

Appendix 3

RESOURCES

3.1. ABBREVIATIONS

Ā	<i>ātmanepada</i> (6.19)	lit.	literally
AB	<i>avyayībhāva</i> (20.42)	loc.	locative
abl.	ablative	m.	masculine
abs.	absolutive (7.22)	mfn.	masculine, feminine, or neuter (adj.)
acc.	accusative	n.	neuter
act.	active voice	nom.	nominative
aor.	aorist (24.1)	num.	numeral (1 to 19)
B.	meaning in Buddhist texts	P	<i>parasmaipada</i> (6.19)
BV	<i>bahuvrīhi</i> (16.1)	pap.	past active participle (in <i>-tavat</i>) (23.13)
caus.	causative (14.19)	pass.	passive voice
cf.	compare (to)	pf.	perfect (22.1)
dat.	dative	pl.	plural
DD	<i>dvandva</i> (14.36)	pot.	potential (10.26)
desid.	desiderative (21.19)	pp.	past participle (in <i>-ta</i> or <i>-na</i>) (13.1)
du.	dual	prap.	present active participle (15.11)
f.	feminine	pres.	present (tense) (2.1)
fpp.	future passive participle (19.7)	prmp.	present middle participle (15.15)
fut.	future (6.23)	pro.	pronoun
gen.	genitive	prpp.	present passive participle (16.32)
ifc.	at the end of a compound	refl. pro.	reflexive pronoun
ind.	indeclinable	sg.	singular
inf.	infinitive (20.1)	TP	<i>tatpuruṣa</i> (9.28)
instr.	instrumental	U	<i>ubhayapada</i>
intens.	intensive (25.22)	voc.	vocative
ipf.	imperfect (10.18)	1st	first person
ipv.	imperative (17.1)	2nd	second person
KD	<i>karmadhāraya</i> (9.32)	3rd	third person

3.2. DEVANĀGARĪ LETTERS

Vowels	Simple	अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ॠ लृ
		a ā i ī u ū ṛ ṝ ṛ̌
Complex	ए ऐ ओ औ	
		e ai o au

Vowel Diacritics	ा ि ी ु ू ृ ॄ ६ े ै ो ौ
	ā i ī u ū ṛ ṝ ṛ̌ e ai o au

Consonants	Velar	क ख ग घ ङ ka kha ga gha ṅa	Semi-vowels	य र ल व ya ra la va
	Palatal	च छ ज झ ञ ca cha ja jha ṇa		
	Retroflex	ट ठ ड ढ ण ṭa ṭha ḍa ḍha ṇa	Sibilants	श ष स ह śa ṣa sa ha
	Dental	त थ द ध न ta tha da dha na		
	Labial	प फ ब भ म pa pha ba bha ma		

<i>anusvāra</i>	ं ṁ
-----------------	--------

<i>virāma</i>	् ṡ
---------------	--------

<i>visarga</i>	ः ḥ
----------------	--------

<i>avagraha</i>	ः ,
-----------------	--------

Numerals	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	०
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

3.3. DEVANĀGARĪ LIGATURES

The following list of ligatures covers the most common combinations, focusing especially on ligatures used in exercises that students may find difficult to identify or produce.

kka क्क	cta क्त	ktva क्त्व	kna क्र	kya क्य	kra क्र
kla क्ल	kva क्व	kṣa क्ष	kṣya क्ष्य	ksa क्स	khya ख्य
gja गज	gdha गध	gdhva गध्व	gna ग्र	gya ग्य	gra ग्र
grya ग्र्य	ghna घ्न	ghra घ्र	ṅka ङ्क	ṅga ङ्ग	ṅgha ङ्ग्ह

cca च्च	ccha च्छ	cya च्य	chra च्र	jja ज्ञ	jña ज्ञ
jya ज्य	jra ज्र	ñcaञ्च	ñjaञ्ज		

ṭṭa ट्ट	ḍhya ढ्य	ṇṭa ण्ट	ṇḍa ण्ड	ṇṇa ण्ण	ṇya ण्य
---------	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------

tta त्त	ttya त्त्य	ttva त्त्व	ttha त्थ	tna त्न	tma त्म
tmya त्म्य	tya त्य	tra त्र	trya त्र्य	tva त्व	tsa त्स
thya थ्य	dga द्ग	dda द्द	ddha द्ध	dba द्ब	dbra द्ब्र
dbha द्भ	dbhya द्भ्य	dma द्म	dya द्य	dra द्र	drya द्र्य
dva द्व	dhna ध्न	dhya ध्य	dhra ध्र	nta न्त	nty न्त्य
ntra न्त्र	nda न्द	ndha न्ध	nna न्न	nma न्म	nya न्य

pta प्त	pna प्र	pya प्य	pra प्र	pla प्ल	bda ब्द
bdha ब्ध	bdhva ब्ध्व	bya ब्य	bra ब्र	bhya भ्य	bhra भ्र
mna म्न	mba म्ब	mbha म्भ	mma म्म	mya म्य	mra म्र

lpa ल्प	lya ल्य	lla ल्ल	lva ल्व	vya व्य	vra व्र
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

śca श्च	śya श्य	śra श्र	śla श्ल	śva श्व	ṣṭa ष्ट
ṣṭya ष्ट्य	ṣṭra ष्ट्र	ṣṭva ष्ट्व	ṣṭha ष्ट्थ	ṣṇa ष्ण	ṣṇya ष्ण्य
ṣpa ष्प	ṣya ष्य	ṣva ष्व	ska स्क	sta स्त	sty स्त्य
stra स्त्र	sna स्न	sny स्न्य	spa स्प	spha स्फ	sma स्म
sya स्य	sra स्र	sva स्व	hṇa ह्ण	hma ह्म	hya ह्य
hra ह्र	hla ह्ल	hva ह्व			

3.4. EXTERNAL SANDHI

Final sound of first word			Consonant sandhi (7.4)		Initial sound of following word
<i>t</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>			
<i>d</i>	<i>n</i> [*]	<i>m</i>	vowel	Voiced	
<i>d</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>g/gh</i>		
<i>j</i>	<i>ñ</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>j/jh</i>		
<i>ḍ</i>	<i>ṇ</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>ḍ/ḍh</i>		
<i>d</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>d/dh</i>		
<i>d</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>b/bh</i>		
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m̐</i>	nasal (<i>n/m</i>)		
<i>d</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>y/v/r</i>		
<i>l</i>	<i>m̐l</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>l</i>		
<i>d (dh)</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>h</i>		
<i>t</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>k/kh</i>	Unvoiced	
<i>c</i>	<i>m̐ś</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>c/ch</i> [*]		
<i>ṭ</i>	<i>m̐ṣ</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>ṭ/ṭh</i>		
<i>t</i>	<i>m̐s</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>t/th</i>		
<i>t</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>p/ph</i>		
<i>c (ch)</i>	<i>ñ (ś/ch)</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>ś</i>		
<i>t</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m̐</i>	<i>ṣ/s</i>		
<i>t</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>	Ø		

