# ND SANSKRIT COURSE. 

 042PART II.
M. S. GOLE.

## RAMCHANDRA GOVIND \& SON,

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## The New Sanskrit Reader Series.

# SECOND SANSKRIT COURSE, 

REVISED AND RE-ARRANGED.<br>PART II.

INTENDED FOR ANGLO-VERNACULAR STANDARD VI.

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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

This book is the third of the revised Series of Sanskrit Readers which have been prepared for the upper four standards of High Schools and Middle Schools. As announced in the Preface to the Second Sanskrit Course Part I, this part is specially intended for the students of Anglo-vernacular Standard VI, and treats of the Perfect, the two Futures, the Conditional, Causals, Numerals and Compounds. The treatment ${ }^{\circ}$ of these subjects in the book is as complete as possible, and sufficient for Matriculation students. The lengthy exercises have been shortened and adapted for the requirements of the Standard. Explanatory Notes are given at the end of each lesson. There are six lessous on Compounds of which the last two, viz., 6th and 7th, treat of harder Compounds and may be taught in Standard VII. The last three lessons, originally given in the Third Sanskrit Course and now transferred to this, have one Vocabulary at the end of the book. It will thus satisfy the long felt want of a suitable Sanskrit text-book for the Sixth Standard.

The work of revising and re-arranging the lessons was entrusted to Mr. K. G. Oka, to whom my thanks are due for the great assistance I have received from him in bringing out this Series of Sanskrit Readers.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Poona, } \\ 28 \text { th June 1904. }\end{array}\right\}$
M. S. GOLE.

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## INTRODUCTION.

## I.

## RULES OF INTERNAL SANDHI.

We reproduce some of the rules of Internal Sandhi which lhave a special bearing in this part, together with a few Special :Sandhi Rules.
S. Rule 15. Before initial vowels, semi-vowels and nasals of terminations and suffixes, final consonants of nominal :and verbal bases remain unchanged. E. g.

श्रेप्त म户े = न्नेप्मंह।
मुगुहू + व or इव = मुमुहु or मुमुह्हिव ।
प्र-सिच्त + य=प्रसिच्य ।


Excoptions:-
(a) Before the suffixes मय and मान, final क्र, ट्, त् and प ( obtained by S. Rule 16) must be changed to the nasals of their classes. E.g. वाच्च् + मय $=$ वाकू + मय (S. Rule 16) $=$ बाह्मय, ifितू+मय = Øिन्मय, अप्+मय = अन्मय; so also वाङ्रमान्र, चिन्मात्र, अम्मात्र, \&c.
(b) In compounds S. Rule 10 (c) and 11 (c) are observed along with S. Rule 16. E. g. पाक्त+मुस=पाग्मुस or प्राह्ड्युख, भवतू+ मत = भवन्मत or भवन्मत, दिश्र + नाग = तिग्नाग or दिए्र्नाग.

The usual practice in this case is to change the final to the nasal.
S. Rule 16. Before initial consonants (other than semi-vowels and nasals ) of terminations, as also when no termi-
nation＊is to be added，the final consonants of bases are in the first place so altered as to be any of the following consonauts：－

> क्, ट्, वू, प्; ङ, ण ण्र, न, ग् ; यु, ग, लू, वू; ष्र, स्, हु.

This is brought about thas－
Final 更，ख्，ग्र，घू，可，ज् and ₹ज्य are changed to 页


Excoptions：－
（a）The final ज of the roots सृज्，मृज्，यज्，रांब् and भ्राज् ie． changed to
（b）The शू of दिश्，हश् and स्पृय्र if final or followed by Pada． terminations is changed to क्र；other wise to g．The final घू of नरू． may be changed to © or क्र ander the same circumstances．

S．Rule 17．Final कू，टू，तू，प् are softened to ग्र，ड्，द्，ब् respectively when followed by initial soft consonants excopt



S．Rule 20．स्（whether final in the base or initial in． a termination），provided it is followed by a vowel or by a． dental consonant or by म，यू or वृ，is changed to un，when it is preceded by क्，f or लू or by any rowel except अ or आ，either immediately or separated fromit by a Visarga or the Anusvâra． inserted in N．Acc．V．pl．Neut．E．g．वाचु＋मु＝वाक्त $+\mathbb{B}=$ वाभु।
 ज्यातीषि（N．Acc．V．pl．）। अर्चियू＋मतू＝अर्चिध्मतू । यो＋स्यति＝ ओ ओत्यति । कुरुस干＝क्रुष्य ।

S．Rule 21．（a）In compounds final स् preceded by ₹ or a changes to पू before initial क्，खू，प् and फ．E．g．
＊The words＇no termination＇should be understood to mean that there is aotually no termination to be added or that the termination when added is droppod by $\$$ ，Rule 34.

आयुस्प + काम $=$ आयुष्काम । सर्पिस् + पान $=$ सरिप्पान ।
धनुस्स + पाणि $=$ धनुष्पारि । निस् + फल = निष्फल।
(b) Final स् preceded by $;$ or आा remains unchanged before the derivatives of कृ (i. e. कर, कार, \&c. ) and कम् (i. e. काम, कान्त, \&c. ); before पार, कुम्भ and some other words; and before the suffixes का and कल्प. E. $g$.

भेय सू + कर $=$ भ्रेयस्कर । भास् + कर $=$ भास्कर।
भयस् + कान्त = अयस्कान्त $\mid$ अयस्स + कुम्भ = अयस्कुम्भ ।
पयस् + कल्प $=$ पयस्कल्प। यहामू + क = यहास्क ।
(c) The final स of नमसू, पुरस् and तिरस् (when used as Prefixes ), before the initial क्र of the root कृ or its derivatives remains unchanged. E. g. नमम्क्रूल्य, पुरस्कृतः, तिरस्करोति, \&c.
(d) The prefixes निसू, दुस्त, अरिस् and पादुस् change their स् to $y$, when followed by roots or their derivatives beginning with क्, ख, पू or फ. E. g. निष्पद्यते, दुष्कृतम , आविष्कृत्य \&c.

In all other cases, $\mathbb{S}$. Rules 5, 6 and 7 should be observed in forming the pada base. E.g.

वयस् + सु $=$ वयःस्तु or वयस्तु (S. R. 5.c ).
वयस्स + भि: = वयोंभिः (S. R. 6. )
अर्चिस्+ भि:=आर्चर्भि: ( S. R. 6.)
अयमू + अम = अयोंडम (S. R. 7. ฉ )
सरस् + तट $=$ सरस्तट (S. R. 5. b )
नभस् + चर = नभस्वर (, , , )
धनुमू + धर $=$ धनुर्धर (S. R. 6 ).
For the change of स् to ष्, in the case of roots beginning with स् and prefixes ending in स्, see Art. 58, 59, F. S. O.
S. Rule 22. Verbal bases onding in सू change it to a before terminations beginning with मू of the Simple Future ( सय ), of the Aorist, of the Benedictive and of the Desiderative. E.g. वस्+ ₹्यति = वर्स्याते। भवास्+ सीव = अवाल्सीव (Aor.) । विवस्साति (Desid. of वस्स)।

This स् remains unchanged before terminations beginning with त्र and थr; and also before those mentioned in S. Rule 15.
S. Rule 24. (a) Final © when followed by the initial सू of a verbal termination is changed to क्, provided that the स्
is not dropped by S. R. 34. (b) Final ष् remains unchanged before $\bar{\alpha}$ and $थ \chi^{2}$ of verbal terminations. (c) In all other cases it changes to é or, ड्. E.g.
 स्यतितेक्ष्यति। पच्ड्र + स्यति $=$ पष्प + स्यति=पद्ध्यति । (c) आनशू $+\llcorner$ वे $=$

S. Rule 25. If a dental (i. e. तवर्ग and स्र) is immediately preceded by a lingual (i. e. टवर्ग and qa), it is changed to the corresponding lingual. E.g.

दृश् + खा=दृष् + स्वा=हृ्वा (by S. R. 24.8 and 25), पष्छू + तुम् $=$ परष्+ तुम् $=$ पशुम् । So also सृष्धा, रृश्ठा, इश्वा (from यज् ), द्रणुम्, यहुम्,

 हय (S. R. 8 (a), 5 (b) and 20 ).
S. Rule 26. (a) If final घू, ध्, or भू is followed by तू or Uू of a termination, it is changed to ग, द, or ब्र respectively, while at the same time the तू or vू is changed to ध. E. g. योध्र
 So also लबँचवा, लच्चुम, बढूरवा, बन्द्युम्, \&o.
 the preceding vowel (except $\ddagger$ ) being lengthened, and $\overline{2}$, थ. or U- being changed to e. (For instances, see under next Rale).
S. Rule 27. (a) Final $\overline{5}$ is changed to क before the initial \& of verbal terminations, provided the स is not eliminsble by S. R. 34.E.g. लेह्स सि = लेक्षि। मोद + ₹यति = मोक्ष्यति। But मध्रलिन्र + स्र = मधुलिद्र।
(b) In other cases, as well as before Pada terminations, it is changed to git the radiosl syllable begins with and and to e if the syllable begins with any other consonant. E. $g$.

（S．Rule 15 must be observed．E．g．वाहू + य $=$ दाह्य । लिह + व：＝ लिह्वः ।
Excoptions：－
（a）उष्णिह् changes its हू to घू and अनडुह्र to द्．E．g．उष्णिभ्भिः， उष्णिक्ष्ठ। अनडुद्रिः，भनडुष्षु।
（b）The ह of the roots दुह्र，मुह，स्तिह and ₹लु may be chang－ od to घ or द．E．g．मुह＋त＝मुन्ध or मूढ（S．R．26．b ）। स्निह＋त $=$ स्निग्ध or सीट।
（c）The ह of नह is in all cases changed to ध्र．E．g．नह + स्यति＝नत्स्यति । नह＋तुम्＝नद्युम् । नह＋त＝नद्द । उपानह＋भि：＝उपान－ चि：। उपानह＋सु＝उपानल्षु । उपानह＋स्＝उपानतू।
（d）The radical अ of सह and वह，instead of being leng－ thened by S．R． 26 is changed to आं．$E . g$ ．सह＋त＝सदू＋त（S． R．27．b）$=$ सोढ（ $p p$. ）；वह＋ता $=$ वदू + त $\mathrm{f}=$ वोढा（P．Future）； similarly संढुम्，वोढुमु（ Inf．）

S．Rule 28．In a syllable beginning with ग्，玉् or aूand
 व् or ब् is changed to घू，धा，or भ，respectively，when the aspirate is changed to the unaspirate on account（1）of its becoming final by S．R．34，or（2）of its being followed by a termina－ tion beginning with ยฮ् or स्，or（3）of its forming the Pada base．E．g．

（2）वह + ₹्याति $=$ धक्र + ₹यति $=$ धक्ष्यति।
गाहं＋स्यति＝घोर्天＋स्यति（S．R．27．a ）＝घोक्द्याति।

（3）दुर्＋भि：＝धुग्रिः । दुह＋सु二धुक्षु ।
बुध्र + भि：$=$ भुजिः । । तुध्र + तु＝भुष्तु ।

In forming compounds，the first member is changed to its Pada base，and the above rule is in the that case applicable． E．g．

## बुध्- संज्ञा=भस्संज्ञा । कामदुइ + प्रभाव=कामधुकुपभाव ।

S. Rule 29. मia the ond of a base is changed to Anusvàra before sibilants. It is ohanged to न् if it becomen final or is followed by Pada terminstions or terminations beginning with ब् or म्.

Before other consonants it changes to the nasal of the class to which the consonant belongs. Before vowels and semi-vowels (except च्र्) it remains unchanged. E. g.

फमू + स्यते $=$ क्फस्यते । पराम् $+\circ=$ प्रशान् ।
प्रशाम + भि:=पशान्भिः । प्रशायू + सु=पघ्यान्नु ।
जगम् + वसू=जगन्वसू। चक्षम् + महे=चक्षण्महे।
गम् + तुम्=गन्तुम् । गयू + यते $=$ गम्यते ।
कम् + र=कम्र। अम् + ल=अम्ल।
क्षम् + आ $=$ क्षमा । हाम् + अ=राम ।
S. Rule 30. (a) Roots ending in यू or व् drop them before consonantal terminations except य. E.g.

पूयू + ति=पूति । तूर्व्+ न=तूर्ण।
(b) Final $F_{t}$, when not changed to Guna or Vriddhi, is equivalent to इर, but after labials to उर.
(c) Bases ending in बू or र, if preceded by ₹ or उ, lengthen the इ or उ if the व्र or $\bar{x}$ is immediately followed by a consonantal termination. E.g.

स्तृ + यते $=$ स्तिर + यते=स्तीर्यते।

विब् + यति=दीव्यति।
But कू + अति = किर् + अतिनकिरति ।
पिद्ध + अति=पिपुर + अति निप्राति ।
(d) Nominal and verbal bases ending in द्वर and उर lengthen the zand a when $f$ becomes final (by S. Rule 34). The ₹ and $\begin{gathered}\text { are also lengthened in forming the Pada base, provided }\end{gathered}$ this latter is followed by a consonant. E. g. गिर् $+\mathbb{Z}=$ गी: । गिट् + भि:=वीर्भि: । पुर + सू=qू: । पुर + भि:=पूर्भि: ।
(o) Nouns ending in $\mathcal{F}$ retain it before the termination (g of the Locative plaral. E. $g$.

## वार + सु $=$ वार्डु। गिर $+घ=$ गीर्षु । पुर + तु $=$ पूर्षु।

In all other cases of internal or external Sandhi, S. Rule 8 should be observed in the case of final $x$.

When final $\mathbb{F}$ is changed to Visarga it is subject to the same changes as a common Visarga undergoes according to S. Rale 5.
S. Rule 31. (a.) The final $\overline{\text { § }}$ or ई of a radical base if preceded by a conjunct consonant is changed to इय् and, if not so preceded, to य, before weak vowel-terminations. E. g. जिह्री + अति $=$ जिहित्रियति; but निनी + उ:ननिन्यु:।
(b) The final उ or $ऊ$ of a radioal base is changed to उत्र under the same circumstances whether preceded or not by $\%$ conjunct consonant. E.g. रु+ अन्ति $=$ रुन्तन्ति, दुधू + उ: $=$ दुधुनु: \&cc. Excoptions :-

The final $\bar{\sigma}$ of the bases of roots of the 5th and the 8th Conjugations when not preceded by a conjunct consonant is changed to 忝.
S. Rule 32. Final ए, ऐ, दो and औौ are changed to अय्य, आाय, अव्र and आव्र respectively, before terminations commencing with a vowel.
S. Rule 37. The final च्व of bases is ohanged to Anusvára before sibilants of terminations. E. g. मन्स+स्यते=मंस्यते, अमन्+सि=्भमंसि \&c.
S. Rule 38. Roots beginning with स् followed by a vowel or a dental consonant, and the roots स्से, स्वप, संज्ञ, स्वक् and सित्विद् change their initial स्र to प्र when preceded by the इ or उ of the reduplicative syllable. E. g. स्द-स्तष्; सेत्र-सेषेत्ञ; सतु-तुष्ठु; स्निह्र-सिष्णिए्त; सिम-सिषिम; स्विद्र-सिष्विद्; \&c. (This is not applicable to the roots सेक्र, सृप्, सृ, सत्ट, सृज्, स्दृ and स्त्यै.)
S. Rule 39. When the reduplicative इ or उ is follwed by the radical इ, ई or उ, ऊ, the two combine into ई or क according to the usual rule; bat when the reduplicative द or a is followed by a dissimilar vowel, the इ or उ is changed to दूर्र or उब् respectively. E.g.
 उखू-उउस्र = उस्रू; but उभीयू = उवोखू ।
S. Rule 40. The torminations $\begin{gathered}\text { वन, } \\ \text { ध्वम् and सीध्वम् (chan- }\end{gathered}$ geable to षीطवम् by S. R. 20.) occurring in the Perfect, the Aorist and the Benedietive are changed to ढे, ढुम् and षीद्वम् when immediately preceded by f or any radical vowel exoept अ or भा. It is optionally so changed when preceded by the intermediate इ following य, 工, लु, व्र or ह. E. g. चकृ+气वे-चकृद्वें

 or चिक्री+ इँवेनचिक्रियिधने or चिक्रियिद्व (S. R. $31, a$ ); जुगुर्त + इह्वे $=$ जुगुाहिणे or जुगुरिद्वे, \&c.

## II.

## RULES OF REDUPLICATION.

Rule 1. Reduplication consists in doubling the initial vowel or the initial consonant with the following vowel of a root, the syllable thus prefixed to the root being called the roduplicative syllable. E.g.

Rt. द्र्र reduplicated द्हष् | Rt. पच् reduplicated पपच् ।
" बद $"$ तुतुद्र $1 "$ लिह्र $"$ लिलिह्।
Rule 2. If a root begins with a conjunct consonant the first consonant only with the following vowel is reduplioated. E.g.
$R t$. र्यज्र reduplioated तथ्यज्। $R t$. त्रज् reduplioated वश्रज् ।


Ewceptions:-
If the conjunot consonant oonsists of a sibilant followed by a hard consonant, the latter together with the following vowel is reduplicated. E.g.

Rt. स्तम्भू reduplicated सस्तम्भ्र। Rt. श्रुत reduplieated त्रुध्युत :
" स्पन्ड् " पस्पन्द्र 1 " श्र्युत " चुक्ष्युत।

Rule 3. The reduplicative syllable undergoes modification in the following cases :-
(a) The aspirate consonant is changed to the corresponding unaspirate in the reduplicative syllable. E.g. छिद्द (छिछिद्द)चिच्छिद्ध (S. R. 12); फलू-पफलू ; धु-दुधु ; भुज्ञ-जुभुज् ; ₹फुर्र-
 that when the initial consonant of a root is unaspirate, no. changés is required).
(b) A guttural is changed to the corresponding palatal, and $\overline{\text { ह to }}$ ज् in the reduplicative syllable. E.g. कम (ककम्) चकम्; खन्य-चखन्; गम्-जगम् ; घस्-जघस्; हस्—जहस्त ड—जुड्ड; ₹कन्द्र-चस्कन्द; स्यलू-चस्खलू; \&c.
(c) Long vowels are shortened; ₹, 不 and लa are changed. to अ; ए and ऐे to ह, झो and औ to उin the reduplicative syllable. E. g. धा-(धाधा-दाधा)—दधा; नी—निनी; हू!—जिही; भ्राजू-बभ्राज्;-
 बौक्- ड्रढौक्; \&c.

## LESSON I. CAUSALS.

1. A oausal or causative verb may be derived from any root of the ten Oonjugations. It has the sense that a person or thing makes or orders another person or thing.to do action. denoted by the primary root. E.g.

Rt. बुधू to know. Caus. बंरुधति He causes to know, i. e. teaches or informs.
गम् to go. " गमयति He causes to go, i.e. passses (time, \&o.)
The formation of the Causal base and its conjugation in the Special tenses entirely agrees with that of roots of the 10 th : Conjugation. The Causal bases of roots of the 10th Conjugation are, hence, the same as their Special Conjugational bases.
2. The Causal base of a foot is formed by the addition of अय to the root. The अय is added to the root according to the rules given in Art. 30, F. S. C. Thus:-
(1) The final vowel of a root is changed to its Vriddhi substitute. E. g.

Rt. कृ Caus. b. कारय Rt. पू Caus, b. प्रावय
नी $\because$ नायय पू " पावय
भि " श्रायय ने " तारय
(2) Penultimate prosodially short o is changed to its Vriddhi substitute, E.g.

Rt. पत्र Caus. b. पातय But Rt. क़म्प्र Caus b. कम्पय

| पद्इ " पादय | गर्ज् " | गर्जय |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| सद् " सादय | नन्द्र " | नन्दय |  |
| मन् " | मानय | अंश्र | अंशय |

(3) Penultimate prosodially short vowels other than $\boldsymbol{F}$ take their Guna substitute. E. g.

Rt. भिद्र Caus. b. भेद्द But Rt. निन्द्र Caus. b. निन्द्य
मुह् $"$ मोह्रय जीर्त $"$ जीवय

| क्रपू " कल्पय भाष्ट ", भाषय |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| वृश्धय | वेप ", वेपय | Exceptions to the above rules:-


| Rt | जि | Caus | b. जापय | Rt. ₹वर | Caus. | \%. ख्वरय |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | की | " | कापय | हन् | " | घातय |
|  | ही | " | हैवय | लम् | , | लम्भय |
|  | प्री | , | पीणय | रभ | " | रャमय |
|  | ชู | " | धूनय | ब्यथ्. | " | ठयथय |
|  | 矿 | " | अर्पय |  |  | \{ दूषय or |
|  | जागृ | " | जागरय | दू | " | \{ दोषय |
|  | गुह | " | गूहय |  |  | $\{$ रोहय or |
|  | मृन् | " | मार्जय | रह |  | \{ रोपय |
|  | जूट | " | जरय |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { चलय or } \\ \text { चालय } \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | घद्र | " | घटय |  |  | $\{$ चालय |


(a) Most roots ending in आ (including those ending in ए, ऐ and आ which change their finals to sा) insert the consonant प् before the अय. E. g. दा-दापय, धा and धे-धापय, गै一गापय, \&c,
Exceptions:-पा to drink -पायय
पा to protect-पालय

N. B. -When a Prefix is added to the roots स्ना and ग्लै their Causal bases are न्नापय and ग्लापय only.
(b) Most roots ending in अम् do not lengthen their अ. E. g. गम्-गमय, रम्-रमय, क्षम्-क्षमय, \&c.

Exceptions:-
कम्— कामय, यम्-यामय, नम्-नमय or नामय.
N. B.-It appears from the usage of the best authors that in the case of ऊम्, भ्रम्, अम्, यम् and some other roots, the lengthening of the vowel is optional. Thus we have क्रमय or क्रामय, श्रमय or भ्रामय, \&c.
(c) Some roots have two Causal bases which differ in meaning. The most important of these are :-

Rt. इ Caus. b. गमय To canse to go.

| " | आयय (with प्रति) To cause to know. |
| :---: | :---: |
| " | आपय ( with अधि) To teach. |
| स्मृ , | स्मरय To cause to remember with regret. स्मारय To cause to remember. |
| नट् " | नटय To cause to dance. |
| " | नाटय To act. |
| मद् " | मदय To cause to rejoice. |
| " | मादय To intoxicate. |

हान् Caus. b. शातय To cause to fall
चाद्य To cause to go.
सिधू (". P.) साधय To acoomplish, to prepare.
(1.P.) सेधय (with नि, प्रति, \&o.) To prohibit.

स्मि
स्मायय To cause to smile by something. स्मापय (Atm.) To astonish.
भि " भायय To threaten with something.
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}" भापय (Atm.) <br>

" भीषय(\mathrm{Atm}) .\end{array}\right\}\)| To frighten, to inspire |
| :---: |
| torror. |

4. Oausal bases, as a general rule, may be conjugated in both the Padas.* The terminations of the Present, the Imperfect, the Imperative and the Potential are the same as those of the 10th Conjugation. Thus:-
Pre. घटयामि or घटये, इ० । Imperf. अघटयम or अघटये, इ० । Impera. घटयानि or घंटयै, इ० 1 Pot. घटयेयम् or घटयेय । इ०।
5. The passive of Oausals, their Present and Past Participles, their Gerands and their Infinitives are formed in just the same way as those of roots of the 10th Conjugation. E.g.


* The Causals of बुधू (4. A.), युज्, नशू, जन्, ₹ with अधि, पु. दु and घु are conjugated in the Parasmaipada only; so also are those of roots moaning to swallow or to move, and of intransitive roots with a sentient being as their agent. 'The Causals of धे, पा to drink, वम्, यम् with भा, मुह् with परि, रुच् नूतू, वस्, (1. P.) and वहू with अभि are mostly conjugated in the Atmanepada.
N. B. In the declension of Parasmaipada Present Participles of the Oansals, च is necessarily inserted in the Feminine base a nd in the Neuter N., Ac. \& V. dual. E. g.

Neut. N. Ac. V. भेदयतू, भेवयन्ती भेवयन्ति, । गमयत्, गमयन्ती गमयन्ति। भेछयन्ती, गमयन्ती Fem. base.

| Gerunds |  | Past part. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | वारा, विगमर्य | ", गमित्त |
|  | I, विभाण्य | , भावित |

Infinitives. मेदायितुम्, गमयित्तम् भावयितुम् -
6. The use of the Causal-
(a) Intransitive verbs beoome transitive when ohanged to the Causal and then govern an object in the Accusative. E. g. तुष्यामि I am pleased, तोषयति माम् ( $\mathrm{He}_{\theta}$ ) pleases me.

The Causals of some transitive roots do not differ in meaning or use from the primitive roots themselves. E. g. पा —पाति, पालयति । मी—प्रीणाति, पीणयति। पुष-पुष्यति, पोषयति । इ०।
(b) When transitive verbs are ohanged to the Causal, their original subject is put in the Instrumental, the original objeot continuing to be in the Accusative. E. g.

रामों धनं यच्छाति Rama gives money.
वशरधो रामेण धंन दापयाति Das'aratha causes Rama to give money.
ज्ञाहमणा राममभिषेश्चन्ति The Brâhmanas crown Rảma by sprinkling sacred water.
द्शारथो ब्राह्मंण राममभिषचयतित Dásaratha makes Bráhmanas orown Ráma \&c.
(c) In the passive construction of the Causal, the original subject of an intransitive root is put in the Nominative and the Oausal subject in the Instrumental. (The original subject is in the Accusative in the active construction ). E.g. Aet. स गोविन्दं ₹थापयति। Pass. तेन गोंविन्दः स्थाप्यते सथापितो वा। Whon the root is transitive, the original object is put in the Nominative in the passive construation of the Causal, the original subject as well as the Oausal subject being put in the Instru-
mental. E. g. Aet. रामो धनं यच्छतिते। Caus. दघ्यरयो रामेण धनं दापयति। Caus. Pass. दहारयेन रामेण धनं दाप्यते दापितंत वा ।
N. B. In the case of the Oausals of primitive verbs governing two Accasatives, the original subject is put in the Instrumental, bat the two Aocusatives remain anchanged. Thas-भिक्ष् राजानं धनं याचते। Caus. सा भिक्षणणा राजार्नं घन याच्यति ।: Caus. Pass. तेन भिक्षुणा राजा धनं याच्यते।

Exceptions-(1) The Oausals of transitive verbs having the sense of going, moving, knowing, feeling, eating, drinking, stadying or reciting, require the original subject of the primitive root to be pat in the Accusative (and not in the Instrumental), the causative verb then governing two Accusatives, E.g.

तस्य पितरः स्वर्गमगच्छन His ancestors went to heaven.
स पितृन् स्वर्गमगमयत्र He made his ancestors go to heeven.
स वेदमधीते घिक्षते वा He learns the Vedas.
गुरुस्तं वेद्रमयापर्यति शिक्षयति वा The preceptor teachos him
the Vedas.
Similarly, आाह्मणानन्नं भोजयति। धुनु जलं पाययते। इ०।
In the passive construction of the Cansals of such verbs either of the two Accasatives may be changed to the Nominative, except that verbs implying motion require the agent of the primitive verb to be put in the Nominative. E. g.
(Act.) पिता पुत्रं नीर्ति बाधयति, मोदकान्य भोजयति, इ०।
(Pa88.) पित्रा पुत्रो नीर्ति बोधयते, मोदकान्न भोज्यते, इ०। or पित्रा पुत्रं नीतिर्बोठयते, मोकका भोज्यन्त, इ०।
Bat (Act.) पुन्चो पितृन् स्वर्ग यापयति।
(Pass.) पुत्रण पितरस्स्वर्ग याप्यन्ते।
(2) The original subject of कृ and हa may be put either in the Aocusative or the Instramental. E.g. भृष्यं भृष्येन वा भारं हारयति। विभा दहररे वहारथेन वा यागं कारयन्ति, इ०।
(3) The Causal of नी and बह, though implying motion, require their original sabjects to be put in the Instrumental. E. g. मृत्येन भारं वाहयति नाययति वा।
(4) The Oausals of अद् and खाद् 'to eat' have their original subject put in the Instrumental. E.g. बडुनाsन्नमावयति खाद्यति वा।
(5) The original subject of $\varepsilon$ हर् is put in the Accusative or Dative. E. g. रामः सीतां सीतायै वा वनं दर्शयति ।
(6) In the case of the Oausals of महा, र्यज्, मुच्च, लमू and some othor roots, the usual practice of the best authors is to put the original subject in the Accusative. For instances, see the following Exercise.

## EXERCISE 1.

भानु: पङ्कजानि विकासयति निमीलयति चेन्दीवराणे। अन्धकारे स्थिता रज्जुरापे सर्ष"वन्रयं जनयति। पम्पाया वर्घानं दु:खितमपि मां सुखमनुभावयति। दूता राजानँ जयस्य वार्तामभावयनू। सा च तस्य हृदयमहर्षयतू। कथय केनोपायेनेमां तोषयामि करं चाटमनः मीतिमस्यै दर्शयामि । घर्मार्त प्रभुं किकराः शीतरलैर्बारिभिः ₹नपयन्ति ( ₹नापयन्ति वा )।
प्रियया विश्नेषितः कश्विद्यक्षो जीमूतेनात्मनः प्रवृर्ति हारयितुमैमैच्छत्। अन्तेवासिन आचार्य प्रातरभिवादयन्ते तांश्राचार्यो वेदानधयापयति।
सन्त आट्मनो गुणान् स्वयमेव न पका रायन्ति ।
अल्पाडपि वृष्टिर्महान्त्रं द्वार्मि निर्वापययतुं पभवति।
स बालोऽपि भूल्वा विद्यया हीलेन च मवयसों हेपयति।
पर्वेतमारोहन्तीनां पमदानां वासांसि समीरो व्यस्संसयत् ।
पुरोधा अर्न्नि साक्षिण कृत्वा वध्धं वरेण संगमयेत्।
वसन्ते कोकिलानां विरावो यूनां मनांसि मव्यति ।
कालिन्द्यास्तीरे कीडतो गोपान् कालियो नाम नागो भापयते सम । वयाम्यस्य रूपण भीमरवेण च निशि निशि भाययन्ति रक्षांसि मुनीन्य।
स राजा पुज्रं क्ष्मां लम्भयित्वा स्वयं तपश्चरितुं वनं गतः।
रामेण नीत्या गुणेश्व विस्मारिताः प्रजा तिवं गतं द्शारथम्म। नृपतिर्विभान सभामानायय संभाष्य च कोशाधिकारिणा तैभ्यो धनं दापयति । नियद्या चराच्चरणां निर्माणे भह्सा नियमितः रावश्य भिक्षाटनें कारितः।

* वत् is a suffix added to nouns and adjectives to form adverbs meaning ' like' or 'as' that signified by the base. E. $g$. सर्प वत्=सर्प इव like a serpent; पूर्चवत् as before; तत्दूत्, \&c. As \& rule बत् should be used to show similarity with the agent of. the verb of the sentence.

वायुना परिवर्धितो व्वाग्निः पर्वतानां दरीपु पसरति सर्वोग्य ग्वापदानुद्दे जयति। मविरायाः पानं पुरुषं माट्यति तस्य पदानि ₹खलयति नयने च घूर्णयति। कैकेयी दशारथेन रामं वनं प्रात्राजयत्। समोडरिप तस्या अपकतानि मर्षयंस्ष-

तुर्द्धा वर्षाणि वनेडयापयत्र।
चकुुन्तलां प्रत्यादिशन्तं दुष्यन्तं "तवैवेये धर्मपट्ना-" ध्यचरीरिणी वाग्र ध्यस्मापयत । लड्रकायाः प्रासावेपु बन्द्रीकृतान् गन्धर्वानप्सरसभ्ष रावणी निंगं घरित गापयति स्म ।

अनुभवति हि मूर्धा पाइपस्तीत्रमुष्ण
घ्यायति परितापे छायया संभ्रितानाम् ॥
कामं प्रत्यादिष्शां स्मरामि न परिम्रं भुनेश्तनयाम्।
बलबन्तु दूयमानं प्रत्याययतीव मां छछ्यम् ॥
आयसं दृर्य नूनं तस्य दुष्कृतकर्मण:।
यस्तां धर्मपरं भेष्ट रुक्षाण्यभ्धावयत्तदा ॥
The preceptor makes the pupils begin (आरंभय) their lessons.

