246). Hence 7. s. matyám (No. 219 , or, on the alternative of the name nadí not being taken, matau (Nos. 246 and 194.-The rest is like hari (No. 187). In the same way buddhi "intellect," and the like.

##  स्वीरिन्ञयोरेते। स्सो विभलो।

No. 248.-TISRI and chataspi are instead of tri "three," and chatur "four," in the feminine, when a case-affix follows.

तिष्ठ चतस् एतयेार्स्टकारस्य रफादेश: स्यादचि। गुणदीर्घोत्वानामभाब: । तिस्र: २ । तिस्टृभ: । तिस्तु्य: २ । अ्रामि नुट् ।

No. 249.-When a vowel follows, then R shall be the substitute $\mathbf{O F}$ the RI of tisri and chatasri. Hence there is neither guna (No. 225), nor prolongation (No. 146), nor the substitution of $u$ (No. 229). Thus 1. and 2. p. tisruh, 3. p. tisribhih, 4. and 5. p. tisribhyah. When ám (6. p.) follows, nut is obtained from No. 167 ; and then the preceding vowel ought to be lengthened by No. 168 , but the next rule forbids this.

## न निस्तृचतस्टृ। ही। ४। ४।

एतयोर्नांमें दीर्घी न। तिस्त्याम्। तिसृषु। द्वे २। द्वाभ्याम् ३। द्वये: २। गोरी। गेया। गोर्ये:। हे गोरि। गे।र्यांबत्यांद । एवं नद्यादय: । लन्ममी: । शेषं गोरीवत्। एवं तरीतन्त्त्यादय: । स्त्रो। हे स्त्र ।

No. 250.-TISRI \& chataspri are not lengthened, when nám follows. Thus, 6. p. tisriṇám, 7. p. tisrishu.

The word dwi "two," becomes, in the feminine, 1. and 2. d. dwe (Nos. 213 and 240), 3. 4. and 5. d. dwábhyám, 6. and 7. d. dwayoh (No. 242).

Gauri "the brilliant (goddess (Párvati)" is declined as fol-lows:-1. s. gaurí (No. 199), 1. d. gauryau, 1. p. gauryah, voc. s. he gauri (No. 216), and so on. In the same way nadf " a river." and the like.

The word luleshmí " the goddess of prosperity," not being a derivative, dues not fall under No. 199, and therefore makes in the 1. s. lakshmíh. The rest is like gaurí. In the same way tarí " a boat," tantrí " a guitar-string," and the like.

The word strí "a woman" makes 1. s. stri (No. 199), voc. he stri (No. 216).

## स्त्रिया: 1 ही | \& 1001

शस्येयङजादो प्तत्यये परे। स्त्वयो। स्तिय:।
No. 251. -Let iyan be the substitute of STrif, when an affix beginning with a vowel follows. Thus 1. d. striyau, 1. p. striyah.

## वास्शसेः । है। \& । ट०।

स्त्रिया इयक्। स्त्त्रयम्। स्त्रोम्। स्त्र्य: । स्त्रो:। स्त्रिय। स्तिये । स्त्वया: २। परत्वानुट् । स्वीयास्। स्वीधु। श्री:। द्रिये।।


No. 252.-Optionally is iyan the substitute of stri, when AM OR SAS FOLLows. Thus 2. s. striyam or strím (No. 154), 2. p. striyah or strîh (No. 146), 3. s. striyá, 4. s. striyai (Nos. 217 and 218), 6. s. striydáh. In the 6. p. nuṭ is obtained, because No. 167 is a sútra posterior to No. 251. Hence strínám, 7. p. stríshu.

The word śrí " prosperity," makes 1. s. śríh, [not being formed by the feminine termination No. 198.] 1. d. stiycu, 1. p. sriyah.

## नेयङुवङ्स्थानावस्त्री। १|४। ४।

इयडुबङे: स्थितिर्यये।स्तावीदूतो। नदोसंज्चो न स्तो न तु स्त्रो। हे श्री: । प्रिये । प्रिये । श्रिया: । ग्रिय:।

No. 253.-The words ending in $\hat{i}$ or $\dot{u}$ which admit the substitutes IYAŃ AND UVAŃ, (No. 220) are NOT called nadí (No. 215 ) ; but not so the word strí, (which is called nadi notwithstanding its substituting iyańn). Hence, voc. s. he śríh (No. 216 not applying here), 4. s. śriyai (Nos. 246 and 217) or śriye, 6. s. śriyáh (Nos. 246 and 217) or śriyah.

## वामि । १ | \& |y |

इयडुबङ्स्याने स्त्याल्यो। गू अ्यामि बा नदीसंजो स्तो न तु स्ती। श्रीयाम् । श्रियाम्। श्रियि । ग्रियाम् । घेनुर्मतिबत् ।

No. 254.-When im follows, then feminine words ending in $₹$ and $\dot{u}$, which admit $\mathfrak{i y a n}$ and uván (No. 220), are optionally termed nadi; but not so the word stri (which is always nadí). Hence 6. p. śrínám (No. 167) or śriyám, 7. s. śriyi or śriyám (No. 219).

The word dhenu "a milch cow" is declined like mati (No. 245).

स्त्रीवाची क्रोष्टुस्तृजन्तबदूपं लमते।
No. 255.-And in the feminine, the word kroshtu "a jackal" takes a form like what ends in trich (No. 224).

कटन्नेय्यो ङीप्| $8|?| y ू \mid$

## अृदन्तेम्यो नान्तेभ्यश्च स्त्वयां ङोप् । कोष्ट्री गोरीवत् । भू:

 श्रोंचत् । स्वयंभू: पुंचत् ।No. 256.-After words ending in ri, and after words ending in $n$, in forming the feminine, the affix is níp. Thus is formed kroshtri, which is declined like gaurí (No. 250).

The word bhrú "the eyebrow" is declined like śrí (No. 252), and swayan்bhú as in the masculine (No. 232).

न षट्स्वस्नादिम्य: । ४। १ । १०।
ङोप्टापे। न।

## स्वसा तिम्रश्चतम्रश्च ननान्दा दुहिता तथ। ।

 यातंा मातेति सप्रेते स्बम्रादय उदाहृता: ॥स्वसा। स्वसारै। । माता वितृवत्। र्शि मातॄः। द्योग्गत्त्। रा: पुंबत् । नैग्र्लै।वत् ।

## । दूत्यजन्त स्त्रीलिङ्ना: ।

No. 257. - Not after shat (No. 324), nor after Swaski, \&c. is the feminine termination ńip or ṭáp" affixed. By "swasri, \&c." are meant the following seven viz. swasá "a sister," tisrah "three," chatasrah "four," nanándá. "a busband's sister," dullitá "a danghter," yátá "a husband's brother's wife," and mátá " a mother." Thus we have 1. s. swasá (No. 227), 1. d. swasárau.

The word mátri is declined like pitri (No. 235), only that in the 2 p . it makes mátríh (No. 156).

The word dyo "the heaven" is declined Jike go (No. 237), rai "wealth" as in the masculine (No. 239), and nau " a boat," like gluu (No. 239).

So much for feminines ending in vowels.

## OF NEUTER WORDS ENDING IN VOWELS.

## । घ्रजन्तनपुंसकलिङ्ञा: ।

## \#त्रताडम्न $0|?|$ ₹81

अ्रतोडङ्गात् क्रीबात् स्वमोरम्। ज्ञानम्। एङ्हृस्वादिति हल्लाप: । हे

## जान 1

No. 258.-AFTER a neuter inflective base ending in short a, there is AM instead of $s u$ and $a m$. Hence jǹánat $s u=j n \grave{n}$ nam "knowledge." The 2nd s. is the same. In the voc. s., by No. 153, the consonant $m$ is elided-thus he jnána.

नपुंसकाच i О १ १ २ट।
क्रीब।देउ: शी। मसंजायाम् ।
No. 259.-AND after a neuter, śz is instead of au (No. 240). As that which precedes this affix is termed bha (No. 185) the following rule presents itself.

## यस्येति च। है। 81 श8ट।

ईकारे तद्धिते च मस्येर्यावर्णायेलैग़ः: । इत्यत्लेपे प्राप्रे ।
No. 260.-Where long í follows, And when a tauddhita affix follows, there is elision of the I or. $i$ or A or $\dot{a}$ of a bha. The elision of the $a$ having thus presented itself, Kátyáyana interposes.

श्रोङ: श्यां प्रतिषेधे। बाच्य: । जाने ।
No. 261.-"It should be mentioned that the rule is debarred in the case where śz is the substitute of au." Hence 1. d. j jónna+ sízjñáne.

## 

कीबात् ।
No. 262.-Instead of JAS, and \$AS, let there be ssi after a neuter.

कि सर्वनामस्थानम्। ? । १। ४२।

No. 263.-Let si be termed Sarvanámastaína.


भलन्तस्याजन्तस्य च कीबस्य नुम स्यात् सर्वनामस्थाने ।
No. 264.-Let num be the augment of what being neuter ends in JHAL OR ACH, wheh a sarvanámasthána follows.

मिद्चेडन्न्यात् पर: १ १। १। 80 ।
श्यचां मध्य योऽन्त्यम्तस्मात् परस्तस्येबन्ताबयवोा मित् स्यात् । उपधादीर्घ: । ज्ञानानि । पुनस्त्तद्वत् । शेपं पुंबत्। एवं घनबनफलादय: ।

No. 265.-Let what has an indicatory m come after the last of the vowels, and become the final portion of that (which it augments). Thus the $n$ (of num, No. 264) is annexed to the final $a$ of jnána, and is regarded as a portion of the word. Then the new penultimate vowel (by No. 197) is lengthened, and we have 1. p. jñánáni. Again in the accusative case it is the same. The rest is like the masculine. In the same way are declined dhana "wealth," vana " a wood," phala" "fruit," and the like.

##  <br> एभ्य: क्रींबेम्य: स्वमोरद्डदादेश: स्यात् ।

No. 266.-Let ADp be the suhstitute for $s u$ and $a m$ AFTER the five, patara, \&c. viz, (datara, dutama, anya, anyatara, and itara-see No. 170) when neuter.

## टे: । ₹์ । \& १ १४३।

डिति मस्य टेर्लाप:। कतरत्। कतरद्। कतरे। कतरारा। हे कतरत्। शेषं पुंबत्। एवं कतमत्। इतरत्। अ्रन्यत् । भ्रन्यत्रत् । घ्मन्यतमस्य त्वन्यतमामत्येव।

No. 267.-When that which has an indicatory $d$ follows, there is elision of the Tr (the last vowel with anything that follows it No. 52) of a bha (No. 185). Hence in the case of katara "which of the two?" formed by the affix datra (No. 170), when add is
substituted for $s u$ or $a m$ by Vo. 266, we have 1st and 2 nd s. kcu$\operatorname{tara}+a d d=k a t a r a t(N o .165)$ or k.tarad, 1st and 2 nd d. kutare, 1st and 2nd p. kataráni, voc. s. he lcatarat. The rest is like the masculine. In the same way katamat, itarut, anyat, and anyatarat. But anyatıma makes anyatumam (like jnánam No. 258), because the citation of anyatara, in No. 170, shows that anyatira and anyatama are not held to be formed from anya by the affixes datura and dutamu included in the list there given.

## एकतरात् प्रातिषें: । एकतरम् ।

No. 268.-"There should be a Pronibition of the substitution, directed by No. 266, for the affix that comes after ekatara." Hence 1st and 2nd s. elcataram.

## हुस्खो नपुंसके प्रारिपटिकस्य।?। २। ४०। <br> च्रजन्तस्येत्येब। श्रोपं ज्ञानवत्।

No. 269.-The short vowel shall be the substitute, in the necter, of a crude form provided it end in a vowel. Hence śrípá+su=śrípam "having wealth," like jǹána (No. 258).

समेर्नपुंसकात्। ৩।?।२३।
लुक्त स्यात्। वारं।
No. 270.-Of su and am after a neuter, let there be the elision called luk (Nos. 209 and 211). Hence vári+su=vári " water."

दूकाराचि विभन्तौ।
इगन्तस्य क्रीबस्य नुमां विभक्तो। वाइएो वारोंगि। न लुमतेत्यस्यानित्यत्वात् पचे सम्ब्बद्धांनिंमिते गुण: । हे वारि । हे बारें।
 धेन। वारिये। बारिए: २। वारिया: २। नुमांचरंति नुट्। बारोषाम् । बारिशि। हलादो हरिवत्।

No. 271.-Let num be the augment of a neuter ending in ik, when a case-affix beginning with ach follows. Hence 1.


As the rule No. 211 is not invariable, we have, alternatively, the guna caused by sambuddhi (No. 189). Hence either he vári (No. 271) or he váre. [That the rule is not invariable, Patañjali declares in the Mahábháshya.]

When the affixes with an indicatory $n$ are to be added, guna is obtained from No. 192 ; but num takes effect to the exclusion not only of guna but of vriddhi (No. 202) and the substitution of $a u$ (No. 194) and the being regarded as ending in trich (No. 224) the prior rulehere debarring the subsequent (contrary to the general principle laid down at No. 132). Hence 4. s. várine, 5. and 6. s. várinuh, 6. and 7. d. váriñoh. In the 6. p. according to the vártiloa No. 231, there is $n u t$, and then the preceding vowel is lengthened by No. 168-thus várinám. Iu the 7. s. by the same rules as the 5 th and 6 th, várini. With the affixes beginuing with consonants, the word is declined like havi (No. 187).

## 

## टादार्च 1

No. 272.-Instead of ASTII "a bone," DADHI "curdled milk," SAKthi "the thigh," and akshi "the eye," there shall be anaf́ acutely accented, when tó follows, or any of the subsequent terminations beginning with a vowel.

## च्रह्लोपोडन: । है। ४। १३४। <br> ॠ्यद्गाबयवाडसर्वनामस्थानयजादिस्वादिपरोा योडन् तस्याफारस्य

 लेप: । दधा। दघे। दझः २ । दछोा: २।No. 273.-There is elision of the a OF AN followed by one of the affixes $s u$, \&c. beginning with $y$ or ach, those affixes called sarvanámasthána being excepted, and the an being a portion of the anga. Hence 3. s. dadhi+anuń $+t \not a^{\prime}=d a d h n a ́, ~ 4$. s. dadhne, 5. and 6. s. dadhnah, 6. and 7. d. dadhnoh.

अ्यहुावयवे।इघवेनामस्थानपरो। ये।ऽन् तस्याक्कारस्य लोपे। बा स्या-


सुधि। सुधिनी। मुधीनि। हे मुधे। हे मुंध । मुाधनेत्यांद। मधु । मधुनी। मधून। हे मधे। हे मधु। मुलु। सुलुनी । सुलूनि। मुलुने-
 जाचादय: ।

No. 274 - When íf and śf follow, the elision is optional of the $a$ of $\alpha n$, that being a portion of the anga, and followed not by a sarvanámasthána.

Example, 7. s. dadhni or dadhani. The remainder is like vávi (No. 270). In the same way asthi, salcth $i$, and alcshi.

The word sudhi, "intelligent" makes 1. s. sudhi (Nos. 266 and 270), 1. d. sudhink, 1. p. sudhini, voc. s. he sudlhe (No. 189) or he sudhi (No. 211, see No. 271), 3. s. sudlininá, and so on. So 1. s. madhu "sweet," 1. d. madhuni, 1. p. madhúni, voc. s. he madho or he madhu, and so sulu " which cuts well," 1. d. suluni, 1. p. sulúni, 3. s. suluná, and so on. Again, 1. s. dhátri "fostering," 1. d. dhátriṇí, 1. p. dhátrịni, 6. p. dhátṛiṇám (Nos. 167, 163 and 235), voc. s. he dhd́tah (Nos. 186 aud 110). In the same way jòátri "intelligent," and the like.

एच दूग्घस्वादेशे।?।?|४द।
प्रद्यु । प्रद्युनो। प्रद्यूनि । प्रद्युनेत्यदि । प्ररि। प्ररिगी। प्ररीग़। प्ररिणा । एकदेशबिकृतममन्यवत् । पराम्याम्। परराषाम्। सुनु । सुनुनी। सुूून । हुनुनेत्यांद ।

## 1 हूत्यजन्ननपुंसकर्किद्धा: ।

No. 275.-Of ech ik is the substitute, when short a is substitured. Thus, 1. s. $(p r a+d y a u+s u=) p r a d y u$ "heavenly," 1. d. pradyuń, 1. p. pradyíni, 3. s. pradyuná, \&c.; so too (pra+ $r a i+s u=)$ prari "possessed of great wealth," 1. d. prarini, 1. p. prarini, 3. s. prarináa, \&c. In accordance with the maxim that "what is partially altered does not become something quite different," though the $\alpha i$ bas been clanged to $i$, yet No. 239 applies to the 3 rd d. giving prarábhyám, 6. p. prarínám. In the same
way ( $s u+n a u+s u=$ ) sumu "possessed of good boats," 1. d. sununi, l. p. sunúni, 3. s. sununá, and so on.

So much for neuters ending in vowels.

Masculines ending in consonants.

## | हलन्तपुंलिङ़ा: ।

## 

भालि पदान्ते च। लिट्। लिड्। लिहो। लिह:। लिड्ञाम्। लिट्सु। लिट्त्स

No. 276. -Instead of н let there be pH, when jhal fọllows, or at the end of a pada. Thus $l i h+s u=l i t$ or $l i d$ (Nos. 199, 82 and 166) "who licks," 1. d. lihau, 1. p. lihah, 3. d. liḍbhyám (No. 184), 7. p. liṭsu or litttsu (No. 102).

## दादेर्धातेार्घ:।し1२। ३२.।

भलि पदान्ते चापदेशे दादेर्धातेार्हस्य घ: ।
No. 277-When jhal follows, or at the end of a pada, aH is the substitute of the h of what verbal root, in an upadeśa (see No. 5, here referring to the grammatical list called dhátupáṭha), begins with d.

## एकाचो बशो भष् मषन्तन्य रध्ये: |モ। २। ₹०।

धात्वबयवस्येकाचे भमषन्तस्य बचों मष् से छ्बेपदान्ते च। धुक्त । धुग् । दुहा। दुह: । धुग्म्याम् । धुत्तु ।

No. 278.-Bhash is the substitute of bás being part of what verbal root has but one vowel and ends in jhash, when s or dhw follows, or at the end of a pada. Thus $d u h+s u=d h u k$ or dhug " who milks" (No. 277), 1. d. duhau, 1. p. duhah, 3. d. dhugbhyám (No. 184), 7. p. dhuksshu (No. 169).

## 

## एवां हस्य वा घो भॉलि पदान्ते च। ध्रुक्। ध्रूत्। ध्रुट्। ध्रुड्।

 एवं मुह् 1

No. 279.-When jhal follows, or at the end of a pada, gh shall be optionally the substitute of drui "to hate," muH "to be foolish," sNuH "to be sick," and SNiH "to be unctuous."

Thus $d r u h+s u=d h r u l$ or $d h r u g$, or, alternatively, $d h r u t$ or dhrud, "who hates," 1. d. druhau, 1. p. Aruhah, 3. d. dhrugbhyám or, alternatively, dhrudbhyám, 7. p. dhrukshu or dhruṭsu, or (No. 102) dhruttsu. In the same way muh.

## धात्वाहे: ष: स: । ही ? । ईृठ।

## स्नट्। स्नुड्। स्नुक्। स्तुग्। एवं स्त्ज्।

No. 280 .-S is the substitute of sh initial in a verbal Root. Thus the root cited in No. 279, which in the grammatical list appears in the shape of shnuh, becomes, when at the end of a word, in the 1. s. snut, snud, snule or snug. In the same way snih.

## दूग्यए: संप्रसारलम् । ? । ? । 8पू ।

No. 281.-Let IK substituted in the place of yan be called Sañprasíraña.

## वाह्द जठ्। है। ४। ?३२।

भस्य वाह: संश्रसारणमूठ्।
No. 282.-U'ṬH is the sunprasárauna (No. 281) of váh, when this is a bha (No. 185). Thus we should have $\tilde{u}+a ́ h$.

संप्रसारणन । है । ? । p०ट।
संप्रसारणादंच पूर्बहर्नपमेकादेश:। वृद्धि:। विश्वेह:। इत्यादि।
No. 283.-And after a sañprasárana, if ach follows, the form of the prior is the single substitute. Thus we have (No. 282) $\dot{u}+a ́ h=u \dot{u} h$. Then (by No. 42) there is vriddhi, whence we have 2. p. viśwa + úh + śas = viśwauhah "the all sustaining," \&c.

## चतुरनडुहेरामुहात्त: । ৩। १ । CC।

No. 284.-Of chatur and anadúh acutely accented ám is the augment, (wheu a sarvanámasthána follows). [Thus we get anaḍuáh. No. 265.]

## सावनडुच: । ৩| ?|ç।

नुम् । च्रनड्वान् ।
No. 285.-When SU FOLlows, num is the augment of aNapuH. The word haviug been previously altered by No. 284, we have anadwáh $+u u m+s u=a n a d$ wrín " an ox." [The elision of $h$ by No. 26 is not perceived by No. 200-see No. 39 -so that the $n$ is not elided.]

## ग्रम् सम्बुद्यै। | O ? し CC।


No. 286. -When su gives the sense of the vocative, the augment of anaduh and chutur is AM. Thus he anadwoun, 1st and 2nd d. anaducáhau, 2nd p. anaduhhah.

## वसुसंसुध्बंख्वनडुहां दः । ᄃ। ₹ । ৩p ।

सान्तस्य बस्वन्तस्य स्रंसादेश्च द: स्यात् पदान्ते। घ्रनडुद्भ्यामित्यादि। सान्तोति किम्। विद्वान्। पदान्तोति किम्। म्रस्तम्। ध्वस्तम्।

No. 287.-At the end of a pada let D be the substitute of that which, formed by the affix vasu, ends in $s$, and of Srañsu "to fall down," DHWañsu "to fall down," and anapur. Thus, 3rd d. anadudbhyám, \&c. (No. 184). Why if it "ends in $s$ ?" Wituess vidwán, the 1st s. m. of vidwas "learned," (where the pada, thongh formed by vasu, does not end in $s$ ). Why "at the end of a pada?" Wituess srastum, and dhwrstam, "decayed" (where the final s of the root is not the final of a pada).

> सहे: साड: स: । ᄃ। ₹। पद्ध।
> साड्रुपस्य सहे: मस्य मूर्द्रन्यादेग: । तुराषाट् । तुराषाड् । तुरासाहै। । तुराषाह: ।- तुराषाझ्झामित्यादि ।

No. 288.-Let there be a cerebral substitute in the room or the S of the root saba in the shape of sád. Hence in the l.s. of turásáh "Indra," we have turáshát or turáshád (No. 276). When the $h$ is not changed t $\delta d h$, the present rule does not apply-thus 1st d. turásáhau, lst p. turásahah.. In the 3rd d. again turáshád. bhyám, and so on.

## दिव औ्रैत्र 01 १। ट8। <br> दिवंति प्रांतिदिकस्योत् स्यात् से। सुद्योः। सुद्दबो।

No. 289.-Let act be the substitute or the crude form div, when $s u$ follows. Thus sudiv becomes (sudi+au=) sudyau, and 1st s. sudyauh "passing pleasant days." In the 1st d. sudivau.

## दिव उत् । ह1 १ । १₹र ।

पदान्ते। सुद्युभ्यांमत्याँद। । चत्वार: । चतुर: | चतुर्भर:। चतुर्भ्ये:।
No. 290.-At the end of a pada, let ut be the substitute or DIv. Thus 3. d. sudyubhyám, and so on.

We have now to consider the declension of chatur "four." By No. 284 this word takes the augment ám in the 1st p. cnatwárah. The declension then goes on regularly-2nd p. chaturah, 3rd p. chaturbhih, 4th p. chaturbhyah.

षट्चतुर्भ्यंश्च | | ? | yूy |
एभ्य च्यामो नुडागम: ।
No. 291.-Let nut be the augment (No. 103) of ám (6th p.) coming after shat (No. 324) and chatur.

## रषाभ्यां ने ए: समानपदे। ᄃ। ४।? ।

No. 292.-Let N be substituted in the roum or n coming-AFter r or sh in the same pada.

च्रचे रहाभ्यां है। ट। ४। ४६़।
घतुर्या।म्।
No. 293.-There are optionally two in the room of the pra-
tyáhára yar coming AFTER R OR H AFTER A VOWEL. Thus we have 6th p. chaturṇ̣̂ám.

##  <br> रेरेव विसग: सुपि । बन्वम् । षस्य द्वित्वे प्राप्ते ।

No. 294.-Instead of RU only (\& not of the $r$ which has not an indicatory $u$ ) there shall be visarga, when sur ( 7 th p.) Forlows. Hence the substitution of visarga does not take place in the case of chatur. In the 7 th p . the change of $s$ to $s h$ is obtained from No. 169 ; and then the reduplication of the sh offering itself in No. 293, we look forward.

## शूरेडचि। 5181 पटर। <br> च्रांच परे शरे। न द्वे स्तः । चतुर्षु।

No. 295.-There are not two in the room of a sibilant, when a vowel follows. Hence chaturshu.

## मो नो धातेः। । । २। है४।

पदान्ते। प्रश़ान् ।
No. 296. -At the end of a pada, N is the substitute or the m of a verbal root. Thus 1st s. praśám + su $=$ praśán "tranquil."

## किम: क: । ○। २ । २०३।

विमक्तो। क:। को। के। इत्यांदि । सर्वर्त् ।
No. 297.-When a case-affix follows, Ka is the substitute of the interrogative pronoun Kim. Thus 1st s. loah "who?" 1st d. kau, I st p. ke (No. 171), and so on, like sarva (No. 172).

## दूढमो म: | <br> सो। त्यदादत्वापबाद: ।

No. 298.-When $s u$ follows, let $M$ be the substitute of the pronoun IDAM "this." This direction, to substitute $m$ for $m$, debars the substitution of $a$ by No. 213.

## दूदोाइ्य पुंfि । ० २। ११२।

## इदम इदे।ऽय् से पुंमि । क्ययम् । त्यदाद्यत्वे।

No．299．－When $s u$ follows，in the masculine，ay is the substitute of the ID of the pronoun idam（No．198）．Thus Ist s． ayam．In the other cases $a$ is substituted for the final by No． 213.

## च्रते गुणे। ह1 १ し टैO।

घ्यपदान्तादते। गुगे परहूपमेकादेश：।
No．300．－If guña come after short a not final in a pada， the single substitute for both is the form of the subsequent．

Thus，when $a$（by No．213）is substituted for the $m$ of $i d, a m$ ， we have $i d \alpha+a=i d a$ ．

## द苟101々1 poci

छदमो दस्य म：स्याद्विभक्ता। इमे।। इमे। त्यदादे：सम्बेधनं नास्तीत्युत्सर्ग：।

No．301．－And let $m$ be the substitute of the D of idam， when a case－affix follows．Thus 1st d．imau（No．213），1st p．ime （No．171）．

It is a peculiarity of the pronouns tyad，\＆c．that they are not used in the vocative．

## ت्रनाप्यक：｜৩｜२। ११२।

प्रककारस्येदम इदोाइनाप्प विमक्ता। स्रार्वाति प्रत्याहार：। श्रनेन।
No．302．－The substitute for the id of what idam IS with－ OUT K（ N o．1321）is AN，WHEN one of the case－affixes termed $\AA$ AP FOLlows．This $a^{p} p$ is a pratyáhára formed of the $\dot{\alpha}$ of the 3 rd case sing．and the $p$ of the 7 th pl．and denoting these and the interme－ diate cases－（Compare No．183）．Thus we have 3rd s．anena．

हीजि लेप：। ण । १ १ १२₹।
श्रक्रासस्येदम इदो। लेप श्रापि हलादो। नानर्थकेडलेाइन्त्य－ विधिरनम्यार्मावकारे ।

No．303．－When $a ́ p$（No．302）that begins with a Consonant

FOLLOWS, there is ELISION of the $i d$ of the $i d a m$ which is without $k$ (No. 1321). According to No. 27, the elision should be only of the final, and not of the whole id-but we are told that No. 27 does not apply to what (like $i d$ ) has no meaning, except in the case of changes connected with the reduplication of verbs (No. 427). Thus, there remains of the word only $a$.

## \#्राद्यन्तवढेकस्मिन् । ? । १ । २१ ।

एकस्मिन् क्रियमायां कार्यमादाविवान्त इव स्यात् । सुवि चेति दोर्घ: 1 ॠ्राम्याम् ।

No. 304.-Let an operation be performed on a SINGLE letter as UPON an initial or upon a final.

For Example,-by No. 160, it is directed that a final $a$ is to be lengthened before a case-affix beginning with yaǹ-but a caviller might object that the solitary $a$ obtained from No. 303 is initial, and cannot therefore be final. The present rule therefore declares that it is to be regarded as either the one or the other as the case may require. Hence we have 3 rd du. $(a+b h y a ́ m=)$ đabhyám.

नेद्मदसेारको: । ৩। ? । १?।
च्रक्रकारयेारिदमदसेार्भिस ऐस् न। एभि: । प्रस्मे। एभ्य:।


No. 305.-Ais (No. 161) is Not substituted for bhis AFTER the pronouns idam or adas without K (No. 1321). Hence 3rd p. ebhih (No. 164), 4th s. asmai (Nos. 303 and 172), 4th p. ebhyah, 5th s. asmát (No.173), 6th s. asya (No. 159), 6th and 7th du. anayoh (Nos. 302 and 166), 6th p. eshám:(No. 174), 7th s. asmin (No. 173), 7th p. eshu (No. 169).

द्वितीयाटै। स्वेन: । ₹ । ४। ₹४।
इदमेतदारन्वादेशे। कंचित् कायं विधातुमुपात्तस्य कार्यान्तंरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानमन्बादेश: । यथा। च्रनेन व्याफरखामधीतमेनं
 एपनम्। एने '। एनान् । एनेन । एनयेः २। राजा।

No．306．－When an affix of the 2nd CASE，OR Tfí OR OS follows，let ena be the substitute of idam and etad，in the case of its re－employment（anwádeśa）in the subsequent members of a sentence in which the pronoun has already been used．By＂re－em－ ployment＂（anwádeśa）is meant the employment again of what has been employed to direct some operation，to direct another operation．As，for example，＂The grammar has been studied by him（anena），now set him（enum）to read the Vedas．＂Or again ＂Of these two（anayoh）the family is illustrious－and their（ena－ yoh）wealth is great．＂The cases in this form are 2nd s．enam， 2nd enau，2nd p．enán，3rd s．enena，6th and 7th du．enayoh．

We now come to the declension of rajan，which makes 1st s rájá＂a king＂（Nos．197，199，and 200）．

##  <br> नस्य लोपे। न डै। सम्बुद्धै। च । हे राजन्।

No．307．－There is not elision of $n$ ，ween ín or Sambuddei （No．151），Follows．Thus he rajan＂oh king．＂

ङावुत्तरपदे प्रโिषेध：। ब्रह्मानिठुः । राजाने। राजान：। राज्ञ：।
No．308．－According to Kátyáyana there is＂a Prohibition of No．307，when there is fíl and a subsequent term forming a compound．＂Thus brahman＋nishtha＝brahmanishthah＂abiding in Brahma．＂＂In the 1st and 2nd d．rájánau，1st p．rájánah，2nd p．rajijah（Nos．185，273，and 76）．

नलेप：सुपूप्तरसं ज्ञातुर्व्वधिषु ब्थति। ヒIマリア।
 राजाख हल त्यादाबत्त्य द्वृत्वादात्वमेत्वमेस्त्वं च न। राजम्यास्। यंज्चा। यच्चाने। यन्चान：।

No．309．－The elision of n（No．200）shall be as if it had not taken effect（No．39）in so far as regards RULES directing the ap－ plication of case－affixes，or relating to accentuation or the attribution of names（as in No．324）or the augment tuk when there is a krit－affix（Nos． 816 and 8827），but the elision shall
not be so regarded elsewhere. Hence the actuality of the elision is recognised in such instances as rája+aśw $t=$ rájáśwa " the king's horse," where the rule that presents itself (in this instance No. 55 ) is not one of those just enumerated. On the other hand, from the elision's not being regarded as having taken effect, there is neither prolongation of the vowel ( N .0160 ) nor the change of $a$ to $e$ (No. 164) nor the substitution of ais for bhis (No. 161). Hence 3rd d. rájabhyám.

We have next to decline yajwan "a sacrificer," which makes 1st's. yajwá, 1st d. yajwánau, 1st p. yajwánah.

## न संयेगगाहमन्त्तात् । है। ४। २३०। वमान्तसंये।गदना। कारस्य लोपेा न । यन्वन: । यज्वना। यज्वभ्या-

## म् । ब्रहया: । ब्रह्सगा।

No. 310.-There is not elision of the $a$ of $a n$ (No. 273), when it comes after a conjunct consonant ending in vor m. Thus 2nd p. yajwanah, 3rd s. yajwaná, 3rd d. yajwabhyám. In the same way, from brahman "Brahma," we have 2nd p.'brahmancih, 3rd s. brahmaná.

## दून्हन्पूपार्येम्यां 击। है। \&। १२।

एवां शाबेवेपधाया दीर्घां नान्यज। इृति निषेधे प्राप्ते।
No. 311.-The penult letter is lengthened (No. 197) of the affix in (indicating a possessor), HAN "to strike," PÚSEAN " the sun," and aryaman "the sun," only when si follows (No. 262 and 263). A prohibition thus presenting itself (to the lengthening of the penult vowel in the 1st s. of the word vritrahan "Indrathe destroyer of the demon Vritra," we look forward).

## सो च। ही। ह। १₹ । <br> इनादीनामुपधाया दोर्घोऽसम्बुद्जे। सो। बृचहा.। हे वृचहन् ।

No. 312.-AND WHEN SU FOLLOWS, not in the sense of the vocative singular, the long vowel is the substitute of the penult of in \&c. (No. 311). Thus 1st s. vritrahá, voc. s. he vritrahan.

एकाजुत्तरपदे ए: । च। \& । ?२।

एकाजुत्तरपदं यस्य तस्मिन् समासे पूर्र्रफदस्थांनिमतात् परस्य प्रांतिपदिकान्तनुमिंविंक्तस्थस्य नस्य यः। बृचहयो।

No. 313.-In a compound the latter term of which con.. TAINS BUT ONE VOWEL, let there be a cerebral N in the room of the dental $n$ that follows anything which, standing in the prior term, is qualified to cause (No. 292) the change, provided the dental $n$ be at the end of a prátipadika, or be the augment num (No. 264), or occur in a vibhalati (No. 150). Thus 2nd d. vritrahanau (though the $n$ is not iu the same pada with the $r$ ).

## हो हन्नेगि़्एिन्नेषु। ○। ₹। पू४।

जिति गिात प्रत्यये नकारे च परे हन्तेर्लारस्य कुत्वस्। वृचघ:। इत्यांदि । एवं शार्झ्गिन् यर्शस्वन्नर्यम् पूषन् ।

No. 314.-IF an afrix with an indicatory ì or n follow, OR if N follow, $k u$ (i. e. one of the gutturals lca leha ga gha $\dot{n}(u)$ is the substitute OF the H OF the word BAN " to kill." Thus (No. 273) in the 2nd p. vritraghnuth, \&c.

In the same way are declined śárngin "Indra," yaśaswin "famous," aryaman "the sun," and púshan " the sun."

## मघवा बहुलम्। है। ४। १२ट। <br> मघबन्शब्दस्य बा तृ इत्यन्तादेश:। ₹ृ इत् ।

No. 315 .-Of the word maghavan "Indra," tri is optionally the substitute. In tri the $r i$ is indicatory.

उगिदचां सर्वनामस्थानेऽधातेा: । ०। १| ००।
习घाते|रुगितो। नलेापिना। 5 ज्रतेश्च नुम् स्यात् सर्वनामस्थ।ने। मघवान्। मघबन्तो। मघबन्तः । हे मघच््। मघबद्भ्याम्। तृत्वाभावे। मघचा। सुटि राजबत् ।

No. 316.-Let num be the augment of that which, not being a verbal root, has an indicatory uk and of the verbal root aǹchu" to go" witb its $n$ elided, when-a sarvanámasthína (No. 183) follows. Thus 1.s. maghaván (Nos. 199, 26, and 197),

1. d. maghavantau No. 265), I. p. maghavantah, voc. s.'he maghavan, 3. d. maghavadbhyám. If tri is not substituted (No. 315) we have 1. s. maghavá, and, with the five first affixes (sut), the word is declined like the word rajuın.

ग्वयुवमंघेनामतन्बिते। है। ४। १₹₹।
 एवं खन् युबन् ।

No. 317.-Instead of Swan "a dog," yuvan "a young man," and maghavan "Indra," when they are called bha (No. 185) and whell a taddhita affix (No. 1067) does not follow, there is the sañprasárana )No. 281). Hence 5. s. maghonah (No. 283), 3. d. maghavabhyám. So far in like manner śwan and yuvan are declined.

## न संप्रसारले संप्रसारणाम्। है। १ । ३०।

यून: । यूना । युषम्यामित्यादि । चर्वर्व। हे ॠर्वन् ।
No. 318.-Let there not be a SAṄprasárana, when a SAṄprasáraṇa follows. Hence in 2. p. yúnah, where the $v$ of yuvan is replaced by the suriprasarana, the preceding $y$ is not to be changed to a vowel.

So again 3. s. yúnú. In the 3. d. yuvabhyám; and so on.
The word arvan "a horse" makes 1.s. arvá, voc, s. he arvan.




No. 319.-Tri is the substitute of the final of an inflective base ending in arvan without the privative prefix nañ, but not When su follows. Thus 1, d. arvantau (No. 316), 1. parvantah, 3. d. arvadbhyám, and so on.

## पाथमंध्युमुच्तामात् । ৩। ? | टू ।

से।

No. 320.-Of the words pathin "a traveller," mathin " $a$ churner," and ribeukshin "Indra," long $\mathbb{A}$ is the substitute, when $s u$ follows. [In the sútra the finals of these three words do not appear by reason of No. 200.]

## घूतोरत् सर्व्नामस्थाने । ৩। १ しई । पथ्यादे:।

No. 321.-Instead of the short I of pathi, \&c. (No. 320) there is short a, when a sarvanámasthána (No. 183) follows.

## थो न्य: । ण १ i न०।

पथिमथास्थस्य न्यादेश: सर्वनामस्थाने। पन्था:। पन्याने।। पन्यान:।
No. 322-NTH is the substitute of the TH of the words pathin and mathin, when a sarvanámusthána follows. Thus 1. s. pantháh (No. 321), 1. d. panthánau, 1. p. panthánah.

भस्य टेल़ाप: । ৩| ? । EL।
मस्य पथ्यादेष्टेलेाप: । पथ: । पथा । पथिम्याम् । एवं माथन् ₹ृमुंन्चिन् ।

No. 323.-There is ELISION of the TTI (No. š2) of pathin, \&c. (No. 320), when the word is a bha (No. 185). Hence 2. p. pathah, 3. s. pathá, 3. d. pathibhyóm. In the same way mathin and ribhukshin (No. 320) are declined.

## ष्णान्ता षट्। ? । ? । २४।

षान्ता नान्ता च संख्या षट्संज्ञा स्यात् । पज्ञ干श्शब्दो नित्यं बहु-


No. 324.-Let a numeral, ending in SH OR N be called shat. The word parichan "five," is always plural:-1. p. paricha, 2. p. paǹcha, 3. p. paǹchabhih, 4. and ŏ. p. paǹchábhyah. In the 6th p. the augment nut (No. 291).

## नेपधाया: 1 है। \& । ०। <br> 

No. 325. - When nám follows, the long vowel is the substitute of the penult letter of that which euds in n. Thus 6. p. paǹchánám, 7. p. paǹchasu.

## च्रष्टन ॠ्रा विभन्ता। । | २ | С४ ।

## हलादौ। वा स्यात्।

No. 326. - When a case-affix beginning with a consonant FOLlows, let Á be optionally the substitute of the word ASHṬan " eight."

## च्रष्टाम्य 尹्चौश्। О १ १ २२।





No. 327.-aús is substituted for jas and śas coming afrer the word ashṭan, when (in accordance with the option allowed by No. 326) it has taken $a^{\prime}$ as its final.

As (it might have been expected that) ashtabhyah (with a short $a$ ) was to be enounced (in the sútra), the exhibition of the word with the long $\dot{a}$ (ashtábhyah) informs us that the substitution of long $a$ (No. 326) takes place in the case of jas and śas (although these affixes do not begin with consonants).

Thus 1. and 2. p. ashṭau, 4. and 5. p. ashtábhyah 6. p. ashtánám, 7. p. ashṭásu. On the alternative of the change to $\dot{a}$ (No. 321) not being made, ashtan is declined like paǹchan (No 319).

 पामाशश्च निवात्यते। कनांबते।।

No. 328.-AFTER RִITWİK " a domestic chaplain," DADHRIK "impudent," SRAK " a garland," DIK " a direction," USHṆIK " a quatrain," AǸCHU " to worship," YUJIR " to join," AND KRUǸCH "to approach," there shall be the affix kwin.

This affix comes after anchu only when a word ending with a case－affix precedes it in composition．It comes after yujir and kruncha when these are uncombined．The nou－elision of the $n$ （by 363 ）of kruncha is an irregularity．

The letters $k$ and $n$ are indicatory in the affix $k w i n$ ．

## 

习习习 धात्वधिकारे तिंह्ञान：प्रत्यय：कृत्संज्ञ：स्यात् ।
No．329．－In this portion of the sútras in which there is a refer－ ence（No．138）to verbal roots，let any affix ExCept tifin（No．407） be called KṚıT．

## वेरप्टक्तस हैं।？｜₹०।

लेप：।
No．330．－Of vi when reduced to a single letter（Nos． 198 and 36）there is elision．

## बिन्म्रत्ययस्य कु：｜६｜२｜ई९ ।

क्रिन् प्रत्ययो। यस्मात् तस्य कवर्गो।न्तादेग：पढान्ते । इत्यस्या｜सि－
 कृत्विम्याम्।

No．331．－At the end of a pada，a letter of the guttural class is the substitute for the final of that after which THE AFFIX KWIN comes．

As this sútra is non－existent in the sight of No．333，the $j$ of ritwij is（by No．333，though the Siddhánta Kaumult traces the change through Nos． 334 and 32，back to No．331）changed to a guttural，and we have 1．s．ritwig or ritwic，1．d．ritwijuu，3．d． ritwigbhyám．

युजेरसमासे। ०। २। ण？।
युजे：सर्वनामस्थाने नुम स्यादममासे। मुलेपः। । षंयोगान्तलेप：। कुत्वेन नस्य ङ：। युङ्， 1 गुच्रे। गुस्षः । युभ्य्या्म्।

No. 332.-When a sarvanámasthána (No. 183) follows, let num be the augment of yuj not in a compound. In the 1. s. when we have $y u j+s u$, the $s u$ is elided by No. 199; then the $j$ is elided by No. 6 ; and then the dental $n$ is changed to the guttural ń by No. 331, giving yun " who joins," 1st d. yuñjou, 1st p. yuñjıh, 3rd d. yugbhyám (No. 333).

## चो: कु: しょ। २। ३०।

चवर्गस्य कवर्गः स्याज्रफल पदान्ते च। सुयुक्। सुयुजो। सुयुग्म्याम् । खन् । खन्ज्रो। खन्भ्याम्।

No. 333.-When jhal follows, or at.the end of a pada, instead of the Palatal class of letters, let there be a guttural.

Thus in the compound formed of $s u$ "well," and $y u j$ "to join," we have 1st s. suyulc "who applies himself well," 1st d. suyujau, 3rd d. suyugbhyám.

The word kluan "who limps" (from the root khaji No. 497) makes lst d. khaǹjau, 3rd d. khanbhyóm.

भलि पदान्ते च । जश्त्वचत्तै। राट्। राड्। राजे। राज: । राड्राम् । एवं विभ्राट् देवेट् विश्वस्टट् ।

No. 334.-When jhal follows, or at the end of a pada, let sE be the substitute of vrascean "to cut," bHrasja " to fry," sp̣jua " to create," mṚiJa " to rub," yaja " to worship," RÁJa " to shine," berája " to shine," and of what ends in the letter che or S .

Then, by Nos. 82 and 165, we have 1st s. rát or rúd " a ruler, 1st d. rájau, 1st p. rájah, 3rd d. rádbhyám. In the same way vibhrát " who shines much," devet " a worshipper of the gods," and viśwasrit " the creator of the universe.

परे ब्रजे: ष: पदान्ते । परावुपपदे ब्रजे: क्किप् स्याट्वीर्घश्च पदान्ते घत्वर्माप। परिब्राट्। परित्राजे।

No. 335.-" When pari (No. 48) is the first member in the compound, the affix kwip shall come AFTER vraj, the vowel
shall be lengthened, and SH shall be substituted at the end of a Pada." Thus lst s. purivrát "a wàndering mendicant,". 1st d. purivrájau.

## विश्वस्य बसुराऐे: 1 §। ₹। २२६।

## दोंच्घ: । चिख्वाराट्। विश्वाराड्। विश्वराजे। विख्वाराड्ञाम्।

No. 336.-Of ví́wa, when vasu "wealth" or rát (No. 334) Follows, the vowel is lengthened. Thus 1st s. viśwárát or viśwúrúd "a universal ruler. In the 1st d. the vowel is not lengthened, because the word is not in the form of rát :-thus viśwarájuu. In the 3rd d. again we have viśwárúḍblyám.

## स्के: संयेगायोयन्ते च। 1 २। २く।

पदान्ते भरल च य: संयोगस्तदाद्यो: स्काल्लॉप:। मृट्। सस्य श्चुत्वेन श: । मलां जश् भर्शोति शस्य ज: । मृज्जो। भृङ्षाम् । त्यदाद्यत्वं पररूपत्वम् ।

No. 337.- At the end of a pada, or when jhal follows, there is elision of S OR a guttural, intial in a compound consoNANT.

Thus bhrawj (by a special rule) is changed to bhrisj, which by the present rule becomes blrij; it then becomes blrish by No. 334, bhrid by No. 82, and optioually blurit by No. 165. In the 1st d. as the word is not at the end of a pucula, the $s$ does not drop, but it changes to a palatal by No. 76. Theu, by No. 25, the $\dot{\delta}$ becomes $j$, giving bhrijjau. In the 3rd d. blriḍbhyám.

Now as regards the pronouns tyad, \&c., there is the substitution of $a$ (No. 213), and the substitution of the form of the subsequent (No. 300).

तढाॅ: स: सावनन्त्ययेः: । ०। २। २०धी।
त्यदादोनां तदये।रनन्त्ययेश: स: स्यात् से। स्य:। त्ये। त्ये। स: । तो। ते। य: । यो। ये। एष:। एतो। एते।

No. 338. -When su follows, let $s$ be substituted in the room or the T OR D, NOT being FINAL, of tyad, \&c.

Thus tyad＂that＂makes in the 1st s．syah（No．213）：－1st d．tyau，1șt p．tye（No．71）．Tad＂that＂makes 1st s．sah，1st d． tau，1st $p$ ．te．The relative yad does not change its $d$ ，because it is final．It makes 1st s．yah，1st d．yau，1st p．ye：－etad＂this＂ makes 1st s．eshah（Nos． 338 and 169），1st d．etau，1st p．ete．

## ङे प्रथमयेर म् । ०। १। २ट।

युष्मदस्मद्म्यां परस्य ङे इत्येतस्य प्रथमांट्वतीययेश्चामादेश：।
No．339．－AM is the substitute of ŃE（4．s．）and of the af－ fixes of tee first and second cases coming after the pronouns yushmad＂thou，＂and asmad＂I．＂

## त्वाहै।सै। । ৩｜२। ぐも। <br> भमयये।र्मपर्यन्तस्य त्वाहाबादेशे। स्त：।

No．340．－TWA AND AHA are the substitutes of the portion as far as the $m$ of these two（yushmad and asmad）WHEN SU FOLLOWs． That is to say，twa is substituted for yushm，and aha for asm．

## शेषे लेप：। ० ₹ । ट०।

एतयेग्टलेपप：। त्वम्। म्महम्।
No．341．－In the remaining cases（i．e．where $a$ is not substi－ tuted as by No．343，nor $y$ as by No．348）there is Elision of the last vowel and what follows it（No．52）of these two（yushmad and asmad）．Thus the ad of yushmad being elided，and twa substi－ tuted for the other portion by No．340，and am substituted for su by No．339，we have 1st s．twam＂thou＂（No．300）．In like manner aham＂L．＂

## युवाबै। दिवचने। О1マ। CR1 <br> द्वयेारूताबनयेर्मपर्यंन्तस्य युवाबे। स्तो विभझ्तो।

No．342．－When a case－affix follows in the dual，yuva and Áfa are the substitutes of these two（yushmud and asmad）as far as the $m$ ．

## प्रथमायाश्र द्विवचने भाषायाम्। ०। २．। EC।

## प्रोङ्येतये।रात्वं ले|के । युचास्। भ्रावाम् ।

No. 343.-AND there is the substitution of long á in the first case dual of these two in secular language (but not in the Vedas). Thus 1st d. yuvám and ávám. [The 2nd d. being the same as the 1st, the author employs aun which (see No. 240) denotes both. But, according to Pánini's view, the 2nd d. would be formed by No. 346.]

##  <br> च्रनयोर्मेर्यंन्तस्य । गूयम् । वय्म्।

No. 344.-When Jas follows, yúya and vaya are substituted for these two (yushmad and asmad) as far as the $m$. Thus 1st p. yúyom (Nos. 339, 341, and 300) and vayam.

## त्वमाबेकवचने। | २ । C゚ । <br> एकस्योक्ताबनयेंर्मपर्यन्तस्य त्वमो स्तो विभक्तो।

No. 345.-When a case-affix follows in the singular, twa AND MA are the substitutes of these two (yushmad and asmad) as far as the $m$.

## द्वितीयायां च।

## घ्रनयोरार्त् स्यात् । त्वाम् । माम्।

No. 346.-AND IN THE SECOND CASE the substitute of these two (yushmad and asmad) shall be long á. Thus 2nd s. twám and mám.

##  <br> च्राम्यां शसे न: स्यादमेडपवाद: । प्रादे: पन्ः । संयेगान्तलेप: । युष्मान् । श्रस्मान् ।

No. 347.-The letter $N$ is the substitute OF SAS coming after these two (yushmad and asmad).

This debars No. 339. Then, as the change is directed by a term in the 5 th case (No. 87), and the substitute takes the place (by No. 88) of the first letter only of what follows the term in the 5th

## THE LAGHU KAUMUDI:

case, the word would end in $n s$, but the $s$ is elided by No. 26, and then the substitution of long $\dot{\alpha}$ being obtained from No. 346, we have 2nd p. yushman and asman.

## येडचि1 O P FCN।

घ्मनयेंयेकारादेशः स्यादनादेशेऽजादे परतः । त्वया। मया।
No. 348.-Let the letter $Y$ be the substitute of these two (yushmad and asmad), ween an affix beginning with A Vowel, and not having a substitute, FOLLOWS.

Thus 3rd s. twayá mayá.

## युष्मदस्मदोर नादेशे । | २। टई्६ ।

अ्रनयोरात् स्यादनादेशे हृलादो। युवाभ्याम्। भ्रावाभ्याम् । युष्माभ: । च्रस्मामि: ।

No. 349.- Let long $\dot{a}$ be the substitute of these two, yushMAD AND ASMAD; WHEN AN AFFIX FOLLows, beginning with a consonant and not: baving a sobstitute. Thus 3rd d. yuvábyhám (No. 342) and ávábhydom, 3rd p. yushmábhih and asmábhih.

## 

ॠ्रनये।र्मपर्यन्तस्य । टिलोप: । तुभ्यम् । मह्यम् ।
No. 350.-Tubhya and mahya are the substitutes of these two (yushmud and asmarl) as far as the $m$, when fíe follows. The last of the vo,wels with what follows it is elided by No. 341, and then, by No. 339, we get 4th s. tubhyam and mahyam.

## भ्यसेाร्यम्। । १। ३०। <br> 

No. 351.-ABHYAM is the substitute of beyas coming after these two (yushmad and asmad). Thus 4th p. yushmabhyam and asmabhyam. [The affix being a substitute, the long $\dot{a}$ of No. 349 does not appear here.]

> एकवचनस्य च। ৩.। ? । ३?
> क्याभ्यां उसेरत् । त्वत्। मत्।

No. 352.-AND also of nasi, the affix of the singular in the fifth case, coming after these two (yushmad and asmand), the substitute is $\alpha$. Thus 5th s. twat and mat (Nos. 345 and 300).

## पश्च्या च्रत् । ७। १। ₹? ।

## घ्राभ्यां पज्ञृम्या भ्यसे।त् स्यात् । युष्मत् । घ्र्मस्मत् ।

No. 353.-Let at be the substitute of bhyas of the fifte CASE, when it comes after these two (yushmad and asmad). Thus 5th p. yushmat and asmat (No. 341).

## तवमयै। ङसि। ण। २।C民E!

प्मनयेमेपर्यन्त्तस्य ।
No. 354.-When fas follows, tava and mama are the substitutes of these two (yushmad and asmad) as far as the $m$.

## युष्मदस्मझ्मां ङसेडऽश् । ०। ? । २०।

तब । मम । युबये।: । कावये।: ।
No. 355.-AFTER yUSHMAD AND ASMAD, AS is the substitute of fas. Thus 6th s. tava and mama (No. 354), 6th d. yuvayoh and ávayoh (Nos. 342 and 348).

## साम न्याकम् । ण। १ | ३३ ।

क्राभ्यां साम ॠर्कम् । युष्माकंम् । घ्रस्माकम् । त्वयि । मायि। युब्वये: । ₹ावयेः: । युष्मासु । अस्मस्मासु ।

No. 356.-Aкаm is the substitute of SAm (the affix of the 6th p. of most pronominals, see No: 174) coming after these two (yushmad and asmad). Thus 6th p. yushmúkam and asmálcum, 7. s. twayi and mayi (No. 348), 7th d. yuvayoh and avayoh, 7th p. yushmásu and asmásu (No. 349).

युष्मद्स्मदोः घष्ठीचतुर्थीद्धतीयास्ययेवेंानावै।। ᄃ। १। २०।

पदात् परयेरपादादो स्थितये: घध्यांदिविशिशृये|वैनानावावित्यादेशे स्त:।

No．357．－VÁm and nau are the substitutes of yushmad and asmad attended by the affixes of ter sixth，fourth，or se－ COND CASE，provided they stand after a pada，and not at the be－ ginning of a hemistich．［This form is restricted to the dual by the three rules following．］

## बहुवृवनस्य वस्ससौ। し ا १। २१। <br> उत्तािधयेररनयो：ष्ष्पादिबहुबचननान्तये｜वर्बसोा स्त：।

No．358．－VAS AND NaS are the substitutes of those two fall－ ing under the descriptions above given（in No．357）when in the 6 th case，\＆c．of tee plural．

## तेमयावेकवचनस्य। し1？। PP। <br> उस्帀विधयेारनये।：पछीचचतुर्येंकघचनान्तये｜स्ते मे एते। स्त：।

No．359．－Te and Me are the substitutes of those two falling under the descriptions above given（in No．357）in the 6 th and 4th cases of the singular．

## त्वामै। द्वतीयाया：। С। १। २३।

द्वृतोयेऊ्रचचनान्तयोस्त्वा मा हत्यादेशेा स्त：।
श्रीगस्त्वाबतु मापीह दत्तात् ते मेडाष गर्म घ：।
स्वामी ते मेडणि स हार：पातु वामाँ ने बिभु：॥ सुखं बां ने ददात्वीश：पतिर्वामाप नो हृर्：। सेाइव्याद्वा। न：चिवं बो ने दद्यात् सेय्याऽज व：स न：ก
No．360．－TWÁ AND MÁ are the substitutes OF these（yushmad and asmad）in the second case singular．Examples，－＂May the Lord preserve thee（twá）and me（ $m a ́$ ）also here－may he give to thee（ $t e$ ），and to me（ $m e$ ）also，felicity！That Hari is thy（te）lord and mine（me）also．May the Omnipresent preserve you two （vám）and also ustwo（nau）．May God give felicity to you two （vám）and to us two（nau）．Hari is the lord of you two（vám） and also of us two（nau）．May he preserve you（vuh）and us （ $n a h$ ）may he give prosperity to you（vah）and to us（nah）．He is the object of worship here of you（vah）and of us（nah）．＂

## एकवाई्ये युष्मदस्मदादेशा बत्तर्या: । श्रन्वादेशे तु नित्यं स्यू:।

 घाता ते मल्ताइस्त। धाता तब मत्ताउर्त । तस्मे ते नम इत्येव। सुपात् । सुपाद् । सुपादो।No. 361.-"In a simple sentence these substitutes (see Nos. ${ }^{\circ} 357$, \&c. Of yUSHMAD AND ASMAD MAY be (optionally) USED but in a subsequent reference they must be invariably employed." For example-we may say " Brahmá is Thy (te or tava) worshipper," but, in the sequel "to Thee (te) that art such, our reverence is due," the form "te" alone is admissible.

We now come to the declension of the word supát or supád "having handsome feet,"-1st d. supádau.

## पाद: पत्। है। प। २३०।

पाच्छब्दान्तं यद गं मं तदबयवस्य प।च्छब्दस्य पदादेशः । सुपद:। सुपदा । सुपाद्भ्याम् । अ्रग्नमत् । च्रगिन्नथथ। ज्राग्नमथम् ।

No. 362.-Pat is the substitute of the word PÁD when part of an inflective base ending in the word pád and entitled to the name of bha (No. 185). Hence 2nd p. supadah, 3rd s. supadá, but 3rd d. supúdbhyám.

The word agnimath " who kindles fire" makes 1st s. agnimat (Nos. 199, 82, and 165), 1st d. agnimathau, 2nd s. agnimatham.

च्र्रनिदितां हब उपधाया: क्कुति। है। ४। २४।
हलन्तानामโनिदितामझ्गानामुपधाया नस्य लेप: किति डिति। नुम् । घंयो|गान्तस्य लाप: । नस्य कुत्वेन ङः। प्राढ्। प्राज्चे। प्राज्ञn: : ।

No. 363. - When that which has an indicatory k or N follows, there is elision of the $n$ which is the penultimate letter (No. 196) of inflective bases ending in CONSONANTS and not having an indicatory short I. For example, the word pranch "eastern" is formed from the root anchu "to go" (the indicatory vowel in which is not $i$ but $u$ ) by the affix kwin (No. 328) which has an indicatory k. Thus in forming the 1. s. after
eliding the affix (by No. 199) we have, by this rule, prách. Then by No. 316 num is directed, which, by No. 265, makes pránch, then there is elision of the final consonant (No. 26), and finally, the $n$ having been changed to a guttural by No, 331, we have prán. In the 1. d. pránchau, 1. p. pránchah.

## च्रच: | \& | \& | १३ट। <br> ल्नुग्रनकारस्याइ्चतेत्भर्ययाकारस्य लेप:।

No. 364.-There is elision of the letter $a$ OF ACH (i. e. of the root aǹchu) of which the $n$ has been elided, when it is entitled to the name of bha (No. 185).

लुमाकारनकारात्वता। परे पूर्बस्यापेा दीर्घ:। प्राच:। प्रम्य्याम् । प्रत्यङ् । प्रत्यच्चे । प्रतीच: । प्रत्यम्य्याम्। उदछ्। उदज्ञे।

No. 365.-When aǹchu, having its a elided (by No. 364) and its $n$ (by No. 365)-and thus reduced to CHI, i. e. ch,-FOLLOWs, a long vowel is substituted for the $a n$ (or short vowel) that precedes. Thus in the 2. p. the vowel of the prefix pra (No. 47) being lengthened, we have práchah, 3. d. prágbhyám (Nos. 184 and 331).

The word pratyarich "western" (in which the prefix is prati) in like manner (No. 361) makes lst s. pratyań, 1st d. pratyaǹchau, 2nd p. pratichah (No. 365), 3rd d. pratyagbhyám.

The word udaǹch "northern" makes 1. s. udań, 1. d. udaǹchau.

## उद्र ईत् । है। \& । २३ट।

उच्छब्दात् परस्य लुग्रनकाराज़ुतेंर्मस्याकारस्य हत् । उदोच: । उदग्ग्याम् ।

No. 366.-Long $f$ is the substitute of the letter $a$ of the root aǹchu, deprived of its $n$ and called bha (No. 185), when it comes after the word Ut (No. 48). Thus 2nd p. udichah, 3rd d. udagbhyám.

सम: समि । ₹ । ₹ । टई ।

## भ्रप्रत्ययान्ते ऽज़ते।। सम्यङ्। सम्यक्ष्रे। समीच: । सम्यभ्ज्यम् ।

No. 367. -Instead of the prefix SAM (No. 48) there is sAMI, when anchu follows not ending with a pratyaya (as, for example, when the affix kwin is elided by Nos. 330 , \&c.) Hence 1st s. samyańn " moving equally, right," 1st d. samyaǹchau, 2nd p. samichah (No. 365), 3rd d. samyagbhyám.

## सन्द्य स्रध्र: \| ही | ₹ | ट̌y |

## तथा। सध्यङ्।

No. 368.-Under the same circumstances ( $N o .367$ ), there is saderi instead of saba. Thus 1. s. sadhryañ "móving with."

## निरसम्त्तर्यलेपे। ₹ै। ₹। टृ। ।

## 

 तिर्युज्रो। तितरश्च: । तिर्युभ्य्याम् ।No. 369.-Tiri is the substitute of tiras, when anchu, whose $a$ is Not elided (No. 364) and which does not end in a visible affix (see No. 367), follows. Thus 1. s. tiryań "moving crookedly." 1. d. tiryanchau, 2. p. tiraśchah (the $a$ of aǹchu being here elided by No. 364), 3. d. tiryagbhyám.

## नाज्चे: पूजायाम् । है। 81 ३०।

पूजार्थस्याज्ञतेतेपरुपाय। नस्य लोपो न । प्राङ् । प्राश्रे| नलोपा-

 मुग्य्याम् । उगित्वान्नुम् ।

No. 370.-There is not elision (see No. 363) of the penultimate $n$ of the root añchu, when it signifies "to worshif." Thus the word pránch "a worshipper" makes 1. s. prán (Nos. 199, 26, and 331), 1. d. pránchau. As the in is not elided, the elision of the $a$ (No. 364) does not take place, atd we have 2. p. pránchah, 3. d. práńbhyám (Nos. 26 and 331), 7. p. práńkshu (Nंडs. 26, 331, 104, and 169). In like manner tore pratyań, \&c. declined when the signification relates to "worship."

The word kruñch "a curlew" makes, in like manner, 1. s. kruń, 1. d. kruǹchau, 3. d. kruńbhyám.

The word payomuch "a cloud" makes 1. s. payomuls or payomug (Nos. 333 and 165), 1. d. payomuchau, 3. d. payomugbhyám (No. 333).

In consequence of its being formed by an affix with an indicatory $u$, the word mahat "great" takes num by No. 316.


#### Abstract

सान्नमह्तन: संयेगगस्य। है। ह। १०। सान्तसंयेगगस्य महतश्च ये। नकारस्तस्येपधाया दीर्घौ|डसम्बुद्धो। सर्वेनामस्थाने। महान् । महान्तो। महान्तः । हे महन् । महद्लाप् ।

No. 371.-When a sarvanámasthána, the affix implying the vocative singular excepted, follows, the long vowel becomes the substitute of that which immediately precedes the letter $n$ of a compound consonant ending in s or that of the word malat. Thus 1. s. mahán (Nos. 316, 371, 199, and 26), 1. d. mahántau, 1. p. mahántah, voc. s. he mahan, 3. d. mahadbhyám.


## च्रत्वसन्तस चाधातेए। | है। \& । १४।

श्रत्वन्तस्यो|पधाया दोर्षो। धातुामझनामन्तस्य चामम्बुड्जो। धीमान्। धीमन्तो। घीमन्त: । है धीमन् । घसादो महद्युत्। भातेर्डबतु:। डित्व्यामर्थ्यादमस्यांव टेलॉाप: । मवान् । मबन्तो। गजन्तस्य तु मबन् ।

No. 372.-The long vowel is the substitute of the penultimate letter of what ends in atu, and of what, not being a verbal ROOT, ENDS IN AS, when the lst singular case-affix, not with the force of the vocative, follows. Thus in the case of the word dhimat "intelligent," formed of $d h i$ "intellect" and the affix matup, we find 1. s. dhímán (Nos. 316, 199, and 26), 1. d. dhimantau, I. p. dhimantah, voc. s. he dhíman. When śas' (2. p.) and the remaining affixes follow, it is like mahat (No. 371).

The honorific pronoun bhavat "Your Honour," is formed of bha "to shine" and the affix davatu. From rule No. 267 we learn
that an affix having an indicatory $d$ causes the elision of $t i$, i. e. of the final vowel and what may follow it, in whatever is called $b h_{a}$ (No. 185), and the elision of $t i$ (here the final vowel of the root) takes place in order that the possession of an indicatory $d$ by davatu may not be nugatory. Hence 1. s. bhaván (Nos. 372, 316,199 , and 26), 2. d. bluvantau. Of the word bhavat, when it ends with the participial affix satri and signifies "being," the 1.s. is bhavan.

## उसे च्रम्यस्त्रम्| ही | \}|y|

पाद्वृ्वित्व्रकरण ये द्वे बिहिते ते उमे समुदिते च्रभ्यस्तमंज्चे स्त:।
No. 373.- Where reduplication is treated of in the Sixth Lecture, the two which are directed, BOTH taken together (not either separately) are called ABHYASTA-" a reduplicate."

##  <br> ग्रम्यस्ताछछतुन्नुम् न । ददत्। ददतो।।

No. 374.-Of satrit after a reduplicated term there shall Not be the augment num (No. 316). Hence dadat, the present participle of $d a$ "to give," as it is a reduplicate, makes 1. s. dadat, 1. d. dadatau.

## जर्चत्याद्य: षट्। है। ? | है।

षड्धातबो।न्ये जनितिंतिंच सप्रम एते च्भभ्यस्तसंज्ञा: स्यु:। जन्बत्। चन्बतो। जन्बतः । एवम्। जाग्रत्। दरिद्रत्। शाषत्। चकासत् । गुप् । गुपौ । गुप: । गुछभ्याम् ।

No. 375.-Let Jakshiti, \&c., six verbs, with jakshiti itself as the seventh, be termed "reduplicate." Their being so termed brings them under No. 374, and we have 1. s. jakshat "eating," l. d. jalcshatau, 1. p. jakshatah. In the same way jágrat "waking," daridrat " poor," śásat " ruling," chalkásat " shining."

The word gup "concealing" makes 1. s. gup, 1. d. gupau, 1. p. gupah, 3. d. gubbhyám (No. 82).


## त्यदाँिषूपवदेष्बज्ञानार्थदृशे: कज्। घात् क्रिन्।

No. 376.-And KaǸ shall be the affix AFTER DRIS, NOT SIGnifying "perception," when tyad, \&c. (No. 170) precede it in combination. By the word "and" in the sútra, we are reminded that the affix kwin may be employed; and it is this latter that will be employed in the present instance.

## च्रा सर्वनाम्न:। है। ३। है? ।

दृग्तृशबतुषु। तादृक्। तादृशै। तादृश:। तादृभ्याम्। व्रश्चेति ष: । जश़त्वचत्वैं। विड् । बिट् । विशो। विश: । बिड्ड़ाप् ।

No. 377.-When the word drig or driś or the affix vatu, follows, long á is the substitute of a pronoun. Thus tad $+d$ ris (Nos. 27 and 55) becomes tádrriś "such," and 1. s. tádritc (Nos. 199, 334, 81, 331, and 165), 1. d. tádriśau, 1. p. tádriéáa $h_{5}$ 3. d. tádrigbhyám (Nos. 334, \&c.).

In the example viś "who enters," the final is changed to sh by No. 334, and then, by Nos. 82 and 165, we have 1. s. vid or viṭ. Again 1. d. viśau, 1. p. viśah, 3. d. viḍbhyám.

## 

नखे: कर्गोाइन्तादेशे। वा प़दान्ते। नक्। नट्। नशो। नचः। नग्म्यम् । नड्जाम् ।

No. 378.-A guttural letter is optronally the substitute of the final of NAS at the end of a paida. Thus 1. s. nak or, alternatively, naṭ (Nos. 334, 82, and 165) "who destroys," 1. d. assau, 1. p. naśah, 3. d. nagbhyám (No. 378) or naḍbhyám (Nos. 334, \&c.).

## स्टृมोऽनुदके बिन्। ₹ | २ |yट।

अन्नुदके सुप्युपपदे स्पृथे: क्विन् । घृतस्पृक्त्। घृत्पृथो। घृतस्पृश: । दचृक्त । दधृषो। दधृभ्म्याम् । रब्नमुट्। रत्नमुषो। रत्न-
 पत्वस्यांघिद्धत्वात् समजुपोरिति रुत्वम् ।

No. 379.-The affix KwIN shall come after the root SPRIIS,

WHEN the preceding member of the compound is an inflected word other than udaka. Thus the word ghritaspris "who touches clarified butter " makes 1. s. ghritaspril. (Nos. 199, 334, 82, and 331), 1. d. ghritaspriśau, 1. p. ghritaspriśuh.

The word dudhrish " arrogant" makes 1. s. dadhric (Nos. 199, 82, and 331), 1. d. dudhrishau, 3 d. dadhrigbhyám.

The word ratnamush "a stealer of gems" makes 1. s. ratnamut (Nos. 199, 82, and 165), 1. d. ratnamushau, 3. d. rat numudbhyám.

The numeral shash "six" makes' 1. p. shat (Nos. 324, 208, 82, and 165), 3. p. shadbhih, 4. and 5. p. shaddbhyah, 6. p. shannám (Nos. 82, 78, and 84), 7. p. shatsu (Nos. 82 and 90 ).

In the case of pipathish " one who wishes to read," the fact that this crude word ends in sh (caused by No. 169) is disregarded by No. 123 (an earlier rule in the tripádí-see No. 39) which directs $r u$ to be substituted-making (after the elision of $s u$ by No. 199) pipathir.

##   पिपठोम्यांश् ।

No. 380 . - The long vowel is the substitute of ir being the penultimate letter of what ends in R or V, at the end of a pada. Thus 1. s. pipaṭhí (Nos. 199, 123, and 110), 1. d. pipaṭishau, 3. d. pipathérbhyam.





No. 381.-And even when there is a separation caused by num, and visarga, and a sibilant, severally, the cerebral substitute takes the place of the dental $s$ coming after in or $k u$

Thus, when $8 u$ (7.p.) is to be attached, then the word pipathish, by Nos. 123, 380, and 110, becomes pipaṭhih; -the su is then changed to shu by No. 169; and finally, by the optional rule No. 78, we have either pipaṭhishshu or pipaṭhíhshu.

The word chikírsh "who wishes to do" makes 1. s. chikíh. Here the affix is first elided by No. 199 ; then the final sh (regarded as $s$ ) is elided by No. 230, this rule (according to No. 39) regarding as inoperative the rule No. 169, which had changed the $s$. to $s h$, and finally the $r$ becomes visarga by No. 110. Then 1. d. chilírshau, 3. d. chilkirbhyám, 7. p. chikírshu. In the 7. p. the $s$ is elided by No. 230 but the $r$ is not changed to visarga by No. 110, that rule being debarred in this case by No. 294.

The word vidwas "wise" (formed by the affix vasu) makes 1. s. vidwán (Nos. 316, 371, 199, and 26), 1. d. vidwárisau, voc. s. he vidwan.

## वसेा: संप्रसारणम्। है। ४ । १₹१।

वस्बन्तस्य भस्य संप्रसारयां स्यात्, 1 बिदुष:। वसुस्रंस्व्वर्त द: । बिद्वद्याम्य ।

No. 382.-Let the sańprasírañ (No. 281) be the substitute of a bha (No. 185) which ends in vasv. Thus in the 2nd. p. the $v$, i. e. $v$, of viduvas becomes $u$ (No. 283), and finally (by No. 169) we have vidushah. According to No. 287, the $s$ final in a pada is changed to $d$, and we have 3 rd d. vidwudbhyám.

## 

सर्वन्वामस्याने । पुमान् । हे पुमन् । पुमंīो। पुंघ: । पुम्यास् । पुंसु । 尹ृदुचनेत्यनन् । उगना। उगनसे।

No. 383.-OF the word PUṄS "a male," asúv is the substitute, when a sarvinamasthana (No. 183) follows. Thus (regarding the anuswara as equal to $m$ ) we get pumas (Nos. 5, 36, and 59) from which come 1. s. pumán (Nos. 316 and 371 ), voc. s. he puman, 1. d. pumánisuu. Again 2. p. punisah, 3. d. pumbhyám (No. 26), 7. p. punisu.

The word uśanas "the regent of the planet Venus," by No. 226, substitutes anan, when su follows, not in the sense of the vocative. Thus we have 1. s. uśaná (Nos. 197, 199, and 200), 1. d. uśanasau.

श्रस्य. सम्यु द्धो वाइनड् नलेपश्च वा बाच्य: । हे उश्यन । हे उशनन् । त्रे उशन: । हे उशनसौ। उशनेम्य्याम्। उशनस्सु। च्रनेहा। भ्रनेहसै। हे च्रनेह: । वेधा: । वेधसे। हे वेध: । वेंघेम्याम्।

No. 384 .-"Of this word (uśanas), when su in the sense of the vocative follows, it should be stated that aná is optionally the substitute, and optionally there is Elision of the N. "

Thus we have either he uśana, or he uśanan, or he uśanah (Nos. 199, 123, and 110), voc. d. he uśanasaui, 3. d. uśanobhyám (Nos. 123 and 125), 7. p. uśanassu.

The word anehas "time" makes 1. s. anehá (Nos. 226, \&c.), 1. d. anehasau, voc. s. he anehah.

The word vedhas "Brahmá" makes 1. s. vedháh (Nos. 372 and 110), 1. d. vedhasau, voc. s. he vedhah, 3. d. vedhobhyám.

## च्रद्स ज्रै सुलेपश्य ।

श्रदस भ्योत् स्यात् सैा सुलापश्च्व। तदोरिति स: । घ्यसे। त्यदाद्यत्वम् । पररूपत्वम् । वृद्धी: ।

No. 385.-AU is the substitute of adas, when su follows, and there is elision of SU. In accordance with rule No. 338, the $d$ is changed to s. Thus 1. s. asau "that." In the 1. d., by No. 213, there is substitution of $a$ for the final of adas; then, by No. 300, the preceding $a$ merges in the following-giving $a d a$; then, when the affix is attached, vriddhi is substituted by No. 41 ; but then the next rule interposes.

श्रदघोड मान्त्यस्य दात् परस्य उदूतेा दस्य मश्च। श्रान्तरतम्याद्धस्वस्य उर्दोधचस्य ज: । ग्रमू । जस: चो। गुण:।

No. 386.-Short v and long $\hat{u}$ are the substitutes of what comes after the d of adas not ending in S , and in the room of D there is M . The short $u$ is substituted for a short vowel, the long $\dot{u}$ for a long vowel, on the principle (No. 23) that, of the substitutes that offer themselves, the one employed shall be the most similar to that of which it takes the place. Thus we havé, instead of adau, amú. In the 1st. p. long $i$ is directed to be substituted for the affix by No. 171, and the substitution of guna (which would give $a d a+i=a d e$ ) being directed, we look forward.

## 


 मुत्वे कृते ंघसंज्ञायां नाभाब:।

No. 387.-In the plural, long í is the substitute of the e (No. 386) that follows the $d$ of adas; and instead of the $d$ there is $m$. Thus 1. p. amr. In the 2. s. in accordance with No. 39, the several rules regarding the application of the case-affix first take place, and then we have the substitution of $u$ and $m$ (by No. 389). Thus 2. s. amam (by No. 386) becomes amum, 2. d. amú, 2. p. amún (instead of adán).

In the 3. s. $m u$ having been made (by No. 386), and consequently the name ghi (No. 190) being applicable to the term, the substitute $n a ́$ offers itself from No. 191. Thus we should have $a m u+n a ́$; but here the question might occur, seeing that the $m u$ was derived from a rule (No. 386) in the tripádí (No. 39), whether No. 191 does not regard the $m u$ as non-existent.

The following rule refers to this point.

## 

नामावे कर्तव्ये कृते घ मुभावे नाईिद्जः। ग्रमुना। अ्मूम्याम्।
 अ्रमीषाप्। अभुष्मन् । अमीषु।

दूरि हैबन्ला: पुंचिड्नाः।

No. 388. - When the production of ná is to take place or has taken place, the existence of mu is not to be regarded as if it had not been effected. Thus we have 3. s. amuná. Then 3. p. amúbhyám (for adäbhyám, see No. 386), 3. p. amébhih (No. 387), 4. s. amushmai (Nos. 172 and 169), 4, p. amíbhyah, 5. s. amushmát, 6. s. amushya, 6. d. amuyoh, 6. p. amíshám (No. 174), 7. s. amushimin, 7. p. amíshu.

So much for masculines ending in consonants.

## feminines ending in consonants.

## । हलन्ता: स्त्रोलङ़्न: ।

## नहे। ध: । し । २। ३४।

 भल पदान्ते च।No. 389.-The letter DH is the substitute for the final of the verb NAHA, when jhal follows, or at the end of a pada.

## 

क्रिबन्तेषु पूर्वपद्यस्य दीर्घ: । उपानत् । उपानही। उवानत्तु । क्विनन्तत्वात् कुत्वेन घ: । उंँ्वात्। उ问हो। उत्विभ्याप् । द्यो:। दिबो। दिव:। द्युम्याम्म गी: । गिरो। ।गर:। एवं मू:। चतम्र:। चतहृणाम्। का। के । काः । सर्वावत् ।

No. 390.-When the verbs Naha "to bind," vrita "to be," VṚISH " to rain," VYade " to pierce," RUCH " to shive," SHABA " to bear," and tan " to stretch," ending with Kwip, follow, a long vowel is the substitute of the pada which precedes in the compound.

The word upánah "a slipper" (thus formed from upa $+n a h+$ liwip) makes 1. s. upánut (Nos. 330, 199, and 389), 1. d. upánahau, 7. p. upánatsu.

In the case of the; word ushnik " a metre of the Vedas," as it takes $g h$ (No. 331) in consequence of its ending in kwin (No. 328), we find 1. s.. ushṇik. Again 1. d. ushṇihau, 3. d. ushṇigbhyám.

The word div" the sky" makes 1. s. dyauk (No. 289), 1. d. divau, 1. p. divah, 3. d. dyubhyám (No. 290).

The word gir "speech" makes 1. s. gih (Nos. 199,'380, and 110), 1. d. girau, 1. p. girah. In the same way pur "a city" makes 1. s. púh.

The word chatur "four" substitutes chatasri (No. 248) in the feminine ; and by No. 249, the letter $r$ is substituted for $r i$, when a vowel follows. Thus we have 1. p. chatasrah. In the 6. p. chatasrinám, the vowel is not lengthened-see No. 250.

The feminine of kim " who" is like sarvá (No. 244).-1. s. $k a ́$ (Nos. 297, \&c.), 1. d. ke, 1. p. leáh.

## य: सै। | | २। १ ใ०।

इदमेा दस्य य: । इयम्। त्यदायत्वम् । पररुपत्वम्। टाप्। दश्चरति म:। इमे। इमा: । इमाम् । श्रनया। हलि लोष: । ॠ्रभ्याम् । अ्राभ: । ॠ्रस्ये । च्यस्या: २ । च्रनये: । च्रासाम् । अ्रस्याम् । ग्रामु । स्रक् । स्रजः। स्रग्भ्यांम् । त्यदाद्यत्वम्। टाप् । स्या। त्ये। त्या:। एव्म्। तद्। एतद्। बाक्य। वाचे। बाग्य्याम्। वान्तु। ग्रप् शब्दो नित्यं बहुबचनान्त: । ग्रमृन्निति दींघ:। 尹्राप: ।

No. 391.-Instead of the $d$ of idam " this," there is Y, when su follows. Thus 1. s. iyam (No. 298). In the other cases No. 213 directs the substitution of short $a$ for the final, and the precedirg vowel merges in this by No. 300. The word being feminine, long $\dot{a}$ (t $\dot{a} p$ ) is added by No. 1341 ; the $d$ is changed to $m$ by No. 301 ; and, the base having thus become imá, we have l. d. ime (No. 240), 1. p. imáh, 2. s. imám. In the 3. d. and subsequent cases the $i d$ is changed to an by No. 302 ; and, in the 3 . s., $e$ is substituted for the final by No. 342, giving anayá. By No. 303 there is elision of the $i d$, when the case-affix begins with a consonant, so that we have 3. d. ábhyám, 3. p. ábhih. In the 4. s., by No. 244, asyai, 5. and 6. s. asyáh, 6. d. anayoh (No. 242), 6. p. ásám (Nos. 174 and 393), 7. s. asyám (Nos. 335 and 219), 7. p. ásu.

The word sraj "a garland" makes l. s. srak (Nos. 328, 199, 334, 82, and 331), 1. p. srajah, 3. d. sragbhyám.

The pronoun tyad "that" substitutes $a$ for the final (Nos. 213 and 300 ), and, taking the feminine termination tuáp, gives 1. s. syá (No. 338) 1. d. tye, 1. p. tyáh. In the same way ted "that," and etad " this."

The word vách "speech" makes 1. s. vák (No. 333), 1. d. váchau, 3. d. vágbhyám, 7. p. váleshu (No. 169).

The word $a p$ " water" always takes the terminations of the plural. By No. 227 this word lengthens the vowel in the 1. p. ápah.

## उ्रपे भि। О18। ४ट।

 दिक्त। दिग्। दिश:। दिभ्याम् । त्यदांदिंब्बति दृथे: ब्रिन्बिधानान्दन्यचापि कुत्वम्। दृत्त । दृग् । दृशो। दृभ्य्याम्। त्विट्। त्विषो। ल्विट्म्याम्। ससजुषोराति रुत्वम्। घजू:। घजुषो।

 श्यमुष्या: ₹। अ्युयो।: ₹। अ्रमूषाम् । श्रमुष्याप् । अमूमुण

## दूति ह्नन्ता: स्त्रीनिद्धा:।

No. 392.-The letter $t$ is the substitute of the word ap " water," when a pratyaya beginning with BH follows. Thus 3. p. adbhih (No. 82), 4. p. adbhyah. Again 6. p. apám, 7. p. apsu.

The word dis' "space" makes 1.s. dig or dil (Nos. 328 and 331), 1. p. diśah, 3 d. digbhyám.

Since it is directed (No. 376) that dris shall take the affix kwin when attached to the pronouns tyad, \&c., the word dris (thus falling under rule No. 331) elsewhere also substitutes a guttural in the place of its final. Thus 1. s. drik or drig "sight," 1. d. driśıu, 3. d. drigbhyám.

The word twish "light" makes 1. s. twit (No. 82), 1. d. twishau, 3. d. twiḍbhyám.

The word sajush "a friend," by No. 123, substitutes $r$ for its final at the end of a pada, which the word is when, by No. 26, the $s u$ of the 1 . s. has been rejected. The vowel is then lengthened by No. 380, and the $r$ becomes visarga by' No. 110, giving sajúh, 1. d. sajushau, 3. d. sajurrbhyám. In the same way ásish (for áśis) "a benediction" makes 1. s. áśíh, 1. d. áśishau, 3. d. d́śźrbhyóm.

The pronoun adas makes 1. s. asau No. 385). In the other cases, the substitution of $u$ and $m$ (by No. 386) having taken place, we have 1. d. атú, 1. p. amúh, 3. s. amиyá, 3. d. amúbhyám, 3. p. amúbhih, 4. s. amushyai Nos. 244 and 169), 4. p. amúbhyah, 5 and 6. s. amushyáh (Nos. 244 and 169), 6. and 7. d. amuyoh, 6 p. amúshám No. 174), 7. s. amushyám No. 169), 7. p. amúshu.

So much for feminines ending in consonants.

## 1 हलन्ला नपुंसकलिक्धा:।


 वार्यास्। घत्वारि। कित्। के । कानि । हदम । इमे । हमानि।

## neuters ending in consonants.

No. 393.-"In the case of neuters we have elision (lutc) of su and am No. 270)." In the case of anaduh No. 287), there is the substitution of $d$. Thus we have 1. s. swanadud or swanadut "having good cattle," 1. d swanaḍuhí No. 259). In the 1. p., by No. 284, there is the augment am, and thus, by No. 264, we have swanadwánhi. Again the same in the 2. p. The rest is like the masculine (Nos. 285, \&c.).

The word vár "water" makes 1. s. váh (No. 110), 1. d. várí (No. 259), 1. p. vári No. 262), 3. s. várá, 3. d. várbhyám.

The word chatur "four" (by Nos. 262 and 284) makes chatwári.

The interrogative kim "who, which, what ?" makes I'. s. lcim (No. 270), 1. d. ke (Nos. 297 and 259), 1. p. káni.
'The pronoun idam" this" makes 1.s. idam (No. 270), 1. d. ime (Nos. 301 and 259), 1. p. imáni.

अन्मन्बदेशे नपुंसके एनद्वक्तव्य:। एनत् । एने । एनांजि । एनेन।


No. 394.-"It should be mentioned (see No. 306) that in a subsequent proposition, enat is the substitute for idam or etad, in the neuter." Thus 1. s. ewat-(No. 270), 1. d. ene (Nos. 213 and 259), 1. p. eróni, 3. s. enena, 6. d. enayoh.

The word brahman "the Supreme" makes 1. s. brahma (Nos. 270 and 200).

According to No. 274, the word ahan "a day" makes 1. d. ahní or ahań:-1. p. aháni (Nos. 263 and 197).

भ्रहान्नित्यस्य रू: पदान्ते । घ्रहेम्याम् । दगिड । दणिडनी। दर्डीन । दरिडना। दगिडम्याम् । सुपथि । टिलेप: । सुपर्थो। सुपन्यानि । उर्क् । ऊर्जो। उन्न्र्ज । नरजानां संयेगः । तत्। ते। तानि। यत्। ये। याँनि। एतत्। गते। एतानि । गघाक्तै। गोची। गवाह्ञीं। पुनस्तद्वत् । गोचा । गवाग्भ्याम् । गकृत् । शकृती। गकृंन्ति । ददत् ।

No. 395. -The word Aran substitutes $r u$ at the end of a pada. Thus 3. d. ahobhyám (No. J26).

The word dandin "having a staff" makes 1. s. dandi (Nos. 270 and 200), 1. d. dandiná (No. 259), 1. p. dandíni (Nos. 262 and 197), 3. s. dandiná, 3. d. dandibhyám (Nos. 184 and 200).

The word supathin "having a good road" makes 1. s. supathi. By the elison of $i$ directed in No. 323, and then, by No. 259, we have 2. d. supathí. In the 1. p. (Nos. 263, 321, and 322) supantháni.

The word úrj "strong" makes 1. s. úrk (No. 333), 1. d. urji, 1. p. únrji, the conjunction of the consonants being in the order of $n, r$, and $j$.

The pronoun tad "that" makes 1. s. tat (Nos. 270 and 165), 1. d. te, 1. p. táni. So yad "who, which," makes 1. s. yat, 1. d. ye, 1. p. yáni, and etad "this" makes 1. s. etat, 1. d. ete, 1. p. etáni.

The word formed of go "a cow," and anchu "to worship," and signifying "a worshipper of cows," makes l. s. gavák (Nos. 363, 59, and 333), 1. d. gochi (No. 56), 1. p. gaváǹchi No. 264). Again there is the same form in the 2 nd case. In the 3. s. gochá, 3. d. gac'ágbhyám. [N. B. This word takes it great variety of shapes, being in fact a mere grammatical fiction.]

The word śakrit " ordure" makes 1. s. śakrit, 1. d. śakrití, 1 p. sakrinti (No. 264).

The participle dadat " giving" makes 1. s. dadat.

## वा नपुंसकस्य । О। ९ । Oc ।

ग्रम्यस्तात् परस्य वा नुम् खर्वनामस्याने। ददन्ति। ददर्त।

## तुदत् ।

No. 396.-Num (No. 374) shall optionally be the augment of the affix śatri coming after a NeUter reduplicate, when a sarvanámasthána (No. 263) follows. Thus 1. p. dadanti or dadati.

The participle tudat "paining" is next declined.
\#्नाच्छोनद्योर्नुम् । $\mid$ १|co ।
भ्रवर्यान्तात् परो य: शतुरवयवस्तदन्तस्य नुम वा शीनदोः । तुदन्तो। तुदतो। तुदन्ति $\mid$ मात् $\mid$ मान्तो। मातो। मान्ति । पचत् 1

No. 397.-NUM shall optionally be the augment of that which ends with a portion (a) of the affix śatri coming AFTER what ends in $\triangle$ OR Á, WHEN Śf (No. 259) OR a NADÍ (No. 215) FOLLOWS.

For example, the verbal root tud (No. 693) taking the affix $\alpha^{\alpha} \alpha$ tri becomes tuda; and then, with the participial affix, it becomes tudat (No. 300), which, by this rule, makes 1. d. tudantí or tudutí. By No. 264, 1. p. tudanti. And so bhát " shining" (root bhá), 1. d. bhántí or bhátí, 1. p. bhúnti.

By the nadi, in this apborism, the feminine affix $n \in p$ ( $\ell$ ) is intended.

The root pach takes the affix śap (No. 419), and its participle pachat "cooking" falls under the next rule.

## श्रप्य्यनेर्गित्यम्।७|?| ᄃ? ।

शप्श्यनेारात् परोय: शतुरवयवम्तदन्तस्य नुम् शीनद्यो:। पचन्ती। पचन्ति । दोव्यत्। दोव्यन्ती। दोव्यान्ति । घनु:। धनुषो । सान्तोत दीर्घ:। नुम्ब्बसर्जनीयेंत ष:। घनूंब। धनुषा । घनुभ्याम्। एवं चन्बुर्हावरादयः। पय: । पयसी। पयांसि। पयसा। पयेग्याम् । सुपुम् । सुपुंसि। सुपुमांशि। छ्रद: । विभाक्ताकार्य्य । उत्वमत्वे। ग्रमू। अ्रमूर्न । शेषं पुंबत्।

## दूनि हलन्ता नपुंसकलिङ्गा:।

No. 398.-Num shall invariably be the augment of that which ends with a portion of the affix śatri which comes after the $a$ derived from SAP (No. 419) OR ŚYAN (No. 670), when sí or a nadí follows.