Final sound of first word			Visarga sandhi (9.3)		
ḥ (s)	āḥ (ās)	aḥ (as)			
r	ā	a*	vowel	Voiced	Initial sound of following word
r	ā	o	g/gh		
r	ā	o	j/jh		
r	ā	o	ḍ/ḍh		
r	ā	o	d/dh		
r	ā	o	b/bh		
r	ā	o	nasal (n/m)		
r	ā	o	y/v		
Ø*	ā	o	r		
r	ā	o	l		
r	ā	o	h	Unvoiced	
ḥ	āḥ	aḥ	k/kh		
ś	āś	aś	c/ch		
ṣ	āṣ	aṣ	ṭ/ṭh		
s	ās	as	t/th		
ḥ	āḥ	aḥ	p/ph		
ḥ	āḥ	aḥ	ś/ṣ/s		
ḥ	āḥ	aḥ	Ø		

Final sound of first word								Vowel sandhi (8.1)	
<i>a/ā</i>	<i>i/ī</i>	<i>u/ū</i>	<i>ṛ</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>au</i>		
<i>ā</i>	<i>y a</i>	<i>v a</i>	<i>r a</i>	<i>e '</i>	<i>ā a</i>	<i>o '</i>	<i>āv a</i>	<i>a</i>	Initial sound of following word
<i>ā</i>	<i>y ā</i>	<i>v ā</i>	<i>r ā</i>	<i>a ā</i>	<i>ā ā</i>	<i>a ā</i>	<i>āv ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	
<i>e</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>v ī</i>	<i>r ī</i>	<i>a ī</i>	<i>ā ī</i>	<i>a ī</i>	<i>āv ī</i>	<i>i</i>	
<i>e</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>v ī</i>	<i>r ī</i>	<i>a ī</i>	<i>ā ī</i>	<i>a ī</i>	<i>āv ī</i>	<i>ī</i>	
<i>o</i>	<i>y u</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>r u</i>	<i>a u</i>	<i>ā u</i>	<i>a u</i>	<i>āv u</i>	<i>u</i>	
<i>o</i>	<i>y ū</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>r ū</i>	<i>a ū</i>	<i>ā ū</i>	<i>a ū</i>	<i>āv ū</i>	<i>ū</i>	
<i>ar</i> [*]	<i>y ṛ</i>	<i>v ṛ</i>	<i>ṛ</i>	<i>a ṛ</i>	<i>ā ṛ</i>	<i>a ṛ</i>	<i>āv ṛ</i>	<i>ṛ</i>	
<i>ai</i>	<i>y e</i>	<i>v e</i>	<i>r e</i>	<i>a e</i>	<i>ā e</i>	<i>a e</i>	<i>āv e</i>	<i>e</i>	
<i>ai</i>	<i>y ai</i>	<i>v ai</i>	<i>r ai</i>	<i>a ai</i>	<i>ā ai</i>	<i>a ai</i>	<i>āv ai</i>	<i>ai</i>	
<i>au</i>	<i>y o</i>	<i>v o</i>	<i>r o</i>	<i>a o</i>	<i>ā o</i>	<i>a o</i>	<i>āv o</i>	<i>o</i>	
<i>au</i>	<i>y au</i>	<i>v au</i>	<i>r au</i>	<i>a au</i>	<i>ā au</i>	<i>a au</i>	<i>āv au</i>	<i>au</i>	

3.5. DECLENSIONS: NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

		<i>a-</i> (m.) <i>nitya</i> “constant”	<i>a-</i> (n.) <i>nitya</i> “constant”	<i>ā-</i> (f.) <i>senā</i> “army”	<i>ī-</i> (f.) <i>nadī</i> “river”	<i>in-</i> (m.) <i>sukhin</i> “happy”	<i>in-</i> (n.) <i>sukhin</i> “happy”
sg.	nom.	nityaḥ	nityam	senā	nadī	sukhī	sukhi
	acc.	nityam	nityam	senām	nadīm	sukhinam	sukhi
	instr.	nityena		senayā	nadyā	sukhinā	
	dat.	nityāya		senāyai	nadyai	sukhine	
	abl.	nityāt		senāyāḥ	nadyāḥ	sukhinaḥ	
	gen.	nityasya					
	loc.	nitye		senāyām	nadyām	sukhini	
	voc.	nitya		sene	nadi	sukhin	sukhi
du.	n./a./v.	nityau	nitye	sene	nadyau	sukhinau	sukhinī
	i./d./a.	nityābhyām		senābhyām	nadībhyām	sukhibhyām	
	g./l.	nityayoḥ		senayoḥ	nadyoḥ	sukhinoḥ	
pl.	n./v.	nityāḥ	nityāni	senāḥ	nadyaḥ	sukhinaḥ	sukhīni
	acc.	nityān	nityāni	senāḥ	nadīḥ	sukhinaḥ	sukhīni
	instr.	nityaiḥ		senābhiḥ	nadībhiḥ	sukhibhiḥ	
	d./a.	nityebhyaḥ		senābhyaḥ	nadībhyaḥ	sukhibhyaḥ	
	gen.	nityānām		senānām	nadīnām	sukhinām	
	loc.	nityeṣu		senāsu	nadīṣu	sukhiṣu	

- These examples include both nouns (e.g., *senā* f. “army”) and adjectives (*nitya* mfn. “constant”; *sukhin* mfn. “happy”). Nouns and adjectives belonging to the same stem type follow the same declension: for example, *a*-stem masculine nouns like *gaja* (“elephant”) follow the declension given in the first column (*gajaḥ*, *gajam*); and *in*-stem masculine nouns like *yogin* (“yogi”) follow the declension given in the fifth column (*yogī*, *yoginam*).
- Most *a*-stem adjectives are declined as *ā*-stems in the feminine (e.g., *nitya* mf(*ā*)n. → *nityā*, *nityām*); a few are declined as *ī*-stems (*sundara* mf(*ī*)n. “beautiful” → *sundarī*, *sundarīm*).