Vasishtha caused the king daily to perform a sacrifice (याजय ).

The king ordered ( आत्ञापय ) the door-keeper to allow the poets to come in (पन्वेश्या ).

The minister read ( वाचय) the letter before the assembly.
The woman plucked up two lotnses; she placed (निवेष्षय) one on her ear and playfully turned round ( भ्रमय) the other with her hand.

Janaka made Ráma marry ( उद्वाहय) his daughter Sittá.
The heat of sammer makes the body languid (ग्लपय ).
When he heard Raghu's words, Indraturned back (निवर्तर्य) his chariot.

Water does not wet it ( केषेट्य), wind does not make it dry (घोषय) and fire does not heat it (तापय ).

Lakshmana assared (आर्धासय) Sitf that it was not the -voice of Râma.

Cold wind ripens ( परिणमय ) the fraits of some trees. He cansed the cowherds to milk (दोंश्य) the cows.

By clapping her hands, she made the peacock dance. "I have now repaid ( पर्यर्पय ) a heavy debt" so thought the sage when he sent (पेषय) S'akuntalí to her husband's house.

Good masio charms ( मोहय ) even serpents and beasts.
A bad man accomplishes ( साधय ) his objects by deoeiving ( प्रतारय ) good men and patting them (पातय ) into difficulties.

The friendship between the lion and the bullock was destroyed by the wickd jackal.

Notes:-The following lines contain the rales about the passive construction of Oansal verbs:-

गौणे कर्माणे दुह्यादेः प्रधाने नीह्रक्ृष्वहाम्य 1.
बुद्विभक्षार्थयाः इाद्वकर्मकाणां नि जेच्छया।
प्रयोड्यकर्मण्यन्येषां णयन्तानां लादयो मताः॥
भियया विश्रेषितः:-W ords implying anion or separation are generally construed with the Instrumental. E. g. प्रियया संगमं विमयंगों वा। भीषयते, भापयते and ₹मापयते are used when the subjeot of these verbs (i.e. the agent) is itself the soarce of fear or astonishment; भायग्रति and ₹माययति are used when the fear or astonishment is due not to the agent but to some means employed by the agent. Thus-नागो भापयते or भीषयते। अशरीरिणी वाग् विस्मापयते। रक्षांसि व्याम्रूपूण भाययन्ति वि६माययन्ति वा।मात्राजयत्This is used as the Causal of the Causal of व्रज् with प. When the Causal of a Oausal is to be formed, no change in the original Cansal base is required, the double Causal being inferred from the construction of the sentence. Thus-रामो वनं पत्रजति। दरारथा रांम वनं प्रत्राजयाते। कैकेयी द्रारथेन रां बनं प्रत्राजयति॥ Pass. कैकेटया। द्रारथेन रामें वंन प्रत्राiजितः॥कामम is used to express 'unwilling consent' and is followed by तु or तथापि. कामं तु may, therefore, be translated by ' Although-still,' 'granting that-yet,' \&c: "Although I do not remember the daughter of the sage, whom I have repudiated, to be my wife, still my heart which is so very sad (since the repudiation) convinces me, as it were (that she is really my wife). "बलनत् is an adverb modifying दूयमानम्। रूक्षाणि (वच्चifस)=Harsh words. To allow the poets \&c. -प्रवेदाय

कवीन् or प्रते₹यतां कवय इति। Playfully सलीलम् or लीलया। दोईयThe root दुद्र 'to milk' governs two Accusatives and its Causal does the same. $E . g$. स गीपैर्धनू: पयोडरोहयत्। I have now repaid a heavy deht-प्रत्यर्पितं मयाद्य महदृणम् । By putting them into difficulties -धसंने or संकहेषु पातयित्या। The friendship \&c.-Of. वर्धमानो महान स्ने ह: सिहृृषभयोर्वने । पिश्युनेनातितुक्धेन जम्बूकन विनारितः ॥

## VOCABULARY I.

अध्यापय (Caus: of इ with आधि) To teach.
अन्तेवासिन्न $m$. pupil.
नन्धकार $m$. Darkness.
अपकृत $n$. Harm, injury. अप्सरस्र $f$. A celestial nymph. अभिवानय (Caus. of वद् with अ(भ) To salute, to greet. अशर्रारिन्न adj. ( ०णी f.) Not proceeding from anybody, incorporeal.
आयस $a d j$. (०सी $f$.) Made of iron. आग्वासय (Caus.of ग्वस् with आा)

To assure, to consolo. इन्दीवर $n$. A blue lotus.
उद्वाहय (Caus. of वह् with उस्द्)
To cause one to marry. उद्टेजय (Caus, of विज् with उनू)

To frighten, to affliot कामम् Indecl. Admitting that, although.
कालिन्दी $f$. The river Jumna. कालिय $m$. the name of a snake. कोंकिल $m$. (०ला $f$.) The cuckoo. कोशारिकारिन्न $m$. An offioer in charge of the treasury, a trcasurer.
 make wet, to wet.

क्ष्का $f$. The earth.
गोप $m$. ( ०पी f.) A cowherd.
ग्लपय (Caus. of ग्ले 1. P.) To cause languor or exhanstion.
घर्मात्ति adj. Suffering from heat, (from घर्व $m$. heat and आर्त adj. affected with.)
घूर्णय Caus. of घूर्ण 6. P.) To cause to shake or whirl.
चर् vt. To practise.
चराचर adj. The moveable and the immoveable, i.e., the living and the inanimate (bodies). $n$. The world.
जम्डूक $m$. A jackal.
जीमूत $m$. $\mathbf{A}$ cloud.
तनय $m$. ( 0 या $f$.) $A$ son.
तापय (Caus, of तपू) To heat, to scorch (also with सम् ).
तारय (Caus. of तृ) To save; with y to deceive, to cheat. तरल (or करताल) m. The clapping of bands to show musical time.
दरी f. A valley, a cave.
द्वाrमे m. A forest conflagration.
तिर्र ot. With प्रति and अा To reject, to repulse.
दु:खित adj.Miserable, unhappy.

दुष्कृतकर्मन्न adj．One acting wic－ kedly or committing sins．
徏 vi．（द्यते 4．A．）To suffer pain，to be pained or sad．
दौवारिक $\} m$ ．A door－keeper． ：โृ：₹थ धर्मपर्नी $f$ ．A lawful wife． धर्मपर adj．Righteous． ：नमय（Caus．of नमें）To cause to bend．With परि To change， develop，to ripen．
निदाघ $m$ ．The summer．
नियति $f$ ．Fate，destiny．
नियमित pp．adj．Employed，put to the task of．Controlled． तनिर्माण $n$ ．Oreation，making． निर्वापय（Caus．of वा 2．P．with निरे ）To put out，to extin－ guish．
निवेश्राय（Caus．of विशू with नि） To place，to put on． पङ्ふज n．A lotus． परिमह $m$ ．A wife．
परिजन $m$ ． $\mathbf{A}$ servant． परितंत्व m．Heat，pain． परित्राध्त pp．adj．Increased． पाठ $m$ ．A lesson，study，reciting． पाद्व $m$ ．A tree．
पिप्युन $a d j$ ．Wioked．
पुराधष्ष $m$ ．A family－priest． प्रकाशाय（Caus．of काश 1．A． with प）To illuminate．To reveal，to make known．
पट्यर्पय（Caus．of 末 with प्रति）To repay，to return． अव्यादिष्ट $p p$ ．adj．Repudiated．

पत्यायय（Caus．of इ with प्रति） To convince，to assure．
प्रत्राजय（Caus．of ब्रज्न with प）To expel，to exile．
प्रेषय（Caus．of इष् 4．P． with y）To send．
बन्नीकृत $p p$ ．$a d j$ ．Confined， imprisoned．
बलवत् adv．Powerfully，ex－ ceedingly．
भावय（Caus，of भू）With सम् To honour，to consider，to guess．
भिक्षाटन $n$ ．Going about for alms． भीमरव $m$ ．A terrible or fearful cry or noise．
मदिरा $f$ ．Wine or liquor．
मीलय（Caus．of मील्工 1．P．） With उद्द To cause to open． With नि To cause to shut．
मृष्र $v$ t．（मृष्यति－ते 4．U．；मर्षयति－ ते $10 . \mathrm{U}$ ．）To beat，to suffer， to forgive．
यक्ष $m$ ．（०क्षी f．）A kind of demi－gods．
यापय（Caus．of या）To pass． रक्षस्त् $n$ ．A demon．
रुज्नु $f$ ．A rope．
रथ $m$ ．A chariot．
रूक्ष adj．Rough，harsh，cruel． लेख $m$ ．A letter． रहला $f$ ．Sport，play．
बर $m$ ．A bridegroom．
वसन्त $m$ ．The spring．
वाचय（Caus．of वच् ）To read． वासस् n．A garment．

विकासय (Caus. of कस् 1. P. with वि) To carse to open.
विराव $m$. Oooling, warbling. विश्लेषित pp. adj. Separated. विसंस्सय (Caus. of संष् with

ति ) To cause to drop down,
to move away or remove.
वृष्टि $f$. A shower.
श्यकुन्तला $f$. Name of a woman.
घामय (Caus. of हाम्) To calm,
to allay, to remove.
हिव $m$. The god S'iva.
रील $n$. Good disposition. दोपय (Caus. of चुष्त्, To make dry, to dry up.
श्वापद $m$. A beast ( of prey). संश्रित $p p$. adj. Those who have
taken resort to, seoking shelter.
संगमय (Caus. of गम् with समू) To unite.
संगीत n. Musio.
सभा $f$. The court.
सर्मर $m$. Wind.
स्खलय (Caus. of स्ल़्र 1. P.) To cause to stumble.
स्मारय (Caus. of स्मृ) To remind, to call to mind. With㧱 To cause to forget.
हारय (Caus. of $\begin{gathered}\text { c }\end{gathered}$ ) To cause to carry, to send.
हेपय (Caus. of हf) To put to shame.

## LESSON II. COMPOUNDS.

## General.

7. Compounds are formed by joining two or more words to express various relations. These relations may oxist between the components themselves or between the components and other objects. There are six kinds of compounds, viz., Tatpurusha, Karmadhâraya, Dvigu, Bahuvrihi, Dvandva and Avyayibhâva. Of those, Karmadbáraya and Drigu are merely varieties of Tatpurusha.
N. B. -In order to understand the rolations of components to one another or to other words, students should make themselvos thoroughly familiar with the components as regards their meanings, genders, numbers, declension \&c.
8. All kinds of words (except finite verbs, conjunctions and interjections ) may take part, as mombers in a compound. A Ivandva compound may be formed by joining together any
number of declinable words of the same kind. But in other sinds of compounds, only two words can be joined at a time, althongh under certain rare circumstances the joining of more than two words at the same time is permitted. A compound when formed may be treated as a simple word, and may as a whole become a member of another compound, and this process may be carried on to any extent.
9. In compounds preceding members always stand in their crude form (the Pada base being considered the crude form of words ending in consonants ) and are joined with the succeeding members according to the rules of External SandhiE.g.

कर्मन् + गति=कर्मगतिः (कर्मणो गतिः )।
विद्दस्स + रतन=विद्दद्रद्रत्नम् (विद्वस्सु रर्नमिव)।
प्रानृष्र + समय = प्रातृट्रसमयः ( (वृृषः समयः )।
वित्ट $+ऋ$ ॠ= पितॄणम् ( वितॄणामृणम्) )
अाशिस् + वचन=अारीव्विचनम् (आशिषों वचनम्) ।

राजन् + ऋबि=राजर्बरः (राजा चासातृषिश्र or राजा कषिरिव)।
उपननह्म +गूढ=उपननदूढौ (उपानद्न्यां गूढौ)।
दिश्र् + अम्नर=दिगम्नेर : ( दिरोंऽम्नरंर्यस्य)।
तपस्म + धन=तपोधनः ( तप एव धनं यस्य)
वाच्-अभर्थ=वागथौं (वाकचार्थश्व)।
भीम+अर्जुन=भीामार्नुनौं (भीमश्वार्जुनश्य) ।
अधि + अट्मन्=अधयाटमम् (आटमर्नाति)।
N. B.-In dissolving a compound, the preceding member is generally given its proper case-termination, and whero necessary, words are added to express the relation of the members to one another or to other words.
2. Tatpurusha or Lnflectional Deierminative Oompounds.
10. A Tatpurusha compound consists of two members, the second of which is the principal and the first subordinate to it. The sense of the compound is that of the principal member as determined or modified by the subordinate one. The
principal member may be a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. When it is a noun, the number and gender of the compound are the same as those of this noun.

The subordinate member is either a noun or an indeclinable. When it is a noun, it receives in dissolution the termination of any oblique case to denote its relation to the principal member.
11. As there are six oblique cases from the Acc. to the Loc. they give rise to six varieties of Tatpurusha compounds.
(1) The subordinate member is put in the Acc. casewhen the principal member is one of the following words(which are all adjectives ) or their synonyms :-

भ्रित, अतीत, पतित, गत, भर्यस्त, प्राप्त" and भापन्न.*
भ्रित, गत्त=Resorting to, gone to \&c.
अर्तीत, अन्यस्त=Passing or crossing over or beyond.
पतित = Fallen to. पापस ${ }^{*}=$ Reaching or getting to.
आपन्न* $=$ Reduced to, suffering from.
EX. कृष्णभ्रित:=कृष्ण भ्रितः। दुःखातीतः= दुःखमतीतः।
नरकपतितः =नर पतितः । तरद्भाश्यस्त:=तरड्नानटयस्तः ।
मामगतः=मामं गतः । जीविकामात्तः or प्रा्त जीविकः=जीविकां प्रात्तः |i
मोहापन्नः or आपन्नमोह्रः = मोह्हमापन्नः।
The subordinate member is also put in the Accusative when it forms the object of the principal or when it denotes aperiod of time for whioh any state denoted by the principal
 वर्षभाग्यः।
(2) The subordinate member is put in the Instr. case when it donotes the agent, the instrument, or the moans of that which is signifiod by the principal member. E.g. हरित्रातः =हरिणा च्रातः । वज्र्रभिन्नः=वज्रेण भिन्नः । घास्तन्रण:=हास्त्रेण नणः 1 धान्यार्थ:= धान्येन (कृतो लच्धो वा ) अर्थः (wealth obtained by moans of grain).

Whon the pincipal momber is one of the following, tho subordinate momber is put in the Instrumental:-

- These words though principal may be placed first, the compound remaining an adjective as it would otherwise be.

पर्न्व (preceding by), अवर (following after), सदृइा, सम, ऊन (less by), कलह, निपुण (full of, possessed of), Гमिश्रु, स्क्ष्षण (amiable), अधिक and similar other words.
EX. मासपूर्व: = मासेन पूर्व : (Preceding by one month). मासावर:= मासेनावरः (following after or younger by one month).
 वाचा कलहः । आरारानिपुणः, ०सक्ष्क्णः = आचर्रेण निपुणः or क्रक्ष्क्णः। लवणामिम्र:=लवणेन मिश्र:। एकाधिकम्=एकेनाधिकम्। इ०।
N. B. 'अक्षणा काणः' No compound is possible here, as the eye is not the agent, instrument or means of blindness.
(3) The subordinate member is put in the Dat. case when the principal member denotes the material of what is signified by the subordinate one; as also when the subordinate member is followed by अर्थ (intended for), बालि, हित adj. (wholesome to), सुख $\operatorname{adj} j$ (agreeable to), and रक्षित adj. (preserved for ). E. g.

उपानचर्म=उपानहे च्रर्न। ओदनशालयः। कुण्डलहिरण्यम्।इ०। द्विजार्थ: adj.=द्विजायायं ( चरु: ) (rice intended for a Brahmana)।
द्विजार्था=ट्रिजायेयं (दक्षिणा)। द्विजार्थम्म=न्द्रिजायें (पयः) । छेवबाले:=देक्यों बालेः। गोरितम्=गते हितम्। नेत्रमुखम्=नेन्राभ्यां सुखम्। यज्ञरक्षितः (पझुः )=यज्ञाय रक्षितः।
N. B.-'रन्धनाय सथाली' No compound is possible here, because 'a vessel' is not the material of 'cooking.'
(4) The subordinate member receives the Ablative, when it denotes the source of fear or is followed by अपेत, अपोढ, मुक्त, पतित fig. (fallen from ), अपन्रस्त and इतर, or the synonyms of these. E. $g$.

रयाम्रभयम्=डयाम्रान्र्यम्। सुखापेतः । गृहापोढः (carried away from home)। हस्तमुक्तः। स्वर्गपतितः। तरद्नापत्रस्तः (afraid of waves), घनेतरत् (other than solid or thick), \&c.
N. B.-'पासादार्पतितः' No compound takes place here, because 'the fall' is actual and not figurative.
(5) The subordinate member receives the Locative when it denotes time or place of an action, or when it is followed by words meaning eleverness, skill, \&c. The most important of the latter are:—द्रु, धूर्त, कितव, प्रर्नाण, पटु, पण्डित, कुझाल, चपल, निपुण, \& . E.g.

अवसरप्राप्त:=अवसरे प्रासः। आसनस्थितः=आसने स्थितः। नरभ्भेष्ठः। अक्षशौण्डः। पुरुषोत्तमः। कार्यकुरालः । है।
The word अधि is changed to अर्धन when it stands as the principal member in a Tatpurusha compound, and governs the Locative. E.g.

राजाधिनः=राज्ति अधि ( dependent on the king ).
(6) The subordinate member receives the Genitive when it denotes any relation to the principal not expressible by the other cases, as mentioned above. E. g.

राजपुरुषः=राजः पुरुषः। मूर्खे तम्=मूर्खाणां हातम | गिरिनदी=ंगरन्नदी। अग्वमुखम्=अग्वस्य मुखम्। उपल हाकलम्म । देशविभागः । पुत्रजन्म। भोजनवेला। तदुपरि=तस्योपरि। ल्वक्कृते=तवकृते। इ०।
When पूर्व, अपर, अधर, उत्तर (and sometimes अर्ध and म\&य), used as Neuter nouns denoting parts, form the principal member of a Genitive Tatpurasha, they are placed first and the subordinate member which denotes the whole stands second, the compound having the gender and number of the latter. E.g.

पूर्वकाय:=कायस्य पूर्व्वम् ( the forepart of the body), मध्यदेशः or दे हामधयम् = दे हास्य मधयम्। अर्धदिनम् or विनार्धम्=दिनस्यार्धम्। इ०।
A word denoting an occurrence is compounded with another denoting time which has elapsed since the ocenrrence. This compound, called Gen. Tatpurusha, is adjectival. E.g.

मास जातः = मासो जातस्यास्य। संवर्सरमृतः। इ०।
12. A Tatpurusha compound may be formed in which the first member is an adverb or an indeclinable particle. E.g. बरहिर्गतः। स्यंकृतम्। साभिकृतनम (divided into two)। ई ईत्विद्धलः (slightly ta wny) । बिनाक्रुतः (separated from) । एवंस्थितः 1 मुरक्षितम् । तन्रगतः। चिरदृथा। मृदादु:खितः । द०।
13. When the negative particle अ or अन्त is the first member of a Tatpurusha compound, it is called नमूत्परुप. E.g. अभास्लण: =न आह्मण: (not a Bráhmana)। अमिन्र:=न मित्रम्य । अमुरः। अनग्वः। अप्रियम्। अचिरात् । इ०।
EXERCISE II.

मारीच्चो हेमहरिणरूपेण सीतायाश्चित्तं ठयलोभयतू। राज्ञा गृहीतं विहंगं बीक्ष्य तन्न्य विह्राए तृ क्षद्याखाभ्य उद्डयन्त। नैव विद्यासमं धरीरभूषण पुरुषाणामतो

विद्यामुपार्जयध्वम् । कुरुपतिना पाण्डवेम्यः संदिस्टं न वो मामार्धमपि प्रयछ्छामि कुतोऽधर्धाज्यमिति। सुहन तां वात्तों ल्वन्मुखाच्छ्रोत्रुमिच्छामः।

र्कि जीर्ण तृणमात्ति मानमहताममेसरः केसरी।
पर्यायपीतन्य सुरैरैमांझों: कलाक्षयः अध्यत्यरो हि वृद्दे:। अरक्षितं तिष्टति दैवरक्षेतं सुरक्षितं दैवहतं विन इयति।
किं त्वं पदेर्मम पढानि विरोषयन्ती
ठ्यालीव यासि पतनेन्द्रभयाभिभूता ।
यदाद्वित्यगतं तेजो जगन्रासयतेडखिलम्
यचन्द्रमसि यचामौ तत्तेजो विद्दू मामकम्॥
भकृत्वा परसंतापमगत्वा खलनम्रताम्।
अनुर्तृज्य सतां वर्ॅम यत्ध्वल्पमपि तद्रूड ॥
तिपति धैर्यमथाभ्युदये क्षमा सवसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः।
यरासि चाभिरुचिर्ण्यसनं श्रुतौ मकृततिसिद्यामदं हैं महात्मनाम् ॥
इक्ष्वाक्रुवंशोडभिमतः प्रजानां जातं च दैवान्ूचनीयबीजम्।
यचाद्डुतं कर्म विश्युद्दिकाले प्रत्येतु कस्तद्धुवि दूरृत्तम् ॥
जाध्यं धियो हरंति सिभ्वति वारिच सत्यं
मानोर्नर्तित दिशाति पापमपाकरोति।
चेतः प्रसाद्यतित दिक्ष्रु तनातित कीनित
सब्संगतिः कथय किं न करोतित पुंसाम् ॥
When he saw his son exposed to peril, he went to his assistance.

There, O cloud, you should frighten the celestial damsels, engaged in sports, with thunders dreadful to hear.

Without hearing the words uttered by him, she shut the door of her house and went her way.

Bring me water for bath and Darbha grass for religious rites.
Overcome by the fear of demons the sages left the performance of austerities in holy forests.

Your brother must have by this time gone home without coming here.

The best of clouds, intent on doing good to others, communicated that message to Yaksha's wife.

Blind through drunkenness they did not listen to my request reduced to misery (as I was ).

Whereis the ring you have got? It is not seen before by us.

Notes- संविश्टम ( used impersonally)-A message was sent to. पर्यायपीतस्य \&c. - The waning of the moon in the dark half of a lanar month is supposed to be due to her being drank up by the gods. इक्ष्वाकुषंदांडभिमतः प्रजानां \&c.-In this stanza the च in the first line means ' on the one hand' and the च in the second 'on the other hand.' अभिमत: प्रजानां-is favourite of or respected by the people, ( the past participle अभिमत being used in the sense of the Present tense and construed with the Gen. ). अद्दुतं कर्म=वह्नो विन्युद्दि: $C f$. घोरं लोके विततमयशो या च वह्नौं-
 वितसंशाय adj.। The celestial damsels-सुरयुवतयः। Dreadful to hearश्रातिपररष adj.। Without hearing-Fश्रुत्वा। For bath-स्नानार्थ adj.। For religious rites-क्रियार्थ adj.। In holy forests-तपोवनेषु। Must have gone \&c. - गृंशं गन्तब्यम्। । Without coming here-अन्रानागड्य। The best of clouds-जलधरवरः। Intent on doing good \&c.-परहितरतः। Reduced to misery—दुःखापन्न adj. । Not seen before—अदृष्पूर्व adj.।

## VOCABULARY II.

अखिल adj. Whole, entire. अंप्रसर $a d j$. The foremost. अड्रगुर्लीय $n$. A ring.
अन्ध adj. Blind.
अभिमत adj. Favourite of, approved of.
भभिराचि $f$. Taste, liking.
अम्युदय $m$. Prosperity.
अर्ज $v t$. ( अर्जयति-ते 10. U.) To earn. With उप To acquire. अर्ध $n$. A half.
असक्त pp. adj. Engaged in, intent on.
इ $v t$. With प्रति To believe in. इश्नाकु $m$. Name of a king of the solar race.
कला $f$. A digit. Anart. कुरु m. pl. Name of a country.

कृ $v t$. With Fपा To remove. केसरिन्न $m$. A lion.
क्रिया $f$. An action, a religions rite.
क्षय $m$. Deorease, waning.
क्षमा $f$. Forgiveness.
उन्नति $f$. Rise, elevation.
गन्तव्य poten. parti. adj. of गम्. गर्जित n. A thunder.
जलधर m. A cloud.
जाउ्य $n$. Dulness, stupidity.
जीर्ण $p p$. adj. Decayod, worn out, old.
तृण $n$. Grass.
तेजसू $n$. Light, lustre.
दिश् vt. (6.P.) To point a way to.
दृट्टूर्व adj. Seeu before.

दैव n. Destiny, fate.
धा vt. With ๆि or अपि To shat. नम्र adj. Humble.
पतंग $m$. A bird.
परुष $a d j$. Harsh.
भकृतिसिद्ध $a d j$. Natural.
भसादय (caus. of सद् with प)
To please, to propitiate.
प्रार्थन $n$. A request.
बीज $n$. Seed.
भाप्त् vi. (भासते 1. A.) To shine.
मह $m$. Drunkenness.
मान $m$. Honour, respect.
मामक $\operatorname{adj}$. ( ०मिका f.) Mine. मारीच $m$. Name of a demon. वंश $m$. A race, a line.
बचनीय $n$. Reproach, censure.
वर $a d j$. The best.
वाक्पु $a d j$. Clever in speech, eloquert.
विद्या $f$. Learning.
तिपद्र $f$. Adversity.

विलोभय (caus. of लूभ् with वि). To allure, to tempt.
विशेषय (caus. of शिष् with वि)
To exceed, to surpass.
वृत्त $p p$. adj. Happened.
बृद्द्वि $f$. Increase, waxing.
ब्यसन $n$. Attachment, applica. tion, misfortune.
व्याल $m$. (०ली $f$.) A serpent. श्रुति $f$. Hearing. The ear. The Veda.
क्वाघ्य adj. Praiseworthy.
संश्राय $m$. Peril, danger, doubt. संगति $f$. Company.
सदस्त $n$. An assembly.
सन्ताप $m$. Affliction, pain.
सन्द्धप pp. adj. Communicated,
sent as a message.
सन्देश $m$. Message.
सुर $m$. A god.
हिमिंगु $m$. The moon.
हेमहरिण $m$. A golden deer.

## LESSON III. COMPOUNDS (Continued).

Karmadea'raya or Appositional Determinative Compound and Dirgu.
14. The Karmadhâraya compound, like the Tatpurush, consists of two members the second of which is generally the principal and the first subordinate. The subordinate member is generally an adjective or a noun in apposition. It is the characteristic of a Karmadhâraya that when the compound is dissolved both the members of it stand in the same case i. e. the Nominative.

This compound is possible in the following cases:-
(1) The first member may be an adjective and the second a noun qualified by it. E.g.
 सर्पाश्र। रक्तलता, ॰ते, ॰ता: =रक्षा चासौ लता च, रके च ते लते च, रक्ताश्व ता लताश्र। नीलोत्पलम्, ०ले, ०लानि = नीलं च तदुत्पलं घ, नीले च ते उत्पले च, नीलाने च तान्युत्पलाने च। गुक्रुपक्षः। ग्वेताक्भरे। "महापुरुषः। "महारौलः। इ०।
The adjective may in some cases stand second and the noun be placed first. E. $g$.
नराधम:=अधमो नरः। वीरैकः or एकवीरः=एको वीरः। तापसवृद्दः or चृद्द्दतापस: = वृदूस्तापसः । छात्रब्यंसक:=व्यंसकरछात्रः। क्षत्रियापसद्:= अपसद: क्षत्रियः। पुत्रकृतकः or कृतरकुत्रः। इ०।
The word अन्तर meaning 'another' stands second in a Karmadhairaya and the compound is always Neuter. E.g.
राजान्तरम = अन्यो राजा । भाषान्तरम् = अन्या भाषा । कार्यान्तरम्=अन्य-
क्कार्यम्। देशान्तरम्। मामान्तरम्। इ०।
(2) The first member may be a noun denoting the standard of comparison (उपमान) and the second an adjective indicating the common quality ( (ाधधर्म्य). E.g.
घनइयान: = घन इव इयाम:। फेनधवलः। लोश्रपाण्डु। उत्पलकोमलम्। इ०।
(3) The first member may also be a noun denoting the object of comparison (उपमेय) and the second a noun denoting the standard of comparison ( उपमान). E. g.
मुखचन्द्र्र:=मुखं चन्द्र इव (the moon-like face)। रार्जा:=राजा ऋषिरिब (a sage-like king ) । नेत्रकमलम् । दु :खाभिःः। भव्तसागरः। पुरुषब्याम्रः। इ०।
( N. B. The words ष्याप्र, पुंगय, ऋपभ, कुअर, सिह, धार्दूल, नाग and others standing at the end of a Karmadháraya compound signify 'excellent,' 'best,' 'powerfal,' \&c.)

When the above-mentioned compounds do not involvecomparison (उपना) but a metaphor (रूपक), they are dissolved

* The adjective महत्रत is changed to महा when it is the first member of a Karmadháraya or a Bahurrihi compound.
thas:-मुखमेव चन्द्र:। राजैत्र ऋषि:। नेत्रमेन कमलम्। दुःखमेवालिः। भव एव सागरः। पुरुष एव ठयाप्रः ।इ०।
(4) Both the members of a Karmadharaya may be adjectives qualifying one and the same noun. E.g.
कृष्णसारद्नः:=कृष्णश्वासे सारंगश्न । कृताकृतम्=क्कतं च तदकृतं च (done. and not done i. e. badly done ) । इ० ।

Two past participles, one denoting a previous action and the other a subsequent action may form a Karmadháraya. E.g.

15. (a) Indeclinables having the sense of adjectives may be nsed as first members of Karmadháraya compounds. E. $g$. नानाविद्या:=अनेका विद्याः (various iores), उचःः पदम् =उन्नतं पदम् (an elevated position), अन्तराल्मा, अपेभुन्ननम, बहिरिन्द्रियम्, पुरोवातः, पृथग्जनः, नीचैनिगरिएः, मिथयापवादः, बृथाश्रमः, $\& \subset$.
(b) A fow particles are used in an adjectival sense to form the first member of a Karmadháraya compound:-

कु, का, कू्, किम्=कुर्सित्त 'bad'; सु二रोभन, साधु, सम्यक्र 'good', 'well '; दुस्=दुष्ट, निन्दित 'bad ', 'spoiled'.

कुणुरुष:=कुरिस्तिः पुरुषः। कापुरुषः। कदश्वः। र्किसखा। इ०। सुपुरुष:=सोभनः पुरुषः। सुगन्धः। सुमार्गः। सुकृतम्। इ०। दुर्नीति: =दुष्ट नीतिः। दुषकर्म=निन्दितं कर्म। हुर्जनः। इ०।
16. A Dvigu compound ís really a variety of the Karmadháraya, differing from it only in two respoets, viz., (1) that its subordinate member is a numeral adjective and (2) the compound denotes an aggregate of the number, and as such is primarily singular, being declined in the Neuter or Feminine (in which last case the suffix $\frac{\text { f }}{\text { i }}$ is added ). E. $g$.