Heuce pachut (No. 397) makes 1. d. pachantí. In the 1. p. pachanti. In like manner dívyat "sporting" (No. 669) makes 1. d. dívyanti, 1. p. dívyanti.

The word dhanus "a bow" makes 1. s. dhanuh (Nos. 270, 123, and 110), 1. d. dhanushí (No. 169). In the 1. p., as the word ends in $s$ (No. 371), the vowel is lengthened, and the $s$ is changed to $s h$ notwithstandiug the intervention of num (No. 381), giving dhanúnshi. In the 3. s. dhanushá, 3. d. dhanurbhyám (No. 123). In like mauner chalishus "an eye," havis "clarified butter," \&c. The word payas "water" makes 1. s. payah (Nos. 270, \&c.),

1. d. payasi, 1. r. pan, ünisi (No. 371), 3. s. payasá, 3. d. xayobhyóm (Nos. 123 and 126). The word supuris "of which the men are good" makes 1. s. supum (Nos. 270 and 26), 1. d. supounsí, 1. p. supumanisi (Nos. 383, 316, and 371 ). In the neuter of the pronouncadus "that," 1. s. adah, the various alterations of the case$a^{\prime} f i x e s$ (directed in Nos. $259,262,372$, \&c.) first take place ; and then the substitution of $u$ and $m$ (No. 386) having been made, we get 1. d. amú, 1. p. amúni. The rest is like the masculine.

So much for neuters ending in consonants.

## ॥ छव्ययानि ॥

## स्वरादिनिपातमव्ययम् । १। १। ₹०।

स्वश् 1 भ्नन्त् । प्रात्र् । पुन्श । घनुत्त् । उच्च्चैस्। नीचिस्।
 खस् । दिवा । राजे। मायम् । चिरम् । मनाक् । ईषत् । जाषस् । तूर्योम् । बहिए्त् । अंश् । समया । निकपा । स्वंयम् । बृथा। नत्तम । नज्। हेते। इड्जा। घट्रा। सामि। वत् । व्राह्य यवत्। घंजियत्त । सना । उवधा । तिरस् । सनत् । सनात् । घ्रन्तरा। क्मन्तरेष । ज्याक् । कम् । गस् । महसा। बिना। नाना । स्वस्त्त । स्वधा। घ्रलम् । वष्ट् । श्रे|पट् । वैषट् । अन्यत्। श्रस्ति। उपांशु। चमा। विहायदा। दोषा। मृषा । फिथ्या । मुधा । पुरा । मिथे। मियस् । र्वायस् । मुहुस् ।

 प्रतान् । मा । माङ् । अभृतितिगोएयम् । च। वा। ह। अ्रह्ह । एव। एबस् । नूनम् । गख्वत् । गुगपत्व । भूयस्। छूूपत् । मूपत्।
 माए्किम् । माकीम् । नकि:। छाकीम्। माड् । नज्| याबत्। ताबत् $\mid$ त्वे। न्बे। द्वे। रो श्रोपट्। बोषट् $\mid$ स्वाहा। स्वथा।

वष्ट् । श्रेम् । तुम् । तथाहि । खलु । किल । क्य । सुष्ड ।

 क्ये। पशु। गुऊम्। यूथाकयाच्च। पाट्। प्याट्। क्र्ग्र। है। हे । मोः । घ्रये । घ। बंबु । एकपदे । पुत् । आत्रा। चाद्धरव्याकृतितया:। तमिलादय: प्राक्त पागप: । घस्तमृत्तय: प्राक्त समासान्तेम्यः। घ्र्यम् । ग्राम् । कृत्वारर्था: । तसिवती। नानाजो। एतदन्तमव्यय्य । घ्यत इत्यांदि।

## OF INDECLINABLE WORDS.

No. 399.-Swar, \&c. and the particles (nipáta) are called INDECLINABLES.

These are swar "heaven," antar " midst, "prátar " in the morning," punar " again," sanutar "in concealment," uchchais " high," níchais "low," śanais " slowly," ridhak " rightly," rite "except," yugapat " at once," árát "far, near," prithak "apart,' hyas " yesterday," swas "to-morrow," divá "by day," rátrau " in the night," sáyam " at eve," chiram "a long time," manák "a little," $\begin{gathered}s h a t ~ " a ~ l i t t l e, " ~ j o s h a m ~ " ~ s i l e n t l y, " ~ t u ́ s h n ̣ ̂ ́ m ~ " ~ s i l e n t l y, " ~ v a h i s ~\end{gathered}$ "outside," avas " outside," samayá "near," nikashá " near," swayam "of one's self," vrithá "in vain," naktam "at night," nan "not," hetau " by reason of," iddhá "truly," addhá "evidently," sámi " half," vat " like," (e. g. brálmañavat "priestly," kshatriyavat "like a Kshatriya"), saná "perpetually," upadhá " division," tiras "crookedly," sanat or sanát "perpetually," antará or antareña "without, except," jyok "quickly," kam "water, ease," śam "ease," sahasá "hastily," viná "without," náná " various," swasti "greeting," swadhá (interjection) " oblation to manes," alam "enough," vashat, strauhsat and vaushat, (interjections) "oblation of butter," anyat " otherwise," asti " existence," upániśu " privately," kshamá " patience, pardon," viháyasá "aloft, in the air," doshá "in the evening," mrishá and mithyá "falsely," mudhá "in vain," purá "formerly," mitho or mithas " mutually," práyas "frequently," muhus "repeatedly," praváhukam or praváhiká "at
the same time," áryahulam "violently," abhikshnam "repeatedly," sákum or sárdham " with," namas " reverence," hiruk " without," dhik "fie!" atha " thus," am "quickly," ám "indeed, yes," pratám " with fatigue," praśán "alike," pratán " widely," má or máń" do not."

The foregoing class of words ("swar, \&c.)," is one the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from its form, and could not have beeu inferred from its nature (see No. 53 ).

The following are particles (nipátu), viz. cha "and," vá "or," ha (an expletive), aha (rocative particle), eva "only, exactly," evam so, thus," núnam "certainly," śaśwat "continually," yugaput "at once," bhúyas "repeatedly," kúput "excellently," súprt "excellently," kuvit "abundantly," net or chet "if," chun "if" [the $n$ is indicatory], yatra " where," tatra " there," lachchit " what if ?," " naha " no," hanta " ah !" mákim, mákím, or nakih, "dọ not," ákím "indeed!", máń "do not," naǹ "not," yávat " as much as," távat " so much," twai, nwai, or dwai " perhaps," rai (disrespectful interjectiou),śraushaṭ, vaushaṭ or swálíd (interj.) "oblation to the gods," swadhá "oblation to the manes," vashat "oblation to the gods," om (mystical ejaculation typical of the three great deities of the Hindú mythology), tum "thouing," tatháhi "thus," (introducing an exposition), khulu "certainly," kila "indeed," atha "now" (auspicious inceptive), sushṭu "excellent," sma (attached to the present tense gives it a past signification), ddaha "fie !"

To the list of Indeclinables belong also what have, without the reality, the appearance of an upasarga (No. 47), of a word with one of the terminations of case or person, and of the vowels. In the example avadattum "given away," the ava is not really an upasarga, for if it were, the word (by VII. 4. 47.*) would be avattam. In the example ahariyuh "egotistic," the ahuin is not identical with the ahum "I," terminating in a case-affix-because a pronoun, really regarded as being in the nominative case, could not be the first member in such a compound. In the example, astikshirá, a cow or the like "in which there is milk," the asti must be regarded as differing from the word asti "is," which ends

[^1]with the affix of the. 3rd person singular, otherwise it could not have appeared as the first member in a compound. The vowels $a, \dot{\alpha}, i, \dot{i}, \dot{u}, \dot{u}, e, a i, o, a u$, when, as interjections, they indicate various emotions, differ from the ordinary vowels. Other Iudeclinables are paśu "well," śukcam "quickiy," yathákathácha " any how," pát, pyát, ańgat, hai, he bhoh, (vocative particles), aye "ah!" (indicating recollection), gha (vocative), vishu "on all sides," ekapude "at the same mornent," yut "blame," átah "hence."

This list also ("cha,\&c.") is one each of the variousindividuals composing which is to be recognised by its own shape (No. 53 ).

Words are indeclinable which have the following terminations viz. the taddhita affixes (No. 1067) beginning with tasil (No. 1286) reckoning as far as (but not including) píśap (V. 3. 47.):-or the terminations śas, \&c. (No. 1330) reckoning as far as the aphorism
 equivalent ám (No. 1309):-or the terminations that have the force of kritwasuch (i. e. which give the sense of such and such a number of times) :-or the terminations tasi (equivalent to tasil) and vat "like," and ná or nán (V. 2. 27). For example, atah "hence" (which ends in tasil), \&c.

## दृम्नेजन्न: 1 १ 1 १ 1 ₹c ।

कृद्योमान्त एजन्तश्च तदन्तमश्ययम्। स्मारंस्मारम् । जीवषे । पिबध्ये।

No. 400.-What ends in a krit affix (No. 135) ENDING in the letter M OR in ECH is indeclinable. Thus smáram smáram " having repeatedly remembered," jívase " to live," pibadhyai "to drink." (III. 4. 9.)

## ब्वाते सुनृकसुन: | ? 1 १ $180 \mid$

एतदन्तमव्ययम् । कृत्वा। उदेते।: । विस्टृप: ।
No. 401.-What ends in ktwá (No. 935) or tosun or kasun (III. 4. 9.) is indeclinable. Thus kritwá "having done," udeto " having risen," visripah " having spread."

ت्रव्ययीभावश्य । ? । ? । \&? ।

## श्र्धिहरि।

No. 402.-And the kind of compound termed avyayibríva (No. 966) is indeclinable. Thus adhihari "upon Hari or Vishṇu."

## अ्र्ययादाप्सुप: | २ | ४ । ᄃp ।

श्रश्ययादाप: सुपश्च लुक्त। तच शालायाम् । ज्रथ। सदृथं निषु लिङ्ञ़ष सर्वासु च विर्मक्तिषुं। बचनेषु च सर्वैषु यन्न व्यंति तदव्ययम् ॥ घच्टा मागुएिरल्लेपमवंघ्यारूपसर्गये।: । ॠ्रापं चेव हलन्तानां यथा वाचा निशा दिशा ॥

## श्र्रगाह: । बगाह: । ञ्रापघानम् । विधानम् ॥

## दूत्यव्ययानि ॥

No. 403.-There is elision (luk-No. 209) of Áp (the feminine termination) AND OF SUP (the case-affixes) AFTER what is INDECLInable. For example, tatra śáldáyám "in that hall." Here the indeclinable tutra" there" does not take either the feminine termination or a case-affix, although it is equivalent to tasyám " in that." So then "what changes not (navyeti), remaning alike in the three genders, and in all cases, and in all numbers, is what is termed an indeclinable avyaya."

The grammarian Bháguri wishes that there shall be elision of the initial $a$ of $a v a$ and $\alpha a^{p} i$ (No. 48), and that $a p$ sball be the termination of all feminine words which would otherwise end in consonants, e. g. váchúc "speech" (instead of "vách), niśá " night". (not niśs), diśá "space" (not diś). [But the rule, thus resting on the authority of a single grammarian (see No. 38) is optional.] So we have either avagáluxh or vagáhah" bathing," apidhánam or pidhánam, "concealment."

So much for the Indeclinables.


## || म्वादय: ॥

## OF THE VERBS.

## लट्। लिट्। लुट्। ल्टट्। लेट्। लेंट् । लङ् 1 लिङ्।

 लुङ्। ल्टङ्। एषु पज्रूमा लकारश्खन्द्नामानगे।चर:।No. 404.-The terminations generally of the moods and tenses of the verbs are denoted in the grammar by the letter $l$. The affixes of each particular tense are denoted by the letter $l$ accompanied by certain indicatory letters as follows:-Present Lat?, 2nd Preterite Liṭ, 1st Future Luṭ, 2nd Future Lẹiṭ, scriptural Imperative Let, Imperative Loṭ, 1st Preterite Lấ, Potential Liń, 3rd Preterite luf, Conditional Lrifí. The fifth among these (viz. leté) occurs only in the Vedas.

## ल: कर्माणा च भाबे चाकर्मेकेम्य:। ३ । ४। हृट।  कर्तर च।

No. 405.-Let the letters L (above described) be placed after transitive verbs in denoting the object also as well as the agent ; and after intransitives in marking the condition (i. e. the action itself, which the verb imports), also as well as the agent.
[N. B.-The verb itself denotes the action: to be, or to do, generally ; or to be, or to do, in a particular manner. In the active voice, the affix marks the agent: in the passive voice of a transitive verb, it marks the object; but, in the passive form of an intransitive verb, the action itself.]

## वर्तमाने बट्। ३। | । १२₹।

 ब्लस्य नेत्वम्। भू सत्ताघाम्। कतृंविचन्चायां मू ल इति स्थिते ।

No. 406.-Let lat (No.404) be placed after a verbal root employed in denoting present action. The $a$ and the $t$ (in lat ) are indicatory. According to No. 155 the $l$ also ought to be indi-
catory-but it is not to be regarded as indicatory here, because nothing (in the grammar) is enounced without a purpose (and no purpose would be served by the elision of this $l$, which therefore remains).

The verb bhú " to be" is now to be conjugated. When it is wished to speak of an agent, the case (as far as we bave yet seen) standing thus, viz: bhú $+l$ (we look forward).

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निप्तस्स्मि सिप्थस्थ मिब्वस्मस् नातान्द्य थासाथा-
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एतेऽहृद्य लादेगा: स्यु:।
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No. 407.-Let these eighteen be the substituted of $l$ (No. 404) —viz.

| Atmane-pada. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sing. Dual. Plural. | Sing. Dual. Plural. |
| (Lowest.) tip tas JHi | ta átím jha (he, they, \&c.) |
| (Middle.) SIP , thas tha | thás Áthám dhwam (thou,you, \&c.) |
| (Highest.) mip vas mas | IT Vahi mahiś ( I , we, \&c.) |
| ल: परस्मपढ्म।?\|8| टट। |  |
| लादेशा: परस्मेपदसंज्ञा: स्य: । |  |
| No. 408.-Let the substitutes of L ( No . 407) be called paras- |  |
| -PADA-i. e. "words for | ther." |

[Such are the terminations of a verb the action of which is addressed to another than the agent-i. e. of a transitive verb.]

## तङानावात्मनेपद्म्। २। ४। १००।

तड् प्रत्याहार: शानच्कानचे चेतत्संज्ञा: स्यु: । पूर्वषंज्ञापवाद:।
No. 409.-Let the set comprised under the technical name tan (i. e. the second set of nine, in No. 407, from ta to mahiń inclusive), and the two ending in ANA-viz: the participial affixes śánach (No. 883) and kánach (No. 880) be called Átmane-padai. e. "words for one's self." This supersedes (in regard to these affixes) the previous name (derived from No. 408).
[Such are the terminations of a verb the action of which is addressed or reverts to the agent himself-as in the Middle Voice of the Greek.]

## 

च्रनुदातेता ङितश्च धाते।ात्मनेपदं स्यात्त्।
No. 410.-Let the affixes called Átmane-pada (No. 409) be placed after a verbal root distinguished (in the catalogue of roots called Dhátu-pátha) by a gravely accented indicatory vowel, or by an indicatory í.

## सर्वरिजित: कर्चभिमाये क्रियाफले। १। ₹। ७२। <br> 

No. 411.-After a verbal root distinguished by an indicatory vowel circumflexly accented, or by an indicatory f́, when the (direct) fruit of the action accrues to the agent, let there be the átmane-pada affixes.

## शूपात् कर्तरि परस्सैपदम्। १। ₹ 1001 <br> ज्ञात्मनेपद्वामितहीनाद्वाते: कतरार परस्मेपदंद्या स्यात्।

No. 412.-After the rest, i. e. after whatever verbal root is devoid of any cause for the affixing of the átmane-pada terminations (Nos. 410 and 411), let the parasmai-pada affixes be employed in marking the agent.

तिङ स्तीराता चीfए प्रथममध्यमेत्तमा: । १। ४। २०१।
तिङ उमयो: पदयेस्त्तयःस्स्त्रा: कमादेतत्संज्ञा: स्य:।
No. 413.-Let the three triads in both the sets (parasmaipada and atmane-pada) of conjugational affixes (comprised under the general name of tin-a pratyóhd́rcl formed of the first and last of them viz. tip and mahin-No. 407-) be called, in order, the lowest, the middle, and the highest (person).
[These, it must be borne in mind, correspond to the 3rd, 2nd, and lst persons of European grammar.]

तान्येकवचन्नद्विवचनबहुवचनान्येका:। १। ४। २०२।
 ज्ञान स्यु: ।

No. 414 -Let these three triads of conjugational affixes, which (No.413) have received the names of Lowest, \&c. be called, (as regards the three expressions in each trial-tip, tas, jhi, \&ic.) Severally, "the expression for one " (siggular), "the expresSion for two" (dual), and "the expression for many" (plural).

## युष्मद्युंपपंदे समानाधिकरणो स्थानिन्यरि मध्यमः।

## १ 181 र०प |

ति ड्वाच्चकारक्कांचान युप्मद्य पयुज्यमाने ड्रयुज्यमाने च मध्यम:।
No. 415.-When the pronoun yushmad "thou" understood, and also when the same expressed, is the attendant word in agreement with the verb, and denotes the agent or object that is siguified by the verbal termination, then let the verbal termination be the midde (No. 413).

## 习习्यस्मयुत्तम: । ? 1 \& | ?००।

तथामूते 5 म्मद्युत्तम: ।
No. 416. - Wien the pronoun asmad "I" is in the same circumstannces (as yushmad in No 415), then let the verbal termination be the highest (No. 413).

## शेषे प्रथम:।?|४। १०ट।

## भू हत इति जाते।

No. 417.-In all other cases (besides those provided for in Nos. 415 and 416), let the verbal termination be the lowest (No. 413.)

The expression bhú $l l$ (No. 406) having thus become bhú $+t i$ (by the substitution directed in No. 407, we look forward).

नित् fित् सावरधातुक्रम । ₹। 81 ११₹।
तिङ: शितश्च धात्वधिकारेक्ता एतत्संजा: स्य: ।

No．418．－Let the affixes called tif́（No．413）and those with an indicatory $\$$ ，which are enounced in the division of the grammar pertaining to verbal roots，be called sárvadhítuka（i．e． ＂applicable to the whole of a radical term＂）．

## कर्तरि शूप्। ₹।？। हैट।

कर्चर्थे छार्बंधातुक्षे परे धातेा：शप् ।
No．419．－When a sárvadhátulca affix（No．418）follows，sIG－ nifying an agent，let sap be placed after the verbal root．［The $s$ and the $p$ ，by Nos． 155 and 5 ，being indicatory there remains $a$ ， giving bhú $+a+t i$ ．］

## सार्वंधतुकार्धधततुकयोः । १। ₹। モ४।


No．420．－When a sárvadhátuka（No．418）or an árdha－ Dhátuka affix（No．436）Follows，then let guna（No．33）be the substitute of an inflective base（ $N o .152$ ）that ends in $i /$ ．

Thus bhú becomes bho，and，av being substituted by No．29， we have bhavati＂he becomes．＂In like manner bhavatah＂they two become．＂

## भोडन्त：।

प्रत्यया₹यवस्य मूस्यान्तादेश：। च्रतो। गुणे। मर्वन्ति। मर्वंस।

## म习习：। मवथ ।

No．421．－Ant is the substitute of the letter JH being part of an affix（as in the case of $j h i-407$ ）．By No． 300 the $a$ of ant sup－ plies the place both of itself and of the preceding $a$ of bhava－so that we have bhavanti＂they become．＂Again－bhavasi＂thou becomest，＂bavathah＂you two become，＂bhavatha＂you become．＂

## 

श्रतेाइङ़स्य दीर्चा यजादो माब्वेधतुकु । मबांमि। मवाव：। मवा－ म：। ष भरति। तो मवत：। ते भवन्ति । त्वं भवर्ष। युवां मबथ：। यूयं मवथ । झ्रहं मवामि । झ्रावां मवाव：। बयं मताम：।

No. 422-The long vowel shall be the substitute of an inflective base ending in Short a, when a sárvadhátulca affix (No. 418) heginning with YaǸ FOLlows. Thus (bhava $+m i=$ ) bhavámi "I become," bhavávah " we two become," bhavámah " we become."

With the pronouns supplied, the present tense stands thus:Sing. Dual. Plu.
sa bhavati. tau bhavatah. te bhavanti. twirn bhavasi. ahañ bhuvámi. yuván bhavathah.
yúyañ bu huvatha. áván blưvávah. vayañ bľavámah.

##  <br> भूतानद्यतनपरोचार्यवृतेर्ध।तेालंट्ट् स्यात्। लस्य तिबादय:।

No. 423.-Let Lit (No. 404) come after a verbal root em ployed in signifying what took place before the current day and UNPERceived (by the narrator.)

Instead of the $l$ (of $l i t t$, the $i$ and $t \in$ of which are indicatory), let there be tip, \&c. (No. 407).

परस्मेपढ़ानां एबतुसुस्थलयुस लल्वमा:। ४। ₹। ते।
लिटास्तिझादीनां गलाद्यः: स्यु: 1 मू क्य इति स्थिते।
No. 424.-Let there be, in the room of the parasmai-pada affixes, tip, \&c., substituted for liṭ, nall, \&c.-viz.

| Sirg. | Dual. | Plural. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NaL | atus | US |
| THAL | athus | a |
| NaL | VA | MA. |

Proceeding to subjoin these affixes, (the $n$ and $l$ being elided by Nos. 148 and 5 ) the case standing thus- $b h u+a$-we look forward.

## भुवो वुग्नुङ़िट: 1 है 18 | EC।疌诃

No. 425. - Let vuk (of which the $u$ and $k$ are indicatory) be the augment of the root BHÚ, WHEN (a substitute for) LUN OR LIT begiuning with a vowel follows.

Thus bhú $+a$ becomes bhiv $+a$.

## लिटि धाते रनभ्यासस्य। है। १। ᄃ।

लिटि परेडनभ्याषधधात्वबयबस्येकाच: प्रथमस्य हे स्त क्रादिभूतादच: परस्य तु द्वितीयस्य । भूव् मूब् ₹ इति स्थिते ।

No. 426.-When lit follows, there are two in the room of the first portion, containing a single vowel, of an unreduplicated verbal root; but, after an initial vowel, the reduplication is of the second portion (containing a single vowel) which follows it.

Thus bluúv $+a$ having become bhúvblưv $+a$, we look forward.
पूर्वेंडम्बास: । है। १। ४।
श्रज ये द्वे तयेः 1 :
No. 427.-Let the first of those two which are here spoken of (No. 426) be called the reduplicate (abhyása).

## हबादि: शेष: । ৩। ४। है।

च्रभ्यासस्यादिहल् शिष्यते $5 न ् य े ~ ह ल े ा ~ ल ु प ् य न ् त ~ । ~$
No. 428.-Of the reduplicate (No. 427) the first consoNANT IS LEFT; the other consonants are elided.

Thus we have bhübhúv + a.

## हख: $10|8| y ू ट 1$

च्र्भभ्यासस्याच: ।
No. 429.-In the room of the vowel of the reduplicate there is the sHort vowel.

Thus we have blúbhuv + a.

## भवतेर: | ৩|४| ৩३। <br> मबतेरम्याषस्योकारस्य च्र: स्याल्लिटि ।

No. 430.-When lit follows, let there be $A$ instead of the $u$ of the reduplicate syllable or the verb BHÚ.

Thus we have bhabhúv+a.

चभ्यभासे चर च। 1 । पू४।
ग्रभ्यसे भलां चर: स्युज्जेश्च। ऊशां जश: खयां चर इति विवेक: 1 बमूब 1 बमूबतु: 1 बमूबु:।

No. 431. -In a reduplicate syllable, let there be also char and $j a s s^{\text {instead }}$ of $j h a l$ :-that is to say-let there be $j a s i$ in the room of $j h a s$ s, and char in the room of lchay-such is the distinction.

Thus bhabhív $+a$ becomes finally babhúva " he became." In the same way babhúvatuh (No. 424) "they two became," babihúvuh "they became."

## बिट्च 1 ₹ 181 १श゚y ।

लिडादेशस्तिङार्ध्धातुकसंज्च:।
No. 432.-AND let a conjugational affix substituted for LIT be called árdhadhátuka (No. 436).

## 

बरूर्वय । बमूचश्रु: 1 बमूब। बमूच। बरूववव। बमूचिम ।
No. 433. -IṬ is the augment of an árdhadhétuka affix beginning with val.

In accordance with No. 103, the $i$ (of $i t$ ) is prefixed to the affix—giving babhuivitha, "thou becamest." Then babhuivatluuh "you two became," babhúva " you became," babhúva "I became," and again babhúviva (No. 433), " we two became," babhúvima "we became."

## च्न्रन्यतने लुट्। ₹ । ₹। २थ । <br> भविष्यत्यनद्यतनेर्थै धातोल्लुट्।

No. 434.-Let LUTT (No. 404) come after a verbal root in tee sense of what will happen but not in the course of the current day.

स्यतासी ब्टलुटो: । ३।?। ३३ ।
धातेरेते। स्तो ल्टलुटो: परत: । शबाद्यपवाद:। ल्ट इति ल्टङ्लृटोर्येहपास्।

No. 435.-When leti and lut follow, then these two, sya and tási, are the affixes of a verbal root. This supersedes the affix sap, \&c. (No. 419). Both lrin and lrit are included in the expression " lri."

## च्रार्धधातुकं शेष:।₹।४। ११४।

तिङ्ञ्ञझ्झ्झाइन्यो धातारारंत विहित: प्रत्यय सतत्संज: स्यात् ।

## इट् 1

No. 436. - Let the remainder, i. e. affixes other than tin and those with an indicatory $s$ (No. 418), subjoined to a verbal root be called árdhadhátuka-(i. e. "belonging to half the verb,"-or to six of the tenses).

The augment $i t$ here presents itself from No. 433, and the word (through Nos. 420 and 435) attains the form bhavitás.

##  <br> डित्व्वामर्थाद्यमस्याण टेल्लाप: । भाबता।

No. 437.-Dé rau and ras are substituted in the room of the affixes of the lowest (No. 413) person of luṭ.

As the presence of $d$ as an indicatory letter must not be unmeaning, there is elision of the final vowel with what follows it (No. 52), although the word is not one of those called bha (Nos. 185 and 187).

Thus bhavitás (from No. 436) becomes bhavit, and (with the á derived from the $d \mathfrak{a}$ of this rule), bhavitá "he will become."

तासस्त्येर्बोप: । ० । \& । yू०।
सादेग प्रत्यये ।
No. 438.-There is elision of tás (No. 435) and of the verb $\Delta S$, when an affix beginning with $s$ follows.

रादो प्रत्यये तथा। भवितारै। । भवितार: । मवितासि । भावतास्थ:। मावितास्थ । भवितास्मि। भांबतास्व:। मावतास्म: ।

No．439．－And so（as directed in $\mathrm{No}_{\mathrm{y}}$ 438）wHEN an affix be－ ginning with R FOLLOW s ．

Thus we hare（No．437）bhavitárau＂they two will become，＂ bhavitárah＂they will become，＂bhavitási＂thou wilt become，＂ bhavitásthah＂you two will become，＂bhavitástha＂you will be－ come，＂blcavitásmi＂I will become，＂bhavitáswah＂we two will become，＂bhavitásmah＂we will become．＂

ल्टट् शेषे च। ३। ३। १३।
भविघ्यदर्थाट्याने｜र्ल्टट् क्रियार्थायां क्रियायां सत्यामसत्यां वा। स्य：। इट् । भाविष्यात । भाविष्यत：। भाविष्यन्ति । भाविष्यंसि। भविष्यथ：। भविष्यथ । भंविष्यांम । भाविघ्याव：। भविव्याम：।

No．440．－And in tee remaining cases，i．e．whether there he or be not another verb（denoting an action performed）for the sake of the（future）action（No．903）－let Lpiṭ come after a verbal root employed in the sense of the future（indefinite or 2 nd ）．

The augment sya being obtained from No．435，and $i t$ from No．433，and the $s$ being change to $s h$－by No．169，we have bhavishyati＂he will become，＂bhavishyatah＂they two will be－ come，＂bhavishyanti＂they will become，＂bhavishyasi＂thou wilt become，＂bhavishyathuh＂you two will become，＂bhavishyatha ＂you＇will become，＂bhavishyámi＂I will become，＂bhavishyávah ＂we two will become，＂bhavishyámah＂we will become．＂

##  <br> 

No．441．－And let LoT（No．404）come after a verbal root in the sense of command，\＆c．

## স्याशशिष बिङ्लेटौ। \३। ३। १७३।

No．442．－In the sense of benediction，híf and loṭ are employed．

> एरु：। ३ ا \＆しモだ।
> लेट इक्कारस्य उ：। भaतु ।

No. 443.-Let there be U instead of the I of an affix substituted for lot (No. 441). Thus bhavatu "let him become."

## 

अभांशि तुह्योस्तातेक् वा । परत्वात् घर्वादेश: । मबतात् ।
No. 444.-In benediction tátán is optionally the substitute of TU (No. 443) aND HI (No. 447).

The affix, though containing an indicatory $n$ (No. 53), takes the place of the whole of the original affix, because it is ruled that No. 58, which is subsequent to No. 59 in the order of the Ashtáadhyáyi, shall here take effect (by No. 132). Thus blavatát "may he become."

## लोटो बद्धत् । ₹ । 8। ㄷ्य । <br> लेटस्तामादय: सल़ाप: ।

No. 445. -Let the treatment of lot (No. 441) be LIKe that of Lấ (No. 456,) and so let there be the substitution of tám, \&cc. ( No . 446) and the elision of $s$ ( (No. 455).

## तस्यस्थमिपां नान्तन्ताम: । ₹ । ४। ३०१ ।

ङितश्चतुर्यां तामादय: । मबताम । मबन्तु।
No. 446.-Let tám, \&̛c., i. е. TÁM, TAM, TA, AND AM, be instead of the four substitutes, viz., TAS, THAS, THA, AND MIP, -of any $l$ which has an indicatory $n^{\prime}$ (viz., lań, liń, luń, and lriń). Thus bhavatám (No. 445) "let the two become," bhavantu" "let them become."

## सेर्घ्यापच 1 ₹। 81001 .

लेट: सेहिः: सोडापच्च ।
No. 447. -Instead of the SI, substituted for lot, there is HIand this has not the indicatory $P$ (of the sip).

## च्रता हे: । है। \& । र०प ।

## लुकृ । मव 1 मवतात् 1 मवतम् $\mid$ मवत ।

No. 448.-Let there be elision (luli-No. 209) of hi (No. 447) AFTER what ends in SHORT A. Thus bhava or (No. 444) bha-
vatát "be thou," or " mayst thou become," bhavatam " do you two become," bhavuta "become ye."

## 

लेटट: ।
No. 449.-NI is the substitute of MI in the room of loṭ.
স्राडुत्तमस्य पिच | ₹ $18 \mid$ く中 ।
लेडुत्तमस्याट् चिच्च । हून्येरुत्वं न । इकारेच्चारखसामर्थ्यत् । मवांन 1

No. 450.-At is the augment of the affixes of the highest person substituted in the room of lot, and the termination is as if it had an indicatory p.

The $h i$ (No. 447) and $n i$ (No. 449) do not undergo the change to $u$ (by No. 443)-because in that case the enouncing of the $i$ in these two substitutes would be unmeaning. Thus we have bhavá$n i$ " may I become"-(No. 103).

## ते पागधातेः: । ? | ४| ट०।

ते गत्युपसर्गसंजका घातेा: प्रागेव प्रयेक्तव्या: ।
No. 451.-These particles, termed gati (No. 222) and upasarga No. 47) are to be employed before the verbal root(that is to say, they are prefixes).

## ॠानि लेट्। $\subset|४|$ १ह ।

उपसर्गस्थान्नमितात् परस्य लेड।देशस्यानोति नस्य ख: स्यात् । प्रमबाएँ ।

No. 452.-Let there be a cerebral $n$ in the room of the dental $n$-f ÁNI (Nos. 449 and 450 ), the substitute of Lot, when it follows a letter competent to cause such a change (No.157) standing in an upasarga. Thus, in consequence of the $r$ in pra, we have prubhaváṇi "let me prevail."

टुर: घत्वयत्वयेरूपषर्गत्व्वत्वषेधे। बक्तव्य:। टु:स्स्थात:। टुर्भवानि ।

No. 453.-"It should be stated that dur (No. 48) is forbidden to support the character of an upasarga. in so far as regards the changing (of $s$ and $n$ ) to sh and n." Thus we have, without change, duhsthiti "ill-fortune," and durbhaváni " may I be unhappy."

## 

No: 454.-"It should be stated that the word antar supports the character of an upasarga (No. 452), so far as regards the rules for ań (III-3-104) and ki (No. 917) and the change of $n$ to a cerebral Ṇ." Hence antarbhaváni " may I be within."

## नित्यं ङित: । ₹ । 81 टć।

## संकारान्तस्य ङिद्तुत्तमस्य नित्यं लोप: । घ्यलेडन्त्यस्येति घलेप:।

## मचाव । मबाम ।

No. 455. -There is always elision of an affix of the Chief person, substituted in the room of that $l$ which has an indicatory ín, provided it end in $s$. By No. 27 the elision is only of the $s$, the final letter. By No. 445 this rule applies to the case of $l o t$ -so that we have bhaváva " may we two become," and bhaváma " may we become."

## म्मनद्यतने बङ्। ₹ । २ । १११ । <br> श्ञनद्यतनमूतार्थवृतेधातेललंड्।

No. 456.-Let lấ (No. 404) come after a verbal root employed in the sense of past before the commencement of the CURRENT DAY.

लुङ्नङल्टङ्द्वङुढान्त: | है | \& | ט? |
एघ्वड्गस्याट्. 1
No. 457.-AT, acutely ACCENTED, is the augment of the inflective base, WHEN LUŃ (No. 468), LAŃ (No. 456), aND LRIN (No. 476) FOLLOW.

According to No. 103, this augment is one to be prefixed.

## इूतश्र | ₹ । \& | ? 001

ङितो लस्य परस्मेपदमिकारान्तं यत् तस्य लेप:। अभवत् ।
 ज्रभवाज । ज्रमवाम ।

No. 4ăS.-AND there is elision of that parasmaipada affix (No. 408) ending in I (viz. ti, anti, si, and mi,) which is the substitute of an $l$ distinguished by an indicatory $n$. Thus abhavat "he became," abhavatám (No. 446) "they two became," abhavan (No. 26) "they became," abhavah (Nos. 124 and 111) "thou becamest," abhavatam (No. 446) " you two became," abhavatcu (No. 446) "you became," abhavam (No. 446) "I became," abhaváva (No. 455) " we two became," abhaviáma "we became."

## 



सब्बर्थुष धातेर्लिड्।
No. 4ă9.-Let Lis (No. 404) come after a verbal root in these senses, viz. COMMANDING, directing, inviting, Expression of WISH, ENQUIRING, AND ASKING FOR.

## यासुट् परस्मैपदेषदात्तो ङिच्च। ₹ । ४। ?०३।

लिङ: परस्मेपदानों गयुडागमा ङिच।
No. 460.-When the parasmaipada substitutes of lin Follow, then Yásut (No. 103) acutcly accented is their augment, and the termination is regarded as having an indicatory ín.

मार्वधातुऊलिङोऽनन्त्यस्य सस्य लोप: । इति पागे ।
No. 461.-There is elision of tue s, not being final, of a sárvadhátuka substitute (No. 418) of LiŃ.

This having presented itself, we look forward.

भ्रत: परस्य सार्वचातुकावयकस्य याम् इत्यस्येय् । गुण:।

## A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 462.-IY is substituted in the room of yás (No. 460) being part of a sárvadhátilico affix coming after what ends in SHort a.

Thus we have bhava $+i y+t$ (No. 45̈8); and, substituting guṇa, bhavey $+t$.

## लोपो ब्येर्वनि। ह1 १ 1 छह।

भवेत्। भवेताम्।
No. 463.-There is elision of V and x , when val (i. e. any consonant except $h$ or $y$ ) Follows. Thus we have bhavet "he may become," bhavetám (No. 446) "they two may become."

## भेर्जुस्। ₹ । ४। २०C।

लिड: । भवेयु: । मवे:। मवेतम्। भवेत। मनेयम्। मवेच ।

## भवेम ।

No. 464.-Instead OF JHI in the room of liń, there shall be jus (No. 149). Thus bhaveyuh (No. 462) "they may become," bhaveh (No. 458) "thou mayst become," bhavetam (No. 446) "you two may become," bkaveta " you may become," bhaveyam "I may become," bhaveva (No. 455) "we two may become," bhavema "we may become."

## निङाशिषि।३। प। १? है। <br> घ्राशिजि लिङस्तिङार्धघातुऋसंज: स्यात्।

No. 465.-When the sense is that of benediction, let a termination of the set called tin (No. 413) substituted in the room OF LIÍ be termed árdhadhätukca.

## किदार्शिषि। ₹ 181 १०४।

प्राशिषि लिङो यासुट् क्रत् । स्को: संयेगाद्योरिति सलेप: ।
No. 466.-When the sense is that of benediction, then yásut, the augment of liń ( $N o .460$ ), is as if it were distinguished by an indicatory k.

The s of yás (yásut) is elided before tip, according to No. 337. कुति च | ? | ? | Y |
 स्ताम़ । भूयास्: । भूया: | भूयास्त्तम् । भूयास्त । भूयाषस् । भूयास्व । भूयास्म ।

No. 467.-And there are not guna and vriddhi, when indicated by the term " $i k$," if that which would otherwise cause the change has an indicatory $g$, or $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{OR}$ ín.

According to No. 466, the augment yásut (which otherwise, according to No. 420, would have caused the substitution of guna in the room of the $u$ of $b h u$ which is " $i k$,") is to be regarded as having an indicatory $k$-so that we have ḃhúyd́t (No. 458) "may he become," bhúyástám (No. 446) " may they two become," bhúyásuh (No. 464) "may they become," bhúyál (No. 337) " mayst thou become," bhúyástam " may you two become," bhúyásta " may you become," bhúyásam " may I become; "bhúyáswa " may we two become," bhúyasma "may we become."

##  <br> भूतार्थे धातेाल्लुङ् स्यात् ।

No. 468.-Let Lứ (No. 404) come after a verbal root in the sense of what is past (indefinitely).

माङि लुङ゙। ₹। ३। २०प ।
सर्वलकारापवाद:।
No. 469.-When (the prohibitive particle) mín is employed, then let there be Lứ. This sets aside all the other tenses.

स्मोत्तरे लङ् च। ₹। ३। २७ई।
स्मोतरे माड़ लङ् स्याच्चाल्लुड्।
No. 470.-AND WHen it (viz. máń-No. 469) Is Followed by SMa, there may be lak. By the word "and," it is signified that luń (No. 469) is equally admissible.

For examples, see No. 475.


## शबाद्यपचाद: ।

No. 471.-When luŃ follows, let chli be added to the verbal root. This sets aside śap (No. 419) and the like.

## लेः सिच 1 ₹ 1 1 188 ! <br> इचाबिते।

No. 472.-Instead of chli (No. 471), let there be sich. The $i$ and $c h$ in sich are indicatory.

गतिस्थाघुपाभूभ्य: सिच: परस्मैपदेषु । २। ४। ৩৩।
लुक्र। गापाधिहेगादेश्पापती गृह्यते।
No. 473.-When the parasmaipada affixes come after the verbal roots GÁ, STHÁ" "to stand," the six called G日U (No. 66̈2), PÁ \& bHƯ, there is elision (lulc-No. 209) of SICH (No. 472). The roots $g d$ and $p a ́$ áre here severally taken in the sense of the verb in " to go," and of pá " to drink" (not "to praise," and " to protect").

## 

भूমू खतयो: घार्वधातुक्ष तिङ्ड गुणो। न। ग्रमूत्। घमूताम्।


No. 474.-When a sárvadhátuka tense-affix comes After these two, BEỨ " to become," AND SHỨ "to bring forth," guṇa is not substituted (by No. 420). Thus we have abhút (Nos. 457 and 458) " he became," abhútám (No. 446) "they two became," abhúvan (No. 425) "they became," abhúh "thou becamest," abhútam " you two became," abhúta " you became," abhúvam "I became," abhúva " we two became," abhúma "we bẹcame."

## न माङोगे। है। ४ | ৩४।

## ग्रडाटो न स्त: । मा भवान् भूत्। मा स्म भवत्। मा स्म भूत्।

No. 475.-When the verb is in conjunction with the prohibitive particle Mák, the angınents $a t ̣$ (No. 45̄7) and át (No. 478) are Not taken. Thus má bhaván bhút " inay you, Sir, not become," má sma bhavat (No. 470) " may he not become," má sma bhút. " may he not become."

## चिड्निनिम्ते लङ् क्वियातिपत्तौ।







No. 476.-Where there is a reason, such as the relation of cause and effect, FOR affixing Lif́ (No. 4乞59), there let Lp̣iŃ (No. 404) be affixed, when the non-completion of the action is to be understood.

This tense (the conditional) takes the following form-abhavishyat (Nos. 457, 420, 435, 433, 169, and 458) "he would become," abhavishyatám (No. 446) "they two would become," abhavishyan "they would become," abhavishyah "thou wouldst become," adhavishyutam " you two would become," abhavishyata " you would become," abhavịshyam " I would become," abhavishyáva " we two would become," abhavishyáma " we would become."
"If there had been good rain, then there would have been plenty of food;"-or "If there were to be good rain, then there would be plenty of food;"-to apprehend the force of the conditional, let this and the like sentences be understood.
[In these renderings, let it be observed, there is an eye to the " non-completion of the action"-that is to say, it is implied that there was not good rain, nor consequent plenty:-or that the occurrence of good rain is dubious, and the desirable consequence equally so.]

The verb at, " to go on continuously," (which, in the catalogue of roots, is written atc-with a supernumerary or indicatory letter termed an anubandha) is next to be conjugated:-atati (No. 419) he goes."

> च्रत च्रादे: । ৩ । ४ । ৩०।
> ष्रम्यासस्यादेरते दीर्घ: स्यात् $\mid$ ज््यात̣ । घ्राततु: । ॠ्रातु: ।
 घ्रतिष्याति। घ्रततु ।

No．477．－Let there be a long vowel in the room of short a initial in a reduplicate（No．427）．Thus，in the 2nd pret．，we bave áta（No．424）＂he went，＂átatuh＂they two went，＂átuh＂they went，＂átitha（No．433）＂thou wentest，＂átathuh＂you two went，＂ áta 子 you went，＂átx＂I went，＂átiva＂we two went，＂átima＂we went．＂

In the 1st fut．we have atitá（No．437）＂he will go，＂2nd fut． atishyati（No．440）＂he will go，＂and imp．atatu（No．443）＂let him go．＂

## ग्राडजादीनाम् । ही । \＆। ०p ।

च्रजादेरह्गस्याट् लुङ्लङ्लृ्द्ध्तु। प्रातत् । ग्रतेत् । ग्रत्यात् । म्रत्यास्ताम् । लु⿵⿸厂⿰丨丿帀一 氏िचि इडागमे कृते ।

No．478．－Let Át be the augment of what inflective bases be－ gin with a vowel，when luń，lań，or lrin follows，Thus we have 1st pret．átat＂he went，＂potential－atet（No．463）＂he may go，＂ benedictive utyát（No．467）＂may he go，＂atyástám＂may they two go．＂

When lun＇（No．468）is affixed，and sich（No．472）follows，and the augment it（No．433）has been attached－we look forward．

## 

बिद्यमानात् हिच्चाइस्तेश्च परस्यापृत्तस्य हल ईैडागम：।
No．479．－Let $\varepsilon t$ be the augmeut of an afrix consisting of a SINGLe（No．199）consonant coming after sich actually pre－ sent（unelided）or after the verb as＂to be．＂

## 

हृ：परस्य सस्य लोप：स्याद्दीटि । मिज्लाप एकादेशे रिद्जे। वाच्य：। अ्रातीत् । ग्रातिशृम् ।

No．480．－When ít（No．479）FOLlows，let there be elision of $s$ coming AFter iT（No．433）．
[This elision of $s$ (sich), being directed by a rule in one of the last three chapters of the grammar (No. 39), is not recognised by No. 479 -which therefore acts as if the sich were positively present.] "It should be stated that the elision of sich is recognised as having taken place, in the case where a single substitute comes" (in the room of more than one element; as, for instance, when long $i$ comes, by No. 55 , in the room of $i+i$ ): so that we have áti+ $i t=$ átít "he went," átishṭám (Nos. 446, 169, and 78) " they two went."

## 

सिचेाइभ्यस्ताद्विदेश्च परस्य ङित्मंबन्चिनो मेन्जुस्। ब्रातिषु:।
 स्रातिष्यत् । षिधु गत्याम् । ३।

No. 481.-Let there be jus instead of $j h i$ belonging to a tense designated by an $l$ (No. 404) with an indicatory $\dot{n}$, when it comes after sich (No. 472) or a reduplicated verb, or the root vid "to know." Thus átishuh "they went," átíh (Nos. 479 and 480) "thou wentest," átishtam "you two went," átishta " you went," átisham "I went," átishwa " we two went," átishma "we went."

Conditional-átishyat (No. 476) "he would go." The verb shidh (8hidhu) " to go" is next to be conjugated.

## हरं बघु.। ? । \& । ?०।

No. 482.-Let a SHORt vowel be termed "LIGET" (laghu).

## संयेगे गुरू। १। \& । ११।

संयेगे परे हृस्वं गुरू ।
No. 483.-When a conjuñt consonant follows, let a short vowel be termed "HEAVY" (guru).

दीघं च। ? 181 ?₹।
गुरु स्यात् ।
No. 484.-And let a long vowel be termed "heavy" (guru).


पुगन्तस्य लघूपधस्य चाङ़स्येका गुया: सार्वंधातुकाधंधतुत्कयेः। धात्वादेरिति स: । सेधरि। घत्वम् । सिषेध ।

No. 485.-And let there be guna in the room of the ik of that inflective base which ends with the augment puk (No. 749) or which has a "light" vowel (No. 482) as its penultimate letter (No. 296), when a sárvadhátuka or an árdhadhátuka affix follows.

According to No. 280, $s$ is substituted for the sh initial in the root-and we have sedhati "he goes." In the 2nd pret., the substituted $s$ being again changed to $s h$ (by No. 169), we have sishedha (No. 424) " he went."

च्रसंयेगार्बिट् कित् | १| २|y |
घ्मसंयेगात् परोरापल्लि् कित् स्यात्। सिंबधतु: । सिषिधु: ।
 सेधिता। सेधिष्याति । सेधतु । च्मसेधत्। सेधेत्। सिध्यात्। श्रसेधीत् । घ्रसेधिष्यत् । एवं चिती संज्ञाने। ४। शुच शेके। श। गद व्यक्तायां वाँच। ६। गदति।

No. 486.-Let a substitute of LIT, (No. 423), not coming AFTER A CONJUNCT consonant and not distinguished by an indicatory $p$, be held to have an indicatory K (No. 467). Thus sishidhatuh "they two went," sishidhuh "they went, sisherlhitha (No. 433) "thou wentest," sishidhathuh "you two went," sishidha " you went," sishedha "I went," sishidhiva (No. 433) " we two .went," sishidhima "we went," lst fut. sedhitá (No. 437) "he will go," 2nd fut. sedhishyati (No. 440) "he will go," imp. sedhatu (No. 443) "let him go," 1st pret. asedhat (No. 458) "he went," pot. sedhet (No. 463) "he should go," benedictive sidhyát (No. 467) "may he go," 3rd pret. asedhit (No. 480) "he went," cond. asedhishyat (No. 476) " he would go."

In the same way are conjugated chit (chití) "to think," and śuch (śucha) " to grieve."

The word gad (gada) "to speak plainly" is next to be conjugated, which makes gadati " he speaks."

## नेग्रेनदृपतपदघ मास्स्यतिर्ईन्नियातिवानित्रातिप्यातिवप-



उपसर्गस्थांच्नामतात् परस्य नेर्या। गदादिषु परेषु । प्रणिगदति।
No. 487.-Let cerebral $n$ be the substitute of the dental $n$ of the prefix Ni, following a cause for such change (No. 157) standing in an upasarga (No. 47), WHEN the verbs gad, \&c. FOLLOW-these being Gad " to speak," Nad " to be happy," Pat " to fall," Pad " to go," the verbs termed GHU (No. 662), MÂ" to measure," sho "to destroy," HAN " to kill," Yá " to go," vá " to blow," Drá " to flee," PSÁ " to eat," VAP " to weave," VAH " to bear," SAM " to be tranquil," CHI " to collect," and dir "to anoint.". Thus we have pranigadati "he speaks loudly."

## कुहेश श्यु: । ० | \& । हि?।

अ्रभ्याषक₹र्गहऊारयेश्चवर्गादेश: ।
No. 488. -Let a letter of the palatal class be the substitute of a letter of THE GUTTURAL CLASS, OR OF H, in a reduplicate (No. 427).

## ت्रत उपधाया: । | २। २१₹ |

 जगदिथ । जगदथु: । जगद।

No. 489.-Let there be vriddhi in the room of a penditimate short a, when an affix, distinguisbed by an indicatory $\grave{n}$ or $n$, follows. Thus we have, in the 2nd pret., jagáda (Nos. 488 and 424) "he spoke," jagalatuh "they two spoke," jagaduh " they. spoke," jagaditha (No. 433) " thou spokest," jagadathuh " you two spoke," jagada " you spoke."

## एलुत्तमे वा। ৩।?| हीं।

रणत् स्यात्। जगाद । जगद। जगदिव। ज़ग़िम। गदिता। गर्दष्यंति । गदतु । झ्रगदत् । गदेत् । गद्यात् ।

No. 490.-Let Ṇal (No. 424), the termination of the highest person (No. 416), be optionaliy regarded as having indicatory
n. Thus we have either jagáda or jagada "I spoke," jagadiva" "we two spoke," jagadima "we"spoke." In the 1st fut. guditá (No. 437) "he will speak," 2nd fut. gadishyati (No. 440) " he will speak," imp. gadatu (No. 443) "let him speak," 1st pret agadat (No. 458) " he spoke," pot. gadet (No. 463) "he may speak," benedictive gadyát (No. 467) " may he speak."

## अ्रते हलादेर्लंघेा: । ण1२। ノ

हलादेर्लबोर्वृंट्जबेंडादे परस्मेपदे सिंचि। भगादोत्। भ्रगदीत् । अमदिष्यत्। गद अन्मत्यत्ते गब्दे । 0 ।

No. 491.-Let vriddhi be optionally the substitute of a "liget" a (No. 482) preceded by a consonant, when sich follows, and a parasmaiparda affix preceded by the augment it (No. 433). Thus we have, 3rd pret. agádát or agadít (No. 480) "he spoke," cond. agadishyat (No. 476) "he would speak."

The verb nad (nada) "to sound inarticulately" is next to be conjugated.

## ऐो न: । है। ? 1 \&์प 1

धात्वादेगस्य न: । योपदेशासत्वनर्दनाटिनायाधन्दनक्षनृनृत: ।
No. 492.-Let there be dental N in the room of cerebral N intial in a root.

With the exception of nard " to sound," nat " to dance," náth "to beg," nádh "to beg," nand "to thrive," nakle " to destroy," $n r i$ " to lead," and $n r i t$ " to dance," all the verbs that begin with $n$ have a cerebral $\boldsymbol{n}$ in the original enunciation.

उपसर्गादसमासे ऽfि ऐपपदेशस्य। ट। ४। १४।
 प्रशिनदति । नदति । ननाद ।

No. 493.-Let cerebral $n$ be the substitute of the dental $n$ or what root has cerebral Ne in its original enunciation, when it comes after a cause of such change standing in an upasarga (No. 452), even though the Compound be not a samása (No.
961). Thus we have praṇadati " he shouts," praninaduti (No. 487) "he shouts."

The simple verb is conjugated thus:-nadati "he sounds," nand́da" he sounded."

न्रत एकहल्मध्येडनादेशादेरिईट। है। ४। १२०।
लिशिनमितादेशांदकं न मर्बति यद तं तदवयवस्यासंयुक्तहल्मध्रस्थस्यात पत्वमम्यामलेपश्च किति लिटि ।

No. 494.-When a substitute of Lit?, regarded as having an indicatory $k$ (No. 486), Follows, then there shall be the substitution of $e$ in the room of short a, standing between simple consonants, which forms a part of what inflective base does not begin with a substitute (in the room of the letter of reduplication-No. 488-) caused by lit; and there shall be elision of the reduplicate.

## थलि च सेटि। है। 81 १२?।

प्रागुत्तं स्यात् । नेदिथ। नेद永: । नेद । ननाद। ननद । नेदिब। नेदिम । नदिता । नदिष्यांत्। नदतु । ॠनदत् । नदेत् । नद्यात्। अनादोत्। अ्रनदोत् । श्रनदिष्यत् । टुनदि समृद्धो। है।

No. 495.-And when thal (No. 424) follows with iṭ, (No. 433), let what is mentioned above (No. 494) take place.

Thus-neditha "thou didst sound," nedathuh "you two did sound," neda " you did sound," nuenáda or nanxila (No. 490) "I did sound," nediva "we two did sound," nedima "we did sound,"- naditá" he will sound," nadishyati" he will sound," nadatu " let him sound," anad "t "hesounded," nadet "he may sound," nadyát "may he sound," anádít or anadít "(No. 491) " he sounded," anadishyat "he would sound."

The verb nand "to thrive" is rext to be conjugated. In the original enunciation this root appears in the form of tunudi.

अाहिfिटुडव: | १ | ₹ | पू |
उपदेशे धातोराद्या एते इत: स्यु:।

No. 496. - Let ìv and tu and dec, initial in a roót in its original enunciation (in the catalogue of roots) be indicatory.

## द्रदितो नुम् धाते: 101? 1 yूट।

नन्दति ।ननन्द। न屃त।। न层ष्यति। नन्दतु। शनन्दत्। नन्द्टेत् । नन्दात् । अनन्दीत् । अनन्दिघ्यत् । अर्च पूज़ायाय् । है। अर्चाति।

No. 497.-Let num be the augment of a root which has an indicatory short I (as tunudi has). As the augment has an indicatory $m$ (No. 265); it is suhjoined to the last vowel-and thus we have nandati "he thrives," nananda "he throve," nanditá "he will thrive," nandishyati "he will thrive," nandutu "lèt him thrive," anandat "he throve," nandet "he may thrive," nandyát "may he thrive," anandit "he throve," anandishyat "he would thrive."

The verb arch (archa) "to worship" is next conjugated:archati " he worships."

## तस्मान्नुर्ड्रिहल: । ०। ४। ०?।

द्विहलो घातेार्दीर्घोमूतात् परस्य नुट् स्यात् । ग्रानर्चे । क्रानर्चतु:।
 भार्चीत् । घार्चिष्यत् । ब्रज गतो। १० । घ्रज्तात । बत्रांज । व्रजिता । व्रजिघ्याति । ब्रजतु । अघ्रज्ञत् । व्रजेत् । ब्रज्यात् ।

No. 498.-Let nUT be the augment (of the short $\alpha$ ) of what root contains a double consonant, after that lengthened (reduplicate derived from No. 477). Thus we have ánarcha (No. 103) "he worshipped," ánarchatuh "they two worshipped," architá "he will worship," archishyati " he will worship," archatu "let bim worship," archat (No. 478) "he worshipped," archet "he may worship," archyát " may he worship," árchít "he worshipped," árchishyat "he would worship."

The verb vraj (viaja) "to go" makes vrajati " he goes," vavraja (No. 428) "he weut," vrajitá "he will go," vrajishyuti
" he will go," vrajatu "let him go," avrajat " he went," vrajet " he may go," vrajyát " may he go."

## वदव्रजह्जन्तस्याच: । ৩। २। ३।

एषामचे। षृद्धि: सिचि परस्मेपदेषु। भ्भ्रब्राजीत्। श्रघ्राजिष्यत्।
 कटतु। ग्रकटत्। कटेत्। कट्यात्।

No. 499.-Let vriddhi (without the ${ }_{\text {moption [allowed by No. }}$ 491) be the substitute, of the vowel of these-viz. vad "to speak," vraj "to go," and of what inflective base ends in a consonant, when sich (No. 472) follows, and the parasmaipada affixes. Thus avrájit "he went," avrajishyat " he would go."

The verb kat (kate) " to rain or to appear" makes katati "it rains," chakáṭa (No. 488) "it rained," leatitá "it will rain," kațishyati "it will rain," kaṭatu " let it rain," alcaṭat "it rained," katet "it may rain," katyát " may it rain."
 हमयान्तस्यक्षिचादेयर्यन्तस्य श्वयतेरदितश्च वृद्धिनैडादो। सिचि । अकटीत् । घकटिष्यत् । गुपू रब्बये। १२।

No. 500.-Vriddhi (No. 499) shall not be the substitute or WHAT ENDS in H, or M, or Y, NOR OF the roots kShan " to kill," Swas " to breathe," JÁGṚ " to wake," NOR of those ending with the affix Ni (No. 747), NOR OF SWI " to increase," NOR OF what root is distinguished by an indicatory e, when sich, preceded by the augment it (No. 433), follows. Thus katẹ makes alcaṭít "it rained," akaṭishyat " it would rain."

The verb gup (pupui) "to protect" is next to be conjugated.
 स्वार्ं।

No. 501.-The affix AyA comes AFTER GUP "to protect," DHÚP " to heat," VICHCHE " to approach," PAN " to praise," AND PAN "to praise"-their sense remaining unaffected by it.

## सनाद्यन्ना धातव: । ₹। १। ३२।

सनादय: कमेग्रोङन्ता: प्रत्यया क्रन्ते येषां ते धातुघंच्चका:। धानुत्वाल्लडादय:। गेपायति ।

No. 502.-Let those words be called DHÁtu (i.e. verbal roots,) at the end of which are the (twelve) affixes beginning with san (III. 1.5.) and ending with nith, which occurs in the aphorism III. 1. 30. (No. 560). Since the words so ending are considered as roots, they take the tense-affixes lat, \&c. The affix áya (No. 501) being one of the twelve, we have gopáyati "he protects."

## स्रायादय अर्षधधातुके वा। ₹। १। ₹१। <br> श्रार्धधातुकविवनायामायादयो वा स्यु:।

No. 503.- When it is desired to express one's self with AN Árdeadhátuka affix, let íya and those that follow it (in the list of twelve-No. 502), viz : 亿́yaǹ, III. 1. 29., and ṇiń (No. 560), be optionally affixed.

कास्यनेकाच ग्राम् वक्तव्य:। लिटि। ग्रास्कासे।राम्विधानान्मस्य नेत्व्व 1

No. 504.-" Am should be mentioned as the affix of the verb Kás 'to shine,' and of what verb has more than one vowEL," when lit follows.

That the $m$ of this affix is not indicatory is ascertained by the direction that $a m$ shall be applied to ás "to sit," and kás " to shine," (its application to which would be useless if the $m$ were indicatory :-see Nos. 265 and 55).

## च्रते लोप: । ही 8 । \&ᄃ।

ग्रार्धातुकोपदेशे यददन्तं तस्याते। लेप ॠ्रांधातु\% ।
No. 505.-When an ardhadhátuka affix follows, there is ELISION of the SHORT a of that which ends in short $a$ at the time when the árdhadhatuka affix is directed to be attached.

## क्राम: परस्य लुक्त ।

No. 506.-Let there be a blank ( $7 . u k$-No. 209) in the room of what (tense-affix) comes $\operatorname{AFTER}$ ÁM (No. 504).

## हृज्न चानुप्रयु ज्यते जिनि | ३ | १ | प०। <br> आम्तन्ताल्लट्परा: कृम्बस्तयोडनुप्रयुज्यन्ते । तेषां द्वित्वादि ।

No. 507.-AND after what ends with ám (No. 506), the verbs implied in the pratyáhára KạıǸ (which is held to imply kri "to do," bhú "to become," and as "to be"), FOLLowed by Lit, ARE anNexed.

These auxiliaries undergo reduplication (No. 226) and the other consequences of taking the affixes denoted by lit.

## उरत्10181 है ।

अभ्यास干वर्यास्यात् । वृट्ध्: । गेपायांचार। द्वित्वात् परत्वाद्यागा प्ता ।

No. 508. -Shorta is the substitute of rit (or Ṛí)ina reduplicate. Thus the root $k r i$, having substituted $v r i d \gamma h i$ by No. 202, becomes chalára (Nos. 488 and 424 ); and this, subjoined to gup (altered by Nos. 501 and 504), gives gopáyánichakára (Nos. 94 and 97) " he protected."

In forming the dual of this person ( $k r i+a t u s$ ) the change of $r i$ to $y$ an first presenting itself, because the aphorism directing it (No. 21) is posterior (No. 132) to that (No. 426) which directs the reduplication-we look forward.

##  <br> 

No. 509.-When (an affix beginning with) A VOWEL FOLLOWS, that is a cause of reduplication, a substitute shall not take the place of a preceding vowel, whilst the reduplication is yet to be made. But, the reduplication having been made, the substitution may then take place, and thus we have gopáydrichakratuh "they two protected."

## एकाच उपदेश्रेडनुदात्तात्। ৩।२।?०।

उपदेशे ये धातुरेकाजनुदातश्च तत आार्धघातुकस्येगन।

वृङ्व्जृ्म्यां घ बिनेकाचाइएजन्त्रु निहता: स्सृता: ॥


 नुद् पद्य भिद् विद्य विनद् विन्द् शद् सद् स्विद्य स्कन्चिदृदी पेड़। धान्तेप क्रूध नधध बुध्य बन्ध युध रुध राध व्यध गुध साध सिध्य
 तिप् तृप्य दृष्य लिप् लूप्र व्पश्प्स्वप्प्तृप्त्वये।दश । मान्तेपु यभ्रम्लमस्त्वय: । मान्तेपु गस्न्मृ्य्म्रमश्चत्वार: । गान्तेपु क्रुण दंश् दिश् दृश् मृश् रिश् रूश् लिश्शबिश्स्थेश। दश। पान्ते
 सान्तेषू घस्वघती द्वो। हान्तुषु दह् दिश् दुह् नह् मिह् रहह्: लिह्बहाइटें।

习नुदाना हलन्त्तु धातवस्त्यधिकं गतम्।
गेपापयंचकर्थ । गोपायांचक्रचु: । गेपायंच्चक्र। गेपायंचक्चार । गेपायंचकृब। गोपायंचकृम। गेपायंबनूब। गेपायामाष। जुगेप। जुगुपतु: । जुगुपु: ।

No. 510.-It (No. 433) shall not be the augment of an árdhadhâtulco affix coming after what root, in an original enunciation, has a single vowel and is gravely accented.

With the exception of roots ending in $\hat{u}$ and $r \boldsymbol{\imath}$, and with the exception of the roots $y u$ "to mix," ru "to sound," kshnuu" to whet," śí " to sleep," shṇu " to distil," ṇu " to praise," kshu "to sneeze," świ "to increase," díńn "to fly," and śri "to serve," and vri (vrin) " to serve," and veri (vriin) "to choose," what roots, con-
taining a single vowel, are among those that end in a vowel, are called "gravely accented."
(Among monosyllables terminated by consonants, that have their efficient vowels "gravely accented, there are)-of those that end in $k$, one only-viz. śak (śaklri $i$ " to be able:"-of those that end in ch, six-viz. pach "to cook," much " to be free," rich "to purge," vach "to speak," vich "to differ," and sich "to sprinkle:"-of those that end in chh, one only-viz. prachchh "to ask:"-of those that end in $j$, fifteen-viz. tyaj "to abandon," nij"to cleanse," bhaj "to serve," bhañj"to break," bhuj" to enjoy," bhrasj "to fry," masj "to merge," yaj " to sacrifice," $y u j$ " to join," ruj " to be sick," rañj " to colour," vijir "to differ," swañj " to embrace," saǹj " to embrace," and srij " to abandon:"-of those that end in $d$, sixteen, viz. ad "to eat," kshud "to pound," khid "to be distressed," chhid "to cut," tud "to torment," nud " to send," pad "to go," bhid " to break," vid "to be," vid " to consider," vid " to acquire," sad " to wither," and "to wither," swid " to sweat," skand " to go," and had " to evacuate :" of those" that end in $d h$, eleven, viz. "lorudh " to be angry," kshudh " to be hungry," budh "to know," bandh " to bind," yudh "to fight," rudh "to obstruct," rádh "to accomplish," vyadh "to pierce," śudh "to be pure," sádh "to accomplish," and sidh "to be accomplished :"-of those that end in $n$, two, viz. man "to think," and han " to kill :"-of those that end in $p$, thirteen, viz. áp " to obtain," kship " to throw," chhup " to touch," tap " to inflame," tip " to drop," trip " to be satisfied," drip " to be proud," lip " to smear," lup " to disturb," vap " to sow," śap " to vow," swap " to sleep," and srip " to creep :"-of those that end in $b h$, three, viz. yabh "to copulate," rubh " to begin," and labh. "to acquire ;"-of those that end in $m$, four, viz. gam " to go," nam "to bow," yam "to stop," and ram "to stop:"-of those that end in $\dot{s}$, ten, viz. kruś " to cry aloud," dañs " to bite," diś " to show," drisis " to see," mrisis "to perceive," riśs " to hurt," ruś " to hurt," liś " to lessen," viśs "to enter," and spriśs " to touch":"-of those that end in sh, eleven, viz. hrish attract," twish to shine," tush "to be satisfied," dwish " to hate," dush " to do wrong," push "to cherish," pish " to grind," vish " to pervade," sishe" to hurt," sush " to dry,"
and ślish "to embrace:"—of those that end in $s$, two, viz. ghas " to eat," and vas " to dwell:"-of those that eud in $h$, eight, viz. dah " to burn," dih "to smear," duh "to milk," nah " to tie," mih " to urine," ruh " to ascend," lih " to lick," and vah " to bear."

Thus the gravely accented roots, anong those ending in consonants, are a hundred and three.

The ront liri, being gravely accented, falls under this rule and does not take the augment $i t$-so that we have gopáyárichalcartha "thou didst protect," gopáyánchukrathuh " you two protected, gopáyánichakara " you protected," gopx́yánichalcára " I protected," gopáyánchukrivi "we two protected," goyáyánichalrima "we protected." The same teuse may be conjugated thus-gopáyámbubhúva (No. 507) "he protected," or gopáyámása "he protected." On the option allowed by No. 503, it may also be conjugated thus-jugopa (Nos. 426 and 488) "he protected," juguputuh (No. 486) "they two protected," jugupuh "they protected."

## खर्रतिसूतिसूर्यतिधूरुदिते वा। О। ₹। 8४। <br> स्वरत्यादे

 पिथ । जुगोप्य। गेपाएयता। गोपिता। गोप्रा। गेपाघ्यूप्यति । गोपिष्यति। गोप्ष्यति। गोपायतु । घ्रगोपायत् । गेपायेत् ।No. 511.-It (No. 433) shall be optionally the augment of an árdhadhátula affix beginning with val coming after the verbs swri, \&c.--viz. SWREI "to sound," sHÚ-whether of the 2nd or 4th class of verbs-Nos. 589 and 669 -" to bring forth," and DHÚ "to agitate," and after what root has an indicatory long ú. As the root gupú has an indicatory $u$ u, it thus makes either jugopitha or jugoptha " thou didst protect," gopáyitá or gopitá (No. 503) or goptá "he will protect," gopáyishyati or gopishyati or gopsyati "he will protect," gopáyatu (the option of No. 503 not preseuting itself here) "let him protect," agopáyat " he protected," gopáyet " he may protect."

## नेटि। 01 Р18।

## इडादै। मिंचि हलन्तस्य वृर्द्जन । ॠ्रगेपायीत्। घ्यगेपोत् । फ्रमेग्सीत् ।

No. 512.-When sich, PRECIDED bY IT, follows, vriAdhi (No. 499) shall Not be the substitute of a root ending in a consonant. Thus we have agopayift or agopit, or (when the $i t t$ is omitted under the option allowed by No.511) agaupsit "he protected."

भले स्रति।ट। २। २ह।
भाल: परस्य सस्य लोपो भॉल । झ्रगो।माम्। अ्रगेगप्स:। अ्यगेप्सी:।

 चिंियतु:। चिंज्बयु:। एकाच इति निषेधे प्राप्ते ।

No. 513.-Let there be elision of what $s$ comes AFter a JHaL when a Jhal follows Thus agauptám "they two protected," agaupsih "they protected," agaupsíh "thou didst protect," agauptam "you two protected," agaupta " you protected," agaupsam "I protected,", agaupswa " we two protected," agaupsma "we protected," agopáyishyat or agopishyat (No. 503) or agopsyat (No. 511) "he would protect."

The next verb to be conjugated is kshi "to wane," whtch makes kshayati "he wanes," chikshóyca "he waned," chikshiyatuh (No. 220) "they two waned," chilishiyuh "they waned."

A prohibition (of the augment $i t-$ No. 433) having presented itself in rule No. 510, we look forward.

##  <br> क्रादिम्य एव लिट इयन स्यादन्यस्मादनिटे।डरि स्यात् ।

No. 514.-It is only after the verbs kri, \&c. viz.-KRT "to make," SṚI "to go," BHṚI " to nourish," VṚI to choose," SHṬU "to praise," DRU " to run," SRU " to drop," and SRU " to hear," that it (No. 433) shall not be the augment, when it is Liṣ that Follows ;-after another verb, though it be oue (No. 510) that has not $i t$, (when followed by a different árdhadhátuka affix,) the augment shall come, (if lit beginning with val, follows).

##  <br> 

No. 515.-After a root which ends in a vowel in its original enunciation, and which is always devord of the augment IT when tási (No. 435) follows,-thal (No. 424), like tási, shall not have the augment $i t$.

उपदेशेरक्वारवान् यस्तासेा नित्यांनिट् तत: परस्य थल इए़न स्यात् ।

No. 516. -W When a root (ending in a consonant), with Short a as its vowel in the original enunciation, is always devoid of the augment $i t$ when followed by tási, then thal, coming after that root, shall not have the augment it.

## कहता भारद्वाजस्य। О। २। ६₹ ।

तासो नित्यांनिट ซद्नन्तादेव चले नेड्मार्द्वाजस्य मते। तेनान्यस्य स्यादेव। ग्रयमヲ संगह्र: ।

घ्रजन्तो|इकारवान् वा यस्तास्यानट् थल बेडयम् ।
कृन्त हृटृछित्यांनिट् क्राद्यन्यो लिटि सेड्जकेत् ॥



No. 517. -In the opinion of Bháradwája, it is only after a root which ends in SHORT RI, always devoid of the augment it when tási follows, that thal shall not have the augment it. Hence it should be the augment of any other verb (in Bháradwája's opi-nion-in deference to which Nos. 515 and 516 are considered optional).

Here follows a couplet containing a synopsis of these rules relating to the augment it. What root ends in a vowel, or (ending in a consonant) has a short $\alpha$, if it be levoid of it when tási follows, may optionally have $i t$, when thal follows. "What ends in short $r i$
is, under the same circumstances, always devoid of $i t$. Any verb, except kri, \&c. (No. 514), should have $i t$, when $l i t$ follows (the foregoing option in the case of thal being borne in mind)."

Thus we have either chicshayitha or chikshetha "thou didst wane," chilkshiyathuh "you two waned," chilshiya " you waned," chikshúya or chilsshaya "I waned," chilkshiyiva " we two waned," chikshiyima " we waned," kshetá" he will wane," ksheshyati " he will wane," lvshayatu "let him wane," akshayat "he waned," kshayet " he may wane."

## 

ग्रजन्ताइुस्य दीर्घो यादे। प्रत्यये न तु कृत्मार्वध्तुकयोः:। चीयात्।
No. 518.-Of an inflective base ending in a vowel, the LoNa vowel shall be the substitute, when an affix, beginning with the letter $y$ follows; but not if the affix be one of those called Krit (No. 329) OR a SÁrvadhátuka. Thus leshíyát " may be wane."

## 

 तप घंतापे। १४। तथाि। तताप। तेषतुः। तेप़:। तेपय। ततप्य । तर्ता । तम्स्याति । तपतु । झ्रतपत्। तपेत्। तव्यात्। प्रताप्मीत् । अ्रताप्राम् । झ्रतम्स्यत् । क्रमु पादविन्बेपे । वश ।

No. 519.-Let VṚIDDHI be the substitute of an in inflective base ending in $i k$, when sich follows and the parasmaipada affixes are employed. Thus ukshaishit "he waned," alssheshyat "he would wane."

The next verb to be conjugated"is tap (tapa) " to burn," which makes tapati "he burns," tatápa " he burned," tipatuh (No. 494) "they two burned," tepuh " they burned," tepitha (No. 495) or (optionally without the augment it-No. 517-) tataptha "thou didst burn," taptá "he will burn," tapsiyati "he will burn," tapatu "let him burn," atapat " he burned," tapet " he may burn," tapyát " may he burn," atápsít (No. 499) "he burned," atáptám (No. 513) "they two burned," atapsyat "he would burn."

The next verb to be conjugated is kram (kramu) "to walk."

## वा साशम्लाश्नमुक्रमुल्लमुनसिनुटटलष: | ३ | १ । ৩०।

 एम्य: शयन् वा कर्तर्थ सार्वधातुके पर । पन्चे शप् ।No. 520.-AfTER these verbs, in the active voice, viz. bHRás "to sbine," bhlís "to shine," beram "to whirl," kram "to walk," Klam " to be sad," tras "to fear," trut "to cut," and lash "to desire," there is optionally syan (No. 669). On the other alternative there is $\operatorname{sap}$ (No. 419).

## क्रम: परस्मपढेषु। ण। ३ । 〇 ।

क्रमा दीर्घ: परस्मेपदे शिति। क्राम्यति। क्रामति। चक्राम । क्रमिता । क्र斤मष्यंति । क्राम्यतु । क्रामतु । च्रक्राम्यत् । च्रक्रामत् । क्राम्येत् । क्रामेत् । क्रम्यात्। च्रक्रमीत् । च्रक्रमिष्यत् । पा पाने। १६।

No. 521. -Let a long vowel be the substitute of the vowel of the root kram, when an affix with an indicatory ś follows, and a parasmaipada. Thus we have optionally (No. 520) kraimyati or krámati "he walks," chalcráma "he walked." kramitá "he will walk," kramishyati "he will walk," krámyatu or krámatu "let him walk," akrámyat or akrámat "he walked," krámyet or krámet "he may walk," kramyát "may he walk," alkramít "he walked," akramishyat "he would walk."

The next verb to be conjugated is $p a a^{\text {" to drink." }}$
पाध्राध्मास्थाम्नादाएव्दर्यातिसर्तनिश्स्सदां fिबजिघ्रधर्मतष्ठमनयच्छपश्यर्कधधैशीयेसीदा: । 0 । ₹। VC।

पादीनां विबादय: स्युरित्तंज्ञकगादोग प्त्यये। विबादेगोरदन्तस्तेन न गुण: 1 पिबति।

No. $522 .-$ Of the verbs pá, \&c. viz. pá "to drink," aHrá "to smell," DHMÁ "to blow," SBȚTÁ " to stand," MNÁ " to acquire by study," DÁṆ " to give," DṚIS "to see," ṚI "to go," SṚI " to run," SAD to wither," AND SHAD " to decay," let the substitutes be piba, \&c. (viz. piba, jighra, dhama, tishṭha, mana, yacecelia, paSya, RiCHCHHA, DHAU, SíYa, AND SÍDA, when an affix, beginning with an indicatory $\delta$, follows (-see No. 419).

The substitute piba ends is short $a$ (not in $b$ ), hence there is not the substitution of guna (by No. 485), and we have pibuti "he drinks."

##  <br> पपौ ।

No. 523.-After a root ending in long Á, there shall be 10 iustead of Ṇal (No. 424). Hence pupau "he drank."

## अ्याते लेप दूटि च । ही । । ई६।

च्चजाद्योरार्धधातुकये।: क्रूंडिदटो: परये|रातेा लोप: । पपतु:।
 पाता । पास्याति। पिबतु । ॠविबत् । पिबेत् ।

No. 524.-There shall be elision of long Á when an árdhadhátuka affix follows, beginning with a vowel and liaving an indicatory $k$ or $\dot{n}$, AND when the augment IṬ Follows. Hence paputuh (No. 486) " they two drank," pupuh " they drank," pupitha or (without the augment $i t-517-$ ) papátha " thou didst drihk," pápathuh " you two drank," papa " you drank," pupıu (No. 523) "I drank," papiva "we two drank," papima "we drank," patá "he will drink," pásyati "he will drink," pibatu (No. 522) "let him driuk," apibat "he drank," pibet " be may drink."

## पर्लिङि। है। \& | है।

घुसंज्ञानां मास्थादोनां च एत्वं स्यादार्धधातुके किति लिखि। पेयात् । गातिस्थेति सिचे लुक्ध । 尹्रपत् । छ्रपाताम् ।

No. 525. -Let there be a change to E of the vowel of the verbs called ghu (No. 662), and of the verbs má "to measure," sthá. "to stand," \&c. (No. 625), when an árdhadhátuka substitute of Lİ́ (No. 465), with an indicatory $k$, FoLlows.

Thus peyát " may he drink." As there is elision (luk) of sich by No. 473, we have apát "he drauk," apátám " they two drank."

## シᄏีส: 1 ३ 1819901 <br> सिज़लुकि भ्यादन्तादेव भेजुस्

No. 526.-When elision (luk) of sich takes place (No. 473), after what ends in long $A$ only $j u s$ is the substitute of $j / i i$ (No. 481).

उस्यपदान्तात्। है। १। टही।
ऋ्रपदान्तादकारादुसि पररूपमेकादेशः । छपु: । च्रपास्यत् । ग्ले हर्षण्चये । १०। ग्लायंति ।

No. 527 .-When us (No. 526 ) comes after what $a$ or $a ́$ is not final in a pada (No. 20), the forin of the subsequent vowel shall be the single substitute of both. Thus we have apá+us (No.526) =apuh "they drank," apásyat "he would drink."

The next verb to be conjugated is glai "to be languid," which makes gláyati "he is languid."

##  <br> उपदेशे एजन्तस्य धातेारात्वं न तु शिति। जग्लो। ग्लाता। गलास्याति । ग्लायतु । अ्रग्लायत्ं। ग्लायेत् ।

No. 528.-There shall be a substitution of LONG Á for the final of what root, in the original enunciation, ends in ech; but not if an affix with $\Delta N$ indicatory S (such as ścp) follows. Thus as śup (No. 419) is not affixed when liṭ (No. 432) follows, the ai of ylai becomes á, and then, by Nos. 523 and 41, we have jaglau "he was laøguid," glátá "he will be languid," glásyati " he will be languid, gláyatu "let him be languid," agláyat "he was languid," gláyet " be may be languid."

## वान्यस्य संयेगादे: । ही। ४ । ईट।

घुमास्थादेरन्यस्य संयेगगदेंधाताई।त एत्वं वार्धातुके किति लिङ्ड। ग्लेयात् । ग्लायात् ।

No. 529. - Let there be optionally a change to $e$ of the long á of any other root, beginning with a conjunct consonant, than the roots called ghu, and the roots má, sthá, \&ci. (No. 625), when an árdhahhátuka substitute of liń, with an indicatory $k$ (No. 465), follows. Thus we have gleyát or gláyát (No. 528) " may he be lauguid."

## यमरमनमानां सक् च। ण। २। ৩३।

एषां सक् स्यादेम्य: सिच इट् स्यात् परसैंपदेषु। अ्रग्लासीत्। घ्रग्लास्यत् । हु कोरिटल्ये। 961 हूरांति ।

No. 530 .-Or these, viz. of the verbs yam " to restrain," ram "to sport," nam "to bow," and what roots end in long Á, let sak be the angment; AND let $i t$ be the augment of sich coming after these, when the parasmaipada affixes are employed. Thus aglásit (No. 479) " be was languid," aglásyat " he would be languid."

Then next verb to be conjugated is hwri "to bend," which makes hwarati " be bends."

Fटत्व संयेागाहेग्गुण: । ण ४ \& ?०।
ซदन्तस्य संयेगादेरहुस्य गुग्यो लिट्ट । उपधाया बृद्धि:।
 जह्वर । जह्रूरिव । जह्रारम । हूती।

No. 531.-Let guña (notwithstanding Nos. 486 and 467) be the substitute of what inflective base ends in Short ril and begins with a conjunct consonant, when lit follows.

After substituting vriddhi for the penultimate, by No. 489, we have jahwára "he bent," jahwaratuh "they two bent," jahwaruh "they bent," juhwartha "thou didst bend," jahwarathuh "you two bent," jahwara " you bent," jahwára or jahwara (No. 490) "I bent," jahwariva "we two bent," jahwarima "we bent," hwartá "he will bend."

## कृद्घने : स्ये। २| ৩|00|

कते। हन्तेश्च स्यस्ये््। ह्वराष्यति । हुवरतु । झ्रहुरत् । हृरेत् ।
No. 532.-Let $i t$ be the augment of SYA (No. 435) AFTER what ends in SHORT RI, AND after the verb Han "to kill." Thus hwarishyati "he will bend," hwaratu "let him bend," ahuarat "he bent," hwaret, "he may bend."

गुणाडर्निसंयोगाद्यो: 10181 २く।



No. 533.-Let quNa be the substitute of the verb RI "to go," and of what begins with a conjunct consonańt and ends with short ri, when yak (No. 801) or an drdhadhátulca substitute of liń (No. 465), beginning with $y$, follows. Thus hwaryat "may he bend," ahwoárshit " he bent," ahroarishyat " he would bend."

The next verb to be conjugated is śru "to hear."

## श्रुज व: স्ट च। ₹ | १ | 08 |

## श्रुव: श इत्यदेश: स्यात् । शुप्रत्ययश्च। श्येंति ।

No. 534 -OF SRU let SṚI be the substitute, and let there be the affix śnu (No. 687). Thus we have sriṇati (No: 235) "he hears."

सार्वधातुकमपित् । ใ। ₹ । ४।
अर्राप्त सार्बैधतुकं ब्द्वृ्त्। शणुत:।
No. 535.-A SÁrvadhátuka affix, without an indicatory P, shall be like what has an indicatory $\dot{n}$ (No. 467). Hence s̊rịutah "they two hear."

हुश्नुवे: सार्वधातुके। है। \& । CO ।
 शखर्वन्ति। शयोंष । श्युथ: । ख्युय। श्यामि।

No. 536.-When a sárvadiátuka affix, beginning with a vowel, Follows, let there be a semi-vowel in the room of the $u$ of the verb HU "to sacrifice," AND of what ends in SNU (No.687); when a conjunct consonant does not precede, and there are nore vowels than one in the word. Thus we have śriniwanti" "they hear," śriṇoshi "thou hearest," śriṇuthah " you two hear," srringuthece "you hear," sfrinomi "I hear."

> लेपश्श्वाम्यान्यतरस्यां म्बो: । है। ४। \}०्ण ।
> ऋसंयेगपूवेस्य प्रत्ययेंकारस्य लोपो वा ₹ $1:$ परये: । श्यव:।

## श्णुव: । शयम: । शख्युम: 1 शुम्रान 1 शुश्भुवत्तु: । शुश्नुवु: 1 शुम्श्राथ | शुम्रुवथ्थु: | शुग्रुव । शुग्राब | शुग्रुब | शुश्रुम | श्रोता । म्रेष्याति । श्या।तु । श्युताम् । शख्वन्तु ।.

No. 537.-And let there be optionally elision of thisi. e. of the $u$ of an affix not preceded by a conjunct consonant -When m or v follows. Thus we have śriņwah or śriṇuvah "we two hear," śriṇmah or śriṇumah "we hear," śuśráva " he heard," śuśruvatuh "they two heard," suśruvuh "they heard," susrotha "thou didst hear," śuśruvathuh "you two heard," śuśruva " you heard," śuśráva "I heard," śuśruva "we two heard," śuśruma "we heard," śrotá "he will hear," śroshyati "he will hear," ş̣iṇotu "let him hear," śriṇutúm "let the two hear," Ériṇvantu "let them hear."

## उतश्र प्रत्ययाद संयेगपूर्वत् । है। ४। २०ही।

चमंयोगपूर्वात् प्रत्ययोतो हेलेलुक् । शण्णु। खणुतात् श्युतम् । श्युत । गुणावादेशे। शृखावानि। शृागवात्र। शृयावाम। स्रघृयोत्।





No. $538 .-A n d$ let there be elision (lule) of $h i$ (No. 447), coming after the short u of an affix not preceded by a conjunct consonant. Thus çriṇu "hear thou," śriṇutát (No. 444) "mayst thou hear," śrinutam "do you two hear," şinuta "hear ye." The augment derived from No. 450 causes the substitution of guna by No. 420, and $a v$ having been substituted for this by No. 29, we have śriṇaváni "let me hear," şriṇaváva (Nos. 450 and 455) "let us two hear," śrinaváma "let us hear," aśriṇot (No. 458) "he heard," aśrinutám "they two heard," aśriṇwan (No. 536) "they heard," aśrinoh "thou didst hear," aśriṇutam "you two heard," aśriṇuta " you heard," aśriṇavam "I heard," aśṛiṇwa (No. 537) or aśriṇuva "we two heard," aśriṇma or aśriṇuma
"we heard," śrinuyát (Nos. 460 and 461) "he may hear," Şrinuyátám. " they two may hear," śrinuyuh (Nos. 461 and 527) "they may hear," śriṇuyáh "thou mayst hear," śriṇuydatam "you two may hear," śriṇuyáta "you may hear," śriṇuyám "I may bear," sriṇuyáva "we tiv̀o may hear," şriṇuyáma "we may hear," śriyát (Nos. 466, 467, and 518) " may he bear," aśraushit (Nos. 479, 480, and 519) "he heard," aśroshyat "he would hear."

The next verb to be conjugated is ${ }^{3}$ gam (gamlri) "to go."

## दूपुगममयमां ₹: । ৩। ३। ৩৩।

## एषां छ: गिति । गच्छतंति । जगाम ।

No. 539.-Let CHHA be the sulstitute of the finals of these viz. ISH " to wish," Gam " to go," and Yam " to restrain," when an afftx, having an indicatory $\varepsilon$, follows, Thus (when śap-No. 419 -follows) we have gachichlati "he goes," but the substitution does not take place (No. 432) in jugáma "he went."

गमहनजनखनघसां लेपः कुत्यनङि। है। ४। टद।
 जगामि । जगन्य। जग्मयु:। जग्म । जगाम । जगम । जग्मिव। ต戸िमम। गन्ता।

No. 540.- Let there be rlision of the penultimate of these, viz. GAM "to go," HAN "to kill," JAN "to produce," Khan "to dig," and ghas " to eat," when any affix, except af́ (No. 542), folLows, beginning fith a vowel and distinguished by an indicaTORY K OR K. Thus we bave jagmatuh (No. 486) "they two went," jagmuh "they went," jagamitha (No. 517) or jagantha "thou didst go," jagmathuh " you two went," jagma " you went," jagáma or jagama (No. 490) "I went," jagmiva (No. 433) "we two went," jagmima "we went," gantá (No. 510) "he will go."

गर्मेर्ट् परस्सैपदेशु 101 २। पद1
गमे: मादेराधेधतुक्सेट्य् पसम्मेपदेपु । गामिघति । गच्छतु । स्रगच्छत् । गच्छेत् । गम्मात् ।

No. 541.-Let IT be the augnent of an árihadhähtuka affix beginning with $s$, coming after the verb gam "to go," when the parasmaipada terminations are employed. Thus gamishyati "he will go," gachchhatu (No. 539) "let him go," agachchhat " he went," gachchhet "be may go," gamyát "may be go."

## पुषादि द्युताद्युदित: परस्मैपदेषु। ₹ । ? | पू |

 श्यान्चऋररणपुषादेद्युनादेल्ल्टद्देत्च परस्य ज्लेख् परस्मेपदेछु। च्रगमत् । अ्यगामिघ्यत् ।
## दूनि परस्मपपर्पर्काया ॥

No. 542.-Let $\alpha \vec{n}$ be the substitute of chli (No. 471), coming AFTER the roots PUSH "to nourish" ETC., which have the class-affix (vilcarana) syan, i. e. which belong to the 4th conjugation-(No. 669 ), AND after the roots DYUT "to shine" \&c., AND after those which (like gamlri) have an indicatory leqi, when the parasmaipada terminations are employed. Thus agamat "he came," agamishyat (No. 541) "he would come."

So much for the conjugation of those verbs of the first class which take the parasmaipada terminations.

The next verb to be conjugated, viz. $e d h$ "to increase," takes the átmanepada terminations.

## एध वृद्धो। १ ।

## टित \#्रात्मनेपदानां टेरे। ₹ । ४ । 0¢। <br> टिते। लस्यात्मनेपदानां टेरेत्वम्। एधते।

No. 543.-Let there be a change to E OF the TTI (No. 52) OF the átmanepada substitutes of what $l$ (No. 404) has an indicatory t. Thus $e d h+t a$ (Nos. 407 and 419) becomes edhate "he increases."

## \#्राते ङित: | ৩| २ | ᄃ? 1

घ्रत: परस्य ङितामाऊारस्य इय् स्यात् । एधेते । एधन्ते।

No. 544.-Let there be $i y$ in the room of the $\AA$ of what affix has An indicatory í (No. 535) and comes after short a. Thus edhete (No. 463) "they two increase," edhante (No. 421) "they increase."

## थास: से। ₹ । \& । ट०।

टिते लस्य थास: से स्यात्। एधसे। एधेथे। एधध्वे। ज्रते। गुये। एधे। एधाबहे। एधामहे।

No. 545.-Let Se be the substitute of this, the substitute of an $l$ that has an indicatory $t$. Thus edhase "thou increasest," edhethe (No. 544) "you two increase," edhadhwe "you increase." When guna comes after short $a$ (No. 300), the guna alone is the substitute-thus edha+e (No. 543)=edhe "I increase," edhávahe (No. 422) " we two increase," edhámahe "we increase."

## दूजादेश्च गुरुमतेाडन्टच्छ:। ₹। १। ₹€ी।

इजादियौधातुर्गुरूमानृच्छत्यन्यस्तत भ्राम् स्याल्लिटि।
No. 546. - When lit follows, let there be $\alpha m$ (No. 504) AFTER that root which, being other than the root richchea "to go," begins with ich and has a heavy vowel (Nos. 483 and 484).