		<i>u-</i> (m.) <i>bahu</i> “many”	<i>u-</i> (n.) <i>bahu</i> “many”	<i>u-</i> (f.) <i>dhenu</i> “cow”	<i>i-</i> (m.) <i>śuci</i> “pure”	<i>i-</i> (n.) <i>śuci</i> “pure”	<i>i-</i> (f.) <i>mati</i> “mind”
sg.	nom.	bahuḥ	bahu	dhenuḥ	śuciḥ	śuci	matiḥ
	acc.	bahum	bahu	dhenum	śucim	śuci	matim
	instr.	bahunā		dhenvā	śucinā		matyā
	dat.	bahave	bahune	dhenave -nvai	śucaye	śucine	mataye -tyai
	a./g.	bahoḥ	bahunaḥ	dhenoh -nvāḥ	śuceḥ	śucinaḥ	mateḥ -tyāḥ
	loc.	bahau	bahuni	dhenau -nvām	śucau	śucini	matau -tyām
	voc.	baho	bahu	dhenō	śuce	śuci	mate
du.	n./a./v.	bahū	bahunī	dhenū	śucī	śucinī	matī
	i./d./a.	bahubhyām		dhenubhyām	śucibhyām		matibhyām
	g./l.	bahvoḥ	bahunoh	dhenvoḥ	śucyoḥ	śucinoḥ	matyoḥ
pl.	n./v.	bahavaḥ	bahūni	dhenavaḥ	śucayaḥ	śucīni	matayaḥ
	acc.	bahūn	bahūni	dhenūḥ	śucīn	śucīni	matīḥ
	instr.	bahubhiḥ		dhenubhiḥ	śucibhiḥ		matibhiḥ
	d./a.	bahubhyaḥ		dhenubhyaḥ	śucibhyaḥ		matibhyaḥ
	gen.	bahūnām		dhenūnām	śucīnām		matīnām
	loc.	bahuṣu		dhenuṣu	śuciṣu		matiṣu

- The dual nom./acc./voc. (n./a./v.), dual instr./dat./abl. (i./d./a.), dual gen./loc. (g./l.), plural nom./voc. (n./v.), and plural dat./abl. (d./a.) always share the same endings. With the exception of masculine and neuter *a*-stems, the singular abl./gen. (a./g.) also share the same endings.
- Feminine *u*- and *i*-stems have alternative forms in the singular dat., abl./gen., and loc.: One is the same as the masculine (cf. *bahave/dhenave*), while the other takes the endings used by *ā*- and *ī*-stem feminine nouns (cf. *senāyai/dhenvai*).

Paradigms are listed in the order in which they are introduced in the textbook. Note that the declensions provided in this section include only the most common stem types. For a description of rarer declensions, consult W. D. Whitney, *Sanskrit Grammar*.¹

		<i>at-</i> (m.) <i>śīlavat</i> “virtuous”	<i>at-</i> (n.) <i>śīlavat</i> “virtuous”	<i>ṛ-</i> (m.) <i>kartṛ</i> “doer”	<i>an-</i> (m.) <i>ātman</i> “Self”	<i>an-</i> (n.) <i>nāman</i> “name”
sg.	nom.	śīlavān	śīlavat	kartā	ātmā	nāma
	acc.	śīlavantam	śīlavat	kartāram	ātmānam	nāma
	instr.	śīlavatā		kartrā	ātmanā/nāmnā	
	dat.	śīlavate		kartre	ātmane/nāmne	
	a./g.	śīlavataḥ		kartuḥ	ātmanaḥ/nāмнаḥ	
	loc.	śīlavati		kartari	ātmani/nāmani	
	voc.	śīlavan	śīlavat	kartaḥ	ātman	nāma
du.	n./a./v.	śīlavantau	śīlavatī	kartārau	ātmānau	nāmanī
	i./d./a.	śīlavadbhyām		kartṛbhyām	ātmabhyām/nāmabhyām	
	g./l.	śīlavatoḥ		kartroḥ	ātmanoḥ/nāmnoḥ	
pl.	n./v.	śīlavantaḥ	śīlavanti	kartāraḥ	ātmānaḥ	nāmāni
	acc.	śīlavataḥ	śīlavanti	kartṛn	ātmanaḥ	nāmāni
	instr.	śīlavadbhiḥ		kartṛbhiḥ	ātmabhiḥ/nāmabhiḥ	
	d./a.	śīlavadbhyaḥ		kartṛbhyaḥ	ātmabhyaḥ/nāmabhyaḥ	
	gen.	śīlavatām		kartṛṇām	ātmanām/nāmnām	
	loc.	śīlavatsu		kartṛṣu	ātmasu/nāmasu	

- In the masculine singular nom., present active participles end in *-an* instead of *-ān*: for example, *gacchat* “going” → *gacchan* (not **gacchān*).
- In the masculine declension of certain stems, a strong stem is used in the singular acc. (e.g., *śīlavantam*, *kartaram*, *ātmanam*), the dual nom./acc./voc. (*śīlavantau*, *kartarau*, *ātmanau*), and the plural nom./voc. (*śīlavantaḥ*, *kartaraḥ*, *ātmanaḥ*). In the neuter, the strong stem is found in the plural nom./acc./voc. (*sukhīni*, *śīlavanti*, *nāmani*).
- Most *ṛ*-stem kinship terms form their strong stem with *guṇa* instead of *vṛddhi*: for example, *pitṛ* m. “father” → *pitaram* (cf. *kartaram*).
- In a few of their forms, certain *an*-stem words feature a “weakest” stem formed by removing the final vowel: for example, *nāman* → *nāmn* + *ā* → *nāmnā*. The weakest stem is optionally used in the masculine and neuter singular loc. (*nāmani* or *nāmnī*) and the neuter dual nom./acc./voc. (*nāmanī* or *nāmnī*).

		<i>as-</i> (n.) <i>su-manas</i> “glad”	<i>as-</i> (m./f.) <i>su-manas</i> “glad”	<i>t-</i> (m./f.) <i>yoṣit</i> “woman”	<i>d-</i> (f.) <i>pratipad</i> “path”	<i>c-</i> (f.) <i>vāc</i> “speech”	<i>ū-</i> (f.) <i>vadhū</i> “wife”
sg.	nom.	sumanaḥ	sumanāḥ	yoṣit	pratipat	vāk	vadhūḥ
	acc.	sumanaḥ	sumanasam	yoṣitam	pratipadam	vācam	vadhūm
	instr.	sumanasā		yoṣitā	pratipadā	vācā	vadvhā
	dat.	sumanase		yoṣite	pratipade	vāce	vadvhai
	a./g.	sumanasahaḥ		yoṣitaḥ	pratipadaḥ	vācaḥ	vadvhāḥ
	loc.	sumanasi		yoṣiti	pratipadi	vāci	vadvhām
	voc.	sumanaḥ	sumanaḥ	yoṣit	pratipat	vāk	vadhu
du.	n./a./v.	sumanasī	sumanasau	yoṣitau	pratipadau	vācau	vadvhau
	i./d./a.	sumanobhyām		yoṣidbhyām	pratipadbhyām	vāgbhyām	vadhūbhyām
	g./l.	sumanasoḥ		yoṣitoḥ	pratipadoḥ	vācoḥ	vadvhoḥ
pl.	n./v.	sumanāṃsi	sumanasahaḥ	yoṣitaḥ	pratipadaḥ	vācaḥ	vadvhaḥ
	acc.	sumanāṃsi	sumanasahaḥ	yoṣitaḥ	pratipadaḥ	vācaḥ	vadhūḥ
	instr.	sumanobhiḥ		yoṣidbhiḥ	pratipadbhiḥ	vāgbhiḥ	vadhūbhiḥ
	d./a.	sumanobhyaḥ		yoṣidbhyaḥ	pratipadbhyaḥ	vāgbhyaḥ	vadhūbhyaḥ
	gen.	sumanasām		yoṣitām	pratipadām	vācām	vadhūnām
	loc.	sumanaḥsu		yoṣitsu	pratipatsu	vākṣu	vadhūṣu

- Comparative adjectives formed with the suffix *-īyas* (e.g., *śreyas* mfn. “better”) take different endings in the masculine nom./acc./voc. (21.6) than regular *as*-stems. Perfect active participles formed with the suffix *-vas* (e.g., *vidvas* mfn. “wise”) are declined in a distinctive way (24.21).
- The declension of stems ending in the palatal consonants *-j* and *-ś* (e.g., *sraja* f. “garland,” *diś* f. “direction”) is closely analogous to that of *c*-stems like *vāc* (19.3).
- The declension of monosyllabic *ī*- and *ū*-stems (e.g., *dhī* f. “intelligence,” *bhū* f. “earth”) differs from the forms shown in this table (19.5).