न्रिभुवनम्= त्रयाणां भुवनानां समाहार:।
त्रिलोंकी= त्रयाणां लोकानां समाहार:।
Similarly चतुर्युगम , दशकुमारम् or दशक्रुमारी (collection of ten: youths).
17. The following rules regarding changes of final syllables apply to Tatpurusha, Karmadháraya àd Dvigu compounds:-
(a) सरिब is changed to सख. E. g. कृण्णसखः। प्रियसखः । । ।
(b) राजन् is changed to राज. $E . g$. बद्राज़ः। महाराजः। इ०।
(c) अहनू is changed to अह (m.). E. g. उत्तमाह: । सताह : (an aggregate of seven days). But it is changed to अह्न ( $m$.) after indeclinables, सर्व and words denoting parts of the day. E.g. प्रालः।सायाह्लः। सर्वाह्वः। मधयाह्लः। इ०।
(d) पथिन् is changed to पथ (m.), E. g. राजपथः। धर्मपथः। इ०। When it stands at the end of a Drigu, it is changed to पथ (n.), as also when preceded by indeclinables. E.g. त्रिपथम । कापथम्। व्विपथम्।इ०।
(e) रांत्र is changed to रान्र ( $n$.) after numerals, and रात्र ( $m$.) after indeclinables and words denoting parts of the night and after सर्व and qुण्य. E.g. रिरान्नम्। सर्वरात्रः। मधयरात्नः । पूर्वरात्रः । पुण्यरात्रः । इ०।
(f) गो is changed to गव (गरी f.). E. g. परमगवः । पश्चगवम्। (Dri.)
$(g)$ नो is changed to नाव (n.) after अर्ध and in Drigu. E. $g$. अर्धनावम् । ड्रिनावम् ।
N. B.-The changes mentioned above do not take place after सु, अति, किम् and अ. E.g. सुराजा, क्किराजा, अराजा, र्किसखा, अवन्थाः ( or अवयं n.), तुपन्थाः 1 इ०।

## EXERCISE III.

त्रिलोकीดथिता राज खार्दूलाः समरमपास्यान्यतो न प्रयान्ति मृष्योर्भयात। दु:खांम्मसंतप्तस्यास्य जनस्य शीतलवरिधारा घान्तये न भवत्वे। तेनेव दीपद्-
 न्यगृहात् । उडर्नायन्यंं द्शाहमुपित्वा परमेग्वर महाकालमाराเय भूपतिर-
 मालवराजस्य रघुणा भ्रीरपाहियत न तु मेढिनी। देशान्तरादुष्जयिनीं गतान्पतथकान्राचीनाख्यांय काभिस्तन्नस्थो जनो रमयति स्म।

अवृच्छस्त प्रियसखमनुं तु
बन्घे: पुंसां र $\begin{aligned} \text { पतिपद्रोर्कितं मेखलानु । }\end{aligned}$
न पृथग्जनवच्छुच्चो वरों बािानामुत्तम अन्नुमर्लस ।
संवत्तु महतां चित्तं भव्र्युत्पलकामलम्।

आपеदु च महा हैला शोलासंघातकर्कराम् ॥ पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः।
जलामिव समुद्रशुन्तौ मुक्काफलतां पयोट्स्य।I
स किसखा सrधु न शास्ति योडांधपं हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंमभुः।
याबत्स्वस्थमिं कलेवरगृहं यावच दूरे जरा
यावच्चेन्द्रियशाक्तिरम्रतिहता यावद्क्षयो नायुषः।
आत्मश्रेयासे तांदेढ़ विदुषा कार्यः प्रयत्नो महान्
पोदी़ीते भवने तु क्रूपखननं म्र्युद्यम: कीटदाशः ॥
तन्नागारं धनपतिगृहानुंत्तरंणास्मदीयं
दूरालक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुस्थारणा तोरणेन।
यस्योध्याने कृतकतनयो वर्धितः कान्तया मे
हरत्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमन्दारवृक्षः॥
Waves as big as mointains were seen in the turbulent water of the salt ocean.

One should stay for three nights at a holy place.
The wood-catter felled down all the tall trees in that dense forest.

The great king obtained the way to heaven by these meritorious deeds.

Will Rama accept the sovereignty of the earth enjoyed and left by Bharata?

The sage-like king has been unwell since the day on which he returned from the hermitage of Kanva.

Having narrated various stories in the first part of the night, they set out to another village in the latter part.

You hurry, O cloud, with deep and pleasant sounds, crowds of fatigued travellers, eager to comfort their beloved ones.

He performed two sacrifices, the one in ten and the other in twolve days.

Notes:-रान्तये न भवति-See footnote on page 70 of the F. S. C. विशिष्यते-See Art. 58 of the S. S. O. part 1. आपृच्छध्व-The root पच्ठ्र with आ is Atm. and means 'to take leave of,' 'to bid farewell to.' पrत्रतिशेषन्यस्तं-Placed in or imparted to an excellent material. गुणनन्तरं-A higher merit or
excellence. हितान्न (हितात् +न) \&c.-From a friend or wellwisher. (One who does not listen to i. e. receive adviee from a friendly adviser). प्रोर्दीसे भवने तु \&c.-An oxcellent. advice to those who do things at the eleventh hour. उत्तरेणWhen words expressing direction ending in एन are used, they are construed with the Aoc. or Gen. of the place with respeot to which the direotion is shown; thas उत्तरेण or दक्षणेन गृहान् गृहाणां वा=To the North, South, \&c. of the large house. The salt ocean-लवणाम्भोधिः। Turbulent. -क्ष्षुब्ध adj.। A holy placeपुण्यक्षेत्रम् । Denso forest-निबिडारण्यम् । Enjoyed and loftभुक्कोस्तृष्ट adj. । The first part of the night-पूर्वरात्रः । The latter part-अपरराश्रः। Deop and pleasant-मन्द्रास्तिग्ध adj.। Crowds of fatigued travellers-य्यान्तपथिकृन्द्रानि । In ten (days)-द्शाहेन Words expressive of time or place are used in the Instrumental when completion of the thing desired is meant to be expressed.

## VOCABULARY III.

अगार $n$. A house.
अद्धित pp.adj. Marked.
अधिप $m$. A king.
अन्यतः Indecl. Elsewhere. अपर $n$. The latter part. अप्रतिहत adj. Unimpaired, unmarred.
अस vt. With अप To leave, to abandon.
असमतीय adj. Our.
आख्यायिका $f$. A story.
आधात्ट $m$. One who imparts. भाराधय (Caus. of राध with अा) To propitiate, to please. आभग्वसन n. Consoling, cheoring up.
उड्जायिर्ना $f$. Name of a city in Malva.
उत्तंरण Indeel. To the north of.

उत्दुक adj. Eager. उस्सृष्ट pp.adj. Left.
उबिच्वा Ger. of वस् To dwell. कर्क्रा adj. Harsh.
कलेवर्र $n$. The body.
कान्त $m$. (०न्ता $f$.) Beloved one.
 कादृद्धा $a \hat{d j}$. Of what sort? कृतक $a d j$. (०तिका $f$.) Adopted. सनन $n$. Digging. गूढ $p p$. adj. Oncealed, hidden.
गृह m. pl. A large house. मह vt. With नि To soize, to punish.
चारु adj. Beautiful, fine. तन्नस्थ adj. Thereof.
तावत् Indecl. So long.
तुद्ध adj. Lofty.
तोरण n. An archway.

त्वरय (Caus. of त्वर् 1. A.) To लिद्ध vt. With आ To embrace.
hurry.
दर्शित pp. adj. Shown.
धनपति $m$. The god of wealth.
नामित pp. adj. Bent, weighed down.
नितिड adj. Dense, thick. पयोट् $m$. A cloud.
परम adj. Great.
पात्र $n$. A vessel, a fit person.
पूर्व $n$. The first part.
पृथग्जन $m$. A mean person, a fool.
प्रतिमुन्त्र pp. adj. Released.
प्रत्युद्यम $m$. Exertion, effort.
प्रधित pp. adj. Celebrated.
प्रार्चिन $a d j$. Old, ancient. प्राcय adj. Within reach.
मोद्दीप्त $p p$. adj. Blazing, on fire.
बाल adj. Young.
भवन n. A house.
भुक्त pp. adj. Enjoyed.
मध्य $n$. The middle part.
मन्दार $m$. A kind of tree.
मन्द्रू adj. Deep.
मर्राकाल $m$. Name of S'iva.
मालव्व m. pl. Name of a country.
मुक्ताफल $n$. A pearl.
मेखला $f$. A slope, a side.
मेदिनी $f$. The earth, land.
यावृत् Indecl. As long as.
रनुपाते $m$. Râma, the chief of the Raghus.
रमय (Caus. of रन्) To entertain, to give delight to.

लक्ष्ये adj. Recognizable, observable.
बन्ध adj. Fit to be worshipped or saluted, adorable.
वर्धित pp.adj. Reared.
वरशिन् adj. Self-controlled, strong-minded.
विरोष $m$. (At the end of $a$ Tatp. componnd) Excellent, distinguished, a kind of.
विश्रबध adj. Oonfiding. $a d v$. Confidingly, securely.
वृन्द्ध $n$. A crowd.
शार्दूल m. A tiger.
रिल्प $n$. Art, skill.
शराष् with वि (pass.) To be preferred, to be better than.
शुक्ति f. A pearl-oyster, an oyster-shell.
श्रु with सम् vi. (A.) To listen.
रौल m. mountain.
xर्रrद्य $n$. A oeremony performed in honour of a deceased ancestor.
संघात m. Assemblage, multitude.
समर $n$. Field, battle.
सुरपाते $m$. Indra, the lord of the gods.
स्तबक $m$. A cluster or bunch of flowers.
स्वस्थ adj. Safe, sound.

## LESSON 1V. COMPOUNDS (Continued).

 Baburritit or Attributite Compounds.18. A Bahurrihi compound asually consists of two members and is an adjective, the adjectival sense of it being wholly due to the formation of the compound and not to any of the members being an adjective.

It denotes the possession of what is siguified by the second member as qualified or modified by the first. As the compound is an adjective, the possession is attribated to the person or thing signified by the noun which the oompound qualifies. This noun does not, of course, form any part of the compound itself. The relation between the members of the compound is in most cases the same as that in a Tatparusha, Karmadbâraya or Drigu, with this differeace that the Bahurrîhi conveys in addition the idea of possession of what in the other compounds is denoted by the principal member. Thas :दीर्घनाहू Karm. ( Maso.) Nom. du. ) = दीर्घी बाह (two long arms). दीर्षचाहु: Bahu. (Adj) = रीर्थां बाहु यद्य स: (one possessed of long arms, long armed.)
उब्र्मुलम् Tatp. ( Noat. Nom. sing.) = उश्द्र्य मुखम्।
उप्र्तुखः Bahu. (Adj.) =उन्रूस्य मुलभिव मुखं यस्य स: (having the face or head like that of a camel, osmel-headed.)
त्रिदुएम् Drigu ( Neut. Nom. sing. )= न्रयाणां पुराणां समाहारः।
त्रिपुरः (देर्यत्विशेष: ) Bahn. (adj. used as a proper noun ) =त्रीणि पुराणि यद्य सः (the lord of three cities ).
We give below some typioal exsmples of Bahavrîhi compounds with their dissolation, \&c.-
पीताम्इर: = पितमक्इरं यस्य सः (wearing a yellow garment) । बहुधनः 1 इ०।
ऊढरथः = ऊहा रयो येन स: (une that has drawn a chariot)। त्यक्तजीवितः। नियतेन्द्रूयः। इ०।

मेघनाई:= मेघस्य नाद इच्व ना⿳े़ यस्य सः (thundering like a clovd) । शुक्कनासः। मृगरूपः। इ०।
नलगभिधः =नलोडरिधा यद्य सः (Nala by name, or called Nala)। चिन्रमीवर्तभामा। राजसंज्ञः । इ०।
इन्द्रा६यः = इन्द्र अातिर्येयां ते (Indra and others) । इन्द्रभ्रभृत्तयः । इन्द्रपुरोगा: 1 इ०।
चचत्तुर्भुजः = चत्वारे भुजा यद्य सः (four-armed)। निकोचनः। पंचबाणः। दरामुखः। इ०।
चातमखः = शतं मखा यहय स: (one who has performed a hundred sacríices), सहम्द्रीशधतिः। ब्विशतिभुजः।इ०।
 एवंतिधः = एवं (ईदृईी) विधा यस्य सः (of this kind, such) । निविध:= दे विधे यस्य सः। त्रिविधः । इ०।
*नानाविध:=नाना ( अनेकाः) तिधा यस्य सः। बहाविधः। इ०। *उच्चै:शिरा: = उच्चः (उन्नतं) शिरों यस्य स: (having a high head)। अधोमुखः। ऊधर्चगतिः। अन्तःसारः। पुरोजन्मा। इ०। :कमलनयना=कमले इव नयने यस्याः सा (lotus-eyed)। बिम्बाथरा। इन्दुबईना।इ०।
.मानस जन्मा (मदनः) $=$ मानले जन्म यस्य स: (mind-born,the god oflove). :क्रॅधपर: =कोधः परं यदय स: (full of wrath)। रोकपरायणा । इ०।

19 In some Bahuvribi compounds, the attributive member is placed the last. E. $g$. :चक्रपाणि: = चक्र पार्णौ यक्य स: ( holding a disc in the hand) । द्डहसतः 1 इ०।
-भक्ताप्रियः or प्रियभक्त: = भन्तः प्रिये यस्य स: (fond of his devotee). पीतच़ुत: or घृतपीतः = पीतं घृतं येन सः।

20. In dissoliving a Bahurrihi compound, the relative pronoun (यद्र) used to express the adjactival character of the compound should have the number and gender of the word quaRified by the compound, and its case should be Genitive, except when the subordinate member requires any other case. E.g.

[^0]श्वेताम्बरः =श्वेतमम्चरं यह्य सः। श्वेताम्बराः = श्वेतान्यम्चराणि येषां ते: ग्वेताम्बरा $=$, यस्याः सा। $1,=$ यासां ताः। श्वेताम्बरम् $=$, यस्य तत् $।$ व्वेताम्बराणि $=$ येषां तानि ः प्रास्तोदकः = प्राप्रमुदक्र यं सः (म्रामः)। ऊढरयः = ऊढो रथो येन सः। उपह्तपशु: =उपहत्तः परुर्यस्मै सः ( रूद्र:)। निर्गतारि: =निर्गता अरयंग यस्मात् सः ( देहःः ) । उत्रबीजा = उत्तं बीजं यस्थां सा ( भूमिः )।
21. (a) The attributive member in some Bahurrihi compounds is the negative particle अ or अनु. E. g. अकारणम् = आविद्यमानं कारणं यस्य ततू (without any cause)। अमूल्यम् । अनन्तमू। अनग्वः। अनछ్\%:। अनादिः। इ०। (These compounds are called नज्बडुत्रींहि ).
(b) The particle स or सह may form the first member of a Bahurrihi compound and the compound is called सहचहुत्रीशि. E.g. सपुत्रः or सहपुत्रः $=$ पुत्रेण सह। सकामः i सदारः। सोदरः or सहोवरः = समानमुदरं यस्य सः । सवर्णः। सपक्षः । इ० ।
22. The following compounds are classed as Bahurrîhi by native grammarians:-

दक्षिणपूर्वा = दक्षिण₹याः पुर्वस्याश्य ति शोरन्तरालम् (tha south-east) उत्तरपूर्वा (The North-east) । उपद्या: = दरानां समीपे ये सन्ति (nearly ten) । आसन्नर्विशा:=न्विद्वातेरासन्नः: (about twenty) | अदूरंन्रंशा:=
 चिका: (more than forty) । अधिकसम्तता: (more than seventy) if तित्रा:= द्बी वा न्यो वा (two or three) । त्रिचतुराः (three or four) i पभ्चपा:=पच्य वा बड्वा । द्विद्शा:=द्दिरातृत्ता द्या (twice ten i.e. twenty ) । निद्राः (thrioe ten i. o. thirty)। इ०।

The compounds उपद्घा: and others that follow are called: संख्याबहुत्रीहि and are always in the plural.
23. Bahurrhihi compounds ending in अड्ल, गात्र, उद्र, स्तन, कण्ड, भोष्ठ, बन्त, मुख, अक्ष (for अक्षि), नासिका, कर्ण, शृह्ड ${ }_{r}$ and के दा (all meaning parts of the body of an animal) change their final अ to ई in forming the Feminine base. E. g. मुन्दराङ्नी, ( मुन्दुराद्र m. ), तनुगार्म, कृदााइरी, चारकर्णी, तीक्ष्णशृद्धी, किनरकण्ठी, त्वित्रुमोठी*, चन्ग्रमुखी, पतित्तरन्ती, कमलार्षf, मुकेरी, $\S c$.
*The initial ओो of ओओठ and भॉतु combines with a preceding.
24. The following changes of final syllables take place ân Bahurrîhi compounds :-
(a) अक्षित्रि is changed to अक्ष. When अक्षि means the eye of an animal, the Feminine base is formed by adding ई, otherwise by अr. E. g. कमलाक्षः ( ०क्षी f.). But स्थूलक्षा वेणुयष्टिः (a bamboo stick with large knots).
(3) गन्ध, is changed to गन्धि after उतू, सु, सुरभि and पूति. 2. $g$. उहान्धिः। सुरभिगन्धि । पूत्तिगन्चि = पूतिः (दुछः) गन्धो यस्य तत् (कुुुममू ) । It is also changed to गन्धि after words of comparison. E. g. मधुगन्धिः=मधुनों गन्ध इव गन्धो यस्य स: (smelling like honey ) । पझ्मगन्धि ।इ०।
(c) जाया is changed to जानि. E.g. उमाजानिः = उमा जाया यर्य सः। लक्ष्मीजानिः। इ०।
(d) दन्त is changed to दतू after सु and numerals intended to show age, (the compound ending in वत् being declined like सतू ). E. g. सुदन् । सुदती । द्विदन् । द्विद्ती। But एकदन्तः 1 पतितदन्ती।
(e) धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्. E.g. गाण्डीवधन्वा 1 सुधन्बा।
( $f$ ) धर्म is changed to धर्मन् when preceded by only one word in the same compound. E.g. समानधर्मा। सुधर्मा ।
$(g)$ पाद is changed to पाद् after numerals, सु and many words of comparison. E.g. न्दिपाद्द ( Fem. द्विपाद्र or द्विपfी), सुपाद्र (Fem. सुपाद्द or सुपदी ), व्यम्रपाद् ।इ०।
( $h$ ) प्रजा (progeny) and मेधा (intelligence, wisdom) become प्रजस् and मेधस् after सु, दुस् or दुर्, and अ (negative particle ). E. g. सुपजाः, दुष्रजाः, अपजाः, सुमेधाः,। दुर्मेधाः, अमेधाः।
(i) पथिन्न is changed to पथ, and गो to गु. E.g. रम्यपथो देइाः; चिन्नगुर्देचद्तः । इ०।
25. Bahurrihi compounds ending in feminine words of the type of नदी or वधू always take the suffix क. E.g. बहुनदीक: (०का f.) । सवधूकः। सस्स्रीकः। इ०।

अ or आा to form भो or औ. E. g. बिम्न + ओष्ठ=वेम्बोष्ठ or विम्बौष्ठ; ₹थूल + आतु $=$ स्थूलोतु or ₹थुलौतु ।

Bahuvríhi compounds ending in $\bar{\xi}$ also take the suffix क , $^{\text {. }}$ while those ending in इन्व take it necessarily in forming the Feminine base only. E.g. गतभर्ट्टका । सपित्टकः। बडुधनिका (Fem. of बहुधनिन्न).

Baharrihi compounds having a feminine noun ending in आ at the end, shorten that आा to अ, but they may take the suffix क in which case the shortening of the आr is optional. E.g. पुष्पितलतः or पुष्गतलतक्रः or पुष्पितलताकः। 80 also बहुभार्य: $\beta$ तीद्रणすष्ट्रकः 1 इ० ।

In many Bahurrihi compounds the addition of the suffix: क is optional, especially in those in which no change of the final is presoribed by rules given in Art. 24. E. g. उत्तमकल: or उत्तमफल कः। महाय शाः महाय हास्कः। But only व्याप्रपाद्, तुगन्चिः, \&c.
26. Adjectives (ending in any vowel or consonant except: ऊ) when they are used as the first members of Karmadhârayaor Bahnvrîhi compounds and qualify a feminine noun, assame their crade (Masc.) base in the compound. This rale is not applicable in the case of adjectives used as nouns. E.g. चिज्रगु: = चिन्नागोर्यस्य सः। युवजाननः = युवतिर्जाया यस्य सः । तस्स्त्री= सा सर्ती । महाचमू:=महती चमूः । महाचमूकः=महती चमूर्यस्य सः D Similarly बहुलक्षमीकः । ऊः्वृदृृि: । रूपवड्रार्यः। But भाल्मणीभार्य:, भीरूभार्यं, कान्ताद्दितीय:, \&c.
27. A Bahurrihi compound may be used as an adverb. by giving it the form of Nont. Acc. Sing. E. g. बहुतिधम (variously), सकम्पम् ( tromblingly), \&c.

## EXERCISE VI.

 जीवितनिर्वि योषी मुह्द्धावास्ताम्य तौ पद्यहं सरस्तीरमागल्य तेन सह पुण्याभिः कथाभः मुखेन कालं नीव्वास्तमनकाले स्वनीडसंभ्भयनकुरताम्। गूऽ्रीवो डपि तेन साधुसमागमेन घास्त्रनिपुण्णो बड़श्रुतः संजातः। परं जातिस्वभानानिल्यमधीरम्रकुतिंरेवरसीटू। अथ गचछछता कालेनानावृष्विवात् तस्सरः छानेः छाने: दोपममयातू । मृताश्र नानाविधा जलनन्तःः। गूढमीवोडाप नष्टबान्धवजनः कथमव्यायु:शोषतया सरस एकदे हो कहेन प्राणानू धारयति ₹म ©

ततस्तदुःखदु:खितौ गुर्रै तमाहतुः। सखे जम्बालरोषमेतर्षरः संतृत्तम्। तरकथं भयतात्र जीवितुं राक्यमिति चिन्ताकुलमावयोहेंद्यम् 1 असह्यभ्ष
 श्रुत्वा गूढर्मीबेडपि बिषण्णमनाः साश्रुमुखस्तावाह। भो न मेडधुनाशा जीवितं प्रति सर्वथा मंदभाग्योडरिम । तन्न भवद्धचां मद्द्वेतोर्ताषाद्व: कार्यः । न च स्वर्जीविते विरागः कर्तवयः। केवलं स्मर्तब्योंहं प्रिय जनकथासु ।

तत्तस्य वच्चः श्रुव्वा तयोरेकतरः पाहा । वयस्य न खं धैर्य त्यक्तुमर्हसि । तिचिन्त्यतां कोडवि जीवितरक्षणेपायो यैनैतामति महापदं तरासि 1 गूढग्रीव आह । सत्यमुदितं वयस्येन। परमरिमन्नहासंकटे न मे बुन्दू: प्रभवत्ति। कि करोमि सर्वरथा विव्र्योडरेम संजातः । तद्यद् भवन्रयां कांच्विदुपायो दृष्टो भवेद्रक्षयन्तामेते ममाल्पभाग्यस्य पर्पणाः।

तताडऽन्यतरणोंत्तम्। अस्ति तावदेक एवोपायः। इतो नातिदूरे पभूतजलं नीलोप् नाम सरो विद्यते तन्र बवां नयावः । इदमत्र लघुकाष्षं तिष्ठति। एवत्व्वया मःयदे रो दन्नैः सुदृढमालम्बयताम् । आवां चैनत्कोटिभागयोर्गृहीट्वा व्वत्साहित-

 स्यातू। इलवर्ती च जीविताश्या यया मीवादिबन्धनमापि सहूं भवेत्।

अथ ते तथोचैरम्जरवर्म्मना गच्छन्तः कस्यांचिन्महापुरस्यापारे पासाः। तत्र ये पौरास्ते तं कचछष तथा गृश्र下म्यां नीयनानमालोक्य सविस्मयमनुवन्न। अहो चक्राकारं किमपि पक्षिम्यां नीयते पइयत पइयतेति। एवं तेषां मिथः संवद्वां महान्कोलाहलः संजातः । गूढर्मीवस्तूधर्धद्वद्टिस्तान्न विरमयाकुलान्र पौराननीक्षमाण: केवलं तं कालाहलमशृणोव। सहसैव चोपजातकुतूहलो
 वेगेन मूमीं निपतितः पौरैलगुड्रस्तैव्यावाद्यत।

रामः कमलपत्राक्ष: पूर्णचन्द्र निभाननः।
तेजसादिध्यसंकाखों यकासा वासवोपमः॥
ते प्रभामण्डलै०र्योम द्योतयन्तस्तपेधना:।
सारुन्धतीकाः सपदि मादुरासन्वुरः प्रभोः ॥

द्वित्राण्यहान्यईशस सोड्दूमर्शन् यावघ्यते साधगयतुं ववर्थम् ॥
अथार्धरांत्र स्तितितभद्रोपे शाटयाग़हे सुप्त जने पनुद्धः।
कुरः प्रत्वसस्थक लन्नवे रामदृष्पपूर्वों वनितामपइयत् ॥
Thus did the wise Bibhîshana speak to Râvane:-0 my brother, let Sitta be sent back to the son of Das'aratha before Lanká is besieged by thousands of monkeys who use their jaws
and nails as their weapons. Let the fair bodied one be given back to the elder brother of Lakshmana before he crosses this ocean and kills numbers of our brave warriors. His shafts are truly like thunderbolts in their force and resemble a powerful wind in thier speed. Even if you were protected by demons you could not escape alive when struck by the missiles of Rama used with their spells. Lankâ is no doubt surrounded by lofty fortress walls; it is guarded by brave demons at every entrance; snd hence you think yourself to be safe from any danger. But walls and demons will lie low on the ground, when stones without number will be harled against them by monkeys. You do not get sleep besause, $O$ ten-necked one, in bringing Sîtá here and plaoing her in the grove of As'oka, with ugly fomale demons for her attendants, you have in truth brought home a serpent of deadly poison and of sharp fangs. It is as it were a fire of intense heat and will be the cause of death to you and all who aro infatuated like you. O thoughtless one, it is vain to hope for victory against this god in human form. NOTES-जीवितनिर्विसेषो=जीवितान्निर्विदोषो'as dear as lifoitself'. बड्डशुतः = बड्ड श्रुतं यस्य स: 'very learned, well-informed. 'अनाृृष्टिवहात् = Owing to drought.आयु : दोषतया=आयुष: रोष:(आयु: होष:) तस्य भावः (आयुः होषतr) तया 'On acconnt of having some life remaining.' चिरसुद्ध = चिरं सुह्रद्य एवंगने-such being the case. सर्वर्वाWholly. मद्द्रेतोः (Gen.)-For my sake, on my account. नीलोष्म्य = नालुमुदकं यह्य ततू । मधयदे रो = मधये दे हो 'In the middle.' सुदृढमू - The prefix मु when prefixed to adjectives or adverbs has the sense of 'very.' रव्वरसहितम् = रबया सहित्रि् 'Together with you'. अर्धोक्ते= उक्फस्यार्धम् (अर्धोकम्) तासेमनू (Loc. Abs.). पूर्णचन्द्रानिभाननः-The words निभ, संकारा, नीकारा, प्रर्तिकादा, संनिकादा, उपम, \&c are used only at the end of an Instr. Tap compound, but in dissolving the compound the word सन्रुरा is substituted for thom; thus चन्द्रनिभ: = चन्ट्रेण सदृरः। आाश्रित्य संकाइः। वासबोपमः। इ०। पुर: मभाँ:-Bofore the god Śiva. सोढुम् -To be patient, to wait. प्रवासस्थकलन्रवेशामू Dressed like a woman whose husband has left the house and is travelling abroad. Let Sîtá bo sont back-प्रेष्यतां, निवर्ततां दारारथाय मेथिली। Before Lankâ is bosiogod $\xi^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. -यावन्न लड्ब वरुध ये तावतू। Who
 नुरसौ पर्ययर्प्यताम्। Elder brother-अम्रजन्मन्। Like thunderbolts \&c.त्रजसाराः राराः। Resemble a powerfutl wind \&c.-वायुसमानवेगा; । You cannot escape alive 一न जीवन् प्रतिमुच्यसे। Missiles used with their spells-मन्त्रमयुक्तान्यस्त्राणि। No doubt-असंशयम्। Without number-असंख्याः । In bringing \& c.-should be rendered by using a present participle; thus सीतामन्नानयता त्वया सर्प एव गृहं पवेरितः। With ugly female demons \&c. -विरूपराक्षसीपरिजना। Ugly-विरूप, विक़तरूप। Cause of death-मृत्युकारणम्। Thoughtless one-नष्टतिवेवेकः। In human form-मनुष्यरूप: ।

## VOCABULARY IV.

अक्रुतोभय adj Having no fear from any quarter, safe from any danger.
अधीर adj. Unsteady, impatient. अनावृष्टि $f$. Drought.
अरून्धती $f$. Wife of the sage Vasishtha.
अर्हत् $a d j$. (Pres. part.) Worthy of respect.
अस्तमन $n$. setting of the sun. आक्रुल $a d j$. Full of, filled. आढि $m$. The first. आनन $n$.The face. आरांसा $f$. Hope. उपम $a d j$. (At the end of a compound ) Like, resembling. ऊर्व्व adj. Upward, directed upwards.
कच्छप $m$. (०पी $f$.) A tortoise. कलत्र $n$. A wife.
काष्ट $n$. A piece of wood.
कुतू हल $n$. Ouriosity.
कोरो $f$. End, extremity. A crore. कोलाहल $m$. Noise, uproar.

गु्र $m$. A vulture.
मीवा $f$. The neck.
चक्र n. A wheel.
चतुर्थ adj. Fourth.
जन्तु $m$. A creature.
जम्झाल $m$. Mud or moss.
जाति $f$. Olass, kind.
तपोधन $m$. An ascetic, a derotee. दाह $m$. Heat, burning.
दु:खित adj. Distressed, pained.
नख $n$. A nail.
नष्ट pp. adj. Perished, lost.
नातिदूरें $a d v$. Not very far off.
निपुण $a d j$. Skilled in, full off.
निभ $a d j$. (At the end of a compound) Like, resambling.
ननर्गिशोष $a d j$. Without diffrence or distinction.
नीड $n$. A nest.
पन्र $n$. A leaf.
परिवृत $p p$. adj. Surrounded.
पण्य adj. Holy, pious.
पर्ण adj. Full, complete.

पौर $m . \mathbf{A}$ citizen. प्रतिभा $f$. Presence of mind, genius.
पदीप m. A lamp.
पनुद्द pp. adj. A wakened.
घभूत adj. Abundant, ample.
प्रत्वासस्थ adj. Travelling. प्रश्रात्त adj. Excellent, best. प्राकारभिन्ति $f$. 4 rampart wall, a fortress-wall.
प्रदुस् Indecl. Before the root अस or भू means to appear, to be visible.
बन्धन $n$. Tying, fettering. बान्धव $m$. $\Delta$ kinsman, a relative. भवितब्य Poten. part. (Used impersonally) Should be. भाग m. A part. A place. भाग्य $n$. Luck, fortune. भ्र区 pp. adj. Fallen from, dropped down.
मण्डल $n$. A oircle. A ring.
मन्त्र $m$. A spell.
महित adj. Sacred, honoured. मौन $n$. Silence.
लगुड $m$. A stick.
लम्ब्र vi. ( लम्बते I. A.) with आ vt. To take hold of, to rest on.