ग्राम् प्रत्यये। यस्मादित्यतद्नुयसंविज्ञाने। बहुव्रीहि:। ग्राम्मकृत्या तुल्यमनुम्रयुज्यमानात् कृंनाऽप्यात्मनेपदम् ।

No. 547.-The word "ám-pratyaya," in this aphorism, meaning "that after which the affix ám (No. 504) comes," is a compound, of the kind termed Bahuvrihi (No. 1034), denoting that which does not exhibit (to one's perception) the characteristic implied in the name. Like the verb that takes the affix ám (if the verb be conjugated with the átmanepada terminations), so let the atmanepada terminations be those of the verb KRI when SUBJOINED thereto (as an auxiliary).
[Among Bahuvrihi compounds, the Sanskrit grammarians distinguish those denoting that of which the matters implied in the name are perceived along with the thing itself (tadguna-sarivijnána) from those denoting what is otherwise (atadguṇa-sanivijnà-

## 174

 THE LAGHU KAUMUDF:na). The stock illustration of the former kind is "dérgha-karnam ánaya"-i. e. "bring Long-ear"-where the long ears accompany and mark the individual ; and of the latter kind, "drisht ta-ságaram ánaya"-i. e. "bring him that has seen the ocean"-where the ocean does not accompany the man, nor enable you to recognise him among a group of persons who have never seen it. The term "am-pratyaya" above-mentioned, i. e. "that which has the affix $a m$," is of the latter description. We are told that the auxi, liary is to take the same tense-affixes as "that which has the affix am;" but the verb, when we look at any part of it (such as edhate) with a tense-affix, has no ám then visible-the ám, when present, causing (No. 506 ) the elision of the tense-affixes.]

## लिटस्तみयेरेशिखे। ₹ 1 \& 1 ट? 1

लिडादेशयेस्तभयेरेंशरेचे स्त: 1 एधांचक । एधांचक्राते । एधांचह्निरे। एधांचकृषे । एधांचक्राथे ।

No. 548.-ES AND IRECH are the substitutes OF T AND JH, the substitutes of LrṬ. Thus we have edhúrichakre "he increased," edhánchalcráte "they two increased," edhánchakrire "they increased," edhárichalrishe "thou didst increase," edhánichakráthe " you two increased."

##  <br> 

 โधता। याधतारे।। साधतार:। साधतासे। सांचताघाथें।

No. 549.-Let there be cerebral $d / h$ in the room or the dental DH OF the termination shindluwam (No. 555 ), AND of a substitute of LLÉ and lit, coming after an inflective base that ends in one of the letters of the pratyáhára in. Thus edhárichalṛidhwe " you increased," edhánichalere "I increased," edhárichakrivahe "we two increased," edhánichalrimahe "we increased." This tense may be formed thus also-edhámbabhúva (No. 507) or edhámása, Then, edhitá" "he will increase," edhitárau, "they two will in-, crease,". edhitárah "they will increase," edhitáṣe (No. 545) "thou wilt increase," edhitásáthe " you two will increase."

##  <br> घादे। प्रत्यये मस्य लाप:। साधताध्चे।

No. 550 .-AND WHEN an affix beginning with DH FOLLOWS, let there be elision of $s$. Thus edhitádhwe "you will increase."

## ह एति 10181 पूर।

तासस्त्ये: सस्य ह: स्यादेति परे। एधिताहे। एंधतास्वहे। एघितास्महे। एंधिष्यते। एधिष्येते। एंधिष्यन्ते। एंधिष्यसे। एधिष्येथे। एधिष्यध्व। एंधिष्य। एधिब्यावहे ! एधिष्यामहे।

No. 551 . - Let H be the substitute of the $s$ of tás and of the verb as "to be," when e follows. Thus edhitáhe "I will increase," edlitáswahe "we two will increase," edhitásmahe "we will increase," edhishyate "he will increase," edhishyete (No. 544) "they two will increase," edhishyante "they will increase," edhishyase " thou wilt increase," edhishyethe "you two will increase," edhishyadhwe "you will increase," edhishye "I will increase," edlishyávahe "we two will increase," edhishyámahe "we will increase."

## ت्रामेत: | ३ । \& । ट०।

## लेट एत ॠ्या । एधताम्। एधेताम्। एधन्ताम्।

No. 552 . - Let there be AM in the room of the E (No. 543) of loṭ. Thus edhatám "let him increase," edhetám (No. 544) "let the two increase," edhantám "let them increase."

सवाम्यां वामै। ३। ४। ट? ।
सवाभ्यां परस्य लेडेत: क्रमाद्वामे स्तः। एधस्व। एधेथाम्।

## एधध्वम् ।

No. 553:-In the room of the $e$ of a substitute of lot coming AFTER S OR $v$, there are $V$ and am respectively. Thus (instead of edhase) edhaswa "do thou increase," edhethám (No. 552) "do you two increase," edhadhwam (Nos. 543 and 553) "do you increase."

## 

लेड़ुत्तमस्य । एधे। एधावहे। एधामहे। ग्राटश्च । ऐधत । ऐंचेताम् । ऐथन्त ।: ऐधथा: । ऐचेथाम् । ऐधध्वम् । ऐंचे। ऐधावह्ह। ऐोधार्ह ।

No. 554.-Let ar be the substitute of e forming part of the "highest" personal affix substituted for loṭ. Thus edhai "let me increase," edhávahai "let us two increase," edlhámahai "let us increase," and then $a t$ ( $N o .478$ ) is prefixed to make ( $\dot{a}+e d h a t a=$ ) aidhata (No. 218) " he increased," aidhetám (No. 544) "they two increased," aidhanta (No. 421) "they increased," aidhatháh "thou didst inerease," aidhethám "you two increased," aithadhwaim "you increased,", aidhe "I increased," aidhávahi (No. 422) "we two increased," aidhámahi " we increased."

## निङ: सीयुट् । ₹ । \& । २०२।

घलेव:। एधेत। घधेयानाम्।
No. 5.55 . - Let síyut be the augment of mif́. There is elision of the $s$ by No. 461.-The $y$ is elided by No. 463. Thus we have edheta "he may increase," edheyátám " they two may increase."

## भस्य रन् । ३ । \% । १०प ।

लिङ: । एधेरन् । एधेया: । एधेयाथाम् । एधेध्वम् ।
No. 556.-Let ran be the substitute of JH in the room of lin. Thus edheran (No. 555) "they may increase." edhetháh "thou mayst increase," edheyáthám "you two may increase," edhedhwam "you may increase."

## दूटाइत् 1 ₹। 81 १०ही 1. <br> लिङादेशस्य। एधेय। एधेवंहि। एधेमहि ।

No. 557.-Let short a be in the room of IT, the substitute of lin. Thus edheya (No. 555) "I may increase," edhevahi "we two may increase," edhemahi "we may increase."

 एधिषीयास्ताम् । एधिषोरन् । एधिषोष्ठः: । एंिषीयास्थाम् । एंधिषोध्वम्। एधिषोय। एंधिषीबहि। एधिषोम㢂। ऐोधिष्ट। ऐधिषाताम्।

No. 558.-Let sut be the augment of tand th, when part of a substitute of $l i n$. The augment siyut also is obtained from No. 555. The $y$ (of síyut) is elided by No. 463. As the substitutes of liń, in the sense of benediction, are árdhadhátulca (No. 465 ), the elision of the $s$ (of síyut and sut), directed by No. 461, does not take place. Thus we have $e d h+i$ (No. 433) $+s i+s t a$, which, by Nos. 169 and 78, becomes edhishíshṭa "may he increase, edhishíyástám " may they two increase,"-then, as sut does not come except before $t$ or th, edhishíran (No. 556) " may they increase," edhishishthah " mayst thou increase," edhishíyastham, " may you two increase," $\epsilon d h i s h i ́ l h w a m$ " may you increase," edhishíya (No. 557) " may I increase," edhishívahi " may we two increase," edhishínahi " may we increase," aidhishṭa (Nos. 478, 471, 472, 433, and 169) "he increased,". aidhishátám "they two increased."

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 सेधिष्यत। ऐंचिष्येताम्। ऐंधिष्यन्त। सेधिष्यथा: । ऐंधिष्येथाम्।
 कान्तो। २।

No. 559.-Let there be at in the room of $j h$, not coming AFTER the vowel a, when the terminations are the átmanepada. Thus aidhishata " they increased," aidhishṭháh "thou didst increase," aidhisháthám " you two increased," aidhidhawam (Nos. 549 and 550) " you increased," aidhishi "I increased," aidhishwahi "we two increased," aidhishmahi "we increased," aidhishyata " he would increase," aidhishyetám (Nos. 544, 535, and 463) "they two would increase," aidhishyanta "they would increase," aidhishya-
thál "thou wouldst increase," aidlishyythám "you two would increase," aidhishyad/hram " you would increase," aidhishye "I would increase,' aidlishyávahi (No.422) "we two would increase," aidlishyámalii " we would increase."

The next verb to be conjugated is kam (kamu) "to desire."

## कमेणिङ्। ३।?। ३०।

## स्वाथैं। ङित्वात् तङ् । कामयते ।

No. 560.-Let the affix Ṇíf (leaving ni) come after the root KAM "to desire," without altering the meaning (No. 502). As the affix has an indicatory $n$, the átmanepadu terminations (tań-No. 409) are employed (No. 410). Thus we have kamayate (Nos. 489 and 420) "he desires."

## च्रयामन्नाल्वाय्येत्न्व्प्पुषु | ह। ४। पूरू |

गुण गेरय । कामयांचक्रे। श्रायादय इति गिङ् वा। चकमे। चकमाते। घेक्रामरे। चकामषे। चकमाथे। चकमिध्वे। चकमे। चकमिवहे। चकाममहे। कामयिता। कामयितासे। कामता। कामचिघ्यते। कामिघ्यते। कामयताम्। अ्रकामयत। कामयेत । कामयिषोष्ट। कामषोप्ट।

No. 561.-Let ay be the substitute of mi, when these-viz. Ám (No. 504), ANTA, ÁLU, ÁYYA, ITNU, ANDISHṆU (-affixes, of which there is no further mention made in this grammatical compendium -) Foḷow. Thus kámayánchalore "he desired." In cases where, as in the 2nd pret., the affixes are árdhadhátulea (No. 432), the ninn (No. 560), by No. 503, is optional :-thus we may have chakame " he desired," chakamáte " they two desired," chakamire (No. 548) "they desired," chakamishe " thou didst desire," chalcamáthe "you two desired," chakamidh we (No. 549) " you desired," chakame "I desired," chakamivahe "we two desired," chakamimahe "we desired," kámayitá " he will desire," kámayitáse " thou wilt desire," again (without niń) lcamitá "he will desire," kámayishyate or lkamishyate" he will desire," kámayatám (No. 552) "lèt him desire," akámayata "he desired," loámayeta "he may desire," lámayishíshta or leamishíshṭa (No. 558) " may he desire."

## गिश्रिद्धुसुम्य: कर्तरि चत्, । ₹ । ? । 8ट।

ययन्तात् ख्यादिम्यश्च ज्लेश्च ङ् कर्थे लुलङ। कामि ग्रत इूति स्थिते।
No. 562.-After what eads in nil (No. 560), and after the verbs śri \&c. i. e. SRI "to serve," DRU "to run," and SRU " to drop," let CHaś be the substitute of chli (No. 471), when luń follows signifying an agent. The case then stauding thus-viz: kámi + ata, we look forward.

## ऐर्रनिटि ह181पूर। <br> श्रानिदादाबार्धंधातुके येलेपप: ।

No. 563.-Let there be elision of Ni, when an árdhacrlhátuka affix, not beginning with the augment IT, Follows. Thus, in the 3rd pret., we find at this stage kám +ata.

## बो चड्पुपधाया हर्व: । ०। \& । १।

चङ्पररे यो। घदक्ञां तस्योपधाया हृस्व:।
No. 564.-Let there be a ShORT vowel in the room of tire pendlimate letter of an inflective base, when ni, followed by chaí (No. 562), is affixed. Thus we get kam + ata.

चङ । है। १। १? ।
अ्रमम्याघधात्ववयंस्येऋाच: प्रथमस्य द्वे स्तोडजादेर्द्वितीयस्य।
No. 565.-When chań follows, there are two in the room of the first portion, containing a single vowel, of an unreduplicated root-"but (the reduplication is) of the second portion of a root that begins with a vowel. Thus we get (by No. 488) chafkain +ata.

सन्वब्बघुनि चङ्परेडनग्लोपे| 18 । Cई।
चह्परें यों यदंटां तस्य योड़म्यासे लघुपरस्तस्य षनीव कायें स्यापयावग्लोपे डसतिं।

No. 566.-Let the effect be LIKE as if SAN (No. 752) had followed, on the reduplicate, if followed by a light vowel (No. 482), of an inflective base to which $\underset{\sim}{\text {, F Followed by ceaf, is affixed - }}$ PROYIDED THERE IS NOT TBE ELISION OF any letter in the pratydhára AK occasioned by the affixing of $n i$ (as, for example, under the provisions of No. 505, there is).

## 

चभ्यास्यात इत् संनि।
No. 567.-Let short $i$ be the substitute of the SHORT A of a reduplicate, WHEN SAN FOLLOWS. Thus (No. 566) we get chikam + ata.

लघारम्यासस्य दीर्घ: सन्बद्जावविषये। श्रचीकमत। गिङ्रावपन्ने ।

No. 568.-Let there be a long vowel in the room of a light (vowel of a) reduplicate, in a case where the state of things is as if the affix were $\operatorname{san}$ (No 566). Thus we have finally (No. 457) achílcamata " he desired.".

On the alternative (allowed by No. 503) of there not being the affix nin, the rule following applies.

कमेशून्लेश्चह् वाच्य:। 尹्रचकत। ₹्रकामयिष्यत । घ्रकमिष्यत । ग्रय गतो । इ। ग्रयते ।

No. 569.-"Chań should be stated to be the substitute or CHLI coming after the verb Kam." Thus we have achakamata "he desired," alámayishyata or akumishyata (No. 503) "he would desire."

The next verb to be conjugated is $a y$ (aya) "to go," which makes ayate " he goes."

उपसर्गस्यायतौ। । । P। २C। . 7 प्रयूतावुपसर्गस्थरेफस्य लत्वम् । प्लायते। पलायते ।

No. 570.-There is a substitution of $l$ for the $r$ OF AN UPASARga (No. 47), when the verbay follows. Thus pra+ayate $=p l a ́-$ yate " he flees," pará+ayate=paláyate" he flees."

दयायासश्य। ₹ । ? । ₹०।
एम्य च्राम् लिटि । च्रयांचक्र । घ्रायता। श्भयिष्यते। श्रयताम् । भ्रायत। श्रयेत। श्र्याघषीष्ट।

No. 571.-And after these-i. e. Day " to give," ay " to go," and ás "to sit,"--let there be ám, when lit follows. Thus ayáṅchakre "he went," ayitá "he will go," "yisyate "he will go," ayatám (No. 552) "let him go," ayata" he went," ayeta" he may go," ayishishṭa (No. $\mathbf{5} 58$ ) " may he go."

## विभाषेट:।ट। ₹। 0 し ।

इच: परो य इट् तत: परेपां बीध्घंलुङ्लिटां घस्य वा ढ:।
 ग्रायिध्यत। द्युत दींश्रे। ४। द्यातते ।

No. 572.-Cerebral $d h$ (see No. 549) is optionally the substitute of the dental dh of shidhwam, or of a substitute of lun or lit, coming AFTER the augment IT that follows one of the letters of the pratyáhára in., Thus ayishidhwam or ayishídhwam "may you go," áyishṭa (Nos. 478, 471, \&c.) "he went," áyidhwam or áyiḍwam "you went," áyishyata "he would go."

The next verb to be conjugated is dyut (dyuta) "to shine," which makes dyotute (Nos. 419 and 420) "he shines."

## द्युतिस्वाप्ये।: संप्रसारखाम्| ०। \& । है० ।

ऋ्रनयेगम्यासस्य संप्रसारयां स्यात् । दिद्युते।
No. 573.-Let there be a vowel in the room of the semi-vowel, (No. 281) of the reduplicate of these two verbs-viz. Dyut "to shine," AND SWÁpI "to cause to sleep." Thus didyute "he shone."

## द्युझ्यो लङि। ? । ₹ । c? ।

द्युतादिम्यः परस्मेपदं बा लुडि। पुषादीत्यड्। घ्रद्युतत् । शद्याँति $i$ ग्रद्यारिष्यत । एवं खिना बर्गौ। श। जिमिद्य।।
 जिद्चिदा चेत्येके। रुच दीपाबाभप्रोंते च। । घुट परिबर्तनेह। गुभ दींप्रा। 901 चुभ संचलने। 9थ। गम तुम हंंघायाम। १२। १₹। संसु मंमु ध्वंसु ॠ्रवम्रंघने । १४। १श । १६। ध्ंसु गते। । 90 । म्मंभु बिख्वासे। २₹। वृतु वर्तने। पह। वर्तते। बवृते। वर्तिता।

No. 574.-After the verbs dyUt, \&c. the parasmaipada terminations mayoptionally be the substitutes, wHEN LUN is affixed. Then, by No. $\overline{5}+2, a n$ is in this case substituted for the chli (No. 471). Thus we have allyutat, or, on the alternative, adyotishta (Nos. 472, 433, and 169) " he shone," adyotis'hyuta " he would shine."

In the same way are treated świt (świti) "to be white," mid (nimidá) "to be unctuous," slwwid; (ńishwidá) "to be unctuons" and "to quit"-or, as some say - "to fascinate"-while others again say that it is not this verb, but kshwid ( $\mathfrak{n} i k s h w i d \dot{\alpha}$ ) " to be unctuous -to liberate" that comes under the rule, ruch (rucha) "to shine —to please," ghuṭ (ghuṭa)" to exchange," śubh(śubha) " to be beautiful," kshubh (kshubha) "to shake," nabbl (nabha) and tubh (tubha)" to burt," sranis (srañu), bhrans (bhranisu), and dhwanis (dhwarisu), "to fall down," dhwanis (dhwansu)" to go," srambh (srambhu) "to trust in," and vrit (vritu) "to he." This last makes vartate "he is," vavrite (No. 548) "he was," vartitá " he will be."

## वृद्घ: स्यसनेः । ? । ३ । ç । <br> वृतादिम्य: पज्ञृंय्यो वा पऱस्मेपदं स्ये सनि च।

No. 575 .-AFter the five verbs vprit "to be," \&c., there shall optionally be the parasmaipadic affixes, when SYa (No. 435) OR SAN (No. 752 ) is attached.

न टृभ्य ग्वतुर्भ्यः । ৩। २। पूट।
वृतु 习ुधुशृधुस्यन्दम्य: सादेरार्घंधातुकस्येखान तङानयेारमावे। वर्स्यंति। वर्तिघ्यते। वर्तताम्। च्रवर्तत । वर्तैत़। वर्तिबोष्ट। श्रवर्वत्तष्ट । अ्रवर्स्यत्। च्रवर्तिष्यत। दद दाने। २०। ददते।

No. 576.-The augment $i t$ (No. 433) shall not be the augment of an árdhadhátuka affix beginning with the letter $s$ and coming after one of the four verbs vitit dc. viz. vri "to be," vridh "to grow," śridh " to break wind," or syandú " to ooze," in the absence of the átmanepada affixes No. 409). Thus the angment $i t$ does not appear in vartsyati (where the affix is a parasmaipada), but it does in vartishyate (where the affix is átmanepadu)
" he will be," vartatám "let him be," avxrtatia "he was," vareta "he may be," vartishíshtta (No. 558) " may he be," avartishṭa "he was," avartsyat (No. 575) or arartishyata No. 576) "he would be."

The next verb to be conjugated is dad (dudu) "to give," which makes dudate "he gives."

## न शसददवादिगुएानाम्। है। 8 । १२₹ ।

₹सेदेदेर्वक्रारादीनां गुणशब्देन बिहितो ये। 5 कारस्तस्य एत्वाभ्यासले।पै। न। ददने। ददनाने । ददद्धरे । दादता। ददिष्यते। ददताम् । ॠदनत । ददेत। ददिषीष्ट । श्यदिष्ट । शद्रदिष्यत। बपूष् ल. ज्चाराम् । २थ । चपते ।

No. 577.-There shall not be a change to $e$ (No. 49t) in the case of the verbs SAS "to bless," or dad "to give," or of what verbs begin with $v$, or of the $a$ which is appointed by the term GUŅA (as in No. 420), nor shall there be the elision of the reduplicate. Thus we have dadade "he gave," dadadáte "they two gave," dadadive "they gave," daditá "he will give," dadishyate "he will give," dadatám "let him give," adadata "he gave," dadeta "he may give," dadishíshte (No. 558) "mıy he give," adadishṭa "he gave," adadisly $\begin{aligned} & \text { ta " he would give." }\end{aligned}$

The next verb to he conjugated is trap (trapush) "to be ashamed," which makes trapate "he is ashamed."

## तॄफलभजनपग्व । है। ४। ?२९।

एषामत एत्वमम्यासलेपश्च किति नलट्टि सेटि थलि च। त्वेपे।



## दूत्यात्मनेपट्र्पक्रिया ॥

No. 578.-There shall be the change to $e$ of the $a$ of these, viz. trí " to cross," phal " to bear fruit" beid " to serve," and trap (Trapúsi) " to be ashamed," and also the elision of the reduplicate, when a substitute for lit with an indicatory $k$ (No. 494), or thal with the augment $i t$ (No.495), follows. Thus trepe "he was
ashamed," trapitá or traptá (without the augment iṭ-No. 511) "he will be ashamed," trapishyate or trapsyate "he will be ashamed," trupatám "let him be ashamed," atruputa "he was ashamed," trapeta " he may be ashamed," trapishíshṭa (No. 558 ) or, on the option allowed (by No. 511), trapsishtta, " may he be ashamed," atrapishtta or (by No. 513, when the augment $i t$, on the option allowed by No. 511, is not attached,) atrapta "he was ashamed," atrapishyata or utrapsyatec (No. 511) he would be ashamed."

So much for the formation, or conjugation, of verbs with the átmanepuda terminatious.

म्रिज सेवायाम्ं। 9 । श्रयंत । ग्रयते । शिभ्राय । शिश्रिये । श्रवयता। श्रविष्यति । श्रविव्यते। श्रयतु । श्रयताम् । अभ्रयत् ।

 भरते। बभार । बभ्रु: । बसु:। बभर्थ । बभृब । बभृम । बसे। बमृषे । भर्तोंसि । भर्तांसे । भर्षष्यति । भरिष्यते । भरतु । भरताम्। अभरत् । ॠभरत। मरेत् । मरेत।

No. 579.-'The verbs next to be considered take both the parasmaipada and the átmuneprada terminations. Of these SRI (śriǹ) " To Serve," makes śrayati. or śrayıte "he serves," siśráyáor ṡiśriye "he served," śrayitá he will serve," s'rayishy sti or śrayishyate "he will serve," śrayatu or śrayatám " let him serve," "śrayat or aśrayatu." he served," śrayet or śrayeta "he may serve," sríyát (No. 518 ) or śrayishíshṭu (No. 55̊8) " may he serve," substituting chań, instead of sich, for chli by No. $\check{5} 62$, aśiśriyat, or, with the átmanepada, aśiśriyatc " he served," uśrayishyat or aśrayishyata "he would serve."

The verb bhri (bhriñ) "to nourish" makes bharati or blarate "he nourishes," bubhárct "ihe nourished," babhratuh (No. 424) they two nourished," babhruh "they nourished," babhartha " thou ḍidst nourish," babhrivicu "we two nourished," bubhrima "we nourished," bubhre (No, 548) "he nourished," babhrishe "thou didst nourish," blartási or bhartáse " thou wilt nourish," bharishyati or
bharishyate "he will nourish," bharatu or bharatám "let him nourish," abharat or abharata "he nourished," bharet or bhareta "he may nourish."

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शे यक्ति यादावार्धधातुक्ते लिंड् अतो। रिङ्। रीड़ पकृते रिङ्बिचनाषामर्थ्याद्द्दोंच्।, न। म्रियात् ।

No. 580.-Let riś be the substitute of the vowel ri, when $\$$ a (No.693) FOLLOws, OR YAK (No. 801), or an árdhadhátuka substitute of LIǸ beginning with the letter $y$. The substitute rín presenting itself in this place, in the aphorism immediately preceding the present one (viz. VII. 4. 27), a long vowel is not substituted by No. 518-otherwise the direction to substitute rin (with a short vowel) would be unmeaning.-Thus we have bhriyát "may he nourish."

## उश्य | P | P| १P | <br> कृवर्यान्तात् परे। फलादी लिड्मिचो किते। स्तस्तांड्ड। मृषोष्ट। भृषोयास्ताम् । च्रभार्षोत् ।

No. 581.-AND lin and sich, coming AFTER what ends in RI OR Ríl, are regarded as having an indicatory $k$, when an átmanepa$d a$ affix (tań) follows. Thus-without the substitution of guna (No. 467), we have bhrishíshṭa (No. 558) " may he nourish," bhrishíyástám " may they two nourish," abharshít (Nos. 457, 471, 472,) 479 , and 519) "he nourished."

## हखादङात्| IL1 P| २०।

सिच्चा लोपो भॉल । च्रमृत। च्रभरिष्यत् । च्रमरिष्यत । हृज्ञ हररणे। ₹। हराति। हरते। जहार। नहे। जहृर्थ । जह्वि । नहिंम ! जह्रिषे। हर्ता। हरिष्याति। हरिष्यते। हरतु। हरताम्।

 घरति । धरते। खीज्ञ प्रापये। श। नयति । नयते । डुपचष पाके।

घ। पचति । पचते । पपाचं। पेचि । पपक्य । पेचे 1 पक्ता । मज सेखायाप्। 101 मजति। मजते। बमाज। मेने। मत्ता।
 बंगतिकरणदानेषु। 61 यज्ति। यजते।

No. 582.-After a short inflective base, there is elision of sich, if a jhal follows. Thus abhrita " he nourished," abharishyat or abharishyata" he would nourish.

The verb $h r i(h r i n ̀)$ "to take" makes harati or harrate "he takes," jahára or jahre "he took," jahartha " thou didst take," jahriva "we two took," jalirima "we took," jahrishe "thou didst take," hartá "he will take," harishyati or harishyate "be will take," haratu or haratám "let him take," ahurat or uharata "he took," haret or hareta "he may take," hriyát (Nos. 580 and 337) or hrishíshṭa (Nos. 555 and 558) " may be take," hrishíyástám "may they two take," aharshít (No. 519) or ahrita (No. 582) "he took," aharishyat or aharishyata "he would take."

In like manner dhri (dhyiin) "to hold" makes dharati or dharate " he holds;" né (nín) "to lead" makes nayati or nayate "he leads ;" pach (dupuchash)" to cook" makes pachati or pachate "he cooks," pupácha " he cooked," pechitha (Nos. 517 and 495) or papaktha (No. 516) "thou didst cook," peche (No. 494) " he cooked," paktá "he will cook ;" blaci (bhaja) "to serve" makes bhaja$t i$ or bhajate " he serves," babhája or bheje (No. 578 ) "he served," bhaktá "he will serve," bhakshyati or bhakshyate "he will serve," abhákshêt (No. 499) or abhalita (No.513) "he served," abhakshátám "they two served ;" $y a j$ ( $y a j a$ ) " to worship a deity, to associate with, to endow," makes yajati or yajate "he worships."

## लिव्यम्यासस्योभयेषाम्। है। ?। २०।

बच्यादोनां ग्रह्यादीनां चाभ्यासस्य संत्रसाररां लिटि। छयाज।
No. 583.-When lit follows, there is a vowel (No.281) in the room Of the semi-vowel of THE REDUPLICATE OF BOTH sets of verbs, viz. vach, \&c. (No. 584) and grah, \&c. (No. 675). Thus iyája "he worshipped."

## बचिस्वपियजादीनां किनि। ह1 १। २ू।

## 

## हरण्व 1 हैजे । याृ़।

No. 584.-There is a vowel (No. 281) in the room of the semivowel of Vach "to speak," swap "to sleep," and yav, \&c., when an affix with an indicatory $k$ (No. 486) follows. Thus we bave $i+a j+a t u h$, which, by No. 283, becomes $i j+a t u h$, and, by reduplication, $i j+i j+a t u h$. By Nos. 428 and 55 , this becomes final-
 iyajitha (where there is an indicatory $p$ ) or (without the angmentNo. 517) iyashṭha (Nos. 334 and 78) " thou didst worship," ije " he worshipped," yashṭ́ (Nos. 334 and 78) "he will worship."

## घढेग: क: fि।ट। २। \&२।

## घस्य ठस्य घ क: स्यात् सत्कारे परे। यद्ध्र्यति। घन्ब्यते।

 इज्यात् । यनीष्ट । घ्रयानीत् । घयम्ट । वह प्रापयो । ह। वहाति । वहते । उवाह । ऊहतु: । ऊहु: । उर्वहथ ।No. 585.-When s follows, there is K in the room of sh or per. Thus (the $j$, by No. 334, having become sh), yakshyati or yalcshyate "he will worship," ijyát (Nos. 584 and 337) or yakshíshṭa " may he worship," ayákshít (No. 499) or ayashṭa (Nos. 334 and 513) "he worshipped."

The verb vah (vaha) " to bear" makes vahati or vahate " he bears," uväha (No. 583 ) " he bore," úhatuh (No. 584) "they two bore," úhuh "they bore," uvahitha " thon didst bear."

##  <br> भष: परयेस्तथेर्घ: स्यान्न तु दधाते: ।

No. 586.-Let there be DH in the room OF T OR TH coming AFTER A JHASH (a soft aspirate), but NOT if the $t$ or $t h$ is a part OF the verb DHÁ " to hold." Thus, when we have vah +tha without the augment it (No. 517 ). The $h$ being changed to $d h$ by No. 276, the th of thal becomes $d h$ by the present rule, and then $d h$ by No. 78.

## ढो ढे लोप:। $\subset 1$ ₹ । १₹ ।

No. 587.-There is elision of phe, when phe follows.
सहिवहो।रोद्वर्णास्य। है। ₹। ११२।
ढलोप: । उवेढ। जहे। वोढा। वन्त्यति। अ्यवाबीत् । झ्यवेढाम् । अ्रवान्बु: । घ्रमाबी: । अ्रवेढ़् । अ्रवेढ । अघान्त् । अ्रवान्व ।



## दूनि अ्वादय: ॥

No. 588.-When elision of $d h$ (No. 587) has taken place, let o be the substitute in the room of the A OF SHAB " to endure," and vaH "to bear." Thus we have uvodha "thou didst bear," u'he "he bore," vodhả̉ (No. 586) "he will bear," vakshyati (No. 585) " he will bear," avákshît (No. 499) " he bore," avodhám (Nos. 513, 276, and 586) "they two bore," aväkshuh "they bore," avákshíh " thou bor. est," avodham "you two bore," avodha " you bore," aváksham " I bore," avákshwa "we two bore," avákshma " we bore," or, with the átmanepada affixes, avodha (Nos. 513, 276, and 586) " he bore," avakshátám "they two bore," avakshata "they bore," avodháh "thou borest," avaksháthám "you two bore," avoḍ wam " you bore," avakshi "I bore," avukshwahi " we two bore," avakshmahi" we bore."

So much for the lst class of verbs, consisting of "bhú, \&c."
The 2 nd class of verbs begins with the verb $a d$ ( $a d a$ )" to eat."

## 1 च्रदादय: ।

ज्रद मन्बये। १ ।
च्रदिप्रभ्ट्रतिभ्य: श्रप: | २ | ४ | ०२ ।
 प्रद्म । च्रद्व: | स्रद्म: ।

No. 589.-Let there be elision (luk) of SAP (No. 419) AFTER AD "to eat," \&c. We then have atti (No. 90) "he eats," attah
" they two eat," adanti " they eat," atsi " thour eatest," atthah "you two eat," attha "you eat," admi "I eat," adwah "we two eat," admah " we eat."

## लिख्यन्यतरस्याम् । २ । \& ।8०।

## घ्यदो घस्लु स्यात् । जघास । उपधालोप:। घस्य चर्त्वम् ।

No. 590.-Let ghas (ghaslri) be optionalliy the substitute of the root $a d$, when luT Follows. Thus we may have jaghása "he ate."

In making the next modification of this word, we have elision of the penultimate letter, from No. 540, and the substitution of a char for the $g h$, by No. 90 , and we look forward.

## 

इएक्तुभ्यामेषां सस्य ष: । जबतु: । जन्बु: । जंधस्। जबचुः। जन्त । जघास । जब्वि । जब्चि । ग्राद । झादतुः । ग्रादु:।

No. 591.-AND let there be sh in the room of the $s$ of these verbs-xiz SAS " to instruct," vAS " to dwell," AND GHAS " to eat," coming after in or a guttural (see No. 169). Thus we bave $j a$ kshatuh "they two ate," jakshuh "they ate," jaghasitha "thou didst eat," jakshathuh " you two ate," juksha, "'you ate,." jaghd́sa " I ate," jakshiva "we two ate," jakshima "we ate." On the alternative allowed by No. 590, we have áda (No. 477) "he ate,", ádatuh. " they two ate," $\dot{\alpha} d u h$ " they ate."

## दूउत्त्यतितिव्ययतीनाम् । ०। २। ₹है।

च्रद् ซृ ब्येज् एभ्यस्थले। नित्यमिट् स्यात्। अ्रादिथ। झ्रता। घत्स्यति । ग्रतु | श्रत्तात् $\mid$ ॠताम् । घ्रदन्तु ।

No. 592-Let IT be always the augment of thal coming affer these-viz. AD " to eat," RI " to go," AND VYEN " to cover:" Thus éditha " thou didst eat," attá " he will eat," atsyati " he will eat,". attu " let him eat,", attút (No. 444) " may he eat," attám (No. 446) "let the two eat," adantu "let them eat."

## नुभलज्यो हैर्धि:। है। ४। १०? ।

घ्रन्ध्ध | घ्रतात् | ध्रत्तम् | च्रत्त | च्रदानि | च्रदाब | च्रदाम ।
No. 593--Let there be DHi instead of hi (No. 447) AFTER the verb HU "to give," and what ends in JHaf. Thus $a d d h i$ "do thou eat," $^{\text {. }}$ attát (No. 444) " mayst thou eat," attam "do you two eat," atta " eat ye," adáni" let me eat," adáva (Nos. 445 and 455) "let us two eat," adáma "let us eat."

## च्रद्: सवषाम। ०। ₹। १००। <br> 

 ॠ्रद्यु: । श्रद्यात् । ग्रद्यास्ताम् । च्रद्यासु: ।

No. 594.-According to the opinion OF ALL the authorities, $a t$ shall be the augment of a uniliteral affix coming after the verb $\Delta \mathrm{D}$ " to eat." Thus ádat (No. 478) " he ate," áttúm " they two ate," ádan "they ate," dadah " thou atest," áttam "you two ate," átta " you ate," ádam " I ate," ádwa (No. 4.55) " we two ate," ádma " we ate," adyát (No. 461) "he may eat," adyátám " they two may eat," adyuh (No. 527) "they may eat," adyát (No.337) may he eat," adyástám " may they two eat," adyásuh " may they eat."

## लुङसनेर्घस्लृ| २ | 81 इ०।

घ्रद: । म्रह् | ॠ्रघषत् | भ्रात्स्यत् | हन हंंसागत्ये।: । ₹ । हृन्ति 1

No. 595.-When luǹ or san (No. 752) Follows, let ghasLRI be the substitute of the verb $a d$. Instead of chli (No. 471), there is ań (No. 542). Thus aghasat " he ate," átsyat "he would eat.'

The verb han (hana) "to kill or to go" makes hanti" he kills."

च्रनुदाश्तेपदेश्शवर्नतितनोत्याद्रीनामनुनासिकलोपे भर्ज किकिति । ह18। ₹०।

घ्र्नुन्नासिकान्तानामेषi: लोप: किति ङिति। यमिररमिनमिगमिहान-


## तनेत्यादय: । हत: । घन्ति । हंसि । हथ: । हथ । हान्म ।.

 हन्व: | हृन्म: । जघान । चघतु: । जघू: ।No. 596.-When there follows an affix, beginning with a jhal and distinguished by an indicatory k or fr, there is eliSION of the nasal of the following that end in a nasal, viz. those which in their original enunciation are gravely aCCented, and van "to ask or beg," and tan "to stretch," \&c.

Those which (ending in a nasal, see No. 510) are in their original enunciation gravely accented, or the following, viz : yam "to restrain," ram "to sport," nam " to bow," gam " to go," han "to kill;" and man " to respect."

By "tan \&c." (the verbs of the 8th class, which, leri excepted, end in a nasal,) are meant the following-viz. tan "to stretch," kshan " to kill," kshin " to kill," rin " to go," trin " to eat grass," ghrin " to shine," van " to ask," and man " to understand."

By this rule we have han +tas=hatah (No. 535) "they two kill," ghnanti (Nos. 540 and 314) "they kill," hanisi (No. 94) "thou killest," hathah "you two kill," hatha "you kill," hanmi "I kill," hanwah " we two kill," hanmah " we kill," jaghána (Nos. 314, 488, and 489) "he killed," jaghnatuh (No. 540) "they two killed," jaghnuh "they killed."

## च्रभ्यासाच । ৩। ₹ | पूपू ।

हन्तेर्हस्य कुत्वम्। जघंनथ । जघन्य। जघयु: । जघ्न । जघान । जघन । जांच । जधिम । हन्ता | हानिष्यति । हन्तु । हतात् । हताम् । घन्तु ।

No. 597.-And after the reduplicate syllable, there is the substitution of a letter of the $k$ class in the room of the $h$ of the verb han. Thus we have jaghanitha (No. 517) or jughanthx "thou didst kill," jughnuthuh (No. 540) "you two killed," jaghna "you killed," jaghána (No. 489) or jaghana (No. 490) "I killed," jaghniva (No. 433) "we two killed," jaghnima "we killed," hantá (No. 510) "he will kill," hanishyati "he will kill," hantu "let him kill," hatát (Nos. 444 and 596) "may he kill," hatám "let the two kill," glinantu (Nos. 540 and 314) "let them kill."

## हन्नेज्ज: । ई 18। ₹ई।

## हो।

No. 598.-Let Ja be the substitute of the verb HAN, when $h i$ (No. 447) follows.

Then, by No. 448, the $h i$ would be elided, were it not for the rule here following.

## र्ज्नसस्बवद्चाभात । ₹। ४। २२।

दृत उर्ध्धमापादसमापेरामीयय्। समानाग्रये तास्मन् कर्तक्ये तदमिद्जि 1 इति जस्यांिद्धत्वान्न हेलेंक्त । जि्हि। हतात् ।



No. 599.-The rules, reckoning FROM THis one to the ond of the chapter (viz. the 4th chap. of the VIth Lecture), are called dbhíya, (because the chapter ends with a series of rules dependent on the aphorism) "bHasya." When that (viz. one of the rules called abhiyc) is to be brought into operation, having the same place (for coming into operation, as another $\mathfrak{a} b h \notin y a$ which has already taken effect), that one (which has taken effect) shall be regarded as not having taken effect.

Thus ( $j a$ having been substituted for han, by No. $\mathbf{5 9 8}$, it might have been expected that the $h i$ would be elided by No. 448, but) since the change to $j a$ is not regarded as having been accomplished, elision of $h i$ does not take place. So we have jahi "do thou kill," hatát (Nos. 444 and 596) "mayst thou kill," hatam " do you two kill," hata "do you kill," hanáni "let me kill," hanáva "let us two kill," hanáma "let us kill," ahan (Nos. 458 and 199) "he killed," ahatám (No. 596) "they two killed," aghnan (Nos. 540, 314, and 26) "they killed ahan (Nos. 458 and 199) "thou didst kill," ahatam "you two killed," ahata " you killed," ahanam " I killed," ahanwa "we two killed," ahanma " we killed," hanyát (No. 461) "he may kill."

> ग्रार्धधातुके।२।8। २थ।

## घृत्यधिकृत्य।

No. 600.-Where the affix in question is £rdhadhátuka (No. 436.-this aphorism having been placed as a regulator (among others of the rule following-we look forward).

## हने वध बिङि। p | \& | yp ।

No. 601.-Let badh be the substitute of the verb han, when Lív follows. (No. 600.)

बध्यात् | बध्यास्ताम् । अ्रबधीत् । श्रहृनिष्यत् । यु โमश्रयामिश्रयये: । ₹ ।

No. 602.-AND WHEN LU'Í FOLLows (let vadh be the substitute of han, as directed in No. 601-provided the affix, as ruled by No. 600, is árdhadhátuka). Thus we have vadhyát (No. 337) "may he kill," vadhyástám " may they two kill," avadhít "he killed," ahanishyat "he would kill."

The verb yu "to mix or to separate" is next conjugated.

## 

लुगिबय उतो वृद्धि: पिनि हलादौ सार्वधातुके न त्वभ्यस्तस्य। योाति । युत:। युइन्ति । येषि। युथ: । युथ । योामि। युब:। युम:। युयाव। यं冋ता। यविष्यति। यैतु । युतात् । श्रयोत् । ग्र्युताम् ।
 व्यास्यानात् । युयाताम् । युगु: । गूयात् । यूयास्ताम् । गूयाषु:। क्रयाबीत् । क्यंविष्यत् । या मापये। 8 । याति । यातः । यान्ति। ययो। याता। यास्यति। यातु। म्रयात्। म्रयाताम् ।

No. 603.-Where elision, through Luk, has taken place (as by No. 589), let Vḅiddil be substituted in the room of short $U$, when a sd́rvadhd́tuka affix, beginuing with a consonant and distinguished by an indicatory $p$, FOLLows :-but not if the verb be reduplicated. Thus we have $y u+t i p=y a u t i$ "he mixes," yutah
" they two mix," yuvanti (No. 220) " they mix," yaushi (No. 169) " thou mixest," yuthah " you two mix," yutha " you mix," yaumi "I mix," yuvah " we two mix," yumah " we mix," yuyáva (No. 202) "he mixed," yavitá (Nos. 433 and 420) "he will mix," yavishyati "he will mix," yautu "let him mix," yutát (No. 444) " may he mix," ayaut "he mixed," ayutám "they two mixed," ayuran (No. 457) "they mixed," yuyát (No. 461) "he may mix,"-here there is not vriddhi (from No. 603), because, according to the explanation in the Muhábháshya, "what has an indicatory $p$ has not an indicatory $\dot{n}$, and what has an indicatory $\dot{n}$ has not an indicatory $p^{\prime \prime}$ :-(so, when yásut came, which, see No. 460, isregarded as having an indicatory $\dot{n}$ the tip ceased to be regarded as having an indicatory $p$, without which No. 603 does not apply). So yuyátám "they two may mix," yuyuh (No. 527) "they may mix," yúyát (Nos. 518 and 337) "may he mix," yúyástám " may they two mix," yựjásuh " may they mix," ayáv乞t (No. 519) "he mixed," ayavishyat (Nos. 433 and 420) "he would mix."

The verb yá " to go" makes yáti " he goes," yátah " they two go," yánti " they go," yayau (No. 523) "he went," yátá "he will go," yásyati " he will go," yátu "let him go," ayát "he went," ayátám " they two went."

## बङ: शाकटायनस्यैव। ₹। \& । ११?।

च्रादन्ताल्लङो फेर्जुस वा। च्युयू:। घ्रयान्। यायात् । यायाताम्। यायु: । याशत् । यायांस्ताम् । गायासु: । ऋमासीत् । झ्रयास्यत् । एवं बा गतिगन्धनयेा: । श । मा दोपा। द। ष्या शेचे । ०। श्रा पाके। 6 । द्र। कुत्सायां गतो। 1 । प्सा मन्वये। 901 रा दाने। ११। ला च्रादाने । १२। दाप् लबने। १३। स्या प्रकथने। १४। अ्मयं सार्बेधातुक्त एव प्रयेाक्तव्य: । विद जाने। १श ।

No. 604.-In the opinion of sákaṭáyana only (and hence optionally), jus is the substitute of $j h i$ in the room of LaŃ, after what ends in long $\dot{a}$. Thus ayuh (No. 527) or ayán (No. 26) " they went," yáyát (No. 461) "he may go," yáyátám "they two
may go," yáyuh (No. 527) " they may go," yáyát (No. 337) " may he go," yáyástam " may they two go," yáyásuh " may they go," ayásít " he went," ayásyat " he would go."

In the same way are conjugated $v \dot{a}$ " to go or smell," bhá "to shine," shná " to bathe," śrá " to cook," drá " to go bảdly," psá "to eat," rá " to give," lá " to take," dá " to cut," and lihyd́a " to relate. This (viz. khyá) is to be employed only with the sárvcedhátuka affixes.

The next verb to be conjugated is vid "to know."

## विदो बटे वा। ₹। ४।

वेतेलट: परस्मेपदानां गलादये। बा। वेद । बिदतु: । बिदु:। बेत्थ । विदशु: । बिद । वेद । विद्व । विद्य । प्चे । वेति । विन: । विदन्ति ।

No. 605.-The affixes nal \&c. (No. 424) are optionally used instead of the parasmaipada substitutes of Lat coming after the verb vid " to know." This veda (No. 485) " he knows," vidatuh " they two know," viduh " they know," vettha "thou knowest," vidathuh " you two know," vida " you know," veda "I know," vidwa " we two know," vidma "we know." On the other alternative, we have vetti (No. 485) "he knows," vittah (No. 467) "they two know," vidanti "they know."

## उर्षवद्जागुभ्योडन्यतरस्याम्। ₹। १। ३ट।

सम्यो लिट्याम् वा। विदेरदन्तत्वर्वत्तिनादांमि न गुष:। बिदांचकार । बिवेद। वेदिता। वेदिष्यंति।

No. 606. -The augment ám is OPTIONALLY employed AFTER these-viz. USH "to burn," vID " to know," AND JÁGṚI " to wake," -when liṭ follws.

As there is an agreement (in the present instance) to regard the verb vid as ending in short $\alpha$ (vida), guna is not substituted (as it would otherwise have been by No. 485). Thus we have vidánichakáco or viveda " he knows," veditá " he will know," vedishyati "he will know."

## विदांकुर्वान्वित्यन्यतरस्याम्। ₹। १। ४२।

 त्यते। पुरुषचचने न बबवन्येते । चिदांकरोतु ।

No. 607 .-When lot comes after the verb vid, then optionALLY the augment $a m$ is irregularly attached; there is no substitution of guna (from No. 420-which fact is indicated by the exhibition of the form vidán in the aphorism); there is elision (luk) of lot; and the verb kri" to make," with the terminations of the imperative, is appended, (giving, for example, viDÁÑkurvantu). One particular person and number is not alone intended to bespoken of (by the employment, in the aphorism, of the form viddnkurvantu).

Thus we may have vidánitarotu "let himiknow."

## 

## घपेाइपबाद:।

No.608.-Let U come after the verbs tan, \&c. (No. 719), AND after the verb KRI " to make." This debars the application of $\sup$ (No. 419).

च्रत उत् सार्वधातुके। है। 81 १?०।
उप्रत्ययान्त्तस्य कृजॉरत्त उत् सार्वेधातुक कृंखिते। विदांकुरुतात् । विदांकुरूनाम्। विदांकुर्वन्तु विदांकुरु। विदछिरवाई्व। श्रवेत् । अ्रविताम् । श्रबिद्ड़ः।

No. 609.-Letshort u be the substitute of the short a of (kar, the modified form of) the verb $k r i$, ending with the affix $u$ (No. 608), WHEN A SÁRVADHÁTUKA termination, withan indicatoryl: or $\hat{n}$, FOLLows. Thus vidánikurutát (No. 607) "may he know," vidárỉhurutám "let the two know," vidánkurvantu" let them know," vidánikuru "know thou," vidánikaraerini (No. 420) " let me know," avet (Nos. 458,485 , and 199) "he knew," avittam " they two knew," aviduh (No. 481) "they knew."

## दश्वान| ₹ | OY |

घातोर्दस्य पदान्तस्य सिति रूर्वा। अवे:। भवेत्त् विद्यात् ।


No. 610.-AND when $\operatorname{sip}$ follows, $r u$ is optionally the substitute of the D of a verb, when the $d$ is at the end of a pada. Thus we have aveh (No. 111) or avet " thou knewest," vidyát "be may know, or, may be know," vidyástúm " may they two know," avedít " he knew," avedishyat " he would know."

The verb as "to be" makes asti" he is."

## ग्रसेारद्बेप: । है। ४। १११।

स्नस्यास्तेश्चाते लोव: मार्बर्वातुके कृङिति। स्त:। सन्ति। श्रां । स्य: । स्य । क्रां्म । स्व: । स्म: ।

No. 611.-Let there be elision of the a of the affix Snam (No. 714) AND of the verb $\Delta \mathrm{S}$ " to be," when a sárvadhátuka affix, with an indicatory $k$ or $n$, follows. Thus stah (No. 535) "they two are," sunti "they are," asi (No. 438) "thou art," sthah "you two are," stha "you are," asmi "I am," swah "we two are," smah we are."

## उपसर्गप्रादुर्भ्यामर्स्तियेच्पर:।ट। ₹। СO।

उपघर्गेग: व्राटुसश्चास्ते: सस्य षो यकारेड़िच परे। निघ्यात् । प्रनिषन्त्त । प्राटु:पन्त । यच्चर: किस्। अ्रभिस्त:।

No. 612.-Let sh be the substitute of the $s$ or the verb as "to be," coming AFTER a letter of the pratyáhára in in AN UPASARGA (No. 47) or after the indeclinable word Prádus "evidently," when the letter y or a vowel follows. Thus (after the upasarga ni, when $y$ follows the $s$,) nishyát "he may go out;" (when a vowel follows the s,) pranishanti "they go out," práduhshanti "they are manifest."

Why do we say, " when the letter $y$ or a vowel follows ?" witness abhistah " they two surpass."

$$
\text { च्चस्तेभू: | p | } 8 \text { | पूर | }
$$

च्रार्धघातुके । बमूब । भविता । भविव्याति । घ्रस्तु । स्तात् । स्ताम् । सन्तु ।

No. 613.-Let bHú be the substitute of the verb as " to be," when an árdhadhátuka affix follows. Thus babhíva (No. 431) "he was," bhıvitá "he will be," bhuvishyati "he will be." astu " let him be," stát (Nos. 444 and 611) " may he be," stám " let the two be," santu "let them be."

## घ्वसेारेड्घावम्यासलेपश्य। है। \&। १२ट।

घोरस्तेश्चेत्वं स्याट्धाबभ्यासलेपश्च । संधि। स्तात् । स्त् । स्त। अ्रमानि । ग्रहाब । अ्रसाम । भ्रासीत् । क्ञास्ताम् । अ्रासन् । स्यात् । स्याताम् । स्यूः । भूयात् । अ्रमूत्त । अभ्रभिष्यत् । इए् गतो। १०। सति। दत:।

No. 614.-Let there be a change to e OF a verb termed and (No. 662) and of the verb As, When hi (No. 447) Follows, and let there be elision of a reduplicate syllable. Then (the $h i$ being changed to dhi by No. 593), we have edhi " be thou," stát (Nos. 444 and 611) "mayst thou be," stam "be you two," sta "be you," asáni " let me be," asáva "let us two be," asáma "let us be," ásit (Nos. 478 and 479) "he was," ástám "they two were," ásan "they were," syát "he may be, syátám "they two may be," syuh " they may be," bhúyót (No. 613) " may he be," abhút " he was," abhuvishyat "he would be."

The verb $i$ (in) " to go" makes eti (No. 420) "he goes," itah (Nos. 535 and 467) "they two go."

## दूलो याए। है। \& । दq ।

ग्रजाढो। प्रत्यये परे। यन्ति ।
No. 615.-Let yan be the substitute of the root in, when an affix, beginning with a vowel, follows. Thus yanti "tney go."

## अभ्या सम्या स्वर्य। \& 1810 न <br> 

No. 616.-1yańn and uvańn are the substitutes of $i$ and $u$ of a redoplicate, when a heterogeneous vowel follows. Thus iyáya (Nos. 426, 202, and 29) " be went."

## दीर्घ दूएा: किति 101 \& । हैट।

इयांडम्यासस्य दोर्घ: किति लिटि । ईयतु: । ईयु: । इययिथ। इयेथ। एता। एष्यंति। एतु। ऐत् । ऐताम्। अ्रायन्। इयत्। ह्यात् ।

No. 617.-Let a long vowel be instead of the reduplicate of the verb in, when werat substitute for lit has an indicatory k (No. 486) Follows. Thus íyatuh "they two went," iyuh "they went," iyayitha (Nos. 433 and 517) or iyetha (Nos. 515, 420, and 616) "thou didst go," etá "he will go," eshyati "he will go," etu "let him go," ait (Nos. 478) and 218) "he went," aitám "they two went," áyan (No. 29) "they went," iyát "he may go," íyát (No. 518) " may he go."

## पतोर्लिखि। ৩| \& | २४।

उपसर्गत्त् परस्य इयोऽयो हृस्व स्राध्धातुके कितन लिङ्ड। निरियात् । उमयत्त च्राग्रयये नान्ताद्वत्त् । च्रमीयात् । च्रया: किम् 1 समेयात् ।

No. 618.-Let there be a short vowel in the room of the an ( $\ell$ ) of the verb iN coming after an upasarga, wH:N an árdhadhátuk $\alpha$ substitute for LIN, with an indicatory $l \mathbb{C}$ No. 466), FOLLows Thus nir + íyát = niriyát " may he go forth."

In the example abhíyát "may be go up to," the short vowel is not substituted; for the rule (VI. 1. 85.) that "a single letter substituted shall be regarded as the final of the preceding word and the initial of the following word," does not apply, when the operation directed depends upon both what precedes and what follows: - so then, as the $\ell$, in abhíyát, cannot be regarded as a part at once of the upasarga and of the verb, the rule No. 618 consequently does not apply.

Why do we say, "of the an?" witness sam+eyát=sameyát ( $=s a m+\dot{a}+$ íyát ) " may he come," where the rule does not apply, as the verb begins with ech.

## घूणो गा लुङि। २। $8 \mid 841$

गातिस्थेति सिचे लुक्। अ न्रगात्। सेष्यत्। शीक्त स्वमें। १ह।
No. 619.-Let $a$ á be the substitute of the root in , when lúf follows. By No. 473, there is elision (lul) of the sich (No. 472). Thus agat " he went," aishyat (Nos. 478 and 218) " he would go."

The next verb to be conjugated is" $\$ \dot{\text { r }}$ ( śín) " to sleep."
शीङ: सार्वधततुके गुण: । ৩। ४। २?।
शेते। घयाते।
No. 620.-Let quNa be the substitute of Sff " to sleep," when a sárvadhátuka affix follows. Thus śete (No.543) "he sleeps," śayáte (No. 29) " they two sleep."

## शीजो रूट्। 0 १ १ है।

शीडो। भादेचस्याते रूट् । चेरते। शेषे गयाथे । शेध्चे। जये। शेवहे । शेमहे। गिख्ये । चिश्याते । चिशियरे । गयिता । गायघ्घते । शेताम् । गयाताम् । शेरताम्। घ्रशेत। । घघयाताम् ।
 अ्रशघिष्यत। हङ् घध्ययने। वह। इङिकाबध्युपघर्गते। न व्यामचरतः । अ्रधीते। अ्रधीयते। अ्रधीयते।

No. 621.-Let RUT $(r)$ be the augment of the $a$ of the substitute for $j h$ (No. 421) after the verb Sifí "to sleep." Thus Serate (No. 559) "they sleep," śeshe "thou sleepest," śayáthe " you two sleep," śedhwe "you sleep," śaye "I sleep," śevahe "we two sleep,' semuhe "we sleep," sisiye (Nos. 429 and 548) "he slept," śiśyáte "they two slept," siśyire (No. 548) "they slept," śayitá (No. 433) "he will sleep," śayishyate " he will sleep," śetám (No. 552) "let him sleep," śayátám "let the two sleep," ścratám (No. 621) "let them sleep," aśeta "be slept," aśayátám " they two
slept," aśerata (Nos. 559 and 621) "they slept," sayíta (Nos. 555 and 463) "he may sleep," sayíyátám "they two may sleep," śayíran (No. 556) " they may sleep," śayishíshṭa (No. 558) " may he sleep," aśayishta (Nos. 420, 472, and 433) "he slept," aśayishyata (No. 435) "he would sleep."

The next verb to be conjugated is $i$ (in) "to study." This verb and $i$ ( $i k_{k}$ ) " to remember" never appear apart from the preposition adhi. Thus adhíte (No. 543) "he studies," adhíyate (No. 220) "they two study," adhíyate (No. 559) "they study."

## गाङ् निटि | P 1 \& | ४ट।

हड: । च्रधिजगे। अ्रध्येता। ॠ्रध्येष्यते। च्रधीताम्। ज्रधीयाताम् । ॠ्रधीयताम् । ॠ्रधीष्व । अ्रधीयाथाम् । ग्रधीध्वम् । ग्रध्य-
 यत । ग्रध्येथ। । स्रध्येयाथाम् । स्रध्यैध्वम् । स्रध्योया। स्यध्येवहि । ग्रध्येमहि । ग्रधीयीत । झ्रधीयीयाताम् । स्रधीयोरन् । श्रध्येषोट्ट।

No. 622.-Let GÁ be the substitute of the verb $i$ (in) "to study," when lit forlows. Thus adhijage (Nos. 548 and 524) "he studied," adhyetá (No. 420) "he will study," adhyeshyate "he will study," adhítám (No. 552) "let him study," adhíyátám "let the two study," adhíyatám (No. 559) " let tbem study," adhíshwa (No. 553) "do you study," adhíyáthám " do you two study," adhidhwam (No. 553) "do you study," adhyayai (No. 554) "let me study," adhyayávahai "let us two study," adhyayámahai " let us study," adhyaita (Nos. 478 and 218) "he studied," adhyaiyátám " they two studied," adhyaiyata (No. 559) "they studied," adhyaitháh " thou didst study," adhyaiyáthám " you two studied," adhyaidhwam " you studied," adhyaiyi "I studied," adhyaivahi "we two studied," adhyaimuhi " we studied," adhíyita (Nos. 555, 461, 463, and 220) "he may study," adh氏́yíyátám " they two may study," udhíyívan (No. 5556) "they may study," adhyeshíshṭa (No. 558) " may he study."

विभाषा लुङ्ट्टङो: | ₹ | ४। पू०।

## हले गाङ।

No. 623.-The substitution of $g \dot{a}$ (No. 622) in the room of $i$ (iń) "to study" is optionally made, whien luń and lrín folLow.

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गाङदेशात् कुटादिभ्यश्चांडात: प्रत्यया ङंत: स्यु:।
No. 624.-What affixes have not an indicatory ì or Ṇ shall be cousidered to have an indicatory í (No. 467 ), when they come after gá (No.622) and the verbs Kut " to be crooked," \&c.

घुमास्थागापाजहातिसां हलि। ह। ४। छई।



 घोन्ब्यात । घोन्ब्यते। दोग्धा । टुणात् । दुख्धाम । टुह्हन्तु । टुगि। दुंग्चात्। दुग्ध्म। दुग्ध। दो|हांनि। दुग्धाम् । टुहातात् । दुहताम्।

 घ्यदुहत। । च्रधुग्ध्वम् । दुह्यात् । टुहींत।

No. 625.-When an ćrdhudhátuka affix, beginning with a consonantand distinguished by anindicatory $k$ or $\dot{n}$, Follows, theu let long $i$ be the substitute of the long a of the verbs termed aHU (No. 662), and of MÁ " to measure,"STHÁ "to stand," GÁ "to study," Pá "drink," hí "to abandon," and sho "to destroy." Thus adhyagishta (No. 623) or, alternatively, adhyaishtta (No. 218) "he studied," alliyagíshyata (No. 623) or adhyaishyata "he would study."

The verb $d u h$ ( $d u h a$ ) "to milk" makes $d o g d h i$ (Nos. 277, 586, and 25) "be milks," dugihach (No. 535) " they two milk," dultanti "they milk," dhokshi (Nos. 277, 278, 169, and 89) "thou milkest,"
or, with the átmanepada terminations, dugdhe (Nos. 543 and 535) "he milks," cluháte " they two milk," duhate (No. 559) " they milk," dhukishe (Nos. 277, 278, 169, 90, and 535) "thou milkest," duháthe "you two milk," dhugdhwe (No. 277) " you"milk," duhe "I milk," duhvoche "we two milk," duhmahe "we milk," dudoha (No. 485) or duduhe (No. 548) "he milked," dogdh' (No. 586) " he will milk," dhokshyati (Nos. 277 and 278) or dholsshyate " he will milk," dogdhu "let him milk," dugतhát (Nos. 44t and 467) " may he milk," dugdhím "let the two milk," duhantu. "let them milk," dugdhi (No. 593) "do thou milk," dugdhát (No. 444) "mayst thou milk," dugdham "do you two milk," dugdha " milk ye," doháni "let me milk," dugतhúm (No. 5552) "let him milk," duhátúm "let the two milk," duhatám (No. 559) "let them milk," dhutrshwoc (No. 278) "do thou milk," duháthám "do you two milk," dhugdhwam (No. 278) "milk ye," dohai (No. 554) " let me milk," dohávahai "let us two milk," dohámahai "let us milk," adhok (Nos. 199 and 278) "he milked," adugdhám (No. 586) "they two milked," aảuhan "they milked," adoham "I milked," adugdha "he milked," aduhátám " they two milked," aduhata (No. 5̆59) "they milked," adhugdhwam (No. 277) "you milked," duhyát "he may milk," duhíta (No. $\mathbf{5} 55$ ) "he may milk."

## निडसिचावात्मनेपदेषु। १।२। १२। <br> 

No. 626.-The substitutes of LiŃ (No. 459) and sich (No. 472), coming after a consonant that adjoins an $i k$, WHEN THE ÁtMANEPADA affixes are employed, are regarded as having an iudicatory $k$ (No. 467). Thus, guna not being substituted, we have dhukshíshṭa (Nos. 277, 278, and 558 ) " may he milk."

## शू दूगुपधादनिट: क्सः। ₹। १। 84 <br> इगुपधे। य: शलन्तस्तस्मादनिटश्ले: क्सादेश: । घ्यधुन्तत् ।

No. 627.-After that verb which ends in a SAL, with an IK for its pendltimate letter, and does not take the augment it (No. 510), let KSA (i. e. «a-No. 155) be the substitute of chli (No.


# त्रुग्वा दुछदिहचिहगुच्रामात्मनेपदे दन्ग्ये। ०। ₹। ७३। एपां क्सस्य लुग्वा दन्त्ये ताङ । ग्रदुण्।। ग्रधुच्चत। 

No. 628.-When an átmanepada affix, beginning with a dental, follows, there is optionally flision (lulc) (of the vowel-see No. 27-) of the lisa (No. 627) of these verbs viz. DUH "to milk," DIH "to accumulate," LIH "to lick," and GUH "to cover." Thus (the $s$ also being elided by No. 513) we have either adugdha (Nos. 277 and 586) or adhukshata (No. 627) "he milked."

## क्सस्यार्च । ०। ₹ । ७२।



 लिह चास्बादने। २₹। लेढि। लीटः। लिहान्ति। लेंत्व। लीढे। लिहाते। लिंहते। लिने। लिहाथे। लीट्वे। लललेह । लिलिहे । लेढांस। लेठासे। लेन्य्यति। लेन्द्यते । लेढु । लीढात् । लीढाम्। लिहन्तु । लीढि। लेहानि। लीठाम्प। क्येट्। म्यलेड्। ग्रलिबत् । अर्लन्बत । च्यलीठ । घलेन्य्त्त । घ्यलेन्यत । बून्त् व्यत्तायां वारच । २३।

No. 629.-There is elision (lopa) of KSA (Nos. 627 and 27), when an ditmanepada affix, beginning with an ACH, FOllows. Thus adhukshátám "they two milked," adhulishanta (No. 559) "they milked," adugdháh (Nos. 277 and 586) or adhukshatháh (No. 627) "thou didst milk," adhulksháthám "you two milked," adhugdhwam (No. 628) or cudhukshadhwam "you milked," adhukshi "I milked," adhukshárahi (No. 422) "we two milked," adhulshámahi "we milked," adholishyata (Nos. 435, 485, and -457) "he would milk."

In the same way the verb $\operatorname{dih}$ (diha) "to accumulate." The verb lih (liha) " to lick" makes ledhi (Nos. 276, $\mathbf{3} 86$, and 587 ) "he licks," lídhah (No. 131) "they two lick," lihanti " they lick," lekshi
(Nos. 276 and 585 ) "thou lickest,"—or lédhe (No. 543 ) "he licks," liháte " they two lick," lihate (No. 559) "they lick," likshe "thou lickest," liháthe " you two lick," líḑwe " you lick," lileha or lilihe "he licked," ledhási or leḍháse "thou wilt lick," lekshyati or lekshyate "he will lick," leḍhu "let him lick," lédhát (Nos. 444 and 467) " may he lick," lídhd̉m (No. 552) "let him lick," lihantu "let them lick," ľ́dhi (No. 447) "lick thou," leháni "let me lick," or lídhám (No. 552) "let him lick," ulet (Nos. 276, 199, and 165) or aled (No. 82) "he licked," alikshat (No. 627, 276, and 585 ), or alikshata, or alíḍha (No. 628) "he licked," alelsshyat or ulekshyata "he would lick."

The next verb to be conjugated is brú (brún)" to speak articulately."

## ब्रुव: पज्चानामादित ऋ्राहेत ब्रुव: । ₹ । ४। 58 ।

ब्रुवो लटास्तिजादीनां पज्ञानां एलादय: पज्ञ वा स्युत्रुंशश्चाहा-

## देश: । ग्राह । च्राहतु: । च्राहु: ।

No. 630.-Instead of the first five tense-affixes tip, \&c. substituted for lat, coming AFTER the verb Brú "to speak," there may optionally be wab, \&c. (No. 424); А́н being at the same time the substitute in the room OF BRỨ. 'Thus ahx "he says," áhatuh " they two say," áhuh " they say."

भलि । चत्व्वम् । च्रात्थ । न्राहच्यु: ।
No. 631.-Instead of (the final of) Ấ (No. 630) there is Th, when a jhal follows. Then there is a change of the th to a char by No. 90, aud we have áttha "thou sayest," áh $u t h u h$ "you two say."

## ब्रुव ईेट्| 01 ₹ । टき।

ब्रुचो हलादे: पित हट्। ब्रबीति। ब्रूतः। ब्रुवन्ति। ब्रूते। ज्रुघाते। जुखते ।

No. 632.- $\mathbf{Y}$ T is the augment of an affix, beginning with a consonant and distinguished by an indicatory $p$, coming after the verb BRÚ "to speak." Thus braviti (No. 420) "he speaks,"
bruitah " they two speak," bruvanti (No. 220) "they speak," bríte (No. 543) "he speaks," bruváte "they two speak," bruvate (No. 5556) "they speak."

## ब्रवे वर्वच: | २| ४ पू₹ ।

ज्रार्घघातुके । उवाच । ऊचतु: । ऊचु: । उबचिय । उच्रक्य । उचे। बत्ता। वन्च्यंति। बन्द्यते। ब्रबीतु । बूतात् 1 बूताम् । बु.
 ब्रुबाँत । उच्चात् । बब्बोंट्रे।

No. 633.-The root vach is the substitute OF BRÚ " to spenk," when an árdhadllátulea affix follows. Thus uvácha (Nos. 432, 583 , and 489) "he spoke," úchatuh (No. 584) "they two spoke," uchuh "they spoke," uvachitha (No. 517) or uvalitha (No. 333)" thou spokest," úche (No. 548) "he spoke," valitá "he will speak," vakshya$t i$ or vakshyate "he will speak," bravitu (No. 632) "let him speak," brútát (No. 444) "may he speak," brútám "let the two speak," bruvantu (No. 220) "let them speak," brúhi "speak thou," braváņi "let me speak," brútám (No. 552) "let him speak," bravai (No. 554) "let me speak," abravít (No. 632) "he spoke," abrúta "he spoke," bruíyát or bruvíta (Nos. 555,463 , and 220) "he may speak," uchyát (Nos. 466 and 584) or vakshíshṭa (No. 555) "may he speak."

## 习्रस्स्यतिवक्तिख्या निम्योऽङ्। ₹। १।पूर।产: 1

No. 634.-Instead of chli (No. 471), there shall be af́ after the verbs AS " to throw," vach " to speak," and KHYé " to speak."

वच उम्। $18 \mid$ र०।
ज्र्रङ परे । ॠबेशचत् । च्रबन्यत् । च्रबन्द्यत ।
No. 635.-When an (No. 634) follows, let um be the augment of the verb VaCH "to speak." Thus avochat (No. 265) "he spoke," avalcshyat or avakshyata "he would speak."
 घ्राच्छादने। २४।

No. 636.-"AND a verb in the shape indicated by the term charkaríta," i. e. at the end of which the affix yan (No. 758) has been replaced by a blank (luli), is to be regarded as belonging to the 2 nd class of verbs, "ad, \&c." (No 589.)

The verb úr?̣u (úrṇù) "to cover" is next to be conjugated.

## 

 ऊर्युवन्ति। ऊर्युते। ऊर्युचाते। ऊर्गुवते।

No. 637.- When a sárvoudhátuka affix follows, beginning with a consomant and distinguished by an indicatory $p$, then vriddhi is optionally the substitute of the verb úrṇu "to cover." Thus úmuuti or úrnoti "he covers," ún?utah (No. 535) "they two cover," úrmuvanti (No. 220) " they cover," úrnute "he covers," urnuvite "they two cover," úr?uvate (No. 5ă9) " they cover."

## उर्योतेराम् नेति वाच्यम् ।

No. 638.-"It should be mentioned that the verb úrne does not take ám" (No. 546).

न न्द्रा: संयोगाद्य:। ही | २। ३।
ग्रच: परा: संयोगादये। नदरा द्वर्न मवंन्त । नुगब्दस्य द्वित्वस्। ऊर्युनाव। ऊयुनुवतु:। ऊगुनुचु:।

No. 639.-The letters N, D, avd R, following a vowel and initial in a conjunct consonant, are not doulled (No. 426). There is a reduplication only of the syllable nu; and thus we have cirnu unávc (No. 202) " he covered," úrnunuvatuh (No. 220) "they two covered," urronuvuh "they covered."

विभाषेोला: । ? 1 २ ₹

 ऊर्यावानि। ऊर्यावै।

No. 640.-An affix, beginning with the augment $i t$, may optionally be regarded as having an indicatory $n$ (No. 467), when
it comes AFTER the verb úrN̦ "to cover." Thus úrnunuvitha (No. 220) or úrṇunavitha "thou didst cover," úrnuvitá or úrnavitá "he will cover," úrnuvishyati or úrnavishyati "he will cover," úrṇautu (No. 637) or úrṇotu " let him cover," •urṇaváni " let me cover," úrnavai (No. 554) "let me cover."

## गुणाइएप्ते।

 उर्गुयात् । ऊर्युया: । ऊर्युवीत। ऊर्गूयात् । ऊर्युविविश्व जर्याविषीष्ट।

No. 641.-When a sdrvadhátuka affix follows, consisting of a single letter, beginning with a consonant and distinguish ed by an indicatory $p$, then let GUNA be the substitute of the verb úrnu "to cover." Thus aurnot (No. 458, 478, and 218) "he covered," aurṇoh "thou didst cover," urnuyát "he may cover," úrṇuyóh " thou mayst cover," or úrnuvíta (Nos. 5 "5 5 and 220) " he may cover," úrnúyát (No. 518) or úr?uvishíshṭu (No. 640) or úrṇavishíshṭa " may he cover."

ऊर्णातेनविभाषा। ०। २। है।
इडादो परस्मेपदे सिंच बृद्धिः। पच्च गुण: । क्रोर्गावीत् 1 श्रो-
 श्रेर्युविश्ट। क्रेर्याविश्ट। क्रोर्युविष्यत। श्रोर्याविष्यत।

दूत्यदादय: ॥
No. 642.-When sioh (No. 472) follows, preceded by the aug= ment $i t ̦$ (No. 433), the parasmaipada terminations being employed, then vriddhi is optionally the substitute of the verb úrñ "to cover." On the other alternative, gunce is the substitute, Thus aurṇávit (No. 480) or aurṇavít or aurṇvit (No. 640) "he covered," aurṇávishtám or aurṇavishtám or aur?̣uvishṭám "they two covered," aurnuvishṭa (Nos. 640 and 220) or aurnavishtca (No. 420) "he covered," aurṇuvishyata or aurnavishyata "he would cover."

So much for the 2nd class of verbs, "ad, \&c."

The first verb in the 3rd class is $h u$ "to sacrifice or eat."

## 1 जुहोत्यादय:।

हु दानादानये: । 91

## 

च $0: 1$
No. 643.-Let ŚLU (one of the blanks enumerated in No. 209) be substituted in the room of sap (No. 419) after the verbs Hu, \&c.

## स्बौ। है। ? 1 ?०1 <br> धातेर्द्व स्त: । जुहाएां। जुहुत:।

No. 644.-When there is slu, there are two in the room of a verbal root-(i. e. the root is doubled). Thus juhoti (Nos. 488 and 420) "he sacrifices," juhutah (No. 535) "they two sacrifice."

## च्रद्यम्त्तात् । ৩ १ | ४ ।

## भस्य । हुश्नुवारिति यख्या। जुहुति ।

No. 645.-There is AT in the room of the $j h$ (of a tense-affix) after a reduplicated verb. By No. 536, which debars No. 220, the semi-vowel is substituted for the final of the root, and we have juhwati "they sacrifice."

भीहीमृहुवां श्नुवच । ₹ । १ । ३ट।
सम्यो लित्याम् वा स्यादामि श्लांवि काये च । जुहबांचकार । जुहाब । होता। होष्याति। नुहोतु । जुहुतात् । जुहुताम् । जुहुतु । जुहुाधि। जुहवानि। अजुहोत्। अ्रजुहुताम्।

No. 646.-Am may optionally be affixed, when lit comes after these verbs viz. BHÍ " to fear," HRí " to be ashamed," BHṚI "to nourish," AND HU " to sacrifice;" AND, when ám is affixed, the effect is to be AS If there were slu (i. e. there is to be redupli-cation-No. 644). Thus juhavánichaliára or juháva (Nos. 426 and 202) "he sacrificed," hotá (No. 435) he will sacrifice," hoshyati "he will sacrifice," juhotu "let him sacrifice," juhutát (No. 444) "may he sacrifice," juhutám "let the two sacrifice." juhwatu (Nos.

645 and 536 ) "let them sacrifice," juhurlhi (No. 593) "do thou sacrifice," juhaváni (No. 450) "let me sacrifice," ajuhot "he sacrificed," ajuhutám " they two sacrificed."

## जुनि च।

 म्रहोषोत्। च्रहोष्यत् । जिमी भये। २। बिमेति ।

No. 647.-And when jus (No. 481), heginning with a vowel, Follows, then guna is the substitute of an inflective base that ends in an $i k$ vowel. Thus ajuhavuh "they sacrificed," juhuyrit "he may sacrifice," húyát (Nos. 465 and 466) " may he sacrifice," alhrushit (Nos. 472, 479, and 519) "he sacrificed,", alooshyat " he would sacrifice."

The verb bhi ( $\grave{n} i b h i$ ) " to fear" makes biblceti (No. 644) "he fears."

## fिघेाऽन्यतरस्याम्। छ। ४। १२प, ।

द: स्याद्जलादेग क्रिति सार्वधचतुके। बिभित:। छिमीत:। बिभ्यति । बिभयांचकार। बिमाय । मेता। मेष्यंति। बिभेतु।
 अभैपेष्त् । अ्रभेष्यत्। ही लन्जायाम्। ₹। जिहेत्र। जिहीतः। जिहिएयति। जिह्हांच्छार । जिहाय । हेता। हेष्यति। जिहेतु। अंजिहैत् । जिहीयात् । हीयात् । म्रहेषीत्। अ्यहेण्यत्। पह पालनपूएखयें: । 8 ।

No. 648.-When a sárvcdluátuka affix follows, beginving with a consonant and having an indicatory $k$ or $\dot{n}$ (No. 535), $i$ may optionally be the substitute of the verb bhí "to fear." Thus bibhitah or bibluítah "they two fear," bibhyati (No. 645) "they fear," bibhayánchakára (No. 646) or bibháya " he feared," bhetá "he will fear," bheshyati "he will fear" bibhetu "let him fear," bibhität (Nos. 444 and 648) or bibhétcít " may he fear," abibhet "he feared," bibliyát (No.648) or biblíyát " he may fear," blíyát (Nos. 465 and 466) " may he fear," abhaishít (Nos. 472, 479, and 519) "he feared," alheshy it "he would fear."

The verb $h r i$ " to be ashamed" makes jihreti (No. 644) "be is ashamed," jihrituh "they two are ashamed," jihri, ati (No. 645) "they are ashamed," jihrayánchakára (No. 646) or jilháya " he was ashamed," hretcí "he will be ashaned," hreshyati "he will be ashamed," jihretu "let him be ashaned,". ujihret "he was ashamed," jihriyát "he may be ashamed," hríy'it (Nos. 465 and 466) "may he be ashamed," ahraishít (Nos. 472, 479, and 519) "he was ashamed," ahreshyat "he would be ashamed."

The verb $p p^{\prime}$ " to nourish or fill" is next to be conjugated.

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घम्यासस्य इ: स्याच्छू । पिपर्ते।
No. 649.-When there is stu (No. 643), let $i$ (see No. 508) be the substitute of the vowel of the reduplicate of the verbs R1 "to go," and Pṛí "to fill." Thus piparti "he fills."

## उदेगष्ट्यपूर्वस्य। ৩। ९। २०२। <br> 

No. 650. - Let there be $U$ in the room of that inflective base which ends in $r$ i, PReceded by a labial which is a portion of the base. [Thus, when we have $p r i+t a s$, this rule applies, and also No. 37 which makes the base end in $r$ :]

## 

₹फ़ान्तस्य धाते रुपधाया दकेा दीर्घंत हालि। पिपूर्तः। पिपुर-

## ति। पपार ।

No. 651.- And when a consonant follows, the long vowel is the substitute of au $i k$ vowel being the penultimate letter of a verb which ends in $r$ or $v$. Thus pipurtuh (No. 650) "they two fill," pipurati (No. 645) "they fill," papára (Nos. 426, 508, 202, and 37) "he filled."

## शुद्धां हसो का । 018। १९।

क्किति लिटि। परतु:।
No. 652.-When a substitute of $l i t$, with an indicatory $k$, fol-
lows, a SHORt vowel is OPTIONALLY the substitute of Śff "to hurt," DṚí " to tear," and Pṛí "to fill." (This debars No. 653, and we have optionally) papratuh (No. 21) "they two filled."

मृच्छत्यूताम् । ०। प। १?।
ते।दादिक ₹ृ्छेंन्चधातेार्क्ददन्तानां च गुणे। लिटि। पपरतु:।

## पपरू: ।

No. 653.-When lit. follows, guna is the substitute of the verb RICACHH " to go," that belongs to the 6th class (tud, \&c. No. 693), and of the verb RI "to go," AND of those that end in the long vowel Rí. Thus (on the alternative allowed by No. 652) paparatuh "they two filled," paparuh "they filled."

 परिता। परोष्यंति। परिष्यति। ििपर्तु । अर्रिप: । ॠर्वापूर्ताम् । अर्रापपर्ः। विपूर्यात् । पूर्यात् । छघारीत् ।

No. 654.-There may be optionally a long vowel in the room of the augment it (No. 433) coming AFTER the verbs VṚín "to serve," and vriǹ "to choose," and those that end in long Ṛ́, but not when lit follows. Thus paritá or paritá "he will fill," par'ishyati or parishyati "he will fill," pipurtu "let him fill," apipah (Nos. 420, 199, and 110) "he filled," apipúrtám (Nos. 650 and 652) "they two filled," apiparuth (Nos. 481 and 647) "they filled," pipúryát (No. 651) " he may fill," púryát (No. 465) " may he fill," apdrit (No. 519) "he filled."

## सिचि च परसमपदेणु। ৩। २। yol

ग्रचेटो न दोर्घ: । ت्रपारंश्टाम् । ت्रपरोष्यत् । झ्रपरिष्यत् । ंश्राहाक् त्यागे। प। जहाति ।

No. 655.-AND wHEN SICH (No. 472) FOLLOWS, AND THE PARASMAIPADA terminations-here there is not a long vowel in the room of the augment it (-see No.654). Thus apárishtám (No.519) "they two filled," apar'íshyat (No. 654) or aparishyat "he would fill."

The verb há (ohálc) " to quit" makes jaháti (No. 644).

## जन्दातेश्ये। है। ४। १? ₹ٔ।

## इद्वा स्याद्जलादे। क्ऊिति सार्वधातुके। जहित:।

No. 656.-AND short $i$ shall be optionally the substitute of the verb Hí "to quit," when a sárvadhátuka affix follows, beginning with a consonant and having an indicatory $k$ or $n$. Thus jahitah (No. 535) " they two quit."

## दे हल्यघेः 1 ही। ४। ११२।

स्नाभ्य्त्तयेरात हैत् सार्वधातुके क्रांडित हालि। जहीत:।
No. 657.-Let í be the substitute of the $\dot{a}$ of śná (No. 730), or of a reduplicated verb not being one of those called GHU (No. 652), when a sárvadhátulcu affix, having an indicatory $k$ or $n ́ n$ and beginning with a consonant, follows. Thus (on the alternative allowed by No. 656) jahítah "they two quit."

## ग्नाम्यस्तयेारात: । \&। ४। १?२।

लेप: कृंङ़ि । घहाति । चहो। हाता। हास्यति । जहातु । जंहितात् । जहींतात् ।

No. 658. -Let there be elision of the á of sná (No. 730), and of a reduplicated verb, when an affix, with an indicatory $k$ or $\dot{n}$, follows. Thus jahati (No. 645) "they quit," jahau (No. 523) "he quitted," hátá "he will quit," hásyati "he will quit," jahátu "let him quit," juhitát (Nos. 444 and 656) or jahítát (No. 657) " may he quit."

## च्रा च है। ही। ४। १२०।

जहाते:। चादिदोतो। जहाहि । चहिंहि । जहीहि । अजहात् । ग्रजहु: ।

No. 659.-And when hi (No. 447) follows, the substitute for the $a^{\prime}$ of the verb há "to quit" is $\dot{A}$, or $i$ (No. 656), or $i ́$ (No.657). Thus juháhi, or juhili, or julhíli "do thou quit," ajuhát "he quitted," ajahuh (Nos. 481 and 6558) "they quitted."

लोपे चि। है। \&। ??च।

जहातेरालेपे। यादे। सार्वधधातुक्त। जह्यात् । सर्लिंड हेयात्। घहासीत् । घहास्यत् । माङ् माने शब्दे च। ६।

No. 660. -There is elision of the $\dot{a}$ of the verb $h \dot{a}$ "to quit," when a sárva thituk $\iota$ affix, beginning with y , follows. Thus juh$y$ at (No. 460) "he may quit;" but when the affix is árdhadhátula a (No. 465), then $e$ is substituted by No. 525, giving heyát " may he quit," ahásít (Nos. 479, 480, and 5́30) "he quitted," aldásyat "he would quit."

The verb má (mín) "to measure or sound" is next to be conjugated.

## 

भृज् माङ 尹्चाहाङ् एषामम्यासस्येत् स्याच्छू। मिमीते। ािमाते । मिमते। ममें माता । मास्यते। मिमीताम्। अ्राममीत। मिमीत । मासोष्टृ । च्रमास्त । भ्रमास्यत । झ्राहाड् गतो । 0 । जिहीते । जिहाते। जिहते। जहे । हाता । हास्यते। जिहीताम्। ग्रजिहीत । चिहीत । हासंष्ट। म्यहास्त । ग्रहास्यत ।. डुमृ़्त
 बिभ्राते। बिभ्रते। बिमरांचकार। बभार। बमर्थ। बमृव। बिभरांचऋ । बम्रे। मर्ता। मरिष्यति। मशरष्यते। बिमर्तु। बिभराणा। बिमृताम्। ग्रबिम: । स्रविमृताम्। श्रबिमरू: । बिमृयात् । बिम्रोत । म्रियात् । मृषोष्ट। भ्रभार्षीत् । स्रमृत्त। स्रमरिष्यत् । च्रमारिप्यते। डुदाज् दाने। । ददांति। दत्तः। ददति। दते। ददाते। ददते। ददो। ददे। दाता। दास्यंति । दास्यते। ददातु ।

No. 661.-When there is slu (No. 643), let I be the substitute of the vowel of the reduplicate syllable or these verbs-viz BHṚI "to nourish," má "to measure," and há (oháñ) "to go." Thus mimíte (No. 657) "he measures," mimáte (No. 658) "they two measure," mimate (No. 645) "they measure," mame (Nos. 548 and 426) "he measured," mátáa "he will measure," másyate "he will measure," mimitám (Nos 552 and 6577) "let him measure,"
amimíta "he measured," mimita (Nos. 555 and 658) "he may measure," músq́shṭu (No. 5.58) " may he measure," amásta (No. 472) " he measured," amásy"tcu " he would measure."

The verb há (ohcín) "to go" makes jihíte (No. 657) "he goes," jiháte (No. 658) " they two go," jihate (Nos. 645 and 658) " they go," jahe (Nos. 548 and 426) "he weut," hátó́ "he will go," licisyate "lie will go," jilítúm "let him go," ajihíta "he went," jihíta (Nos. 555 and 658) " be may go," hásíshṭa (No. 558) " may he go," aluásta (No. 472) " he went," alúsyatcu " he would go."

The verb bhri (dubhirin) " to hold or nomrish," makes bibluarti "he nourishes," bibhritch " they two nourish," bibhrati (No. 645) "they nourish," bibhrite " be nourishes," biblurate " they two nourish," bibhrate "they notrish," bibhur(́ñchukára (No. 646) or bulhaira (Nos. 508 and 202) "he nomished," bubharthe "thou didst nourish," babhriva (No. 514) "we two nourished," bibharánchaikre or bablure (No 548 ) "he nourished," bhartá (No. 510) "he will nourish," bharishyati (No. 532) or bharishyate "he will nourish," bibhartu "let him nourish," bibharani " let me nourish," bibhritám " let him nourish," abibhah (Nos. 420, 199, and 110) " he nourished," ubibhritám " they two nourished," abibhuruh (Nos. 481 and 447) " they nomished," bibhriycit or bibliritr (No. 555) "he may nourish," bliriyát (No. 465) or blụishíshṭ́ć (No. 555) " may he nourish," abhárshít (No. 519) or ablịita (No. 582) "he nourished," abharishyat or ablarishyatc " he would nourish."

The verb dá (dudán) " to give" makes dardáti "he gives," dattah (No. 658) " they two give," dudati (No. 645) " they give," datte " he gives," dadáte " they two give," dadate (No.' 64.5) "they give," dadau (No. 523) or dade (No. 548) " he gave," dátd́ "he will give," dásyati or dlísyate "he will give," dadátu "let him give."

## दाधा घ्वदाप् ।?।?। २०।

दारुपा धारुपाश्च धातवो घुसंज्ञा: स्युर्दाप्रेपै। विना। घ्वसेरित्येत्वम्। देहि । दत्तम्। अ्रददात् । भ्रदत्। दद्यात्। ददोत। देयात् । दासींट्ट । अदात् । अद्रदाताम् । अ्यु: ।

No. 662.-Let roots of the form of $D \dot{A}$ " to give" (meaning that
root itself both in the third and first conjugations), do " to cut," and de "to protect," AND of the form of DHÁ " to hold," (viz. dhá itself and dhe " to drink)," exclusive of dá (Díp) " to cut," and dai (daip) "to purify," be called GHU. By No. 614, the substitution of $e$ is directed when $h i$ follows a ghu-so we have dehi "give thou," dattam (No. 65S) "do you two give," adadát or adutta (No. 658) "he gave," dadyát (No. 460) or dadita (Nos. 555 and 655); " he may give," deyát (No. 525) or dásíshṭu (No. 55S) " may he give," adát (No. 473) "he gave," adátám " they two gave," aduh (No. 524) "they gave."

## 

प्रनयोरिदन्तादेश: मिच्च किदात्मनेपदे । क्रदित। घ्रदास्यत् । म्रदास्यत । डुधाज् धारयपेषयायेः । 90 । दधांति ।

No. 663.-And short I shall be the substitute of the final of Sthí "to stand," and of a verb termed GHU (No. 662), and the sich shall be as if it had an iudicatory $k$, when the átmanepada terminations are employed. Thus, the root ending in a short vowel, we have adita (No. 582) "he gave," adásyat "he would give," adäsyata " he would give."

The verb dhá (dudhán) " to hold or nurture" makes dadháti "he holds."

## दधस्तथेग्व | ᄃ| P। ३ट।

द्विरुत्तस्य भषष्तस्य धाजे। बशेा भष्त तथा: 天ध्वेश्च परत: । घत्त: । दर्धात । दधासि। घत्थ: 1 घते। दघाते। दघते। धत्स । घंट्दे । ध्वसेरेद्धाबभ्यासलेपश्च । घोंह । घ्मदधत् । भ्रघत्त । दध्यात् । दध्धोत । धेयात् । धासीष्ट। म्रघात् । प्रधि-


No. 664.-Let there be a bhash (i. e. an aspirated letter) in the room of the baś (i. e. the initial $d$ No. 431) of the reduplicated verb Dhá " to hold," ending in a jhush (i. e. indh), when t or th and when $s$ or dhw follows. Thus we have dhattah (No. 658) "they two hold," darlhati (No. 645) " they hold," dadhási " thou holdest," dhatthah (No. 664) " you two hold," dhatte (No. 543)
" he holds," dathuite "they two hold," dxdhate (No. 645) " they hold," dhutse " thon holdest" dhaddhwe " you hold." According to No. 614, when $h i$ follows, $e$ is substituted for the vowel of the root, which is a ghu (No. 662), and the reduplication is elided:-so that we have dhehi "do thou hold," arladhát "he held," adhatta. (Nos. 658 and $66 t$ ) "he held," dadhyát (Nos. 460 and 658) or dadhita (Nos. 555 and 658) "he may hold," dheyát (No. 525) or dhásíshṭa (No. 558) " may he hold," adhát (No. 473) or adhita (Nos. 663 and 582) "he held," adhásyat or adhásyata "he would hold."