3.6. DECLENSIONS: PRONOUNS

		<i>tad</i> (3rd pro.)			<i>mad/asmad</i> “I/we”	<i>tvad/yuṣmad</i> “you”
		m.	n.	f.		
sg.	nom.	saḥ	tat	sā	aham	tvam
	acc.	tam	tat	tām	mām (mā)	tvām (tvā)
	instr.	tena		tayā	mayā	tvayā
	dat.	tasmai		tasyai	mahyam (me)	tubhyam (te)
	abl.	tasmāt		tasyāḥ	mat	tvat
	gen.	tasya		tasyāḥ	mama (me)	tava (te)
	loc.	tasmin		tasyām	mayi	tvayi
du.	n./a.	tau	te	te	āvām	yuvām
	i./d./a.	tābhyām			āvābhyām	yuvābhyām
	g./l.	tayoḥ			āvayoḥ	yuvayoḥ
pl.	nom.	te	tāni	tāḥ	vayam	yūyam
	acc.	tān	tāni	tāḥ	asmān (naḥ)	yuṣmān (vaḥ)
	instr.	taiḥ		tābhiḥ	asmābhiḥ	yuṣmābhiḥ
	dat.	tebhyaḥ		tābhyaḥ	asmabhyam (naḥ)	yuṣmabhyam (vaḥ)
	abl.	tebhyaḥ		tābhyaḥ	asmāt	yuṣmat
	gen.	teṣām		tāṣām	asmākam (naḥ)	yuṣmākam (vaḥ)
	loc.	teṣu		tāsu	asmāsu	yuṣmāsu

- The relative pronoun *yad* and the interrogative pronoun *ka* take the same endings as *tad* (the pronominal endings): for example, *saḥ/yah/kaḥ*, *tam/yam/kam*, *tena/yena/kena*, and *tasmai/yasmai/kasmai*. The only exception is *kim* (not **kat*), the neuter singular nom./acc. of *ka*.
- The proximal demonstrative pronoun *etad* is declined by adding the vowel *e-* to the forms of *tad*: for example, *eṣaḥ*, *etam*, *etena*, and *etasmai*.
- The enclitic first-person dual pronoun for the acc./dat./gen. is *nau* (cf. pl. *naḥ*); the enclitic second-person dual pronoun for the acc./dat./gen. is *vām*.
- A number of special *a*-stem adjectives called pronominal adjectives (e.g., *sarva*, *anya*, *sva*; 11.18) also take these pronominal endings.

		<i>idam</i> (3rd pro.)			<i>adas</i> (3rd pro.)		
		m.	n.	f.	m.	n.	f.
sg.	nom.	ayam	idam	iyam	asau	adaḥ	asau
	acc.	imam	idam	imām	amum	adaḥ	amūm
	instr.	anena		anayā	amunā		amuyā
	dat.	asmai		asyai	amuṣmai		amuṣyai
	abl.	asmāt		asyāḥ	amuṣmāt		amuṣyāḥ
	gen.	asya		asyāḥ	amuṣya		amuṣyāḥ
	loc.	asmin		asyām	amuṣmin		amuṣyām
du.	n./a.	imau	ime	ime	amū		
	i./d./a.	ābhyām			amūbhyām		
	g./l.	anayoḥ			amuyoḥ		
pl.	nom.	ime	imāni	imāḥ	amī	amūni	amūḥ
	acc.	imān	imāni	imāḥ	amūn	amūni	amūḥ
	instr.	ebhiḥ		ābhiḥ	amībhiḥ		amūbhiḥ
	d./a.	ebhyaḥ		ābhyaḥ	amībhyaḥ		amūbhyaḥ
	gen.	eṣām		āsām	amīṣām		amūṣām
	loc.	eṣu		āsu	amīṣu		amūṣu

		<i>enad</i> (encl. 3rd pro.)		
		m.	n.	f.
sg.	acc.	enam	enat	enām
	instr.	enena	enena	enayā
du.	acc.	enau	ene	ene
	g./l.	enayoḥ	enayoḥ	enayoḥ
pl.	acc.	enān	enāni	enāḥ

- The stems found in the declension of pronouns are used to form adverbs with the suffixes *-tra*, *-taḥ* (*-tas*), *-dā*, and *-thā/-tham* (18.30). For example, with the stem *a-*, used in the declension of *idam*: *a-tra* “here”; and *a-taḥ* “from here.”
- The pronominal stem *amu-*, used in the declension of the rarer pronoun *adas*, forms a few rarer adverbs: for example, *amu-tra* “there”; *amu-taḥ* “from there”; and *amu-thā* “in that way.”
- The forms of *adas* ending in *ū* and *ī* are *pragrhya* (8.13): vowel *sandhi* is not applied to them: for example, *amī atra* (not **amy atra*).

3.7. DECLENSIONS: NUMERALS 2–10

		<i>dvi</i> “two”			<i>tri</i> “three”			<i>catur</i> “four”		
		m.	n.	f.	m.	n.	f.	m.	n.	f.
du.	n./a./v.	dvau	dve							
	i./d./a.	dvābhyām								
	g./l.	dvayoḥ								
pl.	n./v.				trayaḥ	trīṇi	tisraḥ	catvāraḥ	catvāri	catasraḥ
	acc.				trīn	trīṇi	tisraḥ	caturaḥ	catvāri	catasraḥ
	instr.				tribhiḥ		tisṛbhiḥ	caturbhiḥ		catasṛbhiḥ
	d./a.				tribhyaḥ		tisṛbhyaḥ	caturbhyaḥ		catasṛbhyaḥ
	gen.				trayāṇām		tisṛṇām	caturṇām		catasṛṇām
	loc.				triṣu		tisṛṣu	caturṣu		catasṛṣu

		<i>pañcan</i> “five”	<i>ṣaṣ</i> “six”	<i>saptan</i> “seven”	<i>aṣṭan</i> “eight”	<i>navan</i> “nine”	<i>daśan</i> “ten”
pl.	n./a./v.	pañca	ṣaṭ	sapta	aṣṭa -au	nava	daśa
	instr.	pañcabhiḥ	ṣaḍbhiḥ	saptabhiḥ	aṣṭabhiḥ -ābhiḥ	navabhiḥ	daśabhiḥ
	d./a.	pañcabhyaḥ	ṣaḍbhyaḥ	saptabhyaḥ	aṣṭabhyaḥ -ābhyaḥ	navabhyaḥ	daśabhyaḥ
	gen.	pañcānām	ṣaṇṇām	saptānām	aṣṭānām	navānām	daśānām
	loc.	pañcasu	ṣaṭsu	saptasu	aṣṭasu -āsu	navasu	daśasu

- The numeral *eka* (“one”) takes the pronominal endings (those used by *tad*): for example, in the masculine singular, *ekaḥ*, *ekam*, *ekena*, *ekasmai*, *ekasmāt*, *ekasya*, *ekasmin*.
- The numeral *aṣṭan* (“eight”) has two alternative declensions: for example, nom. *aṣṭa* or *aṣṭau*.
- Numerals 5 to 19 do not take different declensions based on gender.
- The stems of numerals 5 and 7–10 are sometimes listed without the final nasal: *pañca*, *sapta*, *aṣṭa*, *nava*, *daśa*.