वनिता $f$. A woman.
वासव $m$. A name of Indra.
रिधा $f$. A kind, sort.
तियांग m. Separation.

विराग m.Indifference, aversion. विन्या adj. Helpless.
विषण्ण pp. adj. Dejected, sad.
बिस्मय $m$. Wonder.
वेश $m$. Dress, disguise.
ब्योमन् $n$. The sky.
घक्य Poten. part. (Used impersonally ) Possible.
शतनै: Indecl. Gradually.
शाट्या $f$. A bed.
शेष $m$. What remains behind, remainder.

乡ोष $m$ Dryness.
श्रुत n. Learning.
संश्रय m. Taking shelter.
संकारा $a d j$. ( At the end of a oompound) Like, resembling. संख्या $f$. Number.
सह्रा adj. Like.
समान adj. Similar, like.
साहित or संशित pp. adj. Accompanied by, unitod.
सह्य adj. Bearable.
सार $m$. Strength, force. Essence, pith.
भुत्त pp. adj. Asleep.
सोटुद्र् Inin. (fr. सह) To wait. स्त्तिमिadj. Steady, motionless.
स्वभाव $m$. Nature.
स्मर्तवय $a d j$. Should be remembered.

## LESSON V. COMPOUNDS (Continued).

## I. Dvandta, or Oopulative Compounds.

28. There are two varieties of Dvandva, namely, thesimple Dvandva and the collective Dvandva.

A simple Dvandva compound consists of words which, if not componuded, would be joined by the conjunction च (and). The Number of the compound word corresponds. to the number of individuals or classes denoted by the nounsforming the compound. The Gender of the compound is thatof its last member. E. $g$.

रामंकृष्णी ( $m$. Du. ) $=$ रामश्र कृष्णश्र।
रामलक्ष्मण सीता: (f. Pl.) = रामश्ष लक्ष्मण म्र्व सीता च।
कामकेगधलोभमोइम इनट्सराः (m. Pl.) = कामस्थ कोधश्य इ॰।
पुष्पपन्रे ( $n$. Du. ) = पुष्पं च पत्रं च (a flower and a leaf).
पुष्पपन्नाणि ( $n$. Pl. ) = पुष्पारि च पत्राणि च (flowers and leaves)..
The च (and) in the above dissolution is the word added to express the relation in which the words are joined in aDrandra compound.
29. Two or more adjectives may be joined to form asimple Drandva compound, provided they qualify as many separate nouns or denote different classes of the noun. qualified. .E. $g$.
 Similarly बृद्वतरुणी (भीब्मार्जुनौ)। उपकृतापकृती (ममत्रारी)। शीतोष्णे (जले) $=$ शीतं चोषणं च रीतोषणे। उत्तमाधममधयमाः (पुरुषाः ) $=$ उत्तमश्चाधमशक्ष मधयमश्व । इ०।
30. In forming a Dvandva compound, the nouns denotingpersons or things are joined in the order of their importance, the more important preceding the less important. Words expressive of actions or events should be joined in the order in which they take place. E.g. वेर्वाषमानवाः, जन्ममरणे, ।इ०॥
31. When nouns ending in th and implying blood relationship or some learning form a simple Drandva compound, the final $\bar{F}$ of the preceding noun is changed to आा. E.g. मातापितरौ। होतापोतारी। इ०।

When the componad consists of the names of deities the final vowel of the preceding noun is lengthened. E.g. मित्रावरुणौ। अमीव्रहुण । अमीषोमी। इ०।
32. When a Drandra compound is used to denote an aggregate of the individuals denoted by its members, it is called the collective Drandva ( समाहारदून्दू ). It is by itself singular and neuter, but may be used in dual or plural when two or more aggregates are mentioned. E.g.
पाणिपादम् = पार्णी च पादौ च ( एतेषां समाहारः) पाणिपाइम्।
सुखदुःखम् = मुखं च दु:खं च (एतयोः समाढारः) सुखदुःखम्।
वभूवरम् = वधूर्ष बरश्न (एतयोः समाहार:) वध्यवरमम ( a pair of bride and
bridegroom), वधुवरे (two pairs), बधूवराiि (many pairs). हस्ट्यभ्वरथपारातम = हॉरितनश्च अश्वाश्व रथाश्य पादाताश्च (एतेषां समाहार:) हर्य श्वर्वथपादातमू।
Exceptions:-The words अहन् and रात्रि form the collective Dvandva compound Fहोरानः (day and night) which is Mascu-
 used only as adverbs (नक्षं च दिवा च । रांईं च दित्रा च। अईनि च दिवा च (day after day).
33. The collective Dvandva is formed geuerally of words signifying insects, limbs of the body of an animsl, parts of an army, animals or objects between which there is antipathy, and often of words in the plural signifying birds, beasts, trees, fruits, corn, grass, \&c. E.g.

पारणपददम्। यूकालिक्षम्। हस्थयम्बम्। अहिनकुलम्न । गक्षन्यम्योधम्। रुरृष तम् । गुकबकम्। बवरामलकम्। अधरोत्तरम्। छ०। Bat आक्षन्यमोधौ। अम्बवडनो। राथिकाम्बारेशी। बडरामलके। अधरोत्तरे। इ०।
34. When a collective Dvandva ends in a letter of the palatal class or द, प्र or ह, क is added to it. E.g. वक्र्वच्चम् । शामीडषष्म्। वाक्तिव्वषम् । छौोपानहम्। इ॰।
35. Following verses contain some special Dvandva-compounds:-

मातापितरों पितरौ मातरपितरो मसूजनायतारौ।

दंपती अंपर्ता जायापती. भार्यापती च तौ।
दावापृथिष्यौ रोव्स्यौ ध्यावाभूमी च रोदसी।
मातापित्ट, मातरापित्ट and प्रसूजनायेत्ट ( $m$. Du. only) =father and mother, i. e. parents.
कंपति, जंपति, जायापति, भार्यापति ( $m$. Du. only)=husband and wife. ध्यावापृथिवी $f$, ध्यावाभूमि $f$., रोदसी $f$, and रोक्स् $n$. (all declined ins the dual ) = heaven and earth.
 भातरी = भ्रात्टभगिन्यौ।
In such cases पितरौ, ग्वझुरौ, \&o. are said to be एकरोष. *
2. Avtayîbea'va, or Adverbial Compounds.
36. An Aryayibhára compound is always an adverb. It is usually formed by joining an adverb or an indeclinable particle to another word. The indeclinable particle is to be considered the principal member of the compound, and denotes the sense of an oblique case, or the ideas of time, place, manner, degree, presence or absence, \&o.

An Avyayibbâva compound is indissoluble and must bepartially explained by words not contained in the compound. itself. The compound has always the form of the Neut. Acc. sing., except when it ends in $अ$, in which case it may optionally take the terminations of the Ablative; $\ddagger$ as बहिर्ग्यमम or बहिर्मामाव
*This एकरोष is allowed to be formed generally of common* nouns denoting the males of a class, the females of which are signified by the same nouns taking the suffix ई or आ; e.g. बाह्मणौ = न्राह्मणश्व ब्राहर्णी च । मयूरत्र = मयूरश्न मयूरी च ।
$\ddagger$ The ablative should, however, be used when the com-pound has the sense of that case.

## Examples.

आधिहरि = हराविति (in or on Hari ).
अतिस्त्रि = श्रित्वधिकृष्य (about women), अध्याधनम्। इ०।
उपकुम्भम् = कुंभस्य सर्मपम् (near the pot), उपनदि, उपागिरि।
आाजलाध = आा जलघः ( as far as the ses ), आजन्म, अरौलान्तम्। अम्यग्नि $=$ अग्निमभि प्रत्य स्नि $=$ अर्मि प्रति
(towards or into the fire), आभभमुखम् 1 अनुवनम् = वनमनु ( near the forest ).
अनुरधम् =रथानां पथ्थात् (after the chariots).
अनुगङ्रम्म=गड्नामन्वायतम ( on or along the bank of the Ganges).
अनुरूपम्=रूपस्य योग्यम् ( properly, fittingly).
वोरेगङ्गम् or पारेगگ्नाव्=गङ्गाया: पारम् (beyond the Gsnges ).
मध्येगड्गम्=गडूगाया मधयम् ( in the middle of the Ganges ).
अपत्रिगर्तम् = अप त्रिगर्तें।्यः
परित्रिग्रम् = परि त्रिगँतम्यः
(away from the Trigarta country). बरिर्मामम्=यामाद्वहिः (outside the village).
अन्तर्मामम्=मामस्यान्तः ( inside tbe village ).
कतिसीमम् =सीमान मतिक्रम्य (beyond the limit).
प्रतिरिनम् = दिने बिन (every day), प्रतिपर्वम्य । इ०
प्रल्यक्षम्=अक्ष्णोः सर्मापम् (before one's eyes or in one's presence ).
सतृणम् = तृणमप्यपरित्यक्य ( not omitting even grass ).
यावर्ववकाशम् = यावानवकाराम्ताबान् (as much as the space or time would allow).
परंक्षम् = अक्ष्रोः परम् (behind, or in one's absence ).
समक्षम् = अक्ष्जोः समीपम् (before, in front of ).
ययाक्रमम् = फममनतिक्रम्य (in order, according to the order ). यधापूर्त्रम् ( as before), \&c.
37. The following changes of final syllables take place in Avyayîbhâva compounds:-
(a) Long vowels are shortened, ए and ì are changed to 5 , and ओ and औी to उ. E. g. अनुगङ्इम्, अधिश्ति, उपनणु, उपगु, मतिनु, उपनुु, \&c.
(b) Masculine and Feminine nouns ending in अन् drop their tinal न्र and Neuter ones do so optionally. E. g. F५या₹मम्, उपर्सीमम्, उपचर्मम् or उपच्चर्म, \&c.
(c) The words दिन, दिश्, अक्षि and पथिन् become दिव, दिश, अक्ष and पथ; नदी and गिरि become नद्ध and गिर optionally, E.g. प्रतिद्वि्वम्, पतिदिशम्, प्रत्यक्षम्, अनुपथम्, अतिगिरम् or भधिगिरि, उपनदम or उपनदि, \&o.

## EXERCISE V.

अनुविन्धयं वर्तेते तत्तपोवनं यत्र यथाकालं वर्षति पर्जन्यो नक्षांदिवं सुरभयं। वायतो वहन्ति गोब्याप्रं च विस्पृतवैरमे कन्न कीडति। मीनमकरदर्दुरादिपारित्य क्षं सरो वीक्ष्य सरिच्ताः सर्वे बका अभवन् । तरिमन्नाभ्रमे देवर्षाषमानवानां रक्या: कथाः शृावन्तः : सुखन कालमयापयन् । पत्यहं यथाविधि वेश्वानर जुडणि वेदानधीष्व मातरपितरी गुरं च सेवस्व । प्रातहस्तपादमीवादिबन्धनास्ते पारेवारिधि राजपुरुषैरनीयन्त।

मान्यः स मे ₹थावरजड़्नमानां सर्गस्थितित्रत्यवहारहेतुः।
तस्मानच्छेरनुकनखलं हौलराजावर्तीर्णो
जह्नोः कन्यां सम रतन यस्वर्गसोपानपांक्तिम्।
वागर्थाविव संपृत्तो वागर्थ्रतिपत्तये।
जगतः पितंरै। बन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ॥
मृगमीनसजजनानां तृण जलसंतोषत्विश्रितदृत्तीनाम्।
लुब्धकर्धीवरपिश्युना निष्कारणनैर्णो जगति ॥
गच्छाते पुरः रारीरं धावति पश्याइसंस्थितंतेतः।
चरनांगुक्रामिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य ।।
चचमर्हतां पाम्यसरः समृतेडरिस न: शाकुन्तला मूर्तिमत्ती च सरिक्रया।
समानयंस्नुल्यगुणं वधूवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न गत: भजापतितः॥ करकमलवितीर्णिरम्नुनीवारशष्पेसतरराक्कुॉनकुरद्नान्मैधिली यानपुष्यत्। भवत्ति मम विकारस्तेपु हृंषु कोगडि द्रव इव हृ्यस्य प्रस्तरोंज्रेदयोग्यः॥
अपि क्रियार्थ सुलभं सतिन्कुरां जलन्यदि स्नानतितिधक्षमाणि ते। अपि स्वराकन्या तपसि पचर्तसे शररीरमाघं खतु धर्मसाधनम् ॥ यदि त्रिलोकी गणनापरा ध्यात्त干याः समाप्तिर्यदि नायुषः स्यात्। पारेपरार्ध गाणतं यदि स्याइणेयानःःरोषगुणोडाप स स्यात् ॥ Benares is situated on the bank of the Ganges where many Hindus go every year on a pilgrimage.

The king went ahunting and killed tigers, wolves, bears and other wild beasts.

The lion and the ass, travelling ousside the town were one day eaught in a trap.

Râma, Lakshmana and Sîtâ banished by Das'aratha dwelt in a hat on the mountain.

A bow to the creator of the three worlds and things movableand immovable (therein)!

Teachers explain theory to their pupils according to their ability and at the proper time.

The two sons of S'iva and Párvatíare Ganapati and Kártikeya.
Daring the first ten days of Jyeshtha people bathe early every day in rivers and visit overy temple.

I saw a male and female Kinnariz roaming at will near the lake.

Notes. अनुकनखलम् = कनख्बलस्यान्रेः समीपे 'Near mount Kanakhals.' सगरतनय सर्गर्गसोपानपंक्तिम् - In which the sons of Sagara found a flight of steps to heaven. The hundred sons of Sagara burnt by the curse of the sage Kapila were saved by Bhagiratha with the water of the Ganges, प्रतितातम = वातं प्रति i. e. वात₹्याभिमुखम् 'Towards or against the wind.' को sfि=अनिर्वांच्य: 'Indescribable.' पारेपरार्धम्म = परार्धस्य पारम् 'Beyoud परार्ध', On a pilgri-mago-यात्रायै। Caught in a trap-कूटयन्नगृंद्हीतो। Ofthings movable and immovable-चराचराणां भूत्तनाम्। At proper time-यथाकालम् 1 A male and a fomale Kinnara-किन्नरी।

## VOGABULARY V.

अवरीर्ण pp. adj. Descended. असंस्थित adj. Restless, confused आय $a d j$. First, foremost. उद्रेव m. Breaking. Opening. कक्ष $m$. $\Delta$ bear.
कनखल $m$. Name of a mountain. किन्नर $m$. (राf.) A kind of mythical demigods, with the body of manand the head of horse.

They were singers and musicians to gods.
कुरढ़ $m$. ( 0 गी $f$.) A deer.
कुछा $m$. $A$ kind of grass.
कूटयंत्र n. A trap, a saare.
केतु $m$. A flag, a banner.
क्षम $a d j$. Fit, sufficient.
गणना $f$. Oounting.
गणित n. Mathematics.

गणेयadj. What may be counted. चक्ष vt. With बि and भा To ex. plain.
चर adj. Movable.
चीनांगुक $n$. A silken cloth.
जह्नु $m$. Name of a king.
ज्येष्ठ $m$. The third lunar month. तुल्य adj. Like, similar, equal. वर्दुर m. A frog.
दे वतायतन n. A temple.
द्रव $m$. Juice, a fuid substance. धीवर m. (0 री f.) A fisherman.
निष्क्रारण adj. Without a cause, causeless.
नि:घेष $a d j$. Without a remainder, all, entire.
नीवार $m$. Rice growing wild or without eultivation.
पाई़क f. A flight(of steps), a line. परार्ध n. The number represented by $100,00,00,00,00,00,00$, 000 or thousand crore crores.
प३्नातू Indecl. Behind.
Tपशुन adj. Slanderous, wicked, betraying.
पतिपत्ति $f$. Understanding,knowledge.
प्रत्यवहार $m$. Universal destruction.
प्रस्तः $m$. A stone.
पाम्रसर $a d j$. Foremost, first.
बक $m$. Crane.
मकर $m$. ( o ff $f$.) A crocodile, a shark.
मानस m. A man,a human being.

मान्य $a d j$. Worthy of respect. मीन $m$. A fish
मर्तिमतू adj. Incarnate, embodied.
सृगया $f$. Hunting, a chaso.
यात्रा f. Pilgrimage.
योग्य adj. Fit, able.
लुग्धंक $m$. A hnnter.
ताह्य $n$. Blame, censure.
चात $m$. Wind.
बारिधे m. An ocean.
तिकार m. Excitement, agony.
विर्तार्ण $p p . a d j$. Given.
विधि $m$. A rite, a ceremony, porformanue.
विरित pp.adj.Done, carried out.
नृक m. (oकी $f$.) A wolf.
तुत्ति $f$. Living, occupation.
बैर $n$. Enmity.
तेरिन् ( oणी f.) An enemy.
बैग्बानर $m$. Fire.
राकुनि $m$. A bird.
घबष्प $n$. Young grass.
शास्त्र $n$. Theory.
सगर $m$. Name of a king.
सरिक्रया $f$. Virtue, righteousness.
सन्तेष $m$. Satisfaction.
समासि $f$. Oompletion, finishing.
संपुक्त pp.adj. Blended, united.
सर्ग $m$. Oreation.
साधन n. A means, an expedient. सुलभ adj. Attainable, available. सोपान $n$. Stairs, steps, a ladder. स्थिति $f$. Preservation.
₹षैर $a d j$. Wanton, unrestrained adv. At will.

## LESSON I.

## COMPOUNDS (Continued.)

## Miscellaneous.

38. The formation of certain Gen. Tatpurusha compounds is not allowed in Sanskrit.
(a) The Gen. Tatp. must not be formed to express oomparison or distinction. Thus we must say नृणां श्रेष्ठः। पान्थानां शीम्रतमः।
N. B. When such compounds as नरश्रेष्ठ, नरोत्तम, \&ec. occar, they are dissolved as Loo. Tatp. as नरेषु श्रेष्ठ: or उत्तम: \&c.
(b) Ordinal numerals and abstract nouns are generally not allowed to stand as principal members in a Gen. Tatp. Thus we must say छात्राणां पश्वमः, काकसय काण्ण्र्य \&c.
(c) Derivative words ending in अक्र and तc and showing agent, cannot form the principal members of a Gen. Tatp. with the object of the action as the sabordinate member. E.g. अवां स्रष्प, पुरां मेत्ता, लतानां नर्तकः, ओष्नस्य भोजकः, इ०। But का घ्यनायकः, मापसेवकः, गृहमूषकः, \&c. (Here काष्य, माम, गृह, \&c. are not the objects of the actions of which नायक, सेवक, मूषक \&c. are the agents ).

Exceptions:-The words याजक, पूजक, परिचारक, अध्यापक, भर्ट (husbaud, master) and some others, and also words onding in Fक indicating a profession may stand as the last momber of a Gen. Tatp. E. g. नाल्मणयाजकः। देवपू जकः। राजपरिचारकः। वृदा४यापकः। लोहकारकः (a blacksmith)। सदे हाहारकः (a messengor) । इ०।
(d) A derivative nonn denoting action ean form a Gen. Tatp. with the words denoting either the agent or the object of the action, but when in a sentence both are mentioned neither must be componaded. (This rule is not very strictly observed in classical literature). E.g.

गवां दोशः = गाढोहःः। पयसः पानम् =पयःपानम् । वन्ननस्योंक्ति: =


गोगानां दोई:=गोपदोहः। बल्सस्य पानम्=वर्सपानमे । ब्राह्नणस्योंक्ति:= क्राह्मणोंक्तः । इ०।

But गोपैर्गवां दोहःः। वत्सेन पयसः पानम्। क्राहणेन वचनस्योक्तिः। स्टूर्येण जलसय खोषः। वयुना तरूणां भड्रगः। द्रहणा जगतः क्रतिः। इ०।
39. In some Tatp. compounds the original case terminations of the subordinate members are retained. This is also the case in some Bahu. compounds. Such compounds are called अलुक्त तद्पु० or बड्ड०.
हर्तीया ( अलुकु) = जनुषान्ध:। आत्मनापश्चमः। ₹०।
चतुर्थी " = आट्मनेपदम् । परहमैपइम् ।
पंच्चमी " =रतोकान्मुक्तः। दूरादागतः 1 कृच्⿱्रारालबधम्य।
बष्ही " = वाचस्पतिः। दिवश्पतिः। मातुः₹व्वसा or ${ }^{\circ}$ बन्वसा। पितु:स्वसा or ०ठन्नसा। विशांपतिः। अपापतिः। दाधया:पुत्र: । इ०।
न्सम्नमी " = युधिष्टिरः । गेहेइूरः। इ० ।
अलुक्रुड्" $"=$ उरसिलोमा। कंटेकालः। वाचंयुयुक्तिः।इ०।
40. Prefixes having the sense of nouns or adjectives can be used as first members of Tatpurusha componnds. They sre either (a) principal members or (b) subordinate members in those componuds. When subordinate they are adjectival to the following noans, but when principal they govern the case of the following nouns, and the compounds themselves are generally adjectival. E.g.

अति-अतिमाल: = अंतिक्रान्तो मालाम् (surpassing 凤 garland). भत्यादिंट्यम्। अतिमर्माणा। अतिमननुपः। अतीन्न्र्रियः। इ०।
अनु-अनुरूपः = अनुगते रूपम्। अनुगुणः। अन्वर्था। ड़०।
ननमू or निए-निषकीशांस्चि: = निषक्कान्तः कौशाम्ब्याः । निर्वनः। इ०।
 प्रपैँत्रः। हु०।

न-विलक्षण:=विगतो लक्षणात्| विरथ:=\{विरहितों रथेन। विपियम्= भ्रियादिभिन्नम्। विपक्षः। इ०।

## (b)

अति-अतित्वेगः = अतिशायितो वेगः। अर्याश्या। इ॰।
अधि-अधिराजः=अधिको राजा 1 अधिदेवता=अधिषिता हेवता अधिपतिः । इ०।
अप-अपराब्रः = कुत्सितः र्याब्दः । अपमार्गः = अपकृषो मार्गः । इ०।
उप- उपपदम् =उपगतं पदम् 1 उपवनम् । इ॰।
प्र-पाचार्यः = भगत आचार्यः। पकोपः = पकृष्ट: कोप:। भजागरः। इ०।
प्रति- पतियेंधः = पतिकूलो यांधः । प्रतिभटः । प्रतिबलम् । प्रत्युत्तरम् = प्रतिगतनुत्तर म् | प्रतिच्छाया ।इ०।
Prefixes compounded with adjectives have an adverbia: sense. E.g. आरण्त: =ईषद्रक्तः। आपाण्डु:। आतितेजस्वी=अत्यन्त तेजस्वी | अतिमानी । पतनुःः = पकृष्ट तनुः। प्रचण्डः। परिपाण्डु=परितः पाण्डु। पर्युत्युकः। द्।
41. Prefixes having the sense of adjectives may form the first members of Bahurrihi compounds, of which we givebelow some typical examples:-
अधि-अधिगुण: = अधिका गुणा यस्य सः। अधिर्भीः। इ०।
अप-अपभयः = अपगतं भयं यरय सः। अपार्थः । इ०।
अव-अवमुखः =अवनतं हुखं यस्य सः।
उतू—उदमः = उद्नतममं यर्य सः। उन्मुखः। उल्कण्डः। उन्मनःः। उच्छुड्ड्खल:। उत्पक्ष्म (नयनम्) ) उदार्चः । उदायुधः। उन्निद्र:। इ०।
निर् or निस्स्निर्मलः = निर्गतो मलो यस्माव सः। निर्भयः। निर्धनः।इ०। परा—परासु: = परागता असबो यस्य सः। दू०।
प्रुगुणः = पनृष्टा गुणा यदिमन्न सः। पच्छायः। पबलः। प्रवयाः: पगतं बयो यस्य सः। प्रार्जलि:=पर्द्योरआलिर्येन सः। प्रपर्ण:=प्रपति. तानि पर्णानि यर्य सः। ई०।
वि-विमलः= विगतो मलो यस्माद सः। विनिन्द्रः 1 विकलः। विमुखः। विजनः विधवा। विफलः। विरसः।इ०।
42. There are some Tatpurusha compounds, (called मधयमपदलगापिन्ग in Marathi) in whish the first members aro equivalent to compound adjectives. E.g. दाकपार्थित्र:= दारांप्रिय: पரर्थब: 'A king fond of an era;' देवन्नाब्नण:=वेत्वपू जको माद्सण: ' $A$

Brâhmana, who worships the gods;' छायातरुः = छायाप्रधानस्तरः:‘A shady tree;' बिषान्नम्=नविष斤िश्रमन्नम् । अ'्निरथः=अभ्निमेरितो रथः ।इ० । (These compounds are called इाकपार्थिवाएँ ):
43. Some irregular Tatpurusha and Bahuvrîhi compounds are called पृषोदरादि. E. g. पृषोदरः ( पृषद् + उदर $)=$ पृषदुदरं यस्य स: ‘having a checkered belly;' बलाहकः ( वारि + वाहक ) = चारीणां ज्वाहकः । को विशः ( ओ कस् + विद ) = अंक्रसो विदः । पश्रार्धः ( अपर+अर्ध) =अपरश्वासारर्धश्व। कर्तुकामः or ०मनाः=कर्तु कामों मनो वा य₹्य सः।इ०।
44. When a compound does not fall under any of the principal kinds of compounds mentioned before, it is called सुप्ठुप्समास or केवलसमास by native Grammarians. E. g. अद्धग्व: $=$ अद्य वा ग्वों वा 1 नैकथा 'In many ways;' भूतपूर्वः=पूर्च भूतः | श्रुतपूर्वा $=$ पूर्व श्रुता। विम्महसन्धौ = विम्हे वा सन्धौ बा। त्रिःससकृत्वः 'Twentyone times,' \& c.

## EXERCISE DI.

 बोधितोऽरिम । अागन्तुकतयाश्रुतपूर्व अववए-यामेष नृत्तान्तः । काश्यिस्पुरुष उद्वानुः सिन्धोस्तीरे सित्धच्छायातरुष्वरण्येषु तपोरतप्यत।

याञ्चा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा।
भव पितुरनुरूपस्त्वं गुणैल्लोककान्तै-
रतिशायिनि समाता वंश एवाशिषसते॥
निर्वरनों वध्यते उयाप्रों निर्याप्रं छिद्यते बनम्। त₹्माद्व्याघ्रों बनं रक्षेन्द्वनं वयाश्रं च पालयेत्र ॥
:तव सुचरितमड्गुलीय नूनं प्रतनु ममेव विभाव्यते फलेन। अरुणनखमनोरमातु तस्याइच्युतम लि लबधपई यदड्रुगुलीष्ग ॥ अतोडन्र किंचिद्रवतीं बड्क्षमां न्दिजातिभावादुपपन्नचापलः। अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपіधने न चेद्रहस्यं पतिनक्कुमर्मसि ॥ इयं महेन्द्र्रमृतीनचियिय स्वतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी।
अरूपहार्य मदनस्य निभहातू पिनाकपारिण पातनमाव्तुरिच्ड्डान ॥।
दारिब्चाधिद्रियमेत्ति हीपरिगतः प्रभ्रइयते तेजसं
निसतेजाः परिभूयते परिभवान्निर्वैदमापद्यते।
निर्विण्ण: गुच्चर्मिति शांकपिहितो छुद्दचा परित्यज्यते
अनिर्जुन्ट्टि: क्ष्रयमेत्यहों निधनता सर्वापदामास्पद्यम् ॥

## क्रतमनुमतं दृष्टं वा येरिदं गुरु पातकं मनु जपन्रुभिर्निर्मयादैर्भर्वंद्रुरदायुधैः। नरकर्परुणा सार्ध तेषां सभीमकिरीटिनामयमहमसृड्मेटोमांसैः करोंम दिशां बलिम् ॥

The great city of Ayodhyâ, situated on the banks of the Sarayú, was formerly ruled by excellent kings. The wide streets of the city were well laid.out and watered every day. In varioue places, beautiful, many-coloured arches were constructed and banners beyond number were fluttering high in the air. The city was surrounded by extensive gardens frequented by men, women and children every evening. Tribatary princes assembled every year to pay their tribute to Das'aratha, the king of kings who protected them and made them stronger and fealess. The king was advised by ministers who were very wise and intelligent. Excellent teachers taught the youths of the city who thereby became fond of religion and humble through their modesty. Sacrificial fires burnt daily with high flames and with smoke smelling of ghee. Vedic blessings were pronounced in high tones by 13 râhmanas with rplifted hands. All the people were free from disease and adversity, and never died an. untimely death.

Notes:-तपोरतव्यत-The verb अतप्यत governs the cognateobject तपस् and, thongh passive in form, is active in sense. याॅ्चा मोघा बरमधिगुणे \&c.-A request made to a noble person is better even when refused than a request made to a low person and granted by him. अनुरूq: =Worthy, like. लोककान्तै $=$ लंकानां कान्ते: 'Loved by the people.' बड्क्षमा-Possessed of much pa-
 three-membered Tatpurush compound. As चतुर्ई़रा is not interded to signily an aggregate, it is necessary to dissolve the abovecompound as त्रिपद्तल्पुरष ). दिशां बलिम् = दिश्यो चलिम्य. The Gen: or the Loc. are sometimes used in place of the Dat. Well laid-out-सुविभक्ताः। Many-coloured arches \&c.-तिरिच्चाण तोरणाने न्यबज्यन्त। Were fluttering-व्यलूयन्त। Every evening-प्रतिसायम् है King of kings-अधिराजः। Stronger and fearle88-प्रबलानपभयान

Very wise and intelligent कोषिदेदै: प्रधीभिः। Excellent teachersपारचर्याः। Fond of religion-मियधर्नाणः। Free from disease and adversity-fिरातड्का निरापष्ः। Untimely death-अकालमृथ्युं नाच्छ̄न् ।

## VOCABULARY VI.

अकाल $m$. Improper time. $a d j$. निरापद्द $a d j$. Free fromadversity

Untimely.
अड्युलुली $f$. A finger.
अतिशायिन् adj. ( $f$. ०नी) Ex. celling, pre-eminent.
अधिगुण adj. Noble, superior in merit.
अधिर्भ्री adj. Superior in beauty, wealth or majesty.
अनुमत pp. adj. Assented to. अरुण $a d j$. Red.
अागन्तुक $m$. A guest, a stranger आस्पद्ध $n$ A place, an abode.
ईंश $m$. A lord, a master. उदानुध adj. With uplifted weapons.
उद्वाहु: adj. With arma uplifted. उपहार $m$. Tribute, a present. किरीटिन् m. A name of Arjuna. कोंविश्श $a d j$. Learned, wise.
चापल $n$. Inconsiderate condact, unsteadiness.
च्युत $p p . a d j$. Dropped, fallen. तप् vt. (तव्यते pass). To perform or practiso ( penance.)
दास्याःपुज्ञ $m$. An abusive term. द्जिजाति m. A Brâhmana.
नरकरिपु $m$. A name of Krishna.
निर्धनता $f$. Poverty, indigence.
निरातङ्ふ $a d j$. Free from disease or fear.
or misfortune.
निर्बुद्ध adj. Unruly, criminal.
निर्वन adj. Gone out of the forest.
निर्विण्ण adj. Despondent, depressed, disgusted.
निर्वेद $m$. Despondency, disgust.
निस्तिजस् $a d j$. Destitate of fire or spirit, powerless.
परिगत $p p$. adj. Filled, surrouaded.
परिभव $m$. Humiliation, disrespect, disgrace, Discomfiture. पिनाक $m$. The bow of S'iva.
पिहित pp. adj. Covered, filled with.
प्रतनु adj. Very amall.
प्रतिनोधित $p p . a d j$. Roused,awakoned.
प्रत्यूष $m$. Daybreak, dawn.
प्रस्त्ति $m$. Beginning, the foremost. Indecl. Since (with the Abl.)
बत्रि $m$. An oblation, a gift.
महन $m$. The God of love.
मेदस्त्र $n$. Fat, marrow.
मनारेम adj. Oharming, beautiful.
मनुज $m$. A man.
मेंघ adj. Futile, vain.
मन्त्रोक ad $j$. Vedic.