The verb nij (nijir) " to purify or to nurture" is next to be conjugated.

## इं इत्संज्चा वाच्या ।

No. 665.-"In respect of the syllable IR (e. g. in the verb nijir) the designation it (No.7) is to be predicated."

## निजां चयाएं गुए: क्ला। ण। ४। णु ।

निज्विजविषामभ्यासस्य गुख: श्लै। नेनेक्ति। नेनिक्त:। नेनिजाति । नेनिक्त । निनेज । निनिजे । नेक्ता। नेन्द्यति । नेन्द्यते । नेनेक्त। नेनिग्ध ।

No. 666.-Let gUNA be the substitute of the reduplicate of the thrte verbs ṆiJ " to purify," vij "to differ," and vish " to pervade," when there is slu (No. 643). Thus nenekti (Nos. 485 and 333) "he purifies," neniktah (No. 535) " they two purify," nenijati (No. 645) "they purify," nenikte (No. 535) "he purifies," nineja (No. 426) or ninije (No. 548) "he purified," nelctá "he will purify," nekshyati (No. 169) or nekshyate "he will purify," nenelitu "let him purify," nenig. 7 hi (Nos. 593 and 333) "do thou purify."

## नाभ्यस्तस्याचि पिति सार्वधातुके। О।३। СO। <br> लघूपधगुखो। न। नेनजारन। नेनिकाम्। घ्यनेनेक्। छ्यनेनिक्ताम्।

 म्रनेनिजु: । अ्रनेनिजम् । च्रनेनिक्त । नेनिज्यात् । निज्यात्। नेनिजीत। निब्नोष्ट ।No. 667.-Guna is not the substitute of a reduplicated

VERB with a light ( N o. 482) penultimate letter, when a sárvadeá tUKa affix, begirning with a vowel and having an indicatory p, follows. This debars No. 485, and we have nenijáni (No. 666) "let me purify," neniktám (No. 552) "let him purify," anenek (No. 199) "he purified," anenilitám "they two purified," anenijuh (No. 481) "they purified," anenijam "I purified," anenikta " he purified," nenijyát " he may purify," nijyát (No. 465) " may he purify," nenijíta (No. 555) " he may purify," nikshíshṭa (No. 558) "may he purify."

## दूरिते वा।₹। १। पू०।

दूरते। धाताएश्ल्नल् बा परस्मेपदेषु । अ्यनिचत् । अन्मनेबीत् । श्रानक्त। अ्रनेन्द्यत् । अ्रनेन्यत्यत

## दूति जुहात्याद्यः ॥

No.668.-An is optionally the substitute of chli (No. 471) AFTER what root has an indicatory ir (No. 665), when the parasmaipada terminations are employed. Thus anijat or anaikshit (Nos. 472, 499, and 510) or anikta (No. 513) " he purified," anekshyat or anelsshyata " he would purify."

So much for the 3rd class of verbs, " $h u$, \&c." The verbs of the 4th class-" div, \&c."-are next to be conjugated.

The verb div (divu) signifies "to play, to be ambitious of surpassing, to traffic, to shine, to praise, to rejoice, to be mad, to sleep, to love, and to go."

## 1 दिवाद्य:।

दिवु कीडांबिजीष|व्यवहारद्युंत्स्तुतिमेदम्दस्वपकान्तिगतिजु 191

दिवादिम्यः श्यन्। ₹ । र। छहट।
गपे।एपवाद: । हॉल चेत दीघं: दीव्यति। दिदेव। देविता। देधिष्यति । दीव्यतु । घ्रदोव्यत्। दीव्येत् । दीव्यात् । अदेवीत्त । अ्रदेविष्यत्। पवं विबु तन्तुषंताने। ₹। नृती गाधविबेपे। ₹। नृत्याति । ननर्ते। नर्तिता।

No. 669.-After the verbs div "to play," \&c., let there be Syan. This debars sap (No. 419). According to No. 651, the vowel is lengthened when a consonant follows the $v$, and we have dívyati " he plays," dideva (No. 485) "he played," devitá " he will play," devishyati "he will play," dívyatu (No. 651) "let him play," adívyat "he played," dívyet (No. 463) "he may play," dívyát (No. 465) "may he play," adevít (No. 480) "he played," adevishyat "he would play." In the same way is conjugated the verb shiv (shivu) " to sew."

The verb nrit (nriti) "to toss about one's body-i. e. to dance," makes nrityati "he dances," nanarta (Nos. 508 and 485) "he danced," nartitá "he will dance."

## 

एभ्य: सिज्ञाभन्नस्य सादेरार्धधातुक्ॠस्येड्वा। नर्तिष्याति। नत्स्स्यति । नृत्यतु । ग्रनृत्यत् । नृत्येत् । नृत्यात्। झ्मनर्तीत् । झनतिंप्यत् । ॠ्रनत्स्स्यत् । चसी उद्वेगे । ४। वा भ्राशेति शयन् वा । चस्यंति। चर्मति। तचास।

No. 670.-It (No. 433) is optionally the augment of an árdhadhátukca affix, when it begins witif the letter s otrer than the $s$ of SICH (No. 472), coming AFTER these verbs-viz. Kp̣it "to cut," Chẹit " to hurt," CHAṚid " to light," TṚID "to kill," and nẹit "to dance." Thus nartishyati or nartsyati "he will dance," nrityatu," let him dance," anrityat "he danced," nrityet "he may dance," nrityát " may he dance," anartít (No. 480) " he danced," anartishyat (No. 670) or anartsyat "he would dance."

The verb tras (trasí) "to fear," according to No. 520, optionally takes the affix syan (No. 669). Thus we have trasyati or trasati (No. 419) " he fears," tatrása "he feared."

## वा जहभ्रमुचसान् । है। ४। १२४।

एवां किति लिटि सेटि चलि च एत्वाभ्यासलेपि। बा। चेसतु:।
तनसतु: । बेसिथ। तर्जसि। चंसिता। शे तनूकरये। श ।
No. 671.-There is optionally the substitution of $e$, and
elision of the reduplicate syllable, of these verbs-viz. JRí " to grow old," bhram "to whirl," and tras "to fear," when lit, with an indicatory $k$ (No. 486), and likewise when thal, whith the augment it (No. 433), follows. Thus tresatuh or tutrasatuh "they two feared," tresitha " or latrasitha "thou didst fear," trasitú "he will fear."

The verb so "to pare" is next to be conjugated.

## झ्रोत: घ्यानि। १। ₹। ७२।

लेप: स्यात् ख्यानि। श्यति। ख्यतः। ख्यन्ति। शशो। चขतु: । शशु: । शाता । शास्यति ।.

No. 672.-Let there be elision of o, when Syan (No. 669) Follows. Thus syati " he pares," syatah " they two pare," syanti "they pare," ścśáu (Nos. 528 and 523) "he pared," śaśutuh (No. 524) " they two pared," śćśuh (Nos. 528 and 524) " they pared," śátá (No. 528) "he will pare," śásyati "he will pare."

## विभाषा धाधेट्माच्छास:। २। \&। 0c।

एम्य: सिचे लुग्वा परस्मेपदेषु । च्रशात् । ग्रशाताम् । भ्रशु: ।
No. 673.-There is optionally elision of sich (No. 472) after these verbs-viz. Ghrá "to smell," dhe "to drink," so "to pare," ceno "to cut," and Sho "to destroy," when the parasmaipada terminations are employed. Thus aśát "he pared," aśátúm "they two pared," aśuh (No. 524) "they pared."

## यमरमनमातां सक् च। । ₹ । ७३।

एषां सगेभ्य: सिच इट् परस्मैपदेषु । इट्मको। घ्रशासीत् ।⿹्रशशासिष्टृम्। छे। छेदने। ६। छाति। षो घ्रन्तकर्मयाग। । स्यति। ससे।। दोग श्रवखरडने। $\subset 1$ द्याति । ददो। देयात् । श्भदात्। व्यध ताडने। ह।

No. 674.-AND SAK shall be the augment of these verbs-viz.-YAM "to restrain," RAM " to sport," NYAM "to bow," and those that end in long $\dot{A}$, and, at the same time, it shall be the augment of the sich (No. 472) coming after them, when the parasmaipada terminations are employed. Applying then these two augments, it and salc, we have aśásit "he pared," aśásishțúm " they two pared,"

The verb chho "to cut" makes chhyati (No. 672) "he cuts."
The verb sho "to destroy" makes syati "he destroys," sasau (No. 528) "he destroyed." The verb do "to cut" makes dyati "he cuts," dadau "he cut," deyát (No. 525) " may be cut," adát (No. 473) "he cut."

The verb vyadh (vyadha) " to strike" is next to be conjugated.

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एवां संत्रसारणां स्यात् क्रिति ङिति च। विध्यति । विस्याध। विबधतु: । विविधु: 1 विव्यंधि। विश्गद्ध । व्यद्जा। व्यत्स्यति। विध्येत् । विध्यात् । ॠ्यव्यात्मीत् । पुष पुष्षा। 90 । पुष्यति । पुपेष । पुपेषिथ। पोष्टा। पोन्य्यति । पुपादीत्यड्। श्रुप्त । गुष शेपषये। ११। गुष्यति । गुगेष। श्रुजुष्त । गाग क्रदर्शने। १२। नर्याति । ननाश । नेगतु: ।

No. 675.-AND let there be a saniprasdrana (No. 281) in the room (of the semi-vowel) of these verbs-viz. GRAF "to take," JYÁ "to become old," VAY the substitute of ve) "to weave," VYADH "to strike," VAS "to subdue," VYACH "to deceive," vRASCH "to cut," PRACHCHH "to ask," aND BHRASJ "to fry," when what affix has an indicatory le or í follows. Thus, the affix siyan being regarded as having an indicatory $\dot{n}$ (No. 535), we have vidhyati (No. 283) "he strikes," vivyídha (No. 583) " he struck," vividhatuh "they two struck," vividhuh " they struck," vivyadhitha (No. 517) or vivyaddha (No. 586) "thou didst strike," vyaddhá (No. 586) "he will strike," vyatsyati "he will strike," vidhyet (Nos. 462 and 460) "he may strike," vidhyót (No. 465) " may he strike," avyd́tsít (No. 479) "he struck."

The verb push (pusha) "to nourish" makes pushyati "he nourishes," puposha (No. 485) "he nourished," puposhitha (No.517) "thou didst nourish," poshṭd (No. 78) "he will nourish," polshyati(No. 585) "he will nourish." In accordance with No. 542, this verb takes an instead of chli (No. 471). Thus apushat "he nourished."

The verb śush (śusha) " to become dry" makes śushyati " he dries," śuśosha " he dried," aśushat (No. 542) "he dried."

The verb ṇaś (naśa) " to perish" makes naśyati "he perishes," nanása "he perished," neśatuh (No. 494) " they two perisbed."

## रधादिम्यश्व। । २। ४पू । <br> वलाद्यार्घधातुकस्य वेट् । नेशिथ ।

No. 676.-And after the verbs radi "to hurt," \&C., let it (No. 433) be optionally the augment of an ardhadhátuléa affix, beginning with a val. Thus neśitha (No.495) "thou didst perish."

## 


 प्रांगिपषवे । १₹ । मूयते । सुपुचे । क्रांदिनियमादिट् । सुषुविषे। सुपुणिवहे । सुपुविमहे। सोता। सविता । दूङ् परितापे। ४४। दूयते । दीङ् बये । वश । दीयते ।

No. 677.-When a jhal comes after the verbs masa " to be immersed," AND N̦AS " to perish," let there be the augment num. Thus, on the alternative allowed by No. 676, we have nanarishtha (No. 334) " thou didst perish," neśiva (No. 494) " we two perished," neśima " we perished," naśitá (No. 676) or nanishṭá " he will perish," naśishyati or nanilshyati (Nos. 334 and 585) "he will perish," naśyatu "let him perish," anaśyat "he perished," nuśyet "he may perish," naśyát " may he perish," anaśat (No. 542) " be perished."

The verb shú (shún) "to give birth to" makes súyate (No. 543) "she bears," sushuve (No.220) "she bore." In accordance with the restrictive rule No. 514, this verb takes the augment $i t$ : - thus sushuvishe "thou borest," sushuvivahe "we two bore," sushuvimahe " we bore," sotá or savitá (No. 511) " she will bear."

The verb dú (dún) "to suffer or be consumed with pain" makes dúyate " he suffers ;" and di (din) "to decay" makes díyate " he decays."

## दीङो युर्डचि क्डिनि। है। 8। ६₹। <br> दीङ: परस्याजादे: क्रङङ्दिार्धधातुकस्य युट्।

No. 678.-Let yuṬ be the augment, wHEN an árdhadhátuka affix, with an indicatory k or í and beginning with a vowel, comes after the verb df (dín) " to decay."

## वुग्युटाबुबङ्ययो: सिट्जो वत्तव्ये। दिदीये।

No. 679.-"The augments vUK (No. 425) aND YUṬ (No. 678) are (in spite of No. 590) to be regarded as having taken effect, when the substitute uvań (No. 220) or a yan (No. 221) presents itsetf. Thus we have didíye "he decayed"-[the yut being recognised as existent by No. 220, which would otherwise have taken effect here.]

## मीनारितिनेनितिदीङां ल्यपि च। ही। १। पू०।

एपामात्वं ल्याजि । चदशित्येज्निमिते। दाता। दास्यति। ख्रदास्त। डीङ् विहायमा गते। १६ः। डीयते। डिड्रो। डघिता। पीछ् पाने । १० । पीयते। पेता। च्रपेष्ट । माङ् माने। शE। मायते। ममे। जनी प्राटुर्भावे। थह।

No. 680.-And when the affix lyap (No. 941) FOLlows, there is the substitution of $A^{\text {A }}$ in the room of these verbs, viz. mí (mín) "to hurt or kill," MI (dumiñ)" to scatter," AND Dí (díń)" to decay." By the "and" it is implied that the same change will take place when there is a cause for the substitution of an ech, but unattended by an indicatory ś. Hence [the affixes tási and sya being such causes] we have dátá "he will decay," dasyati" he will decay," adástá "he decayed."

The verb $d i(d i ́ n)$ " to move in the sky-i. e. to fly," makes diyate "he flies," didye (No. 221) "he flew," dayita " he will fly."

The verb $p$ ( $p$ ín ) "to drink" makes píyate "he drinks," petá (No. 510) "he will drink," apeshta" he drank."

The verb má (mán) " to measure" makes máyate " he measures," mame " he measured."

The next verb is jan (jani) " to be produced or born."

## घ्ञाजनेर्जा। ○। ₹ し oc ।

โारि। जायते। जब्ञे। जानता। जनिष्यते।
No. 681.-Of the verbs JǸYá" to know," and Jan " to be produced," Já is the substitute, when what follows has an indicatory ś. Thus jáyate "he is produced," jajne (Nos. 540 and 76) "he was produced," janitá " he will be produced," junishyate " he will be produced."

## दीपजनबुधपूरितायिप्यायिम्ये।ऽन्यतरस्याम्। ₹ । १।

 छ१? 1
## एभ्यश्लेश्चिया एकचचने तगब्दे परे ।

No. 682.-AFTER these verbs-viz. Díp " to shine," Jan " to be produced," BUDH "to teach," PÚR "to be full," TÁY " to extend," and pyáy "to swell," chin is optionally the substitute of chli (No. 471), when the termination ta, of the singular, follows.

## चिएो लुक्। है। ४। ใ०४।

चिच: परस्य लुक्तु।
No. 683.-There is eltsion (luk) of what comes after cirin (No. 682).

जनिवंध्येग्र्य। ৩। ३। ३乌 ।
श्रनयेन्न वृद्धिश्चिशा चिर्यात कृति च। श्रजिन। ज्रजनिशृ। दीपी दोगे। । २०। दोप्यते। दिदोपे। घ्रदीणि। घ्रदीपिष्ट। पद गतो। । २१ । पद्यते । पेदे । पता। पत्सोष्ट।

No. 684.-In the room of these two-viz. JAN " to be produced," AND badi " to kill," there is not vriddlui (in spite of No. 489), when chin (No. 682) follows, or a krit affix (No. 329) with an indicatory $\grave{n}$ or $n$. Thus ajani or (on the alternative allowed by No. 682) ajanishta "he was produced." The verb dip (dípí) "to shine" makes dípyate " he shines," diclipe "he shone," adipi (No. 682) or adípishṭa "he shone."

The verb pud（ $p_{1} d a$ ）＂to go＂makes padyute＂he goes，＂pede （No．494）＂he went，＂pattá＂he will go，＂patsishṭct＂may he go．＂

चिए ते पद्：। ₹ । १। ह०।
पदश्च्लेश्चिए ते परे। च्रपादि । 尹्रपत्सात्वंम् । 尹्रपत्सत। विद्ध सत्तायाम् । २२ । विद्यते । वेता । प्राित्त । बुध च्रबगमने। २३। बुध्यते । बोद्धा । मेत्स्यते । मुत्तीष्ट । ञ्रबेाधि । अ्रबुद्ध । ग्रमु－ त्साताम् । युध संम्रहारे । २४ । युव्यते । युयुधे । ये।द्धा । 尹्रयु－ द्ध । सूज विसरैं । २श । सून्यते । ससृते । सस्तृजिषे ।

No．685．－Let chin be substituted for chli after the verb pad＂to go，＂when the personal termination ta（of the singular） Follows．Thus apádi（No．683）＂he went，＂aputsátám＂they two went，＂apatsata＂they went．＂

The verb vid（vida）＂to be＂makes vidyate＂he is，＂vettá＂he will be，＂avitta（No．626）＂he was．＂

The verb budh（budha）＂to understand＂makes budhyate ＂he understands，＂boddhá（No．586）＂he will understand，＂bhot－ syate（No．278）＂he will understand，＂bhutsíshṭa＂may be under－ stand，＂abodhi（No．683）or abuddha（Nos． 586 and 626）＂he understood，＂abhutsítám（No．278）＂they two understood．＂

The verb yudh（yudha）＂to fight＂makes yudhyate＂he fights，＂yuyudhe＂he fought，＂yodichá（No．586）＂he will fight，＂ $a y u d d h a$＂he fought．＂

The verb srij（srija）＂to quit＂makes srijyate＂he quits，＂ sasrije（No．508）＂he quitted，＂sasrijishe＂thou didst quit．＂

 श्र्टहत्वाताम् । मृष तितिब्बायाम् । २छ । मृर्णाति। मृष्यते। ममर्ष।
 ते । बह बन्धने। ₹०। नह्यति। नह्यते । ननाह । ननद्ज । ने－ हिथ। नेहे । नट्जा। नत्स्यति । अ्रनात्मोत् । अ्यन्द्ध ।

No. 686.-Let am be the augment of these tiwo verbs, viz. SṚIJ " to quit," AND DṚIS " to see," when an affix, beginning with a jhal and not having an indicatory k, follows. Thus srashṭ́ (Nos. 334 and 78) " he will quit," srakshyati (Nos. 334 and 585) "he will quit," srileshíshta " may he quit,"asrishṭa" he quitted," asrilkshítám " they two quitted."

The verb mrish (mrisha) " to endure patiently" makes mrishyati or mrishyate " he endures," mamarsha " he endured," matmarshitha or mamrishishe "thou didst endure," marshitási or marshitáse "thou wilt endure," marshishyati or marshishyate "he will endure."

The verb nah (naha) " to bind" makes nahyati or nahyate "he binds," nanaiha "he bound," nanaddha or nehitha " thou didst bind," nehe " he bound," naddha " he will bind," natsyati (No. 389) "he will bind," anátsít or anaddha " he bound."

So much for the 4th class of verbs, "div, \&e."
The 5th class of verbs consists of "su, \& c.."
The verb su (shuì) means " to extract the Soma juice."
हति दिवादय:॥
। सादयः।
घुज् च्र्रमिषवे । q ।

## स्वादिभ्य: ग्नु:। ३। १। ७३।

शपेडपवाद: । सुनोाति । सुनुत: । हुर्नुवेशिति यएा। सुन्वन्ति । सुन्व: । सुनुव: । सुनुते । सुन्aाते । सुन्वते । सुन्वहे । सुनुवहे । सुषां । सुघुवे । सेता। सुनु। सुनवानि । सुनवै। सुनुया-

## त् । सूयत् ।

No. 687.-Let there be SNU AFTER the verbs SU, \&c.
This debars sap (No. 419). Thus we have sunoti (No. 420) " he presses out," sunutah." they two press out," sunwanti (yan taking the place of the vowel by No. 536) "they press out," sunwah (No. 537) or sunuvah "we two press out," sunute "he press-
es out," sunváte "they two press out," sunwate "they press out," sunwahe (No. 537) or sunvahe "we two press out," susháva or susluve "he pressed out," sotó "he will press out," sunu (No. 538) "do thou press out," sunaváni "let me press out," sunavai "let me press out," snnuyát "he may press out," súyát (No. 518) " may be press out."

## सुसुधूञ्य्यः परस्मैपदेषु। १। २। ण२।

 चिनोति। चिनुते।

No. 688.-Let $i t$ be the augment of sich AFTER these-viz. STU "to praise," su "to extract the Soma juice," and DHÚ "to shake," when the parasmaipada affixes are employed. Thus asávit or asoshța "he pressed out."

The verb chi (chin) "to gather" makes chinoti or chinute "he gathers."

## विभाषा चे:। १। ₹। yूट।

 चिक्य । चिच्चे। अचैपीत् । अच्रचे । स्तृज् झ्राच्छादने । ₹। स्तृयाति। स्तृयुते।

No. 689.-There is optionally the substitution of a guttural in the room of chi "to gather" after a reduplicate syllable, when $\operatorname{san}$ (No. 752) or lit follows. Thus chikéya or chicháya, chikye or chichye, "be gathered," achaishit or acheshta "he gathered."

The verb stri (strịi) " to cover" makes strinoti or striṇute "he covers."

श्रूर्बूर्व: खय: । ०। ४। छ? ।
श्रम्यासस्य जर्पूर्वा: खय: गिष्यन्तेडन्ये हले। लुप्यन्ते। तस्तार। तस्तरतु: 1 तस्तरे । गुणा।त्तींति गुण:। स्तर्यात्।

No. 690 .- Of a reduplicate syllable the letters denoted by the prutyíhára khay, preceded by a Sar, remain :-the other consonants are elided. Thus tustára "he covered," tustarctuh "they two covered," tasture "he covered." By No. 533, there being the substitution of gunct, we have staryát " may he cover."

## Fटतश्व संयेगादे:। ৩। २। ४₹।

₹टदन्तात् संयोगादेर्लिङ्सिचेरिड्वा। स्तरिषोष्ट। स्तृषीष्ट। भ्रस्तरिष्ट। अ्मस्तृत। धूज् कम्पने । ४। धूनार्वत । धूनुते। दुधाव। स्वरतीत वेट्। टुर्थाथ। दुधे। ।

No. 691.-Let it be optionally the augment of lin and sich, coming after what root euds in ri and begins with a conjunct consonaut. Thus sturishíshṭc or strishishṭa "may he cover," astarishta or astrita " he covered."

The verb dhú (dhúì) "to shake" makes dhúnoti or dhúnute "he shakes," dudhriva "he shook," and optionally taking the augment it by No. 511, dudhavitha or dudhotha "thou shookest."

प्रयुक्र: किति । О। २। १?।
प्रिज एकाच उगन्ताच्च गित्कितेारिएन । हात पर्पे । क्रादिनि-

 च्रधे प्यत।

## दूनि स्वादय: ॥

No. 692.-Let not $i t$ be the augment, when what affix has an indicatory $g$ or K comes after the verb SRI "to serve" or what verb with one vowel ends in the pratyáhára Uk. Notwithstauding this rule's having presented itself, the verb now under consideration always takes the augment $i t$, in accordance with the determining rule No. 514. Thus dudhuviva "we two shook," dudhuve "he shook," adhạ́vít or adhavishṭa or adhoshṭa "he shook," adh'vishyat or adhoshyat "he would shake," adhavishyatám or adhoshyatám " they two would shake," adluavishyata or adhoshyata "he would shake.

So much for the 5 th class of verbs-"su, \&c."
The 6th class of verbs consists of "turl, \&c."
The verb tud signifies "to torment."

## । तुढाढय: । <br> तुद व्यथने 191

## तुढादिम्य: श: । ₹। २। 00 ।

शपे।डपबाद: । तुइति । तुदते । तुतोद । तुते।दिथ। तुतुदे। तोता । ॠ्रतेत्सीत् । च्रतुत्त । गुद प्रेरणी। २। नुद्वरि । नुदते । नुनाद । नेता । भ्र्रह्ज पाक्ये। ३। ग्रह्हिज्येति संप्रसारखम्य सस्य श्चुत्वेन श: । शस्य जश्तेन ज: । मृर्जात । मृत्जते ।

No. 693.-Let there be SA AFter tud, \&c. This debars śap (No. 419). This tuduti or tudute "he torments," tutoria "he tormented," tutoditha " thou didst torment," tutude "he tormented," tottá "he will torment," atautsít or atutta "he tormented."

The verb ṇud (ṇuda) "to send" makes nuidati or nudate " he sends," nunoda "he sent," nottá " he will send."

The verb bhrasj means " to fry."
In forming the present tense-a vowel is substituted for the semi-vowel by No. 675, then, by the substitution of a palatal for a dental (by No. 76), the $s$ becomes s' and, by the change of $s$ to jus (by No. 2ă), becomes j, giving blrijjuti or blurijjute "lie fries."

अस्जे रेपपधये रमन्यतरस्याम्। है। ४। ४०।
भ्रवजो रेफस्ये।पधायाश्च स्थाने रमागमे। वार्धघातुऋे। मित्ता-
 बमर्जनु: 1 बमर्जिथ । बमष्ष्ट। बभ्रज्ज । बभ्रज्जतु:। बभ्रज्जिय। स्कारिति मलोप: । व्रश्चेति प: । बय्य । बमर्जे। बभ्रज्जे। मह्टा। भश्र। मर्त्यंति। भमन्त्यति। क्रिंति रमागमं बाधित्वा संत्रमारणा पूबंखिवितंधेन । भुज्यात् । भृज्यास्ताम् । भृज्यासु: । भर्बोश्टा म्र-

##  ने । 8 । कृषโति। कृषते । चकषे। चकृषे।

No. 694.-In the room of the rand the penultimate letter of the root bhrasj, there shall be optionally the augment ram, when an árdhadhátuka affix follows. As it has an indicatory $m$ (No. 265), the augment comes after the last vowel. [If the ram liad been intended merely as an augment, the verb alone-not also certain letters of the verb-would have been cited in the aphorism. The citation of the letters with the 6 th case-affix attached, in accordance with the aphorism I. 149 -indicates that the augment is to act as a substitute-so that] the abolition of the $r$ and of the penultimate letter takes place, in consequence of the direction implied in the 6th case-affix signifying "in the room of." Thus we have babharja "he fried," babharjatuh "they two fried," babharjitha or bablarshtha (No. 334) "thou didst fry; or, alternatively, bablıajja " he fried," babhrajjatuh " they two fried," babhrajiitha "thou didst fry." When a jhal follows, the $s$ is elided by No. 237, and the final is changed to sh by No. 334 :-thus (when the angment $i t$ is not employed) we have babhrashtha "thou didst fry," babharje or babhrajje " he fried," bharshtúc or bhrashtúá" he will fry," bharkshyati or blurakshyati " he will fry." When an affix with an indicatory $k$ or $n$ follows, the substitution of a vowel for the semivowel, by No. 675, takes place,-debarring the augment ram (No. 694) through the superior authority specially assigned to the ear lier rule of the two [contrary to the general principle laid down in No. 132]-so that we bave blrijyát " may he fry," blẹijyástám " may they two fry," blrịyásuh may they fry," bharlishisht ta or blrakshíshṭa " may he fry," abhárkshít, or abhrákshít abharshṭa or abhrashṭa " he fried."

The verb krish (krisha) "to draw or make furrows-to plough," makes krishati or lerishate " he ploughs," chakarsha or chalrishe "he plonghed."

 कह゙। । कृब्षोप ।

No. 695.-When an affix follows, beginning with a jhal and not having an indicatory $l$, then $a m$ is optionally the augment of what verb is gravely accented in its original enunciation, and has the vowel rit as its penult. Thus we have lircashté́, or, without the am, kurshtá "he will plough," lẹileshishṭa " may he plough."

स्पृशृशकृषतृपदृपेश्ले: सिज्वा वाच्य:। ग्रक्रान्बीत्। ग्रकार्बोत् ।
 मिलति । मिलते । मिमेल । मेलिता । च्रमेलीत्। मुन्लृ मेचने। द।

No. 696.--Sich should be stated to be optionally the substitute OF CHLI AFTER the verbs SPRIS " to touch," MṚIS "to perceive," KṚISH "to plough," TṚIP "to be satisfied," and DṚIP "to be proud." Thus akiákshit (No. 695), aliárkshét (No. 499), or alrịilishat (No. 627), or akrishṭa "he ploughed," akrillshátám "they two ploughed," akrilcshanta "they ploughed."

The verb mil (mila) "to mix" makes milati or milate " he mixes," mimela "he mixed," melitá "he will mix," amelít "he mixed."

The verb much (muchlri) signifies "to be free."
शे मुचादीनाम 101 १

 छेदने । $\mid$ लुम्पति । लुम्पते । लेाता 1 च्र्रलुपत् । च्रलुम्र ।
 भूतिमते सेट् । बेदिता। भाष्यमतेडनिट् । परिवेता। जिच बर-


No. 697.-When SA (No. 693) Follows, let num be the augment of the verbs mUCH \&c. i. e. of much "to be free," lip "to smear," vid "to find," lup " to cut," sich "to sprinkle," lirit "to cut," khid "to hurt," and piś "to be organised." Thus muñchati or muǹchate "he is free," moleta " he will be free," muchyát or mukshishta "may he be free," amuchat or amukta "he was free," amulkshátám "they two were free."

The vert, lup (luplri) "to cut" makes lumpati or lumpate "he cuts," loptrí "he will cut," alupat or aluptct "he cut."

The verb vid (vidlri) "to find" makes vinduti or vindate "he finds," vivecla or vivide "he found." In the opinion of $V$ yághrabhúti, this verb takes the avgment $i t$. - which would give veditá "he will find." According to the opinion of the M "hábláshya, it does not take the augment it:-wituess purivettá "he will become a house-holder before bis elder brother."

The verb sich (shicha)" to sprinkle" makes siǹchati or siǹchate "he sprinkles."

## लिfपसिचिद्वश्य | ₹ | ? | पूर | एम्यघ्न्लेर्। । ग्रसिचत् ।

No. 698. - Let an be the substitute for chli after these verbs-viz. LIP "to smear," SICH " to sprinkle," and HWe " to call." Thus asichat " he spriukled."

## 尹्रात्मनेपटेष्घन्यतरस्याम्। ₹। १| पू४।

लापिंसिंचु: परस्य क्लेरङ् वा । न्र्रंसचत। ग्र्िक्त। लिप उपदेहे । १०। उपदेहे। वृद्धिः। लिम्पति । लिम्पते। लेग्र। । च्रलिपत्। ग्रलिपत। ग्र्रलम्र ।

## दूत्युभयपदिन: ॥

No. 699.-Let ań be optionally the substitute of chli after tip "to smear," sich " to spriukle," and live " to call," when the átmanepada terminations are employed. Thus asichata or asikta "he sprinkled."

The verb lip (lipa) "to smear"-[which the author of the Kaumudí renders "to increase"] makes limpati or limpate "he smears," leptá "he will smear," alipat, or alipata or alipta " he smeared."

So much for those verbs of this conjugation which take both padas.

## । तुदादयः।

कृती छेद्नने। ११। कृन्ताति। चकर्त। कर्तिता। कर्तिष्याति। कर्स्यंत्र। ॠ्रकर्तोत्। बिद परिघाते। २२। खिन्दति। चिखद । खेता। पिश ₹习习ये। १३। विंशत्त। पेंशता। च्चेन्नश्च छेग्रने ।


 विच्यात् । क्रव्या बोत् । च्यस्यंत्। व्यचे：कुटाईित्वमनसोतित तु नेंह प्रवर्तेते। छ्रनसीति पर्युटासेन कृन्मानखिषगत्वात्। उच्छि उज्छ । १६। उज्छ：कराश ₹्रादानं कांगायद्यंनं शिजिनांत यद्धः：।
 गुण：। द्विहल्मह्यास्यानेफहल लुपलन्नात्वान्नुट् 1 च्रानर्छं।
何群। थह। लुभांत ।

No．700．－The verb to cut＂KRIT＂（krití）makes krintuti＂he cuts，＂chuticurtc＂he cut，＂leurtióa＂he will cut，＂kartishyati or licurtsyati＂he will cut，＂＂ch：artét＂he cut．＂

The verb likich（lkiclu）＂to hurt＂makes khizr lati＂he hurts，＂ chilihedu＂he hurt，＂lihettá＂he will hurt．＂

The verb piś（piśa）＂to be reduced to constituent parts＂ makes piniśatí＂he is decomposed，＂peśitá＂he will be decom－ posed．＂

The verb vraśch（owraśchú）＂to cut＂makes vriśchati（No． 6755）＂he cuts，＂vivruśchu＂he cut，＂vuvruśchithu or vivrusthṭca ＂thou disist cut，＂vicuśchitá or vrashtá＂he will cut，＂vruśclaishyati or vicli＇shucutí＂he will cut，＂vriśchyát（No．675）＂may he eut，＂ avruśchát＂lie cut．＂

The verb vyruch（uyacha）＂to deceive＂makes tichati（No． 675）＂he deceives，＂vivyáche＂he deceived，＂vivich tuh＂they two deceived，＂vy＂cilitá＂he will deceive，＂vyuchishyati＂he will
deceive," vichyát " may he deceive," ary"chít (No. 491) or aryachít "he deceived." Here the virtila (by which the substitution of vriddlui would have been preventel) viz. that "The verb v!jact? is to lie regarded as one of the list 'liut \&c.' (No. 62t), when an affix other than the lrit affix as (No. 329) follows, does not applyfor the prolibition "not the lirit affix us" refers to the lr,t affix ouly [and not to the tense-affixes:-in the same way as the expression "not a bráliman" would be held to refer tọ a man, not to a horse or a tree.]

The verb uñchh (uchchhi) means "to glean." Gleaning here means taking up grain by grain. To glean the whule ears, \&c., Yáduva tells us, is expressed liy the verb śil.

The verl) ricicilh (ricichha) "to go, to fail in faculties, to become stiff," makes ricic'lhati" he gnes." By No. 653, gunct is substituted when $l i t$ follows, and the angment $u u t ̣$ is derived from No. 498 , since the mention of a word with two consonants serves to specify a word with more comsonants than one. Thus ánarchchlia "he went," ánarchchhutuh " they two went," richchlitúa, "he will go."

The verb ujjh (uij"a) "quit" makes uijhati "he quits," ani the verb lubh (lubla) " to bewilder" makes lubhuti" he bewilders."

## तीषसहलुभरूर्षरिष: । ৩। २। ४と।

इच्छत्यादे: परस्य तादेरार्धाधानुकस्येड्वा स्यात्। लोभिता। ले।ब्या। लोमिष्यति । तृप तृम्फ तृपे। २०। ₹१। तृपति। ततर्प। तार्पना | ॠतारैत् । तृम्फ्रांत ।

No. 701.-Let it be optionally the augment, wiren an árdhadhitukc affix, heginning with t, COMES AFTER the veri)s ish "to wish," shafa " to endure," lube " to bewilder," nush " to burt or kill," and risu " to hurt or kill." Thus lobhitá or lobellıa " he will bewilder," loblishy "ti "he will bewilier"

The verbs trip (tripa) and trimph (trimpia) menn "to be satisfied." The former makes triputi "he is satisfied," taturpa "be was satisfied," turpitá "he will be satisfiell," uturput "he was satisfied." The latter makes trimphati "he is satisfied."

शे तृम्मादीनां नुम घाच्य:। ग्रादियब्द: प्रक्रारे तेन येडच नकारानुष्ताम्ते तृम्फादय:। तनृम्फ्र। तृफ्यात् । मृड पृड सुखने। २२। २₹। मृडति। पृर्डति। गुन गते। ₹४। गुनति। हुु दच्छागाम । २श। इन्छति। एंपता। एश्रा। एंष्यांत । इण्यात् । ऐोषीत्त । कुट के|टिल्ये। २६। गाङ्कुटाद्दोति ङित्वम् । चुकुटिय। चुकेट। चुछुटा । कुटिता। पुट संश्लेवये। २श। पुटाति। पुटिता। स्फुट句ॠसने। रह। स्फुटति। स्फुटिता। स्फुर स्फुल घंचलने। ₹ह। ३०। स्फुरंति। स्मुलां।

No. 702.-"The angment num (No. 497) should be stated to be that of the verbs trimpha " to be satisfied" and the like when śa (No. 693) follows. The word áli (usually rendered "\&c") here means "of the same description as." So that here "trimpha and the like" are those verbs which include the letter $n$. Thus tutrimplue (notwithstanding No. 362) " he was satistied," and, when śa does not follow, triphyát "may he be satisfied."

The verbs mrid (mridic) and prid (prida) "to delight" make mriducti and priduti "he delights."

The (Vaidika) verb śun (śuna) " to go" makes śunati" he goes."

The verb ish (ishu) "to wisl"" makes ichchhati (No. 539) "be wishes," eshitá (No. 701) or esht́t " he will wish," eslishyati "he will wish," ishyát " may he wish," aishit " he wished."

The verb lut (kuța) means "to become crooked." According to No. 62t, the affixes after this verb, not baving au indicatory $\dot{n}$ or $n$, heiug regarded as having an iudicatory $n$ (No. 467), we have chukutitha "thou didst become crooked," chuliotic or chuliuta (No. 490) "I became crooked," kuțitá "he will become crooked."

The verb $p u t$ (putca) " to embrace" makes pututi "he embraces," puțtitá " be will embrace."

The verb sphut (sphuta) "to blow, to blossom, to open as a bud or flower," makes sphutati "it blossoms," sphutitá "it will blossom."

The verbs sphur (sphura) and sphul (spluta) "to quiver" make sphurati and sphutati" be quivers."

पत्वं बा। निष्फुरात। निस्फुगन । तू स्तबने। ३१। परिशूनंन
 मज्जांति । ममज्ज । मा़्जनशोरिति नुम् ।

No. 703.-There is optionally the substitntion of sh for the $s$ of the verbs SPHUR and SPhUL "to quiver," after the plefixes Nir, NI, and Vi (No. 48). Thus nishpurati or nishphuruti" he perpetually quivers."

The verb nú means "to praise." [That the vowel of this root is long, wot short as some contend, is proved by the quotation] " pucrinuita gunodaya-the dawning of whose praise-worthy qualities"-[which otherwise would not scan]. 'This verb makes nuvati" he praises," nunáva "he praised," nuvitá "he will praise."

The verb masj (țumasjo) "to purify by washing" makes majjati" he immerses," mumujja "he immersed." According to No. 677 this verb, when a jhul follows, takes the auginent num, [the irregular application of which is specified in the following vártika].

म₹नेरन्त्यात् पूबै। नुम् घाच्य: 1 संयोगाद्यिलेप: 1 ममङ्क्थ ।

 कोरिटल्ये। ३४ । रूजिबत् । तिश प्रशेशने । ३乡 । विर्शात । मृश

 इ๑ । सोंदतीत्यांद । शुट्ट शातने । ₹ट।

No. 704.-" The augment num should be stated to parecedr tie la'st letter of the root mist" - [not the last of the vowels as No. 265 directs]. By No. 337 there is elisiou of the $s$, the first
memher of the conjunct consonant (sinj)-and thus we hive mamuńlthu (No. 333) or munnujithct "th u dilst immerse," manilita " he will immerse," muńlchycti" hę will immerșe," amáni'shat "he immersed," amáńl.tám (No. 513) " they two immersed," cumáńlsshuh "they immersed."

The verb ruj (rujo) "to break" makes rujuti "he breaks," roltá " he will break," rolishyuti" he will break," araukishit " he broke."

The verb bhuj (bhujo)" to bend" is conjugated like ruj "to break."

The verb viś (viśrt) " to enter" makes visati " he enters."
The verb mriś (mriśst) means " to touch." "Tonching" means "perce ving through the sense of touch." By No. 695, which states that a rost gravely accented, or baviug the vowel ri as its penult, optionally takes the angment am, we have amrailshit (No. 695) or amárlkshít or (by Nos. 696 aud 627) amrilishat "he touched."

The vert sad (shadlri) "to go to decay, to despond," makes síluti (No. 522) he desponds"-and so on.

The verb śld (sad'ri) means "to decay."

## पदे: भित: । १। ₹। है०।

शिद्पांवने।इस्मात् तङ़ाने स्त: । शीय़ते । शीयताम् । शीयेत।
向司पे। ₹ह।

No. 705. - After this verb, viz. SAD " to decay," when it has one of the affixes with an indicatory $\$$ [such as the conjugational affix sit-No. 693], there are the affixes turn and ána [i. e. the átmuneparter affixes-No. 409]. Thus śíyate (No. 522) "it decays," śŕyutám "let it decay," ś́yetu "it may decay," aśŕyutu "it decay-ed,"-[but where the śt is alisent] śs sádu "it decayed," sattá "it will decay," śntsycti "it will decay," uśudat "it decayed," aśatsyat "it would decay."

T'he verb ler means "to scatter."

## Fहत हूडाते : । ०। २| \}००।

क्रिराति। चकार। चकरतु:। चकरू:। करिता। करीता । कीयेत् ।

No. 706.-Let short I be the substitute of what verbal root ends in long pí. Thus kirati "he scatters," chutiaru (Nos. 6.53 and 489) "he scattered," chalcuratuh (.No.653) "they two scattered," chakuruh " they scattered," lưritá or lavritá (No. 654) "he will scatter," líryát (No. 651) " may he scatter."

किरतै। लवने। है। ? 1 ? 8०।
उपात् क्रिरते: सुट् छेदने। उपस्करणति।
No. 707.-Let sut lie the augment of the verb krí signifying "ro cUT," coming after the prefix upa. Thus upuskiruti "he cuts."

ت्रडम्यास्यवायेडरि। है। १। १३है।
No. 798.-Even when the auginent at (No. 4à7) or a reduplicate syllable intervenes-(rule No. 707 applies).

सुट् कात् पूर्व दलि वक्तय्यम्। उपाॅ्किरत् । उपचस्कार ।
No. 709.-" It should be stated that the augment sut (Nos. 707 and 708) is placed before the k (of the verb krí). Thus upás'irat \& upachaskára (No. 488) "he cut."

## fिंसायां प्रतेश्न्व। है। १। २४२ ।

उपत्त् प्रतेश्च किरते: सुट् ₹ंहांसाम् । उपस्कररात। प्रतिस्किराति। ग निगरणी। ४० ।

No. 710.-Let sut be the augment of the verb kri coming after the prefix $u p a$ and after prati, in the sense of injuring. Thus upaskirati or pratiskirati "he injures."

The verb gri means " to swallow."
च्रनि विभाषा। C। २। २? ।
गिरते रेफस्य लेाजजादो प्रत्यये । गिलति । गिरति। जगाल। जगार। जगलिथ। जगर्रथ। गालता। गलीता। गरिता। गरोता।

 ४२ 1

No. 711. -Let there be optionally $l$ in the room of the $r$ of the verb grí" to swallow," WHEN an affix, heginning with a vower, Fullows. Thus giluti or girati "he swallows," jrecilu or juydarce " he swallowed," gulitá, gulittá (No. 6.54), guritá, or garitá " he will swallow."

The verb prachcik " to ask," substitnting a vowel for the semivowel according to No. 675, inakes priolchhuti "he asks," paprachclilua "be askel," paprochchlutulu "they two asked," pupruchclhuh "they asked," presluttic (Vo. 334) "he will ask," prukshyati "he will ask," "prákshít " he asked."

The verb $m r i(m r i n)$ means " to die."

## म्निदतेलु ङंलडेग्व । ? | ३। है? ।







No. 712.-The átmanep $d$ du affixes ( $\mathrm{N} \rho .409$ ) come after the ront Mp̣I " to die," when it takes lứ, LiŃ, and an affix with an indicatory ś, but not elsewhere. By $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{o}}$, $\mathbf{5} 80$. the substitution of rin (ri) is directel, and, hy No. 220, that of iycun (iy)-so that we bave mriygate "he dies," mamánic "he died," murtá "he will lie," marishyuti " he will die," mrishéshṭce " may he die," amrita "he died."

The verb pri (prin), in the sense of "to be active," is generally preceded by the prefixes $v i$ and $\dot{a} n$. Thus vyámriynte "he is busied," vyáp"pre ( $\mathbf{N} \cdots, 548$ ) "he was busied," vyipuprite "they two were busie.l," vyápurish!yate "he will be busiel," vyápritce "he was busied," v!jáprishatám " they two were busied."

The verb juh (jushí) "to delight, to serve," makes jushate "he serves," jujus'ie "he served."

The verb vij (ovij') in thie sense of "to fear, to tremble," is generally preceded by the affix ut. Tuus ucluijute " he fears."

## विज दूट्। र| २। १।

बिजे: पर हूादिप्रत्यये। ङ́दूत्। उट्दूधजिता।

## घूति तुढादय:॥

No. 713.-An affix, preceded by the augment ita, and coming after the verb vij "to fear," is as if it had an iudicatory $\dot{n}$ (No. 467). Hence upvijitá "he will fear."

So much for the 6 th class of verbs-" "tıd, \&c."
The 7 th class of verbs consists of " $r u d h, d c$."
The verb rudh (rudhir) means " to obstruct."

## । रूधादय: । रुधिए ॠ्याचयो । १ ।

## रुधादिम्य: प्रूस्न ३ । ? । OC ।

 रुँद्ञ: । रुन्द्ध । रुगाध्य । रुन्ध्व: । रुन्ध्म: । रुन्द्धे। रुन्धाते। रुन्चते । रुन्त्म । रून्धाशे । रुन्द्यु। रून्धे। रुन्ध्वहे। रुः्यमहे।
 रुन्द्धाम । रून्धन्तु । रु⿵्द्ध । रुयाधान । रुगधा习 । रुणघाम ।

 ॠरून्चाताम् । क्ररुन्धन । रुन्ध्यात् । रूर्धोंन । रुग्यान् । रुर्सोंप्ट।




##     




No. 714.-After the verbs rudh "to obstr.ict," \&c. there is siam. This debus śup (No. 419). Thus we have runudillic (Nos. 157 and 586 ) "he obstracts," and, the a being elided according to No. 611, rundl/hall "they two obstruct," runcthenti " theý obstruct," runcat it thou obstructest," runddlucth (Nos. 95 and 96) "you two obstruct," runddha " you olistruct," ru? adhmi "I olistruct," rundhrvah " we two obstruct," r"undlmah " we ohstruct." With the atmanepada terminations, we have runddhe "he obstructs," rundluate "they two obstruct," rundhute (No. 559) "they obstruct," runtse "thou obstrnctest," rundhíthe "you two obstract," runddhwe " you obstruct," rundhe "I olstruct," $r$ 'undhwahe "we two obstruct," rundhmale "we obstruct." Then again rurndlat or ruruilhe "he obstructed," rodllat "he will olstrituct," rotsayti or rotsyate "he will olstruct," runctldhu "let him obstruct," runddhít (No. 44t) may he. obstritet," runrldhám "let the two obstruct," rundhantu let thm obstruct," runddhi "do thou obstruct," r'unarlháni "let ine obstruct," runadhávi " let us two obstruct," puncedháma " let us olstruct," or, again, runddhám "let him olistruct," rundhátóm "let the two obstruct," runilhatám (No. 559) "let them olistrict," runtsuc: "do thou obstrict," runadhai " let me obstruct," ruñad!áathai " let us two obstruct," runadhamahai "let us obstrtict," "rumut (No. 165) or arunad "he ohstricted," "arunddliam " they two obstructed," arundhun "they obstricted," arunddha "he obstructed," arundhátám " they two ohstructell," aprundhata "they obstructed," rundlyyát or rundhítr "he mạ obstruct," rurliyát or rutsíslitr " may he obstruct," arrudluct (No. 668) or crautsit " he obstructed," arotsyat or arotsyata "he would obstruct."

In the same way are conjugated lihid (blidir) "to break," chlitl (chhidir) " to split," and inij (yujir) " to join."

The verb rich (richir) "to purge" makes rinuliti or rinilite "he purges," rirecha "he purgell," relitá "he will purge," relishy ati "he will purge," arinculs (No. 199) "he purged," arichat (No. 668) or araikslít or arikte "he purged."
'The verb vich (vichii) "to differ or be separate" makes vinakti or vinkte "lie differs."

The verb kshud (kshu7ir) "to pound" makes kshnnatti or kshunte "lie pounds," kshottá "he will pound," cheshudat "he pounded," akslututsit or cikshutta "he pounded."

The verb cllhrid (uclichliridir) "to shine or play" makes $c^{1}$ hrinuteti $i$ or cillrinte "he shines," cluchcilluarilu "he shone." According to No. 670 , the angmeut $i t$ being opional when $s$ follows, we have chuchch hritse or chuchchliridishe "thou didst sline," chharditá" he will shine," chhardishyuti or clhartsyute "he will shine," achchlyidut he shone," achchlardát or uchclelurdishtut "he sbone."

The verb trid (utrinir) " to injure or disregard" makes tric nutti or trinte "he injures;" and krit (liriti) "to surround" makes lirinatti "he surrounds."

The verbs trih (triha) and his (hisi) mean "to kill or injure in any mamner."

## तृरान्दु दूम्। ण ₹ । टर२।

 ताहिता। म्रतृगेट्। शनानलेाप: । हिनस्ति। जिहहंस। हिंमिता। उन्दी क्लेनने । १३। उर्नंत्त। उन्त: । उन्दन्त्त। उन्द्रांचकार। झ्रोनत् ।




No. 715.-OF trih "to injure," when śnam (No. 714) has
been applied (and the form has thence become trinat), let im be the auginent, when an affix, leginning with a consonant and distinguished by an indicatory $p$, follows. Thus trincdhi "he injures," trindh th "they two injure," tatarka "he injured," tarlita "he will iujure," utrinet (Nos. 199 and 276) "he injured."

The verb lis (hisi) "to injure" having taken num by No. 497, aud rejecting the $n$ by No. 717, makes hincusti "he injures," jihiñsı "he injured," lieinsitá" he will injure."

The verb und (undi) " to moisten" makes unatti (No. 717) "he moistens," untah " they two moisten," unduriti "they moisten," undárichakáru (No. 546) "he moistened," aunat (Nos. 478 and 218) "he moistenel," unutám "they two moistened," autndun "they moistened" aunuh "thou didst moisten," aunadum "I moistened."

The verl) $a n \bar{j}($ ( $1 \grave{i} j \dot{u}$ ) " to inake clear, to anoint, to be beautifui, to go," makes anuliti "he makes clear," uniltuh "they two make cluar," cinjanti "they make clear," áncìjuc " he made clear,' áncnjiticu or ánuńlth's "thou didst make clear," anjitú or ańl:tá "he will make clear," ańhi "lo thou make clear," anujáni "let me make clear," ánuľ "he made clear:"

## 






 एवं विण्धृ घंचूर्येने । पE। मज्जा अामर्देने। पह।

No. $716 .-I t$ is always the auginent of sich after the verb à̀J "to make clear." Thus ánjít (No. 450) "he made clear."

The verb tirich (tañchiu) "to shrink" makes tanakti "he shrinks," tańltá or tanclititá "he will shrink."

The veriu rij (ovijí) " to be afraid, to tremble," makes vinaliti "he trembles," viń'tuth "they two tremble." According to No. 713, the augment it being regarded as having an indicatory $\dot{n}$ (No. 467), we have vivijitha " thou dilst tremble," vijitic "he will tremble," avinaly (No. 199) "he trembled," avïjat "he trembled."

The verb sish (śisllụi) "to distinguish or indivilualize" makes śinashți "it distinguishes," sínshṭch "they tivo distinguish," sinstunti "they distinguisb," śinukshi "thou distinguishest," śiśeshu "it distinguished," śiśeshitha "thou didst distinguish," śeshṭá "it will distinguish," śkshyati "it will distinguish. By No. 593 $d h i$ being sulostituted for $l i$, we have sind $d h i$ "do thou distinguish," sin̊ esháņ "let me distinguish," uśin'țt (No. 16.5) "it distinguished," śininhyút "it may distinguish," sishyát " may it distinguish," aśishut "it distiuguished."

In like manner pish (pistlri) " to grind" is conjugated.
The verb bhanj (bhanjjo) means " to break."

## ग्नान्नलेप: । ई। ४। २₹।

ग्नम: प₹स्य नस्य लोप: स्यात्। मनक्ति। बर्भाज्जय। बमङ्क्य ।
 मुन्न्ति । मोक्त।। मोन्च्यति। अभ्रमुनक् ।

No. 717.-Let there be elision of the letter n coming After SNAM (No. 714). This we have blunaliti "he breaks," babhaǹjitha or bubhuńlthc "thou didst ireak," lhuńtá "he will break," bhitngdhi (No. 593) " do thou break," ubláńnhishít "he broke."

The verb bhuj (lihuja) "to protect or eat" makev l/hunaliti "he eats," Uhoktá "he will eat," bhokshycuti "he willeat," abhunctl" lie ate."

[^2]
## दूति रुधादय: ॥

No. 718. -The átmanepailu affixes (No. 400) are put AFTER the verb bhej, not in the sense of protecting. Thus we may say ordanun bhunfite "he eats builed rice." Why "not in the sense of protecting?" Witness the phrase-mahini blunuleti "he preserves the earth."

The verb inith ( $\dot{n} i$-indhi) "to shine" makes inddhe "he shines," inclhäte "they two shine," inchute "they shine," initse "thou shinest," ind lhwe " you shine," indhánchalive (No. 546) "he shone," in'thitá "he will shire," incllhain "let him shine," iiudhátán "let the two shine," in odhai "let me shine," aindrlha "be shone," aindhálám " they two shone," ainddháh " thou didst shiue."

The verb vid (vidu) "to consider" makes viute "he considers," vettá "he will consider."

So much for the 7 th class of verbs-"rulh, \&c."
The 8th class of verbs consists of "tan, \&c."
The verb tun (tunu) means "to expand."

## । तनाद्य: $1^{\circ}$ <br> तनु बिस्तारे । १ ।

## तनादि द्टन्भ्य उ: । ₹ । ? । Ớ।

घपेडघबाय: । तनेांत । तनुते। ततान। तेने। तानतासि। तानितामे। तनिष्यानि। तानष्यते। तनुताम्। अ्रतनात्। तनुयात्। तन्बीत । तन्यात् । तांनिषष्ट। च्रननीत् । चतानोत् ।

No. 719.-After the verbs "tan, \&C.," and the verb kri "to make," let there be U. This lebars sap (No. 419). Thus we have tanoti or tanute "he expinds," tatánu or tene (No. 49t) he expancled," tunilási or tanitáse "thou wilt expand," tanishyuti or tunishyate "he will expand," tanutiom "let him expand," atınot "he expanded," tunuyát or tanwítc "he may expand," tunyát or tunislî́shṭa "may he expand," utanít or atánít (No.491) "he expanded."

## तनार्द्यम्यस्तथासे: | २|8| OC।


 सनुते।

No. 720.-There is nptionally elision (luk) of sich (No. 472) after "tan, \&C.," When the affixes ta and thás follow. 'Thus atuta (No. 596 ) or ut anishța "he expanded," atuthäh or atcun ish. tháh "thou didst expand," atanishyut or atcnishyatce "he would expand."

The verb shan (shanu.) "to give" makes sanoti or sanute "he gives."

## ये विभाषा। है। ४ ४ ४३।

जनसनखनामात्वं वा याद्यो क्โाङात । सायात्। सन्यात् ।
No. 721 .-There is optinnally the substitution of long $a^{\text {i }}$ in the romm of the veris jun "to be horn," sun "to give," and khan "to dig," when an affix, leginning with Y and distinguished by an indicatory $k$ ol $n$, follows. Thus sáyát or sanyát "may he give."

## जनसनख़कां सब्भ्भलोः । ₹। ४। ४र।








No. 722 .-Long $a$ is the sulistitute of these verhs, viz. Jan "to be born," san "to give," and khan " to dig," when the affix SAN (No. 752), or an affix, beginning with a Jhal and distinguished by an indicatory $k$ or $n$, Follows. Thus asáta or asanishta "be gave," asátháh or asanishtháh "thou didst give."

The verb kshan? (kshunu) "to injure" makes lishanoti or lishanute "he injures:" According to No. 500, there being no stuistitution of vṛildlui, we have akshanit, "kshut, (No. 720), or akshuntish ṭa " he injured," aleshatháh or aleshaṇishţhál "thou didst injure."

The verb isshin (lishinu) "to injure" (which, as a root followed by the affix $u$ No. 719 , and having a light penult, sulistitutes guṃ, No. 485, only optionally) makes kishinoti or lishenoti "he injures," lishenitá "he will injure," uksheṇit, akshita (No. 720), or aksheñishtic "he injured."

The verb trin (trinu) " to eat, to graze," makestrinoti, tarnoti, trinute, or tornute " he grazes."

The verb irpi (dulirin) means " to make."

## क्रत उत् सार्बैधातुके। है। है। १?०।

## फुरुत: ।

No. 723. - In the room of the short a of the verb liri "to make," (in the form of karu-No. 719)-let there be Short U, when a Sárvadhátuka affix (with an indicatory le or $\tilde{n}$ ) folluws. Thus leurutull "they two make."

## न भकुक्कुराम्। ᄃ। २। OC। <br> भस्य कुर्छुरारूपधाया न दोर्घ: । कुर्ज्ञांत्ति ।

No. 724 .-There is not a long substitute (No.651) in the room of the penult of a BHA (No 185) AND of the verbs KṚ "to make," and ChHUR "to cut." Thus kurvunti "they make."

नित्यं करोते: । है। ४। ?०C।
करेश्ते: प्रत्यये।कारस्य नित्यं लेपेे म्बेा: । कुर्व: । कुर्म:। कुरूते। चकार । चक्र। कर्ता। करिष्यति। करिष्यते। करातु। कुरुताम्.। अभ्ररेत्। । ग्यकुरूत।

No 725.-There is always elision of the $u$ of an affix AFter the verb KrpI "to make," when the letter $m$ or $v$ follows. Thus kurvah "we two make," kurmah "we make," lcurute " he makes,"
chuciara or clulire＂he innde，＂kurtá＂he will make，＂karishyati or karishycute＂he will make，＂latrotu or lurutám＂let him make，＂ akárot or clisurutca＂he made．＂

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कृज उलोपे यादौ। म्रत्यये । कुर्यात्। कुर्वोत। क्रियात्। कृषोश् ।


No．726．－AND there is elision of $u$ after the verb leri＂to make，＂when au affix，begimning with y，Folows．Thus kuryát or kuivítu（No．723）＂he may make，＂kriyát or lịislísht tu＂＂＂may he make，＂ckicirshít or akpitcı（No．582）＂he made，＂ulaviishyat or uliurislyata＂he would make．＂

## सम्पर्भ्यां करेतो मूपले। है। १। ？३०।

No．727．－When the verb krt＂to make＂comes after sam or pari（No．48）in the sense of ornamlenting－（then the pro－ ceeding directed in No． 728 takes place）．

## समवाये च । है। ？। २₹ट।

सुट् । संस्करो斤त । क्रूंकई।तीत्यर्थ：। संस्कुत्र्तन्ति । षंघीमव－ नींत्यर्थ： 1 संपूर्वस्य क्राच्चभूपणेडाि सुट् 1 संस्कृतं मज्ना इात司प不त् ।

No．728．－AND（when the compound－No． 727 －is）in THe sense of aggrigation，there is the augment sut．Thus sanis－ Kctroti－that is to say＂he ornaments，suniskurventi－that is to say ＂they congregate．＂This sut is sometmes the augment of liri preceded by sum，even when it does not signify＂ornamenting＂：－ as we learn by inspecting the aphorism No．1119－viz．＂sunsliritun bhakshíh＂－where the expression refers to the＂preparation of food．＂
 कृजः सुट् । चात् प्रागुक्तये।र्थयेा：। पानिघन्वा गुणाधन्वम् ।


उपस्कृता कन्या। उपस्कृता ब्राहायाः । एधे। दकस्येपस्कुरूते। उपस्कृत मेड्ढ़।। उपस्कृतं ब्रूते। बनु याचने।०। बनुते। घवने। मनु 尹्रबबांधने। ट। मनुते। मेने। मानता। मनिघ्यते। मनु.


## दूति तनादय: ॥

No. 729.-And after upa (No. 48) in the several senses of acquiring a new property, of alteration, and of the supplying of ellipses in discourse, the verb $k r i$ takes the augment sut. By the "and" it is signified that the verb has also the two meanings mentioned before (in Nos. 727 and 728). By "acquiring a new property" is meant "the taking of a quality." By " alteration," or modification, is meant "change." By "the supplying of ellipses in discourse" is meant "the filling up of those parts which the sense requires." Examples of these five employments of the word follow, signifying "a damsel adorned;" assembled bráhmans;" "the wood gives a new property to the water" (or "he prepares the fuel and water for an oblation") ; he eats something changed" (or different from what is proper-"as bread with rice);" "he speaks without ellipsis."

The verb van (vanu) "to ask or beg" makes vanute "he begs," vavane " he begged."

The verb man (manu) "to know, to conceive," makes manute "he conceives," mene "conceived," manitd "he will conceive," manishyate "he will conceive," manutám "let him conceive," amanuta "he conceived," manwíta "he may conceive," manishíshṭc "may he conceive," amanishṭa "he conceived," amanishyata " he would conceive."

So much for the 8th class of verbs-"tan, \&c."
The 9 th class of verbs consists of " $k r i, \& c$."
The verb kri (dukrin) means "to buy, or exchange goods."

## क्यादयः। <br> डुकीज् द्रव्याَनिमये।?।

## क्यादिम्य: ग्ना। ₹। १। ५? ।

 रात:। क्रीयान्त। कीजाणाष। क्रीखीय:। क्रीयीय। क्रीणामि। कीयीव: । कीणीम: । क्रीयीते । क्रीयाते। क्रीयते । क्रीयीचे । क्रीणाएय ।
 चिक्रियु: । चिक्तेथ । चिक्रविय। चिंक्रिये केता। क्षेष्यंत ।

 अ्रक्रोप्यत्। अ अक्षेप्यत। प्रोज् तर्वये कान्तो। घ। R। प्रीशांति ।


No. 730.-After the verbs krí "to buy," \&c., there is \$Ni. This debars śap (No. 419). Thus lininúti "he buys." By No. 657, the á being changed to 亿, leriñétah "they two buy." By No. 658, the á being elided, krinanti "they buy," lorinási "thou buyest," kriṇ̂thah "you two buy," krénitha "you buy," krinnámi "I buy," kriñivah "we two buy," livińimah "we buy," liríníte (No. 65̃7) "he buys," kriṇáte " they two buy," krinate "they buy," leriníshe "thou buyest," krińńthe "you two buy," krinńádhwe "you buy," kríne "I buy," lirínívahe "we two buy," krínímahe "we buy," chikráyce "he bought," chiliriyatuh "they two bought," chileriyuh "they bought," chikretha (No. 515) or chilkayitha (No. 517) "thou didst buy," chilkriye "he bought," kretá "he will buy," kreshyati or lireshyate "he will buy," krínátu "let him buy," lriñítát "may he buy," krin? ítám "let him buy," alevíṇát or alerinnita "he bought," krinṇíyát or kriñita "he may buy," kríyát or lireshíshta "may he buy," akraishét or akreshṭa "he bought," akreshyat or alkereshyata "he would buy."

The verb prí (priñ) "to please, to love," makes prinaiti or príníte "he pleases;" and śrí (śrín) "to cook" makes srínąti or śrinite "he cooks."

The verb mi (min) means "to injure."

## 

उपषर्गस्यान्नाम्तात् परस्येतये।न्न्य या स्यात् । प्रमीयांति। मरभोषींते । मीनातीत्यात्वस् । ममो। मिम्यतु:। मांमथ। ममाथ। โमम्ये । माता । मास्याति । मोघात्त । मासीष्टृ। श्रासीत्त
 मिषाय । मिष्ये। सेता। स्कुज् अ्चामवने । ६।
N.o. 731.-Let there be a cerebral $n$ in the room of the dental $n$ of the verbs $h i$ " to go," and mí" to hurt" (which, with the conjugational affixes, appear in the shape of minu and MíNÁ,) coming after a due cause of such change and euding in an upasarga. Thus pramínáti or praminñ́te "he injures greatly." By No. 680, there being a substitution of $\hat{a}$, mamau (No. 5.28 ) "he injured," mimyatuh "they two injured." mamitha (Nos. 517 and 524) or mamátha " thou didst injure," mimye "I injured," mátá "he will injure," másyati he will injure," máyăt or másíshtet "may he injure," amásít " he injured," amásishțám " they two injured," amásta "he injured."

The verb shi (shiǹ)" to bind" makes sinâti of sindte "he binds," sisháya or sishye " he bound," setá" he will tind."

The verb slcu (sluǹ) means "to go by leaps."

## 

 घात् श्ना। स्कुनाति । स्कुनते। स्कुनाति। स्कुनीते। चुस्काव 1 चुस्कुबे । स्कोता। च्रस्कोपोत्त। चस्कोष्ट। स्तिस्मादयश्चत्वार: सै।चा: सरैं रोधनाथे।: परस्मपपदिन: ।No. 732.-And there is SNU (No. 687) AFTER STANBi, STUNBE SKANBH, or SKUNBE, "to hinder, to be dull or insensible," AND sKU "to go by leaps." By the "and" it is meant that they may optionally take śnd́. Thus sliunoti, slcunute, sliunáti, or sliuníte (No. 657) "he goes by leaps," chuskáza or chuskuve "he went by leaps," slotá "he will go by leaps," a\&kauskít or askoshta "he went by leaps."

The four verbsstandh, \&c., which are exhibited onlyin an aphor-
ism (and not in Pánini's catalogue of Roots), all have the sense of "hindering," and take the parasmaipadu terminations.

## 

## स्तभान ।

No. 733.-Let SÁNaCH be substituted in the room of SNÁ (No. 730) coming after a CONSONANT, when the affix hi (No. 447) Follows. Thus stabhána (Nos. 448 and 363) "do thou hinder."

##  ज्लेरङ् वा ।

No. 734.-AND, optionally, ań is the substitute of chli (No. 471) after the verbs JR̨í "to grow old," stanbi " to hinder," MRUCH "to go," mLUCH " to go," GRUCH " to steal," GLUCH " to steal," GLUǸCH " to go," AND SWI " to go."

## स्तन्भे: | し | ३ | है।

स्तन्भे: सैाजस्य सस्य ष: स्यात् । व्यषृमत् । घ्यस्तम्भीत्। युज् बन्धने 101 युनाति। युनीते। योता। कूज शब्दे। 5 ।
 द्धेखीते। दूज्ञ हिंसायाम्। 90 । दूरांति। दूरणीते। पूज् पबनें। ११।

No. 735.-LLet there be $s h$ in the room of the $s$ of the aphoristic (No. 732) verb stanbi (if the change be required by a due cause thereof in an upasarga). Thus vyashtabhat (No. 363) " he hindered," astambhit (Nos. 95 and 96) "he injured."

The verb yu (yuǹ)" to bind" makes yunáti or yunite (No. 657) " he binds," yotá " he will bind."

The verb knú (knúñ)" to sound" makes knúnáti or knúníte "it sounds," knavitá "it will sound."

The verb dri (drín) "to injure" makes drinnáti or drinnite "he injures;" and drú (drún) "to injure" makes drúnátio or drúṇite "he injures."

The verb pu (pún. means " to purify."

## 

 ग़ी़ीनां चतुधिशते：निांत हरस्व：। पुनांति। पुनीते। पविता। लूज् छेदने। पर। लुनाति। लुनीते। स्तृज् घ्राच्छादने। १३। स्तृ－ गांति। चूर्वाव：खय：। तस्तार । तस्तरतु：। तस्तरे। स्तरिता। स्तरीता। सृत्वीयात् । सृत्रीत। स्तोर्योत्।

No．736．－When an affix with an indicatory $\delta$ follows，let A SHORT vowel be the substitute of the twenty－four verbs pú，\＆c．， viz púǹ，＂to purify，＂lúì̀＂to cut，＂strín＂to spread over，＂krín＂to scatter，＂vríǹ＂to choose，＂dhúǹ＂to agitate，＂sri＂to injure，＂pri＂to nourish，＂vrí＂to choose，＂bhrí＂to nourish，＂mri＂to injure，＂jrí ＂to grow old，＂jhrí＂to grow old，＂ghtri＂to grow old，＂nrí＂to lead，＂ dhwrri＂to be crooked，＂krí＂to injure，＂rí＂to go，＂grí＂to sound，＂ jyí＂to decay，＂ 1 ＇＂to injure，＂lí＂to adhere，＂vlí＂to choose，＂ and plí＂to go．＂Thus punáti or punáte＂he purifies，＂pavit́a ＂he will purify．＂

The verb lú（lúì）＂to cut＂makes lunáti and lunite＂he cuts．＂

The verb stri（strín）＂to cover，＂makes strináti＂he covers，＂ By No． 690 （which debars No．428）we have tastára＂he covered，＂ tastaratuh＂they two covered，＂tastare＂he covered，＂staritú or starítá（No．654）＂he will cover，＂striníyat or strinitca＂he may cover，＂stíryát（Nos． 706 and 651）＂may he cover．＂

##  <br> 

No．737．－When the átmanepada affixes are employed， then let $i t$ be optionally the augment of LIǸ AND SICH coming after the verbs vri（vrin ）＂to serve＂and vrri（vrin）＂to choose，＂ and after what ends io long rí．

वृत इटो लिडि न दीर्घं, । स्तारपोपृ । उश्च। स्रनेन कित्वम्। स्तीर्षोंश्र। मिचि च परस्मेपदेपु। अस्तारीत् । अस्तारिश्टाम्। अ्र-
 कुणीते। घऊार । चकरे । वहज् बरगे। वश । वृषाति 1 वृणीते। बबार। वचरे। वरिता। वरीता। उदोष्षेत्युत्वस्। वूर्यात्। वरि-
 कम्पने । वः। धुनांति। धुनोते। घोता। धबिता। अ्रधाबीत्त अ्रधबिष्ट । अघोष्ट । गह्ह उपाद्दाने । १०। गृह्बांति । गृह्बीते। जगाह । जगृहे।

No. 738.-The long vowel is Not the substitute (No. 654) for the augment it after the verbs vein or vrin, or what ends in long ri, when lí́ follows. Thus (No. 735゙) starishishṭa, or, by No. 581, the affixes being regarded as having an indicatory $k$, stirshish$t \underset{a}{ }$ (No. 651) "may be cover," and, by No. 655, there being no prolongation of the augment $i t$, when sich and the parasmaipada affixes follow, astárít " he cọvered," astárishtam " they two covered, astarishuh "they covered," astarishṭa or astirshṭc (No. 651) " he covered."

The verb lerí (krín) "to injure" makes krináti (No. 736) or krinite " he injures," chcliära or chakare (No. 653) " he injured."

The verb vrí (vrín) " to choose" makes vrinúti or vrinite "he chooses," vavára or vavare "he chose," varitá or varítá (No. 645) "he will choose," and, by No. 650, vúryát or varishtshṭa or vúrshíshṭ九 (No. 581) " may he choose," avárít " he chose," avárishṭám "they two chase," avarishta or avar'zshtca (No. 65́t) or avúrshtca "he chose."

The verb dhú (dhúñ) "to shake" makes dhunáti (No. 736) or dhuníte "he shakes," dhotá or dhavitú "he will shake," adhávít or adhavishṭa or adloshtce "he shook."

The verb grah (graha) "to take" makes grihnáti (No. 675) or grihņíte "he takes," jugráha or jagrihe " he took."

## 

## एकादे गहेर्बिहितस्येटो दीर्घो न तु लिटि। गहीता। गृद्वानु ।

No. 739.-The LONG vowel is the substitute of the augment $i!$ placed after the verb GRaH "to take," containing only one vowel, but not when liṭ follows. Thus grahitá "he will take," grilıṇátu " let bim take."

## हल: ग्र: भानञ्भ凡ौ। ₹ । र। ¢₹।

हल: परस्य श्न: शानजादेशे हो। गृहागा । गृहात् । गहीपीपू ।
 ताम् । कुप निर्कर्षे। २₹। कुर्पार्त। कोषिता। ग्रा मेजने। थह।
 संत्ये। २०। मापिता। मुणाण। ज्ञा अवबेधने। ₹२। जन्बो। वृळ् संभक्तो। २२। छृर्णाते। बवृषे। बृृद्वे। वरिता। बरीता।


## दूति क्याद्य: ॥

No. 740.-Let SÁNaCH be the substitute of SNá (No. 730) coming after a consonant, when hi follows. Thus griháña "do thou take," grihyát or grahíshíshṭa (No. 739) " may he take," and, since the root ends in $h$, there being, by No. 500, no substitution of vriddhi, agrahtt " he took," agrahíshtúm (No. 739) "they two took," agrahíshṭx " he took," agrahíshátám " they two took."

The verb kush (kusha) "to extract" makes lcushnáti " he extracts," koshitá "he will extract:"

The verb aś (aśa) "to eat" makes aśnáti "he eats," đíśa " he ate," aśitú " he will eat," aśishyati "he will eat," aśnútu " let him eat," aśána (No. 740) "do thou eat."

The verb mush (musha) " to steal" makes moshitá " he will steal;" mushána (No. 740) "do thou steal."

The verb jǹá " to know" makes jajñau (No. 523) "he knew."
The verb vri (vriń) "to serve," makes vriñite "he serves," vavrishe (No. 514) "thau didst serve,", vavridhwe " you served,"
varitá or varitá (No. 654) "he will serve," avarishţa or avarishta or avritá (No. 582 ) "he served."

So much for the 9 th class of verbs,-" $k v^{\prime}\{, \& c$."
The 10 th class of verbs consists of "chur, \&e."
The verb chur (chura) means "to steal."

## 1 चुराद्य: 1 <br> चुर स्तेये 19.1




स्वार्थे। पुग्न्तेति गुण: । मनाद्यन्ता इति धातुत्व्व् । तिपृथबादि । गुणायदेशे।। चारयति।

No. 741.--The affix N̦ICR is placed, without alteration of the sense, AFTER the words Satya "truth" (which then takes the form of satyápa as exhibited in the aphorism), páś "a fetter," rúpa " colour," VíṆí " a lute," túla " cotton," Sloka "celebration," SENÁ" an army," LOMAN " the hair of the body," twacha " the skin," varman " mail," varṇa "celebration," and chứrna " powder," (all of which are then used as verbs) AND after the verbs CHUR "to steal," \&c. By No. 485, these verbs (having a light penult) substitute guña for a simple vowel. By No. 502, words ending with the affix nich are held to be verbal roots:-hence they take the tense-affixes and conjugational affixes. Thus chur, by the addition of nich and the rule No. 485, having become chori, and this, by Nos. 419, 420, and 29, having become choraya, we have chorayati" he steals."

गिजन्तादात्मनेपदं कतृंगामिनि क्रियाफले। होारयते। चेारयामास।
 हैस्व: । चहिं द्वृत्वम् । हलादि: शेष: । दोर्घो। लघोारित्यम्यासस्य


No. 742.- And let the d'manepada affixes be employed AFTER what ends with NTCH (No. 741), when the fruit of the action goes to the agent. Thus chorayate "hesteals (for his own use)," chora yámása, (No. 504) "he stole," chorayitú "he will steal," choryát or chorayishiskta " may he steal." When lun follows, then chań is substituted for chli by No. 562 ; a short vowel is substituted for the penult by No. 564 ; there is reduplication, by No. 565, since chań follows; and the first consonant alone of the reduplicate is left (No. 428); and, finally, the vowel of the reduplicate being lengthened by No. 568, we have achúchurat or achúchurata " he stole."

The verb katha " to speak" rejects the final $\alpha$ by No. 505 .

## 习च: परस्मिन् पूर्विवधै। १। १। पू० ।

परโनावतोाइजादेश: स्यानिवत् स्यांनिमूतादच: पूर्वत्वेन दृष्टस्य विधि कर्तेच्ये। दति स्थानिबत्त्वन्नेपधाृृद्धी:। कथर्यति। क्रग्ले। पिस्वाट्टीचेमन्वट्याबे। न। अच्रच्तत्। गा संख्याने। ₹। गायति।

No. 743.-A substitute in the room of a vowel, caused by something that follows, shall be regarded as that whose place it takes, when a rule would else take effect on what stands anterior to the original vowel. So there the blank which, by No. $50 \breve{5}$, takes the place of the final $a$ of kath $\alpha$ (No. 742), being regarded as the $\alpha$ whose place it took (and the final consonant of the root hebce seeming to be the penult)-the substitution of vriddhi for the penult, by No. 489, (which would have given laíth instead of leath) does not take place, and we have lcathayati "he speaks." As there is elision of a vowel (by No. 505) there is no substitution of a long vowel by No. 568, nor is the case like that when the affix san follows, as spoken of in No. 566-so that we have achalcathat (No. 565) "he spoke."

The verb gan (gana)" to count" makes ganayati " he counts."

## 怎 च गण: | $0|8| c o \mid$

गणयतेरम्यासस्य ₹त् स्याच्वादच्चङ्परे यौ । च्रजोगयत् । भजगयत् ।

दूति चुराद्य: ॥

No. 744 .-And let long Í be the substitute of the reduplicate of the verb GaN " to count ;"-by the "and" it is implied that the substitute may be short $\alpha$-when ni, followed by chan, follows. Thus ajíganat or ajaganat " he counted."

So much for the 10th class of verbs-" chur, \&e."
The verbs " that end in ni" have next to be considered.

## ययन्ता: ।

## सतन्त: कर्ता।?18| पू8।

## क्रियायां स्वातन्त्र्येए विवंज्ति।इर्थ: कर्ता स्यात् ।

No. 745.-In the case of any action, whatever thing the speaker Arbitrarily chooses to speak of as such, shall be the AGENT or nominative to the verb-(for example, in the, case of cooking, it is equally allowable to say that " the fire cooks," or " the cook cooks," or "the fuel cooks").

## तत्ययोजका हेतुश्य। १। ४। पूप ।

कर्तु: प्रयोजईो हेतुषंज: कर्तृमंज्चश।
No. 746.-Let that which is the mover terereof, i. e. of an agent (No. 745), be called a CAUSE AND ALSO an agent.

हतनुमतिच। ₹। १। २₹।
प्रयेजजकक्यापारें प्रेपणादे। वाच्ये धातोर्गिच्। मबन्तं प्रेरयति मावर्यांत।

No. 747.-And when the operation of a causer, such as the operation of directing, is to be expressed, let the affix nich ( N o. $7 \pm 1)$ come after a root. Thus, to express "he causes to become," we have bhávayati.

अ्रो: पुय ाज्यपरे।ण। ४। ऽ०।
सनि परे यदंग्ंत् तदवयचम्याघात इत् स्यात् पवर्गयए्जकारेब्ववर्गपरेषु परतः । ॠबोमघत् । णु। गतिंनिवृतो ।

No. 748.- Let there be long $i$ in the room or the $U$ of the reduplicate forming part of an inflective base (No. 152) followed by $\operatorname{san}$ (No. 566), WHEN a letter of tHe labral class FOLlows, or a

YAN, or the letter J-each of these being followed by the vowel $a$. Thus (the root blua being reduplicated, and not the bhávi-else there would be no $u$ to operate upon) we have abibhavat " he caused to become."

The verb shthd means ".to stop."

##  स्थापयात ।

No. 749.-When nit follows, let puk be the augment of the verbs RI " to go," hrí " to be ashamed," Vlí " to choose," rí " to roar," KNúyí "to sound," kSHMÁy " to shake," and of verbs ending in LONG Á. Thus sthefpayati " he causes to stand."

## निष्ठतेरित्|018|y1

उपधायाश्चक्पपरे यो।। श्रतित्विपत् । घट चेकायाम्।
No. 750.-When ṇi, followed hy chan, fullows, let short i be the substitute of the penult of the verb SHṬí (in the form stháp-No. 749). Thus atishṭhipat " he caused to stand."

The verb ghat means " to put together."
मितां हख्व: 1 ही| 1 टरी।
घटादीनiं जपादीनां च हृस्व:। घट्यांत । घूप ज्ञाने ज्ञापने च 1 घपर्यात। श्रीजिजत् ।

दूति स्यन्त्र्रक्रिया ॥
No. 751.-Let there be a short vowel in the room of (the vowel, lengthened by mich, of тне verbs " ghat, \&c." and "jñap, \&c." which (in the list of verbs) have an indicatory m. Thas ghata$y$ rt $i$ " he puts together."

The verb jnap " to know or inform" makes, in like manner, jǹapayati "he informs," ajij̀mup tt (Nos. 566 and 567 ) "he informed."

So much for the formation of those that end ị ni
The verbs "that end in san" have nest to be considered.

## । सन्तना: ।

## धातेत: कर्मएँ: समानकर्तृकाईिच्छायां वा। ३। १। ०।

 यां बांचि।

No. 752.-The affix san is optionally attached, in the sense of wishing, after a root expressing the act wished and having tee same agent of the action as the wisher thereof.

As an example let paṭh " to read" be taken.

## सन्यङे: । ह1?1ट゙।

सन्नन्तस्य यङन्तस्य च प्रथमस्येकाचे द्वे स्तोऽजादेस्तु द्वितीयस्य। सन्यतः। परितुमिम्छति पिपषिषति । कमेष: क्रम् । गमनेनेच्छति। समानकर्तृकात् किम् । शिष्या: पठन्त्वत्वतीच्छति


No. 753.-OF the first portion, containing a single vowel, of what ends with San (No. 752) and of what ends with yaf́ (No. 758), there are two ; but, in the case of what begins with a vowel, the reduplication is of the second portion (-as in No. 426). Short $i$ being substituted for the $a$ in the reduplication, we have pipathishati "he wishes to read."

Why do we (in No. 752) say "the act wished?" Witness gamanenechchhati "by going he wishes (to accomplish some-thing)"-where the "going" is not the "act wished," and the affix san does not therefore apply.

Why do we say "having the same agent ?" Witness śishyáh paṭhantwitfchchhati guruh "the teacher wishes that the pupils should read," -(where the wisher, and the agent of the action wished are not the same).

By the employment of the expression "optionally" (No. 752), it is implied that the meaning may be expressed by a phrase also (in those cases in which the formation of a desiderative verb by means of the affix is allowable).

When san follows, ghaslri (No. 595 ) is substituted for the verb ad "to eat."

## स: स्यार्धधातुके। ৩। ४। ४c ।

सस्य त: स्यात् सादावार्घंघातुके। श्रतुரिच्छति जिघत्संति । एकाच इति नेट् ।

No. 754.-Let there be $t$ in the room of S, when an Árdiaduátuka affix, beginning with s, follows. Thus jighatsati (No. 753) "he wishes to eat." In consequence of No. 510 , the augment $i t$ is not applicable here.

## च्रज्मनगमां सनि। है। ४। ? है।

## 习्रजन्तानां हन्तेरजादेशगमेशच दोंघ्। मलादो सनि ।

No. 755.-When San, beginning with a jhal, (i. e. not preceded by the augment $i t$ ) Follows, a long vowel shall be the substitute of verbs ending in a vowel, and of the verb han " to strike," AND OF the verb GAM " to go"-the substitute of the vowel roots (viz. $i, i n, i k, i n$ ).

## डूको भत्। १ १ P। C।

इगन्ताजमलादि: सन् कित् । नृृत्र इद्धाते।: । कर्तुमिच्छाति चिकीर्षति ।

No. 756.-After a verb ending in an IK, san, beginning with A JHAL (i. e. without the augment $i t$ ), shall be regarded as having an indicatory $k$. Then, applying No. 706, (the vowel having become long by No. 755) we may have chikírshati "he wishes to make."

## सनि ग्रह्हुहोगश्य | ७। २। २२।

य्यहेगुरेहेरुगन्ताच्व घन इलान स्यात्। बुमूषर्ति। डूति सन्नन्ता: ॥
No. 757.-Let not $i t$ be the augment of SAN AFTER the verbs GRAH " to take," GUH " to cover," AND what ends in an $u k$. Thus . bubhúshati "he wishes to become."

So much for verbs "ending in sam."
Verbs "ending in the affix yan" are next to be considered.
$\mid$ यङन्ता: ।
धातोरेकाचे हलादे: क्रियासमभिहारे यङ्। ३। १। RPI

पोन:पुन्ये भुगार्थे च द्योत्ये धातोर्काचे हलादेर्यङ्।
No. 758.--When the repetition of the act, or its intensity, is to be iudicated, let yań come after a boot having a single vowel and beginning with a consonant.

गुणो घङ्लुका: । ण। ४। टर।
च्रभ्यासस्य गुखो। यड्डि यड्लुकि च 1 ङिदन्तत्वादात्मनेपदम् । पुन: पुनरांतथयेन चा मवति। बोमूयते। बोमूयांचक । च्रबे पूरूप्ट।

No. 759.-Let guna be the substitute of the reduplicate (No. 753), when yaí follows, or even when a blank (luli No. 209) has been substituted for yan Frorn its ending with what has an indicatory $n$ (No. 410), a verl with this affix takes the dimanepada affixes. Thus bobhriyate "he is repeatedly or intensely," bobhúyánchakre "he was repeatedly," abubhúyishṭa " he was repeatedly."

नित्यं कौाटिल्ये गतै। ₹ । १। २३।
गत्यर्थात् कोटिल्य एव यड् न तु फ्रियासमाभहारे ।
No. 760.-After a verb with the sense of motion, the affir yań gives always the sense of crookedness, - not of repetition of the action.

म्रकिताएग्यासस्य दोर्चै। यक्जुको: । कुटिलं ब्रजाति । वान्नज्यते ।
No. 761. - When yun, or a blauk substituted for it, follows, let there be A LONG vowel in the room of a reduplicatesyllable which has not an indicatory k. Thus vávrajyate "he moves crookedly."

## 

हल: परस्य यस्य लाप अ्रार्धचातुके। अादे: परस्य। अ्रते। लेप: । वान्नजांचक्त। वाव्रधजा।

No. 762.-There is elision Of ya coming after a consonant, when an árdhadhátukca affix follows. Thus (when, for example, the árdhadhátulca affix am follows) the first letter (of the syllable $y(a)$ is elided in accordance with No. 88, and then the vowel is elided by No. 505, giving vávrajánchakre " he went crookedly," vávrajitá "he will go crookedly."

## रीटटरुपधस्य च। 0181 ह゚०।

कृुपधस्य धाता।र्यासस्य रीगागमो यड्लुको:। वरीवृत्यते। बरीवृतांचऋ। बरीबृतिता।

No. 763.-And when yań, or a blank substituted for it, follows, let rík be the augment of the reduplicate syllable of what root has rit for ITS penult. Thus variverityate "he remains repeatedly," varívrítánchalkre "he remained repeatedly," varivirititá "te will remain repeatedly."

## चुन्नादिषु च 1 ᄃ। ४। ३ट।

यात्वं न । नरीनृत्यते। ज़रोगृह्यते।

## दूति यङन्तप्रक्रिया ॥

No. 764.-AND in the case of KSBUBE " to tremble" (nhich, as a verb of the 9 th class, No. 730, becomes lishubhná), \&c. there is not the substitution of the cerebral $n$ (notwithstanding No. 157). Thus narinrityate " he dances repeatedly." (In accordance with (No. 763.) we have jarígríhyate "he takes repeatedly."

So much for the formation of "what ends in yan."
The verbs "that end with a blank substituted for $y$ an" " have next to be considered.
| यड़तुगन्ता: |
घङोर्ञचि च। २18108।

## 

 5यम् । अ्रन्तरङ़त्वादादौ भवति। तत: प्रत्ययलन्बयोन यङ्तत्त्वाद्द्वित्वम्। अभ्यासकार्यम्। धातुत्वाल्लडादय: । शेषात् कर्तरोति परस्मेपदम् । चर्करीतं चेत्यदादे। पाठाच्छेपा लुक्त्।No. 765.-And when the affix ACH (No, 837) follows, there may be elision of yaf. By the " and " it is signified that this may take place sometimes even without that affix :-and this is not the result of anything, assigned as the cause thereof, (whereas, in the other case, there was an assigned reason for the elision-viz. the affix $a c h$ ). This elision takes place first, as it is independent of anything else (whereas the reduplication is dependent on the verb, the affix, \&c). Then, after that, through the force of the affix (which remains, though the affix has been elided), since the verb is regarded as ending in yan, there is reduplication (No. 753), and the appropriate operations are to be performed on the reduplicate syllable. Since the word (through No. 502) is regarded as a root, the tense-affixes \&c. are applicable to it. The parasmaipada affixes are employed in accordance with No. 412. As we read, in No. 636, that verbs with yan elided are to be regarded as belonging to the 2nd "class, "ad, dc.," we infer that there is to be elision of sap (No. 589).