3.8. CONJUGATION OVERVIEW

A. Primary conjugation

	Tense/Mood	Stem		Tense/Mood marker	Ending	Examples (3rd sg. of √ <i>dṛś</i> 1P “to see”)	
		Active	Passive			Active P/Ā endings	Passive Ā endings
Present system	Present (2.1)	Present stem (ten <i>gaṇa</i> -s)	Passive stem (root + <i>ya</i>)	-	Primary	<i>paśya</i> + <i>ti</i> <i>paśyati</i>	<i>dṛśya</i> + <i>te</i> <i>dṛśyate</i>
	Imperfect (10.18)			<i>a</i> -	Secondary	<i>a</i> + <i>paśya</i> + <i>t</i> <i>apaśyat</i>	<i>a</i> + <i>dṛśya</i> + <i>ta</i> <i>adṛśyata</i>
	Potential (10.26)			<i>-ī</i> / <i>-yā</i> -	Secondary	<i>paśya</i> + <i>ī</i> + <i>t</i> <i>paśyet</i>	<i>dṛśya</i> + <i>ī</i> + <i>ta</i> <i>dṛśyeta</i>
	Imperative (17.1)			-	Imperative	<i>paśya</i> + <i>tu</i> <i>paśyatu</i>	<i>dṛśya</i> + <i>tām</i> <i>dṛśyatām</i>
	Future (6.23)	Future stem (<i>guṇa</i> of root + (<i>i</i>) <i>sya</i>)		-	Primary	<i>drakṣya</i> + <i>ti</i> <i>drakṣyati</i>	<i>drakṣya</i> + <i>te</i> <i>drakṣyate</i>
	Perfect (22.1)	Perfect stem (reduplication)		-	Perfect	<i>dadarś</i> (strong) + <i>a</i> <i>dadarśa</i>	<i>dadṛś</i> (weak) + <i>e</i> <i>dadṛśe</i>
	Aorist (24.1)	Aorist stem (seven kinds; 24.2)	Strengthened root	<i>a</i> -	Secondary	<i>a</i> + <i>drākṣī</i> (<i>s</i> -aorist) + <i>t</i> <i>adrākṣīt</i>	<i>a</i> + <i>darś</i> + <i>i</i> <i>adarśi</i>

- The root vowel of √*dṛś* takes the irregular strengthened forms *ra* (*guṇa*) in the future (and infinitive) and *rā* (*vṛddhi*) in the *s*-aorist.

Other (rarer) tenses/moods:

- ❖ **Periphrastic perfect** (23.1): present stem + *ām* with perfect of √*as*, √*bhū*, or √*kṛ*: for example, √*cint* → *cintaya + ām* → *cintayām āsa* (3rd sg.).
- ❖ **Injunctive** (24.5): augmentless aorist conjugation (no *a-*) negated by *mā*: for example, √*bhū* → *mā bhūt* (3rd sg.).
- ❖ **Conditional** (26.1): future stem with augment (*a-*) + secondary endings: for example, √*bhū* → *a + bhaviṣya + t* → *abhaviṣyat* (3rd sg.).
- ❖ **Benedictive** (26.4): passive stem without *ya* + *yās* (or *yā* in 3rd and 2nd sg.) + secondary endings: for example, √*kṛ* → *kriyās + am* → *kriyāsam* (1st sg.).
- ❖ **Periphrastic future** (26.7): agent noun in *-tr* with present of √*as* in the first and second persons: for example, √*kṛ* → *kartā* (3rd sg.), *kartāsmi* (1st sg.).

B. Secondary conjugation (derivative verbs)

- ❖ **Causative** (14.19): *guṇa/vṛddhi* of root + *aya*: for example, $\sqrt{dṛś}$ “to see” $\rightarrow$ *darśaya + ti* $\rightarrow$ *darśayati* “to show” (pres. 3rd sg.).
- ❖ **Desiderative** (21.19): reduplicated root + *(i)sa*: for example, $\sqrt{gam}$ “to go” $\rightarrow$ *jigamiṣa + ti* $\rightarrow$ *jigamiṣati* “to wish to go.”
- ❖ **Denominative** (most common; 24.23): nominal stem + *ya*: for example, *duḥkha* “painful” $\rightarrow$ *duḥkhāya + te* $\rightarrow$ *duḥkhāyate* “to become pained.”
- ❖ **Intensive** (most common; 25.22): reduplicated root + *ya*, e.g., $\sqrt{jval}$ “to blaze” $\rightarrow$ *jājvalya + te* $\rightarrow$ *jājvalyate* “to blaze violently.”

3.9. THE TEN GAṆA-S (VERB CLASSES)

	Number	Stem strengthening		Gaṇa marker		Examples		
						root	pres. 1st sg.	pres. 1st pl.
Thematic	1	<i>guṇa</i>		<i>-a-</i>		$\sqrt{smṛ}$ 1P “to remember”	<i>smarāmi</i>	<i>smarāmaḥ</i>
	4	-		<i>-ya-</i>		$\sqrt{man}$ 4Ā “to think”	<i>manye</i>	<i>manyāmahe</i>
	6	-		<i>-a-</i>		$\sqrt{tud}$ 6P “to push”	<i>tudāmi</i>	<i>tudāmaḥ</i>
	10	<i>guṇa</i>		<i>-aya-</i>		$\sqrt{cur}$ 10P “to steal”	<i>corayāmi</i>	<i>corayāmaḥ</i>
Athematic	2	<i>guṇa</i>	-	Ø		$\sqrt{i}$ 2P “to go”	<i>emi</i>	<i>imaḥ</i>
	3	<i>guṇa</i>	-	reduplication		$\sqrt{hu}$ 3P “to offer”	<i>juhomi</i>	<i>juhumāḥ</i>
	5	-	-	<i>-no-</i>	<i>-nu-</i>	$\sqrt{āp}$ 5P “to obtain”	<i>āpnomi</i>	<i>āpnumaḥ</i>
	7	-	-	<i>-na-</i>	<i>-n-</i>	$\sqrt{chid}$ 7U “to cut”	<i>chinadmi</i>	<i>chindmaḥ</i>
	8	-	-	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-u-</i>	$\sqrt{tan}$ 8U “to stretch”	<i>tanomi</i>	<i>tanumaḥ</i>
	9	-	-	<i>-nā-</i>	<i>-nī-</i>	$\sqrt{muṣ}$ 9P “to steal”	<i>muṣṇāmi</i>	<i>muṣṇīmaḥ</i>
		strong	weak	strong	weak			