याख्ar $f$. A request.
रहस्य $n$. A secret.
ल्यलित adj. Beautiful.
वच् ot. With प्रते To answer, to speak in reply.
वध्र ot. To kill (used in the pas. sive).
वनमहण n. Surrounding a forest and stopping all egress.
तिर्तार्वय $v t$. (Oans. of विन्यू ) To see, to guess, to imagine.
विस्तीर्ण adj. Extensive, wide. बैतान adj. Sacrificial.
समाप्त $p p$. adj. Finished, exhausted.

सनाभित pp. adj. Frequented, baunted.
सामन्त m. A tribatary prince.
साय $m$. Evening.
सार्धम् Indecl. With (with the Instr.).
सिन्धु $m$. The Indus. f. A great river.
सुप्चरित $n$. Merit, good fortune.
सुविभक्त adj. Woll laid.out.
सिन्ध adj. Pleasing.
छार्य adj. Capable of being won over or attracted.
न्व et. With सम् and आ To collect, to bring together.

## LESSON VII.

## UPAPADA COMPOUNDS.

45. There is a species of Tatpurasha oompounds in which nominal bases, formed directly from roots by certain suffixes, take the place of principal mombers, the bases being generally not capable of existing .independently of the compounds. The subordinate members in these compounds may either be nouns in oblique cases, or they may be prefixes or adverbs. Such oompounds are known as कृदन्ततस्पुरुष or उपपद्नद्वुरण, and some of them are अलुक् as well. They are mostly adjectives or proper nouns. We give below some of the rales of the formation of such compounds.
(1) The root may genorally be added on to the subordinate member without any ehange, except that roots eading in short ई, उ or ऋ take त् after them, and roots ending in अr, ए, श, s.nd औ change them to अ (f. भा). E.g.
*जलमुक् (crude base जलमुच् ) = जलं मुभ्धर्ताति । सर्वशक्त। अहिभुक् ( जज्ञ) । विभ्धसृट् (०ज्) । काष्ठतट्र (०क्ष्र)। मृगद्विट्र (ष्) । कामधुक्र

 विР्वजित्। कार्यकृतू। सोमपः =सोमं पिबतरिति। धनदः। बडुभव़ः। द्वाःस्थः। सामगः = सामं गायतीति। इ०।
Exceptions:-The root भज् is changed to भाज्, जन् to ज ( $f$. जा ), गम् to ग ( $f$. गा), हन्म to ह ( $f$. शा ) or घू ( $f$, घा) orit may remain unchanged (the Fem. base ending in घी ), हय to धी and धा to 伦 $m$. ( the root धा being used in its passive sense). E. $g$.
 अनुजः = पश्चाइ्ज्जायत इति । पर्वजः। ।सराजम । इ०। अधवग:=अधनां गच्छतीति । अनुगः = पश्याद्नच्छतीति ।
 गुद्वर्धी: = कुन्दंं धयायतीति । पर्धीः = पकृष्टं हयायतीति । जलाधि: $m=$ जलं धीयते डरिम्मनित्नि। इषुधिः। इ०।
(2) The termination $\begin{gathered}\text {; is added to the following roots }\end{gathered}$ and to some othors, before which the ending vowel takes its Gnna substitute:-
 तटरहा । |तन न्वरः। सहचरी। जलधरः। विद्याधरः ( $f$. री ) । महीधरः (also महीः्र:)। अंशहर्। । संदेशहरः ( $f$. ०रा)। †अम्रसर: ( $f$. ०री) । पुरःसरः। उत्तानझायः ( $f$. ०यr) । गुहाशयः। |हच्छयःः। इ०।
(3) When the firstmember signifies the object of the action denoted by the root, the latter is often changed to that form of it which it takes in the Causal, and अ ( $f$. ई) is then added to it. E.g. कुम्भकार:=कुम्भं करोतीति । भारवाहः। वेशाधयायः। तन्तुवायः। सून्रधारः। कर्णधारः। भूपालः। इ०।

* For the declension of many of the words ending in consonants see Lessons I and II of the Second Sanskrit Course Part I.
$\dagger$ When the subordinate member of an Upapada compound is in the Loc. case, the case-termination is frequently retained snd the compound made अलुक्र. E. g. सरसि-जम्। बनेचरः। हदिशायः। पद्रेरहम् । दिवि-बद्र । दिविष्ठः। अम्म-सरः । इ०।

Exceptions:-The root कृ is changed to कर ( $f$. री) whem such a compound as the above denotes, in addition, the idea of cause (हेतु:), habit (रीलं) or submission (आनुलोम्यं), or when it is preceded by the words दिवा, निशा, प्रभा, भास्, अन्त, निं, चिन्र, क्षेत्र, अहन्त, कर्मन्, and some others. E.g. रोककर:= इोंक करोति ( = शोकस्य हेतुः ) । हर्षकरः । अर्यकरी (विद्या)। भियकरः = मियं करोतीति शीलमस्य। वचनकरी। यशास्करम्। दिवाकरः। भास्करः। हिकरः ह अश्ककरः। कर्मकरः।इ०।
(4) The termination इन् is added to the root a fter changing it as in the Cansal, when habit ( इीलंलं), comparison (उपमानं), past time (भूतार्थः), or frequency of the action (आर्भर्क्ष्यं) is to be indicated by the componnd. E. g. परोपकारी = परेषामुपकरोति तच्छोलः। जलघ्यायी। फलारी। अनु जीशी। उष्णभोजी। त्रिमृद्रयकारी। गजगामिनी = गज इव गचछछतीति। उष्ट्रकोरी। कोकिलभाषेणी। संगयाजो=सोमेन इटवान्न । पुरूषघत्ती । मधुपायी =पुनःपुनर्मधु (मघं) पिचतींति। अक्षटेत्री । इ०।
(5) Oausals and roots of the 10th Conjugation gonerally take the suffix अन ( f. अना ). E.g. मधुसूर्नः, रान्रुनन्दनः, बैंाभूषणः, जनार्६नः, शान्रुतापनः, मुखवासनः, क्रुलदूषणः, ।इ०।

These verbal forms ending in अन can often be used by themselves. E. g. नन्दूनः, द्मनः, वर्धनः, रमण:, \&c. Hence the above compounds may be dissolved as षह्ठीतत्पुरुष or उपपद्तत्पुरुष.
(6) Theindeclinables सु and दु: aro compounded with many roots, which then have a passive sense. In these cases the vowels of roots are generally gunated (except when they are penultimate prosodially long vowels), and the suffix $\mathcal{F}$ ( $f$. अा ) is added. E.g. तुल्लभ: = सुलेन लम्यत इति, दुर्त्जमम्=दु:खेन लम्यत इति। मुकरः, दुष्करः। स्वापः, दुरापः । सुवहः, द्रुर्वहः। सुस₹ः, दुःसहः। सुतरः, दुम्तरः। सुगम:, दुर्गमः । सुबोधः, दुर्बोधः । इ०।
(7) The root दृशू is compounded with pronouns which are then slightly modified. The root remains as it is or changes to द्रा ( $f$. ०रीी ) or दृक्ष ( $f$. ०क्षी ) and has a possive sense. E. $g$. नादृक (crude b. ताद्दश्र) or ताट्दूशः or. तादृक्षः $=$ स इव दृईयत इiति। Similarly मानृक्, व्वादृक्, ईंदृक्, एकाटृक्, कीटद्र, यादृक्र, एतान्दूक, अन्यादृकृ. (Also सदृक्त or सदृरा=समाने दृइयत इॅति)।
46. The following are some of the irregular Upapadacompounds, including अल్ुक्र: -

रोकापनुई: = शोकमपनुईतीति ( removing sorrow ); स्तब्बेएम:= स्तम्बे रमत इति (an elephant); कर्णजपपः (a back-biter ); भर्यंकर:; प्रियंकर:; फलेग्रहिः =फलानि गृ्लातीति; आत्मंभरि:=आत्मानं बिभर्तीति (selfish, greedy); सतनंधयः; अभ्रंलिहः; विधुंतुदः (the demon Råhu); अरंतुद्द:=अरुर्म तु₹तीति (striking on the wounded or sore part); ललाटंतप:=ल लटं तपतीति (burning the forehead); म्रियंनद:; द्वेषंतपः or परंतपः =द्दिषन्तं or परं ( रानुं) तापयत्तीति (one harassing or subduing his enemies ); वाचंयम:=वाचं नि-यच्छति व्रतेनेतिं; पुरंदर:= पुरं दारयर्तिति; सर्वैसहा (tho earth); सर्व̄कषः (destroying all); कूलंकषा; कानदुघा=कामान् दुग्ध इत्ते। विर्वंभरा or वबुंधरा (the earth); पर्तिवरा=पत्तिं वृण्तित इति (a young woman going to choose a husband ); अरिद्दमः ( one who subdues his enemies ); विश्वपा:=

 डरiते (one who considers anything beautiful); पंडितंभन्य: or पण्डितमानी=अात्मानं पण्डितं मन्यत इति ( one who considers himself a learned man ); भुजाः or भुजंगः ( $f$. ०र्गा) or भुजंगमः ( $f$. ग्मा) )भुजेन ( कौटिल्येन) गच्छतीति (one going crookedly, i. e. a serpent); विहग: or विंहग: or विहंगमः=विदायसा गच्छतीति (one going through the air, i.e. a bird); तुरगः or तुरंगः or तुरंगमः=तुरेण (व्वरया) गच्छतीतित ( a horse ); घूनगः or प्लवंगः or घवंगम:=पूत्वेन गच्छतीतित ( going jumpingly, i.e. a monkey), \&c.
N. B. For the declension of Upapada compounds ending: in आ, ई or $\begin{gathered}\text { and } \\ \text { aving a root for their final syllable, see }\end{gathered}$ Lesson VIII of the Second Sanskrit Course Part I.

## EXERCISE VII.

विद्वांसो वसुधातले परवचः"तानु वावंयमाः।
सा नीयमाना रुचरान् अदेशान्त भियंकरो मे प्रिय इॅ्यनन्₹त्। पुष्पं पुष्ं वरिंचन्ब्बीत मूलच्छेछं न कररयेत् ।
मालाकार इवारामे न यथाङ्गारकारकः ॥
अगारदाईी गरदो भिन्रश्रुक् पानपो द्विजः।
रक्षेत्युक्तश्व यो हिंरयात् सर्त्रे न्नहलमिः समाः ॥
अर्थागमो नितयमरोரिगता च प्रिया च भार्या भियत्रादेनी च ।
बइयश्ष पुत्रोडर्थकरी च विद्या षड् जीवलोकश्य सुखानि राजन् ॥

कुसुमोर्खांचितान् वल्लीभृतश्वलयन् भुड्गरुचस्तताल कान् । करभोरु करोति मारुतस्त्वदुपावर्तनझाड्कि मे मनः ॥ मा नः कुले वैरकृष् कर्चिदस्तु राजाडमात्यो मा परस्तापहारी। मिन्नद्रोही नैकृतिकोंडनृती चा पूर्बो यी वा पित्टेवातिर्थानाम् ॥ गजभुजंगमयोरापे बन्धनं रा रादित्वाकरयोर्महपीडन म् । मतिमतां च विलाक्य दरिद्रतां विधिएहो बलवानिति मे मतिः॥ अपि पसनं हरिणेषु ते मन: करस्धदर्भप्रणयापहारिषु ।
य उत्पलाकि प्रच्चलैवैलोचनेम्त चाक्षिसादूइयमिव प्रयुभ्जते ॥ म्लानस्य जीवकुसुमस्य विका रानानि

संतर्पणानि सकलेन्द्र्रयमॉहनानि । एतानि ते सुवचनानि सरोरहछक्षि

कर्णामृतानि ननसश्य रसायनाने ॥ किसलयामेव मुग्धं बन्धनाद्विपलूनं

हदयकुसुम ार्ही दारूणो दीर्घशोकः। ग्लपयति परिपाण्ड्रु क्षाममस्याः दारें शारदिज इय घर्म: केतकीगर्भपत्रम्॥ आपूर्ण*्य कलाभिरिन्दुरमलो यातश्व राहोर्मुखं संजातश्ष घनाघनो जल
निर्वृंत्तश फलेपर्दिर्द्रुमवरो। दग्धग्व वारामिना

O Lord of men! how is it that you are contented to live in this forest on mere hunting? How can you bear to see Bhima sleoping on the ground, collecting fruits and roots and carrying heavy loads for us? How can your beart be calm when you see Arjuna, your younger brother, the foremost of archers, becoming a wood-cutter and a water bearer? The two sons of Mádrî, possessing beatiful bodies, aro doing low work for you in the absence of sorvants here. I, the daughter of Drapada, born in a high family and used to live in a beautiful palace, am required to go about in this forest on foot behind you. In your very presence I suffered intolerable insults from your enemies; and yet you wore not provoked to manly action. Bearing the load of a thousand miseries, your are as unmoved as a heap of stoncs. The lions of the forest roaring like the clouds at all times, wicked demons hovering round at night, and serpents
living in holes-make the forest terrible to us living in a shed of leaves. Your brothers, who wore golden ornaments, have now their bodiea made dark by dust. They who should ride decorated elephants, have not got even shoes. At one time they are scorched by the sun burning their foreheads, and at another time drenched by the clouds pouring showers of rain. The bravery of Arjana, who pleased the Fire by offering him the Khândava forest, does no good to us in our present calamity. The strength of Bhima, equal to that of thousand elephants, does not inspire terror in the hearts of your enemies, for you, plasing dice, have not only lost your kingdom, but have, moreover, promised to $d$ well for twolve years in this forest. Your onemies have done you wronge for which you want to oblige them. Being born a Kshatriya, you seem to have taizen the vow of a sage.

Notes.-पानपो द्दिज. = A Brâhmana addicted to drink. जीवलोकः = This world of mortals. पूर्वाशी = पूर्वमश्नातीति। करसथदर्भप्रणयापहारिषु=( अपहरन्ति तेऽपहारिणः ) करसदानां दर्भाणां भणयेनापहारिणस्तेषु। गर्भपत्रम्=गर्मे (गर्भ₹थं ) पत्रम् ‘The inmost leaf.' आपूप्णश्व कलाभिरिंदुरमलो यातश्व \&c-The particle च, when repeated in two assertions, has the sense of 'no sooner than' or 'as soon as' oquivalent to य।वत्-तावत् in Sanskrit. Translate-No sooner is the bright moon full of all its digits, than it enters the month of Râhu, i.e. is eclipsed. O Lord of men = अधि-प। Living on hunting $=$ मृगया + उपर्जीविन्न । Sleeping on the ground = भूमिशयः | Collecting \&cc. $=$ फलमूलाहरः। Carrying \& c = महाभारवाहः। Water-bearer=जलाहरः Possessing \&c. = सुरूपधरौ । Doing low work=नीचकर्मकरौ । Born \&c. = महाकुलजा । Used to live \&c. = रुचिराप्रासादवासिनी। Going about on foot. $=$ पादच्चारेणी। Manly action=पुरुषकार:, पौरुषम्। Bearing \&.$=$ विपद्सहम्रभारधरोडपि शिलासंघात इवांव्विकृतंडरसे। Roaring like clouds= घनगर्जिनः। Living in holes= बिलेशयाः। Living in a shade of leaves= पर्णखालानिवर्वसिन्। Who should ride \& 0 = परिष्दृत तग जाधिरोहिणः। At one time-at another time=कशाचित् -कशரचत्। Pouring \&c. = प्रभूतभारावर्षणणो जलमुचः : Fire=ड़तारा, डुतभुज्, हुतवह, इ०। Doing:nogood \&c. =अंकिभ्चित्करं वीर्यम्। Inspiring terror=みयशः, भयावह, भयंकर, इ०। Playing dice=अक्षदेवी ( अक्षेरक्षान्वा ईीव्याति स: ) । You have promised
\&0. - दाद घवर्तर्षांको वनवासो डव्यंगक्रृतः। Your enemies have done \&c = अपकारिणामपि शान्रूणां भवानुपकर्तुर्मिसे। Born a Kshatriya=क्षन्नजः। Taking the vow \&0. = मुनिव्रतचर:, ०धरः।

## VOCABULARY VII.

अङ्गारकारक m. A charcoal- दर्भ $m$. A kind of grass. maker.
अतिति m. A guest.
अनुतिन् adj. A liar. अमल adj. Bright, pure.
अमार्य $m$. A minister.
अरोगिता $f$. Health, freedom
from disease.
अर्थकर $a d j$. ( $f$. ०ी $)$ Yielding wealth, useful.
अलक m. n. Hair, a curl, a lock.
आगम $m$. Acquisition,approach. आपूर्ण adj. Full.
अराम m. A garden.
उत्यच्चित adj. Intermixed, interwoven.
उपावर्तन $n$. Returning, reviving. करभारु $f$. A woman having be-
antiful thighs.
「कसल्य $n$. A young tender leaf. कतकी $f$. Name of a plant. \#चाम adj. Emacisted. गज $m$. An elephant. गर m.n. Poison. गर्भ $m$. The womb, the interior. पनाघन adj. Mompact, dense. चुदामणि $m$. The crest-jowel.
छ ${ }^{\boldsymbol{m}} \boldsymbol{m}$. Cutting.
जग m. Force, violence. speed.
नल $n$. The surface.
जरार्द adj. Poor, indigent.
दारण $m$. Violent, intense, terrible.
दाव $m$. A forest-conflagration.
त्विवाकर $m$. The sun.
ढुम $\boldsymbol{m}$. A tree.
निर्षृत्त adj. Grown, become.
नेकृतिक $a d j$. Dishonest, wicked.
परिपाण्डु adj. Very pale.
पान $n$. A drink, a liquor.
पीडन $n$. Oppressing, eolipsing.
प्रचल adj. Trembling, shaking.
प्रणय $m$. Request. Affection, trust.
पद्रोश $m$. A region, a spot.
भियंकर adj. Acting kindly, amiable,
प्रियव्नादिन्द adj. Speaking kindly or agreeably.
फलेमहि $a d j$. Boaring fruit.
बन्धन $n$. The foot-stock of a flower or leaf. Ohaining, tying, confinement.
घहलन adj. A murderer of a Brâhmana.

| ग |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| भुजंग | m. A serpent. |
| जगम |  |
| ग | back bee. |
| तम | . Olover, intelligent |

मारत $m$. Wind.
मालाकार $m$ A gardener. मुग्ध adj. Lovely, charming. Simple, silly.
मोहन $\operatorname{adj} j$. ( $f$. ०नf) Fascinating. क्लान pp. adj. Withered, sad. रसायन $n$. An unfailing medicine. An elixir.
राड m. A demon supposed to swallow the moon at the time of an eolipse.
रुच् $f$. Luster. Appearance.
वत्री $f$. A curl.
वर्दय $a d j$. Obedient.
वारंयम $a d j$. Silent, reserved.

विकाशन adj. Causing to open, inspiring joy.
निपलून $p p$, adj. Plucked, cut off.
विलोचन $n$. An eye.
बरे $n$. Enmity.
रारादेज adj. Autumnal.
शीर्ण pp. adj. Scattered, dispersed.
क्राघा $f$. Praise.
सकल adj. All.
सन्तर्पण adj. Giving delight or satisfaction.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { सराखिज } \\ \text { सरोहुह }\end{array}\right\}$ n. A lotus.
सादृइ्य $n$.Similarity,oomparison.
天 $\overline{\text { a }} n$. Wealth, property.

## LESSON ViII.

## THE ( TWO) FUTURES.

## General.

47. Sanskrit roots are divided into three classes known as the Anit, the Vet and the Set. Anit roots are those which do not require the insertion of an intermediate इ before consonantal terminations (except those beginning with य) of the general tenses; Vet roots require the insertion of the इ optionally; while Set roots require the insertion of it necessarily. There are instances in which the same root is Anit in one or two of the general tenses and Vet or Set in the rest. Such special cases can be treated only under each of the tenges.
48. The following are the lists of important Anit and Tet roots:-

## Anit Roots.

All monosyllabic roots ending in vowels, excepting root
 नु, यु (2. P.), रु, क्षु, स्तु (Parasm.), वृ ( वृर्णते 9. A.) and वृ ( ृृणोति-दृणुते 5. U.).

The following roots ending in consonants :- घक् ( 5 P .). पच्, मुच्, रिच्, वच्, विच्, सिच्, मच्छ्, व्यज्, निज् (3. U.), भज्, भञ्ज्ञ , भुज्, भर्ज्ञ , म₹ज्, यज्, युज्, रुज्, रज्ज्, तिज् (3.U.), सज्ज्, सृज्, सनज्ज्, अद्, क्ष्रद्, खिद्, छछद्र, तुद्, नुद्, पद्र (4. A.), भिद्, बिद् (विद्यते4. A. and विन्त्त 7.A, but not बिद्द 2 P.), विद्द (विन्दाति-तें 6.U.), हाद्, सद् , स्विद् (4.P.), सन्द्र , कुष्, क्षुधू, बन्ब्, बुधू (बुध्यते 4. A. To awake but not శुध् l. U. ), युध्, रुध्, राधू, व्यधू, गुधू, साध्, सिध्र ( सिध्यति 4. P. ), मन् (4. A.), हन्, आप्, क्षेप् : तप्, तिष्, तृष् (4. U.), दृप् (4. P.) लिप्, लुपू, वप्, राप्, सृष्, स्वष्, रभू, लम्, फम् (Atm.) गम्, नम्, यम्, रम्, क्रुश् , दंश्र, दिश् , दृश्र, मृश्र , रिश् , रशू, लिश् , विशू, स्पृश्र, कृष्, तुष्, रिवष्, दुष्, द्विष्, पिष्, पुष् (पुष्यांति 4. P., but not पुष् 9. P.), तिष्, रिष्, शुष्, त्रिष्य (4. P.), घस् : वस् (वसति 1. P., but not बस्स 2. A. ), दह, दिए., दुह, नह, रुह, लिए, वह्र.

Vet Roots.
धु ( धूनोति-धूनुते $5 . \mathrm{U}$. धुनाति-धुनीते $9 . \mathrm{U}$.), स्टू ( स्तूते 2. A., सूयते 4. A.), सृृ, त्रश्र , अभ्ज, मृन्, क्रिद् (क्रिद्याते 4. P. To become wet ), स्यन्द्र , सिध ( सेधरि 1. P. To rue, to turn ont anspiciously), कुष్, गुप् ( गापायति 1. P.), ॠप्, क्षम्, अश्, (अरनुते 5. A.), किर्रिश

 ceded by निस्स becomes Vet).
N. B. Most of the other roots are Set.

The following verses contain the above Anit roots and the student should mako them by heart:-

उढॄदन्तैर्यैंतिरहक्षणु - रीस्नुनुभ्षुभिडीड्भभिभिः।
वृह्वृत्म्यां च विनेकाचोऽजन्तेषु निहताः ₹मृताः ॥
राक्लपच् भुचिरिच्वच्वृंच्-सिच्पद्धित्य ज्निजिर्भजः।


अद्क्ष्धक्रखिद्धिद्नतृबिनुत्: पद्यभिदूविद्यतिर्विनष्। शावूलदी स्विद्यतिः ₹कन्दि—हदी क्रुध्रक्षधिनुध्यती ॥ बन्धिर्युधिरुधी राधि-व्यधून्युधः साधिसिเयती।
मन्यहन्नापूक्षिपूळुपितप्-तिपस्टृष्यतिदृष्यती।।
लिप्रुप्तपू्रप्र्वप्सस्टपियभ्-रभ्लभूगम्नमूयमो रमिः।


वसतिर्वहांबिहिदुहो नहमिहरहलिन्न्नहिस्तथा॥
अनुरात्ता हलन्तेषु धातवो द्याधकं शातम ॥
The following lines contain the important Vet roots:-
सूतेधू स्वर्वतिश्रश्ष-मृजाज्जः स्यन्दक्किय्यती।
संधतिस्त्रपू गीपक्लृपौ तृप्दृप्यौ क्षमनइयती॥

अक्षणोतिस्तक्षतित्व्वक्ष तह तिर्वृहतिर्दृहः ॥
Varieties of the Future Tense.
49. There are two varieties of the Future in Sanskrit; one of them is called the Simple Future and the other the Periphrastic Future. All roots may have the forms of both the varieties.
50. Formation of the base: (a) Final radical vowels and penultimate prosodially short vowels are gunated, and final ए, ऐं and अं are changed to $\operatorname{mr}$, other radical vowels remaining unchanged.
(b) The intermediate $\overline{5}$ is added to the syllable in the case of Set roots and optionally in the case of Vet roots. It is not added to Anit roots.
(c) The base-forming syllable सय of the Simple Future and तr of the Periphrastic Future are then added. The 天्य is changeable to ธंय by S. R. 20; and the ता is changeable to et, धा or ढा by S. R. 25, 26, 27.

Examples.
Roots.
Base fornation. B. of Sim. F. B. of Perip. F.

भू (Set) by (a) भो by (b) भावे by (c) भा̃वष्य and भविता शुच् $($,$) , शोंच्चू " शोचि " शोंचिष्य " शोंचिता$

51. Exceptions to the above rules:-
(a) मृज् takes Vriddhi wherever Gana is ordinarily required. गुहू lengthens its rowel in cases where Guns is required, if followed by vowel terminations or the intermediate इ. सृज्व and द्रश् substitute $₹$ for the Guna substitate अर् when followed by a strong termination, like ₹य and ता, beginning with a hard consonant; while the Anit roots तृप्, दृष्, सृप्, मृश्, सृश् and कृष्ट्र (all having a penultimate ॠ) substitute ₹ for अर optionally under the same circumstances. The Set roots कुट्त, तुरूट, सकुटू, स्फुर, नू and धू all of the 6th Conjugation, and विज् to tremble, do not take Guna at nll. नशू and मसज् insert a nasal after their vowel s when a strong termination beginning with a hard consonant immediately follows them. $\boldsymbol{E}$. $g$.
 16 Excep. (a) and 20, 24, 25. )
गुह (, ) —गोह or गुहि, घঙ्夂ेय or गूहिष्य, गोढा or गूहिता (S. R. $26,27,28$.
सृजू (Anit)—स्न जू, सक्ष्य, स्रष्टा (S R. 16 Excep. a, 24, 25.)
द्ड़ा (, ) 一 प्रश़ा, प्रक्ष्य, द्रष्टा ( $\quad, \quad$ )
तृपू ( Vet ) तर्प or त्रप or तर्प, तर्टर्य or न्रप्य or तर्पषष्य, तर्मा or ग्रमा or सेर्पता.
स्पृश (Anit)-स्पर्श्रो or समश् , स्पक्ष्य कr समक्ष्य, स्पर्ध or समश् (B. R. 16,24 .)
कुन् (Set )-कुटि, कुटिष्य, कुटिता.
नू ( , , )-नुत्वि (S. R. 31 b), नुतिष्य, नुखिता-
नशू ( Vot ) -नंशू or नधि, नंक्ष्य or नशिष्य, नंश्रा or नदिाता (S. R. 16. 24.)

मझज् (.1nit)—मङ्डक्र, मड्क्द्य, मड्क्ता.
(8) The intermediate $\overline{\text { F is lengthened necessarily in the }}$ eare of per , and optionally in the case of 주 and roots ending in F. (long). Roots ending in $\#$ (short), हन्天 and गम् (Parasm.) take the intermediate इ though Anit, and the roots नृत् and कुष drop it optionally though Set before the स्य of the Simple Future. In the Periphrastio Future, the roots इष; रिष्, लुभू and सहत, though Set, drop the intermediate इ optionally. E.g.

प्रह ( Set ) -मही, महीष्य, महीता । वृ (Set)-वर्वर or वरी, वरिष्य, or वरीष्य, वरिता or वरीता । तॄ (Set) -तारे or तरी, तरिष्य or तरीष्य, बरिता or तरीता। Similarly f (Anit) -₹मरिष्य, ₹मर्ता। कृ (Anit) —करिष्य, कर्ता । हन् (Anit)-हनिष्य, हन्ता। गम् Anit)-गामिष्य (P.) and संगं\&य (A. )' गन्ता and संगन्ता । नूव (Set)-नर्तिष्य or न्नर्य, नर्तिता। लुमू (Set)—लोभिष्य, लोभिता or लोखणा (S. R. 26)। महु ( Sel ) -साहेष्य, सरिता or सोढा (S. R. 26 and 27.) ।.
(c) The roots करुप्. वृत्, बहण्र and ₹यन्द्र are Atmane, and as such have their regular forms of the Simple Future, but they may have in addition the Parasm. forms in which case the intermediate Is not added. This holds in the cass of क्रृप्त in the Periphrastic Future also. E.g.

क्रप् ( Vet)-कल्पह्य or कल्पिष्य (A.), कल्प्स्य (P.) । इयन्द्र (Vet.) -₹यन्टeय or स्यन्दिष्य (A.), ₹यन्टस्य (P.) 1 वृत् ( Set) ) -वर्तरष्य (A.) and वरृर्य (P.) । वृध्रू (Sot)—वर्धर्धष्य (A.) and वनर्द्य (P.)।

Perip. Future base कल्मा or कल्पिता, स्यन्ता or स्यन्द्वता, यर्वर्तारा, वर्धिता (all Atm.), and कल्ता (Parasm.).
25. Terminations. To get the forms of the Simple Future, the Parasm. and Atm, terminations of the Present tense are added to the base in the same way as they are added to roots of the first Oonjugation. Parasm. roots take Parasm. termiwations, Atm. roots take Atm. terminations, and roots belonging to both the padas may take either of the twn sets of terminations. Thus:-

Rt. दृ. U. (base दान्य ).
Parasmaipada. Atmanepada.

| चास्याशम | : | זम: | ¢ |  | है |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| यति | दा | दास | दास्यसं | दारयेथे | स्यध्वे |
| दाโ | दास्यत: | दान्यन्ति | दास्यते | दास्येते | दार यन्ते |

To get the forms of the Perip. Future, the following terminations are added:-

Paxasmaipada.

| *रिम स्वः | स्म: | *हे | ख्वहे | स्मशे |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| सि | स्थ: | स्थ | से | साथे | धने |
| रौ | रौ | र: | - | री | ₹: |

Rt. दा U. (base द्वाता ).

| दातासिम |  |  | वाताहे | वातास्वहे |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| दातासि | दाताए | वातास्थ | द्वातासे | कातासाथ |  |
| बता | दातारो | वातार: | दाता | बातारौ |  |

रीि-घायेष्यते, शयिता। जीवू-जीविष्यति, जीविता ।निन्द्रनिन्द्षिष्यति, निन्दिता । मुह्-मोहिष्यति or मोक्ष्यति, मोग्धा or मोढा or मोहिता (S. R. 26, 27) । क्षम्-क्षंस्यति-ते or क्षाममप्यति-ते, क्षन्ता or क्षामिता (S. R. 29) । स्तु-स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोता। रुण्रू-रोब्द्यति-ते, रोदा । पढ्र-पक्ष्यति, मष्टा। द्विष्येक्ष्यति-ते, देधा । वह-धक्ष्यतित बग्धा । नह्-नट्ध्यति-ते, नद्दा। सृज्यक्ष्क्यति, सहा। लिह्र-लेक्ष्यति-तेर लेढा (S. R. 26. 27.) । गम्-गािष्यामे, (संगस्ये), गन्तासिम, (संगन्ताहे ) । वृत्वर्तिष्ये or वत्ट्यर्टाभ, वर्तिताहे। सह—सहिष्ये, सहिताहै or सीढारे। नृव-नर्तबष्यामि or नर्र्यामि, नर्तितारिम । वह-बक्ष्यतितंतेंन वोढा। हृश्यद्रक्ष्यामि, द्रश्नास्मि। बन्धू-भन्द्स्यति, बन्द्धा । लभ्—लप्सये लब्धाहे। मृ—मरिष्यार्म, मर्तास्मि. (This root is Parasm. in the two Futures, the Conditional and the Perfect).
53. Canasls and roots of the 10th Conjagation are all Set and take the intermediate after the अय of the Special conjagational base, the final क of it being dropped: Thus :-दापय-दापय्यष्याति•ते, दापयिता । चोरय-चोरयिष्यत्तन-ते, चेरायिता \& 54. The passive forms of the Bimple Future and the Periphrastic Future are obtained by applying to the base Atm.