यङे वा। ण। ₹ । $\subset 8$ ।
यङलुगन्तात् परस्य हृलादे: पित: सार्बंधातुकस्वेड्बा स्यात्। भूसुवोराति निपेधे। यड्लुक्क भाषायां न। बोमूतु तेंतिक्ते इति छन्दाि निपातनात्। बोमवीति। बोभारिति। बेमूत् । घ्रदम्यस्तात् । बेमुर्₹ति। बोमघांचकार। बोमवामास। बेभांचता। बोमवविष्याति। बे।मबीतु। बोमोतु। बोमूतात्। बोमूूताम्। बोमुवतु । बोभूஜि ।
 बेमूयात् । बोमूयाताम् । बोमूयू: 1 बोमूयात् । बोमूयास्ताम्। बेगूयामु: । गांतिस्येति सिचे लुक्। गङो वेतीट्पचे गुांं बाधित्वा
 घ्रबोभाविष्यत् ।

## दूति यङ्लुगन्ता: ॥

No. 766.-Let it be optionally the augment of a sárvudhátukca affix distinguished by an indicatory $p$, commencing with a consonant, and coming AFTER a verb with yaí elided. The prohibition (of guna) by No. 474 does not, in secular lauguage, extend to the case where yan is elided. This is inferred from the fact that the form bobhútu in the Veda (in which gun?a is not substituted-) is one of those enumerated (in VII. 4. 65.-thus "bobhuitu tetikte \&c.,") among the irregularities. Thus we have bobhavíti or bobhoti "he is frequently," bobhútah "they two are frequently," substituting $u t$ for $j h$, by No. 645, as it is reduplicated, bobhuvati "they are frequently," bobhavánchakára or bobhavámása "he was frequently," bobhavitá "he will be frequently," bolhavishyati "he will be frequently," bobhavétu or bobhotu "let him be frequently," bobhútát "may he be frequently," bubhútám "let the two be frequently," bobhuvatu "let them be frequently," bobhúhi "be thou frequently," bobhaváni "let me be frequently," abobhavit or abobhot "they were frequently," abobhútám "they two were frequently," abobhavuth "they were frequently," bobhúyát "he may be frequently," bobhúyátám "they two may be frequently," bobhúyuh "they were frequently," bobhúyát " may he be frequently," bobhúyástám "may they two be frequently," bobhúyásuh "may they be frequeutly." According to No. 473, there is elision of sich. On the alternative of there being the augment $\imath t$ from No. 766, there is the augment vule from No. 425, this debarring guna (No. 420) because it presents itself always (whether guna is substituted or not -and therefore, according to one of the maxims of the Grammar, takes the precedence). Thus we have abubhúvit or abobhot "he was frequently," abobhútúm "they two were frequently," abobhúvuh they were frequently," abobhavishyat "he would be frequently."

So much for those "that end with a blank substituted for yan." The "nominal verbs" have next to be considered.

## । नामघातब: ।

## इषिकर्मय एवितु: संबन्चिन: सुबन्तादिच्छायामर्थ क्यन्वा।

No. 767.-Let kyach be optionally attached, in the sense of wishing, AFTER a word with a Case-affix expressing the oliject wished as connected with the wisher's SELF-(as, for example, a son,-when a man wishes to have a son of his own-not somebody else's son).

## सुपो धातुप्रातिपदिकयोः। २। ४। ७२। एतयो।रबयवस्य सुपे लुक् ।

No. 768.-Let there be elision ( $l u k$ ) of a case-affix when part of these two-viz. of a root and of a CRUDE FORm (No. 135.).

## कर्यच च च ৩। ४। ३₹ ।

च्रवर्यास्य ह: । अात्मन: पुचमिद्धरित पुचीयात ।
No. 769.-And when kyach (No. 767) follows, let $i$ be the substitute of $a$ or $a^{\text {. }}$ Thus putríyati "he wishes for a son of his own."

न: क्ये। १।४। २पू।
कचंचि क्यां च नान्तमेब पदं नान्यत्। नलेप: । राजीयति। नान्तमेवेति किम् । बार्यंत । हलि च 1 गीर्यति । पूर्याति। धातारारत्ये। नेह। दिवमिच्छतिति दिव्याति।

No. 770.-When kya-i. e. kyach or kyańn (No. 776)—FolLows, only what ends in $N$ is considered a padx, and no other word. So, the $n$ of rajan being elided by No. 200, we have rájíyati "he wishes for a king." Why do we say "only what ends in $n$ ?" Witness váchyati "he wishes for words," (which would otherwise, by No. 333, have changed the $c h$ to $k$ ). By No. 651 the vowel is lengthened in gíryati "he wishes for words," and puiryati "he wishes for a city;" but, since the lengthening directed by No. 651 applies only to a verbal root, it does not take place in the example divyati "he wishes for heaven."

## क्यस्य विभाषा। है। ४। पू०।

हल: परये: क्यच्च्यंडलैँचपे बार्घंग्रतुके। क्रादे: परस्य। क्रते। लेव: । तस्य स्थानिवत्व्वाल्लघूपधगुखो। न । सांमिता। समिध्यिता।

No. 771.-When an d́rdhudhátuka affix follows, there is optionally elision or kya-i. e. of lyaceh and kyan-coming after a consonaut. According to No. 88 the elision here is that of the $y$, and a blank takes the place of the $a$ by No. 505. Since the blank is regarded in the same light as that of which it took the place (No. 163), there is no substitution of guna by No. 485-and we have sumiclhitá or sumidhyitía "he will wish for fuel."

## काम्यच च । ₹ । १ । ट।

उत्त़ित्रिे काम्यच्, पुच्मात्मन हूच्छाति । पुचकाम्यात । पुचकांम्यता ।

No. 772.-AND under the same circumstances (No. 767), kimyach may be alded. Thus putrakamyati "he wishes for a son of his own," putrcukámyitá "he will wish for a son."

## उपमानादाचारे। ₹। ?। ३०।

उपमानात् कर्मगः सुघन्तादाचारेर्थ क्यच्। पुजमिबाचरति पुजीयांत छान्म । निष्पूयांत ट्विज् ।

No. 773.-Let kyach, in the sense of treatment, come AFTFR a word with a case affix denoting tee object of COMPARISON. Thus putríy iti chhátram "he treats the pupil as a son," vishṇúyuti dwijum "he treats the Brahmau as if he were Vishuu.

सर्वप्रांतिदिकेम्य: क्रिब्वा वक्तव्य:। च्रतो गुयो। कृष्य इबाचरांत कृष्पति। स्व ह्वान्वरंति स्वति। स्व्वे।

No. 774.-"The affix Kwip should be Mentioned as coming optionally after pronouns and crude nouns." Where the word is a crude noun and not a pada, No. 300 applies, and we may have krishruati "he acts like Krishṇa,". swati "he acts like himself," saswau "he acted like himself."


习्रनुनांिकान्तस्योपधाया दीर्घ: स्यात् क्ष्वो मलादो। च क्रिति। इदमिबाचराति इदामति । राजेव राजारति। पन्या इव पथीर्नात।

No. 775.-A long vowel shall be the substitute for the penult OF what ends with a NaSal, WHEN KwIP (No. 855) FOLLOWS, OR an affix beginning with AJHAL and distinguished by an indicatory K or ín. Thus idámati "he acts like this one," rájánati "he acts like a king," pathínati "it serves as a road."

कष्टाय क्रमऐ। ३।?। १४।
चतुर्थ्यन्तात् कष्टशब्दादुत्साहे क्यङ् । कரाय क्रमते कषायते। पापं कत्तुमुत्सहत इत्यर्थ: ।

No. 776.-The affix kyań, in the sense of exertion, comes after the word Kasatea "pain," with the 4th case-affix. Thus (the case-affix being elided by No. 768, and the final lengthened by No. 518) we have kushtáyate "he is assiduous for trouble," i. e. "he is assiduous in the commission of sin."

## शब्दवैरकलहाभ्रकख्मेघेम्य: करणे। ₹। १। २०।

एभ्य: कर्मभ्य: करोत्यर्थै क्यङ्। गब्दं करोति शब्द।यते।
No. 777.-The affix kyań, in the sense of making, comes AFTER these words, as the object of the action-viz. SABDA "sound," vaira "heroism," kalaha "strife," abhra "a cloud," KANWA "sin," AND MEGHA "a cloud." Thus śabdáyate "he makes a noise."

## तत् करोात तदाचष्ट इहति गिच ।

No. 778. -"In the sense of he does that, or he says that," the affix nich may be employed.

प्रातिपदिकाद्धात्वर्थै बहुलमिष्टचन्च 1 प्रातिपदिकाद्धात्वर्थ रिच् स्यात् । इष्ट यथा प्रातिपदिकस्य पुंबद्पावरमावटिलेपविन्मतुबलेपयगादिलोपपस्थस्फाद्यादेशभसंज्ञास्तदूग्रावाप स्यु: । इत्यग्लाप: । घटं करे।त्याच्टे वा घटयर्यति।

> दूरित नामधातब: ॥

No. 779.-"The affix nich may come after a crude noun, with the sense of a verb, in an indefinite variety of ways, and it shall be like the affix ishṭra (No. 1306)." In like manner as, when ishthad is affixed, there is the masculine from (substituted for the feminine), the substitution of $r$ (for $r i$ ), the elision of the last vowel with what follows it (No. 52), the elision of the affixes $\operatorname{vin}$ (No. 1281) and matup (No. 1268), the elision of what begins with yan (as the $r$ of the syllable $r a$ in the word dura "far"), the substitution of pra (for priyn) stha for (sthira) spha (for sphira) \&c. (see VI. 4. 157), and the denominotion biaa (No. 185)-just so let there be also, when $¥ i$ follows. Therefore, with the elision of ak (i. e. of the last vowel-No. 52-), we may optionally have ghatay sti "he makes a jar," or "he calls it a jar."

So much for the " nominal verbs."
The class of words called "kandú, \&cc." has next to be considered.

## 1 फगड्वादय: ।

## कएड्वादिभ्ये। यक्। ₹।?। २०।

एम्यो धातुम्ये। नित्यं यक्त स्यात् स्वाथै। करडज़ गाचविघहेयो। १। करस्डूर्त। करडूयते। इत्याद्दि।

## दूनि कएड्द्याद्य: \|

No. 780:-Let there be always YAK AFTER these roots-viz. KaṆṕ̣, \&C.-without alteration of the sense.

Thus from the noun kandúu "the itch" comes the verb kandú (kcundúǹ), meaning "to itch or scratch." From this we have kandúyati or landúyate-and so on.

So much for "kandui, \&ec."
It is next to be considered under what circumstances the atmanepada affixes fall to be employed.

## । घ्यात्मनेपदम् !

कर्तरि कर्मव्यतिहारे। ?। ३। १४।

क्रियाविनिमये दोत्ये कर्तर्यात्मनेपदम्। व्यातिलुनीते। झ्यन्यस्य येग्यं लबनं करोतीत्यर्थर: ।

No 781.-An átmanepada affix is employed in denoting the agent, when the interchange of the action is to be expressed. Thus vyatilunite ".he performs a cutting (of wood, \&c.). which was the appropriate office of another."

##  व्यंतिगच्छन्ति । व्यतिघन्ति।

No. 782.-An átmanepada affix is Not employed (notwithstanding No. 781) after what verls mean "to go" and "to injure." Hence vyatigachchihanti "they go against each other," vyxtighnanti "they fight together."

## नेनेश्:। ? । ३। २ण।

## निविशते ।

No. 783.-An átmanepada affix is employed AFTFR the verb viś "to enter," coming after ni. Thus niviśate "he enters in."

परिव्येश्य्य: क्रिय:। र। ₹। २₹।
परिकीजीति। बिक्रोगोंते। श्रघक्रीखींते।
No. 784.-Also after the verb Krf "to buy or sell," coming after pari, vi, or av. Thus parikriñíte "he buys," vikriṇ̂ite "he sells," avalvinínite "he buys."

## विपराम्यां जे: । १। ₹। \}c।

曰िजयते। पराजयते।
No. 785.-Also AFTER the verb JI "to conquer," coming AFter vi or pará. Thus vijayate "he conquers," parajayate "he conquers."

## समवप्रव्रवभ्य: स्थ: | १। ३। २२। <br> संतिष्ते । घ्यर्तन

No 786.-Also after the verb shțHí" to stand," coming after sam, ava, pra, or vi. Thus suntishthate "he stays with," avatishthute " he waits patiently," pratishthate "he sets forth," vitishthate " he stands apart."

## च्रपहवे ज़:। ใ । ₹। 88 ।

घतमपजानीते । घ्रपलपतीत्यर्ये:।
No. 787.-Also after the verb JǸía "to know" (preceded by apa) in the sense of denying. Thus śatamapajáníte "he denies (the debt of) a hundred (rupees)."

## ऋ्रकर्मकाच | ? | ₹। 8 |

सार्पषो जानीते। संपिषेपायेन प्रबर्तत इूत्यर्य: ।
No. 788.-And after (the verb jǹá "to know") used (in certain senses) as an intransitive. Thus sarpisho jáníte "he engages (in sacrifice) by means of clarified butter."

## समस्तृतीयायुन्तात् । १। ₹। पू४।

रथेन संचरते।
No. 789.-Also AFTER (the verb char "to go") coming after sam, and connected with a noun in the 3rdcase. Thus rathena sancharate " he rides with (in) a chariot."

दाएग्र सा चेचतुर्थ्यै्थै।? | ₹ | पूप |
समे दागस्तृतीयान्तेन युक्तादुक्त स्यात् तृतीया चेच्चतुर्य्ये्थ। दास्या संयच्रते कामी।

No. 790.-Let the aforesaid (employment of the ditmanepada affixes) take place after the verb Dí (dán) "to give," coming after sum, and connected with a noun in the 3rd case, PRovided this 3rd case have the sense of the 4th. Thus dásyá sányachchhate leámí" the lover gives to the female slave."

पुर्ववत् सन:।?। ₹। छ₹ ।
सन: पूबों यो धातुस्तेन तुल्यं चन्नन्तादप्यात्मनेपदं स्यात्। शदिधिषते।

No. 791.-Let an átmaneprada affix come also AFTER a verb ending in the affix san (No. 752) in like manner as it would come after that verb itself which stands before the affix san. Thus (as the verb edh "to increase,"-No. 543 -takes the ritmanepada affixes, so does it when $s . n$ is added-giving) edidlishate "he wishes to increase,"

## हलन्ताच | १| २। ?०। <br> इब्कमीपाट्ले: परो भलादि: सन् कित्। निविचिते।

No. 792.-And after what ends in a consonant immediately preceded by an $i k$, the affix sin, beginoing with a jhal (i. e. not having the augment $i t$ ), shall be regarded as having an indicatory $k$. Thus nivivikshate " he will wish to enter."

गन्यनावन्तेपणयेवनसाएद्दसिक्यमतियत्रपकयनेपपयेगेषे ब्-

## अ:। १ । ३ ا ३२।

गन्धनं सूचनम्। उत्कुरुते सूचयतीत्यथ्थ:। झ्रबच्चेपां मर्त्सनम्। शेने। वर्तिकामुत्कुरुते। मर्त्सयतीत्यर्य: 1 हरिमुपकुरुते। सेवत इत्यर्यः। परदारान् म्रकुरूते तेषु सहरा प्रवर्तते। गुधे। दकस्येपस्कुरुते गुणमाधते। कथाः प्रकुरूते । कथयतीत्यर्थ: । शतं
 ओदनं मुड्त्रे। अनवने किम् 1 महां भुर्नाक्ता।

No. 793.-Let the átmanepada affixes come after the verb kṚi " to make," when it is used in these senses, viz. "manifestation," "Sarcasm," "SErvice," " violence," "cuange," "reCitation," and "action tending to effect a desired plirPOSE."

By "manifestation" is here meant "informing against,"一thus utkurute "he informs against." By " sarcasm" is meant "revil-ing,"-thus syeno vartilámutkurute " the hawk reviles the quail." So, tno, harimupakurute " he worships Hari :"-paradárán prakurute "he offers violence to another's wife : "-edhodakasyopas Jourute " the wood gives a new quality to the water" (or "he pre-
pares the wood and the water for a sacrifice):"—leatháh pralkurute "he recites stories:"--śutai prakurute" he distributes a hundred (pieces of inoney, for the sake of merit)."

Why do we say " in these senses?" Witness katani karoti " he makes a mat,"-(in which example an átmanepada affix is not employed.)

According to No. 718, the verb lhuj takes the ámanepada affixes, when it does not mean " to protect." Thus odanai bhunkte " he eats boiled rice." Why do we say " when it does not mean to " protect?" Witness mahín lhunakti" he protects the earth."

So much for the application of the átmanepada affixes.
The employment of the parasmaipada affixes is next to be considered.

## घूत्यात्मनेपद्रप्रक्रिया ॥

## । परस्मेपदम्।

## च्रनुपरास्यां हृन: । २ ३ । Өベ।

कर्तृंगे च फले गन्धनादो च परस्मेपदं स्यात्। ग्युनुकरोंति। पराकरो।ति।

No. 724.-Let the parasmaipada affixes come after the verb KṚI " to make," coming after anc and pará even when the fruit of the action goes to the agent, and when the sense is that of "informing against, \&c." (No. 793). Thus anukaroti "he imitates," parákaroti "he does well."

## न्वभिमत्य तिस्य: च्तिप: । १।₹। ᄃ०।


No. 795.-And after the verb KSHip, coming after abhi, prati, and atr. The verb liship means "to throw." The indicatory vowel of this root is circumflexly accented (No. 411-so that, but for this rule, we should have bad both padas in the case of) abhillshipati " he throws on."

## पाइच: | ? | ₹ । ट? 1

प्रघहाति ।
No. 706.-And after the verl) vaha "to bear," coming after pra. Thus pravalucti "it (the river) flows."

परेर्मेष:। ? । ₹। दर ।
परिमृषति ।
No 797-And AFTER the veri) MRISH "to hear," coming After pari. Thus parimrishati "he endures" or "he forgives."

ब्याङ्परिम्यो रम: । १ । ३ । ட₹।
रमु क्रीडायाम् । विरमति।
No. 798.-And after the verh ram, coming after vi, ÁŃ, and pari. The verb ram (ramu) means "to sport." Thus viramati " he takes rest."

## उपाच । ? | ₹ । टy |

यज्चदतमूपरमाति। उपरमयतीत्यर्थ: । ग्रन्तर्भवितययथै।डयम् ।

## दूनि पदव्यवस्था ॥

No. 799.-And after upa (the verb ram takes the parasmaipada affixes). Thus yaj̀nadattamuparamati " be causes Yajìadatta to refrain." This is an instance of a verb involving in it the force of the affix $n i$ (No. 747).

So much for the allotment of the padas:
The Impersonal and Passive forms have next to be considered. । मावकर्मर्मक्रिया।
भावकर्मणो: । ?। ३। १₹।
लस्यात्मनेपदम् ।
No. 800, -Let an átmanepada affix be the substitute of the affix $l$ (No. 405), when it denotes the action of the verb or the obJECT of the verb.

## सार्वधातुके यक्त् । ₹ । ? 1 ₹०।

भाबक्मर्बवांचिन धातो।र्यक्त सार्वधातुक्के। माब: क्रिया सा च माबर्थंकलऊारेखानूद्यते । युप्मदस्मद्भां समानाधिकरणयामाबात् प्रथम: पुरुष: । तिङ्बाच्यांत्रियाया क्रद्रव्यहुपत्वेन द्वित्वाद्यातीतेर्न द्विबचनाधि किंत्वेखचचनमेवेत्सर्गत:। त्वया मयान्चेख सूयते। बसूबे ।

No. 801. -Let the affix yak come after a root, when a sárvaDHÁtữa affix follows, denoting the action or the object. The "action" is the force of the verb itself; and this is again marked by the affix $l$ (No. 405) when it has the sense of the action-i. e. when the verb is used impersonally). In this case there is (substituted for the $l$ ) an affix of the "lowest person," because the verb is not in agreement with either the pronoun " 1 " or "Thou."-Inasmuch as the action denoted by the teuse-affix is not of the nature of a substance (to which the notions of duality or plurality might attach), since there is here no notion of duality, \&c., neither an affix of the dual nor of the plural is to be employed, but hence necessarily only one of the singular.

Thus twayá mayú anyaiścha bháyate "it is become by thee, by me, and by others"-(i. e. "Thou becomest," "I hecome," and " others become,")-and, again, babhúve (No. 432) "it was become."

स्यसिचीयुट्तासिछु भावकर्मऐऐारूपदेशेडन्म्मनग्रचह्शं


उददेचे योगच् तदन्तानां हनादीनां च चिषीवाइ़आएयं वा स्यात् स्यादिपु भाबकर्मगोग्गम्यमानयो: स्यादीनामिडागमश्च। चिखव्द्वाव-



No. 802.-When sya (No. 435), sich (No. 472), síyut (No. 555), or tási (No. 435) fOllows if tee action or the object IS TO be understoob by the affix (i. e. if the verb is impersonal or passive), then, on the inflective base of verbs which in their
original enunciation end in a vowel, and on that of the verbs han, \&c.-viz. Han " to kill," grah " to take," and Drisis "to see,"-there shall be optionally tee like effect as if the affix CHIN HAD FOLLOWED, AND IT shall be the augment of these affixes sya, \&c. The augment $i t$, here mentioned, is to be applied on the alternative that the case is treated as if the affix chin had followed- (not on the other alternative allowed by the rule). The substitution of vriddhi follows from the case's being treated as if chin? (with an indicatory $n$-see No. 202-) had been attached. Thus we have bhávitá or bhavitá " it will be become by some one," bhávishyate or bhavishyate "it will be becone," bhúyatám " let it be become," abhúyata "it was become," bhávishíshtci or bhavishíshta " may it be become."


 न्दर्चेनेग त्वया मया चँ। ग्रनुभूयेते। ग्रनुभूयन्ते। त्वमनुभूयसे।
 गिलेप: । माच्यते । मावयांचक्झ । भाबयांचूूने । माबयामासे ।

 बुभूपांचक्षे । बुभूभिता। बुभूपिण्यते। बोलूय्यतें । बोमूचिव्यते। च्रृृृत्वर्वधातुकयेर्दोधः:। स्तयते दिष्युः। स्ताविता। स्तोता। स्ताविष्यते। स्ताण्यते। अस्तावि। अस्ताधिणाताम्। अस्तोषाताम्। कृ गति। । गुणाIर्तोंति गुषः। अर्यर्यते । सृ स्मरये। स्मर्यते। सस्मरे। उपदेगयहणांच्चिख़दट्। अ्यारिता। अ्रतः। स्मारिता। स्मर्ता। अनिदितामूंति नलाप: । म्रस्यते 1, इदितस्तु 1 नन्दते। संप्राराग्म । हृज्यते।

No. 803.-Let chis be the substitute of chli (No. 471), when ta (No. 407) follows, denoting the action or the object. Thus
abhávi "it was become by some one," abhávishyata (No. S02) or abhávishyata "it would be become."

Even a ueuter verb (-a verb " without an object,"-) may, through the force of a preposition in combination with it, become active (-or "with an object)." For example-anubhuiyate ánanduśchaitreṇa twoyá muyácha "pleasure is experienced by Chaitra, by thee, and by ine:"-and then again anubhúyete "the two are perceived," anubhuyante "they are perceived," twamanubhuiyase "thou art perceived," ohamanubhriye "I am perceived," anwabhávi "it was perceived," an حcabhávishátám or anvabbhavishátám "the two were perceived." The affix ṇi (No. 747) being elided by No. 563, we have bhávyate "it is caused to be," bhávayárichakre or bhávayánbabhive or bhávayámáse "it was caused to be." When (according to No. 802) the case is regarded as if the affix chin had followed, then the angment it is applied-giving bhávitá "it will be caused to be,"-the elision of ni (No. 563) still taking place, inasmuch as No. 802 in accordance with No. 599, is regarded by No. 563 as not having taken effect. On the other alternative allowed by No. 802, bhávayitá "it will be caused to be," bhávayishíshta " may it be caused to be," ubluávi " it was caused to be," abhávishátám or aóhávayishátám " the two were caused to be," bubhúshyate "it is wished to be," bubhushánchakre "it was wished to be," bubhúshitá "will be wished to be," bubhúshishycte "it will be wished to be," bobhúyyati "it is repeatedly been," bobhriyishyate "it will be repeatedly been."

The vowel of the root (shtu" to praise") being lengthened by No. 518, we have stúyate vishṇuh " Vishṇu is praised:"-stávitá (No. 802) or stotá "he will be praised," stávishyate or stoshyate "he will be praised," astávi "he was praised," astávishátúm or astoshátám " the two were praised."

The verb $r i$ "to go," substituting guṇa by No. 533, makes aryute "it is grone."

The verb $s m r i$ "to remember" makes smaryate "it is remembered," susmare "it was remembered."

These two verbs may be treated as if chin followed, and may
take the augment it, because, in No. S02, the expression "in the original enunciation" is included, (and hence the fact that they end in a corisonant at the time when the augment $i t$ presents itself, does not prevent their taking it). Thus áritá or artá it will be gone," smáritá or smartá "it will be remembered."

By No. 363, the nasal of the verb stanis "to fall," (which has not an indicatory i) being elided, we lave srasyate "it is fallen :" -but of a verb which, like nad (nadi)" to be happy," has an indicatory $i$, the nasal is not elided, and we have nandyate "it is been happy (hy so and so) -i. e. so and so is happy."

In the case of the verb yaj "to worship," the substitution of a vowel for the semi-vowel having taken placein accordance with No. 584, (the yak having an indicatory k) we have ijyate "it is worshipped (by so and so)-i. e. so and so worships."

## तनोोतेर्यकि। है। ४। ४४। <br> भ्रादन्तादेशे। वा। तायते। तन्यते ।

No. 804.-When the affix yak (No. 801) comes after the verb TAN "to extend," then long $\dot{\alpha}$ is optionally the substitute for the final. Thus tâyate or tanyute "it is extended."

तपश्लेश्चिए न स्यात् कर्मकर्तर्यनुतापे च। ग्रन्बतप्र पापेन । घुमास्थेतीत्वम् । दोयते। धीयते। ददे।

No. S05.-Let not chin be the substitute of chli after the verb tap "to suffer," when the sense is reflective, and when the sense is that of experiencing rmorse. Thus an watuptu pápena " remorse was experieuced by the sinner:"

In the case of the verbs enumerated in No. 625, there is the substitution of long $I^{\prime}$-so that we have diycte "it is given," dhíyute "it is held," clucle "it was given."




No 806. - Let yok be the auginent of what euds in LONG Á, When chin follows, or when a krit affix (No. 329), with an in dicatoly $\dot{n}$ or $n$. Thus (it being here optional, accordiug to No. 802, to regard chin? as fullowing.) we have clúyitá or dátá "it will be given," dáyishíshṭ̂ or dásíshṭı " may it be giveu," udéyi "it was given," "udáyishcítúm "the two were given."

The verb bhaǹj "to break" makes thrijyate (No. 363) "it breaks."

## म烏艮 चिएि 1 है। 1 ₹३। <br> नलेपो वा। च्रमांज़ । च्रमाज़ुण । लम्यते ।

No. S07.-And of the verb bhañj" to break" the elision of the $n$ (No. 363) is optional, WHEN CHIN FOLLOWs. Thus abláji or abhañji "it broke."

The verb $l \iota l h$ " to gain" makes labhyate "it is gained."

लमेनुम । भ्रलम्भि । घ्रलांम ।

## दूंति भावकर्म प्रक्रिया ॥

No. S08.-The verb lubh "to gain" orminnally takes the augment uum, when chiṇ and namul (No. 942) follow. Thus alumbhi or alábli " was gained."

So much on the suliject of Impersonals and Passives (-or of the "action" and the "object").

The Reflective verb is next to be considered, where the object becomes the agent.

## । कर्मकर्तृपर्पक्रिया ।

##  कर्तरि मावे च लकार:।

No. 809.-When the object itself is wished to be spoken of as the agent, the affix $l$, even in the case of verhs that have an object (i. e. transitive verbs), stands for the agent or the action (and not for the object).

## कर्मवत् कर्मेएा तुल्यक्रिय: । ३। १। ©०।

कर्मस्यया क्रियया तुल्यद्तिय: कर्ता कर्मवत् स्यात् कार्यांतिदेशेडयम्। तेन यगात्मनेपदधिएाधिखददिट: स्यु:। पच्यते फलम् ।


## हूति कर्मकर्तृप्रक्रिया ॥

No. 810.-The ( $l$ denoting the) agent, when the action affecting the agent is similar to the action which affects the object, is treated as if it were (an $l$ ) denoting the object.

This direction implies the substitution (for the operations incident to a tense-affix, or $l$, denoting an agent) of all the operations, (which fall to be performed when the tense-affix, or $l$, denotes the object). Hence there shall be the affixing of yak (No. 801), the employment of the ${ }^{2} t m a n e p a d a$ terminations (No. 800), the substitution of chin for chli (No. 803), and the treatment of the word as directed in No. 802. Thus pachyate phalam "the fruit ripens of itself," bhidyate lífshtham "the wood splits of itself," apáchi (No. 803) "it ripened of itself," abhedi "it split of itself." As an example where the tense-affix denotes the action (i. e. where the verb is impersonal), take blidyate leáshthena "it is split (of itself) by the wood-i. e. the wood splits."

So much on the sulject of Reflective verbs.
Some meanings of the Tenses, not previously specified, have next to be considered.

## । लक्रारार्थ: ।

चर्रमिज्ञावचने लट्। ३। २। ११२।
स्मृतिबेाधिन्युपपदे मूतानद्यतने धातोर्ल्ट्। ल लङाइपवाद:। वस निबासे। स्मरास कृष्या गोऊ्रुले वत्स्याम: । एवं बुध्यसे चेतयसे इत्यांदिप्रयेगेडपि ।

No. 811.-When a word implying "recollection" is in connection with it, a verb takes the affix LRIT (No. 440) with a past signification. This sets aside lańn (No. 456). The verb vas
"to dwell" is thus employed in the following example :-smarasi krishña golcule vatsyámah "rememberest thou, Kṛishṇa, we were dwelling (literally—we willdwell-) at Gokula?" The construction is the same when we employ budhyase " dost thou know ? - chetayase "dost thou reflect ?"-and the like.

## न यदि । ₹ । २ ا ११२।

यद्योगे उत्तं न। ग्रािजानांस यद्वने ग्रमुउन्महि ।
No. 812.-The aforesaid (No. 811) shall not apply in connection with the particle yat. Thus abhijánási yad vane abhuǹjmahi "thou knowest how we did eat in the forest."

बट् स्म।₹। २। १२ट।
लिटाइपबाद:। यर्जति स्म गुígिर:।
No. 813.-When the particle sma follows let lat (No. 406) be employed. This debars lit (No. 423). Thus yajati sma yudhishṭhirah "Yudhishṭhira sacrificed."

वर्तमानसामीप्ये बर्तमानबद्वा। ₹। २। २₹२।
घतंमाने ये प्रत्यया उत्तास्ते वतेमानसामीय्य भूते भविषतित घ



No. 814.-The affixes which are employed when the sense is that of present time may be optionally in like manner employed, when the sense is that of past or future time not remote from the present. Thus, to the question " when didst thou come?"-it may be replied either ayam ágachchhámi "I come now"-or ágamam " I have come now?"-and, to the question "when wilt thou go ?"-either esha gachchhámi or gamishyámi "I go, or I shall go, now."

## हेतुहेतुमतेर्लिङ्। ₹। ₹। २पूहै।

वा स्यात् । कृष्पं नमेच्चेत् सुख्ं गायात्। कृष्पां नंस्याति चेत् सुबं यास्यति। भविब्यत्येवेष्यते। नेह । हर्न्तांति पलायते। विधिनमन्त्रयोति लिड्। विंध: प्रेरण्त् । मृत्यादेनिकृष्टस्य प्रघर्तनम्।
 जादे: प्र्तनन् । इह भुज्जीत । श्रामन्ब्रां कामचारानुज्ञा। दहासीत । अ्रधीप्टः सत्कारूपूर्वोा ब्यापार: । पु₹मध्यापयेट् मझान् । संशश्न: संपधारणम्। किं भो वेदमधीयोय उत तर्कम् । प्रार्यंन यात्वि। मो मोजनं लमेय। एवं लेट्।

## द्वर्ति लकारार्थप्रक्रिया ॥ इति तिङन्त्रप्र्भया समापा ॥

No. 815.-When condition and consequent are spoken of, LIŃ (No. 459) may optionally be the affix. Thus "if he were to reverence (namet) Kṛishṇa, he would attain to (yáyćt) felicity.' This does not apply to the fullowitg:-" he strikes-therefore the other flees"-for it is meant that this shall apply only to what is future. As stated in No. 459, liń implies "commanding, directing, \&c." "Commanding" means "ordering"-one's stimulating to action some low person, such as a dependent-hy saying, for example, yajeta "let him worship." "Directing" means enjoining a duty-the moving of a daughter's son, or the like, in regard to such a matter as the eating of the fool prepared at an exequial rite-by saying, for example, ilua blunjijtce "let him eat in this place." "Inviting" implies an acquiescence in one's following his inclination-as when it is said (to some one inclined to sit down somewhere) ilua cisit: "let your honour sit down here." "Expression of wish" here implies a respectful procedure -(as when one says respectfully to a teacher) putrum adhyápayed bluaván "let your honour teach the boy." "Enquiring" here refers to the determining on the propriety or impropriety of anything-as kín bloo! vedum cullifyiycu utu.turkam " how, then, I pray you-shall I peruse the Veda? or shall I study logic?" "Asking for" means begging-as bloo bloojanaii labheya "O may I obtain (i. e. give me) food." In like manuer is lot (No. 441) employed.

So much on the subject of the meanings of the tenses.
Thus is the discussion of "what ends with a tense-affix" concluded.

## | दृदन्ता: । <br> OF WORDS ENDING IN THE AFFIXES CALLED KRIT.

## धाते: । ₹ । ? । टर ।

भ्रानृतीयान्तं ये प्रत्ययास्ते धातेः परे स्यु:। कृदातिङिति कृत्संज्ञा।
No. 816.-As far as the end of the 3rd Lecture [reckoning from the present aphorism], the affixes treated of are to be [understood as coming] after some verbal root. According to No. 320, the name of these affixes is lerit.

## वासहुपारडस्त्रयाम्। ३। ?। ट४।

अ्रस्म्न् धात्वधिकारेडसरूप्रे।ऽपवादम्रत्यय उत्सर्गस्य बाधको। बा स्यात् स्त्य धिकारेांत्तं विना ।

No. 817.--In this division of the grammar, where " after some verbal root" [see No. 816] is understood in every case, let an affix which is [calculated] to debar a general one, Not being of the same form, optionally debar it-but not in those cases which fall under the influence of No. 918 [for, in those cases, the supersession is compulsory].

## દृत्या: । ₹ । ? | Čy ।

एवुल्तृचाशत्यत्यत: प्राक् कृत्यंज्ञा: स्यु: ।
No. 818. -Let the affixes treated of as far as the aphorism at No. 835 [reckoning 'from the present one] be called kritya.

## कर्तरि दृत्। ३ | ४। ₹००।

## हति प्राप्ते ।

No. 819.-A krit affix has the sense of an agent. This rule having presented itself [the following one modifies it].

तयेारेव दृत्यक्तखलर्था: । ₹ । ४ । 0 ।
एते भावर्कर्मगोरेव स्यु: ।
No. 820.-The affixes called kpitya (No. 818), and the affix kta (No. 866), and those that have the sense of khal (No. 933), may Have only those two senses, viz.-act and object.

## तब्यत्तव्यानीयर: । ₹ । १। $ఓ$ § <br> धातोरेते स्यु:। शंधतव्यम् एधनीयं त्वया। भावे श्रेत्मर्गाऋमेक्रचननं कीबत्वं च। चितव्यश्चयनीये। बा धर्मस्त्वया।

No. 821.-Let these-viz. tavyat, tavya, and aniyar, come after some verbal root. Thus edhitcovyam (Nos. 436 and 433) or edhániyan twayá " thou must increase." Here the sense being that of the action itself [which is but one, and neither male nor female], there is, from the nature of the case, a singular affix, and the neuter gender is employed. [The case is otherwise with the example following-viz.] chetavyah or chayaníyo dharmastwayá "thou must gather merit."

केलिमर उपसंख्यानम् । पचेलिमा माषा: । पत्तव्या इत्यर्य:। भदेलिमा: घरला: । भेत्त्या: । कर्मरण प्रत्यय:।

No. 822.-"The affix kelimar should be enumerated in addrtron [to those enumerated in No. 821"]. Thus pxchelimá máshóh -that is to say, "kidney beans are to be cooked ":-bhilelimáh saraláh "pines are to be split." This affix denotes the object [alone -and cannot be employed, like those enumerated in No. 821, to denote also the action].

कृत्यल्युटो बहुजम्। ३। ₹। ११₹। क्राचित् प्रवृत्ति: क्राचिद्रवृश्ति:
क्रािद्विभाषा क्रणिदन्यदेव।
विर्धिवंधानं बहुधा समीन्ल्य
चातुर्वरधं बाहूलकं वदन्ति। १।

## स्नात्यनेनेति स्वानीयं चूर्णा् । दीयतेडंस्मे दानीये। विघ:।

No. 823.-The affixes called kpitya (No. 818) and the affix LYUT are diversely applicable. [That is to say] sometime they are applied [where there was no express rule for their application]; sometimes they are not applied [in spite of an express rule for their application]; sometimes they are optionally employed or not; and somtimes there is some other result [licence permitted by the rule].
[According to the following verse from the grammar called the Sáraswata], "Seeing that the application of certain rules is various, they specify four kinds of varieties," [viz. the four above-mentioned, -among which the last of the four includes all the cases not included in the other three]. For example-snáníyan chúrnam " powder for bathing," dáníyo viprah "a Bráhman to whom a donation is to be made." [In the first of these examples the "powder" is the "instrument" (expressible by the 3rd case); and in the second the Brahman is the "recipient" (expressible by the th case) ;-so the in both cases the affix is applied without any express rule-the express rule for its application (No. 821) having reference only to " act" and "object" (No. 823)].

## च्रचे यत्। ₹ । ? । टO ।

चेयम् 1
No. 824. -The affix vat comes after [a root that end in] a vowel. Thus cheya "what is to be gathered."

##  यति परें स्रात ह्रेत् स्यात्। देखम्। ग्लेपम्।

No. 825. -Let Long if be the substitute of long $\dot{\alpha}$ when the affix rat (No. 824) Follows. Thus (duna being substituted ${ }^{\text {b }}$ by No. 420) we have deya " what is to be given," gleya " to be exhausted."

## पोरहुपधात्। ₹ । Ql टとし पवर्गान्तानदुपघाद्यत् । एयतेाडववाद: 1 शव्यम्। लम्यम् ।

No. 826.-Let the affix gat come after a root which ends in a palatal preceded by short a. This debars the affix neat (No 831), so that we have śxpya "to be sworn," labhya "to be acquired."

## एतिस्तुशाखृंदजुष: क्यप्। ₹। १। १०टी।

एभ्य: क्यप् ।
No. 827. -The affix kyap may come AFTER these roots-viz. I " to go," sHṬU " to praise," sÁs " to govern," VṚI " to choose," DRTI " to respect," and JUSH " to please."

## हख्वस्य पिति हृति तुक् । है। १। ण२ ।

इत्य：। स्तुत्य：। शासु अर्रुशिष्टे।
No．828．－Let tuk be the augment of a short vowel，when a krit affia，with an indicatory p，follows．Thus itya＂to be gone＂－from the root I＂to go＂］，stutya＂to be praised．＂

The verb śás means＂to govern．＂

## शास दूदङ्ह्लेत：। है। ४। ₹४।

शास उपध्याया इत् स्याद⿸厂ङ हलादौ कृङिति च । शिब्य：। वृत्य：। ॠ्रादृत्य：। जुष्य：।

No．829．－Let Short I be the substitute of the penult of the root sís＂to instruct，＂when the affix AŃ（No．634）FOLLOwS， or what affix begius with a consonant and has an indicatory $k$ or $\dot{n}$ ．Thus［from the roots mentioned in No．S27］we may have sishya ＂to be instructed，＂vritya＂to be chosen，＂ádritya＂to be honour－ ed，＂jushyct＂to be served．＂

## मृजेविभाषा। ३। १। ११₹।

मृजे：क्यब्बा । मृं्य：।
．No．830．－Let the affix lyap optionally come after the root MṛIJ＂to cleause．＂Thus mrijya＂to be cleansed．＂

## ซह्दलेार्यत्। ₹।？। १२४।

干ृबर्यान्ताद्धलन्ताच्च सयत् $i$ कार्यम् । हार्यम् । धार्यम् ।
No．831．－Let the affix NYYat come after what ends in Ri or rí or in a consonant．Thus kárya＂to be made，＂hárycs＂to be taken，＂dhárya＂to be held．＂

## चजे：कु घिएाएयतेः：। ৩। ₹｜yू२।

चजो：कुत्वं स्याद्घिति ययंति च।
No．832．－Let there be substitution of a guttural in the room OF CH AND of J，WHEN an affix with an indicatory GH follows， and when the affix NYyat（No．831）FOLLOWS．


## मृजेरको वृद्धि: सार्बधातुकार्धेयतुक्तये:। मार्यंः।

No. 833.-Let vpiddifi be the substitute of the $i k$ (No. 1) of MṚIJ " to cleause," when a sírvadlhátulcc or an árdhadhátulcu affix follows :-(No. 420). Thus (on the option allowed by No. 830) márgya (No. 832) " to be cleansed."

## 

## मे.गयमन्यत् ।

## दूति कुत्यर्पक्रक्रया॥

No 834 .-The verb bluj makes bhojya, when the sense is "to be eaten," but bhogya otherwise-[as when the sense is "to be enjoyed"].

So much for the management of the prakriya affixes.

## 

घातेरते। स्त:। कर्तार कृद्धिति कर्जर्ये ।
No. 835.-These two affixes, ṆWUL AND TRICH, are placed after verbal roots. According to No. 819, they have the sense of of an " agent."

## घुछेरानाकै। | १ १ १ ।

## यु वु एतये।रनांको स्तः । कारक:। कर्ता।

No. 836. - In the room of yu and vu, there are ANA AND AKA. Thus (nwul having been added to the root lori "to make," by No. 835 ; and the $n$ and $l$ having been elided by Nos. 148, 5, and 7; and vriddlhi being substituted according to Nos. 863 and 202, we have) láralea, and (with trich-No. 835-) leartri "a maker."

नन्दिग्रहिपचाददय्ये। ल्युणिन्यच: । ₹। १। १३४।
नन्द्यादेर्ल्युर्ग्रह्यादेर्णानि: पचादेरच्। नन्दयतीति नन्दन:। जनार्दन: । लबँणः। ग्राही। स्यायो। मन्त्री। पचादिराकृतिगयोऽयम्।

No. 837.-AFTER the verbs NAD (nadi) " to be happy," \&c., there is the LyU; AFTER the verbs GRAH "to take," \&C., there is Nini; AND AFTER the verbs PACH " to cook," \&c., there is ACH.

Thus nand＋lyu［Nos．497，155，and 836，］nandana＂one who de－ lights，＂janárdana［from jana＂mankind＂and ardana derived in like manuer from ard＂to pain＂］＂Vishṇu－the subduer of mankind，＂luvanex＂salt＂［from lú＂to cut＂－where the substitution of a cerebral $n$ is an irregularity］．Then again grah $+n i n i$（No． 36）＝gráhin＂who takes，＂stháyin（No．806）＂who stays，＂and mantrin＂who advises．＂The class of verbs＂puch，\＆c．＂is one not defined by rule－［compare No．53］．

## दूगुपधज्ञप्रीकिर：क：। ३। २। २३प ।

एभ्य：क：। बुध：। कृश：। ज：। प्रिय：। क्रिर：।
No．833．－There is the affix ka after those verbs which have an ik as their penult，and after jà́＂to know，＂prí＂to please，＂and Krî́＂to throw．＂Thus bulhx（No．155）＂who knows，＂kriść＂who is thin，＂jǹa（No．524）＂who knows，＂priya ＂what please，＂livc（No．706）＂who throws．＂

## 

## प्र⿹𠃌⿱一口⺕：। हुग्ल：।

No．839．－And［ka－No．838－shall come－］after a verb ending in long á，when there is an upasarga（No．47）．Thus prajǹa＂very wise，＂sugla＂very weary＂－［á having been sub－ stituted for the $a i$ of glai by No．528］．

## गेहे क：। ₹।？। २४४। <br> गेहे कर्तरर ग्रहे：क：स्यात् । गृहम् ।

No． 840 ．－Let the affix ka come after the verb grah＂to take．＂ when the agent so expressed denotes a house．Thus griha（No． 675）＂a house．＂

## कर्मएयए। ३｜P।？। <br> कर्मंसुपपदे धातेारण्। कुम्मं करोंति कुम्भझार：।

No．841．－The affix an comes after a verbal root，wHen the obJECT is in composition with it．Thus kumbha－leára＂one who makes pots＂－i．e．＂a potter．＂

## घ्याते ऽनुपर्ते क:। ₹। २। ₹।

 गेसंप्रदाय: ।

No. 842.-The affix ka comes after a verb that ends in long $\dot{A}$, when there is no upasarga (No. 47). The debars the an (No. 841)—and we have goda "who gives a cow," thanadla "who gives wealth," and leambalada " who gives a blanket." Why "when there is no upasarga?" Witness gosunipradúya (No. S06) "who ceremoniously gives a cow."

## मलविमुजादिम्य: क: । मूलानि विभुतजति मूलबिमुजो रथ: ।

尹्राकृंतिगऐोडयम् । महीध्र: । कुध्र: ।No. 843.-The affix ka comes after múlavibhuj, \&c. Thus múlavibhuja "a car (which cuts the roots-e. $g$., of the grass, \&c. in its course)." This is a class of words [not enumerated under any rule, but] to be recognised by the form [see No. 53]. Thus mahídhra or kudhra "a mountain"-"what holds the earth"(from dhri "to hold").

## चरेष्ट: । ₹ । २। रई ।

## ॠचिकरो उपपदे । कुरुचरः।

No. 844.-OF the verb char "to go," the affix is Tea, when a word in composition with it is in the locative case. Thus liuruchara "who goes among the Kurus."

## भिन्तासेनादायेषु च। ₹ I २। २०।

मिन्बाचर:। सेनाचर: । शादायेति ल्यबन्तम् । श्रादायचर:।
No. 845. -AND WHEN the word in composition with it is BHIKSHÁ "alms," SENÁ "an army," AND ÁdÁYA "having taken," (then $t \boldsymbol{t} a$ is the affix after char "to go"). Thus bhilsháchara "a beggar""who goes for alms,"-senáchara "one who goes with the army." The word d́dáya ends in lyap (No. 941):-from it we may have ádáyachara " who goes after having taken."
क्øञो हैतुताच्छीब्यानुलोग्येषु । ₹ । २। २०।

## गु द्योल्येणु ऊरेतेप्टः।

No. 846.-The affix țta comes after the verb Kẹi "to make," when these senses are to be indicated-viz. Cause, harit, and going with tele grain.

च्रत: द्धक्मिकंसकुम्भपाचकुशाकर्लींघ्वनव्ययस्य । ᄃ। ₹ 18 \& 1

ग्रुदुतरस्यानव्ययस्य विसर्गस्य समासे नित्यं घादेशः करोत्याददपु परेपु । यगस्करो बिद्या। श्राद्धुकः: बचनकर्त:।

No. $8+7$.-In a compound (No. 961), let $s$ always be the substitute of visurga coming AFTEK A, and NOT being part of an indeclinable word (No. 399), when krpt "to make" FOLlows, or kAMI "to desire," or kańsa "a goblet," or kumbha "a jar," or pátra "a vessel," OR kUŚ́ "a counter (in the shape of a piece of stick, used at sacrifices to keep count of the prayers)," Or Karní "the ear." Thus (as examples of the three cases under No. 846) yaśaslará virlyá "honourable science," śrádllhakara "who performs obsequies," vuchanakara "who does what he is bid."

## एजे: खश्र। ₹। 1 1 pc|

सयन्तादेजे: खश् ।
No. 848.-The affix khas comes after the verb ej "to tremble," when it ends in $n i$ (No. 747).

> चरुर्दिषद्जन्तस्य मुम्। है। ३। ह०।
> ग्रहूषो द्वृषते।इजन्तस्य च मुमागम: ग्रिदन्ते परे न ल्वव्यय- स्य । शित्वा छछछचादि:। जनमेजयतीति जनमेजग:।

No. 849. - When that which ends with an affix having an indicatory lh follows, let mum be the augment of the words ARUS "a vital part," dwishat "an enemy," and what ends with a vowel, provided it be not an indeclinable. Since the affix lchaś (No. 848) has an indicatory \&́ (No. 418), the affixes śap (No. 419) \&c. are here applicable. Junamejaya "who awes mankind"[the name of a prince].

## प्रियवशे बद: खच्। ₹ । २ ا ₹と।

โियंबद: । वशंबद:।
No. 850.-The affix rhach comes after the verb vad "to speak," when priya or vasa is the word in composition with it. Thus priyuñvada (No. 849) "who speaks kindly," vaśunivuda "who professes submission."

## अात्ममाने खश् च। ₹। २। ᄃ₹ ।

स्वऋर्मकें मनने वर्तमानन्म्मन्यते: सुणि खश्र्यात् । चाएँगान:। परिडतमात्मानं मन्यते परिडतंमन्य:। पीिडतमानी।

No. 851.-And let kras come after the verb man "to think," when the word in composition with it is a word with a case aftix, and when it is employed to signify thought whereof the object is sele. By the "aud" it is meant that the affix nini (No. 856) may be employed in the same sense. Thus panditanimanya or panditamání " who thinks himself learned."

## ग्रन्येय्योारण दृ्यन्ते। ₹। २। ण्यू ।

मंन्न् क्रनिप् बनिप् विच् पते प्रत्यया धातेा: स्यु: ।
No. 852.-These affixes-viz. manin, kwanip, vanip, and vich are seen after other verbs also [besides those euding in $a$ :,--see Páninini III. 2. 74].

नेड्वशि क्रति 1 OIPIと।
बशादे: कृत इयान । श़ हिंसायाम्। सुशर्म।। प्रातरित्वा।
No. 853.-The augment IT (No. 433) is not that of a lerit affix, when it begins with a vas. The verb śrí means "to injure." [Adding to this the affix manin-No. 852-we have] suśarman "who destroys well" [e. g. destroys sin or ignorance] [From the verb $i$ "to go," by adding liwanip, we have] prátaritvoan (No. 828) "who goes early."

विद्वनेररनुनासिकस्यात् । है। ४। 8? ।
 यने। ت्रबावा । विच्। रूष् रिष्, हिंसायाम् । रेट् । रेट्। सुगए। ।

No. 854.-When the affixes viṭ (III. 2. 67) and van (No. 852) FOLlow, let long á be substituted in the room of a Nasal. Thus (from the verb jan "to bring forth," vijávan "who brings forth," and so, from the verb on (onri) "to send away," avávan "who removes" (i. e. removes sin, \&c.). The affix vich (No. 85̃2), with the verbs rush and rish "to injure," (guna being substituted by No. 485-and the $v$ elided by 330 , gives rosh and resh "who iujures." In the same way, from gan "to reckou," sugan? "who reckons well."

## बिप् च। ₹ । २। 〇§ ।

म्रयमपप दृथ्यते। उबाम्मत्। पर्गाध्वत् । वाहभ्भट्।
No. 855.-AND this also-viz. KwIP-is seen [after a verbsee No. 816]. Thus [the whole affix disappearing through Nos. 1555, 36, and 330,] we have ukhásrat (Nos. 363 and 287) "falling from the pot," parnadhwat "falling from the leaves," váhajhrat "falling from a car."

## सुप्यजातै। एनिन्ताच्छील्ये। ₹। २। Оट। <br> अ习ात्यर्ये सुाप धातोर्रानिस्ताच्छोल्य द्योत्ये। उत्गभोजो।

No. 856.-When habit is to be expressed, the affix ninin comes after a verb, provided the word with a case affix in composition with it does not mean a genus. Thus ushnabhojin "who eats his meal hot."

## मन: । ३ | ₹ | Lर | <br> सुपि मन्यतेरणनि: स्यात् । दर्शनोयमानी।

No. 857.-Let the affix nini come after the verb man "to think," when there is a word with a case-affix in composition with it. Thus darśaníyamánin "who thinks himself handsome."

खित्यनव्यय्य। है। ₹। ह६,
पूर्वपदस्य हस्व: । कालिंमन्या ।
No. 858. -When an affix with an indicatory. kh folLows, (the short vowel, by VI. 3. 61, is the substitute of the word in composition with the verb) Provided it is not an indeclin-.
able. Thus kálirimanyá (No. 849) "who fancies herself the goddess Káli."

## करण यज:। ₹ । ₹। cy $^{\text {| }}$

फरये उपपदे मूतार्थयनेर्लानि: कर्तरि। सोमेनेशृचान् सोमयाजी। च्रमन्तेंमयाजी।

No. 859.-The affix nini in the sense of agent comes after the verb yAJ "to sacrifice" with the sense of past time, when the word in composition is in the instrumental case. Thus somayájin " who has sacrificed with the Soma juice," agnishtomayájin "who has sacrificed with a five days' series of offerings."

##  <br> ऊर्माण भूते। पारं दृष्टचान्। पारदृश्वा।

No. 860.-The affix kwanip, in the sense of olject, comes after the verb DṚIS̉ "to see," with a past signification. Thus páradriśwan " who has seen across."

## 

क्रानिप्। युधिरन्तर्मावितएयर्थ: । राजानं येाधितबान् राजयु-

## ध्वा। राजकृत्वा ।

No. 861.-The affix kwanip comes after the verbs Yudi "to fight," and "kṛi "to make," wחen the word in composition is RÁJAN "a king." Thus rájayudhwan (No. 200) "who has caused the king to fight," rajakritwan (No. 828) " who has made a king."

## सहे च। ₹ 1 २। टही

मह येधितबान् सहयुध्या। महकृत्वा।
No. 862.-And wien saha " with" is the word in composition [No. 861 applies]. Thus sahayudhwan "who has made to fight with," sahaleritwan " who has done anything along with (another)."

सप्तम्यां जनेर्ड:। ३। २। હ゚।

No. 863. -When the word in composition with it is in the locative case, let the affix pa comeafter jan "to be produced" - [whence jun, by No. 267, will become $j$ cu].

## तत्पुरूषे हृति बहुल्बम्। है। ₹। १४।

ङेरलुक्क । सरसिजम्। सरेंजम्।
No. 864 .-When a word with a kritt affix is the last in a compound of the kind called tatrurusha (No. 982), then the elision of $n i$ [the 7th case-affix of the singular - see No. 768 -] need not take place-it leing treated diversely [-see No. 823-] 'Thus sarasija (No. S63) or suroju (No. 126) " what is produced in the lake,"-(i. e. a lotus).

## उपसग च संज्ञायम्। ₹। ₹। टく८।

प्रजा स्यात् संततै। जने ।
No. 865.-And (No. 863 shall apply) whgen an upasarga is in compositiou [with the verb jun "to be producel"], and WHEN the sense is simpy appellative. Thus prajá (No. 1341)of which let the sense be "a son" or "people." [The term here being simply appellative and not descriptive cannot be explained by giving the singnification of its component elements:-so the author says "let the sense be," \&c.]

##  <br> एतो निष्ठासंज्ञा स्त: ।

No. 866. -These two affixes,-viz. KTA and ktavatu are called nishṭuá.

 कृदिति कर्तोरि क्तबतु:। सातं मया । स्तुतस्त्वया विप्यु:। विखं कृत्वान् बिव्यु: ।
No. 867.-Let Nishṭifi (No. 866) come after a vebal root employed with the sense of past time. Of the two [affixes called nishtháj], leta is employed, according to No. 820, only in the sense
of the action and of the object; whilst litarati, accoording to No. 819, has the sense of the agent. Thus snáturi mayá "I bathed" (-literally "it was bathed by me"一) ; stutus twayá Vishnuh "Vishṇu was praised by thee," viśucuñ lẹituván vish?̣uh "Vishṇu created all things."

## रढास्यां निष्ठातो न: पूर्वस्य च द:।ट। २। ४२।

 रदाम्यां परस्य निष्ठातस्य ने निष्टापेच्चया पूर्वस्य धातोर्दस्य च। श्हा हिंसायाम्। शीर्योः । मिन: । हिन्नः ।No. 868. - Let n be the substitute of the t of a nishtená (No. 866) coming after rand d, and [let $n$ be also the substitute] of the D of the root that comes before the nishthá. Thus, from s.ri "to injure" [which, by Nos. 706 and 651, becomes śsí,] we have śúrọa "injured;" and [from bliul and chhid] blinna "separated," and chhinnce " cut."

## 

निष्ठातस्य न: स्यात्। द्रागा: । ग्लान: ।
No. S69.-Let $n$ be the substitute of the $t$ of a $n i s h t h \dot{a}$ (No. 866) coming after a hoot in long á and beginning with a conjunct consonant containing a yan. Thus [from drui" to sleep," which, by No. 528 , becomes drá, ] we have di̛aña "slept;" and [from glai] glána "sad."

## स्वादिम्य:। 5 | p| प४ ।

एभववंशतेलूलझादिम्य: प्राग्वत् । लून: । ज्या धातु:। ग्रहिंज्येति संव्रसार्याम् ।

No. 870.-After the twenty-one ronts "Lú, \&C." (No. 736), let it be as above [i. e. as directed in No. S68]. Thus lúncu "cut." In the case of the root jyú "to decay," according to No. 675, there is the substitution of a vowel for the seini-vowel [which, by No. 283, absorbs the final].

## हल्ज | है। \& | र।

च्रन्ञाबयवाद्धूल: परं यत् संपसारां तदन्तस्य दोर्घ:। जीन: ।

No. 871.-Let the long vowel be the substitute for what ends with a vowel-substitute (No. 281) coming after a Consonant which is part of the base." Thus jína (No. 870) "decayed."

##  <br> भुजो भुग्न: । टुग्रोशि उच्छून: ।

No. 872.-And after a root that has an indicatory o, [the substitute for the $t$ of a nishṭhí is $n$ ]. Thus, from bhujo "to be crooked," bhugna "crooked" and from ṭuoświ "to increase" [with the prefix $u t$ ] uchchhúna "increased."

## भुष: क: । С। २। पू?।

निष्ठातस्य । शुष्क:।
No. 873.-Let K be [the substitute for the $t$ of a nishṭhá] after the verb sush "to be dry." Thus śushké "dry."

## पचे व:|ट। P|Yूर।

पक्र: । न्ने हर्षन्बये।
No. 874.-Let v be [the substitute for the $t$ of a nishthá] after the verb PaCh " to cook." Thus palewa " cooked."

The verb kshai means "to wane."

## 

च्चाम: ।
No. 875. - Let m be [the substitute of the $t$ of a nishthá] AFTER the verb KSHAI "to waste away." Thus ksháma (No. 528) " emaciated."

निष्ठायां सेटि। है। ४। पर।
गोर्लाप: । मावित: । भावितबान् । दृह हिंघायम्यू।
No. 876. - When a nishṭhá with the augment it follows there is elision of ni (No. 747). Thus bhávita "caused to be," lhávitaván " who caused to be."

The verb drih means "to injure."

## दढ: स्थूलबलयेए:। ৩। २। २०।

स्यले बलवति च निपात्यते।
No. 877.-The verb drih "to injure" takes the anomalous form deripha, in the sense of thick and of strong.

## दधातेनि: । ण। ४। पर। <br> ताद्ध किति । हितम् ।

No. 878.-Of the verb DHÁ" to hold," the substitute is HI, when an affix, beginning with the letter $t$ and having an indicatory $k$, follows. Thus hita " held."

## दे। दढ् घेःः 101818 छी

घुमंज्रकस्य दा हूत्यस्य दथ् तादे। किति। चर्त्वम् । दत्त:।
No. 879.-Let Dath be the substitute of the Dí called a GHU (No.662), when an affix, beginning with the letter $t$ and having an indicatory $k$, follows. A char being substituted [for the th by No. 90], we have datt:c " given."

लिट: कानज्चा। ₹। २। २०६ी
No. 880.-The affix KáNaCh is OPTIONaLIT the substitute of LIT (No. 423).

## क्षसुश्व। ₹ | २ | ९००।

लिट: कानचक्तसू वा स्त: । तडानावात्मनेपदम् । चक्राया: ।
No. 181.-The affix kanach and kwasu are optionally the substitutes of lit-[see No. 372-]. According to No. 409, the affix kánach is átmanepada [and can therefore be attached to those roots only which take the átmanepada affixes-see No. 410]. Thus chalkráña (No. 426) "did make."

मान्तस्य धातेर्नलत्वं म्बा: परत:। जगन्वान् ।
No. 882.-AND there is the substitution of $n$ in the room of a root that ends in $m$, when m and v follow. Thus [from the root gam "to go"] jaganwas " did go."

## बट: शत्टशानचावप्रथमाममानाधिकरणे। ₹। २।

 १२४।श्रमयमान्तेन समानांधकरये लट एते। चा स्त: । गबादि:। पचन्तं चें पश्य।

No. 883. -These two affixes Śatri and Śínace are optionally the substitutes of lat (No. 406), when agreeing with what ends not with the first case-affix. [As these affixes have an indicatory $\delta$ ] the affixes śap, \&c., (Nos. 418 and 419) are applicable. Thus pachantan chaitran paśya "behold Chaitra who is cooking (for another)."

## च्नाने मुक्| | | P | Ep 1

च्मदन्ताह्गस्य । पचमानं चेनं पश्य । लंडत्यनुवर्तमाने पुनर्लड्यहणात् प्रथमासमानाधिकर एयेऽर्प क्वरंचत्। सन् ट्विज: ।

No. 884.-Let muk be the augment of a base ending in $a$, when ána (Nos. 883 and 409) follows. Thus pachamánain chaitrañ paśya " behold Chaitra who is cooking (for himself)."

Since the term "lat" [in No. 883] might have been supplied (No.5) from No. 406 [which is the aphorism immediately preceding No. 883 in the order of the Ashtcidhyáyi-it is clear that something is intended by the double citation-and this can be nothing else except that No. 883 may apply] sonietimes even when the word is in concord with a nominative. Thus san duijah "who is a twice-born man."

## बिदे: शतुवर्वसु: । ण 1 ? 1 ₹₹ । <br> बेते: परस्य चतुर्वसुरादेशे। बा। विदन्। विद्वान्।

No. 885.-The affix vasu is optionally the substitute or SATRI (No. 883) coming after the root vid "to know." Thus vidat or vidwas'" who knows."

## तौ सत् । ₹। ア \२२ण <br> ते। गतृगानचे। घत्ंंचे। स्त:।

No. 886.-Those two, viz. the affixes śatri_and sanach (No. 883) are called sat.

## लट: सद्वा। ₹। ₹। १४।

करिव्यन्तं करिष्यमायां पश्य ।
No. 887.-An affix called sat (No. 886) is optionally the substitute or lẹt (No. 440). Thus kecrishyantani or karishyamánan pasya " behold him about to make."

No. 888. -The affixes to be enunciated, reckoning from this point as far as kiti (No. 893) inclusive, are to he understood in the sense of agents " having such a habit," "having such and such a nature," and "having skill in such and stch an action."

## 

कर्ता कटान्।
No. 889.-The affix trin (-see No. 888). Thus kartú katán " who makes mats."

जल्पमिन्तकुहलुएवट्टङ: षाकन्। ₹।२। २पूपू।
No. 890.-The affix ShákAn comes after jalp " to talk idly," BHiKsh " to seek alms," kUṬT " to cut," LuṆ̣̣ " to steal," AND VṚá "to serve."

## ष: प्रत्ययस्य । ? । ₹ । है।

प्रत्ययस्यादि: प इत्संज्ञ: स्यात् । जल्पाक:। वराक:।
No. 891. - Let the letter si being the initial of an affix be indicatory. Thus jalpákca (No. 890) "a babbler," varákca "pitiable."

## सनाशंसभिच्त उ: । ₹। २। १हृ६।

चिकीष्षु: । ऋ्राशंसु: । मिब्बु: ।

No. 892.-The affix U comes after [roots that have taken] the affix SAN (No. 752), and áSASI "to wish," and bHikse " to beg." Thus chikírshu (No. 753) "desirous of doing" áśanisu "desirous," bhikshu "a beggar."

## भ्राजभासधुर्विद्युतोर्जिपॄजुग्रावस्तुव: किप्। ३।२। २००। विभ्राट् । भा: ।

No. 893.-The affix KWIP (see No. 888) comes AFTER the verbs BHRÁJ " to shine," BHás "to shine," DHURV " to injure," DYUT " to shine," ÚRJ " to be strong," PṚí "to fill," JU " to move rapidly," AND SHȚU " to praise" when it is PReceded by the word Grávan "a stone." Thus vibhráj " splendid," bhás "light."

## राश्केप: । है। 81 २? ।

रेफाच्छुोल⿵⺆ाप: को भलादे कृङिति च। धू: 1 विद्युत्। उक्र ।

## पू: 1 दृशियहगास्यापकर्षाज्जवतेर्दोंच: 1 जू:। याघस्तुत् ।

No. 894.-After the letter r, let there be elision of the letters $c h h$ and $v$, when $k w i$ (i. e. kwip-No. 893) follows, or an affix beginning with a jhal and having an indicatory $k$ or $n$. Thus [from dhurv we have] dhur "who injures," and so vidyut "lightning," úrk "strength," and púr "what fills."

In the case of $j u$ "swift," (according to the opinion of the Mahábháshya) a long vowel is the substitute of $j u$ " to move rapidly," in consequence of the " attraction" of the expression "being seen" in No. 852 (which, Patanjali holds, is wide enough to provide for all that the supplementary rule of Kátyáyana, No. 895, refers to). [In the word] grávastut " a stone-worshipper" (the $t$ comes from No. 828).

## 

## घान्त्र ।

No. 895.-" When kwip follows, the long vowel is the substitute of Vach " to speak," PRACHCHH " to ask," ÁYATA-STU " to praise long," KAṬA-PRU " to move through a mat," JU " to move rapidly," and srí " to serve," and there is no substitution of a
vowel for the semi－vowel（by No．675）．＂Thus vák＂the voice＂ （the organ which speaks）．

## च्छो：गूडनुनासिके च। है। ४। रC।

सतुक्क्रस्य छस्य बस्य च क्रमात् श् उठ् एतावादेशो स्त：क्षोग ग习习ननासिकादो भलादो फ्युंति च। पृच्छतीति प्राट्। ग्रायतं स्तो－ ति। अायतस्तू：। कटं म्रवते कटूू：। जूहत्तः। श्र्याति हारें श्री：।

No．896．－AND of cHe with tuk（No．120）and of v，res－ pectively，S and úṭ are the substitutes，when lewi follows，or a nasal，or what，beginning with a jhal，has an indicatory $k$ or $n$ ． Thus，from prichclhati＂he asks，＂prát（Nos． 165 and 334）＂who asks，＂áyatustú＂who praises long，＂kataprú＂a worm＂（which gets through mats）；the word ju has been mentioned（under No． 894）；śŕ＂＂the goddess Lakshmí＂（who serves Hari）．

## दाम्नीशस

## २ 1 र्रा

## दाबादे：प्रन्त् स्यात् करगेऽर्थँ। दात्यनेन दाज्न् ।

No．897．－Let the affix shtran，with the sense of instru－ ment，come after the verbs DÁp＂to cut，＂Ní＂to lead，＂sas＂to hurt，＂YU＂to join，＂YUJ＂to join，＂sHṬU＂to praise，＂TUD＂to in－ flict pain，＂SHI＂to bind，＂SHICH．＂to sprinkle，＂MIH＂to urine，＂ pat＂to fall，＂das＂to bite，＂and Ṇah＂to bind．＂Thus dátra ＂that with which one cuts＂（e．g．a sickle）．

## तितुचतथसिसुसरकसेषु च। ○। ₹1 くし

एवiं दशानामिए्न । घस्त्वम्। योज्स्। येात्त्र््। स्ताज्ञ्।


No．898．－And the augment $i t$（ No .433 ）is not that of these ten affixes，viz．ti（i．e．ìtin or ketich），tun，shtrran，tan，kthan， KSI，SUCH，SARAN，KAN，AND SA．Thus śastra（No，897）＂a weap－ on，＂yotra＂the tie that fastens the yoke，＂yoktra＂the tie of the yoke，＂stotra＂a panegyric，＂tottra＂a goad，＂setra＂a ligament，＂ selctra＂a sprinkling vessel，＂medhra＂the penis，＂pattra＂a vehi－
cle," darishtrá (No. 334) "a lar tooth," naddhrí (Nos. 389 and 586) " a thong."

 चरिचम् ।

No. S99.-Let the affix ITRA come after the verbs RI "to go;" LÚ " to cut," DH'̛́ " to shake," SHÚ "to bring forth," KHAN "to dig," shaH "to bear," and Char "to go." Thus aritra "a rudder," lavitra " a sickle," dhavitra " a fan" savitra " cause of production," lhanitra " a spade," sahitra " patience," churitra " instituted observance," or "a narrative."

पुव: संज्ञायाम्। ₹। २। २ट्य।
पविचम्।
No. 900.-[The affix itra comes] after the verb pf "to purify," when the sense is simply appellative [and not descriptive]. Thus pavitra " the sacrificial thread."

## । अ्रथाएादयः ।

Now of the affixes "un, \&c."
कृबापांजामस्बदिसाध्यंशूभ्य उग्।। करोतीतित कारू:। वायु:। पायुग्गुदम् । नायुरो।षध्य । मायु: पित्तम्। स्वादुः। साधोत परकार्यमिति साधु:। ञ्रागु थीघ्रम् ।

No. 901.-Let the affix Un come AFTER the verbs KRI "to make," VÁ " to blow," PÁ " to drink," JI "to overcome," MI " to scatter," SHWAD " to be pleasant to the taste," sÁdi "to accomplish," AND AS "to pervade." Thus káru " an artisan," váyu "the wind," páyu " the organ of excretion," jáyu " a drug" (which "overcomes disease"), máyu "the bile," swádu "sweet," sádhu "who accomplishes the object of another"-hence "virtuous," áśu " quickly."

उसादये। बहुलम्। ₹। ₹। ? ।

## एते बर्तशाने संजागां च बहुलं स्यु:। केचिद्दाविताता ग्रमूट्याह्या: ।

## संज्ञासु धातुरुुपाण्या प्रत्ययाश्च तत: परे । <br> कार्याद्वद्याधनूबन्धमेतच्छास्त्वमुणादिषु ॥

No. 902.-Let these affixes-riz. UN, \&c., with the force of the present [i.e.implying neither past time nor future], and with a sense simply appellative [and not descriptive], be attached diversely [-see No. 823-]. Some affixes, though there be no express injunction regarding them, are to be inferred to belong to this class. The maxim in regard to the affixes "un, \&c." is thisthat "when, in appellatives, we find the forms of verbal roots and affixes coming after them, -then one may know, from the result [as presented in the word], what are the indicatory letters [which the affix must have possessed in order to produce the result]."

तुमुनख़ुन्तै। क्रियायां क्रियार्थायाम । ₹। ₹। २०।
क्रियाथ्थायं क्रियायामुपपदे भविष्यत्यर्ये धातेारेत्ते। स्त:। मान्तत्वादव्ययत्वम्। कृष्णं द्वहूं याति । कृष्णं दर्श्रो। यांति।

No. 903.-These two affixes-viz. tUMUN AND Ṇwl are placed after a verbal root, with the force of the future, WHEN the word in constructiou therewith is another verb [denoting an action performed] FOR the sake of the [future] ACTION. What ends in tumun, since it ends in $m$, is indeclinable, according to No. 400. Thus krishnañ drashṭun yáti or lrishnan darśalko yáti, "he goes to see [-i. e. goes for the sake of seeing-] Krishṇa."

काल्बसमयवेलासू तुमुन्। ३। ₹। २₹०।
काल: समयो वेला वा मेंकुम ।
No. 904.-The affix tumun may be applied, when the word in construction is [not a verb-see No. 903-bụt] Káda, SAMAYA, or VELÁ, "time." Thus kálo bholtum, or samayo bhoktum, or velá bhoktum, " time to eat"-or "time for eating."

## भावे। ३। ₹। २ट।

मिद्धाबस्यापने धात्वर्थे वाच्ये धातेार्घंज्। प्राकः।

No. 905.-The affix ghaǹ comes after a root, when the sense OF THiE ROOT is denoted as having attained to the completed state. Thus páka (Nos. 489 and 832) " maturity."

## च्रकर्तरि च कारके संज्ञायाम्|३। ३। ₹ट।

कतृंमिन्ने कारके घज्ञ।
No. 906.-AND the affix ghain [comes after a root], when the SENSE is that of an appellative-the word being related [to the verb from which its name is deduced-see No. 945-] but not as AGENT.

घर्जि च भावकर खाया: । है। ४। २०।
रज्जेर्नलेपाप: स्यात् । राग: । 尹्रनये।: किस्। रज्यत्यंस्मांन्नाति

## रङ゙: ।

No. 907.-AND When ghaì (No. 906) Follows, in the Sense of STATE OR INSTRUMENT, there is elision of the $n$ of the root rañj " to colour." Thus rága " passion" (-the instrument by which objects are coloured). Why in these two senses? Witness ranga "a theatre"-the place $i n$ which the passions [are addressed].

निवार्सिचिशिरीरेपपसमाधानेप्वादेश्य क:।₹। ₹। ४२।
पुु चिनेतिर्घज् अ्रादेश्च कः। उपसमाधानं राशीकरण्म । निकाय: । काय: । गोमयनिकाय:।

No. 908.-The affix ghan comes after the root chi "to gather," and $K$ is the substitute of the initial [ $c h$ ], in these tenses-viz.-a dWelling, a funeral pile, the body, and collection. "Collection" means making a heap. Thus nikáya "a dwelling," káya "a funeral pile" or "the body," gomayanikaya " a heap of cow-dung."

## एरच्। ₹। ₹। पूही। <br> इवर्यान्तात्। चय: । जय:।

No. 909.-AFTER a root ending in I or $\mathfrak{f}$, there is the affix ACH. Thus chaya " gathering," jaya "victory."

कृटोरप्। ३। ३। पू०।
 पब： 1

No．910．－AFTER a root ending in Rí，or in C or U ，there is the affix AP．Thus［from leri＂to scatter＂leara＂scattering，＂from gre＂to swallow＂］gara＂poison，＂［from yu＂to join＂］yava ＂barley，＂（from shtu＂to praise＂）stava＂praise，＂（fiom lú＂to cut＂）lava＂reaping，＂（from pú to＂purify＂）pava＂winnowing （corn）．＂

## घजर्थ कंबिधानम् । प्रस्थ：। विघ：।

No．911．－＂When the sense is that of ghaǹ（Nos．905， \＆c．）the affix KA IS DIRECTED to be employed．＂Thus prastha （No．524）＂a certain measure，＂vighna（Nos． 540 and 314）＂an obstacle．＂

## ड्वित：f্नि：। ₹ । ₹ ।

No．912．－The affix ktri comes after that verb which yas an indicatory pu．

## होर्मम् नित्यम्। \＆। \＆। २०।

क्तिपत्ययान्तन्मप् निवृत्तेर्यें। पाकेन निर्वृतं पत्रिम्। डुबप्। उाप्त्रमम्

No．913．－Of the affix ktri（No．912），map is always the augment，when the sense is that of completion．Thus paktrima ＂what is ripe，＂［and，from the root duvap］uptrima（No．584） ＂sown－（as a field）．＂

## ट्वितेारथुच्｜₹।｜しC゚।

टुवेपू कम्पने । वेपथु：।
No．914．－After that verb which has an indicatory pu， the affix athuch comes．Thus，from tuvepri＂to tremble，＂vepathu ＂a trembling．＂

यजयाचयतविच्छम्पच्छरन्तो नङ्। ३। ३। く゚०।
यज्ज：। यान्जा । यत्न：। विश्न：। प्रश्न：। रन्ग：।

No. 915.-The affix naǹ comes after the verbs yaj " to worship," YÁCH "to ask for," Yat "to strive," vichche " to shine," PraCHCHH " to ask," and raksh "to preserve." Thus yajǹa "sacrifice," yáchǹá "solicitation," yatna " effort," viśna (VI. 4. 19.), lustre," pruśna " a question," raksln?̣a "protection."

## सपे़ नन्। ₹ । ₹ । ट? 1

स्वम: ।
No. 916.-The affix nan comes after the verb swap "to sleep." Thus swapna "a dream."
उपर्र्गे घो: कि:। ₹। ₹।
प्रधि:। उपधि:।
No. 917.-Let the affix ki come AFTER A GHU (No. 662), when an upasarga [precedes it]. Thus [firom dhá "to have"] pradlii "the periphery of a wheel," and upadhi "fraud."

स्त्वयां fत्तान्। ₹ । ₹। टृ४।
स्वीलिक्弓े भावे त्तिन् । घजो
No. 918.-To express the action by a word in the feminine, the affix ktin is added. This supersedes ghan (No. 905). Thus kriti" action," stuti " praise."
 धूनि: 1 पूनि: ।

No. 919.-"AFTER verbs ending in Rí, AND after the verbs Lú "to cut," \&c. the affix ktin should be declared to be like a nishṭhí (No. 866)." Hence (No. 868) there is the substitution of $n$ for the $t$ in the examples lírnni "scattering'", lúni "reaping," dhúni "agitation," púni "destruction."

संपदान्दिम्य: हिप्र। संपत्। तिपत्। अभपत् । क्तिन्नपोष्यते । संपति: । बिपति: । 尹्रापति: ।

No. 920.-"The affix kwip comes After sánpat [i. e. after the verb pad " to go" with the prefix sam], \&c." Thus sanipat "pros-
perity，＂vipat＂calamity，＂ápat＂calamity．＂The affix litin also is wished in this case，by Patanjjali．Thus sañpatti，vipatti，ápatti．

Gतिर्यूतजजूतिसानिहेतिकीतियय्य। ₹। ₹। टै।

## एते निपत्य्यन्ते।

No．921．－And these words—viz．ÚTI＂preserving，sport，＂「úTI ＂joining，＂JÚTI＂velocity，＂SÁtI＂destruction，＂heti＂a weapon，＂ AND Kírti＂fame，＂are anoinalous forms．

## ज्वरत्वर्तस्त्यक्यिवःमुवधाया श्र । है। \＆। २०！

एषामुपधाबकारये फूट् श्रनुनासिके क्षा। भलादो कृङिति च। ऊति： 1 实प। जू： 1 तू：। सू：। ऊ：। मू：।

No．922．－When an affix beginning with a nasal，or kwi （i．e．kwip），or one beginning with a jhal and having an indica－ tory $k$ or $\grave{n}$ ，follows，then $u \not t h$ is substituted in the room OF THE penultimate letter and of the $v$ of these words－viz．Jwar＂to have fever，＂Twar＂to hasten，＂SRIV＂to go，＂$A V$＂to protect，＂AND MAV＂to blind．＂Thus úti＂preserving，＂and，with the affix lkwip， júr＂one who has fever，＂túr＂one who is quick，＂srú＂a sacrifi－ cial ladle，＂ú＂a protector，＂mú＂one who binds．＂

दूच्छा। ३ ३ । १०？।
इषोनेपातेाडयम् ।
No．923．－The form ICHCHHÁ＂desire，＂from ish＂to wish，＂ is irregular．

## 习 प्रत्ययात्। ₹। ३｜१०२।

प्रत्ययान्तेम्य：स्त्र्रयामकार：प्रत्यय：स्यात् । चिकीष्षा। पुच－ काम्या।

No．924．－AFTER verbs that end in AN AFFIX，let there be the affix $A$ ，the word being feminine：

Thus［after leri，by No．756，has become clikikisha＂to wish to do，＂the affix $\dot{\alpha}$ is added by this rule，and elided by No．505，and then the feminine termination táp（No．1341）presents itself，so
that we have] chilcirshá" the desire to do," putrakamya (No. 772) "desire of a son."

## गुरेगश्य हज: । ३ । । ९०३।

## गुरूमतो हलन्तात् स्त्र्याम: प्रत्यय: । हहा।

No. 925 .-And let the affix $a$ come after that verb which has a heavy vowel (No. 484) and ends in a consonant, when the word [to be formed] is feminine. Thus (-see No. 924-) 纤向 " effort."

## एयासश्रन्थो चुच्। ३। ₹ १००।

च्रकारस्यापवाद:। कारया। हारणा।
No. 926.-After verbs euding in ñi (No. 747) and after ás "to sit," and Sranth " to loose," there is the affix yuch-to the exclusion of $a$ (Nos. 924 and 925). Thus káranád (No. 836) " the causing to do," háraṇá "the causing to take."

## नपुंसके भावे क:। ३। ३। ११४।

No. 927.-The affix kta is added, when the action is ex-pressed-the word being in the neuter.


## हामितम्। हसनम्।

No. 928.-And the affix Lyut [is added under the circumstances stated in No. 927]. Thus hasitam or hasanam (No. 836) "laughter."

## पुंसि संज्ञायां घ: प्रायेए। ३। ३। १२ट।

No. 929.-The affix GHA is added, wHen the word is [to be] an appellative, [the word being] generally in the masculine.

 स्मिन्नित्याओर: ।

No. 930.-When the affix gha Follows, a short vowel is substituted in the room of chhad "to cover" [in its form-No. 741-CHHÁdi] when destitute of two or more UPaSARgas. Thus dantachchhada "the lip" [-that by which the teeth are covered]. The word ákara "a mine" [is derived from kri "to do "-No. 929]. A mine is so named because men "work (álcurvanti) in it."

## च्रचे तॄस्त्वेर्घज्। ३। ३। १९०।

भ्रबतार: । च्रवस्तारे। जर्वनिका।
No. 931.-When there is the upasarga AVA, the affix GHaì comes AFTER the verbs TRí " to cross" and strí "to spread." Thus avatára "the descent (or incarnation) of a deity," avastára "a screen round a tent."

## हुश्न । ३। ३ १ २२? ।

हलन्ताद्घज्, घापवाद:। रमन्ते योगिनेाडस्मिंनिति राम:। श्रपमृज्यते 5 नेन व्याध्यादिरित्यपामार्ग: ।

No. 932.-And after a verb ending in a consonant, there is ghan to the exclusion of gha (No. 929). Thus [from ram "to sport"] ráma "Ráma"-i. e. in whom the devout delight; apámárga "that [plant] by which disease or the like is cleared away."

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एणु टु:खमुखार्थेपूपपदेपु खल् । तयोरेवेति भाचे कर्मश़ च। कृच्छे। दुष्फर: कटो भवता। श्रृृच्चे। ई्पपत्कर:। सुकर:।

No. 933.- The affix Khal is added to a verb, when íshad and dur and su are combined with it in the sense of onpleasantly or pleasantly. According to No. 820, this affix appears only when the sense is that of the action or the object. Thus-in the sense of unpleasantly-dushkarah (VIII. 3. 41.) kaṭo blaavatá " a mat is difficult for your honour to make;" and in the sense of pleas-antly-zshatkara "that which is made by little at a time," sukura "what is made with ease."

च्राते घुच्। ₹। ₹ । १२ट।

खलेडपवाद: । ईपत्पान: सोमे। मघता। दुष्यान: । सुपान: ।
No. 934.-After a verb ending in long Á, there is the affix yuch, to the exclusion of khal (No. 933). Thus íshutpánah (No. 836) somo bhavatá "the Soma-juice is to be drunk by you, Sir, by little at a time," dushpána "difficult to be druuk," supána "easy to be drunk."

च्रलंखल्वे: प्रतिषेधयेः: प्राचां का। ३। ४। २ट।
प्रतिषेधार्थियेारलंखल्वारूपपदयेः क्षा। दोग दट्धो।: । स्रलं दत्वा। घुमास्थेतीत्वम्। पीत्वा खलु। ऋलंखल्वेः किम्। मा कार्षोत्। प्रतिषेधयेा: किम् । अ्यलंकार:।

No. 935.-According to the practice of the ancients, the affix KTWÁ comes after a verb, when there are in combination with it alañ and khalu in the sense of proeibition. Thus, from dá " to give," which, by No. 879, substitutes duth, we have alanidatwá "do not give" and, from pá "to drink," which, by No. 625, substitutes long i, we have pítwá lhhalu "do not drink." Why do we say "when there are alan and khalu?" Witness mú kárshít (Nos. 469 and 475) "let him not do." Why do we say "in the sense of prohibition?" Witness alankára "decoration."

समानकर्त्वकये: पूर्वकाले। ₹। ४। २२।
घमानऋतृंकयोग्धात्वर्थयो।: पूर्वकाले बिद्यमानाद्धातो: ह्बा। सात्वा ब्रजात । द्वित्वमतन्aूम । मुक्वा पीत्वा ब्रज्ञात

No. 936.-When the actions signified by two verbs have the same agent, the affix ktroá comes after that verb which is concerned about a time anterior to that of the other. Thus snátwá vrajati "having bathed, he goes"-[i. e. he first bathes, and afterwards goes]. The rule is not coufined to the case of two verbs-thus bhuktwá pitwá vrajati "having eaten and having drunk, he goes."

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न का सेट्। १। २। २द। 
सेट् क्वा किन स्यात् । र्यित्वा । सेट् किम् । कृत्वा ।
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No. 937.-Let the affix KTwí, when with the augment IT, be as if it had NOT an indicatory $k$ - [i. e. there shall be the substitution of guña in spite of No. 467]. Thus [from ssí "to sleep"] śayitwá "having slept." Why do we say "when with the augment $i t ?$ ?" Witness lụitrvá "having done"-[where the augment it-see No. 510-does not appear, and there is no substitution of guna.]

## रलो व्युपधाद्धबादे: संश्च। २। २। २₹ं।

 द्यातित्वा। दोगित्वा। लिखत्वा। लेखत्वा। व्युपधात् किम्। वारतत्वा। रल: किम्। सिबित्वा। हलादे: किस्। एवित्वा। सेट् किम् । भुक्वा।

No. 938. -The affixes ktwá and SAN, having the augment $i t$ are optionally regarded as possessing an indicatory $k$, when they, come after that verb which has i, í, u, or ú, as its penult, which begins with a consonant, and ends with a ral [i.e. any consonant but $y$ or $v$ ]. Thus dyutitwá or dyotitwá "having shone," likhitwá or lekhitwá "having written." Why do we say "which has $u$ or $i$ as its penult?" Witness vartitwó "having remained" [where the substitution of guna, through No. 937, is compulsory]. Why after that which "ends with a ral?" Witness sevituad " having served" [where the root ends with $v$, which is not a rall]. Why after that "which begins with a consonant?" Witness eshitwá "having gone." Why "having the augment iṭ?" Witness bhuktwá "having eaten"- [where, through the absence of the augment, the case does not come within the scope of No. 937].

## उदिते वा। ०। र। पूही।

उदितः परस्य ह्ब इड्रा। शामित्वा। शान्त्वा। देवत्वा । द्युत्वा। दधातेहिः । हित्वा।

No. 939.-Of ktwá coming AFTER THAT root which has an indicatory u, it is optionally the augment. Thus [from śamu "to be tranquil"] śamitwá or sántwá (No. 775) "having been
tranquil," [from divu " to play "] devitwá (No. 937) or dyútwá (VI. 4. 19.) "having played." The verb $d h a ́ ~ " t o ~ h o l d " ~ s u b s t i-~$ tutes (by No. 878) hi, giving hitwá "having held."

##  हित्वा। हाउस्तु हात्वा।

No. 940.-AND OF the verb HÁ "to abandon," the substitute is $h i-$ [see No. 878]. Thus hitwd "having abandoned." But [when ktwá comes] after há "to go," we have hátwá "having gone."

## समासेडनज्पूवै बेा ल्यप्। ०।?। ३०।

अ्रव्ययपूर्वेपदे $न$ नसमासे क्बो। ल्यबादेश: । तुक् । प्रकृत्य । ॠनज् किम । 尹कृत्वा । भव्ययपूर्वपद्र किम्। परमकृत्वा ।

No. 941.-When the word is a compound, the first member of which is an indeclinable but not naǹ, then lyap is substituted in the room of ktwá. Thus [when kri "to make" is compounded with pra-No. 48-lyap is substituted for litwó; and, as it succeeds-see No. 163-to the possession of the indicatory $k$, we have-from No. 828-the augment] tuk-and so pralreityc "having commenced making." Why do we say "but not naǹ?" Witness akritzóa "not having made." Why do we say "the first member of which is an indeclinable?" Witness paramalritwá "having made permanent."

## च्राभीच्त्डये एमुल् च। ₹। ४। २९। <br> स्रामीच्a्ये द्यात्ये पूर्वविषये गमुल् क्वा च।

No. 942.-When reiteration is to be expressed, both letwá AND NAMUL [are admissible] in the case of an action's being antecedent [to another action-see No. 936.]

नित्यवीप्सयेः । ᄃ1 २। \& ।
ग्रामीधएये वीम्मायां च द्यात्ये पदस्य द्वित्वं स्यात्। श्राभीज्चाएयं तित स्सृत्वा स्कृत्वा । पायं पायू् । भोजं भोजम् । श्रावं श्राबम् ।

No. 943.-When continualness and succession are to be expressed, let the word be doubled. There may be reiteration in the case of words ending with tense-affixes, and of those ending with lritit affixes which (-see No. 400-) are termed indeclinables. Thus smáraí smárani (No. 942) namati śivam "having repeatedly remembered Śiva, he bends," smrituá smritwá "having repeatedly remembered," páyaṅ páyam "having drunk repeatedly," bhojañ lhojam "having eaten repeatedly," śrávañ śrávam "having heard repeatedly."

## च्नन्यथेवंकथमित्यंसु सिड्वापयोगगश्रेत् । ₹।४। २०।

खु कृजो गमुल् स्यात् सिद्जो।ऽपयोगे। यस्यैवंमूतश्चेत् कृज्। व्यर्थेत्वात् प्रयोगानह्ह हत्यर्यः: । अन्यथाकारम् । एवंकारम् ।



## दूरि द्वट्न्तर्पर्रक्रिया ॥

No. 944.-When the words anyathá "otherwise," evam "so," katham " how ?" and ittham "thus," are compounded with the verb, then let namul come after lirin "to make," IF it be such that its omission would be unobjectionable-that is to say, when, in consequence of the non-significance of the kriǹ, it is not worth employing. Thus anyathákáram, evanikáram, or lcathanilcáram, or itthanikáran bhuńlcte-"he eats otherwise-he eats so -how does he eat?-he eats thus," Why do we say "if its omission would be unobjectionable?" Witness śiro'nyathá kritwá bhunlate "he eats, having turned his head aside"-[where the kriǹ could not be spared].

So much for the treatment of words ending with the krit affixes.