3.10. VERB ENDINGS

		<i>Parasmaipada</i>			<i>Ātmanepada</i>		
		sg.	du.	pl.	sg.	du.	pl.
Primary Present Future	3rd	-ti	-taḥ	-nti [-anti]*	-te	-ite [-āte]	-nte [-ate]
	2nd	-si	-thaḥ	-tha	-se	-ithe [-āthe]	-dhve
	1st	-mi	-vaḥ	-maḥ	-i [-e]	-vahe	-mahe
Secondary Imperfect Potential Aorist	3rd	-t	-tām	-n (-uḥ) [-an]*	-ta	-i(ā)tām [-ātām]	-nta (-ran) [-ata]
	2nd	-ḥ	-tam	-ta	-thāḥ	-i(ā)thām [-āthām]	-dhvam
	1st	-m (-am) [-am]	-va	-ma	-i (-a)	-vahi	-mahi
Imperative	3rd	-tu	-tām	-ntu [-antu]*	-tām	-itām [-ātām]	-ntām [-atām]
	2nd	Ø [-hi/-dhi]	-tam	-ta	-sva	-ithām [-āthām]	-dhvam
	1st	-āni	-āva	-āma	-ai	-āvahai	-āmahai
Perfect	3rd	-a/-au	-atuḥ	-uḥ	-e	-āte	-ire
	2nd	-(i)tha	-athuḥ	-a	-(i)se	-āthe	-(i)dhve
	1st	-a/-au	-(i)va	-(i)ma	-e	-(i)vahe	-(i)mahe

- When they differ from those used by thematic verbs, the endings of athematic verbs are indicated in square brackets [].
- *Class 3 verbs take the ending *-ati* instead of *-anti* in the present P third-person plural, *-uḥ* instead of *-an* in the imperfect P third-person plural, and *-atu* instead of *-antu* in the imperative P third-person plural.
- When they differ from those used in the imperfect, the potential mood endings are indicated in parentheses ().

3.11. THEMATIC VERB EXAMPLE

$\sqrt{hr}$ 1U “to take”		<i>Parasmaipada</i>			<i>Ātmanepada</i>		
		sg.	du.	pl.	sg.	du.	pl.
Present	3rd	harati	harataḥ	haranti	harate	harete	harante
	2nd	harasi	harathaḥ	haratha	harase	harethe	haradhve
	1st	harāmi	harāvaḥ	harāmaḥ	hare	harāvahe	harāmahe
Future	3rd	hariṣyati	hariṣyataḥ	hariṣyanti	hariṣyate	hariṣyete	hariṣyante
	2nd	hariṣyasi	hariṣyathaḥ	hariṣyatha	hariṣyase	hariṣyethe	hariṣyadhve
	1st	hariṣyāmi	hariṣyāvaḥ	hariṣyāmaḥ	hariṣye	hariṣyāvahe	hariṣyāmahe
Imperfect	3rd	aharat	aharatām	aharan	aharata	aharetām	aharanta
	2nd	aharaḥ	aharatam	aharata	aharathāḥ	aharethām	aharadhvam
	1st	aharam	aharāva	aharāma	ahare	aharāvahi	aharāmahi
Potential	3rd	haret	haretām	hareyuḥ	hareta	hareyātām	hareran
	2nd	hareḥ	haretam	hareta	harethāḥ	hareyāthām	haredhvam
	1st	hareyam	hareva	harema	hareya	harevahi	haremahi
Imperative	3rd	haratu	haratām	harantu	haratām	haretām	harantām
	2nd	hara	haratam	harata	harasva	harethām	haradhvam
	1st	harāṇi	harāva	harāma	harai	harāvahai	harāmahai
Perfect	3rd	jahāra	jahratuḥ	jahruḥ	jahre	jahrāte	jahrire

- Because of their rarity, examples for the aorist, conditional, benedictive, and first- and second-person perfect have been omitted.
- The stem’s final thematic vowel *a* is lengthened to *ā* in the first person (e.g., *harāmi*), except in the imperfect P singular (*aharam*).
- In the potential conjugation, the semivowel *-y-* is inserted between potential stems formed with the marker *-ī-* and endings beginning with (or consisting of) a vowel: for example, $\sqrt{hr} \rightarrow hara$ (present stem) + *ī* (potential marker) $\rightarrow hare + y + am \rightarrow hareyam$.
- The perfect P third-person singular takes a strong stem formed with *guṇa* or *vṛddhi* strengthening: for example, $\sqrt{hr} \rightarrow jahāra$.

3.12. ATHEMATIC VERB EXAMPLE

$\sqrt{kṛ}$ 8U “to do”		<i>Parasmaipada</i>			<i>Ātmanepada</i>		
		sg.	du.	pl.	sg.	du.	pl.
Present	3rd	karoti	kurutaḥ	kurvanti	kurute	kurvāte	kurvate
	2nd	karoṣi	kuruthaḥ	kurutha	kuruṣe	kurvāthe	kurudhve
	1st	karomi	kurvaḥ	kurmaḥ	kurve	kurvahe	kurmahe
Future	3rd	kariṣyati	kariṣyataḥ	kariṣyanti	kariṣyate	kariṣyete	kariṣyante
	2nd	kariṣyasi	kariṣyathaḥ	kariṣyatha	kariṣyase	kariṣyethe	kariṣyadhve
	1st	kariṣyāmi	kariṣyāvaḥ	kariṣyāmaḥ	kariṣye	kariṣyāvahe	kariṣyāmahe
Imperfect	3rd	akarot	akurutām	akurvan	akuruta	akurvātām	akurvata
	2nd	akaroḥ	akurutam	akuruta	akuruthāḥ	akurvāthām	akurudhvam
	1st	akaravam	akurva	akurma	akurvi	akurvahi	akurmahi
Potential	3rd	kuryāt	kuryātām	kuryuḥ	kurvīta	kurvīyātām	kurvīran
	2nd	kuryāḥ	kuryātām	kuryāta	kurvīthāḥ	kurvīyāthām	kurvīdhvam
	1st	kuryām	kuryāva	kuryāma	kurvīya	kurvīvahi	kurvīmahi
Imperative	3rd	karotu	kurutām	kurvantu	kurutām	kurvātām	kurvatām
	2nd	kuru	kurutam	kuruta	kuruṣva	kurvāthām	kurudhvam
	1st	karavāṇi	karavāva	karavāma	karavai	karavāvahai	karavāmahai
Perfect	3rd	cakāra	cakratuḥ	cakruḥ	cakre	cakrāte	cakrire

- The irregular class 8 root $\sqrt{kṛ}$ forms its strong stem with *guṇa* of the root vowel: $k\bar{a}r + o \rightarrow karo$; its weak stem is formed by changing the root vowel $\bar{r}$ to ur : $k\bar{u}r + u \rightarrow kuru$. The weak stem’s final u is always dropped in the present tense and imperfect first-person dual and plural and before the potential marker $-yā-$ (or before $-y-$ in the third-person plural): for example, $kur(u) + maḥ \rightarrow kurmaḥ$; $kur(u) + yā + t \rightarrow kuryāt$.
- Forms in which athematic verbs take the strong stem in present system tenses/moods are marked in gray. All other forms take the weak stem. The strong stem’s final vowel o becomes av through vowel *sandhi* before endings beginning with a vowel: for example, $karavāṇi$.