* It will be observod that the terminations of the 1st and: 2nd Person are the forms of the Present of अस 'to be' with the initial F dropped in two cases. The root अस् thus serves as an auxiliary verb in this variety of the Future; hence ite name Periphrastic Future.
terminations. When there is a special Atm. base that should be nsed before the Atm. terminations. In the passive forms of Causals and roots of the 10th Oonjugation the अय of the Special base may optionally be dropped. E. g.

| Active | दास्याभि, दास्ये दातास्मि, वातारें गमिष्यामि, संगंस्य गंतासिम | Passive " | दास्ये। दाताहे। गंस्ये, संगस्य गंताहे। |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | वीरायिण्यसि-से |  | चोरयिष्यसे। |
| " | चोरायतासि-से | " | चोरयितासे। |
| " | मारयिष्यसि- से | " | मारयिब्यसे। मारेष्यसे |
|  | मारायितासे-सें |  | मारयितासे। |

55. The Simple Futare is used to denote future time generally. The Periphrastic Future is generally nised to indicate such actions, as may take place at an indefinite future time, such at least as will not take place on the same day on which one is speaking of them.

## EXERCISE VIII.

धत्तागुधो यावदहं तावदन्ये: किमायुधैः।
यहा न सिद्दूमस्त्रेण मम तव्केन सेस्स्याति ॥
भयाद्रणादुपरत्तं मंस्यन्तो व्वां महारथाः।
त्रेषां च बंबं बहमता मूल्वा यास्यास्ति लाघनम् ॥ पाइयेकमुभवेवतो' साहतती हरतो मम। [१ पक्षिणौ.
यानच विविद्वष्येते ताबन्मे व्यमेष्यतः ॥ पयौघटराभ्भमबालवृक्षान्संवर्धयन्ती स्वघलानुरूपेः।

सीता । पन्चं मूलं फलं यच्वमल्पं वा यद़ि वा बड़। वास्यति स्वयमावाय तन्मेडमृतरसोपमम् ॥ मल कृते न च ते के तो न भविष्यामि दुर्भरा। न मातुर्च पितुर्तत्र ₹मरिष्यामि न वेरमनः ॥

न च मे भविता तन्र पथि का्कितू परिभ्रमः। पृत्ठतस्तब गच्छन्त्याः स्रानाहारारिकर्मसु ॥
यदि मां दु:खितामें बनं नेतुं न चेच्छास।
विषममिं जलं वाइएमास्थास्य मृत्युकारणात्व।।
कैंकेयी। अहं हि विषमघ्येव पीट्वा बहु तनामतः । पर्तस्ते मरिष्याभि रामो यद्यभिषिच्यते॥
दहारथः। यदा हि बहवो वृद्वा नीतिमन्तो बडश्रुता: ।
परिप्रक्ष्यन्ति काक्रुट्स्थं उक्ष्यामीह कथं तशा ।
कैकेष्या क्रिइयमानेन पुत्रः प्रत्राजितो मया।
मुनयः। पित्रा निर्तासितो रामो दण्डकायै गािष्यति।
रावणइछ $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { ना तन सीतामपहरिष्यति ॥ }\end{aligned}$
दु:खार्तः सहसौमित्रिर्भ्राम्यन् संगंस्यते ततः।
स्तिग्धेन कपिर।जेन सुम्रीवेण वहौजसा।।
सेतुं महार्णने बन्द्धा ल ङूरं गब्बा च सानुगः $\|$
विभीषणसखः संख्ये हनिष्याति दराननम् ।।

निवर्तिष्यत एवासौ ततांडयो؛याँ सुरारिह: ॥
अर्नुनः। यदाऽभिमन्यु: परवीरघाती हारेः परान् मंघ इवाभिवर्षन्।
विगाहिता कृष्णसम: कृतास्त्रस्तदा तप्प्यद्यक्रताल्मा स मन्व: $1:$
संनामयं दंशितं भीमसेनं त्रष्टा रणे वारहणं परेषाम्।
ध्रन्तं चमूनन्तकसंनि का घं तरा युद्धं धार्तरश्रेतSनुत्ता।
यदा त्रिपाटा मद्धुजविप्रमुक्ता द्विजाः फलानीव महीरहामयत्।
प्रंचतार उत्तमाड्गानि पुंसां तदा हमर्ता वचनस्यास्य मानी ।।
धर्मेणासं निधनं त₹य मन्ये यो योत्स्यते पाण्डवैः पापछुछ़ः।
हर्वा खंहं धार्तराष्ट्रानू सममान् राज्यं कुरुणामकजेतारिम सर्वम् 1 पाण्डनकोधवाबेन कुरव: सर्व एव हि धक्ष्यन्ते रिशिरापापय वनार्नात हताहानेः।।
O sages, now I shall briefly describe to you the stato of things which will be found at the end of the Kali-yuga. There will be no distinction of castes at that time. Brâhmanas will forget the Vedic lore and the Mlenchchhas will learn it with great earnestness. Men will not sacrifice to the gode nor will give oblations to the Manes. Whoever is more powerful will proclaim himself the king; and the timid subjects will bend their heads bofore him. The greed of wealth will prompt men
to commit sinful acts and the fear of violating the commands of religion will not exist at all. Each will live by that profession by which he will earn most money. Bráhmanas will not beg or perform penances. Kshatriyas will not fight for the protection of the weak or the preservation of religion. Vais'yas will like neither agriculture nor trade. But all of them, with the $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ ndras, will maintain themselves by the service of the rich or by begging. When such a thing happens, how can the distinction of castes remain?

Falling from virtue and from purity, men will be oppressed by endless anxieties and by miseries, both of the body and the mind. Many will die while yet children; more will go to Yama's domain in their youth; and all will have short lives. Rain will come in small quantities, and often will not come at all. Hence famines will be more frequent and people will perish from starvation.

Notes:-यास्यसि लाघव्वम्=Will be disrespected by them पयंघटाः=पयसां घटाः ‘Jars full of water.' न मातुर्न वितुत्तन्त \&c.The object of ₹मृ is put in the Gen. when it means 'to remember with regret.' आस्थासये-The root सथा with आ is Atm. only in the sense of solemn declaration. चप्सयति-The Simple Future of तृप् 'to be satisfied.' सुरारिए:-The root हन्य is changed to ह generally when the action is considered to be auspicious or when a blessing is intended. 户्दिजा:=Birds. The state of things =जनस्थितिः। Distinction of castes=वर्णभेद:। Manes=पितरः (pl. only). Will bend \&c.=शरारांस्यवनंस्यन्ति। Will prompt men to commit \&c. =नराप् पापकर्मणि नियोजयिष्याति, पापानि कारयिष्यति। The fear of violating $\S e .=$ धर्मातिक्रमभयं नैब भविक्यत्यति ( The root अस् 'to be', ज्रू and चक्ष are not conjugated in the two Futures, the Conditional, \&c., the roots भू, वच्च U . and ख्या U . being respectively used in place of them.). Profession=aृत्ति: $f$. Agriculture=क्काष: $f$. Trade $=$ वाणिज्यम् $n$. How can the distinction of castes $\& \circ$. =कथं वर्ण नेदो वर्तेत। Falling from virtue \&c.=सदाचारापेता धर्मभ्रश्रः । Anxieties and miseries \&c. आाधयो ग्याधयश्ष । While yet children=चाल्य एव। In small quantities=अल्पमात्रम्, अपर्यांत्व । Frequent=असकृळ $a d v$., अभीक्ष्णम् adj. From starvation = अन्नाभावात् , आहाराभावात।

## VOCABULARY VIII

अकृतात्मन् adj. Evil-minded, देशित adj. Wearing an armour. wicked.
अभग $m$. A leader.
अमतः Indecl. In front of, before.
अनुग $m$. $\Delta$ companion, \& follower.
अपाय $m$. Passing away. End. Injary.
अभिमन्यु $m$. The son of Arjuns by Subhadrá.
आधि m. Mental agony. Anxiety (op. to व्याधि).
उत्तमाड्रग $n$. The head.
उपपर्ति $f$. Getting, obtaining.
उपरत adj. Ceased, stopped.
औस्सुक्य $n$. Earnestness, eagerness.
काकुस्स्थ $m$. Râma (a descendant of Kakutstha ).
कृतास्त्र adj. One skilled in the practics of arms.
कुषि f. Agrioulture.
害部 $m$. Troable, inconvenience.
गाह vt. (गाहते 1. A.) To enter, to plange into, to agitate. (Also with दि)
जि $v t$. With अब To conquer, to subdue.
तप् $v i$. ( तपति 1. P.) To suffer pain, to grieve. With अनु To repent.
नृप् vi. ( तृप्यति 4. P.) To bo satisfied.
उण्डका $f$. Name of a forest.

दु.सात्त adj. Distressed.
दुर्भर adj. Difficult to maintain. or feed, burdensome.
दुर्भिक्ष n. A famine, dearth.
धार्तराए्ट्र $m$. A son of Dhritarásh'trs.
निधन $n$. End, death.
निर्बासित pp. adj. Exiled,
नीतिमत् $a d j$. A politicisn, a statesman.
परिभ्भम m. Fatigue, pain.
पृष्तः: Indel. Behind.
पछ $\boldsymbol{v t}$. With परि To make inquiries about.
प्रारित $p p$. adj. Banished.
पाक्र Indeel. Before (with a noun in the Abl.)
बहुमत adj. Esteemed, valued.
महारथ $m$. A great warrior.
महीरहह $n$. A tree.
महोजस् adj. Very powerful.
यमधानी $f$. Yama's domain.
लाघव n. (Fig.) Disrespect or loss of respect.
बद्र vt. With वि vi. (1. A.) To quarrel.
वाणिज्य $n$. Trade.
बिपाड $m$. A large arrow.
बृत्ति f. Profession, avocation.
वृष्ट vi. With अभि $v t$. To shower. बेरमन् n. A house.
ब्याधि $m$. Physical pain, ailment.
दिधिर $m$. Wiuter.

सकृतू Indecl. Once. संख्य $n$. War, battle. संनिकारा adj. Like (only at the end of a Tatp.)
सिप्र्र $\boldsymbol{0}$. (सिध्यति 4 P.) To be accomplished.
ससद्द $p p$. adj. Accomplished, effected.

सुम्भीव $m$. Name of a monkeyking.
सुरारिह $m$. Killer of demons.
सेतु $m$. A bridge.
सींमिन्रि $m$. Lakshmana, son of Sumitrá.
स्तनंधय $\operatorname{adj}$. ( $f \circ$ थी) An infant, a child nursed at the breast. हुतारान m. Fire.

## LESSON IX. THE CONDITIONAL

## AND SOME VERBAL DERIVATIVES.

56. By prefixing the augment ; and applying the terminations of the Imperfect, as in the 1st Conjugation, to the base of the Simple Future we get the forms of what is known as the Conditional. The passive forms of the Conditional are obtained by applying to the base Atmane. terminations. Thus:-

Parasmaipada.
अदाश्यम् भदास्याव अदास्याम अशास्यः अढास्यतम् अदास्यत अदास्यत् अदास्यताम् अदास्यन्

Atmanepada or passive. अदास्ये अदास्यार्वंश्रि अदास्यामहि अदास्यथाः अद्रास्येथाम् अदास्यक्वम् अदास्यत अदास्येताम् अदास्यन्त

The Conditional of इ with अधि 'to stady' is formed optionally by substituting गी for इ. अधयगीष्ये, अ४यर्गष्यावाईि, \&c. or अ४यैष्ये, अधयैष्याषहि, \&c.
57. The Conditionalis really a substitute of the Potential. It is nsed to indicate, by the very form of the expression, the impossibility of the occurrence of the thing mentioned in the sentence, or, at least, the strong disbelief, impropriety, indignation or surprise which the speaker would feel if the thing mentioned has actually taken place or would take place. E. g.

करं नाम युधिष्टिरोडसत्यमवृिष्यतू। How, indeed, could Y. have told the untruth ? i.e. One oannot believe that Y. has done so; or it is very improper or sarprising that $\bar{Y}$. should have done so.
करं 枒 धर्ममट्यक्ष्यः। How can you give up your religion? i.e. You will certainly not do so, or if you should, that would be very improper or sarprising.
को नाम चाण्डालमयार्जायष्यतू। Who could have helped a Chândala to perform a saorifice? or who would ever do so?
$N . B$. Whether the verb is ased in the past tense or the futare tense must in soch cases be decided from the context.

It is not in the above sonse, however, that the Conditional most frequently occurs. It is asually ased in those hypothetical sentences in which the speaker implies that what is stated in the antecedent clause did not or will not certainly occur, and hence also that what is stated in the subsequent clause would not take place. It is usual in such hypothetical sentences to use the Conditional in both the clauses*. $E \mathrm{~g}$.
स्रुवृष्टिश्येद मतिष्यत् तदा सुभिक्षमभविष्यत्। If there had been good rain, there would have been plenty of corn, i. e. there was nogood rain and bence there was no plenty.
यदि मन गृहमागामिब्यों घृतेनाभेशक्ष्यथा:। If you would come to my house, you would get ghee to eat, i i. I am sure you will not come to my houseand hence you will not get ghee to eat.

* The Conditional being only a substitate of the Potential, the latter may occur in one or both the clauses of hypothetical sentences of the nature described above. The Conditional may, therefore, be considered as necessary only if the speaker wishes to emphasize his sense of the impossibility, impropriety, \&c. of anything that he states. E. $g$.

लड्जा तिरश्रां यढ़ि चेतसि ₹याबसंघ्यां पर्वतराजपु丂्याः।
तं के हापाशं प्रसमीक्य कुर्युर्बालप्रियध्वं हिाथिते चमर्यः ॥ कुमारसं०।
(पर्वतरा जपुग्याः पार्वेर्याः। बालमियन्त्र प्रियके शात्वम्। चमर्यः मृरीतिरोषा: 1)
58. Future participles are formed from the base of the Simple Future by the addition of त् in Parasm. and मान ir Atmane. or passive. Thus दास्यतु (P.) 'going or about to give'; तास्यमान (A. or Pass.) 'going to give or being about to be given'. करिष्यत् (P.) 'going or about to do'; करिष्यमाण (A. or Pass.) 'going to do or being about to be done.' The Parasm. participles are declined like the Present participles of roots of the 6th Conjugation, the insertion of नू in Neut. N. Ac. V. dual and the Faminine base being optional. Thus :-

दाशयत् $m$. N. V. दास्यन् दास्नन्तौ दास्यन्तः। Ac. दाश्यन्तम् " वास्यतः। n. N. Ac. V. दास्यतू, दास्यत्ती or दास्यन्ती, वास्यन्ति । Fem. base दास्यती or दाशयन्ती।
N. B. In translating adverbial clauses or sentences beginning with 'before, ' Future participles should be used to qualify the subjects of the principal sentences and vice versa.
59. The formation of the Infinitive is cursorily noticed in Art. 89 of the F. S. Course. It is only necessary to add here that the Infinitive of a root is obtained by simply changing the तr of the Perip. Future to तुमू. E. g.
नी—नेता-नेतुम्। दुह—दोग्धए-दोग्धुम्। पछ्र्पष्पा-पश्नुम्। इ०।
60. Similarly by ohanging ता to तृ we get verbal derivatives denoting agent. These derivatives are generally used with the Gen. of the object of the aotion. E. g. этवiं सहा। धनस्य हाता। जलम्य आानेन्री। इ०।

This derivative in cृ may be used as the participle of the Perip. Future. If formed from a transitive roat, it then gevernsan object in the Acc. E. g. पर्चषैरहोर्भर्वयमेव तत्र गन्तारः ( ₹म:) = In five or six days we shall ourselves go there दुर्योधनस्य वयं मिर्य कर्तार: = We shall do what will please Duryodhana.

## EXERCISE IX.

उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परों नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता।
समौ है शिक्रैराम्नाती वरस्सन्तावामयः स च॥

चूर्णताताषककरेण्य: क्षी चो छु: शासनास्ता। भङ्ञा सुयोधनस्योर्वोर्भीमांडयं शिरसाभ्चति ॥ सर्बोपनिषदो गावो दोग्धा गोपालनन्तनः। पार्यों वस्तः सुर्धीर्भोक्का तुग्धं गीतामृतं महत् ॥ आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता कासी विहगतस्करः। येन ततू पथमं स्तेयं गोप्तुरेव गृहे कृतम्त्। अकरिण्यवसी पापमतिनिष्करणषष सा। नाभविष्यमहं तन्र यदि तत्परिपन्थिनी ॥ नामुद्किप्य ततो वह्निैमैथिलों, राममुक्तरान्।
 यावज्जीवर्रमशोंचिष्यो नाहास्यक्षेविंद्ं तमः।
भानुरप्यपपतिष्यत् क्ष्मामक्षोभिष्यत चेट्यियू ।।
य: पूरयन्न कीचकरन्ध्रभागानू दरीमुखोर्थेन समीरणेन।
उद्रास्यतांम्छाति किन्नराणां तानपदायिस्वमिशंपग न्तुम्थ ॥ कदार्थितस्यापि हि धेर्यवृत्तेर्न इाक्यते धेर्यगुणः प्रमार्ष्टुम्।
अधोमुखस्यतिप कृतस्य वह्नेर्नाधः किरासा याति कदाचिदेघ ॥
पौरेषु सोऽरे बहल
सोड़ु न तत्पूर्वम्वर्णमी घो। आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव द्विपेन्द्र:।। इट्युक्तवन्तं जनकात्म जायां नितान्तरूक्षाभिनिवेशर्माश्यम।
न कश्षन भ्रातृपु तेपु शाक्षो निषेद्यमासीदनुमोदितुं वा ।।
मधुर्य ते मन्मथ साहचर्यादसावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव।
सर्मरणो नोट्यिता भवेति व्यादिइयते केन हुता हानध्य ॥
कुसुमान्यपि गात्रसंगमात् पभवन्टयायुरवोंहितुं यदि ।
न भविष्यति हन्त साधनं किमिवान्यत् पषरारेष्यतों विधेः ॥
मधुकर मट्रिराक्द्या: रांस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिं
वरतनुरथवाडसी नेत दृषा ख्वया में।
यदि सुरभिमबाफ्यस्तन्मुखोच्छ्रवासगन्थं
तब रतिरभव्रिष्यत पुण्डरीके किमास्मन्न ॥
A stag once proudly said to himself that if his legs had boen as beantiful as his horns, no animal on the earth would have been able to equal him in beauty.

Before the prince was crowned, he promised to strive as far as possible to effect the good of his people.

If man had not yielded to wicked passions, he would not jave fallen from virtue. If he had not violated the commands
of God, there would have been no miseries in this world. If man will try to become thoroughly virtnous, Kali-ynga will again change into the Krita-yuga. Knowing the terrible. punishment that will follow after death, should not men repent for their daily sins? God is merciful and will pardon them. For, had not God been merciful, he might have destroyed: this sinning world in a moment.

When he was about to betake himself to forest residence, he told his younger brother to look after the education of his children.

Notes :-उत्तिष्ठमान :-The root ₹था with उत्र is Atm. in the figurative sense of 'to raise oneself up.' भड्वक्ता सुयोधनस्योर्वो:Here भड्त्का has the sense of the Future and its object shouldhave been in the Acc. ( ऊरु भड्न्का=One who will break the thighs ). विह्रगतस्करः= विहग एव तःकरः। त्वमाशाङ्इष्यथाः कथम्= How possibly could you have entertained a suspicion about your beloved ? i. e. It was most improper on your part to have done so. यावร्जीवमझोचिष्यो \&e. -The verbs in this stanza are used in the future sense. "If you were not to give up this error ( तमस् ), you would repent for life. If this (Sitíá) were to be angry, even the sun would fall down to the earth." (यावजर्जीवम् = यावर्ज्जीवाते तावत् 'For life' an Upapada comp. ). दरीमुखोत्थ: = दरीमुखादुन्तिष्ठतीति । सोऽरम्म = तथाविधो Sहम् i. e. Rámawho thought that through him the whole race of Ikshraku would suffer disgrace. तत्पूर्वः $=$ स एव पूर्वो यस्य सः 'The first of its kind.' नितान्तरूक्षाभिनिवेशेम्=The lord (Ráma) who had formed an exceedingly cruel resolution about Sit́á. मन्मय:=मन् (मनः) मथनार्ताति । सहायः=सह एगते सः । Construe हुनाशनस्य नोदायिता भवेति समीरणः केन व्यादिइयते। पहरिष्यतो विधेः=Of fate when it intends or is determined to strike (i.e to kill). The Future participle is frequently used to denote intention, desire or determination. यद्ति सुराभिमवाप्स्य: \&c.=If you had enjoyed the fragrance of her breath, would you ever have found pleasure in this lotus? The Conditional, when used in the past tense, should be rendered by the Pluperfect Oonditional. As far as possible=यावच्छक्यम् । Had not yielded to wicked passions=दुराचार•

वर्शां नायास्यत, दुर्तृर्ति न पर्यपस्त्यत्त। Become thoroughly virtuous = सर्त्रथा सदाचारं प्रत्यपध₹चत। Will change $\xi_{0}=$ कृतयुगभावमापत्त्यत, :कुतयुगभावेन पर्ग्यणंश्यत । Education-अध्यापनम्, हिक्षणम्।

## VOCABULARY IX.

अक्च् $v t$. (अभ्चति 1.P.) To wor-
ship, to pay one's respects to. अनंमुख adj. With the face tarned down.
अभिनिवेशा $m$. Resolution, determination. Attachment. अव्र्ण $m$. Stain, disgrace. आर्मज $m$. ( $f$. ०जा ) $\mathbf{A}$ sod. आमय $m$. disease.
भाम्नत $p p$. adj. Considered, reckoned.
आलानिक adj. Used for tying an-elephant (as a post).
今ंक्ष्ष vt. With अब To look after.
द्रा $m$. $A$ lord.
उछ्र्वास m. Breath. उपनिषद् $f$. Oertaiu writings attached to Vedas and relat. ing to Brahman ( $n$. ) उपेक्ष्य adj. What may be neglected or disregarded. ऊरु $m$. The thigh. ऊह् vt. With भव (1. U.) To remove, to destroy. करर्थितadj.Despised, disdained. Teased, troubled. कीचक m. A bamboo. कौरह्य $m$ A descendant of Kuru. क्षीच adj. Drank, intoxicated. है मा $f$. The earth.

गात्र $n$. The body. A limb.
गीता $f$. A portion of the Mahábhírata containing a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna.
गे $v$ t. With उद्द To sing alond. गोप्ट $m$. A protector.
चूर्णित pp. adj. Pounded, crushed.
तस्कर $m$. A thief.
तान $m$. $\Lambda$ prolonged note in music.
नुल्लय ot. (Denom.) To equal, to compare.
तैल $n$. Oil.
वयित adj. Beloved.
दरी $f$. A care.
दिशर vt. With ति and आा To order, to advise.
द्विप $m$. An elephant.
नितान्त adj. Much, oxcessive.
निष्करण adj. Rathless, merciless.
नोदयित्ट adj. One who urges on or excites.
पथ्य $n$. Well-being, welfare.
पद् ot. With आा To go to, to approach. With घंति To practise, to observe.
पर $m \quad \Delta \mathrm{n}$ onemy.
परिपन्थिन्न adj. ( $f$. ०नी ) Hindering, preventing, throwing obstacles in one's way.

पार्थ $m$. A son of Prithâ, घुण्डरीक $n$. A white lotus. पूर vt. (10. U.) To 611 . बड्डाभू vi. (Comp. verb) To get abroad, to spread, to be known.
मदिर adj. Fascinating, charming.
मधु m. Spring. .
मधुकर m. A bee.
मन्मथ $m$. The god of love.
मुद्व $v i$. With अनु $v t$. To allow, to permit.
मैथिल़ि $f$. Sîtā.
रति $f$. Attachment. इन्ध्र $n$. A hole.

रूक्ष adj. Harsh, cruel.
बरतनु adj. Having a beautiful body, handsome.
वृथ्ति $f$. Oouduct, course.
शिखा $f$. A flame.
रिाе्ट $a d$. Wise, experienced.
धुन्त् vi. (इोंचiित 1. P.) To regret, to grieve.
संगम m. Union, contaot.
समरिण $m$. The wind.
सहाय $m$. A companion.
साहचर्यn. Oompany, fellowship
हतेय $n$. Theft.
स्थाणु $m$. A post, a pillar.
हन्त Indecl. Alas !

## LESSON X.

## .THE PERFECT.

61. Th Perfecet is formed either by reduplication or by joining auxiliary verbs to the root. The former is called the Reduplicated Perfect and the latter the Periphrastic Perfect.

The Perfect is used to describe events whioh took place in the remote past and were not witnessed by the speaker. Hence it is not used in the First Person and rarely in the Second. When used in the First Person, it would mean as if the action was done unconsciously through intoxication, madness, \&c., that is, as if in the opinion of the speaker, the action was performed withont his right cognizance.
62. (1) The Reduplicated Perfect is formed of all monosyllabic roots of the nine Oonjugations.

Exceptions. The roots ₹यू, अयू, कास्, अास्, and those be-
 take the Periphrastic Perfect only.
(2) The Periphrastic Perfect is formed (a) of all roots of the 10th Oonjugation, Oansale and other derivative verbs; (b) of primitive roots of more than one syllable, and of those mentioned above as exceptions under (I).
(3) Both the Perfects may be formed of the primitive roots उष्, विद् to 'know', जागृ and इरिक्रा, and also of भी, ह्री, भृ, and 5 .
63. The terminations of the Reduplioated Perfect are:Parasmatpada.
Sing. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.

| 1st | अ | व | म | ए | वहे |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2nd | थ | अथु: | अ | से | आये |
| 3rd | अ | भतु: | I | U | आते |

The strong terminations in the above scheme are shown in black type. They are the terminations of the singulars of three Persons in the Parasmaipada. The rest of the terminations are all weak.

Note. Roots ending in आr take the termination अ instead of $\boldsymbol{F}$ in the First and the Third Person singular.

The final आा of the base of such roots is dropped before all weak terminations and before $थ$ with the intermadiates.

Roots ending in $[$, ऐ and अ are to be considered as ending in आ in the Perfect as in all the other General Tenses.
64. Formation of the base of the Reduplicatod Perfect. The root is reduplicated according to the Rules (1, 2 and 3 ) given in the Introduction. The reduplieated root is itself the weak base. The strong base of the Third Person singular is derived from the weak base by substituting Vriddi for the final radical vowel and the penultimate अ, and Guna for any other penultimate short rowel. The strong base of the Socond Person singular is formed by ganating the final vowel and the penulitmate short. The strong base of the First Person singular may be formed optionally like that of the Second or the Third Person singular. (For examples see below.)

Penaltimate long vowels as well as those that are prosodially long remain unchanged before both strong and weak terminations.
65. Terminations beginning with vowels are directly applied to the base, strong or weak; those beginning with consonants are applied with the intermediate z, except in certain cases which are mentioned below. When $\bar{\xi}$ is prefixed to consonantal terminations, they become practically vowel terminations. Thas,

Rt. दुह्र U. ( st. base दुदोहू, w. base दुदुह ).
Parasmatpada
Atmanepada.
Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural. 1st. दुदोह दुदुश्हिव दुदुहिम दुदुहे दुदुधिवहे दुदुाहिमहे 2nd. दुकोंहिय दुदुहयुः दुदुह 3 rd. दुवोह दुदुडतुः दुदुड्र: दुदुहिषे दुदुद्राथे दुदुाहिधनेन्दूं दुदुहे दुदुहाते दुदुरिे Rt. कूज्ञ P. (base चुकूज्र), and री A. (base शिशी )
 च्रुक्रुज चुक्जतुः चुक्रूजुः शिइये शिइयाते शिशियरे Rt. इष् P. (st. b. इयेष्, w. b. ईष् ), and सू A. (base सुषू )


| P. रिार्भाय or शिर्भय | रिशश्रियित्र | रिाभ्रियिम |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| रिग्रभिय | शिशिभ्भिय | डशाश्रिय |
| रिश्राय | रिशभ्रियतु: | शिभ्रियु: |
| A. शिएश्रिये | रशभियिय है | शिाभ्रियम हे |
| शिशिश्रियेष | रिशियाथे | शिभिभियुधने-दूवे |
| शिश प्रिये | रिशभ्रियाते | शिश्रियिरे |

* The Rule 31 (a) of Internal Sandhi is to be observed here. It should be remarked that the rule is applicable not only in cases where dissimilar vowels meet, but also where similar vowels meet. Thus, रिशारा + इन्वे $=$ रिारियवहे, \&c.

Note.-The application of general Sandhi Rules given in the Introduction, and specially that of Sandhi Rules 38, 39 and 40 should be pointed out in every case by the teacher.

Similarly may be conjugated बुध, कम्पू, पू, निन्द्, विद्, हस्, आप्, कम्, क्रष्, क्रम्, द्विष्, नृत्, मुच्, रुद्, रण्, लुप्, वृत, तृथ्, युज्, चास्, श्वस्, सिच् , स्पृश् , \&०.

Tho Set roots कुट्,, नुर्त्, स्फुट्, स्फुर्, नू and धू of the 6th Conjugation, and बिज्ञ ' to tremble' do not take Guna before $थ$ with the intermediate इ. (See Art. 51 a, page 66 ).
66. The intermediate $\overline{\text { E }}$ is not inserted before the consonantal terminations in the case of कृ, सृ, भृ, वृ, स्तु, दु, सु, and श्रु. Thas:-

> Rt. कृष U. (st b. चकार or च कर, w. b. चकृ )
> PARASMAIPADA
> AtMANEPADA.

Singulur. Dual. Plural.

Singular. Dual. Plural. | चकार or चकर | चक्टव चकृम | चक्रे । चकृबहे | चकृमहे |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| चकर्थ | चक्रथु: चक्र | चकृषे | चकाये | चकृदूवे |
| चकार | चक्रु: चक्रु: | चक्रे | चकाते चक्रो |  |

Rt. सतु U. (st. b. तुष्टी or तुष्टो, w. b. तुष्ज )

| व | तुष्ठु | तुष्डुम | तुरुत्वे | तुधुवहे | तुप्रुमहे |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| तुष्टाथ | त्रुण्ठकधु: | तुष्डुव | तुश्षुष | तुशुवाथे | तुपुद्रदे |
| तुश्व | तुपुश्वतु: | तुप्रुतु: | तुष्ठुर्य | नुष्पुषते | तुर्ुुवरे |

Note. The root छृ forms वर्वरिथ in the Second Person singular.
67. Anit roots ending in $\bar{y}$ do not take the internediate I before थ, and those containing s or ending in a vowel other than $\#$ take it optionally. (Before other consonantal termina. tions, the $\bar{\xi}$ is necessarily inserted.)