## । कारकम् । <br> OF THE CASES.

प्रातिपदिकार्थाब्धपरिमाणवचनमाने प्रथमा
₹ 18 हैं 1

नियतेपर्स्थंतक: प्रातिपदिकार्यः । मानशब्दस्य प्रत्येक येगः । प्रांतिदिकार्थमाने लिङ्गमाचद्य.धिक्ये संख्यामाने च प्रथमा स्यात्। प्रातिपदिकार्थमाने। उन्चे:। नीचे:। कृष्या: । श्रो: । ज्ञान्न् । लिङुमाने। तट: । तटो। तटम् । परिमाएम।ने। द्रोगणा ब्रीहि:। बचनं संख्या। एक: । ट्वॉ। बहब: ।

No. 945. - By "the sense of the crude-form" is meant that meaning which is constantly present [with the word]. The word "only" is to be taken in connection with each term severally [in the aphorism-the translation of which here follows-viz.] :-Let there be the first case-affix, where the sense is only that of the CRUDE-FORM, OR where there is the additional sense of GENDER only, or medsure only, or number only. Thus-where the sense is only that of the crude-form-uchchaih "aloft," níchucih "below," krishṇah "Kṛishṇa," śríh "the goduess Lakshmí," jníanam "knowledge;" where there is the additional sense of gender only-tatah or tatú or tatam "the bank of a river;"-where there is the additional sense of measure ouly-drono virhih "rice-a drona (in measure);"-"number," here means [grammatical] number-[and the reason for this being specified in the rule is this- that otherwise the word elra "one," would not take su, nor $d w i$ take $a u$, nor buhu take jus-for an affix is never applied in order to give a seuse which is implied in the word-as singularity is in ekco, duality in dwi, and plurality in bahu]-so we have ekah, " one," dwau "two," buhavah " many."

## सम्बाधने च। २। ₹। ४०।

प्रथमा। हे राम ।
No. 946.-AND when the sense is that of ADDressing, the first case-affix is employed. Thus he ráma (No. 153) "O Ráma!" कर्तुरी चितनमं कर्म। १| ४। पर゙। कर्तु: F्रिययागुमिष्टतमं कारकं कर्मसंज्ञं स्यात्।
No. 947.-Let that, related to the action, which it is intended should be most affected by the act of tae agent, be called the object.

## कर्माए दितीया। २। ₹। । ।

घनुन्तो कर्माण द्वातीया। हरिं मजति। अर्माहिते तु कर्मादो। प्रयमा। हरि: सेख्यते। लन्न्या मेखित:।

No. 948 . - When the object is not denoted [by the termination of the verb-i.e. when the verb does not agree with it], let the second case-affix be attached to the words. Thus harin Uhajati "he worships Hari," where, not the object of worship, but the agent is specified by the tense-affix tip-No. 419-]. But when the object, \&c. is denoted by the termination of the verb, [let the first case-affix be attached to the word]. Thus harih sevyute "Hari is served,"-[where the termination of the verb-see No. 801-specifies the object:] and so too in lakshmyá sevitah "served hy Lakshmí" [where-see Nos. 867 and 820 -the termination specifies the object].

## च्रकथितं च। ? । \& । पूर ।

श्रपादानादिविशैषैरविचंचतं कारकं कर्मंबंचं स्यात्।
No. 949.-And let that related to the action, which is not "SPOKEN OF," [see No. 950-] as coming under any of the special relations of 'ablation' or the like [although it stands in such a relation to the verb, and, if so "spoken of," must be put in the ablative or the like,] be called object.

## दुह्याचपच्तर्ड्रुधिप्राच्छ.

## चिज्रूशास्सुजिमन्थमुषाम् ।

एबाम् 1

## कर्मयुक्र् स्यादकरितं <br> तथ। स्यानीहृकृष्बहाम् ॥ १ ॥

गां देागिध पय:। बर्लं याचते बमुधाम्। तयड़लननेदनं पचति। गर्गान् शतं दगडर्यति । ब्रजमवरुएट्ध्र गाम् । मायवकं घन्यानं पृच्छति । वृन्वमवर्चनेाति फलानि। माणवक्ष धमं ब्रते। शास्ति वा। घतं जर्यात देवदतम्। सुधां हीरानधिं मझाते। देवदतं

## घतं मुष्पाति । ग्राममजान् नर्यति। हराति कर्षति बहाति बा। अर्र्थनिबन्धनेयं संज्ञा। बलंल मिचते बसुधाम् । मायवं धमें भाषते । श्रामदते। वह्ता। इत्यादि ।

No. 950.-Let that be "not spoken of," [as coming under the special relation of 'ablation' or the like-see No. 949-] which is connected with the ohject of the verbs DUH "to nills," YÁcH "to ask for," PACH "to cook," DAṆD "to fine," RUDH "to olstruct," PRACHCHH "to ask," CHI "to collect," BRÚ "to speak," SÁs "to instruct," JI "to conquer," mante "to churn," and mush "to steal,"-and so too of Ní "to lead," HṚI "to take," KṚish "to drag," and vail "to carry."

Thus-"he milks the cow (for) milk," "be asks the earth (of) Bali," "he cooks the raw rice (so that it becomes) boiled rice" [-ccf. "he cooks oatmeal into porridge"-]; "he fines the Gargas a hundred (pieces of money)," "he shuts up the cow (in) the cow-pen,"."he asks the boy (which is) the road," "he gathers fruit (from) the tree." "he expounds virtue (to) the boy," or "teaches him virtue," "he wins a hundred (from) Devadatta," "he churns out ambrosia (from) the ocean of milk," "he steals a hundred (from) Devadatta," "he leads the goats (to) the village," or "takes them," or "drags them."

This term [viz. the term object as appropriated by the present rule to something other than the direct object of the verb] is one the reason for taking which is the sense of the verb-[so that the rule is not confined to the verbs above enumerated, but applies to others which have the same, sense-], hence we may have balin bhikshate vasudhán "he begs (as well as yáchati asks) the earth (from) Bali," "he talks of (bháshate), names (abhidhatte), tells of (valkti) virtue (to) the boy,"-\&c.

## साधकतमं करणम्। १।४। पर।

क्रियास्द्धि प्रकृष्टापकारकं करखंजं स्यात् । स्वतन्त्र इति :कर्तृसंस्जा:।

No. 951 . - Let that which is espectally auxiliary in the accomplishment of the action be called the instrument. The term "agent," as defined at No. 745, is applied to that which is, spoken of as independent.

## कर्तृकरणयोस्टतीया। १। ₹। २६।

 वाली।

No. 952.-When the agent and the instrument are not specified by the termination of the verb [i. e. when the verb is not in agreement with them-[let THE THIRD case-affix be employed. Thus "Bálí was killed by Ráma with an arrow."

## कर्मणा यर्मभभप्रैति स संप्रढानम्। ? । ४। ३२। <br> दानस्य कर्मया यमाभर्र्रेति स घंप्रदानसंज्ञ:।

No. 953.-He whom one wishes to connect with the object of giving-[i. e. with the gift-shall] be called the recipient.

## चतुर्थी संपदाने । २। ₹। १₹ ।

बिर्राय गां ददाति ।
No. 954.-Let the fourth case-affix be employed, when the sense is that of the recipient. Thus "he gives a cow to the Bráhman."

नम: खर्तिस्ताहास्वधांवंवषड्येगगाच। १। ₹। १₹।
एमियोगे चतुर्थों। हरये नम:। प्रजाम्य: स्वस्ति। श्रम्नये स्वाहा। पितृभ्यः स्वधा। ग्रलांमिति पर्या।श्यर्यरहण्य् । तेन् देत्येम्यो हरिरले प्रभु: समर्थ: गत्त इत्यादि ।

No. 955 .-AND let the fourth case-affix be employed in conNECTION wITH [the forms of reverential address or religious invocation] NAMAS, SWASTI, SWÁHÁ, SWADHEÁ; and with ALAM AND VASEAT.

Thus-"Salutation to Hari"-" Prosperity to the people""An offering to Fire"-" An offering to the manes." The word alam is here taken in the sense of "sufficient fur" or " equal to"so that [the same construction is admissible with equivalent terme -and we may say] "Hari is enough for (alam), or is the masteı of (prabhu), or is a match for (samartha), or is able to overcome (salkta), the Titans."

## ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानम्। १। \&। ₹४।

घ्यपाये। विश्लेषस्तास्मन् साध्ये यद्जुवमबधिभूतं कारकं तदपादानसंज्ं स्यात् ।

No. 956.-When there is departure from a fited point, let it be called ablation. By " departure" is ineant "separation." When this is to be expressed, let that fixed point which is the limit, denoted by a word dependent on the verb, be called (the limit of) ablation.

## \#्रपादाने पष्च्चमी। २। ३। २ट।

## सामादायांति। घाइतेडखात् पताति। इत्यादि।

No. 957. - When [the word denotes that from which there is] ablation (No. 956), let the fifth case-affix be employed. Thus-" he comes from the village," "he falls from a galloping horse," \&c.

## षष्ठी शेषे। २1 ₹। पू०।

कारक्वातिपदिकार्थव्यतिरिक्त: स्वस्वामिभावादि: शैषस्तन षहुण। राज्च: पुरुष: । कर्मादोनामाप संबन्धमाचविबन्चायां षष्ट्येव। सतां गतम् । सर्पषें नानीते। मातु: स्मरति। एधे। दकस्ये।पस्कुरूते। भजे शम्भेश्चराये।: ।

No. 958.-Let the sixth case-affix be employed in the remaining CASES-that is to say-where there is a sense, such as the relation between property and its owner, different from that of a word related to a verb, and from that of a crude word. Thus "the King's man."
[Here it may be oliserved that the application of the term $k d-$ rakicu is not co-extensive with that of the term case. The káraka -as its etymology indicates--stands in a relation dependent on the verb-whereas the sixth case provides further for such a relation as that of one noun with another. With an eye to this, we have rendered lárukect " that which is directly related to the action."]

Moreover, when it is intended to speak only of the relation in gencral [aud not of the special relation] of olject and the like, the sixth case-affix alone is employed. Thus "the conduct of the virtuous," "he knows clarifiel butter," "he remembers his mother," " he prepares the wood and water for au oblation," "he adores the two feet of Śiva."

## ग्राधारेडधिकरसम्। १। ४। पपू ।

कर्तृकर्मद्वारा तन्निंक्रियाया ॠ्याधार: कारकम्मिकरां स्यत्।
No. 959.-Let that which is related to the action as the site of the action, which action is located in this or that site by the agent or object, be called the location.
[When we say "he cooks in the house," the site is determined by the agent:-and when we say "he cooks rice in a pot," the location is determined by the object.]

सप्तम्यधिकरणे च। २। ३। ३है।
चकाराद्दूरान्तिकाथึम्य: । न्रोपश्लोषिश्रा वेषणिकोएगमिब्यापकश्चेत्याधारस्त्रधा। कटे अास्ते। स्थाल्यां पर्चत्ति। मोने इच्छास्त। सर्वस्मन्नात्मार्त। वनस्य दूरे श्रन्तिके वा।

## दूति विभक्तयर्था: ॥

No. 960.-And when the sense is that of location (No. 959), the seventh case-affix is employed. By the "and" it is meant that it is employed also after words meaning "far off" or "near." A site is of three kinds-actually contiguous, figuratively objective, and co-extensive. Thus (1) " he sits on (i. e. in contact with) the mat," or "he cooks rice in (i. e. which is actually contained within) the pot;" (2) "his desire is (bent) on salvation-
(i.e. is figuratively wrapt up in it as its object) ; (3) "Soul is in all" (i. e. is co-extensive with the universe). "Far from, or near, the wood."

So much for the sense of the case-affixes.

## । समास: ।

## OF COMPOUND WORDS.

## समास: पश्च्चधा।

तन समसनं समास:। स च विशेषसंज्ञाविनिर्मक्त: केचलसमास:
 पदार्थ्रधानस्तत्पुपपष्टृतीय:। तत्पुपपमेदः कर्मधारय:। कर्म्यारयमेदो द्विगु:। प्रायेणन्यपदार्थमधानेा बहुब्रीहश्चतुर्थ:। प्रायेये।भयपदार्थमधानेा द्वन्द्वः पश्चूम:।

No. 961.-Compounds are of five kinds. Here a compound means an aggregation. That which is destitute of any peculiar name, being " merely a compound," is the 1st kind. That called Avyayibháva (No. 966)-in which, for the most part, the sense of the first of its elements is the main one (or the independent one on which the other depends), is the 2nd kind. That called Tatpurusha (No. 982)-in which, for the most part, the sense of the last of its elements is the main one, is the 3rd kind. A subdivision of the Tatpurusha class is called Karmadháraya (No. 1002.) A subdivision of the Karmadháraya class is called Dwi$g u$ (No. 983). That called Bahuvríhi (No. 1034)-in respect whereof, for the most part, the sense of a different word is the main one (to which the sense of the compound epithet is subordinate) is the 4th kind. That called Dwandroa (No. 1054)-in which, for the most part, the sense of both the one and the other of its elements is a main one-(neither being subordinate to the other), is the 5th kind.

समर्थ: पदरविधि: । २। १। १।

## पदसंबन्च्यी यो विधि：घ समर्या｜⿸丆⿰丨丶刀ता बोध्य：।

No．962．－A rule which relates to complete words［－ and not to the roots and affixes out of which the words are con－ structed－］is to be understood to apply only to those words the senses of which are connected．［For example－according to No．992，one noun may combine with another which is in the geni－ tive，so that for＂a binder of books＂we may substitute＂$a$ book－ binder ：＂－but it is necessary that the two words should be in con－ struction－for if we have the expression＂ignorant of books－a bind－ er of sheaves，＂we cannot make a compound of＂books＂and ＂binder＂－the word＂binder＂being here connected in sense，not with＂books＂but with＂sheaves．＂］

## पाक्क कडारात् समास：। १।？।₹। <br> 

No．963．－The word＂CoMpound＂is made the regulator of the sense［and is therefore to be understood in each aphorism］from this point AS FAR AS the aphorism＂KADÁRÁн karmadháraye＂ （II．2．38）．

## सह सुपा। २। १। । ।

सुप् सुपा सह वा समस्यते । समामत्वात् प्रांिपदिकत्वेन सुपा

 कोालोफिकश्चेति द्विधा। तन पूवे भूत द्वति लोकिक：। पूर्व ₹म् भूत सु हत्यलो｜किक：। मूतपूवे：। भूतपूर्वे चरडिति निर्देंचत् पूर्वनिवात：।

No．964．－A word ending in a case－affix may optionally be compounded with a word ending in a Case－affix．Since that which is a＇compound＇is，therefore，regarded as a crude word（No． 136），there is elision of case－affixes（No．768）．The conveying an additional meaning［besides the literal meaning，or besides that which resides in the separate portions of which it may be composed］ is the＇function＇［of an expression］．There are five＇functions＇［of five different kinds of expression］－viz．those belonging to［what
ends with] a lerit affix (No. 329) or a taddhita affix (No. 1067), -to a 'compound' (No. 961), to a 'partial remainder' (No. 145), and to a verb that ends with sun or the like (No. 502). An expression explanatory of the force of the 'function' is called its 'analysis' or 'solution,' and this is of two kinds-popular and technical. For example, the explanation "puirv in blútull" is the popular solntion, and "púrva+um, bhúta $+s u$ " is the technical analysis, of the expression bhitıpúrvah "formerly been" [which furnishes an example of the rule, No. 964 , under consideration]. In this example the anomaly [-as regards placing the principal word first, instead of the secondary term-see No.969-] of the word púrvc, is in accordance with the example [of Pánini] in the aphorism "bhútcopú?ve ch ぃaṭ" (V. 3. 53).

## द्वेन सह समाषों बिभत्यलोपशच । वार्गौथा इव वागर्थांबिच । दूति केवलसमास: ग्रथम: ॥

No. 965.- [ A worl enters into] composition with iva "like," and there is not elision of the case-affix. Thus vágartháviva " like a word and its meaning."

So much for the first kind-that which is "merely compound."

## । ॠव्ययोमाव: । <br> OF THE AVYAYI'BHAVA OR INDECLINABLE COMPOUND.

चन्ययीभाव: | २। १| Y ।

No. 966.-The term avyayíbháva-i. e. "the becoming an indeclinable"-is a regulating expression [to be understood in each aphorisnı] as far as No. 982.

> च्रन्ययं विर्मक्ति तमीपसमह्धिव्यंड्यर्थाभावात्ययासंपर्पतिशब्दप्राटुर्भावपश्थाद्यानानुपर्व्ययैगगपद्ध साहाश्यसंपन्तिसाकल्या न्तव चनेषु।२1?1 ह1

##   हार हिं ॠ्राध इंति स्थिते।

No. 967.-An indeclinable (No. 399) employed with tre SENSE OF A CASL-AFFix, or of NEAR TO, or PROSPERITY, or adverSity, or absence of the thing, or departure, or not now, or the PRODUCTION OF SOME SOUND, or AFTER, or ACCORDING TO, or ORder of arrangement, or simultaneousness, or likeness, or possession, or totality, or thrmination, is invariably compounded with a word that ends with a case-affix.

For the most part, that which is invariably compound has no corresponding expression made up of separate words :-or its analysis must, for the most part, Ih.: made in other words [than those of which the compound itself consists].
[As an example of an "indeclinable" employed] with the sense of a case-affix-suppose that the case stands thus-viz. havi+ni+ arlhi-[where the "indeclinable" adhi "upon" is to be employed with the sense of the 7th case-affix ni _we look forward].

## प्रथमानिर्दिष्टं समास उपसर्जनम् ।?। २। ४₹। समा甘शास्त्रे मथमानार्दष्टमुपषर्जनं स्यात् ।

No. 968.-In a rule enjoiuing composition, let that which is exhibited with the 1st case-affix [i. e. let the word which is exhibited in the nominative] be called the Upasarjana or "secondary." [Thus the $a d h i$, in the example under No. 967 , being an "indeclinable," is the upasarjana, because the term "indeclinable," in No. 967, is in the 1st case].

उपसर्जनं पूर्वम् । २। २। ३०।
समासे उपसर्जनं प्राक् प्रयेन्यम्। इत्यधे: वाक् पयोग:। सुपे लुक्त । एकदेशविकृतस्यiनन्यत्वात्त्रातिपदिकसंज्ञायं स्वाद्युत्प्तांत्त:। ॠव्ययीमाఇश्चेत्यत्ययत्वात् सुपा लुक्र । शधिहार ।

No. 969.-The upasirjana (No. 968) is to be placed first in a compound. Hence [in the example proposed in No. 967] the
$a d h i$ [being the 'indeclinable' which is exhibited with the first caseaffix in No. 967] is to be placed first-[thus adhi+hari+ni]. Then (No. 768) there is elision of the case-affix-[leaving $a d h i+$ hari]. Then, seeing that what is partially altered (No. 181) does not become something quite different,-since this [viz. the expression under consideration, after being partially altered by the elision of the case-affix,] is still called a "crude form,"一the case-affixes, su, \&c., again present themselves ( $-N o .140$ ) -; and they are again, finally, elided (No. 403) in consequence of this compound's being an 'indeclinable,' according to No. 402. Thus we have adhihari " upon Hari."

## न्रव्ययीभावश्च । २। \& । २ट।

भ्ययं नपुंसकं स्यात् । गा: पातीति गोपा: । तस्मिन्नित्यधिगेपम् 1

No. 970.-And let an avyayíbhíva compound be neuter. Thus, from gopá " one who tends cows," we have adhigopam (Nos. 269 and 971) " on the cowherd."

## नाव्ययीभावादतेाडम् त्वपश्च्वम्या:। २। ४। ट३। <br> घदन्तादव्ययीमावात् सुपो न नुक्तु तस्य पज्रमों चिना च्रमादेश:।

No. 971.-There is not elision of the case-affix after an avyayíbháva compound that ends in A. In the room of it,-BUT not IF it is the 5 Th case-affix,-there is the substitute am.

## तृतीयासप्तम्योर्बहुलम् । २ । प| द४।

घ्रदन्तादव्ययोभाचत्त तृतीयाषप्रम्योर्बहुलमम्भाव:। उपकृष्यम्। उपकृष्प्ये । मद्रागां समृद्धि: सुमद्रम् । यवनानां व्यिद्धर्दुर्यवनम । म同कालामभावो निर्मंन्चिक् । हिमस्यात्ययोडतिंहमम् । निद्रा संग्रति न युज्यत इत्यातिानद्रम्। हरिशब्दस्य प्रकाश इतिहारि । विष्यो: पश्चादनुविष्गु । योग्यताबोप्मापदार्थानतितृत्ति दृधृ्यानि यथार्था: । रुपस्य येगग्यमनुरुपम् । च्रर्थमथँ प्रति प्रत्यर्थम्। श़्तिमनॉतिक्रम्य यथार्शाक्त ।

No. 972. -The change to am (No. 971) of the 3rd and 7th case-affixes coming after an Avyayíhíva compound that ends in a, occurs diversely (-see No. 823). Thus upckrish?am or upakrishnena "near to Kṛishṇa;" [and, as further examples of No. 967,] sumadram " well (or prosperous) with the Madras," duryavanam "ill with the Yavanas," nirmakshikam " free from flies," atihimam " on the departure of the cold weather," atinidram "wakefully;"-i. e. sleep being not now engaged in-; itihari "the exclamation 'Hari'"-[thus vaishnuvagrihe itihari vartate "in the house of the Vaishnava there is the cry of 'Hari, Hari'"]-; anuvishṇu" after Vishṇu"-[i. e. following or worshipping him]. The meanings intended by the word yathá, [which, in the list at No. 967, has been rendered "according to,"] are 'correspondence,' 'severalty' or 'succession,' 'the not passing beyond something,' and 'likeness.' Thus anurúpam "in a corresponding manner," pratyartham "according to each several object or signification," yatháśakti "according to one's ability"-[i. e. not going beyond one's power].

## अ्रव्ययीआवे चाकाले। है। ₹। ट? ।

सहस्य स: स्यादव्ययोभावे न तु काले। हरें: सादृश्यं सहरि। न्येप्यस्यानुपूय्येयेत्यनुज्येप्। चक्रण युगपत् सचक्रम्। सदृश: सख्या
 अभिन्नयन्यपर्यन्तमधीते साग्न ।

No. 973.-In an Avyayíbiáva compound let sa be the substitute of saha, BUT Not when the word in composition means a portion of time. Thus sahari" "like Hari," then again, anujyeshtham (No. 967) "in the order of seniority," sachakram "simultaneously with the wheel" (-on its crushing, for example, the bead of the self-immolator), sasakhi "like a friend," sakshatram " as warriors ought," satrinam "even to the grass" he eats-[i. e. the whole]-not leaving even a scrap-, ságni " as far as the chapter of fire [i. e. the whole Veda]"-he reads.

नदोमि: सह संख्या वा समस्यते। समात्वारे चायमिष्यते ।


No. 974 .-AND with names of rivers a numeral may be ermpounded. It is wished [by Patunjolli] that this should refer to their junction. Thus panclugangam "at the meeting of the five rivers Ganges" [viz. near the Máddhavaráw ghát at Benares], dwiyamunam " at the meeting of the two Yanuas."

## तЕ्घिता: । ४। ใ । ОЕ । <br> क्या पज्ञमसमाप्रेरधिकारेाइयम् ।

No. 975 . -The expression "the affixes called tadDhita" (i. e.-see No. 1067-"relating or belonging to that" which is primitive一) is the regulating expression [to be understood in all the aphorisms] from this point to the end of Panini's Fifth Lecture.

## 

शरदाधिभ्यष्टच् स्यात् समासान्तोऽव्ययोमावे। शरद: समीप्मुपशरदम् । प्रार्तावपाशम्।

No. 976. - When the compound is an Avyayíbhíva, let (the taddhita-affix-No. 975 -) tuch (No. 148) come AFTER the words $\xi_{\text {shad }}$ \&C., as the final of the compound. Thus upaśarcadam (No. 971) "near the autumn," prativipáśam along the river Vipáśa."

## जराया जरस् च । उपजरसम् । इत्यादि ।

No. 977.-"And jaras substituted in the room of jará (No. 181)"-[shall come under the head of " surad, \&c."] Thus upajarcasam (No. 976) "when decay is near,"-_\&c.

## ت्रनস্থ | Y | \& | \}०匚 | <br> भ्रन्नन्तादव्ययोमावाटृच ।

No. 978.-AND after that Avyayibláva which ends in an, let there be tach (No. 976).

## नान्तस्य भस्य टेलै।पस्ताद्जिते । उपराज्य । श्रध्यात्मम् ।

No． 979 ．—WHEN A TADDHITA－affix（No．975）Follows，there is elision of the last vowel with what follows it（No．5l）of what ends in N and is called a bha（No．180）．Thus［there is elision of the an of rajion＂a king＂and átmron＂the sonl，＂followed by the taddhitu－affix tuch－see No．976．－in virtue of the commencing of which affix with a vowel these words then take the name of bhu－ and we have］uparájam＂under the king，＂adhyátmam＂over or in the spirit．＂

## नपुंसकादन्यतरस्याम्｜पू｜\＆। $\imath^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ।

श्रन्नन्तं यत् कीजं तदन्ताद्यव्ययोमावाट्टज्ञा। उपचर्म्् । उपचर्म ।

No．980．－－The taddhita－affix tach（No．976）is optionaliy placed after an Aryayzbháva compound ending with a Neuter word that ends in an．Thus upacharmam or upacharma＂near the skin．＂

## भय： 1 पू｜ 8 ｜ 2$\} ? 1$ <br> ऊयन्तादव्ययोमाघंट्र्वा। उपसमिधम्। उपसामत् । दूत्यंय्यीभाव：॥

No．981．－The taddhita－affix tuch（No．976）is optionally pla－ ced after an Avyayibhíva compound that ends in a Jhay．Thus upasamidhrm or upasamit（No．165）＂near firewood．＂

So much for the Avyayíbháva compounds．

## 1 तत्परुष：।

OF THE TATPURUSHA，OR COMPOUND THE CON－ STITUENTS OF WHICH ARE（GENERALLY） IN DIFFERENT CASES．

तत्पुरुष：｜१｜？｜PP।
प्र्भधिकारेाऽयम् । वाग习习习त्रीहें：।

No. 982.-The term Tatpurusha [i. e. "his man"-the expression itself-see No. 992-being an example of the kind of compound now to be treated of-] is a regulating expression [to be understood in each aphorism] as far as No. 1034.

हिगुश्च। 1 ! ? 1 २₹।
तत्पुरुपसंज्ञक्र:।
No. 983.-And the kind of compound called Dwigu (No. 1003) is also called tatpurusha (No. 982).


## रु।

द्वितीयान्तं व्वितादिपकृतिके: सुबन्ते: सद्द वा घमस्यते । कृप्घं श्रित: । कृष्पाश्रित: । दत्यादि ।

No. 984.-A word ending with THE 2 ND case-affix is optionally compounded with the words sRita "who has had recourse to," atíta "who has surpassed," patita "who has fallen upon," gata "who has gone to," atyasta "who has passed," prápta "who lias reached," and ápanna "who has reached," when these are the governing words aud end with case-affixes. Thus krishṇaśrita "who has had recourse to Krishṇa," \&c.

तृतीया तत्हतार्थेन गुएवचनेन। ₹। २। ३०।
तृतोयान्तं तृतीयान्तार्थकृतगुणचचनेनार्थेन च सहृं वा प्राग्बत्। शङ्भुलया खाड:। शङ्झुलाखरड: । धान्येनार्थ:। धान्यार्थ:। तत्कृतेति किम् । अ्रन्णा काया:

No. 985.-A word ending with THE 3RD case-affix, as before [-see No. 981 -is compounded] optionally with what denotes THAT THE QUALITY of which is instrumentally caused by the thing signified by what ends with the 3rd case-affix, and with the word artia "wealth" [-the wealth being caused by that denoted by what ends with the 3rd case-affix]. Thus śankulálchanda "a piece cut by the nippers"- [where the cause of the piece being cut is the nippers]-; dhányárth $a$ "wealth acquired by grain"-[where the grain is the cause of the wealth]. Why do we say "caused by
the thing signified, \&c?" Witness akshṇá kánah " blind of an eye" - [where the two words cannot form a compound, because the eye is not what makes the person blind].

## कर्त्वंकरण द्वता बहुलम्। २। १। ₹२।

कर्तारि करगे च तृतीया कृदन्तेन बहुलं प्रा阝त्। हरिधात:।


No. 986.-[That which ends with] the 3rd case-affix, when it denotes the agent or the instrument, as before [see No. 984is compounded] Diversely (No. 823) with what ends with A krprt affix. Thus haritráta "preserved by Hari," nakhabhinna " divided by the nails." In the taking of krit [in the present rule] is implied that of the same when a preposition (No. 222) or a word directly related to the action (No. 958) precedes:-thus [the combination is not obstructed, by the preposition nir, in the example] nakhanirbhinna "quite divided by the nails."

## 

चतुर्थ्यन्तार्थाय यत् तह्वाचिना अर्याद्दामिश्च चतुर्थ्यन्तं वा प्राग्बत् । गूपाय दारु । गूपदारू । तदर्थेन प्रकृतिबिकृतिभाब सवेश्ट:। तेनेह न । रन्धनाय स्याली।

No. 987.-A word ending with the 4TH case-affix, as before [-see No. 984,-is compounded optionally] wrth what denotesthat WHICH IS FOR THE PURPOSE of what ends with the 4th case-affixand so too with the words artha "on account of," ball "a sacrifice," Hita "salutary," sUKHA "pleasant," and rakshita "kept." Thus yúpadáru " wood for a stake." By the expression "for the purpose thereof" the special relation of a material and its modification alone is [by Pataìjali] here held [to be intended]. Hence, in the case of such an expression as "a vessel for washing," composition does not take place-for the washing is not a modified form of the vessel, as a stake is a modified form of the wood which it is made of.

यम् ।. द्विजाथि: सूप: । द्विजार्था यबागू: । द्विजाथँ पय: । मूतबर्लि: । गोहितम् । गोमुखम् । गोरहित्वस् ।

No. 988.-"With artha 'on account of,' it should be stated that composition takes place invariably, and that the compound takes the gender of that which it qualiFIES." Thus dwijárthah súpuh "broth for the Bráhman," dwijarthá yavágúh "gruel for the Bráhman," dwijárithan payah "milk for the Bráhman." [Examples of composition with the other words enumerated in No. 987 are] bhútabali "a sacrifice for [all] beings," gohita "what is good for cows," gosukha "what is pleasant for cows," goralcshita " what is kept for cows"-(as grass).

## पम्वमी भयेन। २। १। ३०।

चोराद्वयम्। चारमयम्।
No. 989.-A word ending with the 5TH case-affix may be compounded with the word bhaya "fear." Thus chorabhaya "fear [by reason] of a thief."

## 

No. 990.-Words with the sense of stoka "a little," antika "near," dúra "far,"-and also the word kp̣icacbera "penance," [may be compounded] with what ends in KTA (No. 867).

## पम्न्वम्या: स्तोकादि्य्य:। है। ₹। २।

म्रलुगुत्तरपदे । स्तोकान्मुक्त:। च्रन्तिकादागत: । च्रभ्यासादाग-

## त: । दूरादागत: । कृच्छ्रादागत: ।

No. 991. -There is not elision of the 5 тн case-affix No. 768) AFTER words with the sense of STOKA, \&c. (No. 990), when a word in composition with them follows. Thus stokánmulta "loosed from a little distance," antikádágata "come from near," abhyásádágata "come from studying," dúvádágata " come from far," krichchhrádágata " come with difficulty."

> षष्ठी। २। २। し।
> सुबन्तेन प्राग्बत् । राजुपुप: ।

No．992．－A word ending with rHe 6 TH case－affix，as before， ［－－see，No．984－is optionally compounded］with what ends with a case－affix．Thus rájıpurusha（No．200）＂the king＇s man．＂ ［This example，with the demonstrative pronoun tat substituted for the word rájan，gives the compound tatpurusha＂his man，＂ which is token as the type and name of the class，－see No．982．］

## पूर्बापराधरोप्तंरमेकदेशिनैकाधिकरऐ।२। २1？।

अ्र्यविवा सह पूर्वादय：समस्यन्ते एकत्वसंल्यांविंशृश्चेद्यवय－
बी। चहींबमापापवाद：। पूवे कास्स पूर्वक्काय：। अपरकाय：।


No．993．－The words púrva＂front，＂apara＂near，＂adhara ＂lower，＂and uttara＂upper，＂are compounded with what ［word signities a thing that］HAS PAlits，provided that the thing having parts is distinguished numerically by unity．This de－ bars No． 992 ［which would have placed the words púrva，\＆c．last in the compound；－whereas，being here exhibited in the nomina－ tire case－see No． 969 －they take the precedence］．Thus púrva－ liáya＂the front of the body，＂apurak áya＂the back of the body．＂ Why do we say＂provided it is the site of unity［i．e．provided it be one］？＂Witness púrvaśchhátránám＂the foremost of the pupils＂－［where composition does not take place，the pupils be－ ing more than one］．

## अर्धं नपुंसकम्｜マイヤノマ1

समांयवाच्चर्धगब्दो नित्य कीबे पाग्वत् । म्रधे पिप्पल्या क्य－ धंपम्पली।

No．994．－The word ARDHA，which，when it signifies exactly equal parts（i．e．halves）is always neuter，as before［i．e．as di－ rected in No．993－enters into composition］．Thus ardhapippalí ＂a half of the pepper．＂

सप्तमी शै।यड़ै। १ १ १ १। 801


## इत्यादि 1 ट्विंतीया तृतीयेत्यांदये।गविभागादन्य₹ाप द्वतीयादिबिभत्तीनां प्रये।गवशात् समासे जेय: ।

No. 995.-A word ending with the 7 TH case-affix, as before [i. e. as directed in No. 984 -is optionally compounded] with the words SAUN̦ḌA "skilled," \&c. Thus akshaśaunda "skilled in dice" -and so of others.
[It had been stated that words ending with the 2 nd, 3 rd, and other case-affixes-see Nos. 984, 985, \&c.,-may form compounds with certain words specified in the aphorisms ; but a greater latitude is found necessary-so] on the ground of usage [in the works of good authors] it is to be considered allowable to form compounds out of words ending with the 3rd and other case-affixes, elsewhere also [than where directed in the aphorisms], by disjoining the expressions 2 nd, 3rd, \&c. [from their appropriate aphorisms], and attaching them [to others].

## दिक्संख्ये संज्ञायाम्। २। १। yू०।

संज्ञायामेवेति नियमाथे मूचम् । पूवैवुकामशमी। घर्न कृषयः। सपर्षय: । तेनेह न । उत्तरा चृत्ता: । पज्ञ ब्राहया: ।

No. 996.-A word signifying a pornt of the compass or a number [enters into composition] when the sense is that of an appellative. -The aphorism is intended to restrict the composition of such words to the case where the sense is that of an appellative. Thus púrveshukámaśamí "(the town of) Ishukámasamí in-the-East," saptarshayah " the Seven-sages," (i. e. the constellation of the Great Bear). Hence not here-viz. in uttará vriksháh "northern trees," paǹcha bráhmaṇáh " five Bráhmans."

नद्विनोर्थे।
 ख्ये पाख्त् । पूर्वंस्यं गालायं भव: पूर्वराला हैति घमाषे जाते।


No. 997.-In a case where the SENSE is that of a taddhitaaffix (No. 975), and when an additional member comes after
the compound, AND WHEN AN AGGREGATE is to be expressed, then a word signifying a point of the compass or a number, as before [-see No. 996-becomes compounded]. Thus, when a compound is formed out of the words púrvasyán sáláyán bhavah "that which is in the eastern hall," [in which analytical exposition-see No. 964-of the compound in question, the word bhava-see No. 998 -serves to represent the force of a taddhita-affix - ] the compound having (-see No. 964-) reached the form of púrvá+ śálá, [the feminine termination of the púrvá is rejected-because Patanjali declares that] "the masculine state belongs to a pronominal, when exercising any of the five functions" [specified under No. 964].

## दिक्णूर्वपददादसंज्ञायां ज: । \& | २1 अस्मादूवाद्यें जः स्यादसंघायम्य ।

No. 998.-Let [the taddhita-affix-see No. 975-] ìa, with the sense of "being," \&c., come after a word preceded by another that signifies A POINT of the compass-Provided the compound is not an appellative. [Thus, from No. 997, we have púu vaśálá +ìa.]

## तद्घितेष्षचामादे:। ৩। २। २?०।

जिति गारित च तट्धितेष्बचामादेरचे वृद्धि: स्यात् । घस्येति च। पै।र्वशाल: 1 पज्च गावे धनं यस्योत जिपदे बहुब्रीहो।

No. 999.-Let vriddhi be substituted in the room OF THE FIRST vowel OF THE VOWELS, WHEN TADDHITA-affixes FOLLOW, having an indicatory $\grave{n}$ (No. 998). or $n$. The final vowel, moreover, being elided by No. 260, we have paurvaśálá "who is in the eastern hall"-(No. 997).

In the case of the Bahuvrihi compound (No. 1034) consisting of three terms-signifying "whose wealth is five cows"-[the rule following applies].

## द्वन्द्वतत्पुरूषये।रूतरपदे नित्यसमासबचनम् ।

No. 1000.-" When an additional number comes after (what would else be but optionally) a Dwandwa compound (No.
1054) or a Tatpurusha (No. 982), the compounding is to be spoken of as invariable."

## गोरतधित्रुकि $|y|$ | \& | टर।

गे। ज्रैगवधन: ।

No. 1001.-Let (the taddhita-affix) tach be as the final of the compound after a Tutpurusha that ends with the word go "a cow"-but not when there is ELISION of the taddeita-affix. Thus par̀chagaradhana "whose wealth consists of five cows."

तत्पुरुष: समानाधिकरण: कर्मधधरय: । १।२। ४२।
No. 1002-A T'atpurusha compound (No. 982) the Case of each member of which is the same, is called Kahmadháraya (-i. e. "that which comprehends the object"-but why so named does not seem to be anywhere explained).

## संख्यापूवन हिगु:। २। १।पू२।

तद्धितार्थैत्यनेाक्तिस्त्रिविध: संख्यापूप्वैं द्विगु संज्ञ: स्यात् ।
No. 1003.-Let a compound, the first member of which is a numeral, and which is of one of the three kinds specified in No. 997, be called DwIGU-[the word dwigu itself-an instance of this kind of compound-siguifying "of the value of two cows]."

## द्विगुरेकवचन्म्।२1४।?।

द्विग्र्थ: समाहार एकवत् स्यात्।
No. 1004.-An aggregate expressed by a Dwigu shall be like one-i. e. shall be singular.

स नपुंसकम्।र।\&। २०।
समाहारे द्विगुर्द्वन्द्वश्च नपुंसकं स्यात् । पज्ञारां गबां समाहार: पज्रुगवस् ।

No. 1005.-When the sense is an aggregate, IT-a Dwigu or a Dwandwa compound (No. 1054)-shall be a neuter. Thus paǹchagavam "an aggregate of five cows."

## विशेषएं विशेष्येए बनुल्लम्। २। २। पू०।

मेदऋ मेद्येन समानाधिऋरणोन बहुले प्राबत्। नोलमुत्पलं नी-
 जामदन्न्य: ।

No. 1006.-The quatifier (or discriminator) [is compounded] with the thing thereby qualified (or discriminated) diversely (No. 823), as before [-i. e. as directed in No. 984]. Thus nílotpala "a blue lotus." By taking, in the rule, the expression "diversely" it is meant that in some cases it is imperative to make a com-pound-as in the case of krishnasarpa "a black suake," and sometimes it is forbidden-thus rámo jámudagnych "Rároa (called also) Jánadagnya" (as being the son of Jamadagni)."

## उपमानानि सामान्यवचनै:। २। ₹।पूy |

## घनश्याम: ।

No. 1007.-ObJECTS of COMPARISON are compounded with words denoting what is likened to them. Thus ghanaśyáma "cloud-black"-[i. e. something black as a cloud].
 गाॅ्रपार्यिव: । देबत्राहलए:

No. 1008.-The elision of the second member in the compounds SÁkapárthiva, \&C. should be stated." Thus the word priya "beloved" is elided in the example śálcapárthiva "the king of the era"-i. e. the king beloved by (the people of) his era, devabráhmana "a Bráhman beloved by the gods."

## नF्। २1 | 1 ही।

## नज् सुपा प्राग्वत्।

No. 1009.-The indeclinable privative NaǸ, as before [i. e. as directed in the foregoing rules-combines] with what ends with a case affix.

> नलोपे नF:। ह। ३। ७३।

## नजो नस्य लेप उत्तरपदे । च्रन्नाह्मख: ।

No. 1010.-There is Elision of the n of nañ (No. 1009), when a word follows in composition with it. Thus abráhmana "who is not a Bráhman"-(though a man).

## नस्मान्नुडचि। है। ₹। ०४।

लुपनकारान्नज उत्तरपदस्याजादेनुट्र। अम्वन्व:। नेऋधेत्यादो तु नगब्देन सह सुप्र सुपेति घमाध: ।

No. 1011.-Let NCT be the augment of a word beginning with a vowel that comes, in composition, after that naǹ (No. 1010) of which the $n$ has been elided. Thus anaśwa " (an animal) which is not a horse." But in such an expression as naikadhá "not at one time," there is composition with the word na [i. e. naǹ with its indicatory final dropped] in accordance with No. 964 ['indeclinables' being regarded as if they had case-affixes, though these have been elided-see Nos. 403 and 210].

## कुगतिपादय:। २ I २1 २ट। <br> एते समर्थैन नित्यं समस्यन्ते। कुत्सित: पुरुप:। कुपुपष: ।

No. 1012.-The word ku (No. 399), those called gati (Nos. 222 and 1013), and Pra, \&c. (No. 48), are invariably compounded with that with which they are connected in sense. Thus loupurusha "a paltry man."

## जर्यादिचिडाचश्यै। १ | ४। ₹? ।

ऊर्यादयश्च्व्यन्ता डाजन्ताश्च क्रियायेगे गतिसंज्चा: स्यु:। उरोकृत्य। शुन्कोकृत्य । पटपटाकृत्य। सुपुरूष: ।

No. 1013.-AND let the words Úrí (No. 399) "assent," and the like, and those that end with Chwi (No. 1332), and those that end with pích (No. 1338), when in composition with a verb, be called gati (No. 222). Thus (No. 1012) úríkritya (No. 936) "having promised," śulcl̂kritya "having made white," paṭapaṭákritya "having made a clattering," supurusha (No. 1012 and 48) "a good man."

## प्रादयो गताद्यर्थं प्रथमया। प्रगत शचनचर्यं: । प्राचार्य: ।

No. 1014.-"The words Pra, \&c. (No. 48), when the sense is that of gone or the like, combine with what ends with the 1sT case-a ffix." Thus práchárya "a hereditary teacher" (like Vaśishṭha in the family of Ráma).

ग्रत्यादय: क्रान्ताद्यै द्वितोयया। च्रतिक्रान्तो मालामिति चिग्रहे।
No. 1015.-"The words ati, \&c. (No.48), when the thing denoted is gone beyond or the like, combine with what ends with the 2ND case-affix." Thus we may have, as the analysis of a compound atikránto málám "which has surpassed the necklace:"[but, in regard to the compound, some further considerations are necessary].

## एकविभक्ति चापूर्वनिपाते।?। २। ४४।

## विग्रहे यान्नयतविभांतिकं तदुपसर्जनं न तु तस्य पूर्वानिपात:।

No. 1016.-And that which, in the analytical statement of the sense of a compound, has one fixed CASE [whilst the word with it is compounded may vary its case] is called upasarjana (No. 968), but does not (necessarily) Stand first (No. 969) [This furnishes occasion for next rule].

## गे।स्तियेारूपसर्जनस्य। १। २। \&と।

उपसर्जनं यो गे|खन्द: स्तीपरत्ययान्तं च तदन्त्तस्य प्रांतिपदिकस्य

## हस्व: । श्रतिमाल: ।

No. 1017.--Let a short vowel be the substitute of a crude word (No.135) which ends with the word GO "a cow," AND of that which ends with what has as its termination A Feminine affix (No. 1341), when regarded as an upasarjana (No. 1016). Thus [the example under No. 1015 becomes] atimála "exceeding the necklace (in beauty).

च्रबादय: क्रुष्टाद्यै तृतोयया। च्रबक्रुष्ट: कोनिलया। च्रबकोकिल: ।
No. 1018.-"The words ava, \&c. (No. 48), when the thing denoted is CRIED out, \&C., are compounded with what ends with

THE 3RD case-affix." Thus avakokila "what is announced by the cuckoo."-(e. g. the spriug).

## पर्यादयेा गन्ननादर्थै चतुर्य्या । परिग्लाने।डध्ययनाय पर्यध्ययन:।

No. 1019.-"The words Pari, \&c. (No. 48), WHEN THAT DEnOted is weary, \&c., are compounded WITH what ends with the 4TH case-affix." Thus paryadhyuyana "weary of study."
 शाम्बि:।

No. 1020.-The words NIR, \&c. (No. 48), wHEN THE THING DENOTED IS GONE BEYOND, \&c., are compounded WITH what ends with THE 5TH case-affix." Thus nishlcauśámbi "who bas gone beyoud Kanśámbí."

## तनोपपदं सप्तमीस्थम्। ₹। १। टर।

समम्यन्ते पदे कर्मोगीत्यादे। वाच्चत्वेन स्थितं यत् कुम्भादि तद्वाक्तं पदमुपपदं स्यात्।

No. 1021.-Here [i. e. in the division of the Grammar referring to verbal roots] let the word, such as "pot" or the like, denoting that, which, in virtue of its being a significate, is mplied in a term exhibited in the 7 TH case, such as karmaṇi (No. 841), be called upapada (No. 1022).

## 

उपपदं समर्थैन नित्यं समस्यतेडतिङन्तश्च समाध: । कुम्मं करोतींति कुम्भकार:। घलिड् किम् । मा भघान् भूत् । मांक लुडीती सममीनिर्देशान्माडुपपदम् । गतिकारकापपद्नानां कृद्वि: सह समासबचन प्रा्कृ सुबुत्पतें। व्याघो। चख्वरीती। कच्छपो। इत्यादि ।

No. 1022.-AN UPapada (No. 1021) is always compounded with that with which it is in construction-and the compound does not end in a tense-affix. Thus kumbhulkára (No. 841), "one who makes pots." Why do we say "not in a tense-affix?" Wit-
ness má bhaván blút "let not your Honour becone"-where mán as having been exhibited, in No. 469, in 7th case, takes the name of upapxila [but is not compounded with bhút].

The compounding of a gıti (No. 222) or a lárulact (No. 945), or an upapada (No. 1021) with what ends with a lirit-affix is declared to be effected before the case-affixes present themselves. Thus we have vyághrí "a tigress," aswulkítí" "a female ée. g. cow or the like) bought in exchange for a horse," leachchhupí "a shetortoise." [The word vyáyhu' is said to be derived from the root $g h v a ́$ "to smell," with the gati-prefixes $v i$ and $\dot{a}$, hecause the animal "goes smelling about." By Nos. 839 and 524 , short $a$ is found in the room of the long $\dot{a}$. Then, if the $v i+a+g h r a ́$ were not held to have become a compound before the case-affixes present themselves, in forming the feminine we should have to follow No. 1341 instead of No. 1373-for we should be forming the feminine of a verbal and not of a word denoting a genus. And so of the other examples].

तत्पुषस्या ङुन्जे: संख्याव्ययादे:। $\mid$ | ४ । द₹ । संख्याज्ययादेरद़्ुल्यन्तस्य तत्पुरूषस्य समासान्तोऽच् स्यात् ।


No. 1023.-Let the affix ach be the final of the Tatpurusha compound which begins with a nlimeral or an indeclinable and ends with ańguli "an inch." Thus dwyańgula (No. 260) " of the measure of two inches," nirangula " exceeding in measure the breadth of the fingers (of a hand)."

习习:सर्वैकदेशसंख्यातपुएयाच रानेः | पू|8| 00 ।

No. 1024.-And let the affix ach come after the word rátri "night," when it comes after ahan "a day," sarva "all," what SIGNIFIES A PORTION, AND SAṄKhYÁta "numbered," and puņa "holy." By the "and" is meant that this is to hold also when the compound "begins with a numeral or an indeclinable."

The word ahan "a day" is taken, in this aphorism, with a view to its entering into a Dwandwa compound-(No. 1054).

## राचाहासा: पुंसि। २ । \&। २C।

 सवर्राज:। संख्यातराज: ।

No. 1025.-Dwandwa (No. 1054) and Tatpurusha com-
 ahna (V. 4.88.) and aha (Nos. 1027 and 979), appear in the masculine only. Thus ahorátrah (No. 395, in spite of No. 129, taking effect as directed by Kátyáyana) "day and night," sarvarátrah "the whole night," sanikhyátarátrah "a night numbered (as the $1 \mathrm{st}, 2 \mathrm{~d}, 13 \mathrm{th}, \& \mathrm{c}$.)."

## संख्यापूवें रांब हींब््। द्विराज्य । हिराज्ञ ।

No. 1626.-"The word rátra 'night,' (No. 1025́) Preceded in composition by a numeral, is neuter." Thus dwiratram "a space of two nights," trirátram "a space of three nights."

## राजाह:स्सखिभ़षष्टच्| प | \& । č? ।

## एतदन्तात् तत्पुरूषाट्टच् । परमराज: ।

No. 1027.-Tbe taddhita-affix Ṭach comes AfTer a Tatpurusha compound (No. 982) that ends with the word RáJAN "a king," aHAN "a day," OR SAKHI "a friend." Thus paramarájah "a supreme king."

## च्रान्महत: समानाधिकरणजातीययोः । है। ₹ ! घ६ं।

महाराज: । प्रारवचने जातीय्ड्। महायकारे। महाजातीय:।
No 1028.-Let long á be the substitute (of the final) of mahat "great," when a word in the same case follows, and when Játíyar (V. 3. 69.) follows. Thus mahárájah (No. 1027) "a great king." The word játíyar means "kind:"-thus malhájátíyah "like the great.

घ्यष्टन: सं ख्यायामबहुत्रीह्यशीत्यो:। है। ₹।80।
习्रात् स्यात् । द्वादग । च्रष्टाविंश्शात्: ।
No. 1029.-Let long $a$ be the substitute of DWI "two" and ashịan "eight," when a numeral follows, but not when the
compound is a bahuvrími (No. 1034), NOR WHEN AŚtiti "eighty" FoLlows. Thus dwádaśa "twelve" $(2+10)$, ashṭáviniśati (No. 200) "twenty-eight."

##  <br> 

No. 1030.-The gender of a Dwandwa (No. 1054) or Tatpukusha compound (No. 282) is like that of the last word in it. Thus kuklcuṭamayúryávime "those two (fem.) the cock and the peahen," mayúríiulckuṭ́vimau "those two (mas.) the peahen and the cock," ardhapippali "the half of the pepper" (which is fem.-though ardha here-see No. 994-is neuter).

द्विगुपापापन्नालंपूर्वगतिषमासेपु न। पझ्चृकपाल: पुरोडाग:। म्राश्रा जीविकां प्रम्तजीविक:। अ।पन्नजीवक:। च्रलं कुमार्यै घ्रलंकुमारि:। ॠत्रत एव ज्ञापफात् समाष: 1 निक्छोाशाम्बि:।

No. 1031.-"This (dependence of the gender on that of the last word-No. 1030 -) does Not hold in a Dwigu compound (No. 1003), Dor in compounds the first member of which is PRÁpta 'obtained,' ÁPANNA ' obtained,' alam 'enough,' and a gati (No. 1012)." Thus paǹchakapálah purodáśsah "cakes soaked in butter (and offered at a sacrifice) in a dish with five compartments "[though leapála is neuter], práptajívilcah or ápannajívilkah "who has obtained a livelihood"-[though jivilá is fem.], alanikumárih "who is a suitable match for the girl"-which, only by the present rule, could be known to be a case justifying composition ; (so too, where a gati is the first member] nishlcauśámbih " (a man) who has come out of Kauśámbí" [though the name of the place is feminine].
 ध्वजतीर्थशरोरमयडपयूषदेहाङ्फुशःलशपानसूचादय: ।

No. 1032.-The words ARDHARCHA, \&c. may be MASCULINE AND neuter. Thus ardharcha or ardharcham"half a verse
(of Scripture)." In like manner [the following words may be either masc. or veut., viz.] dhwaja "a flag," tírthic " a place of pilgrimage," śarísa "the body," mandapa "a shed," yúsha "pease-soup," delía "the body," ańliuśa " a goad for an elephant," kalaśa "a jar," pátra "a vessel," súti'a "a thread," \&c.

## सामान्ये नपुंधकम् । मृदु पचरति । प्रात: कमनीयम् । दूनि तत्पुरुष:॥

No. 1033.-(By common consent) the neuter is employed when the application is general [i. e. when nothing is qualified in particular by the word in question]. 'Thus mridu puchati " he cooks soft (anything in general that he does cook)," prátuh laumanáyom "in the morning it is pleasant"-(i. e. things in general are so).

So much for the Tutpurushe compounds.

## । बहुब्रीशि: ।

OF THE BAHUVRYHI OR ATTRIBUTIVE COMPOUND.

## 

च्रधिकारोडयम् । प्रान्द्वन्द्वात् ।
No. 1034.-Let the rest be called Bahuvríhi. This is a regulating expression [to be understood in each aphorism] as far as No. 1054.

अ्रनेकमन्यपदार्थं। २। २। २४।
घ्रनेकं प्रथमान्तमन्यस्य पदस्यार्थं बत्तमानं बा समस्यते स बहु. बींहि: ।

No. 1035.-[A collection of] MORE words THAN ONE, in the nominative, employed to denote the same thing as another word is optionally compounded:-this is a Bahuvríhi compound (No. 1034).


## सम्यम्यन्तं विचेपषां च बहुद्रोहै। पूचे स्यात्। काठेक्राल:। च्यत

 एव चापका|घ्याधकरणगदो। बहुव्रींहि:।No. 1036 -A word in tee 7 th case, and an epithet shall stand first in a Bahuvrími compound. Tl:us lanthekále "who is black in the throat-(iiva)." [Had the noun rot been in the 7th case, the epithet must have come first-thus kildranṭthe "blackthroated "]. From this we learn that a Buhuvrihi compound may consist of words in different cases-[though No. 1035 speaks of them as being all alike in the nominative].

## हलइन्त त् सत्तम्याः सं ज्ञायाम्। है। ₹। है।

हलन्ताददन्तान्च सम्रम्या ऋझलुक्रु । त्वर्चसार: । प्राप्रमुदकं यं प्राश्मेदका। याम: । उढरथाइनड्बान् । उपहृतपशू रूद्र: । उट्युतादना स्थाली। पीताम्बरे। हरि:। बोरपुरुषका याम: ।

No. 1037.-There is not elision of the 7th case-affix after what ends in a consonant or short a, when the sense is that of an appellative. Thus twachisúra "a bambu" (the pith, or strength, of which is in its cuticle).
[Other examples of Buhuvríhi compounds are] práptodulio grámah "a village at which the water has come," údharatho, naḍwán "an ox by which the car is borne," upahritupaśú rudrah (No. 131) "Rudra, to whom cattle are offered (by being turned loose)," uddhrituudaná sthálí "a pot from which the boiled rice has been taken out," pítúmburo harih "Hari, whose garments are yellow," virapurushako grámah "a village the men of which are heroes."

प्रादिभ्यो धातुजस्य वाच्चो बा चात्तरपदलेप:। प्रपतितपर्यः। पपर्या: ।

No. 1038.-"The optional compounding of what arises from a verbal root coming after pra \&c. (No. 48), shodld be stated, and the elision of the term subsequent (-here subsequent to the prefix)." Thus praparnah "(a tree) of which the leaves are all fallen "-[the word patita being omitted in the compound].

## नजो।डस्त्यर्थानां वाच्येा वा चेत्तरपदले।प:। च्मविद्यमानपुचेडपुच:।

No. 1039.-"The compounding of words signifying 'what EXISTS,' coming after the negative NaǸ (No. 1010), SHOULD BE Stated, and the option elision oe the second of the terms." Thus avidyamánaputra or aputra "of whom there exists not a child "-(i. e. childless).

## स्त्रया: पुंबड्धाषितपुंक्कादन्न समानाधिकरणे स्त्रियामपूरणीप्रियादिणु। है। ₹। ₹タ̆। <br> उत्तपुंस्काननूङ् ऊङो रमाबे यन तथामूतस्य स्तीचाचकघब्दस्य

 पुंबाचकस्येब रुपं समानाधिकरगे न तु पूरखयां कियादो च । गोस्त्वयोरारति हैस्ब: । चिच्गुः । रुपद्धार्य:। अन्नून् किस् । बामेाहदूभर्ये:।No. 1040.-When trere is not úf after what is employed in Speaking of what is MASCULINe,-i. e. where there is the absence of the feminine affix un-(see No. 1376) the form of such a feminine word becomes like the masculine, when a feminine word in the some case follows (in the compound)-but not if this (word that follows) is an ordinal, or is the word priya " beloved" \&c.
[Thus-when we mean to speak of a man as having "a brindled cow"-the two words chitrá gauh being converted into an epithet], gau becomes short, by No. 1017, [and then, by the present rule, the chitrí, which is "followed by a feminine word in the same case"-viz. by gauh-, becomes "like the mascu-line"-i. e. becomes chitra-so that we have] chitraguh " (a man) who has a brindled cow." In like manner [from rúpavatí bháryá "a handsome wife "] rúpavadbháryah "who has a handsome wife." Why do we say "when there is not ún?" Witness vx́morúbláryah "one who has a wife with handsome thighs"- [where the feminine affix un-No. 1380—by which the final of the word uru "a thigh" was lengthened, remains].

च्रप् पूरणीप्रमाएयेा: । पू | \& । ११है।

पूरणा।य्युत्ययान्तं यत् स्त्रोलिक्गं तदन्तात् प्रमाएयन्तान्च बहुत्रोहेग्र् स्यात्। कल्याणी पज्ञामी यामां रानीचां ताः कल्यायीपज्ञामा राजघ:। स्ती प्रमाणी यस्य स्तीर्भमाण:। श्रश्रियादिषु किम्। छल्याणींप्रय:। इत्यांदि ।

No. 1041.-When a feminine word ends with an affix giving the sense of an ordinal, let the affix ap be after the Bahuvríli compound (No. 1034) which ends therewith or with the word pramání " a witness." Thus kalyánípañchamá rátrayah " nights, the fifth of which is auspicious," stripramánah "having a woman for witness or authority"-(a suit \&c). Why do we say (in No. 1040) "not if this is the word priya, \&c."? Witness lealyánípriyah "whose beloved is an honourable woman," :-and so on.

## 

स्वाङ्गत्वांचिक्थथ्यन्यन्ताद्बहुब्रीहे: पच्। दोर्घसक्यः। जलजाबी।
 डर्शनांदात घन्य्यमाणोाइच्।

No. 1042.-Let the affix SHACH come AFTER the words SAKTHI "the thigh" and aksini" the eye" final in a Bahuvríai compound and denoting a part of the body. Thus dírghasakthuh "whose thighs are long," jalajálsshí (No. 1348) "lotus-eyed." Why do we say "denoting a part of the body"? Witness dírghasakthi śakaṭam " a cart with long shafts," sthúlákshá venuyashṭih " a bambu-staff with large eyes"-[meaning the marks at the joints left on removing the twigs that grew there]. In this last example, as will be stated in No. 1064, the affix is ach.

## दिनिभ्यां प मूर्भ: |yू|8|३३य| <br> 

No. 1043.-Let the affix SHA be placed AFTER the word MÚrDHAN " the head" coming after dwi "two" or tri "three.', Thus dwimúrdhah•(No. 979) " who has two heads," trimúrdhah " who has three heads."

## 

## अ्रप् स्यात् । अ्रन्तल्लोम:। बाहल लैम: ।

No. 1044.-And let the affix $a p$ be placed after the word LOMAN "hair" coming after the word antar " within" or vahis "without." Thus anturlomah " that (as a fur garment) of which the hair is inside," valiriomah " that of which the hair is outside."

## पादस्य लोपोडहहस्यादिम्यः । \& | ४। २३ट।

हस्त्यादिर्शर्जतादुपमानात्त्पस्य पादस्य लेव:। व्याध्रस्येब पादाबस्य व्याघपात्।। च्रहस्त्याधिम्य: किम्। हास्तपाद:। कुशूलपाद:।

No. 1045.-There is elision of (the last last letter) of the word PADA "a foot," employed as an object of comparison, but NOT after the words hastin " ac elephant," \&c. Thus vyághrapát " whose feet-are like those of a tiger." Why do we say " not after hastin, \&c."? Witness hastipádah "whose feet are like those of an elephant," kusúlapádah " whose feet are like large grain jars."

## संख्यासुपूर्वस्य। पू|४। १४०।

## लोप: स्यात्। द्वपपत् । सुपात्।

No. 1046.-Let there be elision of it (i. e. of the final of pada "a foot"-No. 1045) preceded by a numeral and by su. Thus dwipát" whose feet are two"-(i. e, a biped), supát " whose feet are good."

## उद्विम्यां काकुद्स । पू। ४। ? ४ट। <br> लेप: स्यात् । उत्काकुत्। विकाकुत्।

No. 1047.-Let there be elision (of the final) of Kákuda "the palate" after ut and vi. Thus utkalcud "who has a high palate," vilcólcud "who has a wrongly formed palate."

## पूर्णाद्विभाषा। थू । \& ।

पूर्याकाकुत्। पूर्याकाकुद:।
No. 1048.-AEter the word púrNa (the elision of the final of kákuda-No. 1047 takes place) optionally. Thus purnakákud or púrṇakálcudah "whose palate is complete."

## सुहृदु हुंदौ मिनामिनये: |y | 8 । रू००।


No. 1049.-The forms sutrid and durbrid, with the SENSE OF fRIEND AND FOE [are the only forms admissible, whether you suppose them to be compounds of hrid or of hridaya " the heart"]. Thus suhrid "whose heart is well-affected," durhrid " whose heart is ill-affected."

## उरःपर्टनिम्य: कप् |yू| ४। शूर?।

No. 1050.-AFter the word uras " the breast," \&c. [when final in a compound], let there be the affix KAP.

## कस्कादिषु च। ᄃ। ₹। ४ट।

एष्विया उत्तरस्य विसर्गस्य षेाइन्यस्य तु स:। हूति स: । व्यूढोरस्क: । प्रियस्र्पष्क: ।

No. 1051.—And in the words Kaska " who? who? \&c." sh is the substitute of visarga coming after an in-but of another (i. e. of visarga coming not after an $i n$ ) there is $s$. Thus vyúdhoraskah "whose chest is broad," priyasarpishkah " to whom clarified butter is pleasant."

निष्ठा। | । २। ₹₹f
निष्ठान्तं बहुब्रीहो। पूबे स्यात् । युत्तयोग: ।
No. 1052.-What ends with A NIShṬ̂é (No. 866) shall stand first in a Buhuvríhi compound. Thus yuktayoga " who is devoted to devotion."

## शेषाद्विभाषा। yू |8। रूप४।

घ्रुन्त्तममासान्ताद्बह्डव्रीहे: कब्बा । मह्दायचस्क:। महायशः:।

## दूति बहुव्रीचिः ॥

No. 1053.-The affix kap is optionally placed afterthe REMAINDER-i. e. after any Bahuvrihi compound in respect of
which no other affix is enjoined as the final of the compound Thus maháyaśaskah or maháyuśics " whose renown is great."

So much for the Bahuvrihi Compounds.

## | द्वन्द्व: ।

OF THE DWANDWA OR AGGREGATIVE COMPOUND.
चार्थ हन्दः । २। २। २尺।
प्रनेकं सुछन्तं चार्यैं चतमानं वा समस्यते स द्वन्द्वः। समुच्चयान्वाचयेतरेतरयेगगममहाराश्चार्था: । तनेखरं गुरुं च भजस्वाति परस्परानरपेनस्यानेकस्येकस्मन्नन्वय: समुन्वृय:। भिन्वामट गां चा-
 समासे न। घंखद्वर्रा क्रिन्धीति मिलितानामन्बय इतरेतरयेगः । संज्ञापरिभाषामति समूह: समाहर:।

No. 1054:-When a set of several words ending with caseaffixes stands in a relation expressible by "and," the set is optionally made into a compound :-this is called DWANDWA "doubling" or "coupling." The meanings that may be indicated by " and" are " community of reference," " collateralness of reference," "mutual conjunction," and "lumping." For example-iśwurañ guruin cha bhajaswa "reverence God and thy teacher"-here the dependence, on one (and the same verb), of the mutually unrelated set of more than one, is what we call "community of reference." In the example blikshámatı́ gán clánay" "go for alms and bring the cow," the relation founded on the one or the other's being concerned in a collateral action-is what we call "colliteralness of reference." In these two cases composition does not take place, because the words are not directly related to one another-(No. 962). In the example dhuvalihudirau chhindhi "cleave (alike) the Mimosa and the Grislea" - the relation of the two mixed up (in one action of which they are spoken of as the joint object) is what we call "mutual conjunction." "Lumping" is aggregation (into a neuter singular word)-as in the example sarijníaparibhásham "an appellative and a maxim of interpretation."

## राजढन्तादिषु परम्। २। २। ३१। <br> एषु पूर्चरमयेगाहे परं स्यात् । दन्तानां राजा राजदन्त:।

No. 1055.-In the words rájadanta and the like, let that be put LAST which is (according to No. 969) proper to be placed first. Thus ráajadantah "a chief of teeth" (i. e. an eye-tooth).

## धमादिष्वनियम:। अर्भर्यमो। धर्मार्यो। इत्यादि।

No. 1056. -"In regard to the words dharma and the like, there is no fixed rule." Thus arthadharmau or dharmarthau "wealth and virtue" or "virue and wealth," \&c.

## 

पूबे स्यात् । हृरहरो।
No. 1057. - In a Dwandwa compound, let a word called GHI (No. 190) stand first. Thus hariharau "Heri and Hara."

## ग्रजाद्यदन्तम् | २। २। ३३।

हैश शृष्यो।
No. 1058.-[And likewise-see No. 1057-] what begrns with a vowel and ends with short A. Thus téakerishñau "the Lord and Kṛishṇa."

## च्रस्पाच्तरम्। | | २। ३४।

โिबकेशงิ।
No. 1059.-[And likewise-see No. 1057-] that which has fewer vowels. Thus śivakeśavau "Śiva and Keśava."
fितामाना।?1々। 001
माचा सहालत्तो। पिता घा चिष्यते। पितरो। मातापितरी।
No. 1060.-The word PITRI " father," when spoken of ALONa with MATRT " mother," is optionally left alone. Thus pitarau or mátápitarau " one's parents."

हन्दश्य पाएितूर्यंसेनाझ्भानाम्। २। \&। २।

एषां द्वन्द्व एकवत् । पारिपादम् 1 मार्दड्गिकपाएविकम्। रथिकाखरारेश्र् ।

No. 1061.-AND A Dwandwa compound of words signifying members of Living beings, and players (or singers or dancers), and component Parts of an army, shall be singular. Thus pánipádam "the hand and foot," márdangikapánavikam "players on the mridańga and panava (kinds of drums)," rathikáśwároham "the chariots and the cavalry."

## दन्दा चुदषहान्तात् समाहारे। पू| ४। २०ही।

चवर्गान्ताद्वपहान्तान द्वन्द्वाटृच् स्यात् समाहारे । बाक्त्वच्व् । त्वक्म्रजम्। शमीदृषद्धम्। बाक्त्तिषम्। छेनेपानह्यम्। समाहारे किम् । माबृट्शरदो।

## दूति हन्द्व: ॥

No. 1062.-And after a Dwandwa compound, ending in a Palatal, or D, or SH, OR H, let there be the affix tach, When the compound is a neuter aggregate. Thus válitwacham "the organs of speech and of touch," twaksrajam "the skin and a chaplet," samídrishadam "Acacia-suma and a stone," valktwisham "eloquence and splendour," chhatropínaham "umbrella and shoes." Why do we say " when the compound is a neuter aggregate?" Witness právritśsaradau "the rains and the cold weather."

So much for the Dwandwa Compounds.

## । समासान्ता: ।

OF THE AFFIXES WHICH COME AT THE END OF COMPOUNDS.
चंकुपरब्यू: वथामानचेत्र 1 पू| 81081
干टगाद्यन्तस्य समासस्य च्रम्रत्ययेडन्तावयव: । श्रन्बै या धूस्तदन्तस्य न । छर्र्धर्च: । विष्पुपुरम् । विमलापं सर:। राजधुरा । ग्रनेत्न तु । ग्रच्वधू: । दृढधूरच: । सांखपथ: । रम्यपथे। देश: ।

No. 1063.-The affix $a$ is the end-portion of a compound which ends with RelCE "a verse (of Scripture)," PUR " a city," ap " water," DhUR "a burthen," pathin "a road"-but not of that which ends with $d h u r$ when relating to AKSHA "an axle-tree." Thus ardharcha "half a verse (of Scripture)," vishnupura "the city of Vishṇu," vimalápuin sarah "a lake the water of which is pure," rájadhurá (No. 1341) "the king's load (of government),"but, when relating to aksha,-akshxdhúh "the shafts attached to the axle-tree," dridhadhúruleshah "an axle the shafts attached to which are strong." Then, again, salchipathah "the road of a friend," ramyapatho deśah, " a place the road of which is pleasant."

## 


No. 1064.-Let the affix ach come [in a compound] arter the word akshi, when it is not a synonyme of the organ of viSIon. Thus gaválcsha "a bull's eye (a small window, so called)."

## उपसर्गाद्ध्वन:|yू |8| व्यू |

प्रगताऽध्वानं पाध्ये रथ: ।
No. 1065.-[Let the affix ach come, in a compound] AFTER adhwan "a road," coming after an upasarga (No. 48). Thus prádhwo rathah "a carriage that has got upon the road."

## न पूजनात्। पू । \& । £์ट।

पूजनार्थात् परेम्य: समासान्ता न स्यु: सुरजजा । भ्रातिराजा ।

## दूति समासान्ना: ॥

No. 1066.-[The taddhita affixes-see.No. 1027, \&c.-] which come at the end of compounds, shall not come after words coming after what is intended for Praise. Thus (in spite of No. 1027) surájan " a good king," atirájan "a pre-eminent king."

So much for the affixes which come at the end of Compounds.

## 1 ताद्धता: ।

## OF WORDS ENDING WITH TADDHITA AFFIXES.

## समर्थानां प्रथमाद्दा। प। १। cp । 

No. 1067.-(The tadrhita affixes) on the alternative (of their being employed at all), come after the word that is signified by) tee first of the words in construction (in an aphorism). This applies to all the aphorisms as far as No. 1284.
[N. B.-Primitive nouns having been formed from verbs by adding the krit affixes-No. 816-, other nouns may again be derived from the primitive nouns, to imply every possible relation to the things, actions, or notions, which the primitives express. The affixes forming these derivative nouns are called tad-dhita because the nouns denote something 'relating or belonging to that' which is primitive.]

## ग्रग्वपत्यादिभ्यग्च | \& | १| 58 | <br> सम्यो।श् स्यात् प्राउद्दोव्यतींयेष्बर्थुपु ।

No. 1068.-AND let the affix $a n$, in the senses of the various affixes occurring antecedently (in the order of the Ashṭádhyáyi) to No. 1203 come after these-viz., ASWAPATI " a lord of horses," \&c.

## नदितितेष्चचामादे: । ७। २। १२०।

जिति 两ति च तह्जिते परेऽचामादेरचा वृद्जि: स्यात्। अ्मश्वपतेरपत्यादि । ऋाख्वपत् । गाएपतम् ।

No. 1069.-When a taddeita affix Follows, with an indicatory $\grave{n}$ or $n$, let there be vriddhi in the room of the first vowel among the vowels. Thus, to denote the offspring, \&c. of (one of the kings styled) Aśwapati, we may have áśvapata (No. 1068). So again, gânupata "the offspring, \&c., of Ganapati (i. e. of Ganeśa).
 प्राद्दीव्यतीयेप्बर्थेपु। दितेरपत्यं देत्य:। अद्वितेरादित्यस्य बा अ्यादित्यः।। प्राजापत्य: ।

No. 1070.-Let the affix NYA, in the senses of the various affixes occurring autecedently to No. 1203, come after the proper names diti, aditi, and áditya " the sun," and that which has the word pati as its final member. Thus daitya "a descendant of Diti," áditycu "a desceudaut of Aditi," or "(a descendant) of the sun," prájápatya " a descendant of Prajápati.

## देवादजजो । दैव्यम्। दैव्म ।

No. 1071.-"After deva "a god," let there be the affixes yaǹ and aǹ." Thus daivya or daiva "divine."

बहिषंशृलोपेा यज् च। बाह्य:। ईक्त् च।
No. 1072. - "Let there be elision of the ṬI (No. 52) of VaHIS "out," and let there be the affix yañ." Thus véhya "external." And the affix ifale may be employed (which gives occasion to the rule following).

## 

ॠ्रचामादेरचे बृद्धि: स्यात्। बाहीक: ।
No. 1073.-And when it (the taddhita affix) has an indicatory к, let there be vriddhi in the room of the first vowel of the vowels (in the word). Thus vaikika "external."

## गेरजाधिस्त्गे यत् । गोरपत्यांद्ध । गव्यम् ।

No. 1074.-" When an affix beginning with a vowel preSENTS ITSELF AFTER the word go "a cow," let the affix yat (be substituted for it)." Thus "what is descended (or procured, \&c.) from a cow" is expressed by gavya (No. 31).

## 

श्रोत्म:। हत्यपपत्यादबविकारान्ताथा: प्रत्यया: ॥

No. 1075.-Let the affix aǹ come after utsa, \&c. Thus autsa " a descendant of Utsa.

So much for the affixes that convey the senses beginning with "posterity" (No. 1077) and ending with "change" (No. I195).

स्त्रीपुंसाभ्यां नज्स्नजै। भवनात्। ४।?।ट्।
घान्यानां भवन इत्यत: प्रागर्थष्बाम्यामेते। स्तः । स्त्रेयः । पेंस्त: 1

No. 1076.-In the senses specified in the aphorisms reckoning from this one as far as No. 1249, the two nañ and snaǹ come after these two words strí "a female" and puís "a male." Thus straina "female," paunisna " male."

## तस्यापत्यम् । \& । ? । टि ।

षाम्यन्तात् कृतसंधे: समर्थ।दपत्येऽर्थ उत्ता घन्त्यमाखाश्च प्रत्यया वा स्यै:।

No. 1077.-Let the affixes already mentioned, or to be mentioned, come optionally, in the sense of the offspring thereof, after what word ending with the sixth case-affix, and having completed its junction [with whatever it may require to be compounded with], is in grammatical relation thereto.
[ $N . B$.-Were the affix applied to a word standing at the end of a compound, before the word had completed its junction with the other words in the compound, then such a rule as No. 1069 would not apply to the whole term, and the alteration directed would fall upon the wrong letter.]

## च्रेर्गुए:। है। \&। १४६

उवर्यान्तस्य भस्य गुगास्तट्यिते। उपगोरपत्यमेपगव:। घ्याखेपत: । देत्य: । ग्रोत्सः । स्त्रेयः । पोंस्त: ।

No. 1078.-Let GUNA be in the room of, a bha (No. 185) ending in $U$ or $\cup$, when a taddhita affix follows. Thus aupagava (No. 1069) "a deseendant of Upagu," [and then, as examples of No.

1077] áśwopata "a descendant of an Aswapati," daitya "a descendant of Diti," autsa " a descendant of Utsu," straina "produced from a woman," paunisna " produced by a man."

## 

 ॠपत्यत्वेन विश्वितं पै|धादि गे|चसंजं स्यात्।No. 1079.-Let what is spoken of as posterity, beginning with grandsons, be called gotra.

## एको गेने। \&1?1ट゙き।

प्रत्यय: स्यात् । उपगोग्गेशजपत्यमेपगव:।
No. 1080.-When descendants, beginning with the Grandson (No. 1079), are spoken of, let there be but one affix. Thus aupagava " a descendant such as a grandson or still lower descendant of Upagu"- [the word being the same as that-No. 1078-which denotes "a son of Upagu"].

## गर्गाढिभ्यो यन्। \& । ? १०y । <br> गेचापत्ये । गर्गस्य गे।चपत्यं गार्य्य: । वात्स्य:।

No. 1081.-Let yaǹ be the affix after garga and the like, when the sense is that of a descendant not nearer than a grandson (No. 1079). Thus gárgya "a grandson, or still lower descendant of Garga," vátsya " a descendant of Vatsa."

## 

गोचे यद्यजन्तमजन्तं च तदवयचयेरेतयेर्लुक्त तत्कृते बहुत्वे
न तु स्त्रियाम् । गर्गा: । वत्सा: ।
No. 1082.-AND there is elision of these two, yaì (No. 1081) aND AǸ (No. 1075), being parts of what, ending with yaǹ or aǹ has the sense of a descendant not nearer than a grandson (No. 1079), when the word [of itself, and not as part of a compound epithet dependent on another word] takes the plural,-but not in the feminine. Thus gargáh "the male descendants of Garga," vatsáh "the male descendants of Vatsa."

## जीवरति तु वंश्ये युवा। ४। ?। ? है₹। <br> वंश्ये पिचादे। जीवर्ति पैचदेर्यद्यत्यं चतुर्थादि तद्युवसंजमेव

## स्यात् ।

1083 - But when one in a line of descent, beginning with a father (and reckoning upwards), is alive, let the descendant of a grandson or still lower descendant, beginning (therefore) with the frurth (in the order of descent) be called yuvan [-and not gotra No. 1079].

## गोगादान्यस्त्र्याम् । ४।?| टと ।

यून्यपत्यो गोन्र्रत्ययान्तादेव प्रत्यय: स्यात् स्त्वियां तु न युवसंज्ञा।

No. 1084.-When a descendant of the description denoted by yUvan (No. 1083) is spoken of, let the affix be attached only aFTER what already ends with au affix marking a descendant as low at least as a grandson :-but, in the feminine, the word is nor termed yuvan, [nor treated accordingly].

##  <br> गोने यो याजिजो तदन्तात् फक् ।

No. 108..-And let phulk come after what ends with yaì AND iǹ, signifying a descendant (No. 1075) at least as low as a grandson, [when a further descendaut of the description mentioned in No. 1083, is to be denoted].

## ग्रायनेयीनीचिय: फढखच्छघां पत्ययादीनाम्

## १। २।

प्रत्ययादे: फस्य अ्रायन् ढस्येय्य खस्य ईन् छस्य हश् घस्य इस् एते स्यु:। गर्गस्य युवापत्यं गार्येयया:। दान्बायण:।

No. 1086.-Let there be Áyan in the room of PHA, Ey in the room of DHA, ín in the room of KHA, íy in the room of chia, and iy in the room of GHa, being initials of affixes. Thus gárgyáyana (No. 1085) "a distant descendant of Garga," dák-
sháycuna "a distant descendant of Daksha"-[Garga and Daksha being alive, or some one intermediate betwcen them and the descendants so named being alive].

##  <br> श्यपत्येऽर्थे। दार्नि: ।

No. 1087.-Let iñ, in the sense of a descendant, come after what euds in Sholt A. Thus dákshi (No. 260) "a descendant of Daksha."

## बाह्वादिम्यश्व। ४। ? । टहै।

## बाहांव: । ऋ्युलोाम: । ॠाकृतिगग्याइयम् ।

No. 1088. - And after báhu, \&c. [let ì̛, No. 1087, come]. Thus báhavi (No. 1078) "a descendat of Bâhu," audulomi " a descendant of Uḍuloman."

This is a class of words recognizable only by the form-(see No. 53).

## च्रन्टष्यानन्तर्ये विदादिय्यो广ज । ४। १। १०8।

ये त्वचानृषयस्तेम्योडपत्येडन्यच तु गोने। विदस्य गेनं वैद:।
 दय: ।

No. 1089.-Let there be the affix aǹ after vida, \&C., in the sense of immediate descendant (or son) after those which are NOT names of sanctified SAGES, but otherwise in the sense of a descendant not nearer than a grandson (No. 1079). Thus vaida "the descendant (not nearer than a grandson) of (the sanctified sage) Vida," which in the dual becomes vaiduu, and in the plural vidáh (No. 1082) ; then again pautra " a son's son (i. e. a grand-son)"-dual pautrau, plural pautrúh-(No. 1082 not applying to this, because the derivation is not of the kind called gotra-No. 1079). In the same way duuhitra (No. 1069) "a daughter's son," and the like.


## च्रपत्ये । शैब: । गाङ़:।

No. 1090.-Let the affix an come AFTER Siva, \&c., in the sense of offspring. Thus śaiva "a descendant of Śiva," gánga " a descendant of Gańgá."

## कृष्यन्यकवृष्पिकुरुभ्यग्व। \& । ? । १?४।

कृषिभ्य: । वासिष्ठ:। वेख्वांमिच:। ॠन्चकेम्य:। खाफल्क:। वृष्पिभ्य: । बासुदेब: । कुरुम्य: । नाकुल: । साहदेव: ।

No. 1091.-AND (the affix an may come) AFTER names of sauctified sages, and of persons belonging to the ANDHAKA, vRISHṆI, AND KURU race. It comes after the names of sages in the examples vásishtha " a descendant of (the sage) Vasishṭha," and vaiśwámitra "a descendant of Viśwámitra," after the $A n$ dhakas in śwáphallca " a descendant of Śwaphalka, after the Vrishṇis in vásudeva "the son of Vasudeva," and after the Kurus in nálcula " a descendant of Nakula," and sáhadeva "a descendant of Sahadera."

## मातुरूत् संख्यासंभद्रपूर्वाया: | \& । १ । ११पू । <br> संख्यांदूर्वस्य मातृशब्दस्य उदादेश: स्यादग् प्रत्ययश्च । द्वेमा-

 तुर: । षायमातुर: । घांमातुर: । भाद्रमातुर: ।No. 1092. -Let $u$ be the substitute of the word mítri " a mother" Preceded by a numeral, or by Sam, or biadra ; and let there be the affix an. Thus dwaimátura (No. 37) "having a mother and a step-mother"-(meaning Gaṇeśa), sháṇmátura "having six mothers"-(meaning Kártikeya who was brought up by the six Krittikás), sánimátura " whose mother is good," bhádramátura "having an illustrious mother."

## स्त्रीम्ये ढक्। \&। १। १२०। <br> स्तीप्रत्ययान्तेभ्ये। ढक् । वेनतेय: ।

No. 1093.-AFTER words ending with FEMININE affixes (No. 1341), let there be the affix pHAK (No. 1086). Thus vainateya, "the son of Vinatá"-(meaning Garuda).

## कन्याया: कनीन च। ४। १। ११ई।

## चादला। कानीने। व्यास: कर्गाश्च ।

No. 1094.-And let kanína be the substitute of kanyá. By the "and" the affixing of $a n$ is indicated. Thuskánína" the son of an unmarried woman"-e. g. Vyása or Karṇa.

## राजग्वशुराद्यत् | ४ । १ | १३०।

No. 1095.-After rájan and swasura, let there be the affix Yat.

## राज्चे जातावेच।

No. 1096.-" After rájan, only when it means the regal CaSte," (does the affix directed by No. 1095 come).

## घे चाभावकर्मलो: 1 \& । \& । २₹ट। <br> यादै। तद्वितेऽन् प्रकृत्या स्यान्न तु भाबकर्मयोः । राजन्य:।

 जातावेवेत किम्।No. 1097.-And when a taddhita affix, beginning with $\mathbf{Y}$, follows, let AN (if the word ends in an) remain in its shape unaltered, but not when the sense is that of action or state. Thus rájanya (Nos. 1095 and 1096) "a Kshatriya or man of the regal caste"-(whereas "the royal state of a king," by No. 979, would be rájya). Why do we say, in No. 1096, "only when it means the regal caste?" [For the reply see the example under the next rule].

## च्रन्। है। ४ | २₹०। <br> च्रन्न प्रकृत्यांखा परे। राजन:। ख्वशुर्य: ।

No. 1098.-Let AN (at the end of a word) remain in its original form (in spite of No. 979), when the affix an follows. Thus rajance "the son of a king" (who need not have had a Kshatriya mother; in which case he will not be of the Kshatriya race-see No. 1097). Then, again, by, No. 1095, we have śwaśurya "the son of a father-in-law."

## चन्ताढ्र: । ४ । ? १ १३ए।

बीनय: । जातावित्येब। नाईंचरन्य:।
No. 1099.-After mshatra, let there be the affix gha. Thus kshatriya (Nos. 1086 and 260) "oue of the caste of the Kshatras." This is the form of the derivative only when the caste is spoken of-fur otherwise the derivative is leshátri (No. 1087) "a descendant of a Kshatra" (not necessarily by a Kstatra mother).

## रेवत्यादिस्यष्ठक्त । 81 १ 1 १8 है।

No. 1100.--After revatí, \&C., let there be ṭhak.
ठस्येक: | ৩| ३। yू०।
च्रह्ञात् परस्य टस्ये ऊादेश: । रैवतिक: ।
No. 1101.-Let IKA be the substitute of THA coming (without the intervention of any letter) after an inflective base (No. 152). Thus raivatikea " a descendant of Revati."

## जनपदशब्दात् चनियादझ्। ४। १। \}₹ट। <br> 

No. 1102.-Let there be añ, to denote progeny, AFTERAWORD which, while it expresses a country, expresses also a Kshatriya. Thus párichála "the descendant of the Kshatriya who gave bis name to the country of Paìchála."

च्बंचिसमानशब्दाज्जनपदात् तस्य रजन्यपत्यवत् । पज्रोलानां राजा पाज्च़̃ल: ।

No. 1103.-" (Let the same affix-see No. 1102-) AS WHEN the sense is that of PRogeny, when the sense is that of the kings thereof, come after the name of a country of the same name as a Kshatriya." Thus párichála "the king of the Kshatriyas (or of the country) of Paǹchála."

पुरेरण्य। पिरव: ।
No. 1104.-"Let aṇ come after puru." Thus paurava " a descendant of Puru."

## पारडोर्डोग । पाइड्ड:।

No. 1105.-"Let p̣yaṇ come after páṇ̣u." Thus pandya " a descendant of Páṇdu."

कुरुनादिम्यो एय:। ४। १। १०p।
केरव्य:। नेषध्य: ।
No 1106. -Let there be nya after kuru and names beginning with n (signifying both a country and its Kshatriga inhabitants). Thus leuruvyu (No. 1078) "a descendant of Kuru," nuishadhyr "a descendaut of Nishadha."

## ते तद्राजा: । ४। १ १ २०४।

श्रजादयस्तद्राजषंजा: स्यु:।
No. 1107.-Let these, viz. the affixes ar̀, \&c., be called tadríja (No. 1027-i. e. "the king thereof").

तद्राजस्य बहुषु तेनैवास्त्रियाम् । P| 8 | ही२।
बहुघ्वर्थणु तद्वाजस्य लुक् तत्कृते बहुत्वे न तु स्त्र्याम् ।

## पज्ञाला: । इत्यादि ।

No. 1108. -There shall be elision of a tadrísa (No. 1107) affix, when the meanings are many (i. e. when the word is plural) when by the word itself [and not by the word standing as part of a compound epithet dependent on another word] the plural is taken-but not in the feminine. Thus (as the plural of púnchála -No. 1103 we have) pañcháláh "the kings of Paǹchála, or their descendants." And so of others.

## कम्बाजाब्नुक्। है। ? । ? Оथ ।

श्रस्मात् तद्रांज्य लुक् । कम्बेज: । कम्बेनो।
No. 1109.-After the word кamboja, there is elision of the tadráju affix (No. 1107). Thus Kamboja " the king of Kamboja," kambojau "two kings of Kamboja."

कम्बेजादिम्य इति वक्तव्यम्। चेल:। गक:। केरल:। यवन:।

## दूत्यपत्याधिकार: ॥

No. 1110.-"It should be said (in No. 1109) 'after kamboja and the like.'" Thus chola "the king of Chola," śulkce "the king of Scythia," kerala " the king of Kerala," y vana " the king of Greece."

So much for the subject of Patronymics (or for the division of the Grammar where the words-" in the sense of progeny"-exert an influence-having to be supplied in each rule).

## तेन रक्षं रागात्। ४। २। ? । <br> ध्र्या् स्यात् । कषायेण रक्तं वस्त्र्र काषायम् ।

No. 1111.-Let an come after a word denoting a colour, to signify what is COLOURED thereby. Thus káshíya " coloured of a dull red"-as cloth.

## नन्तनेए युक्त: काज:। ४। २। ३।

## भ्र्या स्यात् ।

No. 1112.-Let an come (after the name of an asterism) to signify a TIME CONNECTED WITH THE ASTERISM.

तिव्यपुष्यये।न्नत्बचारिय यलेप इति वाच्यम्। पुष्येण युत्तं पोषमह: ।

No. 1113.-" It should be mentioned that there is ELISION of the Y, when an (No.1112) COMes after the asterism of tiseya or (as it is also called) puShya." Thus pausha "belong-ing-as a day-to the asterism Pushya"-(i. e. to the month of December, in which month the moon is full in that asterism).

## लुबविशेषे 181 २18।

घूवैचण विहितस्य लुए षश्ठिदयडात्मकस्य कालस्यावान्तरविशेषश्चेन्न गम्यते। ग्रद्य पुष्य: ।

No. 1114.-There shall be Elision (lup, No. 209,) of the affix enjoined by the preceding aphorism (No. 1112), If NO SPECIfication is to be understood of an included purtion of the time
consisting of twenty-four hours (or sixty dandas). Thus adya pushyah "to-day belongs to the asterism Pushya"-(meaning by "to-day" neither the day-time in particular, nor the night-time in particular, but both alike).

## हष्टं साम। \&। २। ०। <br> तेनेत्येध। बसिघ्टेन दृष्टं वांमघं घाम।

No. 1115.-Let $a n$ come after what ends with the 3rd caseaffix in the sense of SEEN - the thing seen by the one whose name is in the 3rd case, being the SÁma-veda. Thus vásishṭhañ sáma "the (portion of the) Sáma seen by (or revealed to) Vasishțha."

## 

## बामदेवेन दृष्टं साम वामदेव्यम्।

No. 1116.-Let pyat and pya come after the name vámadeva (under the circumstances set forth in No. 1115). Thus vámadevya (No. 260) "the (portion of the) Sáma seen by Vámadeva." परिहतेा रथ: । ४। २। ?०।

No. 1117.-The affix an comes (after a word in the 3rd case, in the sense of surrounded-the thing so surrounded being a chariot. Thus vástra " surrounded with cloth"-e. g. a chariot.

तनोद्यृतममचेभ्य:। ४। २। ใ४।
घरावे उड्लुतः घाराब च्रोदन:।
No. 1118.-The affix an comes AFTER words denoting VESSELS, to signify placed thereon. Thus śáráva "placed on a shallow dish"-as boiled rice.

## संस्वतं भच्ञा: । ४। २। २ही ।

समम्यन्तादए स्यात् संस्कृतेडर्थं यत् संस्कृतं भन्बाश्चेत् ते स्यु:। भाष्ट्रेषु संस्कृता माप्र्वा। मबा: ।

No. 1119.-Let an come after what ends with the 7 th caseaffix, to denote what is PREPARED therein-if that which is so pre-
pared be granular food. Thus bhráshtra " prepared in frying-pans"-(as barley, \&c).