3.13. NON-FINITE VERB FORMS

	Name	Stem	Suffix	Voice	Examples ($\sqrt{hr}$ 1U, $\sqrt{kr}$ 8U)
Declinable	Past participle (13.1)	root	-(i)ta, -na	passive/active	<i>hṛta</i>
	Past active participle (23.13)	root	-(i)tavat	active	<i>hṛtavat</i>
	Perfect active participle (24.20)	weak perfect stem	-(i)vas	active	<i>caṣṛvas</i>
	Present active participle (15.11)	present stem	-t/-at	active	<i>harat/kurvat</i>
	Present middle participle (15.15)	present stem	-māna/-āna	active	<i>haramāṇa/ kurvāṇa</i>
	Present passive participle (16.33)	passive stem	-māna	passive	<i>hriyamāṇa</i>
	Future passive participle (19.8)	strengthened root*	-(t)ya, -(i)tavya, -anīya	passive	<i>hārya, hartavya, haraṇīya</i>
	Future active participle (24.18)	future stem	-t	active	<i>hariṣyat</i>
	Future middle participle (24.19)	future stem	-māna	passive/active	<i>hariṣyamāṇa</i>
Indeclinable	Absolutive (7.23)	root*	-(i)tvā, -(t)ya	passive/active	<i>hṛtvā</i>
	Infinitive (20.1)	guṇa of root*	-(i)tum	passive/active	<i>hartum</i>

- Athematic verbs form their present active and middle participles by adding, respectively, -at and -āna to the weak stem: for example, $\sqrt{kr} \rightarrow kuru + at \rightarrow kurvat$.
- Absolutives of roots with prefixes are formed with the suffix -ya instead of -(i)tvā: for example, $upa\sqrt{gam} \rightarrow upagamya$. Moreover, if the root with prefix ends in a short vowel, the consonant *t* is inserted before the suffix: for example, $apa\sqrt{hr} \rightarrow apahr̥tya$.
- *With class 10 and causative verbs, the suffixes -(i)tavya, -(i)tvā, and -(i)tum; the future stem suffix -(i)sya-; and the agentive suffix -(i)ṭṛ are exceptionally added to the present stem minus the final thematic vowel *a*: for example, $\sqrt{cint} \rightarrow cintayitavya, cintayitvā, cintayitum, cintayīṣyati$, and $cintayitṛ$; $\sqrt{darśayati}$ (caus. of $\sqrt{dṛś}$) $\rightarrow darśayitavya, darśayitvā, darśayitum, darśayīṣyati$, and $darśayitṛ$.
- The future passive participle suffix -ya is sometimes added to the unstrengthened (zero-grade) root: for example, $\sqrt{dṛś} \rightarrow dṛśya$. If the unstrengthened root ends in a short vowel, the consonant *t* is inserted before the suffix: for example, $\sqrt{kr} \rightarrow kṛtya$.
- Past participles in -ta/-na and future passive participles (esp. in -tavya) are also used in the impersonal voice.

3.14. COMMON SUFFIXES

	Suffix	Gender	Strengthening	Meaning	Examples
Primary	-a (12.7)	m.	<i>guṇa, vṛddhi</i>	various	<i>veda</i> “knowledge” ($\sqrt{\text{vid}}$ “to know”)
	-ana (12.9)	n.	<i>guṇa</i>	various	<i>darśana</i> “seeing” ($\sqrt{\text{drś}}$ “to see”)
	-ti (25.13)	f.	-	various	<i>dṛṣṭi</i> “view” ($\sqrt{\text{dṛś}}$ “to see”)
	-aka (13.16)	mfn./m.	<i>guṇa, vṛddhi</i>	agent	<i>nāyaka</i> “leader, guide” ($\sqrt{\text{nī}}$ “to lead”)
	-in (13.16)	mfn./m.	<i>guṇa, vṛddhi</i>		<i>upakārin</i> “benefactor” (<i>upa</i> $\sqrt{\text{kr}}$ “to benefit”)
	-tr (13.16)	m.	<i>guṇa</i>		<i>kartr</i> “doer” ($\sqrt{\text{kr}}$ “to do”)
	-tra (25.17)	n.	<i>guṇa</i>	instrument	<i>śrotra</i> “ear” ($\sqrt{\text{śru}}$ “to hear”)
Secondary	Ø (<i>kvip</i>) (25.15)	f./m.	-	various	<i>prajñā</i> “wisdom” (<i>pra</i> $\sqrt{\text{jñā}}$ “to know, discern”)
	-in, -vin (13.23, 16.18)	mfn.	-	“having X”	<i>sukhin</i> “having happiness, happy” (<i>sukha</i> “happiness”)
	-vat, -mat (13.23)	mfn.	-		<i>rūpavat</i> “having beauty, beautiful” (<i>rūpa</i> “beauty”)
	-maya (17.15)	mfn.	-	“made/full of X”	<i>kāṣṭhamaya</i> “made of wood” (<i>kāṣṭha</i> “wood”)
	-tva (17.16)	n.	-	“X-ness”	<i>buddhatva</i> “Buddhahood” (<i>buddha</i> “Buddha”)
	-tā (17.16)	f.	-		<i>śūnyatā</i> “emptiness” (<i>śūnya</i> “empty”)
	-a, -ya, -ika (17.18)	mfn./n.	<i>vṛddhi</i>	“related to X”	<i>mānasa</i> “related to the mind, mental” (<i>manas</i> “mind”)

- Primary suffixes are added to verbal roots; the words they form are called primary derivatives. (Participles, listed in 3.13, are also primary derivatives.) Secondary suffixes are added to nominal stems; the words they form are called secondary derivatives.
- The suffix *-vin* is added mainly to *as*-stems: for example, *yaśasvin* mfn. “having glory (*yaśas*), glorious.”
- Primary derivatives can also be formed from derivative verbs: for example, *śrāvayati* (caus. of $\sqrt{\text{śru}}$) “to cause to hear, proclaim” → *śrāv* (causative root) + *ana* → *śrāvaṇa* n. “causing to hear, proclaiming” (cf. *śravaṇa* “hearing”).
- From desiderative verbs are formed special primary derivatives in *-ā* (feminine abstract nouns) and *-u* (agentive adjectives): for example, $\sqrt{\text{śru}}$ “to hear” → *śuśrūṣ(a)* (desiderative stem minus final *a*) → *śuśrūṣā* f. “the desire to hear; obedience”; and *śuśrūṣu* mfn. “desiring to hear; obedient.”
- Stems formed with the suffixes *-in* (primary or secondary), *-tr*, *-vin*, and *-vat/-mat* are declined in the feminine by first adding the vowel *ī* to the stem (e.g., *upakāriṇī*, *sukhinī*, *kartrī*, *yaśasvinī*, *rūpavatī*). The resulting feminine stem is declined like other *ī*-stems (e.g., *nadī*).