Rt. हृ U. ( st. b. जहार or जहा, w. b. जह्द )

## Parasmarpada.

Siugular. Dual. Plural. जहार or जहर जांक्व जाहिम जहर्थ जहयुः जह जहार जहनुः जहु:

AtManerada.
Singular. Dual. Plural.

| जहे | जाहिवहे | जािमहे |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| जािषे | जहारे | जहिधे दूने |
| जंह | जहाते | जािए |

Rt. नी U. (st. b. निने or निने, w. b. निनी)
P. निनाय or निनय निनायथ or निनेथ निनाय
A. निन्ग्ये

निन्यिषे
निन्ये

निन्यिव
निन्यधु:
निन्यतु:
निन्यिवेहे
निन्याथे
निन्यात

निन्यिम
निन्य
निन्यु:
निन्यिमहे
निन्यिध्वे--द्रवे
निनियरे
itt. ज्ञा U. (base जज्ञा, the final आr of this being dropped before all weak terminations and before इथ).
 The roots दा, धा, पा, गै, धे, सो and others ending in आ, ए, ऐ and ओो are conjugated like ज्ञा. Soe Note under Art. 63. ग्न P. (See Art. 52, page 68) (st. b. ममार or ममर्, w. b. महृ) भमार or ममर, मम्निब, मम्रिस। ममर्थ, मम्रथु:, मम्र। ममार, मम्रनुः, मझुः।
 ₹दंश । ददँघा, इ०।
चन्प्र P. बचन्ध, बर्चन्धित, बर्चन्धिम। बबन्धिथ or बचन्द्र (S. R. 26), बबन्धथुः, बबन्ध। बबन्ध, इ०।
प्रब्र P. पश्रच्छ, पप्रच्छित, परच्छिम । पप्रच्छिय or पपष्ठ (S. R. 16, 25), पमच्छधु:, पमच्छ। पमच्छ, इ०।
 बभअ इ०।
मरज् P. (base ममझ्ज्) ममड्ज, ममโिजाइ, इ०। ममाजिजथ or भमट्रक्य (Art 51 a, page 66), ममэजधु:, इ०।
द्ड P. (st. b. नुही or जुहो, w. b. नुडू) नुह्राई or नुहत, जुड्डविव, इ०। जुराविथ or जुहोथ, जुद्डवथु:, जुद्डव। जुहाव, इ०।
Exceptions. The roots अद्, ॠ and हथ take इ before थ necessarily, while सृज् and द्वश् take it optionally. Thus, अद्व P. आव्, आदित, आदिम। आदिथ, आदशु:, आद । जाद, इ०।
द्रा P. ददर्श, दृद्धारित, दद्धार्शाम । दर्शर्रीथ or दद्रष्ठ (Art. 51 a, page 66), दट्दाथा:, दृृधा। ददर्शा, इ०।

66) सस्टंज्यु:, सत्रज। ससर्ज, इ०।
68. Vet roots (excepting ₹त्वृ, स्तू and धू) take the intermediate ₹ optionally before all consonantal terminations. स्व and धू take इ before थ optionally, and necessarily before other consonantal terminations. Thus :-
क्षम् P. चक्षाम or चक्षम, चक्षामिव or चक्षण्व, चक्षामिम or चक्षण्म (S. R. 18,29 )। चक्षमिय or चक्षन्थ, चक्षमधु:, चक्षम। चक्षाम, इ०।

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A. चक्षमे, चक्षमिवहे or चक्षण्वहे, चक्षमिमहे or चक्षण्महे। चक्षमिषे चक्षसे, चक्षमाये, चक्षमिьने or चक्षन्ठन्रे। चक्षमे, इ०।
गुए P. जुगूह्र (See Art. 51 a, page 66 ), जुगुहिब or जुगुह्न, जुगुहिम or जुगुल्न । जुगूरिथ or जुगोढ (S. R. 26, 27b.), जुगुहथुः, जुगुद्न। जुगूह, जुगुहतुः, जुगुद्डः।
गुह A. जुगुहे, जुगुहिवेहे or जुगुह्वह्हे, जुगुहिमहे or जुगुल्सहे। जुगुहिषे or जुनुक्षे (S. R. $27 a, 28$ ), जुगुहाथे, जुगुरिछेनेदे or जुघूदूवे (8. R. 26 b, $27 b, 28$ )। जुगुहे, जुगुहाते, जुगुरिरे।
(We give below some forms of Vet roots which illustrate the application of the various Sandhi Rules.)

2nd Pers. singular.
Rt. तृप् P. ततर्पिथ or ततर्प्थ or तन्नप्थ
2nd Pers. plural. तत्रप
(Art. 51 a, page 66 )
,, मुह्दि. मुमोहिथ or मुमोर्ध or मुमोढ
मुमुह
(8. R. 27, Excep. b)
,, fसध्र P. सिषेधिथ or सिषेद्द
गाहू A. जगाहिषे or जघाक्षे
69. Bases ending in $\mp$ preceded by a conjunct consonant ${ }_{r}$ and those ending in $\boldsymbol{F}_{\text {take }}$ Guna before weak terminations also. This rule is applicable to the roots जागृ and ₹ and optionally to शु, चand q. Thus:-
Rt. स्मृ P. सस्मार or सस्मर, सस्मरिव, सस्मरिम । सस्मर्थ, सस्मरये:, सस्मर । स₹मार, ₹ ।
जागृ P. जजागार or जजागर, जजागरिब, जजागरिम । जजागरिथ जजागरथु:, जजागर। जजागार, है।

末 P．अार，आारिव，इ०। आारिथ（Art．67，Exoep．）आर्यु：，आर । अार，ह०।
गॄ P．जगार or जगर，जगरिव，इ०। जगरिथ，जगरथु：，जगर। जगार，इ०．
 or दद्रथु：，दुदर or दर्र । ददार，इ०।
70．The roots mentioned below，$*$ with the exception of त्रश्यू and प्रछ्，undergo Samprasĉrana before reduplication．Thus they form their weak bases；while the strong bases are formed from these by restoring the radical syllable to its original form， the reduplicative syllable continning to be the same． Samprasârana．
Rt．

| वच् | उच् | उउण्य＝${ }^{\text {－}}$ | उवचू or उबाच् |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| उद् | उद्व | उउद्＝ऊ橾 | उबद् or उवाद् |
| वस्त | उष्，（S．R．20．） | उउष्ट＝ऊष्ट | उबस् or उवास् |
| वह्ठ | उह् | उउह्＝ऊह्ट | उवह् or उवाह |
| स्वप् | सुप् | सुषुप $=(\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{R}$ ． | ）सुष्वपू or सुण्नाप् |
| यज़ | इज् | इडज्＝ई鸟 | इयज् or इयाज्ञ |
| म廌 | ग䂞 | जगृह | जमह or जमाइ |
| 唇 | E | नुह | जुहो or जुहो |
| उये | वी | विवी | विज्ययू or विब्या |

Rt．वचू U．उताच or उनच，ऊचिन，ऊाँचम। उव्वचिय or उवक्व，ऊचशु：， ऊच्च । उवाच，ऊचतुः，ऊचुः， 11 ऊचे，उचिवहे，ऊांचमर्ई। ऊचिषे， ऊचाथे，ऊंच्चन्वे। ऊचे，हू०।
वह U．उवाह or उवह्र，ऊांहित，ऊांहिम। ऊवर्शथ or उबोढ（S．R．27． Excep．d．），ऊहशुः，ऊह। उवाह，इ०॥ ऊहे，ऊहिवहे，ऊरिमेंहे। ऊहिषे，ऊहतथे，ऊहिछने－बूत्वे। ऊहें，इ०।
स्वप् P．सुष्वrप or सुष्वप，मुषुiिव，सुषुपिम। सुष्वपिथ or सुष्वप्थ，सुषुपथुः， सुषुप । घुष्वाप，इ०।
启 U．जुहाव or जुहन，जुड्वविव，जुड्डविम। जुहविथ or जुहाथ，जुहुवथ়্：，
 जुह्डविषे，जुद्युवथे，जुहुविध्वे－न्टूवे। जुहुने，इ०।
71．Roots beginning with अ followed by a coujunet consonant，and those beginning with $F$ are not reduplicated，

[^1]but आनू is perfixed to them in forming the base. This applies to the root अशू (5. A.) also. E.g.

 भानख । आनअ, द०।
ऋज्ञ A. (base आनृज्ञ ) आनृजे, आनृजिबहे, आनृजिमहे। आनृजिषे, इ०। अरू A. Vet. (base आानशू) आानरो, आनाशावहे or आनइवहे, आनारिमहे or आनइमहे । भानघिषे or आनक्षे (S.R, 16, $24 a$ ), आनराथे, आनहिषेने or आनड्ड्रवे (S. R. 16, 24c)। भानघो, अानशांते, इ०।
72. Roots containing a prosodially short $\mathcal{F}$ and beginning with a simple consonant not changeable in the reduplicative syllable (by Rale 3 of reduplication), substituteए for the अ and at the same time drop their reduplicative syllable before weak terminations, and before $थ$ when it is added with the intermediate इ. (This rule is not applicable to $^{\text {a }}$ the roots शस्, वद् and those beginning with व). E. $g$ -
Rt. तन् U. (st. b. ततान् or ततनू, W. b. तेन् ) ततान or ततन, तेनिय तोनिम । तेनिय, तेनयु:, तेन । तानान, इ• 11 तेने, तेनिवहे, तेनिमहे । तेनिषे, तेनाये, तेनिध्रे। तेने, इ०।
पच् P. (st. b. पपाच् or पपच्, w. b. पेच्) पपाच or पपच, वेचिक, पेंचिम। पेचिथ or पपक्य, पेच्चथु:, पेच । पपाच, इ०।
नशू P. Vet. (st, b. ननाश् or ननशः, w. b. नेश्र) ननाशा or ननश, नेरोव or नेश्य, नेरिम or ने रम। नेशिय or ननंठ (Art. 51 a, page 66 ), नेघायु:, नेशा । ननाषा, इ•।
दा P. (st.b. बदाह or दृह, w. b. देह) ददाह of दवह, देहिब, ఫेहिम देशिय or द्वम्ध (S. R. $26 a, 27 b$ ), देहथु:, देह। द्वाह, द०। नंद्र $U$. ( $s t: b$. ननाह or ननह, $w . b$. नेइए ) ननाह or ननह, नेहिव, नेहिम * नेहिथ or ननद्र (by S. R. 27, Excep. c); नेहथु:, नेह। ननाह, इ० नेहे, नेंहिबहे नेहिमहे,। नेहिषे, इ०।
73. This ohange of the radical $\boldsymbol{F}$ to ए is necessary also. in the case of तृ (changed to तर by Art. 60), फलू, भज् and त्रप् . It is optional in the case of जु 4. P. (changed to जर्), भम्, नस् फण्, राज्, भ्राज्, म्लाशू and स्वन्. E.g.
Rt. तृ P. ततार or ततर, तेरिक्र, तोरिम। तेरिथ, तेरधु:, तेर। ततार, इ०

भज् U. बभाज or बभज, भरजिव, भेजिम 1 भेजिय or बभक्थ, भेजथु:, भेज । बभाज, इ०। भेजे, भेजिवहे, भेजिमहे। भेजिषे, इ०।
त्रपू A. Vet नेपे, त्रेपिवहे or त्रेप्तहे, न्रेपिमहे or त्रफ्महें। न्रोपिषे or त्रंस्स, न्रेपये, न्रेपिधने or न्रेबहचे। ₹ेपे, इ०।
भ्रम् P. बन्राम or बभ्रम, बभ्रमिव or अ्रेमिव, बभ्रामेम or भ्रेमिन । बभ्रामथ or म्रोमिय, इ०।
राजू A. रराजे or रेजे, रराजिवहे or रेजिवहे, रराजिमहे or रोजिमहे। रराजिषे, or रोजिष, इ०।
राज् P. रराज, रराजित or रेजिन, इ०। रााजिथ or रेंजिय, इ०।
74. Irregularities :-
(a) The root भू forms the base बमूवू throughout-बसूक, बभूविव, बभूविम। बभूविथ, इ॰।
(b) The root इ forms the st. b. इयै or इये, w. b. ईय -इयाय or इयय, ईयिन, ईंयिम। इययिथ or इयेथ, ईयधु:, ईय। इयाय, ईयतु:, ईयु:।
(c) The root इ with अधि (A.) forms the base अधिजगा which is conjugated like ज्ञा A.-अधिजगे, अधिजगिवहे, आधिजगिमहे। अधिजगिषे, इ०।
(d) The root fi forms the base जिगि, हि forms जजिध and चि forms चिचि or चिकि, and are regularly conjugated like नी.
Rt. जि P. जिगाय or जिगय, जिन्यिव, जिन्यिम। जिगयिथ or जिगेथ, जिग्यथु:, जिग्य । जिगाय, इ०।
(e) The roots ब्यथ् A., द्युतू A., and curय A. form the bases वि०्यथू, दिद्युत् and विपी respectively. Thus-विव्यथे, विक्यधिवह्ं, तिण्यथिमहे । विष्यथिषे, इ०।
(f) The penultimate radical vowel of गम, हन्त, जन्, खन् and घस् is dropped before the weak terminations. The ह of हन् is changed to $\boxminus \mathrm{throughout} E .$.$g .$
Rt. गम् P. (st. b. जगाम or जगम्, w. b. जग्म ) जगाम or जगम, जग्मिव, जग्मिम। जगामेथ or जगन्थ, जग्मथु:, जग्म। जगाम, इ०। हन्न P. (st. b. जघान् or जघन्, w. b. जघ्न ) जघान or जघन, जघ्नित, जधिनम। जर्घनिथ or जघन्थ, जहनथु:, जघन। जघान, इ०।
जन् A. (base जन्ज्ज = जज्ञा S. R. 19) जज़े, जजिवहे, जज्ञिमहे। जाज़िषे, जज्ञाये, जत्ञाधने। जजे, इ०।

घ़स्त P. (st. b. जघासू or जघस्, w. b. जक्ष्र S R. 20) जघास or जघस, जक्षिव, जक्षिम । जघसिथ, जक्षयु:, जक्ष। जघास, जक्षतुः, जक्षूः।
Note. The root घस has no forms in the Perfect and the Benedictive. The forms given above are optional substitutes of अद्र and therefore the 2 nd Per. singular is जर्घासय only.
(g) The perfect of गिय्वि is formed from the base शिान्वि or धुयुु.
 शिार्धयिय or छुार्शाविय, इ०।
(h) The root ऋच्हू forms the base भानच्छ्ह throughout. Thus, भानर्छ्छ, भानर्चिच्छ, इ०।
(i) The root ली is changed to लr optionally before strong terminations. Thus-लिलाय-लिलय or ललो, लिल्यिक, लिल्यिम। लिल्यिथ-लिलेथ or लांलथ-ललाथ, लिल्यथु:, लिल्य। लिलाय or लल्नो, लिल्यतु: लिल्यु:।
( $j$ ) The nasal of ₹्वज्ज् A. is optionally dropped. Thusसस्रक्जे or सईवजे, सस्वंज्जन्ने or सस्वजिवहे, इ०।

## EXERCISE $X$.

पुरा किल कहूर्बिनता चेति कहयपस्य के भार्य बभूखतुः। कह्र्वर्वम्नागाण् सुषुवे विनतायास तु गरुमानरुणश्थेत दूरेंब पुन्षा जज्ञाते। अता नागाः का द्रबेया इति संज्ञां पापुर्गरुरमांश्च वैनतेय इति। अथ कदाचित् कथापसंड्ऩन ते सपस्यौ
 एवं विवद्माने ते पणं बबन्धतुः। यस्या बचनं मिथ्या भवेत्तया $s$ न्या वार्सीभाबनापपचर्योति। तते। जयार्धिनी कदूर्निजास्मजानाइयाभिवधे। भो यद्यहं भघतां मान्या तत्रवेरम्बान् सर्वत आम्वृणुत येन ते इयामलः स्युरिति। ततस्तिसतथाकुते कन्ञ: इयामीभूतान् रवेरश्वान् विनतायै दार्हातवती। सा चेवं छभ्मना
 गरुमाम यु श्राउ। दु:खितश्य ख्वरितं कद्रूमभीयाय । तन्र तं नागा भर्भातः परिबत्रुर्दास्या अयं पुत्र इति चोपजहरुः। अश्रुत्वेष तेषां दुरुक्तानि संयम्य काधं कर्श सविनयं पणम्य ताक्ष्यो मतनुर्शास्यन्नुर्क्ति ययान्चे। तढा काद्रवेया: मुचिरं संचिन्टयैवमून्चुः। मो गरहमन् सुधामाहुत्य नः घयच्छ ततेर भातर मोंचिष्यस्तीति 1 तथेतत तेम्य: प्रतिभ्रुष्य गरहमान्य क्षीरार्बिभ ययो। तन्र तस्य

 गरत्मान् कन्दृमुपययौ। त्वाच च। भो: काद्रनेया हृममृतमानीतं वर्भसंस्तंर


गरुरते मातरं पतिदद्यु:, वेगेन च सुधाकलघ्यमशिपतु: 1 तस्मिनन्नेब क्षण घका उर्भसंस्तराव कल हामप जहार। तेन नागएः परं विषाषं भेजुः । अमृतलवाकाड्क्षया च लिलिड्र: संस्तीर्णान् दर्भान् । ततः पाटितजिन्हासते द्दिजित्वतां जग्मुः। तान मूढान्तनिहट्य गरुडोडपि दिने विने पाणयात्रां चके ॥

तयोर्जगृहतु: पादान् राजा रात्ती च मागधी।
तौ गुर्गुरुपर्नी च प्रीद्या प्रतिननन्बतुः ॥
परेषु ₹वेष्ड च क्षितैरीविज्ञातपरस्परें।
सोडपसर्पैर्ज जागार यथाकालं ₹वपन्नपि॥ छटित्वंः स तथानर्च दक्षिणाभिर्म₹ाक्रती। यथा साधारणीभूतंत नामार्य धनवस्स च ॥
 ममर्थ चातिघीरां मां धिगूजीवनल लूकृताम् ॥
ते च भापुरुदन्बन्तं हुनुधे चादिपूपूषः॥
बह्दे जगद पुरस्तात्तस्य मत्ता किलाहं।
चकर च किल चाटु मौढयाषिद्दृत्रय॥
जुगोपाहमानमन्रसतो मेजे धर्ममनातुरः॥
दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरफतो वनुः सुखाः प्रदक्षिणाईँचर्₹विरभिराइके।
बभूव्व सर्त्रे धुभशंसि तस्क्षण भवो हि लोकाम्युद्याय तादृ शामू॥ संजग्माते तावपायानपेक्षौ सेनाम्भोधी धीरनादौ रयेण।
पात्तिः पार्त्त वाहमेयाय वाजी नारं नागः स्यन्द्नस्थो रथस्थम् ॥
उशिक्चियरे पुष्पफलं वनानि, सस्नु:, पितृन्य पिभियुरापगासु।

Vis'vamitra, the son of Gádhi, was (มू) a prince of the Lonar race, the sovereign of Kânyakubja. He had a conflict ( वि.मुए) with the Brâhmana sage Vasishtha for the possession of Kûmadhenu. At the command of Vasishtha the cow created ( सृज् ) hordes of Yavanas, and by their aid she vanquished (परा जि) Vis'vâmitra. The latter convinced of the power of Bráhmazahood, determined (निस्- ₹ि) to raise himself up to that rank, and for this purpose practised (तq Pass.) penance for thousands of years. The gods, who were always afraid of any austere penance practised on earth, sent down ( प-शि) a nymph named Menaká to entice him to lead a worldly life. Vis'vâmitra yielded (वरं या) for a time to the charms of the nymph, and he had by her a daughter named S'akuntalf.

However in the ond, the persevering ascetio obtained mastery (भभि-यू ) over his passions and by the power of his austeritiez he began ( $y$-कम्) to create new stars in the heavens. The gods were again frightened ( सं-न्रम्र) at this, and he desisted ( वि-रम् ) from the creation of new worlds only when they made (पर्ं नी) him a royal sage.

Notes. पर्ण बन्ध्र-To bet, to pledge oneself to a wager. उपचर्य adj.-Should be served. पणनन्ध $m$.-An agreement. पपद्-To be reduced to. विषादं भज्- $\mathrm{T}^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ be sad or disappointed. प्राणयान्रां कृ-To live upon, to maintain oneself. तो=राजानं रार्ञां च. जजागार-Kept himself awake i.e. cognizant of all that was passing in his and in foreign dominions. साधारणीमूतम्-Became synonymous. उत्तिरिथ \&c.-This is said by Sîta when a false rumour of Réma's death was communieated to her by the demonsअतिघोरों मां धिग्जीवन \&c.-Fie upon my wretched self so heartles ${ }_{5}$ and disgraced by my still continning to live. ते च पापु: \&o. -च-च्च have here the sense of 'no sooner-than' 'as soon-as'. See note on page 61. बह जगद \&c.-This is said by a young lady referring to her behaviour with her lover. चादु कृ-To speak freely, familiarly or agreeably. अन्रस्त:-Without fear i.e. with courage. अनातुर:-Unfatigued, disinterested. प्रदक्षिणार्चि:-पगता वक्षिणं प्रदक्षिणा । पदक्षणणार्चिर्यक्य 'With the flames tarning to the right ( of the sacrificer ).' छुुभरांसि- चुर्भ हांसति सूचयताति। अपा-यानपेक्षो-Having no thought of flight (अपाय). उच्चिक्यिये \&c.This verb चि with उत् governs two Aocusatives, the thing collected being the direet and that from whioh it is colleoted being the indirect objeet. The Lunar race-सोमबंघा:। For the possession-अर्ये, हेते ः, प्राप्तये । Convinced-प्रतितः, जातप्रल्ययः। Rank—पद्वी। T'o entice him to lead \&c. -सांसारिकेषु मुखेष यथासौ मनों नित्धीत तथामुं मलोभयेति । Passions-इन्द्रियाणि । Charmsलीलाबिलासा:, हावभावएः। Persevering-स्थिरधी:, स्थिरारम्भः।

## LESSON XI.

## THE PERFECT (continued.)

75. The Periphrastio Perfect is formed by adding आम् to the root and then appending to this base the forms of the

Reduplicated perfect of the auxiliary verbs क्ष, मू and अस् 'to be.' Roots, which are Parasmaipadin, take the Parasmai. formsof the auxiliary verbs, while Atmane. roots take the Atmane. forms of कृ only and the Parasmai. forms of अस् and भू "*
76. In adding आम् to roots, primitive or derivative, the following rules should be observed-
(a) Roots of the 10th Conjugation and Causals retain अय before अाम् ; thus, कथय-कथयाम् ; Oaus. verb कारय-कारयाम् ; \&c.
(b) Of the primitive roots, उष and जागृ ganate their vowels, while भी, हूरी, मृं, and Es (all of the 3rd Conjugation) are changed to that form which they have before the strong terminations of the Special Tenses. Other roots remain unchanged before आम्. E. $g$.


| कथयाश्च习कार-चकर | कथयाश्चक्रव | कथयाॅ्चकृम |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| कथयाश्चकर्थ | कथयाश्चक्नयु: | कथयाञ्यक्र |
| कथयाश्चकार | कथयाश्चक्तु: | कथयाश्च क्रु: |
| इॅ्षाश्वक्र |  |  |
| इक्षाश्चकृष | इॅ्षा? ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ईक्षाश्चकृदूते |
| ईक्षएश्चक्र | ईक्षाश्चक्रातं or | इक्षाश्चवकरे |
| कथयाग्नभूव | कथयाम्बभूपित्र | कथयाम्बभूविम |
| कथयाम्बभूतिथ | कथयग्र्बसूवथु: | कथयाम्बभूव |
| कथयाम्बभूव | कथयाग्तसूनतु: | कथयाम्न्नलु: |

* The roots अस्ष 'to be' and चू are not used in the Genera? Tenses as independent verbs, the forms of भू and वच् U. being substitated for them. The root अस् when used as an anxiliary has the following forms in this Tense-(P.) आस, आसिव; आससम। अरसिथ, आसथु:, आस। आस, आसतुः, आसुः॥ (A.) आसे, आासेवहे, आसिमहे। भासिषे, आसाथे, आसिधत्वे। आसे, आासाते, आासेरें ${ }^{13}$

| ईक्षाम्बभूत ईक्षाम्बभूविथ शेक्षाम्बभून्व | ईक्षाम्बभूत्रिब ईक्षाम्बभूॠथु: ईक्षाम्ंभूवतु: <br> or | ईक्षास्नभूविम ईक्षाम्बभूँ्र ₹काम्बभूतु: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| कथयामास | कथयामांस | कथयामासिम |
| कथयामासेथ | कथयामासथु: | कथयामास |
| कथयामास | कथयामासतु: | कथयामासु: |
| इल्षामास | ईक्षामासेव | ₹क्षामासिम |
| क्षामासिथ | ईक्षामासथु: | 'क्षामास |
| इक्षामास | इक्षामासतु: | ईक्षामास्ड |

77. The Passive forms of the Reduplicated Perfect are obtained by applying to the bases of all roots the Atmenepads terminations. The Passive forms of the Periphrastic Perfect are similarly obtained by applying to the bases the Atmanepads forms of the Rednplicated Perfect of the roots कृ, भू and अस्.

Rt. हच् Act. जघान, जघतुः, जघुः।

धु " इधार, त्रतुः, इभ्रुः
कृत् Act. कीर्तयाश्वकार, ० चफ्रतु:, वचक्रु:।
", कीर्तयाम्बभूম, •बमूवतुः, •्बभूतुः।
1, कीर्तयामाँसं, कीर्तयामासतु:, इ०।

Pass. जध्ने, जभाते जाघंरे।
६भ्रे, दभ्राते, दझ्रिरे। Pass. कीर्तयाइचक्रे, ०चक्राते, ०च्चकिरे । कीर्तयाम्नलूचे, ०्वभूवाते, बबभूविरे कीर्तयामासे, कीर्तयामासते, इ०।
78. The Perfect participles are formed by adding वस् Parasmai. and अनन Atmane. to the weak base of the Perfect. When the weak base consists of one syllable only, बस is added with the intermediate इ, and it may be added with or without the ₹ to the roots गम्, हन्, दृश , तिश् हnd विद्य 'to obtain.' In the case of गम्, हन् and यन्, the penultimate अ is not dropped when वस् is added withoat the intermediate s. (The final vowel of roots ending in अr and the penultimate भ of घस् is dropped after reduplication, and व्वस् is added with ). E. g.
Rt. कृ. U. W. b. चकृ
Porf, part. चकृतस्, च काण
सतु U. ,, नुष्द्र
", तुष्टुगस्, तुष्ठुवन

| निद्र U. w. b. बिलिद्र | rf | विभिब्दस, विभिशान |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| नी 0 ., निनी |  | निनीकस्, निन्यान |
| ण. , दद | " | वरिवष्ष, वक्षान |
| यज्ञ U., ह़ज् |  | ड़िबस, ईेगान |
| गम् P. „ जग्मू or जगम् | " | जरिम्वस्त् or जगन्ग्रस् <br> (S. R. 29 ) |
| P. ", जध्र or जघन्र | " | जहिनदस्ट or जथन्नस् |
| दृर्य P. ", बहृश् | " | हरिबस 0 |
| खन् P., चलन् |  | चलन्बत् |
| क्रमृ P." चक्रम |  | सक्षण्वस्, (S.'R. |
| ₹ P. ", ईग्र | , | यिबस् |
| तन् U. „ तेन | " | नबस्, तेनान |
| राज् A." रेज् or रराज् | " | ान or रागान |
| समू P. , स¢ृृ |  | मृबस |

79. Those roots* that drop their penultimate nasal before the $य$ of the passive, also drop it in forming their Perfect participles. Before adding वस् or आन, the base is formed from such roots as if there were no nasal in them. E. $g$. Rt. अञ्ज्ञ P. dropping nasal अज् w. b. आज्ञ Perf. part. आाजिवस् बन्त्र $P$. $"$ बध्त बबज्यू $"$ बतध्वस् भज्ज् P. " भज्ञ " बभज्, बभन्वस्त्
80. Roots ending in F change the $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{K}}$ to $\overline{\mathrm{F}}$ ( and to उर after labials or dू) by S. R. 30 b , and then they are reduplicated, and वस added to them. But before आन the root is first reduplicated and then the Fr changed to इू or उद. E.g.
Rt. तू P. changed to तिर् w. b. तितित्र Perf. part. तितीर्वसू (S. R.. (30, c)
 81. The Perfect participles ending in वस् are deolined like तिद्दूस् having three bases, viz., Anga base onding in वiंस्, Pada base ending in वतू and Bha base ending in उस्स (changed to उष्य ). The last is identical with the 3rd Person plural of the

* They are अज्ज्ज, भज्ज्ज, रज्ज्ञ, सज्ज़, रउज्ज्, मन्थ, मन्थ्र , सकन्द्र


Reduplicated Perfect of the root, with the Visarga replaced by स; ; and in the case of roots mentioned in Art. 79 and 80, it is formed by adding the termination उस् to the same weak base which receives बस्. $\boldsymbol{E}$.g.

Masculine.
Rt. Perf. part. Nom. sing. Nom. pl. Acc. pl. Loc. sing. Loc. pl. नी निनीवस् निरीवान् निरीवांसः निन्युषःः निन्गुषि निनीवर्ष कृ चकृतस् चकृवान् भ्रु गुश्रुत्द्स गुश्रुनान् क्रम् चक्रण्वस् चक्रण्वान् वा दविवस्त ददिवान्
गम् जर्मिवस्त् जग्मिन्नान् or or जगन्वस् जगन्बान् द्रशू दद्टहित्रस्म दटृारावान् Or Or

चकृृबांसः श्युश्रुचांसः गुश्रुतुषः चुश्रुतुषि गुश्रुवस्तु चक्रण्वांसः चक्रमुषः चक्रमुष्ते चक्रण्वर्मु दृिशांसः बदुषः बहुवि अविशत्हु जग्मिवांसः जग्मुषः जग्रुषि जग्मिबस्तु or जगन्वांस: दट्दाशांांस: द्द्टगुषः द्टनुषि द्टाशिश्नत्मु or
or
जगन्वर्तु
or दद्वश्वस् वृद्धश्वान् सद् संदिवस् सेदिबान् नह तिर्तीर्वस् तितीर्बान

इटृभ्धांस: सेदिवांसः सेदुषः सेदुषि संदिवन्तु
 Neuter.

Nom. and Acc. निनीवर, निन्युषी, निनीवांसि।
The Fem. base of these participles is formed by adding ई to the Bha base. E.g. निन्युष्षी, चक्रुषी, शुश्रुतुषा, चक्रमुर्ष, बदुष्षी, सेदुर्षी, तितिरुर्षी, \&o. declined like नदी.

Note. Perfect participles should be translated in English by verbs in the Present Perfect or Plaperfect tense either in adjectival sentences or in adverbial sentences beginning with 'when.'