## साइस्य रेवता। ४। ₹ | २४। <br> इन्द्रे। देवताडस्येति ऐन्द्रूं हृंवि: । पाशुपतम् । बाहस्पत्यम्।

No. 1120.-An affix comes after the name of ANY Deity, when something is to be spoken of as HIS. Thus aindra " belonging to the deity Indra"-as butter (in an oblation), páśupata "belonging to Śiva," vár'haspatya " belonging to Vṛihaspati."

## शुकाद्धाद्घन्। प। २। रही।

शुंक्रयम् ।
No. 1121.-AFter the name SUKra, there is the affix GHAN. Thus sulcriya (Nos. 1120 and 1086) "belonging to Sukra"-as an oblation of butter).

## सेमाट्यत्या। ४। | । ३०।

## सौम्य्य् ।

No. 1122.-AFter the name soma, there is the affix trañ. Thus suumya (No. 1069) "belonging to the Moon"-(as an oblation of butter).

## वाय्वृतुपिजुषसे। यत्। ४। २। ₹?।

## वायव्यम् । ₹तृव्यम् ।

No. 1123.-AFTER VÁyu, Ritu, pItri, and uShas, there is the affix yat. Thus vayavya "belonging to the god of the winds," ritavya "belonging to the seasons"-(as an oblation of butter).

## रीङ Fटत: । ৩। \& । २०।

च्रकृद्धकारेडसार्वधातुके यकारे च्वो च परे 干ृते। रीङादेश:। यस्यंति च। पित्यम् । उषस्यम्

No. 1124.-The substitute of SHORT RI shall he ríg, when an affix, beginning with $y$ and not being a lirit (No. 329) nor a sárvadhátuka (No. 418), follows, or if chui (No. 1332) follows. Thus,
by No. 260, we have pitrya (No. 1123) "belonging to the progenitors," ushasya "belonging to the dawn"-(as butter offered is oblation).

## fपतृव्यमातुबमातामचपितामहा: । ४। २। ₹६।

एते निषात्यम्ते । पितुर्भाता वितृब्य: । मातुर्भाता मातुल: । मातु: पपता मातामह: । पितु: धिता पितामह: ।

No. 1125.-The word pitrivya "a father's brother," mátula "a mother's brother," mátámara "a mother's father," AND PITÁMA HA "a father's father," are anomalously formed.

## तस्य सम्नृः । ४। २। ३७।

काकानां समूह: काकम्
No. 1126.-An affix is added to a word, when the sense is a collection thereof. Thus leáka "a collection of crows."

## मिन्तादिम्योडएा। ४ । र। ३ट।

भेनम् । गर्मरयीनां समूहो गार्मिणम् । इह मस्याढे तद्धित इति पुंबद्यावे कृते ।

No. 1127.-The affix an comes after bhiksmí "alms," \&c. Thus bhailisha (No. 1126) "what is collected in the shape of alms," gárbhina "a collection of pregnant females." In this example the word (garbhiní "a preguant woman") having been reduced to the form of the masculine by the supplementary rule, that "the masculine form of a bha (No. 185) is substituted, when a taddhita affix follows without an indicatory $d h^{\prime \prime}$ (the application of No. 979 is debarred by the rule following).

दूनखयनपत्ये। है। ४। १₹์४।
श्रनपत्यार्थैड़िं इन् म्रकृत्या। तिन नस्तट्द्धत इति टिलोपें। न। युबतीनां समूहो ये|बतम्।

No. 1128.-When the affix an follows, not in the sense of offspring, the termination in shall remain in its original shape. Hence (in the case of gurbhinia, No. 1127) there is not elision of
the last vowel and what follows it by No. 979. Then, again, (as another example of No. 1127) we have (from yuvut' "a young woman") yauvata (No. 260) "a collection of young womeu."

## ग्रामजनबन्धु भ्यस्तल । \& | र | ४३।

तलन्तं स्त्रियाम् । यामता । जनता । बन्धुता ।
No. 1129.-The affix tal comes after gráma, jana, and bandiu. What ends in tal is feminine. Hence grámatá (No. 1341) "a collection of villages," janutá "a collection of persons," bandhutá "a collection of relatives."

## गजसहायाभ्यां चेति वक्तव्यम । गजता । सहायता ।

No. 1130.-"It should be stated that this (affixing of talNo. 1129) takes place also after gaja and saháya." Thus gajatá " a collection of elephants," saháyutá "a collection of allies."

## अ्रहू: ख: क्रते। । चहीन: ।

No. 1131. - "The affix kha comes after ahan 'a day' in the SENSE OF A SACRIFICE." Thus ahína (No. 1086) "a particular sacrifice-one lasting a certain number of days."

## च्रनित्नह्तस्तिधेनेष्टक् । ४ | २ । ४०।

No. 1132.-AFter things without consciousness, and HASTI " an elephant," AND DHENU " a milch cow," there is the affix TY\#AK.

दूसुसुक्तान्तात् क: । ०। ३। पू? ।
इस्उस्उक्तान्तात् परस्य ठस्य क: । सात्तुकम्। हास्तिकम्। धेनुकम्।

No. 1133.-Let K be the substituted of Thafter what ends WITH IS, OR US, OR an UK, OR T. Thus sálctuka (No. 1132) "a quantity of flour," hástika "a collection of elephants," dhainuka " a collection of milch cows."

## तद्धीते तदेद्र। \&। २। पूट।

No. 1134.-(Let an affix come after a word denoting some subject of study) in the Sense of who has studied that, or who understands that.

न ख्वाम्यां पदान्ताभ्यां पूँौौ तु नाम्यामैच्। । । ₹। ३। पदान्ताभ्यां यकारवऋारम्यां परस्य न बृट्ज़: किंतु ताभ्यां पूनौ कमादेतावागमो स्त:। व्याऊरणमधीते बेद बा वैयाकरण:।

No. 1135.-There is not rriddli (by No. 1069) in the room of what stands after the letters Y AND V, being the finals of padas, but there are, before the two, respectively, the two augments AI AND AU. Thus vaiydkaruna "one who has studied, or who knows, the grammar"-where the $y$ of vyálcarana "grammar" is at the end of a pada, inasmuch as the prefix $v i$ is one of the Indeclinalles-(No. 399).

## क्रमादिभ्यो वुन् । ४। ₹। ६१।

## कमक:। पदक:। गिन्नः। मीमांसक:।

No. 1136.-After krama, \&C., let there be the affix vun (in the sense of "who knows the thing"). Thus kramaka (No. 836) "one who knows the order," padalia "one who knows the verses (of the Veda)," śilkshaka "one who knows one of the six Vedángas," mímánsalia "one who knows the Mímánsá philosophy."

## तदर्मिन्नस्तीनि देशे तन्नाम्नि । ४। १ । §०। <br> उदुम्बरा: घन्त्यस्म्म् देशे ब्रोंटुम्बरो देश:।

No. 1137.-(An affix is placed after a word expressive of anything) in the sense of-that thing is in this-the place taking a name tererefrom. Thus audumbara "a country in which there are glomerous fig-trees."

तेन निर्ृृत्तम्| 81 र। ₹टा
कुगाम्बेन निब्टेता नगरी को।ाम्बी।
No. 1138.-In the sense of what is COMPLeted by Him (an affix is placed after the person's name). Thus kauśámbi "the city completed by Kuśámba."

## तस्य निवास: । ४। ₹ । ६ंट। <br> โिबीनां निबादे। देग: शैव:।

No. 1139.-When the sense is HIS DWelling-place, (an affix is placed after the person's name). Thus śaiva " the country of the Sivis."

## च्रूटूरमすश्र । \& | २ | 001 <br> विदिशाया च्यदूरमवं वोदिशम ।

No. 1140. - And when the sense is what is not far off therefrom (an affix is placed after the name of a place). Thus vaidiśa "what is not far off from the city Vidiśa."

## जनपदे लुप्। १। २। पू?।

जनपदे वाच्चे चातुरर्थिकस्य लुप।
No. 1141.-When a countriy is to be expressed, there is ELISION (lup) of a "quadruply significant" affix-[i. e. of an affix which conveys the senses specified in Nos. 1137, 1138, 1139, and 1140].

लुपि युक्तवघ्यक्तिवचने।?।२। थ? ।
लुाँव घंति प्रकृतिबल्लिक्ञवचने स्त:। पज्ञालानां निबासे जनपद: पज्रोला: । कुरब । च्रा: । बङ्गा: । कलिङुा: ।

No. 1142.-When there is elision by LUP (No. 1141), the gender and number remain as in the original term. Thus paǹcháláh'" the country which is the dwelling-place of the Paǹchálas," luravah "the country of the Kurus," ańgáh "the country of the Ańgas," bańgah "the country of the Bangas," kalingáh "the country of the Kalingas."

##  <br> 尹्रजनपदार्थ च्यारम्भ: । बरागानदूरमवं नगरं बरणा: ।

No. J143.-And after the words varañá, \&c. (elision takes place as directed in No. 1142), The origination of this rule is for the sake of what is not a country [like the words referred to in No.

1142]. Thus raiandih "the city [-not the country-] not far from the country of the Varaṇás."

कुमुदन उबेतसेभ्ये। ड्मतुप्।४। २।
No. 1144.-The affix DMATUP comes after the words KUMUDA " a lotus," NADA " a reed," and vetasa "a ratan."

भय:। ᄃ1 P1 २०।
भघन्तान्मतेार्मस्य व: । कुमुद्वान् । नड्वान्।
No. 1:45.- Let there be $v$ in the room of the $m$ of the affix matu (No. 1144) after what ends in a Jhay. Thus kumudwat (No. 267) abounding in lotuses," naḍwat " abounding in reeds."

माढुपधायाश्य मतेवाऽयवादिम्य:। C| २। く।
मवर्या।बर्यान्तान्मवर्यावर्यापधान्च यवाद्वर्वजतात् परस्य मतेामंस्य व: । वेतस्वान् ।

No. 1146. -Let there be $v$ in the room of the $m$ of the affix MatU (No. 1144) coming AFTER a word the final of which is m OR a or á, or the penultimate letter of which is m or a or á-but not after the word yava " barley," \&c. Thus vetaswat (Nos. 1144 and 267) "abounding in ratans."

## नडशादाड्वंलच्| \& | ₹ | CC।

नड्वल: 1
No. 1147.-AFTER the words NAḌA "a reed" AND SÁDA "young grass," there is the affix pwalace. Thus nadwala (No. 267) "abounding with reeds."

## भिखाया वजच्। ४। र। Сटर।

जिखावल: ।

## द्राति चातुर्र्यिका: ॥

No. 1148.-After the word sikhá "a crest," there is the affix valach. Thus śilchúvala "crested (as a peacock)."

So much or the affixes "quadruply significant" (see No. 1141.)
शेषे । ४ । ₹ । ćpl

श्रपत्यांदिचतुरर्थ्यन्तादन्यो।र्थ: शेषस्तचाणादय: स्यु: । चत्तुषा गृह्यते चान्बुषं रुपम्। श्रान्या: शब्द: । श्रोपनिषद: पुरुष:। दृष्द पिष्टा दाष्षदा: सक्रघ:। घतुर्मंरुह्यते घातुरं गकटस् । चातुर्दश्यां दृश्यते चातुर्दशं रन्ब:। तस्य विऋार इत्यतः प्राक्त शेषाधिकार:।

No. 1149.-Let a meaning, other than those of which "progeny" (No. 1077) was the first mentioned and the quadruple siguification" (No. 1141) the last, be called "the remainder,"-and in that remainder of senses, too, let there be the affixes an, \&c. Thus chafkshusha "visible"-viz. colour, which is apprehended by vision, śrcivanac "audible"-viz. sound, aupanishuda "treated of in scripture"-viz. soul, dárshada "ground on a stone"-viz. the flour of fried coris, chátura " ridden ia by four persons" "viz. a kind of cart, cháturdú́a " who is seeu on the fourteenth day of the month "-viz. a goblin.
'The regulating influence of the expression " in the remainder', extends from this aphorism forward as far as that marked No. 1195.

## राष्द्रवारपाराद घखै। \& । २ । ç ।

राष्ट्र जातादो राण्ट्रि: । भ्मचारपारोग: ।
No. 1150.-After the words Ráshtra "a country" and avárapára " botb banks," there are respectively, the affixes GHa and kea. Thus ráshtriya (No. 1086) "born, \&c., in a country," avárapáreña " who or what goes or extends to both banks."

भवारपाराद्विगृहीतादप्रि विपरीतांच्चेति वक्तव्यम्। अ्रवारोग:। परोगय: । पारावारोग: 1 इह प्रकृंतिंवशेषाद्धादयष्युट्युलन्ता उच्यन्ते तेषां जातादयेडर्थाविेषा: समर्थंविम्तयश्च वन्द्यन्ते ।

No. 1151.-"It should be stated (in addition to what is stated in No. 1150) what the affix may come after the word avírapára (not only in the form in which it is there exhibited, but) also when it is taken separately in pieces, and when it is inverted." Thus avárina "belonging to this bank of the river," páriña "belonging to the other bank," párávárína "belouging to the other bank as well as to this."

There shall now be mentioned derivatives which end with those affixes the first whereof is gha (No. 1150) and the last where.. of are tyu and tyul (No. 1171), with specification of the original terms (to which the application of those affixes is appropriate) ; and their varieties of meaning-such as "being produced therefrom," and the like-shall be mentioned; and also the declensioual cases in connection with which the affixes are appropriately applicable.

## ग्रामाद्यखजै। ४। ₹। C8।

## ग्याम्य:। ग्रामीग:।

No. 1152 .-Aeter the word aráma "a village," let there be the affix $Y$ OR khaì. Thus grámya or grámíṇa (No. 1086) "rustic."

## नद्यादिय्यो ढक्| ४ | २| टO ।

## नादेयम्। माहेग्म् । बारायसेयम् ।

No. 1153.-AFTER the words nadf "a river," \&C., let there be the affix рнак." Thus nádeya (No. 1086) "aquatic," máleya " earthen," vdráṇaseya " belonging to Benares."

## दन्चिएापश्वात्पुरस स्त्यक् | \& | ₹। くん।

## दानियात्य:। पाश्चात्य:। पिरस्त्य:।

No. 1154 .-AFter the words dakshiñá, paśchát, and puras, let there be the affix tүak. Thus dákshinátya "produced in the south," páśchátya " produced in the west," paurastya "produced in the east."

## द्युपागपागुदक्म्रतीचे यत्। ४। २। २०? । <br> दवव्यम् । प्राच्यम् । श्रपाच्यम् । उदीच्यम् । प्रतीच्यम् ।

No. 1155.-AFter dyu "the sky," PRích, APÁch, UDACH, and pratích, let there be the affix yat. Thus divya "celestial," práchya " eastern," apáchya " southern," udźchya (No. 366) " northern," pratíchya " western,"
च्रव्ययात् त्यप् । ४। २ | १०४ ।

श्रमेहक्रतसिचेज्य एब । च्रमात्य: । इहत्य: । क्वत्य: । ततस्त्य: । तबत्य: ।

No. 1156. - Let there be the affix tyap after an indeclina-BLE-that is to say, however, only after amá "together," iha "here," kwa " where?" and (those that end in) tasi (No. 1286) and tra (No. 1291). Thus amátya " a minister," ihatya "produced here," lcwatya " produced where ?" tatastya " produced thence," tatratya " produced there."

त्यन्नेर्युवे । नित्य:।
No. 1157.-" Let tyap come after the indeclinable ni in the sense of constantly." Thus nitya "eternal.""

वृर्दियंस्याचामादि स्त द्वृड्घम् । १। १। О३।
यस्य घमुदायस्याबां मध्ये अ्यादवृद्धिस्तद्वृद्धमंज्ं स्यात् ।
No. 1158.-Let that whole word among the vowels of which the first is a vp̣iddhi be called vriiddia.

## त्यदादीनि च। ? १ ? । ०४ ।

वृद्धसंज्चान स्यु: ।
No. 1159.-AND let TYAD, \&C., (No. 170) be called vriddha (No. 1158).

## चृद्घाच्छ:। ४। २। ११४। <br> शालीय: । तदोय: ।

No. 1160.-After a word called vriddea (Nos. 1158 and 1159), let there be the affix снна. Thus śálíya (Nos. 1086 and 260) "belonging to a hall," tadiya " belonging to that."

वा नामधेयस्य । वृद्धसंज्ञा । देबदत्तीय: । देबदत्त: ।
No. 1161.-"The appellation vriddha (No. 1158) is OPTIONally that of a proper name (whether it have a vriddhi in its first syllable or not)." Thus devadattíya (No. 1160) or daivadatta "belonging to Devadatta."

## गहादिम्यश्य। ४ । २। १₹ॅ।

## गहीय:।

No. 1162.-AND AFTER the words GAHA, \&C., (there is the affix chha--No. 1160). Thus gahíya "belonging to a cave."

युष्मदसमहोरन्यतरस्यां खF् च। ४। ३। ? ।
चा क्छ: । पत्तेडया । युवये।य्युष्माकं वायं युष्मदोय: । च्मस्मदीय: ।

No. 1163.-AND AFTER yUSHMAD aND ASMAD (No. 170), optionally let there be the affix khañ. By the "and" it is meant that the affix may be clihx (No. 1160); and on the alternative, which is optional, the affix will be an. Thus (when the affix chha is used) yushmadíya "what belongs to you two, or to all of you," asnadiya " what belongs to us."

## नस्मिन्नरिए च युष्माकास्माकै। । ४ । । २।

गुष्मदस्मदेरेताञादेशो। स्त: ख्वां अर्णा च। यौ।्माकोण: । च्रास्माकोन: । योष्माक: । ज्रास्माक: ।

No. 1164.-When this affix, viz. khaǹ (No. 1163), is added, and when AṆ is added, then yUSHMÁka and asmáka are the substitutes of yushmad and asmad. Thus yaushmákína "belonging to you," ásmálína "belonging to us," (and so, too, with the affix aṇ) yaushmáka and ásmáka.

## तवकममकावेकवचने। ४। ३। ३।

एकार्थवांचनेर्युष्मदस्मदोस्त习कममको स्त: खरि च्राया च। तावकोन: । ताबक: । मामरीन: 1 मामक: । तु तु ।

No. 1165.-In the room of yushmad and asmad, expressing one individual, there are tavaka and mamaka, when the affix khaǹ or an follows. Thus távalkína or távalca "belonging to thee," mámakína or mámaka "belonging to me." But when the affix is chha (then the rule following applies).

## 

## मपर्यन्तयोरनये|रेकार्थवांचनेास्त्वमो स्त: प्रत्यये उत्तरपदे च

 परत: । त्वद्दोय: । मदीय: । त्वत्पुज: । मत्पुच: ।No. 1166.-And when an affix follows, or a word in composition, the twa and $m a$ are put in the room of those two (viz. yushmad and asmad) as far as the $m$ (i. e. in the room of yushm and $a s m$ ), when they signify a single individual. Thus twadíya "belonging to thee," madíya "belonging to me," twatputra "thy son," matputra "my son."

मध्यान्म: । ४। ३। $\subset$
मध्यम: ।
No. 1167.-After the word madhya "the middle," there is the affix ma. Thus madhyama " middlemost."

## कालाद्रज्। ४। ₹। ??।

कालिकम्। मांसकम् । सांबत्सरिकम्।
No. 1168.-AFTER a word expressive of TIME, there is the affix ṬHaǸ. Thus leálika (No. 1101) "temporal," másika "monthly," sánivatsarika " anrual."

## श्रव्ययानां भमाचे टिलेप:। सायंव्रांतिक:। पोन:पुनिक: ।

No. 1169. -"There is elision of the last vowel and what FOLLOWS IT OF indeclinables, if only they be entitled to the name of BHA (No. 18厄̆)." Thus (from prátur) sáyanipratika " belonging to evening and morning," (and, from punar,) paunahpunika "happening again and again."

## प्रावृष एएय: । ४। ३। २०।

प्रानृषेपय: ।
No. 1170.-After the word Právẹish "the rainy season," there is the affix eṇya. Thus právrishenya "what belongs to the season of the rains."

## 

सायमित्यांदम्यश्चतुर्म्योाव्ययेम्यश्च कालबांचिम्यख्युट्यूलो। स्तस्तयोस्तुट् च। सायंतनम् । चिरंतनम्। प्राह्यु प्रगे अ्यैनयै।ेरेदन्तत्वं निपात्यते। पाहुनुननम्। प्रगेतनम्। दोषातनस् ।

No. 1171.-AFTer the four, sáyam, \&c.-i. e. after sáyam "at eve," chiram "for a long time," práhṇe "in the forenoon," prage "at dawn," and after indeclinables expressing time, there are the affixes ṭYU AND TYYL, AND their angment TUṬ. Thus, sáyaritana (No. 836) "what is of the evening," clirantanı "lasting" or "delayed long." In the case of práline and prage the termination in $e$ (in spite of No. 768) is anomalous; and we have prálinetana "what is of the forenoon," and pragetcinc "what is of the early morn." (As an example of the rule applied to an indeclinable expressing time, take) doshátana "belouging to the night."

## तन जात: | ४ | ₹ । ₹ 1

सा्रमीधमर्थाज्जात इत्यर्थे 5 गादये। घादयश्च स्यु:। सुघ्ये जान: । म्रोघ: । उत्से जात: । श्रोत्स: । राष्ट्रे जात: । राण्ट्रयः 1 . श्रबारपारे जात:। च्रवारपारोग:। इत्यादि ।

No. 1172.-Let there be the affixes $a n$, \&c., and $g h a$, \&c., in the sense of produced therein, after what in the 7 th case is in grammatical relation (as the locality). Thus sraughna "born in Srughna," autsa "born in Utsa," ráshṭriya " born in a country," avárapárína (No. 1150) " born on this or the opposite bauk:"and so of others.

## पावृषष्ठप्। ४। ३। २ही। <br> एसयापचाद: । प्राबृषिक:।

No. 1173.-After právẹish "the rainy season" let there be the affix ṬHap (when the sense is that of "produced in"). This debars enya (No. 1170).—Thus prúvrishilca (No. 1101) "produced in the rainy season."

प्रायभव: । ४ । ३। ३ट।

## तनेत्येव । मुघ्घ मायेया बाहुल्येन भवर्त। सेाघ: ।

No. 1174.- [The affixes $a n, \& c$. may come] when the sense is being much-but only after that denoting "where." Thus sraughna "what is much-i. e. what is abundant-in Srughna."

संभूते। ४। ३। ४? ।
सुघे संभवโि । होाइ: ।
No. 1175.-[The affixes $a n$, \&c. may come] when the sense is adapted. Thus sraughna "what is suited to the country of Srughna."

## केश्ड़्ड़्। ४। ₹ । पर।

केशेयं वस्त्रम्।
No. 1176.-AFTER the word koSA "cocoon of the silkworm" let there be the affix pphà̀. Thus kauséeya "silken"-clothes.

तन भव: । ४। ₹ | पू₹ ।
स्रोघ: । श्रोत्स: । राई్्ट्रय: ।
No. 1177.-(The affixes $a n$, \&c. may come) when the sense is who stays there. Thus sraughna "who stays in Srughna," autsa "who stays in Utsa," ráshtriya "who stays in a kingdom."

## दिगादिभ्ये। यत्। ४। ₹। पू४ ।

दिश्यम्। वर्ग्यम्।
No. 1178-AFTER the word Dis, \&c., let there be the affix yat. Thus diśya "lying in a particular tract or quarter," vargya "belonging to a class."
gररीरावयवाच । ४। ₹। पूपू।
दन्त्यम् । करठाम् । च्रध्यात्मादेष्ठंजष्यते । घ्रध्यात्मे मबमाध्यात्मिकम्।

No. 1179.-AND after what denotes a part oe the body (let there be the affix $y^{\prime}(t)$. Thus dantya "dental," leanthya "guttural."

It is wished (by Pataìjali) that after the words adhyátman "a minister of soul," \&c., there should be the affix thaǹ. Thus adhyátmika "relating to one of the ministers of soul" [as spoken of in the Sáńhya philosopby].

## च्रनुर्शतिकादोनां च। ०। ३। २०।

एषामुमयपदवृद्ध्रुर्जिति गिंति किति च। च्याधिद्धेकिकम्। घ्याधिभेतिकम्। रेहलोकिकम्। श्याकृतिगयाडयम्।

No. 1180.-And, after the words andsatika "about a hundred, " \&C., when an affix with an indicatory $\grave{n}$ or $\eta$ or $k$ comes, let a vriddhi be the substitute of the vowel in both members of the compound. Thus-in those terms of the Sánkliya-(from adhideva " a presiding deity") ádhidaivikca "dependent on a presiding deity," (from adhithúta the province of an organ" adhibharutika "having reference to the proviuce of an organ," (from ihuclokce "the world here") aihalaukika "relating to this world." This is a class of words (see No. 53) the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from its form.

## जिह्वामूलाद्नुले प्म्क: 18 । ₹ । ६ी ।

निह्वामूलीघम् । ॠहुलीयम् ।
No. 1181.-AFter the words jihwámúla and afiguli, let there be the affix chifa. Thus jihwamúlíya (No. 1086) "residing in the root of the tongue," angulíya "residing in the fingers."

वर्गान्ताच । ४ । ₹ । ६३!
कवर्गोयम ।
No. 1182.-AND after what ends with vaiga (let there be the affix chha). Thus kavargíya (No. 1086) "belonging to the class of $k$ "-(i: e. a guttural letter-see No. 17).

## तन च्रागत: । ४ | ₹ | 08।

मुघेदागत: । सोघ: ।
No. 1183. - [Let there be the affix cin, \&c.] when the sense is what hás come thence. Thus sraughia "what has come from Srughna."

## ठगायस्थानेभ्यः । ४। ₹। ०y ।

शुल्कशालाया भ्रागत: शेल्कशालिक: ।
No. 1184.-After words denoting sources of revence, let there be the affix ţнak. Thus śculkcuśáliku (Nò. 1101) "what is derived from the custom-house."

## विद्यायोानिसंबन्धेम्ये वु्। ४ ४। ₹।

## घ्भापाध्यायक:। पैतामहृँ:।

No. 1185.-After words relating to learning and family origin, let there be the affix vuǹ. Thus aupridhyáyaka (No. 836) "derived from a spiritual teacher," paitámuhuka "derived from a grandfather."

## हेतुमनुष्येभ्योडन्यतरस्यां रुप्यः। ४। ₹। फ२ ।

समादागतं समह़प्यम्। पबे गहादित्वाच्च: । समीयम्। देबदत्रुप्यम्। देवदत्त् ।

No. 1186.-After words denoting causes and men (viewed as causes), there may be optionally the affix rúpya. Thus samarúpya "what proceeds from a like cause." On the other alternative, there is after this word the affix chhx, from No. 1162. Thus samíya (No. 1086). So, again, devadattarúpya or daivadatta " what originates with Devadatta."

## मयट् च। \& । ₹। ᄃर। <br> सममयम्। देवदत्तमया. ।

No. 1187.-AND (under the circumstances specified in No. 1186) there may be the affix mayat. Thus samamaya "consisting of the same," devadattamaya "in the form of Devadatta."

प्रभवर्वति। ४। ₹। 5 ミ।
हिमघत: प्रमबति हैमघती गह्गा।
No. 1188.-The affixes $a n, \& c$., may come when the sense is what takes its rise. Thus haimavatí "which takes its rise in the snowy range"-meaning the river Ganges.

## तन्चचति पथिढ़तयेः:। ४। ३। टy । सुघं संगच्छात स्राघः । पन्था दूते। बा ।

No. 1189.-[The affixes an, \&c., may come] when the meaning is what goes thereto-provided this be a road or a messenGER. Thus sraughna "that goes to Srughna"--i. e. the road to Srughna or a messenger to Srughua.

##  मुघ्यमआभांनष्क्रामโत स्रोघघ कान्यकुज्ञद्वारम् ।

No. 1190.-[The affixes an, \&c., may come] when the meaning is the gate that faces. Thus sraughice " which looks towards Srughna"-as oue of the gates of Kányakubja does.

## अ्रधिद्वत्य दृते ग्रन्ये। ४। ३। С०। <br> घारीरकम匂कृत्य कृते ग्रन्य: चारोरकोय:।

No. 1191. - When the meaning is a book made in subservience [to any sulject, then the affixes an, \&c., may come after what denotes that subject]. Thus śárírcckíya "psychological"-meaning a book made with reference to the incorporate soul.

## सेाडस निवास: 1 ४। ₹। ᄃर्ट।

स्रुघे निचासेाऽस्य स्रोघ: ।
No. 1192.-[The affixes $a n$, \&c., may come] when the meaning it that tHIS IS HIS DWELLING-PLACE. Thus sraughna "an inhabitant of Srughna."

तेन प्रेक्तम्। \& | ₹ 1 १०?।
पार्गानना प्रेक्तं पाणिनीयम् ।
No. 1193.-[The affixes $\alpha n, \& c .$, may come] when the meaning is what was enounced by him. Thus pániníya " (the system of grammar) enounced by Páṇini."

तस्येट्म् । \& ₹। ₹९०।
उपगेारदमोपगवम् ।
दूति शेषिका: ॥

No．1194．－［The affixes an，\＆c．，may come］when the meaning is that THIS is HIS．Thus aupagava＂which belongs to Upagu．＂

So much for those affixes that convey the meanings referred to under No． 1149.

तस्य विकारः । ४। ३। २३४ ।
No．1195．－［The affix an，may come］when the meaning is $A$ modification or product thereof．

म्रश्मने विकारे हिलेप： 1 尹्मशनो ंबकार 尹्याश्म：।

## मास्मन：। मार्नरक：।

No．1196．－＿＂There is elision of the last vowel with what Follows it of the word ASMan＂a stone，＂when the meaning is A FRODUCT thereof＂－（No．1195）．Thus áśma＂made of stone，＂ ［and then by No．1195］bhdsmana＂made of ashes，＂márttilca ＂made of earth．＂．

##  <br>  यडं भस्म बा। पैफ्पलम् ।

No．1197．－And［the affix an，\＆c．，may come］AFTER a word denoting an an：mal，and a deciduous prant，and a treer，when the meaning is A PART．By the＂and＂it is meant that the sense may be also a product－（No．1195）．Thus máyúra＂being part of a peacuck＂or＂made of a peacock＂［－as a fan made of its feathers］，maurva＂of the S．useviera zeylanica＂－the stalk or the ashes，－－paippala＂of the Pipal－tree．＂

习मबन्यांदि क्रम्। मोग्नः：सूप：। कार्पासमाच्छादनम् ।

No．ila8．－In secular language let the affex mayat come Optionafily after any primitive in those two meanings－viz． prolluct（No．1195）and part（No．1！97），when NeIther FOOD Nor clothing is spoken of．Thuš uśmamaya or（ly No．1098）áśma－
na "made of stone." Why do we say "when neither food nor clothing is spoken of?" Witness maudga " made of kidney-beans" -as soup-[where the affix is an-not mayat]; aud leirpása "made of cotton"-as clothing.

## नित्यं चृद्धशरादिभ्य:। ४। ₹। २8४।

## श्राम्रमयम् ।

No. 1199.- [The affixing of mayat, which is optional in the case of the words specified in No. 1198, takes place] invariably aftel words that have veliddil in the first sillable (iNo, 1158 ), AND after the words SARA " a reed," \&c. Thus ámramayia " consisting of mango-trees."

## गेश्च पुरीषे। \&। ₹। १8y ।

## गे।मयम् ।

No. 1200.-AND [there is the affix mayat ] AFTer the word Go "a cow," in the sense of its dung. Thus gomaya "cow-dung."

गे।पयसे।र्यत्। 8 । ₹। ? छ़०।
गव्य्य् । पयस्यम् ।

## दूति पाग्दीव्यतीया: ॥

No. 1201.-AFTER the words GO " a cow" and payas " milk;", let there be the affix yat. Thus gavya (No. 31) "being part. of a cow," payasya " made of milk."

So much for the affixes that convey the meanings referred to under No. 1068.

प्रागवहतेष्ठक्। \& । \& । ? ।
तद्वहतीत्यत: प्राक्त ठगधिध्रियते।
No 1202.-[In each aphorism] from this one FORWARD To No. 1218, the affix triak bears rule.

तेन दीव्यर्यत खनति जर्यति जितम्। 8181 र।

No. 1203.-[Let there be the affix thak, No. 1202] when the sense is who plays, digs, CONQuers, or is Conquered teerewith

Thus álcshilca (No. 1101) "a dicer"-i. e. who plays, conquers, or is conquered, with dice-[and so, from a word signifying an instrument for digging, may be formed what will signify "wbo digs therewith"].

## संस्टतम्। 8 । 8 । ₹।

दधा संस्कृतं दाधिकम्। मारिणिकम्।
No. 1204.-[So, too-No. 1202-] when the sense is what is COMPOSED thereof. Thus dádhika " made of curds," márichika " made of pepper."

तरति। \& | \& |y
उडुपेन तरति। श्रोडुपिक: ।
No. 1205.-[So, too-No. 1202-] when the sense is who CROSSES therewith. Thus audupiku " who crosses by means of a raft."

## घरति। 818 した।

हस्तिना घरति हास्तिक:। दधा घरति दाधिक:।
No. 1206.- [So, too-No. 1202-] when the sense is who GOES on by means thereof. Thus hástilca "who travels by an elephant," dádhika " who gets on with [-being fed on-] curds."

## संसृष्टे । \& | \& । PY। <br> दधा संस्टृं दाधिकम् ।

No. 1207.- [So, too - No. 1202-] when the sense is SMEARED therewith. Thus dádhika "smeared with curds."

उन्क्षति। \& । \& । ३२।
बदराययुन्छति बादरिक:।
No. 1208.-[So, too-No. 1202-] when we speak of bim who gleans. Thus bádarika "who picks up jujubes."

## 

घमाजं रø्बति सामार्जक:।

No. 1209.- [So, too-No. 1202-] when we speak of him who atds. Thus sámájilex "who aids an assembly"-as a spec-tator-[-as the French say-"qui assiste á"].

## शब्ददर्दरं करेति $18|8|$ ₹४।

## शब्दं करोति शाब्दिक: । दर्दुरं करोति दार्दुरिक: ।

No. 1210.- [So, too-there is the affix thale as directed in No. 1202, after the words śabda "sound" and dardura " croaking,"] when we speak of what makes a sound or a croaking. Thus śábrlikea " what makes a sound," dárdurika " what makes a croaking."

## धर्में चरशि। \& । \& । ४? । <br> धार्मंक: ।

No. 1211.- [So, too, there is the affix thate after the word dharma "duty"] when we speak of him who practises duty. Thus dhármíca "dutiful."

श्रधर्मतच्चेति वक्तग्यम् । प्रार्मिक: ।
No. 1212. "It should be stated that the affix (No. 1211) comes also after the word adharma." Thus daharmilka "undutiful."

शिल्दम्| 8181 पूपू|

No. 1213.- [So, too-No. 1202-] when we speak of one whose art is related thereto. Thus márdangika "a druınmer"whose calling is to sound the drum.

प्रहरएम् । $818 \mid y ू ० 1$
क्र्सं: प्रहरामस्य भ्रांिक: । धानुष्क: ।
No. 1214.- [So, too-No. 1202-] when we speak of one whose Weapon it is. Thus ćsilca "a swordsman," dhánushleć "a bowman."

शीबम्। 818 । ६? ।
श्रूपमनखां शीलमस्य कापूपिक:।

No. $1215 .-[S o$, too-No. $1202-]$ when we speak of one whose Habit is related thereto. Thus dpúpika "one whose habit is to eat cakes."

## निकटे वसति। प। प। ०३।

नैकटिको मिब्नुक: ।

## दूति ठगधिकार: ॥

No. 1216.-[So, too-No. 1202-thalc comes after the word nikata "neighbouring"] when we speak of one who Dwells near. Thus naikatika "living near"-for example, a beggar.

So much for the rules in which the affix thale is understood.
पानिताद्यत् 18181 णू 1
तस्मे हितामत्यत: माग्वदधिक्फियते।
No. 1217.-[In each aphorism] from this one FORWARD to No, 1226, the affix yat bears rule.

रथं चहाति रथ्य: । युभ्यः । प्रासङ्ग: ।
No, 1218.-[Let there be the affix yat-No. 1217-] when we speak of WHAT BE:RR IT-the thing borne being A CAR, a YOKE, OR a break. Thus rathya "a carriage-horse," yugya "bearing the yoke," prásańgya " being trained in a break,"

धुरे। यड़कै। 18181001
धुर्य:। घोरेय:।
No. 1219.-After dhur "a load," let there be yat or phaik Thus dhurya or dhaureya (No. 1086) "a beast of burden."

नैावयोधर्मविषम्बलंसीतातुबांभ्यहत्तार्यतुल्य्याप्यवध्यानाम्य-
समसमितसंमितेषु। \& । 8। टै? ।
नाबा ताये नाबं जलम् । बयसा तुल्यो वयस्यः । धमेंण माप्यं घर्म्यम् । विषेण घध्य: हिब्य:। मूलेन कानाम्म्य मूल्च्यम । मूलेन घमो मूल्य: । सीतया समितं सीत्यं बेजस् । तुलया संमितं तुल्यम् ।

No. 1220.-(Let yat come) AFTER the words NaU "a boat," vayas "age," dharma " merit," visha "poison," múla "a root" múLa "something bought," sítí " a furrow," and tUlA "a balance," when the senses of the derivatives, respectively, are "то вп Crossed," "like," "attainable." " to be put to death," "to be bent down," "equivalent to," "measured out," ard " rqually measured." Thus návya "that can be crossed by a boatwater," vayusya " one of like age," dharmya (No. 260)" "a ttainable through merit," vishya "to be put to death by poison," múlya "to be bent down from the root," múlya " the price equivalent to something bought," sitya (No 260) "measured out by fur-rows"-a field (ploughed), tulyca meted by a balance so as to be equal (to something else)."

## तन साधु: । ४ । ४ । टृ, ।

सामसु साध्रु: सामन्य: । कर्मयय: । चरयय: ।
No. 1221.-(Let there be $y a t$ ) when the sense is who is excellent in regard thereto. Thus sámanya " conversant with the Sáma-Veda," learmaṇya "fit for any act," saraṇya "good for refuge."

## सभाया यः । \& । \& | ?०प ।

## सभ्य: ।

## दूनि यतेाऽबधि: ॥

No. 1222.-AFTER the word SABHí "an assembly," let there be the affix yat. Thus sabhya (No. 620) "an assessor."

So mucb for the application of the affix yat (No. 1217).

## माक्रीताच्छ: |y 1 ? 1 ?

तेन कीतामित्यत: प्राॅ्त छेडांध्रियते।
No. 1223.-(In each aphorism) from this one FORWARD to No. 1231, the affix chHa bears rule,

## उगवादिभ्ये यत्। पू1र1又1

उबर्यान्ताद्गशादिम्यश्च यत् । छस्यापवाद: । शङ्कव्यं दारू ।

## गव्यम् 1

No. 1224.-After what ends in $u$ or $u$, and after the words GO, \&C., there be the affix yat. This debars chha (No. 1223). Thus śańkuvya (No. 1078) "fit for a stake"-wood, gavya "suitable for cows."

## नामि नमं च । नभ्योऽच्च: । नम्यमझुनस् ।

No. 1225.-"And nabea substituted for nábil " the nave of a wheel" (should be mentioned under No. 1224). Thus nabhya "suitable for the uave of a wheel"-as the axle, or the grease for greasing it.

## तस्मै चितम् |y | 1 । 1 <br> वत्सेज्यो हितेा बत्सीयो। गेधुर्त् ।

No. 1226.-[Let there be chhca] when we speak of what is surtable for that. Thus vatsiya "who is fit for (having the charge of) calves"-as a cow-milker.

## भरीरावयवाद्घत्|ये 1 १ है।

दन्त्यम्। काठम् । नस्यम्।
No. 1227.-After a word denoting a part of the body, let there be the affix yat. Thus dantya "suitable for the teeth," kanthya "suitable for the throat," NASYA " suitable for the nose."

No. 1228.-AFter the words Átman, viśwajana, and after bHOgA as the final term in a compound, let there be the affix кна.
\#्रात्माध्वानै। खे। है। $8 \mid$ १हीट।
एत्ता खे प्रकृत्या स्त: । च्रात्मने हितमात्मनीनम् । विश्वजनीनम्। मातृभोगीख: ।

द्रति क्यते: पूर्णारवधि: ॥

No. 1229.-These two words Átman "soul" and adhwan "a road." WHEN the affix KHA Follows, remain in their primitive form. Thus átmanina (Nos. $1 \dot{\Sigma} 28$ and 1086) "snitable for one's self," viśwajanína "suitab!e for all men," mátrỉlhogiña "fit to be possessed liy the mother."

Here the extent of the [application of the] affixes chha (No. 1223) and yat (No. 1217) is completed.

## 

तेन तुल्यमित्यत: प्राक् ठछाध्रियते।
No. 1230.-[In each aphorism] from this one FORWARD to No. 1237, the affix TrHaǸ bears rule.

घप्रत्या कीतिं सापतिकम्। पान्चिकस ।
No. 1231. - [Let there be the affix than-No. 1230-] when we speak of what is bought therewith. Thus sáptatilea (Nos. 260 and 1101) "bought with seventy," prósthilea "bought for a prastha " [-i. e. for that measure of grain or the like].

तस्येग्वर: | 41 \} | ४p।
 रोखर: सार्वेभोम:। पार्थिब:।

No. 1232.-When we speak of the lord thereof, the affixes $a n$ and $u \grave{n}$, respectively, come after the words sarvabhúmi "the whole earth," and prithivé "the earth." In accordance with No. 1180 [a vriddhi being the substitute of the vowel in both members of the compound] we have sárvabhauma (No. 1232) "the lord of the whole earth," párthiva "a lord of the earth."


एते रुढशब्दा निपात्यन्ते।
No. 1233.-The following words, the sense of which has no relation to their etymology, are anomalous-viz. PAKKKti "a line,"
viñSati " twenty," triñsat " thirty," chatwáriñsat "forty," pañCháSat "fifty," shashẹi "sixty," Saptati "seveuty," aSíṭi "eighty," navati " ninety," and SATA "a hundred."

## तदहरहति। 4 । २ 1 ₹₹। <br> 

No. 1234.-[These may be thexin-as in No. 1231] when we speak of one who deserves that. Thus swaituchchhutrika "who deserves a white umbrella."

## द्रडादिम्यो य: | प | १ | ₹ह₹ ।

एम्या य: । दगडमहंति दरडा: । घ्रघ्य: । बध्य: ।
No. 1235.-After the word DAŃD. "a fine," \&c. let there be the affix ya. Thus dandya "deserving to be fined," arghya "deserving worship," vadhya "deserving to be killed."

## तेन निहित्तम्|y | 1 ? 1001 

## दूति उच्ञाइर्वध: ॥

No. 1236.-[There may be thaǹ-as in No. 1231-] when we speak of that is Accumplished by means thereof. Thus ahnilea "to be accomplished in a day"-(a certain portion of reading).

Thus far is the extent of the affix than (No. 1230).
तेन तुल्यं क्रिया चेद्दति: |y| १| २२प |
ब्राहलयेन तुल्यं ब्राहलगबदधीते। क्रिया चेत् किम । गुएतुल्ये म। भूत् । पुज्ञेा तुल्य: स्यूल:।
No. 1237.-Let the affix vati be added, when we speak of what is LIKe thereto-provided [the likeness have reference to] an ACTION. Thus bráhmaṇavad (No. 399) adhíte "he studies lilie a Bráhman." Why do we say "provided the likeness lave reference to an action ?" Because this does not apply when the likeness has reference to a quality:-tbus putrence tulyah sthúl:ch "large like (i. e. as large as) the son."

## तन तस्येव। पू। १। ११₹์। <br> 

No. 1238. - [The affix vati may be employed-as in No. 1237 when we speak of something as being] LiKe what is therein or thereof. Thus mathurávat "like that in Mathurá"speaking of the rampart of Srughna; chaitravat "like those of Chaitra"-speaking of Maitra's cows.

तस्य भावस्त्वतसै। पू । ? । ? २ट।
प्रकृर्तिजन्यबेधे प्रकारे। भाव: । गेर्मावे। गोत्वम् । त्वान्तं कीबम् ।

No 1239.-Let the affixes tiwa and tal come [after a word denoting anything] when we speak of the nature (or genus) thercof. By "nature" we mean that which differences [from knowledge in general] the knowledge produced by [what is denoted by] the primitive Thus gotwa "the nature of a cow" [-this being that which renders special the knowledge produced by the consideration of a cow, or which renders the knowledge different from the knowledge produced by the consideration of anything else than a cow]. What ends in two is neuter.

## च्रा च त्वात्। 4 । ? । १२०।

ब्रह्मगस्त्व इत्यत: प्राक् त्वतलाखणिक्रयेते। प्रपवादे: सह समावेशार्थमिदम्। चकारों नजस्नज्ञ्यामाप समावेशार्थ:। स्त्र्रया भाख: स्त्रेग्र्। स्त्रीत्वम्। स्त्रीता। पैंस्नम्। पुंस्त्वम्। पुंस्ता।

No. 1240.-And [in each aphorism] from this one forward as FAR AS the aphorism V. 1. 136, the affixes TWA and tal bear rute. This rule is inteuded to secure admission [for these two affixes] notwithstanding bars [in the shape of subsequent aphorisms directing the employment of other affixes]. The word "and" [in the aphorism1] is intended to secure their admission notwithstanding the affixes nan and snan [see No. 1079]. Thus "the nature of a female" may be expressed by either straiņa, No. 1076 or stritituic or stritá, and "the nature of a male" by paunisna, or puristrua, or puistá.

## पृथ्वादिम्य दूर्मनिज्वा। पू । १ । १२२। वाबचनमखांदिसमावेशर्थम ।

No. 1241.—After the words Pritnu "large," \&C., there is optionally the affiz imanica. The expression "optionally" is employed with the iutention of securing admission for the affixes an. \&c.

## र कृते हलादेलघेग: । है। थ। ₹ं? । <br> इं्ठेयस्स ।

No. 1242.-Let ra be the substitute of ri, preceded by a consonant and not long by position (No. 483).

## टे: 1 ह1 \& | रूपूर1

टेलै।प इष्ठेमेयस्सु। पथुमूदुमृशक्षृशदृढपरिवृढानामेब रत्वम्। पृथेर्माब: प्राथमा । पार्थवस् । म्रदिमा । मार्दवस् ।

No. 1243.-Let there be elision of the last vowel with what follows IT, when the affizes ishthan (Nor 1306), iman (No. 1241) and íyasun (No 1310) follow. The change to rob (directed by No. 1242) belongs only to the words prithu "large," mriulu " soft," bhrị́śl " much," loriśa "thin," dricidha " strong," and parivridha "a superior." Thus prathiman (Nos. 1241 and 1243) or párthava "greatness," mradiman or márdava "softness."

##  <br> चादिमानच् शे|्न्त्यम् । जुफ्किमा। दार्बंम् । द्रढिमंा ।

No. 1244.-And the affix shyañ may come after words denoting Colours, and after the words Depipha "strong," \&c. By the "and" it is neant that the affix imanich (No. 1241) may be employed. Thus śaullya or śulliman "whiteness," dárḍhya or dradhiman (No. 1242) "firmness."

गुएववनब्राह्मए।दिम्य: कर्मfण च। यू १ १ १२४।
घाद्वावे । जडस्य भाव: कर्म वा जाड्यम् । मोबस् । बाहाहययम्य । घ्याकृंतिगयाइडयम् ।

No. 1245.-And when actions are spoken of [shyinn may come] aftela words expressive of qualities, and after the words bráhmana, \&c. By the "and" it is meant that this affix may be employed when the nature (No. 1239) is spoken of. Thus jádya or maudhya " the nature or the conduct of an idiot," bráhmanya "the nature or the conduct of a Brahman." 'This class of words ("bráhmanct, \&c.") is one the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from the forms [met with in writers of authoritysee No. 53 ].

## सख्युय्य: | पू | १| २२ही।

## सख्यम् 1

No. 1246.-After the word sakhi "a friend" there may be the affix y. Thus salkhya "friendship."

## कपिज्ञात्योर्ढक्र|y| ? १ ?२०।

कापेघम् । जातेघम् ।
No. 1247.-After the words Kapi "a monkey" AND jǸÁti " a kinsman" there may be the affix peak. Thus kefpeya (Nos. 1086 aud 1073) " the nature or couduct of a moukey," jnáteya " affinity."

सेनापत्यम्। पोरोराहित्यम्।

## दूनि नज्स्तजेरधिकार: ॥

No. 1248.-AFter words ending in pati, and after the word purohita "a priest," \&c., there may be the affix yak. Thus sainápatya "the daty of a general," paurohitya "the office of a priest."

So much for the province of the affixes nar̀ and snaǹ (No. 1077).

## धान्यानां भवने च्चेने खञ्| पू। २। ?।

मुद्गानां भवनं चेंनं मोड्नीनम् ।
No. 1249.-When we speak of a place for grain, or a field of it, there may be the affix KHAǸ. Thus maudgina (No. 1086)
"fit for kidney-beans"-meaning a place for storing them or field for growing them.

## 

ब्रहेयम्। शालेयम्।
No. 1250.-(In the senses specified in No. 1249) the affix phak may come after the words vríhi and síll "rice." Thus vraiheya or śáleya "fit for rice"-a field.

## हैयंगवीनं संज्ञायाम्। पू | २। २३।

नवनीते निपातिते।इय्म्।
No. 1251. -The word haiyaf́gavína-an appellative signifying "fresh butter"-is anomalous.

## तद्य संजातं तारकाfिभ्य दूतच्। पू । २। ३₹ै।

तारका: संजाता श्रस्य तारकितं नम:। परिडत:। श्राकृतिगयाइडयम् 1

No. 1252.-The affix ITACH may come after the words táraka "a star," \&c., when we speak of that whereof this is observed. Thus táralcita "starry"-[speaking of the sky, the stars of which are observed], pandita "learned"-[in whom panda "learning" is observed].

This class of words ("túrakca, \&c.") is one the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from the forms [met with in writers of authority-see No. 53].

## प्रमाणे हयसज्दघझ्मानच: | पू | २ | ३०।

ऊरू प्रमाणमस्य ऊरुद्वयसम् । उरुचघम्। जरुमाज््य।
No. 1253.-When we speak of something as being of a certain measure, the affixes dwayasace, daghnach and mátrach [may come after that to which we remark its equality]. Thus urudwayasa, or úrudaghna, or úrumátra, " as high as the thigh."

## 

## यत् परिमागमस्य यावान् । तावान् । एतावान् ।

No. 1254.-When we speak of measure, let the affix vatup come after the pronouns yad, tad, and etad. Thus yávat (No. 377) "as much as"-(i. e. "the ineasure thereof being that which"一), távat "so much," etávat "thus much."

## संख्याया ت्रवयवे तयप्। पू | ₹ । पर।

## पझ्ञावयवा अ्रस्य पज्रृतयम्।

No. 1255. -The affix tayap may come after a numeral wHEN [we speak of something as having that number of] PARTS. Thus panchataya "having five parts."

## दिनिभ्यां तयम्बायज्वा। पू । २। ४३ ।

## द्वयम् । द्वितयम् । जयम् 1 |ितयम् ।

No. 1256. -The affix ayach is optionally the substitute or taya (No. 1255) after Dwi "two" and tri "three." Thus dwaya or dwitaya "a couple," traya or tritaya " a triad."

## उभादुदात्तो नित्यम्| पू | २। ४४।

उमयम् 1
No. 1257.-AFTER the word UBHA "both," the affix ayach acutely accented, shall always be employed (and never tayapNo. 1256). Thus ubhaya " the set of both."

तस्य पूरणे डट्। 1 । रे। 8 ।
एकादशानां पूरण एकादश: ।
No. 1258. -Let DAT be the affix when we speak of the completer thereof. Thus elaadaśac "the eleventh"一(i. e. the one which, added to ten, completes the eleven).

## नान्तादसंख्यादेर्मट्। पू।२। पट์।

मडागम: । पज्ञानां पूरण: पज्ञवम: । नान्तात् किम् । विंश: ।
No. 1259.-Let mat be the augment [of the affix dat-No. 1258-] after what numeral ends with the letter Nand is not preceded by another nUMERAL [i. e. not being at the end of
a compound numeral such as trayodasan "thirteen "]. Thus panchama "the fifth" [the completer of the five]. Why do we say "ends with the letter $n$ ?" Witness vinisa (No. 1260) "the twentieth."

## नि विंशूतेर्डीचि। है। ४। २४र। <br> विंघतेर्भस्य तिशब्दस्य लोपो डिंत परे । विंश: । क्रसंख्यादे:

## किम् । एकादश: ।

No. 1260.- Let there be elision of the syllable TI of the word viṄSATI "twenty," being a bha (No. 185), when an aftix with an indicatory p follows. Thus viniśa (No. 1258) "the twen. tieth." Why do we say (in No. 1259) "not preceded by another numeral ?" Witness eládaśa "the eleventh"-[from elcádaśan "eleven"].

षट्कतिकतिपयचतुरiं घुक्| | $\mid$ | । पू? ।
डटि। षएगां पूरगः: षष्ठ:। कतिथ:। कतिपयशब्दस्यात एव डट् । कतिपयथ: । वतुर्ये:।

No. 1261.-When dat (No. 1258) follows, let thuk be the augment of the words SHASH " six," KatI " how many ?," Katipaya "several," and chatur "four." Thus shashtha "the sixth" [the completer of the six-] ; katitha " the which in order ?" i. e. the first, second, or what ?] The word latipaya [though not a numeral and hence not falling under No. 1258] takes the affix $d a t$ in consequence of this rule [which directs that this affix following that word shall receive an augment]. Thus katpayatha "the one in order after several"- [i. e. the one in order after the secoud, third, or the like indefinitely-]; chaturtha "the fourth."

## हेस्तीय: | y | P | पू ४। <br> डटेडपवाद: । द्वयों: पूरयो ट्वितीय:।

$\therefore$ : No. 1262.-AFTER the word DWI "two" let the affix be Tíya, This debars dat (No. 1258). Thus dwitíya" the second"-that which completes the two.

चे: संप्रसारएणं च। पू। 又। पूप।

## नृतीय: ।

No. 1263.-And after the word tri "three" [let there be tíya-No. 1254--] and let a vowel be substituted for the semi-vowel-[i. e. let there be the vowel $r i$ in the room of the $r$ ]. Thus tritźya (No. 283) " the third.",

## 

## श्रा|जि:। बेत्युनृतृतेश्छान्दस: ।

No. 1264.-The word SROTRIyAN is anomalously employed to denote one who $\operatorname{Has}$ studied the chiandas-i. e. the Scriptures. Thus (the final $n$ being indicatory) śrotriya "a Bráhman learned in the Vedas." As the word "optionally" is supplied [from V. 2. 77.] we may also have chhándasa in the same sense.

## 

पूवृ ज्ञातमनेन पूर्वो।
No. 1265. -The affix ini may come after the word púrva "former," when we speak of one by whom something was formerly known (or the like). Thus púrvin "by whom something was formerly known (or the like)."

## सपूर्वाच|yू1々। 001

## कृतूपर्वी।

No. 1266.-AND [the affix $i n i-N o .126$ - -] may come AFter the word PÚRVA wITH some [related word perfixed]. Thus kritapúrvin " who formerly made."

## दूष्टादिम्यश्न | Y | ₹ | EE ।

इसृमनेन हट्टी। अ्रधीती।
No. 1267.-And [the affix ini -No. 1265 -] may come AFter the words ISHṬA " wished," \&c. Thus ishtin " who wished," adhítizz "who studied."

तदस्यास्यर्यम्मिन्निति मतुप्|y | | |ç४।
$1=$ गावेडडस्यांस्मन् वा मान्त्त गोमान् ।

No. 1268.-The affix matup may come after a word denoting anything, when we speak of one Whose it is, or in whom it is. Thus gomat "who has cows" [as a man], or "in which there are cows" [as a pasture].

## तसै। मत्वर्थे। ? । \& । रटं।

तान्तसान्तो। मसंज्चे। स्तो। मत्वर्थै प्रत्यये। संक्रसारणम्। विदुष्मान्।
No. 1269.-Words ending in t and words ending in $S$ are called bha, when an affix with force of matup (No. 1268) Follows. [Thus, in the example following, by No. 382, which applies, in virtue of the word's being a $b h a]$, a vowel is substituted for the semi-vowel [of the word vidwas "a sage "] and we have vidushmat "where there are sages."

## गुएघचनेम्यो मतुपे लुगिष्ट: 1 शुक्रो गुयो।स्यास्तीति शुक्न:

## पट: । कृष्या: ।

No. 1270.-"The elision (lule) of matup is wished [by Patanjali] after words denoting qualities [when we speak of one who possesses the quality]." 'Thus śuklce "in which there is the quality of white"-as (white) cloth, lirishna "in which there is the quality of black."

## प्राणिस्थादाते लजन्यतरस्याम्| प $_{\text {| P }}$ टही।

घूडाल: । चूडाबान् । परागास्थात् किम्। गिखाबान् दीप: । प्राययङादेब । नेह । मेधावान् ।

No. 1271.-The affix lach [with the force of matup-No. 1268-] may optionally come After a word ending in long í and denoting something that exists (as a member thereof) in a living being. Thus chúdula or chúdávat (No. 1245) "crested." Why do we say "that exists in a living being ?" Witness śilchávat " crested"-when it means "a lamp" [with its crest of flame]. As the affix lach can be employed only after what denotes "a member or limb" of a living being, it cannot be employed in the following case-viz.-medhávat " possessing intelligence."

लोगमादिपामादिपिच्छारिभ्य: घनेलच: ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{l}$

## लेामादिम्य: श: । लोमश: । लेमवान्। पामादिभ्यो न: । पामन: ।

No. 1272.-After the words Loman "hair of the body," \&C., páman "cutaneous eruption," \&C., AND PICHCHHÁ " rice-water," \&C., there may be the affixes SA, AN, AND ILACH. Thus-the affix sa being placed after loman, lic., we may have lomaśa (No. 200) or (by No. 1268) lomavat "hairy;" and the affix na being placed after páman, \&c., we may have pámana "scabby."

## च््यात् कल्यायो । म्यदुना।

No. 1273.-"[And the affix na-No. 1272-may come] AFTER the word ańga ' the body,'-WHEN we speak of those whose persons are BEAUTIFUL." Thus ańganá (No. 1341) "a woman."

लत्त्या च्रच्च । लत्मम: । पिच्छाधिभ्य इलच्त। पिच्छिल: । पपच्छवान् ।

No. 1274.-"Short A may be the substitute of the word LAKSHmí 'prosperity,' AND [there is the affix na]." Thus lalcshmana "prosperous."

The affix ilach [as stated in No. 1272] being optional after pichchhá, \&cc., we may have pichchhila or pichchhavat "broth of rice-water."

## दन्त उन्नत उरच्| पू | ३| $₹$ हैं।

उन्नता दन्ता 尹्रस्य दन्तुर: ।
No. 1275.-The affix URACH may come after the word danta "a tooth," when Prominent teeth are connoted. Thus dantura " who possesses prominent teeth."

##  <br> केशब: । केगवान् ।

No. 1276.-AFTER the word KeŚa "hair" the affix va may optionally come. Thus keśava or keśavat "possessing [a fine head of] hair."

च्रन्येम्याइंप दृश्यते । मरणाब: ।

No. 1277.-"[This affix-va-No. 1276]-IS SEen after other words also." Thus maniva "possessing a gem"-[one of the serpents of Pátála].

## अर्मर्यदो लेपश्च । अर्गर्याव: ।

No. 1278.-"[The affix $v a-N o .1276$-may come] after the word arnas 'water,' and then there is ELISIon of the final s." Thus arnava "the ocean."

## च्रत द्वनिठनै। । प । २। ?२ू ।

## - दरडी। दायंडक: ।

No. 1279.-AFTER words ending in short a there may be the affixes ini and than [with the force of matup-No. 1268-]. Thus dandin or dandika (No. 1101)!" having a staff."

## 

## ब्रीही । ब्रीहिक: ।

No. 1280.-And [the affixes mentioned in No. 1279 may come] AFTER the words Vríhi "rice," \&c. Thus vríhin or vríhika "having or bearing rice."

## उ्रम्मायामेधास्तजो विनि:। पू । २। १२?। <br> यखस्वी। यगस्बान्त। मायावी ! मेधाबो। स्रग्बो।

No. 1281.-AFTER words ending in AS, AND after MÁvÁ" illusion," AND MEDHÁ "intelligence," 'AND SRAJ " a garland," there may be the affix vini. Thus yaśaswin or yaśaswat (No. 1268) "famous," máyávin "illusive," medhávin "intelligent," sragwin "wearing a garland."

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वाचे ग्मिनि:।Y | & \ RP४।
वाग्मो।
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No. 1282.-AFTER the word vách "speech" there may be the affix Gmini. Thus vágmin (No. 333) "eloquent."

घ्रर्गय: । श्राकृतिगयोडयम् ।

## दूरि मत्वर्थोया: ॥

No. 1283.-AFTER the words ARŚAS "piles," \&c., there may be the affix ACF. Thus arśasa "afflicted with piles." This is a class of words, the words belonging to which are known only by their forms-(No. 53).

So much for the affixes which have the same force as matup(No. 1268).

## 

दिक्रुब्बेम्य हूत्यत: प्राग्बन्यमाणा: प्रत्यया विभक्तिसंज्ञा: स्यु:।

## । अ्य स्वार्येका: ।

No. 1284.-Let the affixes that are spoken of from this aphorism forward as far as V. 3. 27. be called vibhakti.

The affixes spoken of henceforward leave to the words their own denotation [-see No. 1287.-The rule No. 1067, the affixes superintended by which produce epithets connoting the sense of the primitive and denoting something else, extends no further than tbis].

## किंसर्वनामबहुभ्योडद्यारिम्यः । y । ₹। ₹ । <br> किम: सर्वनाम्नो बहुग्दबन्च्चेति प्रादिशा।ांध्र्रयते।

No. 1285.- [The affixes mentioned under No. 1284 are to come] after the word kim "what?" and after a pronominal, and bahu " much" but not after those [of the pronominalsNo. 170-] OF WHICH THE FIRST IS DWI "two" [lim-which is among these-having been already specified]. This set of provisions exercises an influence on each rule as far as V. 3. 27.

## पश्च्चम्यास्तर्तस् । \& । ३ । ७| <br> पज्ञृमम्यन्तेभ्य: किमादिम्यस्तसिल् वा स्यात् ।

No. 1286.-AFTER the words icim, \&c. (No. 1285) in THE FIFTH CASE let there be optionally the affix TASIL.

## 

## किम: कुस्तादो हादोग घ ववभ्तो। कुत:। कस्मात् ।

No. 1287.-The substitute of lim "what ?" is Ku, when a vibhalcti (No. 1284) beginning with the letter T [called $t i$, in the aphorism, for the sake of pronunciation] OR H FOLLOWS. Thus kutah (No. 1286) "from what?" or "whence ?"

## दूदम द्रश् । 4 | ₹ । ₹

## प्रांद्यिीये। इ इत:।

No. 1288.-The substitute of IDAM "this" is IS, when one of the affixes specified under No. 1284 follows. Thus itah (No. I286) " from this" or " hence."

## 

प्रांग्दशीये। च्रनेकाल्त्वात् सर्वादेश:। घ्रतः । च्रमुत:। यतः।

## तत:। बहुत:। ह्यदेस्तु । द्वाभ्याम्।

No. 1289.-The substitute of etad "this," when one of the affixes specified under No. 1284 follows, is an. As it consists of more than one letter, this substitute takes the place of the whole term (No. 58). Thus atah (Nos. 1286 and 200) "from this" or "hence," [and, as further applications of No. 1286, we have] amutah (No. 386) "hence," yatah "whence," tataగ " thence," bahutah. "from many,"-but as, after dui, \&c. (No. 1285), the affix is not allowable, we cau express "from the two," only by duábhyám.

## 

## तंबल्। परित:। सर्वत इत्यथे: । अ्रमित: । उभयत इत्यर्ये:।

No. 1290.-And the affix tasil may come after the two words PARI " around" AND ABHI " against." Thus paritah-meaning " all round," and abhitah-meaning " on both sides."

## 

## कुज । यच । बहुच ।

No. 1291.-After (the words kim, \&c.,-No. 1285-in) the seventh case let there be optionally the affix tral. `Thus kutra (No. 1287) "in what?" or "where?"; yatra (Nos. 213 and 300) " where," bahutra "in many places."

## दूदमे ह: | प | ₹ । १? ।

## घलाएपघाद: । इह।

No. 1292.-AFter idam "this" (in the 7th case) let there be the affix HA. This debars tral (No. 1290). Thus iha (No. 1288) "here."

घा स्यात् ।
No. 1293.-After kim "what?" [in the 7th case] let there be optionally UT.

## 

किम: 1 क्ष । कुज।
No. 1294.-The substitute of kim "what?" wren the affix at (No. 1292) follows, is kwa. Thus kwa, in the same sense as kutra (No. 1291), " where?"

## दूतराम्योडरि दृ्यन्ने। पू। ३। १४।

 याद्पबदादयेग एव। स मबान् । तते। भवान्। तज मवान्। तते। भवन्तम् । तヨ भवन्तम् । एवं दोर्घयु: । देबानां प्रिय:। क्रयुष्मान्।

No. 1295.-These affixes tasil (No. 1286), \&C., ARe seen coming after kim, \&cc. (No. 1285) ending with other case-affixes also besides the (No. 1286) and 7th (No. 1291). By the employment of the expression "are seen" it is hinted that this may take place [not on every occasion, but] only when in juxtaposition with such a word as bhavat "your Honour." Thus, employed in the same sense as sa bhaván "your Honour," we see tato bhaván and tatra bhavain; and, in the 2nd case, tato bhavantam and tatra bhavantam. So too [when the word in juxtaposition is] dirghayus
"long-lived," devánám priya "dear to the gods," or áyushmat "long-lived."

## सैवैकान्यक्यंयत्तद: काले दा। पू | ₹ । १प ।

## समृम्यन्तेम्य: कालार्थै दा स्यात् ।

No. 1296.-Let dá come after sarva "all," eka "one," anya " other," Kim " what?" yad " which," and tad " that," in the 7 th case, when we speak of time.

सर्वस्य सेाऽन्यतरस्यां दि $\mid y /$ ३। है।
दादेग प्रांगद्दीीये सर्वस्य सो वा। सर्वस्मिन् काले सदा। सर्वेदा । च्रन्यदा। कदा । यदा। तदा । काले किम् । सर्वज देशे ।

No. 1297.-The substitute, optionally, of Sarva "all," is SA, when an affix, of those specified under No. 1284, beginning with the letter D, Follows. Thus sadá (No. 1296) or sarvadá "at every time" or "always," anyadá "at another time," lcadá "when?" yadá " when," tadá " then." Why "when we speak of time" (No. 1296)? Witness sarvatra [where, although the case is the 7th, the affix is not dá, because the sense is] "in every place" or "everywhere."

##  सपूम्यन्तात् ।

No. 1298.-After idam "this," in the 7th case, let there be the affix RHIL.

## एतेतै। रथेत: | y | ₹ | \& ।

इदम एत इत् एते। स्तो रेफादौ। थकारादो। चर्राग्दिशीये परे। क्रस्मि् काले एत्ताई । काले किम् । इह देशे ।

No. 1299.-Of $i d a m$ "this" [when we speak of time] the substitutes are the two ETA AND IT, WHEN an affix, of those specified under No. 1284, beginning with the letter R OR beginning with the letter TH, respectively, Follows. Thus etarhi " at this time." Why "when we speak of time?" Witness iha [formed by No. 1292 when we mean] "in this place" or "here."

## अन्यनतने हििन्यनरस्याम् |y | ₹। २?। करिं। कदा। यहि । यदा। तर्हि। तदा।

No. 1300.-When we speak of time not of the current day, the affix rhil may be employed optionally. Thus laarhi (Nos. 297 and 260) or lcadá (No. 1296) "when ?" yarhi or yadá "when," tarliz or tadá "then."

## एतद: | y | ₹ | y |

एत इत् एतो स्तो रेफादौ। थादौ। च प्राग्दिशीये। एतस्मन् काले एतर्रं ।

No. 1301.-Of etad "this,". [when we speak of time], the substitutes are the two eta and $i t$, when an affix, of those specified under No. 1284, beginning with the letter $r$ or with the letter $t h$, respectively, follows. Thus etarhi "at this time."

## प्रकारवचने थाल्ड |

प्रकारवृतिम्य: किमादिम्यस्थाल् । तेन प्रकारेय तथा ।
No. 1302.-The affix THÁL may come after the words kim, \&c., (No. 1285) when we speak of a Kind, or manner, of being Thus tathá "so," "in that manner."

दूदमस्थमु: | प | ३ | ₹४ |
थाले।डपवाद: ।
No. 1303.-AFTER the word idam "this" let there be the affix THAMU. The debars thál (No.; 1302).

एतदारापं वाच्य: । च्रनेन एतेन प्रकारेा वा इत्थम् ।
No. 1304.-"It [viz., thamu-No. 1303] should be sTated to come after etad 'this' also." Thus ittham (Nos. 1299 and 1301) "thus," "in this manner."

किमश्य। 4 | ₹ | २ य ।
केन प्रकारेण कथम्।
दूति प्राग्दिशीया: ।

No. 1305.-AND AFTER KIM "what ?" [the affix thámu-No. 1303-may come. Thus katham (No. 297) "how?" "jn what manner?"

So much for the affixes specified under No. 1284.
च्र्रतिशायने तमविष्ठनै। | y | ₹। पू り ।
अ्रतिगयविशिशृ्यंवृते: स्वार्थ एते। स्त: । अ्ययमेपामतिशयेनाढब श्राख्बतम: । लघुतम: । ल́घघ्ठः।

No. 1306.-These two affixes, tamap and ishṭhan, come after a word, the word retaining its denotation, wHEN the sense is differenced by excess. Thus dddhyatama "the richest"-"he who —of these-is wealthy кат' $\varepsilon \xi \frac{\chi \eta}{\eta} \nu$ or par excellence;" laghutama or laghishtha (No. 1243) "the lightest."

## तिङग्य | पू|₹|yूही। <br> तिङन्तादतिशये द्योत्ये तमप् स्यात् ।

No. 1307.-And after what ends with a tense affix, when excess is to be connoted, let there be the affix tamap (No. 1306).

No. 1338.-Let the two affixes [of the comparative and the superlative degree, viz.] TARAP AND TAMAP be called GHA.

किमेप्तिङन्ययघादाग्वर्रव्यप्रकर्ष | पू| ४। ११।
किम एदन्तात् तिङो।व्ययान्च यो घस्तदन्तादामु: स्याः तु द्रच्यपकर्षे। किंतमाम्। पचतितमाम्। उत्चेस्तमाम् । द्रच्यपकर्षे तु । उच्चेस्तमस्तर:।

No. 1309.-After kim "what?" and what ends with the letter e or with a tense-affix, and after an indeclinable, let there be AMU AFTER an AFFIX of the comparative or superlative degree-but not if the excess belongs to a substance. Thus kinitamám "how excessively [it rains-or the like]!" pachatitamám "he cooks surprisingly," uchchaistamám "most loftily or loudly." But when the excess belongs [not to an action, \&cc., but] to a substance-uchchaistamas taruh "a most lofty tree."

## द्विवचनविभज्ये।पपदे तरबीयमुनो। पू । ₹। पू०।

द्वयोरेश्नस्यांतिगये बमत्तब्ये चेपपदे सुग्रिङन्तादेते। स्त:। पूर्वये।रपवाद: । ग्र्यमनयो।रतिशयेन लघुल्लघुतर: । लघोयान् । उदोच्या: प्राच्चेभ्य: प्रटुतराः । पटीयांस:।

No. 1310.-These two affixes tarap and frasun come after what ends with a case-affix or a tense-affix, when the term in CONSTROCTION with it is a dUAL, and there is excess in the one out of the two, and when [to mark excess] the term in construction is CONTRASTED [by the affix of the fifth case with the sense of "than," -II. 3. 42]. This debars the two former affixes (No. 1306). Thus laghutura or laghtyas "the lighter-[the one of the two that is light par excellence]; and so too when we speak of the Northerns as being "more clever" práchyebhyah "than the Easterns."

## प्रशस्यस्य श्र: | पू | ₹ | हf० |

## इषेपसेा: परते: ।

No. 1311.-Of the word prasasya "excellent" let Sra be the substitute when ishthan (No. 1306) and íyasun (No. 1310) follow.

## प्रद्रत्यैकाच्। है। \& । ?ई₹.।

## इछादावेकाच प्रकृत्या स्यात् । ग्रेप्र:। श्रेयान् ।

No. 1312.-Let a word with a single vowel remain in its ORIGINAL FORM when the affix ishthan or the hike (No. 1311) follows. Thus śreshtha " most excellent," śreyas " more excellent."

## ज्यच। <br> पूशस्स्य ज्यादेश इट्रेयदो: । ज्येशः ।

No. 1313.-AND JYA may be the substitute of the word prasasya (No. 1311) when the affixes ishthan and íyasun follow. Thus jyeshtha " the most excellent."

ज्यादादीयस: 1 है। ४। रहْ०।
घ्रादे: परस्य । न्यायान् ।

No. 1314.-Let long Á be the substitute of the affix íyasun coming after jya (No. 1313). By No 88 the substitute takes the place of the first letter only. Thus jyciyas "more excellent."

बहालेापेा भू च बहे: । ह। उ। १पूट।
बहो! परयेारमेयदोर्लाप: स्याद्बहोश्च भूरादेश:। भूमा।
No. 1315.-Let there be elision of ima (No. 1241) and íyasun (No. 1310) coming after the word bahu "much," and let bHÚ be the substitute OF BAHU. Thus bhúman " multeity."

## दूष्ष्य चिट् च । है । ४। रूूट।

बहो: परस्य इृ्षस्य लोप: स्याद्यिडागमश्च । भूयिष:।
No. 1316.-Let there be elision of (the first letter of) ISHTHAN (No. 1306) coming after the word bahu " much," and let there be the augment YIṬ. Thus bhúyishthac " moṣt."

## 

 त्वश्वान् । त्वविद्वः । त्वचोगाश् ।

No. 1317.-Let there be elision of vin (No. 1281) and matu (No. 1268) when ishthan (No. 1306) and íyasun )No. 1310) follow. Thus [from sragwin "garlanded"] srajishthhc" most profusely decorated with garlands," srajíyus " more profusely decorated with garlands," twachishtha "having abundant skin or bark," twachíyas "having more skin."

## ईषद्समाप्ता कल्पब्देश्यदेशीयर: । प । ₹। ₹०ं। <br> ईष्टूनो बिद्वान्। विद्वत्कल्प:। बिद्वद्देश्य:। विद्वट्देशीय: । पच-

 तिकल्पम् 1No. 1318.-The three affixes, kalpa, desya, and desíyar, may be employed when there is a SLIGHT INCOMPLETENESS Thus vidwatkulpa "who is somewhat less than a learned man" -"an inferior scholar,"-and, in the same sense, vidwaddeśya and vidwaddeśíya. [So ton with a verb]-pachatikalpam" be cooks incompletely" or "he does not finish cooking."

## 

 छैपून्न: पटुः । बहुपट्टः। पटुकल्प: । सुप: किम्। पचतन-
## कल्पम्।

No. 1319. Optionally bahuch [in the sense specified in No. 1318] may come AFTER what ends with a CASE-AFFIX-BUT [instead of after, let it stand] before. Thus bahuputu or patukalpa "almost clever"-" clever minus a little." Why do we say " after what ends with a case-affix ?" Because, with a verb, we can have only such a form as pachatikalpam-see No. 1318.

## प्रागिवात् क: | \& । ₹ 1001

इवे प्रतिकृतावित्यत: र्राक् काधिकार:।
No. 1320.-[In each apborism] from this one FORWARD as far as No. 1326, there is the influence of the affix ka.

अ्रव्ययसर्वनाम्नामकच् प्राक् टे: । प । ₹। १२ ।
कापवाद: ।
No. 1321.-Let akach come before the last vowel with what follows it of indeclinables and pronominals. This debars ka (No. 1320).

## ग्रज्ञाते | y | ₹ | ण३ |

कस्यायमश्वाइएक्र:। उच्चृके: । नीचके:। सर्वंके:।
No. 1322.-When the thing is spoken of as unknown [then let there be ka-No. 1320-]. Thus aśrvaka " the horse [of whom is this] ?" uchchakaih "[is it] high ?" nichakaih " [is it] low ?" sarvalcaih "[was this agreed to] by all ?"

कुत्सिते। \& . | ₹। ०४।
कुत्तितेएखखाइएखक:।
No. 1323. - When the thing is spoken of as contemptible [then let there be ka-No. 1320-]. Thus aśrwaka "a sorry horse."

किंयत्तदो निर्धारए द्योरेकस्य डतरच्च | पू । ₹ । टर।

## प्रनयो।: कतरो। वैष्पा: । यतर:। ततर: ।

No. 1324.-Let the affix patarach come after the words KIM " what ?" Yad "which," and tad "that," when the point in question is the determining of the one out of two. Thus katara " which of the two ?"-which one is the follower of Vish-ṇu;-yatara " of the two the one who," tatara " of the two -that one."

## वा बहूनां जातिपरिप्रश्ने डतमच्। y | ३। टई। <br> जांतिपरिप्रश्न इति प्रत्याख्यातमाकरे। कतमेा भबतां कठ: ।

 यतम: । ततम: । वाग्रह्यामकचर्थम्। यकः। सक:।
## दूति प्रागिवीया: ॥

No. 1325.-Optionally [after kim, \&c.,-see No. 1324-] there may be the affix patamach [when the object is the determining of the one] out of many, the question being that of caste. The restriction conveyed in the words "the question being that of caste" is objected to in "The Mine" (-i. e. in the "Great Commentary"-). Thus loatama "which of the number ?"-which of you, Sirs, is the Bráhman ?-yatama " of the set the one who," tatama " of the set-that one." The employment of the term "optionally" (in the aphorism) is for the sake of indicating aloach (No. 1321), which may be used in like manner. Thus yaka " of the set the one who," saka "of the setthat one."

So much for the affixes spoken of under No. 1320.

## 

## कन् स्यात् । ग्रश्व द्वव प्रतिकृति:। म्रश्वक्र:।

No. 1326.-Let there be the affix kan, when we speak of something which is like-this being an imitation. Thus aśwa$k a$ " a figure like a horse"- [in wood or clay, or sketched on paper, \&c.].

सर्वर्रातिपदिकेम्य: स्वार्थ कन् 1 म्रख्वकः।

No. 1327.-"The affix kan may come after all crode forms (No. 134)-these retaining their own sense." Thus aśwalka "a horse."

## तत पद्रत्रतचने मयट् । l $_{1}$ ४। २१।

प्रान्चुरेंया प्रस्तुतं प्रकृतं तस्य बचनं प्रतिपादनस्। भावेडधिफरयो वा ल्युट् $\mid$ श्राद्ये प्रदृतमन्मनमयय् $\mid$ श्रूपूपयम् । द्वितीये तु । अ्रनमयेय यच्च:। अंपूपमयं पर्व ।

No. 1828.-The affix mayat may be emplojed [after a word denoting some substance] WHEN we require an EXPRESSION FOR it as abundant. By "abundant" we mean "happening to be in abundance," and by its "expression" we mean " a declaring." [This word vachana-which has been rendered "an expression" in the aphorism - has two senses, for the affix with which it is for-med-viz.] the affix lyut conveys the force both of the nature (see Nos. 928 and 1239) and the site. In the former case [-i. e. taking tatprakritavachana to mean " the mention of that as abundant" -] we have annamaya "abundance of grain ;" apúpamaya "abundance of flour ;"-but in the second case [-i. e. taking it to mean "that in which something is spoken of as abundant"-] we have annamayo yajǹah " a sacrifice at which food is abundant," apúpamayam parva "a festival at which there is abundance of flour."

## प्रज्ञादिभ्यश्च | पू | ४ | इट।

## प्र्या स्यात् । प्रज्ञ एव प्राज्ञ: । देवत: ।

No. 1329.—AND after the words prajñ̀ " wise," \&c., [retaining their denotation] there may be the affix AṆ. Thus prájìa " wise"-simply ; daivata [synonymous with devatd́] "a deity."

## बह्तल्पार्थाच्छस् कारकादन्यतरस्याम् | पू| ४| पर ।

 बहूनि ददाति बहुगः। भ्रल्पश:।No. 1330.-Optionally after a word signifying múch or little, in a case dependent on a verb (see No. 945) there may be the affix SAS. Thus bahuśah "abundantly"-as where one
"gives many"-and so alpaśah "scantily"-[giving few-or to a few only-\&c].

प्राद्यांदिम्यस्तसेरूपसंख्यानम् । श्रादौ च्रांद्दत: 1 मध्यतः ।
 वर्यात: 1

No. 1331.-"The additional assertion should be made of the affix taSi as coming ATTER the words Ádr 'first' \&c." [as well as after words that are in the 5th case-see No. 1286-]. Thus dditah "at the first," madhyatah "in the middle," antatah "finally," prishthatah "behind," párśwatah " by the side of." This is a class of words those belonging to which are to be known only from the forms met with in writings of authority-(see No. 53). Thus we meet with swaratah "in respect of a vowel," and varnatah "in respect of a letter"- [when speaking, for example, of some error in orthography].

द्वर्वस्तियोगे संपद्यकर्तरि चि: | y | ४ | yू०।
 घर्तमानाद्विकारगब्दात् स्वार्थ चिच्वर्वा स्यात् करोत्यादटामैर्योगे।

No. 1332.-It should be stated that the " attainment" [spoken of in this aphorism] is the attainment of becoming what the thing previously was not. When something out of which something else originates arrives at the state of being that very thing so produced, the affix CHWI, without altering the sense, may optionally come, when the word denoting the modified thing as then existing-THE agent that has attained to the new state-is conjoined with the verbs Kṛ " to make," BHÚ " to become, and as "to be."

## ت्रस्य चै 10 | 8 । ३P।

ज्रवर्यास्य हेत् स्याच्त्वा। म्रकृष्गः कृष्य: संपद्यते तं केरोति कृष्प्यीकरोंति। ब्रह्सामवति। गड़़स्यात् ।

No. 1333.-Let there be long í in the room of a or á when the affix Cewr (No. 1330) Follows.. Suppose that one who is not black becomes black,-some one makes him so,-theu we may ex-
press it thus, krishñélcaroti "he blackens." So too brahmíbhavati " he becomes Brahma [as a saint when liberated from the trammels of ignorance];" gańg\{syát " may it become the Ganges-[this tributary stream flowing to mingle therewith."

अ््र्ययस्य द्वाबीत्वं नेति वाच्यम्। दाषाभूतमहः। दिवामूता राजि: ।

No. 1334.- " It should be stated teat there is not the change to long í (-see No. 1333-) in the case of an indeclinable when the affix Chwi follows." Thus doshábhútam ahah "the day become evening," divábhútá rátrih "the night become day."

## विभाषा साति कार्त्र्ये। पू| । पूर। न्विंबवये सातिर्वा स्यात् साकल्ये।

$\therefore$ No. 1335.-In a case where the affix chwi (No. 1332) might be employed, the affix sáti may optionally be ueed when the totaility of the change is to be suggested.

## 

सस्य घत्वं न । दाधि सिज्ञाति। कृत्त्ब गस्त्वमशिन: संपद्यतेडगिनसाद्ववर्ता ।

No. 1336.-There is not the change to the cerebral sh (see No. 169) of the dental $s$ of the affix síti (No. 1335) NOR of the $s$ which is initial in a pada. Thus there is no change to sh in the example dadhi sinchati " he sprinkles curd ;" nor in the example [illustrative of No. 1335] agnisádbhavati" the whole [weapon] is in a blaze."

## चौच च 0181 २₹ <br> दोर्च: स्यात्। क्रम्नामवति।

No. 1337.-And when the affix Chwi (No. 1332) FOLlows let there be a long vowel. Thus [from agni "fire"] agnibhavati "it becomes fire."

## घच चवरं न्यूनं न तु ततो न्यूनम्। श्रनेकाजिति याबत्। तादृश्मधं

 यस्य तस्माड्डाच् स्यात् कृम्बस्त्तमियोंगे ।No. 1338.- [The expression in the aphorism-viz.-] "that of which two vowels are the least"-the smallest number [of vowels] but not less than that-means polysyllabic. After that which is the half of such a polysyllabic word, being the imitative NAME OF an inarticulate sound, let there be optionally the affix páce-though NOT when the word ITI FOLLOWs]-provided the word be combined with the verbs kri, bhú, or as (No. 1332).

## डांचि बहुलं द्वे मवत हां डांच विर्थिते द्वित्वम् ।

No. 1339.-"When the affix dách (No. 1338) is to be directed to be employed, then there are two, or there is reduplication of the word, variously" (see No. 823).

नित्यमाम्मेडते डाबीति बत्तन्यम् । डाच्वरं यदाम्मेडितं तार्मन् परे पूर्वपरयोर्वर्योया: परहुपं स्यात् । हींति तऋारपकारये: पकार:। पटपटा करोति। घ्यव्यक्तानुकरणात् किम 1 दृषत् करोति । घ्याजवरार्धात् किम् । म्यत् करोति। श्रबरोति किम्। खरटखरटा करोति। प्रनिती। किम्। पटिति करोंति।

## द्वति तद्घिना: ॥

No. 1340.-"It shodld be stated that when the affix DÁcu (No. 1338) COMES after a reduplication (No. 118) which occurs when dách follows (No. 1337), then the form of the subsequent shall invariably be in the room both of the prior and of the subsequent letters." Hence [when we have patat + patat + dách + karoti] the letter $p$ is substituted in the room of the $t$ [of the first patat] and of the $p$ [of the reduplication], giving patapatákearoti " he makes a noise like patat, patut" [-the final $t$ being elided by VI. 1. 98, as in the words under No. 53]. Why do we say " after the imitative name of an inarticulate sound" (No. 1338)? Witness drishat karoti "it makes (or turns to) stone." Why do we say " after the half of that of which two vowels are the least." Witness srat karoti "he utters [the exclamation implying belief
or reverence] śrat." Why do we say " at least"? [Because the rule does apply if there be more, as well as when there are two]-thus kharaṭakharatálkaroti " he makes a sound like kharatat." Why do we say " not if the word iti ' thus' follows "? Witness patiti karoti "he makes the sound called patat" (VJ. I. 98).

So much for the Taddhita affixes.

## | श्य स्तीप्रत्यया: ।

NOW THE AFFIXES OF THE FEMININE.

## अ्रजाद्यतष्टाप् । \& । ? । \& ।

स्रजादोनामकारान्तस्य च वाच्यं यत् स्वीत्वं तэ दोल्ये टाप् स्यात् । अ्रजा। एडका। अर्वा। चटका। मूपिका। बाला। बत्षा। होडा। मन्दा। विलाता। मेधा। इत्यादि। गङ्ग। सर्वा।

No. 1341. - When that feminine nature is to be indicated which may be predicated of [the things denoted by] the words aja "a goat," \&C., and what ends in short a, let there be the affix Ṭ̂́p. Thus [as an example of "aja, \&c.," we have] ajá "a she-goat," edoká "a evve," aśwá "a mare," chaṭaká "a hen-sparrow," múshiká (No. 1338) "a she-mouse," báld́ " a girl," vatsá "a she-calf," hoḍ́ or mandá or vilátá "a young girl" (in the language of the Vedas) ; medhá "understanding;" \&c. Then [as examples of what ends in $a$, without being included in the class "aja, \&c." we may have] gańgá " the Ganges," sarvá " all."

## 

## उगिदन्तात् प्रातिपदिकान्डोप् । भबन्ती। पचन्ती।

No. 1342.-AND AFTER what, as a crude word, HAS an INDICATORY UK, let the feminine affix be ńíp. Thus [from bhavatríNo. 883 -in which the indicatory $r i$ is an $u k$,] bhavatí (No. 398) " [a female] becoming," pachantí " cooking."


## १ ا २९ ।

श्रुनुपसर्जनं यट्टिदादि तदन्त यददन्तं तत: स्स्वयां डीप्र । फुरचचरो। नदट्। नदी। देबट्। देबो। सिापरोयों। शेन्द्री। घ्र्तात्सी। उरूद्वयसी। उरुदघी। उरुमाजो। पझ्चतयो। श्रांनकी। प्रास्थिकी। लाबरिकी। यादृशी। इत्वरी।

No. 1343.-In the feminine there shall be the affix níp after what ends in short $a$, if it is not a subordinate term (No. 968) in a compound, and if the affix with which it ends has an indicatory $T$ or if the affix be p̣ifa (No. 1093), or $A N$. (No. 1077) or AǸ (No. 1075), or DWAYASACH (No. 1253), or DAGHNACH (No. 1253), or Mátrach (No. 1253), or tayap (No. 1255), or ţhak (No. 1202), or ṬHAǸ (No. 1230), or KAǸ (No. 376), or KWARAP (III. 2. 163) Thus [to give an example of each in order] kurucharí (No. 844) " who goes to the Kurus : " and [as the words nada "a river " and deva " a god" are written, in the list " pach, dc."-see No. 837with an indicatory t-thus] nadat and devat [we have] nadŕ "a river" and deví "a goddess." Then again-sauparneý " a female descendant of Suparna,", aindr£ "a female descendant of Indra," autsí "a female descendant of Utsa," úrudwayasí, urudaghnt, and úrumátř " reaching to the thigh," parichatayq́ " of which the parts are five," akshik̨ "a female dicer," prásthikí "containing the measure of a prastha," lávaniké "elegant," yádriśr "süch like as," itwarí" "swift."'


#### Abstract

नज्बजीकक्स्युंस्तरुयतलुनानामुपसंख्यानम्। स्वेयो। पैंस्नी। शात्तीको। ॠद्यंकरणी। तरुणो। तलुनी।

No. 1344.-" In addition to the foregoing [enumerated in No. 1343], there should have been the enumeration of the affixes NAǸ and SNAǸ (No. 1077) aND íkak (No. 1072) aND KHYUN (III. 2. 56), and of the words taruna and taluna 'a youth.'" Thus straiņ́ "female," paunisní " male," śáktíkí "a female spearbearer;" áḍhyankaraná " enriching," taruṇi or taluxé " a young woman."