3.15. COMPOUNDS

A. *Tatpuruṣa* TP (determinative compound)

Type	Subdivision	Examples	Analysis (<i>vigraha</i>)
<i>vibhakti-tatpuruṣa</i> (nonappositional; 9.28)	nom. TP	<i>ardha-candraḥ</i> “the half-moon (half of the moon)”	<i>ardhaṃ candrasya</i>
	acc. TP	<i>śaraṇa-gataḥ</i> “gone to (for) refuge”	<i>śaraṇaṃ gataḥ</i>
	instr. TP	<i>śokâbhibhūtaḥ</i> “overcome with grief”	<i>śokenâbhibhūtaḥ</i>
	dat. TP	<i>yūpa-dāru</i> “the wood for a sacrificial post”	<i>yūpāya dāru</i>
	abl. TP	<i>svarga-cyutaḥ</i> “fallen from heaven”	<i>svargāc cyutaḥ</i>
	gen. TP	<i>buddha-śāsanam</i> “the teaching of the Buddha”	<i>buddhasya śāsanam</i>
	loc. TP	<i>aśva-kovidāḥ</i> “skilled in horses”	<i>aśveṣu kovidāḥ</i>
<i>karmadhāraya</i> (appositional; 9.32, 15.23)	Adj. + N.	<i>ārya-pudgalaḥ</i> “a noble person”	<i>āryaś ca sa pudgalaś ca</i>
	N. + N. comparison	<i>mukha-candraḥ</i> “a face-moon”	<i>mukham candra iva (upamā “simile”) mukham eva candraḥ (rūpaka “metaphor”)</i>
	N. + N. identification	<i>rāja-rṣiḥ</i> “a king-sage” <i>kleśāvaraṇam</i> “the obstruction of the afflictions”	<i>rājā ca sa ṛṣiś ca kleśā evāvaraṇam</i>
	N. + Adj.	<i>sphaṭika-vimalaḥ</i> “pure like crystal”	<i>sphaṭika iva vimalaḥ</i>
	Adj. + Adj.	<i>snātānuliṭṭaḥ</i> “(first) bathed and then anointed”	<i>ādau snātaḥ paścād anulīṭṭaḥ</i>
<i>nañ</i> (negative; 11.26)		<i>a-nityaḥ</i> “impermanent” <i>a-pramattaḥ</i> “not heedless, heedful”	<i>na nityaḥ na pramattaḥ</i>
<i>dvigu</i> (numerative; 16.25)		<i>tri-ratnāni</i> “the Three Jewels”	<i>trīṇi ratnāni</i>
<i>upapada</i> (subordinate; 17.31)		<i>sarva-jñāḥ</i> “all-knowing, omniscient” <i>su-labhaḥ</i> “easy to obtain” <i>dur-labhaḥ</i> “hard to obtain, rare”	<i>sarvaṃ jñāti sukhena labhyate duḥkhena labhyate</i>
<i>prâdi</i> (adpositional; 26.11)		<i>pra-pitāmahaḥ</i> “a great-grandfather”	<i>pragataḥ pitāmahaḥ</i>

B. *Dvandva* DD (coordinative compound)

<i>itarêtara</i> (enumerative; 14.38)	<i>śramaṇa-brāhmaṇāḥ</i> “renunciants and Brahmins”	<i>śramaṇās ca brāhmaṇās ca</i>
<i>samāhāra</i> (collective; 14.40)	<i>pāṇi-pādam</i> “hands and feet”	<i>pāṇi ca pādau ca teṣāṃ samāhāraḥ</i>

C. *Bahuvrīhi* BV (exocentric compound)

Type	Subdivision	Examples	Analysis (<i>vigraha</i>)
<i>samānādhikaraṇa</i> (appositional; 16.1, 20.21)	acc. BV	<i>prāptôdakaḥ (grāmaḥ)</i> “(a village) which water has reached”	<i>prāptam udakam yaṃ saḥ</i>
	instr. BV	<i>jitêndriyaḥ (naraḥ)</i> “(a man) who has subdued his senses”	<i>jitānîndriyāṇi yena saḥ</i>
	dat. BV	<i>datta-varaḥ (naraḥ)</i> “(a man) to whom a boon has been given”	<i>datto varo yasmai saḥ</i>
	abl. BV	<i>vigata-dveṣam (cittam)</i> “(a mind) from which aversion has departed”	<i>vigato dveṣo yasmāt tat</i>
	gen. BV	<i>alpêcchaḥ (naraḥ)</i> “(a man) who has few desires”	<i>alpā icchā yasya saḥ</i>
	loc. BV	<i>tīvra-vedanāḥ (narakāḥ)</i> “(hells) in which there is intense pain”	<i>tīvrā vedanā yeṣu te</i>
<i>vy-adhikaraṇa</i> (nonappositional; 24.31)		<i>aśru-mukhaḥ (naraḥ)</i> “(a man) on whose face there are tears” <i>muni-vṛttaḥ (naraḥ)</i> “(a man) whose conduct is like that of a sage”	<i>aśrūṇi mukhe yasya saḥ</i> <i>muner iva vṛttam yasya saḥ</i>
<i>nañ</i> (negative; 16.13)		<i>a-putraḥ (naraḥ)</i> “(a man) without a son”	<i>na vidyate putro yasya saḥ</i>
<i>saha</i> (sa-) (sociative; 16.14)		<i>sa-putraḥ (naraḥ)</i> “(a man) having a son, with his son”	<i>saha putreṇa vartate</i>
<i>prâdi</i> (adpositional; 26.12)		<i>ut-kaṇṭhaḥ (naraḥ)</i> “(a man) whose neck is raised” <i>su-vṛttaḥ (naraḥ)</i> “(a man) whose conduct is good, virtuous”	<i>udgataḥ kaṇṭho yasya saḥ</i> <i>śobhanam vṛttam yasya saḥ</i>

D. *Avyayībhāva* AB (indeclinable compound; 20.42)

With verbal prefixes	<i>prati-dīnam</i> “every day, day by day”	<i>dīne dīne</i>
With other indeclinables	<i>yathā-śakti</i> “according to one’s ability” <i>bahir-grāmam</i> “outside the village”	<i>śaktim anatikramya</i> <i>bahir grāmāt</i>