## EXERCISE XI.

निजासमाजानां दुर्योधनपभृत्तीनां पाण्डुपुनाणां च पुर्नर्वमशो मा अव्रहितिते धुत्तराम्र्रण युधिधिराय राज्यार्ब वेने। स क खाण्डवपस्थं प्रेषयामासे । ततस्ते पाण्डवास्तत्र गत्वा कृष्णपुरोगमाः ॥ मण्डयायक्चिरे तने पुरं सर्घर्गवदुत्तमम् II तत्र च पथ्च पासादा: शिल्पिभिर्निर्नमिर। तेषु महार्हाण्पासनान्युपकल्पयाम्बभूविरे। पौरकार्योगि कुर्गाणाः पाण्डबास्तान्यः्यासामासुः । अथैकता नारदसतत्र यदृध्छया संपात आसनादिबानँन युत्धांहिरण भूजयाश्यक्रे स सर्वंन्पाण्ठवानार्यीर्भिर्मोवयाश्चकार कथां चैकां भावया-

मास 1 पुरा सुन्दोपसुन्दनामानी राक्षसी न्लाणं तपोभि: प्रसाल्याअबभूवतुः। वरं चैंक वरयाश्चक्रतुः। त्रिषु लोकेषु यद्रूतं किंचित्स्थावरजड्नम ॥ सर्वर्मान्नौ भयं न स्यादृतेडन्योंन्यं पितामह द्वति॥ पेंत घं लेभानौ तौ सर्वान् देवान्विजिग्याते। ऋषयोंडपि ताभ्यां बिभयामातुः। अखिं जगच ताभ्यां व्यथयएग्चक्र। तदा देवर्षंगणाः परमेष्ठनमुपेल्य सुन्दोपसुन्द्योः कर्म सर्वं त₹मै निवेदयाभ्चक्रुः। ततः पितामहेन तयोर्वधपपायं संचिन्त्य विश्वकर्मा जुडूं ध्याशिउददो च सृङ्यतामेका दिष्या प्रमदेति। सा पयत्नेन महता निर्ममे विभ्धकर्मणा।। त्रिषु लोकेषु नारीणाम् रूपेणापतिमा बभौ॥ तस्यास्तिलोत्तमेति नाम चक्ऋ। त्तःः वितामहस्तामुवच । गच्छ सुन्द्रोपस्डन्दाभ्यां कुरु भट्रे प्रलोभनम्। तयोयेथा विरोधः स्यादन्यंन्येन तथा कुरु ॥ दृध्पैव तां बरारोहां व्याथितौ तौ बभूवतुः ॥ उभौ हि कामसंमत्तौ प्राथयामासतु*्व ताम् ॥ नैषा तव ममैषेति नतस्तौ मन्युराविशत् ॥

तिलोच्तमाया देतोस्ती तशान्योन्यं निजद्रतुः ॥? रथस्य तस्यां पुरि दत्तचक्षुर्विद्वान्विदामास शानैने यातम् ॥ २ नितान्तगुर्वीमपि सो sनुभावाद्यूरं धरित्या बिभराम्बभूव 11 ३
 गुष्मणि प्रणयनादिसंस्कृते तैर्हवींषष जुहांजबसूविरे ॥ पविशय कृषणासदनं महीभुजा तदाचचक्षेडनुजसन्निधी वचः ॥ ₹
 बाणभिन्नह्दया निपेतुषी सा स्वकाननभुवं व्यकम्पयत् ॥८ त्तथेति कामं प्रतिंगुश्रुवन् रघंर्यथागतं मातलिसाराथर्ययौ॥ $॥$ स पाटलायां गांवि तांस्वांसं धनुर्धरः केसारेणं दरर्थ॥ १० आशास्यमन्यप्पुनरुत्तमूतं भ्रेयांसि सर्वाण्यधिजग्रुषस्ते॥ ?? द्यौरुन्ननामेव दिशः प्रसेदुः स्फुटं विसत्रे सावतुर्मयूस्यंः। क्षयं गतायामित्र यामव्रस्यां पुनः समीयाय दिनं बिनर्भाः ।। १२ बलिब्बन्धे जलधिर्ममन्थे जह्हे $म$ मृतं दैट्यक्रुलं विजिग्ये। कल्पान्तदु:स्था वतुधा तथोंहे तेनैष भारेतडतिगुरूर्न तस्य॥ १३ स्रिथतः स्थितामुचलितः प्रयातां निषेदुर्षीमासन चन्धर्धरः। जलाभिलषष जलमाददानां छायेव तां भूपातिरन्वगच्छत् ॥ १४ वामनाभ्रमप₹ं ततः परं पावनं श्रुतमृषेरुपयिवा₹। उन्मनाः पथमजन्मचेष्टितान्यस्मरन्नपि बभूष्व राधवः॥ ?५
When Pradyumna was only six years old, he was taken away (अq•त्र) by the demon S'ambara and cast ( प्र-भस्) into the ocean. There he was swallowed ( नि-皆) by a large fisb, but he died not. The fish was caught ( मुए ) by fishermen and carried
( fी ) to $\mathbb{S}^{\prime}$ ambara's palace. There it was being out down by his wife Mâyâvatî, when a beautiful child was seen (दृशू ) in ita belly. He was concealed (नि-गुइ) and reared (वर्षय) carefally by Máyâvati at the instance of Nârada. When he attained youth, Mâyâvatl was fascinated (मोहय) by the besuty of his person and fell in love (क्रम) with him. She told ( कथ ) him how he was cast by 8 'ambara into the sea and reecued by her from the belly of a fish. When he heard ( व्राश्रुवस्) this, he became greatly enraged, fought with S'ambara and killed (घ्यापृद्य) him. At that time Nârada came there and informed ( भ्रावय ) him that he was Xâma himself. He was burnt down ( निर-दह) by S'iva, but was afterwards revived ( जीक्य ) by him at the request of tho gods, when Pârvatî, the daughter of Himálaya, was married (परि.णी ) by him.

Notes. (१) ऋते usually governs the Abl. bat sometimes the Acc. also. (२) Oonstrue तस्यां पुरि दत्त चक्ष्ठार्वैद्वान ( हरि:) रथस्य हानैर्यातं न बिवेद। (३) भुरं धरित्र्या:-The yoke of the earth i. e. the responsibility of government. अनुभाव $m$.-Superior power. ( $\gamma$ ) चंडिका-The goddess Dargâ. (५) प्रणयनम्-Depositing of the sacred fire on the altar with recitation of Vedic hymns. ( $\xi$ ) कुष्णा = द्रौपदी। ( ( ) यत्र-द्वारावत्याम् । हारीरिणा-The god of love is called अनद्ध ( the bodiless ), but in Dvârâvati he lived i. . manifested himself in his proper form. (द) सा = निश्याचरी ताडका। (९) यथागतं-यथागत्तथा। (??) आझास्य n.-Blessing, what is worth hoping for. पुनरुत्तमूत adj.-Superfluons, (lit. becoming a repetition). अन्यतू-पुत्रातिरिक्तम्।(३२) Thisis said at the end of a battle when the darkness and tumult produced by missiles had ceased. (? ${ }^{3}$ ) This describes the exploits of Vishna in some of his incarnations. कल्पांतदु:स्था-The earth was losing its balance (and therefore sinking ) at the end of the Kalpa i. e. the time of the Universal Deluge. (?.४) अासनबन्धधीर:-Steady in sitting down i. e. sitting down steadily. भाददानr is the from of the Present. and the Perfest participle; here it should be taken as the Perfect participle to corresspond with निषेदुषी, \&o. ताम् = वसिष्धधनुम्। भूपत्तिः = विल्लिप: । (\%) Vámana wàs one of the incarnations of Vishnu which preceded his incarnation as Râma. श्रुतमृथे:-Of

Part II.
-The acts of his previous birth as Vamana. उन्मना:-Feeling a pleasurable excitement. Six years old-बड्वर्ष:, बड्वर्षद़ेशीयः। Fishermen-धीवराः 1 Carefully-यल्नतः 1 At the instance of Nárada-नारद्स्यानुघासनेन, उपदेशेन । When he attained youthयौवनपद्वीं पाप or आरुोह।

## LESSON XII. <br> NUMERALS.

82. The numerals from 1 to 19 have already been given and their declension and use treated in the F. S. Course, Lesson XXII. The numerals denoting 'tens' are:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { विंशाति } f .20 \text { षाट्ट } f .60 \\
& \text { त्रिंघात } f .30 \text { समति } f .70 \\
& \text { चत्वरिंरात् } f .40 \text { अईशिति } f .80 \\
& \text { पभ्चाशत् } f .50 \text { नवति } f .90
\end{aligned}
$$

By profixing एक, द्दि, त्रि, चतुर, पश्च, षट्, सप्त, अष्ट and नव to these, intermediate numerals (from 21-29, 31-39, \&c.) are formed. नि, ति and अष्ट are changed to द्वा, न्नसस् snd अष्ट before विशाति and र्निशात् ; they remain unchanged before अर्झातित; before the rest the change is optional. Thus,

21 एकविंशांत 36 पट्रन्निरात्
22 दूर्विराति 37 सर्तन्नि इात्
23 अयार्विराति 38 अष्टाॅंर्रात् 24 चतुतिंदाति 39 नवत्रिशत् 25 पश्चर्विशाति 42 โ्दिचव्वार्रिशात्
26 षड्वांशाति
27 सपर्वरिशाति
28 अष्टार्वरारित
29 नवर्विशाति
31 एकर्गिशत्
32 द्दार्तिरात् 48 अष्टचव्वार्रिरात् 87 समाइशिति

34 चतुर्स्र्त्रशान् 62 दिषष्टि or द्वाषाष्ट 89 नवाशीति 35 पअ्चत्रिशन् 63 तिषष्ट or न्रयःषष्टे 91 एकनवाते

The numerals 19, 29, 39, \&c. may also be formed by prefixing एकोन or एकान or ऊन (=minus one) to the next numeral denoting a multiple of ten. Thus, नवत्विशति or एकोनतिं हातू or एकार्नार्विंशत् or उनन्नंशातू $=29$.
83. The numerals from विशाति to नवनवति are feminine nouns. Those of them that end in इ are declined like नीति $f$. and those ending in त् aro deolined like हरित् $f$. They are used in two ways:-(1) They may be in apposition to the noun of whioh they show the number, agreeing with it only in case, not in gender and number. In this use they are always in the singu-
 \&c. (2) They may be joined to the noun in the Gen, case and may then be used in the dual and plural. In this case they are

84. The numerals after 99 are likewise all nouns, whether the words signifying them are simple or compound. They are formed from श्र $n .100$, सहस $n .1000$, अयुत्त $n .10,000$, \&o. denoting the powers of ten.*

By using द्दि, त्रि, चतुरू, ©o. as numeral adjectives to इत, सहल्र \&c. or by prefixing them to शत, सहल, \&c. 80 as to form a Dvigu compound, we get numerals denoting the multiples of शात, सहम, so. E. $g$.
 300 न्रीणि शातानि or निशतन 0,000 बट् सहमाणि or बट्स हसम्
400 चत्वारि शवाने or चतुःशातम 10,000 दश सढस्राणि or दृसहसम् = भयुसम्
One mode of forming the numbers intermediate between 100 and 200,200 and 300 , \&c. is to compound भधिक or उत्तर ( $=$ more) with the numeral up to 99 and to use the compound as an adjective to शत, सहम, \&o. ऊन ( $=$ minus) may similarly be compounded to get the same result. E.g.

$195=$ पश्चन वर्यधिक or पश्चनउध्युतरं घतम or पश्चोनं दिधातम or च्यां
च पु्चनर्वतिश्य



Another mode of forming some of these intermediate snumerals is given in Art. 86.*

85 The ordinals corresponding to the first ten numerals sare:

1st प्रथम or अम्रिम or आािम ( $f$. ०मा )
2nd द्वितीय ( $f$. ०्या)
3rd तृतीय ( $f$. ०्या)
4th चतुर्थ ( $f$. वर्थी ) or तुर्य or तुर्रीय ( $f$. ०्या )

5 th पश्च्व ( $f$ ०मी )
6th षष्ठ ( $f$. ०ष्ही)
7 th सत्रम ( $f .0$ मी )
8th अष्टम ( $f, \circ$ मी )
9th नवम ( $f . \circ$ मी )
10th दहाम ( $f$ ॰ ॰मी)

Note. The Nom. plaral, of प्रथम ( $m$.) is प्रथने or ०मा;; and सद्टनीय and टृतीय are declined like सर्व optionally in the Dat. Abl. Gen. and Loc. singalars.

The ordinals corresponding to the rest of the uumerals are formed as follows :-

* In expressing large numbers, the digits are frequently mentioned in their order from right to left (अङ्سानां वामतो गति: ), zero(0) being called शून्य $n$. The digits themselves form a Dvandva compound, which againis made a membor of a Tatpurasha or a Bahurrïhi compound by joining it with fित pp.adj. or संख्या f. E. g. द्दिसप्तनवेकमितr: पुरुषा:=1,972 persons; त्रिपश्चसत्तंट्शून्यन्वतु:संख्यकाने विनार्न $=4,08,753$ day.

The digits in such cases are sometimes represented by names of objects popularly known to have the corresponding numbers. Thas,

1 expressed by भूभि, इन्दु, रूप, \&c. or their synonyms.

| 2 | ', | भुज, पक्ष, नेन, \&c. | 93 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | ', | पुर, लोक, गुण, अमि, | 99 |
| 4 | ; |  | 29 |
| 5 | 39 | इपु, भूत, वाय, \&c. | 9) |
| 6 | ') | रस, ₹तु, अड़, \&c, | ") |
| 7 | " | ॠषि, अम्प, पर्चत, \& | 97 |
| 8 | 3' | नसु, दिगगज, सपे, \&c. | 2) |
| 9 | 9 | निखि, रन्म्र, अह्र, \&c. | 9 |
| 0 | " | अभ, इून्य, स $n$. | 97 |

(a) By dropping the final न of एकाहशान् to नवह्शन्.


The final अ of all these ordinals is changed to ₹ in the feminine.
(b) By adding तम ( $f$. ०मी ) to all numerals except the first nineteen. The addition of तम to पष्टि, सत्रति, अशीति, नवति, शत, सहम, \&c. is the ouly way of forming ordinals from them. E. g.

15th पश्घद्रा 20th निंश or

74th चतुःसम्रत्र or चतुःसम्रतितम 86 th षडरीत or षडर्शातितम विश्रातितम
36th बट्रिंन्य or षट़र्त्रिश श्तम 41st एक्रचत्वार्रा or एकचर्वार्रिंश न्तम

100th शत्तम only 1,000 th सहस्ततम only

50th पश्चारा or पभ्चारान्तम 60th घ户्टितम only

111th एकाद्राधिकराततम
211th एकाव्याधिकद्विघततम
86. The cardinal numbers from ' 111 ' to ' 159 ,' ' 211 ' to '259,' \&c. may be formed by using the shorter ordinals (given in Art. 85, a) from 11th to 69 th as adjectives to हात, द्विशात \&o. E. g. $112=$ ₹ददाम् दातम्, $344=$ चतुभ्धव्वार्शिशं तिरातम्, $\& \mathrm{cc}$. This rule applies to सहम्त also; thus, $1,041=$ एकचत्वर्शिरां सहम्नम, \&c.
87. Namerals compounded with गुण form adjectives denoting 'fold,' 'times,' \&c. E. g. द्दिगुण=two-fold or donble, चतुर्गुण=four-fold or quadruple, अष्टगुण=eight-fold, \&c. They are compounded with भाग to denote a fraction, as त्रिभाग:=टृतीयो भाग $:=\frac{7}{8} ;$ बड्भागः $=$ षहो भागः $=\frac{1}{6} ;$ \&c.
88. Collective numerals. The collective numerals corresponding to the nambers from 2 to 10 are: -

दूय or द्वितय or द्विक $n$. A collection of two त्रय or त्रितय or निक $n$. ", three

चतुष्ट्य or चतुष्क $n$. A collection of four
पअ्वतय or पश्चक $n$. or पश्चत $f$., five
षट्क $n$.
सम्तक $n$.
अष्टक $\%$.
नवक $n$.
द्हाक $n$. or द्यात् $f$.
six
seven
eight
nine
ten
89. Numeral adverbs. The adverbs of definite frequency are formed by applying कृत्वस्त to all numerala except the first four, which have special forms corresponding to them. Thus,

सकृतू once
द्वि: twice
त्रि: thrice द्वादराकृत्वः twelve times
चतु: four times शतनकर्व: hundred times
The suffix धr is added to numerals to form adverbs expressing kinds, ways or parts, \&c. Thus, एकधा in one way; दिधा or देधा in two ways or 2 parts; निधा !or न्रेधा in three ways or 3 parts; चतुर्धा, पश्चधा, षोढा or षड्रधा, अष्टधा, \&c.

The suffix रास्त् is added to numerals to express repetition. Thas,
एक्राः one at a time or one by one.
दिदाहा two at a time or in twos.
तंत्रिद्या: three at a time or in throes.

## EXERCISE XII.

पुरा प्रापतेर्दक्षस्य दुरितरः षाष्टिरसन । स तासां त्रयोप्य कइसपपय द६ौ करा धर्माय ससर्विशतिमिन्देवे च। चतस्रोंडरिष्टनेमी प्रतिजमाह। ने दे चेति षट्

 पुत्रा बभूतुः । कद्व्वः सहहं नागा जर्जिरे विनतायाभ्ष द्वारेव पुत्रो बभूवतुः। सम्वाविशतिः सोमझय परन्यो नक्षत्राख्यां जग्मुः। तासiं चतुथर्यों रोहिव्यां स यथा बद्वभात्नस्तथान्यासु षड्रविंक्रातौ नामीत्। ₹शानां धर्मस्य पत्नीनां द्विती-




श्दिधा त्रिधा चतुरा च तमक्रापि हात्रवः।
पर्वन्तः स्पर्धया सघः ₹्वयं $q$ श्वर्वमाययुः॥ ॥
ततः स भगवान् विपः समादिइय नराधिपम्।
मुष्बापैकेन पार्म्वेन दिवसानेकर्बिरातिम् ॥४
अपूर्णमेकेन घातक्रतूपमः हातं क्रतानामवरिघ्नमाप सः ॥५
पच्चप्रस्त्रतेरपि राज्ञ आसीटिप्रयो विदोषोण सुचाहुरातु:
वधूचतुबक्रुंपं यथैव शान्ता प्रिया तनूजास्य तथैव सीता॥ है
सप्त व्यर्तीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य ट्रिनानि दीनांद्यरणोंचितःय ॥ $૭$.
रहाररिमशतापमयुत्ति यासा दिक्षु वशास्वाप श्रुतम्।
दघपूर्श्नरथं यमाख्यया दशकण्डरिगुरुं विदुर्नुध्रा: 116
इत्यं क्षितीरां नवर्ति नवाधिकां महाक्रतूनां महनीयराासनः।
समारुरक्षुर्बैंवमायुष: क्षये ततान सेपानपरंपरामिव 119
त्रिःसमक्रुत्वो जगतीपतीनां हन्ता गुरूर्यस्य स जामदग्न्यः।
वीर्यावधूतः ₹म तदा विवेष् पकर्षमाधारवर्श गुणानाम् ॥ ?०
Of the eighteen Parvans of Mahâbhârata, the twolfth is tho biggest. It contains three handred and thirty-nine chapters, and fourteen thoassnd, seven bundred and thirty-two verses. The eighteenth is the shortest containing only five chapters, and two hundred and nine verses.

The Rigveda oontains eight Ashtakas and each Ashtaka eight chapters. Thus there are sisty-four chapters in all. It is also divided into ten Mandalas. There are a little more than a thousand hymns, a little more than two thousand Vargas and a little more than ten thousand verses. At the beginning of the seventh Mandala, which is in the first chapter of the fifth Ashtaka, there are twenty-five verses addressed to Agni.

The year 1892th of the Christian Era corresponds to 1821st of S'slipahana's and 4347th of Yudhishthira's.

A Lunar year has twelve months and about 356 days. Every third year has thirteen months. Each month contains about $29 \frac{T}{2}$ days and each day twenty-four hours or sixty ghati$k \hat{a} 8$.
 'to become five' or 'to be reduced to the five elements' (पृथित्वत, आप:, तेजः, वायु:, and आकारा:) i.e. to suffer death. स्पर्धया \&c. would therefore mean that owing to their rivalry they tried to become five-fold i. c. they sufferod death. (६) सुबाहुरात्रु: =राम: । (८) द्शारहिमशत॰-₹श ररिमशतानि यस्य स: = सहत्रर रिम: सूर्यः। दशपूर्व-रथः-द्शापूर्न्न: (दशशब्दृपूर्नः) रथः (रथशबब्दः) (कर्म०) =₹शरथः। (३) सोपानपरम्परा-A series of steps. (३०) Construe त्रि:सप्तकृत्वो जगतीपतीनां हन्ता गुरूः स: (परिद्धः) जामवृग्न्यो यस्य (भीष्मस्य) वार्यावध्तः सच्, तदा (पराभवकाले) गुणानों पकर्ष (शौर्यादीनामतिशयं) आधारवशं (अरश्रयार्धनिं) बिनेद्द ₹म (₹म पाद्पूरणे), स्त्रविद्यायाः स्वरिष्ये भीषमे ₹त्वम्माइशि पकर्षाधानदर्शानात्। पफ्रर्षमाधारवरां \&c.-The excellence to whioh good qualities reach depends upon the person who possesses them. Biggest-मह्तंम । Shortest—लघिष्ठ। अष्टक $m .-\mathbf{A}$ book of the Rigveda. Divided一विभक्त । A little more than a thousand- इषदाधिकसहसम्। Hymns-स्काने। A verse of the Rigueda一ऋच् $f$., मन्ग्र m. । Addressed to Agni-अमिढेत्रताका:, अंमिमंधिक्रूप्य प्रोकाः । Christian Era-रिवस्तबब्द्। Correspond-सम or समान $a d j$. भू (with the Instr.). About $29 \frac{1}{2}$ प्रायः सार्धा नवर्तिशातिः। गटिका f.-A division of time equal to twenty-four minutes.

## VUCABULARY X, XI and XII.

आंचति $f$. The mother of the gods.
अनुज m. A younger brother. अनुभाव्व m. Majesty, dignity. अन्योन्य pron. Each other, one another.
अपषिघ्न adj. Free from impediments, nnobstructed.
अपसर्प m. A spy.
अपेक्षा $f$. Wsant, desire, wish.

अपतिम adj. Unequalled, matchless.
अविध
अम्भोंधि $\} m$. An ocean.
अरुण m. Name of the charioteer of the sun.
अर्च् v. (अर्चति 1. P.) To honour, to worship.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { अर्चि } \\ \text { अर्चिस् }\end{array}\right\}$ f. A flame.

अवभूत pp. adj. Shaken, put गरुड $m$. An eagle, the vehicle down.
आकाड्क्षा $f$. Hope, desire. भाख्या $f$. Name, title.
अतुर adj. Feeble, weak, sick. आक्विपूषष $m$. The god Vishnu. आधार m. A support, a receptacle.
अपगा $f$. A river.
आरास्य n. A blessing, a hope. आभ्रमपद्ध $n$. A hermitage.
₹ vt. With अभि To approach. ", , वि and अति vi. To pass away.
उच्चित adj. A ccustomed to, fit for. उच्चलित adj. On the point of going.
उद्वरण n. Lifting up, Baving. उन्मनस् $a d j$. Excited, eager. उपकल्पथ (Caus. of कृष् with उप) To prepare, to provide. उपचर्य adj. Fit to be served, worthy of being worshipped. ऋते Indecl. Withont (with a nonn in the Abl.)
कलडा m. A jar, s pot. ऊल्प $m$. The period of the duration of the world after each creation.
कानन थ. $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ forest.
कुल $n$. A group, \& troop.
क्षिप pp. adj. Sont, placed.
क्षेत्र $m$. The sonl-
खाण्डबम्रस्य n. Name of a town, गद् vt. or vi. (गएति 1. P.) To speak, to prattle.
of Vishnn.
घटिका $f$. $\Delta$ measure of time equal to 24 minutes.
घण्डिका $f$. The goddess Durgâ. चादु n. Agreeable or sweet words, flattery.
चि vt. With उद्व To colleot, to gather.
चिह्टित $n$. An aetion, $s$ deed. जगती $f$. The earth.
जयार्थिन् $a d j$. Wishing to win, desirous of viotory.
जामदग्न्य $m$. Paras'urima, the son of Jamadagni. जिन्हा $f$. The tongue.
जीवन n. Life, living.
जैत्र adj. All-conquering.
तनुज $\} m$. (f. oजा) A son.
ताद्र्य $m$. An esgle.
तिलोपमा $f$. Name of a heavenly nymph.
₹स्त pp.adj. Frightened, afraid. दक्ष $m$. Name of a son of Brahman (m.)
₹नु $f$. The mother of demons (Dánavas).
दान $n$. Giving, gift.
वासीभाष $m$. Slavery.
निति $f$. The mother of demons (Daityas).
तिद्य adj. Heavenly, divine, beautiful.
दिश ot. With वि and आ To order, to command.

दुः₹थ adj. Unstable, miserable. देर्षा m. A divine sage. द्युति $f$. Lustre, splendour. द्विजिह्व $m$. A serpent. धनद $m$. The god of wealth. धनुर्धर adj. An archer. धरित्री $f$. The earth.
धा vt. With अभि To speak, to declare, to say.
धीवर $m$. ( $f$. ०री) A fisherman. नक्षत्र $n$. A constellation.
नम् vi. With उद्र To rise up, to go up high.
नाद $m$. A sound, roar.
निवेद्यय (Caus. of विद्र with नि) To tell, to narrate (with a noun in the Dat.).
पण m. A wager, a bet.
qणबन्ध $m$. An agreement.
पतू vi. With अभि vt. To fall upon.
पत्ति $m$. A foot-soldier. पद्ध vt. With प To be reduced to, to go or attain to the state of, to submit oneself to परमेष्ठिन m. The god Brahman. परम्परा $f$. A row, a series.
परस्पर pron. One another, each other.
परिवर्सर m. A year.
पाटल adj. Pale red.
पाटित pp. adj. Ont, torn. याग्द्ध $m$. $n$. The part of the body below the armpit, a side of the haman body.
वाबन adj. Holy, saored.
पपतामह m. The god Brahman.

पुनरुक्तमूत $a d j$. Repeated, superfluous.
पुरस्ताव Indecl. In front.
पुलिन $n$. The sandy bank of a river.
परर्ष $m$. Excellence.
प्रजापाति m. A progenitor. The Creator.
भणयन n. Preparation of the sacred fire for sacrifice.
प्रदक्षिण adj. Being or placed on the right.
प्रलोभन n. Allarement.
प्रसङ्ग $m$. Occasion. कथामसड्भेन In the course of conversation. प्रसूति $f$. A child, an offspring.
प्राणयान्रा $f$. Maintenance of life, subsistence.
पौढ adj. Grown up, advanced in age.
बन्ध $m$. Position. Display.
बाले $m$. Name of a demon who was crushed by Vishnu in his 5 th incarnation.
बाण $m$. An arrow.
बुध्र vi. (बुध्यते 4. A.) To awake. भक्ष्य $a d j$. anything eaten, food. भव $m$. Birth, wordly existence. भाव $m$. Affection, devotion. The heart or mind.
मकरधन्न $m$. The god of love. मण्ड् vt. (मण्डयति-ते 10. U.) To adorn, to decorate. मत्त adj. Intoxiceted.
मद्र्यं Indecl. For my sake.
मन्यु $m$. Grief, sorrow. Anger, wrath.

मयूस $m$. A ray.
मंहर्नीय adj. Praiseworthy.
महाई adj. Oostly, expensive.
महीभुज् $m$. A king.
मा v6. With निर् To create, to build.
मागध m. ( $f$. वधी) Belonging to the Magadhas (South Berar). नासलि $m$. The charioteer of Indra.
मि२या Indecl. False.
मुर्कि $f$. Release, freedom.
मुच् थ6. ( मोचयतिने 10. U. )
To liberate, to release.
यदृच्छा $f$. An accident.
यम् $v t$. With सम To curb, to restrain.
यात $n$. Going, motion.
यामबसी f. Night.
ग्याषित्र $f$. A woman.
र्य m. Speed, impetuosity.
रारेम $m$ A ray.
राघव $m$. Ráma, a descendant of Raghu.
रह $m$. A name of S'iva. Name of a group of gods eleven in number and regarded as manifestations of S'iva.
रोहिणन $f$. The fourth constellation (oonsisting of stars) considered to be the most favourite wife of the moon. लनूकूत pp.adj. Mado light or base, diagraced.
लव $m$. A particle, a drop. वरारोश्रा. An elegant woman. उसुधा $f$. The earth.

बानिन् $m$. $\Delta$ horse.
वाह m. A horse.
विम्र m. Quarrel, hostility.
विद्युत् $f$. Lightning.
विरोध $m$. Hostility, eumity.
तिवाद $m$. Dispute, quarrel.
विश्वंशेव.m. pl. Name of a clasy
of deitios ten in number.
बृ $\varepsilon t$. With परि To surround.
ठगयू ఐi. (घ्यथते 1. A.) To be
pained, to suffer pain.
ब्योमग $m$. A god. A bird.
हा ङ्ञा $f$. Fear, doubt.
इा तक्रतु $m$. An epithet of Indra. रारीरिन् adj. Embodied, having a body.
गासन $n$. Rule, order.
गुष्मन् $m$. Fire.
शून्य adj. Devoid, destitute.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { इयाम } \\ \text { इयामल }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. Dark-coloured,
blue or black.
₹यामीभूतpp.adj.Rendered dark.
श्रु $v t$. With प्रति To promise.
संस्कृत pp. adj. Conseorated.
Refined, polished.
संस्तर $m$. $\mathbf{A}$ bed, a mat.
संस्तीर्ण $p p$. adj. Spread out.
संज्ञा f. Name; title.
सद् vi. With प To become
bright or cloudless.
सतन n. A house.
सब: Indoel. Instantly.
सपर्ना f. A co-wife, a rival wife.
संपारित $p p$. adj. Accomplishod.

समारहक्ध्र adj. Wishing or ready सुबाॅร $m$. Name of a demon to ascend.

साधारणीयूत $p p$. adj. Become common.

सित adj. White.
सुख $a d j$. Happy.
सुला $f$. Nectar.

सृ vi. With बि To run, to spread. स्पर्धा f. Rivalry.
स्फुट $a d j$. Distinct, manifest. स्यन्द्न $m$. A chariot.
हस् vi. With उप vt. To laughs. at, to deride.

## ADDENDA.

Translate into English, name and fully dissolve the compounds in the following:-

कृतान्तकटकामल्वजजरा स्फुटं लक्ष्यते पुरःसरगैदैर्भृरां प्रमथिता तनूः कुाम्यति । सहाय इह मे कुतस्त्वद़पःः प्रभावाधिको<br>न तारयसि चेद्धूतोऽस्मि खलु कालपाशावशः॥

## ERRATA.

Page. Line.
227 for ज्योतीषि read ज्योतीषषष
89 " अंसतृ " अस्तृ
\& 11 , or चिक्री ,, चिक्री
920 ,, action " the action
1316 " पुष " पुष्ट
165 , दुप्यन्तं " दुष्यन्तं
$1925 \cdot$ (left hand column for परितांप read परिताप
203 ", for cooling read oooing
3528 for dissoliving read dissolving
366 for यस्थां read यस्यां
3731 for विम्जैष्ठ read बिम्बौष्ठ
3732 for स्थुलैतु read स्थूलौतु
3931 for अर्धरानं read अर्धराने
4134 (right hand column ) for पर्ण read पूर्ण
6131 for shade read shed
626 (right hand column ) for दारण $m$. read दोरुण $a d j$.
$67 \quad 26$ for 25 read 52
7222 (right hand column) for महीरहृ $n$. read महीकहत् $m$.
79
6
" for ad. read adj.
7918 for Th perfecet read The Perfect
8816 for सस्वजे read सस्वजे
9218 for कृत् read कॄत्
9310 for 21 read 29
9511 for स्रंमत्तौ read संमत्तौ



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[^0]:    * Compare Art. 15.

[^1]:    ＊वच्，वद्，वस्，वह्，वा，₹पप，यज्，व्यभू，मह，（ त्रश्यू，प्रघ्天），
    