## यञग्व । \& | १ । २ ही।

## यजन्तान्डोप्। च्रकारलेपे कृते।

No. 1345. - AND AFTER what ends with the affix YaǸ (No. 1072) the feminine affix is $n i p$-elision of the $a$ having been made (by No. 260).

## हबस्तद्धितस्य । ही | ४ | शyू०।

## हल: परस्य तांद्धतयकारस्य लेप ईति परे। गार्गी।

No. 1346.-There is elision of the $Y$ of a TadDHita affix coming after a consonant, when long f follows. Thus (from gárgya gárgí No. 1345) "a female descendant of Garga."

प्राचां फ्फ तहितः । ह। १। २०।

यजन्तात् फ्फो वा स्यात् | च तद्धित:। |
| :---: |

No. 1347.-In the opinion of the ancients [and hence only optionally] there may be the affix SHPHA after what ends with the affix yañ (No. 1072), and it is to be regarded as a tadDhita affix -[so that the ph-see No. 1086.-becomes áyan].

षिहै।रादिम्यश्र 181?|8? ।
ङीष् स्यात् । गार्ग्याययो। नर्तोकी। गेारी। घ्रनडुही। घ्रनड्वाही। श्राकृतिगयोडयम् ।

No. 1348.-AND AFTER words ending with affixes which Have an indicatory sh, and after the words gaura "brilliant," \&C., let the feminine affix be nizha. Thus gárgyáyani [—with the affix shpha-No. 1347 "a female descendant of Garga;" nartaki [with shwun-III. I. 145] "an actress;" gauri "the brilliant [goddess or Párvati|;" anaduhí anad̛wáhz "a cow." This is a class of words constituted by usage-see No. 53.

## वर्यसि प्रथमे। ४।?।२०। <br> प्रथमवयो।बांचिने।इनन्तान्डीप् । कुमारो।

No. 1349.-After a word ending in short $\alpha$ and expressive of early age let the feminine affix be níp. Thus kumári" "a girl."

## द्वगे: । ४। १। २१।

म्रदन्ताद्व्विगोर्डीप्। निलोकी। ग्रजादित्वात् निफला। चनीका।
No. 1350.-After a dwigu compound (No. 983) ending in short $a$ let the feminine affix be ńip. Thus trilokí" the aggregate of the three worlds." But we find triphalá "the three myrobalans," because this is one of the words spoken of as "aja, \&c." (No. 1341).-

## वर्षाएदनुदात्तात् तेपधात् त् न न:। ४। १। ३ृ।

बर्यावची ये।नुदात्तान्तस्तो।पधस्तदन्तादनुपषर्जनाद्वा डीप् तकारस्य न: । सता। एनी। रोहिता। रोहियी।

No. 1351.-AFTER a word expressive of colour, ending in a gravely accented vowel, and having the letter t as its penultimate letter, the word not being a subordinate in a compound, the feminine affix is optionally $n i p$, and the letter N is substituted in the room OF the T . Thus [from eta "variegated"] etá or eni, [from rohita "red"] rohitá or rohiṇi.

## बेातेा गुएवचनात्। ४। १। ४४।

उदन्तान्नुणवाचिना वा डीष्ष । मृद्वी । मृटु:।
No. 1352.-Optionally after what ends in short u, being expressive of a quality, the feminine affix is nísh]. Thus [from mridu "soft"] mridwi or [without a feminine affix] mriduh.

## 

घा डीष्। बहीवी। बहु: ।
No. 1353.-AND AFTER the words Ba日U "much," \&C., the feminine affix is optionally nish. Thus bahwi or [without a feminine affix] bahu.

## कृदिकारादत्तिन: । राजी। राधि:।

No. 1354.-" Aeter the vowel I of a krit affix, not ktin (No. 918)," [the feminine affix is optionally ñáoh]. Thus rátrí or rátri " night."

> A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

## सर्वते।डक्तन्नर्थादित्येके। चकटी। गऊटि:।

No. 1355.-"Some say that the feminine affix nish may come AFTER ANY word ending in $i$ (No. 1354) IF it have not the force of the affix ktin." Thus śakati or śakaṭi " a cart."

## घुंयेगाएदाख्यायाम् । \& । ? । 8C।

या पुमाष्या पुंयोगात् स्व्वयां बर्तते ततेा ङीष्। गेपस्य स्वो गेपरो।

No. 1356.-When the name of a male is employed to denote the female in virtue of her [matrimonial] union with that male, the feminine affix ńish comes after it. Thus gopí" the wife of a gopa or cowherd."

## पालकान्तान्न। गेपालिका । श्रश्वपालिका।

No. 1357.-"But not after the word Pálaka 'a keeper' [does ńtsh come by No. 1356]." Thus gopálikd (No. 1358) "the wife of a cow-keeper," aśwapáliká "the wife of a horse-keeper."

प्रत्ययस्थात् कात् पूर्वस्यात दूदाप्यसुप: । ৩।३। ४४।
प्रत्ययस्थात् कात् पूर्वस्याकारस्येकार: स्यादापि स अ्राप् सुप: परे। न चेत् । सर्विका। कारिका। ज्यत्: किम्। नोका। प्रत्ययस्थात् किम् । शक्कोतीति शका। ग्रसुप: किम्। बहुपरित्राजका नगरी।

No. 1358.-Let there be the vowel I in the room of the vowel a coming before the letter K standing in an affix, when the feminine affix ÁP FOLLOWS-PROVIDED that the feminine affix áp does not come AFTER a CASE-AFFIX. |Thus [from sarvalea "every"] sarvilká, [from káralca "a maker"] káriká. Why do wo say "of the vowel $a$ "? Witness naukd " a boat." Why do we say "standing in an affix"? Witness śaká [from saka] " who is able-[where the $k$ belongs to the verbal root]. Why do we say "not after a case-affix"? Witness bahuparivrájaká nagarí "a city with many religious mendicants"- [where the feminine affix is attached after the case-affix had been elided, as explained under No. 964, informing the compound].

## सूर्याट्देवतायां चाप् । मूर्यस्य स्त्री देवता सूर्या। देवतायां किम्।

No. 1359. - "AFTER the word súrya 'the Sun,' the feminine affix is Cháp, when the goddess [his wife] is meant." Thus súryá "the goddess who is the wife of the Sun." Why "when the goddess is meant"? [ [See No. 1360.]

## सूर्या।गस्त्ययेग्बे च ख्यां च यलेपष: । मूरी । कुन्ती।

No. 1360.-"There is ELISION OF the Ya of the words súrya "the sun" and agastya "the saint Agastya," ween the affix CHHa (No. 1160) follows, and when the feminine affix fí follows." Thus surímeaning "Kuntí-the mortal bride of the Sun"-(see No. 1359).

## इन्द्रवरुणनवश्वर्द्रमृर्डहिमारएययवयवनमातुलाचार्याएामानुक् । ४। १। ४ट।

ङंष्च। इन्द्रस्य स्त्री इन्द्राणी। वरणानी। भवानी। गर्वोयी। रूद्राखी । मृडानी।

No. 1361.-Let Ánuk be the augment of the proper names indra, varuna, bhava, Sarva, rudra, and mpipa, and of the words hima "snow," araṇa "a forest," yava "barley," Yavana "Greek," mátula "a maternal uncle," and áchárya "a spiritual preceptor;" and, at the same time, let the feminine affix be ńísh. Thus indrání "the - wife of Indra," and so varunání, bhaváni, śarváñi, mridání.

## धिमारययये|महृत्वे । महट्जिमं हिमानी । महददरएयमरायानी।

No. 1362.-"Of the words HIma 'snow' and aranya 'a forest' [there is the augment danulo, as directed in No. 1361], in the sense of GREATNess," Thuṣ himání " much snow," aranyání " a great forest."

## यबाट्देषे। दुष्टे यवे यवानी।

No. 1363.-" After the word yava 'barley' [the feminine affix, as directed in No. 1361, comes] in the sense of fault." Thus yavání "bed barley."

## यबनाल्लिण्याम् । यबनानां लिपिर्यबनानी।

No. 136t.-"After the word yavana 'Greek' [the feminine affix, as directed in No. 1361, comes] in the sense of hand-writinc." Thus yavanaini "the written character of the Greeks."

## मातुलोपाध्याययेारानुग्वा। मातुलानो। मातुली। उपाध्यायानी। उपाध्यायो।

No. 1360.- "OF the words mátula 'a maternal uncle' and UPÁDHYÁYa 'a spiritual preceptor' [when the feminine affix comes -to express the wife thereof-] the augment ÁNUK (No. 1361) is optional." Thus mátulání or mátulí (No. 13ă6) "the wife of a maternal uncle,"-upádhyáyání or upádhyáyí "the wife of a spiritual preceptor."

## शाचार्यादएत्वं च । शाचार्यानी।

No. 1366.-"AND there is not the CHANGE to the cerebral N [-No.157-of the dental $n$ of the augment ánuk-No. 1361-] AFTER the word ÁCH'RYA 'a spiritual preceptor.'" Thus ácháryáni "the wife of a spiritual preceptor."

## भ्रार्यंन्नचयाम्यां वा स्वार्यै। अर्ययायो। अर्रर्या। चनिय।यी। चनिचा।

No. 1367.-"AFter the words ARYA 'a man of the Vaiśya class' AND KSHATRIYA 'a man of the military class' [the feminine affix, with the augment directed in No. 1361 comes] optionalily, WHEN the word retains ITS OWN SENSE [viz. that of a person belonging to the class]. Thus aryáni or aryá "a female of the Vaiśya class,", kshatriyání or kshatriyá "a female of the military class."

## कीतात् करणपूर्वात्। \& । ? । yू०।

होष्। वस्त्करीती। क्रचिन्न। धनक्रीता।
No. 1368.-After the word kríta " bought," preceded by the name of the means wherewith, the feminine affix is ñish. Thus vastrakrití "a female bought in exchange for cloth." Sometimes it is not so. Thus dhanakrító "a female purchased with wealth."

## साङ्नाच्चेपसर्जनादसंयेगेपधात्। ४। १। पू४।

ग्यंयोगोगोपधमुपसर्जनं यत् स्वाहंग तदन्तान्डंष् बा। केशानतिक्रान्ता श्रतिकेयी। अ्रतिकेग। घन्द्रमुखी। चन्द्रूमुख। असंयोगेगपधात् किम् । सुगुल्फ्फा। उपषर्जनात् किम् । सुगिखा।

No. 1369.-AND the feminine affix nísh comes optionally after what ends with the name of a part of the body, when the word is subordinate in a Compound (No. 968), moreover, not having a conjunct for its pendltimate letter. Thus atikesí or atikeśá "surpassing the hair" [in beauty, \&c.,-or reaching above it-as deep water-]; chandramulhí or chandramukhá " moonfaced." Why do we say "not having a conjunct for its penultimate letter"? Witness sugulphá "a female with handsome ancles." Why do we say subordinate in a compound"? Witness suśikhá "a handsome crest"- [where the sikhá is not subordinate or epithetical].

## न कोडारिबह़च:। ४। १। पू₹।

 सुंजघना ।

No. 1370.-The feminine affix is Not ńish (No. 1369) AfTER a word denoting a part of the body when it is of the class Kropa "the flank," \&C., NOR when the word is polysyllabic. Thus kalyánakrodá "a female with handsome flanks." This is a class of words constituted by usage-(see No. 53). Of the case where the word is polysyllabic we have an example in sujaghaná "a female with handsome loins.

## नखमुखात् संज्चायाम् | ४।?| yूट।

न डीष।
No. 1371.-The feminine affix is not ńish (No. 1369) AFTER nakea " the nose" and mukha "the mouth," when (the word at the end of which they stand is) an appellative [No. 1372].

पूवँपदात् संज्घायामग:| $\subset 18$ । ₹।

## पूर्वपदस्थान्निमित्तात् परस्य नस्य ख: स्यात् संज्ञायां न तु गकार-

 व्यंधाने । शूर्पयखा। गोरमुखा । संज्ञायां किम् । ताम्रमुखी कन्या ।No. 1372.-Let there be a cerebral $n$ in the room of a dental $n$ coming AFTER a cause of such change ( $N 0.157$ ) standing in the PRIOR MEMEER of a compound word, when the word is an APPEL-lative-but not if the letter g intervenes. Thus śúnpaṇakhá " [the sister of Rávaṇa-viz.] Śrpaṇakhá [-whose nails were like winnowing baskets.]" Then [as another example of No. 1371 we may have] gauramulhá "Fair-face." Why [in No. 1371] do we say " when an appellative" ? Witness támramukhi lcanyá " a copper-faced damsel."

## जातेरस्त्वीविषयादयेपधात्। \& । १। ६₹। <br> चातिबांच यन्न च स्तियां नियतमयेापधं ततो डीष्व। तटी। वृपली। कठी। बहृचृी। जाते: किम्। मुरडा। घस्बींबिषयात्

 किम् । बलाका । श्रयोपधात् किम् । चबिरा।No. 1373.-Let the feminine affix be nish AFTer that which is expressive of a Kind, and is not invariably feminine-more-over-not having the letter y for its pendlimate letter. Thus from [tata] tatt " shore," vrishali " a woman of the servile tribe;" lcathe "a woman of the class of Bráhmans who read the Kaṭha section of the Rig' Veda;" bahworichí "a woman of the class of Bráhmans who read the Rig Veda." Why do we say "expressive of a kind"? Witness mundá "shaven"-[where the word expresses not a kind but a quality-see Sáhitya Darpaṇa $\S 12$ b. and d.] Why do we say "not invariably feminine"? Witness balálcá "a crane" - [supposed to breed without the male]. Why do we say " not having the letter $y$ for its penultimate letter" ? Witness kshatriyá " a female Kshatriya."

येपทप्रतिषेधे गवयहयमुकयमत्स्यमनुष्यायाममरतिषेध:। गवयी। हयी। मुक्यी। हलस्ताद्धितस्येति यलेप: । मनुषी। मत्स्यस्य ङां यलेप: । मत्सी।

No. 1374.-" In the excluding [from No. 1373] of words that have letteryas the penultimate, there is not involved the ExClusion of [the following words which have a penultimate $y$-viz.-] gavaya " the Bos Gavaeus," haya " a horse," mukaya " a sort of animal," matSYa "a fish," and manUShya " a man." Thus gavayí " the female, of the Bos Gavaeus;" hayí " a mare," mukayí "a female mukaya." By No. 1364 there is elision of the $y$ of manushya:-thus manushí " a woman,"-and [according to Kátáyana] there is elision of the $y$ of matsya (though this word does not end in a taddluitá affix) when the feminine affix ńŕ follo ws-so that we have matsí " a female fish."

## दूते मनुष्यजाते: । ४।?| हैपू ।

ङोष। दानी ।
No. 1375.-" After a word ending in short I, denoting a ReACE of MEN, the feminine affix is ńísh. Thus dákshí "a female Dákshi, or descendant of Daksha (No. 1087)."

## जङुत: | ४|

## उदन्तादये।पधान्मनुष्यजाiतिवाचिन: स्त्वयामूङ्। कुरु:। क्मयोप-

 धात् किम् । अध्वर्युन्न्रोह्मयी।No. 1376.-AFTER a word ending in short U, not having the letter $y$ as its penultimate letter, and being expressive of men, the affix in the feminine is ÚN. Thus kurú "a female Kuru." Why do we say " not having the letter $y$ as its penultimate letter" ? Witness adhwaryu " a woman of the class of Bráhmans versed in the Yajur Veda."

## पङ्ग़शश्च । पङ्ग: ।

No. 1377.- "And [as in No. 1376] after the word pańgu "lame," Thus pangú " (a female) lame."

## खशुरस्योकाराऊारलेपश्च । खश्रू:।

No. 1378.-"AND [in addition to the affixing of the feminine affix ún-No. 1376-] there is ELISIon OF the $U$ and of the $A$ OF the word SWasura 'a father-in-law.'" Thus śwaśarú "a mother-in-law."

## ऊहुत्तरपद्वद्वैपम्ये। ४। १। हैट।

उपमानबाचिपूर्वपंमूहुत्तरपदं यत् प्रातिपदिकं तस्मादूङ्। करमेा़ु:।

No. 1379.-Let ún be the feminine affix after that compound, ending in a crude word, of which the latter member is the word ÚBU "the thigh," when the prior member of the compound is a word expressing an object of comparison. Thus karahhorí "a female with thighs like the ulnar or tapering fleshy side of the hand."

## संचितभफलन्त्रावामादेश्र्व। ४।?। १०।


No. 1380.-And (ún shall be the feminineaffix after the word úru" the thigh" coming, in a compound,) after the words SAṄHITA "joined," SAPHA "a hoof" lakShaṇa, "a mark," and váma "bandsome," \&c. This aphorism is for the sake of cases where there is no comparison (as there is in the cases to which No. 1379 refers). Thus sanihitorú " whose thighs are joined [-e. g., from obesity]," śaphorú "whose thighs are [put together] like [the two] hoofs [on a cow's foot]," lakshanorú "whose thighs are marked," vámorú " with handsome thighs."

## 

शाईरवादेरजो ये। एकारस्तदन्ताच्च जातिवाचिने डीन्। शाई्डवी। वैद्दो। ब्राह्मयो।

No. 1381.-Let Nín be the feminine affix after the word SÁrNGarava "a Śárígarava," \&c., and after what ends with the letter $\alpha$ of the affix aĩ (No. 1075) when the word speaks of a kind [not of a wife--No. 1356]. Thus śárngaraví" a Sárńgarava woman," vaid̨́ [from vida, which, besides ending with the affix an, as it is held to do when enumerated in the list " śárngarava, \&c.," may end with the affix $\alpha \hat{n}]$ " a female descendant of Vida," bráhmaň " a female of the sacerdotal tribe."

## नृनरयेर्वृद्धिश्च । नारो।

No. 1382.-" AND VṚIDDEI is the substitute OF $t$ he words NRTI and nara 'a man' [when the feminine affix nín-No. 1381-follows." Thus nárí" a woman."

यूनस्ति: $18|?| 0 ৩ \mid$
युबन्शब्दात् स्त्रियां ति: स्यात् । युर्वति: । दूति स्तीप्रत्यया: ॥

No. 1383 -AFter the word yuvan " young," when it denotes a female, let there be the affix TI. Thus yuvati " a young woman."

So much for the affixes of the Feminine.

## शास्त्रान्तरे प्रविषानां बालानां चेपकारिका।

## कृता बरदराजेन लघुषिद्धान्तकोमुदी ॥

इति श्रीवरदराजकृता लघुसिद्जान्तकोमुदो समाप्रा॥
This abridged Siddhánta Kaumudi, a help for those who are engaged in other studies (and have therefore little leisure) and for those also who are quite unacquainted with science, was made by the illustrious Varadaraja.

Here concludes the Laghu-siddhánta-kaumudi made by the illustrious Varadarája.

## ॥ लघुकोमुदों समापा ॥

THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ IS FINISHED.

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX

of the
APHORISMS
IN THE LAGHU KAUMUDr.
श्रश्मिन् यून्ये मूलरुपेया येषाम् । सूत्रादोनां संमतः संनिवेशः । श्राज्जस्यादेवाशु बेाधाय तेपा-। मेपा सूही रच्यतेडऋारपूर्वा ॥ १ ॥
Note.-The figures refer to the numbers of the Aphorisms, and not to the page.

艮 द्व उसा 1
श्रक: सवर्गा दोर्घ: 55
श्रक्यथतं च 949
श्रकर्तार च कारके संज्ञायाम् 906
श्रक्रम्मकाच्च 788
श्रकुहाविसर्जनीयानां कराठ हूत्यादि 15 .
श्रक्तत्सार्वधधातुकयेर्दोर्घः 518
श्रन्नादूधचन्यामुपसंख्यानम् 43
श्रनस्पा डदर्शनात् 1064
श्रह्नात् कल्यायो 1273
श्रच: 364
श्रच्च: परर्म्मन् पूर्वच्वधित 743
श्रच्तास्वत् थल्यनिटो नित्यम् 515
श्रचित्तह्वस्तिधेनेष्ठक् 1132
श्राच ₹ ऋत: 249
श्राच farाषा 711

श्रचे चिएाति 202

प्रचे यत् 824
श्रचो रहाम्यां ह्दे 73 and 293 .
श्यच्च घे: 194
ग्रजादताष्टाप् 1341

श्रजादादन्तम् 1058
श्रज्भनगमां सान 755
श्रज्ञाते 1322
श्रज्जे: शिएि 716
श्रट्क्रुण्वाङ्नुम्व्यवाथे
श्रडम्यासव्यवायेर्डप 708
श्रणुादित् सबर्गास्य चापत्यय: 17
श्रत श्रादे: 477
घ्रत द्इज् 1087
श्रत हॉिठने 1279
श्रत् उत् सार्वधातुके 609 and 723 :
श्रत उपधाया: 489
श्रत एकहल्मध्येडनादेशार्दोर्लिटि 494
 घस्य 847
श्रातिशायने तम्माबष्ठनो 1306:
श्रतेता गुएँ 300
श्यतो दीचैँा यजि 422
श्रते भिस रोस् 161
श्रतोगडम् 258
श्रतो येय: 462
ग्यते रोरप्लुतादप्लुते 125
घ्रतो लोप: 50 §

ग्रतेा हृलादेलघेः 491
घ्रते हे 448
श्रत्यादयः क्रान्ताद्यर्थ द्वितीयया 1015
श्रन्नानुनासिक: पूर्वस्य तु बा 109
श्रत्वसन्तस्य चाधातेः 372
श्रद: सवेँपाम् 594
श्रदम्यस्तात् 645
श्रदर्शनं लेपप: 6
श्रदस श्रोा सुलेपपच 385
श्रदसे मात् 65
श्रदछे गडरेर्दादु दोा म: 386
श्रादिर्मतिभ्यः शप: 589
श्र्रूरभवश्च 1140
श्रदेड्: गुणः 33

* श्रद्ड् डतरादिम्य: पज्चभ्य: 266

ग्रधर्माच्चेति वन्तव्यम् 1212
श्रधिद्धत्य क्रते ग्रन्ये 1191
श्रध्वर्वरिमाये च 32
श्रन 1098
श्रनड्: सी 195
श्भर्नचच च 24
श्रनमतने लङ् 456
श्रनदतने लुट् 434
श्रनషतने fर्हलन्यतरस्याम् 1300
林नशच 978
श्रनाष्यक: 302
श्रनाम्वर्वतिनगरीणार्मिति वाच्चम् 80
श्रान्नितां हल उपधाया: क्लिति 363 श्रनुदार्त्तिित श्रात्मनेपदम् 410
श्रनुदास्तस्य चर्दुपधस्यान्यतरस्याम् 695
श्रनुदात्तेपदेशवर्नतततनोत्यादोनामनुना-

सिकलोपेर भर्नि क्ञूति 596
श्रनुनासिक्य क्विभलेःः क्किंति 775
श्रनुनामिकात् परेगडनुस्वारः 110
श्र्यनुपराम्यां कृज्: 794
श्र्युर्शातऋादीनां च 1180
श्रनुस्बारस्य पर्य परसर्वर्गः 96
श्रनृष्यानन्त्यं विदादिम्येज्ञ् 1089
श्रनेकमन्यपदाथे 1035
श्रनेकाल कित् सर्वर्य 58
श्रन्तःगब्दस्यल्ड्किविधियत्वपपूपसर्गत्वं बा-
च्यम् 454
श्रन्तरं बरहलया।गेपपंव्यानयेपः 177
श्रन्तर्बहहर्म्यं। च लेम्नः 1044
श्रन्यथिवंकर्थम त्यंसु सिद्धाप्रयेागशचेत् 944
श्रन्येभ्येाइणि दृश्यते 1277
श्रन्यॅ्ये।डणि दृश्यन्ते 852
श्रन्वादेशे नपुँसके एनद्वृ्तव्य: 394
श्रपत्यं पै।न्नप्रम्दत गेन्न्रम् 1079
श्रपहृवे ज्ञ: 787
श्रपादाने पज्चमी 957
श्रपृक्तं सकाल् पत्ययः 198
श्रपेष คि 392
 शास्तॄणाम् 227
श्रप् पूरखीप्रमाययेग: 1041
श्र प्रत्ययात् 924
श्रभिज्ञाबचने लट् 811
श्रार्मननण्कामर्मत द्वारम् 1190
श्र्रभमपत्यतिम्यः न्तिप: 795
श्रभ्यासस्यासवर्था 616
श्रभ्यासाच्च 597
 स्थल ड्रति तत्त्ब वेदितन्यम् !

घ्रभ्यासे चर् च 431
श्र्रम पूर्व: 154
श्रम्बार्थनद्योर्द्रस्व: 216
ग्रम् सम्बुछ्छे 286
घयामन्ताल्वाय्येतिन्वप्णुपु 561
श्रमूर्ट्रूषदजन्तस्य मुम् 849
श्र्रार्योग लेगपश्च 11278
श्रार्तfपिपर्य्याशच 649
श्रार्तूधूसू खनसहचर इन्र: 899

श्र्थर्थवधातुरप्रत्यय: प्रातिपरिकम् 135
श्रूर्थन नित्यकमासे विशेष्यालन्ऩता चेति वत्तव्यम् 988
श्रध्ध नपुंसक्रम् 994
घ्रर्धच्चेः पुंसि च 1032
श्रर्यन्नत्रत्रयाम्यंं वा स्वाँै 1367
श्रर्वगस स्त्रसावनजः 319
श्रर्शम्रादिभ्येाडच् 1283
श्रलंखल्वोः प्रातषेधयेा: प्राचां क्वा 935
श्रलोडन्त्यस्य 27
习्रलेगडन्त्यात् पूर्व उपधा 196
श्रल्पाच्तरम् 1059
श्रन्लोपपेडन: 273
श्रन्रड् सफोटायनस्य 60
श्रव्यवे च प्रारयेपपधितृन्तेम्य: 1197
श्रवादयः कुष्टाद्यर्थ तृतीयया 1018
श्रबारपाराद्वृ्टहीतादरि विपरोताच्चेति वक्तव्यम् 1151
श्रबे तुस्त्रोर्घज़ 931
श्रव्यक्तानुकर गाद्द्व्यजवरार्धादनितेा डाच् श्राडङ चाप: 242 1338

वचनेषु 967

श्र्यव्यात् त्यप् 1156
श्रव्ययादाप्सुप्र: 403

श्रव्ययोभाव: 966

श्रव्ययीभावे चाकाले 973

श्रश्वपत्यादिभ्यश्च 1068
श्रषष्टन श्रा विभत्तो 326
घ्रम्टाम्य ब्रोश् 327
श्रसंयेगाल्लिट् कित् 486
श्र्रसद्धवदन्नाभात् 599
प्र्रस्तिस्चेाडपृत्त 479
श्रस्तमभू: 613

श्रस्मद्युतम: 416

श्रस्य च्वी 1333 384

भहन् 395
श्रा कडारादेका संज्ञा 186

श्राङेग नर्मस्त्रयाम् 191

श्र्यव्यपसर्वनाम्नामकच्त् प्राक्त टे: 1321
श्र्यव्यस्य च्यावीत्वं नेति वाच्यम् 1334

श्रव्ययानां भमात्रे $\mathrm{f} ल े \mathrm{~T} ए: 1169$

श्रव्यपोभावश्च 402 and 970

श्रव्ययोभावे शरत्पर्मतिभ्य: 676
श्रश्मने विकारे टिलेगप: 1196

श्र्रस्थदधिषक्य्यद्न्पामनङुनदातः 272

श्रस्मायामेधास्नजो โिनि: 1281

श्रस्यतिर्वन्तिख्यातिम्येडड् 634
श्रस्य सम्बुछ्जै वाडनड़ नलेपश्च वा वाच्य:

श्रह्ह:सरैवै कदेशसंख्यातपुरयाच्च रान्ने: 1024

श्रा क्वेस्त च्छीलतद्धर्मतत्साधुकारिपु 888

श्रव्ययं विर्भक्तिसमोपसर्मि्चिव्युछ्घर्थाभावा- श्रा च त्वात् 1240 त्ययासंप्रतिशब्दप्रादुर्भाबपश्चाद्यानु. श्रा च हो। 659 पूर्वययेागपद्यसादृ श्यंपर्तिसाकल्यान्त- श्राचार्यादएत्वं च 1366

श्राच्छीनटोर्नुम् 397
भ्राटशच 218
श्राडजादीनाम् 478
श्राडुत्तमस्य पिच्च 450
ग्रायनद्या: 217
श्रात श्रोर गल: 523
श्रात: 526
श्रातश्रेपसमें 839
श्राते fितः 544
श्राते धातेः 187
ग्रातेगननुषसर्ग कः 842
श्रातेग युक् चिचाहूतेः: 806
श्रातेग युच्a 934
श्राते लोप दूटि च 524
श्रात्मनेपदेप्वनतः 559
श्रात्मनेपदेप्ब प्यतरस्याम् 699
श्रात्म्मन्विश्रजनभोगेग्तरपदात् ख: 1228
भ्रात्ममाने खश़ च 851
श्रात्माध्वानी खे 1229
श्रादिरन्न्येन सहेता 8
श्रार्दर्जिटुडव: 496
श्रादेः परस्य 88
श्रादेच् उपदेशेडेर्शात 528
श्रादेश श्रत्यययेт: 169
श्राद्नुए: 35
श्राฝन्त्वदेकस्मिन् 304
श्रादन्ती टाकतिर 103
श्राद्यादिम्यस्तसेरुपंख्यानम् 1331
श्राधारे गधिकरणम् 959
श्रान्न लेट् 452
श्राने मुक् 884
श्रान्महतः समानाधिऋरखजातीयथे।: 1028 द्दमस्यमुः 1303
श्राभीद्याये गमुल् च 942
श्याम: 506

श्रामिम मर्वनामः सुट् 174
श्रामेतः 552
श्राम्प्रत्ययवत् हूजे एनुपयेगगस्य 547
श्राय नेयोनीषिय: फठखच्छां प्रत्ययादोनाम् 1086
श्रायादघ श्रार्धधातुके बा 503
श्रार्धधतनुकं शेष: 436
श्रार्धधातुकस्येड्aलादे: 433
श्रार्धधातुके 600
श्रार्शिपि लिङ्लोटारा 442
श्रा सर्वनाम्न: 377
श्राहृस्य: 631
छकोगर्गा विभत्तो 271
इको मल् 756
इकोर यर्याच 21
इकेऽडसवर्यां गाकल्यस्य हैस्वश्च 72
इगुपधज्ञापीकिरः क: 838
दुगया: संर्रसारणम् 281
दूध्छा 923
รूजादेश्च गुरुमतेगडनच्छ: 546
दूट हैंट 480
छूटेगड् 557
छडर्स्यर्तव्ययतीनाम् 592
द्चः पीध्वलऩ्निटां धोऽह्नात् 549
हूरेा गा लुईङ 619
दूयेग याए 615
हतराम्येारण दृश्यन्त्त 1295
छสกี 458
इतेडड् सर्वनामस्थाने 321
दूरा मनुण्यजाते: 1375
हदम द्वश् 1288
छदमेग म: 298
छूदमो fिल 1298

द्रदमेा है : 1292
इदितो नुम् धातेर 497
इदुद्म्याम् 247
इदेाडय् पुंसि 299
इनगयनपत्ये 1128
छन्द्रवरुयामबगर्बरंद्रमड़ाहिंरगययवयबन- उपपदमतिङ्: 1022 मातुलाचायंगयामानुक् 1361
इन्द्रे च 61
इन्हन्पूपर्यम्यां ये 311
पूर इत्संज्ञा वाच्या 665
इโरते वा 668
हूवेन सह समासे विभत्तलेपझ्च 965
हूवे प्रतिकतิा 1326
हूपुगमियमां द: 539
दूप्ठस्य यिद् च 1316
इप्ठादिभ्यश्च 1267
इसुसुक्तान्तात् कः 1133
₹ च गया: 744
₹ंदूदेट्टूवचनं प्रग्टत्यम् 64
ईद्याति 825
₹प्दसमाप्तो कल्पब्देश्यदेशोयर: 1318
₹ंपद्टुः मुपु कच्छाकच्दरार्थु खल् 933
₹ हृल्यघेा: 657
उगवार्म्येा यत् 1224
उनगतश्च 1342
उरिदचां सर्वनामस्थानेडधाते7: 316
उच्चेरुदात्त: 10
उन्छनि 1208
उएादये बहुलम् 902
उतश्च प्रत्ययादसंयेगगपूर्वात् 538
उतो वृद्धिर्लुकि हर्न 603
उत्सादिभ्येाडज् 1075
उद ईत् 366
उद: स्थास्तम्भोः पूर्वस्य 86

उरदतेा वा 939
उद्विम्यां काकुदस्य 1047
उदोपष्ठपूर्वस्य 650
उपदेशेडजनुनासिक इत् 36
उपदेशेडल्वतः 516

उपमानादाचारे 773
उपमानानि सामान्यबचने: 1007
उपसर्गप्रादुर्म्यामस्तिर्घच्पर: 612
उपसर्गस्यायते 570
उपसर्गा: कियायेगये 47
उपसर्गादध्वन: 1065
उपसर्गादसमासेडपि योपदेशस्य 493
उपसर्गाद्वाति धातิर 50
उपसग्गे घेा: किः 916
उपसर्ग घ संज्ञाय् 865
उपसर्जनं पूर्वम् 969
उपाच्य 799
उपात् प्रातयतवेक्धतवा क्याध्याह्दारेषु घ 729
उमादुदातेत नित्यम् 1257
उमे श्रभ्यस्तम् 373
उर:प्रभ्भतिभ्य: कप् 1050
उराए रपर: 37
उरत् 508
उश्च 581
उर्षविदजाग्र्येगड्यतरस्याम् 606
उस्यपदान्तात् 527
ऊकालेगज्र्कस्वदीघंप्लुतः 9
ऊङुतः 1376
ऊतियूनिजूनिसातिहेतिकीर्तश्च 921
ऊद्धदन्तैयैानतरुद्यु इत्यादि 510
ऊरुत्तरपदादिापम्ये 1379
ऊर्याँतेराम् नेति वाच्यम् 638
ऊरึझानर्विभापा 637 and 642

ऊर्यादिच्विडाचशच 1013
ซहलक् 1
ऋत्धवर्ययोर्मर्मय: सावरये वाच्यम् 14
अन्त्पूरब्यू:पथामानचे 1063
चच्छत्यूताम् 653
₹त उत् 229
ॠतशच संयेगारादे: 691
अतथच्च संयेगारादेगुगा: 531
ॠते च तृतीवासमासे 45
ॠतो ईङसर्वनामस्यानये।: 225
कतोर भार्द्वाजस्य 517
चुत्यक: 75
 च 328
干द्युगनस्पुरदंशो ऽनेहसां च 226
चद्धनेा: स्ये 532
अनेम्यो डीप् 256
ॠदर्यान्नस्य गत्वं वाच्यम् 235
ॠष्यन्चकवृप्षिकु $\begin{array}{r}\text { म्यूच } \\ 1091\end{array}$
ऋहलेारर्यत् 831
नहुत द्यातेर: 706
नहृदेारप् 910
ॠृल्बादिम्य: नित्तन निष्ठावद्वाच्च: 919
ए श्रेङ्: 1
एकतरात् प्रतिषेध: 268
एकबचनं सम्बुध्दि: 151
एकचचनस्य च 352
एकबाक्ष युष्मदस्मदादेशा बत्तव्या: 361
एकविभर्ति चापूर्वनिपाते 1016
एकाच उपदेशेडुनानात्तात् 510
एकाचे बयेा भष् भपन्तस्य ₹ध्चेा: 278
एकाजुत्तरपदे य: 313
एको गोन्ने 1080
सङ: पदान्तादर्ति 56

एङङ पररुपम् 51
एङंदृस्वात् सम्बुद्धे: 153
एच द्रग्वस्वादेशे 275
एचิ।sयवायाव: 29
एजे: खश् 848
एत र्दद्वहुचचने 387
एत ऐ 554
एतत्तदोःः सुलोपपाडकोारनज्षमासे चृलि 133
एतद: 1301
एतदेाडन् 1289
एतदेारणि वाच्य: 1304
एतिस्तुगास्वदृज़ज़: क्यप् 827
एतิतิ रथेा: 1299
एर्तोर्लिक 618
सत्येधत्यूठ्ठ 42
एरच् 909
एरनेफाचेतऽसंयेगभपूर्वस्य 221
एर: 443
र्गर्लिंडि 525
एषामन्त्या इूत: 2
ऐ श्रेच् 1
श्रेश: पुषयाज्ज्यपरे 748
श्रोI: सुपि 232
श्रोत् 69
श्रोततः र्यरनि 672
श्रोदितश्च 872
श्रेमाङाशच 54
श्रोरगुर्यः 1078
श्रेरास च 166
श्रेङ श्राप: 240
श्रेङ: इ्यां प्रतिबेधे। वाच्यः 261
श्रेत् 204
श्रेतิाडम्गसेः 238
कगड्व्वादिभ्ये। यक् 780

कन्याया: कनोन च 1094
कपज् 1
कमिज्ञात्येर्ठक्र 1247
कमेरिएड: 560
कमेश्लेश्चङ् वाच्यः 569
कस्बेगजादिम्य हृंति वक्तव्यम्य 1110
कम्बेगजाल्लुक् 1109
करयो यज: 859
कर्तरि कर्मव्यनितनारे 781
कर्तरिर क्षत् 819
कर्तरि शप् 419
कर्तुरोप्सिततमं कर्म 947
कर्तृक्नराये।स्तृतीया 952
कर्तृकरणे कूता बहुलम् 986
कर्मरयया 841
कर्मया यमर्मप्रेति स संं्रदानम् 953
कर्मरा fद्वितीया 948
कर्मवत् कर्मया तुल्यक्रियः 810
कष्टाय क्रमयो 776
कस्काधिपु च 1051
कानाम्मेडते 119
काम्यच्त् च 772
फालघमयबेलासु तुमुन 904
कालाद्वज़ I168
कास्यनेकाच श्राम् वक्तव्य: 504
किंयत्तदो निर्धारयो द्वपोरेकस्य डतरच् 1324 त्वाते।सुन्कसुन: 401
किंसर्वनामबहुम्योगद्याादिभ्य: 1285
किति च 1073
किदारिश्रि 466
किम: कः 297
किमश्च 1305
किमेत्तिङन्ययघादाम्वद्रव्यपकर्ष 1309
किमेगडत् 1293
किरतेर लवने 707

कुणतिपादय: 1012
कु तिहोर: 1287
कुत्सिते 1323
कुप्बेए: Øक 久पे च 117
कुमुदनडवेतसेम्यें ड्मतुप् 1144
कुरुनादिम्येग ययः 1106
कुछाशचु: 488
कजो हेतुताच्छोल्यानुले 1 म्ये 846
हज़ चानुप्रयुज्यते लिटि 507
हूत्तिधतसमासाशच 136
क्रती छेदने 700
छूत्यल्युटेा बहुलम् 823
कृत्या: 818
कृदतिड् 329
कृदिकारादन्तिन: 1354
कृन्मेजन्तः 400
क्षम्वर्त्तयेागे संपदाकर्तनि च्चि: 1332
दृवापर्जर्जिस्वदिसाध्यशूभ्य उएा 901
क्रसमवृस्तुदुमुग्रुबो लिटि 514
केलमर उपसंख्यानम् 822
केशाद्वेगडन्यतरस्याम् 1276
केशाड्ढज् 1176

क्तावतू निष्ठा 866
क्तर्म्म्निनत्यम् 913

क्यचि च 769
क्यस्य विभाषा 771
क्रमः परस्मेपदेष्पु 521
क्रमाधिम्ये। वुन् 1136
कीतात् करणपूर्बात् 1368
क्यादिभ्य: शना 730
क्वसुश्च 881
क्वाति 1294

क्विन्पत्ययस्य कु: 331
कित्विप् च 855

गोतิग โिात् 237
गेगत्रामून्न्वस्त्रथाम् 1084
क्विब्वर्वच्रचछ्यायतस्तुकटप्रुजुग्रीयां दोधिए- गेपयसेर्यत् 1201
इसंपसारांाँ च 895
नत्राद्घ: 1099
चन्न्च्यसमानखब्दाज्जनपदात् तस्य
राजन्यपत्यवत् 1103
चायेग म: 875
नुम्बादिषु च 764
क्सस्याचि 629
खफछठठचचटतव् 1
खरवसानयेर्णविषर्जनीय: 111
खरि च 90
खित्यनव्ययस्य 858
व्यत्यात् परस्य 203
गजसहायाभ्यां चेति वक्तव्यम् 1130
रातबच 222
गन्धनावन्नेपासेवनसाह्दासिमर्र्रतियत्रमकथ• ध्वसोरेद्धावभ्यासलेपपश्च 614 नोपयेगगेपु कूज: 793
गमहनजनखनघसां लेप: क्रुत्यनाङ 540 ङमिङसेाशच 193
गर्मेरट् परस्मेपदेपु 541
गर्गादिम्येा यज् 1081
गह्वादिभ्यक्च 1162
गाङ:नुटादिम्ये Isfिएन्छित् 624
गाङ् लिटट 622
गातिस्याघुपाभूभ्य: हिच: परस्मेपदेपु 475 ङेराम् नदाम्नीभ्य: 219
गुयावचनब्वाहलणादम्यः कर्मया च 1245 ङर्यं: 162
गुयवचनेम्येा मतुबे। लुमिष्टः 1270
गुखि।ऽप्ते 641
गुणे यड्लुकाँ: 759
गुयेपर्डर्तसंचेचेगाद्यो: 533
गुपूधूर्वर्वर्छिर्परार्पनिम्य श्राय: 501
गुरेशश्च हल: 925
गेचे क: 840

गाररजाददप्रसङ़े यत् 1074
गेरतथिच्तिलुकि 1001
गेाश्च पुरोषे 1200
गोास्त्रिये रूपुर्जनस्य 1017
यहिज्यावर्वयव्यधिवर्वप्टविचातनृश्चनतपच्छ-
तिभज्जतीनां ङिति च 675
यह्वेग्रलिटि दीर्घ: 739
यामजनबन्भुग्यस्तल् 1129
यामाद्यखजो 1152
घजर्थ कविधानम् 911
घंज च भावकरणययेः 907
घढधप़ 1
घुमास्यागापजजहातिसां हर्वलि 625
घิर्ङात 192
ङमेा हूस्वादर्दि ङमुएानित्यम् 107
ङभिझों: स्मानिस्मने 173
ङावुत्तरपदे पโतथेध: 308
ङ゙च्च 59
ङिति हृस्वशच्च 246
ङे प्रथमयेररम् 339

ङ्याः: कुक् टुक् र्शर 104
आग्र्रातिपदिकात् 138
चङङ 565
घजोः कु घिएसयतेः: 832
चतुरनडुहेारामुदात्त: 284
चतुर्थो तदर्थार्थब्बलिहितमुख्वर्वनिते: 987
चतुर्थी संपदाने 954

चर्रत 1206
चरेष्ट： 844
चर्करीतं च 636
चादŭडस्त्त्वे 66
चार्थ द्वन्द्वः 1054
चियोग लुक् 683
चिए्．ते पद： 685
चिएा भाबकर्मयोः 803
चुटू 148
चार：कु： 333
चิเ 365
च्योःः शूडनुनासिके च 896
चिल्ल लुङ 471
घ्ले：सिच् 472
चิโ च 1337
ऊत्व्वमीति वाच्यम् 93
छादैचैघद्नुपसर्गस्य 930
玄 च 120
जन्नित्यादय：षट् 375
जनपदसमानशब्दात् न्तर्तिपादज् 1102
जनपदे लुप् 1141
जन甘नखनां सनุभलो： 722
नानबध्याशच 684
जबगडदश् 1
जराया जरसन्यतरस्याम् 181
जराया जरस् च 977
जल्पभिन्नकुटृलुखठश्चड：पाकन् 890
जश्यहोт：शि： 262
नष：शी 171
जर्स च 188
जहातेशच 656
जहातेश्च तित्व 940
जातेरस्स्तीविषयादयेपपधात् 1373
जिव्हमूलाहुलेलेख्छ： 1181

जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा 1083
जुसि च 647
जुहात्यादिम्य：इलु： 643

ज्ञाजनेर्जा 681
न्य च 1313
न्यादादोयसः 1314
ज्ञरत्वर्रम्रव्यविमबामुपधायรशच 922
भमज़ 1
भ】： 981,1145
भरोे होगडन्यतरस्याम् 91
भरो। भरि सवर्या 89
भलां जฆोडन्त्ते 82
भलां जग् भर्भा 25
भलोग भर्लि 513
भपस्तथोर्धाउध： 586
भस्य रन् 556
भेजेस् 464
भोगsन्त： 421
टाङसिङसामिनात्स्या： 159
fटड्ढाग़जद्वृघसजदघज्मान्नचุतयप्ठक्ठउक－ उक्वरप： 1343
fित श्रात्मनेपदानां टेऐे 543
टे： 267 and 1243
ट्वितेगयुच् 914
ठगायस्थानेम्य： 1184
ठस्ये्र： 1101
ड：सि धुट् 102
ड和 च 207
डारच बहुलं द्वे भवतः 1339
ड्वित：च्तिः 912
ढो ढे लेग： 587
द्रलोपे पूर्वस्य दीर्च̄डडग： 131
यलुत्तमो वा 490
fिचश्च 742
fिश्रिद्रुस्भु: कर्तโत चङ्: 562
येरीनाट 563
योग न: 492
सिा चझुपधाया ह्रस्व: 564
及यासश्रन्थे युच् 926
रवुल़तृचै 835
तऊानावात्मनेपदम् 409
तत 习्रागत: 1183
तत् करेा़ित तदाचष्टे 778
तत्पुरुप: 982
तत्पुरुप: समामाधिकरए: कर्मधारय: 1002 तव्यत्तव्यानोयर: 821
तत्पुरुपस्याह्नुलेः संख्याव्ययादे: 1023
तत्पुरुपे कृति बहुलम् 864
तत् प्रक्टतबचने मयट् 1328
तत्प्रयेजको हेतुश्च 746
तन्र जात: 1172
तन्र तस्येब 1238
तन्र भव: 1177
तन्र समसनं समास: 961
तन्र साधु: 1221
तन्रेश्द्धतममत्रें्य: 1118
तन्रेपपदं सप्तमीस्थम् 1021
तदधोते तर्व्वेद 1134
तदर्हाति 1234
तदर्मिन्नस्तीति देशे तन्नाम्नि 1137
तदस्य संजातं तारकादिभ्य इतच् 1252
तदस्यास्त्यस्मिंचिति मतुप् 1268
तदे।: सः साबनन्त्ययेा: 338
तद्गच्छति पथिदूतये $: ~ 1189$
तโ़्धता: 975
तधिध्रतार्थाप्तरपदसमाद्वारे च 997
तर्दितेष्वचामादे: 999 and 1069
तद्राजस्य बहुणु तेनेवर्वास्त्रयाम् 1108

तद्वर्दात रथयुगप्रासद्नम् 1218
तनार्दक्रजम्य उ: 608 and 719
तनादिभ्यस्तथासेः: 720
तनेतरेर्यकि 804
तपरस्तत्कालस्य 34
तपेडडनुतापे च 805
तयेरेव क्रत्यक्तखलर्था: 820
तरीन 1205
तरप्तमपे। घ: 1308
तबकममæाबेऋवचने 1165
तबममे डर्स 354

तसे मत्वर्थै 1269
तस्यस्थfमपां तान्तन्ताम: 446
तस्माच्छसेा न: पुंगि 156
तस्मादित्युत्तरस्य 87
तस्मान्नुडरि 1011
तस्मान्नुड्द्विहल: 498
तस्मिन्नरिए च युप्माकास्माको 1164
तर्म्मनिति निदिर्टष्टे पूवंस्य 22
तस्मे हितम् 1226
तस्य निवास: 1139
तस्य परमार्म्रोड़त् 118
तस्य पूरएो डट् 1258
तस्य भावस्त्वतले 1239
तस्य लेगप 7
तस्य विकार: 1195
तस्य समूह: 1126
तस्यापत्यम् 1077
तस्येदम् 1194
तस्येश्वरः 1232
तान्येकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचनान्येकश: 414
तासस्त्योलनाप: 438
तिङ ${ }^{2}{ }^{-1307}$

तिङस्त्री शि त्रोशिा प्रथममध्यमोत्तमा: 413 तै। सत् 886
नतङ् โिंत् सार्वंधातुऋम् 418
तितुच्तथर्यस सुसरकसेपु च 898
तिप्तस्भिभि सिपृथस्थ मिब्वस्म्म् ताता- त्यदादोनि च 1159
उफ थासाथान्ध्वमिड्वर्वहमिहङ्: 407 त्यब्न्धैर्धुवे 1157
तिरसम्तिर्यूलोपे 369
नत विंघर्तर्ड़ति 1260
निष्ठतेरित् 750


1113
तीयस्य डित्मु वा 180
तीपचहलुमरु र्थरष: 701
तुदादिम्य: शः 693
तुभ्यमही। ङर्वि 350
तुमुन्ववुल़ा क्रियायां क्रियार्थायाम् 903 तुल्यास्यप्रयब्नं सवर्याम् 14
तुद्योस्तातङाशिप्यन्यतरस्याम् 444
तृज्वत् ऋ्रोष्टु: 224
तृएँ इम् 715
तृतोया तत्क्हतार्थन गुयावचनेन 985
तृतीयासप्तम्ये।र्बहुलम् 972
तृन् 889
तफलमजन्रपश्च 578
ते तद्वाजा: 1107
तेन कीतम् 1231
तेन तुल्यं क्रिया चेद्वितः 1237
तेन दीव्यकि खर्नति जर्यनि जितम् 1203 दिक्पूर्वणटादसंज्ञायां जः 998
तेन निर्घंत्तम् 1138 and 1236
तेन प्रेक्तम् 1193
तेन रत्तां रागात् 1111
ते प्रामधातोः 451
तेमयावेऋवचनस्य 359
ते: वि 81
तोर्गल 85

टिक्संख्ये संज्ञायाम् 996
दिगादिभ्ये। यत् 1178
दित्यदित्यानित्यपत्युत्तरपदाए़एयः: 1070
fदव उत् 290
दिब श्रोत् 289
दिवर्ाद्वभ्य: घयन् 669
दोङेग युड्रच क्जिति 678


682
दीर्घ दूयः किति 617
दोचि च 484
दीर्चार्जाषि च 182 and 214
दीच्चा।डकित： 761
दीच्चा लघेश： 568

दुरः पत्वयत्वंये | पषर्गत्वर्पतिपेधे |
| :---: | वक्तव्य： 453

दुछाच्व्पच्दगड्र्रधिर्र्रच्छ इूत्यादि 950
दूरादूते च 62
दृठः स्यूलबलयेः 877
दृन्करपुनःपूर्वस्य भुबो या़ा वक्तव्य： 234
दृरेः क्कर्वनप् 860
दृष्टं साम 1115
देवादजज़ 1071
देा दद्चेगः 879
युतिस्वाण्येः संरसारणम् 573
युद्भ्य्या लुङ 574
दुपागपागुदक्पतीचे यत् 1155
द्वन्द्धतत्प्पुपयेारत्तरपदे नित्यसमासबचनम् न क्रोडादिबव्हच： 1370
1000
द्वन्द्धश्च प्रायितूर्येसेनाङानाम् 1061
ट्वन्द्वाच्चुदषहान्तात् समाहारे 1062
ट्वन्द्दे صि 1057
द्विगुपाप्तापन्चालंपूर्वर्गतिसमासेषु न 1031
दृव्वगुरेऋवचनम् 1004
द⿸尸匕二ुगुश्च 983
द्विगे： 1350
द्वितीयाटे।₹स्वेन： 306
द्वितीयायां च 346
द्वितीयाभ्रितातोतर्पततगतात्यस्तराप्ताप－
नै： 984
द्वृ्वित्म्यां तयस्यायज्वा 1256

द्वृर्वचननेडचि 509
निवच्चर्नविभज्येपपदे तरबोयमुनि। 1310
द्वेस्तीप： 1262
द्वाप्टन：संख्यायामबहुवोख्यीत्योः 1029
द्वोकयेगर्द्विबचनैकबचने 142
धमें चरात 1211
धर्मादिप्वानियम： 1056
धातेः 816
धातेश：कर्मया：समानकर्तृकादिच्छायां वा 752
धातोरेकाचे हलादे：क्रयासमभिहारे यह्： 758
धात्वादेः घः स： 280
धान्यानां भवने देनेत्रेखज़ 1249
धि च 550
धुराँ यड्ढक्रो 1219
ध्रुबमपायेडपादानम् 956
न：करे 770
न त्वा सेट् 937
नच्तन्रेग युक्त：काल： 1112
नखमुखात् संज्ञायाम् 1371
न गरताहंसार्थै्य： 782
न ङिसम्बुद्यो： 307
नज् 1009
नजोडस्त्यर्थानां वाच्ये वा चेत्तरपदलेपप： 1039
नज़्तजीकक्ख्युंस्तर रात्रलुनानामुपसंख्या－ नम् 1344
नडशादाड्ड्aलच् 1147
न तिसम्वतस 250
नदोमिश्च 974
नदार्विम्ये ढक् 1153

नन्दिर्र्हापचारिम्यो। ल्युगिन्यचः 837
न न्द्राः संयेगाादयः 639
न पदान्नाट्टोरनाम् 79
नपरे न: 101
नपुंसकस्य भलच: 264
नप्रुंसकाच्च 259
नपुंसकादन्यतरस्याम् 980
नपुंहऋे भावे क्न: 927
न पूजनात् 1066
न भकुजुंराम् 724
न भूसुधियो: 223
नम:स्वर्वस्तिस्वाहास्वधालंबपड्येगगाच्व 955 निजां च्नयागां गुएः इलै। 666
न माङ्योगे 475
न मु ने 388
न यदि 812
न य्वाभ्यां पढान्ताभ्यां पूचैं तु ताभ्यामेच् 1135
न लिङि 738
न लुमताङ्गस्य 211
न लेप: पर्णतर्पदिकान्त्स 200
नलोप: सुट्स्वरमंज्ञातुर्विधिपु द्रति 309
नलोपेग नजः 1010
न विभत्ती तुस्मा: 150
न वद्भ्यश्चतुर्भ्य: 576
न शसददबर्विगुणानाम् 577
नशेर्वा 378
नशच 105
नश्चापदान्तस्य भलि 95
नश्छव्यप्यशान 114
न पट्स्वस्सर्रदम्य: 257
न घंप्रसारये संभ्रहारणम् 318
न षंयेयेगाद्वमन्तात् 310
न समासे 74
नस्स्ताद्धते 979

नचिवृतिवृषिव्यधिरिचिस्दितनिषु क्बि 390
नहेा ध: 389
नाज्चे: पूजायाम् 370
नार्दिच 147
नान्तादसंख्यादेर्मट् 1259
नाभि नभं $\mathbf{च} 1225$
नाभ्यस्तस्यांच पिरित सार्वंधातुके 667
नाभ्यस्ताच्छतुः 374
नारम 168
नाव्ययीभावादतेाडम् त्वपज्चम्या: 971
निकटे वर्षति 1216

नित्यं करेतने: 725
नित्यं केरिटल्ये गते। 760
नित्यं ङङतः 455
नित्यं वृद्धगरादिम्यः 1199
नित्यमार्मेडिते डाचीति वन्तन्यम् 1340
नित्यवीप्सयेा: 943
ननपात एकाजनाङ् 68
निरादयः क्रान्तादर्य पज्चम्या 1020
निबार्षचिचिशरीरेपपसमाधानेष्वादेशच क: 908
निष्ठा 867 and 1052
निष्ठायां मेटट 876
नीचिरनुदात्त: 11
नुम्मचिरतृज्च दू़ावेभ्ये। नुट् पूर्वचिप्रांतिपेधेन 231
नुम्मृिसर्जनोयशवर्य्यवायेडपि 381
₹ च 236
नृनरयेर्द्धिध्दिश्च 1382
नॄॄ पे 116
नेटट 512
नेड्वर्वि क्रति 853
नेदमदसेरयेाः 305

नेयङुवङ्स्यानावस्त्री 253
नेग्गदनदपतपदघुमास्यकिर्हान्तियातिबानि．
द्रातिप्सातिबर्पतिवर्हात गार्म्यरित्तिने॰－
โतरेगिधणु च 487
नोबंबः 783
नोपधाया： 325
नै।बयेाधर्मावधमूलमूलसीतातुलाभ्यस्तार्य－ तुल्यपाण्यवध्यानाम्य甘मसमित्रसंโमतेपु 1220
पङ्ऩ⿵冂िं सप्रत्यघीनितन नर्विशतम् 1233 पद्नेश्च 1377
पचे व： 874
पज्चमी भयेन 989
पज्चम्या श्रत् 353
पज्चम्याः स्तोकादिभ्यः 991
पज्चम्यास्त्तििल 1286
पर्तः समास एव 205
पत्यन्त्रपुरे।हितर्धिम्ये। घक् 1248
पचिमय्यृभुन्तामात् 320
पदान्तस्य 158
पदान्ताद्वा 121
पर：संनिकर्ष：संद्धिता 18
परवर्बल्लन्नं द्वृन्दृतन्त्पुरूयेा： 1030
परश्च 140
परस्मैपदानां यालतुसुस्यलयुषगल ब्वमा： 424 पून्वाई
परिवृतो रथ： 1117
परिब्यबेम्य：क्रिय： 784
परेर्मप： 797
परेात्वे लिट् 423
परो। व्रजेः प：पदान्ते 335
पर्यभभभ्यां च 1290
पर्यादयेत ग्लानाळयँ्थै चतुर्य्या 1019
पाचाध्मास्यम्ब।दाए़ दृश्र्वर्ति सर्तिशद

पिर्बजन्रधमतिष्ठमनयच्छपघयर्धधेशझो－ यसीदा： 522
पागडोर्ड्राए 1105
पादः पत् 362
पादस्यं लोपो ऽहैस्त्यादिम्य： 1045
पालकान्तान्न 1357
पिता मान्रा 1060
fuतृव्यमातुलमातामहिपतामहा： 1125
प्रुंचेगादाख्यायाम् 1356
पुरंसि संज्ञायां घ：प्राथेया 929
प्रुंसेगमुङ् 383
पुगन्तल लूपधस्य च 485
पुम：खय्यम्पपरे 113
पुरोरारा 1104
पुव：संज्ञायाम् 900
पुषादिद्युताद्व्ल्यदितः परस्मे पदेणु 542
पूर्याIद्विभाषा 1048
घूर्वन्नासिद्धम् 39
पूर्वपदात् संज्ञायामग： 1372
पूर्वेपरावरदन्निगोIत्तरापराधराणिए व्यवस्था－ यामसंज्ञायाम् 175
पूर्वंवत् सन： 791
पूर्वादिनि： 1265
पूर्बाईदम्यो। नवम्ये। वा 178
पूर्वरपराधरेात्तरमेऋदेशगनिकाधिकरणी 993
पथ्वर्वदम्य ह्रवनिज्वा 1241
पิเชदुपधात् 826
प्रकारवचने थाल 1302
पद्रत्येकाच् 1312
प्रज्ञादिम्यश्य 1329
प्रत्यय： 139
प्रत्ययलोपे प्रत्ययलन्तग्रम् 210
प्रत्ययस्थात् कात् पूर्वस्यात दूदा प्यसुप： 1358

प्रत्यम्यस्य लुक्शलुलुप: 209
प्रत्यये भाषगयां नित्यम् 84
प्रत्ययेगेत्तरपदयेगेश 1166
प्रथमचरमतयाल्पार्धकतिपयनेमाशच 179
प्रचमये।: पूर्बसवर्या: 146
प्रथमार्नर्निष्दंटं समास उपसर्जनम् 968
प्रथमायाशच द्विवचने भाषायाम् 343
प्र। परा। श्रण । हूत्यादि 48
प्रभव्धत 1188
प्रमाये द्वयसजदघज्मानचः 1253
प्रवत्सतरकम्बलवसनार्यदशानामटये 46
प्रशस्यस्य श्र: 1311
प्रहरग्यम् 1214
प्राक् कडारात् समास: 963
प्राक् कीताच्छ: 1223
प्रानगवात् क: 1320
प्रागिघताख्यत् 1217
प्रानिद्धशे विर्मन्ति: 1284
प्राग्वतेप्ठज् 1230
प्राग्वहतेप्ठक् 1202
प्राचां फ्फस्त्ति्दित: 1347
प्रार्यास्यादातेा लजन्यतरस्याम् 1271
प्राईतपदिकाद्धात्वर्थ बहुलमिप्ठवच्च 779
प्रातिपदिकार्थलिङ्गपरिमायावचनमान्ने
प्रथमा 945
प्रादयः 67
प्रादये। गतादर्थ प्रथमया 1014
प्रादिम्ये धातुजस्य वाच्यो वाचेत्तरपदलेप:
1038
प्रादूहोढाढ़ी बैपैष्येपु 44
प्राद्वहः 796
पायभव: 1174
प्राबृष एगय: 1170
प्रावृषप्ठप् 1173

प्रियचशे बद: खच् 850
प्लुतप्रगह्या श्र्राच नित्यम् 63
प्वादीनां हस्व: 736
बर्चिर्षम्टलोपोग यज् च 1072
बहुगयावतुर्डति संख्या 206
बहुवचनस्य वस्तही। 358
बहुबचने भल्येत् 164
बहुवीहे सक्थ्यन्बों: स्वाङ्नात् खच् 1042
बहुष्बु बहुवचनम् 143
बहार्लेगपे भू च बहो: 1315
बहूल्पार्थाच्छस् कारकादन्यतरस्याम् 1330
बह्वारिदम्यशच 1353
बाह्वादिम्यश्च 1088
ब्रुव ₹ट् 632
बुर्व: पज्चानामादित घ्राह्दा ब्रुव: 630
ब्रुबो वर्च: 633
भテ्जेशच โिचfया 807
भवतेर: 430
भस्य टेले।प: 323
भावक्मर्मया: 800
भाबे 905
भिन्नादिम्येड्या $112 ヶ$
भिन्तासेनादायेष्पु च 845
भियेगडन्यतरस्याम् 648
भोहीमहुबां स्लुबन्च 646
भुजोगनबने 718
भुचेग वुग्लुङ्रिटटेः 425
भूबादयेग धातव: 49
भूसुवेशस्तिङ 474
भजामित् 661
भेन्यं भन्द्यो 834
भोभगोश्र्यघेग्र्रूूर्वस्य योाडशि 127

भ्यसोड़्यम्यम् 351
भौ₹जो रे।पधये। रमन्यतरस्याम् 694
भाजभास धुर्घं 893
मघवा बहुलम् 315
मध्यान्म： 1167
मन： 857
मय उजोा बิा वा 71
मयट् च 1187

मझ्जनखযोर्मर्मिल 677
मसजेरग्त्यात् पूर्वैं नुम् वाच्यः 704
माङि लुछ्： 469
मातुरुत् संख्यासंभद्रपूवंग्वा：1092
मातुलेपाध्याययेगाननुग्वा 1365

मितां हुस्व： 751
मिदचेगगन्त्यात् पर： 265
मीनर्तिमिनोतिती
मुख्वनाषिकावचनोगनुनामिऋ： 13
मूर्नावभुजाददभ्य：कः 843
मर्जेर्वभाषा 830
मजर्वर्वृद्यि： 833
मूर्न： 449
मोगनुस्वार： 94
मोग नोग धातेा： 296
मो रानि सम：क्वि 98
मियते र्लुड्रीलडाशच 712：
म्बोशच 882
य：से 391
यङ゙गテच च 765
यङेग वा 766
र्यच भम् 185
यजयाचयत्तावच्छपच्छरनो नह्： 915

यテजेाขच 1082
यヲशच 1345
यテिजोश्च 1085
यागः परितिपेधे वाच्च： 28
यत्तदेतेम्य：परिमारो बतुप् 1254
यสो द्विधा 16
यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समानाम् 30
यदा कर्मैं हत्याधि 809
यमरमनमातां सक् घ 530 and 674

घवनाल्लिण्याम् 1364
यबलपरे घवला वा 100
यवाददोगे 1363
यस्मात् प्रत्यर्षवृधिस्तदादि प्रत्ययेडह्नम् 152
यस्य हल： 762
यर्स्येत च 260
याडाप： 243
यासुट् परस्मिवदेपूदात्ते ङिच्च 460
युजेरसमासे 332
युखावे fृद्वावचने 342
युवारनाको 836
युष्मदस्मदोः घम्ठीचतुर्थीद⿸्द्टितीवास्ययेर्वधं－

$$
\text { नाबิई } 357
$$

युप्मदस्मदेरनादेशे 349
युष्मदस्मदेरन्यतरस्वां खज् च 1163
युप्मदस्म ख्यां ङसे।डश् 355
युष्मद्युपपदे समानाधिकरणे स्यानिन्यधि मध्यम： 415
गूर्नस्तः 1383
यूयवयेप जरि 344.
गू स्त्याख्ये। नदी 215
ये च 726
ये चाभावकर्मयेग： 1097

ये विभाषा 721
योगारच 348
ये।पधप्रतियेधे गघaष्षापमुक्रयतत्समनुण्या यामर्पतिषेध: 1374
₹ ซते हृलादेर्लंघेः 1242
रर्नति 1209
रदाभ्यां निष्ठातेरा न: पूर्वस्य च दः 868
रधारदम्यश्च 676
रले व्युपधाद्धलादेः संशच 938
रषाम्यां नो एाः समानपदे 292
राजदन्तादिपु परम् 1055
रार्जन युधिन्धज: 861
राजश्चशुराद्यत् 1095
राजाह्यः सर्खिभ्यष्टच् 1027
राज्ञार जातावेव 1096
रान्राद्वाहा: प्रुंशि 1025
रात् सस्य 230
राये द्वाल 239
राल्लोप: 894
राष्ट्राबारपाराद्घब्ब़ 1150
fिङ् घर्यिल्लन्नु 580
रि च 439
रीगदुपधस्य च 763
रीङ् चतः 1124
रुधादिम्य: शनम् 714
रेवत्यादिभ्यष्ठक्र 1100
शेः सुपि 294
रेंडहुपि 129
रें fि 130
घैपपरुणाया दोर्च छक्र: 380
ल: कर्मगा च भावे चाऊर्मकेय्य: 405
ल: परस्मेपदम् 408
लन्म्या श्रच 1274
जड: घाकटाबनस्येब 604

सट: झतुझानचाबर्रथमाउमानाधिकरऐ 883
जट् लिट् द्वत्यावि 404
लट् स्मे 813
लया 1
लघमध्ये त्वित्संज्ञक: 4
लघभ्वर्तदिते 155
लिङः स लोपे डनन्त्यस्य 461
लिड: घीयुट् 555
लिङार्शाष 465
लिङ् โिमित्ते लङ् कियातिपत्ती 476
लिङ्सिच्धबत्मनेपदेपु 626
निङ्शिचे रात्मनेपदेपु 737
लिट: कानज्चा 880
लिटस्तभूयोरोशिरेच̆ 548
लिटि धातेगरनम्यासस्य 426
लिट् च 432
लिख्यन्यतरस्याम् 590
लिट्यम्यासस्ये गयेषषाम् 583
लिभिfिधिच्द्यश्च 698
लुग्वा दुर्छदिहर्टिद्युगाहामत्मनेपदे दन्त्ये 628
ूㅓ: 468
लुईङ च 602
जुङ्लड्ल्लड्न्व्वडुदात्तः 457
जुुङ्मनोर्घंस्त 595
लुट: पथमस्य डारिरसः 437
लुfu युक्तवद्टर्तानचने 1142
जुरुर्वशेचे 1114
सटः सद्वा 887
खट् शेषे च 440
लेटरेा लङ्बत् 445
लेट् च 441
लोप: गाकल्यस्य 38
लेपषशचास्यान्यतरस्यां म्बे: 537

लोप्रो गि 660
लोपेग खर्वार्बत्ति 463
लोमादिपामादिधिच्छादिम्य:यनेलघ:1272 विज इट् 713

ल्युट् च 928
ल्वादिम्य: 870
बच उम् 635
घंच्स्व्वपयजादीनां किति 584
घदवजजन्तन्तस्याच: 499
वर्यस पचमे 1349
वरणादिभ्यश्च 1143
घर्गान्ताच 1182
वर्यदृढांदम्य: ण्यझ्ञ च 1244
वर्यादनुदातात्ता तेपधधात् तेt न: 1351
वर्तम मानसामीष्ये वर्तमानघद्वा 814
घर्तमाने लट् 406
वर्षाम्ब्बश्च 233
घसुघंमुध्वंस्बनडुहां द: 287

वाचेा गिर्मान: 1282
घा जॄभभुन्त्ताम् 671
वा द्रुहुमुहाप्पुहीजियाद्राम् 279
वा नपुंसकस्य 396
बा नामधेपस्य 1161
वान्ता पि प्रत्यये 31
घान्यस्य घंयेगादे: 529
वा पदान्तस्य 97
वा बहूनां जारतिपरिपगने डतरच् 1325

वामदेवाड्ध्डड्डो 1116
घामि 254
वाम्गठो: 252
वाप्वृतुपित्दुपघेा यत् 1123
घावसाने 165
बा शरि 123

वा सरुपे।डस्त्वियाम् 817
वार्ध ऊठ् 282
ઘिड्वनेगरनुनार्गिकस्यात् 854
विदांकुर्बन्त्व्वत्यन्यतरस्यम् 607
faè: घतुर्वृत् 885
fिदेı लटेग ar 605
विaाये रनिसंबन्चेग्ये तुज़ 1185

नेपू लिङ् 459
विन्मतनल्बुक् 1317
fauराम्यі जै: 785
विर्शतियेधे परें कायेम् 132
विर्माक्ता च्च 149
विभाष्वा घाधेट्गाएऋ्छास: 673
विभाषा ङिध्ये: 274
विभाषा चिएाएगुलेःः 808
विभाषा चे: 689
विभाषा तृतीयादिप्घचि 228
fवभाषा दिक्तमासे बहुदीवी़ां 245
fिभाषप बुड्त्तढ़: 623
fिभापा सातित कात्मंं 1335
विभापा सुपेर बहुच्च पुरस्तात् तु 1319
विभापेट: 572
विभापे|याँ: 640
विरामेए।
विशेपयां विशेषेयेया बहुजुम् 1006
विश्स्य वसुराटो: 336
विसर्जनीपस्य स: 115, 122
बुग्युटावुवध्ययोः: fिचद्धा वत्तश्या 679
घदाच्च: 1160
वच्चिरादिच् 40
घृध्धरेचि 41


वृद्यम्य: स्यसनेः 575
वते वा 654
वेरपृत्तस 330
वे।तेा गुएघचनात् 1352
व्य।ङ्परिभ्येा रम: 798

वीद्धियाल्योर्ठक्व 1250
वी द्याद्वम्यश्च 1280
शकन्च्वादिषु पररुपं वाच्यम् 53
शदे: शित: 705
शप्श्यन्योर्नर्न्यम् 398
शब्ददर्दुरं करेगति 1210
शब्दवेरकलहाम्रकरवमेघेम्य:करयो 777
शरोरावयवाच्च 1179
शरोरावयवाद्सत् 1227
शरोंडचि 295
शर्पूर्चा: खयः 690
शल इगुपधादनिट: क्त: 627
शฆच्छेडfट 92
शप्सर् 1
शसे न 347
शाकपर्धर्थादोनामुत्तरपदलेपपे। वक्तव्य: 1008
มात् 77
शार्द्रारवादजो डीन् 1381
शास दूदङ्हलेग: 829
शासिवसिघसीनां च 591
शिखाया वलच् 1148
शि तुक् 106
शिल्पम् 1213
शिवादिम्ये।ड्या 1090
श्ञा सर्वनामस्थानम् 263
शीङ: सार्वधातुके गुया: 620
शोडो रूट् 621

शोलम् 1215
शुकाद्घन् 1121
शुष: क: 873
शद्धपर्रां हस्वे वा 652
शे तृम्फादोनां नुम् वाच्य: 702
4 शे मुचादोनाम् 697
शेषात् कर्तार परस्मेपदम् 412
शेषाद्विभाषा 1053
शेषे 1149
शेषे प्रथम: 417
शेषे लेप: 341
शेषे ध्यसरि 190
शेषे बहुवोfि: 1034
श्नसेरल्लेगप: 611
इनाघलेप: 717
श्नाभ्यस्तयेारातः 658
गिन्रज् सेवायाम् 579
श्रुव: घ च 534
श्रेगन्नियंश्दोंडधीते 1264
इयुकः fिनि 692
इलेग 644
श्वयुवमघोनामतध्धिते 317
सन्र्शुरस्योकाराकारलेपष्च 1378
प: पत्ययस्य 891
पट्करतकतिपयचतुरां घुक्र 1261
पट्चतुर्भ्यश्च 291
पड्म्ये लुक् 208
पढेन: क: सि 585
षण्ठो 992
पष्ठी शेषे 958
氏िद्नितरादिभ्यशच 1348
ष्टुना ष्टु: 78
ध्यान्ता पट् 324
संख्यापूवै रांत्र कीबम् 1026

संख्यापूवैं द्विगु: 1003
संख्याया श्रबघवे तयप् 1255
संख्यामुपूर्वस्य 1046
संपदानिभ्य: क्वप् 920
संप्रस।र्याच्च 283
संबुद्धिा खाकल्यस्पेताबनाप्ष 70
संभूते 1175
संयोगादेराते। धातेर्घंगवत: 869
संये।गान्तस्य लेप: 26
संयो।गे गुरू 483
संसम्टे 1207
संस्कृतं भन्ना: 1119
संस्ट्रतम् 1204
संโहतगफलन्यावामाद्देश्च 1380
सः स्यार्धातुक 754
सख्युरमम्बुछ्धी 201
सख्युर्यं: 1246
सत्य।पपाश रुपवी गातातूल्इलेाकसेनालेामत्व-
चबर्मवर्यचूर्या चुणनिद्या fिच् 741
स नपुंघकम् 1005
सनाद्मन्ता धातa: 502
सनाมंसमिक्त उ: 892
सनि पहानुहोश्च 757
सन्यङे: 753
सन्यतः 567
सन्बल्ल घुनि चङ्परेडनग्लोपे 566
सपूर्वाच्च 1266
सप्तमीविशेषये बहुवीचेता 1036
सप्तमी घेगयडे: 995
सप्तम्यधिकरणे च 960
सप्तम्यां जनेर्ड: 863
सप्तम्यास्त्रल् 1291
सभाया य: 1222
सम: स्रम 367

समः सुटिट 108
समर्थ: पदर्वाध: 962
समर्थानां पथमाद्वा 1067
समवर्र्रवम्य: स्य: 786
समवाये ह 728
समस्तृतीयायुक्तात् 789
समानकर्तृकयेतः पूर्वकाले 936
समासेडनज़पूवै तनेा ल्यप् 941
समाद्वार: स्वारतः 12
सम्पर्पर्यां करे।ति। भूषये 727
सम्पु्स्रानां सो वत्तन्यः 112
सम्बुध्ध च 241
अम्बोधने च 946
सरुपायामेऋशे एक्〒च्रिभत्तोर 145
सर्वतने अन्तितर्थादित्येके 1355
सर्वत्र विभाषा गो: 57
सर्घनामस्थाने चासम्बुच्दे 197
सर्वनाम्नः स्मे 172
सर्वनाम्मः स्याड्रद्रस्ब्यच 244
सर्व्रपातिपदिकेभ्य: स्तार्था कन् 1327
सर्वस्य सोग्न्यतरस्यां दि 1297
सर्वादीनिन सर्वनामार्व 170
सर्वैकान्न्यकंयत्तटः काले दा 1296
सवाभ्यां बामेर 553
ससजुषेग रू: 124
昵 मुपा 964
सहस्य सधि: 368
सीहृवहोरोदवर्शास्य 588
सहेः साड: स: 288
सहे च 862
सात्पदाद्योः 1336
साधकतमं करायम् 951
घान्तमहतः संयोगस्य 371
घाम श्राकम् 356

सामान्ये नपुंसकम् 1033
 1171
घार्वधातुऊमीवत् 535
सार्वधातुऊार्धानुतुऋये: 420
सार्वधातुके घक् 801
साबनडुद्: 285
घास्स देखता 1120
fिचिच चरस्मिपदेपु 655
fिचिच बृंद्ध: परस्मेपदेपू 519
fिजभ्यस्तविविम्यग्र 481
सुद् कात् पूर्व छति वत्तव्यम् 709
सुट् fतथेा: 558
सुउनपुंघक्स्य 183
सुप श्रात्मनः क्यच् 767
सुप: 141
सुरि च 160
सुपे धातुपातिपदिकरेश: 768
सुप्तिबन्तं पदम् 20
सुण्पजातिर गिचिन्ताळ्बोल्ये 856

सूर्यागस्त्ये।ाइक्षे च छां च यलेप: 1360
सूर्यास्येवतायां चाप् 1359
संजदृฏोर्म्भल्यमःक्कात 686
मेंर्टापिच्च 447

हो।ाधच लोपे चेत् पाद्वरूगम् 134
छेममाट्ट्याप् 1122
होंडस्य निबाष: 1192
सो च 312
स्लोः संचेगाएदोरन्त्त च 337

सत्तन्भ: 735
स्सुपुधूज़ञञ्यः परस्मेपदेपु 688

स्तो: शचुना घचु: 76
स्त्विया: 251
स्विया: पुंग्र्भाणितपुं्कादन नूळ् समानाधि करये स्त्वराममूूरूयीपियांद्यु 1040

fस्त्वui च 255
स्व्रेपुंसाभ्यां नज्ञ्तजे। भवनात् 1076
स्वीयमेया ठक्र 1093
स्याध्योर्च्च 663
स्वानिबदादेगेगोगन्नल्वधित 163
स्यानेग्न्नरतम: 23
सृगमृगह्रपतृपदृपेशच्लः: मिज्या वाच्य: 696
सृशेान्नुदक्क क्विन्न 379
स्फुर्शत्स्फुनल्यार्नर्निर्निख्य: 703
संानमरे लङ्, च 470
स्यतासी लनुटो: 435


स्वतन्च: कतं। 745
स्वपे नन् 916
स्वम्ज्ञातधनार्यायाम् 176
ख्वमोनर्नुंघ्कात् 270
स्वमेल्लुक्त 393

स्वर्णानिचातनमग्ययम् 399
स्वरितजितः कर्न्नमिमाये फ्रूपफले 411
स्वाइ्नाच्चेपपर्जननदमेयोगेगेपधगत् 1369
स्वार्वम्यः श्नु: 687
स्वािंघ्बमर्दन्नामस्याने 184
 उरिभ्याम्म्यस् ङघोषाम् छ्योस्सुप् 137 セ
हऋारांदप्वकार उच्चारणार्थ: 3

## xxii THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ：

हनने वध लिखि 601
हन्त्तरज्ज： 598
हल 1
हृल： 871
हल：ग्नः：गानउฬी 733,740
हलदन्तात् सप्तम्याः संच्ञायाम् 1037
हलन्ताच 792
हलन्त्य म् 5
हलग्च 932
हलस्त्वित्यस्य 1346
द्वलादि：शेपः 428
हॉल च 651
हाल लोप： 303
हलि घर्वैषाम् 128
हलेगनन्त्तरा：संयेग： 19
छृल्खाब्भ्य्ये दीर्घात् सुतिस्यपृत्त हल 199 हूस्बस्य पिरित क्राति तुक् 828
ह⿵⺆⿻二丨𣥂刀 च 126
निंसायां प्रतेशच 710
โहनुमीना 731

हिमारखमयेर्महत्त्वे 1362
हुमल्भ्येग हैर्ध： 593
हुशन्नुवोः सार्वधातुके 536
हेतुम्मति च 747
हेतुमनुष्येम्यो।
छेतुछेतुमतुर्लिङ्： 815
हे मपरे वा 99
हैयंगवोनं संज्ञायाम् 1251
हो ढ： 276
हो हन्त्तर्जिर्याचुपु 314
ध्यम्तन्ताश्यसजागयिश्येयिताम् 500
हृस्व： 429
हुस्वं लघु 482
ह़स्स्वनळापे। नुट् 167
हृस्वस्य गुणा： 189

हस्वादङ्गत् 582
हूस्बा नपुंघके प्रातिपदिकस्य 269
n द्रति सूच्रवर्तर्तकादिमूचोपन्रम् ॥

## INDEX.

## INDEX

OF THE

## CRUDE FORMS OF WORDS (PRATTIPADIKAS).

घावन्तः चट्मु लिब्देपुु सन्त्ति शब्दा: ममागताः।
निर्देश्यन्त्तडन्न तावन्तः । सितलम्याय fर्ववत्सताम् ॥ १ ॥
Note.-The figures refer to the numbers of the aphorisms, and not to the page.

घ्रक्त्रा 245
श्र्श्नि 274
श्र्रग्नमय् 362
श्र्रातचमू 231
श्रतिलत्मी 219
श्रदस् $385,392,398$

* श्रधर 175, 244

श्रनडुह् 285
भ्रनेहस् 384
घ्र्त्तर 177, 244
श्रन्य $174,244,267$
श्रन्यतम 267
श्रन्यतर $174,244,267$
श्रप् 391
ग्रपर 175,244
श्रम्बा 245
श्रम्बिका 243
श्रर्ध 179
श्रर्यमन् 314
श्रर्वन् 318
श्रल्प 179
ग्रल्ला 245
श्रवर 175, 244
श्रम्टन् 327
श्र्रस्थि 274

घ्रस्मद् 341
श्रहृन् 394
श्राfशस् 392
हूतर $174,244,267$
हदम् 299, 391, 393
उत्तर 175, 244
उत्तरपूर्वा 245
उदच् 365
उदज्ञ्र 370
उपानह् 390
उम 174,244
उभय 174,244
उगनस् 383
उपिप्रह् 390
ऊर्ज् 395
₹र्विज् 331
ऋरुनिन्ति 323
एक 174,244
एकतर 268
एतद् $338,391,395$
कतम $174,244,267$
कतर $174,244,267$
करत 205
कातपय 179
करभू 234

कवि 194
Fक्रिम् 297, 360, 393
क्रष्पा 169
कुज्व् 370
क्राष्टु 227
कोगष्ट्री 256
घतृ 235
खजज् 333
खलपू 231
गฮाच् 395
คगा 390
गुप् 375
गิा 237
गेगपт 245
गิरी 250
यामखी 221
ग्लेर 239
घतस्पृश् 379
चकासत् 375
घत्जुस् 398
घतुर् $290,390,393$
घरम 179
चिकीस्स् 381
उत्दत् 375
जरा 245

* क्वर्चत् क्वर्चिदधरादिप्वङ्क्जलेखः स्यलयेगयताप्रदर्शनमात्रफलपरः।

जाग्रत् 375
जामातृ 235
ज:तृ $27!$
ज्ञान 258
तद् $338,391,395$
तन्त्री 250
तरी "
तादृश् 377
โतर्घचृ 369
fतर्यन्च्च 370
तुदत् 396
तुईासाहु 288
तृतीव 180,245
त्यद्द $338,391,395$
fत्र 211, 249
त्ब 170,244
त्वत् 170
त्वप्ट्ट 235
त्वपषु 392
दान्दाण 175, 244
दरिडन् 395
ददत् 374,395
दाध 273
दधप् 379
दरिदत् 375
โदव् 390
โिश् 392
दीव्यत् 398
दुर्ग 243
दुह् 278
दुโितृ 257
दृन्मू 233
दृग् 392
देฮัज् 334

ये 257
द्रुह् 279
İ्व 213, 250
f्वितय 179
द्वृर्तोय 180, 245
घन 265
धनुस् 398
ยiतृ 234,274
धीमत् 372
धेनु 254
नदी 250
ननान्दृ 257
नप्त 235
नशุ 378
निर्जर 180
ศी 221
नृ 235
नेम 179,244
नेप्टृ 235
नो 257
पचत् 397
पज्चन् 324
परत 205
पथिन् 322
परी 213
पयस् 398
पये।मुच् 370
पर 178,244
परिवाज् 335
पपतृ 235
पिपर्वस् 380
पुनर्भू 234
पुंस् 383
पुर 390

पूर्व 175,244
पूपन् 314
पิเतृ 235
प्रत्यच् 365
पत्यज्च् 370
प्रथम 179
प्रद्यो 275
प्रधी 219
परे 275
प्रश्गाम् 296
प्रशास्तृ 235
माच् 363
मान्च् 370
प्रिर्यात्र 212
फल 265
बहुग्रेमसी 214
बुद्धि 247
ब्रहन् 310,394
ब्नहानष्ठ 308
भवत् 372
भaत् "
भात् 397
भानु 223
भूपरत 205
भ巨ज़् 337
มू 256
मघवन् 316
मात 245
मโथन् 323
मधु 274
महृत् 371
मातृ 257
मुह् 279
यज्वन् 309

यद् $338,391,395$
यवर्क 221
यर्शास्बिन् 314
यातृ 257
युज़ 332
युजन 317
युष्मद् 341
रब्नमुप् 379
रमा 240
रเज् 334
राजन् 306
राम 144
रे 239,257
लन्ममी 250
लिद्ध 276
वन 265
वर्षर्मू 232
घाच् 391
वातप्रमी 214
घार् 393
वारार 270
faद्वस् 381
โवभाज् 334
千वश् 377
faशa 174,244
fagबपा 181

विश्ववाह् 283
विश्वसज् 334
विมaराज् 336
वृच्तछन् 312
वेधस् 384
घहृत् 395
गङ्खध्या 187
घम्भु 223
มार्नांन् 314
गासत् 375
गुद्धधी 222
श्री 253
श्रीपा 269
घघन् 317
पष् 379
सक्यि 274
सर्व 200
सजुष् 392
सभ्यच् 368
सध्यज्च् 370
सम 174,244
सम्यच् 367
सम्यन्च् 370
सर्व 171， 244
सिम 174,244

सुखो 223
सुतों＂
सुईदवस् 289
सुधी 274,223
सुनु 275
सुपर्पन् 395
सुपाद् 361
सुपुंस् 398
सुयुज् 333
सुनू 232,274
सुग्री 221
स्त्रो 250
स्विह् 280
सुहृ＂
सज़ 391
स्व 176,244
स्वनडुह् 393
स्वभू 232
स्वयंभू 256
स्वस 257
ह⿵人 187
हृविस् 398
हाहा 187
癷合 231
हृातू 235

॥ द्वंत पर्बिएवर्तिर्णरिपदिक

## INDEX OF VERBS．

भुववमारम्य ये यत्र धातव：समुदाहृता：।
faदiंकुर्वन्तु तांस्तूर्योमेतदर्थाऽयमुद्यमः ॥ २ ॥

Note．－The figures refer to the numbers of the aphorisms，and not to the page．

श्रज्ञ् 715 ग्रत् 476
श्रद् 589
श्भय् 569
श्र्र्च 497
श्रश् 740
ग्रस् 610
हैञ्： 621
हुएा 614
द्यन्ध् 718
हूप् 702
उञ्ञा 700
उЕ्छ्＂
उन्द् 715
ऊर्गु 636
平 803
ॠच्छ् 700
सधุ 543
कट् 499
कखडू 780
कथ् 742
कम् 559
कुट् 702
कुष् 740
क 722
हूत् 700，714
क्रष् 694
क् 705,738
हू 735
हू

फम् 519
की 730
द्नएा 722
动 513
दिएा 722
निप्तप 795
fि्वद् 574
त्रुद् 714
ต్ูमे 574
खिद् 700
ख्या 604
गया 743
गद् 486
गम् 538
गुप् 500
${ }_{6} 710$
呎 738
ग्ले 527
घद् 750
घुट् 574
fa 688
चีत् 486
चुर् 741
fæद्द 714
कृद＂
कृा 674
जन् 680
जि 785
जुज् 712
甸प् 751
ज्ञा 740
डो 680
สज्च् 716
สन् 719
तप् 519
तुद् 693
सुभ् 574
तृए 722
নृद् 714
तृप् 701
तृम्फ＂
নृЕ् 714
च्रप् 577
च्रस् 670
दद् 576
दा 604,661
दिव् 669
fिद् 629
दी 677

दीप् 684
दुह् 625
दू 677

| द्र 735 |
| :---: |
| दे |
| दे |

वूतु 572
दा 604
द्रू 735
धा 663
ยู่ 691，738
ย 582
ध्वंस् 574
नद् 491
नभุ 574
नश् 675
नह् 686
ศनज् 664
नी 582
नुद् 693
नू 703
नृत् 669
नन्द् 495
पच् 582
पठ् 752
पद् 684
पा 521


## CONTENTS.

Note.-The figures refer to the numbers of the aphorisms, and not to the page.

संत्ञाप्रकरणम्
Terms
स्वरमंधि:
Conjunction of Vowels
हल्संधि:
Conjunction of Consonants
ववसर्गघंधि:
Changes of "Visarga"
श्रजन्तप्रुंलिह्नः:
Masculines ending in vowels
श्रज्त्त्त्रीललद्ना:
Feminines ending in vowels
श्रजन्तनपुंस क्रिएँ़ा:
Neuters euding in vowels
हलन्तप्रुंलिद्नः:
Masculines ending in consonauts
हलन्तस्त्रीनलन्दा:
Femmines ending in consonants
द्लन्तनपुंसक्रलिद्ना:
Neuters ending in consouants
श्रव्ययान्नन
Indeclinables
भ्वादय:
"Bhú, \&ec."
श्रदादय:
" Ad, \&c."
जुछात्यादय:
"Hu, \&c."




[^0]:    
    एतत्पर्वस्य रोर्यादेशेगाइण्य। देवा हहा। देवायिह्। मोस् भगोस् च्रघोस् हूति मान्ता निपाता: । तेषां रोर्यत्वे कृते।

    No. 127.-Instead of ru, preceded by bho bhago agho a or Á, Y is substituted, WHEN AŚ FOLLOWS.

    Example, devár +iha=deváyiha, or (by No. 38) devá iha "the deities, here,"-Bhos bhagos and aghos are interjections ending in s. When $y$ has been substituted for their $r u$ (derived from No. 124), it may chance to come under the operation of the rule here following.

[^1]:    *When the aphorism does not occur in the Laghu Kaumudi, the reference is made to the $A$ sh $t a d h y a y i$.

[^2]:    भुजोऽनवने। ใ। ₹। ई६।
    
    
    
    

